



# LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

## **Governor's message and accompanying documents. Volume II 1874**

Madison, Wisconsin: Atwood and Culver, 1874

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/24QBWZ4ATEQIT8Z>

Based on date of publication, this material is presumed to be in the public domain.

For information on re-use, see

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

---

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

AND

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS

DELIVERED TO THE

LEGISLATURE IN JOINT CONVENTION,

*Thursday, January 15, 1874.*

VOL. II.

*BY AUTHORITY.*

MADISON:

ATWOOD & CULVER, STATE PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

1874.

DOCUMENTS.

6. Report of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin.
7. " Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.
8. " " " Northern Hospital for the Insane.
9. " " " Institution for the Blind.
10. " " " Deaf and Dumb.
11. " " " Soldiers' Orphans' Home.
12. " State Prison Commissioner.
13. " Board of Managers of the Industrial School for Boys.
14. " Board of Trustees of the Board of Charities and Reform.
15. " Commissioner of Immigration.
16. " Adjutant General.

DOCUMENT 6.

---

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Regents of the University of Wisconsin

*For the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1873.*

---

BOARD OF REGENTS.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
*Ex-officio* Regent.

*Term expires first Monday in February, 1874.*

6th Congressional District....	AUG. L. SMITH.....	Appleton.
6th .....	do.....	JACOB S. BUGH..... Wautoma.
1st .....	do.....	B. R. HINKLEY ..... Oconomowoc.
3d .....	do.....	H. H. GRAY ..... Darlington.

*Term expires first Monday in February, 1875.*

7th Congressional District....	ANGUS CAMERON... ..	La Crosse.
5th .....	do.....	C. S. HAMILTON..... Fond du Lac.
2d .....	do.....	J. C. GREGORY ..... Madison.

*Term expires first Monday in February, 1876.*

State-at-Large.....	N. B. VAN SLYKE... ..	Madison.
8th Congressional District....	H. D. BARRÓN ..... ..	St. Croix Falls.
4th .....	do.....	J. R. BRIGHAM ..... Milwaukee.

OFFICERS.

C. S. HAMILTON,  
PRESIDENT.

JOHN S. DEAN,  
SECRETARY.

STATE TREASURER,  
EX-OFFICIO TREASURER.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,  
N. B. VAN SLYKE, J. C. GREGORY, B. R. HINKLEY.

FARM COMMITTEE,  
B. R. HINKLEY, H. H. GRAY.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT,  
JOHN FERREY.

# ANNUAL REPORT.

---

*To His Excellency, the Governor of Wisconsin:*

I have the honor to make, in behalf of the Board of Regents, the following Annual Report of the condition of the Wisconsin University for the year ending September 30, 1873.

The organization of the Faculty and instructional force, in the several Colleges and Departments, is as follows:

## FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS.

J. H. TWOMBLY, D. D.,

President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

JOHN W. STERLING, PH. D.,

Vice-President, and Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN, A. M.,

Professor of Latin and History.

STEPHEN H. CARPENTER, LL. D.,

Professor of Logic, Rhetoric and English Literature.

ALEXANDER KERR, A. M.,

Professor of Greek Language and Literature,  
and Principal of Preparatory Department.

JOHN B. FEULING, PH. D.,

Professor of Modern Languages and Comparative Philology.

WM. J. L. NICODEMUS, A. M., C. E.,

Professor of Military Science and Civil Engineering.

JOHN B. PARKINSON, A. M.,

Professor of Civil Polity and International Law.

JOHN E. DAVIES, A. M., M. D.,

Professor of Natural History and Chemistry.

W. W. DANIELLS, M. S.,

Professor of Agriculture and Analytical Chemistry.

ROLAND IRVING, A. M., E. M.,  
 Professor of Geology, Mining and Metallurgy,  
*and Curator of Cabinet.*

---

HON. L. S. DIXON, LL. D.,  
 Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin,  
 Professor of Law.

HON. ORSAMUS COLE, LL. D.,  
 Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin,  
 Professor of Law.

HON. WILLIAM PENN LYON, LL. D.,  
 Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin,  
 Professor of Law.

HON. P. L. SPOONER,  
 Dean of Faculty.

HON. H. S. ORTON, LL. D.,  
 Professor of Law.

J. H. CARPENTER, Esq.,  
 Professor of Law.

WILLIAM F. VILAS, LL. B.,  
 Professor of Law.

---

R. B. ANDERSON, A. M.,  
 Instructor in Languages.

ROBERT H. BROWN, Ph. B.,  
 Instructor in English.

JAMES W. BASHFORD, A. B.,  
 Instructor in Greek and English.

---

MRS. D. E. CARSON,  
 Preceptress.

MISS JOSEPHINE MAGOON,  
 Assistant Preceptress.

MISS LIZZIE S. SPENCER, Ph. B.,  
 Teacher of English.

MISS AUGUSTA BUTTNER,  
 Teacher of French and German.

MISS SUE R. EARNEST,  
 Teacher of Instrumental Music.

MISS MARY C. WOODWORTH,  
 Teacher of Vocal Music.

## DEPARTMENT OF LATIN.

In this department, material advances have been made during the past year. The standard of requirements for admission has been raised; and the amount of reading increased, and continued alternately with Greek, through the Junior year. At the end of each year, a special examination of authors read during the year, as also upon the general knowledge of the language and the practical command of it, is held. The study of ancient history is thorough, and the general and special facilities for acquiring a complete mastery of the language, compare well with those offered by any college in the country.

## DEPARTMENT OF GREEK.

The course laid down for the study of this language is based upon the idea that few of the public schools of the state afford facilities for learning it, and opportunity is therefore given to all students who are candidates for the College of Letters, to begin the study at the University, and go through the preparatory work as rapidly as may be compatible with the importance of the study, and proper efficiency in it. The facilities for a thorough knowledge are equal to those of the Latin Department, Department of Logic, Rhetoric and English Literature. The course in this department is of the highest order. Subjects are taught by lectures, using text books merely as a basis, the object being to stimulate the student to independent thought. In the study of English Literature, the course is comprehensive and designed to give students a mastery of the derivation and use of words, with a knowledge of the niceties of grammatical structure, and points of excellence, which give the English such enviable prominence among modern classical languages.

## DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

Modern languages are regular studies in all departments. The student has a choice between French and German for the entire course—and has also the opportunity of studying both. Rare opportunities are offered students, both male and female, in this department, of learning these languages orally as well as from books. Accomplished teachers, native to the tongue, instruct in



the female college, as also in the regular courses. It is believed that few colleges offer so full advantages for a knowledge of these leading languages. In the

## DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL POLITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW,

The course of instruction is varied and thorough, and embraces the study of political economy.

### LAW DEPARTMENT.

This department is in a prosperous condition, having a corps of professors who devote themselves diligently to their work; and a class of students well prepared for the study of law by previous educational training.

The fund appropriated by the Regents for the purchase of law books for the use of the students and professors, has been judiciously expended. A small annual appropriation for that purpose will soon accumulate a handsome library. This department, it is believed, is realizing all that can reasonably be expected from it.

### SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS.

In all departments of modern science, there has been a constant and increasing demand for additional facilities and means of illustration and experiment. In the department of mathematics, astronomy and philosophy, the studies are thorough and designed to give a mastery of elementary principles, and facility in practical application. The most serious obstacle to the progress of many students is found to be inadequate preparation in algebra. Complete instruction in all the higher branches of mathematics is furnished, and in its application to astronomy and natural philosophy, excellent facilities are supplied in improved apparatus.

### DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

In this, as in other departments, the means furnished through the annual grant by the state has enabled the Regents to supply the fixtures and apparatus for experiment and analysis, giving to the

student unsurpassed advantages in the acquirement of a complete practical knowledge in each and every branch of this science.

### MINING AND METALLURGY.

In this department, embracing the science of geology, much progress has been made. In addition to increased facilities for the assaying of metals and ores, now believed to be as complete as those of any other institution in the west, a decided improvement has been made in a re-arrangement of the geological and mineralogical cabinet. Laboratory practice has been thorough, accommodations increased, and a collection of minerals prepared and arranged expressly for laboratory use. Nothing is lacking in this department, save a more extensive collection of minerals, to enable the student to perfect himself in this growing and important branch of science.

### DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING.

There have been no students during the year in military science proper. Instruction in military drill is given to the Sophomore and Freshman classes, as required by the law reorganizing the University. In the department of civil engineering, a thorough, practical knowledge is given the student, and the addition of a plane table, solar compass, level, nautical sextant and other instruments, places this department on a footing equal to any engineering school in this country. The great increase in the demand for instruction in this branch has led the Regents to make application for the detail of an army officer to assume the duties of military professor, and thus enable the professor of engineering to devote more of his time to this particular branch. It is hoped the request will be granted by the war department.

### FEMALE COLLEGE.

As required by law, all advantages the University can offer are extended to both sexes. The college building, erected for lady students, has been filled to its utmost capacity, and in this respect, is a privilege offered by no other college which has opened its doors to lady students.

Elsewhere, ladies are obliged to seek board often at a distance from the college grounds, while at our University, they are provided with the comforts of a home, close to the recitation rooms, and restrained only by such regulations as are wholesome and necessary.

Thus far the experiment of educating the sexes together, (a matter of choice with the lady students), has shown that the ladies are equal in mental power to the young men; whether the strain on the mental faculties, kept up for a series of years, will prove them equal to the other sex in endurance, is a matter which future years can alone determine.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

The law of 1872, which provides for the admission of graduates of the graded schools of the state, to the college classes, with free tuition, has resulted in the admission of forty-eight students to the University during the year. An immediate effect on the preparatory department is felt, in a diminished attendance—the law making it an object to students, in order to secure free tuition, to complete their preparatory course at the graded schools. It is believed that large and increasing benefits will accrue to the University through the relation thus established with the public schools.

#### THE INCOME OF THE UNIVERSITY.

With the growth and prosperity of the University, follows the necessary increase of expenses, and while strenuously endeavoring to limit the expenditures to the present income, it is evident that the continual advance in education, particularly in science, demands additional facilities; and it is more in explanation of the want, than a desire to ask additional assistance, that the Regents now mention the necessities of the University. The deficiencies in improved apparatus and models for illustration; in collections of Natural History; as in needed additions to the library, have been from time to time supplied in the most economical manner, and the pressing demand for increased accommodation will soon compel the Regents to ask for increased income, or to rest content with an institution of limited facilities, falling behind others in character and useful

ness in sister States, whose patrons look with deeper interest upon the advantages which are offered for the education of their youth.

It is not deemed necessary here, to repeat the comparisons of work, and of expense of similar institutions elsewhere; but I will add that the Regents have every reason to believe that more is accomplished at our University, at the same cost, than at any other college; and that they will strive in the future, as in the past, to make the best use of what is placed at their command.

I invite your special attention to the report of the Professor of Agriculture, which being printed as part of this report, no other reference has been made to that department. Also to the reports of the Treasurer and Secretary of the Board, as showing the condition of the income and funds of the University, and their expenditure.

C. S. HAMILTON,  
*President of the Board of Regents.*

# UNIVERSITY FARM.

---

## REPORT OF PROF. W. W. DANIELLS.

---

To the Hon. CHAS. S. HAMILTON,

*Pres. of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of experiments upon the University Experimental Farm, together with a copy of the Meteorological Observations taken at the University for the year ending Oct. 31, 1873.

W. W. DANIELLS,

*Prof. of Agriculture and Analytical Chemistry.*

---

## EXPERIMENTS.

### FULTZ WINTER WHEAT.

One and one-fourth acres of new ground were sown to this variety, Sept. 10, 1872, at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels of seed to the acre. The ice of February killed a large portion of this wheat which was upon low and level ground. Seventy-five square rods were left standing. Harvested July 11th. Weight of straw and grain, 2,396 lbs. Weight of grain, 562 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Weight of one bushel, 60 lbs. Yield per acre, 20 bushels. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 23.4. One pound of seed yields 13.3 lbs.

This wheat yielded in 1872, the first year of its cultivation in this state,  $33\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre. Although it has not this year done as well as then, it still promises well, and will doubtless prove a valuable variety on account of its superior hardiness.

The following varieties were in cultivation, but were entirely destroyed by the winter:

A bearded variety selected from Fultz.

Tappahannock.

Arnold's Hybrid, No. 9.

White Winter Touzelle.

Diehl.

There are now in cultivation upon the farm, the Fultz and Diehl varieties.

## SPRING WHEAT.

### COMPARISON OF VARIETIES.

The following varieties were sown April 29th, upon adjoining plats, with 2 bushels of seed per acre:

*Odessa*.—One bushel seed weighed 63 lbs. Harvested August 2d. Weight of straw and grain, 4,776 lbs. Weight of grain, 943 lbs. Weight of one bushel,  $57\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Yield per acre, 15.7 bushels. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 19.7. One pound seed yields 7.6 lbs.

*Red Mammoth Spring*.—One bushel weighed 56 lbs. Harvested July 27th. Weight of straw and grain, 4,858 lbs. Weight of grain, 1,586 lbs. One bushel weighs 61 pounds. Yield per acre, 26.4 bushels. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 32.6. One pound seed yields 14.2 lbs.

*April Wheat*.—This variety was obtained of Alexander Findlay, Esq., of Madison, in the spring of 1872, Mr. Findlay having at that time lately received it from Scotland. One bushel seed weighed 52 lbs. Harvested July 27th. Weight of straw and grain, 5,352 lbs. Weight of grain, 1,440 lbs. Weight of one bushel, 57 lbs. Yield per acre, 24 bushels. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 26.9. One pound seed yields 13.8 lbs.

*White Australian*.—Harvested July 28th. No grain in the heads.

The seed of this variety was obtained in 1872 from the Commissioner of Agriculture, and was grown in Oregon from seed imported from Australia. That sent us was very white, with a short, plump berry. Three years' trial upon the University farm has shown it to be unsuited to this locality.

*Different Quantities of Seed to the Acre.*—Four adjacent plats of one-half acre each were sown to Red Mammoth spring wheat, May 5th. Weight of one bushel of seed, 56 lbs.

Plat 1. One and one-half bushels seed to the acre. Harvested July 28. Weight of straw and grain, 2,338 lbs. Weight of grain, 546 lbs. Weight of one bushel, 56 lbs. Yield per acre, 18.2 bushels. Per cent. of grain to weight of straw and grain, 23.8. One pound seed yields 13 pounds.

Plat 2. Two bushels seed to the acre. Harvested July 28th. Weight of straw and grain, 2,514 lbs. Weight of grain, 521½ lbs. Weight of one bushel, 56 pounds. Yield per acre, 17.3 bushels. Per cent. of grain to weight of straw and grain, 20.7. One pound seed yields 9.3 lbs.

Plat 3. Two and one-half bushels seed to the acre. Harvested July 30th. Weight of straw and grain, 2,478 lbs. Weight of grain, 547½ lbs. Weight of one bushel, 55 lbs. Yield per acre, 18¼ bushels. Per cent. of grain to weight of straw and grain, 22. One pound seed yields 7.8 lbs.

Plat 4. Three bushels seed to the acre. Harvested July 30th. Weight of straw and grain, 2,667 lbs. Weight of grain, 546¾ lbs. Weight of one bushel, 53¼ lbs. Yield per acre, 18.2 bushels. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 20.5. One pound seed yields 6.5 lbs.

All these plats were somewhat injured by the chinch bug, plats 3 and 4 more than the others. Plats 2, 3, and 4 were lodged, the last being nearly one-fourth down, causing the straw to rust badly.

## BARLEY.

### COMPARISON OF VARIETIES.

Three adjacent plats, of one-half acre each, were sown May 6th, to the following varieties, at the rate of two bushels of seed to the acre.

Plat 1. *Saxonian*.—One bushel of seed weighed 47 lbs. Harvested July 23d. Slightly lodged. Weight of straw and grain, 2,180 lbs. Weight of grain, 637 lbs. Weight of one bushel, 45 lbs. Yield per acre, 26.5 bushels. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 29.2. One pound seed yields 14.3 lbs.

Plat 2. *Manshury*.—A six-rowed variety. Weight of one bushel seed, 43 lbs. Harvested July 21st. Weight of straw and grain, 2,290 lbs. Weight of grain, 1,150 lbs. One bushel weighs 46 lbs. Yield per acre, 48 bushels. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 50.4. One pound seed yields 26.7 lbs. This variety was first obtained by us of H. Grunow, Esq., Mifflin, Iowa Co., through Hon. W. W. Field, in the spring of 1872. Mr. Grunow claims it to be the best of all varieties of barley for general culture, he having raised it since 1862. It is earlier than the other varieties grown upon the University farm, and has yielded better both of our two years of trial.

Plat 3. *Common Barley*.—A Scotch variety, obtained in 1872, of Alexander Findlay, Esq. One bushel seed weighed 39 lbs. Harvested July 23d. Weight of straw and grain, 2,110 lbs. Weight of grain, 827½ lbs. Weight of one bushel, 45½ lbs. Yield per acre, 34.4 bushels. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 25.5. One pound seed yields 21.2 lbs.

## OATS.

### COMPARISON OF VARIETIES.

Adjacent plats of one-half acre each were sown, May 27th, to the following varieties, two and one-half bushels of seed to the acre:

*Birlie*.—One bushel of seed weighed 30.8 lbs. Harvested Aug. 26th. The straw was very rusty, and contained no grain. The very heavy rains of late June injured them.

*Bohemian*.—Weight of one bushel seed, 31.2 lbs. Harvested Aug. 9th. Weight of straw and grain, 1,798 lbs. Weight of grain, 185 lbs. Weight of one bushel, 34 lbs. Yield per acre, 11.6 bushels. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 10.3. One pound seed yields 4.7 lbs.



*Black Norway*.—Weight of one bushel seed, 34.4 lbs. Harvested Aug. 14th. Weight of straw and grain, 2,268 lbs. Weight of grain, 460.5 lbs. Weight of one bushel, 27 lbs. Yield per acre, 30 bushels. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 20.03. One pound seed yields 10.7 lbs.

*White Norway*.—Weight of one bushel seed, 29.6 lbs. Harvested Aug. 14th. Weight of straw and grain, 1,914 lbs. Weight of grain, 318 lbs. Weight of one bushel, 27.5 lbs. Yield per acre, 19.9 bushels. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 16. One pound seed yields 8.6 lbs.

*White Schonen*.—One bushel seed weighed 26.4 lbs. Harvested Aug. 14th. Weight of straw and grain, 1,972 lbs. Weight of grain, 548½ lbs. Weight of one bushel, 26 lbs. Yield per acre, 34¼ bushels. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 22.2. One pound seed yields 16.6 lbs.

*Mixed*.—This seed is the product of the mixture, in 1871, of equal parts of Black Norway, White Norway, Surprise and common oats. One bushel seed weighed 28 lbs. Harvested Aug. 13th. Weight of straw and grain, 1,598 lbs. Weight of grain, 339.5 lbs. Weight of one bushel, 28 lbs. Yield per acre, 29.2 bushels.

*Probsteir*.—A plat containing 105 square rods was sown May 26th. Weight of one bushel of seed 30 lbs. Harvested Aug. 12. Weight of straw and grain, 1,818 lbs. Weight of grain, 514 lbs. Weight of one bushel, 29½ lbs. Yield per acre, 24.3 bushels. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 28.27. One pound seed yields 8.8 lbs.

*Surprise*.—Sown at same time, upon a plat of same size as that sown to Probsteir. Harvested August 13. Weight of straw and grain, 2,078 lbs. Weight of grain, 337½ lbs. Weight of one bushel, 30 lbs. Yield per acre, 16 bushels. Percentage of grain to weight of straw and grain, 16.1. One pound seed yields 5.82 lbs.

## CORN.

One acre of each of the following varieties, was planted May 16. The White Australian, being a smaller variety, was planted in hills

$3\frac{1}{2} \times 4$  feet apart, the other varieties  $4 \times 4$  feet, all having four kernels to the hill:

VARIETY.	Time of ripening.	Yield per acre in bushels of 75 lbs. each.
Cherokee . . . . .	Sept. 8	52.7
Early Yellow Dent . . . . .	Sept. 6	58.6
Yellow Dent . . . . .	Sept. 8	49.37
White Australian . . . . .	Aug. 29	63.25

The Yellow Dent has a smaller cob, and much longer kernels than Early Yellow Dent, otherwise the two varieties appear much the same. The difference in time of ripening, as will be seen, is but slight. The White Australian has now been in cultivation upon the University farm for three years, and each year has yielded more than any other variety.

*New England Corn.*—Seed from tips, middle and butts of ears. The continuation of this experiment gave the following yield, with no perceptible difference in time of ripening:

Seed from tips yielded per acre . . . . .	53.6 bushels.
....do....middle....do . . . . .	55.6 ....do ..
....do....butts . . . . .do . . . . .	52.0 ....do ..

There was no perceptible difference either in the size of the ears or in the quality of the corn from those different plats.

*Dutton Corn.*—Seed saved from early ripening ears, and that saved at time of husking. The fourth year of this experiment gave the following results:

	Earliest ripened ears.	Yield per acre.
Early seed . . . . .	Aug. 22 .	48.2 bush.
Late seed . . . . .	Sept. 2 .	47.2 bush.

*Mexican Dent Corn.*—An early and small variety. Planted May 24th, in hills  $3 \times 4$  feet, four kernels to the hill. Harvested Sept. 13th. Yield per acre, 58.2 bushels of 75 pounds each.

*Cooley's Early White Field Corn.*—Planted May 24th, in hills  $3 \times 4$  feet, four kernels to the hill. Harvested Sept. 13th. Yield per acre, 49.3 bushels of 75 lbs. each.

This variety was distributed by the Commissioner of Agriculture

in 1872, and was thought to be early. Although it has yielded much better this year than last, it is not prolific, and is a late rather than early variety. It gives no promise of being valuable.

The following varieties were planted in small quantities, May 24th, and gave but indifferent results:

*Early Dent Corn*, yielding 29.4 bushels per acre.

*Early Australian*.

*Judson's 100-Day Corn* failed to ripen.

#### POTATOES.

The following new varieties have been in cultivation:

*Extra Early Vermont*.—One pound of the seed was planted with a single eye to the hill, May 17th. Ripe, Aug. 28th. Weight of product, 95 pounds, of large size, and excellent quality.

*Compton's Surprise*.—One pound seed planted in same manner as Early Vermont. Ripe, Sept. 8th. Yield, 67½ lbs., of good size and excellent quality.

*Early Favorite*.—This variety was originated by G. N. Smith, Esq., of Berlin, Wis., from seed of Early Rose fertilized by pollen from the White Peach-blow. One peck of seed was planted May 17th. Ripe, Aug. 22d. Yield, 218 lbs., or at the rate of 115.4 bushels per acre. These potatoes were of good size, of excellent quality, and the variety is a promising one.

The following table gives the results of our experiments with varieties that are in general cultivation. They were all planted May 17th, in hills two feet apart, rows four feet apart, one-half of a medium sized potato in a hill.

VARIETY.	Bushels per acre.	Time of Ripening.	Remarks.
Early Rose.....	119.5	Aug. 20 .	Good size.
Early Goodrich.....	90.0	Aug. 15 .	Rather small.
Early Shaw.....	65.0	Aug. 12 .	Small.
Peerless.....	71.8	Aug. 25 .	Small.
Early White Peach-blow.....	113.8	Sept. 5 .	Good size.
Hanson.....	117.6	Sept. 10 .	Good size.
Excelsior.....	109.0	Sept. 5 .	Good size.
Peach-blow.....	66.8	Sept. 12 .	Small.
Forfarshire red.....	78.2	Sept. 5 .	Poor Quality.
White Rose.....	111.3	Sept. 5 .	Poor Quality.
*Peerless.....	235.3	Sept. 8 .	Large. Poor Quality.

\*This variety was obtained of J. W. Parks, Dodge's Corners, and is entirely different from the variety obtained by us of B. K. Bliss and Sons. The tubers are larger, and of much poorer quality.

## RAPE.

The experiment with this crop was a complete failure, owing to the destruction of the plants by the Southern cabbage butterfly, (*Pieris protodice*.)

## SILVER HULL BUCKWHEAT.

This variety, which yielded so abundantly in 1872, was almost a total failure, owing partly to an unpropitious season, and partly to the frost of Sept. 14th.

## WHITE IMPERIAL SUGAR BEETS.

Sown May 24th, in drills  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart. The soil, a clay loam with clay subsoil, was plowed and subsoiled to a depth of twenty inches, in the fall of 1871, and at the same time wood ashes at the rate of 125 bushels to the acre, were spread upon the land. At the time of the second hoeing, June 23d, the plants were thinned to a distance of 8 inches in the row. Harvested October 24th. Yield per acre, 30,750 lbs., or  $15\frac{3}{8}$  tons. The roots were rather large, many of them weighing from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., and averaging more than 2 lbs.

The results of the examination of these beets for the per cent. of sugar contained in them, are as follows:

Maximum per cent.....	13.8
Minimum per cent.....	9.4
Mean of 12 determinations .....	<u>10.92</u>

These determinations were made upon medium sized roots, those weighing from  $1\frac{3}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. The roots giving the highest percentage of sugar are those weighing from one to two pounds. There was a slight tendency to become necky, or to grow above the ground, which decreases the per cent. of sugar. This tendency was doubtless owing to the subsoils not being well pulverized by a single plowing. This was more fully shown in the following variety, two rows of which were grown upon ground not subsoiled. In these rows the roots were larger above the ground than in adjoining rows in which the subsoil had been broken.

## WHITE SILESIAN SUGAR BEET.

Seed obtained of the Commissioner of Agriculture in 1872. Sown in the same manner, and upon ground prepared, as White Imperial, except that two rows were upon ground not subsoiled. Harvested October 23d. Yield per acre, 26,492 lbs., or 13½ tons.

The percentage of sugar contained in them is as follows:

Maximum .....	14.2 per cent.
Minimum .....	8.9 per cent.
Mean of 12 determinations.....	<u>10.3 per cent.</u>

These results do not show a large per cent. of sugar. Doubtless the roots would have been much richer in sugar had the land been cultivated to so great a depth long enough to thoroughly pulverize the subsoil.

## IMPROVEMENT OF SOILS BY MECHANICAL MEANS.

This experiment was begun in 1871. Four adjacent plats of an acre each are to be cultivated as follows:

Plat 1, to be plowed to a depth of five inches only.

Plat 2, to be plowed twelve inches deep.

Plat 3, to be plowed twenty inches deep by trench plowing.

Plat 4, to be plowed twenty inches deep by subsoiling.

Plats 1 and 2 have been cultivated in the prescribed manner each of the three years since the beginning of the experiment.

Plat 3 was plowed in 1871 to the depth of twelve inches only; in 1872 and 1873, it has been plowed 17 inches deep, which is as deep as it has been found practicable to plow.

Plat 4 was plowed and subsoiled in 1871 to a depth of 16 inches, and in 1872 and 1873, 17 inches in depth.

The cultivation of these plats has been the same in all other respects than those mentioned.

The soil is clay, with a stiff clay subsoil; the land is level and rather low.

These plats have been in cultivation to corn during the entire three years. The following table gives the results that have been obtained in bushels of ears of 75 lbs. each.

Method of Cultivation.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Plowed 5 inches deep.....	55.40	43.52	53.4
Plowed 12 inches deep.....	50.65	50.32	52.8
Trench plowed 17 inches deep.....	44.95	54.74	51.3
Subsoiled 17 inches deep.....	42.21	56.77	51.1

An acre adjoining these plats was plowed to the ordinary depth of cultivation, about 7 inches, planted and cultivated in the same manner, the yield of which was 56 bushels. The results of this experiment appear quite contradictory, yet they are not so when the circumstances of soil, season and cultivation are taken into account. In 1871, the shallow plowing yielded most, as in the other plats a heavy clay subsoil had been mixed with the soil. All the plats were fall-plowed in 1871, and again plowed in the spring of 1872. The soil and subsoil had then become quite well mixed, and the subsoil, by exposure to the frost and air, had become quite thoroughly pulverized. This decomposition was aided by the addition of 60 bushels of unleached wood ashes in the spring of 1872. The season was a very dry one, and the deep plowed plats, being better able to withstand the drought, gave a better yield.

In 1873, rain fell on eleven of the thirteen days from June 22d to July 4th, inclusive, and during this time five inches of water fell. There is a slight descent of the ground, from the shallow to the deep plowing across these plats, with no drainage but that over the surface. So that while the deeper plowed plats received the water from those plowed more shallow, the water that saturated the subsoil of those plats to the depth of 17 inches had no outlet, except as it was evaporated from the surfaces or percolated through a heavy clay subsoil, which is very slowly indeed. The corn on the deep plowed plats was badly injured by these heavy rains on this account, and this injury was plainly visible in the smaller growth, and sickly color of the corn. The lighter yield of these plats is then a natural consequence of the heavy rains of early summer, and of the location and composition of the soil. Drains have now been laid that will prevent a recurrence of the same unfavorable conditions.

## FERTILIZERS.

Trials have been made with the following fertilizers:

- 1st. A compost of  
 1 part gas lime.  
 1½ part well decomposed muck.  
 1½ part well rotted manure.

The compost was made eight weeks before applying, and was turned twice during the time. It was applied to corn June 9th, one quart of the compost being mixed with the soil about the hill. The lime had not been in compost long enough, as was shown by the yellow color of the corn, and to the smaller growth, the difference in height between the rows where this compost was applied, and that where there was no fertilizer, being at the time of tasseling at least 18 inches.

2d. Upon an adjoining, plat there was applied in the same manner, one-half pint to a hill, a fertilizer manufactured by the "Garden City Fertilizing Co.," of Chicago. This fertilizer is made from hog's blood and tank offal.

The yield per acre, of corn, upon which these fertilizers were applied, and that with no fertilizer, is as follows:

No fertilizer .....	56 bushels	43 lbs.
Gas-lime compost.....	57	" 9 "
Garden City Fertilizing Co.'s fertilizer.....	63	" 24 "
	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>

Gas-lime compost, prepared at the same time of the above, will be tried another year, and it will also be interesting to ascertain the influence that the application of these fertilizers to the soil this year will have upon the yield of the same plats next year.

The following varieties of vegetables, the seeds of which were furnished by the Commissioner of Agriculture, have been in cultivation in the University Garden. Judging from the experience of one year, Mr. Ferrey considers them all worthy of cultivation.

- Dwarf Blue Imperial Pea.
- Bishop's Early Dwarf Pea.
- Daniel O'Rourke Pea.
- Saxton's Supreme Pea.
- McLean's Wonderful Pea.
- Advance Pea.

Black Spanish Watermelon.  
 Ice Cream Watermelon.  
 Alton Nutmeg Melon.  
 Trophy Tomato.  
 Royal Cabbage Lettuce.  
 Fottler's Improved Brunswick Cabbage.  
 Lenormand's Cauliflower.  
 Long Orange Carrot.  
 Double Curled Parsley.

The following donations have been received during the year:

*From the Commissioner of Agriculture—*

Four quarts Saxonian Barley.  
 Four quarts Potato Oats.  
 Eight quarts Arnautk Wheat.  
 Eight quarts Early Spring Wheat, from France.

*From J. W. PARK, Dodge's Corners, Wis.—*

Six quarts Yellow Dent Corn.  
 One peck Peerless Potatoes.

*From E. F. LEWIS, Lewiston, Ill.—*

Six quarts Yellow Dent Corn.

*From JOEL HOOD, Milwaukee—*

One quart White Butter Beans.

*From G. P. PEPPER, Pewaukee, Wis.—*

Ten Apple Trees.

*From an unknown source—*

One bushel Odessa Wheat.

My thanks are due JOHN FERREY, Esq., Superintendent of the University Experimental Farm, for his aid and attention in conducting these experiments.

#### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The system adopted is that of the Smithsonian Institution, the hours of observation being 7 A. M., 2 P. M. and 9 P. M.

The temperature is given in degrees and tenths, F.



The amount of cloudiness is expressed by a number indicating the tenths of the sky overcast. The following abbreviations are used:

- St.—Stratus.
- Cu.—Cumulus.
- Cir.—Cirrus.
- Nim.—Nimbus.
- Cu.-st—Cumulo-Stratus.
- Cir.-St.—Cirro-stratus.
- Cir.-Cu.—Cirro-cumulus.

The direction of the wind is taken for eight points of the compass, the figures accompanying represent the force on a scale from 1, a very light breeze, to 10, a most violent hurricane. In the summary of observations, the percentage of wind from each direction is given for each month, and for the entire year.

The height of the barometer is indicated by inches and decimals, and corrected for the expansion above  $32^{\circ}$ .

The "force or pressure of vapor" expresses the weight of moisture in the air, by indicating in inches the height of a column of mercury that is sustained by it.

"Relative humidity" shows the per cent. of complete saturation existing at the time when the observation is made.

Latitude  $43^{\circ}, 5' N.$

Longitude  $12^{\circ}, 24' W.$

Height above the sea, 1,088 feet.

Maximum observed temperature for the year,  $91^{\circ}$ .

Minimum observed temperature for the year,  $-28^{\circ}$ .

Range of observed temperature for the year,  $119^{\circ}$ .

## NOVEMBER, 1872.

THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR.				RAIN AND SNOW.				Day of Month.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Time of beginning of rain or snow.	Time of ending of rain or snow.	Amount of rain or melted snow in gauge, in inches.	Depth of snow, in inches.	
32	48	44	41.3	6 P. M.				1
38	41	37	38.6		Night.	.06		2
35	43	38	38.6					3
35	40	44	39.6					4
45	41	39	41.6					5
32	47	44	41.0	Night.	Night.	.50		6
41	49	39	43.0					7
33	43	37	37.6					8
32	48	41	37.0					9
41	54	39	44.6					10
30	43	33	35.3					11
31	46	38	38.3					12
37	27	20	28.0					13
18	24	26	22.6					14
20	23	25	22.6	Night.	3 P. M.	.20	2	15
20	29	16	21.6					16
17	21	10	16.0					17
3	13	15	10.3					18
15	19	14	16.0					19
6	14	15	11.6					20
22	29	27	26.0					21
21	32	34	29.0					22
29	38	32	33.0					23
33	36	34	34.3					24
21	31	23	25.0					25
21	35	25	27.0					26
-4	7	9	4.0					27
2	3	-5	0.0					28
-5	10	5	3.3					29
0	16	16	10.6					30
						.76	2	S'm.
			27.2					M'n

NOVEMBER, 1872—continued.

Day of Month.	CLOUDS.						WINDS.					
	7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.	
	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of Clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of Clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of Clouds.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.
1	1	Cu...	10	Cu...	10	Nim	S.W.	1	S....	2	S.E..	1
2	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	2	Cu...	S.W.	1	W....	1	W...	0
3	8	Cu-st.	9	Cu...	1	St...	W....	1	.....	0	.....	0
4	4	Cu-st.	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	E....	1	E....	2	E....	2
5	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	S.E.	1	S.W.	1	S.W..	2
6	1	Cu-st.	1	Cu...	1	Cu...	S.W.	2	S.W.	1	S....	2
7	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	W....	2	N.W.	3	N.W..	2
8	1	St....	0	.....	8	Cu...	N.W.	2	N.W.	1	W...	1
9	1	St....	3	Cir-Cu	1	Cir..	S.E.	1	S.E.	2	S.E..	1
10	6	Cir-Cu	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	S.E.	3	S....	2	W...	2
11	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	N.W.	1	N.W.	1	N.W..	1
12	1	St....	3	Cir..	10	Cu...	.....	0	S....	1	S.W..	1
13	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	5	Cu...	S....	4	S.W.	3	S.W..	2
14	10	Nim.	10	Nim.	1	Cu...	S....	1	N.W.	2	N.W..	3
15	10	Cu...	9	Cu...	5	Cu...	N.W.	2	W....	1	W...	3
16	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	N.W.	3	N.W.	2	W...	1
17	9	Cu-st.	5	Cir-Cu	0	.....	N.W.	2	W....	1	W...	1
18	2	St....	10	Cu...	9	Cu...	W....	1	S.W.	1	S.W..	1
19	10	Cu...	2	Cu...	5	Cu...	N.W.	2	N.W.	2	N.W..	3
20	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	W....	1	S.W.	1	S....	2
21	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	S....	1	S....	1	N.W..	1
22	9	Cu-st.	4	Cu...	7	Cu...	N.W.	1	S.W.	1	S.W..	3
23	9	Cu-st.	5	Cu...	0	.....	S.W.	1	S.W.	1	.....	0
24	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	S.E.	2	E....	1	W....	2
25	0	.....	0	.....	2	Cu...	W....	1	W....	1	W....	1
26	0	.....	0	.....	10	Cu...	S....	1	S.W.	1	W....	3
27	0	.....	1	Cir-st.	0	.....	W....	2	W....	1	W....	2
28	1	St....	7	Cir..	0	.....	N.W.	1	N.W.	2	N.W..	3
29	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	W....	3	N.W.	3	N.W..	2
30	0	.....	10	Cu...	10	Nim	.....	0	S.W.	1	S.W..	1
S'm.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M'n	4.4	.....	5.3	.....	4.6	.....	.....	1.5	.....	1.5	.....	1.6
Av.	.....	.....	4.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.5	.....	.....

## NOVEMBER, 1872—continued.

BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				FORCE OR PRESSURE OF VAPOR, IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.			Day of Month.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
28.996	28.950	28.859	28.935	.181	.165	.265	100	49	92	1
28.874	28.786	28.891	28.884	.208	.169	.136	91	65	62	2
28.959	29.019	29.083	29.020	.183	.186	.144	90	67	63	3
29.021	28.887	28.677	28.862	.142	.203	.265	70	82	92	4
28.677	28.736	28.780	28.731	.275	.212	.195	92	82	82	5
28.981	28.732	28.743	28.867	.162	.179	.196	89	55	68	6
28.577	28.623	28.776	28.658	.169	.131	.152	65	37	63	7
28.899	28.907	28.915	28.907	.150	.186	.199	80	67	90	8
28.901	28.776	28.771	28.849	.143	.189	.190	79	56	74	9
28.720	28.618	28.875	28.737	.190	.181	.195	74	43	82	10
28.904	28.917	28.937	28.919	.167	.079	.094	100	28	50	11
28.901	28.842	28.865	28.869	.155	.169	.165	89	54	72	12
28.518	28.465	28.602	28.528	.179	.129	.091	81	88	85	13
28.556	28.638	28.808	28.701	.098	.111	.105	100	86	75	14
28.846	28.778	28.818	28.814	.108	.123	.117	100	100	87	15
28.995	29.150	29.254	29.133	.108	.123	.074	100	77	83	16
29.224	29.175	29.258	29.219	.094	.113	.068	100	100	100	17
29.157	29.053	28.939	29.049	.050	.078	.086	100	100	100	18
28.850	28.885	29.040	28.992	.086	.103	.082	100	100	100	19
29.078	28.994	28.868	28.980	.057	.082	.086	100	100	100	20
28.659	28.640	28.740	28.679	.118	.160	.111	100	100	75	21
28.837	28.842	28.742	28.807	.113	.143	.138	100	79	71	22
28.827	28.841	28.864	28.844	.160	.165	.162	100	72	89	23
28.785	28.611	28.630	28.674	.168	.191	.175	89	90	89	24
28.966	29.032	29.010	29.003	.113	.082	.123	100	47	100	25
28.954	28.902	28.817	28.891	.113	.108	.135	100	53	100	26
29.189	29.227	29.225	29.214	.036	.060	.065	100	100	100	27
29.151	29.094	29.286	29.177	.048	.050	.035	100	100	100	28
29.307	29.240	29.185	29.244	.035	.068	.055	100	100	100	29
29.091	28.881	28.646	28.839	.044	.090	.090	100	100	100	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Smr
.....	.....	.....	28.900	.128	.134	.133	93	78	85	Mn
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.131	.....	.....	85	.....	Av.

Nov. 13th, first snow.

Nov. 14th, ground first covered with snow.

Nov. 28th, Lake Monona frozen over.

Nov. 30th, Lake Mendota frozen over.

Percentage of Winds—S., 13; S.W., 19; W., 24; N.W., 33; N., 0; N. E., 0; E., 4;





## DECEMBER, 1872—continued.

Day of Month.	BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZ- ING POINT.				FORCE OR PRESSURE OF VAPOR IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.		
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
1	28.440	28.806	28.349	28.365	.108	.162	.183	100	89	90
2	28.544	28.572	28.754	28.623	.108	.162	.168	100	80	89
3	28.935	29.053	29.162	29.050	.135	.082	.086	100	53	100
4	29.155	28.890	28.942	29.029	.071	.141	.111	100	100	75
5	29.086	29.044	29.076	29.069	.098	.094	.153	100	50	100
6	29.267	29.261	29.188	28.238	.103	.117	.094	100	76	100
7	29.022	28.634	28.583	28.746	.113	.144	.155	100	63	79
8	28.642	28.899	29.079	28.873	.153	.098	.065	100	100	100
9	29.236	29.270	29.193	29.233	.042	.068	.055	100	100	100
10	29.315	29.292	29.297	29.301	.042	.068	.675	100	100	100
11	29.333	29.319	29.304	29.317	.062	.103	.082	100	100	100
12	28.796	28.802	28.927	28.841	.078	.113	.103	100	100	100
13	28.796	28.802	28.927	28.841	.090	.106	.123	100	58	100
14	28.820	28.587	28.895	28.767	.113	.175	.078	100	89	100
15	29.133	29.065	29.014	29.071	.038	.068	.057	100	100	100
16	28.932	28.935	29.048	28.971	.057	.075	.050	100	100	100
17	29.047	29.048	29.093	29.062	.046	.103	.068	100	100	100
18	29.051	29.116	29.270	29.145	.057	.068	.038	100	100	100
19	29.234	29.090	28.970	29.099	.027	.044	.046	100	100	100
20	28.894	28.962	29.063	28.973	.035	.048	.060	100	100	100
21	29.194	29.168	29.205	29.189	.019	.019	.017	100	100	100
22	28.798	28.890	28.816	28.831	.027	.052	.050	100	100	100
23	29.138	29.356	29.459	29.317	.020	.020	.018	100	100	100
24	29.542	29.487	29.265	29.414	.013	.026	.033	100	100	100
25	29.099	28.985	28.947	29.010	.046	.052	.062	100	100	100
26	29.034	28.970	29.274	29.092	.068	.071	.062	100	100	100
27	29.339	29.231	29.224	29.264	.035	.068	.046	100	100	100
28	29.191	29.064	29.083	29.112	.038	.071	.068	100	100	100
29	29.162	29.219	29.240	29.207	.071	.094	.086	100	100	100
30	29.181	29.027	29.051	29.089	.078	.135	.118	100	100	100
31	29.155	29.197	29.280	29.210	.098	.103	.086	100	100	100
Sm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mn	.....	.....	.....	29.043	.067	.089	.080	100	91	98
Av	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.078	.....	.....	96	.....

Percentage of Winds—S., 11; S. W., 18; W., 14; N. W., 27; N., 23; N. E., 1; E., 1; S. E., 5.





## JANUARY, 1873—continued.

Day of Month.	CLOUDS.						WINDS.					
	7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.	
	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.
1	10	Nim..	10	Nim.	10	Nim.	N....	2	N....	1	N.E..	1
2	10	Nim..	10	Cu...	10	Nim.	E....	2	N.E..	3	N.W.	3
3	10	Cir...	10	Cu...	0	.....	S.W..	4	S.W..	4	S.W.	4
4	10	Cu...	8	Cu...	10	Nim.	S.W..	3	S.W..	3	W....	3
5	5	Cu-st.	0	.....	0	.....	N.W..	3	N....	3	N....	1
6	8	St....	4	Cu-st.	9	Cu-st.	S....	3	S....	2	S....	4
7	2	Cu-st.	10	Cu...	10	Nim.	S....	4	S....	4	S.W.	5
8	9	Cu-st.	10	Nim..	10	Cu...	S.W..	5	S.W..	5	S.W.	5
9	10	Nim..	10	Cu...	0	.....	W....	4	W....	4	W....	3
10	10	Cu...	0	.....	8	Cir-cu	N.W..	2	W....	1	W....	1
11	4	Cu-st.	6	Cir-cu	1	St....	S.W..	1	S.E..	1	S.E..	1
12	10	Cir-cu	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	S.E..	1	S.E..	1	.....	0
13	10	Cu...	9	Cu...	10	Cu...	W....	1	W....	1	N.W.	1
14	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	10	Nim..	N.E..	1	N.E..	1	N.E..	2
15	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	E....	1	N....	1	N....	3
16	5	Cu...	5	Cu...	0	.....	N.W..	3	N.W..	3	N.W.	3
17	0	.....	0	.....	5	Cu-st.	N.W..	1	N....	2	N....	2
18	8	Cu...	5	Cir-cu	0	.....	N....	2	N....	1	.....	0
19	10	Cu...	9	Cu...	10	Cu...	S....	1	S....	1	S....	1
20	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	10	Nim.	W....	1	.....	0	N....	1
21	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	N....	1	N....	1	N....	1
22	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	0	.....	N....	2	N....	1	N....	2
23	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	N....	3	N....	5	N....	4
24	10	Cu...	4	Cir-cu	10	Cu...	N....	2	N....	1	N....	1
25	3	Cu-st.	5	Cir-cu	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	N.W.	1
26	.7	Cu-st.	4	Cir-cu	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	N.W.	1
27	6	Cu-st.	9	Cu...	0	.....	.....	0	N.W.	1	N.W.	2
28	5	Cu-st.	0	.....	0	.....	N.W.	2	N.W.	1	.....	0
29	0	.....	4	Cir-cu	0	.....	S.W.	1	S....	2	S....	3
30	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	0	.....	S.W.	1	S.W.	1	.....	0
31	10	Cu...	10	Nim.	10	Cu...	N.W.	1	N....	2	N....	2
S'm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M'n	7.8	.....	7.1	.....	5.5	.....	.....	1.8	.....	1.8	.....	1.9
Av.	.....	.....	6.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.8	.....	.....	.....

JANUARY, 1873—continued.

BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				FORCE OR PRESSURE OF VAPOR IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.			Day of Month.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
29.207	29.057	29.040	29.101	.082	.059	.108	100	55	100	1
28.657	28.306	28.074	28.312	.148	.181	.188	89	100	100	2
28.376	28.473	28.744	28.531	.113	.094	.065	100	100	100	3
29.050	29.027	29.027	29.031	.042	.075	.071	100	100	100	4
28.880	28.867	28.995	28.914	.091	.075	.048	85	100	100	5
29.076	29.063	28.905	29.014	.031	.075	.094	100	100	100	6
28.680	28.714	28.464	28.619	.118	.167	.118	100	100	100	7
28.484	28.514	29.689	28.561	.035	.036	.035	100	100	100	8
28.772	28.828	28.909	28.839	.024	.031	.028	100	100	100	9
28.852	28.778	28.709	28.780	.025	.040	.044	100	100	100	10
29.127	29.006	28.986	29.039	.052	.094	.086	100	100	100	11
28.852	28.778	28.709	28.780	.090	.162	.155	100	89	58	12
28.671	28.790	29.002	28.821	.183	.155	.123	90	89	100	13
29.046	29.017	28.917	28.960	.123	.147	.153	100	100	100	14
28.564	28.558	28.527	28.550	.196	.168	.135	100	89	100	15
28.890	28.930	29.115	28.971	.042	.038	.031	100	100	100	16
29.244	29.249	29.277	29.256	.026	.052	.046	100	100	100	17
29.240	29.086	28.968	29.098	.048	.057	.046	100	100	100	18
28.705	28.516	28.424	28.548	.060	.108	.135	100	100	100	19
28.450	28.441	28.445	28.445	.113	.143	.118	100	88	100	20
28.511	28.619	28.799	28.643	.108	.129	.108	100	100	100	21
28.953	29.010	29.055	29.006	.090	.086	.071	100	100	100	22
28.953	28.793	28.780	28.842	.068	.060	.055	100	100	100	23
28.696	28.789	28.898	28.794	.050	.075	.075	100	100	100	24
29.014	28.971	28.957	28.994	.052	.082	.062	100	100	100	25
28.932	28.854	28.855	28.880	.046	.078	.065	100	100	100	26
28.876	28.927	29.052	28.951	.050	.075	.052	100	100	100	27
28.266	29.320	29.327	29.303	.028	.023	.028	100	100	100	28
29.152	28.947	2.769	28.956	.017	.038	.033	100	100	100	29
28.620	28.695	28.922	28.745	.057	.113	.090	100	100	100	30
29.063	29.058	29.141	29.087	.078	.078	.060	100	100	100	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sm
.....	.....	.....	28.850	.073	.090	.077	99	97	98	Mn
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.080	.....	.....	98	.....	Av

Percentage of winds, S., 14; S. W., 24; W., 11; N. W., 16; N., 26; N. E., 5; E., 2; S. E., 2

## FEBRUARY, 1873.

Day of Month.	THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR.				RAIN OR SNOW.			
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Time of beginning of rain or snow.	Time of ending of rain or snow.	Amount of rain or melted snow in gauge in inches.	Depth of snow in inches.
1	-2	1	-11	-4.0				
2	-13	1	6	3.6				
3	13	25	34	24.0				
4	17	20	13	16.6				
5	10	32	28	23.3				
6	19	38	32	26.3				
7	32	38	29	33.0				
8	10	13	6	9.6				
9	7	19	13	14.6				
0	32	40	34	35.3				
11	15	22	12	16.3				
12	9	11	8	9.3				
13	8	18	16	14.0				
14	14	20	16	17.0				
15	15	31	21	22.3				
16	16	32	30	26.0				
17	22	39	35	32.0				
18	8	23	24	18.3				
19	19	28	9	18.6				
20	19	28	9	18.6				
21	-15	1	-3	-5.6				
22	-12	-11	-15	-12.6				
23	-20	0	-1	-7.0				
24	-4	13	13	7.3				
25	7	35	23	18.3				
26	21	25	21	22.3	9 P. M.			
27	12	23	18	17.6		Night...	.6	.6
28	16	30	23	23.0				
S'm							.6	.6
M'n				15.6				

FEBRUARY, 1873—continued.

CLOUDS.						WINDS.						Day of Month.
7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		
Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of Clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of Clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of Clouds.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	
10	Cu...	0	.....	0	.....	N. W.	2	N. W.	2	N. W.	1	1
0	.....	0	.....	10	Cu...	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	S. ....	2	2
10	Cu...	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	S. ....	1	S. ....	1	S. W.	1	3
8	Cu...	0	.....	0	.....	W. ....	1	W. ....	1	W. ....	1	4
0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	0	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	5
4	Cir-cu	3	Cir..	4	Cir-st	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	S. ....	1	6
3	Cir-st	3	Cir-cu	0	.....	S. W.	1	W. ....	1	W. ....	1	7
1	St....	1	Cu...	0	.....	W. ....	1	N. W.	1	N. W.	1	8
0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	1	S. ....	1	.....	0	9
10	Cu...	0	.....	0	.....	S. ....	2	S. ....	1	S. W.	1	10
0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	N. W.	1	N. W.	1	N. W.	1	11
10	Cu...	9	Cu...	10	Cu...	N. E.	2	N. ....	2	.....	0	12
10	Cu...	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	N. ....	1	N. ....	1	.....	0	13
10	Cu...	0	.....	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	E. ....	1	14
10	Cu...	9	Cu-st.	3	Cir-cu	.....	0	S. E.	1	.....	0	15
1	Cu-st.	1	Cir...	0	.....	N. E.	1	N. E.	1	.....	0	16
3	Cu-st.	1	Cir...	10	Cu...	.....	0	S. E.	1	S. E.	2	17
10	Cu...	10	Cu...	2	Cu...	S. ....	2	S. ....	2	S. W.	3	18
0	.....	1	Cir..	0	.....	W. ....	1	W. ....	1	W. ....	1	19
8	Cir-cu	10	Cu...	0	.....	S. ....	1	S. ....	1	W. ....	3	20
0	.....	8	Cir-cu	1	St...	N. W.	2	W. ....	1	W. ....	1	21
0	.....	9	Cir-cu	0	.....	W. ....	1	W. ....	2	W. ....	2	22
0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	W. ....	1	W. ....	2	W. ....	1	23
0	.....	4	Cir-cu	0	.....	W. ....	1	W. ....	1	S. W.	1	24
0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	N. W.	1	.....	0	N. ....	1	25
10	Cu...	10	Nim	10	Nim	E. ....	3	E. ....	3	E. ....	3	26
10	Cir-cu	2	Cir-cu	0	.....	W. ....	3	W. ....	2	W. ....	1	27
4	Cu...	0	.....	2	Cu...	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	S'm
4.7	.....	3.6	.....	2.5	.....	.....	1.1	.....	1.1	.....	1.1	Mns
.....	.....	3.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.1	.....	.....	Av.

## FEBRUARY, 1873—continued.

Day of Month.	BAROMETER HEIGHTT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				FORCE OR PRESSURE OF VAPOR IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.		
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
1	29.271	29.314	29.358	29.314	.042	.046	.027	100	100	100
2	29.277	29.095	28.898	29.090	.020	.046	.057	100	100	100
3	28.579	28.415	28.284	28.426	.078	.135	.196	100	100	100
4	28.466	28.723	28.943	28.711	.094	.108	.078	100	100	100
5	28.979	28.954	28.936	28.956	.068	.181	.153	100	100	100
6	28.946	28.866	28.702	28.838	.103	.144	.143	100	63	79
7	28.494	28.490	28.494	28.493	.143	.165	.142	79	72	88
8	28.777	28.888	29.056	28.840	.068	.078	.057	100	100	100
9	29.157	29.118	29.027	29.101	.060	.103	.098	100	100	100
10	28.722	28.545	28.554	28.607	.162	.182	.175	89	73	89
11	28.673	28.785	28.838	28.765	.086	.118	.075	100	100	100
12	28.900	28.866	28.909	28.892	.065	.071	.062	100	100	106
13	28.947	28.944	29.023	28.971	.062	.098	.090	100	100	100
14	29.176	29.252	29.246	29.225	.082	.108	.094	100	100	100
15	29.129	29.030	28.912	29.023	.086	.155	.113	100	89	100
16	28.776	28.786	28.898	28.920	.090	.162	.148	100	89	89
17	28.971	28.835	28.766	28.857	.118	.152	.131	130	63	55
18	28.519	28.597	28.797	28.638	.208	.183	.123	91	90	100
19	29.031	29.120	29.130	29.093	.062	.123	.129	100	100	100
20	28.930	28.664	28.618	28.737	.103	.153	.065	100	100	100
21	28.684	28.774	28.757	28.738	.023	.046	.038	100	100	100
22	28.795	28.796	28.806	28.798	.026	.027	.023	100	100	100
23	28.768	28.761	28.908	28.812	.018	.044	.042	100	100	100
24	28.920	28.099	28.962	28.933	.036	.078	.078	100	100	100
25	29.011	29.036	28.979	29.008	.060	.117	.123	100	87	100
26	28.735	28.375	28.237	28.449	.113	.135	.113	100	100	100
27	28.397	28.613	28.850	28.620	.075	.106	.098	100	86	100
28	29.079	29.135	29.243	29.152	.090	.148	.123	100	89	100
Sm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mn	.....	.....	.....	28.857	.080	.115	.099	98	93	96
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.098	.....	.....	95	.....

Percentage of winds—S., 15; S. W., 14; W., 23; N. W., 13; N., 5; N. E., 4; E., 11; S. E.,

## MARCH, 1873.

THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR.				RAIN OR SNOW.				Day of Month.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Time of beginning of rain or snow.	Time of ending of rain or snow.	Amount of rain or melted snow in inches.	Depth of snow, in inches.	
14	31	26	23.6					1
23	22	13	19.3	Night.	7½ A. M.	.10	1	2
—5	3	1	—0.3					3
—5	14	11	6.6					4
13	29	25	22.3					5
23	47	48	41.0					6
47	50	34	43.6					7
29	41	36	38.6					8
34	39	30	34.6	Night.	7½ A. M.	.60	6	9
29	44	34	35.6					10
24	28	27	26.3					11
20	34	34	29.3					12
34	46	42	40.6					13
38	50	51	46.3					14
50	38	37	41.6	Night.	Night.	.20		15
29	41	36	35.3					16
45	52	52	49.6	7 A. M.				17
39	45	40	41.3		Night.	.12		18
39	38	25	34.0					19
20	24	26	23.3					20
23	35	33	30.3					21
29	37	37	34.3					22
22	29	25	25.3					23
25	28	22	25.0					24
14	18	17	16.3	Night.				25
5	23	22	16.6		Night.	.30	3	26
15	33	30	26.0					27
34	46	37	39.0					28
33	41	35	36.3					29
32	35	36	34.3	11 A. M.	2 P. M.	.75		30
34	51	43	41.6					31
						2.07	10	S'm
			30.8					Mns

## MARCH, 1873—continued.

Day of Month.	CLOUDS.						WINDS.					
	7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.	
	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.
1	2	Cu-st.	5	Cu ..	1	St ...	N. W.	0	N. W.	0	N. W.	0
2	10	Nim .	9	Cu ..	1	St ...	N. W.	1	N. W.	2	N. W.	2
3	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	N. W.	1	N. W.	2	N. W.	1
4	0	.....	0	.....	7	Cu ..	.....	0	W ...	1	W ...	1
5	2	Cu ..	0	.....	0	.....	S ...	1	S ...	1	S ...	1
6	3	Cir-cu	0	.....	8	Cu ..	S ...	1	S ...	2	S ...	2
7	10	Cu ..	6	Cu ..	10	Cu ..	S ...	3	S. W.	3	S. W.	4
8	0	.....	0	.....	8	Cu ..	S. W.	3	W ...	2	.....	0
9	10	Nim .	3	Cu ..	0	.....	.....	0	W ...	1	S. E..	1
10	7	Cu ...	10	Cu ..	2	Cir-cu	S. E..	2	S. W.	2	W ...	3
11	0	.....	2	Cu ..	0	.....	W ...	2	N. W.	3	N. W.	3
12	0	.....	1	Cu ..	10	Cu ..	N. W.	1	N. W.	1	W ...	1
13	5	Cir-cu	2	Cir-cu	6	Cir-cu	S. W.	1	W ...	1	.....	0
14	4	Cir-cu	10	Cu ..	10	Cu ..	S. E..	3	S ...	1	S ...	1
15	10	Cu ..	10	Cu ..	2	Cu ..	S ...	1	W ...	3	W ...	3
16	0	.....	0	.....	4	Cu ..	N. W.	1	.....	0	S ...	1
17	4	Cu ..	0	.....	10	Nim .	S. E..	3	S ...	2	S ...	1
18	8	Cu ..	0	.....	1	Cu ..	W ...	1	W ...	2	W ...	1
19	5	Cu-st.	9	Cu ..	1	St ...	S. W.	1	N. W.	2	N ...	3
20	10	Cu ..	1	Cu ..	2	Cu ..	N ...	3	N. W.	2	N. W.	2
21	2	Cir-cu	1	Cu ..	0	.....	N. W.	3	N. W.	3	N. W.	2
22	9	Cu ..	5	Cu ..	2	Cu ..	.....	0	S ...	1	S ...	1
23	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	N. W.	3	N. W.	3	.....	0
24	10	Cu ..	10	Cu ..	10	Cu ..	N. E.	2	N. E.	3	N. E.	3
25	10	Nim .	10	Nim .	10	Nim .	N ...	4	N ...	4	N ...	4
26	0	.....	0	.....	1	Cu ..	N. W.	3	N. W.	1	N. W.	1
27	1	Cu ..	3	Cu ..	8	Cu ..	S ...	1	S ...	2	S ...	3
28	10	Cu ..	10	Cu ..	10	Cu ..	S ...	1	S ...	2	W ...	2
29	10	Cu ..	5	Cu ..	1	Cu ..	N. W.	4	N. W.	1	N. W.	1
30	10	Cu ..	10	Cu ..	4	Cu-st	S. E..	1	S. E..	1	W ...	4
31	3	Cir-st	6	Cir-cu	10	Cu ..	W ...	1	W ...	1	S. E..	1
S'm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M'n	5	.....	4.1	.....	4.4	.....	.....	1.6	.....	1.7	.....	1.7
Av.	.....	.....	4.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.66	.....	.....

MARCH, 1873—continued.

BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				FORCE OF PRESSURE OF VAPOR IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.			Day of month.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
29.159	29.129	29.130	29.139	.082	.118	.105	100	68	75	1
29.115	29.162	29.281	29.186	.123	.118	.078	100	100	100	2
29.343	29.391	29.449	29.394	.035	.050	.046	100	100	100	3
29.519	29.482	29.400	29.467	.035	.082	.071	100	100	100	4
29.293	29.215	29.184	29.230	.078	.123	.117	100	77	87	5
29.009	28.901	28.801	28.903	.135	.225	.260	88	70	78	6
28.643	28.523	28.549	28.571	.225	.283	.155	70	78	79	7
28.745	28.725	28.781	28.750	.123	.126	.149	77	49	71	8
28.683	28.680	28.803	28.722	.196	.152	.130	100	63	78	9
28.618	28.426	28.562	28.535	.123	.173	.155	77	60	79	10
28.622	28.719	28.899	28.746	.077	.099	.111	60	64	75	11
29.107	29.122	29.113	29.114	.108	.083	.120	100	42	61	12
29.011	29.049	29.134	29.065	.138	.169	.155	71	54	58	13
29.068	28.821	28.604	28.831	.283	.210	.221	78	58	59	14
28.368	28.573	28.877	28.586	.283	.165	.136	78	72	62	15
29.230	29.242	29.191	29.221	.123	.084	.129	77	33	61	16
29.113	28.908	28.876	28.965	.127	.143	.209	62	43	75	17
28.723	28.713	28.740	28.725	.173	.117	.139	73	39	56	18
28.597	28.596	28.747	28.646	.173	.165	.117	73	72	87	19
28.765	28.745	28.725	28.745	.108	.094	.088	100	73	62	20
28.662	28.692	28.849	28.734	.106	.108	.113	86	53	60	21
28.923	28.840	28.771	28.845	.123	.116	.157	77	53	71	22
28.913	28.918	28.891	28.907	.118	.070	.100	100	44	74	23
28.853	28.797	28.874	28.841	.135	.117	.118	100	76	100	24
28.881	28.867	28.878	28.875	.082	.098	.094	100	100	100	25
28.924	29.013	29.027	28.985	.055	.073	.084	100	59	71	26
28.998	28.886	28.775	28.886	.086	.150	.148	100	80	89	27
28.330	28.227	28.321	28.292	.155	.215	.178	79	69	81	28
28.496	28.662	28.763	28.640	.150	.126	.162	80	49	80	29
28.587	28.337	28.441	28.455	.143	.183	.129	79	90	61	30
28.712	28.820	28.848	28.792	.138	.104	.186	71	28	67	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sm
.....	.....	.....	28.886	.130	.143	.133	86	65	76	Mn
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.135	.....	.....	75	.....	...

March 13, Bluebirds appear.

March 14, Robins appear.

Percentage of Winds, S. 18; S. W. 9; W. 18; N. W. 31; N. 11; N. E. 5; E. 0; S. E. 8.



APRIL, 1873.

Day of Month,	THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR.				RAIN OR SNOW.			
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Time of beginning of rain or snow.	Time of ending of rain or snow.	Amount of rain or melted snow in gauge, in inches.	Depth of snow in inches.
1	37	32	31	33.3	9 A. M.	3 P. M...	.70	6
2	33	43	38	38.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	32	48	42	40.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	39	53	53	48.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	63	80	52	65.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	43	42	38	41.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	40	42	40	40.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	32	32	30	31.3	1½ P. M.	.....	.....	.....
9	30	34	32	32.0	.....	Night...	.30	3
10	31	45	40	38.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	38	44	37	29.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	34	49	43	42.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	39	57	51	49.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	45	61	50	52.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	40	42	42	41.6	Night...	.....	.....	.....
16	39	39	39	39.0	.....	Night...	.15	.....
17	37	40	38	38.3	Night...	Night...	11	.....
18	36	48	49	44.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	37	48	44	43.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	43	48	38	43.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	35	36	35	35.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	34	39	36	36.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	29	36	37	34.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	32	39	38	36.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	33	48	43	41.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	42	52	48	47.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	46	62	53	53.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	47	54	47	49.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	44	57	47	49.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	48	57	49	51.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
S'm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.26	9
M'n	.....	.....	.....	42.4	.....	.....	.....	.....

APRIL, 1873—continued.

CLOUDS.						WINDS.						Day of Month.
7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		
Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of Clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of Clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of Clouds.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	
10	Cu...	10	Nim..	10	Nim..	E....	2	N....	4	N....	3	1
5	Cu...	1	Cu...	10	Cu...	N.W.	3	W....	1	E....	0	2
8	Cu...	4	Cir-cu	8	Cu...	.....	0	E....	2	E....	2	3
4	Cir-cu	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	E....	1	.....	0	E....	1	4
5	Cir-cu	5	Cir-cu	10	Cu-st.	S.E.	1	S....	4	W....	2	5
10	Cu...	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	N.W.	3	E....	1	E....	1	6
10	Cu...	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	N.W.	2	N.W.	2	N....	3	7
10	Cu-st.	10	Nim..	10	Nim..	N....	3	N.E.	4	N.E.	2	8
8	Cu...	10	Cu...	8	Cu...	S.W.	2	S.W.	1	S.W.	2	9
1	Cu-st.	8	Cu...	4	Cir-cu	S.W.	1	S.W.	1	S.W.	1	10
6	Cu...	6	Cu...	8	Cir-cu	.....	0	N.W.	1	.....	0	11
0	.....	1	Cir..	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0	12
3	Cir-cu	6	Cir-cu	6	Cu...	S.E.	1	S.E.	2	S.E.	1	13
8	Cu...	8	Cu...	10	Cu...	S.E.	2	S.E.	2	S.E.	3	14
10	Nim..	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	S.E.	1	S.E.	1	S.E.	1	15
10	Nim..	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	N.E.	2	N.E.	3	N....	3	16
10	Cu...	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	N....	4	N....	3	N....	3	17
10	Cu...	7	Cu...	0	.....	N....	1	N....	1	N.W.	1	18
2	Cir..	0	.....	0	.....	N....	1	.....	0	N.W.	1	19
10	Cu...	5	Cu...	0	.....	N.W.	1	N.W.	3	N.W.	1	20
8	Cir-cu	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	N.E.	1	S....	1	S.E.	2	21
9	Cu...	3	Cir-cu	0	.....	N.W.	3	N.W.	4	N.W.	3	22
0	.....	10	Cu-st.	10	Cu...	N....	3	N....	1	.....	0	23
4	Cu...	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	N.E.	1	.....	0	N....	1	24
7	Cu...	8	Cu...	3	Cu-st.	N.E.	2	N.W.	2	N.W.	1	25
10	Cu...	4	Cu...	0	.....	N.W.	1	N.W.	1	.....	0	26
0	.....	4	Cu...	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	S....	1	27
10	Cu...	10	Cu...	1	Cu...	N.W.	1	S.W.	1	.....	0	28
1	Cu...	5	Cir-cu	0	.....	N.W.	1	N.W.	1	N.E.	1	29
1	Cir...	9	Cu...	8	Cu...	E....	1	E....	2	N.E.	3	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	S'm
6.3	.....	7.1	.....	6.1	.....	.....	1.5	.....	1.6	.....	1.4	M'n
.....	.....	6.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.5	.....	.....	Av..

## APRIL, 1873—continued.

Day of Month.	BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				FORCE OR PRESSURE OF VAPOR IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.		
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
1	28.615	28.376	28.380	28.457	.136	.181	.174	62	100	100
2	28.628	28.352	28.363	28.447	.168	.142	.186	89	51	81
3	28.780	28.789	28.717	28.762	.143	.212	.222	79	63	83
4	28.641	28.599	28.606	28.615	.173	.295	.375	73	73	93
5	28.615	28.649	29.793	28.685	.416	.523	.338	72	51	86
6	28.932	28.816	28.755	28.868	.231	.244	.208	83	91	91
7	28.698	28.831	28.868	28.799	.203	.177	.160	82	66	64
8	28.886	28.766	28.575	28.707	.143	.162	.167	79	89	100
9	28.429	28.477	28.637	28.511	.148	.138	.143	89	71	79
10	28.799	28.861	28.889	28.849	.136	.182	.203	78	61	82
11	28.857	28.905	29.054	28.938	.165	.173	.178	72	60	81
12	29.082	29.087	29.061	29.061	.155	.152	.164	79	44	59
13	29.000	28.980	28.932	28.970	.152	.216	.270	63	46	72
14	28.889	28.765	28.747	28.800	.251	.269	.258	84	50	71
15	28.656	28.691	28.790	28.712	.225	.222	.244	91	83	91
16	28.816	28.830	28.805	28.817	.216	.216	.195	91	91	82
17	28.616	28.605	28.625	28.615	.199	.225	.208	90	91	91
18	28.637	28.652	28.649	28.645	.191	.212	.199	90	63	57
19	28.880	28.873	28.873	28.875	.116	.143	.130	53	43	45
20	28.839	28.791	28.853	28.861	.142	.120	.077	51	36	36
21	28.843	28.737	28.717	28.764	.183	.149	.162	90	71	80
22	28.776	28.880	29.036	28.864	.155	.110	.115	79	46	54
23	29.082	29.066	29.043	29.064	.105	.110	.136	66	46	62
24	28.996	28.944	28.914	28.957	.162	.165	.144	89	72	63
25	28.860	28.821	28.824	28.835	.150	.099	.142	80	29	51
26	28.754	28.810	28.862	28.808	.199	.159	.143	74	41	43
27	28.959	28.895	28.877	28.907	.169	.150	.194	54	27	48
28	28.837	28.824	28.822	28.828	.249	.256	.273	77	61	83
29	28.881	28.971	29.037	28.963	.241	.166	.225	84	36	70
30	29.148	29.069	28.983	29.066	.189	.191	.130	56	41	37
Sm										
M.				28.801	.183	.188	.191	76	56	68
Av						.187			66	

April 18th—Lake Monona free from ice.

April 23d—Lake Mendota free from ice.

Percentage of Winds—S., 4; S. W. 7; W. 2; N. W., 26; N., 25; N. E., 14; E., 12; S. E., 10.



MAY, 1873—continued.

Day of Month.	CLOUDS.						WINDS.					
	7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.	
	Amount of cloudiness.	Kinds of Clouds.	Amount of Cloudiness.	Kinds of Clouds.	Amount of Cloudiness.	Kinds of Clouds.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.
1	10	Cu ...	10	Nim .	10	Nim .	E . . . .	4	E . . . .	3	N. E. .	4
2	10	Nim..	10	Nim .	10	Nim .	N. E. .	4	N . . . .	3	N . . . .	3
3	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	N . . . .	2	N . . . .	1	.....	0
4	0	.....	1	Cir... 1	0	.....	.....	0	W . . . .	1	.....	0
5	2	Cir... 2	10	Cu ... 1	0	Cu ... 1	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0
6	1	Cir... 1	1	Cu ... 1	10	Cu ... 10	.....	0	E . . . .	1	E . . . .	2
7	9	Cu ... 9	10	Cu ... 10	10	Nim . 1	E . . . .	2	N. E. .	2	N. E. .	2
8	10	Cu ... 10	10	Nim . 1	1	Cir-st.	N. E. .	1	.....	0	.....	0
9	10	Cu ... 10	10	Cu ... 10	10	Cu ... 10	N. E. .	1	N. W. .	2	N. W. .	1
10	10	Cu ... 10	10	Cu ... 9	9	Cu ... 9	N. E. .	0	S. W. .	1	S. W. .	1
11	0	.....	1	Cu ... 1	3	Cu ... 3	W . . . .	1	.....	0	S. W. .	1
12	1	Cir... 1	3	Cir-cu 0	0	.....	.....	0	S. W. .	1	N . . . .	4
13	0	.....	1	Cir... 1	10	Cu ... 10	N . . . .	2	.....	0	.....	0
14	10	Cu ... 10	10	Cu ... 10	10	Cu ... 10	E . . . .	1	E . . . .	1	.....	0
15	10	Cu ... 10	3	Cu ... 3	2	Cu ... 2	E . . . .	1	E . . . .	1	E . . . .	1
16	0	.....	1	Cir... 1	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	E . . . .	2
17	0	.....	1	Cir-cn 10	10	Cu ... 10	.....	0	E . . . .	1	E . . . .	1
18	9	Cu-st. 9	3	Cir-cu 10	10	Cu ... 10	E . . . .	1	S. E. .	2	S. E. .	3
19	10	Cu ... 10	10	Cu ... 10	10	Nim . 1	E . . . .	3	E . . . .	3	E . . . .	3
20	10	Cu ... 10	10	Cu ... 2	2	St ... 2	N . . . .	2	W . . . .	2	.....	0
21	1	Cir-st. 1	4	Cu ... 3	3	Cu ... 3	.....	0	S. E. .	2	S. E. .	1
22	10	Cu ... 10	9	Cu ... 2	2	Cu ... 2	.....	0	S. E. .	4	S . . . .	2
23	2	St ... 2	6	Cu ... 0	0	.....	S. W. .	2	W . . . .	4	.....	0
24	0	.....	2	Cir... 2	0	.....	W . . . .	1	.....	0	S. E. .	1
25	10	Cu ... 10	5	Cu ... 0	0	.....	S. E. .	1	S. E. .	1	S. E. .	1
26	4	Cir-cu 4	7	Cu ... 0	0	.....	.....	0	S. E. .	1	S. W. .	1
27	9	Cu ... 9	7	Cu ... 1	1	St ... 1	S . . . .	3	S. W. .	3	S. W. .	1
28	1	Cir... 1	2	Cu ... 1	1	St ... 1	S. W. .	1	W . . . .	1	S . . . .	1
29	4	Cir-st. 4	9	Cu-st. 9	9	Cu-st. 9	S . . . .	1	N. E. .	4	N. E. .	4
30	7	Cu-st. 7	3	Cir... 3	0	.....	N. E. .	3	N. E. .	2	.....	0
31	0	.....	1	Cir... 1	0	.....	E . . . .	1	E . . . .	2	E . . . .	1
S'm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mns	5.1	.....	5.8	.....	4.6	.....	.....	1.2	.....	1.5	.....	1.3
Av.	.....	.....	5.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.3	.....	.....

MAY, 1873—continued.

BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				FORCE OR PRESSURE OF VAPOR, IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.			Day of Month.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
28.750	28.603	28.503	28.632	.179	.262	.300	55	84	100	1
28.473	28.539	28.708	28.573	.278	.244	.225	100	91	91	2
28.956	28.915	28.982	28.951	.212	.155	.194	82	34	48	3
29.043	28.986	28.985	29.005	.269	.163	.216	67	25	46	4
29.032	29.026	29.029	29.029	.244	.261	.308	60	38	69	5
29.076	29.006	28.972	29.018	.258	.259	.268	71	40	58	6
28.885	28.782	28.720	28.796	.219	.295	.358	54	63	100	7
28.657	28.666	28.710	28.778	.335	.361	.334	93	93	86	8
28.737	28.716	28.841	28.765	.323	.260	.247	100	78	71	9
28.884	28.869	28.878	28.877	.225	.232	.218	70	60	76	10
28.878	28.831	28.882	28.864	.204	.166	.221	68	36	59	11
28.676	28.562	28.648	28.628	.282	.163	.189	73	25	56	12
28.908	28.831	28.850	28.879	.190	.146	.091	74	36	23	13
28.864	28.847	28.834	28.848	.231	.241	.130	83	84	45	14
28.873	28.867	28.907	28.849	.173	.157	.212	73	38	63	15
29.020	29.034	29.081	29.045	.249	.243	.210	77	42	58	16
29.151	29.081	29.036	29.089	.196	.269	.181	52	67	43	17
28.983	28.906	28.857	28.915	.219	.232	.218	54	34	50	18
28.752	28.690	28.651	28.697	.257	.309	.309	66	85	85	19
28.669	28.763	28.820	28.751	.335	.308	.335	93	74	80	20
28.517	28.674	28.668	28.619	.335	.524	.469	80	66	94	21
28.683	28.600	28.583	28.622	.436	.509	.290	94	75	42	22
28.644	28.694	28.757	28.698	.373	.367	.399	62	52	72	23
28.839	28.727	28.886	28.817	.396	.409	.363	76	50	81	24
28.842	28.833	28.810	28.828	.394	.510	.483	82	63	78	25
28.745	28.621	28.590	28.652	.386	.617	.591	67	77	89	26
28.566	28.503	28.592	28.553	.529	.449	.442	89	61	83	27
28.776	28.718	28.854	28.783	.420	.470	.457	68	52	69	28
28.859	28.993	29.132	28.994	.464	.283	.265	77	78	91	29
29.226	29.257	29.293	29.258	.182	.193	.210	73	44	58	30
29.369	29.312	29.241	29.307	.196	.316	.282	52	49	63	31
.....										Sm
.....										Ms
.....										Av.

Evaporation, 2.86.

Percentage of Winds, S., 6; S. W., 10; W., 8; N. W., 2; N., 13; N. E., 21; E., 27; S. E. 13.

JUNE 1873.

Day of Month.	THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR.				RAIN OR SNOW.			
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Time of beginning of rain or snow.	Time of ending of rain or snow.	Amount of rain or melted snow in gage, in inches.	Depth of snow, in inches.
1	55	73	63	63.6				
2	61	85	71	72.0	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> P. M.	Night	.23	
3	72	83	65	73.3	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> P. M.			
4	59	72	68	66.3		7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> A. M.	1.74	
5	68	81	71	73.3				
6	66	73	66	70.0				
7	67	82	71	73.3				
8	67	77	65	69.6	Night	Night	.05	
9	64	73	67	69.6	1 P. M.	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> A. M.	.05	
10	61	72	70	67.6				
11	65	75	69	69.6				
12	62	73	68	69.3				
13	69	78	70	72.3				
14	69	79	68	72.0				
15	69	84	72	75.0				
16	72	81	67	73.3				
17	65	83	68	72.0				
18	68	88	75	77.0				
19	75	85	67	75.6				
20	67	82	73	74.0				
21	70	86	77	77.6				
22	74	87	72	77.6	5 P. M.	Night		
23	75	86	80	80.3			.60	
24	80	81	77	79.3				
25	72	89	69	76.6	8 P. M.	Night		
26	75	86	79	80.0			2.45	
27	79	74	73	75.3	9 A. M.	12 M	.86	
28	73	81	74	76.0	Night			
29	66	77	69	70.6		7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> A. M.	.62	
30	64	73	69	68.6				
Sum							5.60	
Mean				73.				

JUNE, 1873—continued.

CLOUDS.						WINDS.						Day of Month.
7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		
Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	
1	Cir-st.	5	Cu-st.	5	Cir-st.	E.	1	E.	1	S.	2	1
3	Cir	3	Cum	10	Nim	S.E.	1	S.	1			2
10	Nim	1	Cum	1	Cir-st.	S.	1	S.	2	N.W.	1	3
2	Cir-cu.	1	Cum	3	Cum	N.	2	W.	1	S.W.	1	4
1	St.	1	Cum	1	Cum	N.W.	1		1	S.W.	8	5
5	Cir-cu.	9	Cum	8	Cir-cu.	S.E.	1	S.E.	1	N.W.	1	6
8	Cum	4	Cum	8	Cum	S.E.	1	S.E.	2	S.E.	1	7
10	Cu-st.	3	Cir-cu.	9	Cu-st.	S.E.	2	S.W.	1	N.W.	3	8
1	Cum	3	Cum	3	Cum	N.W.	3	N.W.	1	N.W.	1	9
1	Cir	3	Cum	2	Cum	N.W.	1	N.W.	1			10
1		7	Cum	3	Cum	S.E.	1	S.E.	1	S.E.	1	11
3	Cir	5	Cir-cu.	1	Cum	S.W.	1	S.W.	2	S.W.	1	12
3						S.W.	1	S.W.	1	S.W.	2	13
3	Cir-cu.	1	Cum	1	Cum	S.W.	1	S.W.	1	S.W.	2	14
4	Cu-st.	4	Cir	1	Cum	S.E.	1	W.	1	S.W.	2	15
1	Cir-cu.	3	Cum	4	Cum	S.	2	S.E.	1	S.E.	1	16
5	Cir-cu.	4	Cu	10	Nim	S.W.	1	S.W.	2	S.W.	2	17
4	Cum	5	Cum	1	St	N.W.	1	W.	2	S.W.	1	18
4	Cir-cu.	6	Cir-cu.	1	Cum	N.W.	1	N.W.	1	W.	1	19
1	Cir	1	Cum	1	Cum	S.	1	S.	2	S.	1	20
1	Cir-cu.	1	Cu	10	Nim	S.	1	S.	2	S.	2	21
4	Cum	10	Cu	10	Nim	S.	2	S.	2	S.	1	22
1	Cir	1	Cum	1	Cu	S.	1	S.E.	2	E.	1	23
1	Cir-cu.	1	Cu	10	Nim	E.	1	E.	1	W.	4	24
4	Cum	10	Cu	10	Nim	E.	1	S.W.	1	S.W.	1	25
1	Cir-cu.	1	Cir-cu.	1	Cum	W.	1	S.W.	2	W.	1	26
10	Nim	5	Cu	10	Cu	W.	1	N.E.	1	S.E.	1	27
3	Cm	3	Cu	2	Cir-st.	W.	1	S.E.	1	S.W.	1	28
						S.E.	1	W.	2	W.	1	29
												30
												S'm
2.8		2.9		2.8			1.1		1.2		1.1	M'n
		2.8							1.1			Av.



## JUNE, 1873—continued.

Day of Month.	BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				FORCE OR PRESSURE OF VAPOR IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.		
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
1	29.217	29.145	29.111	29.124	.269	.283	.356	62	35	62
2	29.092	28.946	28.910	28.982	.354	.691	.644	66	57	86
3	28.865	28.712	28.716	28.754	.668	.717	.583	86	64	94
4	28.759	28.733	28.717	28.736	.439	.813	.543	88	91	79
5	28.749	28.763	28.717	28.743	.411	.510	.537	60	48	71
6	28.824	28.850	28.919	28.864	.502	.550	.470	77	58	73
7	29.040	29.005	29.002	29.016	.425	.691	.537	64	63	71
8	29.026	29.014	28.928	28.989	.425	.457	.618	64	49	100
9	28.871	28.764	28.797	28.814	.464	.704	.457	77	73	69
10	28.850	28.863	28.917	28.876	.442	.358	.323	83	46	44
11	29.003	29.017	29.046	29.022	.420	.350	.496	68	40	70
12	29.094	29.024	28.971	29.029	.429	.409	.476	77	43	69
13	28.842	28.773	28.703	28.772	.529	.514	.482	75	54	66
14	28.701	28.699	28.712	28.704	.462	.430	.476	65	43	69
15	28.775	28.772	28.769	28.772	.529	.623	.631	75	53	81
16	28.871	28.898	28.948	28.905	.524	.403	.443	66	38	65
17	28.991	28.932	28.857	28.926	.451	.318	.509	73	37	75
18	28.778	28.662	28.613	28.684	.380	.569	.628	56	42	73
19	28.643	28.701	28.856	28.733	.591	.420	.362	68	35	55
20	28.965	28.947	28.955	28.955	.362	.452	.345	55	44	42
21	28.938	28.849	28.780	28.855	.416	.480	.678	57	39	73
22	28.787	28.732	28.741	28.753	.641	.827	.631	77	86	81
23	28.731	28.743	28.864	28.779	.745	.850	.800	86	68	78
24	28.920	28.971	29.030	28.973	.843	.787	.758	83	74	82
25	29.045	29.021	29.059	29.041	.631	.901	.708	81	66	100
26	29.036	29.026	28.978	29.013	.666	.850	.856	77	68	87
27	28.936	28.864	28.891	28.897	.813	.839	.693	82	100	85
28	28.864	28.813	28.744	28.807	.655	.704	.680	81	66	81
29	28.603	28.473	28.458	28.844	.639	.639	.529	100	69	75
30	28.453	28.505	28.569	28.509	.464	.442	.529	77	55	75
Sm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mn	.....	.....	.....	28.862	.520	.586	.559	73	57	74
Av	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.555	.....	.....	68	.....

Percentage of Winds, S., 21; S. W., 23; W., 15; N. W., 14; N., 2; N. E., 1; E., 5; S. E., 19.  
Evaporation, 5 inches.



JULY, 1873—continued.

Day of Month.	CLOUDS.						WINDS.						
	7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		
	Amount of cloudiness. %	Kind of Clouds.	Amount of cloudiness. %	Kind of Clouds.	Amount of cloudiness. %	Kind of Clouds.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	
1	2	Cir-cu	10	Cu...	0	.....	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	0	S. W.	0
2	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	0	.....	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	0	S. W.	0
3	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	0	.....	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	0	S. W.	0
4	5	Cu...	4	Cir-cu	6	Cu...	0	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	S. W.	1
5	0	.....	1	Cu...	4	Cir-cu	N. W.	2	N. W.	2	2	N. W.	3
6	9	Cu...	3	Cu...	10	Cu-st.	E. ....	2	E. ....	2	2	.....	0
7	10	Cu-st.	10	Cu...	6	Cu-st.	S. E. ....	1	.....	0	0	N. E.	1
8	8	Cu...	2	Cir-cu	10	Cu...	N. E. ....	2	N. E.	1	1	.....	0
9	7	Cir-cu	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	.....	0	S. ....	1	1	S. ....	1
10	2	Cu...	4	Cu...	0	.....	N. ....	2	N. ....	1	1	E. ....	1
11	1	Cu...	4	Cu...	1	Cir-cu	E. ....	1	E. ....	1	1	S. E.	1
12	2	Cir-cu	3	Cir-cu	1	Cu-st.	S. E. ....	1	S. ....	2	2	S. ....	1
13	4	Cir-cu	6	Cu...	10	Cu...	S. ....	9	S. ....	2	2	.....	0
14	4	Cir-cu	10	Cu...	2	Cu...	S. W.	3	W. ....	1	1	.....	0
15	10	Cu...	7	Cu...	0	.....	E. ....	2	E. ....	1	1	E. ....	1
16	1	Cu...	3	Cu...	0	.....	S. W.	1	S. W.	2	2	S. W.	2
17	8	Cu-st.	1	Cir-cu	0	.....	S. W.	2	W. ....	2	2	W. ....	2
18	10	Cu...	6	Cu...	1	St. ....	W. ....	2	N. W.	2	2	N. ....	3
19	1	St. ....	3	Cu...	1	St. ....	W. ....	2	W. ....	3	3	W. ....	1
20	10	Cu...	4	Cu...	1	Cir. ....	N. E. ....	3	N. ....	1	1	.....	0
21	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	0	S. ....	1	1	S. ....	1
22	0	.....	0	.....	1	St. ....	S. W.	1	S. W.	2	2	S. W.	1
23	1	Cu...	1	Cu-st.	1	St. ....	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	1	S. W.	1
24	3	Cir-cu	2	Cir-cu	5	Cu...	.....	0	S. W.	1	1	S. W.	2
25	1	Cu...	3	Cu...	2	Cu-st.	N. W.	3	W. ....	1	1	N. W.	1
26	0	.....	5	Cu...	0	.....	N. W.	1	N. W.	1	1	.....	0
27	3	Cu...	4	Cu...	0	.....	N. W.	1	N. W.	1	1	S. W.	1
28	7	Cir-cu	6	Cu...	0	.....	S. E. ....	1	S. W.	1	1	W. ....	2
29	0	.....	3	Cu...	0	.....	W. ....	1	W. ....	1	1	.....	0
30	1	Cir-st.	4	Cu...	2	Cu...	.....	0	S. ....	1	1	S. ....	1
31	9	Cu...	5	Cu...	5	Cu...	.....	0	S. ....	1	1	S. W.	1
S'm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M'n	4.5	.....	4.6	.....	2.5	.....	.....	1.5	.....	1.2	.....	.....	1.
Av.	.....	.....	4.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.2	.....	.....	.....

## JULY, 1873—continued.

BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				FORCE OR PRESSURE OF VAPOR, IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.			Day of month.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P.	9 P. M.	
28.657	28.746	28.769	28.724	.564	.644	.536	79	86	84	1
28.787	28.835	28.866	28.829	.510	.568	.591	88	67	89	2
28.890	28.778	28.783	29.150	.604	.655	.682	94	81	90	3
28.750	28.791	28.837	28.792	.745	.617	.758	95	77	90	4
28.958	28.993	29.064	29.005	.407	.363	.489	63	43	75	5
29.094	29.024	28.967	29.028	.295	.476	.577	73	69	85	6
28.926	28.869	28.877	28.890	.478	.572	.556	83	76	84	7
28.995	29.015	29.014	29.008	.460	.306	.464	83	43	77	8
29.008	28.941	28.917	28.955	.433	.496	.509	73	70	75	9
28.978	29.008	29.030	29.005	.442	.367	.399	83	52	72	10
29.099	29.078	29.028	29.065	.338	.376	.370	65	47	66	11
28.987	28.888	28.862	28.912	.370	.514	.556	66	54	72	12
28.828	28.708	28.826	28.787	.693	.873	.900	85	83	91	13
28.844	28.890	28.951	28.895	.787	.891	.827	74	79	86	14
29.035	28.964	28.848	28.949	.644	.846	.785	86	75	90	15
28.914	28.847	28.798	28.853	.800	.921	.773	78	63	71	16
28.752	28.769	28.773	28.765	.758	.545	.449	74	47	61	17
28.710	28.718	28.969	28.799	.451	.476	.338	73	59	65	18
29.026	28.965	28.979	28.990	.352	.433	.491	70	73	88	19
29.025	29.027	29.019	29.023	.378	.385	.438	81	53	68	20
29.052	29.021	29.012	29.028	.470	.457	.457	73	49	69	21
29.157	29.016	29.046	29.073	.482	.568	.396	66	67	48	22
29.093	29.082	29.066	29.080	.545	.504	.541	67	39	60	23
29.046	28.938	28.805	28.929	.601	.491	.537	65	37	54	24
28.753	28.787	28.842	28.794	.604	.523	.497	73	51	59	25
28.898	28.918	28.963	28.926	.482	.409	.422	66	43	54	26
29.035	28.994	28.980	29.003	.436	.417	.403	57	41	54	27
28.884	28.816	28.848	28.849	.462	.561	.482	65	55	66	28
28.911	28.905	28.935	28.917	.516	.438	.559	70	41	72	29
28.944	28.905	28.902	28.917	.545	.443	.545	67	36	67	30
28.857	28.791	28.832	28.826	.608	.568	.635	80	67	90	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Su
.....	.....	.....	28.928	.524	.539	.544	74	57	73	Mn
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.535	.....	.....	86	.....	Av.

Evaporation—3.58 inches.

Percentage of Winds—S, 19; S. W., 27; W., 16; N. W., 12; N., 8; N. E., 6; E., 9; S. E., 3.

## AUGUST, 1873.

Day of Month.	THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR.				RAIN OR SNOW.			
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Time of beginning of rain or snow.	Time of ending of rain or snow.	Amount of rain or melted snow in gauge, in inches.	Depth of snow, in inches.
1	72	72	68	70.6	1 P. M.	5 P. M.	.75	.....
2	63	73	63	66.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	59	69	64	64.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	64	75	66	68.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	65	78	67	70.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	64	84	78	75.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	73	74	76	74.3	2 P. M.	2½ P. M.	.....	.....
8	67	81	71	73.0	Night.	Night.	.46	.....
9	67	82	73	74.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	73	78	74	75.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	69	82	76	75.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	70	82	70	74.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	65	77	67	69.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	63	78	68	69.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	64	70	66	66.6	12 M.	2 P. M.	.30	.....
16	60	71	67	66.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	64	77	62	67.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	61	80	70	70.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	68	90	75	77.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	75	91	78	81.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	74	88	76	76.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	69	80	68	72.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	60	80	68	69.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	71	91	78	80.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	72	80	68	73.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	63	72	65	66.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	58	74	67	67.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	58	77	67	67.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	66	78	72	72.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	66	67	67	66.6	11 A. M.	8 P. M.	1.25	.....
31	71	84	72	75.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
S'm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.76	.....
Mns	.....	.....	.....	71.9	.....	.....	.....	.....

AUGUST, 1873—continued.

CLOUDS.						WINDS.						Day of Month.
7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. E.		7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		
Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of Clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of Clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of Clouds.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	
3	Cir-Cu	10	Nim.	4	Cu		0	W	2	W	2	1
10	Cu	4	Cir-Cu	0		W	3	N.W	2	W	4	2
3	Cu	3	Cu	2	Cu	N	4	N	4	S	4	3
0		3	Cu	0		S	1	E	1	S.E	1	4
0		2	Cir	1	Cir	S	1	S	1	S	1	5
10	Cu	3	Cir	5	Cu	S	1	S.W	2	S.W	1	6
1	Cu	10	Nim	0			0	W	1		0	7
8	Cu	10	Cu	0		E	2	E	1		0	8
4	Cir-Cu	1	Cu	1	Cu		0		0	S.E	1	9
2	Cir-Cu	8	Cu	3	Cu		0	E	2		0	10
2	Cir-Cu	8	Cir-Cu	4	Cu	S.W	2	S.W	1		0	11
0		2	Cu	0			0		0		0	12
3	Cir-Cu	2	Cu	0		E	1	N.E	1	N.E	1	13
0		7	Cu	0		N.E	0		0	N.E	1	14
10	Cu	10	Cu	8	Cu	S.E	1	S.W	1	N	3	15
0		1	Cu	0		N.W	4	N.W	1		0	16
1	Cu	4	Cir-Cu	4	Cu	S.W	2	S.W	2	S.W	1	17
0		3	Cu	0			0	W	1		0	18
7	Cu	2	Cir-Cu	0		S.W	1	S.W	3	S.W	1	19
1	Cir-Cu	0		0			0	S.W	2		0	20
0		1	Cir	7	Cu	S.W	1	S	2		0	21
1	Cu	6	Cir-Cu	0		W	1	N	1	S.E	2	22
1	Cir-Cu	1	Cu	0		E	2	N.E	1	E	2	23
10	Cu	4	Cu	8	Cu	S.E	1	S.W	2		0	24
10	Cu	4	Cir-Cu	6	Cu	N.E	1	N.E	5	E	1	25
0	Cu	1	Cu	0		N.E	2	N.E	1	N.E	2	26
10		0		0		N.E	2	N.E	1	N.E	1	27
2	Cu	4	Cir-Cu	0			0	E	1	S.E	1	28
4	Cu-st	10	Nim	10	Cu		0	S.W	1	S.W	1	29
0		0		8	Cu	S.E	1	S.W	1	W	1	30
								S.E	1	S.E	3	31
												S'm
3.4		4.0		2.4			1		1.2		1	M'n
		3.2							1			Av.

## AUGUST, 1873—continued.

Day of Month.	BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				FORCE OR PRESSURE OF VAPOR, IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.		
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
1	28.863	28.850	28.858	28.857	.668	.631	.612	86	81	90
2	28.923	28.926	28.944	28.932	.570	.358	.464	88	46	77
3	28.946	28.904	28.938	28.929	.380	.353	.483	76	48	78
4	28.901	29.208	29.179	29.096	.373	.382	.438	62	44	68
5	29.234	29.161	29.102	29.165	.483	.443	.522	78	46	79
6	29.061	28.938	28.906	28.968	.464	.545	.514	77	47	54
7	28.910	28.914	28.883	28.869	.617	.758	.772	77	90	86
8	28.950	28.939	28.962	28.950	.591	.664	.608	89	62	80
9	29.016	29.036	29.036	29.029	.457	.610	.581	69	56	72
10	29.067	29.024	29.014	29.035	.617	.744	.604	77	78	73
11	29.005	28.981	28.962	28.982	.564	.497	.505	79	45	56
12	28.961	28.956	29.005	28.974	.516	.460	.482	70	42	66
13	29.060	29.043	29.063	29.055	.549	.592	.457	89	53	69
14	29.052	29.007	28.935	28.998	.478	.478	.476	83	50	69
15	28.845	28.736	28.791	28.790	.563	.658	.536	94	90	84
16	28.909	28.953	28.974	28.945	.396	.340	.393	76	45	59
17	29.001	28.966	28.990	28.985	.403	.389	.370	67	42	66
18	28.965	28.939	28.916	28.940	.442	.417	.482	83	41	66
19	28.876	28.820	28.862	28.852	.411	.582	.554	60	41	64
20	28.911	28.887	28.891	28.896	.519	.569	.550	60	39	58
21	28.905	28.855	28.864	28.874	.568	.569	.577	67	42	64
22	28.942	28.996	29.062	29.000	.599	.638	.509	85	62	75
23	29.147	29.108	29.086	29.113	.426	.561	.577	82	55	85
24	29.037	28.940	28.947	28.974	.608	.489	.664	80	34	69
25	28.921	28.870	28.872	28.887	.668	.717	.509	86	70	75
26	28.897	28.905	28.937	28.913	.446	.465	.516	77	58	84
27	28.992	29.002	29.021	29.005	.423	.396	.489	88	48	75
28	29.085	29.056	29.053	29.064	.483	.457	.457	100	49	69
29	29.111	29.064	29.050	29.075	.502	.550	.595	78	58	76
30	29.084	29.077	28.925	29.028	.536	.591	.626	84	89	95
31	28.807	28.757	28.823	28.795	.644	.663	.524	86	57	66
Sm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mn	.....	.....	.....	28.957	.513	.534	.531	79	55	73
Av	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.526	.....	.....	69	.....

Percentage of Winds—S., 8; S.W., 23; W., 14; N.W., 7; N., 12; N.E., 13; E., 11; S.E., 12.

## SEPTEMBER, 1873.

THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR.				RAIN OR SNOW.				Day of Month.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Time of beginning of rain or snow.	Time of ending of rain or snow.	Amount of rain or melted snow in gauge, in inches.	Depth of snow, in inches.	
63	73	63	66.3					1
58	72	62	64.0					2
63	82	76	73.6					3
69	77	59	68.3					4
54	59	57	57.6					5
53	62	53	57.0					6
52	60	56	56.0					7
50	67	59	58.6					8
52	70	60	62.3					9
55	77	67	68.6					10
66	87	75	76.0					11
67	63	56	62.0	6 A. M.	12 M.	.12		12
43	52	47	47.3					13
40	55	53	49.3					14
57	69	59	62.0					15
48	62	55	55.0	Night.	Night.			16
55	73	76	68.0			.64		17
60	52	45	52.3	8 A. M.	11 A. M.	.57		18
41	53	48	47.3					19
44	52	47	47.6	Night.	Night.			20
48	64	60	57.3			.11		21
53	64	52	57.3					22
48	60	54	54.0					23
53	54	50	52.3	8 A. M.	2 P. M.	.20		24
47	61	52	53.3					25
59	81	77	72.3					26
58	62	55	58.3	Night.	Night.			27
64	74	52	63.3	4 P. M.	Night.	.90		29
46	52	46	48.0					29
40	57	51	49.3					30
						2.54		Sum
			55.4					M'n.



## SEPTEMBER, 1873—continued.

Day of Month.	CLOUDS.						WINDS.					
	7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.	
	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of Clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of Clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of Clouds.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.
1	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	W...	2	N. W	1	N. W	2
2	0	.....	1	Cir-cu	0	.....	W...	1	W...	1	S. E.	1
3	10	Cu...	3	Cu...	8	Cu...	S. E.	1	S. W.	1	S. ...	1
4	1	St...	4	Cu...	0	.....	S. W.	3	W...	3	W...	1
5	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	W...	2	W...	1	N. W	3
6	10	Cu...	8	Cu...	0	.....	E...	1	.....	0	E...	1
7	1	Cu...	3	Cu...	2	Cu...	W...	1	N. W	2	N. W	1
8	1	Cir...	2	Cu...	1	Cu-st.	.....	0	S...	1	S. E.	1
9	9	Cu...	6	Cu...	4	Cu...	S. E.	1	S...	1	S. E.	1
10	4	Cu...	3	Cir-cu	0	.....	S. E.	1	S...	1	S...	1
11	3	Cir-cu	2	Cir-cu	0	.....	S. W.	1	S. W.	3	S. W.	2
12	10	Nim.	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	W...	2	N. W	4	N. W	3
13	0	.....	4	Cu...	2	Cu...	N. W	4	N...	3	W...	1
14	1	St...	2	Cir-st	10	Cu...	.....	0	N. W	1	N...	1
15	9	Cu...	0	.....	0	.....	S. W.	3	W...	3	W-	2
16	0	.....	0	.....	3	Cu...	N. W	2	.....	0	S. E.	2
17	10	Cu...	9	Cu...	4	Cu...	S. E.	3	S...	3	S...	3
18	10	Cu...	8	Cu...	0	.....	N. W	3	N. W	3	N. W	2
19	0	.....	1	Cu...	0	.....	N. W	3	N. W	3	N. W	2
20	0	.....	2	Cu...	0	.....	N. W	1	N. W	1	N. W	2
21	6	Cu...	7	Cu...	6	Cu...	S. E.	1	S...	3	S...	2
22	2	Cu...	4	Cu...	0	.....	S. W.	1	W...	1	N. W	1
23	1	Cu...	2	Cu...	10	Cu...	.....	0	N. W	1	E...	1
24	10	Cu...	10	Nim.	10	Cu...	S. E.	3	S. E.	3	W...	2
25	10	Cu...	0	.....	0	.....	S. W.	3	S. W.	1	S. W.	1
26	7	Cu...	1	Cu...	8	Cu...	S. E.	3	W...	4	W...	1
27	10	Cu...	2	Cir-cu	1	Cu...	N. W	1	N. W	1	N. W	1
28	10	Cu...	8	Cu...	10	Nim.	S. E.	1	S. W.	2	N. W	3
29	1	Cu...	0	.....	0	.....	N. W	3	N. W	3	N. W	3
30	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	.....	0	S. W.	3	N. W	2
S'm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M'n	3.9	.....	3.7	.....	3.3	.....	.....	1.7	.....	1.9	.....	1.6
Av.	.....	.....	3.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.7	.....	.....

## SEPTEMBER, 1873—continued.

BAROMETER REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				FORCE OR PRESSURE OF VAPOR IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.			Day of Month.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
28.924	28.950	28.975	28.949	.416	.345	.386	72	42	67	1
29.013	28.980	28.918	28.970	.394	.358	.429	82	46	77	2
28.839	28.703	28.620	28.720	.478	.610	.691	83	56	77	3
28.563	28.639	28.790	28.664	.529	.356	.352	75	38	70	4
28.956	29.103	29.184	29.081	.335	.296	.332	80	59	69	5
29.264	29.239	29.191	29.231	.321	.340	.405	80	61	94	6
29.164	29.282	29.290	29.244	.334	.283	.388	86	54	100	7
29.317	29.244	29.191	29.200	.335	.362	.323	93	55	65	8
29.167	29.094	29.021	29.094	.334	.353	.206	86	48	28	9
28.970	28.906	28.895	28.923	.439	.422	.393	88	46	59	10
28.872	28.829	28.810	28.837	.438	.467	.484	68	36	56	11
28.687	28.753	28.906	28.781	.591	.416	.466	89	72	100	12
29.074	29.105	29.142	29.107	.231	.183	.202	83	47	62	13
29.134	29.064	28.921	29.039	.225	.168	.269	91	39	67	14
28.691	28.762	28.900	28.784	.268	.191	.216	58	27	43	15
29.114	29.102	29.013	29.076	.260	.256	.243	78	46	53	16
28.838	28.683	28.679	28.733	.376	.581	.369	87	72	41	17
28.650	28.839	28.937	28.808	.323	.308	.241	44	79	84	18
28.970	28.949	29.003	28.974	.212	.146	.212	82	36	63	19
29.089	29.060	29.061	29.070	.241	.136	.249	84	35	77	20
29.029	28.918	28.981	28.976	.285	.343	.426	85	57	82	21
28.936	28.933	28.974	28.961	.348	.321	.282	86	55	73	22
28.967	28.899	28.918	28.928	.285	.229	.308	85	44	74	23
28.689	28.506	28.534	28.576	.348	.390	.258	86	93	71	24
28.629	28.708	28.786	28.707	.273	.325	.308	85	61	79	25
28.645	28.572	28.724	27.647	.469	.547	.564	94	52	61	26
28.932	28.928	28.922	28.927	.255	.370	.376	53	66	87	27
28.684	28.628	28.720	28.777	.596	.718	.334	100	86	86	28
28.943	29.027	29.111	29.027	.238	.159	.215	77	41	69	29
29.154	29.038	29.059	29.034	.225	.216	.094	91	46	20	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sm
.....	.....	.....	28.930	.347	.340	.333	81	53	68	Mn
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.340	.....	.....	67	.....	Av

First frost morning of 14th. very slight.

Percentage of winds—S., 10; S. W., 15; W., 17; N. W., 39; N., 2; N. E., 0; E., 2; S. E., 15.



OCTOBER, 1873—continued.

CLOUDS.						WINDS.						Day of Month.
7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		
Amount of Cloudiness.	Kind of Clouds.	Amount of Cloudiness.	Kind of Clouds.	Amount of Cloudiness.	Kind of Clouds.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	
0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	N. W.	1	.....	0	S. W.	1	1
3	Cir-cu	2	Cir-cu	1	Cir...	S. ....	2	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	2
10	Nim.	7	Cir cu	10	Nim.	N. E.	2	S. ....	2	N. E.	3	3
10	Nim.	9	Nim.	10	Nim.	N. ....	2	S. W.	2	S. W.	2	4
9	Cir...	8	Cir...	10	Cu...	N. W.	3	N. W.	4	W...	4	5
6	Cum.	1	Cir-cu	0	.....	N. E.	3	N. ....	1	S. W.	1	6
0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	S. ....	1	S. W.	3	S. W.	1	7
0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	S. W.	1	S. ....	1	S. ....	1	8
1	Cir...	0	.....	1	Cir...	S. E.	1	S. E.	3	S. ....	3	9
0	.....	0	.....	6	Cu...	S. E.	1	.....	0	N. W.	1	10
0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	N. W.	2	N. W.	2	N. W.	2	11
0	.....	0	.....	4	Cu st.	N. W.	1	.....	0	N. W.	2	12
10	Cu...	10	Cu...	0	.....	S. W.	3	S. W.	3	S. W.	3	13
0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	S. E.	1	S. E.	1	S. E.	1	14
0	.....	3	Cir...	3	Cu...	S. E.	1	S. ....	1	N. ....	1	15
10	Cu...	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	S. W.	1	S. ....	0	S. E.	1	16
0	Fog..	10	Cu...	0	Cu...	S. E.	1	S. E.	3	S. E.	3	17
0	.....	6	Cu...	1	Cu...	S. W.	3	W...	3	W...	1	18
6	Cu...	1	Cir...	2	Cu...	W...	1	W...	1	.....	0	19
0	.....	2	Cu...	1	Cu...	W...	1	W...	1	N. ....	2	20
6	Cu...	7	Cu...	0	.....	W...	2	W...	3	.....	0	21
1	Cir...	4	Cir-cu	10	Cu...	.....	0	.....	0	W...	3	22
0	.....	2	Cu-st.	0	.....	W...	1	S. W.	3	S. W.	2	23
4	Cir-cu	3	Cir-cu	10	Cu...	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	24
10	Cu-st.	10	Cu...	10	Nim.	N. E.	2	N. ....	2	N. E.	1	25
10	Nim.	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	S. E.	1	W...	2	N. W.	2	26
10	Cu...	10	Cu...	10	Cu...	W...	1	S. W.	2	W...	4	27
10	Nim.	9	Cu...	6	Cu...	N. W.	4	N. W.	3	N. W.	3	28
10	Cu...	10	Cu...	10	Nim.	N. W.	1	S. ....	2	S. W.	2	29
10	Cu...	10	Nim.	10	Cu...	S. W.	1	S. ....	1	S. ....	3	30
10	Nim.	5	Cir...	8	Cu...	W...	3	W...	2	W...	2	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	S'm
4.7	.....	4.8	.....	4.6	.....	.....	1.5	.....	1.7	.....	1.9	Mns
.....	.....	4.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.7	.....	.....	Av.

## OCTOBER, 1873—continued.

Day of Month.	BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				FORCE OR PRESSURE OF VAPOR, IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.		
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
1	29.173	29.130	29.132	29.145	.190	.208	.212	74	53	63
2	29.104	29.046	29.051	29.067	.244	.343	.295	91	57	68
3	29.039	28.891	28.790	28.906	.298	.391	.322	92	87	92
4	28.812	28.874	28.740	28.808	.275	.309	.348	92	85	100
5	28.809	28.844	29.072	28.908	.296	.236	.209	79	70	75
6	29.127	29.152	28.105	28.794	.149	.155	.022	71	58	6
7	28.505	28.832	28.934	28.757	.195	.242	.199	82	52	57
8	28.953	29.920	28.943	28.938	.228	.218	.231	76	33	55
9	28.885	28.779	28.828	28.830	.249	.245	.403	77	42	67
10	28.929	28.971	29.035	28.978	.378	.319	.242	81	47	48
11	29.008	28.994	29.069	29.023	.219	.102	.143	54	20	43
12	29.174	29.103	29.033	29.103	.209	.181	.189	75	43	56
13	28.825	28.761	28.948	28.844	.186	.216	.268	51	35	58
14	29.138	29.127	29.149	29.138	.273	.386	.282	85	67	73
15	29.167	29.094	29.077	29.112	.270	.266	.242	72	34	45
16	29.037	29.077	29.119	29.079	.407	.478	.375	87	83	93
17	28.956	28.632	28.596	28.744	.374	.543	.282	100	94	73
18	28.747	28.927	28.957	28.877	.068	.189	.199	17	56	74
19	29.030	29.011	29.069	29.036	.199	.169	.231	90	54	83
20	29.127	29.092	28.839	29.019	.212	.165	.182	100	49	73
21	28.717	28.502	28.545	28.587	.175	.162	.138	89	45	46
22	28.617	28.614	28.769	28.666	.017	.219	.167	8	54	100
23	28.947	28.981	29.073	29.000	.118	.084	.138	100	33	71
24	29.215	29.246	29.317	29.259	.155	.133	.169	89	41	65
25	29.329	29.252	29.102	29.227	.129	.142	.196	61	51	100
26	28.728	28.551	28.538	28.605	.238	.235	.191	100	91	90
27	28.527	28.564	28.603	28.564	.182	.167	.167	80	100	100
28	29.069	28.969	29.107	28.715	.141	.047	.123	100	21	77
29	29.097	28.985	28.880	28.987	.113	.123	.147	100	77	100
30	28.672	28.631	28.759	28.687	.167	.188	.113	100	100	100
31	28.799	28.914	29.065	28.926	.108	.100	.129	100	57	100
Sm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ms	.....	.....	.....	28.914	.208	.224	.210	79	54	72
Av	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.214	.....	.....	68	.....

First snow on 25th.

Evaporation 1.46 inches.

Percentage of Winds: S., 18; S. W., 27; W., 16; N. W., 12; N., 9; N. E., 6; E., 9; S. E., 3.

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1873.

MONTHS.	THERMOMETER IN OPEN AIR.				BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO 32 DEGREES.				RAIN AND SNOW.		Inches of evaporation from an open vessel.	Amount of cloudiness.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Variation	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Fluctuation.	Amount of rain or melted snow in inches.	Inches of snow.		
November.....	54	4	27.2	58	29.307	28.465	28.900	0.842	.76	2	.....	4.7
December.....	38	28	9.5	66	29.542	28.806	29.043	1.236	1.60	16	.....	5.3
January.....	33	21	10.9	54	29.327	28.074	28.850	1.253	1.40	12.5	.....	6.8
February.....	40	20	15.6	60	29.358	28.237	28.857	1.121	.60	6	.....	3.0
March.....	52	5	30.8	57	29.579	28.227	28.886	1.282	2.07	10	.....	4.5
April.....	80	29	42.4	51	29.148	28.352	28.801	0.796	1.26	9	.....	6.5
May.....	76	39	55.2	37	29.369	28.473	28.842	0.896	3.53	.....	2.86	5.1
June.....	89	55	73.0	34	29.217	28.458	28.862	0.759	5.60	.....	5.00	2.8
July.....	91	53	71.7	38	29.157	28.657	28.928	0.500	.82	.....	3.58	4.5
August.....	91	58	71.9	33	29.234	28.736	28.957	0.498	2.76	.....	3.46	3.2
September.....	87	40	55.4	47	29.317	28.506	28.930	0.811	2.54	.....	2.59	3.6
October.....	73	20	45.1	53	29.329	28.502	28.914	0.827	1.96	7	.....	4.7
Sums.....									24.9	62.5	.....	
Means.....	67	18	42.4				28.897					4.5

Summary for the Year ending October, 31, 1873—continued.

MONTHS.	FORCE OR PRESSURE OF VAPOR IN INCHES.			PERCENTAGE OF SATURATION.			PERCENTAGE OF WINDS.							
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.
November.....	.265	.035	.131	100	28	85	12	19	24	33	0	0	4	8
December.....	.183	.013	.078	100	50	96	11	18	14	27	23	1	1	5
January.....	.188	.023	.080	100	55	98	14	24	11	16	26	5	2	2
February.....	.208	.018	.098	100	55	95	15	14	33	13	5	4	11	5
March.....	.283	.035	.135	100	28	75	18	9	18	31	11	5	0	8
April.....	.273	.077	.187	100	27	66	4	7	2	26	25	14	12	10
May.....	.617	.091	.297	100	25	66	6	10	8	2	13	21	27	13
June.....	.901	.269	.555	100	35	68	21	23	15	14	2	1	5	19
July.....	.921	.295	.535	95	36	68	19	27	16	12	8	6	9	3
August.....	.772	.340	.526	100	34	69	8	23	14	7	12	13	11	12
September.....	.718	.094	.340	100	27	67	10	15	17	39	2	0	2	15
October.....	.391	.017	.214	100	17	68	18	27	16	12	9	6	9	3
Sums.....														
Means.....			.264			76	13	18	16	18	11	6	9	9

# TREASURER'S REPORT.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, TREASURER'S OFFICE,  
MADISON, Oct. 10, 1873.

Hon. C. S. HAMILTON, *President, etc.*, Milwaukee.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to enclose to you my report as Treasurer of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1873.

Yours, very respectfully,

HENRY BÄTZ.

*Report of the Treasurer of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1873.*

1872	RECEIPTS.		
Oct. 1	Balance on hand.....		\$11,924 07
Dec. 1	Rec'd from State Treas'r for Ag. Col. Fd. In	208 21	
Dec. 1	Rec'd on acct. of University Fund Income .	1,315 19	
1873			
Jan. 20	Rec'd approp'r'n under Ch. 82, Laws of 1867.	7,303 76	
Jan. 20	Rec'd...do...under Ch. 100, Laws of 1872	10,000 00	
Apr. 1	Rec'd on account of University Fd. Income.	4,357 20	
Apr. 1	Rec'd...do...of Agr. Col. Fund Income.	1,321 80	
June 30	Rec'd...do...of University Fd. Income..	14,259 60	
.....	Rec'd .. do...of Agr. Col. Fund Income .	9,875 45	
Sept. 30	Rec'd...do...of University Fd. Income..	4,878 10	
.....	Rec'd...do...of Agr. Col. Fund Income .	1,118 86	
			\$54,638 17
	Total receipts, including balance on hand,	Oct. 1, 1872,	\$66,562 24
DISBURSEMENTS.			
.....	Salaries .....	\$33,193 69	
.....	Expenses of Regents.....	307 80	
.....	Insurance .....	855 00	
.....	Repairs .....	2,360 17	
.....	Incidentals.....	6,343 04	
.....	Fuel.....	3,759 75	
.....	Printing and advertising .....	499 15	
.....	Library .....	777 88	
.....	Furniture .....	399 43	
.....	Apparatus.....	1,829 38	
.....	Cabinet of Natural History.....	23 75	
.....	Improvements .....	1,857 13	
.....	Experimental farm.....	4,783 64	
	Total disbursements .....	\$56,989 81	
	Balance, September 30, 1873.....	9,572 43	
			\$66,562 24



*“Lewis Medal Fund” of the University.*

		RECEIPTS.	
1873			
July 1.	Interest accumulated up to date.....	\$53 50	.....
July 1..	Wisconsin state bond, No. 6, sold to state.....	100 00	.....
Aug. 19.	Amount appropriated by the Board of Regents of the University as per warrant No. 1536, dated June 17th, 1873 .....	146 50	.....
	Total receipts.....		\$300 00
		DISBURSEMENTS.	
	Paid for three U. S. 5-20 coupon bonds of \$100 each, numbered respectively 25479, 88113, and 139298, dated July 1st, 1865, and bearing 6 per ct. gold interest, due January and July, bought \$110 $\frac{3}{4}$ .....		\$332 25
	Balance due Treasurer of the University.....		\$32 25

For which amount I respectfully ask that a warrant be issued to me.

By a resolution of the Board of Regents of the University adopted June 17, 1873, the undersigned treasurer was instructed to invest the sum of three hundred dollars in such interest bearing securities as should seem to him most desirable.

It was the intention, I think, that this amount should be invested in Milwaukee Water Bonds bearing seven per cent. interest, and which it was thought could be bought at their par value; but there being no such bonds of a smaller denomination than \$1000, issued, that intention could not be carried out. Having failed, also, to obtain other desirable securities not commanding a premium, I finally concluded to purchase U. S. 5-20 coupon bonds, for which purpose it became necessary, however, to expend \$32.25 more than the amount at my disposal. This small sum, I deemed it proper for me to advance in order to avoid the loss of interest on the money in my hands, which would necessarily have resulted, had I waited for further instructions from the Board of Regents. However, should the Board of Regents object to my action in the premises, I will take the bonds back and restore the money used in their purchase All of which is respectfully submitted.

Madison, Oct. 10th, 1873.

HENRY BÆTZ,

*Treasurer of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin.*

# SECRETARY'S REPORT.

MADISON, October 10, 1873.

GEN. C. S. HAMILTON,

*President of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin:*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following statement of the financial condition of the State University, exhibiting the amount of productive funds on hand, and also the receipts and disbursements of the income of the several funds, for the year ending September 30, 1873.

## UNIVERSITY FUND.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of land granted by Congress for the support of a University.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales of lands.....	\$3,972 56	.....
Dues on certificates.....	4,271 00	.....
Loans.....	1,460 50	.....
Taxes.....	8 27	.....
Penalties.....	15 79	.....
	\$9,728 12	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
For Milwaukee water bonds.....		\$10,000 00
Refunded for overpayments.....		100 51
	\$9,728 12	\$10,100 51
Balance, September 30, 1872.....	2,837 82	.....
Balance, September 30, 1873.....	.....	2,465 43
	\$12,565 94	\$12,565 94

The amount of this fund, which was productive on the 30th day of September, 1872 and 1873, respectively, was as follows:

	1872.	1873.
Amount due on certificates of sale.....	\$63,484 38	\$64,480 38
Amount due on loans.....	13,499 50	12,039 00
Certificates of indebtedness.....	111,000 00	111,000 00
Dane county bonds.....	19,000 00	19,000 00
Milwaukee water bonds .....	.....	10,000 00
Total productive fund .....	\$206,983 88	\$216,519 38

Showing an increase in the productive fund, during the past year, of \$9,535.50.

### AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of 240,000 acres of land granted by congress to the state for the support of an institution of learning, where shall be taught the principles of agriculture and the arts. The interest on the productive fund forms the income.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales of land .....	\$7,254 93	.....
Dues on certificates .....	4,614 80	.....
Loans.....	1,677 67	.....
Penalties .....	13 30	.....
	\$13,560 70	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
For Milwaukee water bonds.....	.....	\$10,000 00
Balance, September 30, 1872.....	2,483 44	.....
Balance, September 30, 1873.....	.....	6,044 14
	\$16,044 14	\$16,044 14

The amount of this fund which was productive on the 30th day of September, 1872 and 1873, respectively, was as follows:

	1872.	1873.
Amount due on certificates of sale .....	\$133,894 20	\$144,823 40
Amount due on loans .....	11,564 00	9,886 33
Certificates of indebtedness .....	50,600 00	50,600 00
Dane county bonds.....	6,000 00	6,000 00
United States bonds.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Wilwaukee water bonds.....	.....	10,000 00
	\$206,058 20	\$225,309 73

Showing an increase in this fund during the year of \$19,251.53.

#### LEWIS MEDAL FUND.

This fund consists of a donation of \$200.00, made to the University by Ex-Governor James T. Lewis, in the year 1866, for the purpose of distributing *medals* to such meritorious students as should become entitled thereto, in accordance with the standard of merit to be prescribed by the Regents and Faculty. As the fund was hardly sufficient to accomplish the object of the donor, it has remained at interest by direction of the Regents, and will be so employed until the increase is sufficient to warrant the further action of the board.

RECEIPTS.		
Amount of donation.....	\$200 00	.....
Interest accrued .....	100 00	.....
	\$300 00	.....
Balance, September 30, 1873.....	.....	\$300 00
	\$300 00	\$300 00

The receipts and disbursements for the year ending September 30, 1873, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.		
Income from productive University Fund.....	\$14,141 29	.....
Income from productive Agricultural College Fund.....	12,524 32	.....
Appropriation by Chapter 82, General Laws of 1867.....	7,303 76	.....
Appropriation by chapter 100, General Laws of 1872.....	10,000 00	.....
From students, for tuition and room rent.....	9,325 00	.....
From students, for chemicals sold them.....	250 00	.....
From experimental farm, for sale of lots.....	212 28	.....
From experimental farm, rent of brick house.....	150 00	.....
From experimental farm, sale of products, etc....	731 52	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$54,638 17</b>	<b>.....</b>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
For salaries of instructional force.....		\$33,193 69
expenses of Regents.....		307 80
insurance.....		855 00
repairs.....		2,360 17
incidental expenses.....		6,343 04
fuel.....		3,759 75
printing and advertising.....		499 15
library.....		777 88
furniture.....		399 43
apparatus.....		1,829 38
cabinet of natural history.....		23 75
improvements.....		1,857 13
experimental farm.....		4,783 64
<b>Total receipts and disbursements.....</b>	<b>\$54,638 17</b>	<b>\$56,989 81</b>
Balance September 30, 1872.....	11,924 07	.....
Balance September 30, 1873.....		9,572 43
	<b>\$66,562 24</b>	<b>\$66,562 24</b>

The accounts audited and paid during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1873, were, in detail, as follows:

SALARIES.		
J. H. Twombly, president	\$3,500 00	
J. W. Sterling, vice president	2,427 41	
J. B. Parkinson, professor	2,000 00	
S. H. Carpenter, do	2,000 00	
Wm. F. Allen, do	2,000 00	
Alex'r Kerr, do	2,000 00	
J. B. Feuling, do	2,000 00	
W. W. Daniells, do	2,000 00	
J. E. Davies, do	2,000 00	
R. D. Irving, do	1,857 15	
W. J. L. Nicodemus, do	2,000 00	
R. B. Anderson, do	1,200 00	
P. L. Spooner, dean of law faculty	800 00	
H. S. Orton, professor of law	400 00	
J. H. Carpenter, do	400 00	
Wm. F. Vilas, do	400 00	
Mrs. D. E. Carson, preceptress	925 00	
Miss Josephine Magoon, assistant preceptress	700 00	
Miss Lizzie S. Spencer, instructor	600 00	
Miss Augusta Buttner, do	373 33	
E. H. Craig, instructor	525 00	
R. H. Brown, do	700 00	
E. T. Sweet, do	102 63	
J. W. Bashford, do	175 00	
Daniel Read, former professor	417 58	
Ezra S. Carr, do	417 58	
J. D. Butler, do	503 84	
J. P. Fuchs, do	382 58	
Miss C. L. Ware, former teacher	213 00	
		\$33,193 69
EXPENSES OF REGENTS.		
M. M. Dorn & Co., livery	\$5 00	
A. Kentzler, livery	6 00	
C. S. Hamilton, traveling expenses	47 60	
B. R. Hinkley	75 30	
Aug. L. Smith	45 70	
J. R. Brigham	9 70	
J. S. Bugh	70 00	
H. H. Gray	48 50	
		307 80
INSURANCE.		
Main & Spooner, for premium	\$855 00	
		855 00
REPAIRS.		
Bunker & Vroman, lumber	\$331 75	
Jas. Mc Dowel, carpenter	704 25	
John Schneider, do	211 49	
John Dolan, do	157 50	
Francis J. Fluno, do	62 25	
Vroman, Frank & Co., merchandise	229 20	
N. B. Cramton, blacksmithing	10 85	
Sorenson & Frederickson, sash and doors	61 90	
Fish & Stephens, mason work	206 59	

## Accounts Audited—continued.

<i>Repairs—continued.</i>		
Thomas Regan, labor .....	\$11 20	.....
T. A. Nelson, painting .....	56 03	.....
Jacob Schneider, carpenter .....	49 50	.....
John Stemm..... do.....	40 50	.....
Conrad Guntlach..... do.....	37 69	.....
Madison Manufacturing Co .....	8 02	.....
E. Sharp & Son, plastering, etc.....	181 45	.....
		\$2,360 17
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.		
Patrick K. Walsh, Janitor.....	\$562 00	.....
Alex'r Findlay, merchandise .....	241 66	.....
Moseley & Bro., stationery .....	98 20	.....
L. Flannagan, janitor .....	400 00	.....
Jas. M. Ashby..... do.....	505 00	.....
J. H. Twombly, bills paid.....	176 78	.....
James Matthews, tending gate.....	21 60	.....
N. B. Van Slyke, bills paid.....	42 43	.....
Thos. E. Bowman, taking observations.....	16 50	.....
Madison Manufacturing Co., castings .....	9 48	.....
Madison Gas Light and Coke Co., coke .....	3 75	.....
W. J. Park & Co., merchandize.....	67 00	.....
M. Joachim & Co..... do .....	58 91	.....
B. Westerman & Co..... do .....	54 35	.....
E. Morden, 39 feet of pump .....	18 75	.....
Johh S. Dean, salary as Secretary.....	300 00	.....
Vroman, Frank & Co., merchandize.....	260 44	.....
Dunning & Sumner..... do.....	294 55	.....
Rohrbeck & Goebeler..... do.....	1,269 67	.....
J. W. Sterling, bills paid .....	169 40	.....
C. J. Roe, cleaning vaults .....	200 00	.....
C. C. Dow, copying .....	5 00	.....
M. M. Dorn & Co., livery.....	43 50	.....
C. S. Hamilton, expenses to Washington.....	220 00	.....
N. B. Van Slyke..... do.....	213 45	.....
J. H. Twombly, bills paid.....	180 85	.....
A. Pickarts, tuning pianos .....	30 00	.....
B. Jefferson, use of omnibus.....	24 00	.....
W. W. Daniells, lecture expenses .....	13 05	.....
James Quirk, tracing plans.....	8 00	.....
Wm. F. Vilas, legal services.....	284 05	.....
Winfield Smith, expenses as visitor.....	16 25	.....
J. C. Foye..... do.....	31 95	.....
J. Allison .....	35 00	.....
Wm. J. Waggoner .....	39 25	.....
J. R. Brigham .....	18 45	.....
H. J. Huntington .....	21 00	.....
John H. Knapp..... do.....	37 15	.....
Robt. Monteith, filing diplomas .....	12 50	.....
Mrs. H. Johnson, house cleaning .....	69 50	.....
Lake City Cornet Band, music.....	40 00	.....
A. Kentzler, livery.....	13 00	.....
H. Lamp, freight paid .....	74 27	.....
N. B. Van Slyke, express charges.....	7 35	.....
Patrick K. Walsh, cleaning buildings.....	84 60	.....
Chicago Alcohol Works .....	50 40	.....
		6,343 04

*Accounts Audited*—continued.

FUEL.		
Conklin & Gray, coal .....	\$2,692 15	
T. Thomas, wood .....	311 55	
Chicago & N. W. R. R. Co., freight.....	225 75	
Tim. Purcell, hauling wood .....	40 00	
Jas. W. Barnes, sawing wood.....	141 80	
M. Cunneen, wood .....	87 50	
Daniel Geary, wood .....	261 00	
		\$3,759 75
PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.		
Bashford & Wells, printing.....	\$102 50	
T. M. Fullerton, advertising.....	6 00	
Atwood & Culver, printing .....	160 70	
Morrow & Bro., advertising.....	82 20	
Democrat Co., advertising .....	75 50	
Wisconsin Journal of Education, advertising .....	33 75	
M. Cantwell, printing .....	6 00	
Wm. J. Park & Co., printing.....	27 50	
		499 15
LIBRARY.		
W. H. Piper & Co., for books.....	\$161 00	
John Allen.....do.....	32 56	
Ginn Bros .....	29 00	
Wm. J. Park & Co.....do.....	62 05	
Wm. F. Allen.....do.....	289 19	
B. W. Suckow .....	92 47	
F. W. Christern.....do.....	103 21	
J. H. Twombly.....do.....	8, 40	
		777, 88
FURNITURE.		
Vroman, Frank & Co., stoves, etc.....	\$207 23	
Allen & Mackay, matting .....	10 00	
James E. Fisher, furniture.....	182 20	
		399 43
APPARATUS.		
Wm. J. Park & Co., merchandise .....	\$79 75	
Moseley & Bro., piano.....	480 25	
Charles T. Chester, merchandise .....	456 52	
W. & L. E. Gurley, instruments .....	333 00	
Becker & Sons, balances .....	145 50	
M. Joachim & Co., merchandise .....	48 50	
W. H. Bulloch, microscope.....	148 00	
E. S. Ritchie & Sons, merchandise.....	137 86	
		1,829 38
CABINET OF NATURAL HISTORY.		
J. H. Twombly, bills paid.....	\$23 75	
		23 75
IMPROVEMENTS.		
Fish & Stephens, mason work.....	\$115 76	
E. Sharp & Son, plastering.....	242 34	
Bunker & Vroman, lumber.....	215 00	
T. A. Nelson, painting.....	56 43	



*Accounts Audited*—continued.

<i>Improvements</i> —continued		
H. B. French, building sidewalk.....	\$52 18	.....
M. Joachim & Co., merchandise .....	46 60	.....
John Dolan, carpenter work .....	56 25	.....
John Schneider, carpenter work .....	56 25	.....
Sorenson & Frederickson, sash, etc.....	55 51	.....
Wm. Woodward, trees.....	80 00	.....
J. H. Kayser & Co., furnaces.....	880 81	.....
		\$1,857 13
<b>EXPERIMENTAL FARM.</b>		
John Ferrey, salary as farm superintendent.....	\$625 00	.....
John Ferrey, paid farm laborers .....	2,318 32	.....
John Ferrey, for boarding hands.....	737 29	.....
John Ferrey, for bills paid .....	182 92	.....
Fish & Stephens, mason work .....	101 24	.....
Bunker & Vroman, lumber.....	109 70	.....
Vroman, Frank & Co., merchandise.....	98 83	.....
Ramsdall & Hegan, blacksmithing.....	35 50	.....
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise.....	51 40	.....
Robbins & Thornton, bran .....	3 81	.....
J. J. Fuller, repairing harnesses.....	9 60	.....
M. E. Fuller & Co., farm implements .....	16 50	.....
Isaiah Prescott, hay rack .....	12 00	.....
Thomas Hayden, bob sled .....	38 00	.....
N. B. Cramton, blacksmithing .....	67 15	.....
H. C. Lamp, manure .....	10 00	.....
John Ferrey, bay mare .....	175 00	.....
Geo. E. Fess, 4 hogs.....	50 00	.....
A. A. Meredith, one cow.....	50 00	.....
Fr. Hummel, manure .....	2 00	.....
John Bromm, one cow .....	34 00	.....
Wm. Woodward, hogs.....	42 00	.....
J. H. Twombly, bills paid .....	13 38	.....
		4,783 64
Total disbursements.....		\$56,989 81

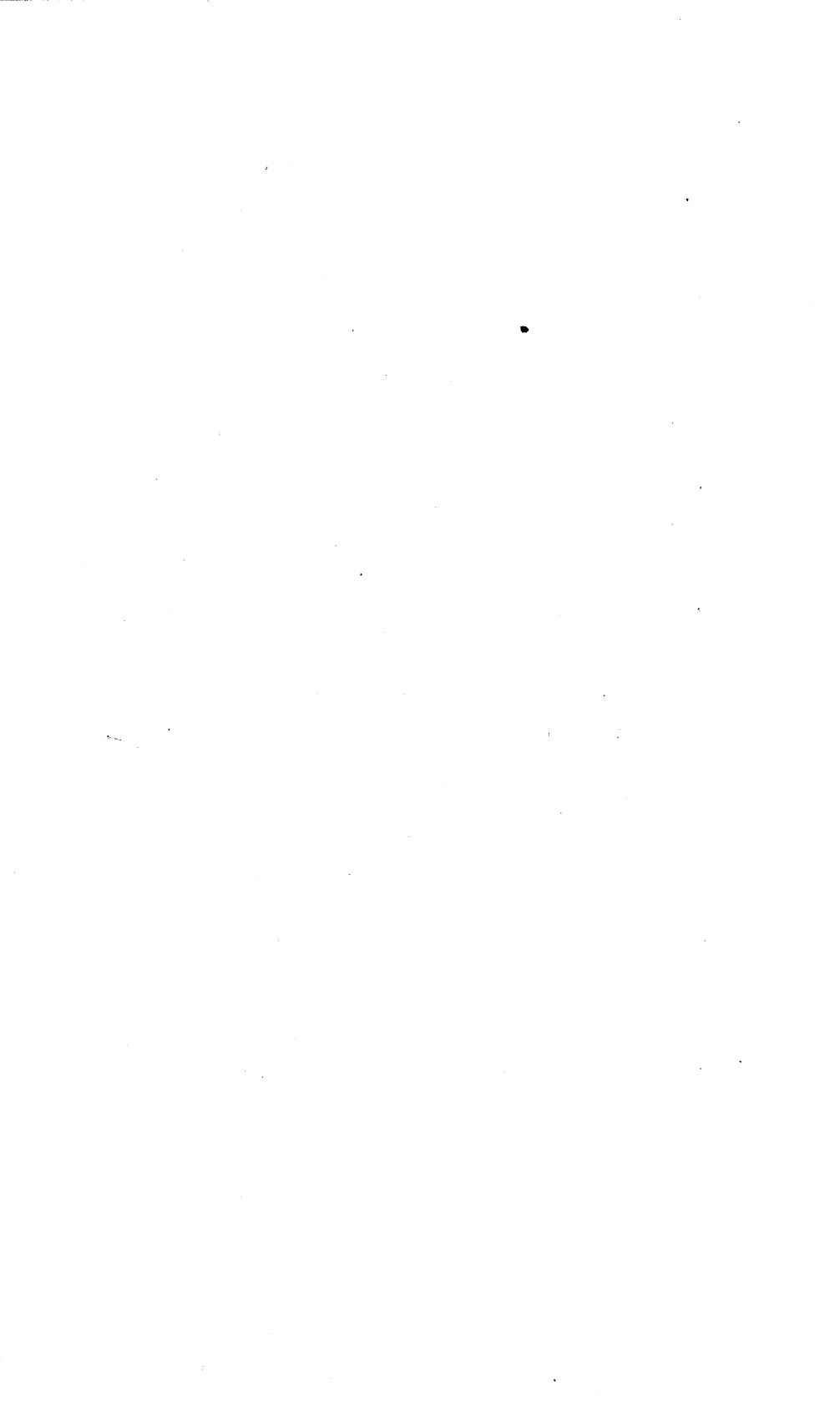
The available income for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1874, may be estimated as follows:

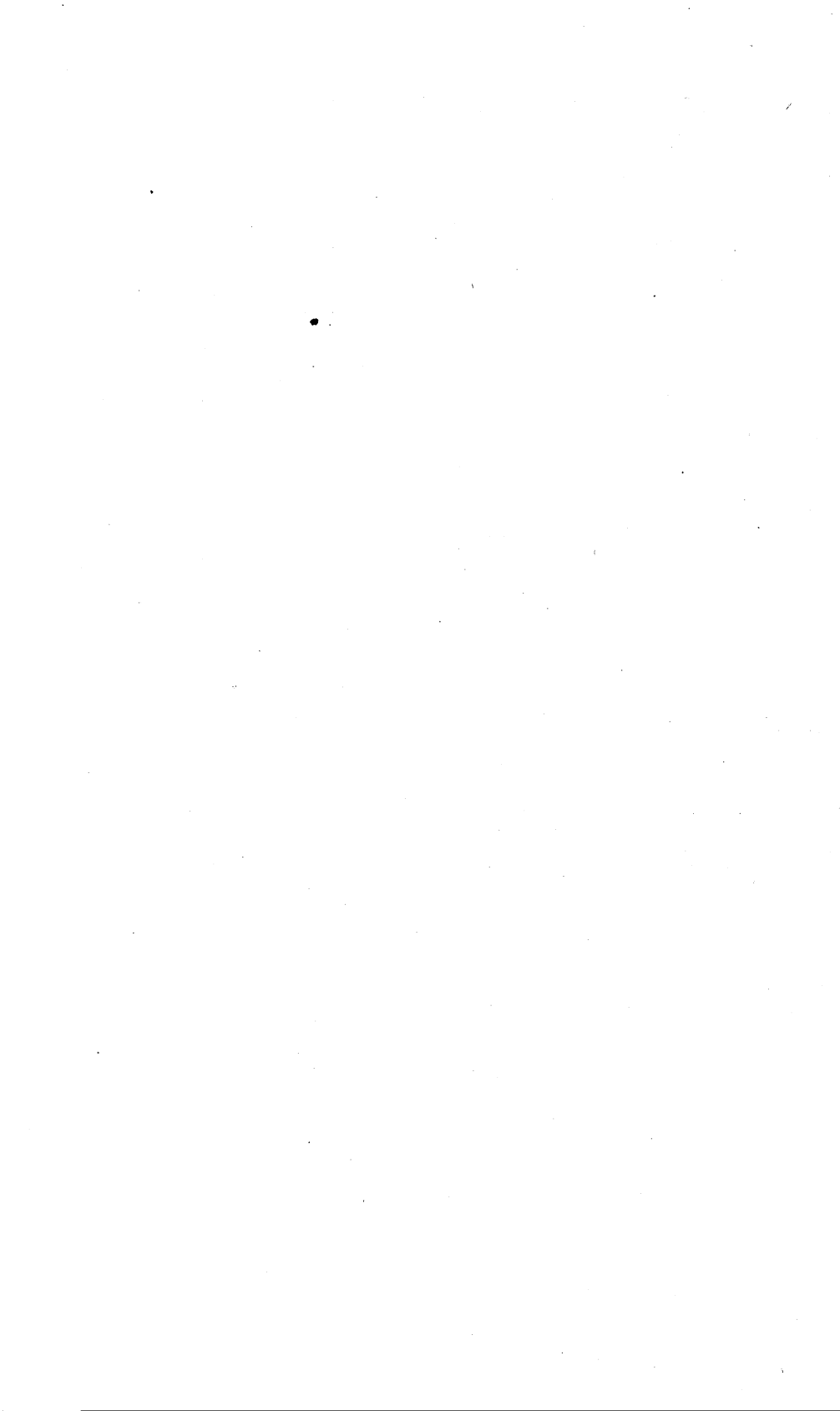
Interest on productive funds.....	\$26,000 00
Appropriations by state .....	17,303 76
Tuition fees and room rent.....	9,000 00
	\$52,303 77

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN S. DEAN,  
*Secretary of the Regents of the University.*





DOCUMENT 7.

---

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

WISCONSIN

State Hospital for the Insane,

FOR THE

*Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1873.*

---

MADISON, WIS.:

ATWOOD & CULVER, PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

1873.



## TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

---

### BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

WM. R. TAYLOR,	- Cottage Grove,	- - -	Term expires April 1, 1874.
SIMEON MILLS,	- - Madison,	- - - -	" " 1, 1875.
DAVID ATWOOD,	- Madison,	- - - -	" " 1, 1876.
E. W. YOUNG,	- - - Prairie du Sac,	- - -	" " 1, 1877.
F. J. BLAIR,	- - - Milwaukee,	- - - -	" " 1, 1878.

---

### OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT,  
DAVID ATWOOD.

VICE PRESIDENT,  
WM. R. TAYLOR.

TREASURER,  
SIMEON MILLS.

SECRETARY,  
S. D. HASTINGS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,  
SIMEON MILLS, - - - - DAVID ATWOOD.

AUDITING COMMITTEE,  
E. W. YOUNG, Chairman,  
F. J. BLAIR, - - - - WM. R. TAYLOR,

# RESIDENT OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

---

SUPERINTENDENT,

MARK RANNEY, M. D.

FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

R. M. WIGGINTON, M. D.

SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

D. F. BOUGHTON, M. D.

MATRON,

Mrs. M. C. HALLIDAY.

STEWARD,

PETER GARDNER.

## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

---

To His Excellency, C. C. WASHBURN,

*Governor of the State of Wisconsin:*

The fourteenth annual report of the Trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane is herewith submitted.

At the commencement of the year there were in the hospital under treatment, three hundred and seventy-three patients, one hundred and eighty-two males and one hundred and ninety-one females; the number admitted during the year is two hundred and twelve; one hundred and fifteen males and ninety-seven females, making the total number under treatment five hundred and eighty-five, two hundred and ninety-seven males and two hundred and eighty-eight females. Thirty-nine—twenty-one males and eighteen females—were discharged recovered. Seventy-six—forty-six males and thirty females—were discharged improved, and one hundred and thirty-four—seventy-three males and sixty-one females—were discharged unimproved.

Twenty-two have died, thirteen females and nine males. The whole number discharged during the year was two hundred and seventy-one—one hundred and forty-eight males and one hundred and twenty-three females—leaving in the hospital at the close of the year, three hundred and fourteen, one hundred and forty-nine males and one hundred and sixty-five females.

The daily average number under treatment during the year was three hundred and twenty-nine, one hundred and sixty-one males, and one hundred and sixty-eight females.

The tables accompanying the report of the Superintendent embrace the statistics of the hospital from its organization to the present time, and they contain a large amount of information that



cannot fail to be interesting to any one who is disposed to study the history of the institution.

The amount estimated last year for current expenses was eighty thousand dollars (\$80,000).

The amount expended for several of the items included in this estimate was considerable in excess of the estimate.

The estimate for fuel was \$10,000, but owing to the extreme severity of the weather last winter, the amount expended was \$13,779.24. The amount estimated for repairs to building and heating apparatus was \$5,000, while the amount expended was upwards of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000). To meet the current expenses of the ensuing year, and to cover deficiencies of the past, the sum of eighty-three thousand and seven hundred dollars (\$83,700) will be needed. In addition to this there is urgent need of appropriations for the following purposes: For the erection of a rear building for kitchen, chapel, sleeping rooms for employes, etc., \$35,000; for new gas works, \$5,000; for green house, conservatory and improvements of the grounds, \$5,000; for change of fan ducts or air flues, \$1,000.

Making a total of one hundred and twenty-nine thousand and seven hundred dollars.....	\$129,700 00
To meet this expenditure there will be received from the counties, the amount charged for board and clothing of patients.....	\$28,080 33 .....
Estimated amount to be received from patients for maintenance and clothing.....	2,000 00 .....
	<u>30,080 33</u>
	<u>\$99,619 67</u>

Leaving a deficiency of ninety-nine thousand six hundred and twenty dollars to be provided for by an appropriation from the state treasury.

The necessity for the improvements asked for is clearly set forth in the report of the superintendent, to which we would call attention. We would, however, in addition, call special attention to two incidental advantages that will result from the erection of the proposed rear building. *First*, Rooms will be vacated in the center building, and one of the wings that can be altered and arranged so as to accommodate from twenty-five to thirty-five additional patients. In view of the large number of persons in the state who are proper subjects for hospital care and treatment, beyond the present hospital accommodations, this is a matter of great import-

ance. *Second*, The present system of ventilating the water closets in all of the wards is so defective as imperatively to demand a speedy remedy. The evil has become so great that the trustees would be obnoxious to severe censure did they not insist upon something effectual being done without delay. The chimney, in connection with the new building, will afford the means of securing a ventilation of all the water closets, that will entirely remove the evils complained of.

In our last report we announced the fact that we had received notice of the intended resignation of the Superintendent, Dr. A. S. McDill. Although the resignation was to take effect in the month of February last, the Doctor kindly consented to remain until his successor was in readiness to take his place, which was not until the 23d of July.

There is no more delicate and responsible duty the trustees are ever called upon to perform than that of selecting a superintendent for the hospital. Upon the superintendent depends more than upon any one else, and possibly more than all others, the success of the institution. He becomes the head of the establishment with almost unlimited power. If the trustees succeed in securing the services of a man who possesses all the necessary qualifications of mind and heart to make a successful officer, fortunate will it be for them and for the institution under their charge; but if on the other hand their choice should fall upon a man wanting in these necessary qualifications, upon one who will abuse the great power placed in his hands, or even upon one, who with the best intentions, lacks the ability properly to discharge the high trusts imposed upon him, sad will it be for the institution and all connected with it.

In looking about for a successor to Dr. McDill the trustees fully realized the importance of the work before them, and, although they had notice of Dr. McDill's resignation in October, 1872, it was not until the 29th of the succeeding April that they made choice of Dr. Mark Ranney, then superintendent of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane, as his successor.

The trustees have great confidence in the belief that in the selection of Dr. Ranney, they have secured a man eminently qualified for the responsible position he has been called to fill.

To show the estimate in which he is held by a man as well qualified to judge as any man in the nation, we give below a copy of a

letter which was received by one of the board from Dr. Isaac Ray of Philadelphia, an old and most experienced hospital superintendent, whose opinions are entitled to great weight. We need hardly add that the opinion of Dr. Ray had great influence with the trustees.

“BARRING ST., 3509 PHILADELPHIA, 29 Mar., '73.

“DEAR SIR:—Understanding that you have not yet appointed the successor of Dr. McDill, I venture to solicit your attention to Dr. Ranney.

“My knowledge of Dr. R., the result of twenty-five years intimate acquaintance, warrants me in speaking of him with a high degree of confidence. He was with me in Providence, as assistant, seven or eight years, and so well satisfied was I with him, that I did not hesitate to recommend him for promotion to the late Dr. Bell, in the McLean Asylum, and I know that gentleman was most favorably impressed by his efficiency, his professional zeal, and especially by the thoroughness of his work. When on leaving Providence, 1866, the trustees requested me to name my successor, I immediately invited Dr. Ranney. Considering himself morally bound by his engagement in Iowa, he felt obliged to decline what otherwise he would have been glad to accept.

“His administration of the affairs of the Iowa Hospital, I judge have been eminently successful, showing, especially, that executive ability so desirable in new hospitals not so thoroughly prepared for their allotted work as they should be. You may be aware, perhaps, that the reports of the directors have abounded with expressions of regard and confidence towards him. With the present dearth of suitable men for such positions, I do not hesitate to say, in all earnestness and sincerity, that the institution which secures his services may be justly congratulated on its good fortune. To particularize, let me say that he is well read in the learning of his profession, more so than many in this specialty; that he is industrious and always wide awake, aiming at a high pitch of excellence, and governed by a nice sense of truth and honesty. He has a turn for business, has a practical habit of mind, and is endowed with those qualities of character calculated to make a favorable impression on patients, as well as their friends and visitors generally.

“I write this without any conference with him.

“ Hoping that, in thus addressing you, I may not be considered intrusive, I remain,

“ Yours, most respectfully,

“ ISAAC RAY.

“ HON. SIMEON MILLS.”

The hospital was formally placed in charge of Dr. Ranney on the 23d day of last July.

The occasion was one of unusual interest. About one hundred ladies and gentlemen were taken from Madison to the hospital station in a special train kindly furnished by Superintendent Stewart, of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Among those present were Gov. Washburn, and several other state officers, Judge Hopkins of the U. S. Court, Hon. Nelson Dewey, the first Governor of the State, Hon. H. H. Giles and Wm. C. Allen of the State Board of Charities, with quite a number of the prominent citizens of Madison.

The President of the Board of Trustees, after briefly reviewing the history of the institution from its organization, formally placed the hospital in charge of the newly elected superintendent in the following words:

“ And now, Dr. Ranney, in the name and on behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, I salute you as the Superintendent of our institution, and commit to you its cares and general supervision. In performing this grateful service, permit me to add my most cordial congratulations; and to assure you, that you may rely upon the hearty co-operation of the Trustees, in all measures that shall seem best calculated to promote the general interests of the noble charity committed to our charge by the State authorities. As such Superintendent, I have the pleasure of presenting you to your several associates in labor, and to all who honor this occasion with their presence.”

Interesting and appropriate remarks were also made by Dr. McDill, Dr. Ranney, Gov. Washburn, and Hon. H. H. Giles, President of the State Board of Charities and Reform.

Dr. R. M. Wigginton still occupies the post of first assistant physician, and Dr. D. F. Boughton that of second assistant, and it affords us pleasure to say that they are discharging the duties of their respective positions to our entire satisfaction.

On the nomination of Dr. Ranney, Mr. Peter Gardner has been appointed steward, and with the high endorsement he has received from Dr. Ranney, we have every confidence that he will prove a faithful and competent officer.

Mrs. M. C. Halliday still fills the post of matron. She had notified us of her intention to resign, but at our urgent request she has been induced to withdraw her resignation. She has occupied the post of matron since the organization of the hospital, and the duties have always been discharged to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, trustees, officers, employes and patients.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the trustees.

DAVID ATWOOD, *President.*

SAM'L D. HASTINGS, *Secretary.*

Madison, October, 1873.

# SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

---

*To the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane:*

GENTLEMEN: At the close of the official year, which has been attended with general prosperity, average success, and not marked by any untoward or painful event, I have prepared, and take pleasure in presenting, the usual report of the operations of the hospital, as required by law; embracing a few general considerations, some account of its organization and internal economy, recommendations with regard to improvements that seem to be needed, estimates of their cost, and of the sum deemed necessary for current expenses during the ensuing year, and several statistical tables of more or less interest and value.

From the beginning of the year till the first of May the hospital was overcrowded, as it had been for three or four years previous, to a degree incompatible with the highest welfare of all the patients under care, especially those under curative treatment, or those whose prospects for recovery were favorable under favoring circumstances and influences. Such a course could be justifiable only for a short time, if at all, while the needs of the insane were so much in excess of hospital room; and at length my predecessor took the proper steps to discharge some patients who seemed incurable and harmless, on the grounds and for the reasons set forth in the last report. In this way the number of patients, which was three hundred and seventy-three on the 1st of October, was reduced to three hundred and thirty-three in December. Nevertheless, as numerous applications continued to be made for the admission of patients who had never had hospital treatment, the number gradually increased during the winter and spring to three hundred and sixty-four. On the 1st of May, the Northern Hospital for the Insane being ready to receive patients, eighty-three were transferred to its care, leaving

in this institution the comfortable number of two hundred and eighty-one,—a smaller number than had been under care since 1869. This relief proved to be only temporary, however, and two and a half months later the number had again reached three hundred and twenty-nine. On the 18th of July—the Northern Hospital having been completed to that extent for their reception—thirty-five other patients were removed, which reduced the number to two hundred and ninety-four,—only six less than a proper limit of accommodation. From that time the number has been steadily rising again, notwithstanding we have felt obliged so decline to receive several cases for whom there seemed little or no prospect of cure or permanent benefit, and we close the year with three hundred and fourteen patients, and the prospect of a gradual accession considerably beyond the present number.

There are but very few of the cases of chronic insanity, comprising a great majority of all in the hospital, that can be discharged as “harmless,” to make room for those certified to be “recent” cases who, as long as it may be possible, should be admitted without delay; and but little relief can be anticipated from the discharge of the small number of those now under care apparently curable, or likely to be more or less permanently improved. And, as it has been heretofore, so it will continue to be, doubtless, that a large proportion of those admitted—much larger I believe, than is represented in the statistical table—however otherwise stated in answer to the statute interrogatory—will prove to be cases of chronic insanity; and suffered to become such, perhaps through delay arising from an overcrowded hospital, ignorance of the true course to be pursued and of the importance of early treatment, a vain hope arising from some temporary improvement that recovery could be secured at home; or, too often, we may fear, a needless distrust pervading the public mind. These only swell the number of those who are the great majority of patients in this and every hospital for the insane in the country.

Additional hospital room is unquestionably needed for the large number of the insane in the State still inadequately provided for. In the county of Milwaukee alone there are about forty, and nearly the same proportion, I learn, in several other counties, who cannot be received into either hospital. These persons are chiefly in the poor-houses, where, owing to a want of all proper architectural arrangement, and the fact that in general they require care and

management very different from that needed for the sane pauper, their condition is—though they may be, and doubtless generally are treated with kindness—not what it should be.

This State furnishes no exception to the rule, probably, that the number of insane persons who require hospital care in accordance with the spirit of the age, or for the relief of their friends and the public, is but little less than one to every one thousand of the population. Consequently if the Northern Hospital were completed to-day, not more than two-thirds of the insane in the State could be accommodated in the two hospitals, and they would be full and there would still be a pressure upon them.

Every hospital for the insane should be able to afford instant admission to every recent case of insanity. They should be free from the hindrances and unavoidable shifts inseparable from an overcrowded household. If the hospital is crowded it may be impossible to give admission to a particular case within the short period when recovery is most likely to take place. This period is but a short one, extending over only a few months at farthest, and often not beyond a few weeks; and hence it is that not more than forty to fifty per cent of the admissions to hospitals recover, while it is a well established fact that under the favorable influences easily enough secured anywhere if the proper steps are taken, or the most proper course is pursued, from eighty to ninety per cent will recover. The influences which may retard or prevent recovery, or in any way prevent the attainment of the highest results, should engage serious attention. The cost of support of the formidable number of insane persons in this as well as in other communities is felt in every quarter. Nor will it be diminished under any system or policy that is illiberal in providing for the cure rather than the care of the subjects of this dreaded disease. It will be found to cost much less to cure than to maintain; one or two hundred dollars may defray the necessary expenditure for the proper treatment of a patient whose case admits of a cure, while ten or twenty times that sum may not meet the cost of his support during his remaining life if uncured. In the one case the recovered person becomes a producer again, or at least self-supporting, and a useful member of society, and happiness is again restored to his family circle; in the other the person becomes and continues to be a consumer of the products of the industry of others, while, perhaps, want and a



whole train of ills circle round those who happen to be more or less dependent upon him.

While the economic side of this subject is of sufficient interest and importance to engage the attention of every thoughtful person, its sentimental and humane aspect is scarcely less so. To some it will seem to be of even more importance; and from the stand point of philanthropy it will probably be viewed as of the very highest importance. That insanity is a terrible calamity, no one possessing much acquaintance with it will deny. It is often synonymous with the keenest, most protracted suffering mankind are ever called upon to endure; with utter helplessness and painful mental degeneracy; and the sundering of the strongest family ties, blighted prospects, misery, want and woe, too often attend or follow in its train. At the same time, unlike most other physical infirmities—for it must be remembered that insanity is a symptom of physical disease or infirmity—wide experience proves that it cannot be treated most successfully at home where the influences and surroundings which may have had a prominent part in its development, only serve to perpetuate disordered action. Not unfrequently, anybody rather than the patient's nearest friends can exercise a more healthful influence over him than they. The needful restraining influences, or the absolute control sometimes necessary, is better borne when applied by others than those of his own household. Except in a few cases it would be impossible to afford the care and watchfulness at home or in the private family, that experience has shown to be necessary and of great value. And doubtless something may be said in favor of the skill acquired, in the aggregate system of treating mental disease, to direct medicinal remedial measures, which are often of great value in correcting attending functional derangements, controlling maniacal excitement and promoting sleep. Nor could the large expenses be easily met by only a favored few, which must certainly be incurred in the care and management, and medical treatment of an insane person in a private family for many months, and perhaps for long years, to say nothing of the confusion and disorder, and interruption to ordinary prosperity, resulting from converting a house into a hospital—if anything like rational treatment is tried. And anything else is mere custody or confinement, which is never conducive to restoration. That portion of the community most favored with

the possession of pecuniary means, can, of course, surround their unfortunate friends at home with everything conducive to recovery which money can command, but even then, only in a few exceptional instances is home treatment or any of the numerous expedients so often resorted to, of more than doubtful value. In these efforts to avoid the hospital, a few, it is true, will recover or appear to recover, but perhaps to only relapse after no great length of time, into a condition of mental disorder from which they never fully emerge. This shrinking from hospital treatment and care on the part of many, and the wealthy in particular, which is well known to exist, is largely due, there is reason to believe, to the too prevalent practice of crowding hospitals far beyond their proper capacity of accommodation, depriving all patients in a greater or less degree of comforts and conveniences they were accustomed to find and enjoy at home, many of which they would not abuse, and should not be deprived of, because they have become insane and have been sent to a public hospital. The wealthy, who pay their proportion of taxes, should here find that liberal furnishing and some of the general comforts they have been accustomed to; and neither they nor patients from any other class in the community, should be subjected to the numerous irritations and discomforts, which retard or prevent recovery, springing from the want of proper classification inevitable in an over-crowded hospital. Where defective or imperfect classification prevails, whether in consequence of architectural blunders or over-crowded wards, excitement, noise and confusion will be constantly met with, instead of the order and quiet most conducive to successful treatment. Without suitable means for classification of patients, and without means for furnishing and providing with some reference to the requirements of patients in the different walks of life, no hospital will long enjoy the popular confidence it should have if it is to perform all that may reasonably be expected of it.

No hospital intended for three or four hundred patients should have less than eight or ten classes of patients of each sex, and I think a dozen would be a better number. Under such arrangements it will be possible to make, as under no other, a distribution of the excitable and explosive elements accompanying some forms and cases of insanity, always difficult to control, and often the source of much perplexity, and sometimes of danger, as will make

their presence least harmful to others, while the welfare of this class will be proportionally increased.

From these brief considerations may be derived some argument in favor of the completion of the Northern Hospital within the next two years, if possible. In a hospital only half complete, and receiving both sexes, any proper classification attainable must be very difficult and far from satisfactory. And such imperfections only tend to bring institutions of the kind into disrepute, or at best detract from their real merits, and in a general way impair their usefulness.

Institutions for the insane in this country will compare favorably, so far as we can conclude from all we can learn from various sources, with those of other countries,—even the wealthiest. It is asserted by some persons who have had good opportunities for observations upon which to base their conclusions, that in some points we excel. One of these points is organization and administration. During the last half century a variety of organizations have had existence in this and other countries, and have had their fair trial, and the result seems to be, substantially, that an organization, in all essential particulars like the one existing here has been most fruitful of good results. It consists in brief of a chief executive officer, usually styled superintendent or medical superintendent, holding his office at the pleasure of, and clothed with large discretionary power and watched over with scrutinizing vigilance by a Board of Trustees chosen from the community at large for their high character and general fitness for this important trust. Under the superintendent and subject to his authority are several subordinate officers whose duty it is to carry out the measures of his administration, and especially to see that that very important, and, I fear, not always sufficiently appreciated class of employèes called attendants, who have the immediate charge and care of patients, perform their often onerous duties faithfully and kindly. Some remarks upon hospital organization in the last report are so well put, and seem so worthy of wide circulation, and as they may again be read with profit by those who have read them before, or may meet with new readers, I offer some extended quotations.

“For outside supervision a Board of Trustees selected for their high character as citizens, and general fitness for their duties, is the proper body for this purpose. Having no pecuniary interest in the

institution in any way, rendered familiar with its workings by frequent visits, and actuated by the highest motives to promote its usefulness and the interest of its patients, they form the strongest guarantee that all possible good will be effected, and no wrong be tolerated. Regular visits at short intervals from such a board are infinitely more thorough and efficient, and their supervision more reliable and intelligent than any public commission, without special qualifications for their duties, visiting at long intervals, and probably selected for political rather than humanitarian reasons, could be. And I trust it may not be considered improper for me here to suggest that nothing will serve to insure the future prosperity of this institution, more than the strict maintenance of a vigilant supervision over all its affairs by the trustees. No overweening confidence in the capacity of the resident officers should justify them in relaxing this, the most important part of their official duties. If an institution is well conducted, it is worth an effort to keep assured of that fact, and if it is not, no long time should be permitted to elapse before the obstacles to its success are removed."

To all this every medical superintendent will heartily assent. The regular stated visits, and the irregular, or occasional visits made without the previous knowledge of the resident officers, for a period of years, affords such intimate acquaintance with the internal economy of the hospital and the treatment patients receive, and the general character of the employes, as might well banish all the "baseless fancies of unreasonable friends, of every degree of intelligence, from the higher as well as the lower walks in life," who not unfrequently expect "what no mortal can give," and will scarcely "be satisfied with any attainable result."

If Boards of Trustees, as they are almost universally constituted, are not competent to exercise a proper supervision, and cannot command public confidence, it may well be asked, who can?

From time to time, in different parts of the country, in obedience to some popular clamor chiefly based upon the exaggerated statements of some person who has been an unwilling inmate of a hospital, special commissions have been appointed to inquire into and correct supposed abuses, and institute any needed reform. The principal result has been a serious and harmful interruption to the ordinary workings of the institution, and possibly some more or less important changes that were not reforms. In the latest example of this

kind in a neighboring state, the only visible result—after numerous visits of inspection and protracted hearings, continued through more than one year, aside from an expense to the institution of several hundred dollars, and a serious impairment of its usefulness—has been an order for the discharge of one uncured and incurable patient, whose violent insane acts have heretofore made him probably dangerous to be at large, at least a terror to his friends and the neighborhood; whose disorder is liable to be rekindled at any time into all its former activity, who was without pecuniary means, and believed by the officers of the institution to be quite incapable, if unaided, of making a comfortable living for much length of time!

It is not in this way that reforms have been carried along; it is not in this way that the modern hospital, with its numerous comforts and extended resources and facilities for treating mental disease, has been substituted for the gloomy receptacle, unilluminated by a ray of hope; but through the progress of medical science and the labors of professional workers, aided by the co-operation of zealous and intelligent Boards of Trustees.

In a brief consideration of the character of hospital attendants, the following language was used:

“The great importance of having in every hospital for the insane an efficient corps of experienced and properly qualified attendants, is hardly anywhere thoroughly understood, nor the real value of the duties performed by them, adequately appreciated outside of a hospital.

“The traits of character and high standard of qualifications desirable in an attendant are not always possessed by those who are willing to engage in this service. Neither will liberal wages alone secure the qualifications desirable in attendants upon the insane; but when persons are once found who have clearly manifested all the conscientiousness, fidelity, tact and real ability that are desirable in an attendant, no want of a reasonable amount of compensation should ever be permitted to allow them to leave this for any more profitable calling, as such persons might reasonably be expected to do.”

The truly “ideal attendant” is rarely seen in any hospital for the insane. Whether they are to be found, or whether they can be developed through any process of training are questions many

would like to be able to answer. That comparatively few persons who are employed to take care of patients make really good attendants is pretty certain, and there is little reason to believe the standard of merit tends to rise. Young men and women who possess the best intellectual and moral qualifications for such work, find little difficulty in obtaining more desirable situations as regards the duties, and one perhaps affording a better compensation. It is quite probable that we get as good service as we can expect for the price paid for it. The equivalent returned for the compensation received is oftener greater than it is less; and if really good service is rendered none should object to paying well for it. And while it is not to be supposed that large compensations will surely furnish good attendants or those possessing the highest qualities, I believe it is true, as a rule, that the better the compensation within reasonable limits the more satisfactory will be the service rendered.

The tone of much that has been written upon this branch of hospital service during the past few years seems to indicate some want of appreciation of the labors of those who engage in it, forgetting that what is regarded as the highest measure of success is largely due to them. While there are occasional shortcomings, such are incident to the "imperfection of human agencies," the general rule is that good and true service is performed, that the duties "though offensive to the senses, or trying to the temper, or exhaustive of patience," are generally met faithfully and promptly. Wherever and whenever commendable service in this important field is performed, it should be recognized, acknowledged and suitably rewarded. In an institution in a neighboring State a scale of wages, affording a moderate annual increase of compensation for a few years, was adopted, with the effect that several employes, with superior qualifications, were retained longer than they could otherwise have been induced to stay. I recommend the adoption of a similar scale of wages here.

The march of improvement and accumulating experience call for annual changes, alterations, or increased facilities of administration, in almost every hospital in the country, and has led to a pretty general remodelling of a few of the earlier and some of the later structures. To stand quite still, in almost any instance, is really to be left behind. This position could be well illustrated here by comparison with other institutions of the kind, if none of the alter-

ations and improvements of the past few years that have added so much to the comfort and welfare of patients, and aided all in the performance of their duties, had been made. Believing that a considerable addition to the hospital is needed, as well as some alterations and improvements, I make the following recommendations:

The administrative department of the hospital is clearly restricted within too narrow limits, and some sub departments are in too close proximity to the principal offices, public rooms and wards. Salt provisions, both fish and meat, as well as cabbage and crout, are excellent articles of food when judiciously used, and cannot well be dispensed with, but it is far from being pleasant to residents or visitors to be subject to the odor of their preparation for two or three hours. In point of fact the combined odors of the kitchens, bakery and basement store-rooms can be perceived in almost every part of the house and wards. They are not noxious, it is true, but few will say, I think, that it will not be an improvement to have them farther removed. The administrative department should have lodging rooms for all employes not engaged in taking care of patients, as well as the subordinate officers; but the room for employes is so limited that about a dozen occupy room originally intended for, and just in that extent diminishing the number of patients; while others sleep in rooms extemporized in the basement,—an arrangement, it is believed not wholly conducive to health. Surely if the State exacts and expects good service from its employes, it should be willing to afford them proper living accommodations. At the same time the main kitchen is not quite large enough nor quite well arranged, and the same may be said of the bakery and kneading-room, and of the store-rooms which are dark, or too far distant, and not well arranged for the keeping and convenient dispensing of staple supplies of frequent or daily use. As a remedy for the present defective condition of things, I would urge the erection of an addition to the rear of the main or centre building, by continuing the present walls, or what may be better, a separate building a few feet distant and connected by a corridor.

This building will contain store rooms, and car-way from the kitchen, and the needful heating apparatus in the basement; kitchen, pantry, bakery, employes' dining room, a sitting room and lavatory for each sex, on the first floor; an assembly room, which may also be used for Sunday exercises, and perhaps room for the kitchen manager and head farmer on the second floor; while above

these may be provided lodging rooms for female employes on the side looking to the female wing, and for males on the opposite side, with separate stairs leading to each department. In the rear of this building there should be a boiler to generate the steam necessary for warming the building suitably, and for cooking, and heating water, which will doubtless cost less than to bring steam for these purposes from a great distance; and if placed just outside of the building, and only permitted to be used at low pressure, there will be scarcely any danger from its presence there. All the smoke from the fires in this building should be collected into one chimney of sufficient size and height to give a good draft. To this chimney may be brought ducts or pipes from the water closets in the wards, to give them a better ventilation, which is very much needed. The assembly room to take the place of the present chapel, can be more easily reached from the lower and middle wards, which usually contain a majority of the elderly and more infirm patients, and can be so arranged as to be warmed with much greater facility than the present room or chapel, and be better suited to all the purposes for which such a room is needed. When this is done, the present chapel can be arranged for the special care of the sick removed from the bustle and noise of the wards, and where their friends may be able to visit them without coming unpleasantly in contact with other patients, for which no provision now exists here, although very much needed at times. Rooms for private patients, or such as need a special attendant, or for whom a special attendant is desired, can then be provided.

The importance of special means for treating particular cases, at least during some stages of mental disorder, has not been sufficiently appreciated. At any rate few architectural provisions have been introduced into public hospitals applicable for any such purpose; and it is no matter for wonder, perhaps, when it is known that the men who have planned and built most of the modern hospitals have had little knowledge or conception of what is really needed in the treatment of mental disease. Dr. Conolly said nearly twenty years ago: "Among the improvements yet to be made in the practical department of public asylums, arrangements for what may be called an *individualized* treatment are particularly required. None but those daily familiar with the events of asylums can duly appreciate the great effects of such treatment in special cases. After the first improvement in patients received into the best asylums, some will



remain stationary for a length of time, without the special attention of an intelligent and watchful attendant, whose duties are almost exclusively confined to such cases. For want of such especial care, the signs of improvement may fade away, and the chance of recovery be lost. Patients who have remained listless and unimproving for months, and who have seemed falling into a state of apathy or imbecility, or even verging on the hopeless state of dementia, in a ward in which they received little personal notice or attention, are seen, in some encouraging instances, when happily transferred to attendants who have more disposition to attend to them, or better opportunities for so doing, or greater aptitude for the task, to awaken from their torpor, to become animated, active, and even industrious. The countenance reassumes intelligent and cheerful expression; a disposition to converse returns; all the mental faculties appear gradually to re-acquire capability of exercise; and, in some cases, entire amendment follows."

Upon this Dr. Bucknell remarks: "Now what is this '*individualized*' treatment' recommended by the wise and experienced physician of Hanwell, but the influence of a sane mind peculiarly apt to address itself beneficially to the insane mind, that is, moral treatment, or more strictly speaking, intellectual and moral treatment? The existence, therefore, of such a thing is recognized as of infinite importance in certain stages of insanity; and as something in addition, and supplemental to, the ordinary kindness and physiological abstraction of excitement which form the modern English (and American) system of treatment." It is not the "listless and apathetic" alone that will be benefited by "individualized" treatment. From every variety and class may be selected cases for whom something better may be done than to associate them with a score or more of others in monotonous corridors one or two hundred feet long, provided alike for all of whatever rank or social position, and for every form of mental disease. While better provisions could have been made in the beginning, something may still be done to remedy existing defects.

And lastly, it will then be possible to provide a sewing room outside the wards, instead of using one of the ward parlors as is now done. An enlargement of the administrative department, in accordance with the above suggestions, or embodying most of them, will be a necessary preliminary step to the completion of the hospital in accordance with the original plan—very desirable for affording a bet-

ter classification, without which the hospital cannot be said to be as complete as it ought to be.

The present method of lighting the hospital is far from satisfactory. A change and something better is really needed. The apparatus now in use will not afford light more than two or three hours without being replenished with air, and without close attention sudden and general darkness is liable to occur. Besides, the pipe containing the vapor of naphtha is placed in the cold air duct leading from the fan-room, the only available place, and in winter the condensation is so great as to reduce the amount of light much below a proper minimum. Without suitable light in the long winter evenings, the wards of a hospital are cheerless places, not very conducive to the comfort or recovery of patients. I would recommend the adoption of the method of lighting in successful operation in the hospital at Oshkosh, and in some other public institutions. With some repairs, the present air receiver will serve as a suitable gas holder, and somewhat reduce the cost attending the change. From some information obtained it appears not improbable that the cost of lighting will be lessened by the introduction of this new method—at least, not increased.

At every step in the management and successful treatment of the insane, we recognize the high value and importance of all those agencies whose application and use is termed moral treatment. By some, what is called moral treatment, is regarded as of more value than medical treatment. Those agencies are comprised in all that may be done through well directed exercise, occupation, amusements, and intellectual pursuits and culture. Hence we encourage patients to walk, and assist in farm work, or the various operations about the hospital, including sewing and a variety of fancy work; engage with them in games of amusement, and furnish means for driving about, music for dancing, and books, magazines, newspapers, pictures, etc. In this way time is well used and pleasantly passed during the warmer months; and it often happens that during a large portion of the day scarcely a dozen patients will be found in the wards. In winter this is not so, to the same extent at least; and in this rigorous climate a considerable number of the female patients and a somewhat smaller proportion of the male patients, who have the enfeebled health and diminished power of endurance entailed by nervous disease, are a good deal confined to the wards, and their enjoyment of life a good deal abridged. As

a remedy for this, I know of no single means so efficacious as a well arranged green-house and conservatory. To leave the rather tiresome wards, or turn from the wintry waste without to visit the tropical temperature, verdure and bloom of a conservatory, is little less than enchanting, and there are but very few who are entirely insensible to such influences. It is one of those things of which one never tires; and as an additional resource it will be no less valuable in every year to come. The cost of construction and the yearly cost of care will be inconsiderable when compared with the good effects which will surely attend its being brought into use.

No less important or to be desired is a sufficient outlay upon the hospital grounds to give them the attractive and creditable appearance so very desirable. Work should begin at once and be carried on through coming years, on the plan, or under the general direction of a landscape gardener of acknowledged skill. This unusually fine location will afford full scope for the highest skill and taste, and the most varied resources. The grounds as they are, almost unadorned by art, are very beautiful, but they are capable of being made much more so. The elevating and refining influence of good taste and care displayed in the management of public or private grounds cannot be denied; but, unfortunately, in the profession of landscape gardening as in some others, quackery often steps in and asserts its ability to cope with every opportunity and difficulty. It must be hoped that nothing of the kind will gain a foothold here, and no one who has not earned some distinction and possesses acknowledged ability will be employed to direct this very important work. Without a plan that bears the stamp of authority there will be no uniformity in whatever is done; and each successive director will be likely to work in accordance with his own notions of taste, and the result will only show a plentiful lack of harmony, symmetry or beauty. And in this connection I cannot refrain from urging the State to purchase the triangular piece of land lying west of, and except on its shore line, surrounded by hospital ground, to which the only access, except by water, is through land owned by the State. It might be a most serious thing to have this land pass into other hands, to be used, for instance, as a summer resort for picnics or parties of idlers, for whom it can be made very attractive. In the possession of the State for use for hospital purposes it would be a valuable acquisition; most of the land, on which there is a fine orchard just coming into bearing, could be used for, and would in-

crease our agricultural resources and products, while its shore would afford an opportunity to construct a drive-way and walk of almost unsurpassed beauty and attractions.

The attractive little conservatories introduced into some wards by my predecessor should be introduced into others, and especially for the benefit of that class who, by reason of the demonstrative activity of their disorder, are deprived of many of the attractions and objects of interest they can still appreciate and enjoy. In this way the destruction of a good deal of glass will be prevented, which alone would be sufficient reason for the expenditure.

I deem it a matter of sufficient importance to recommend that the fan-ducts or fresh air flues be carried below the surface of the basement from the point where they now enter it, and thence along the air chambers in which are the steam coils, to insure a more equal and steady supply of fresh air to the wards. After consultation with experienced mechanics the change seems practicable. As it has been, no inconsiderable amount of the air supplied by the fan escapes into the basement at large, and in winter maintains a low temperature, which is a source of much annoyance, and some danger to steam pipes from freezing, while the wards are deprived of that change of air necessary to good ventilation, comfort and health.

I would also recommend that the entrance doors from the main or center building to the wards be changed so as to introduce some additional light into the present rather dark stairways. By substituting a single door for the present double door, with side lights and panels of thick, obscure, ornamental glass, this desirable improvement can be made at comparatively small cost.

The matter of a better supply of water, both as to quantity and quality, deserves serious attention. The well water is so heavily charged with calcareous matter as to make large deposits of scale in the boilers, causing an increased expenditure for fuel and labor and repairs. It is not fit for washing, requiring an extraordinary amount of soap, and hard labor, and giving rise to great wear and tear. When it is known that more than five thousand articles go through the wash-house each week, the importance of good water for use will be more fully appreciated. The supply is not abundant enough to meet any extraordinary demand, nor for economy in raising it for daily use—the effort to increase the supply by boring having been only partially successful. It is probable, to conclude from a recent simple experiment, that the water of the lake is much

more pure than that of the well; and it seems desirable that some steps be taken to procure our supply from that source at no distant day. I am not now prepared to recommend any particular method for raising this lake water; but would suggest that some competent hydraulic engineer be consulted, and perhaps invited to visit the spot and advise the course to be pursued.

The boilers have been put in good repair, and it is hoped they may need no further work on them during the coming season. Two of them are old and probably rather weak, and it may not be wise to use them after next winter. A new boiler has been procured to meet any unforeseen contingency and will soon be ready for use. With this new boiler in addition to those previously in use we may feel reasonably well provided against any probable contingency.

Out of the appropriation by the last legislature the boiler chimney and coal house have been completed, and the ice house and carpenter shop—both substantial and well proportioned structures, have been nearly finished. It will greatly facilitate our work, and probably be a measure of economy, to put some wood working machinery into this shop, for which a small appropriation will be necessary.

There is no more pleasing duty than to acknowledge the favors and remembrances of those interested in the hospital and its patients. The publishers of the following newspapers who have kindly sent them to the patients may feel some satisfaction in knowing that they have in this way beguiled many tedious hours:

Green Bay Advocate.  
 Fon du Lac Commonwealth.  
 Waupun Leader.  
 Brandon Times.  
 Watertown Democrat.  
 Watertown Republican.  
 Jefferson Banner.  
 Sheboygan Times.  
 Richland County Republican.  
 La Crosse Republican and Leader.  
 Chippewa Herald.  
 Portage Register.  
 Janesville Gazette.  
 Beloit Free Press.

Racine Journal.  
 Racine Advocate.  
 Burlington Standard.  
 Monroe Sentinel.  
 Kenosha Telegraph.  
 Grant County Herald.  
 Dodgeville Chronicle.  
 Waukesha Plaindealer.  
 Waukesha Freeman.  
 Journal of Education.  
 Maine State Press.  
 State Gazette.

From Simeon Mills, Esq., the hospital has received a valuable gift of pictures which adorn the walls of several wards.

Again the patients have been remembered through the kindness and benevolence of Mr. John S. Pierson, of New York, in a gift of nearly 100 volumes of valuable books, and large files of illustrated newspapers, and some other reading. It will hardly be possible for the giver to realize how excellent his many gifts are.

My associate officers I commend to the confidence of the people of the State, and the employes generally as deserving of regard.

Trusting that the future may be no less prosperous than the past has been, and inviting your aid and support and careful scrutiny and watchfulness, gentlemen, and invoking the favor of Providence, I enter hopefully upon another hospital year.

MARK RANNEY,  
*Supt.*

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 30, 1873.

TABLES ACCOMPANYING SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

TABLE No. 1.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Patients in Hospital Sept. 30, 1872.....	182	161	373
Admitted during the year.....	115	97	212
Whole number treated.....	297	288	585
Discharged recovered.....	21	18	39
Discharged improved.....	46	30	76
Discharged unimproved.....	73	61	134
Died.....	9	13	22
Whole number discharged.....	148	123	271
Remaining Sept. 30, 1873.....	149	165	314
Daily average number under treatment.....	161	168	329

TABLE No. 2.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FROM BEGINNING OF HOSPITAL.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted.....	973	892	1,865
Discharged recovered.....	301	273	574
Discharged improved.....	224	159	383
Discharged unimproved.....	184	186	270
Died.....	121	103	224

TABLE No. 3.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE IN THE YEAR.

Age.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years .....				1		1
Between 15 and 20 years .	10	7	17	10	10	20
Between 20 and 30 years .	38	33	71	39	31	70
Between 30 and 40 years .	24	24	48	24	27	51
Between 40 and 50 years .	20	15	35	20	15	35
Between 50 and 60 years .	15	14	29	14	12	26
Over 60 years.....	8	4	12	7	2	9
Total .....	115	97	212	115	97	212

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.....	6	7	13	15	14	29
Between 15 and 20 years .	47	48	95	74	74	148
Between 20 and 30 years .	319	291	610	292	292	584
Between 30 and 40 years .	220	245	465	197	233	430
Between 40 and 50 years .	212	161	373	183	137	327
Between 50 and 60 years .	97	92	189	82	64	146
Over 60 years .....	68	44	112	34	26	60
Unknown .....	4	4	8	96	52	148
Total .....	973	892	1,865	973	892	1,865



TABLE No. 5.

## NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	Within the Year.	From the Beginning.
Germany .....	34	342
Ireland .....	21	228
England .....	13	95
Norway .....	11	100
Wales .....	3	26
Scotland .....	5	27
Canada .....	4	42
Nova Scotia .....	1	9
Switzerland .....	5	22
Denmark .....	1	13
Cuba .....		2
Bohemia .....	4	23
New Brunswick .....		5
France .....		4
Bavaria .....	1	10
Holland .....		1
Poland .....	3	9
Sweden .....	2	13
Isle of Man .....		2
Belgium .....		1
On Ocean .....		2
Unknown .....	4	86
New York.....	31	319
Pennsylvania .....	6	53
Ohio .....	6	53
Wisconsin .....	32	129
Maine .....	2	36
New Hampshire .....	3	35
Vermont .....	3	52
Massachusetts .....	7	36
Connecticut .....	2	32
Rhode Island .....		2
New Jersey .....	1	8
Maryland .....		2
Indiana .....		11
Michigan .....	1	5
Illinois .....	2	13
North Carolina .....		2
Missouri .....		3
Virginia .....	1	4
Kentucky .....	1	4
Tennessee .....		1
South Carolina .....	1	2
Iowa .....	1	1
Total.....	212	1,865

TABLE No. 6.

## RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

RESIDENCE.	Whole No. Admitted.	Remain- ing.
Adams....county	9	5
Ashland....do		
Barron....do		
Bayfield....do		
Brown....do	25	
Buffalo....do	11	3
Burnett....do	3	1
Calumet....do	12	
Chippewa....do	8	3
Clark....do	3	1
Columbia....do	77	13
Crawford....do	23	8
Dane....do	177	33
Dodge....do	75	
Door....do	4	
Douglas....do	1	1
Dunn....do	10	3
Eau Claire....do	14	6
Fond du Lac do	84	
Grant....do	77	19
Green....do	44	13
Green Lake do	19	
Iowa....do	59	13
Jackson....do	9	3
Jefferson....do	70	
Juneau....do	23	7
Kenosha....do	33	6
Kewaunee....do	3	
La Crosse....do	33	11
La Fayette....do	42	9
Manitowoc do	36	
Marathon....do	3	
Marquette....do	12	
Monroe....do	11	5
Oconto....do	14	
Outagamie do	20	
Ozaukee....do	22	
Pepin....do	3	1
Pierce....do	9	3
Polk....do	6	4
Portage....do	17	
Racine....do	53	8
Richland....do	21	7
Rock....do	100	20
St. Croix....do	16	3
Sauk....do	51	12
Shawano....do	3	
Sheboygan do	33	
Trempealeau do	14	4
Vernon....do	18	
Walworth....do	72	8

TABLE NO. 6—*Residence of Patients Admitted*—continued.

RESIDENCE.	Whole No. Admitted.	Remain- ing.
Washington do.....	31	.....
Waukesha..do.....	73	16
Waupaca...do.....	19	.....
Waushara..do.....	8	.....
Winnebago .do.....	47	1
Wood.....do.....	4	.....
Milwaukee .do... ..	171	45
Total .....	1,865	314

TABLE No. 7.

## CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	IN THE YEAR.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single .....	62	35	97	491	238	729
Married .....	45	50	95	413	561	974
Widowers.....	4	.....	4	26	.....	26
Widows .....	.....	10	10	.....	75	75
Divorced.....	1	1	2	2	4	6
Unknown.....	3	1	4	41	14	55
Total.....	115	97	212	973	892	1,865

TABLE No. 8.

## DURATION OF INSANITY, BEFORE ENTRANCE, OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	IN THE YEAR.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	40	27	67	295	227	522
Between 3 and 6 months..	17	9	26	110	138	248
Between 6 and 12 months..	12	3	15	119	120	239
Between 1 and 2 years....	18	19	37	96	98	194
Between 2 and 3 years....	7	15	22	56	59	115
Between 3 and 5 years....	10	7	17	58	59	117
Between 5 and 10 years....	7	9	16	45	57	102
Between 10 and 20 years .....	.....	4	4	17	23	40
Between 20 and 30 years ..	1	2	3	6	7	13
Over 30 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Unknown.....	3	2	5	171	102	273
Total .....	115	97	212	973	892	1,865

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 .....	11	10	21	2	5	7	18.18	50.00	33.33
Between 15 and 20 years .....	48	53	101	27	23	50	56.25	43.39	49.50
Between 20 and 30 years .....	324	291	615	102	97	199	31.48	32.65	32.35
Between 30 and 40 years .....	217	246	463	73	66	139	33.64	26.83	30.02
Between 40 and 50 years .....	211	159	370	51	45	96	24.17	28.30	26.00
Between 50 and 60 years .....	93	87	180	24	19	43	25.81	21.84	23.33
Between 60 and 70 years .....	52	26	78	20	9	29	38.46	34.62	37.18
Over 70 years.....	13	16	29	1	5	6	7.70	31.25	20.70
Unknown ... ..	4	4	8	2	3	5	50.00	75.00	62.50
Total.....	973	892	1,865	302	272	574	31.03	30.44	30.77

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 .....	295	229	524	143	109	252	48.47	43.23	45.09
Between 3 and 6 months .....	110	138	248	54	58	112	49.09	42.03	45.16
Between 6 and 12 months.....	118	121	239	27	37	64	23.81	30.58	26.82
Between 1 and 2 years.....	96	99	195	12	15	27	12.50	15.15	13.84
Between 2 and 3 years .....	57	56	113	10	9	19	17.54	16.07	16.53
Between 3 and 5 years .....	58	59	117	6	11	17	10.34	18.64	14.53
Between 5 and 10 years.....	44	57	101	2	3	5	4.54	5.28	4.94
Between 10 and 20 years .....	18	23	41	1	1	2	5.55	4.35	4.87
Between 20 and 30 years .....	6	7	13						
Over 30 years.....		2	2						
Unknown.....	171	101	272	47	29	76	27.42	28.71	27.94
Total....	973	892	1865	302	272	574	31.04	30.49	30.70

TABLE No. 11.

## DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM BEGINNING OF HOSPITAL.

DURATION.	NUMBER RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	94	57	151
Between 3 and 6 months.....	99	90	189
6 and 12..do.....	74	80	154
1 and 2 years.....	26	30	56
2 and 3 years.....	6	10	16
3 and 5 years.....	2	5	7
5 and 10 years.....	1	.....	1
10 and 20 years.....	.....	.....	.....
20 and 30 years.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 30 years.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	302	272	574
Average duration treatment.....	<i>Mos.</i> 7.50	<i>Mos.</i> 8.80	<i>Mos.</i> 8.15

TABLE No. 12.

## WHOLE DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

DURATION.	NUMBER RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	30	13	43
Between 3 and 6 months.....	56	48	104
6 and 12 months.....	87	82	169
1 and 2 years.....	49	55	104
2 and 3 years.....	15	21	36
3 and 5 years.....	9	14	23
5 and 10 years.....	5	7	12
10 and 20.....	1	1	2
20 and 30.....	1	1	2
Over 30 years.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	49	30	79
Total.....	302	272	574
Average duration.....	<i>Mos.</i> 12.29	<i>Mos.</i> 17.50	<i>Mos.</i> 14.89

TABLE No. 13.

NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM THE BEGINNING AND THE CAUSES.

CAUSES.	In the Year.			From the Beginning.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....				9	29	38
Exh. from chronic mania.....		7	7	26	28	54
Exh. from acute mania.....	2	3	5	15	9	24
Senile exhaustion.....				2	1	3
Exh. of f'ble or w'n out ca.....	1	2	3	5	5	10
Purpura.....				1		1
Epilepsy.....		1	1	9	6	15
Typho-mania.....				2	2	4
Gastritis.....					1	1
Bony tumor of brain.....					1	1
General Paralysis.....	4		4	26	1	27
Marasmus.....				2	4	6
Puerperal mania.....					1	1
Dysentery.....				5	3	8
Apoplexy.....				2	1	3
Suicide.....	1		1	4	2	6
Cerebro spinal meningitis.....					1	1
Dropsy.....				1		1
Chlorosis.....					5	5
Gastro enteric fever.....				2	1	3
Valvular dis. of heart.....				2		2
Phlegmonous erysipelas.....				1		1
Peritonitis.....	1		1	2	1	3
Chronic Diarrhoea.....				2		2
Inanition.....				1	1	2
Cystitis.....				1		1
Cynanche Maligna.....				1		1
Total.....	9	13	22	121	103	224



TABLE No. 14.

## AGES AT DEATH.

AGES.	IN THE YEAR.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years .....		1	1	1	1	2
Between 15 and 20 years.. ..		3	4	26	27	53
Between 20 and 30 years.. ..	1	4	5	27	26	53
Between 30 and 40 years.. ..	2	2	4	23	16	39
Between 40 and 50 years.. ..	3	1	4	24	17	41
Between 50 and 60 years.. ..	3	1	4	12	10	22
Between 60 and 70 years.. ..		1	1	6	5	11
Over 70 years.....		1	1			
Total .....	9	13	22	121	103	224

TABLE No. 15.

## RATIO OF DEATHS FROM THE BEGINNING.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Per cent. of all admitted .....	13.43	11.54	12.01

TABLE No. 16.

## REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR—PROSPECT.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Curable .....	25	28	53
Incurable .....	124	137	261
Total.....	149	165	314

TABLE No. 17.

SHOWING THE STATISTICS OF THE HOSPITAL FROM JULY 14, 1860, TO SEPT. 30, 1873, (HOSPITAL YEAR END -  
ING SEPT. 30) FOR EACH YEAR.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	Total.
Whole number admitted .....	45	106	89	123	42	87	95	114	175	209	168	154	166	212	1,865
discharged .....	4	44	61	66	130	80	92	114	109	91	172	169	148	271	1,551
recovered .....	1	19	25	37	56	33	42	49	55	51	53	54	60	39	574
improved .....	1	8	8	16	21	25	30	33	32	14	41	52	26	76	383
unimproved .....	1	7	7	4	36	9	13	22	7	13	46	34	37	134	370
died .....	1	10	21	9	17	13	7	10	15	13	32	29	25	22	224
treated .....	45	147	192	54	300	257	272	294	355	455	532	524	521	585	1,865
remaining end of year .....	41	103	131	188	170	177	180	180	246	364	360	355	373	314	.....
males admitted ..	23	50	49	62	59	44	57	57	95	109	82	81	92	115	973
females admitted.	22	56	40	61	53	43	38	59	80	100	86	83	74	89	892
males discharged .....	23	33	44	64	34	50	61	51	58	92	83	83	83	148	824
females do .....	4	21	28	22	66	46	42	53	58	33	80	86	65	123	727
males died .....	3	14	8	9	7	6	7	7	8	18	14	11	9	121	121
females died .....	1	7	7	1	8	6	1	3	8	5	14	15	14	13	103
males recovered ..	13	12	24	23	16	19	30	25	31	31	23	33	21	301	301
females recovered	1	6	13	13	33	17	23	19	30	20	22	31	27	18	273
Average number each year .....	.....	90	117	162	187	179	181	185	203	310	362	359	365	329	.....

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

*For the year ending September 30, 1873.*

AMUSEMENTS.		
Music .....	\$168 10	.....
Masks .....	11 45	.....
Billiard balls.....	20 00	.....
Croquet.....	7 50	.....
Expense of patients to circus.....	5 50	.....
Playing cards.....	5 50	.....
Miscellaneous.....	30 96	.....
		\$249 01
CLOTHING.		
Boots and shoes .....	\$1,012 00	.....
Hats and caps.....	43 97	.....
Material .....	1,879 31	.....
Ready made.....	1,609 39	.....
Notions .....	71 27	.....
		4,615 94
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.....		959 75
FARM AND BARN EXPENSES.		
Farm.....	\$419 83	.....
Tools.....	119 80	.....
Hay .....	18 68	.....
Straw.....	189 53	.....
Fencing .....	119 60	.....
Corn .....	63 91	.....
Blacksmithing.....	131 89	.....
Barn.....	200 82	.....
		1,264 06
FUEL.		
Coal, 1,310 $\frac{9950}{2000}$ tons .....	\$8,251 55	.....
Freight on do.....	2,310 57	.....
Charcoal, 318 bushels .....	60 95	.....
Wood, 642 $\frac{1}{8}$ cords.....	2,262 97	.....
Freight on do.....	893 20	.....
		13,779 24
HOUSE FURNISHING.		
Glassware.....	\$18 50	.....
Glass .....	12 68	.....
Bedding .....	1,404 98	.....
Brooms.....	92 00	.....
Mops .....	16 50	.....
Brushes.....	78 61	.....
Sponges .....	36 50	.....
Carpeting.....	142 44	.....
Crockery and table ware.....	246 40	.....
Cutlery.....	38 80	.....
Furniture.....	410 60	.....

*Detailed Statement of Expenditures—continued.*

<i>House Furnishing—continued</i>		
Table linen, toweling, etc. ....		\$88 53
Kitchen utensils .....		14 00
Tin ware .....		186 31
Wooden and willow ware .....		158 89
		\$2,945 74
LAUNDRY AND CLEANLINESS.		
Soap .....		\$805 00
Starch .....		60 09
Indigo .....		15 51
		880 60
LIVE STOCK .....		175 00
LIGHT.		
Gasoline .....	5,611½ gals.	\$1,792 17
Freight on .....	do	166 66
Kerosene .....	72½ gals.	21 24
Lard oil .....	49 gals.	37 90
Candles .....		62 46
Lamps .....		70 60
Lanterns .....		14 50
Candlesticks .....		8 53
		2,173 95
LIQUORS.		
Whiskey .....	221 gals.	\$639 80
Alcohol .....	86 gals.	156 09
Wine (sherry) .....	81 gals.	324 00
Wine (sour) .....	3½ doz	60 00
Beer .....	46½ gals.	13 25
Ale .....	10½ doz	29 50
		1,222 64
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES .....		547 85
REPAIRS.		
Lumber .....		} 1,702 65
Brick .....		
Cement .....		
Sash cord .....		
Mason work .....		
Wagons .....		
Sleighs .....		
Machinery .....		
SALARIES AND WAGES.		
Officers .....		\$5,899 87
Attendants, male .....	16	4,166 22
Attendants, female .....	18	3,011 10
Butcher .....	1	384 00
Baker .....	1	480 00
Coachman .....	1	300 00
Cook and assistants .....	7	1,305 82
Carpenters .....	2	1,256 80
Chambermaids .....	2	233 16
Chaplain .....	1	228 00
Engineer .....	1	900 00

## Detailed Statement of Expenditures—continued.

<i>Salaries and Wages—continued.</i>			
Engineer, assistant	1	\$540 00	
Fireman	1	180 00	
Farmer	1	600 00	
Gardener	1	348 00	
Laborers and teamsters	5	1,130 70	
Launderer	1	420 00	
Laundresses	8	976 31	
Night watch, male	1	300 00	
Night watch, female	1	192 00	
Seamstresses	2	366 00	
Supervisor	1	432 00	
Supervisores	1	288 00	
Porter	1	300 00	
Painter	1	180 00	
Waiters	2	233 17	
			\$24,651 15
<b>SUBSISTENCE.</b>			
<i>Breadstuffs—</i>			
Crackers	1,041 lbs.	\$72 24	
Flour	456 bls.	2,622 20	
Flour, buckwheat	1,790 lbs.	54 20	
			2,748 64
Meal	56,540 lbs.	514 53	
Bran	13,908 lbs.	111 83	
			626 36
Butter	20,644 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	3,773 61	
Coffee	4,399 lbs.	1,062 95	
Eggs	5,538 doz.	733 19	
Fruit, dried		534 65	
Fruit, green		597 22	
			6,701 62
<i>Meat—</i>			
Beef, on foot	194,936 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	\$7,414 66	
Beef, dressed	3,353 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	197 32	
Mutton	11,606 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	428 20	
			8,040 18
Fish, fresh	5,717 lbs.	286 57	
Fish, salt		477 95	
Oysters		182 65	
			947 17
Poultry	5,808 lbs.		536 34
<i>Sugar—</i>			
Brown	11,842 lbs.	\$1,219 42	
White	11,990 lbs.	1,451 57	
			2,670 99
Tea	1,096 lbs.		723 69
<i>Vegetables—</i>			
Potatoes	1,200 $\frac{3}{4}$ bus.	\$599 66	
Sundries		15 73	
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>			
Cheese	1,038 lbs.	\$142 60	
Ham	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	2 47	
Veal		40 98	
Rice	2,116 lbs.	199 55	
Syrup	370 gals.	239 34	
Salt	52 bls.	131 20	
Spice and sundry groceries		452 06	
Vinegar	398 gals.	81 75	
			1,289 95

*Detailed Statement of Expenditures—continued.*

Tobacco, 503¾ lbs .....	\$248 40	\$248 40
Telegrams .....	21 85	21 85
Ice house.....	388 87	388 87
Stationery and ink .....	220 33	220 33
Patients expenses home .....	628 85	
Patients expenses to Oshkosh.....	551 92	780 81
Returning elopers .....	68 00	68 00
Plants and seeds .....	312 55	312 55
Postage .....	250 26	250 26
Paints, oils, etc.....	638 96	638 96
Newspapers and periodicals .....	215 70	215 70
Library.....	26 80	26 80
New fire hose and cart .....	866 03	866 03
New laundry.....	3,803 01	3,803 01
New steam pipe.....	1,201 67	
Boiler and heating apparatus .....	6,706 28	7,907 95
Express and freight .....	622 87	622 87
Exchange .....	66 78	66 78
Hardware .....	410 50	410 50
Sundries.....	447 40	447 40
Order No. 331 in hands of steward .....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Drawn by trustees.....		20,933 67
		\$119,298 65

## STATEMENT OF THE PRODUCTIONS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN,

*With the Cost of Conducting Them.*

404 bu...	Wheat.....	\$1 25	per bu...	\$505 00	.....
1,910 bu...	Oats.....	25	do...	477 50	.....
1,400 bu...	Corn.....	40	do.....	560 00	.....
75 bu...	Corn (sweet).....	40	do.....	30 00	.....
700 bu...	Potatoes.....	50	do.....	350 00	.....
500 bu...	Carrots.....	40	do.....	200 00	.....
800 bu...	Beets.....	40	do.....	400 00	.....
100 bu...	Tomatoes.....	75	do.....	75 00	.....
75 bu...	Apples.....	1 00	do.....	75 00	.....
7 bu...	Strawberries.....	5 00	do.....	35 00	.....
6 bu...	Timothy seed.....	3 00	do.....	18 00	.....
10 bu...	Clover seed.....	5 00	do.....	50 00	.....
12 bu...	Green peas.....	1 00	do.....	12 00	.....
200 bu...	Onions.....	70	do.....	140 00	.....
100 bu...	Early turnips.....	40	do.....	40 00	.....
200 lbs...	Grapes.....	10	per lb...	20 00	.....
2,000 heads	Cabbage.....	06	per head..	120 00	.....
4 tons.	Winter squash.....	20 00	per ton...	80 00	.....
2 tons.	Summer squash.....	20 00	do.....	40 00	.....
150 tons.	Tame hay.....	10 00	do.....	1,500 00	.....
75 tons.	Straw.....	4 00	do.....	300 00	.....
40 tons.	Corn stalks.....	4 00	do.....	160 00	.....
.....	Pie plant, currants, cucumbers and as- paragus.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....
13,600 lbs...	Pork, live weight...	04	per lb...	544 00	.....
2,500 lbs...	Stock hogs.....	03	do.....	75 00	.....
6,500 lbs...	Beef, live weight...	04½	do.....	292 50	.....
800 lbs...	Veal... do.....	04	do.....	32 00	.....
18.....	Turkeys.....	75	each.....	13 50	.....
75.....	Chickens.....	30	do.....	22 50	.....
36,610 qts...	Milk.....	05	per qt....	1,830 50	.....
20 bu...	Beans.....	1 75	per bu...	35 00	.....
128 gals.	Maple syrup.....	1 00	per gal....	128 00	.....
Cost of.....	Feeding cows.....	.....	.....	\$900 00	.....
Cost of.....	Feeding teams.....	.....	.....	425 00	.....
Board for...	Manual labor.....	.....	.....	468 00	.....
Board for...	do.....	.....	.....	900 00	.....
Board for...	Team labor.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....
				\$8,360 50	
				3,193 00	
				\$5,167 50	

## ARTICLES MADE IN THE SEWING ROOM FOR 1873.

Dresses .....	243
Shirts .....	165
Chemise .....	100
Drawers .....	119
Night gowns .....	134
Skirts .....	60
Mittens .....	106
Camesoles .....	10
Sheets .....	247
Pillow slips .....	236
Straw ticks .....	51
Towels .....	488
Roller towels .....	37
Sun bonnets .....	76
Suspenders, pairs .....	172
Aprons .....	8
Water proof capes .....	25
Water proof cloak .....	1
Handkerchiefs .....	<u>168</u>



## REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF VISITING COMMITTEE.

---

*To the Trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane:*

GENTLEMEN: By your appointment I have acted during the past year as chairman of the Visiting Committee to the Insane Asylum, and would respectfully submit the following report:

I have visited the institution in connection usually with one or more of the committee every month except one, since October last, and a report of these visits may be seen in the record book of the asylum. We have found uniformly the superintendent and his assisting physicians engaged in their various duties. We have found the different departments of the institution kept clean and in good order. We have found the attendants diligent, kind and courteous. We have found all the officers and their assistants faithfully and wisely working to secure the ends contemplated in the founding and supporting of this asylum for the suffering, and it has seemed to your committee that they were doing all that could be done to benefit this unfortunate class of our fellow citizens.

Gentlemen, allow me to say, in concluding my report, that these visits have afforded me real pleasure, for I have seen not only that all the affairs of the institution are managed with the faithfulness and care that you desire, and that these poor inmates are judiciously and tenderly cared for, but that all this expenditure of money, of time, and of labor and of sympathy given by the state to these sufferers is not in vain. It has been very gratifying to see the return coming from the recipients in real improvement and substantial good in body and mind.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. HALL,  
*Chairman Visiting Committee.*

Baraboo, October 15, 1873.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

---

*To the Trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane:*

The undersigned Treasurer respectfully reports:—

That the commencement of the fiscal year just ended, there was a cash balance in the Treasury amounting to.....	\$5,598 93
During the year I have received from the State Treasurer... ..	119,428 15
And from Dr. McDill, Superintendent.....	3,333 95
Making a total of .....	<u>\$128,371 03</u>
There has been paid out on warrants drawn by the Secretary ...	119,298 65
Leaving a balance in the Treasury of.....	<u><u>\$9,072 38</u></u>

Herewith is submitted a detailed statement of the disbursements made since my last report was submitted to this Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SIMEON MILLS,

*Treasurer.*

September 30th, 1873.

## AUDITING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

---

*To the Trustees of the Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane:*

GENTLEMEN:—The auditing committee have carefully and thoroughly examined the vouchers for expenditures by the treasurer and steward and the financial records of the secretary for the past year, both in their extensions and footings; we find no discrepancies in their statements, and everything appears correct and clearly stated.

E. W. YOUNG,  
F. J. BLAIR,  
W. R. TAYLOR.

MADISON, Oct. 15, 1873.

## SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane:

GENTLEMEN: The secretary would make the following statement of the finances as shown by the books of his office for the year ending September 30, 1873:

On the first day of October, 1872, the balance in the hands of the treasurer was .....

\$5,598.93

The Treasurer has received during the year funds as follows:

Oct. 30, 1872, cash from state treasurer .....	\$17,550 00
Jan. 30, 1873.....do.....	20 000 00
Feb. 4, 1873.....do.....	9,552 90
Feb. 6, 1873.....do.....	25,875 00
Feb. 19, 1873.....do.....	13,486 75
April 3, 1873.....do.....	13,486 75
May 12, 1873.....do.....	6,000 00
July 2, 1873.....do.....	13,486 75
July 18, 1873.....do from Dr. A. S. McDill.....	1,500 00
July 23, 1873.....do.....do.....	1,833 95

\$128,371 03

Orders have been drawn upon the treasurer upon accounts duly audited by the superintendent or the trustees, during the year amounting to .....

119,298 65

\$9,072 38

Leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer on the first day of October, 1873, of nine thousand and seventy-two dollars and 38-100. (\$9.72.38.)

Herewith is presented a statement of the number and amount of all orders drawn upon the treasurer during the past year with names of the persons and the purposes for which they were drawn.

Respectfully submitted,

SAML. D. HASTINGS,  
*Secretary.*

## LIST OF WARRANTS'

*Issued for the Year ending September 30, 1873.*

DATE.	To whom and for what issued.	No.	Amount.
1872.			
October	Ch. and N. W. Railway Co., freight.....	1	\$102 55
..do..	A. Duffy, beef.....	2	82 00
..do..	Steward, for current expenses.....	3	1,000 00
..do..	P. Keifer, beef.....	4	308 63
..do..	Camegre, Kloman & Co., iron beams.....	5	1,906 21
..do..	Bunker & Vroman, lumber.....	6	557 55
..do..	Madison Manufacturing Co., castings, etc.....	7	402 00
..do..	Democrat Company, advertising.....	8	3 50
..do..	Atwood & Culver, advertising.....	9	3 50
..do..	Williams & Munger, brick.....	10	130 20
..do..	J. H. Weed & Co., lumber.....	11	702 99
..do..	E. H. Klerke, architect.....	12	591 00
..do..	H. N. Moulton, carpenter work.....	13	217 48
..do..	Hitchcock & Walker, washers and wringers... ..	14	1,604 00
..do..	James Livzey, mason work.....	15	1,036 02
..do..	E. W. Young, trustee and committee.....	16	34 00
..do..	F. J. Blair, trustee and committee.....	17	34 00
..do..	Wm. R. Taylor, trustee and committee.....	18	26 00
..do..	Samuel D. Hastings, 3 mos. sal'y as secretary... ..	19	50 00
..do..	A. Kentzler, livery.....	20	6 00
..do..	J. P. Bacon, beef.....	21	197 22
..do..	J. W. Bush, beef.....	22	161 00
..do..	Nels Nelson, butter and beef.....	23	61 96
..do..	M. Salsbury, potatoes.....	24	51 68
..do..	Thos. O'Malley, beef.....	25	40 00
..do..	Thos. Ward, beef.....	26	87 92
..do..	D. O'Malley, butter.....	27	69 50
..do..	Geo. Green, apples.....	28	277 50
..do..	Ch. and N. W. Railroad Co., freight.....	29	148 92
..do..	P. Downey, beef.....	30	86 90
..do..	L. O. Keefe, apples and butter.....	31	53 83
November	Ch. and N. W. Railway Co., freight.....	32	258 36
..do..	John Davis & Co., steam pipe and fitting.....	33	710 68
..do..	Wm. Woodard, beef.....	34	350 40
..do..	C. E. Warner, beef.....	35	137 15
..do..	Steward, for current expenses.....	36	1,000 00
..do..	Robbins & Thornton, flour and meal.....	37	386 50
..do..	Joseph Williams & Co., brick.....	38	115 00
..do..	Alex. Findlay, drugs and groceries.....	39	227 24
..do..	A. H. Gardner, leather belting.....	40	33 06
..do..	Kenley & Jenkins, gasoline.....	41	292 40
..do..	J. H. Weed & Co., lumber.....	42	79 67
..do..	N. Berthelet & Co., pipe and fire brick.....	43	192 00
..do..	Geo. F. Taylor, slippers, etc.....	44	258 00
..do..	M. Joackim & Co., hardware, tin, etc.....	45	126 65
..do..	Madison Manufacturing Co., casting, etc.....	46	285 94
..do..	Klauber & Adler, dry goods.....	47	191 11
..do..	B. Verhusen, flagging stones.....	48	120 00
..do..	Kelley & Harris, potatoes.....	49	192 85
..do..	Ricker, Crombie & Co., groceries.....	50	1,587 62

## List of Warrants Issued, etc.—continued.

DATE.	To whom and for what issued.	No.	Amount.
1872.			
November	D. Robertson, beef.....	51	\$261 90
...do....	Green & Butten, drugs, liquors, &c.....	52	411 19
...do....	Pay Roll for month of October.....	53	2,319 73
...do....	Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., freight..	54	54 51
...do....	John B. Wiser, cart repairs.....	55	41 50
...do....	F. McMurren, beef.....	56	40 43
...do....	Sorenson & Frederickson, carpenter work....	57	220 54
...do....	P. Powers, beef.....	58	91 27
...do....	E. Powers, beef.....	59	36 05
...do....	R. L. Garlick, crockery.....	60	64 05
...do....	Wm. Jones, setting boiler.....	61	150 00
...do....	Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., freight..	62	127 58
...do....	John Davis & Co., steam pipe and fixtures....	63	690 65
...do....	Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., freight..	64	207 20
...do....	Steward, for current expenses.....	65	1,000 00
...do....	Mary Downey, butter and eggs.....	66	52 32
...do....	Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., freight..	67	198 20
...do....	Atwood & Culver, printing and papers.....	68	174 08
...do....	John Doyle, wood.....	69	854 00
...do....	Spooner & Lamb, examining abstracts of title..	70	10 00
...do....	Wm R. Taylor, short horn bull.....	71	150 00
...do....	John H. Tierney, beef.....	72	95 69
December	Conklin & Gray, coal and cement.....	73	73 64
...do....	Wm. Woodard, beef.....	74	42 04
...do....	Mary Hoben, butter.....	75	76 48
...do....	S. Williams, lime.....	76	62 40
...do....	D. Salisbury, beef.....	77	112 62
...do....	Pay Roll for November.....	78	2,053 82
...do....	John Jones, work on boiler.....	79	66 50
...do....	Steward for current expenses.....	80	1,000 00
...do....	Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., freight..	81	571 89
...do....	John W. Eviston, repairing boiler.....	82	2,812 85
...do....	Waldron, Niblach & Co., coal.....	83	4,784 70
...do....	C. H. Arnold, mutton.....	84	46 80
1873.			
January	E. W. Young expenses as trustee and committee	85	39 22
...do....	W. R. Taylor, expenses as trustee and committee	86	25 00
...do....	F. J. Blair expenses as trustee and committee...	87	20 50
...do....	S. D. Hastings, 3 mo's salary as Secretary.....	88	50 00
...do....	Riley, livery.....	89	6 00
...do....	M. M. Dorn & Co., livery.....	70	7 50
...do....	Pay Roll for December.....	71	2,129 19
...do....	Wm. Groves, butter.....	92	116 90
...do....	Wm. Wells, beef and butter.....	93	53 29
...do....	Sexton, Bro. & Co., dry goods.....	04	526 33
...do....	Thos. Joyce, attending mason.....	95	59 50
...do....	Wm. Jones, mason work.....	96	60 00
...do....	M. O'Mally, butter.....	97	54 80
...do....	Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., freight..	98	116 89
...do....	Mrs. Tierney, butter and turkey.....	99	58 75
...do....	H. L. Eisen & Co., shirts and drawers.....	100	111 75
...do....	Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., freight..	101	712 74
...do....	Kenley & Jenkins, gasoline.....	102	771 86
...do....	Pierce & Whaling, shafting, etc.....	103	130 82
...do....	Byron Doolittle, for bay horse.....	104	175 00
...do....	Hoffman, Billings & Co., pipe, valves, etc.....	105	69 47
...do....	John McMurrin, beef.....	106	65 40
February	S. Raymond, beef.....	107	33 04

## List of Warrants Issued, etc.—continued.

DATE.	To whom and for what issued.	No.	Amount.
1873.			
February	A. J. Spaulding, beef.....	108	\$32 20
do	Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods.....	109	750 82
do	H. Friend & Bro., clothing.....	110	499 75
do	Green & Butten, drugs, etc.....	111	140 50
do	John Rodermund, iron pipe and beer.....	112	74 43
do	J. B. Wisner, repairing carriage, etc.....	113	53 80
do	John Davis & Co., steam pipe, etc.....	114	874 82
do	Kellogg & Harris.....	115	521 72
do	C. Spangenberg, ice.....	116	57 60
do	Vroman, Frank & Co., hardware.....	117	498 75
do	Bunker & Vroman, lumber.....	118	581 62
do	B. Kohner, clothing.....	119	217 50
do	Steward for current expenses.....	120	1,000 00
do	Clark & Mills, drugs, etc.....	121	272 43
do	W. A. Oppel, fruit, oysters, etc.....	122	112 28
do	Dunning & Sumner, drugs, etc.....	123	109 90
do	Madison Woolen Mill, blankets.....	123	920 00
do	A. F. Waltzinger, fruit, candy, etc.....	125	42 75
do	Robbins & Thornton, flour and meal.....	126	867 05
do	Casper Mayer, wine and beer.....	127	60 00
do	Ricker, Crombie & Co., groceries.....	128	598 25
do	Chicago & N. W. Railway Co., freight.....	126	48 00
do	Alex. Findlay, drugs, groceries, etc.....	130	753 53
do	John W. Eviston, repairing boilers.....	131	1,209 06
do	Wm. Jones, setting two boilers.....	132	120 25
do	A. D. Jenks, beef.....	133	43 64
do	Richard Terrill, beef.....	134	96 25
do	S. Mills, oil paintings, and board of visiting com.....	135	95 15
do	J. Weichman, wood.....	136	121 00
do	S. Klauber & Co., dry goods.....	137	405 56
do	M. Joachim & Co., hardware, etc.....	138	422 20
do	Madison Manufacturing Company, casting, etc.....	139	35 30
do	Chicago and N. W. Railway Company, freight.....	140	180 52
do	Pay roll for January.....	141	2,148 80
do	John Wilson, drilling in well.....	142	211 75
do	J. M. Farwell, beef.....	143	104 32
do	Town of Westport taxes on Farwell place.....	144	71 35
do	H. J. Spaulding, beef.....	145	130 55
do	Patrick O'Malley, beef.....	146	222 40
do	C. H. Arnold, beef.....	147	452 61
do	R. L. Garlick, crockery.....	148	44 10
do	Thos. O'Malley, beef.....	149	94 16
do	McPetridge, Burchard and Co., blankets.....	150	226 85
do	W. W. Pollard, painting.....	151	386 00
do	Hiram Brown, iron.....	152	6 22
do	H. N. Moulton, carpenter work contract.....	153	2,950 00
do	James Livsey, mason work on laundry.....	154	2,945 00
do	Wm. Jones, taking down smoke stack.....	155	25 00
do	James Livsey, building smoke stack.....	156	4,100 00
do	James Livsey, work on coal and soap house, etc.....	157	1,629 42
do	W. E. Goodman, brackets, tapers, etc.....	158	36 25
do	Jacob Dormer, wood.....	159	60 00
do	M. O. Dwyer, beef.....	160	136 53
March	Dunning & Sumner, drugs, etc.....	161	106 47
do	James E. Fisher, furniture.....	162	323 75
do	Stark Bros., carpets.....	163	109 75
do	Kenley & Jenkins, gasoline.....	164	327 88
do	M. J. Rowley & Co., buffalo robe.....	165	40 00

*List of Warrants Issued, etc.—continued.*

DATE.	To whom and for what issued.	No.	Amount.
1873			
March	Geo. F. Taylor, shoes.....	166	\$44 65
do	Green & Button, drugs and medicines .....	167	225 07
do	Wm. Woodard, wood.....	169	550 00
do	Waldron, Nibloch & Co., coal.....	168	1,437 10
do	Klauber & Adler, dry goods .....	170	50 32
do	Robbins & Thornton, meal.....	171	86 91
do	Alex. Findlay, groceries.....	172	273 41
do	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, groceries .....	173	122 95
do	Pay roll for month of February .....	174	1,977 49
do	Ch. & N. W. Railroad Co., wood .....	175	489 60
do	J. J. H. Gregory, seeds.....	176	46 86
do	B. Veerhusen, wood.....	177	94 37
do	Ch. & N. W. Railway Co., freight.....	178	343 51
do	Patrick O'Malley, beef .....	179	75 20
do	John Davis & Co., steam fixtures, etc. ....	180	861 12
do	S. Raymond, beef .....	181	42 37
do	H. J. Spaulding, beef and oats .....	182	56 33
do	L. J. Farwell, rent of farm.....	183	300 00
do	Lyman Bacon, feed mill .....	184	65 00
do	Ch. & N. W. Railway Co., freight .....	185	214 98
do	Robbins & Thornton, flour and meal.....	186	220 89
do	Waldron, Nibloch & Co., coal .....	187	1,063 35
do	A. Findlay, groceries.....	188	256 97
do	Vroman, Frank & Co., hardware .....	189	96 73
do	Ricker, Crombie & Co., groceries.....	190	846 20
do	John Davis & Co., hose and steam fixtures .....	191	601 25
do	Kenley & Jenkins, gasoline.....	192	140 64
do	F. A. Stoltze, shoes, etc.....	193	59 55
do	W. Packham, flour.....	194	460 00
do	Pay roll for month of March.....	195	1,970 17
do	J. B. Pradt, chaplain service.....	196	114 00
April	E. W. Keyes, stamped envelopes .....	197	43 00
do	H. Colders, beef.....	198	192 60
do	Geo. F. Taylor, shoes, slippers, etc.....	199	238 75
do	D. O'Malley, beef.....	200	81 90
do	Bank of Madison, for interest.....	201	105 55
do	J. R. Hall, M. D., exp. chairman visiting com. ....	202	22 45
do	W. R. Taylor, expenses as trustee.....	203	12 00
do	E. W. Young, expenses as trustee and com.....	204	98 55
do	F. J. Blair, expenses as trustee.....	205	19 00
do	A. Kentzler, livery .....	206	9 00
do	S. D. Hastings, salary as secretary.....	207	50 00
do	Simeon Mills, trustee and committee expenses.....	208	110 85
do	Ch. & N. W. Railway, freight.....	209	363 99
do	Steward, for current expenses.....	210	1,000 00
do	Alex. Finlay, soap, lye, etc.....	211	324 00
May	Ch. & N. W. R'way, taking patients to Oshkosh.....	212	328 25
do	M. Colders, beef.....	213	155 55
do	M. Joachim & Co., hardware.....	214	136 09
do	Robbins & Thornton, meal.....	215	48 22
do	Klauber & Adler, dry goods .....	216	107 98
do	Clark & Mills, drugs, medicines, etc.....	217	238 95
do	W. A. Oppel, oysters, fruits, etc.....	218	114 63
do	Green & Button, drugs, liquors, etc.....	219	361 52
do	Blair & Persons, crockery .....	220	31 95
do	T. E. Bird, repair to carriage, etc.....	221	100 13
do	Frank McMurrin, beef.....	222	88 16
do	D. Robertson, beef.....	223	626 13



## List of Warrants Issued, etc.—continued.

DATE.	To whom and for what issued.	No.	Amount.
1872.			
May . . . . .	Pay roll for April . . . . .	224	\$2, 204 29
..do. . . . .	M. Friend, shirts, coats, etc . . . . .	225	46 00
..do. . . . .	L. Woodard & Co., trees . . . . .	226	159 50
..do. . . . .	J. H. Weed & Co., lumber . . . . .	227	270 80
..do. . . . .	Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods . . . . .	228	321 30
..do. . . . .	Chicago & N. W. Railway Co., freight . . . . .	230	126 94
..do. . . . .	Conklin & Gray, salt, cement and coal . . . . .	230	46 75
..do. . . . .	Kellogg & Harris, potatoes and apples . . . . .	231	236 00
..do. . . . .	Kenley & Jenkins, gasoline . . . . .	232	70 25
..do. . . . .	R. L. Garlick, crockery . . . . .	233	68 60
..do. . . . .	W. Packham, flour and meal . . . . .	234	143 00
..do. . . . .	Chicago & N. W. Railway Co., freight . . . . .	235	196 01
..do. . . . .	Ricker, Crombie & Co., groceries and plaster . . . . .	236	871 51
..do. . . . .	Robbins & Thornton, meal and feed . . . . .	237	34 56
..do. . . . .	R. L. Garlick, crockery . . . . .	238	80 60
June . . . . .	Madison Gas Light Co., coke, lime, etc . . . . .	239	39 50
..do. . . . .	Wm. Peckham, flour . . . . .	240	312 50
May . . . . .	Vroman, Frank & Co., hardware . . . . .	241	31 11
..do. . . . .	Alex. Findlay, groceries . . . . .	242	62 59
..do. . . . .	Pay roll for May . . . . .	243	1, 999 13
June . . . . .	J. Fuller, butter . . . . .	244	42 28
..do. . . . .	Steward, for current expenses . . . . .	245	1, 000 00
..do. . . . .	A. Robinson, beef . . . . .	246	376 11
..do. . . . .	Geo. Keller, Moulding for frames . . . . .	647	47 59
..do. . . . .	Kenley & Jenkins, gasoline . . . . .	248	70 10
..do. . . . .	Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods . . . . .	249	157 25
..do. . . . .	Lamont & Roach, mower . . . . .	250	90 00
..do. . . . .	J. B. Wisner, horse cart, etc . . . . .	251	150 85
..do. . . . .	Chicago & N. W. Railway Co., freight . . . . .	252	43 26
..do. . . . .	W. Blanchard, mutton . . . . .	253	41 01
..do. . . . .	Wm. Jones, lime and mason work . . . . .	254	54 00
..do. . . . .	Steward, for current expenses . . . . .	255	1, 000 00
..do. . . . .	J. H. Weed & Co., lumber and sawdust . . . . .	256	110 42
..do. . . . .	Richard Lynch, mason work . . . . .	257	198 02
..do. . . . .	Bunker & Vroman, lumber . . . . .	258	223 57
..do. . . . .	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, groceries and fruit . . . . .	259	50 18
..do. . . . .	H. Cramer, beef . . . . .	260	102 75
..do. . . . .	B. Kohner, hats and clothing . . . . .	261	266 50
July . . . . .	Alex. Findlay, groceries . . . . .	262	236 04
..do. . . . .	Dunning & Sumner, drugs and paints . . . . .	263	122 11
..do. . . . .	John N. Jones, hardware . . . . .	264	80 17
..do. . . . .	John Black, liquors . . . . .	265	202 65
..do. . . . .	D. O'Malley, stone . . . . .	266	47 50
..do. . . . .	John McMurran, beef . . . . .	267	100 72
..do. . . . .	J. E. Fisher, furniture . . . . .	268	30 85
..do. . . . .	Green & Butten, drugs . . . . .	269	313 99
..do. . . . .	Ricker, Crombie & Co., groceries . . . . .	279	369 62
..do. . . . .	Robbins & Thornton, meal . . . . .	271	29 78
..do. . . . .	Waldron, Niblock & Co., coal . . . . .	272	834 15
..do. . . . .	Pay roll for June . . . . .	273	2, 195 29
..do. . . . .	Moseley & Bro., books and stationery . . . . .	274	69 35
..do. . . . .	Steward, current expenses . . . . .	265	1, 000 00
..do. . . . .	J. W. Bashford, chaplain . . . . .	276	60 00
..do. . . . .	B. Verhusen, lime and flagging . . . . .	277	90 00
..do. . . . .	Klauber & Adler, dry goods . . . . .	278	62 32
..do. . . . .	Wm. Robinson, beef . . . . .	279	159 76
..do. . . . .	Wm. Jones, mason work . . . . .	280	108 15
..do. . . . .	Atwood & Culver, printing, etc . . . . .	281	63 90

*List of Warrants Issued, etc.—continued.*

DATE.	To whom and for what issued.	No.	Amount.
1873.			
July.....	F. A. Stoltze, boots, shoes, etc.....	282	\$39 75
...do....	J. P. Bacon, beef.....	263	47 20
...do....	Ch. & N. W. R. R. Co., freight.....	284	45 52
...do....	Ch. & N. W. R. R. Co., transportation.....	285	146 25
...do....	W. Packham, flour.....	286	165 25
...do....	A. S. McDill, expenses.....	287	77 46
...do....	J. B. Wiser, carriage repairs, etc.....	288	45 26
June.....	R. M. Wigginton, traveling expenses.....	289	143 95
July.....	Ch. & N. W. R. R. Co., freight.....	290	54 40
August....	Alex. Findlay, groceries.....	291	138 68
...do....	Geo. F. Taylor, boots and shoes.....	292	321 80
...do....	W. P. Thompson, harness repairs.....	293	35 42
July.....	R. L. Garlick, crockery.....	294	90 70
August ...	Kenley & Jenkins, gasoline.....	295	69 67
...do....	Clark & Mills, drugs.....	296	271 29
...do....	Klauber & Adler, dry goods and clothing.....	297	44 67
...do....	Vroman, Frank & Co.....	298	136 40
...do....	Dunning & Sumner, drugs and paints.....	299	25 33
...do....	Robbins & Thornton, flour and meal.....	300	180 09
...do....	P. O'Malley, beef.....	301	88 72
...do....	Pay Roll for July.....	302	2,075 40
...do....	Patrick Roach, beef.....	303	84 55
...do....	David Robertson, beef.....	304	490 68
...do....	Thomas Hart, beef.....	305	64 05
...do....	Kenley & Jenkins, gasoline.....	306	84 37
...do....	Schwab McQuaid & Co., whisky.....	307	136 75
...do....	A. Coolidge, mutton.....	308	125 53
...do....	Ch. N. W. R. R. Co., freight.....	309	91 12
September	Klauber & Adler, dry goods.....	310	108 10
...do....	Robbins & Thornton, flour and fed.....	312	189 13
...do....	Clark & Mills, drugs and groceries.....	313	294 72
...do....	Pay Roll for August.....	314	2,067 55
August....	Dunning & Sumner, groceries.....	315	519 95
September	Wm. Jones, labor.....	316	53 37
...do....	Conklin & Gray, coal and cement.....	317	194 57
...do....	Samuel Askew, wheat, oats, etc.....	318	74 71
...do....	J. S. Bradford, fish.....	319	62 95
...do....	Edward R. Squibb, M. D., medicine.....	320	176 07
...do....	John Davis & Co., gas and water fixtures.....	321	272 99
...do....	Vroman Frank & Co., hardware.....	322	78 52
...do....	R. L. Garlick, crockery.....	323	11 70
...do....	David Robertson, beef.....	324	408 00
...do....	John Lorch, butter and eggs.....	325	166 95
...do....	Abraham Morton, brick.....	326	125 60
...do....	W. J. Smith, cow and heifer.....	327	53 25
...do....	E. Nickersen & Co., fish.....	328	71 50
...do....	Ch. & N. W. Railway Co., freight.....	329	108 53
...do....	Pay Roll for September.....	340	2,094 34
...do....	Steward current expenses.....	331	1,000 00
June.....	Lynch & Fahey, mason work.....	332	551 97
			\$119,298 65



DOCUMENT 8.

---

FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE,

OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN,

FOR THE

*Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1873.*

---

MADISON, WIS.:

ATWOOD & CULVER, PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

1873.

## TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

---

### BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

---

A. M. SKEELS, . . . . .	RIPON.
CHARLES D. ROBINSON, . . . . .	GREEN BAY.
J. T. KINGSTON, . . . . .	NECEDAH.
D. W. MAXON, . . . . .	CEDAR CREEK.
E. M. DANFORTH, . . . . .	OSHKOSH.

---

### OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

---

C. D. ROBINSON, . . . . .	PRESIDENT.
A. M. SKEELS, . . . . .	SECRETARY.
E. M. DANFORTH, . . . . .	TREASURER.

---

### RESIDENT OFFICERS.

---

WALTER KEMPSTER, M. D., . . . . .	SUPERINTENDENT.
WILLIAM A. GORDON, M. D., . . . . .	ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
JOSEPH BUTLER, . . . . .	STEWARD.
MRS. L. A. BUTLER, . . . . .	MATRON.

# TRUSTEES' REPORT.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES,

*Northern Hospital for Insane,*

OSHKOSH, Oct. 15, 1873.

To His Excellency,

Gov. C. C. WASHBURN:

SIR:—The Trustees for the Northern Hospital for the Insane have the honor to present their report for the current year, together with the annual reports of the Superintendent, Secretary and Treasurer.

The last report from this institution was made by the Building Committee, for the year ending September 30, 1872. The Hospital was then unfinished. The North wing, it was then presumed, would be completed by the 1st of November, ready for the furnishing; the rear building, which contains the kitchens, bakery, laundry, engine and boiler house, &c., was expected to be ready by the 1st of January. The water supply had not yet been obtained, was in doubt, and was a subject of much anxiety, as the Hospital could not safely be opened without an ample and reliable supply of water. Comparatively little improvement had been made upon the grounds, as the building committee were bending all their energies to make the buildings ready for occupancy, and the Superintendent and Steward who were looked to for the more immediate supervision of that work, were not yet appointed. The Board of Trustees was appointed on the 1st day of November, 1872, and assumed charge of its duties immediately afterward, holding a meeting at Oshkosh and perfecting an organization on the 14th day of November. This Board consisted of the three members of the Building Committee,

who had been in service since the commencement of the Hospital, and of two others. Its first labors were directed to getting the buildings into a condition, as rapidly as possible, for the reception of patients, large numbers of whom were known to be lying in jails, poorhouses, and other places, in the various counties, where they could not receive any proper treatment. From various causes, among which was the severity of the winter, over which the trustees had no control, which delayed the completion of the contracts, the final readiness of the Hospital was postponed until the first of April last.

In the meantime, the Board appointed, on the 12th of December, Dr. Walter Kempster as Superintendent of the Hospital, and \$2,000 per year was agreed upon as his salary. He was appointed in advance of the actual opening of the Hospital in order to have the services of a skilled officer in fitting it up and providing in advance for its working operations. And it is proper to say in this connection, that we regard ourselves, as well as the people of the state, eminently fortunate in starting out in the working operations of the Hospital with the services of so competent a man in all respects. He came to us fitted by experience in the care of the insane, from one of the first institutions of the kind in the United States, that of Utica, N. Y., and during the labor of preparing the building for service he gave us invaluable aid in all the departments of labor. Since the institution has gone into operation, when his services more specially as a physician have been called in, he has shown how fortunate we have been in our choice. It is yet too early to declare how successful the Hospital has been in the percentage of cures (and this hospital has in that respect been at the disadvantage of having to receive, at the outset, a large installment of cases of long standing from the Madison Hospital and elsewhere), but we are gratified to bear testimony to his untiring industry, his evident culture and skill in his profession, his unvarying kindness in treating his unfortunate patients, and his general fitness for the difficult and responsible duties to which he has been called.

It is proper also to say, in this connection, that the Superintendent's report herewith appended, will be found exceedingly interesting, and we recommend it to the careful perusal of yourself, the Legislature and of the people of the State. There will also be found appropriate testimony as to the competency and faithfulness of Dr. W. A. Gordon, Assistant Physician, Joseph Butler, Hospital

Steward, and Mrs. Adelaide Butler, Matron, to which we join our hearty concurrence.

Prior to the opening of this Hospital, the Board of Apportionment, consisting of the Governor and the Presidents of the Boards of Trustees of the two State Hospitals, met at Madison to divide the State into two districts, the insane persons of one district to be sent to the Madison Hospital, and those of the other district to be sent to the Oshkosh Hospital, in accordance with the provisions of section 28, of chapter 175, Laws of 1872. The following is the list of counties, with their quota of patients (on a basis of one patient to each 2,000 inhabitants) which it was agreed should constitute the Northern District, whose patients should be sent to this Hospital:

Brown .....	13
Calumet .....	6
Dodge .....	24
Fond du Lac .....	23
Door .....	3
Green Lake .....	7
Kewaunee .....	5
Manitowoc .....	17
Marathon .....	3
Outagamie .....	9
Ozaukee .....	7
Portage .....	5
Shawano .....	2
Sheboygan .....	19
Waupaca .....	8
Waushara .....	6
Winnebago .....	19
Wood .....	2
Oconto .....	4
Marquette .....	4
Jefferson .....	17
Washington .....	12

---



---

215

This aggregate, 215, was fixed upon as the ultimate capacity of this hospital when fully completed and equipped as it now stands—only being regarded at that time as being able to accommodate 150 patients, and the existing appropriation for its equipment and support being based upon that number of occupants. The pressure for admissions, however, as soon as the Hospital opened, were so prompt and persistent, that the trustees and superintendent felt impelled to yield to the actual necessity and to adopt the humane view of the case by fitting up for occupancy every available foot of the hospital, and by admitting, so far as possible, every urgent case that offered. We could not foresee, with the limited appropriation at our disposal, how we could provide the necessary furnishings for, and



maintenance of, the maximum number of patients through the first year; but the necessity seemed so urgent that we concluded to undertake it, and by the strictest economy, and perhaps by making a small loan, get through until the meeting of the next legislature. We therefore find the hospital at this time with nearly as many patients than was ever contemplated for its ultimate capacity, when when it should be in full readiness, with ample means of support. The first patient was admitted on the 21st day of April last. On the first day of May we had 91 patients, of which 82 were transferred from the Madison hospital. On the 1st of June we had 118 patients; on the 1st of July, 136; on the 1st of August, 182, of which 35 had been transferred from Madison; on the 1st of October, 205; and at the date of this report, Oct. 15, 209. The total admissions have been 220, showing that 11 have been discharged or have died.

Thus it will be seen that we have reached nearly the outside limit of the hospital capacity; and yet we regret to have to report that we have scarcely accommodated one-half of the wants of the district. The legislature of last winter omitted to provide for the completing of the hospital to its full size, under the impression, which proves to have been a mistaken one, that the one-half now in use would be equal to present demands; but although we have taken every patient for whom room could possibly be made we are having constant and pressing applications to receive others. With the view of ascertaining the necessities of the district in this respect, we have undertaken to collect statistics, as to the number of insane persons now remaining in the several counties in the district, who are in the jails, poor-houses, or are otherwise unprovided with suitable care and treatment. The responses to our letters of inquiry in this respect are incomplete, but enough are received to fairly indicate the actual condition. We have information received from either the county judges or sheriffs of the following counties: Marquette county, three; Dodge, twenty-six; Oconto, none; Marathon, none; Manitowoc, seventeen; Washington, six; Sheboygan, eight, Waupaca, two; Waushara, six; Door, four; Calumet, four; Jefferson, twenty-six. Thus we have reports from about one-half of the district which give a total of 102. It will be fair to estimate the remaining counties on the same basis, giving 204 patients unprovided for in the district. And this number is doubtless awaiting admission into the hospital at this moment.

No other argument would seem to be needed in favor of the immediate completion of this Hospital to its ultimate capacity. If other argument were needed, there is, perhaps a still stronger one. It is that fact which has become a well-established one among the best authorities in the treatment of insanity, and which is well stated in the accompanying report of Superintendent Kempster, that a much greater success can be reached by prompt treatment on its first appearance than by allowing it to become a fixed disease.

Estimates for the building of the south wing, with the necessary equipments, and for maintenance, are submitted, as follows:

For construction of south wing.....	\$161,000 00
For heating and plumbing, including additional boilers and tank.....	18,000 00
Air-ducts, rain-water pipes and sewerage.....	5,400 00
Four rain-water reservoirs.....	3,500 00
Gas fixtures for south wing.....	800 00
For machine shop.....	2,500 00
For farm and out-buildings.....	1,000 00
Total for buildings.....	<u>\$192,000 00</u>

If the appropriations be made in the early part of the session, it is believed that the building may be ready for the reception of 250 additional patients by the 15th of January, 1875. In that event it will be necessary to appropriate for furnishing and subsistence, as follows:

For furniture, bedding and table ware for 250 patients, at \$75 each.....	\$18,750 00
For subsistence of 250 patients in present Hospital, for one year, at \$4 50 per week.....	58,500 00
For water supply.....	15,000 00
For farm stock, vehicles and improvements on grounds.....	6,000 00
Total appropriation asked for.....	<u>\$290,250 00</u>

We respectfully recommend the repeal of the laws now in force requiring the keeping up of a system of accounts between the State department, the Hospital and the counties, in reference to the patients. The patients are already apportioned among the counties according to their population, and of course with a fair degree of equality as to the taxes they severally contribute to the general expenses, so that there could be no unfairness in abolishing the system of separate accounts of this kind—which now require a useless labor of bookkeeping in the Department and at the Hospital, involving unnecessary labor and expense.

In regard to the management and products of the farm, we refer to details and results particularly set forth in the annexed reports of the Superintendent. Briefly stating some of the prominent results, it appears that a large amount of fencing has been done, ground cleared, grubbed and got under the plough, an apple orchard planted, and roads, walks and drains made. About 100 acres are ploughed and under cultivation. A park has been cleared and arranged for the sick. A handsome, though not expensive fence, has been built across the west front of the grounds on the line of the highway, and an avenue, intended to be a handsome one, has been constructed from the highway to the center building. A capacious ice-house, with adjoining slaughter-house, has been built on the lake front of the farm; and at a point convenient for the uses of the farm and hospital, a substantial brick root house, or vegetable cellar, and storeroom, made with reference to preserving vegetables from the frost, of 30 by 50 feet in size, has been erected. It consists of a basement or cellar, with stone walls two feet thick and eight feet high, with a superstructure of double walls of brick, ten feet high, with double doors and approaches which will admit the entrance of loaded wagons.

The results in field and garden crops, notwithstanding the unusually wet season, the newness of the ground, and the want of adequate working and team force, have been quite satisfactory. These are results peculiarly satisfactory in view of the discouragements with which the planting and working season opened. The ground was in its primeval condition, saturated with water, with no drainage or means to procure drainage. The ground in the immediate vicinity of the Hospital is flat, with clay subsoil, retaining water on its surface, and throughout the spring, extending even into the summer, the task of making it habitable and productive, with the inadequate means at our disposal, was almost discouraging.

The problem of obtaining an ample and unailing supply of good water for the use of the Hospital has been one of the most anxious subjects which have come up for solution. The first attempt to obtain it was by boring an artesian well, with such means as could be had in the region, consisting of a well boring apparatus driven by horse power and making a bore of six inches in diameter. The progress was so slow, however, only averaging about one foot per day, that the hospital approached

completion and readiness for use before a supply of water was reached, and before any reasonable encouragement was developed for reaching one. Boring by this process reached a depth of 264 feet, and was then suspended as not rapid enough, and as promising no adequate results in time for procuring water for use. Other methods were discussed—the more prominent of which was that of constructing a tunnel to the lake, a distance of 4,260 feet, and thus obtaining a supply by natural flow. The average depth of excavation involved in this plan exceeded fifteen feet, and among the other conditions required in its adoption was the building of a crib at its lake terminus, strong enough to resist the impact of ice, which is severe on all the shores of this lake. This plan, which promised certain success and reliability, involved a greater expense than there were means to meet, and the board turned their attention to a less costly, if perhaps not so certain, a supply. They finally fell back upon the artesian experiment, and employed an energetic firm, that of Spangler & Marrs, of Chicago, to continue the bore with steam machinery, working night and day. This firm made a progress of from 15 to 30 feet per day, according to the nature of the rock encountered. In the meantime the hospital was ready for opening, and the pressure for it was so strong that it could not be further delayed, and provision was made for a temporary supply of water by placing a pumping engine at the lake shore and delivering water through a pipe leading into the reservoir adjoining the hospital. It should be stated that this reservoir was made by making an excavation twenty-two feet diameter, and 40 feet deep, in the hope of obtaining a natural well. Though failing in this, the excavation proved valuable in afterward forming an ample water reservoir, in equalizing the supply and demand. The drilling progressed through various strata of limestone, grey and red sandstone, ultimately into granite. At a depth of 520 feet, and while yet in the sandstone, a vein was struck which ran over at the surface, and which yielded on measurement about 1,000 gallons per hour, or 24,000 gallons per day. It is cold, transparent water, free from any disagreeable taste, and except being hard, is presumed to be well adapted to our use. This supply is presumed to be adequate to the demands of the Institution, at its present capacity, for ordinary purposes—not extraordinary contingencies—especially as we are utilizing such rain water as we can obtain for laundry purposes and making steam. In the hope,

however, of enlarging the supply, in view of the completed Hospital, we continued the boring to the depth of 961 feet. The last 280 feet were in the granite, which was not promising for striking another water vein, and as a still greater difficulty in the want of money had been reached, we suspended further boring. In our accompanying estimates for the enlarged Hospital, we have looked to an increased supply of water, though whether by another artesian well, a tunnel to the lake, or other means, it cannot now be decided upon.

It will not, we hope, be out of place here to say that we believe that this Hospital, since the first work was begun upon it, has not been outdone in the history of similar institutions in the United States, in the promptness of building and opening for the reception of inmates. It was less than two years from the time the first stone was laid, until it commenced the discharge of its beneficent duties. Its first year's service was calculated for the care of 150 persons, and yet it promptly received and provided for upwards of 200. It was commenced in an almost wilderness, at a distance from all supplies needed in its construction, and it stands to-day in a beautiful grove, with pleasant surroundings, every day's labor upon which, and every dollar expended, will go to make it further useful and beautiful. Its building, also, at every point in its progress, has been attended with the strictest economy, and the utmost energy in accomplishing results. It is believed that what has been accomplished has not been exceeded, in economy, by any similar work in the country.

We ask attention to that portion of Superintendent Kempster's report on the subject of amusements, books, etc., for the use of the patients. We need not urge any additional arguments in favor of these accessories in the treatment of our unfortunate patients, who are now compelled to spend months within dull and blank walls, with no other occupation than dealing with their own distempered minds. In reference, also, to the Superintendent's suggestion as to providing the Hospital with certain scientific apparatus, we copy and endorse what is said on that subject by one of the Visiting Committee for the last quarter, himself a physician of high reputation: "Having now completed my quarterly examination for this year, I would, both as a medical examiner, and as a citizen to whom the success of this institution is very dear, call your attention to what I consider the great duty of a Board of Trustees, viz:

To make a complete success of an institution of this character, they must, with all their other duties, become nurseries for scientific attainment. I say, right where the experience is, there let the difficulties, of whatever nature, be sought out. I would herewith most earnestly entreat that there be facilities furnished to the Superintendent to inaugurate and organize the systematic carrying out of all chemical and microscopic examination—also photography and photo-micrography. For I most fervently believe that this will prove the great highway whereby we may arrive at the highest and best treatment of insanity. Thus you may be benefactors not only to the unfortunates within your walls, but to the whole scientific world.”

We regret that this report could not have been participated in by the full Board of Trustees. Hon. A. M. Skeels, who was one of the original Building Committee, and who has been one of the Trustees, and the efficient Secretary of the Board since its organization, has been so unwell since September last as to entirely lose us his valuable assistance. From the laying of the first stone of the institution, up to the day of his illness, he has devoted his unremitting attention, his good judgment and his valuable experience to its completion and final application to its benevolent purposes. In the deliberations and in the active labor of the Board his assistance has been invaluable, and if, unfortunately, his disability should prove permanent, it will be difficult to supply his place on the Board.

In concluding this report and sketch of the history of the institution, it is a proper occasion to thank you, sir, for the constant interest you have taken in its affairs, and for the valuable and acceptable aid you have given us in its building, management and working operations. Especially in our financial difficulties, which have, at times, threatened serious embarrassment, we owe much of our success to your prompt and efficient intervention.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES D. ROBINSON,  
D. W. MAXON,  
E. M. DANFORTH,  
J. T. KINGSTON,

*Trustees.*

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Trustees of the Northern Hospital for Insane:*

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the requirements of the by-laws, the Superintendent herewith respectfully submits the first annual report.

The first patient was admitted to the Hospital, April 21st, 1873, but it was not until the first day of May that the patients who were to be transferred from the State Hospital at Madison, arrived. The movement of patients during the period included in this report is shown in the following:

TABLE.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Whole number admitted.....	106	108	214
Discharged recovered .....	1	1	2
Discharged improved .....	1		1
Discharged unimproved.....		1	1
Died.....	2	3	5
Whole number discharged .....	4	5	9
Remaining, September 30, 1873.....	102	103	205

Of those admitted, one hundred and seventeen, sixty-one men and fifty-six women were transferred to this Hospital, from the State Hospital at Madison, by order of the Special Board; and the remainder, forty-five men and fifty-two women have been received from the county jails and poor houses in this Hospital district.

Sixty-nine of the admissions were cases of chronic mania, and seventy-three, dementa.

One hundred and twenty-seven had been insane from two, to fifty years. Thirty-four were upwards of fifty years of age, four were over sixty, two over seventy, two over seventy-five and four were eighty years old.

Many of the patients were infirm, and some of them extremely feeble; some were in an advanced stage of phthisis, one was blind, one had both legs amputated—the result of freezing after becoming insane, and eleven were epileptic. One had committed two homicides, two had committed homicide, seven had made attempts and seven threatened with an evident intent to carry out the threat. One had attempted homicide and suicide, fifteen had attempted suicide, and two had “made arrangements” to commit suicide when the opportunity presented. Nine had either burned down or set fire to buildings for the purpose of destroying them.

There have been five deaths; two men and three women. One man died of paralysis due to a specific cause; he was extremely feeble when admitted, and never recovered from the effect of the journey; the other death was the result of epilepsy. Two women died of acute meningitis; one had been melancholic for some months prior to the attack, had persistently refused food for several days before she was brought to the Hospital, and died three days after admission; the second case lived eight days. One death was the result of Phthisis. The patient was an elderly lady who had been insane for several years, she presented the usual symptoms of lung disease when admitted. For further statistical information your attention is respectfully called to the Tables.

At the last session of the Legislature, the sum of nine thousand five hundred dollars was appropriated to purchase furniture, for one hundred and fifty patients; and as soon as possible after reaching the Hospital arrangements were made to procure it. The articles of furniture made for ordinary purposes are not sufficiently strong to withstand the hard usage received in institutions of this kind, and nearly all of it has been made especially for the Hospital, from drafts prepared for the manufacturers. It is plain, but substantial and well made.

Only those articles which are indispensable have been purchased, as there were strong grounds for belief that a greater number of patients would be admitted than had been provided for; hence we



have been able to furnish in part for the additional number, from the fund appropriated for the one hundred and fifty.

As a consequence of this action the Hospital lacks many things essential for the comfort and well being of the inmates ; more settees are needed, chairs for the sick and infirm, stands, tables, and some plain sets of furniture for the parlors in the convalescent wards, and for the rooms designed for patients to visit friends in, which are now entirely destitute.

While the furniture was being made the wards were prepared to receive it.

As soon as a sufficient quantity of water was obtainable, the tanks in the attics were filled and the water pipes tested, when it was found that they had burst in nearly every bath room and water closet in the wings. In some places the rent extended a distance of several feet under floors and behind walls. It appears that after finishing their work, the contractors filled the pipes with water for the purpose of testing the joints, and then neglected to withdraw it; when the cold weather came the pipes split. As all the pipes to be replaced were beneath tile, or hardwood floors, or imbedded in brick work, the repairs involved considerable expense and loss of time, delaying the opening of the Hospital nearly two weeks.

Of the one hundred and fifty to be admitted, one hundred and seventeen were in the State Hospital at Madison, but they were to be transferred to this institution as soon as it could be made ready to receive them, leaving room for thirty-three patients to come from this district. Two of the counties in this district had each more than thirty insane persons for whom admission had been requested, and nearly all the counties assigned to the Northern Hospital, had made application for the admission of insane, in excess of the quota allowed them by the Special Board, appointed to district the State.

The following counties were assigned to the Northern district by the Special Board:

Brown,	Green Lake,
Calumet,	Jefferson,
Dodge,	Kewaunee,
Door,	Marathon,
Fond du Lac,	Manitowoc,

Marquette,  
Oconto,  
Outagamie,  
Ozaukee,  
Portage,  
Shawano,

Sheboygan,  
Washington,  
Waupaca,  
Waushara,  
Winnebago,  
Wood.

The relatives of the insane, and the county officers throughout the district, had received the impression that when this Hospital was opened, it would accommodate all the insane unprovided for; hence there was dissatisfaction among them when it was known that we could not take them all. Urgent appeals and petitions were presented, requesting that every effort should be made to increase the capacity of the Hospital, and alleviate as far as possible the deplorable condition of the insane in some of the jails and poor-houses.

By altering some of the rooms on the upper floors of the cross sections, marked on the plan "Infirmery" and "Museum," and by appropriating the day rooms and parlors in the wards, for associate dormitories, the capacity of the hospital could be considerably increased. After full consultation with His Excellency Gov. C. C. Washburn, it was decided to make all the provision that could be made for the reception of patients, by preparing the upper rooms in the cross sections, and procuring the necessary furniture for them, and the day rooms and parlors which were to be occupied as sleeping rooms. This was done as rapidly as possible, and the capacity of the hospital increased to two hundred and fifty.

The upper floors of the cross sections referred to were not left in a proper condition to care for patients. It was necessary to prepare dining-rooms; to extend the dumb-waiters, introduce bathing apparatus and wash-rooms, provide water closets and clothes rooms. These additions involved the removal of some partitions and the building of others; the introduction of pipes to conduct hot and cold water to the bath and service rooms; but the alterations mentioned have permanently increased the capacity of the Hospital. The expenditure of money for materials has been small compared with the advantages gained, and the labor has been mainly performed by our own workmen.

Notwithstanding the increased accommodation, the capacity of the Hospital is inadequate to receive all those for whom admission is requested.

By reference to the tables it will be noticed that a large number of those admitted are chronic cases, the patients having been retained in some receptacle waiting for the opening of this Hospital until the disease had passed the curative stage.

Several have been admitted who were formerly patients in the Madison hospital, but were removed at the request of the proper authorities to make room for recent and curable cases. These have been retained in jails and poor-houses, without proper care, often subjected to close confinement, and harsh treatment, because of their paroxysms, or else kept at home a burden to the family and a terror to the neighborhood.

While the Hospital is designed particularly for the treatment of curable cases, all of which must be admitted we cannot refuse to receive the violent and destructive who have been kept at their homes, rather than have them put into the dismal cells of a county jail, with thieves and criminals of every grade for companions. A case this day admitted is the type of many similar. A woman aged thirty-three became insane seven years ago. After waiting several months, because there was no room, she was admitted to the State Hospital at Madison, where she remained three years. At the end of that time her removal was demanded to make room for a more recent case. While in the Hospital and under its wholesome government she was generally quiet and contented. Shortly after reaching home she became obstinate, and self-willed, destroyed her clothing, damaged the household goods, gave away the property of her brothers and sisters, and ran away from home under the delusion that her mother and brother had conspired to kill her. She constantly sought opportunity to kill them, and made several attempts to do so, on more than one occasion severely injuring her mother; and yet this unfortunate was retained at home more than three years, the family patiently waiting for the opening of this Hospital. Are we to say to such, we cannot receive you, our charity is not broad enough to cover your condition.

There is a percentage of chronic insane, who, towards the close of life, become boisterous and violent. For years it may be they have lived at home peaceable and quiet; feeble in mind, and requiring but little care. At last they become uneasy and irritable, not infrequently attempting to commit some overt act; or they may become suddenly violent, requiring restraint to prevent serious consequences.

Recently a gentleman called to consult me about the admission of his wife, who for many years had been insane, but as she was considered harmless it was not thought necessary to place her in hospital. Suddenly she became violent and destructive, displaying great hatred towards her husband and children, to whom she had previously been tenderly attached. Such cases cannot be cared for at home, and there is no place but the jail to put them in, an institution not calculated to better their condition either mentally or morally.

The majority of the patients transferred from the State Hospital are chronic cases, not more than five per cent appear to be curable. They have been in that hospital from two to twelve years, and a number of them were already chronic cases when they were admitted there.

The general complaint on the part of friends has been that they were compelled to wait so long before they could procure admission for the patient that the disease became chronic.

Once filled with these unfortunates, it is doubtful whether the Hospital will be able to provide accommodation for all who will hereafter become insane in this district, and its efficiency as a Hospital proper will be seriously impaired. This may not be felt so much at present, but as the population increases and the number of insane are correspondingly increased, this will prove a serious impediment to its usefulness.

Notwithstanding the crowded condition of the Hospital, the county officers have been urged to bring the recent cases at once, in order to check as much as possible the increase of chronic insanity.

The law organizing the Hospital empowers the Superintendent to demand the removal of the chronic insane whenever it is reasonably certain they will not be benefited by further treatment in hospital. But where are they to be cared for? It is uncharitable and inhumane to remand them to the county jails. It is with extreme difficulty that we can get the county officers to remove even the quieter class of chronic insane, and then only to make room for some violent case, whose destructive propensities seriously impair the usefulness of the county receptacle or the home of the patient.

There are but few of the counties in this Hospital district that have accommodations of any kind for the care of the chronic insane; there is no place for them to go to, but their homes, and there

are but few now in the hospital who can be regarded as safe, or who could be admitted to the family circle. Such cases are retained at home. It is the noisy, boisterous, troublesome patients that are brought to the Hospital.

The expediency of removing the chronic insane from Hospitals to receptacles built purposely for them is, in my opinion, unwise, and unjust to the insane. There is no argument which will justify our proscribing the care and treatment of an insane person in hospital, because his disease is what we call chronic, and it is to be hoped that the State of Wisconsin, among the foremost in the Union in the matter of its public charities, will not attempt an experiment which has been tried and abandoned so many times. On the contrary, there is every reason to induce the State to make ample provision for *all* its insane. Unless this is done while the State is young and vigorous, it may be doubted whether it will ever be done, and a burden of chronic insanity will be saddled upon the State, from which it can never free itself without extraordinary expenditure.

There are abundant statistics to show that cases of insanity treated in hospital within one month of the inception of the disease, upwards of eighty per cent. recover. While of those in whom the disease has existed for two years and upwards, the per centage of recoveries is about six.

The largest number of recoveries range between the first and third month, and the percentage falls off rapidly after that time.

Dr. Jarvis, who has made the subject of insanity a life long study, says:

“In a perfect state of things where the best appliances which the science and skill of the age have provided for healing are offered to the lunatic, in as early stage of their malady as they are to those who are attacked with fever or dysentery, probably eighty, and possibly ninety per cent. would be restored, and only twenty or perhaps ten per cent. would be left among the constant insane population.”

Chronic insanity is a life long disease. Although it may shorten human existence it does not do so at once. The chronic insane are removed from the anxieties and perplexities of actual business life—they are not exposed to the worry and disappointments that beset the lives of most sane persons. Consequently they are just so far removed from the causes which tend to shorten the life of the sane.

M. Le Cappelaine, of London, England, some years since calculated the value of life to the permanently insane at the several ages; comparing his tables with the Carlisle tables, upon which life insurance companies base the expectation of life in the sane, we can see that the assertion that chronic insanity is a life long disease is a correct one. In the following table the left hand column indicates the probable duration of life of the sane at the ages given.

EXPECTATION OR PROBABLE DURATION OF LIFE.

SANE.		INSANE.		
Age.	Years.	Males	Females	Average.
20 .....	36.32 .....	21.31 .....	28.66 .....	24.99
30 .....	34.54 .....	20.64 .....	26.23 .....	23.46
40 .....	30.48 .....	17.65 .....	21.53 .....	19.59
50 .....	24.89 .....	13.53 .....	17.67 .....	15.60
60 .....	18.77 .....	11.91 .....	12.51 .....	12.21

It will thus be seen that the duration of life of the chronic insane is from twelve to twenty four years. While the average duration of life in the sane is from eighteen to twenty-six years. It is estimated that the cost of maintaining a patient in Hospital for seven months, which is the average time that those who recover remain under treatment, is one hundred and forty dollars. An insignificant sum compared with the cost of maintaining insane persons from twelve to twenty-five years, no matter how economically we may provide for them. The burden of supporting chronic insanity is a great one, and it should be kept at its minimum by making ample provision for those who are amenable to treatment.

There is another consideration which must not escape observation. Chronic insanity tends to pauperize. When the head of a family is prevented from providing for his household by this terrible affliction, it not unfrequently happens that the wife and children are impoverished and eventually become a tax upon the people. While health remains our population is pre-eminently thrifty, continually adding to the wealth of the community, but this calamity entails misery and poverty upon the family circle. It is too great a burden to be borne at home. The chronic insane often require judicious care; they are inclined to wander about the country disre-

garding the efforts of friends to make them comfortable. It sometimes happens that those who are considered quiet and harmless, are merely awaiting the time when they can carry out some homicidal propensity which is dormant, or held in check, until their plans are perfected and the right time comes.

This homicidal propensity is one of the peculiar features of chronic insanity. Numerous instances are recorded of homicides committed by those who were considered harmless. Allowed to go where they pleased, and when they pleased, they have made systematic and deliberate preparation for the accomplishment of the deed, their efforts in this direction extending over months.

It is the exception that a case of insanity either acute or chronic can be well cared for at home. We do not intend to convey the impression that friends are unwilling to do so, on the contrary.

But this very willingness is misinterpreted by the patient and is often disadvantageous to him by retaining him among the surroundings which not unfrequently lead directly to the formation of delusion.

Family duties prevent the necessary watchfulness which is to guard against destruction of property, the roaming away of the person, a constant feature in many cases, and the disposition to mischievousness manifested when they are for a moment alone.

If we could place the statements made to us by the friends of patients, before our legislators with all the details of misery depicted in attempting to care for this class at home, there would be no lack of funds to provide for them all in suitable institutions, and that speedily.

If the chronic insane can be properly cared for in their own homes, why is it that so many county alms-houses and jails in the district are filled with this class, when it is known that the insane confined there do not receive the care and treatment they require; and if they are no particular trouble to care for, why is it that the county officers are constantly appealing to us to relieve them of these cases?

We find in the able report of the secretary of the Board of State Charities and Reforms for 1871, the following remarks, which we transcribe fully, as they describe so accurately the difficulties mentioned:

“But few persons know how to take care of the insane. It is

something to be learned by study and experience. There are many well meaning, kind hearted persons who know no more about the way in which the insane should be treated than was generally known before the days of Pinel and others who have done so much to relieve the suffering and improve the condition of these unfortunates. There are many who still suppose that the insane can only be managed by confining them in dungeons and fastening them with chains and hand-cuffs."

"We have discovered abuses in the treatment of the insane that are most sickening, most heart-rending—and yet the sufferers were in charge of kind-hearted, humane men—men who would not willingly do an unkind or cruel act, and who thought they were doing all that could be done for the comfort and well being of these afflicted beings. They knew no better; they were uninformed as to what had been accomplished in the care of the insane."

"No one complains that the inmates of our State Hospital for the Insane are too well taken care of, or are made too comfortable. No good citizen of our State can visit this hospital, pass through its clean, well-regulated wards, witness the care and kind treatment received by its inmates, and see the evidence of their comfort and well being, without feeling thankful that he is a resident of a state that has made such noble provision for this unfortunate class of its inhabitants; and although he may be a large tax payer, instead of complaining that so much has been done, the predominant feeling in his heart is a desire that if possible, still more may be done for their comfort and restoration. After visiting the hospital, let him visit some of our poor houses and contrast the condition of the insane in the two places. If they are not in a better condition in the hospital than they ought to be, if they are not too well treated there, what shall be said of the condition and treatment of those in the poor houses?"

"That it is the duty of the State to see that the class of insane of which we have been speaking should be removed from their present quarters and placed in an insane hospital, we think no candid person will question, and we hope that when the hospital at Oshkosh is completed, that sufficient accommodations may be found for them all, but if not, that the State will not stop building and enlarging until this end shall be fully secured."

That the condition of the insane in the jails and poor-houses has



not been altogether changed since that report was made, is evident from the following letter written by the Secretary of the Board of State Charities and Reforms after a recent visit to one of the county institutions, situated in this Hospital district:

\* \* \* "I have just been visting the county jail at this place and find in it eleven insane persons, some of them in a very bad condition. There is one young girl here about 19 years of age, who has only been insane for a few years, and has been in the jail but two or three days. It is an outrage to have her here. I have just sent to the Superintendent of the Poor, a blank application for admission to your Hospital, with the request, that he would have it filled up and sent to you at once. I do hope you will receive this girl without delay. \* \* \* \* There are at least 20 insane persons, in the Jail and Poor-house of this county, and when I find out how many you can receive, I wish to advise with the Overseer of the Poor-house and the Sheriff as to which ones shall be sent to the Hospital."

The girl therein referred to was received with several other cases. She is rapidly improving, while all the others have been materially benefited physically and mentally.

These are not isolated cases, as the following letters, taken from among many others on the same subject, received from different counties, will show:

\* \* \* \* "It is the opinion of the physicians who examined them that they could be benefited by early and judicious treatment. As it is, they are both confined in felons' cells, and, of course, from the nature of their malady, cannot have as many privileges as the worst felon in the jail.

"Please admit them into the Hospital at the earliest practicable moment, also please notify me by telegraph when you can receive them in order that not an unnecessary moment may be lost."

There are at present seventeen more insane persons similarly situated in the same place.

From another gentleman we have the following:

\* \* \* "If the case of —— was not an exceptional one—a case of sudden and violent insanity, the patient being almost un-

controllable in her violence, I should not trespass upon the rules by sending her without previous consent obtained. I confess to a repugnance to committing a young lady of good character and family, and fair educational attainments, *to jail* for safe keeping, hence I send her to you at once. I would not presume to do so in any comparatively mild case, or in any other than the case of a woman, but I cannot forget that wife, mother and sister are women." \* \* \*

It must be evident to those who have given but the slightest attention to this subject that the insane are not, and can not, be properly cared for in the county jails and poor houses as they are now conducted. And it is also evident that there is not sufficient accommodations for all the insane, in the State Hospitals as they now stand.

There can be but little doubt that there are one thousand insane persons now in the State of Wisconsin. In every community of one thousand people, we may expect to find at least one insane person. The ratio of insane to sane population in the United States, according to the census of 1870, was one insane person to every one thousand and thirty-one of the population.

But this enumeration has been found incorrect where efforts have been made to obtain the number of insane in the population independent of the census.

Massachusetts was the first State that attempted systematically to arrive at the number, and it was found that the proportion of insane was far greater than the returns made by the census marshals, being no less than one insane person in every four hundred and twenty-seven of the population. This was in 1854, yet the ratio according to the census of 1870, gives Massachusetts one insane person in every five hundred and forty-seven.

The State of New York in 1870, adopted a method similar to that employed in Massachusetts. The report of the Board of State Charities, under whose auspices the information was obtained, has not yet been published, but the Secretary of the Board, Dr. Chas. S. Hoyt, has kindly furnished me with the following interesting statistics. He says: "The inquiries as to the number of insane in family care were thorough and exhaustive. Blanks were issued to physicians generally throughout the State, requesting information as to the names, sex, age, nativity, etc., of both the insane and

idiots, in the custody of friends in their respective localities. At the same time like communications were sent to the officers of the various public and private institutions of the State, having the charge of these classes, and to the officers of institutions of other states, in which it was thought probable that either insane or idiots of this State might be under care.

“The inquiries thus instituted were continued during the past year, until returns were secured from nearly the entire State. The information collected, both as to the insane and idiots, is more complete than any heretofore obtained relating to these classes.

“The total population of the State by the census of 1870, was 4,382,759. The returns covering localities having a population of 3,947,394, furnished the names of 1,364 insane in families. Estimating at the same ration for the localities from which no returns were received, gives 218 more, or 1,582 insane in all, in family custody.

“The Federal census of 1870, gives 6,353 as the number of insane in the State or 422 less than the number found by our inquiry.”

The following are some of the statistics obtained. Number of insane belonging to the State of New York, January 1, 1873:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
In the custody of friends .....	762	820	1,582
In the state institutions.....	439	654	1,093
In the private institutions.....	121	191	312
In the city alms houses .....	841	1,392	2,233
In the county poor houses .....	588	731	1,319
In the institutions of other states .....	86	75	161
In the criminal asylum .....	70	5	75
Total.....	2,907	3,868	6,775

The inquiries were extended so as to include the insane who recovered, and also those who died during the year. The number of recoveries reported was 761, and the number of deaths 502. These added to the number living, December 31, 1871, make a total of 8,038 insane in the State during the year. Of this number, 1,678 or 1 to every 2,612 of the population were taken insane during the year.

Illinois attempted the same inquiry in 1869, and the result, as

compared with the returns made by the census marshals, is remarkable.

The list of names obtained by the Board of State Charities numbered 2,387, while those obtained by the marshals numbered only 1,568.

On comparing the lists, only 721 names were found common to both. The State list contained 1,655 names not found on the U. S. census, and the U. S. census contained 900 names not on the State list.

The proportion of insane to sane population according to the U. S. census, would be one to every one thousand five hundred and sixty-three, and according to the state list it would be one to every one thousand and sixty-nine, a proportion below the average number of insane in the United States.

In order to ascertain the number of insane in this district, letters were addressed to the County Judges asking for the required information. We have received responses from thirteen counties, giving an aggregate number of one hundred and fifteen insane persons in addition to those in this Hospital.

These statistics were imperfect in several of the counties, as applications asking for the admission of persons not named in the lists; were forwarded after the returns had been made.

The proportion of insane to sane population based on these returns, varies from one to every five hundred and forty, to one in sixteen hundred and eleven.

The methods employed to obtain the number of insane in Europe are more thorough and accurate than they are under our own government.

The proportion of insane to sane population in some of the European countries is as follows:

England, insane and idiots .....	1 in every	403
Scotland, insane and idiots .....	1 in every	336
Ireland, insane .....	1 in every	467
Prussia, insane .....	1 in every	1,416
Belgium, insane and idiots .....	1 in every	671

There are many difficulties to overcome in obtaining an accurate enumeration of the insane population. The friends of some conceal them, and will not reveal the fact of an insane member of the family to any one.

As the public gain confidence in these institutions, however, and

learn to regard them in their true light—as hospitals for the treatment of disease—a larger number of cases will be brought for treatment, cases that hitherto have been retained at home.

Communities in which hospitals are located, send more insane to them in proportion to population, than remote districts. The people are more familiar with their operations. They have seen the neatness, system and order that prevails; they have become more familiar with the officers and employes, and consequently lose much of the dread entertained by those who live more remote. However well managed institutions of this kind may be, there are persons in every community who regard them with suspicion. They will not take the trouble to inform themselves of the true state of things, and are ever ready to repeat stories concerning the systematic and severe punishment inflicted upon the patients.

This, perhaps, arises from the feeling of dread which so many persons experience when brought in contact with the insane, and who, when called upon to assist in caring for the patient meet their violent threats and gesticulations by violence on their part.

This has been observed several times since the opening of the Hospital. Some time since a man who had been kept for several months in one of our county jails, was brought here by an officer who stated that the man had been constantly noisy, violent and destructive; that his destructive habits became so bad at times that it was necessary to give him a sound thrashing, then he would behave himself for a while. Since the man has been here—nearly four months—he has not manifested the slightest violence or destructiveness, although he has been, and still continues to be, influenced by the same delusions. Another, and a similar case more recently admitted, made so much noise at night that it became “necessary to give him a good licking once in a while before he would quiet down and let the prisoners sleep.”

This man is rapidly convalescing—neither of them have been in restraint of any kind since they were admitted, nor have they been noisy.

These cases are mentioned to show where stories concerning the necessity of harsh treatment occasionally arise. It is often difficult to persuade people unfamiliar with the care of the insane that this violence is wholly unnecessary, and positively injurious to the patient. That the violence used to produce the bruises and cuts not infrequently found upon the bodies of the insane when admitted,

would not be tolerated for a moment in a well-regulated hospital, but would insure the instant dismissal of the person inflicting them. It is often the case that patients, in their violent paroxysms, inflict injuries upon themselves, requiring the utmost care to prevent serious results. They require kindness, and assurances of protection from danger to allay the terror incident to the controlling delusion.

In commenting upon the necessity of increased accommodation for the insane of this district we omitted to mention a feature which affects to some extent the future welfare of those committed to our care, that is, the inability under the existing arrangement to properly classify the insane. We have endeavored to relieve as much as possible, the community, and to benefit to the fullest extent commensurate with our resources the inmates of this Hospital. And while the insane are in better condition than they were previous to admission, they cannot be properly cared for until we have opportunity to classify them. As we are now situated we are compelled for want of room to put those, who are occasionally noisy in the wards with quieter cases. And one such person will in a few moments create an excitement that will require days to overcome. Especially is this true in reference to the wards devoted to the care of the women. Our convalescent ward is frequently disturbed, and the patients made much worse by the occasional turbulence of some person who we are obliged to place there in order to make room for the more violent cases. Indeed we have been compelled to decline receiving quiet cases in order to make room for the noisy and destructive. Under the most favorable circumstances, and with the best facilities for classifying, it is often difficult to know just where a certain patient will make the most rapid progress towards recovery. With the limited room at our disposal we are perplexed to know how to classify them so that they will be least liable to do injury to each other.

One of the most unpleasant features we have to contend with, is to find that some person who has been progressing favorably towards recovery has been suddenly made worse, by the boisterous behavior of a paroxysmal case. Not infrequently epileptics are quiet between the occurrence of the epileptic seizure. We are obliged to put such cases in our convalescent ward; the sudden scream, the heavy fall, the distorted features, and embarrassed breathing witnessed during a seizure produces a very unpleasant

effect upon the convalescent, and often retards recovery, rendering the patient discontented and unhappy.

There are many other difficulties which make it unwise, unsafe and detrimental to the best interests of the insane, to make provision for both sexes in one wing. These difficulties which were brought to your attention before the patients were received, but which could not well be obviated, have been, and still are operative, and they will continue to be, until the sexes can be separated so as to render conversation with each other more difficult than it is at present.

There are almost always some persons in Hospital about whose recovery there is a doubt; apparently convalescing, and yet profoundly influenced by the slightest unpleasant circumstance; the conditions above enumerated cannot fail to prove disastrous to such an one.

These persons must be surrounded with congenial companions, they must be assured of protection from troubles whether real or imaginary, they must be guarded against unpleasant sights and sounds, they must be cheered and comforted, and made to feel that all are interested in their welfare. For such there should be agreeable places, there should be pictures to attract, light literature, games, music, and the many comforts which will tend to cheer and enliven the depressed, heart-sick sufferer.

In nearly all these *necessities* we are entirely deficient. Not a picture for our walls, not a book for the wards, nothing, but the bare essentials necessary to carry on the Hospital; giving the patients food, a place to sleep, and to sit in.

The State has provided a handsome building, exteriorly and interiorly; its conveniences are good and well adapted for the purposes intended; but something more is needed to enable the institution to accomplish all it is designed to; it needs the additional furniture and appliances, some of which have been already indicated, before it can be made to attain the full measure of its usefulness.

The importance of the early treatment of insanity cannot be over estimated. One of the most terrible of all afflictions, it is also one of the most curable, if treated in the early stages.

Abundant evidence of this fact may be gleaned from the recorded observations of alienists, extending over a period of many years.

Among the writers upon the subject of insanity best known to physicians generally, are Bucknill and Tuke. In their Treatise upon Psychological Medicine, they remark that, "It is of great practical importance to remember that the chances of cure are very much greater in recent than in chronic cases." And in a table prepared to demonstrate this point, tabulating the number of insane treated in the York Retreat from 1796 to 1857, a period of sixty years, they show that all the insane persons who were placed under treatment during the first three months of the disease, seventy-three per cent. recovered; while of those cases admitted after the disease had existed twelve months or more, only eighteen per cent. recovered.

Dr. Hood, formerly Superintendent of Bethlehem Hospital, states that, "The chances of recovery diminish considerably and progressively as the time before commencing treatment increases in length."

Dr. Pliny Earle, Superintendent of the Hospital for Insane at Worcester, Mass., says: "It is satisfactorily *proved* that of cases where there is no constitutional weakness of intellect, and where the proper measures are adopted in the early stages, no less than eighty in every hundred have been relieved in this Institution. There are few acute diseases from which so large a percentage of the persons attacked are restored as from insanity."

Dr. Gray, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, New York, whose experience with the insane extends over a period of twenty-two years, in speaking of the insane who have been admitted to that institution from the county in which it is located, says: "That of all the insane of this county (Oneida) during twenty-three years, but ten per cent. remains to be permanently provided for. I would here add that of the acute cases admitted from Oneida county, in some years *all* recovered, and this in a county with a population of over one hundred thousand."

Some of those who have recovered may have suffered from second, or even third attacks, but the same may be said of any other form of disease, to which some persons are peculiarly susceptible, such as fevers, rheumatism, pneumonia, erysipelas, etc.

When the masses of the people can be made to understand that insanity is a disease, that it is as curable as other forms of disease with which they are more familiar, if treated as early as they are, we may hope to attain these desirable results.



So common has the term "diseased mind" become, that it has been accepted as one of the ailments to which mankind is liable. There are not many who hold that the mind itself can be diseased. It must be admitted that anything liable to attacks of disease, may be destroyed or killed by the continued action of the disease; we cannot admit that the mind, the distinguishing characteristic of man, the immortal principle, can be destroyed. It is the diseased brain that distorts the action of the mind. The brain is the organ upon which the mind acts, through which the mind makes known its operations; when, therefore, the organ through which the mind manifests itself is diseased, and incapable by reason of this disease to perform its accustomed work, then it is that we have the distorted mental manifestations, and the peculiar train of morbid ideas which we denominate insanity. The diseased brain being unable to correctly interpret the impressions it receives from without, distorts and transforms these impressions, thus giving rise to delusions, or the peculiar ideas entertained by the insane persons which is so common a feature in this disease.

Thus the efforts of friends who attempt to comfort and sympathize with the patient are often misconstrued, and the gentleness and solicitation manifested for their welfare may be interpreted as an effort to secure some advantage. This misconstruing of well-meant acts is of almost daily occurrence, and is painfully familiar to those who have ever taken care of the insane.

Hence it is that any attempt to argue an insane person out of delusion must prove a hopeless task; as well might we attempt to argue a person out of an attack of sore throat or rheumatism. You may, by an incontrovertible argument, silence the insane person for a time, but the delusion remains until the cause producing it has ceased to operate.

The cause may be at first only functional; that is, it may be simply the result of disordered action, but this disordered action, unless properly treated, becomes diseased organization, and is permanently located.

About no other form of disease is there so much hesitation in seeking medical advice and treatment. The great majority of people who have an insane relative, regard it as a matter which the patient can be argued out of, and try their powers of persuasion in an attempt to convince the individual that the manifestation of disease, the delusion, is incorrect, and it is often the case that no proper

steps are taken for treatment until some act of violence has been committed.

Insanity is found in all the social grades; the highest intellectual and moral culture does not exempt from the baneful attacks of the malady, and the idiot whose intellect is insufficient to enable him to make known his wants does not escape it.

This fact alone may be regarded as evidence, if more was needed, that it is disease. The underlying causes may be so subtle as to escape observation for a time, but the great majority of insane persons admitted to hospital present unmistakable evidences of diseased condition. The tongue is coated, the secretions are offensive, bowels irregular, skin clammy, appetite poor, digestion impaired, indeed the whole category of symptoms presented in other forms of disease are found in the insane. There are but very few in whom it is impossible to trace the indications of disease for some time previous to the final outburst of insanity. Popularly, the first violent action is considered the first symptom of insanity, but the physician goes behind and beyond all this, the incoherence, the violence, the delusion are to him but the expression of disease; its beginnings lie back of this, and careful examination alone reveals them. The patient not infrequently recognizes the changed sensations and calls attention to them; disregarded at first, the disease increases in intensity, until the patient unable longer to exert his self-control or resist the encroachments of disease, yields to the force of his delusions.

We have recently admitted a patient in whom the train of symptoms were manifest for months before the outburst of delusion.

A lady who for several months had not enjoyed good health, and who had been hard worked, and subjected to worry because of her husband's financial embarrassments, lost her appetite and complained of attacks of indigestion, head ache, and periods of depression; did not manifest her usual interest in household duties. These symptoms continued for three months; during this time she became more feeble and lost flesh, did not sleep well; she then had brief periods of mental alienation, which she recognized and spoke of, said she knew it was insanity, but could not resist the feeling. She requested that she might be brought to the Hospital for advice and medical treatment. Her appeals were disregarded by her family. She gradually became worse, gave directions that her child should

be kept away from her for fear she might injure it in a sudden paroxysm.

She eventually became "suddenly," furiously maniacal, and was lodged in jail for safe keeping, until arrangements could be made for her transfer to the Hospital.

These cases are by no means uncommon, whenever we can get an intelligent statement of the patient's history, it is the exception not to find the evidences of disease.

In these days of positivism, when men must handle, and see, before they can believe, what demonstrable and ocular proof is there, that insanity is a disease, what are the lesions which cause these subtle and mysterious manifestations.

For years it has been held by many that the brains of those who die insane present no lesions, or that they are so slight as to be of no significance. That there are lesions in the brain we are prepared to maintain. We have the ocular demonstrable proof. In our experience in this department of pathological investigation, extending over a period of some years, we have not only found lesions in every case examined, but these lesions have been photographed.

The methods of investigation have been greatly improved in recent times. The microscope has enabled us to bring to view objects hitherto unknown. It has opened to us a new field for scientific inquiry, in almost every department of knowledge. The microscope has enabled us to acquaint ourselves with the delicate structure of the brain, made up indeed, of thousands of cells and fibres, the sizes of which are almost inappreciable. It is among these cells and fibres that the lesions are found of which we speak, unseen by the unaided eye, but brought so fully and perfectly into view by means of this instrument that we have photographed them through it.

It is not our intention at this time to enter into details. These remarks are made simply to assure those interested in the subject, that we rest on no speculative or theoretical basis, but that we have the ocular evidence to bear out the truth of these assertions.

The causation of insanity is a subject of great interest to every member of the community. Reference to the table will indicate as far as we have been able to ascertain, the causation of the disease in those admitted. The large number of "unknown," depends upon the circumstance that of those admitted from the State Hospital, many were old cases, admitted to that institution before

statistical information was thought to be important; and the applications for admission contained no exact statements that could be used. Enough, however, can be gathered to indicate that insanity depends upon a variety of causes, anything, indeed, which tends to impair the general health.

When the mind is overwrought, and worried with the anxieties and perplexities of business life, or with excessive mental application, prolonged wakefulness, grief, disappointment, or any exercise which, long continued, will depress the vital powers, the strain affects the brain and physical organization generally, producing functional disturbance and disease. The influence of the mind upon the body is well known. The overworked brain invariably proves injurious to health, and when the overwork is prolonged, the effects are often disastrous to mental integrity. With disturbed bodily health, and a lowering of the vital forces, functional disturbance results; the brain fails to receive its due proportion of nourishment, the circulation of the blood through it is impeded, and it can not perform its normal functions properly.

These conditons underly those cases of so called instantaneous insanity; the brain impaired by innutrition, is able perhaps for a time to do a certain amount of work, but an overwhelming disappointment, a great grief, or a sudden fright overtakes it; it has no reserve, so to speak, to draw upon, it fails to meet the demands made upon it, it fails to convey impressions correctly, and the mind is unable to manifest itself properly through its disordered channel.

The foundation for this disease is often laid by giving way to the troubles of every day life, brooding over fancied wrongs, grieving over unavoidable accidents, and fretting about the thousand ills that flesh is heir to. All these things react upon the body, undermine the health, and prepare the way for serious brain disease.

Continued intemperance with its consequent train of evils is a prolific cause of insanity. To this alone we can frequently attribute the disease. Indeed, by many eminent alienists, intemperance is classed as a specific cause.

Privation, innutritious food, gradually devitalize and undermine the general health, producing conditions which eventuate in insanity.

Overwork claims a large share in the list of causes, whether this is in the form of manual labor, mental activity, or both, the result

is the same. It would seem upon a moment's reflection that this cause might be excluded almost entirely from the list. But in this ever-active day, when competition is sharp in business of all kinds, when the effort to accumulate wealth becomes a passion that only death can limit, when the commercial relations of the country vary with the hour and baffle the strongest minds, all these things over-tax and exhaust the brain, unfitting it to perform the duties that legitimately belong to it. The brain must have food and rest, in order to maintain itself and perform its proper functions. Under the most favorable circumstances, the time allotted to it for rest is little enough, and when this is continuously encroached upon, it imperils its integrity.

There is a remarkable connection to be observed between a certain form of insanity, and lung disease. Melancholia and consumption frequently co-exist. It has been maintained by some that the brain disease produces the lung complication. And on the other hand, that the lung disease deprives the brain of its nourishment, poisons the blood, and is one of the causes of insanity. Be this as it may, the fact remains, that they nearly always co-exist. A peculiar feature observed in these cases where the most marked lesions of lung tissue have been found after death, amounting indeed to the entire destruction of a lobe of the lung by abscess, is the absence of physical signs. There may be no cough, no hæmorrhage, no expectoration, no symptom that would lead to the conclusion that there was any lung complication whatever. Even the most thorough investigations by those skilled in diagnosing lung diseases, have failed to elicit satisfactory proof of change in that tissue, and yet necroscopical examination reveal extensive tubercular degeneration. This peculiar feature is not limited to persons affected with melancholia, it may, and not infrequently does exist with other forms of mental alienation; but it appears to be a more constant attendant upon that form of insanity. It is rare that this peculiarity exists independent of insanity, but it has been observed. Graves, in his *Clinical Medicine*, mentions a case of consumption in which there were no well marked physical indications of the existence of the disease, and it was not until after death that the extensive character of the lesion was known.

Hereditary predisposition is a cause of insanity. It is not always essential that the parent should have been insane, in order to transmit the tendency to insanity to his offspring. It is a

well known fact that certain families present dissimilar forms of disease in the different branches. Thus, one branch may be predisposed to lung complaints, another branch to bowel disorders, another to disease of the kidneys, and so on. These different diseases may not develop themselves fully in one generation; in the first there may be only occasional functional disturbance, the next may suffer from acute attacks of disease in the organ affected, at different periods in their lives, and the third may develop a permanently impaired condition of the part. Just so in one generation we may have slight cerebral disturbance, headache, disturbance in the circulation of the brain, the next may have a more highly developed stage of the disorder, and the third become insane. This tendency may be transmitted from parent to offspring for several generations, each adding to the disordered condition which may eventuate in insanity. Insanity however, may not always result. The line of descent may be broken, and a well disciplined, well controlled brain, may guard against this tendency and avert the impending difficulty. On the other hand, those who give way to excitement and passion, or profligacy, may precipitate the disease upon themselves.

There are but few diseases transmitted full fledged. The person who inherits a tendency to almost any physical infirmity, may live comfortably, and enjoy comparative good health for years, may even live to the extent of time allotted to mankind without suffering from an attack, and yet the tendency be transmitted to his offspring and then develop itself fully. Hence the importance of knowledge upon the subject which so closely affects the community at large, and especially that those who inherit a tendency to this or any other physical infirmity may educate themselves, may discipline the part if possible to guard against attacks.

There are a certain number of insane persons admitted annually to hospitals who have presented indications of insanity for years, but they have not been recognized, or, if they have been noticed, they have been regarded as eccentricities, peculiarities giving individuality to the person; these eccentricities increase, became intensified, but the individual is not considered insane until some overt act is committed, and then the growth of these characteristics are dwelt upon and brought forward as evidences of insanity, which they undoubtedly are. The gradations from the sane to the

insane state in these individuals may be, and often are, so fine as to escape observation, although the peculiarities are remarked.

We have such cases now in hospital. The parent eccentric, the offspring excitable and "nervous" for years, the "nervousness" eventually developing itself into insanity.

While insanity may be precipitated by an overwhelming grief, some great calamity or mental strain, it is far more frequently caused little by little, each busy day developing the disease germ, each restless night hastening its growth.

The hereditary tendency to insanity may be regarded as one of the most convincing proofs that it is an actual disease. Moral characteristics are not always transmitted; they are more frequently acquired, but the hereditary transmission of disease is a fact not to be gainsaid.

It is important that the public should be informed upon these points that they may appreciate their duty to themselves and society, as fully with reference to insanity as they now do in reference to small pox, cholera and yellow fever; the community has been educated into the belief that hygienic and sanitary regulations are mainly to be relied upon in staying the spread of these maladies. The same regulations may be relied upon to stay the progress of this malady. By this we mean that the people must be educated to repress those unhealthy, exciting characteristics which now to some extent distinguishes the nation, but which, at the same time, mar it by developing innumerable "nervous" complications which tend to the production of this disease, and taught to cultivate those qualities of mind which develop self-control, and evenness of thought.

To do this we must begin with the rising generation, correcting first our faulty system of education. The child's mind must be *fed*, not *crammed*, developing it as we would a muscle, by gentle exercise at first, increasing the amount of work as it is able to bear it without producing fatigue. "Insanity," says Dr. Jarvis, "is a part of the price we are paying for the imperfection of our civilization, and the incompleteness of our education. This is not merely a present fact; it has been so in ages past; it will be so in the future. Our children will be required to pay the same price, until all men, women and youths, shall be educated to know the law of their being, and to feel and sustain their responsibility for the faithful

management of the brain and mind, and the other organs and functions intrusted to their care."

We must not sit idle because the task is herculean, our voice of warning, feeble though it be, must be raised, not only to caution those who may come after, but also to aid those who are now struggling to retain that which is dearer than life—reason. When, therefore, any extraordinary "nervous" symptoms arise, especially when complicated with restlessness, irritability and loss of sleep, which is always unnatural, let no time be lost; consult an intelligent physician, lay *all* the facts before him, and be guided by his judgment. It is in the beginning of the disease that it is controllable. It cannot be "worked off." Rest is what is needed. Rest for the body—release from the cares and perplexities of business or professional life. The brain needs repose and must have it; if the demands it makes are unheeded, and under the impression that extra exertion must be made to shake off these feelings more labor is imposed upon the already overtaxed brain, the disease is but hastened onward. When it has manifested itself, and the conditions are such that the person cannot be properly cared for at home, and but few can be, place the patient at once in a hospital. Nothing is to be gained by procrastination, as the experience of every civilized country has long ago demonstrated. The disease neglected in its earlier stages insures with unerring certainty in the great majority of cases, prolonged, even lifelong, insanity.

Persons should be brought to the Hospital by those most familiar with them; we are often left without any information concerning predisposing or exciting causes, other than that we are able to obtain from the patient, or elicit by making close physical examinations. These means are often unsatisfactory and insufficient. In forming an opinion we require all the facts in the case, we want all the little peculiarities before us, and they can only be given by those who are most intimately associated with the patient. The essential points, if intrusted to an uninterested party may be misapprehended, and in the excitement, forgotten.

The questions in the applications for admission do not afford us all the information we need to enable us to fully understand the case in all its bearings.

The causes which produce the disease in each case, not only enable us to judge more correctly of that case, but they also enable



us to acquire a mass of information which will throw light upon the disease and be a benefit to all.

It is desirable that the immediate relatives should accompany the patient to the Hospital if possible, so that they may put themselves in possession of facts relating to the care and treatment of those whom they commit to our custody, and see for themselves the manner of providing for them.

They will then be fortified against the rumors of dungeons, chains and inhumane appliances said to be made use of in caring for this class of patients, as abundant opportunity is given for observing the condition of the household.

The visits of friends are not interdicted after patients have been admitted. Occasionally when a person is highly maniacal, or when a paroxysm of excitement is likely to be brought on by a visit, we advise against it, in the same way precisely as an intelligent physician would prevent if possible the visits of friends to the bedside of a patient delirious with fever.

It is our plan to treat all our patients as though they were sane, endeavoring to correct, as far as possible, the false impressions and morbid ideas which are the result of a disordered brain. The rules established are more for the guidance of the attendants in their intercourse with the patients than for any other purpose. It is necessary to have some order and system in the institution, but the regulations are no more restrictive than is compatible with good order. The fullest liberty is allowed, believing that it is better to have an occasional elopement than that all should be made to suffer close confinement.

There is one law—a stringent law—the administration of which engages our earnest efforts. It is the law of kindness. By this we hope to re-assure the suffering fellow creatures committed to our care, and in this hope we labor on, knowing that in due time we shall reap if we faint not.

The subject of providing amusement for the household is important, and constitutes one element in the treatment of the insane. The amusement hall has been a source of pleasure to the patients; twice each week they have had dances, and the evenings devoted to this popular recreation are anxiously looked forward to. Many who are unable to control themselves continually upon the wards here spend an hour or two, taking part in the "figures," and comporting themselves with propriety. There should be a piano pro-

vided for this room, as it would afford great pleasure to those who assemble there, and the character of the entertainments could be varied.

The wards are provided with cards, checkers and dominoes. A billiard table would be a most acceptable addition to our means of amusement, and there is in the basement a fine place in which to prepare a bowling alley. It would not require a great outlay to obtain the necessary materials to construct one of these healthful methods of recreation.

The large room in the convalescent ward would make an admirable reading room. Files of papers from different parts of the State and Nation could be arranged there for the convenience of the patients who often manifest the most intelligent interest in all that pertains to the outer world, notwithstanding their delusions, and anxiously look forward for the papers. There should also be a library for the use of the patients. There is a general impression that State institutions are abundantly able to buy all these things, hence they do not receive books, papers and pictures that are often sent into local hospitals. It would require but a small amount annually to supply the Hospital liberally with the best of reading matter, but the amount, small as it is, can not well be spared from the general fund.

Chapel services have been held each Sabbath since the opening of the Hospital. The officers read selections from the scriptures, and a sermon. Other members of the household furnish music and singing. Several clergymen residing in the city have offered their services, but at present there is no suitable conveyance at our disposal, to send for and return them in.

We would express our obligations to the Rev. W. A. Chamberlin, of Oshkosh, for services held in our chapel.

To Hon. T. O. Howe, U. S. Senate, for very valuable contributions to our medical library; also to Hon. E. Heath, of Oshkosh, for important Congressional documents.

To Mrs. Stevenson, of Oshkosh, for a large number of illustrated papers and numbers of Harpers Monthly Magazine.

To Dr. W. H. Sanders, of Oshkosh, who presented two bound volumes of the London Illustrated News to the library.

To Mr. Joseph Jackson, Mr. James Kennedy and Mr. George Curtis, of Oshkosh, for a large number of magazines and papers.

Mr. J. H. Shourds presented a handsome barometer and thermometer combined.

Mr. I. J. Hoile, several volumes of *Hearth and Home*, and some agricultural papers.

To Master Willie Burchard, of Beaver Dam, for contributions of newspapers.

These donations have been enjoyed by our household, and are fully appreciated by them.

Our thanks are presented to the gentlemen conducting the following named newspapers for their kind remembrances:

Brandon Times,  
Oshkosh Northwestern,  
Appleton Crescent,  
Green Bay Advocate,  
Oshkosh Times,  
Winneconne Item.

#### FARM.

Our farming operations have been as satisfactory as we could expect, considering the difficulties we have labored under from the first. The land, good in itself, had not been properly tilled for several years, and was overrun with weeds and "pigeon grass." There were no fences. The first step, as soon as we were located upon the premises, was to erect fences. Three hundred and seventy-seven rods of rail fence has been built about the plowed land. The rails are old, and the fences must be speedily renewed. Along the highway, in front of the Hospital grounds, we have had built a five board fence, with cap and batten, also along the northern boundary of the farm. In the immediate front of the Hospital, we have built nine hundred and fifty feet of picket fence, which adds materially to the appearance of the grounds. The unusual wet weather in the spring and early summer months, delayed us in fencing and road making; it also hindered our farm work. A large part of the arable land had to be plowed, nevertheless we were able to get in the crops seasonably, and we have had fair returns. The land is rich and productive, the soil being warm and deep, but will require some years of cultivation to overcome the weeds that have been undisturbed so long. Our small seed crops have not yielded as well as we expected—and for the reasons above given—the great

rain fall coming on immediately after the seeds were sown, caused them to rot.

Recognizing the necessity of starting an orchard early, five hundred native apple trees were selected with special reference to their hardihood. They were planted in the field, south of the Hospital buildings, and, with very few exceptions, they have grown well.

Twenty-five cherry trees and twenty-five plums were also planted. They appear to be healthy, and have grown vigorously.

An asparagus bed of five hundred roots has been started, and fifty rhubarb plants set out; also, one thousand strawberry plants. All but the rhubarb plants have done well.

No attention has been paid to draining this farm. There is abundant opportunity for good drainage, the fall from the ridge on which the Hospital stands to the lake being twenty-four feet. Part of the land could be drained both ways, so as to avoid making any deep cuts. The farms adjoining have been drained, and can be more easily tilled in wet weather. Situated as this farm is, upon the border of a lake, there being also a good fall to the lake, it seems strange that this important measure should have been neglected. It can be done however at a moderate expense.

There are about one hundred acres of plowed land, the balance being principally woods. During the year we have cut away a large quantity of underbrush, and thinned out a part of the growth, making some very pleasant walks and shady places where our people have enjoyed themselves during the warm weather. On a bluff overlooking the lake, a large space has been underbrushed, and the place made available for pic-nics, which have been occasionally given to the patients, and they have proved a source of enjoyment to them.

There is a large amount of clearing-up to be done, and it will require several years to make the grounds as pleasant and attractive as we could wish, and we shall require a small amount of money to carry on the work. The opportunity for making pleasant walks, drives, and shady retreats is unsurpassed.

The grounds in front of the Hospital have been cleared of underbrush, and many of the stumps have been removed. A number of small trees, principally poplars, have been taken up, giving the hardier trees a better opportunity to grow, and it has also improved the appearance of the front.

A substantial road has been commenced, leading from the high

way directly to the front entrance. The surface soil is first removed, small coble stones are then put in, coarse gravel next, and the whole top covered with fine gravel. The material is all obtained on the grounds. There is sufficient gravel of good quality upon the lake shore to make roads wherever we may want them, but we have not teams enough to do this work and carry on the farm at the same time. A road from the highway to the house is a necessity, and it should be completed at once.

The sum appropriated by the last legislature for teams, farm tools, vehicles, stock, seed, fencing and improvement on grounds, was insufficient to accomplish much in the way of improvements. As stated above, the farm was destitute of fences, there were no seeds, no tools, no materials of any kind with which to carry on the farm work, and our expenditures from this fund have been limited to the purchase of teams, stock and implements, and such material as was absolutely necessary to carry on farming operations. A four ton Fairbanks platform scale has been put up on a substantial stone foundation near the barn, enabling us to weigh all the beef cattle bought, as well as the farm produce.

We require an appropriation to enable us to build a place in which to keep our pigs. During the summer they have been kept in a yard near the lake, but we have no place to shelter them. As we have quite a number of young pigs, we fear they will be injured by the cold.

The appropriation for an ice and slaughter house, was not made until towards the close of the legislative session. Immediately after the passage of the bill making the appropriation, a contract was made, and a plain substantial ice-house erected on the lake shore capable of holding three hundred tons of ice, about two hundred tons of ice were put in; it was somewhat damaged, however, as there had been several thaws, and a rainfall, before work was commenced. The ice has kept well, and has proved of great use in cases of sickness as well as adding to the comfort of the household.

Adjoining the ice house, is a slaughter house and meat room. We have slaughtered our own meat ever since the number of inmates would justify our doing so.

With the appropriation for a vegetable cellar we have erected a stone and brick structure, thirty by fifty feet. The cellar wall, eight feet in height and two feet thick, has been built of stone picked up on the plowed land. The superstructure, ten feet in

height is built of brick—the external wall eight inches thick, then there is a four inch air chamber, and an inner four inch brick wall, both walls are plastered on the inside. A two inch floor has been laid level with the top of the stone wall. A large door in the side of the building admits a team and wagon, so that the roots may be taken from the wagon, and by means of a tackle lowered at once into the cellar through a trap, without re-handling. The windows are double, and have outside shutters. The doors are also double, and to guard against extreme cold weather a stove has been put in. The upper part of the building will be used as a store-room.

We need some additional structures before the institution can be managed with strict economy. A coal house should be built at once. When coal is exposed to the elements as ours is, it deteriorates rapidly; even the hardest coal will slake, and there is considerable loss. Bituminous coal left exposed, breaks up into small pieces and fine dust, so that it falls through the grate bars. We have no place in which to put the coal already purchased for the winter's use.

The importance of shops in which we can make our own repairs, and carry on the work necessary to be done in an institution of this kind, cannot be over estimated. Several mechanics must be employed to keep up the repairs of the building. With a carpenter and machine shop, supplied with a few machines, a large amount of work can be done without additional help, and at a material saving of money. There is furniture to repair or replace with new; steam, water and gas pipes to fit, and the machinery connected with the institution to keep in order. This can all be done on the premises, often saving delays and much discomfort, by having a building appropriated for this purpose. The expenditure necessary will be quite limited, compared with the advantages, and the saving to the institution would soon cover the outlay.

The artesian well, which was drilled to the depth of two hundred and sixty-four feet during the autumn and winter of 1872 and the spring of 1873, did not yield water sufficient to supply the institution, and in order that the Hospital might be opened as speedily as possible, a pumping apparatus was set up near the lake and the water forced through a pipe into the large reservoir near the engine room. In the meantime, the subject of a permanent water supply was thoroughly canvassed; a route was surveyed from the Hospital to a point on the shore of the lake, four thousand two hundred and sixty feet distant; this being the place under all the circumstances

best suited to afford the most pure water. The lake is deeper there than at any other part of the shore, and the bay is in great measure protected from the piling up of ice. Nearer places were objectionable, owing to the proximity of the sewer mouth and the washings from the slaughter house. A plan of the proposed route was prepared, showing also an outline of the lake shore, elevation of ground, etc., and it was submitted to engineers Lane, of Milwaukee, and Chesbro, of Chicago. These gentlemen being at the head of the water department in those cities, and having had long experience in matters of this kind, were peculiarly fitted for giving opinions as to the propriety of the plan and the cost of the undertaking. They each considered the proposed route the best means of obtaining an abundant supply of water.

The cost of the work, however, exceeded somewhat the sum appropriated for the purpose. The whole subject was then laid before His Excellency Gov. Washburn, who looked over the plan and carefully examined the route.

The artesian well was then tested and found to yield more water, than when the drilling was discontinued. After a full consideration of the matter, and with the approval of His Excellency, it was decided to continue drilling the artesian well until a sufficient supply of water was obtained or a depth reached which would justify an abandonment of the work. Accordingly a contract was entered into between the State of Wisconsin, and Messrs. Spangler & Marrs of Chicago, to continue the drilling until a supply of water was obtained or it was found inexpedient to proceed. No decided increase in the amount of water was noticed until they had drilled about five hundred and fifty feet, over three hundred feet being in sandstone, a vein of water was then opened which flowed about one thousand gallons an hour. The drilling was continued until the contractors had bored nine hundred and sixty-one feet from the surface, the last two hundred and eighty, being in granite. As there had been no further increase in the quantity of water, after the vein was "struck" it was decided to stop the work. The water is hard, but it has no unpleasant taste or smell.

The gas works have been in operation since the opening of the Hospital. The gas is made from naphtha, and thus far has been satisfactory. Some difficulty has been experienced in rendering the joints of the retort tight; they do not appear to seal themselves as

perfectly in the manufacture of gas from naphtha as they do when coal is used.

The average consumption of coal (Lehigh) for twenty-four hours, has been two hundred and eighty-three pounds. It requires about twelve gallons of naphtha to make one thousand feet of gas. The average consumption of gas has been from two hundred and fifty feet per night in summer months, to eight hundred feet in the autumn. The gas is made by the assistant engineer, so that no extra expense is incurred for help.

The efficiency of the heating apparatus has not been fully tested; during the time that it was used by the contractors, the house was kept warm, but no economy was exercised in the use of fuel, and a large quantity of coal was burned. In the summer, only one boiler has been kept running at a time, for pumping water, moving the machinery in the laundry and wash-house, heating water, and for culinary purposes. During this time, we have experimented to some extent with different kinds of fuel, and their relative efficiency and cost.

Anthracite and bituminous coal, hard and soft wood, including in the latter, pine slabs, have been used. The coal was weighed, and the wood measured, and the conditions in the trial of each were kept as uniform as possible. Pressure on steam guage kept at twenty-five pounds. The trial of each was limited to five days, and the results were as follows:

Number of pounds of anthracite coal burned in the five days .....	9,423	pounds.
Daily average .....	1,884.5	pounds.
Number of pounds of bituminous coal burned in five days .....	12,880	pounds.
Daily average .....	<u>2,576</u>	<u>pounds.</u>
Number of cords of hard wood burned in five days .....	8.5	cords.
Daily average .....	1.7	cords.
Number of cords of soft wood burned in five days .....	11	cords.
Daily average .....	2.2	cords.
Number of cords of slabs burned in five days .....	15	cords.
Daily average .....	<u>3</u>	<u>cords.</u>

The cost of each kind per day, was as follows:

Hard coal .....	\$11 31
Soft coal .....	11 59
Hard wood .....	6 80
Soft wood .....	7 15
Slabs .....	<u>6 45</u>



In these computations the cost of handling the fuel has not been taken into account.

The test can not be considered satisfactory nor reliable. It will be necessary to make a more prolonged use of the different kinds of fuel in the winter months before the relative cost can be ascertained with sufficient accuracy to guide us in the future; this will be done during the coming winter.

There are no steam drums on the boilers, the steam pipe being fastened directly to the top of the boiler; during the time that the apparatus was in the hands of the contractors, considerable difficulty was experienced at times in preventing the water from rushing out with the steam; their attention was called to this fact but no alteration was made. It will eventually be necessary to put on steam drums to prevent the water from going out with the steam and obviate what may prove to be a serious accident.

The boilers are in apparent good order and no leak has been noticed at any part. The boiler used for heating water, and which is placed on top of the others is poorly constructed, and it was found necessary to make repairs before it could be used at all.

Some of the steam fitting has been done in an unsatisfactory manner. The pipe which returns the condensed water from the coils was at one point sprung into position, the strain eventually burst the elbow. It has been necessary to procure a new elbow made to fit the pipe as it should be, so as to obviate the strain.

The hangers have been found unserviceable in several places, so that it has been necessary to put props under the pipe to prevent it from falling.

It requires nearly all the power of the engine to move the fan, with the steam at twenty-five pounds pressure. Much lighter ones are in operation elsewhere, which are just as efficient. It would save fuel to remove this and put in a lighter one.

The washing machinery has worked well. The floor of the wash-room, as you are aware, is laid so that the center is the lowest part; the water does not run off rapidly, and the employees are obliged to stand in it. I would suggest that the center should be raised so that the water will run off at the sides, and thus obviate this unpleasant feature.

The culinary apparatus has been entirely satisfactory. For efficiency, and arrangement it is unsurpassed by that of any other hospital in the country with which I am familiar.

The sewer does not extend far enough into the lake; when the water is at its usual height the contents are discharged on the beach. During the summer the water has been low, and we have had difficulty in keeping the mouth submerged, so as to prevent the wind from forcing the gases back through the traps into the house. A few years since a serious and fatal epidemic of typhus prevailed in an eastern hospital caused by the backward flow of noxious gases. A due regard to sound hygienic laws would dictate the immediate necessity of remedying this defect by extending the sewer far enough to insure its being constantly under water.

The walls of wards No. 3, 4, 5, 11 and 12, with the walls of the stair-way belonging to them should be painted. The patients assigned to these wards are untidy in habits, and they mar the walls so that it is necessary to wash them. The walls are already un-ightly; if they were properly painted they could be kept clean, and the wards would appear much better.

The beds which are changed daily are carried up and down the stairway alluded to, and as it is narrow, the walls are rubbed and soiled.

There are always a number of patients in Hospital who, by reason of their boisterous behavior, or untidy habits, cannot walk out with the quiet or convalescent; for these there should be a portion of ground enclosed with a high fence, so that they may not be debarred from the enjoyment of out of door air and exercise.

We have great cause to be thankful that no accident or unpleasant occurrence of any kind has happened among the patients since the opening of the institution. Considering that so large a number of insane persons have been admitted in so short a time, and that the attendants generally were wholly unaccustomed to the care of the insane, this is a matter of congratulation. The prompt compliance of the attendants with the regulations has aided materially in organizing the Hospital and giving it its present efficiency. I take pleasure in publicly acknowledging the faithfulness and zeal manifested by them, even under many discouragements and perplexities. A few, failing to realize the responsibilities devolving upon them, and under the impression that there was but little to do, left us without ceremony. Others neglecting to perform their duties properly, or for willful disobedience of orders, were dismissed. There were very few, however, of the latter class.

Dr. W. A. Gordon, who received the appointment of Assistant

Physician, February 11, 1873, has performed the responsible duties devolving upon him with fidelity. He has promptly complied with the many demands made upon him, and has earnestly endeavored to promote the comfort and well being of the inmates.

You have had abundant opportunity to witness the efficiency and faithfulness of the steward, Mr. Joseph Butler. His long experience in hospitals has well fitted him for the position he occupies. To his energetic endeavors we are greatly indebted for the returns from the farm. His knowledge pertaining to matters belonging to that department, has relieved me of much anxiety in reference to it, and I have been enabled to devote more time to other duties.

Mrs. Butler has performed the duties belonging to her department most acceptably; the articles made and reported in the table, although numerous, do not convey an idea of the amount of labor required in arranging and preparing for the reception of so many people.

I can not close this report without saying a few words in reference to a matter which concerns every person interested in the advancement of science. It is my firm conviction that institutions of this character should not be used as asylums, simply for the aggregation of a large number of unfortunate people. They should be conducted upon higher principles: as hospitals for the care and treatment of the sick, and also, for the accumulation of information that can be obtained from no other source, by which the interests of the insane may be advanced and the reputation of the institution secured. To accomplish this end we require some apparatus to enable us to carry on microscopical investigations. This has been furnished to some of the institutions in this country, and the results obtained have been gratifying, the measure receiving the hearty support of the State officers, the boards of State charities, as well as of all those interested in the advancement of scientific investigation.

I desire in this, my first report to you, to record myself as being in full accord with those who are earnestly laboring to advance our knowledge in this department of medical science, and to express the hope that the enlightened policy of the State of Wisconsin in regard to matters of scientific investigation in other departments, may be extended to us in this, that we may have the opportunity to add to the sum of knowledge on this important subject.

To you, gentlemen, I desire to return my sincere thanks for your co-operation and support. You are well aware of the arduous du-

ties connected with the superintendence of an institution like this, particularly in its organization. Your interest manifested in the welfare of the Hospital has prompted me to exert myself to the extent of my ability in the performance of these duties. I fully appreciate the great responsibility of the trust confided to me, and it will be my constant endeavor to promote the welfare of the institution and the well being of those committed to my care.

WALTER KEMPSTER.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE,  
September 30, 1873.

4—NORTH. HOS.

(Doc. 8.)

## TABLES ACCOMPANYING REPORT.

TABLE No. 1

SHOWING THE NUMBER ADMITTED AND DISCHARGED

	Men,	Women.	Total.
Admitted during the year.....	106	108	214
Discharged.....	4	5	9
Discharged recovered .....	1	1	2
Discharged improved .....	1	1	1
Discharged unimproved.....	2	3	5
Died .....	2	3	5
Remaining under treatment Sept 30, 1873.....	102	103	205

TABLE NO. 2.

SHOWING THE FORM OF INSANITY IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Dementia .....	40	33	73
Chronic mania .....	31	38	69
Melancholia.....	14	16	30
Acute mania .....	6	10	16
Sub-acute mania.....	4	5	9
Paroxysmal mania.....	7	2	9
Periodic mania.....	2	1	3
Epilepsy .....	1	2	3
Imbecility.....	1	.....	1
Not insane .....	.....	1	1
Total .....	106	108	214

TABLE No. 3.  
SHOWING THE PROBABLE EXCITING CAUSES IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Ill health from domestic trouble, grief, anxiety, fright, overwork and loss of sleep.....	10	13	23
General ill health.....	8	13	21
Puerperal .....		14	14
Menstrual irregularities.....		11	11
Epilepsy .....	5	6	11
Masturbation .....	8		8
Injury to head.....	6		6
Ill health following fevers.....	4	2	6
Intemperance.....	5		5
Scrofulosis .....	1	3	4
Old age .....	1	3	4
Meningitis .....	3		3
Phthisis.....	1	2	3
Ill health from prolonged lactation.....		3	3
Ill health from uterine disease.....		2	2
Change of life.....		2	2
Sunstroke .....	2		2
Ill health from asthma .....		1	1
Nostalgia.....	1		1
Hemiplegia and aphasia.....	1		1
Congenital imbecility.....	1		1
Ill health from rheumatism.....	1		1
Excessive use of tobacco.....	1		1
Syphilis.....	1		1
Apoplexy .....	1		1
Not insane .....		1	1
Unknown .....	45	32	77
Total.....	106	108	214

TABLE NO. 4.

SHOWING STATISTICS OF HEREDITARY TRANSMISSION.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Paternal branch .....	5	2	7
Maternal branch.....	5	9	14
Paternal and maternal branches.....	1	.....	1
Insane relations .....	10	5	15
	21	16	3



TABLE No. 5.

SHOWING THE DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO AD-  
MISSION.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
One week .....	1	3	4
Two weeks .....	1	1	2
Three weeks .....	1	4	5
One month .....	4		4
Two months .....	2	5	7
Three months .....		5	5
Four months .....	2	1	3
Five months .....	1	1	2
Six months .....	2	5	7
Seven months .....		1	1
Eight months .....	2		2
Nine months .....	1		1
Ten months .....		1	1
One year .....	3	3	6
Fourteen months .....		1	1
Fifteen months .....	1		1
Sixteen months .....		3	3
Seventeen months .....	1	1	2
Twenty months .....	1		1
Two years .....	6	9	15
Two and one half years .....		4	4
Three years .....	8	11	19
Three and a half years .....		2	2
Four years .....	4	5	9
Four and a half years .....	1	3	4
Five years .....	5	3	8
Six years .....	3	7	10
Six and a half years .....		2	2
Seven years .....	6	6	12
Eight years .....	7	3	10
Nine years .....	4	2	6
Ten years .....	3	2	5
Eleven years .....	4	1	5
Twelve years .....	2	1	3
Thirteen years .....	2		2
Fifteen years .....	2		2
Sixteen years .....	1		1
Seventeen years .....		1	1
Nineteen years .....	1		1
Twenty years .....	1		1
Twenty-one years .....	1	1	2
Twenty-three years .....	1		1
Twenty-five years .....		1	1
Twenty-nine years .....		1	1
Fifty-one years .....	1		1
Over two years .....	1	1	2
Over four years .....	1		1
Over six years .....		1	1
Over seven years .....	1		1
Over twelve years .....	1		1

TABLE NO. 5.—*Duration of Insanity, etc.*—continued.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Over seventeen years.....	2	.....	2
Over twenty years.....	1	.....	1
Not insane.....	.....	1	1
Unascertained.....	13	6	19
	106	108	214

TABLE NO. 6.

SHOWING AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Ten to fifteen.....	3	.....	3
Fifteen to twenty.....	8	2	10
Twenty to twenty-five.....	5	10	15
Twenty-five to thirty.....	5	18	23
Thirty to thirty-five.....	21	22	43
Thirty-five to forty.....	16	17	33
Forty to forty-five.....	13	10	23
Forty-five to fifty.....	13	8	21
Fifty to fifty-five.....	10	7	17
Fifty-five to sixty.....	2	3	5
Sixty to sixty-five.....	4	.....	4
Sixty-five to seventy.....	1	1	2
Seventy to seventy-five.....	.....	1	1
Seventy-five to eighty.....	4	1	5
Unknown.....	1	8	9
Total.....	106	108	214

TABLE No. 7.

SHOWING OCCUPATIONS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Housekeepers .....		54	54
Farmers .....	34		34
Laborers .....	28		28
Farmers' wives.....		15	15
Servants.....		13	13
Teachers .....	1	8	9
No occupation.....	5	3	8
Farmers' daughters .....		5	5
Farmers' sons .....	4		4
Lumbermen .....	3		3
Workers in wood .....	3		3
Seamstresses.....		2	2
Factory operatives.....		2	2
Bakers .....	2		2
Shoemakers .....	1		1
Butcher .....	1		1
Milliner.....		1	1
Clerk .....	1		1
Sailor.....	1		1
Artist.....	1		1
Type setter .....	1		1
Clergyman .....	1		1
Tailor.....	1		1
Color mixer .....	1		1
Bookkeeper .....	1		1
Gardener.....	1		1
Miller .....	1		1
Merchant .....	1		1
Unknown .....	13	5	18
	106	108	214

TABLE No. 8.

SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
German Empire .....	27	32	59
Ireland .....	9	17	26
New York.....	13	13	26
Wisconsin.....	6	10	16
Canada.....	5	5	10
England.....	6	2	8
Norway.....	3	4	7
Vermont.....	4	3	7
Pennsylvania.....	2	3	5
Ohio.....	2	2	4
Massachusetts.....	1	2	3
Wales.....	2	1	3
Switzerland.....	2	1	3
Maine.....	3	.....	3
Austria.....	1	2	3
New Hampshire.....	1	1	2
Denmark.....	1	1	2
Missouri.....	.....	1	1
Maryland.....	.....	1	1
Michigan.....	.....	1	1
Illinois.....	.....	1	1
Rhode Island.....	1	.....	1
Sweden.....	1	.....	1
Belgium.....	.....	1	1
Connecticut.....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	16	3	19
	106	108	214

TABLE No. 9.

SHOWING THE DEGREE OF EDUCATION IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Collegiate .....	2	.....	2
Academic .....	7	10	17
Common School .....	42	62	104
Read and write .....	11	9	20
Read .....	4	4	8
None.....	6	2	8
Unascertained .....	34	21	55
Totals .....	106	108	214

TABLE No. 10.

SHOWING THE CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	61	32	93
Married.....	30	59	89
Widowed.....	3	9	12
Divorced.....	1	5	6
Unascertained.....	11	3	14
Total.....	106	108	214

TABLE No. 11.

SHOWING THE CAUSE OF DEATH IN THE FIVE WHO DIED DURING THE YEAR, AND THE FORM OF INSANITY IN EACH CASE AT THE TIME OF ADMISSION.

FORM OF INSANITY AT TIME OF ADMISSION.			Epilepsy,		Syphilitic par- alysis.		Phthisis.		Acute Meningit- is.	
	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
Dementia .....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chronic mania.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Melancholia .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Acute meningitis.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total .....	2	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2

## STATEMENT

*Showing the Expenditures made from the Funds Appropriated by the State Legislature of 1872.*

	Appropriations.	Expenditures.	Balance.
Current expenses .....	\$45,000 00	\$29,498 46	.....
Furniture .....	12,853 83	11,131 13	\$1,722 70
Water supply .....	10,000 00	3,517 13	6,482 87
Gas house and fixtures.....	.....	5,912 15	.....
Farm, tools and grounds.....	5,000 00	3,662 50	1,337 50
Books and medicines.....	1,000 00	846 18	153 82
Fire apparatus .....	1,500 00	828 00	672 00
Ice house .....	1,000 00	1,088 00	.....
Centre building .....	last payment	12,720 24	.....
Purchase of land.....	2,000 00	1,775 34	224 66

The sum of \$14,498.46, of the current expense fund, has been paid by the Treasurer on the Secretary's orders, and warrants have been drawn in favor of the steward for \$15,000.00. The Steward has received during the year for hides, pelts, tallow, etc., the sum of \$659.03, making a total received by the Steward of \$15,659.03; his vouchers show that he has expended the sum of \$15,658.28, leaving a balance of 75 cents in his hands. The expenditures for gas house and fixtures, for the center building, and for the purchase of land, were made by the Board of Trustees, and are introduced in this place merely to show that the accounts balance.



## STEWARD'S VOUCHERS.

The following is the Steward's List of Vouchers for articles purchased by him, since the opening of the Hospital. A number of purchases were made and the materials paid for out of the current funds, which were properly chargeable to the special appropriations. The Secretary's orders were drawn for these amounts and the current funds reimbursed. A quantity of household stores were procured before the Hospital was opened, and the bills were audited by the Auditing Committee and paid by the Treasurer. Reference to the Secretary's List of Vouchers will show the amount of these bills.

DATE.	No.	For what.	Amount.
1873.			
Mch 22	1	Stamped envelopes.....	\$34 20
Mch 28	2	Oxen and yoke.....	175 00
Apr. 1	3	Labor.....	25 00
Apr. 5	4	Cow and calf.....	40 00
Apr. 7	5	Two horses, harness and wagon.....	385 00
Apr. 7	6	Labor.....	3 00
Apr. 12	7	Labor.....	113 15
Apr. 9	8	Lumber and wheelbarrows.....	154 65
Apr. 10	9	Labor.....	6 80
Apr. 12	10	Labor.....	5 00
Apr. 16	11	Butter.....	5 78
Apr. 18	12	Lumber and slate.....	20 00
Apr. 21	13	Beef.....	30 00
Apr. 23	14	Labor.....	17 60
Apr. 23	15	Labor.....	18 00
Apr. 23	16	Farming implements.....	34 00
Apr. 23	17	Eggs.....	1 68
Apr. 23	18	Oil, lead and glass.....	94 70
Apr. 23	19	Butter.....	15 75
Apr. 25	20	Naphtha.....	36 82
Apr. 27	21	Labor.....	20 79
Apr. 27	22	One yoke of oxen, and butter.....	186 34
Apr. 27	23A	Teaming, etc.....	68 38
Apr. 27	23B	Board.....	40 21
Apr. 27	23C	Beans.....	4 00
Apr. 27	24	Board.....	5 50
Apr. 29	25	Freight.....	13 67
Apr. 29	26	Brooms.....	10 00
May 4	27	Labor.....	29 60
May 1	28	Flour, feed, potatoes.....	273 68
May 6	29	Butter.....	12 18
May 6	30	Beef.....	35 00
May 6	31	Labor.....	43 20
May 6	32	Milk.....	8 05
May 7	33	Lumber and slate.....	250 00
May 7	34	Farming implements.....	50 80

## List of Vouchers—continued.

DATE.	No.	For what.	Amount.
1873.			
May 7	35	Feathers and mattresses .....	\$134 00
May 7	36	Oil and can, putty .....	11 75
May 7	37	Sewing machine .....	75 00
May 7	38	Freight.....	31 44
May 8	39	Ox cart.....	65 00
May 8	40	Store hogs.....	65 00
May 8	41	Labor.....	13 00
May 10	42	Labor.....	14 40
May 10	43	Soap .....	11 50
May 10	44	Labor.....	8 80
May 10	45	Labor.....	8 80
May 13	46	Cow.....	35 00
May 13	47	Cow, pork, feed .....	75 61
May 14	48	Removing safe.....	15 00
May 14	49	Wagon .....	90 00
May 14	50	Butter, eggs .....	49 64
May 15	51	Labor .....	76 80
May 15	52	Fruit trees.....	186 99
May 16	53	Butter and eggs.....	70 60
May 16	54	Meats .....	231 99
May 16	55	Hardware .....	90 47
May 17	56	Sewing carpets.....	42 00
May 17	57	Teaming .....	45 00
May 19	58	Beef.....	142 00
May 17	59	Labor .....	6 00
May 20	60	Baskets.....	20 00
May 20	61	Gas Works .....	38 06
May 21	62	P. O. box rent and stamps.....	4 00
May 21	63	Beef cattle.....	215 32
May 21	64	Labor .....	44 00
May 21	65	Labor .....	105 00
May 24	66	Freight.....	19 95
May 24	67	Beef.....	345 60
May 27	68	Labor .....	75 00
May 29	69	Butter and eggs.....	9 82
May 29	70	Stamps .....	4 00
May 29	71	Eggs .....	2 17
May 29	72	Butter.....	2 80
May 29	73	Express .....	7 45
May 30	74	Labor .....	23 73
May 30	75	Labor .....	29 60
May 31	76	Freight.....	41 15
June 2	77	Labor .....	72 00
June 2	78	Labor .....	60 00
June 2	79	Rope and yeast .....	4 95
June 2	80	to 112 inclusive, pay roll for April.....	787 63
June 5	113	Express .....	1 10
June 5	114	Freight.....	5 09
June 7	115	Provisions.....	8 40
June 9	116	Labor .....	18 40
June 9	117	Two meat blocks.....	5 44
June 12	118	Labor .....	26 00
June 12	119	Labor .....	31 20
June 13	120	Butter and eggs.....	8 62
June 13	121	Flour and feed.....	168 38
June 13	122	Coal .....	280 00
June 13	123	Labor .....	42 00
June 14	124	Labor .....	24 00

*List of Vouchers—continued.*

Date.	No.	For what.	Amount.
June 19	125	Building fence.....	\$150 00
June 19	126	Freight.....	11 52
June 21	127	Labor.....	16 00
June 21	128	One boar.....	15 00
June 21	129	Butter.....	4 70
June 24	130	Pails and tubs.....	35 68
June 24	131	Medical stores.....	108 83
June 25	132	Groceries.....	230 46
June 25	133	Lumber.....	10 70
June 25	134	Butter and eggs.....	12 70
June 25	135	Butter and eggs.....	2 58
June 25	136	Building fence.....	200 00
June 26	137	Labor.....	25 00
June 27	138	Labor.....	12 40
June 28	139	Labor.....	23 20
June 30	140	Pay roll for May.....	971 10
July 1	141	Labor.....	18 80
July 1	142	Labor.....	5 00
July 2	143	Labor.....	24 80
July 1	144	Labor.....	24 80
July 1	145	Labor.....	9 83
July 2	146	Labor.....	12 40
July 3	147	Butter and eggs.....	24 33
July 1	148	Labor.....	13 33
July 3	149	Butter.....	14 80
July 1	150	Butter.....	10 90
July 1	151	Teaming.....	9 55
July 1	152	Freight.....	5 50
July 1	153	Labor.....	6 05
July 1	154	Horses and harness.....	500 00
July 1	155	Butter.....	5 00
July 1	156	Fruit and labor.....	100 00
July 5	157	Butter.....	103 60
July 5	158	Labor.....	15 40
July 5	159	Butter.....	7 50
July 5	160	Strawberries.....	18 00
July 5	161	Freight.....	3 83
July 5	162	Flour and feed.....	142 58
July 14	162	Shoes.....	190 80
July 15	164	Butter.....	178 40
July 15	165	Fence.....	150 00
July 26	166	Butter.....	12 00
July 26	167	Butter.....	15 80
July 26	168	Butter.....	8 60
July 31	169	Pay roll for June.....	1,047 20
Aug. 1	170	Livery.....	60 00
Aug. 2	171	Beef cattle.....	269 16
Aug. 7	172	Freight.....	18 35
Aug. 2	173	Labor.....	24 00
Aug. 2	174	Blacksmithing.....	12 50
Aug. 6	175	Rubber cloth.....	103 36
Aug. 6	176	Groceries.....	270 12
Aug. 6	177	Medical supplies.....	290 38
Aug. 6	178	Drugs.....	33 37
Aug. 6	179	Naphtha.....	134 84
Aug. 6	180	Butter.....	85 70
Aug. 7	181	Meats.....	106 52
Aug. 8	182	Labor.....	32 66

*List of Vouchers—continued.*

Date.	No.	For what.	Amount.
1873.			
Aug. 8	183	Flour and feed .....	
Aug. 12	184	Butter and eggs .....	\$41 74
Aug. 13	185	Vegetables .....	7 65
Aug. 13	186	Freight .....	2 00
Aug. 8	187	Express .....	6 71
Aug. 8	188	Printing .....	1. 60
Aug. 18	189	Beef cattle and cows .....	76 00
Aug. 18	190	Butter and eggs .....	765 82
Aug. 18	191	Beef cattle .....	27 90
Aug. 22	192	Provisions .....	127 50
Aug. 20	193	Plow and repairs .....	16 70
Aug. 25	194	Potash .....	13 00
Aug. 26	195	Labor .....	97 70
Aug. 26	196	Vegetables .....	25 66
Aug. 26	197	Provisions .....	12 00
Aug. 27	198	Potatoes .....	11 58
Aug. 30	199	Freight .....	10 07
Sept. 1	200	Pay roll for July .....	70 42
Sept. 1	201	Butter, vegetables, etc. ....	1,179 60
Sept. 1	202	Labor .....	100 00
Sept. 2	203	Cattle .....	14 00
Sept. 3	204	Soap and potash .....	508 00
Sept. 5	205	Dry goods .....	68 80
			130 02
			<u>\$15,658 28</u>

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The Steward makes the following report of the farm and garden produce:

Lettuce .....	700 bunches at	\$0 06 per bunch .....	\$42 00
Radishes .....	468 bunches at	0 06 per bunch .....	28 08
Green peas .....	64 bushels at	1 00 per bushel .....	64 00
Dry peas .....	3 bushels at	3 00 per bushel .....	9 00
Cucumbers .....	15 bushels at	2 00 per bushel .....	30 00
Tomatoes .....	27 bushels at	80 per bushel .....	21 60
Beets .....	74 bushels at	75 per bushel .....	55 50
Carrots .....	480 bushels at	45 per bushel .....	216 00
Turnips, white flat.....	230 bushels at	35 per bushel .....	80 50
Turnips, yellow.....	145 bushels at	50 per bushel .....	72 50
Parsnips.....	16 bushels at	75 per bushel .....	12 00
Potatoes .....	416 bushels at	50 per bushel .....	208 00
Cabbage .....	280 heads at	08 per head .....	22 40
Salsify.....	3 bushels at	3 00 per bushel .....	9 00
Oats (estimated).....	700 bushels at	40 per bushel .....	280 00
Hay .....	77 tons at	20 00 per ton .....	1,540 00
Sowed corn.....	30 tons at	10 00 per ton .....	300 00
Corn in ear.....	400 bushels at	25 per bushel .....	100 00
Milk .....	15,168 q'ts at	05 per quart.....	758 40
			\$3,848 98

## ABSTRACT

*Showing quantity of Provisions used in each month, the Value of each Article, and all Articles each Month; the total Value of each and all kinds of Provisions for all months, and the number of Consumers for each and all months.*

DATE.	Number of Persons.	BEEF.		PORK.		POTATOES.		FLOUR.		BUTTER.		LARD.	
		Pounds.	Value.	Pounds	Value.	Bush'ls	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds	Value.
March .....	26	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$14 45	30	\$2 70	20	\$16 00	100	\$3 00	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$8 83	4	40
April .....	50	2,058	195 35	208	18 72	44	35 20	1,300	39 00	180	45 00	6	63
May .....	165	4,915	449 45	349	31 41	97	77 60	3,000	90 00	641	169 22	25	\$3 00
June .....	186	5,520	503 90	492	44 28	99	79 20	3,600	108 00	709	93 35	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 03
July .....	235	5,557	543 75	512	46 08	104	83 20	4,600	138 00	1,115 $\frac{1}{2}$	203 10	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 26
August.....	245	5,635	549 41	506 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 58	117	93 00	4,600	138 00	1,044	208 80	62	6 20
September.....	268	6,432	627 12	538	48 42	119	95 20	6,400	192 00	1,052	239 86	72	8 64
Total quant. and val.	1,175	30,281 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$2,883 43	2,635 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$237 19	600	\$480 00	23,600	\$708 00	4,669 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$967 66	238	\$27 16

*Provisions Used, and Value of each Article, etc.—continued.*

DATE.	No. of Persons.	SUGAR.		COFFEE.		TEA.		HOMINY.		RICE.		EGGS.	
		Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds	Value.	Pounds	Value.	Pounds	Value.	Dozen.	Value.
March .....	26	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$3 16	25	\$6 75	2	\$1 40	7	\$ 28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$1 04	11	\$1 65
April.....	50	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 30	47	12 69	20	14 00	20	80	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 43	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 48
May .....	165	690 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 18	214	57 79	66	46 20	117	4 68	110	9 90	100	23 37
June .....	186	826	92 67	234	63 18	75	52 54	104	4 16	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 55	200	20 40
July .....	235	936	104 23	281	75 87	104	72 80	79	3 16	148	13 32	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 45
August.....	245	1,008 $\frac{3}{4}$	112 03	290	78 30	105	60 90	84	3 36	69	6 21	107	16 05
September.....	268	1,347 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 60	315	91 35	108	62 64	53	2 12	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 78	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 34
Total, quantity and value	1,175	5,022	\$558 17	1,406	\$385 93	480	\$310 44	464	\$18 56	569	\$51 23	780 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$105 64

Provisions Used, and Value of Each Article, etc.,—continued.

DATE.	Number of Persons.	MILK.		DRIED FRUIT.‡		SYRUP.		CHEESE.		FISH.	
		Quarts.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
March .....	26	4	\$0 20	.....	.....	4	\$2 80	13	\$2 11	23	\$1 61
April .....	50	161	8 05	98½	\$7 35	10	7 00	25	4 06	50	5 30
May .....	165	2,667	133 35	121	9 07	13	9 10	114	18 52	86	6 00
June .....	186	3,265	163 25	68½	5 10	18	12 60	101	16 41	94	5 64
July .....	235	3,584	179 20	78	5 85	19	13 30	80	13 00	144	11 52
August.....	255	3,238	161 90	58	6 58	24	16 80	90	11 70	107	8 56
September.....	268	2,249	112 45	48	4 98	33	23 10	97	12 61	44	3 96
Total quantity and value..	1,175	15,168	\$758 40	472	\$38 93	121	\$84 70	520	\$78 41	548	\$42 61



*Provisions Used and Value of Each Article, etc.—continued.*

DATE.	No. of Persons.	VEGETABLES.		MUTTON.		HAM, VEAL, Etc.		FRUIT.		Total per Month.
		Bush.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Bush.	Value.	
March .....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	\$2 80	.....	.....	\$68 68
April.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	22½	3 15	.....	.....	430 51
May.....	165	2	\$2 00	.....	.....	22	5 06	.....	.....	1,221 92
June.....	186	.....	.....	160	\$6 00	43	6 45	.....	.....	1,285 67
July.....	235	.....	.....	1,280	48 00	6½	71	7½	\$21 24	1,606 04
August.....	245	9	8 70	480	18 00	27½	4 68	9	11 48	1,566 84
September.....	268	14	11 90	.....	.....	23	2 72	11	17 05	1,726 74
Total quantity and value .....	1,175	25	\$22 60	1,920	\$72 00	164½	\$25 57	27½	\$49 77	\$7,096 40

## INVENTORY OF STOCK AND FARMING UTENSILS.

4 ...	Horses, ... valued at .....	\$780 00
2 ...	Yoke cattle, ... do .....	350 00
9 ...	Milch cows, ... do .....	345 00
10,705 lbs.	Beef cattle, live weight, valued at .....	347 19
14 ...	Hogs, ... do .....	80 00
47 ...	Pigs, ... do .....	70 00
		\$1,973 41
2 ...	Lumber wagons, valued at .....	\$96 00
1 ...	Market wagon, ... do .....	90 00
1 ...	Ox cart, ... do .....	65 00
3 ...	Ox yokes, ... do .....	12 00
2 ...	Ox chains, ... do .....	16 00
1 ...	Buckeye mower and reaper, valued at .....	160 00
4 ...	Plows, ... do .....	71 00
3 ...	Cultivators, ... do .....	28 00
1 ...	Harrow, ... do .....	10 00
1 ...	Horse rake, ... do .....	8 00
12 ...	Hand rakes, ... do .....	3 00
8 ...	Forks, ... do .....	7 20
6 ...	Shovels, ... do .....	7 50
4 ...	Spades, ... do .....	6 00
12 ...	Hoes, ... do .....	8 00
4 ...	Pickaxes, ... do .....	7 00
2 ...	Iron bars, ... do .....	4 80
6 ...	Axes, ... do .....	10 80
2 ...	Double harnesses, ... do .....	79 00
1 ...	Single harness, ... do .....	25 00
1 ...	Hand plow, ... do .....	20 85
1 ...	Hand cultivator, ... do .....	7 00
12 ...	Garden rakes, ... do .....	9 00
1 ...	Coal wheelbarrow, ... do .....	17 50
1 ...	Wood wheelbarrow, ... do .....	15 50
4 ...	Scythes and snaths, ... do .....	9 40
6 ...	Corn cutters, ... do .....	3 00
	Total value .....	\$797 15

## ARTICLES MADE IN HOSPITAL.

The Matron reports the following articles made in the house during the year, in addition to the mending:

Sheets.....	740
Pillow cases.....	605
Towels, long.....	116
Towels, short.....	403
Pillow ticks.....	35
Bed ticks.....	262
Table cloths.....	57
Bureau spreads.....	66
Curtains.....	7
Bed spreads.....	233
Calico dresses.....	24
Strong cloth dresses.....	14
Dress waists.....	8
Canton flannel skirts.....	31
Camisoles.....	17
Chemises.....	35
Night dresses.....	36
Wrappers.....	3
Drawers.....	33
Aprons.....	7
Suspenders.....	14
Shirts.....	116
Napkins.....	25
Overalls.....	4
Strong cloth skirts.....	7
Total.....	<u>2,897</u>

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Board of Trustees of the Northern Hospital for Insane, respectfully submit an exhibit of the finances of the Hospital for the year ending September 30, 1873, as shown by the Secretary's books.

1872.		
Dec. 3	The Treasurer received draft advanced for the purpose of procuring fuel to heat the building while it was in the contractors hands .....	\$2,000 00
1873.		
Jan. 31	State Treasurer's draft for furniture.....	5,000 00
Feb. 19	State Treasurer's draft current expenses .....	9,250 00
Mar. 8	State Treasurer's draft for water supply.....	10,000 00
Mar. 19	State Treasurer's draft lighting and furnishing.....	10,000 00
Apr. 8	For farm produce .....	184 00
Apr. 18	State Treasurer's draft for purchase of land.....	2,000 00
Apr. 18	State Treasurer's draft for purchase of teams, vehicles, stock, fences, tools, improvement of grounds, etc....	5,000 00
Apr. 18	State Treasurer's draft for unpaid balances of appropriations of 1870, '71 and '72.....	14,539 36
May 2	State Treasurer's draft for current expenses .....	11,250 00
June 2	State Treasurer's draft for water supply and furniture	9,000 00
July 22	Rebate on freight C. & N. W. R. R .....	60 00
Aug. 4	State Treasurer's draft for current expenses.....	11,250 00
		\$89,533 74
Orders have been drawn on the Treasurer for .....		70,978 53
Balance in hands of Treasurer.....		\$18,555 21

Annexed to this statement is a list of the orders drawn, including name of person, for what purpose, and the amount of each.

During the serious illness of the Secretary, and his inability to prepare a report, the foregoing statement, taken from his books, has been audited by the Board of Trustees, and is forwarded as his report.

## LIST OF VOUCHERS.

NAME.	No.	Article.	Amount.
A. C. Nolte.....	1	Wood.....	\$80 00
C. F. Brown.....	2	Freight.....	25 00
B. F. Cook.....	3	Services and labor.....	49 95
Thos. T. Smith.....	4	Wood.....	135 50
K. M. Hutchinson.....	5	2 shovels.....	3 00
James Reynolds.....	6	1 lock.....	1 00
Loren Tyler.....	7	Services as watchman.....	54 00
Van Nostrand & Son.....	8	Coal.....	933 97
J. T. Kingston.....	9	Expenses.....	90 55
D. W. Maxon.....	10	Expenses.....	22 54
D. W. Maxon.....	11	Expenses and services.....	123 45
C. D. Robinson.....	12	Expenses.....	26 15
C. F. Barron.....	13	Freight.....	18 00
John Bonnet.....	14	Wood.....	34 00
H. Meekly.....	15	Wood.....	18 37
W. Heminway.....	16	Wood.....	54 00
B. F. Cook.....	17	Monthly pay.....	100 00
A. M. Skeels.....	18	Expenses and services.....	152 33
C. F. Barron.....	19	Freight on coal.....	145 50
Fred. Hoffinon.....	20	Wood.....	54 63
C. F. Barron.....	21	Freight on coal.....	339 44
C. Christenson.....	22	5 nights watch.....	5 00
James Reynolds.....	23	On contract of well.....	400 00
Wm. P. Jenkins.....	24	29 cords of wood.....	101 50
C. P. Mallet.....	25	Livery.....	15 00
Chester Walker.....	26	Wood.....	107 25
Tom. Wall, agt. St. P. R. R. ....	27	Freight on blankets.....	13 57
Dr. Walter Kempster.....	28	1 quarter salary.....	500 00
Loren Tyler.....	29	Services as night watch.....	70 00
B. F. Cook.....	30	Services.....	50 00
B. F. Cook.....	31	Unloading coal.....	74 05
John Wallace.....	32	Wood.....	203 55
Wm. Ihrig.....	33	Wood.....	48 75
C. F. Barron, agent.....	34	Freight on coal.....	638 18
Van Nostrand & Son.....	35	8 car loads coal.....	1,007 55
J. T. Kingston.....	36	Services.....	16 60
C. D. Robinson.....	37	Expenses.....	69 10
D. W. Maxon.....	38	Services and expenses.....	78 35
E. M. Danforth.....	39	Expenses.....	45 81
Henry Hawkins.....	40	Wood.....	46 50
John Bonnett.....	41	Wood.....	168 75
C.F.Barron, ag. C.&N.W.RR.Co	42	Freight.....	166 28
O. Egger.....	43	Freight.....	35 13
Loren Tyler.....	44	Services.....	34 00
A. C. Street, agent.....	45	25 car loads coal.....	524 10
Brand & Cole.....	46	Furniture.....	1,190 00
A. D. Seaman.....	47	Furniture.....	823 00
B. Stedman.....	48	Crockery.....	932 68
Hayden & Harlow.....	49	Tables.....	129 75
C. D. Robinson.....	50	Services and expenses.....	48 35
D. W. Maxon.....	51	Services and expenses.....	36 00
L. Reynolds.....	52	Services as fireman.....	118 00
J. Nicolai.....	53	Services as fireman.....	98 00
E. A. Potter.....	54	Unloading coal.....	120 00
B. W. Eaton, agent.....	55	Freight.....	103 44

## List of Vouchers—continued.

NAME.	No.	Article.	Amount.
C. F. Barron, agent.....	56	Freight .....	\$453 14
A. M. Skeels.....	57	Services and expenses.....	162 93
G. C. Duffie.....	58	Printing blanks.....	16 50
John Wallis.....	59	33 cds wood, \$4, do. gr'n, \$2.75	218 75
John Peterson.....	60	36½ cords wood at \$3 .....	110 25
John Hesson .....	61	Wood .....	202 50
B. W. Eaton, agent.....	62	Freight on coal and merch'se.	288 33
M. A. Searle.....	63	Filling ice house .....	161 00
James A. White .....	64	Ice house and extras.....	927 00
Smith, Chandler & Co.....	65	Groceries .....	1,247 10
Soule & Ward.....	66	Looking glass .....	192 50
H. N. Wheeler & Co.....	67	Glassware .....	49 47
Chase, Hanford & Co.....	68	Residuum .....	50 00
Jacob Faber.....	69	Wood .....	7 50
Titus Robinson.....	70	66½ cords of wood .....	233 62
B. F. Cook .....	71	Services.....	71 66
C. Palmer .....	72	Surveying .....	19 00
John Bonnett.....	73	10½ cords of wood .....	35 87
Joseph Butler, steward.....	74	Current expenses.....	1,000 00
Henry P. Allen & Co.....	75	Drilling well .....	672 00
J. B. Davis .....	76	Payments on water contract.	650 00
Fred. Thayer .....	77	Wood .....	36 00
Henry Sturinske.....	78	...do .....	61 50
Wm. P. Jenkins .....	79	...do .....	354 00
Wm. Thayer.....	80	...do .....	324 00
H. Meekly .....	81	...do .....	82 12
G. F. Stroud.....	82	Oil by Tyler.....	6 60
T. P. Smith .....	83	Hauling tables and wood....	5 00
B. W. Eaton, agent.....	84	Freight on coal, etc.....	544 62
A. L. Sweet, agent .....	85	Coal .....	409 10
D. W. Maxon.....	86	Services and expenses.....	18 80
K. M. Hutchinson .....	87	Bill of tin and hardware .....	536 68
Rodger & Bros., Mer. Brit. Co.	88	Table ware .....	151 58
W. E. Goodman .....	89	Gas fixtures .....	1,312 15
Meridan Britannia Co. ....	90	Table furniture.....	478 67
H. Neidecken & Co.....	91	Furnishing .....	190 71
Allen & Hicks.....	92	Advertising .....	15 00
J. Bauman .....	93	Medicines .....	322 18
Janson, McClurg & Co.....	94	Medical books.....	92 25
Hopson & Shepard.....	95	Medicine cups.....	15 50
Evans & Co.....	96	Wire cloth .....	92 40
Mil. and St. P. R. R.....	97	Freight on furniture.....	3 29
Field, Leiter & Co.....	98	Dry goods.....	91 43
Bliss & Torrey.....	99	Medical Instruments.....	100 00
B. Stedman & Co.....	100	Crockery.....	253 78
Walter Kempster .....	101	Sewing bill.....	66 82
Walter Kempster .....	102	Traveling expenses.....	99 59
Lane & Fargo .....	103	Board .....	337 00
Robinson & Bro .....	104	Record books.....	281 90
Meridan Britannia Co. ....	105	Table ware .....	8 35
A. D. Seamen & Co.....	106	Furniture .....	464 25
Mil. and St. P. R. R.....	107	Freight on furniture .....	17 08
Moore, Sheldon & Co.....	108	Restraints.....	269 89
Empire Chair Co .....	109	Chairs .....	78 12
Joseph Butler, steward.....	110	Farm stock.....	1,000 00
Fish, Stephens & Co.....	111	Balance on contract.....	12,720 24
Joseph Butler, steward.....	112	Current expenses.....	1,000 00
J. B. Davis .....	113	Water supply.....	200 00

## List of Vouchers—continued.

NAME.	No.	Article.	Amount.
Joseph Butler, steward.....	113	Current expenses.....	\$1,000 00
Carl Meilike.....	115	Land.....	1,687 44
Felker & Weisbrad.....	116	Costs in land suit.....	72 90
Joseph Butler, steward.....	117	Current expenses.....	1,000 00
Empire Chair Company.....	118	Settees.....	309 00
H. W. Leach.....	119	Surveying.....	15 00
Foster & Jones.....	120	Lumber to make tables, etc.....	154 29
John Davis & Co.....	121	Water pipe, furniture & tools.....	1,011 98
L. C. Session.....	122	Sewing machine.....	88 00
J. B. Davis.....	123	Payment on water supply.....	200 00
Jas. H. Walker.....	124	Balance on gas works.....	4,600 00
C. D. Robinson.....	125	Expenses.....	37 95
D. W. Maxon.....	126	Expenses.....	41 66
Jos. Butler, steward.....	127	Current expenses.....	1,000 00
Joseph Butler, steward.....	128	Current expenses.....	1,000 00
Joseph Butler.....	129	Farm stock and tools.....	1,612 45
Joseph Butler, steward.....	130	Farm stock and tools.....	681 64
Joseph Butler, steward.....	131	Current expenses.....	4 13
A. H. Gardner.....	131	Hose, pipe and fittings.....	828 00
J. F. W. Decker.....	133	Yellow ware.....	29 67
Empire Chair Company.....	134	Chairs.....	48 00
Field, Leiter & Co.....	135	Dry goods.....	11 88
M. J. Gammon.....	136	Organ.....	280 00
Joseph Butler, steward.....	137	Current expenses.....	1,000 00
Walter Kempster.....	138	Salary.....	500 00
W. A. Gordon.....	139	Salary.....	291 66
Joseph Butler, steward.....	140	Salary.....	233 33
Mrs. A. Butler.....	141	Salary.....	116 66
John T. Morse.....	142	Furnishing.....	104 00
Foster & Jones.....	143	Lumber for furnishing.....	73 00
J. H. Shourds.....	144	Time pieces.....	70 03
R. H. Soper.....	145	Furnishing.....	94 00
Brand & Cole.....	146	Furnishings.....	861 20
W. E. Goodman.....	147	Gas fixtures and tools.....	54 44
A. P. Allen.....	148	Harness.....	25 00
R. L. Bigger.....	149	Current expenses.....	555 26
D. W. Maxon.....	150	Services and expenses.....	20 69
E. M. Danforth.....	151	Postage and stationery.....	8 15
J. T. Kingston.....	152	Expenses.....	17 44
E. M. Danforth.....	153	Farm wagon.....	70 00
Empire Chair Company.....	154	Furnishing.....	13 05
Brand Cole, & Co.....	155	Furnishing.....	200 00
Chicago Plow Company.....	156	Plow.....	7 00
Allen & Hicks.....	157	Books.....	34 35
B. W. Eaton.....	158	Fencing on farm.....	540 64
A. M. Skeels.....	159	Expenses.....	150 91
Willie & Ploetz.....	160	Farm tools.....	35 38
C. W. Kellogg.....	161	Horses and harness.....	500 00
J. B. Davis.....	162	Water supply.....	200 00
L. G. Bush.....	163	Farm tools.....	20 85
J. H. Mears.....	164	Farm machinery.....	189 00
Fairbank Scale Company.....	165	Scales.....	189 00
Joseph Butler, steward.....	166	Current expenses.....	1,000 00
E. A. & G. R. Menely.....	167	Bell.....	131 00
Joseph Butler, steward.....	168	Current expense.....	1,000 00
J. B. Davis.....	169	Water supply.....	200 00
Joseph Butler, steward.....	170	Current expense.....	1,000 00
Field, Leiter & Co.....	171	Furnishing.....	152 63

*List of Vouchers—continued.*

Names.	No.	Article.	Amount.
Vandercook & Ferguson . . . . .	172	Picket fence . . . . .	\$458 15
Brand & Cole . . . . .	173	Lumber . . . . .	24 28
Brand & Cole . . . . .	174	Oak tables . . . . .	60 00
Joseph Butler . . . . .	175	Current expenses . . . . .	1,000 00
Joseph Butler . . . . .	176	Current expenses . . . . .	1,000 00
Spangler & Marrs . . . . .	177	Drilling well . . . . .	972 00
C. P. Mallet . . . . .	178	Livery . . . . .	6 00
D. W. Maxon . . . . .	179	Expenses . . . . .	24 45
Goldsmith & Co. . . . .	180	Mattresses . . . . .	762 25
Joseph Butler . . . . .	181	Current expenses . . . . .	1,000 00
Joseph Butler . . . . .	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	Current expenses . . . . .	1,000 00
			<u>\$70,979 13</u>



## TREASURER'S REPORT.

---

OSHKOSH, Oct. 1, 1863.

*To the Trustees of the Northern Hospital for the Insane:*

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, Treasurer, respectfully submits this, his first annual report for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1873:

Received during the year from the State Treasurer, the sum of..	\$89,289 46
Received from Building Commissioners, balance of farm fund..	184 28
Received from C. & N. W. R'y Co., rebate on freight of three cars tile .....	60 00
	<hr/>
	\$89,533 74
Paid out upon orders drawn by the Secretary, the sum of.....	70,978 53
	<hr/>
Balance in the Treasury.....	<u>\$18,555 21</u>

A detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements is herewith submitted.

Respectfully, etc.,

E. M. DANFORTH,

Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS *by the Treasurer of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1873.*

1872.		
Nov. 15	Farm fund received from building commissioners....	\$184 28
Dec. 3	Draft from State Treasurer, per Maxon (advance loan)	2,000 00
1873.		
Jan. 31	Draft from State Treasurer, furnishing account, appropriation 1872.....	5,000 00
Feb. 19	Draft from State Treasurer, first quarter current expense account, being balance, after deducting the \$2,000 advance.....	9,250 00
Mar. 8	Draft from State Treasurer, account water, furnishing, etc., 1873.....	10,000 00
Mar. 19	Draft from State Treasurer, account lighting, furnishing, etc., 1872.....	10,000 00
Apr. 18	Draft from State Treasurer, account land, appropriation 1873.....	2,000 00
Apr. 18	Draft from State Treasurer, account improvement of grounds, etc., appropriation 1873.....	5,000 00
Apr. 18	Draft from State Treasurer, balance appropriations 1870, '71 and '72.....	14,539 46
May 2	Draft from State Treasurer, second quarter current expenses.....	11,250 00
June 2	Draft from State Treasurer, balance water, ice house and furnishing.....	9,000 00
July 22	Rebate on 3 cars tile in 1872, per C. & N. W. R. R. Co	60 00
Aug. 4	Draft from State Treasurer, third quarter current expenses.....	11,250 00
		\$89,533 74

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS *by the Treasurer of the Northern  
Hospital for the Insane, during the Fiscal Year ending Sept.  
30, 1873.*

Paid orders of secretary, account ordinary current expenses.....	\$20,825 49
.....do.....account fuel.....do.....	8,458 96
.....do.....account furnishing.....	14,699 27
.....do.....account water supply.....	3,517 13
.....do.....account improvements.....	1,385 15
.....do.....account improvements on farm.....	2,996 95
.....do.....bal. Fish, Stephens & Co., center bldg..	12,720 24
.....do.....bal. Walker, gas works.....	4,600 00
.....do.....Miliker, for land.....	1,687 44
.....do.....expenses, condemning the same, etc....	87 90
	<hr/>
	<b>\$70,978 53</b>
	<hr/> <hr/>

DOCUMENT 9.

---

TWENTY-FOURTH  
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

WISCONSIN INSTITUTION FOR THE

Education of the **B**lind,

FOR THE

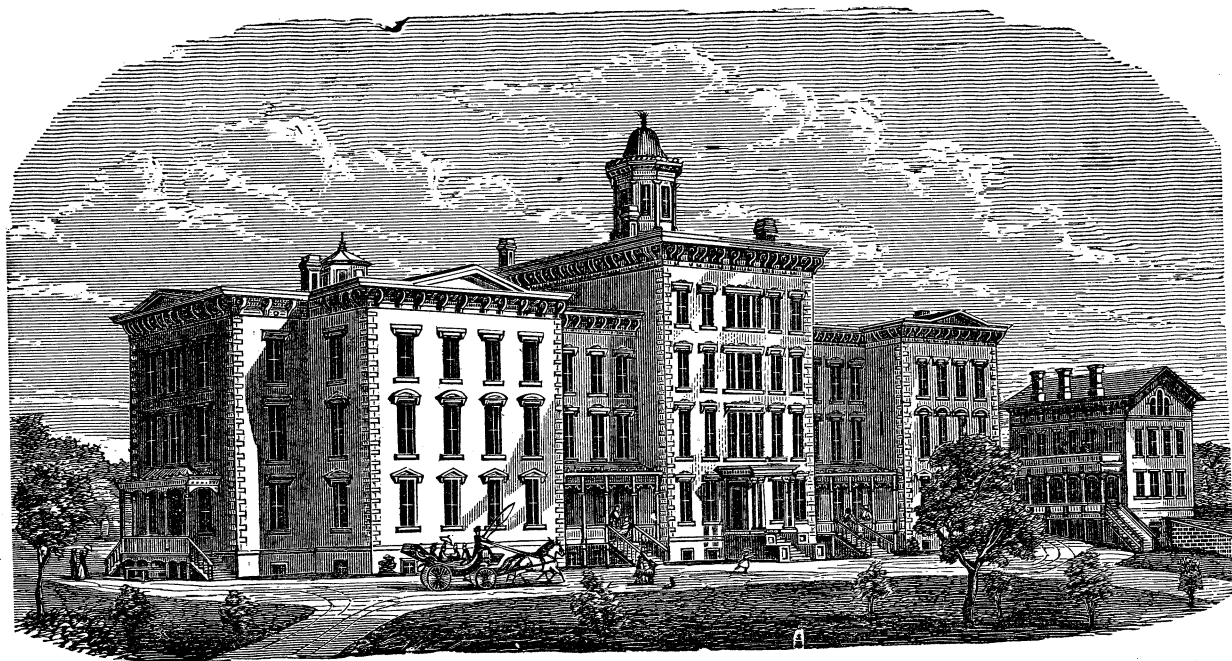
*Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1873.*

LOCATED AT JANESVILLE, WIS.,

MADISON, WIS.:

ATWOOD & CULVER, PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

1873.



*Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind, located at Janesville, Wis.*

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

---

*Term expires April 3, 1874.*

PLINY NORCROSS.

*Terms expire April 3, 1875.*

J. D. REXFORD.

J. B. WHITING, M. D.

*Terms expire April 3, 1876.*

WM. H. TRIPP.

A. A. JACKSON.

---

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

A. A. JACKSON,

*President.*

J. D. REXFORD,

*Treasurer.*

J. B. WHITING, M. D.,

*Secretary.*

# OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

---

SUPERINTENDENT.

THOMAS H. LITTLE, M. A.

TEACHERS.

WM. J. SHOWERS,

MISS S. A. WATSON,

MISS A. M. SMITH.

TEACHERS OF MUSIC.

MAURICE D. JONES,

MISS FRANCES L. COLVIN.

MATRON.

Mrs. MARIA H. WHITING.

FOREMAN OF SHOP.

JAMES STEPHEN.

# TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency, C. C. WASHBURN,

*Governor of Wisconsin:*

The Trustees of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind respectfully submit their twenty-fourth annual report.

Appended will be found the reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Superintendent, which are made a part of this report, and to which we refer for a detailed statement of the condition and affairs of the Institution.

It will be seen from these reports that the prosperity which has attended the Institution for many years has continued through the past year. The number of pupils in attendance during the year was greater than in any preceding year. A statement of the yearly attendance will be found in the report of the Superintendent. We respectfully call attention to it.

It will be seen from the report of the Superintendent that Miss Daggett and Miss Baldwin, who have long been connected with the Institution as teachers, have gone to other fields of labor. We take pleasure in referring to the fidelity, earnestness and ability with which they have discharged the important duties devolving upon them while connected with the Institution.

The appropriation made by the last legislature for the current expenses of the present year was.....	\$20,500 00
There has been paid to our treasurer by the state treasurer three quarters of this appropriation.....	15,375 00
Leaving of the appropriation in the state treasury.....	<u>5,125 00</u>

All of this sum will be required to defray the current expenses of the Institution for the remaining quarter of the year, and the cost of the improvements hereinafter mentioned.



The receipts and disbursements for the year, ending September 30, 1873, are as follows:

Amount on hand at the date of our last report .....	\$6,583 49
Appropriation for land.....	250 00
Three quarters of annual appropriation.....	15,375 00
From J. Stephen for materials furnished to shop.....	180 06
For brooms sold.....	143 12
From girls' work department.....	43 35
For hogs, barrels, etc.....	124 90
From pupils for clothing and apparatus.....	67 42
For goods returned.....	29 44
For sundries.....	15 12
<b>Total receipts.....</b>	<b>\$22,811 90</b>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Amusements.....	\$9 34		
Apparatus and means of instruction.....	817 30		
		\$826 64	
Clothing and expenses of indigent pupils.....		80 46	
Drugs and medicines.....	\$42 65		
Doctor's bills.....	61 50		
		104 15	
Farm and Barn Expenses—			
Barn and stable, including \$155 for house.....	\$519 30		
Grounds.....	90 04		
		609 34	
Fuel—			
Coal, 220 tons at \$11 35.....	\$2,497 00		
do 12½ tons at \$15 00.....	187 50		
		\$2,684 50	
Wood.....	943 86		
		3,628 36	
House furnishing.....		1,018 68	
Laundry and cleaning.....		315 87	
Lights, exclusive of fixtures.....		390 32	
Liquors (none).....		00 00	
Manufacturing.....		86 55	
Miscellaneous.....		421 46	
Permanent improvements.....	\$196 63		
Paid for land.....	215 25		
		411 88	
Repairs.....		805 52	
Salaries and wages.....		7,273 25	
			\$15,972 48
Subsistence—			
Breadstuffs—			
Bread, 14,452 pounds.....	\$550 76		
Flour, 4,750 pounds.....	150 25		
Crackers, 156 pounds.....	42 83		
Graham flour, buckwh't flour, meal, etc.....	33 18		
		\$777 02	
Butter, 2,606 pounds.....		564 10	
Coffee, 334 pounds.....		80 98	
Eggs, 716 doz.....		107 30	
Fruit.....		206 86	
Lard, 1,262 pounds.....		107 68	

*Disbursements—continued.*

<i>Subsistence—continued—</i>			
<i>Meat—</i>			
Beef, 12,140 pounds .....	\$777 60	.....	.....
Smoked beef, 156 pounds .....	26 61	.....	.....
Veal, 158 pounds .....	17 59	.....	.....
Mutton and lamb, 397 pounds .....	42 91	.....	.....
Fresh pork, 433 pounds.....	22 10	.....	.....
Ham, 430 pounds .....	44 44	.....	.....
Tongues .....	3 58	.....	.....
Fish .....	32 25	.....	.....
Poultry.....	73 51	.....	.....
		\$1,040 59	.....
Sugar, A, 1,528 pounds .....	\$185 45	.....	.....
..do.. C, 1,963 pounds .....	225 47	.....	.....
..do.. Maple, 202 pounds .....	22 48	.....	.....
		433 39	.....
Tea, 86 pounds.....	.....	58 48	.....
Vegetables.....	.....	287 75	.....
Miscellaneous articles of subsistence.....	.....	228 75	.....
Total cost of subsistence.....	.....	.....	\$3,892 90
Total expenditure.....	.....	.....	\$19,865 38
Balance on hand.....	.....	.....	\$2,946 52

The grounds of the institution, as conveyed to the State, were bounded on the south side by the center line of section number two. At the time of the conveyance to the State, a highway had been laid out on that line. Before the grounds of the Institution were fenced, the highway was changed so as to run a few rods south of the line. When the grounds were fenced many years ago, this change in the highway was overlooked, and the small piece of land lying between the center section line and the highway was enclosed with the grounds of the Institution. In 1871, an action was commenced by the owner of this piece of land against the Institution and the State, to recover possession of it. As it lies between the grounds of the Institution and the highway, it was important that the State should become the owner of it. An appropriation of \$250.00 was made by the last legislature for that purpose. When the grounds were fenced, a narrow strip of land on the east side, not owned by the State, was enclosed by mistake. The title to this strip of land could be secured to the State for a less sum than it would cost to move the fence, and we deemed it better for the State to purchase the land than to move the fence. We have, since the last report, secured to the State the title to both of these pieces of land, for the sum of \$215.25, and

have caused the suit against the Institution and the State to be dismissed.

The grounds of the Institution are located about twenty-five rods from Rock river. The drainage from the buildings is toward the river. Several years ago, a sewer was constructed from the buildings to near the northern boundary of the grounds, where it necessarily discharges on to the land lying between the grounds and the river. The owner of this land refuses to permit the discharge of the sewer on to his land longer, and we have agreed with him to construct a sewer to the river by the first day of June next. We have caused an estimate of the cost of continuing the sewer to the river to be made by a competent engineer, and find that it will be \$498.55. As we have no right, and ought not to permit the sewers of the Institution to discharge on to the lands of other persons to their injury, we respectfully recommend that an appropriation of the sum above mentioned be made for the purpose of continuing the sewer to the river.

The barn used by the institution was built more than twenty years ago. It is a small, cheap, wooden structure, temporary in its character, and contains much less barn room than is now required by the Institution. At the time it was built, it was placed conveniently near to the main building, but since its erection, the main building has been extended towards it, and the work shop has been erected between it and the main building. Its proximity to the shop is such, that in case any accident should occur at the barn, by which it should be set on fire, the danger to the shop and main building would be very great. We feel justified in calling especial attention to this subject, in view of the fact that in the main building are a large number of blind children, who in the presence of such a calamity, would have no sight to aid in their escape.

This barn is the last of the temporary buildings erected by the State on the grounds of this Institution. All of the other buildings have been rebuilt.

The legislature of 1872 authorized the purchase of land upon which to erect a new barn, and made an appropriation therefor; and the land has been purchased and paid for. We have procured a competent architect to make an estimate of the cost of such a structure as we believe is needed, and find that it will cost about \$5,000. This estimate is for a brick structure corresponding in style with the other buildings of the Institution, with the necessary cistern, etc.

There will be some contingent expenses attending the removal of the old barn, the changing of the fences, the grading of the grounds, etc., and we respectfully recommend that an appropriation of \$5,500 be made for the purpose of constructing such a barn as the Institution requires.

The statutes of the State provide that the officers of the board shall be a President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be appointed by the Board, and that the trustees for the time being shall be severally liable for the faithful application of all property, funds and effects that may be received by them for the institution, (1 Taylor's stat., 1082.) The statute does not require a bond from the Treasurer. We have always required a bond of our Treasurer, running to the Board. In the absence of any statute on the subject, a question has arisen as to whom the bond should run. We respectfully recommend that the statute be amended so as to provide for the giving of a bond by the Treasurer, in the proper form, running to the State, for its benefit.

It has occurred that counties have sent to the institution pupils for whose support and maintenance they were liable by law, and that after such pupils were received into the institution, such counties have neglected to furnish such pupils with suitable clothing and funds to defray their necessary expenses in going from and returning to the institution, at the close and commencement of the terms. We respectfully recommend that the statutes be so amended as to provide that in all cases when, by the neglect of counties, cities or towns, the institution is obliged to provide clothing, or to defray the necessary expenses of any pupil sent to the institution by such county, city or town, the cost of such clothing and the amount of such necessary expense shall be certified to the proper State officer, and be added to the State tax apportioned to such county, city or town, and that upon the filing of such certificate, the amount certified to shall be by the State Treasurer paid over to the Institution, in the same manner that the appropriations are paid, or that some other method be provided for collecting from such counties, cities and towns, the cost of such clothing and the amount of such expenses.

The Institution is supplied with water from a well sunk under the main building through rock to the depth of about eighty feet. When the well was sunk, it had a depth of water of about thirty feet. The water level has gradually receded until the well has a

depth of only about ten feet. This depth of water does not afford a sufficient supply for the Institution, and it is proposed to sink the well to a depth that will afford a supply of water sufficient to meet the wants of the Institution. We expect to be able to defray this expense out of the appropriation of last winter.

The exposed situation of the main building, and the number of windows that it contains, have made necessary the use of a large quantity of fuel to keep it comfortably warm during the winter months. From experiments made last winter with double windows in a portion of the building, it is believed that by doubling nearly all of the windows in the building, a large quantity of fuel will be saved to the State, and the cost of warming the building very much reduced. We expect to be able to pay the cost of this improvement out of the appropriation of last winter.

The sums that will be needed to defray the current expenses for the year ending January 31, 1875, are estimated as follows :

For amusements, apparatus, and means of instruction.....	\$545 00
Drugs and Doctor's bills .....	125 00
Expense of grounds, and barn and stable.....	568 00
Fuel .....	3,400 00
House furnishing .....	1,052 00
Laundry and cleaning.....	316 00
Lights.....	400 00
Manufacturing .....	100 00
Repairs... ..	1,300 00
Salaries and wages.....	7,200 00
Subsistence.....	4,426 00
Miscellaneous .....	568 00
Total .....	<u>\$20,000 00</u>

This estimate is \$500.00 less than the appropriation made for the current expenses of 1873, and \$1,000.00 less than the appropriation made for 1872, as will appear by an examination of the statement of the different appropriations contained in the appendix hereto.

During the last winter, the health of our Superintendent became impaired by his labors for the welfare and improvement of the unfortunate children placed under his charge, to such an extent that his medical adviser deemed it absolutely necessary that he should, for a time, be relieved from his labor and care in the Institution.

The Board, believing it to be for the interest of the Institution that Mr. Little should be allowed a leave of absence for the purpose of recovering his health, unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolution :

"WHEREAS, Thomas H. Little, M. A., the faithful and efficient Superintendent of this Institution, has had nearly twelve years of uninterrupted service as its chief officer, in consequence of which his health has become greatly impaired, which causes this Board of Trustees to view his condition with much solicitude; and

"WHEREAS, He is advised by his physician that relief from labor and travel by sea are essential to his recovery; therefore,

"*Resolved*, by the Board of Trustees, that in the hope that he may be restored to health, and that the State may not lose the services of so valuable an officer, we unanimously tender him leave of absence from the 20th day of April inst. to the opening of the session of the Institution, next autumn."

When these facts were made known to your Excellency, you were so kind as to honor Mr. Little with a commission appointing him one of the commissioners to represent this state at the exposition to be held at Vienna. In pursuance of his appointment, he left the Institution for Europe in April last, and remained abroad until September, when he returned with his health much improved.

His report herewith, containing his observations upon Institutions for the Education of the Blind in Europe, will be found of especial interest.

While Mr. Little was absent, the Institution was placed in charge of Mrs. Little as Superintendent, and Mrs. Whiting as Matron. Under the direction and control of these competent and experienced ladies, the thorough discipline and economical management of the Institution, so long established, were continued and enforced in a most satisfactory manner. We desire to make acknowledgment of the great fidelity with which the Superintendent, Matron and Teachers have discharged the duties and performed their almost incessant labors, and of the watchfulness with which they have taken care of, and taught the unfortunate children under their charge. To their conscientious and unwearied efforts, are due in a very large measure, the success and usefulness of the Institution.

It gives us pleasure to mention the kindness of Messrs. S. S. Merrill, D. A. Olin, J. H. Howe, Marvin Hughitt, O. H. Waldo and George Reed, and the officers of their respective companies, in passing the pupils of the Institution over their railroads.

Permit us to express the gratitude we feel for the uniform courtesy and kindness that we have received in our official intercourse with your Excellency, and for the interest you have ever manifested

for the welfare of the Institution and the amelioration of the condition of the unfortunate children for whose benefit it was established. We ask for the Institution and its wants, a favorable consideration, believing that there is no class of unfortunates more entitled to the sympathy and generous aid of the people of the state, than are those who find a home within its walls, and that the Institution is justly entitled by its beneficent work to a liberal support.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. A. JACKSON,  
*President.*

J. B. WHITING,  
*Secretary.*

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

---

*To the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institution for the  
Education of the Blind:*

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith present you a statement in detail of the orders drawn on your Treasurer, from Oct. 12th, 1872, to Oct. 1st, 1873, inclusive.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be,

J. B. WHITING,  
*Secretary.*

JANESVILLE, Oct. 4, 1873.



## LIST OF ORDERS.

DATE.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1872			
Nov. 6	437	N. Griswold, smoke pipe .....	\$11 80
do.	438	Eldred & Wheeler, supplies .....	154 70
do.	439	O. F. Wallihan, potatoes .....	148 00
do.	440	Mil. Galvanized Iron Co., repairs on cornice ..	233 60
do.	441	T. H. Little, pay roll .....	169 83
do.	442	J. R. Holmes, beef .....	87 90
do.	443	W. G. Wheelock, crockery .....	10 63
do.	444	Adam Wilson, blacksmithing .....	11 35
do.	445	G. A. Libby, steam coils and pump .....	112 98
do.	446	Traton Dann, potatoes .....	65 28
do.	447	Carl Bros., groceries .....	29 29
do.	448	Westermann & Co., anatomical models .....	21 55
do.	449	G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co., hemispherical maps ..	12 00
do.	450	Wm. B. Wait, writing apparatus .....	37 70
do.	451	John Davis, gasoline .....	171 97
do.	452	T. H. Little, current expenses .....	65 85
do.	453	T. H. Little, salary .....	100 00
do.	454	M. D. Jones, do .....	50 00
do.	455	S. A. Watson, do .....	50 00
do.	456	H. A. Daggett, do .....	50 00
do.	457	C. L. Baldwin, do .....	50 00
do.	458	Frances L. Colvin, salary .....	50 00
do.	459	M. H. Whiting, do .....	50 00
do.	460	J. B. Whiting, do .....	50 00
do.	461	James Stephen, do .....	300 00
Dec. 4	462	J. R. Holmes, beef .....	72 76
do.	463	J. R. Holmes, beef .....	48 14
do.	464	H. Johnson & Co., flour and feed .....	30 00
do.	465	W. G. Wheelock, fruit jars .....	3 50
do.	466	Hayner & Bliss, horse blankets .....	15 00
do.	467	Rufus Bingham, horse .....	155 00
do.	468	John Comestock, vegetables .....	43 25
do.	469	Doty Manuf'g Co., washing machine .....	8 00
do.	470	F. P. Schicker, bread .....	63 04
do.	471	James Dixon, oats .....	53 02
do.	472	Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods .....	184 49
do.	473	T. H. Little, current expense .....	99 48
do.	474	T. H. Little, pay roll, October .....	180 19
do.	475	T. H. Little, salary .....	375 00
do.	476	Mrs. M. H. Whiting, do .....	50 00
do.	477	H. A. Daggett, do .....	40 00
do.	478	S. A. Watson, do .....	40 00
do.	479	C. L. Baldwin, do .....	40 00
do.	480	Frances L. Colvin, do .....	40 00
do.	481	M. D. Jones, do .....	100 00
1873			
January 1	482	F. P. Schicker, bread .....	132 80
do.	483	G. A. Libby, steam and gas fixtures .....	90 68
do.	484	A. A. Ten Eyck, beef, mutton, etc .....	56 70
do.	485	W. G. Wheelock, crockery .....	27 45
do.	486	Theodore J. Elmore & Co., cabinet organ .....	103 70
do.	487	Harris Manuf'g Co., iron work .....	18 30
do.	488	Strunk & Co., livery for committee .....	17 00
do.	489	J. T. Durkee, hardware .....	8 86
do.	490	Eldred & Wheeler, groceries .....	155 16

## List of Orders—continued.

DATE.	No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
1873.			
January 1	491	Dawson & Clark, meat.....	\$11 25
....do....	492	S. E. Otis, beef.....	18 40
....do....	493	Davies & Bro., groceries.....	8 27
....do....	494	James Shearer, plastering.....	3 00
....do....	495	T. B. O'Donnell, feathers.....	17 50
....do....	496	T. H. Little, pay roll, November.....	180 99
....do....	497	T. H. Little, pay roll, December.....	570 85
....do....	498	T. H. Little, current expenses.....	134 17
February 5	499	Adam Wilson, blacksmithing.....	8 35
....do....	500	Royal Wood, livery for committee.....	12 00
....do....	501	Lyon & Healy, musical merchandise.....	16 74
....do....	502	Lawrence & Atwood, charcoal.....	6 20
....do....	503	W. T. Vankirk, groceries.....	22 22
....do....	504	Baines & Fobes, filling ice house.....	50 00
....do....	505	James Sutherland, stationery and books.....	14 39
....do....	506	H. Johnson & Co., flour and feed.....	45 80
....do....	507	L. B. Carle, groceries.....	197 66
....do....	508	W. J. Doolittle, hardware.....	46 37
....do....	509	L. Sennett, butter, eggs and poultry.....	16 34
....do....	510	L. Sennett, dry wood.....	212 80
....do....	511	W. Bullard, beef.....	21 54
....do....	512	T. J. Edwards, beef.....	74 55
....do....	513	G. L. Knox, binding, etc.....	18 50
....do....	514	Peter Meager, hay.....	8 88
....do....	515	C. L. Martin, treating horse.....	16 55
....do....	516	Smith & Bostwick, carpet.....	143 36
....do....	517	Rock County Bible Society, books in relief.....	10 50
....do....	518	W. F. Carle, lard.....	88 98
....do....	519	A. J. Roberts, drugs.....	5 18
....do....	520	G. A. Harvey, carpentry.....	65 87
....do....	521	Field, Leiter & Co., matting.....	160 21
....do....	522	T. H. Little, pay roll, January.....	570 16
....do....	523	T. H. Little, current expenses.....	51 70
March 6	524	Daniel Ryan, wood.....	640 69
....do....	525	Janesville Post office, stamped envelopes.....	23 66
....do....	526	H. S. Hogboom & Co., coal.....	180 00
....do....	527	M. Conant & Co., groceries.....	23 86
....do....	528	F. P. Schicker, bread.....	130 25
....do....	529	Simon Antisdal, beef.....	32 62
....do....	530	Sumner Parker, hay.....	38 45
....do....	531	H. Johnson & Co., flour.....	86 75
....do....	532	John Davis, gasoline.....	141 65
....do....	533	Mary Applegarth, wood.....	34 50
....do....	534	Eldred & Wheeler, groceries.....	158 12
....do....	535	T. H. Little, pay roll, February.....	556 85
....do....	536	T. H. Little, current expenses.....	95 71
April 2	537	Moseley Bros., musical merchandise.....	22 61
....do....	538	Adam Wilson, blacksmithing.....	3 00
....do....	539	Eldred & Wheeler, groceries.....	131 48
....do....	540	F. Z. Sherwood, drugs & medicines.....	22 90
....do....	541	Andrew Brown, beef.....	25 96
....do....	542	A. Palmer & Son, drugs.....	2 50
....do....	543	G. Veeder, printing.....	2 50
....do....	544	Kothman & Winkley, repairing harness.....	9 10
....do....	545	T. M. Lynch, beef.....	17 29
....do....	546	G. A. Libby, repairs on steam works.....	6 36
....do....	547	W. F. Carle, hams and ribs.....	51 45
....do....	548	W. G. Wheelock, feather dusters.....	4 50
....do....	549	Harris Manuf. Co., repairing laundry steamer..	40 80

## List of Orders—continued.

DATE.	No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
1873.			
April 2...	550	Thos. Madden, team work .....	\$13 63
...do....	551	Smith & Bostwick, dry goods .....	8 51
...do....	552	Gazette Printing Co., daily .....	8 00
...do....	553	W. J. Doolittle, hardware .....	3 78
...do....	554	Michael Geiss, eggs and labor .....	40 67
...do....	555	J. R. Holmes, beef .....	39 48
...do....	556	Geo. L. Baine, tuning and repairing .....	20 00
...do....	557	Ashcraft & Wingate, furniture .....	47 69
...do....	558	C. L. Martin, services .....	17 00
...do....	559	Rogers & Hutchinson, painting and glazing .....	89 71
...do....	560	Hodge & Buchholz, repairing carriages .....	3 70
...do....	561	L. B. Carle, groceries .....	184 84
...do....	562	F. P. Schicker, bread .....	72 00
...do....	563	Doty Manufacturing Co., wringers .....	20 40
...do....	564	H. Johnson & Co., bran .....	10 00
...do....	565	J. B. Whiting, medical services .....	61 50
...do....	566	J. B. Whiting, salary .....	50 00
...do....	567	Thos. H. Little, current expenses .....	26 35
...do....	568	Thos. H. Little, pay roll .....	559 16
...do....	569	Jas. Sutherland, books and stationery .....	21 92
...do....	570	Thos. Madden, drayage .....	23 00
...do....	571	G. A. Libby, hose, nipples, etc .....	91 64
...do....	572	J. R. Holmes, beef and soap .....	84 78
...do....	573	A. Anderson, carved maps .....	217 00
...do....	574	Fifield Bros., lumber .....	16 30
...do....	575	Wm. H. Graves, sewing machine .....	57 00
...do....	576	Hogoboom & Co., coal .....	7 50
...do....	577	Atwood & Culver, State Journal, etc .....	4 30
...do....	578	Am. Ass. of Educators of Blind, Proceeding .....	36 15
...do....	579	Thos. H. Little, current expenses .....	139 63
...do....	580	Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods .....	129 78
May 7...	581	H. Schonhalhausen, beads .....	34 90
...do....	582	Wm. B. Wait, musical books .....	6 00
...do....	583	Lyon & Healy, musical merchandise .....	7 82
...do....	584	H. Johnson & Co., flour and bran .....	60 48
...do....	585	E. Horkey, hay .....	12 75
...do....	586	F. P. Schicker, bread .....	60 38
...do....	587	N. B. Kneass Jr., books in raised letters .....	27 57
...do....	588	J. R. Holmes, beef and soap .....	49 35
...do....	589	Thos. H. Little, current expenses .....	18 86
...do....	590	Thos. H. Little, pay roll for April .....	562 22
June 4...	591	Eldred & Wheeler, groceries .....	153 21
...do....	592	John Davis, gasoline .....	58 84
...do....	593	F. P. Schicker, bread .....	60 22
...do....	594	Thos. H. Little, pay roll for May .....	561 52
...do....	595	Van Patten & Egglestone, broom-press .....	18 38
July 2...	596	H. H. Andrews, maple sugar .....	20 20
...do....	597	Evarts, Baskin & Co., map .....	10 00
...do....	598	F. P. Schicker, bread .....	31 12
...do....	599	H. Johnson & Co., flour .....	11 15
...do....	600	A. J. Roberts, drugs, etc .....	8 20
...do....	601	W. J. Doolittle, hardware .....	24 84
...do....	602	Thos. H. Little, pay roll .....	562 41
...do....	603	Thos. H. Little, current expenses .....	51 08
July 18...	604	H. S. Hogoboom & Co., coal .....	2,497 00
Aug. 6...	605	H. Johnson & Co., flour .....	13 75
...do....	606	Shearer & Dowling, plastering .....	26 00
...do....	607	Eldred & Wheeler, groceries .....	107 50
...do....	608	Thos. H. Little, current expenses .....	60 59

## List of Orders—continued.

DATE.	No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
1873			
Aug. 6..	609	T. H. Little, pay roll for July.....	\$348 48
Sept. 3..	610	H. Johnson & Company, flour.....	10 00
....do....	611	T. H. Little, pay roll for August.....	307 77
Sept. 23..	612	R. S. Malony, for lands.....	215 25
Octob'r 1..	613	L. B. Carle, groceries.....	322 61
....do....	614	Smith & Bostwick, dry goods.....	120 73
....do....	615	E. J. Baker, oats and potatoes.....	32 95
....do....	616	Colling Bros., repairs.....	14 33
....do....	617	T. Jeffreys, tuning and repairing.....	16 50
....do....	618	Harris Manufacturing Company, iron work....	5 41
....do....	619	George Schorb, expenses in looking up blind children.....	32 50
....do....	620	W. J. Doolittle, stone and hardware.....	27 60
....do....	621	Moseley & Bro., musical merchandise.....	21 55
....do....	622	M. Geisse, labor.....	24 30
....do....	623	Eldred & Co., groceries.....	209 81
....do....	624	Rogers & Hutchinson, painting.....	135 04
....do....	625	Lyon & Healey, strings.....	5 60
....do....	626	W. T. Vankirk, groceries.....	19 30
....do....	627	Thos. H. Little, current expenses.....	105 66
....do....	628	A. A. Jackson, legal services.....	30 00
....do....	629	E. Calf, repairing instruments.....	11 90
....do....	630	Russell Cheeney, apples.....	10 00
....do....	631	T. H. Little, pay roll for September.....	608 32
....do....	632	Thos. Madden, straw, oats and labor.....	19 73
....do....	633	H. Johnson & Co., flour.....	33 00
....do....	634	J. B. Whiting, salary.....	50 00
....do....	635	George Scarcliff, meat.....	276 49
			\$2, 133 33

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind:*

GENTLEMEN:—Herewith I submit a statement of my receipts and disbursements, on account of the institution you have in charge since the date of my last report.

Respectfully yours,

J. D. REXFORD,  
*Treasurer.*

Dated October 10, 1873.

J. D. REXFORD, *Treasurer,*

*In account with the Trustees of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind:*

	DR.		
1872			
Oct. 30	To cash on hand .....	\$6,583 49	.....
Dec. 6	To cash from T. H. Little, superintendent.	305 53	.....
1873			
Feb. 15	To cash from state treasurer, being one fourth of annual appropriation.....	5,125 00	.....
Feb. 15	To cash from state treasurer on special appropriation for purchase of land....	250 00	.....
Feb. 24	To cash from T. H. Little, superintendent.	110 63	.....
April 4	To cash from state treasurer.....	5,125 00	.....
May 16	To cash from T. H. Little, superintend't.	187 25	.....
Aug. 2	To cash from state treasurer .....	5,125 00	.....
1873			
	CR.		
Oct 10	By paid orders No. 437 to No. 635 both inclusive.....		19,865 38
Oct 10	By cash on hand .....		2,946 52
		\$22,811 90	\$22,811 90

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

---

*Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees :*

The time having arrived for making formal report of the operations of the Institution for another year, I respectfully present the following :

The number of pupils instructed during the year is 77, of whom 39 were males and 38 were females. There have been 15 admissions and 10 discharges of pupils. A number are now detained at home by various causes. The beginning and end of the year covered by this report do not coincide with the opening and close of the school session, consequently the names of pupils in attendance in portions of two terms of school are included in the number given above. The actual average attendance during the year has been 56. At present, there is a prospect of a still larger attendance during the year upon which we are entering.

The following table shows the number of pupils reported for each year of the existence of the Institution:

No. IN ATTENDANCE.	FROM	To
8	Oct. 1, 1850	Jan. 11, 1851
9	Jan. 11, 1851	Dec. 18, 1851
9	Dec. 18, 1851	Dec. 30, 1852
13	Dec. 30, 1852	Dec. 31, 1853
16	Dec. 31, 1853	Dec. 31, 1854
14	Dec. 31, 1854	Dec. 31, 1855
19	Dec. 31, 1855	Dec. 31, 1856
20	Dec. 31, 1856	Oct. 1, 1857
25	Oct. 1, 1857	Oct. 1, 1858
27	Oct. 1, 1858	Oct. 6, 1859
34	Oct. 6, 1859	Oct. 1, 1860
42	Oct. 1, 1860	Oct. 1, 1861
50	Oct. 1, 1861	Oct. 1, 1862
54	Oct. 1, 1862	Oct. 1, 1863
59	Oct. 1, 1863	Oct. 1, 1864
58	Oct. 1, 1864	Oct. 1, 1865
54	Oct. 1, 1865	Oct. 1, 1866
54	Oct. 1, 1866	Oct. 1, 1867
60	Oct. 1, 1867	Oct. 8, 1868
69	Oct. 8, 1868	Oct. 12, 1869
64	Oct. 12, 1869	Oct. 12, 1870
68	Oct. 12, 1870	Oct. 1, 1871
76	Oct. 1, 1871	Oct. 1, 1872
77	Oct. 1, 1872	Oct. 1, 1873

The entire number of different blind persons who have been instructed in the Institution, from its opening to the present day, is 207.

The following table shows the number of blind persons in the state, as reported in the census of the United States:

	1850.	1860.	1870.
Whole number of blind persons	50	220	409
Number of blind persons under 20		57	100

The entire number of blind persons in the United States, by the census of 1870, was 20,320, of whom 3,806 were under 20 years of age. The number of blind connected, in October, 1872, with the 27 Institutions for their education in the United States is about 1800. The number can not be given with precision on account of diversity in the methods of reporting.

The following table shows the number of Pupils in each Institution for their Education in the United States, in comparison with the number of Blind in the State (or section) supporting each. It is compiled from the reports of the U. S. Census of 1870, the reports of the U. S. Commissioner of Education, the reports of the Institutions, and from data furnished in reply to special inquiry.

	INSTITUTION OF	Population in 1870.	No. Blind in 1870.	No. Blind under 20 in 1870.	Institution opened.	Whole No. of Blind admitted to each up to 1872.	No. in Institution in October, 1872.	Percentage of whole No. of Blind, shown by No. present.	Percentage on No. under 20.
1	New York (in N. Y. city)...	4,382,759	2,213	275	1832	1,032	162	.13	1.06
2	New York (in Batavia) ...				1868	200	130		
3	Pennsylvania ..	3,521,951	1,767	337	1833	753	<sup>2</sup> 147	.08	.43
4	New England ..	3,487,924	1,853	218	1832	811	<sup>3</sup> 140	.08	.64
5	Ohio .....	2,680,260	1,366	220	1837	750	109	.08	.49
6	Indiana .....	1,680,637	991	267	1847	450	105	.10	.35
7	Iowa .....	1,194,020	465	94	1853	260	<sup>4</sup> 100	.21	1.06
8	Missouri .....	1,721,295	904	230	1851	235	96	.10	.41
9	Illinois .....	2,539,891	1,042	268	1849	400	68	.07	.25
10	Wisconsin ....	1,054,670	409	100	1850	191	59	.14	.59
11	North Carolina	1,071,361	835	161	1846	122	58	.07	.36
12	Maryland (and Dist. of Col.)	912,594	505	112	1853	129	51	.10	.46
13	Kentucky .....	1,321,011	978	218	1842	304	47	.05	.21
14	Tennessee .....	1,258,520	876	162	1843	129	41	.05	.25
15	Arkansas .....	484,471	333	97	1859	90	40	.12	.41
16	Virginia .....	1,225,163	895	143	1839	193	40	.05	.27
17	California .....	560,247	179	64	1860	75	37	.20	.57
18	Georgia .....	1,184,109	740	145	1853	112	35	.05	.24
19	Mississippi ...	827,922	474	91	1847	150	25	.05	.27
20	Kansas .....	364,399	128	29	1867	40	22	.17	.75
21	Louisiana .....	727,915	447	71	1870	.....	20	.04	.28
22	Alabama .....	996,992	611	125	1867	30	17	.03	.13
23	Texas .....	818,579	404	75	1856	.....	17	.04	.22
24	Minnesota ....	439,706	103	24	1865	20	15	.14	.62
25	South Carolina	705,606	451	65	1855	.....	14	.03	.21
26	West Virginia.	442,014	168	30	1870	14	10	.06	.33
27	Michigan ...	1,184,059	418	61	1854	.....	<sup>3</sup> 36	.....	.....

I call your attention to the relative position of the Wisconsin Institution in the table. It appears that nine Institutions have more, and seventeen have fewer pupils than the Wisconsin Institution. Those which have more are those of New York (with two Institutions), Pennsylvania, New England, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri

<sup>1</sup> Excluding New Jersey pupils.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding foreign pupils, inmates of Home, and teachers.

<sup>3</sup> Excluding foreign pupils, outmates, domestics and teachers, on an average of 3 years.

<sup>4</sup> Including members of industrial (or asylum) department.

<sup>5</sup> In 1870.



and Illinois, each of which has a larger population than Wisconsin. The Iowa Institution has some asylum cases, but probably not enough to make its educational department smaller than ours. Only three — those of Iowa, California and Kansas — have as large an attendance in proportion to the entire blind population of the State. Only five — those of New York (jointly), Iowa, Kansas, New England, and Minnesota — have as large an attendance in proportion to the number of blind under 20.

The number, (59) in the table for Wisconsin, is the number actually in school on that day in October, 1872, in which the return was made to the Commissioner of Education. Had the whole number nominally connected with the school, or the number (76) in attendance during the year that had just closed, been given, the position of Wisconsin in the table would have been still higher.

Two changes have occurred in the corps of teachers. Miss Dagget has left us to take a position at an advanced salary, in the Indiana Institution for the Education of the Blind; and Miss Baldwin has sailed for Burmah to take a responsible position under the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions. One had taught here ten and the other six years. Their skill in teaching and their devotion to the interests of the pupils, had contributed largely to the success of the Institution, and will cause them to be long remembered here.

Mr. W. J. Showers, a graduate of the Whitewater Normal School, and Miss A. M. Smith, a graduate of Ripon College, have been engaged as new teachers, with the expectation that they will prove well adapted to the work.

As heretofore, the literary, musical, and industrial departments have been kept in operation. All but four pupils have been connected with the first of these. In this department, classes have been taught in Reading, Spelling, Writing, (both with card and pencil, and by the N. Y. system of points), Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, English Literature, and Physiology. A few individuals have also had instruction singly in other branches of knowledge. In most studies, there were several classes. The records of the final examination show commendable progress to have been made by nearly every one.

A new programme for the school is now in preparation, and will shortly go into operation. It involves extensive changes in the classification of the pupils and in the hours of instruction. Some

classes will be consolidated. Others will have two exercises daily in the same study, in the hope that they may go on rapidly enough, thereby, to overtake classes now in advance of them. The new arrangement will introduce the study of General History and Chronology, and of Geometry, and will permit a new class to commence the study of Harmony.

In the musical department, 29 pupils have taken lessons on the piano, 10 upon the cabinet organ, 17 upon the violin and other orchestral instruments; 45 have had daily training in singing classes and 15 have had private vocal lessons. There has also been a class in harmony. Quite a number of young pupils, not counted above, began to take instrumental lessons towards the close of last term.

In the industrial department, the making of corn brooms has been the chief work of the males. The operation of the broom shop has been more than usually successful. A number of pupils, mostly females, have received instruction in caning chair seats. Most of the girls have worked at bead work, sewing, knitting, and divers kinds of fancy work. An unexpected illustration of the benefits of this work has lately come to my knowledge, and may properly be mentioned in this place. Some years since, a young woman was (rather reluctantly on account of her being above the regular age) admitted to the institution. She remained two years, and left without acquiring much knowledge in the school room beyond learning to read. She had, however, learned to make various kinds of bead work. It now appears that she has been able, ever since she left us, to clothe herself with the proceeds of her handiwork. Previously she had been entirely dependent upon charity.

This suggests that a statement of the cases of those who have been discharged this year, may make the work of the Institution better understood. Accordingly, the following is presented, the names being taken in the order in which they stand in the records:

A.—Daughter of parents of small means. Has become a well educated young lady. Is well qualified to teach music, and has obtained a class in a thriving village, and sends very gratifying accounts of her situation.

B.—Son of a German widow. Has become a fine scholar, and having found friends to assist him in preparation for the ministry, has entered the Theological Seminary at Evanston, Ill.

C.—Daughter of parents in easy circumstances. Reads well, sings and plays piano a little. Has about the same education a seeing girl would acquire who had suffered from similar brain disease.

D.—Adult. Town charge. Has become a good broom maker. Having been furnished with a liberal outfit by his town, he has entered upon the practice of his trade, and writes very encouragingly of his prospects.

E.—Daughter of well-to-do farmer. Has some useful vision, but not sufficient for school purposes. Has gained here the education she would otherwise have acquired in the common schools.

F.—Adult, formerly lieutenant in the army, and still suffering from disease contracted in service. Has become a good broom maker, but has not begun work.

G.—Young immigrant who has been partly supported by a sister that does housework for a living, and partly by an uncle. He has opened a broom shop, and has sufficient mechanical skill to support his declaration that he is doing a prosperous business.

H.—Mechanic's daughter. Had she enjoyed good health, she might have made greater attainments. She has, however, become a good scholar, and gained sufficient skill in fancy work to be of material value to her, should she ever need to depend upon her own exertions.

I.—Sister of E. Crippled by rheumatism; remained in school but a few months, on account of illness.

J.—Adult. Has opened a broom shop, and reports that he can sell all the brooms that he, and a seeing man that he hires, can make.

A girl of 17 and her little brother (children of a poor widow) that left school in the winter because the former was homesick, were not counted above as discharged, but it is uncertain whether either will ever return.

The average time spent here by those discharged is about 4½ sessions.

The general conduct of the pupils merits warm commendation.

Two of the older pupils, Minnie Donahue and George Schorb, have rendered valuable assistance in teaching less advanced pupils.

In April last, under advice of my physician that my impaired health demanded relief from duty and change of scene, you kindly proposed that I should take a vacation of some months. Accordingly, I left the Institution, and in May, sailed for Europe. While there, in accordance with your desire and my own inclination, I devoted a large share of my time to making myself acquainted with European Institutions for the blind, and with the condition of

those who have been trained in them. In Great Britain, especially, I visited a great many Institutions, and had many interviews with blind persons in various ranks of society. At every Institution (except at St. George's, in London) I was cordially received. My fellow laborers for the good of the blind met my inquiries in a most kindly spirit, and (though sometimes at manifest inconvenience) gave me every facility for acquiring a knowledge of their work.

The same is true of my visit to Institutions upon the continent. I could wish it were in my power to do more in return for their kindness than to make grateful record of it here.

There are in Great Britain and Ireland about 30,000 blind persons. About 2,250 of these are receiving the benefit of schools and asylums, or are being assisted in work.

A great many organizations exist for the relief of their misfortune. These are very dissimilar in their purpose and work; and some have nothing corresponding to them in this country. There are twenty-seven educational Institutions for the Blind in the United States. In connection with four of these, there are either asylums or shops for the employment of adults. Two of our large cities have also homes for the destitute blind, which are not connected with any educational or work establishment. There are also several establishments for printing in raised letters.

In England and Scotland, there are some Institutions which are 1st, simply Schools for the instruction of blind children; 2d, Institutions similar to those in America, in which literary, musical, and industrial education is given to young blind persons; 3d, Asylums which receive blind persons of all ages and take care of them for life, and at the same time provide instruction for the young and work for the adult; 4th, Work Establishments, designed to furnish steady employment, at fair wages, for adults, and differing very much in their mode of operation—some supplying work at the blind person's own home, some providing work in a shop, and some giving both home and employment; 5th, Societies that gather the indigent blind into classes once or twice a week to teach them to read, or that send teachers to their homes for that purpose, and that (having become acquainted with the special necessities of each case) afford relief in the form of food, fuel, medical treatment, counsel, &c., &c; 6th, Charities (quite numerous) for granting pensions to blind persons of particular classes—as those who were born in some particular locality, or who have worked at some particular

trade; 7th, two Schools for literary and musical training, (one being for sons of gentlemen, and the other for blind youth who appear to have sufficient ability to warrant the expectation that they may become able to support themselves by musical attainments;) 8th, Establishments for printing in raised letters; 9th, an Association for the study of the general subject of the education of the blind, with a view to introducing improvements. There has also been, in Scotland, some organized effort to procure the education of blind children in the same schools with seeing children.

A few of these Institutions are mainly supported by the income of invested funds; but most are maintained by annual subscriptions or donations of benevolent persons—a method which involves considerable loss from the expense of collecting the money.

The amount collected last year in the whole country for the benefit of the blind was nearly \$330,000 in gold. Of this sum, about one-fourth was expended in London.

The Institutions are managed by committees chosen by the subscribers. They do not seem to be subject to any inspection by officers of the government.

To the arrangements for pensioning the blind, I paid no attention. I endeavored to become acquainted with the operations of all the other kinds of Institutions, visiting some of each sort that had reputation for excellence. All presented much that was interesting, and some excited my admiration. Under the circumstances in which the blind are placed there, it is difficult to see how anything better can be devised for the assistance of those blind workmen who, though industrious, cannot maintain themselves in shops of their own, than the manufacturing establishments of Liverpool (in Cornwallis street), of Bradford, of the Royal Asylum in Edinburgh, and of the Asylum in Glasgow. These furnish the advantage of capital, division of labor, well arranged shops, such seeing assistance as may be profitable, steady work, regular pay (in most instances at the same price by the piece as seeing workmen receive) and efficient business management. They do not confine themselves to the sale of wares manufactured by the blind, but purchase for their salesrooms any articles necessary to make out a full line of goods, thereby attracting and retaining valuable customers, and by the profits upon goods purchased making up the losses incident to work made by the blind. In some instances, the efficiency of the management and the extent of the business are such that a profit above

all expenses is realized by the establishment. This seems to be faithfully applied, in various ways, to the advantage of their workmen. Both males and females are provided with work, but the males greatly outnumber the females.

These Institutions are liable to whatever objections may be urged against congregating the blind in one place; but where they live in their own homes in large cities, and come together at the shop during work hours, this evil must be very much less than where they are not only brought together, but secluded from the rest of the world. It cannot be so great as to over balance the benefits of the employment furnished.

In the comparatively sparse population in which we live, the number of blind persons in a single state who need the assistance of such an establishment, is too small to call it into existence. At some future day, it may become worthy of the consideration of the benevolent whether one, if located in some central business point, might not do a desirable work for the needy, industrious blind of several states.

The work of the Societies for Teaching the Blind to Read, seemed to me most praiseworthy in design and in execution. It appears to have been begun mainly for the sake of enabling the blind to read the Bible for themselves, and in connection with this, to exert a strong religious influence upon the persons taught to read. In Christian work for the poor, it generally happens that efforts for the good of the soul prove most successful when made by those who minister kindly and discreetly to the wants of the body. Either aware of this in the beginning, or taught by experience, these societies now do a great deal of labor and spend a great deal of money in relieving the temporal wants of the indigent Blind. Some of them have as many as 600 or 700 dependents whom they watch over and help in countless ways. It is matter for thankfulness that the Blind of Wisconsin have not sunk into such depths of poverty, and so do not require such measures for their benefit, as the blind of Great Britain. If the great cities of the land have a class of pauper blind in need of such assistance, those who shall attempt to render it will find much that is worthy of imitation in the work of these organizations.

The Institutions in which the young blind receive intellectual, musical and literary training, being most like our own, attracted most of my attention. In these, it is very noticeable that the great

effort is to make the pupils skilled in handicraft. As compared with the literary department, the work department has provided for it more space, more time, more teachers, and more and better apparatus. Instruction in the literary department is given in some Institutions but a single hour in the day, and in most but a short time. Usually there is but one teacher for each sex, or if more than one is employed, both teach in the same room. Reading, English History, Arithmetic (problems being solved by the use of a very cumbrous frame and pegs), a little Geography and still less Grammar, are the usual branches of study. Reading receives by far the greatest share of attention, and in several schools, the pupils read very well, indeed—better than I have been accustomed to hear pupils of the same grade read. I understand the pupil's stay in this department to be entirely governed by his age. His education is supposed to be sufficiently complete when he has reached the age of 15 or 16, even if he has just joined the school. If he enters at a more advanced age, he does not go into this department at all. Thenceforward, unless he happens to show a decided talent for music, his whole time is given to the acquisition of a trade. Under such arrangements, of course, pupils gain but little knowledge and acquire but little mental discipline.

In the industrial department, the work rooms were large, and appeared to be well supplied with facilities for instruction and labor. Brushes, baskets, mats and matting are the articles most commonly manufactured. Cane-seating is successfully taught in some shops. Mattresses are also made in some places, though I am not certain that any but adults work upon them. In particular localities, some other articles are made for which the neighborhood affords some special facility or demand. The favorite occupation seems to be the manufacture of brushes. This is almost all hand work; and it admits of division of labor to a greater degree than other kinds of work taught to the blind. These circumstances make it specially well adapted to the case of blind men working in large establishments, where each can have opportunity to become thoroughly skilled in one particular portion of the work, and where, if necessary, a few seeing men can be employed to do those things which the blind find most difficult. In this matter, the experience of American and that of British Institutions seem to agree, (though leading to opposite results,) this trade having been abandoned in almost every Institution in this country, because it was not

adapted to the wants of blind men working alone in their own shops. For those who expect to work thus by themselves, I found basket making and mat making to be considered more available there. The females work at sewing, knitting, and fancy work of various kinds. Some were employed in caning chairs. They seemed to do this work readily ; but they complained that the prices paid (about 30 to 36 cents a chair for work and material) did not make it profitable. Prices for such work being higher in this country, the objection would not hold here. Diligent inquiry failed to discover any place where the use of the sewing machine by the blind, without some assistance from the seeing, is considered practicable. Several institutions had tried it a little. The Alexandra Institution in London had made the most use of it, and was generally referred to as the place where information on the subject could be gained. I found in the work-room of that Institution quite a number of machines, all set to one side and evidently not in use. I was told that the girls formerly used them a good deal ; but as there was now no teacher for the machine, they could not be used. Although there were a number present who had been taught, there was no one (I was told) who could manage the machine alone. In one Institution I saw some pillow-cases and sheets that had been made without help by a blind girl upon a Wheeler & Wilson machine ; but at a neighboring work-establishment, I found a number of young women who had learned the use of the machine at that same Institution (one of whom had even run the machine in public at a fair, as a sort of advertisement for the agents), and none of these seemed to feel competent to dispense with seeing assistance.

In the musical department, pupils having musical ability are taught to sing and to play the piano and organ. In rare instances, there is an orchestra. Some instruction is given in harmony. But little attention has been given to tuning pianos. Some few graduates procure situations as organists; but it was said that positions are difficult to obtain and that the compensation is small.

It has sometimes been argued that if, in our American Institutions, more attention were bestowed upon manual labor and less upon intellectual culture, the blind who are trained in them would be better able to support themselves upon leaving school. This position is not at all supported by the experience of the British Institutions where that policy has been long followed. Careful inquiry, as to the success of graduates of those institutions, proves



that the number of those who have become self-supporting is very small. Mr. Fawcett, the distinguished blind professor of Political Economy, and member of Parliament, declares that no more than one per cent. of the blind in England can support themselves at any occupation. A gentleman, himself blind, acquainted with several hundred blind persons, and so connected with one of the great societies for the good of the blind as to be brought by daily contact into intimate knowledge of their circumstances, gives it as his settled opinion that not more than five per cent. of the graduates of the English Institutions can live by the practice of any thing learned therein. This is the exact per-centage given by an intelligent blind man well acquainted with the history of the graduates of one of the best Scotch Institutions, in speaking of their success in life after leaving the Institution. At the Royal Asylum in Edinburgh, I had access to the pay roll of the workmen, and saw that, even under the admirable management of the shops of that institution (which gives the best possible opportunity for showing the results of training to manual labor to the exclusion of mental culture) but few of them earned enough to live upon without aid from the funds of the asylum. The facts learned there correspond with those learned at other excellent industrial establishments.

Very few blind men could be heard of as conducting shops in the capacity of employers. It is noticeable that the few successful instances of this kind that came under my notice, were those of graduates of the Birmingham Institution, in which more liberal provision is made for intellectual culture than in any other such Institution that I could find.

The British Institutions have devoted themselves to producing skillful laborers; the American Institutions have striven to make intelligent men; and the result here, as everywhere else, shows that the intelligent man is the most successful laborer.

Experience confirms what reason indicates. It is reasonable to help any one at the point where the difficulties are least rather than where they are greatest. Blindness interferes less with the labor of the mind than with the labor of the hand. All hand labor deals with things visible; and loss of vision would utterly destroy the power of hand labor, if the things it deals with were not tangible, as well as visible. But loss of vision scarcely impairs the power of mental labor. Hence the blind man should engage, as far as possible, in

those occupations into which mental labor enters most largely, and avoid those which require chiefly the labor of the hand. If he has sufficient intellectual ability, he may entirely (as in part he must) withdraw from the class of those who live by manual labor, and attach himself to the class of those who live by labor of the mind. In occasional instances, he may be successful in purely literary pursuits, but more frequently in entering the class of employers and directing the labor of others. If he has capital, he can engage in the transactions of commercial life. If he has the peculiar ability requisite, he may labor in the fields of music—that region in which sight has no office, and where the blind man's acquirements may be as great and available as those of the seeing. In this case, however, (as in that of any other fine art) the necessity for thorough and symmetrical intellectual culture is too well known to need more than a passing reference here.

It must be granted that a great many blind men—probably the majority—lack the intellectual ability under consideration. Still, "Knowledge is power." Mental ability renders manual dexterity effective; and so by making the mind of the blind workman more powerful, we may do somewhat to compensate the loss that makes his hand less skillful.

Whether, therefore, the blind man be talented or otherwise, whether he is to live by musical or mechanical pursuits, by literature or by trade, intellectual training seems indispensable.

To the fact that American Institutions for the Education of the Blind have recognized this condition of their work, is doubtless due, in great measure, the degree of success that has resulted from their operations. It is true that much remains to be accomplished; but there is no indication in the state of things, here or abroad, that greater success lies in the direction of diminished labor in the intellectual department.

Several visits were made to Institutions for the blind in France, Switzerland and Germany. It was summer vacation with most of them. The circumstances being unfavorable to gaining a full acquaintance with their operations, few remarks need be made here in regard to them.

In the Institution for the Young Blind, in Paris, intellectual education seems to receive more care than in the British Institutions. A great deal of attention has been given there to teaching pupils to tune pianos. I sought out and conversed with graduates of the

Institution now engaged in the manufacture and sale of pianos in Paris, who began life as piano tuners. Whether all that I understand the Institution to claim for this branch of industry be true or not, I am convinced that it offers a good prospect of profitable employment to those of the blind who have good mechanical and some musical ability. It certainly justifies the degree of attention bestowed upon it by some of the larger Institutions of the United States; and it is worthy of consideration whether something should not be systematically attempted in this direction for the benefit of pupils of this institution.

The subject of alphabets for the use of blind readers has been much discussed of late. The simple fact is, that the books now published for them in this country are not legible by all the blind; on the contrary, a good many of the young blind, and nearly all of the adult blind, fail to learn to read them. The difficulty may be overcome (some think) by using letters composed of detached points, instead of those composed of lines, or (others think) by increasing the size of the letters. To the latter plan, it has been objected that increased size would prevent rapid reading by young blind persons having the ordinary acuteness of touch. I have spoken above of the excellent reading in many of the British schools, and recur to it here for the purpose of calling attention to the fact that this is done with much larger letters than those which we use in the United States. Several alphabets are in use in Great Britain; but one of these (Moon's) has quite generally displaced the rest. Whether in consequence of its size, or in spite of its size, it is read with great ease by children. It has also this merit (which I take to be its chief excellence), that it is readily learned by those whose sense of touch has been rendered dull by labor or by age. It affords comfort to hundreds to whom the best book printed in any American line alphabet would be useless.

I have great pleasure in acknowledging here a valuable donation of books in this print from Sir Charles Lowther, Bart., of Yorkshire, Eng. This gentleman has distinguished himself by his intelligent interest in labor for the benefit of the blind in Great Britain; and the blind of Wisconsin have now reason to be thankful that he has exercised toward them the same generosity which has cheered the hearts of so many in his own country. This donation was procured through the kind intervention of F. J. Campbell, Esq., Principal of the Royal Normal College for the Blind, London. To him

I am indebted, not only for this favor, but for very much of the comfort and pleasure of my stay in England, and especially for indicating to me sources of the information of which I was in search. Mr. Campbell was at one time a teacher in this Institution. Subsequently he had for some years a prominent part (as an officer of the Boston Institution) in the education of the blind of New England. The Institution of which he is now in charge owes its foundation largely to his energy and ability. Assisted by a skillful corps of teachers (from the United States) and supported by many of the most active and influential friends of the blind in the kingdom, he is doing a work for the more talented of the young blind, that promises the most desirable results.

The first Congress of Instructors of the Blind held in Europe, met in Vienna during the first week in August. There were present, 84 representatives of Institutions in Europe, Africa and America—the United States being represented by officers from the Institutions of New York (city), Maryland, Missouri and Wisconsin.

Carefully prepared papers were read; and (as far as diversity of tongues permitted) there was a free interchange of opinion and experience on many topics. Among these were the history and present condition of labors for the blind—occupations best suited to the necessities of the blind—amount of labor to be put respectively upon the intellectual, musical and industrial departments of the Institution work—inter-marriage of the blind—primary education of the blind—alphabets, printing-houses and libraries for the blind—interchange of reports and documents between Institutions.

This meeting, as well as those smaller ones held within a few years in this country, betokens augmented interest in the education of the blind and a disposition on the part of those engaged in the work to avail themselves of all practicable means of enlightenment. It is likely that it may prove both a stimulus to greater exertion and a means of further improvement.

The Congress adjourned to meet in Dresden in 1876—the meeting to be held sufficiently early to allow European members to visit the United States, and to attend the meeting of the Association of American Instructors of the Blind, in case a meeting of that body should be held in that year.

The thanks of the Institution are due to town officers in many parts of the State, who have assisted its work by information in

regard to blind children reported by school district clerks. In several instances, this has been the means of bringing the children to school.

We have had frequent occasion to mention in annual reports the kindness of the managers of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, in promoting the work of the Institution. This has continued during another year. A special instance of it was the passing of a large party of pupils to and from Milwaukee, that they might have an opportunity to attend a concert given by Thomas' Orchestra. Mr. Bonnell, of the Newhall House, and the agent for the concert also are to be thanked for their considerate aid to make that attendance possible. We should also note gratefully here the fact that all the railroad companies in the State have assisted our work by favors done to pupils traveling.

The publishers of the following papers have sent them gratuitously to the Institution, and in so doing have deserved public recognition of their kindness:

Weekly State Journal, Madison.  
 Crescent, Appleton.  
 Advocate, Green Bay.  
 State Gazette, Green Bay.  
 Standard, Burlington.  
 Chief, Fort Atkinson.  
 Recorder, Janesville.  
 Sentinel, Monroe.  
 Union, Kenosha.  
 Telegraph, Kenosha.  
 Northwestern Christian Advocate, Chicago.  
 Advocate, Atlanta, Georgia.  
 Journal of Commerce, Chicago.  
 Official Gazette (Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

I should do injustice to my own feelings did I fail to record here my appreciation of the value of the services of my subordinates upon whom my illness and absence brought unusual burdens—burdens borne so cheerfully and so well as to demonstrate both their fitness for the work and their interest in it.

I can do no less, (perhaps, under the circumstances, it might be unbecoming to do more) than as briefly as possible to acknowledge the kindness you have ever manifested in your dealings with me.

Pleasant relations between the Trustees and Superintendent are highly promotive of the efficiency of an Institution; and the prosperity of the one for which we labor is doubtless due in some measure to this cause.

The Institution enters upon another year in good working condition. My estimate of the necessities which call for its existence, and of the value of its work, is heightened by observation of the condition of the blind abroad. That circumstances make their condition more endurable in Wisconsin than in other lands, renders our task the less arduous; but it is still sufficiently difficult. Well aware that we have not overcome all the obstacles to their advancement, nor solved all the problems of their education, let us be grateful to God that He has enabled us to accomplish something for their good during the year now closed, and look forward hopefully to that which is beginning.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS H. LITTLE,  
*Superintendent.*

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,  
JANESVILLE, WIS., October 1, 1873.

## CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.

---

<i>Name.</i>	-	-	-	<i>Residence.</i>
Mary O. Donahue,	-	-	-	Crawford county.
George Schorb,	-	-	-	Racine county.
Charles Evans,	-	-	-	Walworth county.
Matilda L. Allcott,	-	-	-	Milwaukee county.
Charles Hartle,	-	-	-	Portage county.
Philip Wentzel,	-	-	-	Milwaukee county.
Wilhelmina Mesenburg,	-	-	-	Dodge county.
Julia Gorham,	-	-	-	Shawano county.
Nathaniel W. Farnsworth,	-	-	-	Columbia county.
Barbara P. Fontaine,	-	-	-	Brown county.
Hege Knutson,	-	-	-	Dane county.
James Brennan,	-	-	-	Grant county.
Mary Hrobsky,	-	-	-	Dodge county.
Kate Page,	-	-	-	Walworth county.
Allie M. Brown,	-	-	-	Walworth county.
Sophronia Johnson,	-	-	-	Jefferson county.
Adam Zepp,	-	-	-	Washington county.
Emma Henderson,	-	-	-	Rock county.
Elizabeth Noonan,	-	-	-	Rock county.
George O. Rice,	-	-	-	Outagamie county.
Frederick Tranton,	-	-	-	Marathon county.
Frederick Parker,	-	-	-	Rock county.
Ira M. Griffin,	-	-	-	Dodge county.
William Bautz,	-	-	-	Milwaukee county.
Wilhelmina Lloyd,	-	-	-	Dodge county.
Jennie Cummings,	-	-	-	Rock county.
Catharine Sullivan,	-	-	-	Rock county.
Levi G. McColloch,	-	-	-	Crawford County.

*Catalogue of Pupils—continued.*

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Edwin Bates, - - -	Jefferson county.
Hugh J. Pierce, - - -	La Crosse county.
Frank Finsterbach, - - -	Pierce county.
Amanda McClosky, - - -	Crawford county.
Margaret Fohey, - - -	Waukesha county.
Charles Krakopsky, - - -	Racine county.
Willard Close, - - -	Waupaca county.
John Lavell, - - -	Marquette county.
Edward B. Speer, - - -	Dane county.
George Steumpfig, - - -	Columbia county.
Arvilla Bush, - - -	Green Lake county.
Thirza L. Vanderzee, - - -	Vernon county.
Ida Green, - - -	Calumet county.
Jonas Hedburg, - - -	Pierce county.
Caroline Hedburg, - - -	Pierce county.
Selby Rich, - - -	Dodge county.
Conrad Miller, - - -	Crawford county.
Joseph F. Wigmore, - - -	Milwaukee county.
Theodore Dressen, - - -	Washington county.
Margaret Lapine, - - -	Fond du Lac county.
Josephine Lapine, - - -	Fond du Lac county.
Caroline Hyland, - - -	Rock county.
Edward Davis, - - -	Waushara county.
Henry Hill, - - -	Milwaukee county.
Julia Patch, - - -	Ozaukee county.
Lodema Sturdevant, - - -	Monroe county.
Andrew J. Sturdevant, - - -	Monroe county.
Sarah Murphy, - - -	Rock county.
Primus Wright, - - -	Iowa county.
Charles E. Flick, - - -	Dane county.
Honora Dorsy, - - -	Rock county.
William D. Otes, - - -	Dane county.
Augusta Zimmerman, - - -	Jefferson county.
Cora A. Briggs, - - -	Outagamie county.
Henry Nelson, - - -	Rock county.
Libbie Wood, - - -	Fond du Lac county.
Catharine Dillon, - - -	Fond du Lac county.
Hattie A. Bush, - - -	Green Lake county.



*Catalogue of Pupils—continued.*

<i>Name.</i>				<i>Residence.</i>
Henry A. Smith,	-	-	-	Brown county.
John F. Amerine,	-	-	-	Milwaukee county.
Laura Briggs,	-	-	-	Fond du Lac county.
Clarissa Moon,	-	-	-	Grant county.
Hannah B. Pratt,	-	-	-	Grant county.
Silas Waters,	-	-	-	Green county.
William O. Cline,	-	-	-	La Fayette county.
Fritz Klemp,	-	-	-	Dodge county.
Agnes O. Jenkins,	-	-	-	Jefferson county.
Katie Youngman,	-	-	-	Milwaukee county.
John Oleson,	-	-	-	Juneau county.
Henry Heyden,	-	-	-	Jefferson county.

## APPENDIX.

*TABLE showing the Amount of Money Appropriated by the State  
for the Support of the Institution.*

1850	Current expenses (by tax).....		\$1,368 62
1851	Current expenses .....	\$2,000 00	
	Building .....	3,000 00	5,000 00
1852	Current expenses .....	\$2,000 00	
	Building and furnishing .....	2,500 00	4,500 00
1853	Current expenses .....		2,500 00
1854	Current expenses .....	\$3,500 00	
	Building .....	12,000 00	15,500 00
1855	Current expenses .....	\$4,000 00	
	Building .....	5,000 00	9,000 00
1856	Current expenses .....	\$5,000 00	
	Building .....	10,000 00	15,000 00
1857	Current expenses .....	\$7,000 00	
	Building .....	15,000 00	22,000 00
1858	Current expenses .....	\$5,000 00	
	Debt on building .....	7,530 79	12,530 79
1859	Current expenses .....	\$9,000 00	
	Building .....	5,575 00	15,575 00
	Apparatus.....	1,000 00	
1860	Current expenses .....	\$9,000 00	
	Building .....	3,200 00	
	Furnishing .....	500 00	12,700 00
1861	Current expenses .....	\$9,000 00	
	Extending heating apparatus.....	600 00	
	Fence.....	400 00	10,000 00
1862	Current expenses .....		8,800 00
1863	Current expenses .....	\$12,000 00	
	Repairing steam works.....	2,000 00	14,000 00
1864	Current expenses .....	\$15,000 00	
	Building shop.....	5,000 00	20,000 00
1865	Current expenses .....	\$19,500 00	
	Building shop.....	6,500 00	26,000 00
1866	Current expenses .....		16,000 00
1867	Current expenses .....	\$16,000 00	
	Pasture .....	1,000 00	17,000 00
1868	Current expenses .....	\$18,000 00	
	Building west wing.....	60,000 00	78,000 00

*Amount of Money Appropriated by the State—continued.*

1869	Current expenses .....	\$18,000 00	.....
	Sewer .....	500 00	.....
			\$18,500 00
1870	Current expenses .....	\$18,000 00	.....
	Building .....	19 625 00	.....
	Heating and plumbing .....	6,675 00	.....
	Passage between old and new cellars .....	1,500 00	.....
	Furnishing .....	2,000 00	.....
			47,800 00
1871	Current expenses .....	\$18,300 00	.....
	Apparatus .....	1,000 00	.....
	Indebtedness on building .....	2,973 50	.....
	Gas works .....	2,500 00	.....
	Steam pump and hot water fixtures .....	600 00	.....
			25,373 50
1872	Current expenses .....	\$21,000 00	.....
	Land .....	1,400 00	.....
			22,400 00
1873	Current expenses .....	\$20,500 00	.....
	Land .....	250 00	.....
			20,750 00
	Total of twenty-four annual appropriations .....		\$440,297 91

## ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

---

Any person wishing to make application for the admission of a pupil into the Institution, must address the Superintendent, giving definite and truthful answers to the following questions, viz:

1st. What are the names and post office address of the parents or guardians of the person for whom application is made.

2. Are such parents or guardians legal residents of the State of Wisconsin?

3d. What is the name and age of the person for whom application is made?

4th. At what age did he or she become blind, and from what cause?

5th. Is he or she of sound mind and susceptible of intellectual culture?

6th. Is he or she free from bodily deformity and all infectious diseases?

7th. What are his or her personal habits and moral character?

Upon receipt of such application by the Superintendent, the applicant will be notified as to whether or not the person in question will be admitted; and no one must be sent to the Institution until such notification shall have been received.

No person of imbecile or unsound mind, or of confirmed immoral character, will be knowingly received into the Institution; and in case any person shall, after a fair trial, prove incompetent for useful instruction, or disobedient to the wholesome regulations of the Institution, such pupil will be thereupon discharged.

All are expected to come provided with an adequate supply of good, comfortable clothing, which must be replenished from time to time, as it becomes necessary.

The stock of clothing should embrace suitable articles for both

summer and winter, and a sufficient number of each kind to admit of the necessary changes for washing and repairing.

All the clothing must be sent in good condition, not only upon the first entrance of the pupil, but also at each subsequent return from home after the vacation.

Each article should also be distinctly marked with the owner's name or initials, in order to prevent confusion or loss.

There is no charge for tuition, or for board; but a small sum should be deposited with the Superintendent for occasional expenses.

It is important that new pupils should enter upon their term of instruction at the commencement of a session; and it is expected of all others that they will be present at the opening of the school and remain until it closes, on the last day of the session, unless prevented from doing so by sickness or other emergency. It is also expected that timely arrangements will be made for the departure of every pupil from the Institution within a few days after the close of each session.

All letters to the pupils should be addressed to the care of the Institution in order to insure their prompt reception.

From ten to fourteen is the most favorable age for entering the Institution, provided the pupils have judicious care and training at home prior to that age. But as this is not always the case, and as there are many who lose their sight after that age; or, having lost it earlier, do not find an opportunity of going to school at the proper time, the regulations of the Institution allow the admission of all proper subjects who are not under eight or above twenty-one years of age.

It must be borne in mind, however, by the friends of blind children, that though they have the privilege of sending them to the Institution at a later period than the one mentioned as the best, yet it is of the highest importance that they should be sent within said period; for, as they grow older, their neglected powers lose their susceptibility for cultivation, rendering the training more and more difficult, until they become wholly incapacitated for receiving such an education as will fit them for a life of usefulness, independence and happiness. It is not uncommon to witness results of this kind, arising out of the morbid tenderness with which a blind child is frequently regarded by his friends, rendering them unwilling to trust him, at the proper age, to the care of strangers, lest

some harm should befall him. Indeed, every year's experience serves to indicate more clearly the lamentable prevalence of this unjust neglect; as there are constantly applying for admission into the several Institutions of the country, those whose melancholy lot it is to lead a life of hopeless ignorance and dependence, but who might, with proper training in early youth, have become happy and useful members of society, maintaining themselves comfortably and respectably.

The term of instruction is not limited to any definite number of years, but is determined in each individual case by the acquirements of the pupil and consequent fitness for graduating. The length of each one's term will of course depend upon his aptness to learn, and the extent of the course to be pursued.

The session of the Institution commences on the second Wednesday of September in each year, and closes on the next to the last Wednesday of June following; leaving a vacation of more than two months, during which time the pupils have an opportunity of visiting their homes and replenishing their clothing.

Parents of blind children are cordially invited to visit the Institution, that they may decide from their own observation whether it is best to send them here.

All persons are requested to send the names and addresses of blind children of their acquaintance to the Superintendent.

T. H. LITTLE,

*Institution for the Blind.*

Janesville, Wis.

Valuable information in regard to a kindred Institution is contained in the following

NOTE.

THE WISCONSIN INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, located at Delavan, Walworth Co., is free to the deaf and dumb of the State, and will receive those who are too deaf to be taught in the common schools. Pupils are admitted between the ages of ten and twenty-five. The term begins on the first Wednesday of September.

For further information address the principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Delavan, Wis.

DOCUMENT 10.

---

TWENTY-SECOND

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

WISCONSIN INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION

OF THE

# DEAF AND DUMB,

FOR THE

*Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1873.*

---

LOCATED AT DELAVAN.

---

MADISON, WIS.:

ATWOOD & CULVER, PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

1873.



To His Excellency, C. C. WASHBURN,

*Governor of the State of Wisconsin:*

I have the honor of presenting you herewith the twenty-second annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Very respectfully yours,

GEO. L. WEED,  
*Secretary.*

DELAVAN, Oct. 15, 1873.

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

---

*Term Expires April, 1874.*

EDWARD D. HOLTON, - MILWAUKEE, - - Milwaukee county.

*Term Expires April, 1875.*

HOLLIS LATHAM, - - ELKHORN, - - Walworth county.

JAMES ARAM, - - DELAVAN, - - Walworth county.

*Term Expires April, 1876.*

AARON L. CHAPIN, - - BELOIT, - - Rock county.

HENRY L. BLOOD, - - APPLETON, - - Outagamie county.

---

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT,

AARON L. CHAPIN.

SECRETARY,

GEORGE L. WEED.

TREASURER,

ALFRED D. THOMAS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

HOLLIS LATHAM.

JAMES ARAM.

## OFFICERS.

---

PRINCIPAL,

GEORGE L. WEED, M. A.

INSTRUCTORS,

L. EDDY, M. A.,  
Z. G. McCOY,  
H. PHILLIPS,  
EMILY EDDY,

G. F. SCHILLING, M. A.,  
C. L. WILLIAMS,  
MARY JOHNSON,  
MARY E. SMITH.

MATRON,

LUTHERA J. HILL.

MASTER OF CABINET SHOP,

EMANUEL YOUNG.

MASTER OF SHOE SHOP,

CHARLES H. RIDEOUT.

PHYSICIAN,

D. B. DEVENDORF, M. D.

CLERK,

A. J. WOODBURY.

ENGINEER,

D. T. GIFFORD.

## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

---

To His Excellency, C. C. WASHBURN,

*Governor of the State of Wisconsin:*

SIR: The Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb respectfully submit the following as their twenty-second annual report, for the year ending September 30, 1873.

By favor of Divine Providence, the past year has been one of health and general prosperity in this institution. The details of its condition and interior administration are presented in the accompanying reports of the principal and other officers. These reports have been carefully examined by the trustees, and from their own observations and particular investigations, they are prepared to attest the accuracy of the statements.

Their own convictions lead them to commend to your special attention the suggestions of the principal respecting the prospective increase in the number of pupils, and the consequent necessity for enlarged and improved accommodations. There is already pressing need of new and better arrangements for the work of the kitchen and laundry, and for girls' bathing rooms, more suitable for their purpose. Any increase of numbers will overcrowd the present dormitories, some of which are so ill-adapted to this use that only necessity justifies their occupation. There is also great need of some place to be fitted up for the in-door recreation and exercise of the pupils in the stormy and inclement days of our long winters.

The trustees have studied plans for meeting these immediate wants in part, by some simple, separate building for kitchen and laundry. But they find no proper way of connecting such a building with the present edifice; and there is a moral certainty that

within three years, more extensive additions will be absolutely required. These can be adjusted to meet the present needs and to provide for all exigencies for many years to come, in a way to give completeness and symmetry to the edifice as a whole.

Sound policy and wise economy suggest that these things be combined, so that all expenditures made shall go for what will be permanent and satisfactory, rather than for partial and temporary relief. The Board believe that with the opening of the next season, a beginning ought to be made on this necessary addition, so that the foundations can be laid and the walls erected and covered during the summer and fall. A satisfactory plan has been devised, the full completion of which, it is estimated, will cost \$35,000.00. An outlay of \$20,000.00 will raise and enclose the building, and finish the basement for a kitchen and dining-room. This will relieve room now occupied, which can be devoted, at once, to an improved laundry and bathing-room for girls, and a room for winter exercise. The work of finishing the rest of the new building can be carried on by stages, from year to year, as the actual wants may demand.

The Board, therefore, respectfully urge the recommendation that the Legislature, at its approaching session, appropriate \$20,000.00 for the building contemplated.

The Treasurer's report shows the whole amount expended for the current expenses of the last year to have been \$35,355.68, involving a temporary overdraft beyond means actually received. The amount in the hands of the State Treasurer, subject to future orders, is believed to be sufficient to provide for this overdraft, and for current expenses to the first of February next—the date, as now fixed for reckoning the annual appropriations from the State.

The sum appropriated by the Legislature, last year, for the current expenses of the Institute was \$28,500.00. This was determined with reference to a considerable balance in our treasury at the close of the previous year, and to the fact that, in consequence of changing the time of dating the appropriations from April 1st to February 1st, only ten months were to be provided for by that appropriation. There will be nothing in the treasury on the first of February next, and a full year to be provided for by the Legislature.

In their estimate for the probable expenses for the next year, the trustees have kept the amount down strictly to what they believe will be actually needed. The real wants of the institution will re-

quire the expenditure of \$37,150.00, and this amount the Legislature is respectfully asked to appropriate for this part of the state's charitable and educational work. This request is based on the following:

Itemized estimate of current expenses for the year commencing February 1, 1874.

Amusement and means of instruction.....	\$800
Clothing, etc., for indigent pupils.....	1,000
Drugs and medicines.....	100
Farm and barn.....	650
Fuel.....	3,800
House furnishing.....	2,000
Lights.....	550
Live stock.....	50
Laundry.....	400
Trustees' expenses.....	600
Manufacturing.....	500
Ordinary repairs.....	1,500
Permanent improvements.....	700
Subsistence.....	8,000
Salaries and wages.....	15,500
Miscellaneous.....	1,000
	<hr/>
	<u>\$37,150</u>

Each passing year in the history of the Institute furnishes fresh evidence of the valuable results accomplished by its instrumentality, in giving intelligence, cheerfulness, independence and high-toned moral character to the unfortunate class who enjoy its benefits. Their great calamity is very much relieved, their own happiness and well being are promoted, the friends who most nearly share their misfortune are comforted and gladdened, and they, who must otherwise be a life-long burden on the private or public charity of the State, come forth prepared to take their places as self-sustaining, respectable, useful citizens. The more carefully the bearing and measure of these results are estimated, the more clear is it that sound economy, as well as philanthropy and Christian benevolence fully justify all the outlays necessary to secure them.

The Board of Trustees are happy and confident in saying that the wisdom and efficiency of the present principal and his associates in the instruction and administration of the Institute are worthy of all commendation. Never was the establishment more thoroughly organized for efficient work—never was it carried on in all its details with more of careful, economical oversight, or more of hearty and faithful co-operation on the part of all engaged. It

seems thus, more than ever before, to merit the sympathetic interest, confidence and cordial support, not only of the officers and the Legislature, but also of all the citizens of the State.

On behalf of the Board of Trustees,

Respectfully submitted,

A. L. CHAPIN,  
*President.*

## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

---

*To the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb:—*

GENTLEMEN:—In discharging the duty of reporting to you the condition of the Institute whose immediate supervision you have entrusted to me, I find much occasion for thankfulness and encouragement. Within the past year—without startling incident—there has been what is of more value—persistent labor, a closer union of purpose and action, a gradual but sure and symmetrical development, furnishing a basis and a promise for the future. At the close of the last term, Mr. E. G. Valentine, who had been a teacher of marked success for four years, resigned. He is now filling a similar position in the Indiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Miss Mary E. Smith, formerly of the Minnesota Institution, has charge of the youngest class, which, under her instruction, is of special promise.

The general health of the school has been remarkably good; but one case of serious illness having occurred, and that of a lad who evidently brought his disease from home.

The intellectual progress of the school is worthy of special record, inasmuch as the year is believed to have been one of the most successful in the history of the Institute.



The following table gives, according to counties, the attendance of pupils within the year; and the non-attendance of deaf-mutes, over ten years of age, under twenty, so far as known, who are not in school:

COUNTIES.	In School.	Not in School.
Brown .....	7	3
Buffalo .....		2
Calumet .....	1	
Chippewa .....	1	1
Clark .....	1	2
Columbia .....	7	2
Crawford .....		1
Dane .....	12	1
Dodge .....	3	7
Door .....	1	1
Dunn .....	4	4
Eau Claire .....	1	
Fond du Lac .....	2	2
Grant .....	7	2
Green .....	4	
Green Lake .....		1
Iowa .....	4	3
Jackson .....	3	
Jefferson .....	15	1
Juneau .....	2	1
Kenosha .....	2	
Kewaunee .....		3
La Crosse .....	2	
La Fayette .....	1	2
Manitowoc .....	7	
Marathon .....	3	6
Marquette .....	4	3
Milwaukee .....	13	15
Monroe .....	2	2
Oconto .....	1	
Outagamie .....	1	
Ozaukee .....	1	2
Pierce .....	2	2
Portage .....	2	1
Racine .....	10	4
Richland .....	5	4
Rock .....	8	1
Sauk .....	1	2
Shawano .....	1	
Sheboygan .....	3	6
Trempealeau .....		1
Vernon .....	5	3
Walworth .....	5	
Washington .....	3	
Waukesha .....	5	2
Waupaca .....	4	
Waushara .....	6	2
Winnebago .....	4	1
Total .....	176	96

The following table gives the attendance each year since the incorporation of the Instituteto the present time:

		Pupils.			Pupils.
In the year 1852.....	8	In the year 1863.....	89		
.....do....1853.....	16	.....do....1864.....	80		
.....do....1854.....	31	.....do....1865.....	91		
.....do....1855.....	34	.....do....1866.....	104		
.....do....1856.....	49	.....do....1867.....	108		
.....do....1857.....	56	.....do....1868.....	95		
.....do....1858.....	52	.....do....1869.....	112		
.....do....1859.....	79	.....do....1870.....	144		
.....do....1860.....	87	.....do....1871.....	149		
.....do....1861.....	86	.....do....1872.....	164		
.....do....1862.....	83	.....do....1873.....	176		

The whole number of pupils, in twenty-one years, is three hundred and seventy-seven, of whom one hundred and forty-eight are present at this date.

The following table exhibits the present relation of the school to the future, so far as it can be determined by data necessarily uncertain, but believed to be sufficiently accurate to warrant action. Taking as a basis the present number in school, the average admissions for the last three years, and the number of deaf-mutes reported, ten years of age, but not in school, the table shows the prospects of the Institute for three years to come. The "Prospective Dismissions" (in the table) represent those pupils whose time will have expired in the respective years indicated. The "Prospective Admissions" are based on the average admissions during the last three years, increased by five. The "Expected Attendance" is the result after deducting the Prospective Dismissions and adding the Prospective Admissions. The "Non-attendance" refers to those who have been reported as deaf-mutes between ten and twenty years of age, and not now in school. This number is uniform in the table because the number who *become* of age each year is equal to the prospective admissions. The sum of the Expected Attendance and of the Non-attendance gives what the school should number each year.

YEAR.	Prospective Dismissions.	Prospective Admissions.	Expected Attendance.	Non-Attendance.	Should be Attendance.
1873.....			150	100	250
1874.....	30	30	150	100	250
1875.....	15	30	165	100	265
1876.....	5	30	190	100	290

This table does not take into account, increase of population. Should it appear—which is not unlikely—that some of the one hundred non-attendants are not proper subjects, it is probable that the list would be kept good by the addition of proper subjects. The decrease of Prospective Dismissions within three years is owing to the fact that a very large proportion of those now in school have been here a comparatively short time.

The capacity of the present edifice, taking into account all departments and their adaptation to each other, without overcrowding, and allowing some inconveniences, is sufficient for one hundred and fifty pupils.

This fact, in connection with the foregoing table, gives the following conclusions :

1. That the Institute is now practically full.
2. That, at the present rate of increase, or a trifle greater, two years from this time, the Institute will be overcrowded.
3. That, at the present rate of increase, in three years, the school will have enlarged one-third; and could not be accommodated in the present edifice.
4. That a rate of increase, proportionate to the number of deaf-mutes in the State, would double the school in three years.

These calculations are based on the supposition that children be received at ten years of age. This has been the custom here for many years. It is a practical question among instructors of deaf-mutes, whether ten or twelve is the proper age for admission. The true solution depends on a variety of circumstances, such as, the natural capacity of the child, the degree of physical development, home influences, and the probable time it will be allowed in the Institute. Hitherto, I have not rejected any applicants over ten years of age, though there are instances in which it has become evident that delay in entry would have proved advantageous to the pupil. Hereafter, however—our accommodations remaining the same—it will be necessary, because just, to give preference to applicants over twelve. Should it seem best to limit the age of admission to twelve years, the demand for increased accommodations would be proportionately postponed, though this might be at a sacrifice of individual interests.

In accordance with your instructions, the winter vacation was discontinued last year. The wisdom of this arrangement was manifest, in the acquiescence of parents and pupils, in the freedom

from exposure and danger which proved special because of the severity of the season, in the uniform attendance—which had become irregular after the holidays—and in the uninterrupted course of study, which had been embarrassed by absence and sickness consequent upon the winter vacation. Effort was made to comply with your instructions to so combine study and recreation as to secure the best good of the school. Yet it was apparent then, as it is constantly, that the peculiar affliction of our pupils—depriving them of so many and such variety of entertainments which are open to other children—demands apparatus which has hitherto been almost entirely wanting in this Institute. A very large proportion of our pupils are children, not only in years, but in capacity. They are isolated from the world. Their school life becomes monotonous, unless relieved by constant effort on the part of the officers. The narrow round of entertainments is soon exhausted. As children, they naturally crave novelty and variety. Our ingenuity is taxed to increase the catalogue of innocent forms of pleasure. Believing in work as well as play, and play as well as work, it is difficult to combine them without the proper implements. In the strict economy which has been exercised, almost nothing has been expended for objects whose utility was not apparent and recognized; but there is a value, deep and real, to all childhood—and very especially that form of it with which we have here to do—in whatever, in an appropriate degree, contributes to relaxation, elasticity of spirit, vivacity, joyousness. If, at the same time, the means of pleasure is also a means of instruction, there is more than a two-fold gain.

It is gratifying to notice that the official visitors to the Institute during the past year have recognized these facts. The members of the State Board of Charities and Reform have manifested the liveliest sympathy, not only in our work, but in the home life of the household. In their report (1873, p. 169), special mention is made of what has been secured in making the Institute “pleasant and cheerful” where there are “so many children and youth deprived of the power of speech and hearing.”

The Legislative Visiting Committee, in their report (1873, p. 25), quote, with approval, your resolution of Oct. 30, 1872, discontinuing the winter vacation, and instructing the principal and teachers “to make such arrangements for the blending of amusements and recreation with instruction, as may fitly recognize the festal occa-

sion, and favor the culture of the pupils." The committee then add as follows: "As the mind of the deaf and dumb is reached chiefly through the medium of the eye, we recommend that the trustees be authorized to purchase with the Institute funds a stereoscopticon and suitable plates for the amusement and instruction of the pupils, the cost not to exceed six hundred dollars."

This recommendation can now be acted upon without curtailing expenditures in any direction for which estimates have been made to this date.

Three of our pupils of last year, members of the first class, have gone to Washington with the intention of entering the National Deaf-Mute College. Including these three, our Institute has sent eleven thither. In this connection, it is fitting to allude to the College as related to the general work of deaf-mute instruction. There are those in every state school whose natural ability and superior attainments make it desirable that they have more extended opportunities than are practicable in their home institutions. Some of them are semi-mutes, whose former hearing and consequent knowledge of language have enabled them to master the ordinary course of study in deaf-mute schools with comparative ease, and are prepared for a collegiate training; and some are congenital deaf-mutes of unusual mental power, who have so fully overcome the difficulties incident to their condition, that every barrier to advanced scholarship has been removed. These two classes form an exceptional element in all our State Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb. The individuals composing them are few compared with the other pupils, so that it cannot be expected that the states as such will make free provisions for them. Recognizing these facts, the general government has incorporated and is sustaining the National Deaf-Mute College, located at the city of Washington.

It should not be understood that this college, however grand its design or success, supersedes a fuller course of study than has been usual in our own Institute. I felt it proper, two years since, to urge the necessity of such a course, involving corresponding time. In view of the facts presented, an additional year was allowed, and, at its expiration, still another. This addition was of very special advantage to the pupils interested, and has done much to elevate the standard of scholarship, and to give the Institute a character which it is very desirable to retain. It has not been practicable, however,

to arrange studies to the best advantage, while it has been uncertain how long the period of study would continue.

Experience in deaf-mute instruction has demonstrated the fact that there are three classes of these unfortunate children and youth for whom special and specific provision should be made, according to their natural capacity and their attainments. The first of these classes is composed of those who should be retained five years, within which the Institute will accomplish all that can be expected for them in education and general training. A second class includes those whose progress warrants their continuance in school two additional years. For these two classes, your action of a year ago is all that can be asked. There is a third class, by far the smallest, worthy of a higher department, which would furnish opportunity for a yet fuller development, and qualify its members for special positions of labor and usefulness, evermore presenting an elevated standard of attainment to the departments below it, whose members would be stimulated thereby. During the past two years, we have had in fact, though not in name, a "High Class," whose studies have been equal to, if not in advance of, those of similar classes in the first institutions for deaf-mutes in the country. Should not such a department, as early as practicable, be recognized as an established part of this Institute?

There is a misapprehension in many minds respecting the time allowed in the Institute, as compared with that in public schools generally. A moment's thought should correct the error. The relative time in the Institute is really shorter. A child comes to us ten years of age. It is true, he has had an existence of ten years, during which his physical being has had a corresponding development. But in almost every other respect, there has been no maturing process. The phrase, "ten years," applied to an ordinary child, includes much besides mere age and physical development. If this be all, we pronounce his condition abnormal. With that decade of years, we associate knowledge—of men, of things, of Deity—knowledge acquired by *language*, understood in its simpler forms from infancy; language *spoken*, almost from infancy and *heard* through ten years of hourly communication with hundreds of others from whom he receives constant instruction. At ten years of age, that child has been in the school of life nearly the whole period. Now let him spend five hours a day in a school house, under special teachers, for two years; and through life, it will be said of him that

he had only two years of schooling, though practically he had four times that number. His education was in progress, though his school period, in its technical sense, was very limited.

So then, it is a most serious error to compare, as equivalent, a term of years in the Institute with a term of corresponding number in a hearing and speaking school. To place the deaf-mute on an equality with his more fortunate companions, would require an extension of the institute school-period beyond the limit which the noblest generosity of the state could be expected to exercise towards its unfortunate children, who, after all that can be done for them, must remain the children of misfortune still. But notwithstanding this, there has been solved, again and again, within the twenty-one years of the history of this Institute, what was once a problem—whether deafness is an insurmountable barrier to mental improvement and general training; whether isolation must be the perpetual condition of the deaf-mute; whether the ordinary relations between man and man could exist between the deaf-mute and his fellow; whether he could be made to understand the true aims of life and immortality, and be effectually aided in securing them.

In no formal phrase, but with deep conviction, would I express to you, gentlemen of the Board, the satisfaction with which I have occupied the position—in many respects delicate and trying—which you have assigned me; because of your harmonious views and united action; and your appreciation of the difficulties involved in the immediate arrangement and control of the varied interests of so large a household, and of the efforts made to overcome those difficulties. Your counsel and sympathy have been, and will continue to be, most important factors in the result we seek in common—the best good of those whom Providence and our fellow citizens have entrusted to our care.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE L. WEED,  
*Principal.*

DELVAN, October 15, 1873.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The following newspapers and magazines have been sent to the Institute gratuitously, for which editors and proprietors will please accept thanks:

Wisconsin State Journal.  
 Janesville Gazette.  
 Burlington Standard.  
 Racine Advocate.  
 Beloit Free Press.  
 Northwestern Christian Advocate.  
 Delavan Republican.  
 Badger State Banner.  
 Fond du Lac Commonwealth.  
 Jefferson Republican, (Arkansas.)  
 Whitewater Register.  
 Mutes' Chronicle.  
 Deaf-Mutes' Advance.  
 Deaf-Mute Pelican.  
 Mexico Independent.  
 Der Herold.  
 Wisconsin Chief, (two copies.)  
 Boston Journal of Chemistry.  
 Now and Then.  
 The American Educational Monthly.  
 Nordwestliche Acker und Gartenbau Zeitung.

Thanks are also due to the following gentlemen for favors shown: S. S. Merrill, Gen'l Manager of Mil. & St. Paul R. R.; W. A. Thrall, Gen. Ticket Agent, Chicago & N. W. R. R.; D. A. Olin, Gen. Supt. Western Union R. R.; H. H. Andrews, for donations in money and maple sugar to the pupils for holiday and other entertainments; S. D. Hastings, Sec'y State Board of Charities and Reform, for information collected by that Board concerning the Deaf and Dumb; John Eaton, Commissioner of Education, for valuable Public Documents.

GEO. L. WEED,  
*Principal.*  
 (Doc. 10.)



## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

---

*To the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb:*

GENTLEMEN—In presenting the customary annual report, on the medical statistics of the year, I can only say, that the usual sanitary precautions have been successfully employed, the same kindness and watchfulness has been continued, and the health of the household has never been better, if as good. We have had no severe sickness or accidents, and no epidemic or contagious diseases have prevailed.

I have no complaints to make; no suggestions to offer; the present regimen meets all the necessities, and has my hearty approval.

Respectfully,

D. B. DEVENDORF, M. D.,

*Physician in Charge.*

DEHAVAN, October 15, 1873.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

---

*To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute  
for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb:*

GENTLEMEN:—The following is an exhibit of all moneys received and paid out by me since my last report:

### DR.

October 1, 1872, to cash on hand .....	\$9,050 32
Received from state treasurer .....	23,737 25
Received of principal of Deaf and Dumb Institute.....	693 57
	-----
Total.....	\$33,481 14

### CR.

By payment of orders drawn by principal of Deaf and Dumb Institute, from No. 1 to No. 494 inclusive.....	\$35,355 68
September 30, 1873, overdraft .....	1,874 54
September 30, 1873, amount in hands of state treasurer.....	14,250 00
Balance, after paying overdraft .....	12,375 46
	-----

Dated September 30, 1873.

Respectfully submitted,

A. D. THOMAS,  
*Treasurer.*

## LIST OF ORDERS PAID

*During the year ending September 30, 1873.*

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.	Monthly Total.
1872.				
Oct. 30	1	A. L. Chapin, expenses as trustee.....	\$12 00	
Oct. 30	2	H. L. Blood.....do.....	25 50	
Oct. 30	3	A. H. Barnes.....do.....	40 00	
Oct. 30	4	Hollis Latham.....do.....	64 50	
Oct. 30	5	James Aram.....do.....	22 00	
Oct. 30	6	C. D. Long.....do.....	21 00	
Oct. 30	7	H. C. Brown, potatoes.....	28 75	
Oct. 30	8	H. Bailey, butter.....	25 50	
Oct. 30	9	M. J. White, railroad freight.....	22 72	
Oct. 30	10	M. J. White, railroad freight.....	45 75	
		Total paid in October.....		\$307 72
Nov. 1	11	Kate Cullen, wages.....	\$14 00	
Nov. 1	12	Michael Carr, wages.....	15 00	
Nov. 1	13	E. M. Irish, turnips and beets.....	21 00	
Nov. 4	14	N. Strong, apples.....	105 00	
Nov. 6	15	E. H. Brown, butter.....	24 60	
Nov. 9	16	J. C. Burt, soap.....	34 75	
Nov. 11	17	C. D. Long, salary as Secretary of Board.....	50 00	
Nov. 13	18	Ed. Madden, grading.....	1 75	
Nov. 14	19	S. G. Austin, beans.....	9 00	
Nov. 16	20	Benj. Merwin, butter.....	5 67	
Nov. 16	21	H. O. Rideout, wages.....	24 00	
Nov. 16	22	M. B. Hall, butter.....	31 29	
Nov. 16	23	A. H. Taggart, butter.....	74 65	
Nov. 22	24	Munsell & Fuller, drayage.....	5 44	
Nov. 22	25	M. J. White, railroad freight.....	51 01	
Nov. 22	26	H. Fleming, butter.....	4 20	
Nov. 22	27	Hanora Cronin, wages.....	8 00	
Nov. 23	28	William Holmes, wood.....	110 00	
Nov. 26	29	Mary Martin, wages.....	1 50	
Nov. 27	30	O. R. Kingsbury, papers.....	3 18	
		Total paid in November.....		593 99
Dec. 4	31	C. D. Long, butter.....	\$7 15	
Dec. 4	32	John Allott, meat for Oct.....	246 59	
Dec. 4	33	M. Mulville, stamps and envelops.....	29 10	
Dec. 4	34	Jennie Faulkner, wages.....	3 21	
Dec. 4	35	M. J. White, railroad freights.....	7 00	
Dec. 4	36	A. Phelps, flour, feed, etc.....	471 95	
Dec. 4	37	Geo. H. Downie, groceries.....	10 75	
Dec. 4	38	Geo. Passage, dry goods.....	20 13	
Dec. 4	39	H. Albro, vinegar and cider.....	57 30	
Dec. 4	40	Nelson Strong, apples.....	124 55	
Dec. 4	41	A. J. Woodbury, clerk's cash account.....	19 24	
Dec. 4	42	M. D. Wright, printing.....	3 00	
Dec. 4	43	M. Gavett, clothing.....	102 70	
Dec. 4	44	H. M. Morris, furniture.....	20 00	
Dec. 4	45	R. H. James, groceries.....	93 47	
Dec. 4	46	M. J. White, express and telegraphing.....	22 00	
Dec. 4	47	I. G. Ferris, leather.....	202 87	

## List of Orders Paid—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.	Monthly Total.
1872				
Dec. 4	48	Geo. L. Weed, Jr., ex. as principal.....	\$7 70	.....
Dec. 5	49	M. W. Chapman, butter.....	22 44	.....
Dec. 5	50	Field, Leiter & Co., matting.....	48 45	.....
Dec. 5	51	Drake Bros., gasoline.....	71 38	.....
Dec. 5	52	Fairbanks & Co., books and stationery.	11 66	.....
Dec. 5	53	W. R. Port, books.....	8 60	.....
Dec. 5	54	Hoffman, B. & Co., boiler repairs.....	3 50	.....
Dec. 5	55	Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods.....	78 91	.....
Dec. 5	56	P. & V. Leather Co., leather and findings.	248 16	.....
Dec. 5	57	Blair & Persons, crockery.....	69 13	.....
Dec. 6	58	E. D. Smith, butter.....	45 57	.....
Dec. 6	59	Sexton, Bro. & Co., dry goods.....	32 40	.....
Dec. 6	60	S. H. Jones, butter.....	31 46	.....
Dec. 6	61	F. City Varnish Co., gasoline.....	121 87	.....
Dec. 6	62	M. J. White, R. R. freight.....	26 95	.....
Dec. 7	63	Whitney, Lowe & Co., meat for Nov...	222 22	.....
Dec. 9	64	Garnley, Watson & Co., lum. and rep...	93 12	.....
Dec. 11	65	D. & A. Stevens, brooms.....	5 00	.....
Dec. 11	66	D. Williams, butter.....	65 04	.....
Dec. 12	67	L. Barnes, butter.....	6 27	.....
Dec. 14	68	Mary A. Delaney, wages.....	2 50	.....
Dec. 18	69	H. B. Morgan, butter.....	35 75	.....
Dec. 21	70	Julia DeLaney, wages.....	40 25	.....
Dec. 21	71	Maggie Hagerman, wages.....	36 00	.....
Dec. 26	72	A. S. Spooner, butter.....	18 92	.....
Dec. 27	73	H. Flanders, butter.....	20 46	.....
Dec. 30	74	Geo. L. Weed, Jr., salary.....	375 00	.....
Dec. 30	75	E. G. Valentine... do.....	225 00	.....
Dec. 30	76	L. Eddy..... do.....	287 50	.....
Dec. 30	77	C. L. Williams... do.....	287 50	.....
Dec. 30	78	Geo. F. Schilling... do.....	287 50	.....
Dec. 30	79	Z. G. McCoy... do.....	225 00	.....
Dec. 30	80	H. Phillips... do.....	225 00	.....
Dec. 30	81	P. S. Englehardt... do.....	75 00	.....
Dec. 30	82	E. Eddy... do.....	150 00	.....
Dec. 30	83	Mollie Johnson... do.....	87 50	.....
Dec. 30	84	A. J. Woodbury... do.....	137 50	.....
Dec. 20	85	L. J. Hill... do.....	100 00	.....
Dec. 30	86	E. Young... do.....	225 00	.....
Dec. 30	87	C. H. Rideout... do.....	150 00	.....
Dec. 30	88	D. T. Gifford... do.....	250 00	.....
Dec. 30	89	D. B. Devendorf... do.....	37 50	.....
Dec. 30	90	Maurice Fleming, wages.....	100 00	.....
Dec. 30	91	G. McKee... do.....	60 00	.....
Dec. 30	92	A. M. Faulkner... do.....	45 50	.....
Dec. 30	93	Bessie Meeland... do.....	36 50	.....
Dec. 30	94	Annie Lee... do.....	24 00	.....
Dec. 30	95	Maggie DeLaney... do.....	32 50	.....
Dec. 30	96	Kate Cullen... do.....	28 00	.....
Dec. 30	97	Tillie Hetterman... do.....	39 00	.....
Dec. 30	98	Libbie Hagerman... do.....	39 00	.....
Dec. 30	99	Joanna Sampson... do.....	39 00	.....
Dec. 30	100	Mattie Oleson... do.....	39 00	.....
Dec. 30	101	Jennie Faulkner... do.....	8 22	.....
1873				
Total paid out in Dec.....				\$6,425 49
Jan. 3	102	John Allott, meat for Dec.....	\$243 75	.....
Jan. 4	103	Buckley & Hall, hardware.....	95 13	.....
Jan. 4	104	E. W. Phelps, groceries.....	39 07	.....

## List of Orders Paid—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.	Monthly Total.
1873				
Jan. 4	105	H. J. Ross & Co., lumber.....	\$89 40	
Jan. 4	106	W. Isham, hardware.....	90 31	
Jan. 4	107	Wm. Holmes, wood.....	125 00	
Jan. 4	108	Bowker & Ross, groceries.....	42 40	
Jan. 4	109	W. E. Goodman, gas fixtures.....	17 50	
Jan. 4	110	Ball & Goodrich, groceries.....	201 59	
Jan. 7	111	E. Smith, butter.....	26 07	
Jan. 9	112	M. M.....	15 82	
Jan. 11	113	.....ville, stamps and wrappers.....	9 00	
Jan. 11	114	.....ronora McCarty, wages.....	5 50	
Jan. 11	115	Joanna Sampson, wages.....	4 71	
Jan. 13	116	Wm. Holmes, wood.....	14 25	
Jan. 15	117	T. Duggan, labor.....	3 75	
Jan. 21	118	A. C. Nott, wood.....	12 50	
Jan. 23	119	M. J. White, R. R. freight.....	10 45	
Jan. 23	120	R. Coburn, meal and feed.....	17 25	
Jan. 23	121	Edward Lucia, wood.....	12 50	
Jan. 27	122	Oliver Oslock, wood.....	18 00	
Jan. 28	123	Lemuel Hollister, wood.....	54 00	
Jan. 31	124	James Brobazon, straw.....	10 00	
Total paid in January.....				\$1,157 95
Feb. 1	125	M. Mulville, postage and stamps.....	\$9 10	
Feb. 7	126	Edward Lucia, wood.....	27 50	
Feb. 7	127	Jacob Johnson, wood.....	28 12	
Feb. 10	128	Mary O'Donnell, wages.....	10 36	
Feb. 10	129	A. H. Barnes, expenses as trustee.....	10 00	
Feb. 10	130	J. H. Camp, drugs and sundries.....	13 30	
Feb. 10	131	M. J. White, express and telegraphing.....	16 40	
Feb. 10	132	W. M. & E. Wells, dry goods.....	157 37	
Feb. 10	133	G. H. Downie, groceries.....	21 85	
Feb. 10	134	M. Gavett, clothing indigent pupils.....	101 75	
Feb. 10	135	G. H. Briggs, drugs and sundries.....	74 67	
Feb. 10	136	A. J. Woodbury, clerk's cash account.....	12 62	
Feb. 10	137	Amos Phelps, flour and feed.....	236 42	
Feb. 10	138	D. L. Shader, stationery, etc.....	11 10	
Feb. 10	139	Low & Hollister, meat for January.....	188 37	
Feb. 10	140	R. H. James, groceries.....	125 92	
Feb. 11	141	J. A. Johnson, wood.....	33 00	
Feb. 11	142	G. Eberle & Co., hard soap.....	50 40	
Feb. 11	143	H. H. Andrews, groceries.....	20 70	
Feb. 11	144	Ball & Goodrich, groceries.....	62 50	
Feb. 11	145	West & Co., books and stationery.....	5 44	
Feb. 11	146	Smith, Roundy & Co., groceries.....	155 11	
Feb. 12	147	S. N. Loomer, wood.....	80 00	
Feb. 15	148	Ole Kettleon, wood.....	55 00	
Feb. 15	149	J. C. Burt, soft soap.....	36 00	
Feb. 17	150	Dana Gore, mason work.....	1 50	
Feb. 19	151	A. C. Sanford, book binding.....	17 50	
Feb. 25	152	E. P. Gifford, wages.....	20 00	
Feb. 25	153	M. J. White, R. R. freight.....	37 40	
Total paid in February.....				1,619 40
Mar. 4	154	Geo. Passage, dry goods.....	\$2 64	
Mar. 4	155	Geo. L. Weed, Jr., exp. as principal.....	14 55	
Mar. 4	156	John Allott, meat for February.....	174 61	
Mar. 4	157	Ball & Goodrich, groceries.....	280 16	
Mar. 4	158	Pfister & Vogel Co., leather and find'gs.....	232 52	
Mar. 4	159	Drake Bros., gasoline.....	62 26	
Mar. 4	160	Hoffman, Billings & Co., steam fitt'gs.....	3 74	

## List of Orders Paid—continued.

DATE.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.	Monthly Total.
1873				
Mar. 7	161	Forest City Varnish Co., gasoline .....	\$122 25	.....
Mar. 7	162	Bowker & Ross, groceries .....	81 16	.....
Mar. 5	163	Annie Lee, wages .....	28 50	.....
Mar. 5	164	Timothy Duggon, wages .....	12 00	.....
Mar. 6	165	Jansen, McClurg & Co., b'ks and stat'ry	38 42	.....
Mar. 7	166	M. Mulville, postage and stamps .....	12 00	.....
Mar. 7	167	F. A. Winn, repairing clocks .....	4 00	.....
Mar. 10	168	R. W. Harris, wages .....	30 00	.....
Mar. 13	169	D. B. Devendorf vaccine .....	10 00	.....
Mar. 18	170	P. Smith, sand .....	4 00	.....
Mar. 18	171	J. Pemberton, wood .....	102 50	.....
Mar. 20	172	H. Huyn, dry goods .....	9 71	.....
Mar. 21	173	D. B. Barnes, brooms .....	15 00	.....
Mar. 22	174	N. D. Wright, printing .....	21 75	.....
Mar. 31	175	Geo. L. Weed, jr., salary .....	375 00	.....
Mar. 31	176	C. L. Williams, .... do .....	287 50	.....
Mar. 31	177	L. Eddy .....	287 50	.....
Mar. 31	178	Geo. F. Schilling .....	287 50	.....
Mar. 31	179	E. G. Valentine .....	225 00	.....
Mar. 31	180	Z. G. McCoy .....	225 00	.....
Mar. 31	181	H. Phillips .....	225 00	.....
Mar. 31	182	P. S. Englehardt .....	75 00	.....
Mar. 31	183	E. Eddy .....	150 00	.....
Mar. 31	184	Mollie Johnson .....	87 50	.....
Mar. 31	185	A. J. Woodbury .....	137 50	.....
Mar. 31	186	L. J. Hill .....	100 00	.....
Mar. 31	187	M. B. Cook .....	70 00	.....
Mar. 31	188	D. B. Devendorf .....	37 50	.....
Mar. 31	189	E. Young .....	225 00	.....
Mar. 31	190	D. T. Gifford .....	250 00	.....
Mar. 31	191	C. H. Rideout .....	150 00	.....
Mar. 31	192	Geo. McKee, .... wages .....	50 00	.....
Mar. 31	193	Geo. A. Fiske .....	16 00	.....
Mar. 31	194	Maurice Fleming .....	100 00	.....
Mar. 31	195	Julia McCarty .....	16 00	.....
Mar. 31	196	Bridget Joyce .....	24 50	.....
Mar. 31	197	Jennie Faulkner .....	32 50	.....
Mar. 31	198	A. M. Faulkner .....	45 50	.....
Mar. 31	199	Maggie DeLaney .....	35 75	.....
Mar. 31	200	Kate Cullen .....	45 50	.....
Mar. 31	201	Tildie Hetterman .....	39 00	.....
Mar. 31	202	Libbie Hagamon .....	39 00	.....
Mar. 31	203	Sarah Christenson .....	33 00	.....
Mar. 31	204	Maggie Hagamon .....	42 00	.....
Mar. 31	205	Mattie Oleson .....	39 00	.....
		Total paid in March .....		\$5,014 52
Apr. 2	206	C. D. Long, butter .....	\$6 27	.....
Apr. 2	207	C. D. Long, salary as Sec'y of Board...	25 00	.....
Apr. 2	208	M. J. White, railroad freight .....	10 00	.....
Apr. 3	209	A. Phelps, flour and feed .....	250 54	.....
Apr. 3	210	K. N. Hollister, drugs and sundries...	13 05	.....
Apr. 3	211	Goodrich Bros., dry goods .....	11 62	.....
Apr. 3	212	Harrington & Crosby, groceries .....	6 35	.....
Apr. 3	213	J. H. Goodrich, groceries .....	40 99	.....
Apr. 3	214	Low & Hollister, meat for March .....	198 21	.....
Apr. 3	215	P. Garmly & Co., lumber and repairs..	11 11	.....
Apr. 3	216	Garmly, Watson & Co., lumber & repairs	118 10	.....
Apr. 4	217	J. M. Smith, blacksmithing .....	17 25	.....

## List of Orders Paid—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.	Monthly Total.
1873.				
Apr. 4	218	R. H. James, groceries . . . . .	\$41 33	.....
Apr. 4	219	M. Mulville, envelops and postage . . . . .	21 20	.....
Apr. 9	220	E. W. Phelps, groceries . . . . .	44 18	.....
Apr. 9	221	A. H. Andrews & Co., charts . . . . .	11 25	.....
Apr. 9	222	Blair & Persons, crockery . . . . .	45 75	.....
Apr. 9	223	Salmon Thomas, butter . . . . .	7 70	.....
Apr. 9	224	Ivison, Blakeman & Co., books, stat'y . . . . .	19 76	.....
Apr. 9	225	Lee & Shepard, school books . . . . .	2 74	.....
Apr. 9	226	W. E. Goodman, gas fixtures . . . . .	9 30	.....
Apr. 14	227	S. Brainard, parsnips . . . . .	1 50	.....
Apr. 15	228	W. C. Vanvelzer, butter . . . . .	4 44	.....
Apr. 15	229	Smith, Roundy & Co., groceries . . . . .	239 96	.....
Apr. 18	230	E. D. Smith, chickens and butter . . . . .	5 84	.....
Apr. 23	231	D. Isham, honey . . . . .	5 06	.....
Apr. 23	232	E. H. Brown, butter and eggs . . . . .	10 63	.....
Apr. 24	233	M. Mulville, postage stamps . . . . .	12 00	.....
Apr. 24	234	A. S. Van Patten, butter . . . . .	9 77	.....
Apr. 25	235	G. O. Fay, school books . . . . .	2 09	.....
Apr. 25	236	David Nicholas, butter . . . . .	3 34	.....
Apr. 26	237	Dennis Cronin, cabbage and labor . . . . .	14 20	.....
Apr. 26	238	J. C. Burt, soft soap . . . . .	27 00	.....
Apr. 30	239	Munsel & Fuller, hauling coal . . . . .	4 40	.....
		Total paid in April . . . . .		\$1,251 93
May 1	240	M. J. White, railroad freight . . . . .	\$27 10	.....
May 1	241	Mattie Oleson, wages . . . . .	12 86	.....
May 6	242	S. Thomas, butter and eggs . . . . .	4 28	.....
May 8	243	R. H. James, groceries . . . . .	84 32	.....
May 8	244	G. H. Briggs, drugs, paints, oils, etc . . . . .	59 83	.....
May 8	245	E. W. Phelps, groceries . . . . .	16 44	.....
May 8	246	W. Isham, hardware . . . . .	71 81	.....
May 8	247	T. J. Smith, hardware . . . . .	6 39	.....
May 8	248	Utter & Caldwell, groceries . . . . .	33 79	.....
May 8	249	A. J. Woodbury, clerk's cash account . . . . .	12 50	.....
May 8	250	Buckley & Hall, hardware . . . . .	61 36	.....
May 8	251	W. M. & E. Wells, dry goods . . . . .	73 38	.....
May 8	252	A. Phelps, flour, feed, etc . . . . .	185 87	.....
May 8	253	F. H. Revell, school papers . . . . .	13 56	.....
May 8	254	J. G. Ferris, leath and oats . . . . .	237 96	.....
May 8	255	Ball & Goodrich, groceries . . . . .	166 87	.....
May 8	256	G. Eberle & Co., hard soap . . . . .	50 40	.....
May 8	257	Swan, Watkins & Co., L. egg coal . . . . .	132 00	.....
May 8	258	West & Co., books and stationery . . . . .	26 15	.....
May 8	259	M. J. White, potatoes . . . . .	48 07	.....
May 8	260	Lewis Bennett, evergreen trees . . . . .	9 00	.....
May 8	261	Honora McCarty, wages . . . . .	3 00	.....
May 8	262	M. J. White, express and telegraphing . . . . .	9 45	.....
May 8	263	John Allott, meat for April . . . . .	170 88	.....
May 8	264	M. Gavett, clothing for indgt. pupils . . . . .	122 75	.....
May 17	265	Geo. F. Schilling, salary . . . . .	479 17	.....
May 17	266	David Nicholas, butter . . . . .	5 17	.....
May 19	267	E. D. Madden, team work . . . . .	4 75	.....
May 19	268	M. J. White, railroad freight . . . . .	19 15	.....
May 19	269	Michael Cone, wages . . . . .	9 00	.....
May 20	270	M. J. White, railroad freight . . . . .	20 00	.....
May 21	271	S. Thomas, butter and eggs . . . . .	4 70	.....
May 24	272	O. S. Paul, butter and eggs . . . . .	5 45	.....
May 24	273	A. H. Barnes, butter . . . . .	6 16	.....
May 26	274	David Nicholas, butter . . . . .	4 18	.....

## List of Orders Paid—continued.

DATE.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.	Monthly Total.
1873.				
May 28	275	M. W. Chapman, butter.....	\$12 43	.....
May 31	276	H. D. Long, straw .....	6 00	.....
		Total paid in May.....		\$2,216 18
June 3	277	Charles Remmel, cider vinegar .....	\$7 74	.....
June 4	278	Harrison & Warner, map of Wisconsin .....	1 50	.....
June 4	279	H. H. Andrews, groceries .....	121 90	.....
June 4	280	Low & Hollister, meat for May.....	200 19	.....
June 4	281	J. H. Goodrich, groceries.....	55 48	.....
June 4	282	A. Phelps, flour, meal, etc. ....	95 25	.....
June 4	283	M. J. White, railroad freight.....	7 81	.....
June 5	284	J. C. Burt, soft soap .....	37 50	.....
June 5	285	S. Thomas, butter.....	2 70	.....
June 9	286	D. Nicholas, butter.....	4 90	.....
June 10	287	M. W. Chapman, butter.....	11 80	.....
June 10	288	Dennis Cronin, teamwork.....	6 25	.....
June 10	289	C. B. Jones, butter .....	3 49	.....
June 11	290	L. Eddy,..... salary.....	479 17	.....
June 11	291	C. L. Williams.....do.....	479 17	.....
June 11	292	E. G. Valentine...do.....	375 00	.....
June 11	293	H. Phillips,.....do.....	375 00	.....
June 11	294	Z. G. McCoy.....do.....	375 00	.....
June 11	295	P. S. Englehardt...do.....	125 00	.....
June 11	296	E. Eddy.....do.....	250 00	.....
June 11	297	Mollie Johnson...do.....	145 83	.....
June 11	298	M. B. Cook.....do.....	67 07	.....
June 11	299	Mary East, wages .....	21 00	.....
June 12	300	Kate Cullen...do.....	36 00	.....
June 12	301	H. L. Blood, expenses as trustee.....	48 20	.....
June 18	302	Libbie Hagamon, wages .....	31 28	.....
June 18	303	Geo. L. Weed, Jr., salary .....	375 00	.....
June 18	304	Geo. M. McKee, wages .....	10 00	.....
June 21	305	A. J. Woodbury, salary .....	137 50	.....
June 23	306	Ball & Goodrich, groceries .....	171 82	.....
June 23	307	H. D. P. Bigelow, boiler insurance....	56 25	.....
June 24	308	C. E. Perry, mason work .....	35 75	.....
June 28	309	Maggie Hagemon, wages.....	39 00	.....
June 28	310	Tillie Hetterman...do.....	39 00	.....
June 28	311	Bridget Joyce...do.....	45 50	.....
June 28	312	L. J. Hill, salary .....	100 00	.....
June 28	313	A. M. Faulkner, wages .....	45 50	.....
June 30	314	Jennie Faulkner, wages .....	33 50	.....
June 30	315	D. T. Gifford, salary .....	250 00	.....
June 30	316	E. Young.....do.....	225 00	.....
June 30	317	C. H. Rideout...do.....	150 00	.....
June 30	318	D. B. Devendorf...do.....	37 50	.....
June 30	319	M. Fleming... wages.....	100 00	.....
June 30	320	Geo. Fiske.....do.....	60 00	.....
June 30	321	Julia McCarty...do.....	52 00	.....
June 30	322	Maggie DeLaney...do.....	33 75	.....
June 30	323	Sarah Christenson, do.....	39 00	.....
		Total amount paid in June.....		5,403 30
July 1	324	Geo. L. Weed, Jr., traveling expenses..	\$11 30	.....
July 1	325	Peter McCarty, wages.....	48 75	.....
July 1	326	Mike Carr, wages .....	18 75	.....
July 3	327	H. O. Gates, eggs.....	3 20	.....
July 3	328	R. H. James, groceries .....	84 39	.....
July 3	329	J. H. Camp, drugs and sundries.....	19 03	.....
July 3	330	C. H. Johnson, eggs.....	7 44	.....



## List of Orders Paid—continued.

DATE.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.	Monthly Total.
1873.				
July 1	331	Goodrich Bros., dry goods.....	\$15 71	.....
July 1	332	M. J. White, express and telegraphy...	7 44	.....
July 1	333	G. H. Downey, groceries.....	8 20	.....
July 1	334	A. J. Woodbury, clerk's cash account..	64 25	.....
July 1	335	D. L. Shoder, papers, etc.....	15 45	.....
July 1	336	W. H. Norris, mouldings.....	6 66	.....
July 1	337	John Allott, meat for June.....	113 03	.....
July 1	338	Utter & Caldwell, groceries.....	38 70	.....
July 1	339	C. D. Long, salary sec'y board.....	25 00	.....
July 8	340	O. H. Gilbert, fruit.....	4 30	.....
July 10	341	S. P. Bailey, wages account.....	25 00	.....
July 10	342	Richard Holmes, cherries.....	1 30	.....
July 11	343	Joseph Bell, fruit.....	4 10	.....
July 12	344	Edward A. Fay, American Annals.....	45 00	.....
July 14	345	M. Mulville, postage and stamps.....	10 90	.....
July 18	346	Michael Carr, wages.....	15 00	.....
July 18	347	Morgan Daily, wages.....	16 50	.....
July 19	348	Perry & Moffatt, whitewashing, etc....	154 00	.....
July 19	349	Geo. Gore, mason work.....	3 00	.....
July 22	350	Ed. Madden, labor.....	10 50	.....
July 24	351	James A. Dudley, painting and graining	57 50	.....
July 26	352	Swan, W. & Co., coal.....	1,000 00	.....
July 28	353	Tim Duggan, labor.....	51 00	.....
July 31	354	A. M. Faulkner, wages.....	15 17	.....
July 31	355	Jennie Faulkner, wages.....	13 00	.....
		Total paid in July.....		\$1,913 57
Aug. 2	356	M. Gleason, labor.....	\$14 00	.....
Aug. 6	357	Low & Hollister, meat for July.....	59 13	.....
Aug. 6	358	H. J. Ross & Co., lumber, lime etc.....	132 26	.....
Aug. 6	359	S. Sharp, dry goods.....	7 00	.....
Aug. 6	360	C. H. Barnes, dry goods.....	10 56	.....
Aug. 6	361	K. N. Hollister, drugs, paints and oils..	56 40	.....
Aug. 6	362	Dunham & Hunt, lime.....	2 50	.....
Aug. 6	363	Hoffman B. & Co., steam fittings.....	51 90	.....
Aug. 6	364	Dennis Cronin, fruit.....	6 75	.....
Aug. 7	365	John Dewolf, hay.....	63 59	.....
Aug. 8	366	R. Davis, iron water tank.....	168 00	.....
Aug. 8	367	U. S. Hollister, vegetables.....	7 02	.....
Aug. 9	368	C. E. Perry, mason work.....	40 50	.....
Aug. 13	369	R. S. Ellis, paper hanging.....	2 80	.....
Aug. 18	370	Munsel & Fuller, drayage.....	4 00	.....
Aug. 18	371	Mary Eberhart, wages.....	24 00	.....
Aug. 18	372	Morgan Daly, wages.....	2 00	.....
Aug. 18	373	A. H. Barnes, ex. as trustee.....	14 00	.....
Aug. 22	374	W. B. Moffett, mason work.....	57 75	.....
Aug. 22	375	M. A. Sweney, wages.....	3 00	.....
Aug. 23	376	Wm. Enigh, cucumbers.....	11 00	.....
Aug. 27	377	John Kiell, apples.....	1 31	.....
		Total paid in August.....		739 47
Sept. 1	378	J. C. Burns, washing receipt.....	\$5 00	.....
Sept. 2	379	James Brabazon, straw.....	12 00	.....
Sept. 4	380	O. S. Paul, butter.....	5 30	.....
Sept. 5	381	Joseph Bell, potatoes and butter.....	12 30	.....
Sept. 6	382	John Allott, meat for August.....	54 50	.....
Sept. 6	383	R. H. James, groceries.....	47 07	.....
Sept. 6	384	M. J. White, R. R. freight.....	21 85	.....
Sept. 6	385	A. Ives, posts.....	6 00	.....
Sept. 6	386	A. J. Woodbury, clerk's cash account..	12 35	.....

## List of Orders Paid—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid,	Amount.	Monthly Total.
1873,				
Sep. 1	387	M. J. White, express . . . . .	\$6 55	.....
Sep. 1	388	M. Mulville, envelopes, etc. . . . .	19 58	.....
Sep. 8	389	Ball & Goodrich, groceries . . . . .	325 97	.....
Sep. 8	390	Henry Hess, fruit . . . . .	3 00	.....
Sep. 8	391	James Brabazon, beans . . . . .	33 75	.....
Sep. 8	392	Amos Phelps, flour and feed . . . . .	113 48	.....
Sep. 8	393	West & Co., books and stationery . . . . .	38 16	.....
Sep. 8	394	Goldsmith & Co., carpet . . . . .	73 62	.....
Sep. 8	395	H. M. Wilmarth & Bro., gas fixtures . . . . .	67 50	.....
Sep. 8	396	Blair & Persons, crockery . . . . .	9 25	.....
Sep. 9	397	F. City V. O. & Co., gasoline . . . . .	49 35	.....
Sep. 9	398	A. J. Button, school books . . . . .	10 80	.....
Sep. 9	399	Pfister & V. L. Co., leather and findings	165 28	.....
Sep. 9	400	Frank Fagon, butter . . . . .	10 62	.....
Sep. 9	401	Peter McCarty, wages . . . . .	75 75	.....
Sep. 10	402	Ann Holmes, cucumbers . . . . .	10 00	.....
Sep. 10	403	Pat. Campbell, potatoes . . . . .	20 00	.....
Sep. 10	404	H. O. Rideout, wages . . . . .	4 00	.....
Sep. 11	405	J. C. Burt, soft soap . . . . .	33 50	.....
Sep. 13	406	A. Carter, cow . . . . .	50 00	.....
Sep. 13	407	C. D. Long, butter . . . . .	5 06	.....
Sep. 13	408	S. Brainard, butter . . . . .	3 20	.....
Sep. 15	409	John Yost, cow . . . . .	40 00	.....
Sep. 16	410	Geo. L. Weed, Jr., traveling expenses . . . . .	12 20	.....
Sep. 16	411	J. M. Kull, fruit . . . . .	3 00	.....
Sep. 17	412	James Hennessey, butter . . . . .	21 05	.....
Sep. 22	413	Geo. W. Barber, squash . . . . .	9 33	.....
Sep. 22	414	Dennis Cronin, squash . . . . .	3 04	.....
Sep. 23	415	C. I. Dockstader, apples . . . . .	4 00	.....
Sep. 25	416	H. W. Randolph, grapes . . . . .	5 94	.....
Sep. 25	417	Morgan Daly, wages . . . . .	4 00	.....
Sep. 26	418	Pat. Campbell, potatoes . . . . .	158 60	.....
Sep. 26	419	E. Young, salary . . . . .	225 00	.....
Sep. 30	420	C. C. Besecker, butter . . . . .	10 23	.....
Sep. 30	421	C. H. Barnes, eggs . . . . .	6 40	.....
Sep. 30	422	Geo. L. Weed, Jr., salary . . . . .	375 00	.....
Sep. 30	423	C. L. Williams . . . . . do . . . . .	115 00	.....
Sep. 30	424	G. F. Schilling . . . . . do . . . . .	115 00	.....
Sep. 30	425	L. Eddy . . . . . do . . . . .	115 00	.....
Sep. 30	426	Z. G. McCoy . . . . . do . . . . .	90 00	.....
Sep. 30	427	H. Phillips . . . . . do . . . . .	90 00	.....
Sep. 30	428	E. Eddy . . . . . do . . . . .	60 00	.....
Sep. 30	429	Mollie Johnson . . . . . do . . . . .	35 00	.....
Sep. 30	430	Mary E. Smith . . . . . do . . . . .	40 00	.....
Sep. 30	431	L. J. Hill . . . . . do . . . . .	100 00	.....
Sep. 30	432	D. T. Gifford . . . . . do . . . . .	250 00	.....
Sep. 30	433	C. H. Rideout . . . . . do . . . . .	150 00	.....
Sep. 30	434	A. J. Woodbury . . . . . do . . . . .	145 83	.....
Sep. 30	435	M. Fleming . . . . . wages . . . . .	100 00	.....
Sep. 30	436	Geo. Fiske . . . . . do . . . . .	60 00	.....
Sep. 30	437	E. S. Florey . . . . . do . . . . .	3 50	.....
Sep. 30	438	Lettie Buckmon . . . . . do . . . . .	27 00	.....
Sep. 30	439	A. M. Faulkner . . . . . do . . . . .	36 00	.....
Sep. 30	440	Jennie Faulkner . . . . . do . . . . .	13 75	.....
Sep. 30	441	Julia McCarty . . . . . do . . . . .	52 00	.....
Sep. 30	442	Maggie De Laney . . . . . do . . . . .	41 00	.....
Sep. 30	443	Jennie Herrick . . . . . do . . . . .	10 00	.....
Sep. 30	444	Mary Stewart . . . . . do . . . . .	14 00	.....

## List of Orders Paid—continued.

Date.	No	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.	Monthly Total.
1873.				
Sept. 30	445	L. F. Herrick, wages.....	\$16 00	
Sept. 30	446	Kate Cullen, wages.....	12 00	
Sept. 30	447	Sarah Christenson, wages.....	39 00	
Sept. 30	448	Libbie Washburn, wages.....	22 50	
Sept. 30	449	Mary Washburn, wages.....	22 50	
Sept. 30	450	J. M. Holcomb, county atlas.....	10 00	
Sept. 30	451	C. S. Spooner, squashes.....	3 46	
Sept. 30	452	D. B. Devendorf, salary.....	37 50	
Sept. 30	453	A. Logan, making cheese.....	15 27	
Sept. 30	454	A. Logan, state map.....	5 25	
Sept. 30	455	M. Mulville, postage and stamps.....	17 64	
Sept. 30	456	J. M. Kull, apples.....	8 75	
Sept. 30	457	H. Latham, expenses as trustee.....	20 50	
Sept. 30	458	H. Shultz & Bro., harness and repairs.....	48 15	
Sept. 30	459	Utter & Caldwell, groceries.....	15 98	
Sept. 30	460	W. M. & E. Wells, dry goods.....	103 28	
Sept. 30	461	Buckley & Hall, hardware.....	44 98	
Sept. 30	462	R. H. James, groceries.....	81 84	
Sept. 30	463	T. J. Smith, hardware.....	34 56	
Sept. 30	464	M. J. White, R. R. freight.....	3 15	
Sept. 30	465	D. L. Shoder, papers.....	8 30	
Sept. 30	466	H. H. Williams, clocks and repairs.....	9 50	
Sept. 30	467	W. H. Norris, furniture.....	89 55	
Sept. 30	468	A. Phelps, flour, feed, etc.....	135 90	
Sept. 30	469	Low & Hollister, meat for Sept.....	200 96	
Sept. 30	470	G. H. Briggs, drugs, paints, oils, etc.....	97 53	
Sept. 30	471	M. J. White, express.....	10 95	
Sept. 30	472	K. N. Hollister, paints, oils, etc.....	26 22	
Sept. 30	473	H. J. Ross & Co., lumber, lime, etc.....	160 81	
Sept. 30	474	Walton & Francisco, blacksmithing.....	49 10	
Sept. 30	475	A. J. Woodbury, clerk's cash account.....	2 92	
Sept. 30	476	W. Isham, hardware.....	113 14	
Sept. 30	477	Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods.....	177 97	
Sept. 30	478	Hoffman, B. & Co., steam fitting.....	28 64	
Sept. 30	479	J. F. Birchard, furniture.....	46 00	
Sept. 30	480	Chas. Peabody, books.....	6 75	
Sept. 30	481	W. J. Button, school books.....	8 64	
Sept. 30	482	H. M. Wilmarth & Bro., gas fixtures.....	56 65	
Sept. 30	483	West & Co., books and stationery.....	63 15	
Sept. 30	484	F. City V. O. & Co., gasoline.....	96 85	
Sept. 30	485	Swan, W. & Co., coal.....	1,000 00	
Sept. 30	486	Swan, W. & Co., coal.....	1,000 00	
Sept. 30	487	Field, Leiter & Co, dry goods.....	97 83	
Sept. 30	488	C. B. Jones, eggs.....	2 35	
Sept. 20	489	A. S. Van Patten, butter.....	10 44	
Sept. 30	490	G. H. Briggs, butter.....	6 37	
Sept. 30	491	J. H. Goodrich, groceries.....	14 57	
Sept. 30	492	Ball & Goodrich, groceries.....	277 76	
Sept. 30	493	Henry Hess, squash.....	5 34	
Sept. 30	494	Geo. L. Weed, Jr., school apparatus.....	500 00	
		Total paid in September.....		\$8,712 16
		Total orders paid during the year.....		\$35,355 68

## SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES,

*For the year ending September 30, 1873.*

Amusements and means of Instruction.....	\$808 78
Clothing and other expenses for indigent pupils.....	465 58
Drugs and medicines.....	92 27
Farm and barn expenses (exclusive of wages).....	599 45
Fuel.....	3,804 37
House furnishing.....	1,707 98
Laundry.....	358 98
Live stock.....	90 00
Lights (exclusive of fixtures).....	536 59
Managers' and trustees' expenses.....	423 45
Manufacturing.....	1,075 15
Miscellaneous.....	809 26
Permanent Improvements.....	168 00
Repairs.....	1,422 58
Salaries and wages.....	15,447 30
Subsistence.....	7,545 94
Total.....	<u>\$35,355 68</u>

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

For the Year ending September 30, 1873.

Article.	Quantity.	Amount.	Totals.
<b>AMUSEMENT AND MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.</b>			
American Annals.....		\$45 00	
Library books.....		55 26	
Maps.....		16 75	
Newspapers.....		18 15	
Pens, pencils and crayons.....		26 18	
School papers.....		16 69	
School books.....		116 25	
School charts.....		11 25	
Slates.....		3 25	
School apparatus.....		500 00	
Total.....			\$808 78
<b>CLOTHING AND EXPENSES FOR INDIGENT PUPILS.</b>			
Clothing.....		\$357 68	
Cutting hair.....		2 40	
Extracting teeth.....		50	
Paper collars.....		23 10	
Railroad fare.....		72 90	
Suspenders.....		9 00	
Total.....			465 58
<b>DRUGS AND MEDICINES.</b>			
Medicines.....		\$82 27	
Vaccinating material.....		10 00	
Total.....			92 27
<b>FARM AND BARN EXPENSES (exclusive of wages).</b>			
Bran.....	14,772 lbs...	\$96 47	
Garden seeds.....		6 73	
Horse shoeing.....		17 25	
Harnesses and repairs.....		48 15	
Hay.....	8 $\frac{473}{000}$ tons.	63 59	
Meal, feed.....	13,214 lbs...	111 68	
Oats.....	100 bu...	25 00	
Pump repairs.....		7 00	
Posts, large.....	28	6 50	
Rakes and other tools.....		44 19	
Straw.....	10 loads.	22 00	
Trees.....		10 50	
Wagon repairs, etc.....		140 39	
Total.....			599 45

*Detailed Statement of Expenditures—continued.*

Article.	Quantity.	Amount.	Totals.
<b>FUEL.</b>			
L. E. Lackawanna coal.....	11 tons.	\$132 00	.....
.....do.....	300 tons.	3,000 00	.....
Oak wood.....	131½ c'ds.	672 37	.....
Total.....			\$3,804 37
<b>HOUSE FURNISHING.</b>			
Brooms.....	13 doz.	33 50	.....
Crockery.....		129 82	.....
Clocks and repairs.....		13 50	.....
Dry goods.....		894 19	.....
Dust brushes.....	2 doz.	12 00	.....
Furniture.....		162 21	.....
Hardware.....		319 41	.....
Miscellaneous house-furnishing.....		120 32	.....
Scrub brushes.....	1 doz.	2 50	.....
Wooden ware.....		20 53	.....
Total.....			1,707 98
<b>LAUNDRY, ETC.</b>			
Castile soap.....	69½ lbs.	10 64	.....
Clothes baskets.....	15	8 80	.....
Clothes pins.....	¾ gr'ss.	1 50	.....
Clothes lines.....		7 35	.....
Hard soap.....	1,680 lbs.	116 85	.....
Liquid blueing.....	2 gals.	2 00	.....
Sal. soda.....	60 lbs.	2 70	.....
Soft soap.....	42⅓ bbls.	168 75	.....
S. G. Starch.....	304 lbs.	31 64	.....
Washboards.....	12	2 50	.....
Washing receipt.....	1	5 00	.....
Wash tub.....	1	1 25	.....
Total.....			358 98
<b>LIVE STOCK.</b>			
Cows.....	2		90 00
<b>LIGHTS (exclusive of fixtures.)</b>			
Candles.....	44 lbs.	6 38	.....
Gasoline.....	2,121 gals.	517 96	.....
Head light oil.....	25 gals.	12 25	.....
Total.....			536 59
<b>MANAGERS AND TRUSTEES' EXPENSES.</b>			
Expenses of trustees.....		277 70	.....
Expenses of principal.....		45 75	.....
Salary of secretary of board.....		100 00	.....
Total.....			423 45

*Detailed Statement of Expenditures—continued.*

Article.	Quantity.	Amount.	Totals.
<b>MANUFACTURING.</b>			
Cabinet shop.....		\$18 36	
Shoe shop.....		1,056 79	
Total .....			\$1,075 15
<b>MISCELLANEOUS PURPOSES.</b>			
Boxing and cartage.....		\$60 04	
Binding books .....		17 50	
Boiler insurance.....		56 25	
Express and telegraphing.....		72 79	
Making cheese.....		15 27	
Postage.....		18 51	
Postage stamps.....		80 53	
Printing .....		24 75	
Railroad freight.....		310 34	
Stationery.....		101 98	
Stamped envelops.....		51 30	
Total .....			809 26
<b>PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.</b>			
Iron tank .....	1		168 00
<b>REPAIRS (ORDINARY.)</b>			
Grading .....		\$1 75	
Gas fixtures .....		152 89	
Glass, putty, etc .....		37 71	
Lumber, lime, etc.....		524 75	
Mason work.....		135 50	
Miscellaneous .....		16 64	
Nails, locks, etc .....		92 55	
Paints and oils .....		148 51	
Painting .....		57 50	
Paper hanging.....		2 80	
Steam fixtures.....		90 98	
Sand, loads.....	11	4 00	
Whitewashing .....		157 00	
Total .....			1,422 28
<b>SALARIES AND WAGES.</b>			
Salaries .....		\$12,956 49	
Wages .....		2,490 81	
Total .....			15,447 30
<b>SUBSISTENCE.</b>			
<i>Breadstuffs—</i>			
Flour.....	187½ bbls.	\$1,199 76	
Flour, Graham.....	1,678 lbs.	51 28	
Flour, Buckwheat.....	650 lbs.	21 25	
Crackers, Graham.....	178 lbs.	19 02	
Crackers, Lemon.....	155 lbs.	17 42	
Crackers, Picnic .....	540 lbs.	34 75	
Meal .....	2,428 lbs.	26 92	
Total breadstuffs .....			1,370 40

## Detailed Statement of Expenditures—continued.

ARTICLE.	Quantity.	Amount.	Totals.
<i>Subsistence—continued.</i>			
<i>Meats—</i>			
Beef, fresh.....	13,141 lbs.	\$1,137 06	
Beef, corned.....	6,357 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	381 72	
Beef, shanks.....	153	30 63	
Beef, dried.....	152 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	29 25	
Beef, tongues.....	26	6 50	
Fish, cod.....	337 lbs.	31 88	
Fish, mackerel.....	60 lbs.	5 85	
Fish, white.....	20 lbs.	2 00	
Fish, fresh.....	386 lbs.	30 88	
Fish, halibut.....	80 lbs.	9 86	
Oysters, cans.....	48 cans	27 45	
Herring, smoked.....	1 box.	60	
Chickens.....	826 lbs.	67 16	
Turkey.....	578 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	57 55	
Goose.....	21 lbs.	1 68	
Head cheese.....	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	7 85	
Mutton.....	498 lbs.	39 88	
Veal.....	511 lbs.	41 04	
Liver.....	5 lbs.	20	
Sausage.....	343 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	29 80	
Pork, salt.....	941 lbs.	76 12	
Pork, fresh.....	233 lbs.	18 64	
Pork, ham.....	622 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	64 42	
Total meats.....			\$2,097 99
<i>Sugars—</i>			
Brown.....	3,439 lbs.	\$359 44	
Coffee, C.....	1,861 lbs.	207 03	
Coffee, A.....	1,058 lbs.	116 38	
Pulverized.....	567 lbs.	70 08	
Crushed.....	703 lbs.	85 10	
Maple.....	1,426 lbs.	142 60	
Total sugars.....			980 63
Apples.....	16 $\frac{2}{3}$ bbls.	\$246 78	
Beans.....	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ bus.	65 51	
Butter.....	5,097 lbs.	1,106 99	
Baskets peaches.....	3	3 10	
Boiled cider.....	32 gals.	32 00	
Baking powder.....	80 lbs.	34 00	
Bakers' yeast.....	3 qts.	30	
Cheese.....	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	7 27	
Candy.....	28 lbs.	7 00	
Currants, fresh.....	211 qts.	10 55	
Currants, dried.....	50 lbs.	4 38	
Citron, preserved.....	7 lbs.	3 85	
Citrons.....	12	1 00	
Cinnamon.....	10 lbs.	5 00	
Cherries, dried.....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	12 87	
Cherries, fresh.....	13 qts.	1 30	
Cranberries.....	48 qts.	6 00	
Cabbage.....	145 hds.	12 95	
Cucumbers.....	5,000	21 00	
Cocoanut, prepared.....	12 lbs.	3 96	
Chocolate.....	16 lbs.	8 25	



*Detailed Statement of Expenditures—continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Amount	Totals.
<i>Subsistence—continued.</i>			
Cloves.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb ...	\$0 30	.....
Cans peaches.....	72 .....	16 90	.....
Corn starch.....	89 lbs...	9 45	.....
Coffee, O. G. Java.....	390 lbs...	114 80	.....
Coffee, roasted Rio.....	981 lbs...	259 64	.....
Eggs.....	1,533 doz	198 78	.....
Gooseberries.....	58 qts...	2 90	.....
Green Peas.....	$1\frac{3}{4}$ bush.	2 63	.....
Grapes.....	66 lbs...	5 94	.....
Ginger.....	10 lbs...	3 00	.....
Hops.....	12 lbs...	6 75	.....
Horse radish sauce.....	2 bot'sj.	1 00	.....
Hominy.....	100 lbs...	3 00	.....
Honey.....	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs...	14 67	.....
Ice.....	7,775 lbs...	38 49	.....
Lemons.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz ..	4 80	.....
Lard.....	1,047 lbs...	97 79	.....
Mustard.....	10 lbs...	3 00	.....
Molasses.....	46 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals..	15 79	.....
Pickles.....	600 .....	6 00	.....
Peanuts.....	104 lbs...	9 36	.....
Peaches, dried.....	190 lbs...	27 65	.....
Pepper.....	10 lbs...	3 50	.....
Prunes.....	50 lbs...	7 75	.....
Parsnips.....	3 bush ..	1 50	.....
Pop corn.....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ bush ..	2 25	.....
Potatoes.....	588 bush ..	261 62	.....
Radishes.....	.....	25	.....
Raisins.....	75 lbs...	8 20	.....
Rice.....	300 lbs...	27 50	.....
Sweet potatoes.....	115 lbs...	6 50	.....
Sago.....	10 lbs...	80	.....
Strawberries.....	36 qts...	7 55	.....
String beans.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ bush ..	1 38	.....
Summer squash.....	12 .....	60	.....
Sweet corn.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz ..	76	.....
Salt.....	4 bbls...	11 25	.....
Sage.....	1 lb .....	60	.....
Syrup.....	140 gals...	90 80	.....
Tea, Jap.....	139 lbs...	137 00	.....
Tapioca.....	10 lbs...	1 05	.....
Tomatoes.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bush ..	40	.....
Tomato catsup.....	16 bot's ..	3 60	.....
Turnips, Swedish.....	41 bush ..	20 50	.....
Vinegar, cider.....	183 gals...	31 54	.....
Water melons.....	9 .....	1 75	.....
Winter squash.....	2,980 lbs...	21 17	.....
Yeast cakes.....	15 packs.	1 30	.....
Blackberries, dried.....	90 lbs...	8 10	.....
Beets.....	2 bush ..	1 00	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	\$3,096 92
Total subsistence.....	.....	.....	\$7,545 94
Total expenses for the year.....	.....	.....	\$35,355 68

## STATEMENT OF CABINET SHOP,

*For the Year ending September 30, 1873.*

	Dr.	Cr.
To Expenses, lumber, etc.....	\$45 56	
Fuel.....	20 00	
Salary of master.....	900 00	
Manufactured goods on hand at last report.....	130 75	
Stock and material on hand at last report.....	218 42	
Book account at last report.....	13 50	
Balance.....	198 88	
By cash sales.....		\$26 00
Book accounts.....		125 80
Work for the Institute.....		1,025 49
Manufactured work on hand.....		140 00
Stock and materials on hand.....		209 82
	\$1,527 11	\$1,527 11

## STATEMENT OF THE SHOE SHOP,

*For the Year ending September 30, 1873.*

	Dr.	Cr.
To Expenses, leather, tools, etc. ....	\$1,056 79	.....
Salary of master .....	600 00	.....
Fuel .....	20 00	.....
Boots and shoes on hand at last report.....	375 40	.....
Stock and new tools.....do .....	333 10	.....
Book accounts.....do.....	161 75	.....
By Cash sales.....		\$241 15
Cash sales to pupils.....		277 37
Charged indigent pupils.....		306 61
Book accounts.....		258 52
Boots and shoes on hand .....		395 50
New tools during the year.....		65 00
Stock, leather and findings on hand.....		697 35
Balance .....		305 54
	\$2,547 04	\$2,547 04

## LIST OF PUPILS,

*In the School within the Year ending Oct. 1, 1873.*

## MALES.

NAME.	Town.	County.
Barker, Sidney R. ....	Poysippi .....	Waushara.
Barnhart, Charles.....	Wautoma .....	Waushara.
Beers, La Fayette G.....	Janesville .....	Rock.
*Blair, John W .....	Boscobel .....	Grant.
*Bellman, John .....	Jefferson .....	Jefferson.
Birk, Gustav .....	Glen Haven .....	Grant.
*Boeckmann, Ernst J. ....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee.
Blonde, Mikar .....	New Franken .....	Brown.
*Briggs, Urbin A. ....	Lowell .....	Dodge.
Buchman, William.....	Hortonville .....	Outagamie.
Bushel, Louis .....	Aztalan .....	Jefferson.
Callahan, Patrick .....	Pleasant Prairie .....	Kenosha.
Chambers, James .....	Garden Valley .....	Jackson.
Coke, Fred. E. ....	Brookfield Center .....	Waukesha.
Cole, Christian S. ....	New Lisbon.....	Juneau.
Conery, Philip J .....	Fall River .....	Columbia.
Cork, Hugh.....	Mazomanie .....	Dane.
Cullen, James F.....	Janesville .....	Rock.
Cullen, William G.....	Black River Falls .....	Jackson.
Day, William.....	Mineral Point .....	Iowa.
Deubel, Edmund .....	Watertown .....	Jefferson.
Dill, Johan .....	Newtonburg.....	Manitowoc.
Donegan, Edward S.....	Janesville .....	Rock.
Dorn, Leonard .....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee.
Drinkwine, Elick .....	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.
Eberle, Martin .....	West Bend .....	Washington.
Eldridge, Charles E. ....	West Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.
Englert, Leonard .....	New Franken.....	Brown.
Ernst, Edwin H. K. ....	Oshkosh .....	Winnebago.
Falk, Edwin J. ....	Stettin .....	Marathon.
Felton, John.....	Dayton .....	Richland.
Ferries, Francis W.....	Tomah .....	Monroe.
*Field, Bernt S. ....	Racine .....	Racine.
Field, Sievert S.....	Racine .....	Racine.
Florey, Elmer L.....	Lyndon .....	Sheboygan.
Foy, Thomas.....	Madison .....	Dane.
Gauger, Carl .....	Cooperstown .....	Manitowoc.
German, Fred. E. ....	Montello .....	Marquette.
*Goltz, Louis .....	Watertown .....	Jefferson.
*Goold, Alfred W.....	Racine .....	Racine.
Gorey, Dennis .....	Magnolia .....	Rock.
Grosenick, Heinrich.....	Watertown .....	Jefferson.
Gunderson, Gunder M.....	Waterford .....	Racine.
Harloff, John F. M.....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee.

*List of Pupils, etc.—continued.**Males—continued.*

NAME.	Town.	County.
*Harrison, Hergie.....	Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.
Hebberd, Perry G.....	Hamilton.....	La Crosse.
Hecker, Louis.....	Mayville.....	Dodge.
Henry, Albert.....	West Point.....	Columbia.
Henry, Charles.....	Palmyra.....	Jefferson.
Henry, George Albert.....	Glen Haven.....	Grant.
Hines, John.....	Sturgeon Bay.....	Door.
Heup, William.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukeee.
Hoskins, John H.....	Linden.....	Iowa.
Jearmark, John.....	La Fayette.....	Walworth.
Johnson, John.....	Coon Valley.....	Vernon.
Joeckell, Geo. E.....	Lake Mills.....	Jefferson.
Jones, Seta B.....	Montello.....	Marquette.
Karges, Theodore.....	Burlington.....	Racine.
Kirk, John J.....	Sharon.....	Walworth.
Klug, August.....	Reeseville.....	Dodge.
Larson, Lars M.....	Jefferson.....	Vernon.
Larson, Charles M.....	Mt. Morris.....	Waushara.
Lynch, James.....	Milford.....	Jefferson.
Matthias, Emil G. M.....	Bloomfield.....	Waushara.
Meeland, Knud E.....	Columbus.....	Columbia.
Miller, William.....	Union Grove.....	Racine.
Minert, Garet.....	Albany.....	Green.
*Moon, Simpson S.....	Ironton.....	Sauk.
*Murphy, Joseph.....	Janesville.....	Rock.
O'Connell, Dennis.....	Westfield.....	Marquette.
O'Connell, Patrick H.....	Westfield.....	Marquette.
O'Neal, Patrick.....	Reedsville.....	Manitowoc.
Poellmann, Francis.....	St. Lawrence.....	Washington.
Poh, Henry.....	Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.
Procknow, Bernhard F. M.....	Paynesville.....	Milwaukeee.
Rassell, John.....	Decada.....	Sheboygan.
Reed, Harry.....	Menasha.....	Winnebago.
Riggs, Austin W.....	East Delavan.....	Walworth.
Riplinger, Herman.....	Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.
Robinson, Warren.....	Moscow.....	Iowa.
*Rutherford, James.....	Lake Mills.....	Jefferson.
Ryan, Michael.....	Delavan.....	Walworth.
Ryan, Michael.....	Portage City.....	Columbia.
Sampson, Erick L.....	Norway Grove.....	Dane.
Scott, Charles W.....	Brothertown.....	Calumet.
Shaffer, William I.....	Downsville.....	Dane.
*Smith, Allen W.....	Newcastle.....	Fond du Lac.
Sprendiano, August.....	Pewaukee.....	Waukesha.
Stickles, Fred.....	Madison.....	Dane.
Taylor, Samuel J.....	Montfort.....	Grant.
Titzlaff, August C.....	Depere.....	Brown.
Tolles, George.....	Porter.....	Rock.

*List of Pupils, etc.—continued.**Males—continued.*

NAME.	Town.	County.
Tschudy, Fridolin F .....	New Glarus .....	Green.
Tschudy, Joshua .....	New Glarus .....	Green.
Tyler, Edwin .....	Richland Center.....	Richland.
*Urban, William.....	Union Center.....	Juneau.
Webb, Charles S .....	Sylvan .....	Richland.
*White, Arthur S.....	Sun Prairie.....	Dane.
White, James.....	Mazomanie.....	Dane.
White, William F.....	Mazomanie.....	Dane.
Worden, George F .....	Oshkosh .....	Winnebago.
Winters, Charles.....	Highland .....	Iowa,

## FEMALES.

NAME.	Town.	County.
Althaus, Emily.....	West Bend .....	Washington.
*Anderson, Stina C.....	Basswood .....	Richland.
Andrews, Dora E.....	Keshena.....	Shawano.
Atkins, Alma N.....	Wrightstown .....	Brown.
Bailey, Belle .....	Trimbelle .....	Pierce.
Bailey, Lida .....	Trimbelle .....	Pierce.
Bandow, Wilhelmina.....	Stevens Point.....	Portage.
Bartlett, Chloe M.....	Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa.
Bates, Emma J.....	Sherman .....	Sheboygan.
*Bartholemew, Annie M. ....	Lodi .....	Columbia.
Behling, Johanna .....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee.
Bishop, Ada J.....	Union.....	Rock.
Blair, Oliva J.....	Boscobel .....	Grant.
Blonde, Anna.....	New Franken.....	Brown.
Boro, Mary.....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee.
Bues, Sophia W.....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee.
Bunker, Carrie M .....	Troy Center .....	Walworth.
Burger, Mary .....	Marathon City.....	Marathon.
Carroll, Margaret.....	Erfurt .....	Jefferson.
Churchill, Emily.....	Eagle .....	Waukesha.
*Christie, Maggie A.....	Mt. Morris .....	Waushara.
Conery, Honora.....	Fall River.....	Columbia.
Cutler, Carrie E.....	Fremont .....	Waupaca.
Daly, Johanna.....	Askeaton .....	Brown.
*Downey, Mary L.....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee.
*Drake, Isabella J .....	La Crosse .....	La Crosse.
Dudley, Ella.....	Neillsville.....	Clark.
*Dyreson, Anna.....	McFarland .....	Dane.
*Eberle, Emilie.....	Watertown .....	Jefferson.
Eberhart, Mary A.....	Le Roy.....	Monroe.
*Englehardt, Philomine.....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee.

*List of Pupils, etc.—continued.**Females—continued.*

NAME.	Town.	County.
Grant, Wilmet U.....	Oak Hill.....	Jefferson.
Gratz, Kate.....	Racine.....	Racine.
Gullickson, Ragnill.....	Winneconne.....	Winnebago.
Haas, Rosa.....	Tabor.....	Racine.
Hackett, Mary.....	Platteville.....	Grant.
Hahn, Elizabeth.....	Painesville.....	Milwaukee.
Hulse, Kate E.....	Weyauwega.....	Waupaca.
Hunnell, Alda F.....	Argyle.....	La Fayette.
Hutton, Maggie.....	Janesville.....	Rock.
Johnson, Mary C.....	Ora Oak.....	Grant.
*Lafier, Mary A.....	Wyocena.....	Columbia.
Minert, Frances.....	Albany.....	Green.
Munseh, Emma.....	Weyauwega.....	Waupaca.
McKee, Mary A.....	Cedarburg.....	Ozaukee.
Mehler, Esther H.....	Rockton.....	Vernon.
Molster, Annette W.....	Merton.....	Waukesha.
*Morse, Prueella J.....	Weyauwega.....	Waupaca.
Oleson, Tomena.....	Ontario.....	Vernon.
Overton, Ella.....	Wilmot.....	Kenosha.
Peterson, Carrie C.....	Raymond.....	Racine.
Phillipps, Evangeline.....	Danville.....	Dunn.
Quade, Bertha W.....	Naugart.....	Marathon.
Redford, Eneretta E.....	Menomonie.....	Waukesha.
Ringrose, Evangeline M.....	Garden Valley.....	Jackson.
*Rutherford, Agnes M.....	Lake Mills.....	Jefferson.
Riplinger, Elizabeth.....	Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.
*Rutherford, Ada.....	Lake Mills.....	Jefferson.
*Seefelt, Emma.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Schwarz, Charlotte.....	Watertown.....	Jefferson.
Slattery, Barbara.....	Stiles.....	Oconto.
Smith, Ella.....	Green Bay.....	Brown.
Smith, Jennie O.....	Wautoma.....	Waushara.
Smith, Melinda J.....	Downesville.....	Dunn.
Stillwell, Mary F.....	Mazomanie.....	Dane.
Tenney, Helen.....	Richland Center.....	Richland.
Wells, Mary A.....	Eau Galle.....	Dunn.
Wells, Theresa.....	Eau Galle.....	Dunn.
White, Elizabeth.....	Mazomanie.....	Dane.
*White, Mary J.....	Sun Prairie.....	Dane.
Wichtner, Augusta.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Wilhelmi, Mary.....	Racine.....	Racine.
Williams, Cynthia L.....	Ontario.....	Vernon.
Zimmer, Mary.....	Stevens Point.....	Portage.

*List of Pupils, etc.—continued.*

## RECAPITULATION.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in attendance within the year.....	102	74	176
*Left within the year.....	14	14	28
Number present, Oct. 1, 1873.....	88	60	148



## ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

---

The Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb is located at Delavan, Walworth county, on the Western Union Railroad.

It is a *school* for the education of the children and youth of the State who, on account of *deafness*, cannot be instructed in the common schools.

The proper age for admission is twelve years; application should not be made for any child under ten. The regular course of instruction occupies five years. It is understood that parents and guardians will allow their children to remain during that period unless their stay is shortened by removal or Providential circumstances. The only time in the year for admission is the beginning of the term, on the first Wednesday of September. The term closes in June. There is no winter vacation.

No person of imbecile or unsound mind will knowingly be admitted; and such, if received, will be discharged on discovery that they cannot be instructed by means of the method here employed.

All applicants must be free from immoralities of conduct, and from offensive or contagious diseases.

There is no charge for children of the State for board or tuition, but their friends are expected to pay traveling and incidental expenses, and to supply clothing, a sufficient supply of which should be furnished at the beginning of the school year, or be sent by express as needed. Ordinary mending is done at the Institute, but the making of garments is no part of its work. Every garment should be distinctly marked with the owner's name. A sum of money, not less than five dollars, should be deposited with the Principal at the beginning of the school year, for incidental expenses.

All letters respecting applicants or pupils should be addressed to the Principal, to whom money should be sent by draft or post office order.

All letters and express packages for pupils should be marked "Institute for the Deaf and Dumb." Express matter should be prepaid.

Any person knowing of deaf mute children or youth, not in school, may confer a great blessing on them by sending their names, and the address of their parents, to the Principal of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Delavan, Wisconsin.

*Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb,  
Delavan, Walworth County.*

FORM OF APPLICATION.

1. Full name of deaf-mute.
2. Date of birth.
3. Place of birth.
4. Names of parents.
  - Father.
  - Mother.
5. Residence of parents.
  - Town.
  - County.
  - Post office.
  - Nearest railroad station.
6. Occupation of father or mother.
7. Nationality of parents.
8. Was the child born deaf?
  - Or, What was the cause of deafness?
  - At what age?
9. Is deafness total, or partial?
10. What is the general health?
11. Is there any imbecility or idiocy.
12. Has it had the small pox?
  - Mumps?
  - Measles?
  - Whooping cough?
13. Are any of the family connections deaf?

14. Were the parents related before marriage?
15. Names of all the children in the order of age.  
Signature of parent or other person making application.  
Post office address.

This form, when filled and signed, should be sent to

GEORGE L. WEED, Jr.,  
Principal, Institution for Deaf and Dumb,  
Delavan, Walworth Co.,  
Wisconsin.

## BY-LAWS.

*Adopted by the Board of Trustees, October 16, 1873.*

---

### TRUSTEES.

The regular meetings of the Board of Trustees shall be held at the Institute, as follows:

1. The annual meeting on the first Wednesday of May, at which they shall elect, by ballot, a President and an Executive Committee of two, from their own number; also a Secretary and a Treasurer, who may or may not be of their own number.

2. A meeting at the close of the school term in June, for the appointment of officers and the fixing of salaries; for determining the repairs and improvements during vacation, and for the consideration of such other matters as demand attention for the year ensuing.

3. A meeting on the third Wednesday of October, at which they shall examine the accounts of the fiscal year ended; make estimates for the legislative appropriations, and prepare to report to the Governor of the state the condition and wants of the Institute.

The President or two members of the board may call special meetings. A majority of the trustees shall constitute a quorum, and have power, in case of vacancy, to elect any officer of the institute.

### THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee shall have the general oversight of the Institute, in accordance with the regulations of the Board during the intervals of its meetings, convening monthly for the auditing of accounts, examination of the premises, and conference with the Principal concerning the welfare of the Institute.

### THE TREASURER.

The treasurer shall give bonds yearly, to be approved by the Board

of Trustees, for the faithful discharge of his duties, in such sum as they may determine. He shall draw from the State Treasury, on warrant signed by the President and the Secretary of the Board, all moneys appropriated for the Institute. From funds in his keeping, he shall pay orders issued by the Principal, keeping a record thereof. At the Board meeting in October, and at other times when required, he shall present a full statement of his account with the Institute.

#### THE SECRETARY.

The Secretary shall make full and accurate record of the proceedings of the Board; notify its members of regular and of special meetings; sign orders on the State Treasurer, making minute of the same on the records of the Board, and present to the Governor the annual report of the Trustees. He shall also act as secretary of the Executive Committee, recording their actions for examination by the Board, and keeping a list of all bills audited by the committee.

#### THE PRINCIPAL.

The Principal shall reside in the Institute, and be the Chief Executive in all its Departments, carrying out the regulations of the Board of Trustees.

He shall have power to nominate, for appointment by the Board, the subordinate officers—the teachers, matron and masters of shops, be the medium of communication between them and the Board, and sustain them in the proper discharge of their duties.

Subject to the approval of the Board, he may make such rules as he deems best for the general good; assign to the Teachers pupils for instruction or supervision, and define the duties of each pertaining to the school-room, study or chapel; he shall prescribe the course and method of instruction, the text-books and apparatus to be employed in teaching, and the kind and degree of discipline to be enforced. He shall direct the matron in domestic or supervisory duties. He shall seek the improvement—physical, mental and moral—of the pupils; inculcating religious truth and right principles, yet avoiding the expression of denominational preferences.

He shall employ such persons, not specified officers of the Institute, as are necessary for its efficient yet economical management in each department, fix their wages, and dismiss for good cause.

He shall keep full records of the administration of the Institute,

its members, teachers and pupils, in a form to exhibit its condition and to indicate the steps of its developing history and its accomplished results.

He shall make the necessary ordinary purchases with due economy, giving orders therefor on the Treasurer, keeping full and definite account of the same, to be presented monthly to the Executive Committee, and referring all extraordinary items to the Trustees for their approval before purchasing.

He shall be prepared to state to the Board, at any meeting, the condition of the Institute, and at the meeting in October, present a written report.

Between the meetings of the Board, he shall advise with the Executive Committee.

He shall have power to employ a clerk, whose salary shall be fixed by the Board of Trustees.

#### TEACHERS.

The teachers shall instruct the pupils under the direction of the Principal, and perform such other duties connected with the other departments of instruction and supervision, as the Principal may, from time to time, require.

They shall attend the daily devotions, and take such part in the religious instruction of the pupils as may be assigned them by the Principal.

#### MATRON.

The Matron, under the direction of the Principal, shall have charge of the female pupils out of school hours, and a general direction of the domestic affairs of the Institution.

#### PHYSICIAN.

The Physician shall be elected annually by the board. He shall visit the Institution when notified, shall prescribe for the sick, shall look carefully to the sanitary condition of the Institution and its surroundings, and faithfully perform all the duties in the line of his profession, and shall report the condition of his department at each regular meeting of the trustees, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, or the board may require.

#### MASTER MECHANICS.

The master mechanics shall have charge of the shops and the su-

pervision and instruction of the pupils assigned to them in their respective trades, and perform such labor in the line of their occupations as may be required of them, and report to the Principal the condition of their shops, when he shall require.

#### PUPILS.

Pupils shall be received and dismissed only by the Principal, with the sanction of the Executive Committee.

Every pupil who has not been vaccinated, before being received into the Institution, shall be vaccinated without delay.

Pupils, honorably dismissed from the Institution, shall receive a certificate signed by the President and Secretary.

Pupils shall not be allowed to retain any pocket money, but on admission, shall deliver the same to the Principal, who shall cause it to be credited on his books, and returned in such sums as he may deem advisable, the object for which it is furnished being specified.

---

#### NOTE.

The State supports also an Institution for the Education of the Blind. Persons who cannot see enough to attend the common schools, and who are of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction, are entitled to admission. No charge is made for education of children of citizens of the State.

For further information address the Superintendent of the Institution for the Education of the Blind, Janesville, Rock county, Wis.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES  
OF THE  
SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

*For the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1873.*

---

TRUSTEES OF THE HOME.

---

Hon. D. WORTHINGTON, - - - - - MADISON.  
Gen. JAMES BINTLIFF, - - - - - JANESVILLE.  
Col. C. K. PIER, - - - - - FOND DU LAC.  
Gen. M. MONTGOMERY, - - - - - SPARTA.  
Dr. A. J. WARD, - - - - - MADISON.



## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

---

JAMES BINTLIFF,  
PRESIDENT.

C. K. PIER,  
VICE PRESIDENT.

D. WORTHINGTON,  
SECRETARY.

HENRY BÆTZ,  
TREASURER.

---

## RESIDENT OFFICERS.

---

R. W. BURTON,  
SUPERINTENDENT.

MRS. E. W. BURTON,  
MATRON.

A. J. WARD,  
PHYSICIAN.

## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

---

To His Excellency, C. C. WASHBURN,  
*Governor of Wisconsin:*

In accordance with the provisions of the law instituting the trust known as the Wisconsin Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and in behalf of its Board of Trustees, we herewith respectfully present the eighth annual report. The financial management of the appropriations made for the support of the Home continues to meet with our hearty approval. In our annual report made two years ago, we said: "The inmates are clothed as well as could be desired, fed with substantial and healthful food, educated in schools in every respect equal to the best of our common schools, provided with medical attendance and treatment, and other excellent care when sick, at an expense to the State of about two dollars and seventy-five cents per week for each member." Last year the appropriation made for the support of the Home was twenty thousand dollars; ten thousand dollars less than that of the preceding year; but we had a surplus which met the current expenses of the institution to the end of February last. This year, the appropriation will be exhausted, one month earlier; so that to reach for a full year, we shall next year need an appropriation of the same amount. This shows a steady reduction in the expenses of the institution, both in the aggregate and *per capita*. An estimate of the expense of maintenance based upon an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for one year, and the number of children now in the Home, gives a cost of a fraction over two dollars and forty cents per week for each child. This in the aggregate is a considerable amount less than the expense incurred when the Home contained its largest number of inmates; and when we consider that in reducing the numbers of such an institution, it is difficult to reduce the expense in a corresponding ratio, we cannot but regard the result with satisfaction.

Applications for admission to the Home have nearly ceased to be made. During the past year satisfactory homes in good families have been found for quite a number of the orphans who desired to commence, and, in some degree, assume the responsibilities of life, the consent of parent or guardian having been first obtained. Others have been called home by parents; still others have arrived at the age limited by law for their remaining at the Home and have left us, causing a reduction of more than one-third of our number. In a greater or less proportion, this reduction will continue; so that from next year, the appropriations required will steadily decline in amount. For a detailed statement of the financial transactions of the Home for the past year, we respectfully refer to the Superintendent's and Treasurer's reports herewith presented.

Over the children who have gone out from the Home into families, a constant watch is maintained. They are occasionally visited by one of the officers of the institution to see that they are kindly treated, that their moral surroundings are favorable, that they have opportunities to attend school during a portion of the year, where that is desirable, and generally, that their rights and interests are respected by the parties who have assumed the charge of them. The results of this branch of effort have, on the whole, been quite satisfactory.

During the past year, the Secretary of this Board has kindly undertaken the labor of corresponding with guardians and parents of the orphans at the Home, for the purpose of ascertaining what disposition is made of the pensions which are being drawn from the government in their names; and, where the pension is not necessary for the support of the mother of any child, to examine the security held in its behalf by the probate judge. In several cases, it is believed that sums of considerable amount have been saved for the orphans by this supervision; and in others, moneys have been recovered from worthless guardians, their removal effected and responsible parties appointed to the trust, and approved security obtained. Information and assistance has also been rendered to other parties where a pension was due, but from various causes, no application had been made.

The schools connected with the Home are in a very satisfactory condition. The corps of teachers are thoroughly devoted to their work, and are competent and efficient. A firm discipline is maintained, in which the moral power of kindness prevails; and it is be-

lieved that the pupils exhibit a standard of attainments equal to those in any of our schools in corresponding grades.

At the close of the last school year, four of the pupils from the Home finished a three years' course of study, and three a two years' course, at the Normal Institute at Whitewater, and are about to engage in the profession of teaching. Emma Ballenger and Eddie Mumm still remain at Whitewater, and Mary Barrett at Platteville; and there were sent from the Home at the commencement of the present school year, to Whitewater, three new pupils, viz.: Albert Howard, Fred. Hawes and Benjamin Jones; and to the Normal Institute at Oshkosh, Ora Nichols, Aggie McDonald and Anna Randall. The appropriation made last year for painting the buildings and repairs has been expended except a balance of \$274.49. Two coats of paint were put upon the outside of all the wood buildings, and on the wood and iron of the stone buildings, and on the floors of the dormitories and the inside woodwork of all the buildings where it was deemed necessary. In this work, the Superintendent employed men by the day, purchased his material, and employed a number of the larger boys to assist, and in this way was enabled to accomplish all that was necessary to be done, and have a surplus left for future repairs.

Near the close of last year, the Board caused a telegraph line to be constructed from the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in Madison to the Home, purchased six operating instruments, and fitted an office for practice in the attic of the main building, at an expense of \$300.65, and employed Mr. C. E. Bross to give instruction in the art for one year, at a salary of \$500. A class of thirty-three boys has received instruction during the year daily, at such hours as would not interfere with attendance at the school. Morning, noon and night, in classes of six each, these boys have employed their leisure in practicing the knowledge acquired from their teacher, and in conversing with Mr. Bross and his assistants at the office in town. A few of them who are specially adapted to become operators, have acquired a good degree of proficiency; others progress more slowly. Some who have left the institution have done so with a determination to perfect themselves in the knowledge and practice of the art, with a view to obtaining situations. On the whole, we deem the investment a judicious one, and regard the results obtained of sufficient importance to justify us in continuing the class. The employment of such boys

as are able to work in the shoe shop, in the farm-garden, in caring for and milking the cows, and in splitting and piling the wood, has been extended during the year, and with satisfactory results. For particulars, we respectfully refer you to the Superintendent's report.

The girls in the institution have been formed into sewing classes, for instruction in sewing, and have made many of the garments they wear. Some of the older ones have been taught to make their own dresses and cloaks, pants and jackets for the boys, and by reason of the assistance which these girls have become enabled to render, the Matron has reduced the number of sewing women employed at the Home from four to one. One of these girls is now employed as a dormitory woman, at twelve dollars per month, and the Matron regards her as a faithful and efficient employe.

The children have been free from epidemics during this year; and, with the exception of one case of typhoid fever, and a few cases of ophthalmia, the general health of the inmates has been remarkably good. To the close attention and professional skill of the physician of the Home, in arresting any tendency toward disease, are we, in some degree, indebted for the exceptionally good sanitary condition which prevails there.

We notice a marked and gratifying improvement in the moral condition of the children during the past year. They are more uniformly cleanly in their persons, take better care of their clothing, are more circumspect in their behavior, both with one another and in the school room and dining room. In their more public conduct, they manifest more self-respect, more character.

To the unremitting vigilance, care, kindness and tact of the Superintendent and Matron, in exercising a wise control of all the details of the government of the Home, are we indebted for this improvement in the administration of this charity. We believe that at no previous period in its history has there been developed in these children so many of the elements of independence and character, or that the institution in all its departments has ever before attained so high a standard as that which it now maintains.

Reference to the treasurer's report will show the amount of the Ward and Smith funds to be \$26,801.67. This is an increase of thirteen hundred dollars on the amount of these bequests when they were placed in our hands. The balance of the interest has been expended for the benefit of the children in accordance with our

best judgment. In both cases, the money was bequeathed to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

JAMES BINTLIFF,  
*President.*

C. K. PIER,  
*Secretary.*

---

JANESVILLE, August 31, 1873.

Hon. LL. BREESE, *Secretary of State*, Madison, Wis.:

Herewith find vouchers, numbered one (1) to twenty-eight (28) inclusive, for expenditures made on account of pupils sent from the Wisconsin Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Madison, to the normal institutes at Whitewater and Platteville, for the past year, which in the aggregate make the sum of \$2,200. At the date of my last report, there was remaining in my hands an unexpended balance of \$260.06; and I have drawn from the state treasury during the year, \$1,939.94. The names of said pupils are as follows: Kate Stalker, Alice Friselle, Mary E. Skinner, Lottie Robinson, Emma Ballenger, Nellie Hogoboom, Eddie Mumm, George Marshall, Sumner Gifford, Willie Welch, Mary Barrett.

JAMES BINTLIFF,  
*President.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

---

STATE OF WISCONSIN, TREASURER'S OFFICE,  
MADISON, Oct. 10, 1873.

HON. JAMES BINTLIFF, *President of Board Trustees Soldiers'  
Orphans' Home, Janesville:*

GENERAL: Herewith I have the honor to enclose to you my report as treasurer of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1873.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY BÆTZ,  
*Treasurer.*

*Receipts and Expenditures.*

1872		RECEIPTS.	
Oct. 1	Balance on hand.....		\$2,088 47
Oct. 7	Received from State Treasurer, on account of appropriation for 1872.....	\$7,500 00	
Dec. 26	Received from State Treasurer, on account of appropriation for 1872, balance....	7,500 00	
1873			15,000 00
Apr. 17	Received from State Treasurer, appropriation for support of pupils in normal schools.....		939 94
Apr. 18	Received from State Treasurer, on account of appropriation for current expenses for 1873.....	\$5,000 00	
May 30	Received from State Treasurer, on account of appropriation for painting and repairs.....	2,000 00	
July 21	Received from State Treasurer, on account of appropriation for current expenses for 1873.....	5,000 00	
			12,000 00
	Total receipts.....		\$30,028 41
1872		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Oct. 10	R. W. Burton, supt., current expenses....	\$1,500 00	
Oct. 22	R. W. Burton, supt., current expenses....	2,000 00	
Nov. 16	Jas. Bintliff, balance of amount appropriated for pupils in normal schools..	1,000 00	
Nov. 16	R. W. Burton, supt., current expenses....	1,500 00	
Dec. 7	.....do.....do.....do.....	2,500 00	
1873			
Jan. 7	.....do.....do.....do.....	2,500 00	
Jan. 31	.....do.....do.....do.....	2,500 00	
Feb. 20	.....do.....do.....do.....	2,500 00	
Mar. 8	.....do.....do.....do.....	2,588 47	
Apr. 17	James Bintliff, amount appropriated for pupils in normal schools.....	939 94	
Apr. 18	R. W. Burton, supt., for painting and repairs.....	1,000 00	
Apr. 18	R. W. Burton, supt., current expenses....	2,500 00	
May 13	.....do.....do.....do.....	2,000 00	
June 13	.....do.....do.....do.....	500 00	
July 1	.....do.....do.....do.....	3,000 00	
Aug. 11	.....do.....do.....do.....	2,000 00	
Aug. 27	.....do.....do.....do.....	200 00	
Sept. 4	.....do.....for painting and repairs..	1,000 00	
	Total disbursements.....	\$31,728 41	
	Balance due treasurer of the Home, Sept. 30, 1873.....		1,700 00
		\$31,728 41	\$31,728 41



*“Ward” and “Smiths’” Funds of the Soldiers’ Orphans’  
Home.*

		RECEIPTS.		
1872				
Oct. 1	Balance as stated in my last report—Ward Fund .....		\$23,912 52	.....
	Smith Fund.....		2,015 00	.....
				\$25,927 52
1873				
Jan. 6	May and Nov., 1872, interest on U. S. 5-20 bonds, gold, \$300; currency.....		\$336 00	.....
	June, 1872, interest on Milwaukee city bonds .....		250 00	.....
	Dec., 1872, interest on Milwaukee city bonds .....		250 00	.....
	Aug., 1872, interest on Albany city bonds .....		60 00	.....
	January, 1873, interest on Pittsburgh city bonds .....		100 00	.....
June 2	June, 1873, interest on Milwaukee city bonds .....		250 00	.....
	May, 1873, interest on U. S. 5-20 bonds, gold, \$150; currency .....		175 50	.....
Sept. 8	Aug., 1873, interest on Albany city bonds .....		60 00	.....
	Received from State Bank of Madison interest to Jan. 1, 1873 (credited on account) .....		45 00	.....
	Do. interest to July 1, 1873, do .....		91 35	.....
				1,617 85
	Total receipts.....			<u>\$27,545 37</u>
		DISBURSEMENTS.		
1872				
Nov. 16	Chas. E. Bross, for telegraphic instruments for the “Home.” .....		\$243 70	.....
1873				
Jan. 20	R. W. Burton, Supt., for Christmas gifts for the orphans .....		250 00	.....
Apr. 14	Charles E. Bross, six months’ salary for tuition in telegraphy .....		250 00	.....
	Total disbursements.....		\$743 70	.....
	Balance in funds, Sept. 30, 1873.....		26,801 67	.....
			\$27,545 37	<u>\$27,545 37</u>

Bonds on deposit with treasurer .....	\$21,000 00
Cash in State Bank of Madison, drawing 6 per cent. interest, as per bank book.....	5,801 67
	<u>\$26,801 67</u>

In my last annual report, I accounted, under date of July 15, 1872, for \$170, "July, 1872, interest on U. S. 5.20 bonds," held by me in trust for the "Ward" fund, which is an error; such entry should have read thus:

July, 1872, interest on Ohio and Mississippi R. R. bonds.....	\$70 00
July, 1872, interest on Pittsburgh City bonds .....	100 00
	<u>\$170 00</u>

The interest on the U. S. 5.20 bonds belonging to said fund is due on the 1st days of May and November in each year.

In this report, the Ward and Smith funds are substantially treated as one fund.

This slight change became necessary, because of the moneys deposited in the State Bank of Madison to the credit of these funds, separate accounts have not been kept by the bank; nor has the interest accrued therefrom been accounted for to each fund separate.

Hereafter, these funds will appear on my books under one head. Practically, this will make no material difference, as the exact amounts originally received on account of the same can be readily ascertained by a reference to the books of the treasurer of the "Home," if such should be desired; while the principal and interest of said funds will, in the end, probably be disposed of alike in both cases.

HENRY BÄTZ,

*Treasurer.*

MADISON, October 10, 1873.

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

---

*To the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home:*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to make the following report: During the year, there has been no death in the "Home." The general health of the children is uniformly good.

The sanitary regulations of the institution could not be improved.

Respectfully, your ob't servant,

A. J. WARD.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

---

*To the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of Wisconsin:*

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit the following as the second annual report of your Superintendent, and the eighth of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home:

Number of children in the Home, October 1, 1872 .....	215
Since admitted.....	28
	<u>243</u>
Total.....	243
Number discharged.....	56
Number furnished with homes.....	34
	<u>90</u>
Total belonging to the Home, Sept. 30, 1873.....	153
Applications approved and on file.....	5
	<u>158</u>
Number belonging to the Home .....	158
	<u>144</u>
Number present .....	<u>144</u>
Average age, 11 years.	

In accordance with resolution passed by Board of Trustees, under section 3, chapter 149, General Laws of 1872, 146 children have found, or been furnished homes.

The name and history of each child received during the year, are as follows:

JAMES P. RAFFERTY, aged 12 years, son of David Rafferty, 7th Reg., Co. A., died in battle of the Wilderness. Entered by mother, Naples, Wis., Oct. 11, 1872.

SAMUEL R. BRADSHAW, aged 11 years, son of Joseph D. Bradshaw, 36th Reg., Co. K., died in Libby Prison. Entered by mother, Lima, Pepin Co., Wis., Oct. 11, 1872.

- GEO. W. HATCH, aged 9 years, son of Wm. D. Hatch, 33d Reg., Co. K., died at Lima, Wis. Entered by mother, Oct. 16, 1872. Whitewater, Wis.
- WM. B. HAYES, aged 11 years, son of Jacob Hayes, 23d Reg., Co. E., died at St. Louis, Mo., Entered by mother, Middleton, Wis., Oct. 17, 1872.
- ROBT. HORNBY, aged 12 years, son of Robt. Hornby, 12th Reg., Co. H., died at Mound City, Ill. Entered by mother, Oct. 28, Fairfield, Sauk Co.
- ROBERT FARRY, aged 12 years, son of Wm. Farry, 25th Reg., Co. I, died at Benton, Wis. Entered by brother, Benton, Wis., Dec. 10, 1872.
- LOUISA FARRY, aged 11 years; as above.
- JOHN B. FARRY, aged 9 years; as above.
- FRANK GILBERT, aged 10 years, son of James Gilbert, 35th Reg., Co. I, died at Camp Utley, Racine. Entered by mother, Arena, Wis., Dec. 27, 1872.
- MARY GILBERT, aged 13 years; as above.
- SARAH E. DIETER, aged 11 years, daughter of Henry Dieter, 30th Reg., Co. H; died at Auroraville, Wis. Entered by mother, Auroraville, Wis., Jan. 1, 1873.
- ADA B. DIETER, aged 11 years; as above.
- IDA G. DIETER, aged 10 years; as above.
- CLARENCE E. ODEKIRK, aged 14 years, son of Joseph Odekirk, 35th Reg., Co. B; died in hospital, New Orleans, La. Entered by mother, Jan. 7, 1873, Osceola, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.
- WILLIE J. GILBERT, aged 11 years, son of Jas. Gilbert, 35th Reg., Co. I; died at Camp Utley, Racine, Wis. Entered by mother, Arena, Wis., March 18, 1873.
- THOMAS R. COOPER, aged 9 years, son of Thos. Cooper, 2d Cav.; died at Vicksburg, Miss. Entered by mother, Janesville, Wis., April 11, 1873.
- THOMAS W. COAN, aged 11 years, son of Wm. Coan, 42d Reg., Co. I; died at Cairo, Ill. Entered by mother, Verona, Wis., May 1, 1873.
- ELLA CLENDENING, aged 12 years, daughter of Alexander Clen-

dening; 14 Reg. Co. A., died at Pittsburg Landing. Entered by mother, Jane Monk, St. Cloud, Sheboygan Co., Wis., April 29, 1873.

BYRON A. MOUNTFORD, aged 8 years, son of Samuel Mountford, 5th Battery. Entered by father, July 3, 1873, Milwaukee, Wis.

WARREN R. MOUNTFORD, aged 5 years; as above.

The mother of the last two children named is dead, and the father an invalid, unable to support them.

SAMUEL H. HAYES, aged 9 years, son of Samuel Hayes, 36 Reg., Co. H., died at Salisbury, N. C. Entered by mother, Clayton, Wis., August 27, 1873.

CALVIN MORTON, aged 11 years, son of Ira H. Morton, 28 Reg., Co. K., died at Little Rock, Ark. Entered by mother, Walworth, Wis., Aug. 26, 1873.

JANE ELLIS, aged 9 years, daughter of Richard Ellis, 25th Reg., Co. G., died at Chattanooga. Entered by mother, Lima, Pepin County, Wis., August 31, 1873.

GEO. W. HOEY, aged 10 years, son of Geo. F. Hoey, 37 Reg., Co. F., died at Danville. Entered by mother, Beloit, Wis., September 1, 1873.

AMELIA PFIEFFER, aged 10 years, daughter of Antone PFIEFFER, 26 Reg., Wis. Vol., died in Hospital, Washington, D. C. Entered by mother, Green Bay, August 30, 1873.

IDA M. WARNER, aged 10 years, daughter of Geo. E. Warner, 49th Reg., Co. A., died at St. Louis Mo. Entered by Samuel Barker, Black Earth, September 30, 1873.

MARY E. WARNER, aged 10 years, as above.

GEO. E. WARNER, aged 10 years, as above.

Children furnished with homes since last report are:

BELLE MARCUM, with Samuel Mitchell, Albany, Green Co., Wis.

MARTHA NORTON, with S. Fisher, Center, Rock Co.

HENRY TIFFT, with his guardian, Mr. Burnett, Black Earth, Wis.

HENRY FIELDS, with I. Russell, Jeddo, Marquette Co., Wis.

GEO. CRAIGER, with J. Garte, Palmyra, Jefferson Co., Wis.

ELLA CRAIGER, as above.

ANNA COLES, with Dr. F. Young, Marshfield, Mo.

- FANNY HADAMAN, with J. T. Hulet, Elkpoint, Dakotah.  
 LAURA PENHALLOW, with J. Hart, Marshall, Wis.  
 JOHN CONNORS, with Henry Whalan, Madison, Dane Co.  
 ROSA CONNORS, as above.  
 WILLIE LUSK, with Wm. Austin, Welton, Wis.  
 SEYMOUR SHULTZ, with Hugh Muire, Caledonia, Wis.  
 STEPHEN GONNORS, with Wm. Lalor, Syene, Dane Co., Wis.  
 HOMER LEWIS, with S. W. Fisher, Center, Rock Co., Wis.  
 EMMA ROBINETTE, with C. C. Fisher, Center, Rock Co., Wis.  
 FRANK GERALDS, with Geo. Baxter, Windsor, Dane Co., Wis.  
 HIRAM WHEELER, with A. Emonson, Rio, Wis.  
 LOUISA JONES, with John Pate, Caledonia, Wis.  
 MARY NORTON, with Jonathan Cory, Footville, Rock Co., Wis.  
 LEANDER MERRILL, with R. S. Lee, Evansville, Wis.  
 FANNY POST, with J. W. Shepard, Prairie du Sac, Sauk Co., Wis.  
 LENNIE POWELL, with C. Storm, Mt. Hope, Grant Co., Wis.  
 EMMA BUCK, with R. D. Merriman, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.  
 HATTIE JONES, with P. M. Smith, Baraboo, Wis.  
 HATTIE TIFFT, with Mr. Nesbet, Milton Junction, Wis.  
 JOHN BAKER, with Jas. Herron, Madison, Wis.  
 ELLA BALENGER, with E. Kline, Monroe, Wis.  
 JOSEPH LEGGETT, with H. Ives, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.  
 NETTIE WHEELER with C. C. Carpenter, Wonewoc, Juneau Co.,  
 Wis.  
 WILLIE BARRITT, with Dr. W. Kempster, Northern Hospital for the  
 Insane, Oshkosh, Wis.  
 JAS. GERALDS, with M. J. Vincent, Windsor, Dane Co., Wis.  
 LIDA JONES, with J. B. Kehl, Black Earth, Dane Co., Wis.  
 CHAS. SHULTZ, with D. D. Vincent, Windsor, Dane Co., Wis.

In accordance with my own views, expressed in our last report, page 34, and endorsed by you, I have during the year given particular attention to the matter of obtaining homes for children. With what result, is shown by the foregoing. We find many persons willing to take children of an age that renders them useful in the kitchen or upon the farm; but few, comparatively, are found ready to assume the responsibility and care, exercise the patience, and incur the expense of providing for them through the more tender periods of childhood.

Of persons wishing to adopt children, we require references in accordance with the form below:

The undersigned, citizens of —, do hereby certify that they have known — for — years; that they know him to be a person of ample means to properly provide for and bring up any child he may adopt, and of such integrity and uprightness of character as would justify the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home in intrusting to his care the physical and moral well-being of a soldier's orphan.

In two instances where we have entrusted orphans to the care of strangers, the trust has been betrayed, and we have either recalled the child or provided for it elsewhere. In three cases, dissatisfaction either on the part of child or people has necessitated the recall of the former. The better circumstances of mothers or their removal to other states, has taken several children from the Home. For repeatedly bad behavior, three boys have been sent to their friends. Of the present inmates, but very few can be placed in families. The mothers of nearly all present regard the "Home" as a school, and living in localities where school privileges are entirely lacking, or are of a very indifferent character, claim the benefits of the Home. This they expect to do so long as the institution exists and the age of their children does not prevent. Although in poverty and poor health—as many are—mothers as a rule prefer to provide for their own, rather than place them in charge of strangers.

We believe, however, that the work of procuring homes for children should continue so far as compatible with their interests, and in harmony with the wishes of mothers and guardians. With all children placed in families, we correspond, and some we have visited.

A less number of severe cases of sickness than last year testifies to the unusual good health of the children. In one case of fever, the disease reached an alarming stage, and in four others, close attention and careful nursing were necessary to restoration. In the spring, whooping-cough prevailed to some extent, but ophthalmia has caused the most inconvenience and discomfort.

Nothing has occurred during the year to mar in the least the efficiency of our schools. Good discipline prevails, the standard of scholarship has been raised, and commendable progress made by the pupils. Of the highest class, three boys, Albert Howard, Fred.



Hawes and Bennie Jones, have entered the Normal department of the Whitewater school. Ora Nichols has been admitted to the Normal department of the Oshkosh school, and Annie Randall and Aggie McDonald to the preparatory class of the same school. These facts indicate some advancement as compared with the past, and are crumbs of encouragement prized by us. The favorable beginning of our schools the present term is a promise of good things for the year. With few exceptions, our children appreciate their opportunity, and are giving good attention to instruction. Our corps of teachers is efficient. By the consolidation of the first and second schools, the services of one teacher are dispensed with. Our teachers are Miss Jean L. Terry, Miss Ella F. Bradley and Miss Clara A. King. Miss Addie Foresman is music teacher.

The Hon. Ll. Breese, who has been its Superintendent since 1870, is still at the head of the Sunday School. His list of assistants is but slightly changed; and in the hands of these constantly faithful teachers, this Christian service becomes more and more interesting and profitable.

To the Sunday school is largely attributable the unusual moral gain of the year.

The annexed statement will show with what success the boys have cultivated eight acres of garden:

Potatoes, Early Rose .....	283	bus.
do Peachblows .....	180	bus.
Beets for table.....	50	bus.
Beets for stock.....	106	bus.
Carrots.....	65	bus.
Onions.....	33	bus.
Pickles .....	3	bbls.
Tomatoes .....	19	bus.
Cabbage.....	1,722	h'ds.
Corn, green.....	306	doz.
Beans, string ...	61½	bus.
Peas, green.....	24	bus.
Turnips.....	3	bus.
Squash.....	500	lbs.
Beans, Lima.....	1½	bus.

The expenses, including rent of land, plowing, teaming and extra labor, will not exceed \$150. Estimated value of crops, \$497.

The dairy has proven not only a matter of great convenience, but also one of real economy. Till recently, the cows purchased last winter have furnished a sufficient quantity of excellent milk at a cost of 2 1-7 cents per quart, counting feed, fixtures and interest of money invested. The present cost against 5½ cents per quart for-

merly paid dealers, argues well in favor of the enterprise, but the redeeming feature of both garden and dairy is the employment furnished the boys. To these two sources of industry, we have recently added a small stock of hogs, whereby the waste of many tables is utilized, and more work furnished.

Twelve boys are acquiring the shoemaking trade, and at the same time rendering valuable service to the Home. The subjoined statement gives results in this department.

	<i>Pairs.</i>
Boys' shoes made .....	175
Girls' shoes made .....	150
Half soles .....	550
Fronts on old shoes .....	48
Jobs of mending .....	<u>380</u>

The estimated value of work done in the shoe shop is \$1,469.50, including stock.

The division of labor among the children in the several departments remains substantially as last reported. Formerly, four women were employed in the sewing room at a cost of \$64 per month. Now the work is done by one, assisted by two of the oldest girls. The work of the year in this department is as follows:

#### Of boys' clothing.

	<i>Pairs.</i>
Best woolen pants made .....	79
Common woolen pants made .....	95
Best woolen coats made .....	79
Common woolen coats made .....	95
Flannel shirts made .....	101
Cotton shirts made .....	75
Suspenders made .....	150
Straw hats bound .....	192

#### Of girls' clothing.

Chimise .....	210
Drawers .....	140
Dresses .....	121
Cloaks .....	18
Skirts .....	40
Night dresses .....	60
Handkerchiefs hemmed .....	100
Hats trimmed .....	<u>60</u>

For three months of summer, the sewing room was vacant, and no expense for sewing incurred. Knitting and sewing occupy the girls much of the time. Last winter, the boys knit their own mittens, in all, over 100 pairs.

The appropriation made by the legislature at its last session, for painting and repairs, has been economically expended. The outside of the buildings has been thoroughly painted. The inside surfaces, exclusive of family rooms, and including the three lower rooms of school building, have had two coats. The repairing of walls and ceilings, whitewashing, etc., have received due attention. Aside from the preservation of the property, the pleasing and comfortable appearance imparted to the Home, fully justifies the outlay. The account follows this.

Thirty-three boys have received instruction in telegraphy. Of this number, several have shown unusual aptness to learn the art. That pupils of the class should be prepared for positions whereby they may earn a livelihood, seems very desirable; and to this end, we from time to time select boys for special attention and practice. The telegraph school is a practical thing, and we recommend its continuance.

To the publishers of the following papers we are greatly indebted for their continued weekly favors. These donations are of great value to the "Home" as chief source of general information to which all have recourse:

Janesville Gazette.  
 Fond du Lac Commonwealth.  
 Kenosha Union.  
 Racine Journal.  
 Waukesha Freeman.  
 Berlin Courant.  
 Badger State Banner.  
 Western Farmer.  
 Soldiers' Record.  
 University Press.  
 State Gazette.  
 Burlington Standard.  
 Weekly Rescue.  
 Milwaukee Literary Messenger.  
 Monroe Sentinel.

To managers and employes of the M. & St. P. and C. & N. W. Railways, we gratefully acknowledge kindnesses shown the children in their journeyings, and favors granted the Home.

The library has been refitted, and books to the amount of balance last reported—\$151.76—already purchased.

A matter long neglected has this year received attention by the erection of a monument to the memory of pupils that have died since the establishment of the Home. The monument is of white marble, having an altitude of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  feet, with other dimensions in pleasing proportions. Upon it are seven inscriptions. Its cost is \$150.

The portrait of Horatio Ward, by whose liberality the "Ward Fund" was established, has been painted and added to our small collection of pictures.

Ward Fund account stands as follows:

RECEIPTS.		
1873	Cash on hand at last report.....	\$15 50
Jan.	Cash from State Treasurer.....	250 00
	Total .....	\$265 50
EXPENDITURES.		
Jan. 1	Frank Blakesley, cash.....	\$5 00
	Christmas presents.....	197 35
	Expenses of class in Telegraphy .....	56 95
	Cash on hand.....	6 20
		\$265 50

The special account of painting and repairs is as follows:

RECEIPTS.		
	Cash from State Treasurer.....	\$2,000 00
EXPENDITURES.		
	Mechanics' wages .....	\$995 53
	Lead, oils, and materials.....	583 03
	Lumber.....	53 68
	Paper (wall).....	12 02
	Furniture repairs .....	81 25
	Balance on hand.....	274 49
		\$2,000 00

Our associates, teachers and employes are entitled to our sincere thanks for their hearty co-operation in all our plans to secure economy and the general prosperity of the "Home." As previously shown, a material reduction in numbers has occurred this year; but curtailment of the current expenses of the "Home" cannot be in

proportion to the decrease of its population. In view of this, we deem it necessary to ask for an appropriation not less in amount than last year's, viz: \$20,000.

While the year has been one of unremitting care and close attention to the varied interest of the Home, we have received pleasing returns in the rapid growth of our children in habits of industry, in good behavior and intelligence. We earnestly invite the closest scrutiny into the management and appearance of the Home in all of its departments.

You, gentlemen, have our heartfelt thanks for your kind acts and earnest support.

Faithfully yours,

R. W. BURTON.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The receipts and expenditures of the Home from Oct. 1, 1872, to Sept. 30, 1873, inclusive, correspond to the following:

RECEIPTS.			
1872	Balance on hand.....	\$799 09	.....
Oct. 8	From State Treasurer .....	1,500 00	.....
Oct. 22	.....do.....	2,000 00	.....
Nov. 16	.....do.....	1,500 00	.....
Dec. 3	.....do.....	500 00	.....
Dec. 7	.....do.....	2,000 00	.....
1873			
Jan. 3	.....do.....	1,000 00	.....
Jan. 6	.....do.....	1,500 00	.....
Jan. 31	.....do.....	2,500 00	.....
Feb. 14	.....do.....	1,000 00	.....
Feb. 20	.....do.....	1,500 00	.....
Mar. 8	.....do.....	2,588 47	.....
Apr. 18	.....do.....	3,500 00	.....
May 13	.....do.....	2,000 00	.....
June 4	.....do.....	500 00	.....
July 1	.....do.....	3,000 00	.....
Aug. 11	.....do.....	2,000 00	.....
Aug. 29	.....do.....	200 00	.....
Sept. 4	.....do.....	1,000 00	.....
	Total.....		<u>\$30,587 56</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.			
1873			
Sept. 30	To orders paid: Nos. 227 to 218, New Series .....	\$29,493 63	.....
	Cash on hand.....	1,093 93	.....
			<u>\$30,587 56</u>

## LIST OF VOUCHERS.

On account of expenses of the "Home," from Oct. 1, 1872, to Sept. 30, 1873, I have paid the following sums, for which vouchers in duplicate are on file:

DATE.	No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
1872.			
Oct. 1	227	M. Sweney, potatoes and chickens.....	\$14 18
Oct. 1	228	R. Nichols, meat .....	205 05
Oct. 2	229	H. P. Hall, milk.....	241 12
Oct. 2	230	Gas Company, gas.....	1 50
Oct. 2	231	Gas Company, gas.....	29 10
Oct. 2	232	B. D. Miner, peaches .....	1 25
Oct. 2	233	Robbins & Thornton, flour and meal.....	37 75
Oct. 2	234	M. Zwicky, soap .....	60 48
Oct. 3	235	S. H. Cowles, bread?.....	209 71
Oct. 3	236	Bunker & Vroman, lumber.....	53 70
Oct. 3	237	J. E. Fisher, furniture .....	6 35
Oct. 7	238	Conklin & Gray, coal and salt .....	733 29
Oct. 7	239	P. & M. Young, oil and mat.....	1 75
Oct. 7	240	H. C. Willson, apples.....	22 50
Oct. 7	241	M. Sweney, butter .....	2 52
Oct. 7	242	S. H. Hall, vegetables.....	13 23
Oct. 7	243	Dunning & Sumner, paints.....	39 81
Oct. 9	244	M. Murtugh, butter, etc .....	23 26
Oct. 9	245	W. H. Harnden, apples and tomatoes .....	32 80
Oct. 11	246	E. W. Keyes, postage stamps .....	3 00
Oct. 11	247	H. Kluter, feed .....	9 39
Oct. 11	248	Huntley & Wootton, groceries .....	121 64
Oct. 11	249	W. Storms, repairs.....	34 30
Oct. 15	250	Klauber & Adler, dry goods.....	174 65
Oct. 15	251	Wm. Heitkamp, blacksmithing .....	9 30
Oct. 17	252	M. Sweney, potatoes .....	14 38
Oct. 19	253	G. W. Baxter, turnips.....	11 38
Oct. 19	254	G. W. B. Whiting, ham .....	4 00
Oct. 22	255	F. Freeman, potatoes .....	6 07
Oct. 22	256	E. W. Keyes, postage .....	6 00
Oct. 24	257	Geo. Walbeiser, teaming .....	3 50
Oct. 24	258	H. Cook, cranberries.....	8 00
Oct. 24	259	G. W. Baxter, turnips .....	18 90
Oct. 25	260	J. L. Compton, honey.....	4 12
Oct. 26	261	H. C. Willson, apples.....	5 00
Oct. 26	262	S. E. Cowles, potatoes.....	319 50
Oct. 26	263	F. Dude, cartage.....	11 00
Oct. 26	264	W. Hauser, weighing potatoes.....	1 70
Oct. 26	265	H. P. Allen, sweet potatoes.....	7 00
Oct. 26	266	Pay roll for October.....	724 16
Oct. 26	267	R. W. Burton, expenses .....	65
Nov. 1	268	H. P. Hall, milk.....	206 14
Nov. 2	269	R. Nichols, meat.....	220 73
Nov. 2	270	Gas Company, gas.....	65 55
Nov. 2	271	Klauber & Adler, dry goods.....	44 02
Nov. 2	272	J. N. Jones, hardware.....	53 51
Nov. 2	273	M. E. Emerson, butter .....	5 20
Nov. 2	274	S. E. Cowles, pop corn.....	4 12
Nov. 2	275	Gas Company, gas .....	5 55
Nov. 6	276	S. H. Cowles, bread .....	266 50

## List of Vouchers—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
1872.			
Nov. 6	277	S. Johnson, brooms .....	\$12 00
Nov. 6	278	S. H. Hall, beans .....	6 88
Nov. 9	279	Madison Woolen Mills, cloth .....	56 93
Nov. 11	280	Thos. Swensen, barbering .....	5 00
Nov. 11	281	Anna Adolph, eggs, etc .....	8 37
Nov. 12	282	L. Porter, butter .....	91 77
Nov. 18	283	Iverson, Blakeman & Co., school books .....	10 80
Nov. 18	284	Cook Bros., leather and findings .....	218 97
Nov. 19	285	Huntley & Wootton, groceries .....	114 92
Nov. 20	286	E. W. Keyes, postage .....	6 00
Nov. 23	287	Chas. Hawkes, tailoring .....	11 50
Nov. 23	288	E. W. Keyes, box rent and postage .....	4 34
Nov. 23	289	Sharp & Son, plastering .....	7 88
Nov. 27	290	H. H. Rand, rent of land .....	10 00
Nov. 28	291	Peter Anderson, pork .....	14 90
Nov. 28	292	Pay roll for November .....	728 91
Nov. 28	293	R. W. Burton, expenses .....	35 60
Nov. 28	294	U. S. Express Company, charges .....	2 00
Dec. 3	295	R. Nichols, meat .....	181 00
Dec. 3	296	S. H. Cowles, bread .....	273 13
Dec. 4	297	Gas Company, gas .....	80 85
Dec. 4	298	Gas Company, gas .....	7 35
Dec. 7	299	Madison Woolen Mills, cloth .....	82 50
Dec. 7	300	R. L. Garlick, crockery .....	15 95
Dec. 7	301	J. H. D. Baker, groceries .....	28 66
Dec. 7	302	Klauber & Adler, dry goods .....	97 25
Dec. 7	303	Dunning & Sumner, butter .....	61 41
Dec. 9	304	H. P. Hall, milk and straw .....	238 26
Dec. 9	305	Huntley & Wootton, groceries .....	290 46
Dec. 9	306	J. E. Fisher, furniture .....	14 00
Dec. 9	307	S. Thuringer, butter .....	40 39
Dec. 9	308	Thos. Regan, plumbing .....	13 41
Dec. 9	309	Madison City Mills, flour .....	29 00
Dec. 10	310	E. W. Keyes, postage .....	6 00
Dec. 11	311	W. H. Harnden, turnips .....	4 20
Dec. 14	312	E. Morden, repairing pump .....	7 00
Dec. 19	313	J. Scheinem, ice .....	32 00
Dec. 19	314	Geo. F. Taylor, shoes and findings .....	55 15
Dec. 20	315	Clark & Mills, medicines .....	72 05
Dec. 20	316	D. Memhard, provisions .....	35 49
Dec. 20	317	D. Memhard, provisions .....	36 01
Dec. 20	318	D. Memhard, provisions .....	66 92
Dec. 20	319	Mrs. L. Green, services .....	22 00
Dec. 26	320	H. Schwitz, cartage .....	1 00
Dec. 26	321	L. Stowe, butter .....	6 25
Dec. 27	322	E. W. Keyes, postage .....	3 00
Dec. 27	323	W. H. Harnden, eggs .....	4 22
Dec. 28	324	N. W. Telegraph Company, dispatches .....	85
Dec. 28	325	Delaplaine & Burdick, cows .....	90 00
Dec. 30	326	H. T. Jewett, cow .....	45 00
Dec. 31	327	L. Stowe, butter .....	7 87
Dec. 31	328	R. W. Burton, expenses .....	10 50
Dec. 31	329	Pay roll for December .....	731 41
1873.			
Jan. 1	330	S. H. Cowles, bread .....	230 36
Jan. 2	331	R. Nichols, meat .....	170 51
Jan. 2	332	N. W. Telegraph Company, telegram .....	45
Jan. 3	333	H. P. Hall, milk .....	138 05
Jan. 3	334	Sorenson & Frederickson, blinds .....	3 00



## List of Vouchers—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
1873			
Jan. 1	335	Wm Storms, plumbing . . . . .	\$8 90
Jan. 1	336	Chittenden & Son, dentistry . . . . .	6 00
Jan. 1	337	R. M. Beath, clothing . . . . .	1 70
Jan. 1	338	M. Zwicky, soap . . . . .	69 84
Jan. 1	339	Robbins & Thornton, flour . . . . .	35 25
Jan. 1	340	Ivison, Blakeman & Co., books . . . . .	1 80
Jan. 1	341	Madison Gas Co., gas . . . . .	93 00
Jan. 1	342	.....do . . . . .	7 80
Jan. 4	343	Stone & Kreuz, collars . . . . .	3 06
Jan. 4	344	Seifert & Lawton, views of Home . . . . .	20 00
Jan. 4	345	J. S. Webster, window sash . . . . .	5 82
Jan. 4	346	F. Meader, grapes . . . . .	3 00
Jan. 4	347	G. W. B. Whiting, ham . . . . .	7 55
Jan. 4	348	H. C. Willson, pop corn . . . . .	5 50
Jan. 7	349	Vroman & Frank, hardware . . . . .	49 63
Jan. 9	350	John N. Jones. . . . .do . . . . .	20 53
Jan. 9	351	Huntley & Wootton, groceries . . . . .	166 24
Jan. 10	352	Moseley & Bro., books and stationery . . . . .	36 23
Jan. 10	353	L. Stowe, cows and butter . . . . .	82 56
Jan. 10	354	Atwood & Culver, printing . . . . .	34 25
Jan. 13	355	Klauber & Adler, dry goods . . . . .	218 48
Jan. 13	356	J. H. D. Baker, sugar . . . . .	30 38
Jan. 13	357	W. J. Park & Co., books . . . . .	7 95
Jan. 14	358	E. W. Keyes, postage . . . . .	8 00
Jan. 14	359	S. Johnson, brooms . . . . .	16 00
Jan. 14	360	McFetridge, cloth . . . . .	390 78
Jan. 16	361	H. C. Jaquish, hauling wood . . . . .	10 50
Jan. 18	362	A. S. Frank, writing . . . . .	10 00
Jan. 21	363	Wm. Storm, cow . . . . .	45 00
Jan. 21	364	J. Tillotson, butter . . . . .	14 85
Jan. 22	365	O. Oleson, straw . . . . .	2 00
Jan. 23	366	H. C. Jaquish, hauling wood . . . . .	12 00
Jan. 24	367	M. U. Ex. Co., charges . . . . .	75
Jan. 25	368	E. W. Keyes, postage . . . . .	6 00
Jan. 25	369	G. W. Hersee, piano tuning . . . . .	12 00
Jan. 25	370	Miss Ware, teaching . . . . .	6 00
Jan. 25	371	G. W. B. Whiting, ham . . . . .	12 50
Jan. 27	372	Mil. & St. Paul R. R., freight . . . . .	135 00
Jan. 29	373	R. W. Burton, expenses . . . . .	13 00
Jan. 31	374	Pay roll for Jan. . . . .	720 66
Feb. 3	375	S. H. Cowles, bread . . . . .	245 74
Feb. 3	376	Thos. Regan, plumbing . . . . .	35 58
Feb. 3	377	B. Kohner, clothing . . . . .	60 02
Feb. 3	378	R. Nichols, meat . . . . .	165 31
Feb. 3	379	Madison Gas Co., gas . . . . .	5 55
Feb. 3	380	.....do . . . . .	110 10
Feb. 4	381	J. W. Barnes, hauling wood . . . . .	14 00
Feb. 5	382	M. Halstead, sewing machine repairs . . . . .	2 25
Feb. 5	383	Wm. Kavanaugh, wood . . . . .	614 00
Feb. 5	384	F. Hanson, cranberries . . . . .	8 00
Feb. 5	385	J. Tillotson, butter and eggs . . . . .	3 00
Feb. 5	386	N. J. Moody, dentistry . . . . .	1 00
Feb. 6	387	Alex. Findlay, groceries . . . . .	71 83
Feb. 6	388	Robbins & Thornton, flour and feed . . . . .	60 50
Feb. 6	389	D. Memhard, provisions . . . . .	25 23
Feb. 7	390	M. Paul, hay . . . . .	32 00
Feb. 10	391	Dunning & Sumner, extracts . . . . .	11 13
Feb. 10	392	L. Davidson, butter . . . . .	5 94
Feb. 10	393	Mil. & St. P. R. R., freight . . . . .	20 57

## List of Vouchers—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
1873.			
Feb. 10	394	Ole Olson, straw.....	\$2 00
Feb. 10	395	Henry Schwitz, cartage.....	2 00
Feb. 10	396	J. W. Barnes, sawing wood.....	100 00
Feb. 11	397	B. Jefferson, 'buss hire.....	7 50
Feb. 14	398	E. W. Keyes, postage.....	5 00
Feb. 15	399	L. Stowe, butter.....	21 81
Feb. 15	400	McPetridge & Co., cloth.....	102 48
Feb. 18	401	Wm. Kavanaugh, wood.....	605 00
Feb. 18	402	Chas. Hawkes, tailoring.....	4 25
Feb. 19	403	E. W. Keyes, postage.....	6 00
Feb. 19	404	Klauber & Adler, dry goods.....	116 79
Feb. 19	405	J. Tillotson, butter.....	9 11
Feb. 19	406	A. F. Waltzinger, sundries.....	10 10
Feb. 20	407	Huntley & Wootton, groceries.....	76 24
Feb. 20	408	W. Heikamp, blacksmithing.....	14 95
Feb. 21	409	Clark & Mills, medicines.....	25 40
Feb. 24	410	J. W. Barnes, sawing wood.....	25 00
Feb. 26	411	G. H. Williams, hair dressing.....	3 50
Feb. 28	412	R. W. Burton, expenses.....	16 95
Feb. 28	413	Pay roll for February.....	726 41
NEW SERIES.			
Mch 1	1	R. Nichols, meat.....	107 19
Mch 3	2	Gas Company, gas.....	5 10
Mch 3	3	.....do.....	61 95
Mch 3	4	J. W. Barnes, sawing wood.....	139 10
Mch 5	5	Peter Anderson, milk.....	24 50
Mch 5	6	Smith, Roundy & Co., groceries.....	545 98
Mch 5	7	Kellogg & Harris, butter.....	40 28
Mch 5	8	Geo. F. Taylor, leather.....	66 20
Mch 6	9	G. R. Cook, clock repairs.....	9 75
Mch 6	10	S. H. Cowles, bread.....	241 09
Mch 6	11	Kasson & Noyes, sewing machine repairs.....	4 00
Mch 9	12	Klauber & Adler, dry goods.....	183 91
Mch 9	13	J. W. Sumner & Co., lantern globes.....	1 20
Mch 9	14	Robbins & Thornton, flour.....	62 20
Mch 9	15	Madison Woolen Mills, cloth.....	33 23
Mch 9	16	Anna Adolf, eggs.....	6 60
Mch 9	17	Wm. Storms, repairs.....	4 35
Mch 17	18	E. W. Keyes, postage.....	8 00
Mch 19	19	Mil. and St. P. R. R., freight.....	3 32
Mch 22	20	G. Johnson, hay and butter.....	30 70
Mch 26	21	E. W. Keyes, postage.....	6 00
Mch 27	22	C. Commier, ham.....	11 40
Mch 28	23	Conklin & Gray, salt.....	6 00
Mch 28	24	U. S. Ex. Co., charges.....	3 20
Mch 28	25	R. W. Burton, expenses.....	4 91
Mch 28	26	Pay roll for March.....	699 08
Apr. 1	27	P. Anderson, milk.....	11 62
Apr. 2	28	R. Nichols, meat.....	106 89
Apr. 3	29	S. H. Cowles, bread.....	246 13
Apr. 3	30	J. W. Barnes, oats.....	18 90
Apr. 3	31	Madison Gas Co., gas.....	60 60
Apr. 3	32	.....do.....	6 00
Apr. 3	33	.....do..... iron pipe.....	2 16
Apr. 3	34	Thos. Swensen, barbering.....	5 00
Apr. 3	35	D. Memhard, groceries.....	12 17
Apr. 3	36	.....do.....do.....	32 08

## List of Vouchers—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
1873.			
Apr. 1	37	D. Memhard, groceries.....	\$17 80
Apr. 1	38	Klauber & Adler, dry goods.....	109 28
Apr. 1	39	Jno. N. Jones, hardware.....	46 15
Apr. 1	40	M. Zwicky, soap.....	59 22
Apr. 1	41	Smith, Roundy & Co., groceries.....	90 59
Apr. 1	42	S. Thuringer, butter and eggs.....	34 74
Apr. 7	43	H. C. Wilson, horse-radish.....	5 40
Apr. 10	44	J. Tillotson, eggs and butter.....	5 92
Apr. 10	45	Anna Adolf, eggs.....	7 42
Apr. 15	46	Robbins & Thornton, flour.....	50 34
Apr. 15	47	Chas. Hawkes, caps.....	2 00
Apr. 16	48	Huntley & Wootton, groceries.....	37 83
Apr. 18	49	E. W. Keyes, box rent and postage.....	12 96
Apr. 21	50	L. Davidson, butter.....	7 26
Apr. 21	51	W. M. Colton, map of Wis.....	7 00
Apr. 25	52	Gunther & Hansen, hats.....	26 32
Apr. 28	53	U. S. Ex. Co., charges.....	2 35
Apr. 28	54	R. W. Burton, expenses.....	14 00
Apr. 30	55	Pay roll for April.....	717 55
May 2	56	Gas Company, gas.....	47 22
May 3	57	R. Nichols, meat.....	98 65
May 3	58	P. Anderson, milk.....	9 87
May 3	59	W. A. Thompson, soap.....	5 00
May 3	60	T. Olson, hay.....	5 00
May 3	61	G. F. Taylor, leather and findings.....	278 97
May 3	62	Ole Oleson, hay.....	7 80
May 3	63	R. W. Rhames, painting.....	40 00
May 5	64	S. Thuringer, eggs.....	36 19
May 6	65	Klauber & Adler, dry goods.....	158 33
May 6	66	S. H. Cowles, bread.....	236 07
May 6	67	Anna Adolf, eggs.....	5 40
May 7	68	W. H. Harnden, eggs.....	5 33
May 8	69	Robbins & Thornton, feed.....	16 16
May 10	70	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, groceries.....	48 53
May 10	71	Clark & Mills, medicines.....	31 27
May 10	72	R. S. Garlick, crockery.....	7 20
May 10	73	L. Stowe, butter.....	20 75
May 14	74	Cook Bros., leather and findings.....	74 25
May 15	75	Wm. Heitkamp, blacksmithing.....	14 10
May 16	76	R. W. Rhames, painting.....	50 00
May 22	77	E. W. Keyes, postage.....	9 00
May 22	78	Clark & Mills, painting material.....	280 59
May 22	79	C. E. Morgan, dry goods.....	7 00
May 22	80	J. E. Williams, garden plants.....	7 20
May 24	81	Huntley & Wootton, groceries.....	67 13
May 24	82	Mil. & St. P. R. R., freight.....	516 00
May 24	83	Geo. Gillies, repairs.....	136 50
May 31	84	Henry Schwitz, freight.....	11 23
May 31	85	M. Friend, clothing.....	60 00
May 31	86	R. W. Rhames, painting.....	100 00
May 31	87	Pay roll for May.....	686 91
May 31	88	U. S. Ex. Co. charges.....	2 70
May 31	89	R. W. Burton, expenses.....	11 75
June 2	90	H. C. Willson, pasturage.....	5 76
June 2	91	Gunther & Hansen, hats.....	50 35
June 4	92	Smith, Roundy & Co., groceries.....	268 44
June 4	93	S. H. Cowles, bread.....	225 61
June 4	94	R. Nichols, meat.....	121 65
June 4	95	S. Thuringer, butter and eggs.....	65 88

## List of Vouchers—continued.

DATE.	No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
1873.			
June 2	96	Madison Gas Co. gas .....	29 70
June 7	97	Bunker & Vroman, lumber .....	94 47
June 7	98	Klauber & Adler, dry goods .....	160 27
June 10	99	Geo. Baxter, butter and eggs .....	5 50
June 11	100	Geo. Gillies, repairs .....	91 00
June 11	101	Geo. Gillies, repairs .....	13 45
June 12	102	Robbins & Thornton, flour and feed .....	38 80
June 12	103	Dunning & Summer, butter .....	27 26
June 12	104	A. B. Devoe, hay .....	7 14
June 12	105	Anna Adolf, eggs .....	6 54
June 12	106	Julia Lewis, weaving carpet .....	4 75
June 13	107	Jas. Baxter, butter .....	4 14
June 14	108	P. Anderson, milk .....	10 71
June 14	109	M. Zwicky, soap .....	59 22
June 14	110	D. Memhard, provisions .....	34 81
June 14	111	M. Woolen Mills, cloth .....	25 33
June 14	112	Thomas Swensen, barbering .....	5 00
June 14	113	A. H. Lorney, ploughing .....	12 00
June 16	114	Jas. Fisher, furniture .....	15 25
June 16	115	R. W. Rhames, painting .....	54 00
June 16	116	O. Bates, brooms .....	11 25
June 19	117	Field, Leiter & Co., furnishing and dry goods .....	48 54
June 20	118	E. W. Keyes, stamps .....	6 00
June 21	119	Capt. F. Barnes, amusement .....	10 00
June 21	120	Mil. & St. P. R. R., freight .....	1 18
June 27	121	F. Robinson, chickens .....	4 50
June 28	122	R. W. Rhames, house painting .....	74 00
June 28	123	Mil. & St. P. R. R., freight .....	1 04
June 30	124	Pay roll for June .....	667 16
June 30	125	R. W. Burton, children's R. R. fare .....	74 75
July 1	126	Anna Adolf, eggs .....	5 80
July 2	127	Wm. Farrell, carriage and buggy repairs .....	55 25
July 2	128	R. Nichols, meat .....	94 77
July 2	129	J. H. D. Baker, groceries .....	18 60
July 2	130	S. H. Cowles, bread .....	147 35
July 2	131	H. C. Willson, pasturage .....	10 08
July 3	132	Stone & Kreuz, hats .....	13 50
July 3	133	Vroman & Frank, hardware .....	11 83
July 3	134	Gas Company, gas .....	17 40
July 3	135	Gas Company, gas .....	2 40
July 7	136	Cook Bros., leather .....	15 37
July 7	137	P. Anderson, extra service and milk .....	23 78
July 7	138	J. N. Jones, hardware .....	38 81
July 7	139	S. Thuringer, butter and eggs .....	196 87
July 7	140	Moseley & Bro., books, stationery, etc .....	87 39
July 7	141	G. F. Taylor, leather and findings .....	14 40
July 7	142	Robbins and Thornton, flour .....	35 95
July 7	143	Mil. & St. P. R. R., freight .....	1 73
July 14	144	Mil. & St. P. R. R., freight .....	6 77
July 15	145	R. W. Rhames, house painting .....	62 00
July 16	146	Klauber & Adler, dry goods .....	91 48
July 16	147	Smith, Roundy & Co., groceries .....	94 82
July 18	148	Clark & Mills, painting materials .....	142 80
July 18	149	Huntley & Wootton, groceries .....	56 02
July 18	150	C. Barte, garden plants .....	7 50
July 21	151	W. J. Sullivan, dry goods .....	4 50
July 21	152	W. H. Harnden, fruit, etc .....	6 50
July 23	153	Fred. Lamp, hay .....	9 20
July 23	154	E. W. Keyes, box rent and postage .....	4 08

## List of Vouchers—continued.

DATE.	No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
1873.			
July 23	155	A. F. Waltzinger, fire works.....	\$27 83
July 23	156	J. E. Williams, garden plants.....	4 20
July 25	157	Fred. Patoch, work.....	12 00
July 26	158	R. W. Rhames, house painting.....	78 00
July 26	159	Mil. and St. Paul R. R., freight.....	1 64
July 29	160	Am. M. U. Ex. Co., charges.....	1 50
July 29	161	R. W. Burton, expenses.....	53 15
July 29	162	Pay roll for July.....	511 66
Aug. 2	163	H. C. Wilson, pasturage.....	11 16
Aug. 4	164	W. P. Thompson, harness repairs.....	5 90
Aug. 4	165	N. E. Kendall & Co., butter.....	7 81
Aug. 4	166	Beaver Dam Wollen Mills, cloth.....	316 32
Aug. 5	167	R. Nichols, meat.....	52 27
Aug. 5	168	Gas Company, gas.....	11 55
Aug. 5	169	S. Thuringer, butter and eggs.....	132 68
Aug. 9	170	R. W. Rhames, painting.....	71 50
Aug. 9	171	L. Stowe, cheese.....	7 25
Aug. 11	172	C. W. & E. Pardridge, dry goods.....	308 45
Aug. 11	173	E. W. Keyes, postage.....	9 00
Aug. 11	174	Klauber & Adler, dry goods.....	37 07
Aug. 11	175	S. H. Cowles, bread.....	30 29
Aug. 11	176	H. Kleuter, feed.....	28 18
Aug. 11	177	Am. M. U. Ex. Co., charges.....	4 85
Aug. 12	178	Conklin & Gray, coal.....	731 11
Aug. 18	179	Nat. School Furniture Company, slating.....	14 00
Aug. 23	180	Anna Adolf, eggs.....	4 15
Aug. 23	181	Geo. Gillies, repairs.....	52 58
Aug. 30	182	Pay roll for August.....	564 16
Aug. 30	183	J. H. De Parcq, repairing.....	9 00
Aug. 30	184	Jno. Korber, blacksmithing.....	3 00
Aug. 30	185	C. A. Belden, call bells.....	3 00
Aug. 30	186	James Bintliff, normal school expenses.....	215 00
Aug. 30	187	Am. M. U. Ex. Co., charges.....	1 75
Aug. 30	188	R. W. Burton, expenses.....	90 20
Sep. 2	189	R. W. Rhames, painting.....	105 25
Sep. 3	190	R. Nichols, meat.....	51 21
Sep. 3	191	S. H. Cowles, bread.....	42 92
Sep. 3	192	Gas Company, gas.....	16 50
Sep. 3	193	Gas Company, gas.....	1 95
Sep. 3	194	Clark & Mills, medicines.....	30 83
Sep. 4	195	Thos. Swensen, barbering.....	5 00
Sep. 4	196	J. N. Stearns, S. S. papers.....	18 00
Sep. 4	197	C. & N. W. R. R. Co., freight.....	1 98
Sep. 4	198	H. C. Wilson, pasturage and fruit.....	14 16
Sep. 5	199	Henry Wesser, apples.....	4 25
Sep. 6	200	Robbins & Thorton, flour.....	31 50
Sep. 6	201	S. Thuringer, eggs.....	13 20
Sep. 6	202	Klauber & Adler, dry goods.....	118 25
Sep. 6	203	B. W. Suckow, book-binding.....	1 00
Sep. 11	204	Schmidgall & Co., leather and findings.....	201 49
Sep. 11	205	Clark & Mills, painting material.....	147 42
Sep. 11	206	M. Sweeney, apples.....	3 00
Sep. 13	207	Wm. Habich, grapes.....	5 95
Sep. 15	208	E. W. Keyes, postage.....	6 00
Sep. 15	209	A. Pickarts, piano tuning.....	3 00
Sep. 16	210	W. P. Young, oat straw.....	30 00
Sep. 16	211	Huntley & Wootton, groceries.....	2 21
Sep. 16	212	W. P. Young, apples.....	5 50
Sep. 23	213	Fred. Lamp, hay.....	26 25

*List of Vouchers—continued.*

DATE.	No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
1873			
Sept. 24	214	H. Wildhagen, grapes.....	\$4 80
Sept. 26	215	F. A. Stoltze, cork.....	2 50
Sept. 30	216	R. W. Burton, expenses.....	25 21
Sept. 30	217	U. S. Express Company, charges.....	2 25
Sept. 30	218	Am. M. U. Express Company, charges.....	1 50
		Total.....	\$29,493 63
		Deducting	
		Repairs ..... \$1,725 51	.....
		Stock ..... 250 00	.....
		Supplies on hand..... 3,209 61	.....
			5,185 12
		Current expenses of the year .....	\$24,308 51

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITUES.

From September 30, 1872, to September 30, 1873.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES .....		\$155 85	\$155 85
AMUSEMENT .....		\$19 60	
Means of instruction .....		445 15	464 75
CLOTHING—			
Collars .....		\$25 84	
Girls' hats .....		53 75	
Boys' hats .....		92 17	
Nubias .....		17 88	
Ribbons .....		58 05	
Handkerchiefs .....		14 91	
Neck ties .....		3 15	
Belts .....		1 58	
Tailoring (for normal scholars) .....		113 25	
Shirts .....		4 00	
Gloves .....		40 32	
Hose .....		198 30	
Shoes .....		9 50	
Boots .....		38 25	
Overalls .....		1 60	
			672 55
DRY GOODS—			
Trimming .....		\$5 75	
Yarn .....	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	17 41	
Sheeting .....	1,938 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	298 00	
Checks .....	420 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	101 18	
Ticking .....	6 yds.	1 68	
Tweeds .....	42 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds.	26 72	
Dress goods .....	794 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	242 57	
Muslin .....	163 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds.	26 79	
Flannels .....	252 yds.	129 69	
Beaver cloth .....	4 yds.	20 00	
Buttons .....	35 gr.	23 12	
Spool silk .....	1 doz.	2 00	
Spool thread .....	116 doz.	88 82	
Combs .....	29 doz.	22 71	
Table linen .....	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	12 26	
Needles .....	205 pa.	15 56	
Braiding .....		12 24	
Cotton damask .....	25 yds.	23 70	
Napkins .....	2 doz.	5 25	
Drilling .....	287 yds.	47 73	
Cloth .....	1,092 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds.	1,075 35	
Pins .....	50 pa.	4 60	
Cambric .....	313 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds.	34 41	
Ginghams .....	445 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	73 39	
Prints .....	333 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds.	42 02	
Hooks and eyes .....	12 box.	1 50	
Elastic ribbon .....	6 pics.	3 58	
Denim .....	6 yds.	1 38	
Knitting cotton .....	7 box.	10 22	
Tartan .....	6 yds.	2 25	
Carpet .....	19 yds.	18 40	
Oil cloth .....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	6 91	
			2,395 19

## Detailed Statement of Expenditures—continued.

HOUSE FURNISHING .....		\$184 23	
			\$184 23
SHOE SHOP—			
Leather and findings.....		\$865 90	
Brushes .....	¾ doz.	2 70	
Blacking.....	12 doz.	9 00	
			877 60
FUEL AND LIGHTS—			
Coal .....	132¾ tons	\$1,452 40	
Candles .....	40 lbs.	8 40	
Gas .....	142,540 ft.	666 75	
Wood.....	335 c'ds.	1,654 60	
			3,782 15
BARN AND GARDEN—			
Bran.....	13,765 lbs.	\$99 45	
Meal.....	800 lbs.	7 20	
Straw.....	20 l'ds.	72 50	
Brooms .....		3 40	
Land plaster.....	1 bbl.	2 00	
Corn.....	13¼ bu.	5 44	
Hay.....	23,550 lbs.	116 69	
Oats .....	159 bu.	48 44	
Pasturage .....		28 88	
Garden plants .....		21 40	
Baskets .....		2 75	
Garden seeds .....		8 09	
Plowing.....		12 00	
Labor .....		12 00	
Cows.....	6	250 00	
Land rent .....		30 00	
			720 24
MISCELLANEOUS—			
Express and freight.....		\$622 13	
Telegraph.....		1 70	
Traveling expenses (for children).....		201 21	
.....do..... (for supt.).....		75 00	
Postage .....		114 38	
Sunday school papers.....		18 00	
Writing.....		10 00	
Cleaning of vaults.....		15 00	
Laundry expenses .....		294 00	
Barbering .....		20 00	
Dentistry.....		7 00	
Printing .....		62 25	
			1,440 67
UNCLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES .....			168 01
REPAIRS—			
Painting .....		\$637 75	
Painting material .....		615 71	
Masonry .....		302 91	
Paper hanging.....		9 00	
Carriage and wagon repairs.....		55 25	
Harness.....		5 90	
Lumber.....		148 17	
Hardware.....		229 65	
Blacksmithing.....		41 35	
Piano tuning .....		15 00	
Plumbing .....		65 74	
Glazing .....		20 58	
Sundry repairs .....		48 16	
			2,195 17



## Detailed Statement of Expenditures—continued.

<b>SUBSISTENCE—</b>				
Bread .....	72,626	lbs.	\$2,360 37	
Flour .....	9,560	lbs.	294 55	
Meals .....	1,900	lbs.	23 45	
Crackers .....	456	lbs.	37 55	
Butter.....	523 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.	923 86	
Eggs.....	1,745 $\frac{1}{4}$	doz.	232 16	
Milk .....	15,345	qts.	861 55	
Rice .....	1,386	lbs.	126 92	
Cheese .....	152	lbs.	22 51	
Salt.....	6	bbls.	15 65	
Sugar .....	4,525 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.	634 35	
Coffee, Rio .....	360	lbs.	87 61	
Coffee, Java .....	95	lbs.	28 16	
Tea .....	185	lbs.	100 30	
Vinegar .....	235 $\frac{1}{2}$	gal.	61 01	
Syrup .....	369 $\frac{1}{2}$	gal.	201 20	
Honey .....	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.	6 71	
				\$6,017 91
<b>SMALL GROCERIES—</b>				
Corn Starch .....	40	lbs.	\$4 20	
Baking Powder.....	262 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.	108 25	
Mace .....	5	lb.	90	
Nuts .....	5	lbs.	1 50	
Pepper .....	25	lbs.	7 65	
Cocoanut (des.) .....	1	lb.	50	
Cinnamon .....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.	5 00	
Mustard.....	10	lbs.	3 50	
Nutmegs .....	5	lbs.	6 00	
Extracts.....	2	qts.	2 25	
Tapioca .....	10	lbs.	1 00	
				140 75
<b>GREEN FRUITS—</b>				
Peaches.....	6	box.	\$6 15	
Pears .....	5	box.	5 95	
Melons .....	2 $\frac{1}{6}$	doz.	3 75	
Currants .....	1	bus.	1 50	
Oranges.....	1	doz.	80	
Currants (dried) .....	50	lbs.	4 25	
Raspberries .....	22	box.	4 70	
Grapes .....	158	lbs.	14 20	
Peaches (dried) .....	333	lbs.	58 81	
Prunes .....	290	lbs.	30 03	
Apples (dried).....	587	lbs.	57 81	
Apples .....	47	bbls.	145 05	
Raisins .....	2 $\frac{1}{6}$	box.	7 40	
Lemons .....	5	doz.	2 90	
Blackberries (dried) .....	416	lbs.	45 79	
Citron .....	1	lbs.	65	
Cherries.....	2	qts.	30	
Plums .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	bus.	88	
Cranberries.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	bbls.	17 62	
				408 54
<b>VEGETABLES—</b>				
Beets .....	12	bus.	\$8 80	
Potatoes, (sweet).....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	bus.	18 90	
Pickles .....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	bbls.	33 00	
Beans .....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	bus.	45 86	
Potatoes .....	826	bus.	357 08	
Turnips .....	104	bus.	37 63	
Squash.....			13 23	

*Detailed Statement of Expenditures—continued.*

<i>Vegetables—continued.</i>			
Cabbage .....		\$2 76	
Corn (green).....		5 65	
Onions.....	15 bus.	14 00	
Tomatoes .....	1½ bus.	1 30	
Carrots .....	4 bus.	1 75	
Parsnips .....		2 40	
Spinage .....		5 20	
Horse radish.....		5 40	
			\$552 96
<b>CANNED GOODS—</b>			
Oysters.....		\$23 30	
Clams.....		5 25	
Peas.....		2 40	
Peaches.....		4 50	
Tomatoes.....		20 00	
			55 45
<b>MEAT—</b>			
Beef.....	11,558 lbs.	\$995 94	
Mutton.....	1,991 lbs.	176 11	
Veal .....	373½ lbs.	27 45	
Pork (salt).....	1,200 lbs.	91 00	
Pork (fresh).....	897½ lbs.	81 41	
Ham.....	493 lbs.	59 31	
Lard.....	943½ lbs.	86 59	
Beef (dried).....	28 lbs.	5 00	
Sausage.....	282½ lbs.	31 16	
Chickens.....	584¼ lbs.	60 80	
Turkeys.....	416¼ lbs.	43 56	
Fish (fresh).....	774 lbs.	75 45	
Fish (salt).....	551¼ lbs.	49 88	
			1,783 61
<b>SALARIES AND WAGES—</b>			
Pay roll for Oct., 1872.....		\$724 16	
.....do...Nov., 1872.....		728 91	
.....do...Dec., 1872.....		731 41	
.....do...Jan., 1873.....		720 66	
.....do...Feb., 1873.....		726 41	
.....do...Mar., 1873.....		699 08	
.....do...Apr., 1873.....		717 53	
.....do...May, 1873.....		686 91	
.....do...June, 1873.....		667 16	
.....do...July, 1873.....		511 66	
.....do...Aug., 1873.....		564 16	
			7,478 00

## ROSTER OF CHILDREN

*In Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Sept. 30, 1873.*

NAME OF CHILD.	NAME OF FATHER.	Regiment.
Angell, George .....	Geo. W. Angell .....	10th inf.
Angell, Sumner .....	Geo. W. Angell .....	10th inf.
Ballenger, Walter .....	Asa A. Ballenger .....	38th inf.
Barritt, James .....	Samuel Barritt .....	29th inf.
Bryant, George .....	Albert Bryant .....	3d battery.
Brown, Oda .....	W. D. Brown .....	25th inf.
Baker, Eva .....	Wm. G. Baker .....	30th inf.
Baker, Mark .....	Wm. G. Baker .....	30th inf.
Bacon, Willie .....	Dan'l S. Bacon .....	3d battery.
Becker, Samuel .....	John Becker .....	35th inf.
Bradshaw, Samuel .....	Joseph D. Bradshaw .....	36th inf.
Browning, Willie .....	Chs. A. Browning .....	3d cavalry.
Bannister, Sylvester .....	Wm. Bannister .....	21st inf.
Bannister, Charles .....	Wm. Bannister .....	21st inf.
Baker, Lizzie .....	Wm. G. Baker .....	30th inf.
Baker, Ettie .....	Wm. G. Baker .....	30th inf.
Close, Maria .....	John Close .....	8th inf.
Cressey, Anson .....	Henry W. Cressey .....	25th inf.
Cressey, Stephen .....	Henry W. Cressey .....	25th inf.
Coleman, Alice .....	Jordan Coleman .....	36th inf.
Coleman, Mary .....	Jordan Coleman .....	36th inf.
Corbit, Thomas .....	James Corbit .....	17th inf.
Corbit, Minnie .....	James Corbit .....	17th inf.
Cooper, Thomas .....	Thomas Cooper .....	2d cav.
Coan, Thomas .....	William Coan .....	42d inf.
Crandall, George .....	Delos V. Crandall .....	19th inf.
Crandall, John .....	Delos V. Crandall .....	19th inf.
Cane, Mary .....	Anthony Cane .....	10th U. S. I.
Damkoehler, Ernest .....	Ernest Damkoehler .....	26th inf.
Damkoehler, Clara .....	Ernest Damkoehler .....	26th inf.
Devoe, Nettie .....	Amos Devoe .....	29th inf.
Devoe, Almon .....	Amos Devoe .....	29th inf.
Doty, Leonard .....	Geo. D. Doty .....	2d cav.
Douglas, Lorana .....	David Douglas .....	36th inf.
Dutcher, Louis .....	Nathaniel P. Dutcher .....	12th inf.
Dutcher, Frank .....	Nathaniel P. Dutcher .....	12th inf.
Ellis, Anna .....	Richard Ellis .....	25th inf.
Ellis, Ella .....	Richard Ellis .....	25th inf.
Ellis, Carrie .....	Richard Ellis .....	25th inf.
Ellis, Jane .....	Richard Ellis .....	25th inf.
Faith, Malissa .....	John Faith .....	11th inf.
Farry, Louisa .....	William Ferry .....	25th inf.
Farry, Robert .....	William Ferry .....	25th inf.
Farry, John .....	William Ferry .....	25th inf.
Frissell, Charles .....	Chas. S. Frissell .....	4th cav.
Fontaine, Adel .....	Antoine Fontaine .....	11th inf.
Fontaine, Alexander .....	Antoine Fontaine .....	11th inf.

*Roster of Children—continued.*

NAME OF CHILD.	NAME OF FATHER.	Regiment.
Gansell, Phoebe .....	Peter Gansell .....	13th inf.
Gear, John .....	John H. Gear .....	3d inf.
Gifford, Lennie .....	Henry Gifford .....	32d inf.
Gilbert, Mary .....	James Gilbert .....	35th inf.
Gilbert, Willie .....	James Gilbert .....	35th inf.
Gilbert, Frank .....	James Gilbert .....	35th inf.
Gear, Harry .....	John H. Gear .....	3d inf.
Haight, Theron .....	Morris P. Haight .....	28th inf.
Hatch, Hattie .....	Wm. D. Hatch .....	33d inf.
Hatch, Warren .....	Wm. D. Hatch .....	33d inf.
Hogoboom, Nellie .....	Leamon Hogoboom .....	7th inf.
Hogoboom, Nona .....	Leamon Hogoboom .....	7th inf.
Hawes, Hattie .....	Amos P. Hawes .....	17th inf.
Hill, Roland .....	Erasmus W. Hill .....	29th inf.
Hatfield, Marshall .....	Silas Hatfield .....	7th inf.
Hatfield, Frank .....	Silas Hatfield .....	7th inf.
Hayes, Leroy .....	Samuel H. Hayes .....	36th inf.
Hayes, Samuel .....	Samuel H. Hayes .....	36th inf.
Hayes, Willis .....	Jacob Hayes .....	23d inf.
Hess, James .....	John Hess .....	12th bat.
Hornby, Robert .....	Robert Hornby .....	12th inf.
Hollenbeck, Annie .....	Robert Hollenbeck .....	42d inf.
Hoey, Willie .....	Geo. F. Hoey .....	37th inf.
Hoey, George .....	Geo. F. Hoey .....	37th inf.
Humphrey, Otis .....	Aaron M. Humphrey .....	12th inf.
Humphrey, Orton .....	Aaron M. Humphrey .....	12th inf.
Hicks, Luna .....	Geo. E. Hicks .....	7th bat.
Jenkins, August .....	Francis R. Jenkins .....	6th bat.
Jenkins, Rufus .....	Francis R. Jenkins .....	6th bat.
Jones, Viola .....	Wm. J. Jones .....	23d inf.
Kellison, Edgar .....	George Kellison .....	35th inf.
Kellison, Jennie .....	George Kellison .....	35th inf.
Langdon, Fred .....	Fred Langdon .....	11th inf.
Lindsley, Charles .....	Whiting S. Lindsley .....	35th inf.
Lindsley, Myron .....	Whiting S. Lindsley .....	35th inf.
Lusk, Maggie .....	Peter Lusk .....	7th inf.
Long, Charles .....	Chas. H. Long .....	47th inf.
Mack, Effie .....	Wm. H. Mack .....	2d inf.
Mack, Kittie .....	Wm. H. Mack .....	2d inf.
McDonald, Elsie .....	Clark McDonald .....	1st inf.
McDermitt, Michael .....	Wm. McDermitt .....	17th inf.
Mathews, Kittie .....	B. Mathews .....	4th cav.
Mathews, Ona .....	B. Mathews .....	4th cav.
Mathews, John .....	B. Mathews .....	4th cav.
McManus, Josie .....	Josiah C. McManus .....	4th inf.
Miller, Fred .....	Carle Miller .....	9th inf.
Miller, Henry .....	Carle Miller .....	9th inf.
Mumm, Otto .....	Albert Mumm .....	
Mumm, Hugo .....	Albert Mumm .....	
McFadden, Maggie .....	Hugh McFadden .....	1st cav.
Morton, Calvin .....	Ira H. Morton .....	28th inf.
Mountford, Byron .....	Samuel Mountford .....	5th bat.
Mcuntford, Warren .....	Samuel Mountford .....	5th bat.
McNeil, Andrew .....	James Neil .....	2d cav.

*Roster of Children—continued.*

NAME OF CHILD.	NAME OF FATHER.	Regiment.
McNeil, Janette.....	James McNeil .....	2d cav.
Nash, Johannah .....	Albert H. Nash.....	17th inf.
Nash, Christiana.....	Albert H. Nash.....	17th inf.
Nash, Eddie .....	Albert H. Nash.....	17th inf.
Nichols, George.....	Elias Nichols .....	17th inf.
Parker, John.....	Levi W. Parker.....	12th inf.
Parker, Willie .....	Levi W. Parker.....	12th inf.
Pratt, Alexander.....	Arnold Pratt .....	3d cav.
Pfeiffer, Emma.....	Anton Pfeiffer.....	26th inf.
Pfeiffer, Amelia.....	Anton Pfeiffer.....	26th inf.
Phillips, Emma.....	Gilbert Phillips .....	38th inf.
Phillips, Ettie.....	Gilbert Phillips .....	38th inf.
Pulver, Oliver .....	John N. Pulver.....	43d inf.
Parmley, George.....	David B. Parmley .....	3d cav.
Penhallow, Casper .....	Ruben Penhallow .....	35th inf.
Robinson, Mable .....	Lucien W. Robinson .....	3d inf.
Randall, Charles .....	Reuben H. Randall .....	36th inf.
Randall, Willie .....	Reuben H. Randall .....	36th inf.
Robinette, James.....	James Robinette.....	17th inf.
Ramsey, Libbie.....	Thomas M. Ramsey .....	42d inf.
Ramsey, Nellie.....	Thomas M. Ramsey .....	42d inf.
Skinner, John.....	Wm. Skinner .....	4th inf.
Skinner Lydia .....	Wm. Skinner .....	4th inf.
Stalker, Minnie .....	Clinton L. Stalker .....	5th inf.
Stalker, Joseph .....	Clinton L. Stalker .....	5th inf.
Stetson, Willie .....	C. G. Stetson .....	33d inf.
Stoddard, Ella .....	Johnathan Stoddard .....	36th inf.
Stoddard, Frank .....	Jonathan Stoddard .....	36th inf.
Stoddard, Nora .....	Jonathan Stoddard .....	36th inf.
Shaw, Willie.....	Wm. F. Shaw .....	25th inf.
Stillwell, Florence.....	Barnette Stillwell .....	3d inf.
Stillwell, Harrison .....	Barnette Stillwell .....	3d inf.
Stickles, Fred.....	Jacob L. Stickles.....	28th inf.
Schumaker, George.....	— Schumaker.....	.....
Tounard, Rosa .....	Joseph Tounard.....	12th inf.
Tift, Nina.....	J. W. Tift .....	33d inf.
Van Dusen, Orville.....	Thurston Van Dusen .....	32d inf.
Watson, Charles.....	Benj. F. Watson.....	16th inf.
Weeks, Emma.....	Geo. H. Weeks .....	76th N. Y.
Worley, Julia .....	Valentine Worley .....	8th inf.
Warner, May.....	Geo. E. Warner.....	49th inf.
Warner, Ida .....	Geo. E. Warner.....	49th inf.
Warner, Geo .....	Geo. E. Warner.....	49th inf.





ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER

OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

*For the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1873.*

---

OFFICE OF STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER,

WAUPUN, Wis., Sept. 30, 1873.

To his Excellency C. C. WASHBURN,  
*Governor.*

SIR:—In obedience to the requirements of law, I have the honor to herewith submit my fourth annual report as Commissioner of the Wisconsin State Prison.

The very full and comprehensive financial and statistical tables prepared by Captain L. D. Hinkley, Prison Clerk, and herewith



submitted, give a correct account of all the transactions of the Prison for the current year, and leave but little for me to say except to briefly refer to some of the matters so methodically stated by him in detail.

The number of convicts confined in the Prison on the 30th of September, 1872, was one hundred and eighty-six; total number at the present time, one hundred and eighty. Number received during the year, eighty-one; number discharged, eighty-seven; number of life convicts now in prison, thirty-six. Number of United States convicts, seven. Daily average during the year, one hundred eighty and one-fifth.

Of those discharged, fifty-two were on reduction of time; on Governor's pardon to restore to citizenship, thirteen; on Governor's pardon previous to expiration of sentence, fourteen; expiration of sentence, six; death, one; order of supreme court, one.

Good health has generally prevailed, and good order has at all times been maintained without resorting to cruel or inhuman treatment in any case. There have been no escapes, and no case of mutiny or serious insubordination. The business tables show a gain in the several shops of twenty thousand, five hundred and seventy-three dollars and forty-one cents, of which sixteen thousand, seven hundred and eight dollars and twenty-three cents, is from the cabinet and chair shops.

There is an indebtedness at the present time of thirteen thousand, five hundred and ninety-two dollars and seventy-six cents, and outstanding accounts and cash on hand of eleven thousand and eighty-four dollars and thirty-seven cents.

The following is an estimate of the probable expenses and earnings for the coming year, to wit:

EXPENSES.		
Subsistence .....	\$12,000 00	.....
Clothing .....	1,500 00	.....
Shoe stock .....	700 00	.....
Salaries and wages to Jan. 5, 1874 .....	5,500 00	.....
Sal's and wages for 3 q'rs from Jan. 1, to Sep. 30, 1874 .....	14,000 00	.....
Officers' subsistence .....	3,000 00	.....
Directors' per diem and expenses .....	1,000 00	.....
Fuel and lights .....	4,000 00	.....
Repairs .....	1,000 00	.....
Discharged convicts .....	500 00	.....
Medicine and medical attendance .....	550 00	.....
Forage and teaming .....	2,000 00	.....
Miscellaneous expenses .....	1,000 00	.....
Stock for chair and cabinet shops .....	35,000 00	.....
Stock for blacksmith shops .....	700 00	.....
Freights .....	5,000 00	.....
Indebtedness of 1873 .....	13,592 76	.....
		<u>\$101,042 76</u>
RESOURCES.		
Sales from chair and cabinet shops .....	\$55,000 00	.....
Sales from other shops .....	2,500 00	.....
Visitors' fees .....	400 00	.....
For boarding United States convicts .....	1,400 00	.....
Outstanding accounts and cash in hand .....	11,084 37	.....
Deficiency to be provided from other sources .....	30,658 39	.....
		<u>\$101,042 76</u>

As the outstanding accounts may not be realized in full, I would recommend an appropriation of thirty-two thousand dollars to supply the deficiency named in the above table of estimates.

In my last annual report, I had the honor to call your attention to the previous report of the State Board of Charities and Reform, in which they recommend a change in the management of the State Prison.

In your last annual message, you called the attention of the Legislature to the subject, by recommending a change in the law regulating the affairs and management of the prison, substantially in accordance with the views of said Board of Charities and Reform. In my report above referred to, I made a similar recommendation. A bill was accordingly passed providing for such change, to take effect on the first Monday in January next. Many of the provisions of said bill are imperfect and need amending. In providing for so important a change, it would be surprising if it were otherwise.

I think the salary of the Deputy Warden and Clerk should have been fixed at twelve hundred dollars each per year, instead of one thousand. The labors of their respective positions are constant and arduous, and none but men of first-class ability can properly fill them. Four years' experience in connection with the State Prison convinces me that *suitable* men cannot be found, who will take upon themselves the labors and responsibilities of those positions for the compensation connected therewith.

Experience also teaches me that the compensation of all the other officers of the institution (except, perhaps, that of Warden,) can be better and more equitably fixed by the Board of Directors and Warden than can possibly be done by any legislature. The error is not that the wages generally are too low. Suitable men for some of the positions can be employed at wages less than that named in the law, but first-class mechanics cannot be found to work for the state at a compensation much below the ruling rates paid in all outside shops.

I think the aggregate expense for officers' wages would not be increased by allowing the governing board to fix the wages of employes, and, I am sure, a better average quality of service could be secured. The salary of the warden is established at two thousand dollars per annum. There are, doubtless, many men in the state who would seek the position even at a much smaller compensation in the way of salary, but men who combine the requisite business capacity with the proper sensibilities of kindness, sympathy and humanity are not often found, and, when found, can rarely be employed at a salary but little, if any, above what is uniformly paid a first class salesman in a country retail store. In my judgment, the salary of the warden should be three thousand dollars per annum.

The bill is also imperfect in that it does not authorize or provide for the appointment of a prison physician.

Section 23 authorizes the warden to call *some* physician in each case when a complaint of illness is made by any convict, but the inference I draw from the language of the section is, that the legislature intended to discontinue the practice of employing a physician by the quarter or year. If that is the meaning of the section, then I deem it a very unwise provision, and it should be amended so as to authorize the warden to appoint a suitable person as prison physician, with such monthly or annual compensation as the board of directors shall approve.

The question, "will the change in the management of the state prison prove advantageous to the state?" can only be answered when the results of its practical operations are made known. In my judgment, it will depend largely, if not entirely upon whether the board of directors, to be appointed, shall be selected with a view to their peculiar qualifications and fitness to discharge the duties of the office.

They should be men of known integrity, of recognized business ability, and who will require, at the hands of their subordinates, not only honesty and ability in the discharge of their respective duties, but also kind and humane treatment toward the prisoners at all times, and under all circumstances.

With such men appointed to constitute the managing board, I have no doubt the change will prove a good one, and, in a measure, meet the expectations of the people of the State. But, if the board of directors, are appointed to satisfy the demands of locality, nationality, or of political parties, then I fear the result will be disastrous to all the parties in interest, people and prisoners.

The comments of the public press in this and other states during the past few years upon the question of executive pardons, have taken a very wide range, and served to instil into the minds of the people, to some extent, the idea that the practice of granting pardon to criminals in occasional cases was wrong, and tended to remove from the minds of the criminally inclined the fear and dread of punishment. This doctrine, I think, is entirely erroneous, and unjustly criticises the law or provision granting the pardoning power, and the Executives who use it. A few years' experience has served to convince me, and I think a similar experience, or a proper investigation of the subject would convince any fair minded man, that a large percentage of the inmates of our prisons are more unfortunate than wicked. *Crime is not bred in the bone.* If it were, then the criminal would be entirely irresponsible, and, besides, crime would not be so largely confined to the lower walks of life. I believe that justice is not unforgiving; that sincere repentance or suitable punishment for a given offense does not always require the lapse of a given number of years, months and days, and that the cases are not rare in which a convict may be restored to society as a good citizen, by the granting of executive pardon. That pardons may be and no doubt sometimes are granted without good and sufficient cause, I admit, but I firmly believe that executives are more

likely to err in the withholding, than in the granting of pardons. Of the large number of convicts that have been pardoned during the time I have been connected with the State Prison, I have yet to learn of the first instance where the person pardoned has returned to a life of crime, or made himself amenable to the law. I trust the day is very far in the dim future, when the people or the press of Wisconsin will advocate any change in the law of pardons that shall make it less effective than it now is. The good things of this world are very unevenly distributed. The palace and the hovel are not unfrequently upon the same block in our cities, or in close proximity in the country. Overflowing granaries constantly meet the gaze of the half starved children of the poor, and the rejoicings of plenty are ever harshly grating upon the ears of the famishing and the distressed. The wonder is not that instances of crime are so frequent, but rather that they are not much more frequent. Many are weak to resist temptation who are not wholly bad. Such ones should be encouraged to the performance of good deeds and a better life, and, so far as the pardoning power may be a means to such encouragement, I sincerely hope its exercise will never be refused.

I have heretofore called attention to the insane convicts confined here, and recommended a change in their place of confinement and treatment. I again call attention to this subject, and urge its importance upon the legislature.

Attention has also been called to the deficiency in the means for supplying water in the prison building, to be used in case of fire and for other purposes.

The means heretofore adopted for draining the grounds within the prison wall are imperfect and insufficient, and should be improved.

The manner of heating and lighting the different apartments of the institution is both expensive and unsafe.

I would respectfully call the attention of the legislature to these several matters, and recommend the needed improvements. The female department is still under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Martha Cliff as matron. Although the number of female convicts at the present time is but five, yet the constant presence and attention of the matron is required, and her labors are oftentimes arduous and unpleasant. Mrs. Cliff has discharged her duties faith-

fully, and has my thanks for the interest she has always manifested in the welfare of those placed under her charge.

The reports of the chaplain, Rev. Henry Drew, and the prison physician, Dr. H. L. Butterfield, herewith submitted, give a correct account of all matters under their supervision. Both have been diligent in the discharge of their respective duties, ever ready to bind up the spiritual or physical wounds of any or all who were afflicted in mind or body. For this, and for their uniform kindness to me upon all occasions, they have my thanks.

I should fail to discharge my whole duty, were I to conclude this report without making especial mention of the valuable services of the deputy warden, Hon. B. H. Bettis, and the prison clerk, Captain L. D. Hinkley. Ever present at their post of duty, the state has in them, two faithful servants. They not only have my sincere thanks, but are entitled to the thanks of all the people of the state, for the industry, self denial, and faithfulness with which they have performed their respective duties.

In conclusion, I have to say of all the officers and guards that have been associated with me the past year, that they have discharged their duties faithfully and well, and with an apparent desire to promote the best interests of the state.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. F. WHEELER,  
*State Prison Commissioner.*

# FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL TABLES.

## PART FIRST—FINANCIAL.

“A.”—ACCOUNTS.

“B.”—INVENTORY.

## PART SECOND.

### POPULATION STATISTICS.

## FINANCIAL TABLES.

“A.”

### CASH ACCOUNT, 1873.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance from 1872.....	\$68 20	.....
From appropriation for indebtedness of 1872 .....	20,735 00	.....
appropriation for current expenses .....	25,000 00	.....
board of United States convicts .....	1,420 87	.....
convicts on deposit .....	541 78	.....
outstanding accounts of 1871 and 1872 .....	2,547 07	.....
sales from blacksmith shop .....	107 53	.....
..do..... chair shop .....	44,097 61	.....
..do.. of fuel .....	60 88	.....
..do..... live stock .....	40 00	.....
..do.... machinery.....	240 00	.....
..do.... subsistence.....	125 92	.....
..do. from shoe shop .....	323 62	.....
..do..... stone shop.....	1,938 75	.....
..do..... tailor shop .....	205 16	.....
..do..... yard and soap house .....	38 28	.....
visitors.....	419 75	.....
		\$97,910 42

“A.”—*Financial Tables—Cash Account—continued.*

DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amusements and means of instruction—		
Library.....	\$189 24	.....
Newspapers .....	130 87	.....
Drugs, medicines and medical services .....	535 90	.....
Fuel.....	5,255 92	.....
Farm and barn expenses.....	673 09	.....
House furnishing, etc.....	598 69	.....
Lights.....	496 59	.....
Manufacturing—		
Stock for backsmith shop.....	636 67	.....
...do...chair shop.....	19,699 65	.....
...do...shoe shop.....	231 35	.....
...do...stone shop.....	2 52	.....
...do...tailor shop.....	990 47	.....
Machinery.....	2,656 42	.....
Miscellaneous—		
Arresting escaped convicts .....	46 50	.....
Convicts on deposits .....	360 00	.....
Discharged convicts.....	432 00	.....
Exchange.....	18 93	.....
Freights.....	5,322 87	.....
Indebtedness of 1872 .....	20,618 22	.....
Interest.....	688 71	.....
Mileage and expenses .....	301 90	.....
Miscellaneous merchandise .....	281 49	.....
Office printing and stationery.....	233 48	.....
Postage, telegraphing and revenue stamps.....	192 37	.....
Sundries.....	23 00	.....
Teaming.....	1,877 68	.....
Tobacco.....	254 27	.....
Permanent improvements and repairs .....	2,473 36	.....
Salary and wages.....	22,108 20	.....
Subsistence.....	10,248 35	.....
Cash on hand.....	326 71	.....
		\$97,910 42



"A."—*Financial Tables*—continued.

## ANALYSIS OF EXPENSES.

AMUSEMENTS AND MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.		
Library—		
Bill of books.....		\$158 74
Bible.....	1	3 50
Labels.....	800	5 00
Catalogues (card).....	200	22 00
Newspapers—		
Daily.....	3 }	
Weekly.....	34 }	130 87
Slate pencils.....	1 gro	50
		<hr/>
		\$320 61
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND MEDICAL SERVICES.		
Arnica.....	1 qt	\$1 15
Aconite.....	19 oz	2 78
Ammonia.....	31 oz	2 20
Alcohol.....	5 qts	3 20
Anti-bilious physic.....	1 lb	2 00
Adhesive plaster.....	1 roll	90
Alum-ferro.....	1 oz	20
Anise, oil.....	1 oz	45
Belladonna.....	2 oz	35
Blood-root.....	12 oz	1 85
Buchu.....	4 oz	60
Bic. potass.....	9 oz	70
Bromo. chlor.....	1 bot	75
Balsam of fir.....	2 oz	25
Bronchial-elixir.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ doz	1 40
Bismuth.....	2 oz	80
Bitters.....	8 bots	5 45
Bottles.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ doz	1 25
Bed-pan.....	1	1 25
Chloroform.....	25 oz	2 90
Cohosh.....	8 oz	1 20
Carbolic acid.....	$3\frac{1}{4}$ lbs	4 40
Crocus.....	$0\frac{3}{4}$ lb	20
Camphor gum.....	10 oz	1 00
Camphor spirits.....	2 pts	1 30
Camphor spirits.....	1 gal	2 45
Cod-liver oil.....	11 bots	9 65
Cajeput oil.....	7 oz	1 60
Castor oil.....	$0\frac{1}{2}$ pt	35
Cochineal.....	$0\frac{1}{2}$ oz	10
Citric-acid.....	$0\frac{1}{4}$ lb	44
Capsicum.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb	1 15
Corydatis.....	4 oz	65
Corks.....	2 gro	1 00
Cloves, oil.....	1 oz	25
Colinsonia.....	4 oz	55
Con. powd.....	3 oz	1 50
Digitalis.....	4 oz	25
Erigeron oil.....	7 oz	1 30
Emetic powder.....	$0\frac{1}{2}$ lb	1 00
Epsom salts.....	2 lb	20
Flax seed.....	13 lbs	1 50
Gold-seal.....	3 oz	30

"A."—*Financial Tables*—continued.

<i>Drugs, Medicines and Med. Services—con.</i>			
Globules .....	2 oz....	\$0 80	\$1 60
Hydro-chloric acid.....	4 oz.....		25
Hyposulph.....	2 oz.....		35
Hellebore—white .....	1 oz.....		60
Hypo-phosphate lime, etc.....	2 bot....	95	1 90
Iodide of potassium.....	4 oz....	73	2 90
Ipecac—ext. ....	2 oz.....	42½	85
Lobelia.....	3⅓ lbs...	1 57½	5 25
Lobelia seed oil.....	2 oz.....	1 37½	2 75
Laudanum.....	1 lb.....		1 78
Liniment.....	5 qts....	66	3 30
Myrrh.....	4 oz.....		35
Mustard, ground.....	5 lbs....	75	3 75
Mur. acid.....	1½ lbs...		35
Mur. of iron.....	6½ oz....	28½	1 85
Mandrake, ext.....	2 oz.....		35
Morphine.....	1 bot....		1 00
Medicines by doctor.....			5 50
Nitre.....	3 pts....	75	2 25
Nitre, spirits.....	8 oz.....	06¼	50
Nitrate of silver.....	1¼ dr....		25
Nitric acid.....	8 oz.....		50
Nut galls.....	4 oz.....		35
Nux vomica.....	5 oz.....	12	60
Neut. cordial.....	3¼ gals..	4 75	15 45
Opium.....	5 oz.....	27	1 35
Oxalic acid.....	¼ lb.....		25
Oils—			
Linseed.....	5½ qts....		1 95
Olive.....	2½ qts....		2 70
Oreganum.....	4 oz.....		45
Gargling.....	1 pt.....		50
Potass. chlor.....	4 oz.....		30
Potass. Prus.....	1 oz.....		20
Peppermint oil.....	1 oz.....		45
Pepper, Cayenne.....	½ lb.....		50
Podyphillon.....	4 oz.....		65
Paregoric.....	½ lb.....		50
Powders.....			2 35
Plasters.....	2.....		40
Prescriptions.....	7.....		3 00
Quinine.....	8 oz.....	\$3-3.50	25 25
Rhubarb.....	1 oz.....		20
Strychnia.....	2 dr....	50	1 00
Sugar.....	½ lb.....		08
Sugar of lead.....	2 oz.....		10
Saltpetre.....	2 lbs....	35	70
Sassafras, oil.....	4 oz.....		65
Stillingia, oil.....	2 oz.....		2 75
Stillingia, ext.....	11 oz....	16	1 75
Sage.....	1 lb.....		50
Soap, Castile.....	1½ lbs...		45
do.....	1 lb.....		20
Syringes.....	2.....	90	1 80
Suspensory bandage.....	1.....		25
Sundries.....			2 35

## "A."—Financial Tables—continued.

<i>Drugs, Medicines and Med. Services—con.</i>			
Sponge.....	1.....		\$0 50
Trusses.....	2.....	{ \$4 00 6 00	10 00
Tartaric acid.....	3 oz.....		25
Veratrum.....	14 oz.....	16	2 25
Vials.....	1 doz.....		40
Wine.....	1 pt.....		70
Whisky.....	2½ pts.....		1 50
Physicians' services.....			400 00
			<u>\$586 53</u>
FARM AND BARN EXPENSES.			
Curry-combs.....	2.....	40	\$0 80
Coil-chain.....			3 46
Forage—			
Bran.....	5,997 lbs.	80 to \$1 00	52 12
Corn.....	304½ bu.	40 to 45	126 45
Feed (ground).....	6,108 lbs.	90 to 1 12	61 29
Hay.....	11½ tons.	5 00 to 10 00	70 47
Oats.....	891½ bu.	32 to 38	307 41
Pasturing, one cow.....	8 weeks.....		5 00
Shorts.....	510 lbs.....	2½	7 75
Straw.....	1 stack.....		40 00
Weighing.....	26 loads.....	10	2 60
Forks (hay).....	3.....	70	2 10
Hoes.....	4.....	65	2 60
Measure (half bushel).....	1.....		65
Mower (lawn).....	1.....		23 00
Rope.....	9½ lbs.....	31	2 98
Rakes.....	3.....	25	75
Shovels—			
Scoop.....	3.....	1 63	4 90
Corn.....	5.....	{ \$1 30 1 25	6 35
Shovel handles.....	2.....	40	80
Shears (pruning).....	1 pair.....		1 50
Scythe-stone.....	1.....		15
Sack.....	1.....		20
			<u>\$723 33</u>
FUEL.			
Wood—			
Basswood.....	275 c'rds.	\$2 75 to 3 00	\$783 04
Elm.....	1¾ c'rds.	3 00	4 12
Maple.....	279½ c'rds.	4 50 to 5 50	1,315 17
Mixed.....	119 c'rds.	3 25 to 4 00	398 55
Oak.....	629½ c'rds.	4 00 to 4 50	2,745 04
Paid for purchasing.....			10 00
			<u>\$5,255 92</u>
Less sales.....			60 88
			<u>\$5,195 04</u>

## "A."—Financial Tables—continued.

HOUSE FURNISHING.			
Ash pails.....	2	\$1 25	\$2 50
Brushes—			
Scrub ..	2 doz		9 50
Whitewash ..	12		35 04
Leather, etc.	4		1 30
Brooms and broom brushes.....	24 doz	1 72	42 25
Bed cord .....	2	25	50
Baskets .....	4	67½	2 70
Brick, scouring.....			85
Bell .....	1		88
Bellows, hand .....	1		1 25
Coffee pot .....	1		1 75
Cups .....	7		60
Combs .....	3½ doz		3 32
Curtians—			
Hollands .....	21¾ yds	50 to 55	11 37
Muslin .....	36¾ yds	24	8 82
Paper .....	5 yds		49
Rollers and fixtures .....	24 set		6 50
Carpet—			
Three-ply .....	77½ yds	1 70	131 75
Binding .....	6 pcs		2 20
Clock repairs.....			3 00
Dippers .....	2	{ 35 75	.....
			1 10
Dusters.....	2	\$4 00	8 00
Dusters, hemp .....	1		1 00
Fly trap .....	1		1 40
Jar .....	1		30
Knives and forks .....	4 doz	1 40	5 60
Ladles .....	2	20	40
Lamp .....	1		1 13
Lamp brackets and reflectors .....	5		2 10
Lanterns, tubular .....	12	1 25	15 00
Lanterns, globe .....	1		35
Lemon squeezer .....	1		1 00
Mat .....	1		2 25
Mosquito bar.....	11 yds	18 to 20	2 04
Meat cutter.....	1		86 00
Pails, wood.....	4½ doz	½ to \$3	12 90
Pails, tin .....	3¼ doz		7 20
Pans, iron.....	3	3 25	9 75
Pans, tin .....	3	83	2 50
Pitcher.....	1		60
Rug .....	1		5 00
Stoves—			
Acorn .....	3	30 00	90 00
		7 50	.....
Box .....	4	{ 22 00 20 50	.....
			70 50
Drums .....	5	\$6 54	32 70
Pipe .....	127 l'g'hs		70 74
	4	46¼	1 85
Pipe elbows and collars .....	18	62¾	11 30
	9	19½	1 75
Pipe dampers.....	3	2 08	6 25
Zinc boards.....	3 doz	90	2 70
Polish.....			5 75
Repairs, sundry.....			

## "A"—Financial Tables—continued.

<i>House Furnishing—continued.</i>			
Spoons (iron) .....	2 $\frac{5}{12}$ doz.	\$0 80	\$1 93
Shears .....	2 prs.	90	1 80
Tinware, repairs .....			1 50
Water pots .....	2	1 60	3 20
			<u>\$734 16</u>
LAUNDRY AND CLEANLINESS.			
Boilers .....	2		\$7 50
Bluing .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ gro.		1 80
Fluting iron .....	1		1 50
Flat irons .....	2		3 88
Flat iron heater .....	1		1 63
Mopsticks .....	3	35	1 05
Starch .....	38 lbs.	12 13	4 89
Soap .....	58 lbs.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 35
Tub .....	1		75
Wringing-rollers .....	1 pr.		7 40
			<u>\$34 75</u>
LIGHTS.			
Burners—Aladin .....	6 doz.	1 75	\$10 50
Chimneys, 0 to 3 .....	23 $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.		29 59
Candles .....	2 lbs.	40	80
Oil—			
Kerosene .....	191 $\frac{3}{4}$ gls.	22 to 33	50 88
Head-light .....	1,439 $\frac{1}{2}$ gls.	30 to 31	446 95
Packages .....			25
Wicks, 0-1-2 .....	5 $\frac{7}{12}$ gro.		4 93
			<u>\$543 90</u>
CLOTHING AND STOCK FOR TAILOR SHOP.			
Alpaca .....	22 yds.	30 to 31	\$6 71
Buckles .....	14 gro.	90 to 95	12 75
Buttons—			
Pants .....	24 gro.	12 to 15	3 35
Shirts .....	17 gro.	15 to 20	3 18
Sundry .....			2 38
Binding .....	$\frac{3}{4}$ gro.		5 13
Batting .....	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.s	25 to 28	2 93
Cassimeres—			
$\frac{3}{4}$ wide .....	51 yds.	1 50	76 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ wide .....	55 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds.	3 00	165 75
$\frac{3}{8}$ wide .....	63 $\frac{3}{8}$ yds.	1 25	79 38
$\frac{1}{4}$ wide .....	177 yds.	1 15	203 55
Coat (rubber) .....	1		4 50
Coat lining .....	17 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds.	30 to 80	7 20
Calico .....	123 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 44
Cambric .....	48 yds.	12	5 76
Canvas, etc. ....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	35 to 38	5 66
Cotton .....	2 lbs.	80	1 60
Cartages and packages .....			3 25
Denims .....	172 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds.	20 to 28	41 94
uck .....	3 yds.		97
annel-cotton .....	604 $\frac{3}{8}$ yds.	17 to 19	109 58

"A."—*Financial Tables*—continued.

<i>Clothing and Stock for Tailor Shop</i> —continued.			
Flannel-wool .....	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds..	60 to 90	\$9 43
Fashion plate .....	1 .....		1 50
Gloves (buck) .....	3 pr. ....		5 76
Hats—			
Wool .....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ doz..	\$10-\$11	39 97
Straw .....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ doz..	2 50-3	6 20
Womens' .....	4 doz..	2 75..	11 00
Hair cloth .....	1 yd. ....		80
Handkerchiefs .....	1 .....		45
Hooks and eyes .....			15
Jeans .....	2 yds..	22	44
Mittens (leather) .....	8 prs..	1 50-1 75	12 25
Oilcloth .....			83
Stockings (men's cotton) .....	14 doz..	2 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 20
Stockings .....	8 pr..	25-30	2 20
Stripes (hickory) .....	522 yds..	18-20	99 75
Sheeting .....	803 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds..	13-17	118 60
Silk (spool) .....	18 .....		16 05
Silesia .....	54 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds..	20-25	10 96
Suspenders .....	13 pr. ....		4 65
Shawls .....	4 .....		11 60
Trimnings for suit .....			5 60
Thread—			
Spool cotton .....	63 doz..	70-85	44 80
Linen .....	6 lbs ..	\$1 20	7 20
Ticking .....	17 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds..	30	5 56
Wadding .....	11 sheets		73
Woolen shirts .....	3 .....	1 00	3 00
Yarn (wool) .....	50 lbs ..	1 10	55 00
			<u>\$1,266 18</u>
<b>STOCK FOR SHOE SHOP.</b>			
Blacking .....	1 qt .....		\$1 50
Cartages .....			50
Eyelets .....	1 pkg .....		2 25
Elastic .....	$\frac{3}{8}$ yd. ....		1 00
Leather—			
Sole, oak .....	42 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs ..	\$0 48	20 40
Sole, hemlock .....	804 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs ..	33-35	271 99
Upper .....	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. ....	25	28 38
Kip, French .....	11 lbs ..	1 55	18 41
Kip, hemlock .....	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs ..	1 15	101 49
Calf, French .....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs ..	2 20	60 22
Calf, hemlock .....	75 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs ..	1 25-1 30	96 56
Calf, russet .....	1 doz .....		24 00
Linings .....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz..	7 00-12	27 75
Morocco, boot .....	3 .....		10 00
Nails, shoe .....	29 lbs .....		3 19
Pegs .....	66 qts ..	5-6	3 54
Rivets .....	4 lbs ..	1 00	4 00
Rubbers (overshoes) .....	5 prs..	1 95	9 76
Soles, cork .....	1 pr. ....		25
Thread *12 B .....	2 doz..	1 40	2 80
Webbing .....	3 rolls..	65	1 95
Wax .....	50 balls..		32
			<u>\$690 26</u>

## "A."—Financial Tables—continued.

STOCK FOR BLACKSMITH SHOP.			
Acid (muriatic).....	5½ lbs .		\$1 10
Axles (iron), two sets.....	150½ lbs .	12½	18 82
Bolts, assorted.....	472 lbs .		18 21
Bolster plates.....	4 set .	75 to 80	3 10
Brass (sheet).....			40
Borax.....	7 lbs .	50	3 50
Charcoal.....	112¼ bus.	22	24 70
Coal (bituminous).....	8 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>20</sub> <sup>5</sup> / <sub>00</sub> tons.	13 to 14	107 52
Clips.....	4.....	15	60
Cartage.....			40
Horse-shoeing.....			5 80
Horse-shoe nails.....	11 lbs .	30	3 30
Iron—			
Nailrod.....	100 lbs .	11	11 00
Peru and Swedes.....	699 lbs .	10	69 90
Sheet and hoop.....	161½ lbs .	10	16 13
Assorted.....	3,444 lbs .	5½ to 8	233 04
Lead (bar).....	16 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> lbs .	12½	2 05
Nuts.....	47 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> lbs .	18 to 19	8 80
Rivets &c.....	13 lbs .	38	4 98
Solder.....	40 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> lbs .	28 to 35	14 08
Sleigh-shoes.....	80 lbs .	6	4 80
Skeins (thimble).....	1½ set .		6 00
Steel.....	437½ lbs .	13 to 27	97 21
Tin—			
Block.....	25 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> lbs .	50 to 55	14 04
IXX—14x20.....	3 box.	21 to 22½	64 50
IC—14x20.....	3 box.	13 to 14	41 15
Wire.....	6¼ shts.		1 71
Washers, &c.....	58½ lbs .	9 to 12	6 79
Zinc.....	6 lbs .	26½	1 59
Zinc.....	67¾ lbs .	15 to 16	10 37

\$795 59

## STOCK FOR CHAIR AND CABINET SHOPS.

Lumber—			
Bolts (maple).....	130 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> cds .	5 70 to 5 75	\$747 00
Bolts (maple).....	522 cds .	5 95	3,105 50
Bolts (hickory).....	{ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> cds .	10 00	
	{ 1½ cds .	8 00	19 50
Purchasing.....		10 to 42	
Black Walnut.....	5,796 feet.		253 43
Butternut.....	12,198 feet.	22 to 23	277 12
Basswood.....	674,294 feet.	11 to 13	7,619 61
Elm.....	143,423 feet.	15 to 17	2,077 16
Maple.....	209,168 feet.	14 to 17	3,106 00
Pine.....	11,515 feet.	11 to 13	158 39
Piling strips.....	7,350 feet.	11	77 00
Rims (bent driving).....	350 feet.	1 50	525 00
Paints, oils, etc—			
Alcohol.....	5½ gals.	2 50 to 2 75	14 25
Bronze.....	5 lbs .	3 50	17 50
Beeswax.....	3½ lbs .		1 48
Benzine.....	4,972 gals.	12½ to 22	768 36
Blue (Prus. and ult. Marine).....	3 lbs .		1 50
Chrome, yellow.....	26½ lbs .	22 to 40	

## "A."—Financial Tables—con.

<i>Stock in Chair and Cabinet Shop—con.</i>			
<i>Paints, etc.—con.</i>			
Cartages and p'kges.....			\$69 34
Dutch metal.....	20 pkgs	\$3 10-3 25	63 50
Glue.....	4,641 lbs..	25 to 30	1,205 21
Glue.....	1,448 lbs..	18 to 20	262 44
Green (Paris and Mag.).....	9 lbs..	41	3 70
Gold size.....	6 gals..	4 25-4 50	26 25
Japan (turp.).....	5 gals..	1 50	7 50
Japan (benz.).....	2,438 gals..	55 to 75	1,567 93
Lampblack.....	1,810 lbs..	8½-10	170 45
Lead (white).....	1,396 lbs..	9 to 14	167 62
Lead (red).....	405 lbs..	15 to 16	15 85
Logwood.....	984 lbs..	2½-3	27 09
Oil finish.....	5 gals..	2 35	11 75
Ochre (Rochelle).....	7,581 lbs..	3½-4½	293 99
Ochre (German).....	222 lbs..	02	4 44
Oil (linseed, boiled).....	355½ gals..	88-1 05	314 55
Oil (lard, ext.).....	345 gals..	75-1 05	269 49
Oil (No. 1 engine).....	380½ gals..	60 to 67	231 66
Oil (W. Va.).....	149 gals..	33 to 35	51 73
Rose pink.....	2,313 lbs..	13 to 14	303 39
Rosin.....	173 lbs..	5 to 6	8 85
Sienna.....	70 lbs..	15 to 30	13 55
Saleratus.....	38 lbs..	11 to 12½	4 40
Spirits Turpentine.....	789 gals..	58 to 82	537 67
Umber.....	1 lb.....		30
Varnish (No. 1 benz.).....	516 gals..	90 to 95	469 93
Varnish (No. 1 turp.).....	1,072¾ gals..	1 05-1 25	1,289 25
Varnish (coach, etc.).....	7¾ gals..	2 25-4 50	29 52
Varnish (flowing).....	45½ gals..	1 75	79 63
Vermillion (Eng.).....	7 lbs..	1 65-1 75	12 77
Vermillion (Am.).....	14 lbs..	28 to 37½	4 93
Vinegar.....	3 gals..	30	90
Whiting.....	635 lbs..	2 to 3	15 90
Zinc (white).....	1 lb.....		40
<i>Upholstery—</i>			
Buttons.....	3 gro ..	40	1 20
Cambric.....	93 yds..	9 to 12	8 95
Carpet (Brussels).....	32 yds..	1 35-1 40	43 70
Enameled, cloth.....	4¾ yds..	80	3 80
Gimp.....	1½ gro ..	5 00-5 50	7 63
Hair (curled).....	116 lbs..	57½	66 70
Hair cloth (24 to 32 in.).....	40 yds..	1 75-2 90	97 25
Moss.....	300 lbs..	13½	40 50
Nails (porcelain).....	1 gro ..		4 70
Nails (silver head, 8 oz.).....	12 paprs		1 00
Plush (green cotton).....	5 yds..	1 80	9 00
Reps.....	15 yds..	1 60-2 62	34 20
Springs.....	423 lbs..	12 to 12½	51 83
Sheeting.....	206¾ yds..	9 to 13	21 97
Ticking.....	59½ yds..	17½	10 42
Tow.....	1,153 lbs..	1¾ to 3	25 74
Velveteen.....	2⅛ yds..		2 00
Webbing.....	22 pcs..	55 to 60	12 60
Yarn (scarlet).....	¾ lbs..		1 50
<i>Hardware—</i>			
Bedstead fastening.....	68 set ..	6½	4 42
Bolts.....	4¼ doz..		1 17
Bolts (flush).....	2¼ doz..		2 42



## "A."—Financial Tables—continued.

Stock for Chair and Cabinet Shop—con.			
<i>Hardware—continued.</i>			
Butts (various).....	101½ doz...	\$1 20-2 50	\$16 57
Brads.....	36 pap.....		6 19
Casters—			
Brass, table.....	1 set.....		80
No. 3, brass.....	24 set.....	23½	5 74
4, brass.....	24 set.....	80½	7 34
3, iron.....	24 set.....	10-12	2 76
4, porcelain.....	54 set.....	17-18½	9 67
6, porcelain.....	30 set.....	23-25	7 29
Globe, porcelain.....	24 set.....	48.60	11 67
Bracket.....	48 set.....	68-81	36 00
Clothes hooks.....	1 doz.....		28
Glass.....	142 lts.....		40 26
Locks, No. 2, Sargent.....	2 doz.....	10 50	21 00
103.....	2 doz.....	11 05	22 10
151½.....	13 doz.....	3 60-4 00	47 20
152½.....	3 doz.....	3 25 dis.	9 43
153.....	3 doz.....	2 00 dis.	5 40
154.....	3 doz.....	4 00 dis.	10 80
160.....	3 doz.....	4 00 dis.	10 80
188.....	10 doz.....	32	3 20
206.....	1 doz.....		2 25
207.....	1 doz.....		2 07
219.....	1 doz.....		1 50
220.....	1 doz.....		1 20
223.....	2 doz.....	1 20	2 40
224.....	2 doz.....	1 00	2 00
Various.....	¾ doz.....		3 55
Extra keys, No. 203.....	1 doz.....		2 50
Nails, 3d.....	10 kgs.....	7 00-7 50	73 50
8d.....	8 kgs.....	5 75-6 50	49 00
Assorted.....	196 lbs.....	06½-08	13 84
Rivets (copper).....			24
Shoe nails.....	29 lbs.....		3 33
Screw-eyes.....	19 doz.....		1 92
Screws—2½ in. No. 14-16.....	16 gro.....		34 16
2¼.....do. 13.....	6 gro.....		11 04
2.....do. 12, 13, 14.....	92 gro.....		124 84
1½.....do. 13, 14, 15.....	150 gro.....		139 51
1¼.....do. 8-16.....	13 gro.....		11 34
½-1.....do. 8-12.....	209 gro.....		136 36
Tacks.....	276 papers.....	08-09	23 77
Wire cloth.....	5½ yds.....		3 44
Sundries—			
Bedsteads, R. C. spin. white.....	42.....	2 00	84 00
pan. white.....	30.....	2 50	75 00
pan. fin.....	2.....	3 25	6 50
Cane.....	2350 M.....	57 dis. 1,	289 16
Cane work at Ind. School.....			982 72
Candle wick.....			75
Chamois skins.....	14.....		8 60
Carpenters' pencils.....	1 gro.....		2 75
Escutcheons.....	1 gro.....		45
Emery.....			75
Handles.....	1 pr.....		50
Mouldings.....	911 feet.....	03½-04½	34 88
Marble tops.....	43.6 feet.....	85-95	41 85

## "A."—Financial Tables—continued.

<i>Stock for Chair and Cabinet Shop—con.</i>				
Sundries—continued.				
Mirror plates	12 × 20	6	\$1 25	\$7 50
	14 × 24	10	1 60-1 75	16 90
	16 × 26	12	2 40	28 80
	18 × 30	12	3 50	42 00
	18 × 32	6	4 00	24 00
Fr. plate	20 × 54	3	16 50	49 50
	2254	4	20 00	80 00
Ornaments (transfer)		1		12 71
		1		30 00
Parlor suits (patterns)		1		55 00
Pumice stone		40 lbs.	10 00-15 00	5 20
Paper (wrapping)		1,660 lbs.	10 00-11 00	172 23
Paper (newspapers)		800 lbs.	75	6 00
Rope		20 feet.		2 06
Sponges		24 lbs.	1 00	24 00
Sponges		34 pc's.		12 15
Sand		626 lbs.	04	25 04
Sand-paper		27 rms.	4 50-5 00	126 50
Sand-paper, 1,050 yds.		21 rolls	6 50-7 00	145 00
Re-sawing		21,550 feet.	5 00	107 75
Re-sawing				1 50
Twine		1,393½ lbs.	14-00-28 00	296 78
Wagon covers		2	15 00	30 00
Wagon lumber				64 71
				31577 05
Less deductions, merchandise retailed, etc.				424 16
				31152 89
STOCK FOR STONE SHOP.				
Brimstone		36 lbs.	07	\$2 52
MACHINERY AND TOOLS.				
Axes		3	\$0 75-1 20	\$3 55
Awls—				
Peg		1 gro.		75
Sew and square		2 doz.		95
Brushes—				
Paint, No. 1		1 doz.		9 25
do. 2		2 doz.	13 50	27 00
do. 3		4 doz.	16 75	
			18 75	58 00
do. 4		4 doz.	15 50	
			18 25	64 75
Varnish. 2		3½ doz.	8 00	
			14 50	36 67
do. 3		2 doz.	10 00	20 00
do. 4		3½ doz.	17 00	
			18 00	53 00
do. 6		3 doz.	\$22 50	67 50
Stripers		1½ gro.		2 75
Sash-tools		3½ doz.		10 21
Dusters		1 doz.		7 50

## "A."—Financial Tables—continued.

<i>Machinery and Tools—continued.</i>			
Brushes—continued—			
Flat badger and camel hair, 1 to 3 in...	1½ doz		\$10 98
Sundry			18 90
Babbett metal	93½ lbs	35-40	35 55
Belt hooks	15½ gro	\$1 00-1 08	15 77
Bits, assorted	17		6 35
Braces	2	75	1 50
Bench screws	3	1 50	4 50
Belt punch	1		30
Brad awls	½ doz		10
Boot patterns	1 set		5 00
Belting—			
2 inch	50 feet	13½	6 75
3 inch	50 feet	22½	11 25
4 inch	100 feet	31½	31 50
6 inch	100 feet	49½	49 50
7 inch	100 feet	58½	58 50
8 inch	50 feet	67½	33 75
Band saws	96 feet		19 20
Compasses	1 pr		1 25
Crayons, tailors'	1 box		30
Chucks, ⅝ inch	2	6 00	12 00
Copper	3 lbs	60	1 80
Castings, planed	28 lbs		4 15
Cartages			3 17
Drills—			
Twist, 1½ inches	1		7 75
Twist, ⅞ to ⅝	5		4 75
Drafting tools	1 set		9 00
Diamond lathe tool	1		15 00
Emery wheels—			
½x10½	3	4 10	12 30
¾x10½	1		5 65
Files—			
Taper, 3 to 8 inches	10½ doz	1 30-2 25	19 51
Mill, 10 to 14	4½ doz		30 40
Sundry			3 70
Assorted, recutting	688		133 51
Forms—			
Lazy backs	75		30 26
Chair back	210 lbs	7	14 70
Grindstones	156 lbs	2	3 12
Grates—			
Boiler furnace	2,755 lbs	6½	179 12
Boiler furnace	514 lbs	7	35 98
Gauge, lathe carriage	1		25 00
Gauge, cocks	2	{ 3 00 } { 3 25 }	6 25
Gauge, mortice	1		65
Handles	2		25
Hollow augur, adjustable	1		4 00
Hammers { 2 nail, 1.20... } { 2 tack, 40... }	4		3 20
Hose—			
Three-ply, 1½ inch	18 feet	60	10 80
Three-ply, 1¼ inch	50 feet	35½	17 67
Suction, 2½ inch	26 feet	2 66	68 51
Pipe and couplings			6 60
Heel shave	1		70
Jointer bed	1		23 80

## "A."—Financial Tables—continued.

<i>Machinery and Tools—continued.</i>			
Knives .....	9 .....		\$2 65
Ladders (4) .....	68 ft. ....		8 50
Lasts .....	5 pr. ....	50	2 50
Lace-leather .....	6 sides .....		19 68
Ladle (melting) .....	1 .....		50
Lead .....	74 lbs. ....		5 81
Machine-screws. { $4 \times \frac{3}{8}$ —\$1 50 } { $8 \times \frac{1}{2}$ —2 00 }	350 .....		29 98
Measure straps .....	6 .....		50
Nuts (lock) .....	4 .....	20	80
Needles—Hand .....	46 pap. ..	10	4 60
Sewing machine .....	10 doz. ..	75 to \$1.50	7 50
Oilers—Glass .....	12 .....		9 00
Metal .....	17 .....		4 08
Pipe fittings (plugs, elbows, unions, T's, valves, etc.) .....			48 10
Plane iron .....	1 .....		85
Planer-knives (2) .....	48½ in. ...	15	7 27
...do. .... (1) .....	26¼ in. ...	15	3 98
Packing (rubber) .....	17¼ lbs. ...		9 22
Peg-jack .....	1 .....		2 00
Points (tailor's) .....	1 pr. ....		1 00
Putty knives .....	3 .....		1 07
Rasps .....	3 .....	50	1 50
Rules .....	12 .....	60 to 1 00	10 10
Repairs—			
Boiler .....			7 00
Bridge, scroll saw .....			2 00
Planer-slats .....	2 .....		5 15
Tail-stock nut .....	1 .....		2 80
Sundry castings and work .....			32 30
Shafting, etc.—			
Cold rolled shaft, 160 feet .....	1,988 lbs. ...	10	198 80
Hanger castings, 82 pieces .....	4,390 lbs. ...	.07	307 30
Large pulleys .....	3 lbs. ....		45 28
Lathe, vise and planer work .....	576 hours ..	75	432 00
Sundry castings, Babbeting, oilers, etc. ....			419 27
Saws—			
Circular. { 32 in. perf., 1 at \$22.00 } { 18 in. perf., 1 at 5.50 } { 12 in. perf., 2 at 3.60 }	4 .....		34 70
Circular (rehammering) .....	5 .....		16 00
Web, 10 in. ....	3½ doz. ...	\$3.50 to 3.75	12 27
Buck and blade .....	6 .....		6 65
Saw stock .....	1 .....		14 00
Shave (draw) .....	2 .....	1.40	2 80
Scoop shovel .....	1 .....		1 75
Soapstone .....	1 .....		30
Sewing machine and repairs .....	1 .....		70 20
Spikes .....	6 lbs. ....	.07	42
Taps, screw .....	5 .....		3 25
Thimbles .....	½ doz. ....		19
Tin .....	6½ lbs. ...	55	3 55
Valves (globe, ¼ to 1½ in) .....	10 .....	82 to 4.50 dis.	17 84
Wrenches, screw .....	3 .....	1.00	3 00
Less sales (1 tenoning machine) .....			\$3,185 99 240 00
			<u>\$2,945 99</u>

## "A"—Financial Tables—continued.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.			
Arresting escaped convicts.....			\$46 50
Discharged convicts.....	85 men.	\$5 00	425 00
Discharged convicts.....	1 man.	7 00	7 00
Exchange.....			18 93
Freights—			
Building account.....	\$23 25		
Clothing and tailor's stock <sup>1</sup> .....	1 97		
Express charges.....	114 95		
Fuel.....	210 00		
Lights.....	40 75		
Machinery and tools.....	32 98		
Subsistence and tobacco.....	145 64		
Stock for shoe shop.....	2 95		
Stock for chair shop.....	4,769 53		
Sundries.....	6 62		
Indebtedness for 1872.....			5,348 64
Interest.....			20,618 22
Mileage and expenses.....			688 71
Miscellaneous merchandise—			301 90
Blankets (25 pairs).....	204 lbs..	1 25	255 00
Crash (toweling).....	57 yds..	15-22	10 30
Faucets.....	11.....		8 38
Goggles.....	3 pairs.	25	75
Matches.....	10 boxes	2 70	
Razor.....	1 case	8 00	10 70
Spectacles and repairs.....	1.....		1 50
Telescope repairs.....			2 75
			3 00
<i>Office Printing and Stationery.</i>			
Books—			
Atlas.....	1.....		15 00
Ledger, journal and cash book.....			37 50
Analysis of ex.....			5 50
Blank books.....	9.....		5 80
Printing—			
Bill heads.....	1,500.....		8 00
Shipping tags.....	7,800.....		36 30
Letter heads.....	2,000.....		16 00
Order books.....	228.....		34 20
Advertising (two papers).....			60 00
Advertising notices for proposals.....			12 60
Paper—bill cap.....	6½ qu'rs.		2 08
Postage, telegraphing and revenue stamps.....			192 37
Playing organ in chapel.....	20 w'ks.	1 00	20 00
Sweeping chimneys.....			8 00
Teaming.....			2,014 81
Tobacco—			
Plug.....	1,176 lbs..	50-53	593 37
Snuff.....	7½ lbs..	1 00	7 40
Cartages.....			95
			\$30,817 16
Less, paid indebtedness 1872.....			20,618 22
			<u>\$10,198 94</u>

"A."—*Financial Tables*—continued.

BUILDING ACCOUNT.			
<i>Improvements.</i>			
Architect's services .....			\$362 00
Iron doors in south half of shop, per contracts .....			1,064 00
Labor, finishing chapel .....	7½ days .....	\$2 00	15 00
Labor, taking levels .....			2 00
Lead, white .....	125 lbs .....	09	11 25
Locks .....	4 .....		3 40
Lime .....	30 bus .....	30	9 00
Lumber—			
Ceiling .....	1,500 feet .....	28 00	42 00
Plank .....	75 feet .....	14 00	1 05
Common .....	800 feet .....	13 00	10 40
Joist and scantling .....	1,291 feet .....	16 00	20 65
Shingles .....	2¾sqr .....	3 00	8 00
Nails .....	2 kegs .....	6 75	13 50
Pipe and fittings, heating .....			147 53
Sand .....	120 bus .....	6½ to 8½	8 35
Spikes .....	30 lbs .....	07	2 10
			\$1,720 23
Less deduction on pipe .....			2 24
			\$1,717 99
<i>Repairs.</i>			
Brick, fire .....	300 .....	\$8 00	\$24 00
Butts .....	3 pair .....		35
Clay, fire .....	1 bbl .....		4 50
Glass .....	11 b'xes .....	\$5 to \$6 35	58 51
Glass .....	140 lig'ts .....		26 78
Hinges .....	1 pair .....		45
Lime .....	22 bus .....	30 to 35	7 20
Lead, white .....	1,180 lbs .....	9 to 14	135 52
Lumber—			
Ceiling .....	7,900 feet .....	28 00	221 20
Flooring .....	2,000 feet .....	23 00	46 00
Plank .....	2,342 feet .....	\$14 to \$40	59 08
Common and fencing .....	1,576 feet .....	\$13 to \$16	20 57
Scantling and joist .....	1,895 feet .....	\$14 to \$18	27 01
Posts .....	25 .....	10	2 50
Planing and sawing .....	2,800 feet .....		5 85
Nails .....	4 16-lb. kgs .....	\$6½ to \$6¾	27 77
Pulleys, sash .....	6 .....		50
Putty .....	25 lbs .....	6 to 7	1 73
Spikes .....	37 lbs .....	6½ to 7	2 47
Sash .....	17 .....	2 00	34 25
Sash cord .....	5½ lbs .....	50	2 75
Sundries .....			1 40
Tin .....	13 sh'ts .....		3 25
Tin pipe .....	42 feet .....		6 90
Tinner's work .....	24 ho'rs .....	40	9 60
Wire cloth .....	11¾y'ds .....		7 73
Water trap .....	1 .....		2 50
Wall paper and border .....	18 rolls .....		5 88
			\$746 25

## "A."—Financial Tables—continued.

## SALARIES AND WAGES.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	Time Employed.	Rate pr day.	Amount
Geo. F. Wheeler . . .	Commissioner . . . . .	1 year . . . . .	.....	\$1,200 00
Benj. H. Bettis . . .	Deputy Warden . . . . .	365 days . . . . .	\$3 00	1,095 00
Henry Drew . . . . .	Chaplain . . . . . \$550	1 year . . . . .	.....	.....
.....do . . . . .	Usher . . . . . 450	9 mos . . . . .	.....	.....
				887 50
Joseph Smith . . . .	Chaplain (Catholic) . . . .	1 year . . . . .	.....	200 00
L. D. Hinkley . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	1 year . . . . .	.....	1,200 00
S. W. Cross . . . . .	Master mechanic . . . . .	357 days . . . . .	\$3 00	1,071 00
E. D. Bent . . . . .	Master painter . . . . .	364 days . . . . .	3 00	1,092 00
G. J. Heiderman . . .	Mechanic and keeper in chair shop . . . . .	355 days . . . . .	2 50	887 50
E. Lampher . . . . .	..... do . . . . .	365 days . . . . .	2 50	912 50
J. McEwan . . . . .	Keeper turning room . . .	347 days . . . . .	2 00	694 00
A. A. Greenman . . .	.....do. saw room . . . . .	363½ days . . . . .	2 00	727 00
W. H. Clay . . . . .	.....do. in cabinet shop . .	250 days . . . . .	2 00	500 00
J. M. Jacks . . . . .	.....do. blacksmith shop . .	362½ days . . . . .	2 00	725 09
J. L. Sargent . . . . .	.....do. paint shop . . . . .	357½ days . . . . .	2 00	715 00
S. W. McDonald . . .	.....do. stone shop . . . . .	135½ days . . . . .	2 50	338 75
E. Houghtaling . . .	.....do. shoe shop . . . . .	158 days . . . . .	2 00	316 00
L. Town . . . . .	.....do. gate shop . . . . .	362½ days . . . . .	2 00	725 00
W. H. Shipman . . . .	Yard master . . . . .	348½ days . . . . .	2 50	871 25
C. Christie . . . . .	Turnkey . . . . .	365 days . . . . .	2 50	912 50
O. F. Haxton . . . . .	Overseer in kitchen . . . .	329½ days . . . . .	2 00	659 00
T. L. Berge . . . . .	Office guard . . . . .	329 days . . . . .	2 00	658 00
A. Armstrong . . . . .	.....do . . . . .	356 days . . . . .	2 00	712 00
W. C. Bunce . . . . .	Cell-room guard . . . . .	305 days . . . . .	2 00	610 00
J. W. Jeffers . . . . .	.....do . . . . .	364 days . . . . .	2 00	728 00
M. S. Gillett . . . . .	Wall guard . . . . .	356½ days . . . . .	2 00	713 00
J. H. Heath . . . . .	.....do . . . . .	362½ days . . . . .	2 00	725 00
J. P. Gleason . . . . .	.....do . . . . .	365 days . . . . .	2 00	730 00
Frank Bettis . . . . .	.....do . . . . .	361 days . . . . .	2 00	722 00
Mrs. M. Cliff . . . . .	Matron . . . . .	52½ weeks . . . . .	8 50	443 20
Sundry persons . . .	In place of absent guard	169 days . . . . .	2 00	338 00
				\$22,108 20

## "A."—Financial Tables—continued.

## SUBSISTENCE.

Breadstuffs—			
Flour (family).....	318 bbls.	\$5 64	\$1,793 52
Flour (family).....	184 bbls.	5 73	767 82
Flour (family).....	3 bbls.	7 00	21 00
Flour (Graham).....	1,100 lbs.	{ 3 20 3 50	..... .....
Meal .....	125 lbs.	1½	37 90
Butter.....	5,022½ lbs.	13 to 22	1 83
Beans .....	118 bus.	2 00 to 2 50	915 63
Board of sick convicts in hospital ...	146½ wks.	2 00	276 45
Cutting ice.....	14 dys.	2 00	292 26
Carrying dinners to Chester .....	17 dys.	25	28 00
Cartage and packages.....			4 25
Eggs .....	24 doz.	20 to 12½	18 67
Fish (cod) .....	551 lbs.	8½	3 90
Hominy.....	10 lbs.	06	46 89
Meat—			
Beef .....	24,424 lbs.	6 53 7½ head	1,595 12
Beef .....	62,167 lbs.	5 20 7½ head	3,232 68
Pork .....	19 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>10</sub> bbls.	11 00	209 47
Pork .....	7 bbls.	15 50	108 50
Poultry .....	210 lbs.	08 to 10	17 90
Peas (split) .....	1,114 lbs.	04	44 56
Peas .....	1 bus.	.....	1 75
Pepper .....	104 lbs.	25 to 27	27 55
Rice (rang) .....	887 lbs.	8½ to 09	76 52
Raisins.....	5 lbs.	20	1 00
Syrup—20 bbls.....	971½ gals.	55 to 60	546 71
Salt .....	21 bbls.	2 25 to 2 75	56 00
Sugar .....	15 lbs.	12	1 80
Salt peter .....	2 lbs.	37½	75
Soda .....	1 lbs.	.....	12
Tea (Japan and Y. Hyson).....	305 lbs.	53 to 83	179 60
Vinegar .....	559 gals.	15 to 16	88 81
Vegetables—			
Onions .....	55 bus.	75 to 80	42 16
Potatoes.....	983 bus.	74	727 12
Turnips.....	10 bus.	50	5 00
Yeast-cakes.....	6½ doz.	.....	4 98
			\$11,177 82
Less sales .....			400 05
			<u>\$10,776 77</u>



"A."—*Financial Tables*—continued.

## RECAPITULATION.

Amusements and means of instruction.....	\$320 61
Drugs, medicines and medical services.....	586 53
Farm and barn expenses.....	723 33
Fuel.....	5,195 04
House furnishing.....	734 16
Laundry and cleanliness.....	34 75
Lights.....	543 90
Clothing and stock for tailor's shop.....	1,266 18
Stock for shoe shop.....	690 26
Stock for blacksmith shop.....	795 59
Stock for chair shop.....	31,152 89
Stock for stone shop.....	2 52
Machinery and tools.....	2,945 99
Miscellaneous purposes.....	30,817 16
Building improvements.....	1,717 99
Building repairs.....	746 25
Salary and wages.....	22,108 20
Subsistence.....	10,776 77
	<hr/>
Less, paid indebtedness of 1872.....	\$111,158 12
	20,618 22
Total paid for stock and maintenance.....	<hr/>
	\$90,539 90

*Financial Tables—continued.*

## STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS

*Transacted by the several Shops during the year ending Sept. 30, 1873.*

CHAIR SHOP.		
Net sales .....	\$52,144 87	.....
Work done for the prison .....	787 36	.....
Stock and finished work on hand.....	39,773 05	.....
		\$92,705 28
Stock on hand, Oct. 1, 1872 .....	\$44,844 16	.....
Stock purchased.....	31,152 89	.....
Earnings .....	16,708 23	.....
		92,705 28
SHOE SHOP.		
Sales .....	\$376 57	.....
Work done for the prison.....	1,226 25	.....
Stock on hand.....	580 39	.....
		\$2,183 21
Stock on hand, Oct. 1, 1872 .....	\$767 43	.....
Stock purchased.....	790 26	.....
Earnings .....	725 52	.....
		2,183 21
TAILOR SHOP.		
Sales .....	\$321 99	.....
Work done for prison .....	2,903 13	.....
Stock on hand .....	1,551 59	.....
		\$4,776 71
Stock on hand, Oct. 1, 1872 .....	\$2,409 19	.....
Stock purchased .....	1,266 18	.....
Earnings .....	1,101 34	.....
		4,776 71
BLACKSMITH SHOP.		
Sales .....	\$139 03	.....
Work done for prison .....	1,243 14	.....
Stock on hand .....	492 30	.....
		\$1,874 47
Stock on hand, Oct. 1, 1872 .....	\$184 25	.....
Stock purchased .....	795 59	.....
Earnings .....	894 63	.....
		1,874 47

"A."—*Financial Tables*—continued.

<i>Statement of Business</i> —continued.			
STONE SHOP.			
Sales .....		\$2,020 58	
Work done for prison, other than building.....		20 00	
Stock on hand .....		1,135 68	
			\$3,176 26
Stock on hand, Oct.1st, 1872.....		\$1,707 15	
Stock purchased .....		2 52	
Making and repairing tools.....		322 90	
Earnings .....		1,143 69	
			3,176 26

## STATEMENT OF THE PRODUCTS

*Of the Prison Garden and Farm Lot for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1873.*

Cabbage .....	500 head .....	\$0 05	\$25 00	
Green corn.....	50 bush .....		30 00	
Hay .....	3½ tons .....	8 00	28 00	
Hogs killed.....	46 w'ght, 12,173	5 50	669 51	
Hogs on hand.....	25 .....	20 00	500 00	
Pigs on hand.....	25 .....	3 50	87 50	
Pigs on hand.....	10 .....	3 00	30 00	
Pigs sold .....	17 .....		40 00	
Potatoes.....	275 bushels.....	50	137 50	
Squashes.....	50 .....	5	2 50	
				\$1,550 01
Corn for hogs.....	304½ bushels.....	40-45	\$126 45	
Ground feed for hogs...	6,108 lbs .....	90-1 12	61 29	
Part of straw, bran and shorts, estimated .....			45 00	
Labor .....	196 days.....	1 00	196 00	
Labor of team .....	9 days.....	3 00	27 000	
Hogs on hand, Oct. 1, '72	47 .....	15 00	705 00	
Pigs.....do..... do....	54 .....	2 00	108 00	
Balance.....			291 27	
				1,550 01

## "A."—Financial Tables—continued.

## STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF MATERIAL AND LABOR

Expended in making sundry improvements and repairs about the Prison during the year ending September 30, 1873.

		BUILDING SMOKE HOUSE.		
56 d'ys	Labor mason work—			
	Excavating foundation 36x6x2=48 yds.	\$0 25	\$12 00	.....
	Walls below w'tr table, 36 × 6 × 2=432 ft.	12	51 84	.....
	Water table, 33 ft.....	60	19 80	.....
	Walls above water table, 37—4 × 10— 6 × 2=652 ft.....	12	78 48	.....
	Fine pointed surface stone, 392 ft.....	30	117 60	.....
				\$279 72
	<i>Roof—</i>			
	Boards ..... 160 ft.....			.....
	Rafters and timbers. 175 ft.....			.....
	Cornice, etc ..... 75 ft.....			.....
	410 ft c.....	\$14 00	\$5 74	.....
	Shingles, 6 bls.....	1 50	9 00	.....
	Nails, 5 lbs.....	07	35	.....
				15 09
	<i>Doors—</i>			
	Double batten.....		\$2 50	.....
	Frame.....		2 50	.....
	Door frame.....		1 70	.....
	Trimming, hinges, latch, lock, etc.....		1 50	.....
				8 20
	Joist and hooks.....		\$5 00	.....
	Wire cloth, etc.....		1 00	.....
10 d'ys	Carpenter work.....	\$1 50	15 00	.....
2	Window frames.....	1 00	2 00	.....
				23 00
	NEW GATE HOUSE FOR INSIDE GATE.			
240 ft.	Dimension boards.....	\$15 00	\$3 60	.....
200 ft.	Common boards.....	13 00	2 60	.....
220 ft.	Scantiing, etc.....	15 00	3 30	.....
500	Shingles.....		1 50	.....
12 lbs.	Nails.....		78	.....
8 dy's	Labor.....	1 50	12 00	.....
				23 78
	SUNDRY REPAIRS.			
	<i>Shop repairs—damage by fire, Dec. 7, 1872.</i>			
	<i>Engine Room—</i>			
2,200 ft.	Common lumber.....	\$13 00	\$26 00	.....
1,826 ft.	Joist.....	14 00	25 56	.....
3,000 ft.	Ceiling.....	28 00	84 00	.....
130 lbs.	Nails.....	6 50	8 60	.....
	Planing lumber, 1,600 ft.....	20	3 20	.....
	Labor, 29 days.....	1 50	43 50	.....
				190 86
	<i>Window Frames—</i>			
500 ft.	Joist.....	\$14 00	\$7 00	.....
	Mak'g and putting in same, 14 d'ys lab.	1 50	21 00	.....
				28 00

## "A"—Financial Tables—Material and Labor—continued.

		<i>Sundries—Repairs—continued.</i>		
	Window sash—			
12 ....	Windows .....	\$ 2 00	\$24 00	.....
1 .....	Sash and frame.....		5 00	.....
1 .....	Head light.....		75	.....
				\$29 75
	Water tank—			
780 feet	Clear plank .....	\$40 00	\$31 20	.....
336 feet	Joist and timber.....	15 00	5 40	.....
21½ d'ys	Labor.....	1 50	32 25	.....
	Oil, lead, etc., for painting tanks .....		3 95	.....
				72 80
	Paint'g engine room and room above—			
150 lbs.	Lead.....	14	\$21 00	.....
9 gal	Oil.....	1 00	9 00	.....
2½ gal	Turpentine.....	75	1 88	.....
13½ d'ys	Labor.....	1 00	13 50	.....
				45 38
	Steam and heating pipe and shafting—			
	Pipe and valves.....		\$16 50	.....
5 d'ys	Labor fitting up pipe .....	1 50	7 50	.....
2 d'ys	Labor raising shafting .....	1 50	3 00	.....
				27 00
	Glass—			
5 ....	Boxes.....	5 00	\$25 00	.....
36 lbs.	Putty .....	04	1 44	.....
22 lbs.	Lead (mixed).....	20	4 40	.....
1½ gal.	Oil.....	1 00	1 50	.....
16 h'rs	Labor, per day .....	1 00	1 60	.....
	Setting 3 lights of glass in transom.....		1 80	.....
				35 74
	Painting old cabinet shop—			
90 lbs.	Lead.....	10	\$9 00	.....
90 lbs.	Lead.....	13	11 70	.....
9½ gal.	Oil.....	1 00	9 50	.....
1½ gal.	Turpentine.....	75	1 13	.....
	Black paint prepared .....		1 00	.....
11 d'ys	Labor.....	1 00	11 00	.....
				43 33
	Painting partitions and in eng. room—			
125 lbs.	Lead.....	09	\$11 25	.....
7 gals	Oil.....	1 00	7 00	.....
3 gals	Turpentine.....	75	2 25	.....
	Brushes.....		3 00	.....
				23 50
	IMPROVEMENTS IN SHOP.			
	<i>Enclosing Stairway.</i>			
1,000 feet.	Ceiling lumber .....		\$28 00	.....
25 lbs.	Nails .....	\$6 50	1 63	.....
2 ....	Doors (batten) .....		2 00	.....
	Door Trimmings .....		75	.....
12 d'ys	Labor.....	1 50	18 00	.....
				50 038

## "A."—Financial Tables—continued.

<i>Improvements in Shop—continued.</i>				
<i>Enclosing Cabinet Shop Office.</i>				
500 feet	Ceiling lumber.....	\$28 00	\$14 00	.....
.....	Shelf and brackets for carvings .....		5 00	.....
100 feet	Shelving.....		1 50	.....
.....	Door trimmings.....		50	.....
4 days	Labor.....	1 50	6 00	.....
				\$27 00
896 feet	Timber for hanging shafting .....	14 00	\$12 54	.....
9 days	Labor putting up same .....	1 50	13 50	.....
40½ days	Labor putting up hangers and shaft'g.	1 50	60 75	.....
29 days	Labor putting in saw tables, frames, etc.	1 50	43 50	.....
				180 29
<i>Heating Pipes, etc., in South Shops.</i>				
.....	Pipe and valves.....		\$131 13	.....
16 days	Labor putting in same .....	1 50	24 00	.....
				155 13
.....	Iron doors in South Shop, per contract .....		1,064 00	.....
8 days	Labor assisting putting up same.....	1 50	12 00	.....
				1,076 00
SUNDRY SHOP REPAIRS.				
<i>Repairing Arch.</i>				
20 days	Labor repairing arch .....	1 50	\$30 00	.....
300 ....	Fire brick.....	8 00	24 00	.....
1 bbl.	Clay .....		4 50	.....
16 days	Labor on pipes and shafting .....	1 50	24 00	.....
				82 50
<i>Painting and Fitting up Engine.</i>				
.....	Paint and varnish .....		\$2 00	.....
5 days	Labor.....	1 50	7 50	.....
				9 50
<i>Repairing Floor in Saw Room.</i>				
812 feet	Joist, 3x12 .....	15 00	\$12 18	.....
620 feet	Joist, 2x8 .....	14 00	8 68	.....
320 feet	Boards.....	14 00	4 48	.....
35 lbs.	Nails .....		2 28	.....
6 d'ys	Labor.....	1 50	9 00	.....
				36 62
<i>Removing and Rebuilding Brickwork to Repair Boiler.</i>				
800 ....	Brick .....		\$6 40	.....
8 bu.	Sand.....	08	64	.....
4 bu.	Lime .....	25	1 00	.....
7 d'ys	Mason work.....	1 50	10 50	.....
				18 54

## "A."—Financial Table—continued.

<i>Improvements in Shop—continued.</i>				
<i>New Flag Walk in front of Main Building.</i>				
256 ft...	Flagging, cut.....	\$0 30	\$76 80	.....
5 dys.	Labor laying same .....	1 50	7 50	.....
				\$84 30
<i>Wood Walk in front of South Wing.</i>				
854 ft...	Scantling, 4x4.....	14 00	\$11 95	.....
1,500 ft...	Joist, 2x8 .....	14 00	21 00	.....
.....	Planing .....		2 00	.....
65 lbs..	Spikes .....	07	4 75	.....
4 dys.	Labor .....	1 50	6 00	.....
				45 70
<i>Repairing, Plastering Female Prison.</i>				
4 dys.	Labor .....	1 50	\$6 00	.....
.....	Horse block, front yard, 23 ft. 4 in. ....		14 00	.....
.....	Moulding on front yard.....		2 00	.....
.....	4 stone p'ts for corners on cemety lot.	1 00	4 00	.....
				26 00
<i>Painting in Main Building, Dining Room, Front Kitchen, Pantry, Upper and Lower Halls and Upper Floors.</i>				
90 lbs.	Lead.....	13	\$11 70	.....
40 lbs.	Ochre .....	05	2 00	.....
1 lb.	Sienna .....		15	.....
6½ gals.	Oil .....	1 00	6 75	.....
2½ gals.	Turpentine .....	75	1 69	.....
4 gals.	Varnish.....	2 50	10 00	.....
50 gals.	Mixed paint.....	25	12 50	.....
12 dys.	Labor.....	1 00	12 00	.....
				56 79
<i>Painting Back Kitchen.</i>				
28 lbs.	Lead .....	13	\$3 64	.....
26 lbs.	Mixed paint.....	05	1 30	.....
2 lbs.	Venetian red .....		50	.....
1 lb.	Umber.....			.....
4 lb.	Putty .....		20	.....
2 gals.	Oil, boiled .....	1 00	2 00	.....
1 qt.	Japan .....		25	.....
3 qts.	Turpentine.....		60	.....
1 qt.	Varnish.....		30	.....
2 dys.	Labor .....	1 00	2 00	.....
				10 79
<i>Roofing Towers on Wall.</i>				
140.....	Sheets of tin .....	20	\$28 00	.....
14 lbs.	Solder .....	40	5 60	.....
3 lbs.	Nails .....	07	21	.....
3 gals.	Boiled oil .....	1 05	3 15	.....
½ bu..	Water lime .....		50	.....
.....	Rosin.....		10	.....
4½ dys.	Labor, tinner .....	3 00	13 50	.....
4½ dys.	Labor .....	1 50	4 50	.....
				55 56

## "A."—Financial Tables—continued.

		<i>Improvement in Shop—continued.</i>		
<i>Tinning Roof of N. E. Octagon Main Building.</i>				
1	Box of tin, 14x20.....		\$13 00	
9 lbs..	Solder.....	\$0 28	2 52	
1 gal..	Boiled oil.....		1 05	
$\frac{1}{2}$ peck,	Water lime.....		25	
2 days	Labor, tinner.....	3 50	7 00	
2 days	Labor.....	1 00	2 00	
				\$25 82
<i>Moving Privy, etc.</i>				
575 feet.	Old plank.....		\$5 00	
160 feet.	Scantling.....	14 00	2 24	
10 lbs..	Nails.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	
1	Lock.....		25	
2 days	Labor.....	1 00	2 00	
29 $\frac{1}{2}$ days	Labor, grading and filling.....	1 00	29 50	
5 days	Labor of team filling.....	3 00	15 00	
				54 64
<i>Rebuilding Oven and Repairing Range.</i>				
1200	Brick.....	8 00	\$9 60	
60 bus.	Sand.....	8	4 80	
15 bus.	Lime.....	25	3 75	
5 days	Masons' labor.....	1 50	7 50	
10 days	Helpers' labor.....	1 00	10 00	
				35 65
	Paint.....		\$3 00	
3 days	Labor.....	1 00	3 00	
				6 00
<i>Filling Quarry.</i>				
36 days	Labor.....	1 00	\$36 00	
9 days	Labor of team.....	3 00	27 00	
				63 00
<i>Repairing Octagon.</i>				
200 feet.	Basswood lumber.....		\$5 00	
4 days	Carpenters' labor.....	2 00	8 00	
				13 00
<i>Repairs in Kitchen.</i>				
	Making water tank.....		\$12 50	
	Repairing bread safe.....		4 00	
	Repairing table.....		1 25	
	Making platform.....		3 00	
	Repairing sash and setting glass.....		1 05	
	Repairing doors.....		1 00	
				28 80
<i>Repairing Sewer.</i>				
1	Load stone.....		\$1 00	
40 feet.	Flagging stone.....	20	8 00	
3 days	Labor.....	1 00	3 00	
				12 00
				\$2,944 16



"B."

## INVENTORY OF PRISON PROPERTY.

September 30, 1873.

STOCK IN CABINET AND CHAIR SHOPS.			
1	Bed room set, black walnut		\$200 00
1	do		125 00
1	do cherry		65 00
1	do butternut		75 00
2	Bedsteads, black walnut	\$100 00	200 00
1	do do		75 00
1	do butternut		45 00
1	do do		35 00
2	do do	15 00	30 00
8	do common	5 00	40 00
26	do common in white	2 75	71 50
5	Bureaus, black walnut, marble top and glass	35 00	175 00
4	do do with glass	30 00	120 00
1	do butternut, with glass		25 00
1	do do do		22 00
1	do do do		20 00
1	do do do		16 00
1	do do		8 00
1	do cherry		8 00
1	do old		7 00
6	Brackets	2 00	12 00
1	Bowl stand		12 00
1 set	Book case shelves		2 00
2	Bureau frames unfinished	2 00	4 00
20	Bedsteads unfinished	3 00	60 00
1	Bedsteads, butternut, unfinished		8 00
1 lot	Brackets and frames		25 00
1	Center table, black walnut, marble top		25 00
5	Center table, black walnut	16 00	80 00
5	Center table, butternut	13 00	65 00
1	Chair, easy, black walnut, hair cloth		20 00
2½ doz	do office, upholstered	18 00	42 00
1 set	do extra finish		12 50
1	do camp		6 00
3	do camp	5 00	15 00
4	do frames, black walnut	5 50	22 00
1	do do		10 00
714¾ dozen	do common finish	4 25	3,037 68
50 dozen	do common, in white	3 50	175 00
131½ dozen	do paddy backs	4 75	626 21
51½ dozen	do dining	8 50	437 75
16 dozen	do dining, in white	7 50	120 00
3 dozen	do office	10 00	30 00
3¾ dozen	do office, in white	8 50	31 10
dozen	do childs	5 00	3 33
39 dozen	do Grecian cane	8 00	312 00
1 dozen	do Boston cane rockers		20 00
8 dozen	do nurse do	16 00	128 00
5 dozen	do B. A. do	16 50	82 50
2½ dozen	do misses do	12 00	30 00

"B"—*Inventory*—continued.

<i>Stock in Cabinet and Chair Shops—continued.</i>			
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz...	Chair, Boston, wood rockers.....	\$15 00	\$97 50
13 $\frac{3}{4}$ doz...	Chair, nurse..... do.....	12 00	21 00
14 doz...	Chair, misses..... do.....	10 00	18 31
13 $\frac{3}{4}$ doz...	Chair, misses..... do..... in white.....	8 50	12 75
6	Croquet sets and boxes.....	5 09	30 00
19	Croquet balls.....	25	4 75
1	Hat rack, butternut.....		12 00
1	do.....		10 00
1	Lounge, black walnut frame—carpet.....		22 00
1	do..... do..... do.....		18 00
1	do..... do..... rep.....		22 00
1	do..... do..... rep.....		20 00
1	do..... do.....		15 00
2	do..... do..... frames, black walnut.....	7 00	14 00
5	do..... do..... do.....	3 00	15 00
1	Light stand, black walnut.....		5 00
1	do..... do..... butternut.....		4 00
4	do..... do..... do.....	3 00	12 00
1	Letter press stand, black walnut.....		15 00
6	Mirror frames and standards.....	6 00	36 00
1	Office desk, butternut.....		25 00
1	Office desk, black walnut in work.....		40 00
12	Picture frames.....	1 25	15 00
1	Parlor set not upholstered.....		60 00
1	do..... do..... do.....		35 00
1	Secretary, black walnut.....		135 00
1	do..... do..... butternut.....		25 00
1	Sideboard.....		45 00
1	Stand (toilet), black walnut.....		20 00
1	do..... do..... butternut.....		20 00
1	do..... do..... do.....		16 00
0 set	Sleighs (bobs).....		
1 set	Sleighs (bobs), light.....		55 00
1	Step ladder.....		5 00
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	Stools.....	4 00	6 00
1	Table, extension, 12 ft.....		18 00
1	do..... do..... 10 ft.....		15 00
1	Table, office, butternut.....		8 00
2	Table, side..... do.....	4 00	8 00
2	Table, leaf..... do.....	4 00	8 00
6	Towel racks, black walnut.....	1 50	9 00
5	Wash stands, black walnut, marble top.....	22 00	110 00
2	do..... do..... do.....	15 00	32 00
1	do..... do..... do.....		15 00
2	do..... do..... butternut.....	14 00	28 00
1	do..... do..... do.....		8 00
4	do..... do..... do.....	3 00	12 00
1	do..... do..... cherry.....		14 00
1	do..... do..... do.....		7 00
3	Wood sinks, butternut.....	10 00	30 00
1	do..... do..... do.....		11 00
1	Wardrobe, black walnut.....		35 00
1	What-not, cherry.....		15 00
1	What-not, enclosed, black walnut.....		20 00
1	Washstand, butternut in work.....		6 00
1	Wagon, (lumber).....		75 00
2	Wagons..... do.....	65 00	130 00

## "B."—Inventory—continued.

CHAIR STOCK IN WORK.			
717	Arms for rockers	\$0 05	\$35 85
3,444	do	2	68 88
277	Backs—Boston cane rocker, backs caned	62½	173 12
197	Nurse do do	50	98 50
52	Misses do do	40	20 80
400	Nurse do uncaned	25	100 00
225	Complete for Grecian cane chairs	15	33 75
20,031	Elm ready for use	4½	901 40
38,864	Elm, 4 inch	3½	1,360 24
7,400	Elm	2½	185 00
3,760	Elm, 3 inch	1½	56 40
1,595	Bent rims for child's and lazy backs	8	127 60
768	do dining	15	115 20
1,150	do do	14	161 00
350	do do ready for use	25	87 50
1,125	do do paddy backs, ready for use	15	168 75
4,900	do do do rough	6½	318 50
190	do do office chairs	15	28 50
64	Legs for desk and table	25	16 00
18	Legs for table	30	5 40
300 set	Lightning rod supporters	20	60 00
78,815	Legs for chairs, per hundred	1 50	1,122 23
9,825	do do do	1 25	122 81
62,590	do do do	85	532 01
17,800	do do do	70	124 60
5,058	Legs, front, for cane chairs, per hundred	2 00	101 16
928	Legs, back do do	4 00	37 12
1,835	Legs, cane rockers, back legs	5	91 75
24	Mirror frames, shaped	2 00	48 00
6	Mirror, standards, shaped	2 00	12 00
17,889	Pillars, chair and rocker	2½	447 23
1,400	Ribs, cane rockers	1	14 00
2,490	Rockers, misses	2½	62 25
2,000	Rockers, Boston and nurse	3	60 00
19,310	Stretchers, per hundred	1 00	193 10
1,600	do do do	1 50	24 00
16,970	do do do	50	84 85
660	do do do	40	26 40
456,098 feet	do do do	35	1,599 50
168,864	Spindles do do	75	1,265 48
83,000	do do do	60	489 00
75,600	do do do	35	264 60
2 set	Table slides, extension	2 50	5 00
1 lot	Turned stock		75 00
6,130	Stubs, per hundred	35	21 45
230	Seats—Boston cane rockers, caned	50	115 00
493	Nurse do	40	181 20
686	Misses do	30	205 80
3,646	Grecian cane chairs	30	1,093 80
63	Boston cane rockers, uncaned	15	9 45
93	Nurse do	12	11 16
1,995	Grecian do	10	199 50
1,094	Wood	11	120 34
1,985	Wood	8	158 84
486	Wood	6	28 08
11,560	Wood	5	582 50
2	Wagons, light, not ironed	45 00	90 00
1	Wagon box bottom		1 50

## "B."—Inventory—continued.

Stock in Work—continued.			
2 set..	Wagon felloes, sawed .....	\$2 50	\$5 00
2 set..	.....do..... bent.....	3 50	7 00
1 set..	Wagon spokes .....		2 50
LUMBER.			
300 feet.	Ash .....	40 00	12 00
478,500 feet.	Basswood .....	15 00	7,177 50
325 feet.	Beech .....	20 00	6 50
43,200 feet.	Butternut.....	25 00	1,080 00
11,476 feet.	Black walnut.....	75 00	860 70
1 lot..	.....do..... cut .....		75 00
11,500 feet.	Cherry .....	25 00	287 50
174,000 feet.	Maple and elm.....	20 00	3,480 00
500 feet.	Pine .....	14 00	7 00
3,200 feet.	Pine joist .....	17 00	54 40
14,150 feet.	Oak .....	20 00	283 00
1,000 feet.	Hickory.....		40 00
12,000 feet.	Strip.....	11 00	132 00
300 feet.	Mixed, ash and elm....	30 00	9 00
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, ETC.			
14 gals.	Asphaltum .....	1 10	15 40
384 gals.	Benzine .....	15	57 60
600 gals.	Brandon yellow.....	02½	15 00
9 lbs.	Chrome yellow.....	22	1 98
600 lbs.	Horicon paint .....	03½	21 00
2 lbs.	India red.....	15	30
608½ gal.	Japan (benzine).....	62	377 27
490 lbs.	Lampblack.....	09	44 10
4 lbs.	.....do.....extra.....	50	2 00
70 lbs.	Logwood .....	03	2 10
300 lbs.	Lead, white.....	12	36 00
15 lbs.	.....do.....	14	2 10
200 lbs.	Ochre, yellow .....	03½	7 00
64 gals.	Oil, lard.....	90	57 60
53 gals.	.....do.linseed, boiled.....	1 03	55 62
125 gals.	.....do.No. 1, engine.....	65	81 25
13 gals.	Oil finish.....	2 50	32 50
135 lbs.	Putty .....	04	5 40
135 lbs.	Rose pink .....	14	18 90
4 lbs.	Sienna .....	15	60
129 gals.	Spirits turpentine.....	60	77 40
60 lbs.	Umber .....	08	4 80
403 gals.	Varnish, No. 1 terp., furniture.....	1 25	503 75
186½ gal.	.....do..... benzine.....	95	177 18
8 gals.	.....do.....flowing .....	2 50	20 00
½ gal.	.....do.....coach .....	4 50	2 25
1 gal.	.....do.....shellac.....		3 75
200 lbs.	Venetian red .....	03½	7 00
1 gal.	Wood filling .....		4 75
325 lbs.	Whiting.....	03	9 75
3 lbs.	Vermillion.....	1 65	4 95
6 doz.	Verdigris tubes .....	1 50	9 00

## "B."—Inventory—continued.

UPHOLSTERY.			
7 gross..	Buttons .....	\$0 50	\$3 50
93 yards..	Burlaps .....	15	13 95
5 yards..	Carpet, Brussels .....	1 40	7 00
2 yards..	Carpet, ingrain .....	1 25	2 50
4½ yards..	Cloth, enamel .....	50	2 25
2 lbs ...	Cotton-batting .....	16	32
99 yards..	Cambric .....	10	9 90
18 yards..	Damask, figured .....	90	16 20
4 yards..	Drilling .....	20	80
4½ gross..	Gimp .....	6 00	25 50
31½ yards..	Hair cloth, 26 to 32 in. ....	2½ to 2 90	92 38
100 lbs ...	Hair, curled .....	65	65 00
16 yards..	Muslin .....	10	1 60
1½ gross..	Mattress binding .....	1 50	2 25
275 lbs ...	Moss .....	15	41 25
16 papers.	Nails, silver heads .....	10	1 60
1000 .....	Nails, porcelain .....	.....	4 00
1½ yards..	Plush .....	3 30	5 78
40 yards..	Rep, crimson .....	2 50	100 00
20½ yards..	Rep, green .....	2 10	43 58
12 yards..	Rep, green .....	1 50	18 00
3 yards..	Rep, striped .....	2 00	6 00
8½ yards..	Rep, tan .....	2 75	24 06
200 lbs ...	Springs .....	12½	25 00
25 yards..	Sheeting .....	14	3 50
46 yards..	Ticking .....	18	8 28
1 .....	Tick, mattress .....	.....	2 00
290 lbs ...	Tow .....	03	8 70
3½ pieces .	Webbing, 4 in. hemp .....	2 00	7 00
7 pieces .	Webbing, cotton .....	80	5 60
1½ lbs ...	Yarn, scarlet .....	2 00	3 00
CABINET AND CHAIR SHOP HARDWARE.			
68 set ...	Bed fastenings .....	62	4 65
56 doz ...	Butt, table .....	1 40	78 40
2½ doz ...	Bolts, flush .....	1 00	2 50
37 set ...	Casters, bracket .....	85	31 45
20 set ...	Casters, globe wheel .....	55	11 00
48 set ...	Casters, porcelain .....	30	14 40
7 set ...	Casters, brass .....	35	2 45
7 set ...	Casters, bronzed .....	15	1 05
23 set ...	Casters, iron and brass .....	15	3 45
1 set ...	Drop handles .....	.....	8 00
7 gross..	Escutcheons .....	75	5 25
2 doz ...	Flush-rings .....	1 00	2 00
4 doz ...	Locks .....	11 00	44 00
44½ doz ...	Locks .....	2 75	122 38
8 doz ...	Locks .....	1 00	8 00
2 kegs ..	Nails .....	7 00	14 00
75 gross..	Screws .....	1 25	93 75
159 doz ...	Tacks, assorted .....	10	15 90

"B."—*Inventory*—continued.

SUNDRIES.			
3 gross.	Belt hooks .....	\$1 00	\$3 00
600 M.	Cane .....	55	330 00
1 lot.	Carvings .....		225 00
6	Chamois skins .....		3 25
26 lbs.	Copper and brass .....	55	14 30
3 pap'rs	Dutch metal .....	3 25	9 75
8	Glass for picture frames .....	50	4 00
221 lbs.	Glue .....	30	66 30
181 lbs.	..do. ....	20	36 20
296 lbs.	..do. ....	31	92 76
36 lbs.	Gold bronze .....	7 00	252 00
10 lbs.	..do. ....	3 25	32 50
15 lbs.	Pomice stone .....	12½	1 88
1	Marble for side board .....		8 00
4	Mirror plates .....	21 00	84 00
6	..do. ....	3 75	22 50
6	..do. ....	2 50	15 00
4	..do. ....	1 75	7 00
1	..do. ....		1 00
400 feet	Moulding (walnut) .....	03	12 00
400 feet	..do. ....(gilt) .....	04½	17 00
540 lbs.	Paper (wrapping) .....	10	54 00
112 lbs.	..do. (pattern) .....		15 00
1 gross.	Pencils (carpenters) .....		5 00
10 lbs.	Rosin .....	10	1 00
430 lbs.	Sand .....	04	16 00
4 rolls.	Sand paper .....	7 00	28 00
33 reams.	..do. ....	4 75	109 25
6 lbs.	Sponges .....	1 00	6 00
25 lbs.	Twine (heavy) .....	21	5 25
20 lbs.	..do. (jute) .....	28	5 60
1 lot	Veneer .....		15 00
Total .....			\$39, 773 05
WOOD.			
158 cords.	Baswood (four feet) .....	3 25	\$513 50
63 cords.	Maple ..do. ....	6 00	378 00
20 cords.	..do. (cut) .....	6 00	120 00
231 cords.	Maple and oak (sawed) .....	6 50	1,501 50
205 cords.	Mixed ..do. ....	5 00	1,025 00
75 cords.	..do. (four feet) .....	3 75	281 25
49½ cords.	Oak ..do. ....	5 00	247 50
Total .....			\$4,066 75
STONE.			
150 feet	Arch stone (axed) .....	40	\$60 00
79 feet	Moulded steps .....	1 00	79 00
4	Corner posts .....	1 00	4 00
27	Cut bases .....	60	16 20
2,286 feet	Flagging (rough) .....	08	182 88
324 feet	..do. (cut) .....	20	68 80
2	Horse blocks, moulded corners .....	10 00	20 00
78	Rough sockets .....	1 00	78 00
32	..do. ....	75	24 00
1	Stone sink .....		20 00
1	..do. ....		10 00

## "B."—Inventory—continued.

<i>Stone—continued.</i>			
849 feet..	Rough stone, 8 inches.....	\$0 20	\$169 80
750 feet..	Rough stone, 12 inches.....	20	150 00
118 feet..	Stone drilled for sockets.....	15	17 70
50 cords	Stone, rough.....	4 25	212 50
38 feet..	Window sills.....	60	22 80
Total .....			\$1,135 68
<i>Blacksmith Shop.</i>			
500 lbs ..	American iron.....	7	\$35 00
175 lbs ..	Hoop iron.....	10	17 50
100 lbs ..	Round iron.....	7	7 00
250 lbs ..	Swedge iron.....	10	25 00
1 lot ..	Old tire.....		10 00
2,000 lbs ..	Old shafting.....	5	100 00
3,000 lbs ..	Old iron.....		75 00
100½ lbs ..	Cast steel.....	25	25 13
125 lbs ..	Shaper steel.....	15	18 75
50 lbs ..	Band steel.....	15	7 50
600 lbs ..	Old cast steel.....	10	60 60
500 lbs ..	Bolts.....	15	75 00
80 bus..	Charcoal.....	22	17 60
150 .....	Machine screws.....	8	12 00
1 set ..	1½x7 iron axles, 54½ lbs.....	12½	6 82
Total.....			\$492 30
<i>Shoe Shop.</i>			
117 pair ..	Brogans.....	3 00	\$351 00
1 pair ..	Boots, sewed.....		9 50
4 pair ..	Boots.....	6 50	26 00
7 pair ..	Boots.....	3 50	24 50
3 pair ..	Shoes.....	3 50	10 50
1 pair ..	Shoes.....	3 00	3 00
2 pair ..	Bootees, ladies.....	4 00	7 50
2 pair ..	Slippers.....	2 00	3 00
.....	Stock in process of manufacture.....		51 50
1 .....	Boot, morocco.....		3 00
2 rolls.	Boot, webbing.....	65	1 30
10 lbs ..	Calf, French.....	2 20	22 00
1 .....	Calf, russet.....		2 00
6 boxes	Eyelets.....		2 00
7 .....	Linings.....		6 00
43 lbs ..	Iron shoe-nails.....	11	4 75
2 lbs ..	Rivets.....	75	1 50
5 lbs ..	Zinc points.....	20	1 00
10 lbs ..	Kip, American.....	1 15	11 50
7½ lbs ..	Kip, French.....	1 55	11 65
25 lbs ..	Sole leather, slaughter.....	35	8 70
10 lbs ..	Sole leather, oak.....	50	5 00
1 lb ...	Shoe thread.....		1 50
6 feet..	Upper leather.....	26	1 56
2 bus..	Pegs.....	1 50	3 00
3 skins	Russet morocco.....		1 75
1 pair ..	Rubber shoes.....		1 13

## "B."—Inventory—continued.

<i>Shoe Shop—continued.</i>			
3 gals ..	Neatsfoot oil.....	\$1 35	\$4 05
.....	Wax .....		50
	<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$580 39</b>
<b>TAILOR SHOP.</b>			
204½ yds..	Cadet gray.....	1 20	\$365 10
29 yds..	Calico .....	13	3 77
30 yds..	Cambric .....	12	3 60
9 yds..	Canvas .....	40	3 60
149½ yds..	Cassimere.....	1 20	179 40
30 yds..	Cotton flannel.....	22	6 60
8 yds..	Drilling .....	17	1 36
15 yds..	Hickory .....	18	2 70
6 yds..	Sheeting .....	20	1 20
52 yds..	do.....	14	7 28
90 yds..	Silesia .....	20	18 00
40 yds..	Wigging.....	16	6 40
88 doz..	Spools thread, assorted .....	80	70 00
6 .....	Spools silk.....	1 25	7 50
7 lbs ..	Linen thread.....	1 20	8 40
26 lbs ..	Woolen yarn.....	1 10	28 60
1½ lbs ..	Cotton yarn.....	75	1 13
25 gro..	Buttons, assorted.....	75	18 25
11 gro..	do... shirt.....	30	3 30
12 gro..	Buckles.....	1 00	12 00
2 boxes.	Crayons.....	40	80
3 bot..	Machine oil.....	15	45
4 .....	Going out coats .....	7 00	28 00
13 .....	do... hats.....	90	11 70
13 pair ..	do... pants.....	5 00	65 00
6 .....	do... vests.....	2 50	15 00
19 .....	do... shirts .....	2 00	38 00
2 .....	Light coats .....	2 50	5 00
1 doz..	Cotton hose.....		2 65
1½ doz..	Woolen socks.....	7 20	10 80
10 .....	Prison aprons.....	50	5 00
23 .....	do... coats.....	6 00	198 00
22 .....	do... caps.....	1 00	22 00
54 pair ..	do... pants.....	5 00	270 00
47 .....	do... vests.....	2 50	117 50
2 pair ..	do... overalls .....	1 25	2 50
35 .....	do... shirts .....	1 25	43 75
2 pair ..	do... mittens, leather.....	50	1 00
14 pair ..	Oversleeves .....	50	7 00
19 pair ..	Suspenders .....	25	4 75
42 .....	Towels .....	25	10 50
4 .....	Undershirts.....	1 00	4 00
	<b>Total : .....</b>		<b>\$1,551 59</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS MERCHANDISE.</b>			
.....	Alum.....		\$0 50
10 .....	Bed ticks, new.....	2 00	20 00
60 .....	Barrels .....	75	45 00
2½ doz..	Brooms .....	2 00	5 00



## "B."—Inventory—continued.

<i>Miscellaneous Merchandise—con.</i>			
6 doz.	Brooms (brush).....	\$1 50	\$9 00
1½ doz.	Burners (sun, hinge).....	3 00	4 50
4 doz.	...do ...do .....	2 00	8 00
20 .....	Buckets (new).....	75	15 00
800 .....	Brick.....		6 00
7 .....	Brushes (scrub).....		2 00
	Chalk .....		50
60 galls.	Carbon oil .....	26	15 60
6½ doz.	Lamp chimneys .....	1 25	8 13
7 .....	Pickling tubs.....	2 00	14 00
4 .....	Sheets .....	75	3 00
½ doz.	Stove polish .....		90
20 lbs. .	Soap (German) .....	8	1 60
250 lbs. .	Soap (prison make).....	6	15 00
625 galls.	Soft soap...do .....	1s.	78 13
45 lbs. .	Tobacco.....	50	22 50
118 yds.	Toweling .....	20	23 60
1 bar'l.	Water lime.....		2 50
7 gross	Lamp wicks.....	65 to 125	6 50
	<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$306 96</b>
PROVISIONS AND FORAGE.			
5 b'r'ls	Flour .....	5 64	\$28 20
1 bar'l.	Salt .....		2 25
40 bu...	Potatoes.....	40	16 00
35 bu...	Beans .....	2 50	87 50
232 galls.	Syrup .....	60	139 20
50 galls.	Vinegar .....	19	9 50
84 lo'v's	Bread .....	12½	10 50
135 lbs. .	Butter.....	22	29 70
2 lbs. .	Ginger (ground) .....	30	60
65 lbs. .	Hops .....	25	16 25
10 lbs. .	Pepper.....	25	2 50
218 lbs. .	Pork .....	7¾	16 89
100 lbs. .	Rice .....	9	9 00
160 lbs. .	Tea .....	55	88 00
60 bu...	Corn .....	40	24 00
2 tons.	Hay.....	8 00	16 00
	<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$496 09</b>
LIVE STOCK.			
1 span.	Horses .....		\$400 00
1 .....	Cow .....		40 00
25 .....	Hogs .....	20 00	500 00
25 .....	Pigs .....	3 50	87 50
10 .....	Pigs .....	3 00	30 00
	<b>Total .....</b>		<b>\$1,057 50</b>

## "B."—Inventory—continued.

## MACHINERY, TOOLS AND APPURTENANCES.

CABINET AND CHAIR SHOPS.		
1	Engine and boiler including belt complete	\$5,470 76
450 feet	Line shaft, pulleys and hangers	5,930 30
21 dozen	Glass oilers	433 00
1	Cold water pump with fixtures complete	278 81
1	Iron pump column	50 00
1	Small iron pump	15 00
1	Elevator and fixtures complete	105 78
1	Steam pipe for heating shops	2,197 13
2	Steam boxes	55 00
8	Glue heaters	223 43
1	Water tank	72 80
1	Engine lathe, tools, counter shaft, pul's, hang'g, belt'g	627 60
2	Gauge lathes	2,373 34
1	do do do do do	297 25
1	Bailey do do do do do	113 50
3	Hand do do do do do	355 40
2	Hand lathe beds	16 00
1	Planer, counter shaft, pulleys, hangers and belting	618 25
1	Planer do do do do do	528 50
1	Shaper do do do do do	360 00
1	do do do do do	231 35
1	Stretcher machine	227 48
1	Gain cutter	171 70
1	Horizontal shaper	122 50
1	Seat jointer	189 80
1	Oscillating mortiser	227 10
1	Wood seat holl'g ma'e, count'r shft, pul's, h'g'rs, blt'g	151 90
1	Slat tenoning machine do do do do do	237 40
1	Slat tenoning machine do do do do do	84 50
1	Seat notching machine do do do do do	232 25
3	Boring machine do do do do do	330 00
1	Boring mach'e (iron leg holder) do do do do do	155 00
1	Boring machine do do do do do	70 22
1	Tenoning machine stand (iron) do do do do do	25 00
1	Seat framer and dowel mach'e do do do do do	333 91
1	Mortiser do do do do do	195 87
1	Shaper	225 00
1	Rocker arm cutter	90 00
1	Rocker seat machine do do do do do	325 00
1	Chuck machine do do do do do	145 81
1	Bent rim rounder do do do do do	135 40
1	Back planer with chuck at'hed do do do do do	130 00
1	Surface planer (not set up)	160 00
1	Band saw do do do do do	621 88
1	Saw table frame arbor do do do do do	316 58
1	do do do do do	271 58
1	do do do do do	264 00
1	do do do do do	252 00
1	do do do do do	242 86
1	do do do do do	185 00
1	do do do do do	183 83
1	do do do do do	182 23
1	Wabble saw table frame, arbor do do do do do	163 58
1	Pillar splitting saw table do do do do do	164 67

## "B"—Inventory—continued.

## MACHINERY, TOOLS AND APPURTENANCES—continued.

<i>Cabinet and Chair Shops—continued.</i>		
1	Saw-table for ripping l'ng lum. shaft, pul'ys, etc	\$136 20
1	Cut off saw frame arbor	199 50
1	do. do	182 75
1	do. do	180 75
1	do. do	130 00
1	Scroll saw frame arbor do	246 08
1	do. do do	245 37
1	do. (not set up)	150 00
2	Saw table frames with arbors, etc	\$55 00
2	do. do	25 00
1	Emery wheel grinding machine (4 wheels)	112 20
1	Saw-gumming emery wheel machine	150 58
1 set	Sand wheels, shafting, putty, etc	130 17
1 set	do	102 00
1 set	do	75 00
1	Grindstone frame, 1 stone, large	159 50
1	do. 2 do	46 58
1	do. 2 do	46 50
2	Sand belts with fixtures	25 00
1	Sucker and blower	40 00
2	Axes	1 50
6	Adzes	2 50
12	Augurs (various sizes)	1 25
1	Augurs (taper)	2 00
2	Anvils	6 00-5
3	Ash pails, shovels and pokers	1 75
27	Awls	15
2	Bending machines	15 00
489	Bending forms with bands	1 35
5	Bending stands	4 50
50	Pillar forms	10
2 sets	Bending handles (iron)	3 50
3	Bending levers	2 00
300	Bending frames	25
1	Bending screw	12 00
45	Belt shifters	1 00
3	Bench tail screws and slides	3 00
1	Bureau	7 00
9	Buckets	1 00
14	Brooms	20
28	Braces and 22 dozen assorted bits	4 00
15 dozen	Bits (machine) assorted	10 00
5	Bevels	1 25
50	Brushes (paint and varnish), in use	75
19	Brushes (bl'drs and Badger hair flowing) in use	1 00
8 1/2 dozen	Brushes (paint and varnish), new	14 50
2 1/2 doz.	Brushes (camel hair, flat), new	10 00
1 gross.	Brushes (striping)	2 00
1	Belt (driving) four counter line shaft	98 72
40 feet	Belting, 4 and 8 inch	15 84
368 feet	Belting (old)	30
	Books of design	5 00
2	Clamping machines with fixtures	25 00
2	Chuck arbors and pulleys	30 00
2	Chuck machine frames	5 00
3	Chucks (brass)	5 00
18	Chucks (iron)	\$4 00 to 6 00

"B."—*Inventory*—continued.

## MACHINERY, TOOLS AND APPURTENANCES—continued.

		<i>Cabinet and Chair Shops—continued</i>	
1	lot ..	Chuck knives .....	\$8 00
2	.....	Cutter heads for stretcher machine.....	20 00
47	.....	Chair forms .....	\$10 00 164 50
28	.....	Chair clamps and standards, for caning.....	3 00 84 00
300	.....	Clamps for putting up seats .....	20 60 00
13	.....	Clamps, wood screws .....	1 00 13 00
6	.....	Clamps, iron screw and crank .....	10 00 60 00
1	.....	Clamp screw and wheel .....	10 00
2	.....	Cupboards, for tools, etc.....	20 00 40 00
2	.....	Cupboards .....	10 00 20 00
3	.....	Cupboards .....	5 00 15 00
5	.....	Cupboards .....	3 00 15 00
4	.....	Cans, tin, with faucets.....	9 00 36 00
4	.....	.....do .....	4 50 18 00
1	.....	.....do .....	2 00
18	.....	Cans, tin .....	1 00 18 00
2	.....	Cans, tin .....	65 1 30
54	.....	Cans, tin, hand oilers .....	20 10 80
879 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs..	Castings, new grates and chair forms .....	07 61 58
11	.....	Cans, copper, hand oilers.....	80 8 80
1	.....	Chest drawers .....	8 00
1	.....	Clock .....	2 50
2	.....	Chairs .....	2 00 4 00
12	.....	Chairs .....	50 6 00
10	.....	Cups, tin .....	15 1 50
17	.....	Curtains and fixtures .....	15 00
2	set..	Carving tools .....	25 00 50 00
4	set..	Chisels, firmers .....	6 00 24 00
2	set..	Chisels, turning.....	12 00 24 00
105	.....	Chisels, assorted .....	50 52 50
3	.....	Counter-sinks.....	25 75
1	.....	Cart .....	20 00
2	.....	Claw hooks .....	50 1 00
20	.....	Cold chisels .....	50 10 00
1	lot..	Cooper tools.....	75 00
9	pair..	Callipers .....	80 7 20
11	.....	Dripping pans.....	50 5 50
1	set..	Drafting tools.....	9 00
2	.....	Desks .....	4 50 9 00
37	.....	Draw shaves.....	1 25 46 25
1	.....	Diamond, glazier's.....	7 50
2	.....	.....do .....	4 00 8 00
1	.....	Dye vat .....	5 00
5	.....	Dumping barrows.....	33 00 165 00
24	pair..	Dividers .....	1 00 24 00
8	set..	Forms (leg forms) for boring seats .....	3 00 24 00
6	set..	Forms, table.....do .....	2 50 15 00
.....	.....	Forms for mortising machine.....	15 00
.....	.....	Forms for boring.....do .....	15 00
.....	.....	Forms for grooving.....do .....	5 00
.....	.....	Forms for upright shapers .....	20 00
.....	.....	Forms for horizontal shapers .....	9 00
126	.....	Files, in use.....	40 50 40
34 $\frac{1}{2}$	doz.	Files, various sizes, new.....	128 00
10	.....	Faucets .....	75 7 50
1	.....	Flat-iron and heater.....	3 00
9	.....	Fire annihilators .....	8 00 72 00

"B."—*Inventory*—continued.

## MACHINERY, TOOLS AND APPURTENANCES—continued.

<i>Cabinet and Chair Shops—continued.</i>				
20	.....	Frames for holding bent work.....	\$2 50	\$50 00
2	.....	Grindstones.....	3 00	6 00
2	.....	Grindstones and frames, hand.....	5 00	10 00
25	.....	Glue-pots, copper.....	1 50	37 50
16	.....	Gouges.....	50	8 00
39	.....	Gauges, assorted.....	1 50	58 50
1 set	.....	Graining combs.....	.....	5 00
9	.....	Gimbleto.....	20	1 80
160 feet..	.....	Hose, rubber with nozzles.....	.....	101 45
25	.....	Hand barrows.....	2 00	50 00
8	.....	Hook-ladders.....	1 75	14 00
1	.....	Hammer, copper.....	.....	5 00
1	.....	...do... machine.....	.....	2 00
1	.....	...do... reveting.....	.....	75
38	.....	...do... nail.....	1 25	47 50
3	.....	...do... tack.....	1 00	3 00
178	.....	Hand-screw, wood.....	1 00	178 00
44	.....	...do... jaws.....	20	8 80
6	.....	...do... iron.....	60	3 60
238	.....	...do... iron.....	40	95 20
5	.....	Hand axes.....	2 00	10 00
1	.....	Hollow augur, patent.....	.....	3 50
5	.....	Iron pulleys.....	75	3 75
2	.....	Jugs.....	.....	50
102	.....	Iron thumb screws.....	55	56 10
10	.....	Knives.....	20	2 00
3	.....	Lanterns.....	1 50	4 50
3	.....	Lamps.....	50	1 50
52	.....	Mallets, wood.....	20	10 40
1	.....	Marking cup and brush.....	.....	50
3	.....	Mitre boxes.....	75	2 25
6	.....	Measures, gallon, etc.....	.....	2 00
1	.....	Nail drawer.....	.....	40
7	.....	Nail-sets.....	.....	50
13	.....	Needles, upholsterers.....	15	1 95
3	.....	Oil tanks.....	15 00	45 00
40	.....	Oil stones, in use.....	1 00	40 00
40 lbs..	.....	...do... Ouichita.....	1 20	48 00
26	.....	Patterns, gauge lathe.....	1 00	26 00
17	.....	...do... seat making.....	50	8 50
23	.....	...do... chair back.....	25	5 75
7	.....	...do... chair shaping.....	1 00	7 00
8	.....	...do... back boring.....	50	4 00
7	.....	...do... seat hollowing.....	50	3 50
1 lot	.....	...do... various.....	.....	25 00
1 lot	.....	...do... for castings.....	.....	20 00
1 set	.....	Planer knives, new.....	.....	8 00
2 set	.....	...do... old.....	5 00	10 00
.....	.....	Pipe and valves for cistern.....	.....	78 42
1 set	.....	Pipe, tools, vise, screwplates, taps, cutters, etc.....	.....	120 00
4	.....	Pike poles.....	50	2 00
21	.....	Paint benches.....	3 00	63 00
1	.....	Paint mill.....	.....	15 00
1	.....	...do.....	.....	5 00
1	.....	...do... hand.....	.....	7 00
10	.....	Paint tubs.....	50	5 00
2	.....	Paint boxes.....	1 00	2 00

## "B."—Inventory—continued.

## MACHINERY, TOOLS AND APPURTENANCES—continued.

<i>Cabinet and Chair Shop—continued.</i>		
12	Paint cups.....	\$1 50
17	Paint pots.....	5 00
2	Paint sieves.....	\$1 00
7	Paint barrels.....	1 00
50	Pails.....	25
1	Pail, tin.....	1 25
4	Pokers.....	50
1	Paint stone.....	1 00
4	Punches, belt and button.....	50
10 pair.	Pinchers.....	50
81	Planes, assorted.....	1 75
4	Plane irons.....	60
6	Putty knives.....	30
12	Racks, stationary.....	3 00
4	Racks, portable.....	1 50
1	Rimmer.....	75
1	Rimming bench.....	1 00
36	Rules, two feet.....	50
38 set..	Shaper knives.....	3 00
1100	Staples, iron.....	03
300	Staples, iron.....	05
1	Step ladder.....	1 50
1 pair.	Scales.....	6 00
6	Sprinklers.....	1 75
6	Scoops and funnels.....	20
1	Sledge hammer.....	2 00
1	Steelyard.....	75
3	Sinks with fixtures.....	5 00
2	Stands.....	1 00
10	Stools.....	25
4	Stoves, pipe, etc.....	35 00
1	do. do.....	20 00
1	do. do.....	3 00
14	Scoop shovels, wood.....	1 00
3	do. do. iron.....	2 25
59	Screw drivers.....	50
41	Spoke shaves.....	50
8 pair.	Stretcher machine knives.....	1 00
34	Saws, hand.....	2 25
1	do. cross-cut.....	5 00
1	do. circular, perforated, 32 in.....	22 00
5	do. do.....	10 00
15	do. do.....	5 00
35	do. do.....	2 00
6	do. band.....	7 00
6½ doz.	do. scroll.....	3 50
1	Square, steel, standard.....	4 00
22	do. steel.....	2 25
1	do. wood.....	2 00
37	do. try.....	1 50
9	Stencil plates.....	50
3 set..	Screw cutting tools, wood screws.....	2 00
4	Saw sets.....	2 50
1	do. sets, for band and saw.....	12 50
101	Scrapers.....	20
2	Spirit levels.....	4 00
1	do. do.....	8 00
		2 00

## "B."—Inventory—continued.

## MACHINERY, TOOLS AND APPURTENANCES—continued.

<i>Cabinet and Chair Shop—continued.</i>			
6	Steels	\$0 50	\$3 00
2 pair	Shears	1 25	2 50
1 pair	Trucks		5 00
3 pair	Tongs, blacksmiths'	50	1 50
1	Tufting frame		4 00
4	Tool chests	2 50	10 00
3	Tool boxes	2 00	6 00
1 set	Tackle		10 00
3	Tables	4 00	12 00
18	Varnish cups	75	13 50
2	Vises, iron	13 00	26 00
26	do. wood	2 00	52 00
1	Wheelbarrow		6 00
14 pair	Wooden horses	75	10 50
27	Work-benches	20 00	540 00
1	Washtub		1 50
20	Wrenches, iron	1 00	20 00
28	do. screw	1 75	49 00
1	Wheel-horse		2 50
			\$36,487 81
STONE SHOP.			
12	Bankers	1 00	\$12 00
1	Blasting drill		5 00
3	Bush hammers	5 00	15 00
5	do	3 00	15 00
3	Bush chisels	75	2 25
1	Crane, with fixtures		150 00
1	Car		10 00
34	Chisels	40	13 60
9	Churn drills	2 50	22 50
1 pair	Dividers		1 00
1	Desk		1 50
7	Drill spoons		1 00
25	Feathers and wedges		2 00
1	Grindstone		3 00
8	Hand drills	75	6 00
2	Heating irons	25	50
1	Hand saw		1 00
1	Hand axe		1 00
1	Iron bar		7 00
4	Iron bars	3 00	12 00
3	do	1 50	4 50
44	Mash hammers	1 50	66 00
24	Mallet chisels	50	12 00
3	Mallets	20	60
3	Picks	1 50	4 50
6	Pitching tools	1 50	9 00
45	Points	50	22 50
1	Steel sledge		4 00
1	Rimming drill		2 00
8	Stone hammers, steel	2 00	16 00
4	do. faced	1 50	6 00
8	Stone axes	2 00	16 00
4	do	1 00	4 00

## "B."—Inventory—continued.

## MACHINERY, TOOLS AND APPURTENANCES—continued.

<i>Stone Shop—continued</i>			
20	Scratchers	\$0 10	\$2 00
1	Shovel		1 00
14	Steel squares	75	10 50
4	Iron squares	25	1 00
1	Sieve		25
1	Stove and pipe		5 00
2	Tool boxes	1 00	2 00
12	Trowels (masons)	50	6 00
8	Trowels (plastering)	1 00	8 00
3	Water pails	25	75
Total			\$484 95
BLACKSMITH SHOP.			
4	Anvils	\$12 00	\$48 00
4	Bellows	8 00	32 00
1	Brazing bench	1 50	1 50
2	Braces	1 00	2 00
15	Bits		3 00
1 pair	Biters		2 00
1	Bucket		1 00
1	Buttress tool		75
3 pair	Callipers	75	2 25
16	Cold chisels	50	8 00
1	Cupboard		4 00
2	Cupboards	1 00	2 00
2 pair	Compasses	75	1 50
2	Draw shaves	1 00	2 00
1	Drill machine		8 00
16	Desk		1 50
1	Files (assorted)		5 00
1	Grindstone		2 00
1	Hand drill		1 50
1	Hand axe		1 50
1	Hand saw		2 00
29	Heading tools	75	21 75
3	Harders	1 00	3 00
4	Hand hammers	1 00	4 00
2	Hammers (riveting)		1 50
2	Melting ladles		75
1	Oil can, large		1 00
4	Oilers	20	80
1	Oil stone		1 00
1	Punch machine		100 00
31	Punches	25	7 75
10 pair	Punches (frame)	3 00	30 00
1 pair	Pinchers (shoeing)		2 00
1	Rule (5 ft.)		1 00
1	Rule (2 ft.)		1 00
1	Rack		1 00
1	Swedge-block		20 00
2	Steel squares		2 00
1	Try square		1 00
2	Sledge hammers	2 00	4 00
36	Swedges and blocks	50	18 00
2	Screw-drivers	50	1 00



## "B."—Inventory—continued.

## MACHINERY, TOOLS AND APPURTENANCES—continued.

		<i>Blacksmith Shop—continued</i>	
1	.....	Screw-plate, dies, taps, etc., large .....	\$25 00
2	.....	.....do .....	\$12 00 24 00
1	.....	.....do .....	10 00
2	.....	.....do .....	5 00 10 00
1	.....	.....do .....	2 00
1	set	Tinners tools .....	125 00
48	pair.	Tongs .....	25 12 00
2	pair.	Tongs, blazing .....	2 00 4 00
1	.....	Traverse wheel .....	1 00
2	.....	Tool boxes .....	1 00
1	.....	Stove and pipe .....	20 00
1	.....	Screw wrench .....	1 50
5	.....	Work benches .....	5 00 25 00
1	.....	Water pail .....	25
3	.....	Vises .....	6 00 18 00
		Total .....	\$632 80
SHOE SHOP.			
3	gross	Awls, assorted .....	\$5 00
3	.....	Benches, with kits .....	6 00 18 00
2	pair.	Boot trees .....	2 50 5 00
1	set	Boot pattern .....	5 00
3	.....	Burnishers .....	60 1 80
1	.....	Crimping machine .....	28 40
2	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	Collices .....	8 13
1	.....	Cutting board .....	1 00
2	pair.	Clamps, wood .....	50 1 00
1	.....	Cupboard .....	20 00
1	.....	Deer-bone .....	25
1	.....	Eyelet punch and set .....	2 50
1	.....	Float, counter .....	2 50
7	.....	Floats, hand .....	5 00
4	.....	Lasting machines .....	50 2 00
1	gross	Lasting awls .....	30
46	pair.	Lasts .....	30 13 80
10	.....	Lasts, women's .....	20 2 00
1	.....	Oil stone .....	50
1	.....	Peg-jack .....	2 25
2	.....	Stretchers, wood .....	1 25 2 50
1	.....	Sand stone .....	20
1	doz.	Skiver .....	2 50 1 25
1	doz.	Seam sets .....	2 40 80
1	doz.	Shank-wheels .....	3 60 1 20
1	doz.	Shoulder sticks .....	1 50 50
1	.....	Soap stone .....	40
1	.....	Stove and pipe .....	30 00
1	.....	Tub .....	50
		Total .....	\$161 78
TAILOR SHOP.			
1	.....	Bellows, hand .....	\$1 25
4	.....	Buckets and pails .....	1 50
1	.....	Cutting table .....	5 00

## "B"—Inventory—continued.

## MACHINERY, TOOLS AND APPURTENANCES—continued.

<i>Tailor Shop—continued.</i>		
1	Heater	\$2 50
1	Knitting machine	45 00
4	Press boards	\$0 50
1 pair	Shears	12 00
3 pair	Shears	75 2 25
2	Squares	2 00
1	Smoothing iron	3 50
2	do	1 50 3 00
1	Sewing machine, new	70 00
2	do old	75 00
2	Tape line	25 50
1	Work table	2 00
Total		\$227 50
SOAP AND WASH HOUSE.		
1	Ash barrow	\$2 00
2	Ash pails	2 00
2	Cloth racks	1 75 3 50
5 set	Candle moulds	60 3 00
2	Dippers	1 00 2 00
1	Gallon measure	50
6	Pails	25 1 50
1	Stove and kettle	8 00
1	Stove and pipe	5 00
2	Shovels, long iron handles	3 00 6 00
1	Shovel	1 25
2	Tubs	60 1 20
2	Tubs	75 1 50
1	Wringer	12 00
3	Washboards	25 75
1	Wheel-barrow	5 90
Total		\$55 20
TOOLS AND CHATTELS IN BARN AND YARD.		
6	Axes	75 \$4 50
2	Augers	1 00 2 00
1	Ash pail	75
4 pair	Blankets	6 00 24 00
1 pair	Blankets, fly	2 50
10	Buck saws	1 00 10 00
12	Benches	1 00 12 00
4	Buckets, on wall	75 3 00
1	Bucket-rack on wheels	25 00
1	Buggy, open	60 00
3 set	Bob-sleighs	40 00 120 00
500 feet	Cable-chain	150 00
1	Carriage	150 00
2	Chair racks	5 00 10 00
1 set	Curry tools	3 00
4	Chains	2 00 8 00
3	Chairs in gate house	50 1 50
4	Chairs, high on wall	1 75 7 00
3	Dung-forks	80 2 40

"B."—*Inventory*—continued.

## MACHINERY, TOOLS AND APPURTENANCES.

<i>Tools and Chattels in Barn and Yard—con.</i>			
3	Derricks, gearings with castings.....	\$15 00	\$45 00
1	Desk in gate house.....		3 00
1	Fan mill.....		15 00
3	Grind stones and two frames.....		5 00
1	Grain box.....		10 00
1 set	Harness (double).....		25 00
1	Harness (single).....		20 00
2	Hay racks.....	6 00	12 00
1	Hay-knife.....		1 50
2	Hatters.....	1 00	2 00
1	Harness cupboard.....		12 00
1	Harrow.....		5 00
1	Hand-car.....		25 00
1 set	Hand-car wheels and axles.....		15 00
1	Hand sledges, large.....		10 00
1	Hand cart.....		6 00
4	Hand-barrows.....	1 50	6 00
8	Hoes.....	25	2 00
8	Hods.....	25	2 00
1	Iron bar.....		5 00
1	Iron pump in front yard.....		55 00
1	Iron force pump on wheels with suction hose.....		175 00
16	Lanterns.....	1 25	20 00
1	Lawn mower.....		23 00
1 lot	Garden tools.....		25 00
1	Lamp at gate.....		3 00
3	Neck yokes.....	2 00	6 00
2	Plows.....	5 00	10 00
3	Pitch forks.....	75	2 25
10	Pails.....	25	2 50
1	Pick.....		1 00
1	Razor grinding machine.....		10 00
2	Rakes.....	25	50
1	Shovel-plow.....		3 00
1	Stone boat.....		6 00
1	Step-ladder.....		3 00
1	Sand screen.....		2 50
1	Sprit level.....		2 00
9	Shovels.....	80	7 20
1	Stove in gate house.....		4 00
2	Stoves on wall.....	7 00	14 00
2	do.....	2 00	4 00
4	Snow shovels.....	75	3 09
6	Sawbucks.....	50	3 00
12	Shaving-horses.....	1 00	12 00
3	Sprinklers.....	1 00	3 00
3 set	Trucks.....	40 00	120 00
1	Wagon, good.....		75 00
4	Wood-racks.....	2 00	8 00
3 set	Whipple-trees.....	3 00	9 00
2	Wheel-barrows.....	6 00	12 00
2	do.....	5 00	10 00
5	do.....	1 00	5 00
2	do.....with water barrels.....	5 00	10 00

## "B"—Inventory—continued.

## MACHINERY, TOOLS AND APPURTENANCES—continued.

<i>Tools and Chattels in Barn and Yard—continued.</i>			
9	Wooden horses .....	\$1 00	\$9 00
1	Wood measure .....		2 50
2	Wagon covers .....	15 00	30 00
	Total .....		\$1,512 60

## FURNITURE AND CHATTELS.

## OFFICE.

1 Bureau with cupboard, old.	1 Pail.
1 Cocoa matting carpet, old.	1 Office turning chair.
1 Clock, regulator.	6 Office chairs.
1 Copy press and stand.	1 Oil cloth.
1 Lounge, old.	1 Safe.
2 Light stands, old.	1 Stamp, cancelling.
2 Lamps.	2 Spittoons.
1 Lamp for hall.	1 Step-ladder.
1 Office desk, old.	1 Writing table,
1 Mail basket.	1 Water-cooler.

## COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

1 Bowl and pitcher.	1 Looking glass.
1 Carpet.	1 Quartette stand.
2 Cane seat chairs.	1 Office turning chair.
1 Cupboard and book-case.	1 Stove and pipe.
1 Desk.	1 Spittoon.
1 Desk and book-case.	1 Wardrobe.
1 Lamp.	1 Wash sink.

## GUARD-ROOM.

1 Clock, regulator.	1 Stool, office.
2 Chairs, cane seat.	1 Stand.
10 Chairs, office.	2 Spittoons.
1 Lamp.	1 Wardrobe.
2 Pails.	2 Writing desks.
1 Stove pipe and zinc.	1 Writing table with pigeon holes.
1 Settee.	1 Wash sink.

"B."—*Inventory*—continued.

## FURNITURE AND CHATELS—continued.

## COMMISSIONER'S APARTMENTS.

*Parlor.*

1 Bureau, old.	1 Light stand, old.
1 Carpet.	1 Marble top center table
1 Chandelier, four lights, old.	1 Marble top table, old.
3 Set curtains and fixtures.	2 Sofas, old.
1 Easy chair.	1 Stove and pipe, old.
1 Hair cloth easy chair.	2 Rugs.
6 Hair cloth chairs.	2 Rep upholstered chairs.
2 Hair cloth rockers.	1 What-not, old.
1 Hat rack.	3 Willow chairs.
1 Lamp, old.	

*Sitting Room.*

1 Bookcase.	2 Lounges.
1 Black walnut center table.	1 Looking glass.
1 Carpet, new.	1 Lamp.
1 Chandelier, two lights.	1 Light stand.
1 Clock.	1 Refrigerator.
10 Cane seat chairs.	1 Stove and pipe.
2 Cane seat sewing rockers.	1 Sideboard.
1 Cane seat Boston rocker.	1 Table, old.
1 Camp chair.	1 Work stand.
1 Extension table.	

*Bed Room.*

1 Bedstead.	1 Light stand.
1 Bureau.	1 Spring bed and mattress.
1 Carpet.	1 Towel rack.
1 Lamp.	1 Wash sink.
1 Bedstead.	1 Spring bed.
1 Bureau.	1 Towel rack.
1 Carpet.	1 Wash sink.
1 Lamp.	1 Wardrobe.
1 Rocker, cane seat.	

*Committee Room.*

1 Bedstead.	1 Oval table.
1 Bureau.	1 Sofa.
1 Carpet.	1 Lamp.
1 Carpet in bedroom.	1 Spring bed.
1 Center table.	1 Stove and pipe.
1 Cane seat rocker.	1 Wash sink and bureau.
4 Cane seat chairs, old.	

## COOK'S APARTMENT.

1 Bedstead.	1 Lounge.
1 Bureau with glass.	1 Light stand.
1 Carpet, old.	1 Lamp.
1 Cane-seat rocker, large, old.	1 Spring-bed.
1 Cane-seat rocker, small, old.	1 Stove and pipe.
4 Cane-seat chairs, old.	1 Wash-sink.

"B."—*Inventory*—continued.

## FURNITURE AND CHATTELS—continued.

## MATRON'S APARTMENTS.

1 Bedstead.	1 Looking-glass.
1 Bureau.	1 Light-stand.
1 Bed quilt.	2 Pillow ticks.
4 Blankets.	2 pr. Pillow-slips.
1 Carpet.	1 Spring bed and mattress.
3 Curtains.	1 Stove and pipe.
4 Cane-seat chairs.	3 Sheets.
2 Cane-seat rockers.	6 Towels.
1 Lounge.	2 Wash-stands.
1 Lamp.	1 Wash-bowl and pitcher.

## DEPUTY WARDEN'S APARTMENTS.

2 Black walnut bureaus.	1 Spring bed.
1 Black walnut bureau, old.	2 Sewing stands.
2 Black walnut bedsteads, good.	3 Stoves and pipe.
4 Bedsteads, common.	1 Stove and pipe, cooking.
2 Carpets, good.	1 Towel-rack.
2 Carpets, old.	2 Tables, common, old.
1 Center table, old.	1 Black walnut what-not.
26 Cane-seat chairs.	1 What-not, old.
4 Cane-seat rockers.	1 Wardrobe, black walnut.
12 Curtains, old.	1 Wardrobe, butternut.
1 Clock.	4 Wash-stands, old.
1 Hat-rack.	2 Wash-sinks.
1 Light stand, old.	1 Wash-bowl and pitcher.
1 Looking-glass, old.	1 Wardrobe, old.
2 Lamps.	1 Wash-stand, black walnut.
1 Lounge, old.	2 Wash-stands, butternut.
1 Sofa.	

## OFFICERS' APARTMENTS.

*First Floor.*

1 Bedstead, old.	1 Stove and pipe, old.
1 Bureau, old.	1 Stand, old.
1 Center table, old.	1 Table, old.
8 Cane chairs, old.	1 Wardrobe, old.
2 Cane rockers, old.	1 Washstand, old.
1 Lounge, old.	

*Second Floor.*

2 Bureaus, old.	2 Lamps.
3 Bedsteads, old.	1 Light stand, old.
4 Common chairs, old.	1 Ironing board and stand.
8 Cane seat chairs, old.	2 Stoves and pipes, old.
3 Cane seat rockers, old.	2 Tables, old.
1 Looking glass, old.	2 Wash stands, old.

"B."—*Inventory*—continued.

## FURNITURE AND CHATTELS—continued.

*Third Floor.*

9 Bedsteads, old.	1 Lounge, old.
3 Bureaus, old.	1 Mattress.
4 Carpets, old.	1 Office chair, old.
20 Cane seat chairs, old.	1 Spring bed, old.
1 Cane seat rocker, old.	4 Stoves and pipe, old.
2 Center tables, old.	1 Towel rack.
3 Hair cloth chairs, old.	1 Toilet set (tin), old.
1 Hair cloth rocker, old.	3 Tables, old.
4 Looking glasses, old.	3 Wash stand bureaus, old.
8 Lamps.	4 Wash stands, old.
4 Wash bowls and pitchers.	3 Wardrobes, old.
2 Light stands, old.	

## BEDDING.

12 Blankets, good.	9 Quilts.
36 Blankets, old.	36 Sheets.
1 Mattress, tow old.	6 Spreads.
5 Pillows, good.	12 Straw ticks.
7 Pillows, old.	21 Towels.
1 Mattress, cotton, old.	30 Pillow slips.

## CHAPEL.

1 Cabinet organ.	1 Book case, new.
1 Carpet for platform.	1 Organ stool.
1 Cane seat chair.	2 Stoves with pipe.
34 Chairs, bow back.	42 Settees, iron frame.
2 Chairs, office.	3 Settees, wood, old.
8 Chairs, bent rim dining.	1 Step ladder, large.
1 Chaplain's table, with Bible, cushion, etc.	1 Table and book case, old.

## SCHOOL BOOKS.

A small assortment of primary instruction books of a value not exceeding fifty dollars.

## HOSPITAL.

1 Ash pail.	3 Pails, old.
6 Bedsteads.	16 Pillow slips.
18 Blankets.	1 Stove and pipe, old.
1 Bed pan.	1 Stew kettle.
2 Cupboards, old.	2 Stools.
4 Cane seat chairs, old.	4 Spreads.
2 Chairs, office, old.	14 Sheets.
1 Copper boiler, old.	1 Table.
1 Lot of medicines, etc.	6 Tin cups.
1 Lot of knives and forks, old.	1 Tea kettle.
1 Lot of cups and saucers, old.	1 Tea pot.
2 Lamps.	9 Towels.
3 Mattresses, spring.	7 Ticks.
1 Mattress, tow.	1 Wash sink, new.
2 Night buckets.	1 Wash basin.
1 Night stool.	1 Wood box.
1 Oil can.	2 Stands, old.
9 Pillows.	2 Spittoons.

" B "—*Inventory*—continued.

## FURNITURE AND CHATELS—continued.

## OFFICERS' DINING-ROOM.

1 Cupboard, old.	1 Large lamp.
36 Common chairs, old.	1 Milk safe, old.
3 Curtains, old.	1 Sink, old.
4 Dining tables, old.	1 Stove and pipe, old
1 Knife box.	1 Table.

## COMMISSIONER'S KITCHEN.

3 Benches, old.	1 Looking glass, old.
2 Cupboards, old.	4 Pails, old.
1 Coffee mill, old.	1 Refrigerator.
1 Clock.	1 Set scales.
3 Clothes baskets.	1 Stand, old.
2 Clothes bars, old.	1 Sink, large, old.
1 Cane seat sewing rocker.	1 Sink, small, old.
1 Dish-rack.	2 Stools, old.
1 Hash cutter.	3 Dozen towels.
1 Pair ice tongs, small.	1 Washing-machine, old.
3 Lamps.	3 Tables, old.

## PRISONERS' KITCHEN—NORTH ROOM.

4 Benches, old.	10 Pails.
1 Broom and dust pan.	2 Spice mill, old.
5 Butchers' knives.	3 Strainers, old.
2 Chairs, old.	1 Steel.
1 Cleaver, large.	1 Scraper.
1 Cleaver, small.	1 Shovel and poker.
1 Dinner box.	1 Tin dipper, large.
1 Hash block, old.	1 Tin dipper, small.
1 Hammer.	3 Tin pans, large.
1 Iron spoon, large.	3 Tin pans, small.
1 Meat chopping machine.	5 Tubs.
1 Meat block with bench, old.	1 Stove with cauldron kettle.
1 Meat saw.	3 Iron forks, large.
1 Mop.	1 Ash pail.

## PRISON KITCHEN—SOUTH ROOM.

1 Bread box.	2 Looking glasses.
6 Bread baskets, old.	1 Lamp.
1 Bread knife.	1 Oil can.
4 Benches, old.	8 Pails.
1 Clock.	1 Oven hoe.
1 Cupboard for bread, old.	1 Potato boiler.
1 Cupboard for spices, old.	1 Office chair.
2 Coffee boilers.	3 Tin pans.
1 Coffee pot.	192 Tin dishes.
3 Dippers, large.	1 Tea pot.
1 Force pump.	4 Tables, old.
1 Iron kettle.	1 Water boiler, old.
1 Iron scraper.	1 Water tank, new.
3 Iron spades, small.	1 Writing desk, old.
8 Knives and forks.	1 Wash sink, old.



"B."—*Inventory*—continued.

## FURNITURE AND CHATELS—continued.

## BAKER'S ROOM.

20 Baking pans.	1 Trough.
2 Cullenders.	1 Wooden shovel.
1 Flour box and sieve.	1 Water pail.
1 Hammer.	3 Yeast tubs.

## FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

2 Boilers, copper.	1 Washing machine, old.
1 Clothes wringer, large.	5 Wash benches, old.
1 Clothes wringer, small.	5 Washtubs, old.
13 Chairs, old.	15 Blankets.
10 Flatirons.	6 Bonnets in use.
1 Kettle.	9 Dresses, denim, in use.
1 Oil can.	5 Dresses, calico.
5 Pails.	14 pr. Hose, in use.
6 Racks for clothes.	14 Pillow slips and ticks.
6 Night buckets.	8 Straw ticks.
1 Stove and pipe.	17 Sheets.
1 Stove and pipe, cooking.	2 pr. Shoes, in use.
16 Stands.	4 pr. Slippers, in use.
Small assortment of tin dishes, cups and saucers, knives and forks.	10 Towels, in use.
5 Tables, old.	5 Undershirts, in use.
	14 Under garments, in use.

## HALL AND CELLAR.

2 Benches.	1 Meat rack and bench.
2 Bread trays.	1 Refrigerator.
3 Baskets.	1 set Platform scales.
1 Carving board.	1 Swill box.
1 Dish rack.	2 Tubs.
1 Half bushel measure.	1 Wood box.
1 Lard tub.	

## CELL-ROOM.

1 Boiler.	200 Night buckets.
1 Bell.	1 Oil can, large.
22 Benches, old.	1 Oil can, small.
1 Barber's box.	4 Pokers.
2 Chairs, large, old.	1 Pike pole.
1 Cupboard for clothes, old.	100 Pails.
1 Cupboard for shoes, old.	1 Sink, old.
200 Cell lamps, small.	4 Stoves and pipes, with drums.
176 Common chairs, old.	1 Stove and pipe, small.
1 Desk.	1 Sprinkler.
1 Desk, very old.	202 Stands, old.
2 Dummies, old.	16 Stools, old.
230 Drinking cups.	195 Spittoons, wood, old.
2 Fire shovels.	2 Tables, large.
4 Ladders.	1 Table, zinc top, for lamps.
15 Large lamps.	4 Wood boxes.
2 Lamp fillers.	6 Water carriers.
1 Lot of razors, etc.	220 Wash basins, tin.
190 Set knives, forks and spoons.	1 Large ash bucket.

## "B."—Inventory—continued.

## FURNITURE AND CHATTELS—continued.

## ARMORY.

9 Springfield rifles, breech load'g.	1 Smith & Wesson's revolver.
6 Springfield rifles, muzzle load'g.	1 Wilkinson's revolver.
13 Harpers Ferry muskets, old.	3 Elliott's revolvers.
5 Colt's navy revolvers.	2 Allen's revolvers, worthless.
1 Colt's revolver.	

## BEDDING AND CLOTHES IN USE.

207 Blankets, new.	354 Sheets.
180 Blankets, medium.	205 Ticks.
77 Blankets, nearly worthless.	226 Towels, small.
195 Pillows.	5 Towels, large.
110 Caps.	165 pair socks, woolen.
100 Coats.	199 pair socks, woolen, nearly worth- less.
100 Coats, nearly worthless.	170 pair shoes.
125 pair drawers.	30 pair boots.
115 pair drawers, nearly worthless.	150 Under shirts.
20 pair overalls.	125 Under shirts, nearly worthless.
110 pair pants.	100 Vests.
82 pair pants, nearly worthless.	92 Vests, nearly worthless.
200 Shirts.	225 pair socks, cotton.
164 Shirts, nearly worthless.	100 pair socks cot'n, nearly worthl's.
25 Over shirts.	

## SUMMARY.

*Showing the amount of Personal Property in and about the Prison, Sept. 30th,  
1873.*

Stock in chair and cabinet shop .....	\$39,773 05
Stock in shoe shop.....	580 39
Stock in tailor shop.....	1,551 59
Stock in blacksmith shop.....	492 30
Stock in stone shop .....	1,135 68
Tools and machinery in chair and cabinet shop.....	36,487 81
Tools and machinery in shoe shop.....	161 78
Tools and machinery in tailor shop.....	227 50
Tools and machinery in blacksmith shop.....	632 80
Tools and machinery in stone shop.....	484 95
Tools and machinery in soap house .....	55 20
Tools and machinery in barn and yard.....	1,512 60
Miscellaneous merchandise.....	306 96
Provisions and forage .....	496 09
Wood .....	4,066 75
Live stock .....	1,057 50
Furniture, etc., in various apartments.....	7,000 00
Outstanding accounts .....	10,757 66
Total.....	<u>\$106,780 61</u>

## PRISON POPULATION.

TABLE I.

SHOWING the Whole Number of Days spent in Prison, the Number of Days Lost Time, and the Number of Days given to Productive and Unproductive Labor.

WHOLE NUMBER OF DAYS.			
Males.....	63,849		
Females.....	1,920		
Total.....			65,769
LOST TIME.			
Sundays.....	9,360		
Solitary per sentence.....	381		
Solitary for punishment.....	187 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Dark cell for punishment.....	76 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Sick or disabled.....	1,973		
Insane or idiotic.....	3,376		
Old age.....	2,236		
Total.....		17,590	
INDISPENSABLE LABOR, BUT NOT DIRECTLY PRODUCTIVE OF INCOME.			
Hospital Steward.....	312		
Tier tenders, barber and office boy.....	1,959		
Kitchen men.....	2,948		
Teamsters and stable men.....	2,761		
Wash-house men.....	736		
Chore men.....	810		
Garden and farm labor.....	389		
Filling ice house.....	32		
Cutting wood.....	779		
Blacksmiths, tailors and shoemakers, $\frac{5}{7}$ time.....	1,578		
Menders and female prisoners.....	2,706		
General repairs and excavating.....	560		
Total.....		15,570	
Total unproductive labor.....			33,160
PRODUCTIVE LABOR.			
Chair and cabinet shop.....	31,016		
Stone shop.....	1,330		
Shoe, tailor and blacksmith shop, $\frac{1}{2}$ time.....	263		
Total productive labor.....			32,609
Total time.....			65,769
Percentage of non-productive labor of average population.....			50.41

*Prison Population—continued.*

TABLE 2.

## SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

*From October 1st, 1872, to October 1st, 1873.*

## COUNTIES WHERE FROM.

Brown.....	5
Crawford.....	2
Columbia.....	2
Chippewa.....	4
Clark.....	1
Dane.....	7
Dunn.....	1
Dodge.....	1
Eau Claire.....	2
Fond du Lac.....	6
Green.....	1
Jefferson.....	1
Jackson.....	1
Kenosha.....	4
La Fayette.....	2
La Crosse.....	5
Monroe.....	6
Manitowoc.....	5
Milwaukee.....	4
Oconto.....	2
Ozaukee.....	2
Pierce.....	1
Racine.....	2
Rock.....	2
Sauk.....	1
Shawano.....	1
Sheboygan.....	1
St. Croix.....	1
Trempealeau.....	1
Walworth.....	2
Waukesha.....	2
Waupaca.....	3
Washington.....	1
Winnebago.....	1
Total.....	<u>81</u>

## HABITS.

Intemperate.....	31
Moderate.....	30
Temperate.....	20
Total.....	<u>81</u>

*Prison Population—continued.*TABLE 2.—*Summary of Receipts—continued.*

## SEX.

Male .....	79
Female .....	2
Total .....	<u>81</u>

## PLACE OF BIRTH.

New York .....	22
Ohio .....	2
Pennsylvania .....	4
Wisconsin .....	6
Tennessee .....	1
Maine .....	2
Ireland .....	6
Germany .....	15
England .....	5
Wales .....	1
Norway .....	2
Bohemia .....	1
Illinois .....	2
Mississippi .....	1
Russia .....	1
Michigan .....	1
Canada .....	1
Vermont .....	1
Minnesota .....	1
Bavaria .....	2
France .....	1
Nova Scotia .....	1
Virginia .....	1
Texas .....	1
Total .....	<u>81</u>

## NATIVITY.

Native .....	48
Foreign .....	33
Total .....	<u>81</u>

## EDUCATIONAL RELATIONS.

Read and write English .....	49
Read and write English and German .....	7
Read and write German .....	6
Read and write Norwegian .....	2
Read but not write .....	9
Neither read nor write .....	8
Total .....	<u>81</u>

*Prison Population—continued.*TABLE 2—*Summary of Receipts—continued.*

## RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTIONS.

Advent.....	1
Baptist.....	7
Catholic.....	24
Episcopal.....	3
German Reform.....	1
Jew.....	2
Lutheran.....	8
Methodist.....	24
None.....	7
Presbyterian.....	4
Total.....	<u>81</u>

## CONJUGAL RELATIONS.

Married.....	30
Single.....	43
Widower.....	6
Widow.....	1
Divorced.....	1
Total.....	<u>81</u>

## CRIME.

Abortion.....	1
Assault, with intent to kill.....	2
Assault, with intent to rape.....	1
Burglary.....	12
Burglary and larceny.....	4
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1
Forgery.....	4
Grand larceny.....	1
Horse stealing.....	9
Incest.....	1
Illegal voting.....	1
Larceny.....	31
Manslaughter, first degree.....	1
Manslaughter, second degree.....	2
Manslaughter, third degree.....	1
Murder, first degree.....	4
Murder, third degree.....	1
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	1
Polygamy.....	1
Rape.....	1
Seduction.....	1
Total.....	<u>81</u>

*Prison Population—continued.*TABLE 2.—*Summary of Receipts—continued.*

## OCCUPATIONS.

Baker .....	1
Barber .....	2
Blacksmith .....	1
Book keeper.....	1
Butcher .....	4
Brick maker.....	2
Brush maker .....	2
Carpenter .....	2
Cook.....	1
Cooper .....	3
Cigar maker.....	2
Farmer.....	18
Fireman.....	1
Fisherman .....	1
Gardener .....	1
House keeper.....	1
Laborer .....	9
Lithographer .....	1
Lumberman .....	3
Mason.....	2
Miner .....	1
Nailor .....	2
Painter.....	2
Printer .....	1
Railroading .....	1
Reporter .....	1
Sailor .....	4
School teacher.....	1
Ship carpenter.....	1
Stone cutter .....	1
Teamster .....	4
Tinner.....	1
Tobacconist .....	1
Trapper .....	1
Trunk maker .....	1
Total .....	<u>81</u>

## AGES.

From 14 to 20.....	9
From 20 to 30.....	38
From 30 to 40.....	20
From 40 to 50.....	6
From 50 to 60.....	7
From 60 to 70.....	1
Total.....	<u>81</u>

## COLOR.

White .....	<u>81</u>
-------------	-----------

*Prison Population*—continued.TABLE 2—*Summary of Receipts*—continued.

## TERMS OF SENTENCE.

During life .....	4
Fourteen years.....	1
Seven years.....	3
Six years .....	1
Five years.....	2
Four years.....	6
Three years.....	11
Two years and six months.....	4
Two years.....	20
One year and six months.....	2
One year.....	19
Ten months.....	1
Nine months .....	2
Eight months and ten days.....	1
Six months.....	4
Total .....	<u>81</u>



## Prison Population—continued.

TABLE 3.

## PRISONERS DISCHARGED

From Oct. 1, 1872, to Oct. 1, 1873.

No.	Name.	County where from.	How discharged.	When discharged.
				1872.
1616	Thomas Garvin.....	Kenosha.....	Commutation.....	Oct. 1
1639	Frank Puncheon.....	Brown.....	do.....	Oct. 2
1642	J. William Wilson.....	Dane.....	do.....	Oct. 5
1643	John Brown.....	Dane.....	do.....	Oct. 5
1569	Charles Travis.....	Columbia.....	do.....	Oct. 5
1644	John Brill.....	La Crosse.....	do.....	Oct. 6
1475	Isaac Flanagan.....	Walworth.....	do.....	Oct. 9
1494	John Longfield.....	Racine.....	Governor's pardon..	*Oct. 17
1495	Harry Smith.....	Racine.....	Commutation.....	Oct. 22
1693	Thomas Osborn.....	Juneau.....	do.....	Oct. 25
1645	William Shelby.....	La Crosse.....	do.....	Oct. 29
1617	John J. Mowers.....	Pepin.....	do.....	Nov. 1
1654	James Walker.....	Columbia.....	Governor's pardon..	*Nov. 2
1567	Alonzo Wood.....	Waupaca.....	Death.....	Nov. 2
1489	Henry Reed.....	Winnebago.....	Commutation.....	Nov. 18
1623	Antoine Carbine.....	Chippewa.....	do.....	Nov. 18
1592	William Whitney.....	Eau Claire.....	Governor's pardon..	Nov. 19
1617	George Wallace.....	Jefferson.....	Expiration.....	Nov. 22
1666	Frank Scott.....	Sauk.....	Commutation.....	Nov. 28
1505	Henry M. Jorgenson..	Rock.....	Gov. pardon.....	*Dec. 3
1519	John Hogan.....	Manitowoc...	Order Supreme Co't.	Dec. 12
1578	George Cook.....	Milwaukee.....	Gov. pardon.....	*Dec. 21
1394	Alfred Bennett.....	Monroe.....	do.....	Dec. 24
1637	Robert W. Souter....	Jackson.....	do.....	Dec. 25
1710	William Montague..	Waupaca.....	Commutation.....	Dec. 20
				1873.
1577	John Skehan.....	Milwaukee.....	do.....	Jan. 6
1660	James Pierce.....	La Fayette.....	do.....	Jan. 7
828	Joshua Wilson.....	Outagamie.....	Gov. pardon.....	Jan. 14
852	John Pinnings.....	Brown.....	do.....	Jan. 15
1674	Thomas Johnson.....	Walworth.....	Commutation.....	Jan. 24
1679	William Millard.....	Jackson.....	do.....	Jan. 28
1680	Charles Millard.....	Jackson.....	do.....	Feb. 3
1673	James Carroll.....	Walworth.....	do.....	Feb. 3
1547	John Kelly.....	Kenosha.....	do.....	Feb. 3
1683	John B. Groshong....	Green.....	Gov. pardon.....	*Feb. 3
1699	Mary Wright.....	Brown.....	Commutation.....	Feb. 4
1561	Erskine Beatty.....	Rock.....	do.....	Feb. 6
1627	O. N. Heath.....	Monroe.....	Gov. pardon.....	Feb. 7
1705	Otis Evans.....	Dane.....	do.....	Feb. 14
1685	John Pigot.....	Eau Claire.....	Commutation.....	Feb. 25
1603	Michael Killoran.....	Crawford.....	Gov. pardon.....	*M'h. 4
1707	Eva Stewart.....	Winnebago.....	Commutation.....	M'h. 5
1712	W. Eley <i>at. W.A. Elliott</i>	La Crosse.....	Gov. pardon.....	M'h. 7
1706	John Riley.....	Winnebago.....	Commutation.....	M'h. 8
1713	John Robeneck.....	Racine.....	do.....	M'h. 8
1708	Anna Burk.....	Winnebago.....	Expiration.....	M'h. 12
1717	Russell Tripp.....	St. Croix.....	Commutation.....	M'h. 18
1493	Joseph Snodgrass....	Grant.....	Expiration.....	M'h. 21

\*Pardoned to restore to citizenship.

*Prison Population—continued.*TABLE 3—*Prisoners Discharged—continued.*

No.	Name.	County. where from.	How Discharged.	When dis- charged.
1655	John E. Brophy.....	Rock.....	Governor's pardon..	*Mar. 28
1690	Frank Price.....	Ozaukee.....	Commutation.....	Mar. 31
1692	Ike Fields.....	Juneau.....	.....do.....	Mar. 31
1691	Elizabeth Stevens....	Juneau.....	.....do.....	Mar. 31
1695	Thomas Davis.....	Brown.....	.....do.....	Apr. 5
1697	Frank Ross.....	Rock.....	.....do.....	Apr. 14
1525	Joseph Herman.....	Grant.....	Governor's pardon..	*Apr. 30
1395	Henry Bennett.....	Monroe.....	.....do.....	May 1
1527	John C. Pratt.....	Grant.....	Commutation.....	May 5
1735	James Fleming.....	Kenosha.....	Expiration.....	May 11
1649	Bernard Gorer.....	Winnebago....	Governor's pardon..	May 13
1409	Robert Gorman.....	Rock.....	Expiration.....	May 26
1078	Samuel Clement.....	Rock.....	Commutation.....	May 28
1622	Christian Oleson.....	Dunn.....	.....do.....	June 6
1480	Frank W. Pringle....	Dodge.....	Governor's pardon..	June 10
1628	Long Marsh.....	Monroe.....	.....do.....	*June 17
1634	Louis Weise.....	Dodge.....	.....do.....	June 18
1546	George Foster.....	Racine.....	Commutation.....	June 23
1412	George Hays.....	Columbia.....	Governor's pardon..	June 25
1629	William Smith.....	Brown.....	Commutation.....	June 26
1550	Henry Clinton.....	Outagamie.....	.....do.....	July 6
1633	Daniel M. Richmond..	Dodge.....	Governor's pardon..	*July 18
1709	Michael Dohn.....	Portage.....	Expiration.....	July 18
1632	Allen Davis.....	Vernon.....	Governor's pardon..	*July 19
1574	Samual Tiffany.....	Waupaca.....	Commutation.....	July 23
1718	Martin Keffman.....	Jefferson.....	Governor's pardon..	*July 29
1641	J. Myronhoffer.....	Dane.....	Commutation.....	Aug. 16
1720	John Croal.....	Monroe.....	.....do.....	Aug. 23
1752	Gustave Groding.....	Dodge.....	Governor's pardon..	Aug. 25
1719	Daniel Warner.....	La Crosse.....	Commutation.....	Sept. 3
1650	Charles Bisbing.....	Waukesha.....	.....do.....	Sept. 6
1730	Gilbert Peterson.....	Green.....	Governor's pardon..	*Sept. 6
1731	Charles E. Hudson....	Fond du Lac..	Commutation.....	Sept. 8
1729	John Williams.....	Oconto.....	.....do.....	Sept. 10
1651	Samuel Johnson.....	Columbia.....	.....do.....	Sept. 15
827	Ferdinand Peglaw....	Manitowoc....	Governor's pardon..	Sept. 17
1487	Frank Clifford.....	Racine.....	Commutation.....	Sept. 23
1733	Wenzel Teicher.....	Manitowoc....	.....do.....	Sept. 24
1734	Earnest T. Latz.....	Washington....	.....do.....	Sept. 29

\*Pardoned to restore to citizenship.

## RECAPITULATION.

Commutation (including 13 pardoned to restore to citizenship).....	65
Governor's pardon.....	14
Expiration of time.....	6
Order supreme court.....	1
Death.....	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>87</b>

*Prison Population—continued.*

TABLE 4.

## COUNTIES WHERE SENTENCED.

Brown .....	5
Chippewa .....	3
Clark .....	1
Columbia .....	6
Crawford .....	4
Dane .....	8
Dodge .....	5
Dunn .....	1
Eau Claire .....	4
Fond du Lac .....	9
Grant .....	5
Green Lake .....	2
Jackson .....	1
Jefferson .....	5
Juneau .....	2
Kenosha .....	7
La Crosse .....	11
La Fayette .....	2
Manitowoc .....	9
Marquette .....	1
Milwaukee .....	17
Monroe .....	9
Oconto .....	5
Outagamie .....	3
Ozaukee .....	1
Pierce .....	5
Racine .....	3
Rock .....	8
Sauk .....	2
Shawano .....	3
Sheboygan .....	2
St. Croix .....	3
Trempealeau .....	1
Vernon .....	4
Walworth .....	7
Waukesha .....	3
Waupaca .....	4
Waushara .....	2
Winnebago .....	7
Total .....	<u>180</u>

## NATIVITY.

American .....	99
Foreign .....	81
Total .....	<u>180</u>

*Prison Population*—continued.

TABLE 4—continued.

## SEX.

Males .....	175
Females .....	5
Total.....	<u>180</u>

## CONJUGAL RELATIONS.

Single.....	85
Married .....	70
Widower .....	21
Widow .....	3
Divorced .....	1
Total.....	<u>180</u>

## COLOR.

White .....	177
Black .....	1
Indian .....	2
Total.....	<u>180</u>

## NUMBER OF TIMES IN PRISON.

First time.....	160
Second time.....	11
Third time .....	6
Fourth time .....	3
Total.....	<u>180</u>

## AGES.

From 14 to 20.....	14
From 20 to 30.....	80
From 30 to 40.....	45
From 40 to 50.....	18
From 50 to 60.....	17
From 60 to 70.....	4
From 70 to 80.....	2
Total.....	<u>180</u>

*Prison Population—continued.*

TABLE 4.—continued.

## EXHIBIT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

No.	County where Convicted.	Term.	When Sentenced.	Crime.
1421	Milwaukee ..	7 years...	Sept. 22, 1869	Passing counterfeit money.
1422	...do .....	7 years...	Sept. 22, 1869	Passing counterfeit money.
1472	...do .....	6 years...	Feb. 9, 1870	Passing counterfeit money.
1580	Dane .....	5 years...	Feb. 23, 1871	Passing counterfeit money.
1605	...do .....	5 years...	June 28, 1871	Passing counterfeit money.
1681	...do .....	5 years...	Mar. 4, 1872	Passing counterfeit money.
1702	...do .....	10 years...	June 25, 1872	Passing counterfeit money.

Amount received from the United States for board of above ..... \$1,420 87

## Prison Population—contined.

TABLE 5.

## LIFE MEMBERS IN PRISON,

October 1, 1873.

No.	NAME,	Crim.	County where convicted.	When sentenced.	Occupation.
115	Fred'k Schultz ..	Murder	Dodge ....	Oct. 17, 1854.	Blacksmith.
322	Edward Walsh ..	..do..	Waushara ..	Oct. 9, 1857.	Laborer.
391	Patrick Bennett ..	..do..	Milwaukee ..	Apr. 28, 1858.	Laborer.
460	H. Schoonover ..	..do..	St. Croix ..	Nov. 22, 1858.	Farmer.
586	Patrick Crook ..	..do..	Dodge ....	Apr. 6, 1860.	Harness m'kr.
644	Jos. Eichinger ..	..do..	Manitowoc ..	Nov. 1, 1860.	Farmer.
776	Jas. Croak .....	..do..	Dane .....	Nov. 14, 1863.	Laborer.
825	Jno. Vande Wal ..	..do..	Brown ....	June 12, 1863.	Blacksmith.
831	D. S. Shearer .....	..do..	Milwaukee ..	July 10, 1863.	Gambler.
844	W. T. Ward .....	..do..	Waushara ..	Oct. 3, 1863.	Bricklayer.
930	Jacob Clear .....	..do..	La Crosse ..	May 3, 1865.	Bricklayer.
944	Geo. Brundstetter ..	..do..	Sheboygan ..	June 9, 1865.	Carpenter.
955	Jas. Walters .....	..do..	Grant .....	Sept. 28, 1865.	Shoemaker.
978	Geo. Wilson .....	..do..	Milwaukee ..	Oct. 27, 1865.	Laborer.
1039	Cabell H. Harney ..	..do..	Grant .....	Mar. 23, 1866.	Physician.
1057	Nicholas Knorr ..	..do..	Dodge ....	Mar. 16, 1867.	Farmer.
1190	Jas. B. Carter .....	..do..	La Crosse ..	June 7, 1867.	Farmer.
1210	Jos. Deeglise .....	Rape..	Shawano ..	Aug. 10, 1867.	Farmer.
1313	A. J. Howard .....	Murder	Milwaukee ..	May 9, 1868.	Farmer.
1314	Elias H. Reid .....	..do..	..do..	May 9, 1868.	Farmer.
1331	Henry Bulman .....	..do..	FondduLac ..	Sept. 18, 1868.	Farmer.
1332	Samuel Babb .....	..do..	Jefferson ..	Sept. 28, 1868.	Farmer.
1344	Pat. McDonald .....	..do..	Dodge ....	Oct. 15, 1868.	Fisherman.
1442	Fred. Williams .....	..do..	FondduLac ..	Nov. 15, 1869.	Fireman.
1452	Robert N. West .....	..do..	Rock .....	Nov. 26, 1869.	Carpenter.
1499	Samuel Watson .....	..do..	Racine ....	Apr. 9, 1870.	Bricklayer.
1518	M. Buresch .....	..do..	Manitowoc ..	July 23, 1870.	Farmer.
1538	Wm. P. Duvall .....	..do..	Walworth ..	Oct. 22, 1870.	Clergyman.
1602	Em'y Zimmerman ..	..do..	Green Lake ..	June 16, 1871.	House keep'r.
1606	John Schroeder .....	..do..	Milwaukee ..	July 5, 1871.	Farmer.
1638	Nicolas Lillis .....	..do..	Oconto ....	Nov. 4, 1871.	Blacksmith.
1700	Henry C. Rice .....	..do..	Columbia..	June 8, 1872.	Farmer.
1727	William Maxwell ..	..do..	Oconto ....	Oct. 25, 1872.	Carpenter.
1743	Richard Kunke .....	..do..	Kenosha ..	Dec. 16, 1872.	Butcher.
1745	Louis Fethke .....	..do..	Milwaukee ..	Dec. 19, 1872.	Baker.
1776	Charlotte Lamb .....	..do..	Pierce .....	June 11, 1873.	House keep'r.

Native ..... 15  
 Foreign ..... 21

## Prison Population—continued.

TABLE 5.—Life Members—continued.

Nativity.	Habits.	Conjugal Relations.	Color.	Age.	Religious Instruction.
Prussia.....	Moderate ...	Married..	White.	56	Lutheran.
Ireland.....	Intemperate	Widower..	do ...	45	Catholic.
Ireland.....	do .....	do .....	do .....	41	Catholic.
Pennsylvania ...	Temperate ...	Married..	do ....	33	Methodist.
Ireland.....	Moderate ...	Widower..	do ....	70	Catholic.
Germany .....	do .....	Married..	do ....	43	Catholic.
Ireland.....	do .....	Single ...	do ....	44	Catholic.
Holland .....	Intemperate	do .....	do ....	24	Catholic.
New York.....	Moderate ...	do .....	do ....	32	Baptist.
Missouri .....	Temperate ...	Married..	do ....	25	Christian.
Indiana.....	Intemperate	do .....	do ....	24	None.
Germany .....	Temperate...	Widower..	do ....	28	Catholic.
Pennsylvania ...	Moderate ...	Married..	do ....	45	Quaker.
New York.....	do .....	Single ...	do ....	27	Catholic.
Kentucky .....	Temperate...	Married..	do ....	50	Christian.
Germany .....	Moderate ...	Widower..	do ....	50	Lutheran.
Maine.....	Temperate...	Single ...	do ....	24	Methodist.
Switzerland ...	Moderate ...	do .....	do ....	20	Catholic.
Wisconsin.....	do .....	do .....	do ....	21	Methodist.
Nova Scotia...	Temperate...	do .....	do ....	24	Baptist.
New York.....	Intemperate	Widower..	do ....	52	Methodist.
England.....	Moderate ...	do .....	do ....	39	Methodist.
Ireland.....	do .....	Married..	do ....	54	Catholic.
Georgia.....	do .....	do .....	Black..	22	Methodist.
Ohio.....	Temperate...	Single ...	White..	34	Congregational.
Ireland.....	Moderate ...	Widower..	do ....	60	Presbyterian.
Bohemia.....	do .....	do .....	do ....	65	Lutheran.
Pennsylvania ...	Temperate...	do .....	do ....	46	Methodist.
Germany .....	do .....	Widow ...	do ....	42	Lutheran.
Germany .....	Moderate ...	Widower..	do ....	41	Lutheran.
Ireland.....	Intemperate	Married..	do ....	33	Catholic.
New Hampshire.	Moderate ...	do .....	do ....	72	Christian.
England.....	Intemperate	do .....	do ....	34	Episcopal.
Prussia.....	Moderate ...	do .....	do ....	40	Catholic.
Prussia.....	Intemperate..	Widower..	do ....	31	Lutheran.
New York.....	Temperate...	Widow ...	do ....	36	Methodist.

*Prison Population*—continued.TABLE 5.—*Life Members*—continued.

## RECAPITULATION.

## NATIVITY.

Ireland.....	7
Germany.....	5
New York.....	4
Pennsylvania.....	3
Holland.....	1
Prussia.....	3
Bohemia.....	1
England.....	2
Switzerland.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	1
New Hampshire.....	1
Missouri.....	1
Indiana.....	1
Kentucky.....	1
Maine.....	1
Georgia.....	1
Ohio.....	1
Wisconsin.....	1
Total.....	<u>36</u>

## COUNTIES WHERE FROM.

Milwaukee.....	7
Dodge.....	4
Manitowoc.....	2
Waushara.....	2
Brown.....	1
La Crosse.....	2
Grant.....	2
Fond du Lac.....	2
Dane.....	1
Racine.....	2
Oconto.....	2
St. Croix.....	1
Sheboygan.....	1
Shawano.....	1
Rock.....	1
Jefferson.....	1
Walworth.....	1
Green Lake.....	2
Columbia.....	1
Total.....	<u>36</u>

## CONJUGAL RELATIONS.

Married.....	13
Single.....	9
Widower.....	12
Widow.....	2
Total.....	<u>36</u>



*Prison Population*—continued.TABLE 5.—*Life Members—Recapitulation*—continued.

SEX.	
Male .....	34
Female .....	2
Total .....	<u>36</u>

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTIONS.	
Catholic .....	13
Methodist .....	8
Lutheran .....	6
Baptist .....	2
Presbyterian .....	1
Christian .....	3
Congregational .....	1
Episcopal .....	1
Quaker .....	1
None .....	1
Total .....	<u>36</u>

COLOR.	
White .....	35
Black .....	1
Total .....	<u>36</u>

AGES.	
From 20 to 30 .....	10
30 to 40 .....	8
40 to 50 .....	9
50 to 60 .....	5
60 to 70 .....	2
70 to 80 .....	2
Total .....	<u>36</u>

HABITS.	
Moderate .....	19
Temperate .....	9
Intemperate .....	8
Total .....	<u>36</u>

*Prison Population—continued.*

TABLE 6,

SHOWING THE NUMBER AND HOW DISCHARGED, FROM JANUARY 1, 1855, TO OCTOBER 1, 1873, ALSO THE PER CENT. OF PARDONS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	Oct. 1872.	Oct. 1873.
Commutation .....							34	64	48	41	46	53	96	101	79	77	76	60	65
Expiration .....	5	22	44	68	83	66	27	1	2	2	1	4	.....	4	4	1	.....	2	6
Governor's pardon.....	38	12	8	16	30	26	30	8	20	8	18	8	16	8	11	4	13	31	14
President's pardon.....		1	.....			1	3	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....		2	.....
Death .....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	1
Order of Supreme Court ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	1
Writ of habeas corpus .....		2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escaped .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Removed to Insane Asylum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Suicide .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Order of Secretary of War.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Removal to State Industrial School .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>87</b>
Average number of popula- tion .....	72	90	135	181	192	176	154	128	124	123	109	128	194	203	186	198	202	200 $\frac{1}{8}$	180 $\frac{1}{2}$
Per cent. of pardons of the average population.....	52.78	14.44	5.93	8.90	15.62	15.34	21.43	7.03	16.94	6.50	18.35	7.03	8.76	3.94	6.98	2.00	5.94	15.50	7.77
Per cent. of pardons of the number discharged .....	84.44	33.33	15.39	18.62	26.09	28.12	34.37	12.00	26.58	14.54	28.57	12.50	14.91	6.84	13.00	4.82	16.44	32.00	16.09

*Prison Population*—continued.

TABLE 7.

## STATISTICS.

*Showing the various characteristics and relations of prisoners received since the organization of the Prison—said statistics dating back to the reception of each prisoner.*

## COUNTIES WHERE SENTENCED.

Adams .....	5
Brown .....	40
Buffalo .....	3
Calumet .....	2
Chippewa .....	10
Clark .....	3
Columbia .....	61
Crawford .....	23
Dane .....	115
Dodge .....	61
Douglas .....	1
Dunn .....	6
Eau Claire .....	16
Fond du Lac .....	49
Grant .....	56
Green .....	13
Green Lake .....	7
Iowa .....	21
Jackson .....	14
Jefferson .....	53
Juneau .....	17
Kenosha .....	30
Kewaunee .....	1
La Crosse .....	76
La Fayette .....	16
Manitowoc .....	23
Marathon .....	2
Marquette .....	12
Milwaukee .....	555
Monroe .....	29
Oconto .....	7
Outagamie .....	14
Ozaukee .....	5
Pepin .....	4
Pierce .....	9
Polk .....	3
Portage .....	8
Racine .....	72
Richland .....	7
Rock .....	119
Sauk .....	17
Shawano .....	4
Sheboygan .....	15
St. Croix .....	12
Trempealeau .....	4

## Prison Population—continued.

TABLE 7.—Statistics—Counties Where Sentenced—continued.

Vernon.....	20
Walworth.....	49
Washington.....	9
Waukesha.....	42
Waupaca.....	12
Waushara.....	6
Winnebago.....	30
Wood.....	2
Total.....	<u>1,799</u>

## NATIVITY.

## AMERICAN.

Alabama.....	3
Arkansas.....	3
Connecticut.....	14
Florida.....	2
Georgia.....	3
Illinois.....	34
Indiana.....	14
Iowa.....	4
Kentucky.....	15
Louisiana.....	4
Maine.....	21
Maryland.....	3
Massachusetts.....	33
Michigan.....	22
Minnesota.....	1
Mississippi.....	3
Missouri.....	13
New Hampshire.....	12
New Jersey.....	8
New York.....	404
North Carolina.....	6
Ohio.....	101
Pennsylvania.....	86
Rhode Island.....	1
South Carolina.....	3
Tennessee.....	4
Texas.....	2
Vermont.....	42
Virginia.....	22
Wisconsin.....	88
Total.....	<u>971</u>

## FOREIGN.

Atlantic Ocean.....	2
Bavaria.....	2
Belgium.....	2
Bohemia.....	12
Canada.....	79
Denmark.....	11
England.....	72
France.....	8

*Prison Population—continued.*TABLE 7—*Statistics—Foreign—Nativity—continued.*

Germany and Prussia .....	305
Holland .....	11
Hungary .....	3
Isle of Man .....	2
Ireland .....	235
Jamaica .....	1
Mexico .....	2
New Foundland .....	1
Norway .....	30
Nova Scotia .....	7
Russia .....	1
Sandwich Islands .....	1
Scotland .....	15
Sweden .....	6
Switzerland .....	12
Wales .....	8
Total .....	<u>828</u>

## RECAPITULATION.

	Total.	Per cent.
American .....	971	53.98
Foreign .....	828	46.02
Aggregate .....	1,799	100.00

## AGES.

Under 12 years .....	3
From 12 to 20 .....	349
From 20 to 30 .....	791
From 30 to 40 .....	387
From 40 to 50 .....	162
From 50 to 60 .....	81
From 60 to 70 .....	19
From 70 to 80 .....	7
Total .....	<u>1,799</u>

## COLOR.

White .....	1,742
Black .....	46
Indian .....	6
Mulatto .....	5
Total .....	<u>1,799</u>

*Prison Population—continued.*TABLE 7—*Statistics—continued.*

## SEX.

Male .....	1,699
Female.....	100
Total.....	<u>1,799</u>

## CRIMES.

Abortion.....	1
Accessory before the fact to the crime of rape.....	1
Adultery.....	14
Aiding prisoners to escape.....	3
Altering and forging U. S. treasury notes.....	5
Arson.....	73
Assault with intent to kill.....	3
Assault with intent to maim.....	30
Assault with intent to rape.....	10
Assault with intent to steal.....	1
Bigamy.....	1
Breaking church.....	282
Burglary.....	19
Burglary and larceny.....	5
Burglary with arms.....	1
Burning hay stacks.....	3
Claiming and opening letters.....	1
Carrying concealed weapons.....	49
Counterfeiting.....	1
Desertion.....	20
Embezzlement.....	34
Forgery.....	1
Fraud.....	2
Illegal voting.....	11
Incest.....	21
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	923
Larceny of different grades.....	16
Manslaughter, 1st degree.....	18
Manslaughter, 2d degree.....	28
Manslaughter, 3d degree.....	10
Manslaughter, 4th degree.....	2
Mayhem.....	67
Murder, 1st degree.....	9
Murder, 2d degree.....	4
Murder, 3d degree.....	14
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	1
Passing forged orders.....	6
Perjury.....	4
Placing obstructions on railroad track.....	1
Poisoning well.....	16
Polygamy.....	30
Prison breaking.....	5
Rape.....	5
Receiving stolen goods.....	45
Robbery.....	3
Seduction.....	4
Sodomy.....	1,799
Total.....	<u>1,799</u>

*Prison Population—continued.*TABLE 7.—*Statistics—continued.*

PER CENT.	
Crimes against person.....	21.02
Crimes against property.....	78.98
Total.....	<u>100.00</u>

## OCCUPATION-

Agent .....	1
Artist .....	3
Baker .....	14
Bank clerk.....	2
Barber .....	15
Barkeeper .....	4
Basket maker.....	1
Blacksmith .....	52
Boatman .....	2
Boiler maker .....	1
Bookbinder .....	3
Bookkeeper .....	11
Boot and shoe fitter.....	2
Box maker .....	1
Brakeman.....	1
Brewer.....	8
Bricklayer .....	5
Brick maker.....	6
Brush maker .....	6
Butcher .....	22
Cabin boy.....	1
Cabinet maker.....	18
Chair maker .....	2
Carpenter .....	11
Cigar maker.....	76
Circus performer .....	1
Clergyman .....	4
Clerk .....	29
Clock maker .....	2
Clothier.....	2
Confectioner .....	1
Cook.....	23
Cooper.....	16
Coppersmith .....	1
Dance performer.....	1
Daguerrean case maker .....	1
Daguerrean artist.....	1
Dentist.....	1
Detective.....	1
Distiller.....	2
Draftsman .....	1
Drayman.....	3
Dressmaker .....	4
Druggist .....	1
Engineer.....	11
Farmer .....	448
Finisher .....	4
Fireman .....	8
Fisherman .....	7

*Prison Population—continued.*TABLE 7.—*Statistics—continued.*

## OCCUPATION—continued.

Gambler .....	1
Gardener.....	5
Gas fitter.....	1
Gas pipe maker.....	1
Glove maker.....	1
Goldsmith .....	1
Gunsmith .....	2
Hack driver.....	1
Harness makers.....	16
Horse farrier.....	1
Horse shoer.....	1
Hostler.....	3
Housekeeper.....	46
Indian Chief.....	1
Jeweier.....	5
Laborer .....	298
Land agent.....	1
Lawyer.....	4
Livery stable keeper.....	1
Lock maker .....	1
Lumbermen .....	29
Machinist .....	15
Manufacturer of musical instruments .....	1
Mattress maker.....	1
Mason.....	17
Merchant.....	4
Miller.....	10
Milliner .....	2
Millwright .....	1
Miner.....	8
Moulder.....	5
Newsboy.....	4
None.....	28
Painter.....	35
Paper folder.....	1
Paper maker.....	1
Pedlar.....	8
Physician .....	13
Photographer.....	3
Plasterer .....	1
Porter.....	3
Printer.....	11
Produce dealer .....	1
Publisher .....	2
Raftsmen.....	8
Railroader.....	3
Railroad contractor.....	1
Railroad overseer .....	1
Real estate dealer .....	2
River boatman.....	5
River pilot .....	1
Sailor.....	95
Saloon keeper.....	4
Sash and blind maker.....	1
Sawyer.....	3
School teacher.....	2
Seamstress .....	12



*Prison Population—continued.*TABLE 7.—*Statistics—continued.*

## OCCUPATION—continued.

Servant.....	31
Sewing machine agent.....	1
Shingle maker.....	1
Ship carpenter.....	7
Shoe maker.....	49
Showman.....	4
Silk manufacturer.....	1
Silversmith.....	3
Slater.....	3
Soap maker.....	1
Soldier.....	10
Stage driver.....	5
Steamboatman.....	1
Stone cutter.....	17
Stone mason.....	3
Store keeper.....	5
Tanner.....	2
Tailor.....	14
Tailoress.....	1
Tavern keeper.....	6
Teacher.....	1
Teamster.....	1
Telegraph operator.....	30
Ticket agent.....	1
Tinsmith.....	1
Tool maker.....	5
Traveling agent.....	1
Turner.....	1
Typeist.....	1
Upholsterer.....	1
Vagrant.....	1
Wagon maker.....	6
Wash woman.....	2
Watchmaker.....	2
Weaver.....	6
Well digger.....	1
Wheat buyer.....	1
Wheel wright.....	1
Woolen mill operative.....	1
Trapper.....	1
Trunk maker.....	1
Tailor.....	1
Lithographer.....	1
Reporter.....	1
Tobacconist.....	1
Total.....	<u>1,799</u>

## SENTENCES.

During life.....	75
20 years.....	1
15 years.....	2
14 years.....	3
13 years.....	4

*Prison Population—continued.*TABLE 7.—*Statistics—continued.*

## SENTENCES—continued.

12 years .....	14
11 years .....	1
10 years and 6 months.....	1
10 years .....	33
9 years and 6 months.....	1
9 years .....	2
8 years .....	11
7 years and 5 days .....	1
7 years .....	28
6 years and 6 months .....	1
6 years .....	9
5 years and 6 months .....	1
5 years .....	69
4 years and 6 months .....	1
4 years .....	66
3 years and 6 months .....	4
3 years and 1 day.....	1
3 years .....	153
2 years and 11 months .....	1
2 years 6 months and 10 days.....	1
2 years and 6 months .....	31
2 years and 4 months .....	1
2 years and 3 months .....	5
2 years and 10 days .....	1
2 years and 5 days .....	3
2 years and 3 days .....	2
2 years and 1 day .....	2
2 years .....	394
1 year and 11 months .....	1
1 year 10 months and 10 days.....	1
1 year 10 months and 5 days.....	1
1 year and 10 months .....	2
1 year and 9 months .....	3
1 year and 8 months .....	3
1 year 6 months and 5 days .....	1
1 year and 6 months .....	70
1 year and 5 months .....	2
1 year and 4 months .....	5
1 year and 3 months .....	10
1 year and 2 months .....	1
1 year 1 month and 7 days .....	1
1 year and 1 month .....	1
1 year and 10 days .....	6
1 year and 3 days .....	2
1 year and 1 day .....	8
1 year .....	590
10 months .....	5
9 months.....	19
8 months and 10 days .....	1
8 months and 1 day.....	2
8 months .....	18
6 months and 3 days.....	2
6 months and one day.....	2
6 months .....	120
Total.....	<u>1,799</u>

STATE OF WISCONSIN—*Dodge County*—ss.

George F. Wheeler, State Prison Commissioner, being duly sworn, says that the contents of the foregoing report, by him subscribed, are just and true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

GEO. F. WHEELER,  
*State Prison Commissioner.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 30th day of September, 1873.

L. D. HINKLEY,  
*Notary Public.*

## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

---

I present the following as my annual report of the moral, religious and educational departments of the Wisconsin State Prison, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1873:

In regard to the moral and religious departments of this institution, I can safely say it has been a year of prosperity, and more than usual success has attended our efforts to promote the welfare of our prison population—to lead them to a better mind, and to establish in them the principles of a higher life.

The inmates of this institution seem pleased at the return of the Sabbath Day, and as cheerfully attend its religious services, and conduct themselves with as much propriety as any outside congregation. No violation of the rules of strict propriety has ever occurred in our public meetings during the seven years of my official connection with the Prison, and, had I no other means of knowing, judging from the deportment of my congregation, I should say that while all were interested, many were profited by our Sabbath services. We have public religious service every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, at which all the convicts in the institution are required to be present; also, we have a social meeting from 3½ to 4½ o'clock, Sabbath evening. To this meeting, none are admitted but such as are members of the prison church, or such as express a desire to lead a new life by faith in Jesus Christ.

Our social meetings are conducted by the convicts themselves, and they are truly interesting and profitable, and they make them sometimes very affecting. Many Christian people from the outside give us their influence and encouragement, by attending our afternoon exercises, and contribute largely to the interest of the meetings by discoursing to us beautiful music, and interspersing the exercises with inspiring songs and hymns. Many strong men, unaccustomed to weep, are frequently seen bathed in tears, as some

touching strain speaks of home and childhood's innocence, and the hopes of other years, now perished forever.

Since the organization of what is known as the prison church, in 1867, there have been admitted to membership, and received the rites of Christian fellowship, 183 persons. The whole number honorably discharged during the same time is 101. Of these I am happy to say that but one has ever been returned to this or any other prison, as I have been able to ascertain, but on the contrary, many, if not *all*, are laboring to rebuild, by honest industry and Christian fidelity, a manly character ruined by a life of crime.

Since my last report, I have received into society 25 persons, and have honorably discharged 17, which leaves me with a present membership of 32, in good standing and with unabated interest, and more encouraging prospects than at any time since my connection with the prison.

The prison school is in successful operation, and doing a good work. There have been admitted to the school, since its establishment, 303 scholars. I have discharged from the school in the same time, 266, leaving a present membership of 34 scholars, besides officers and teachers, classed according to the different degrees of improvement found in the school. In regard to the order and deportment of the school, I can only say what I said in my last report, "It is truly remarkable, that for the whole term of six years that this school has been in operation, with a membership of from 40 to 70 scholars and teachers, not one solitary breach of good order has occurred, but all have behaved with propriety." This department has made a greater impression for good in the prison this year than any previous year since its institution.

Our library is doing a good work in the institution, and is highly appreciated by all the prisoners—which they demonstrate by the careful manner in which they treat all books committed to their care. Not a single book has in any manner been disfigured by them, since the opening of the library, one year ago. The library is in a good working condition and in a good state of preservation. The number of books is the same as last year, none having been lost or destroyed.

These benevolent, humane and Christian provisions made by the state for the improvement and comfort of the unfortunate convicts of this prison, are, in my judgment, greater preventives of crime

in the future of these men and women than the sentence of the law that confines them here.

It is a well attested truth that nothing of importance can be accomplished in the reformatory departments of our penal institutions without the cheerful co-operation of the commissioners, wardens and their subordinate officers, and I most cheerfully acknowledge that the unusual results, which have attended my efforts as Chaplain in this institution, have been more the result of the cheerful co-operation of the officials of the prison than the feeble efforts I have been able to make myself.

Our worthy Commissioner, Hon. G. F. Wheeler, and his faithful deputy, Hon. Benj. Bettis, have cheered me in my work, not only by a hearty "God speed," but have at all times given me the whole weight of their influence, both official and personal; and, what I have said of the first officers of the Prison, I can say as truthfully of all the subordinate officers; and, for their uniform kindness to me, and for the valuable assistance they have so cheerfully rendered me in the discharge of my duties, I return to them my sincere thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY DREW,  
*Chaplain.*

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

---

In pursuance with the regular custom, I present my annual report of the medical department of the Wisconsin State Prison, ending September 30, 1873.

The similarity of the daily routine of duties must necessarily present many features of former reports.

Whole number of prisoners, Sept. 30, 180. Received during the year, 81. Whole number during the year, 261.

There has been but one death the past year. Alonzo Wood died November 2, of cerebro spinal meningitis, aged 21 years.

The health of the prisoners has, in general, been good, although quite a number were in a feeble physical condition on their admission.

There has been nothing of a peculiar character to mark the diseases of the past season from the preceding ones. No epidemic of a serious nature has visited the institution.

The diet has been in quantity sufficient, in quality wholesome and nutritious; the clothing such as to ensure cleanliness and comfort, and furnish protection against the changes and inclemencies of the weather, and it is with pleasure I am able to report the sanitary condition of the prison under such favorable circumstances.

In my former reports, I have made frequent mention of the insane inmates of the prison. Their condition is not materially improved, as will be seen by reference to the table. It cannot be expected, as a part of them are dangerous and have to be kept in close confinement, and do not have necessary air and exercise to improve their general health, and much less the moral training which is of so much importance to diseased minds. It would seem that justice and humanity would demand some special provision for their relief.

Of the diseases treated in the hospital, the following is a list:

Asthma .....	2
Bronchitis.....	2
Continued fever.....	1
Catarrhal fever.....	4
Cerebro spinal meningitis .....	1
Cholera morbus.....	3
Carbuncle.....	2
Cystitis .....	1
Diarrhœa.....	3
Disease of kidney.....	1
Erysipelas.....	2
Heart disease.....	1
Intermittent fever.....	2
Hemorrhage lungs.....	1
Influenza .....	3
Rheumatism .....	3

INJURIES.

Fractured leg.....	2
Fingers cut off.....	2
Wound forehead.....	1
Old wounds .....	2

The above list includes but a small portion of those who have been prescribed for—many have been treated in their cells, and others with slight ailments often requiring a single dose of medicine without incapacitating them for labor.

In closing this report, I would express my thanks to the officers who have kindly rendered assistance in the performance of my duties.

H. L. BUTTERFIELD, M. D.,

*Prison Physician.*

(Doc. 12.)



TABULAR STATEMENT OF CASES OF INSANITY.

NAMES.	Age on Ad- mission.	Present Age.	Time in Prison.	HEALTH.		Hereditary Tendency.	Crime.	Term.	Event.	Dangerous.
				Physical.	Mental.					
Frederick Shultz.....	54	73	19	Poor....	Insane...	Not known..	Murder..	Life.....	Improved ...	No.
Patrick Bennett.....	44	59	15	Good....	...do....	...do.....	...do....	...do....	...do.....	No.
Patrick Crook.....	70	83	13	Poor....	...do....	...do.....	...do....	...do....	Unimproved ...	No.
John Van de Wal.....	24	34	10	Good....	...do....	...do.....	...do....	...do....	Improved ...	No.
Nicholas Knorr.....	50	55	5	Good ..	...do....	...do.....	...do....	...do....	Unimproved..	Yes.
Joseph Eichinger.....	43	56	13	Good....	...do....	...do.....	...do....	...do....	...do.....	Yes.
Christopher Brady.....	26	30	4	Good....	...do....	Yes.....	Rape....	12 years..	...do.....	Yes.
Samuel Babb.....	39	44	5	Good....	...do....	...do.....	Murder..	Life.....	...do.....	Yes.
Theresa Sanders.....	30	32	2	Poor....	...do....	Not known }	Access'ry to the crime of rape.	12 years..	...do.....	Yes.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys,

*For the Year ending September 30, 1873.*

---

MANAGERS.

---

*Term expires, April 3, 1874.*

CHARLES R. GIBBS, - - - - WHITEWATER.

*Terms expire, April 3, 1875.*

ANDREW E. ELMORE, - - - - FORT HOWARD.

SAMUEL A. RANGLES, - - - - WAUKESHA.

*Terms expire, April 3, 1876.*

WILLIAM BLAIR, - - - - WAUKESHA.

EDWARD O'NEILL, - - - - MILWAUKEE.

Regular meetings of the Board of Managers held on the second Wednesday in January, April, July and October.

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

---

EDWARD O'NEILL,  
PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM BLAIR,  
VICE PRESIDENT.

ANDREW E. ELMORE,  
TREASURER.

CHARLES R. GIBBS,  
SECRETARY.

---

## OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

---

A. D. HENDRICKSON,  
SUPERINTENDENT.

Mrs. O. D. HENDRICKSON,  
MATRON.

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, is situated about three-fourths of a mile west of the railroad depot, in the village of Waukesha, the county seat of Waukesha county, Wisconsin. It was organized as a House of Refuge, and opened in 1860. The name was afterwards changed to State Reform School, and again to Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, its present title. The buildings are located on the southern bank of Fox river, in view of the trains as they pass to and from Milwaukee and Madison, presenting an attractive front to the traveling public, and furnishing the best evidence of the parental care of the State authorities for the juvenile delinquents within our borders.

# MANAGERS' REPORT.

To His Excellency, C. C. WASHBURN,  
*Governor of the State of Wisconsin:*

The fourteenth annual report of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, showing the condition of the institution during the year ending September 30, 1873, is very respectfully submitted, as follows:

The number in the school at the beginning of the year was.....	278
Committed during the year.....	78
Re-committed during the year.....	2
Returned from out on ticket.....	3
Escaped.....	1
Total.....	<u>362</u>

Returned to parents or guardians on ticket.....	59
Out to place on ticket of leave.....	9
Returned to committing magistrate.....	4
Out on furlough, failed to return.....	1
Died.....	3
Escaped.....	5
On record October 1.....	281
Total.....	<u>362</u>

Smallest number at any time during the year.....	259
Largest number at any time during the year.....	282
Average during the year.....	271
Whole number in school since July, 1860.....	<u>966</u>

Expenditures for the year have amounted to the sum of \$41,472 46, classified as follows:

1	Amusements and means of instruction .....	\$756 91
2	Clothing .....	1,161 92
3	Drugs, medicines and medical services.....	235 37
4	Farm and barn expenses (exclusive of salaries and wages).....	1,776 64
5	Fuel—	
	<i>a</i> Wood.....	2,439 96
	<i>b</i> Coal.....	760 93
6	House furnishing.....	1,077 21
7	Laundry and cleanliness .....	264 39
8	Live stock.....	365 00
9	Lights (exclusive of fixtures).....	146 05
10	Liquors .....	12 20
11	Managers expenses .....	371 50
12	Manufacturing.....	6,030 13
13	Miscellaneous purposes.....	1,414 46
14	Permanent improvement .....	2,607 68
15	Repairs, ordinary.....	1,798 01
16	Salaries and wages.....	12,156 22
17	Subsistence:	
	<i>a</i> Breadstuffs—	
	Crackers .....	25 44
	Flour and wheat.....	1,664 19
	Meal and corn .....	64 80
	<i>b</i> Butter.....	883 33
	<i>c</i> Coffee.....	63 57
	<i>d</i> Eggs.....	138 06
	<i>e</i> Fruit .....	265 43
	<i>f</i> Lard.....	8 06
	<i>g</i> Meat—	
	Beef .....	1,384 50
	Mutton.....	3 40
	Pork.....	113 08
	Fish .....	105 32
	Poultry.....	65 56
	<i>h</i> Sugar—	
	White.....	62 60
	Brown .....	347 39
	<i>i</i> Syrup .....	662 89
	<i>j</i> Salt.....	34 20
	<i>k</i> Tea.....	91 15
	<i>l</i> Vegetables .....	349 29
	<i>m</i> Miscellaneous.....	1,765 68
	Totals.....	<u>\$41,472 64</u>

It will be observed that our numbers are not as large as was anticipated at the date of our last report. This arises from two causes. The passage of the law of last winter, excluding boys under ten years of age, has lessened the number of commitments, whether wisely or not is perhaps questionable. There are many boys of the tender age excluded that ought to be here. The discretion vested in the board of managers prevents the admission or retention of those unfit to be here, while, as the law now stands, there is no provision for the reformation of any under ten years of age. The

number sent out on ticket and otherwise during the year exceeds the number sent away in any previous year. We justify ourselves, as we have heretofore done, on the ground of necessity. We know that many have left who would have been greatly benefited by remaining. We wished for the means of accommodating them. They ought to be here. It is impossible to produce satisfactory results while this state of things exists. We asked for the means to build another family building in addition to the one just erected. The legislature seemed to think that we could get along another year without. We have done so by the means and in the manner indicated. We will not repeat the reasons urged in our last report. They still exist and might be presented with added force and earnestness. We do not deem it a wise economy to pack our lodgings, our workshops, or any of our buildings, to their utmost capacity. It is detrimental to the health, habits and morals of the boys, and no effort on the part of Superintendent or officers can remedy the evil. Overcrowded and incommensurable habitations, the usual attendants of poverty, are regarded as among the most fruitful sources of crime, and it is not to be expected that boys can be reformed by reproducing here anything so nearly resembling the crowded homes they have been accustomed to. Boys from ten to sixteen years of age are sent here for reformation, and for nothing else. All the labors of all connected with the school are directed to that end. It has taken all these plastic years of the boy's life, under the tutelage of poor, ignorant, intemperate or dissolute parents, and in the constant society of evil and [wicked companions, to fit them for commitment here; and shall it be expected of us, with the means heretofore at our command, that we shall in the space of as many months undo the work of years, and return these boys to the custody of their parents or guardians, with everything needful to constitute them good citizens and useful members of society? It is easy to yield to temptation, but hard to resist it. Boys who have grown up in ignorance and vice from their earliest childhood (and we have not a few of that sort), cannot be educated and reformed in a day. It is a work requiring time, patience, judgment, faith and labor. No one who has had even a limited experience, or has observed closely, will deny this. To take boys of the kind sent here, instil into them principles of honesty, teach them self-respect, respect for law, give them the rudiments of an education, form in them industrious habits, with knowledge of business sufficient to

prevent their lapse into idleness and crime, this is a work of years, not of a few months. It is work that but few are qualified to perform successfully, and no one should attempt it who is not a lover of righteousness and of children, and who does not believe in both sincerely.

It is the unanimous desire of superintendent and managers to dismiss a boy from the school at the earliest day compatible with a due regard to his welfare. In deciding upon applications for the release of an inmate, we first examine his record; if that is too bad it settles the question usually. We wish it distinctly understood, that no efforts of parents or friends can make a good record for a boy who has made a bad one for himself. We try to teach self-reliance, and we wish that parents and guardians would understand and so instruct the boys, that everything depends upon themselves. Their bad conduct has brought them here; only their good conduct can bring about their release. A full knowledge of this on the part of parents and children, would save all parties much trouble and frequent disappointments. It is not pleasant to reject applications made by the parents and friends of our boys; but a proper regard for the interest of the boys and a sense of duty, frequently forbid any other course.

The buildings provided for by the legislature are very nearly completed, and will be occupied before the arrival of extreme cold weather. We are glad to report that they have been thoroughly and economically built; that they are neat, substantial and convenient, and an improvement upon those heretofore erected in all respects. They will be completed, furnished, warmed and lighted with the means provided, and we shall have a small surplus, we trust, to apply to the construction of a family building, which will be needed another season, as much as the one just completed has been needed the past season.

The proper management of the larger boys has always been a subject of anxiety, and a source of trouble. It is not confined to this institution or to this country. Various theories have been started, opinions expressed, plans discussed, but we are left face to face with the facts of our condition. The hardest cases to manage here and all through the state, are the vicious boys from sixteen to twenty-one years of age. No parent will say the State Prison is the place for such offenders; but no other place is provided. We call attention to this matter, and hope it will receive

the attention it deserves. Every city and many villages furnish all necessary proof of the necessity for action in this direction.

We have put into the new buildings furnaces, and into all the buildings gas. This is a very gratifying change for all concerned, and we hope may prove an economical improvement, combining safety, comfort and convenience. The labor of the boys in the construction of the new buildings, and introduction of furnaces and gas has been of great service. They performed a large amount of labor in the cellar, foundations, ditches for gas, water pipes and sewerage, and moved the debris for use in the construction of walks, drives and grading. They are now in return provided with a commodious assembly room, convenient and pleasant school rooms, while the family of the Superintendent and the teachers and officers are in much better quarters than ever before. We lack now only the means of providing for a family of boys of the larger, more refractory kind, to be selected from the whole school. The Superintendent estimates the amount necessary to complete the same at \$12,000, in addition to the surplus of building fund on hand. An experience of more than eight years of uninterrupted labor entitles his representations to full credit. We refer to his report for additional particulars in reference to the contemplated building, giving his statements our unqualified endorsement.

Some years since, the Legislature instructed the managers of the Reform School (the name by which the school was then known), to provide homes for the girls then under our charge. We performed that duty to the best of our ability, and so reported. The girls were removed, some to families, some to local institutions, to make room for the boys. It was expected that at some time in the then near future provisions would be made by the state for girls as it had been and has continued to be for boys. It may not be proper or necessary for us to speak of this matter at length, but it will be permitted us to say that we can see no reason why a Reformatory for girls is not as necessary as for boys, and we are of opinion the time has arrived when a Reformatory for girls should be established. The population, the wealth, and all the conditions of society in our large and growing state not only justify, but seem to demand it. We commend the subject to the candid consideration of your Excellency and the Legislature.

The operations of the Industrial School for the past year may be reported as fairly prosperous. The general health of the inmates



has been good. Three deaths have occurred, one very early in the year. The crops are fair for the season; the farm has been well cultivated, and the crops harvested in good season and order. For particulars as to farm and garden products, we refer to report of superintendent.

The labors of superintendent, matron and officers have been unremitting and arduous. The building operations have brought some of the inmates into contact with parties not connected with the school, and this is regarded as objectionable. Every effort to avoid any harm likely to result was made, and with good effect we think.

The discipline of the school was never more satisfactory than at present.

We estimate our current expenses for the ensuing year will be..	\$42,189 50
Deduct amount due from counties.....	8,189 50
Leaving balance to be appropriated by legislature .....	\$34,000 00
Add amount necessary to complete new building.....	12,000 00
Total amount to be appropriated for all purposes.....	<u>\$46,000 00</u>

We have in account due, and in manufacture goods about two thousand dollars, which will be needed for repairs, improvements and furnishing.

We publish the law governing the school for the information of the public generally, and especially the committing magistrates. In concluding this report, we commend to your Excellency, and the legislature the interests of this institution, believing that its history in the past and its promise for the future alike justify the generous appropriations heretofore made, and those now asked for.

EDWARD O'NEILL,  
ANDREW E. ELMORE,  
S. A. RANGLES,  
WM. BLAIR,  
CHAS. R. GIBBS,

*Managers.*

WAUKESHA, October 10, 1873.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

---

*To the Managers:*

There was a balance to current expense account at last report of.	\$13,916 25
Last legislative appropriation.....	37,000 00
Due from counties .....	7,165 00
There has been received from labor, goods, sales, etc.....	2,641 64
 Making whole amount to current expense account .....	<u>\$61,722 89</u>
Expenses, first quarter.....	\$10,052 18
Second quarter.....	11,322 12
Third quarter.....	9,308 73
Fourth quarter.....	10,789 43
	<u>41,472 46</u>
 Which, deducted from above, leaves.....	\$20,250 43
From which should be deducted for furnaces and gas works now being put in buildings .....	4,100 00
 Would leave balance of expense account.....	<u>\$16,150 43</u>

BUILDING ACCOUNT.

Per last report .....	\$3,190 41
Appropriation, 1873.....	27,500 00
	<u>\$30,690 41</u>
Paid on contracts and bills, and amounts estimated to complete buildings.....	27,738 86
 Leaving balance of.....	<u>\$2,951 55</u>

Which can be used for contemplated new building.

ANDREW E. ELMORE,  
*Treasurer.*

WAUKESHA, 9th October, 1873.

# SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,  
WAUKESHA, OCT. 10, 1873.

*To the Board of Managers:*

GENTLEMEN: The whole number of inmates in this Institution since it was opened in July, 1860, to September, 30, 1873, is 966. Of this number 73 were girls and 893 were boys.

The successive annual reports show that the number of inmates was as follows:

YEAR.	Whole No. during year.	At close of year
1861 .....	39 .....	39
1862 .....	80 .....	55
1863 .....	98 .....	72
1864 .....	.....	137
1865 .....	245 .....	155
1866 .....	209 .....	134
1867 .....	217 .....	155
1868 .....	227 .....	163
1869 .....	233 .....	176
1870 .....	293 .....	206
1871 .....	288 .....	239
1872 .....	347 .....	278
1873 .....	362 .....	281

A reference to the reports of past years will show that a larger number has been discharged this year than any previous year. Four have been returned by the board to the committing magistrates. The change in the law limiting the age of persons committed to "between ten and sixteen," instead of eight and sixteen has lessened the number committed very materially, probably twenty per cent. These facts combined show why the increase has been less the past year than for several previous years.

TABLE No. 1.

Number in school October 1st, 1872.....	273	.....
committed during the year.....	78	} 80
recommitted.....do.....	2	
returned from out on ticket.....	2	.....
.....do..... escape.....	1	.....
Total.....		362
Number returned to parents or guardians on ticket of leave....	59	.....
out to place on ticket of leave.....	9	.....
returned to committing magistrate.....	4	.....
out on furlough and failed to return.....	1	.....
of deaths.....	3	.....
of escapes.....	5	.....
on record October, 1873.....	281	.....
Total.....		362

Smallest number at any time during the year.....	259
Largest.....do.....do.....	282
Average.....do.....do.....	271

TABLE No. 2

Shows number committed each month.

October.....	3
November.....	5
December.....	9
January.....	5
February.....	7
March.....	6
April.....	8
May.....	3
June.....	5
July.....	8
August.....	14
September.....	5
Total.....	80

TABLE No. 3

Shows the Courts by which they were committed.

	Previous Years.	Past Year.	Total.
Justices Court.....	214	52	266
Municipal.do.....	51	17	68
Circuit....do.....	6	3	9
Police ....do.....	11	8	19
Totals.....	282	80	362

TABLE No. 4

Shows the offenses for which they were committed.

	Previous Years.	Past Year.	Total.
Vagrancy.....	54	7	61
Larceny.....	118	24	142
Incorrigibility.....	105	46	151
Burglary.....	3	2	5
Arson.....	1	.....	1
Rape.....	1	.....	1
Assault and Battery.....	.....	1	1
Totals.....	282	80	362

TABLE No. 5

Shows the ages at the date of this report.

	Previous Year.	Past Year.	Total.
Nine .....	2	1	3
Ten .....	9	9	18
Eleven .....	10	13	23
Twelve .....	20	17	37
Thirteen .....	45	13	58
Fourteen .....	49	14	63
Fifteen .....	39	13	52
Sixteen .....	65	.....	65
Seventeen .....	26	.....	26
Eighteen .....	8	.....	8
Nineteen .....	7	.....	7
Twenty .....	2	.....	2
	282	80	362

## RECAPITULATION.

Average age of previous years .....	14.23
Average age of past year .....	12.53
Average age of total .....	<u>13.36</u>

TABLE No. 6

Shows the counties from which they were committed:

COUNTIES.	Previous Year.	Past Year.	Total.
Manitowoc .....	4	.....	4
Jefferson.....	14	5	19
Iowa.....	3	.....	3
Sauk.....	6	2	7
Rock.....	12	4	16
Kenosha.....	10	.....	10
Milwaukee.....	45	7	52
Walworth.....	1	3	4
Fond du Lac.....	27	15	42
Sheboygan.....	7	3	10
Green Lake.....	10	2	12
Dodge.....	15	3	18
Waukesha.....	12	2	14
Racine.....	12	1	13
Winnebago.....	22	2	24
Dane.....	11	8	19
Columbia.....	7	8	15
Brown.....	18	4	22
Crawford.....	7	.....	7
Outagamie.....	3	1	4
Pierce.....	.....	1	1
Monroe.....	2	1	3
Green.....	7	1	8
La Fayette.....	2	.....	2
Marathon.....	1	.....	1
Oconto.....	1	1	2
Richland.....	.....	1	1
Grant.....	5	.....	5
Calumet.....	3	.....	3
LaCrosse.....	3	1	4
St. Croix.....	2	.....	2
Waupaca.....	1	.....	1
Trempealeau.....	1	.....	1
Dunn.....	1	1	2
Jackson.....	1	.....	1
Marquette.....	1	.....	1
Waushara.....	4	1	5
Juneau.....	1	2	3
	282	80	362

TABLE No. 7.

List of counties and amounts charged to each for those committed for vagrancy, incorrigibility or vicious conduct.

Richland .....	\$34 00
Milwaukee.....	435 50
Racine .....	296 00
Rock .....	321 50
Manitowoc .....	198 50
Dane .....	414 00
Walworth .....	161 00
Winnebago .....	587 50
Fond du Lac .....	1,249 00
Green Lake.....	250 00
Iowa .....	75 50
Kenosha .....	236 00
Waukesha .....	329 00
Sauk .....	249 00
Crawford .....	312 00
Jefferson .....	403 00
Sheboygan.....	263 00
Outagamie.....	60 50
Dodge .....	342 00
Brown .....	430 00
Columbia .....	210 50
Monroe.....	102 00
La Fayette.....	52 00
Marathon .....	52 00
Oconto .....	99 50
La Crosse.....	160 60
Calumet .....	104 00
Grant .....	208 00
Green .....	226 00
Marquette .....	52 00
Juneau .....	52 00
Waushara .....	108 50
Trempealeau .....	52 00
St. Croix.....	14 50
Portage.....	27 50
Pierce .....	27 00
	<u>\$8,189 50</u>



TABLE No. 8.

Shows the birth place of inmates:

Wisconsin.....	219
New York.....	22
Illinois.....	14
Pennsylvania.....	2
Michigan.....	4
Iowa.....	4
Massachusetts.....	8
Mississippi.....	2
Ohio.....	3
Vermont.....	1
Alabama.....	1
Minnesota.....	4
New Jersey.....	1
Tennessee.....	1
Connecticut.....	1
Maine.....	2
New Hampshire.....	1
Rhode Island.....	1
Maryland.....	1
Indiana.....	2
England.....	3
Ireland.....	2
France.....	2
Austria.....	1
Germany.....	16
Holland.....	1
Denmark.....	1
Norway.....	3
Canada.....	9
Unknown.....	35
	<hr/>
	362
	<hr/>

## RECAPITULATION.

Number born in America.....	290
Number born in foreign countries.....	37
Number place of birth unknown.....	35
	<hr/>
Total.....	236

TABLE No. 9

Shows the nationality of parents.

Americans .....	97
Irish .....	58
Germans .....	69
English .....	45
Colored .....	12
French .....	7
Scotch .....	7
Norwegian .....	5
Welsh .....	4
Hollander .....	3
Bohemian .....	4
Danish .....	2
Prussian .....	2
Italian .....	1
Polish .....	3
Unknown .....	43
	343

## SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

The contemplation of the social condition of our boys is not calculated to produce pleasant emotions. I mean particularly their social condition previous to their connection with this institution. Many kind-hearted and sympathetic people, in visiting our school, are painfully affected at the sight of so many boys "away from home, separated from parents, and confined in charge of overseers." This, it must be conceded, is not the happiest surrounding for the young. It is evident that no other condition is so favorable to the healthy growth of the social and moral faculties of the young as home. This is certainly true, when home is what home should be. When wisdom and love combine in the parental government, obedience and respect will characterize the children, and home become the most heavenly place on earth. But when these characteristics are wanting, and their opposites prevail, the place becomes a pandemonium — it is profane to call it *home*. Yet such have been the social surroundings from which many — I sometimes think a majority — of our boys have come to take up their abode with us in this home which the State of Wisconsin has provided for her wayward sons.

Of the 362 inmates of the year, 45 are orphans and 191 are half-orphans. The parents of 18 others are separated; 58 have either a

stepfather or stepmother. Of the number who have one or more living parent, at least one in five is intemperate. In the light of these facts, let but the casual observer look back of the present, and he will not fail to see that the adequate cause which should excite his commiseration lies not in the fact that the boy is now in a reformatory, but in his former forlorn condition. Nearly all have grown up without parental care and control.

They have been exposed to corrupt associations, surrounded by bad examples, with few elevating influences; they have lost self-respect, become lawless, and fallen into crime. Many come to us loving indolence, vice, filth and vulgarity, and hating study, work, cleanliness and virtue. And still, notwithstanding their ignorance and degradation, the majority of them have good native abilities. Many are possessed of a sharp, ready wit, with keen perceptive faculties, and when once access is gained to their better natures, manifest a readiness to strive for a better life, that is truly encouraging.

To every reflecting mind these facts present their own comments, and carry their own convictions. From no other standpoint can the work to be done in this institution be viewed to better advantage. We are here shown whence came the material from which the man and the citizen is to be moulded. If we are asked "can an evil tree bring forth good fruit?" our reply is, the fruit of trees may sometimes be improved by cultivation. Pruning, budding and grafting are means to accomplish this end. Very like these are the means to be employed to produce honest and worthy men from children whose parentage has been such as the above facts indicate.

We turn from the consideration of the social relations of the past to that of our

#### HOMES.

We have, as at date of last report, six families in as many buildings. These we call family buildings, each of which is in charge of a man and a woman. The man, as the father or elder brother, looks after the comfort, conduct and health of his boys. His duties require him to be in the building or in the yard, night or day, when his boys are there.

The internal arrangement of the home is managed by a woman. She is expected to care for the inmates' wearing apparel and extend

to the boys of her family such attention as a good mother should to her own children.

We aim to make our homes resemble the home where father mother and children meet and live in love and harmony. If the number of our buildings were such that we were not compelled to crowd them beyond their capacity, (36 or 40 in each) the labor of the family officers would be lightened and the discipline, harmony and general welfare of the inmates would be greatly improved.

The Correction House was put in operation in July. This took ten of our larger boys from their families and was to that extent a relief to their crowded condition. But this was not the only or greatest benefit of this new element in our Institution. By this means ten of our most refractory inmates whose influence upon others was only evil, were brought into a state of discipline, wholesome to themselves and greatly beneficial to all other inmates over whom they had influence. Thus two direct and positive good results were accomplished. A secondary, good attending this establishment is the salutary restraint manifest on all others whose tendency is to insubordination. This experiment though limited to a small number has, I think, convinced all who have noted its workings that a building of larger capacity would be both beneficial and economical.

We are looking hopefully to the time when our new family building now nearly completed will be opened. This is the most commodious and well finished family building on the premises. The bath and bath-room, the front basement, the means of heating and ventilating are all improvements over those in the other family buildings.

At this date our families are numbered and officered as follows:

Family.	Family Men.	Family Women.	No. of Boys.
One .....	Wm. H. Sleep .....	Mrs. H. A. Sleep .....	45
Two .....	E. Wood .....	Mrs. L. Wood .....	49
Three .....	A. A. Thomas .....	Miss Jennie Williams ..	50
Four .....	J. B. Vanderwort .....	Mrs. A. G. Smith .....	41
Five .....	J. H. Witcher .....	Mrs. Julia Sperry .....	45
Six .....	B. B. Monroe .....	Mrs. Elinor Jones .....	37
Correction House.	R. W. Smith .....	.....	10
Farm House.....	George Coombs .....	.....	4
			281

The family buildings proper were only designed to accommodate each 36 boys; 40 is the extent of their healthful working capacity. Any addition to this number is at the expense of health, comfort and convenience. The building now in process of erection will again afford us temporary relief, still it will be observed that even then little spare room is left for the additions of the coming year.

#### EMPLOYMENT.

##### *Division of Time.*

Eight hours of each day in winter and nine in summer, are devoted to school and work. During the winter, the time devoted to school is four hours, and to work four hours. In summer the school time is four hours per day, and the work five. Each half day, except Saturday afternoon and Sunday has its work session and school session, with a recess intervening. Saturday afternoon of each week is devoted to recreation, writing letters, receiving visits of friends, and other miscellaneous duties.

The small boys' work time is one hour less per day than the above.

In summer, inmates rise at .....	5.30
And retire at .....	8.00
In winter, they rise at.....	6.00
And retire at .....	<u>7.30</u>

From the above it will be observed that eight or nine hours of the twenty-four are devoted to active employment, about the same to sleep, and six or seven to meals, reading, devotional exercises and recreation.

TABLE No. 10

Shows the division of labor.

Number employed in	Shoe Shop.....	11
	Tailor Shop.....	15
	Cane Shop.....	115
	Broem Shop, when running.....	8
	Knitting Shop.....	21
	Laundry.....	11
	Family Kitchen.....	2
	Boys' Kitchen.....	9
	Dining-rooms.....	6
	Dormitories.....	6
	Bath and play-rooms.....	6
	School-rooms and Library.....	3
	Store.....	1
	With carpenter.....	1
	With painter.....	1
	Charge of teams and stock.....	6
	On farm.....	22
	Garden.....	12
	Carrying wood and doing errands.....	2
	Doing picket duties.....	2
	Chore boy.....	1
	Doing general work.....	10
Total.....		<u>271</u>

The branches of industry pursued are essentially the same as during the past year. The only change worthy of note is the discontinuance of the willow factory and the increased number engaged in cane seating. The result shows that this was a wise change. We have been able to carry out our established rule, namely, that "every inmate shall be provided with a business suited to his capacity and strength," with but very few exceptions. A very large amount of work has been done in connection with building, excavating, grading, laying gas pipes, digging well, cisterns, etc.; also in the front grounds upon the drives and walks. This has been a great saving of expense to the state, and reflects credit on the parties who have had this work in charge. But this is not without its objections. It brings the inmates in contact with all classes of mechanics, teamsters and others, often to the great detriment of the boys progress in good conduct.

The sooner our plans are perfected, and each inmate has his fixed steady employment, the sooner satisfactory progress will attend our efforts to establish industrious habits, and the sooner we shall have the satisfaction of seeing the youth of our school forming a liking

for the employment which they are to pursue in future years, and I feel quite safe in adding, the more rapid will be their progress in reform. We must so habituate our boys to industry that work will become their normal condition. The majority of them have so squandered their time previous to their connection with the school that idleness was to them a luxury.

No book learning or moral suasion will eradicate this inwrought aptitude to do nothing. This evil habit was the work of time, and it is a work of time to remove it and confirm a better in its stead. Honest labor is the remedy that God ordained to restore the fallen, and the remedy admits of no substitute. Work should, as far as possible, be so conducted as to render it pleasing to the operator. To do this the taste and constitution of the operator should be consulted in the choice of his life work. While some are constitutionally adapted to scientific pursuits and others to the mechanic arts, others still seem destined only to wield the spade and the pick.

I venture to repeat, that the sooner our plans are fully consummated and the full variety of work furnished, the sooner we may look for the best possible results.

TABLE No. 11

Shows work done in Shoe Shop.

	Made.	Repaired.
Number pairs Brogans .....	491	2,314
Calf boots .....	19	.....
Cowhide boots .....	13	.....
Calf bootees .....	6	.....
Slippers .....	6	.....
Calf shoes .....	13	.....
Boots fitted .....	237	.....
Boots footed .....	6	.....
Shoe laces .....	1,098	.....
Miscellaneous .....	.....	41
Skate-straps .....	72	.....
Harness .....	.....	26
Knee pads .....	.....	21
Balls covered .....	22	.....
Suspenders strapped .....	211	321
Mitts handed .....	37	68

TABLE No. 12

Shows work done in Tailor Shop.

	Made.	Repaired.
Number pairs of woolen pants .....	529	4,055
...do .....do.jackets .....	311	1,783
...do .....do.overalls .....	209	224
...do .....do.blouses.....	35	25
...do .....do.aprons .....	30	29
...do .....do.sack coats .....	34	6
...do .....do.vests .....	35	6
...do .....do.over coats .....	1	.....
...do .....do.caps.....	137	187
...do .....do.suspenders .....	15	.....
...do .....do.mittens handed .....	46	.....
...do .....do.knee pads .....	12	.....
...do .....do.bags .....	.....	103

TABLE No. 13

Shows work done in Willow Shop.

Reticules .....	394
Market baskets .....	433
Clothes baskets, willow .....	224
Clothes baskets, rattan .....	18
Sponge baskets .....	60
Ladies' sewing stands .....	10
Fruit and sewing baskets.....	36
Foot-stool frames .....	28
Foot-stools .....	3
Clothes hampers .....	7
Large rocking chairs.....	11
Ladies' sewing ..do.....	10
Large willow ..do.....	6
Child's rockers .....	20
Child's high rockers .....	3
Nursery rockers .....	8
Large cradles .....	1
Dolls' ..do.....	1
Flower trellises .....	19
Miscellaneous repairs .....	8



TABLE No. 14

Shows work done in Broom Shop. Number of brooms manufactured:

No. 12.....	dozen..	108
No. 10.....	do...	182
Brush.....	do...	12
Hard-wood handles.....	do...	2

TABLE No. 15

Shows work done in Cane Shop:

Work done for Wisconsin State Prison:

Number of common seats .....	6,990
Number of Boston rocker seats.....	341
....do.....do.....backs.....	561
....do....Grecian rocker seats .....	914
....do.....do.....backs.....	875
....do....Miss rocker seats .....	361
....do.....do.....backs.....	101

Work for Empire Chair Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee:

Number of common dining seats .....	1,836
....do....fine.....do....do .....	2,969
....do....office .....	2,329
....do....do.....backs.....	538
....do....Grecian seats.....	297
....do....rocker....do .....	330
....do....stool .....	250
....do....miscellaneous seats caned.....	65

TABLE No. 16

Shows work done in Sewing Department:

	Made.	Repaired.
Number of cotton shirts .....	308	6,017
woolen shirts .....	186	
sheets .....	71	33
pillow slips.....	217	23
pillow ticks.....	11	.....
bed spreads.....	65	32
comfortable.....	59	107
pocket handkerchiefs hemmed .....	171	.....
towels.....	32	.....
bed ticks .....	45	233
pairs of socks .....	.....	2,772

TABLE No. 17

Shows work done in Knitting Shop:

	Made.	Repaired.
Number pairs of socks, by hand.....	416	610
suspenders.....	338	535
socks, by machine.....	171	.....
Number of scarfs, by machine.....	380	.....

TABLE No. 18.

Shows farm products.

Wheat .....	320 bushels, at.....	\$1 12½	\$360 00	.....
	25 tons straw.....	2 00	50 00	.....
			\$410 00	.....
	Less threshing.....		12 88	.....
				\$397 12
Oats.....	650 bushels.....	33½	\$216 66	.....
	20 tons straw.....	3 00	60 00	.....
			\$276 66	.....
	Less threshing.....		13 75	.....
				\$262 91
Corn .....	925 bushels.....	45	\$416 25	.....
	45 tons stalks.....		150 00	.....
				\$566 25
Beans.....	20 bushels .....	2 00	.....	40 00
Potatoes .....	725 bushels .....	50	.....	362 50
Broom corn..	2,400 pounds.....		.....	125 00
Hay .....	45 tons .....	10 00	.....	450 00
Milk .....	5,000 gallons .....	8	.....	400 00
Eggs .....	132 dozen.....	15	\$19 80	.....
Poultry.....	70 pounds .....	9	6 30	.....
				26 10
2 Beeves .....	1,448 pounds .....	7	\$101 36	.....
Hides.....	170 pounds .....		14 45	.....
Tallow.....	66 pounds .....		3 96	.....
				\$119 77
8 Veals.....	875 pounds .....	6½	\$56 87	.....
Hides .....	113 pounds .....		14 38	.....
				\$71 25
Pork, 53 hogs.	11,344 pounds .....	6¼	.....	538 84

TABLE No. 19

Shows Garden Products.

VEGETABLES			
Beets, No. bushels.....	500, at	20	\$100 00
Carrots.....No. bushels .....	185, at	30	55 60
Turnips.....do.....	600, at	20	120 00
Parsnips.....do.....	40, at	40	16 00
Onions.....do.....	8, at	50	4 00
Tomatoes.....do.....	20, at	40	8 00
Cucumbers, green, do.....	6, at	1 50	9 00
...do...pickled...bbls.....	82, at	3 75	7 50
Peas, green...bushels .....	48, at	50	24 00
Peas, dry.....do.....	10, at	2 00	20 00
Beans, green.....do.....	42, at	30	12 00
Cabbage, heads .....	1200, at	4 00	48 00
Sweet corn, bush.....	45, at	40	18 00
Squashes, winter, lbs .....	750, at	1	37 00
Squashes, early, lbs.....	300, at	2	6 00
Beans, bush.....	3, at	2 00	12 50
Garden seeds, varieties .....			12 50
Pic plant, asparagus and lettuce.....			12 50
Total of vegetables .....			\$517 10
FRUITS			
Gooseberries, bushels.....	2, at	\$2 00	4 00
Strawberries...do.....	2, at	4 00	16 00
Currants.....do.....	18, at	1 75	31 50
Raspberries.....do.....	10, at	4 00	40 00
Apples.....do.....	20, at	50	10 00
Willow reeds, dry, 1,009 lbs, at 8c.....			80 72
Total of products.....			\$699 32

The products of the shoe and tailor shops are nearly all consumed in the Institution, and those of the knitting shop and sewing department entirely so. The shoe shop sends out the largest number, who continue in the branch of industry taught them, of any department of the school, except the farm. The broom shop the past year has only been beneficial in furnishing employment and skill in handiwork. The proceeds scarcely met the running expenses. The cane shop requires the least capital, and furnishes the largest net profit, the labor not counted in, and yet, surprising as the statement may appear, the year's earning of a boy would not furnish his necessary, plain clothes, to say nothing of his board, education, and other expenses. The knitting shop's workers consist of some 20 or

30 boys, who are too small to do other work to profit, and one larger boy, who runs a knitting machine. One of the female teachers superintends the hand knitting, and another one completes the work that the knitting machine leaves unfinished. The work of the sewing department is accomplished by the female employes, principally the women in charge of family buildings, under the supervision of the matron. The willow shop was discontinued in March. The wares have been disposed of as far as possible this season, still there is quite a quantity of reticules and small articles on hand. The farm has been thoroughly cultivated, and every rod put into crops. We have husbanded all the manure we made, and purchased what we could. Yet the products, it will seem, are only moderate. Thirty acres adjoining have been rented this year at \$150, the proceeds of which are valued at \$424.16. This is included in the tables of farm products. The same land is rented the coming year. The garden has yielded moderately also, about equal to former years. The products of farm and garden will all be consumed in the Institution. One unestimated product of the land is the industrious habits of the boys employed.

#### NURSERY.

Several hundred trees and shrubs were taken from the nursery in the spring, and transplanted on various portions of the premises. 2000 more at least will be ready for transplanting the coming season. 2500 additions were made in the spring, consisting of Larch, Norway Spruce, Austrian and Scotch Pines, Ash-leaf Maples and Barberries. Our nursery stock of from one to four years growth will number between five and six thousand. We have grown from seeds this season over 25000 White Maples; enough to border the farm and grow up a small forest.

#### EDUCATION.

It will be difficult to give any extended report of the educational facilities and workings of our school, without repeating the substance of former reports. It may not be a matter of interest to the board of managers to be told from year to year that the majority of our boys have taken the first lessons of education in the streets and the saloons; that the cultivation of their minds, manners and morals have been sadly neglected; that the training of the hand,

head and heart, which should have received attention at home, at school, and in the church, has been left undone; yet, these are the facts which force themselves upon our minds in working out the problem of reform.

The bent twig has grown up an inclined tree. It now resists the hand put forth to straighten it. It is not difficult for the sculptor to bring forth images of beauty from the native marble; but his task is a difficult one, when required to produce symmetrical figures from the deformed and mutilated blocks upon which unskilled hands have wasted their energies.

Very much like this is the task assigned to us. We are expected by the friends of our inmates and other well meaning people not by the board of managers, to do in a twelve month what parents and teachers failed to do in so many years. We cannot manufacture brains, change the heart or perform miracles. We need time first to help the boy unlearn what he has learned amiss, and then, to teach him what he ought to know as he should know it.

Our Institution is a school in more than an ordinary sense. Ordinarily children learn in the family, they learn in their intercourse in society, they are instructed in the lecture room and in the church as well as in the school proper; but it devolves upon the officer of a reformatory to perform all these duties. Our families are places of instruction, our workshops are schools of learning, our assembly room to us is the lecture hall and church.

#### SCHOOL.

This department of our Institution differs in no essential respect from the public or graded schools of the towns and cities of the state, except, perhaps, we have less number pursuing higher branches of English education. The common branches of English education are taught. Special attention is given to reading, writing, and the art of computation.

While we do not attempt to teach higher mathematics, natural science, or the classics as they are taught in the high schools, we do teach physiology, history, analysis of the constitution, and by familiar lectures and general oral exercises, acquaint our pupils with many of the leading facts of astronomy, geology, zoology, and similar subjects. This method of oral instruction is admirably adapted to the class of youth with which we have to do. They listen with earnestness to the living teacher when the same thought

on the printed page would elicit little or no attention. This method of instruction is employed not only in the school, but in the assembly room.

I regret that the annual teachers' report cannot be made out this year. Mr. Babcock, the principal of the school, has past a severe illness during the past four weeks, and is still confined to his bed. The change in assistants during the August vacation leave us with no one sufficiently familiar with the school to present the facts in the form of a teacher's report. My own acquaintance with the condition of the school and the progress of the pupils up to the time of the summer vacation enables me to speak confidently of its general prosperity. The teachers have been faithful and attentive, and the pupils interested. The frequent promotions have attested these facts.

We have usually had about four weeks vacation July and August. This season the vacation has covered over three months. This was occasioned by the repairs in the main building, containing the school-rooms. These repairs are now nearly completed. Four of the departments are in operation and the fifth will be as soon as the painters can finish. We now have five commodious, well lighted, and well ventilated school-rooms under the same roof — a desideratum long felt.

#### THE FIRST PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Taught by Miss A. F. Torry. Present attendance, 49. Branches taught — Primer, First and Second Reader, Primary Arithmetic and Primary Geography, Oral Spelling, Writing and Printing on slate and blackboard.

#### SECOND PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Taught by Miss Esther Campion. Present attendance, 63. Second and Third Readers, Primary and Intellectual Arithmetic, Geography, Oral Spelling, Printing on slate and Penmanship.

#### FIRST INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

Taught by Mr. H. W. Cole. Present attendance, 42. Third Reader, Intellectual and Written Arithmetic, Geography, Oral Spelling, and Penmanship. Mr. E. S. Bastin takes charge of this department the coming year.

## SECOND INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

Taught by Miss N. E. LaMont. Present attendance, 42. Third and Fourth Readers, Intellectual and Written Arithmetic, Geography, Oral and Written Spelling and Penmanship. Miss Emma Nichols takes charge of this department the coming year.

## SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

Taught by J. W. Babcock. The number in this department, 78. Fourth and Fifth Readers, Intellectual, Practical and Higher Arithmetic, Algebra, Grammar, History, Geography, Written Spelling and Penmanship. Mr. Babcock, as Principal, has supervision of all the departments. He will continue in this relation if his health will permit.

## ASSEMBLY ROOM.

For the first time in the history of this Institution we have an assembly room which is not a school room. Here we gather at the close of each day, pupils teachers and all connected with the Institution. This is properly classified as one of the means of education. Probably no portion of the day is productive of greater mental and moral improvement than the half hour spent in the assembly room. It is a daily reunion of all the families, a time of pleasant emotions when face answers to face and voice unites with voice in song. We here review the day's proceedings, calling attention to the defects and awarding commendation for that which is honorable and praiseworthy. The occurrences of the day, any matter of general interest found in the journals of the times, whatever may furnish a theme of useful information is here presented. These exercises are conducted by the teacher, the superintendent, or others, frequently by some visitor who may chance to favor us with his presence. Here, also, vocal music is cultivated. All are requested to join in the songs. Aided by a leading voice and the instrument, a large portion of our boys acquire much practical knowledge of vocal music.

An hour of each Sabbath morning is spent in the assembly room, in reading and studying. A service is conducted at half past ten o'clock. Sunday School at half past two. All assemble again in the evening, and listen to select reading or a brief lecture. These exercises are adapted to the capacity of children, and generally

prove seasons of interest to most in the assembly. In other words, briefly, we assemble four times on Sunday, spending in all about five hours of the day in exercises calculated, as we believe, to make us all wiser, better and happier.

#### LIBRARY.

Forty-one volumes have been added this year, making in all 881 volumes. Some of them are too much worn for circulation. We find difficulty in keeping our library books in good repair. This results, first and principally, from the fact that the books of these times are poorly bound. With even careful handling they soon loosen from the cover and fall to pieces. Secondly, from the rough usage to which they are subjected in the hands of boys. The following rules govern the circulation of the library, which are appended to each volume :

RULE 1.—The library will open for the delivery and return of books each Saturday P. M.

RULE 2.—Each inmate and employe shall be entitled to draw one book, and only one.

RULE 3.—No book shall be retained longer than one week.

RULE 4.—Every person shall be responsible for the loss or injury of a book drawn by him.

RULE 5.—Each man in charge of a family is expected to keep a record of the library books sent to his family each week, and see that they are cared for and returned.

By order of the Superintendent.

Some 200 or more volumes are circulated weekly. Many of the boys read these books with marked attention.

The following periodicals are so distributed and interchanged from family to family that all can have opportunity to read them:

	Copies.
Arthur's Home .....	2
Wood's Household .....	3
The Nursery .....	3
Little Corporal .....	3
Schoolday Visitor .....	3
Children's Home .....	2
Our Young Folks .....	1
Scribner's Monthly .....	1
Young Folks Rural .....	2
Rural New Yorker .....	2
Hearth and Home .....	1
Kenosha Telegraph .....	1
New York Journal .....	1
Sunday School Advocate .....	12
Child's World .....	10
Child at Home .....	12
Youth's Temperance Banner .....	10



## READING ROOM.

This is not yet, but is to be soon. A room in our new addition is to be devoted to the purpose of reading exclusively. The room is well lighted, well ventilated, and its central location renders it easy of access from all the families, the play-grounds, and all parts of the premises. This is to be furnished with plain seats and tables, and supplied with reading suited to the age and capacities of pupils. To this room such pupils as are trustworthy, even moderately so, if they give evidence of good endeavors, are to have free access at certain hours daily, when their work is accomplished. Their time is at their option, the reading-room or play. This is to be conducted upon the strict rules of modern reading rooms, any violation of the rules to be followed by a suspension or forfeiture of the reading-room privileges. A leading feature of this department is that the reading furnished is not to be at state expense. I propose to furnish at my own expense sufficient to make a beginning, and trust it will not be deemed untimely or immodest in me to take this opportunity to invite the members of the board of managers, the governor, the members of the legislative committee on benevolent institutions, and of the board of charity and reform, publishers, booksellers, and all friends of the institution, to contribute in aid of this enterprise. All the reading supplied should be well selected. It may cover a large field of literature and science, especially natural science; also biography, history, travels, etc. It should include books, magazines, quarterlies, monthlies and weeklies. Books of reference, maps and charts are needful. Lest I become too tedious and prolix I will only suggest in conclusion that a cabinet of natural curiosities would add materially to the attraction, refining and elevating influence of the reading room.

This room is to be opened on next Christmas day.

## BAND.

The band continues much as it has for past years. Prof. Thomas Williams of Milwaukee continues to give instructions, one lesson each week. His visits are always occasions of interest. The changes are so frequent in the members of the band, occasioned by boys leaving the Institution, that a majority are beginners each year. The proficiency of the band is all that could be expected, age and opportunities considered.

The agencies above enumerated are the principal ones made use of to promote the education of the boys committed to our charge. With these appliances we strive constantly to draw out the latent faculties, store the mind with knowledge, and so direct the impulses of these young sons of Wisconsin, that when they go forth as citizens, they may find a welcome in any good society, and by lives of uprightness repay the state many fold for the expense of their education. We feel assured that so far as we do this successfully, we shall lighten the labor of the sheriff, lessen the number of inmates in county-house and jails, depopulate the prison, diminish the commission of crime, and reduce the expenses attending the execution of criminal law.

#### IMPROVEMENTS. .

This year is marked with improvements more noteworthy than any of former years since 1866. Some have already been named, but I repeat. A new family building, an addition to our main building, nearly equal in size to the original — the reconstruction of the main building, which has been thorough and complete — the substitution of coal furnaces for wood stoves — the introduction of gas to light all the buildings and the grounds, and the establishment of the Correction House. It is not only a pleasure, but a solid satisfaction to add that all these improvements are well done, and done within the means appropriated.

They are solid structures and permanent improvements, and I hazard nothing in saying they will stand the inspection and scrutiny of all good judges. For the thoroughness of the execution, and low rates for which they have been built, the State is largely and principally indebted to the fidelity, skill and untiring perseverance of the building superintendent.

#### CONCLUSION.

The retrospect of the year brings with it mingled emotions of pleasure and regret. The general health of all have been good, yet some cases of sickness have existed. Three of our smaller boys have died during the year, all of whom were constitutionally diseased, and two of them frail and slender, predisposed to indigestion and scrofula. The harmony and good will that has existed

among the officers and employes is a source of much satisfaction and sincere gratitude.

My grateful acknowledgements are due to the many friends who have in various ways aided us in our work by their presence, their kind encouraging words, and their bestowments of presents; and especially to the many faithful and earnest sunday-school teachers who have so uniformly greeted us with their presence on each returning Sabbath. To my associates and colaborers, I am under renewed obligations for their continued faithfulness and earnestness, and for their cheerful and ready compliance with the rules and regulations of the Institution. On the good will, good judgment and fidelity of the helps in Institutions of this character, its success mainly depends. With a deep sense of obligation to the Father of all for past direction and a firm trust in his future guidance, we commit to him the results of the past year and enter upon the untried future.

To you, gentlemen, with grateful acknowledgments of your continued forbearance and kindness to myself and family and associates,—not less sincere because repeated from year to year — I submit this, my eighth annual report.

A. D. HENDRICKSON,  
*Superintendent.*

DATED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

AMUSEMENTS AND MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.		
School books.....	\$263 89	
Library books.....	67 49	
Daily Sentinel.....	10 00	
Printing labels, etc.....	16 00	
Pens, Pencils, etc.....	12 64	
Stationery.....	50 00	
Music teacher.....	220 40	
Fire works.....	56 82	
Confectionery.....	45 85	
Flags.....	2 24	
Footballs.....	9 00	
Skates.....	2 55	
		\$756 91
CLOTHING.		
Sheeting, 2,761 yds.....	\$356 00	
Park Linsey, 192 <sup>1</sup> yds.....	96 12	
Denim, 506 <sup>2</sup> yds.....	123 92	
Silecia.....	26 49	
Cambric.....	5 09	
Gingham.....	12 60	
Hats and caps.....	149 40	
Mittens.....	115 35	
Scarfs.....	33 54	
Coat.....	9 25	
Boots, etc.....	7 27	
Suspenders.....	80	
Shoe brushes.....	3 50	
Boys outfit.....	15 00	
Handkerchiefs.....	72 38	
Combs.....	35 93	
Buttons.....	21 70	
Thread.....	37 34	
Sundries.....	37 63	
		1,161 92
Drugs, medicines and medical services.....		235 37
FARM AND BARN EXPENSES (EXCLUSIVE OF SALARIES AND WAGES.)		
Feed and grinding.....	\$102 00	
Straw and oats.....	82 00	
Bran, shorts and middlings.....	747 90	
Corn Meal.....	108 00	
Seeds.....	54 24	
Treshing clover.....	7 75	
Treshing grain.....	26 63	
Plaster manure, etc.....	36 80	
Paris green.....	5 00	
Lard oil.....	6 40	
Liniment.....	4 85	
Doctoring a horse.....	7 00	
Rakes, forks, etc.....	8 85	
Curry combs and brushes.....	5 00	
Buggies and hand cart.....	373 00	
Butchering.....	12 25	
Rent of land.....	150 00	
Salt.....	38 50	
		1,776 64

*Detailed Statement of Expenditures—continued.*

FUEL.		
Wood .....	\$2,439 96	
Coal .....	760 93	
		\$3,200 89
HOUSE FURNISHING.		
Dry Goods.....	\$218 55	
Quilts .....	18 80	
Blankets.....	6 30	
Carpet .....	89 33	
Brushes, dusters, etc.....	24 00	
Matting.....	288 86	
Crockery .....	87 12	
Looking glass.....	1 90	
Cutlery, etc.....	31 52	
Chandeliers, lamps and fixtures.....	73 08	
Stoves and fixtures .....	142 71	
Lye pans and steamer.....	8 25	
Tin ware.....	9 26	
Pails .....	5 50	
Hand bell.....	2 50	
Bedsteads.....	12 50	
Chair.....	8 00	
Stools .....	17 50	
Sundries .....	31 53	
		\$1,077 21
LAUNDRY AND CLEANLINESS.		
Soap and scrubs. ....		264 39
LIVE STOCK.		
Horse .....	200 00	
Oxen.....	115 00	
Cow.....	50 00	
		365 00
LIGHTS (exclusive of fixtures.)		
Carbon oil.....	88 29	
Head light oil .....	50 76	
Matches.....	7 00	
		146 05
LIQUORS.		
Alcohol .....	9 70	
Brandy.....	2 50	
		12 20
MANAGERS' EXPENSES.		371 50
MANUFACTURING.		
Cotton for linings.....	35 17	
Jeans .....	56 68	
Flannel, Farmers Satin, etc.....	97 32	
Woolen Cloth.....	1,850 23	
Stock for Clothing.....	1,357 67	
Denim.....	88 27	
Linsey.....	44 10	
Needles, thread and buckles .....	34 68	
Leather and findings .....	1,080 13	

## Detailed Statement of Expenditures—continued.

<i>Manufacturing—continued.</i>		
Nails, pegs, etc. ....	\$25 28	.....
Tools for shoe shop .....	13 33	.....
Broom corn.....	212 60	.....
Wire and twine .....	44 31	.....
Willow stock, varnish, etc. ....	123 74	.....
Yarn .....	472 00	.....
Sundries.....	494 62	.....
		\$6,030 13
MISCELLANEOUS PURPOSES.		
Blank books and stationery.....	\$99 76	.....
Postage and telegrams.....	191 66	.....
Transportation .....	173 62	.....
Packages and cartage.....	61 03	.....
Sundries.....	888 39	.....
		1,214 46
PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.		
Iron columns, doors, etc. ....	\$474 92	.....
Pumps, iron and sewer pipe .....	240 35	.....
Wash basins and fixtures .....	30 97	.....
Cane shop vices .....	45 50	.....
Lumber.....	365 50	.....
Carpenter work .....	163 75	.....
Mason work .....	68 06	.....
Fire extinguishers.....	288 00	.....
Paint stock .....	221 81	.....
Locks .....	52 75	.....
Bridge.....	500 00	.....
Sundries.....	150 07	.....
		2,607 68
REPAIRS—ORDINARY.		
Carpenter work.....	\$267 50	.....
Painting, glazing and stock.....	450 92	.....
Sundries.....	1,079 59	.....
		1,798 01
Salaries and wages .....		12,156 22
SUBSISTENCE—BREADSTUFFS.		
Crackers.....	\$25 44	.....
Flour and wheat .....	1,664 19	.....
Meal and corn .....	64 80	.....
		1,754 43
Butter .....		883 33
Coffee .....		63 57
Eggs.....		138 06
Fruits.....		265 43
Lard .....		8 06
MEAT.		
Beef.....	\$1,384 50	.....
Mutton.....	3 40	.....
Pork .....	113 08	.....
Fish.....	105 32	.....
Poultry.....	65 56	.....
		1,671 86

*Detailed Statement of Expenditures—continued.*

SUGAR.		
White.....	\$62 60	.....
Brown .....	347 39	.....
		\$409 99
Syrup .....		662 89
Salt .....		34 20
Tea .....		91 15
Vegetables.....		349 29
Miscellaneous .....		1,765 68
		-----
Total.....		\$41,472 46

## LIST OF BILLS PAID

*Since Date of Last Report.*

DATE.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1873			
Jan'y 30	1	Sexton Bros. & Co., dry goods . . . . .	\$450 38
...do...	2	C. Stern & Co. . . . . do . . . . .	113 67
...do...	3	M. & L. Stein, caps and mitts . . . . .	47 75
...do...	4	Perkins Bros. & Lawton, woolen cloth . . . . .	1,471 74
...do...	5	McFettridge, Burchard & Co., yarn, etc. . . . .	306 25
...do...	6	Waukesha Co. Manuf'g Co. . . . . do . . . . .	62 45
...do...	7	H. S. Manville, scarfs. . . . .	25 50
...do...	8	West & Co., books and stationery . . . . .	235 49
...do...	9	I. M. White, drugs, etc. . . . .	30 55
...do...	10	G. W. Swift, dyes, etc. . . . .	19 30
...do...	11	Berry Bros., turpentine and varnish. . . . .	60 25
...do...	12	R. Haney & Co., hardware . . . . .	54 60
...do...	13	Kendrick & Gaspar. do . . . . .	39 05
...do...	14	Jno. Nazro & Co. . . . . do . . . . .	2 25
...do...	15	Hoffman & Billings. do . . . . .	31 48
...do...	16	C. A. Buttles. . . . . do . . . . .	31 83
...do...	17	N. Burroughs. . . . . do . . . . . etc. . . . .	92 30
...do...	18	M. Cabill, horseshoeing . . . . .	9 70
...do...	19	Wm. Blair, blacksmithing and fork . . . . .	87 08
...do...	20	Frank Gibbs, pork . . . . .	5 94
...do...	21	Jas. Welch . . . . . do . . . . .	12 78
...do...	22	S. E. Orvis, beef. . . . .	23 47
...do...	23	J. Moon, chickens. . . . .	5 85
...do...	24	W. P. Calkins. do . . . . .	4 50
...do...	25	S. H. Barstow, turkeys. . . . .	32 30
...do...	26	H. W. Colver, meat. . . . .	133 53
...do...	27	A. Waite. . . . . do . . . . .	271 10
...do...	28	T. Edwards, turkeys and butter. . . . .	70 66
...do...	29	H. A. Blair. . . . . do . . . . .	90 00
...do...	30	A. C. Hawes, groceries. . . . .	38 12
...do...	31	C. G. Williams, butter . . . . .	58 33
...do...	32	H. S. Putney, peaches . . . . .	3 00
...do...	33	W. L. Rankin, pickles. . . . .	3 00
...do...	34	Anson Bros., cranberries. . . . .	10 25
...do...	35	N. Shultis, cheese. . . . .	42 42
...do...	36	Smith, Roundy & Co., groceries. . . . .	272 50
...do...	37	C. Cork . . . . . do . . . . .	21 72
...do...	38	Ricker, Crombie & Co. do . . . . .	161 76
...do...	39	W. G. Benedict. . . . . do . . . . .	255 84
...do...	40	R. Whitely, eggs and potatoes . . . . .	18 79
...do...	41	C. Minclemen. . . . . do . . . . .	9 45
...do...	42	J. A. Hibbard, eggs. . . . .	4 08
...do...	43	P. Van Buren. do . . . . .	5 76
...do...	44	Blair & Persons, crockery, etc. . . . .	123 77
...do...	45	R. N. Kimball, flour. . . . .	22 10
...do...	46	G. H. Vincent, wheat and grinding . . . . .	376 34
...do...	47	Pfister & Vogel, leather and findings. . . . .	321 95
...do...	48	J. Russell & Bro. . . . . do . . . . .	6 21
...do...	49	O. Culven, harness repairs. . . . .	17 88
...do...	50	Wight, Dunton & Co., broom corn. . . . .	31 54
...do...	51	A. F. Lemke, broom corn and findings . . . . .	49 81
...do...	52	S. Richardson, lumber. . . . .	29 70
...do...	53	Mayhew Bros. . . . . do . . . . .	133 67
...do...	54	M. S. Hartwell, planing and sawing. . . . .	38 14



## List of Bills Paid—continued.

DATE.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1837.			
Jan. 30 . . .	55	Officers' pay roll . . . . .	\$2,845 07
do . . .	56	E. Beach, book-keeper . . . . .	91 25
do . . .	57	J. W. Thomas, cement . . . . .	3 50
do . . .	58	J. E. Patten & Co., carbon oil . . . . .	51 26
do . . .	59	E. Porter, doctoring horse and potatoes . . . . .	12 00
do . . .	60	Waukesha Freeman, printing . . . . .	30 00
do . . .	61	Sentinel Printing Co., certificates, etc. . . . .	18 25
do . . .	62	I. Smith, medicine and attendance . . . . .	32 25
do . . .	63	A. Holbrook, dentistry . . . . .	7 50
do . . .	64	P. Marlett, weather strips . . . . .	11 50
do . . .	65	Wm. Sanger, instrument and clock repairs . . . . .	3 50
do . . .	66	J. C. Barnes, painting . . . . .	58 12
do . . .	67	W. Rowe, carriage painting . . . . .	19 00
do . . .	68	C. Jentsch, mason work . . . . .	68 06
do . . .	69	J. Vreeland, carpenter work . . . . .	152 50
do . . .	70	C. Wardrobe, mason work . . . . .	20 50
do . . .	71	T. R. Jones, threshing clover . . . . .	7 75
do . . .	72	P. Purvis, maple wood . . . . .	6 00
do . . .	73	S. H. Barstow, repairs on mower . . . . .	1 90
do . . .	74	S. D. Curry, arresting escapes . . . . .	11 50
do . . .	75	O. Tyler, manure . . . . .	4 50
do . . .	76	F. M. Putney, stucco and manure . . . . .	13 50
do . . .	77	D. W. Hoan, manure . . . . .	9 30
do . . .	78	J. Waite, butchering . . . . .	11 25
do . . .	79	J. Gaspar, furniture . . . . .	22 25
do . . .	80	U. S. Express Co., express . . . . .	14 30
do . . .	81	W. W. R. R. Co., freight . . . . .	3 24
do . . .	82	M. & S. R. R. Co., freight . . . . .	70 12
do . . .	83	Sundry bills paid by superintendent . . . . .	133 05
do . . .	84	E. Enos, postage . . . . .	10 98
do . . .	85	T. W. Williams, music teacher . . . . .	75 40
do . . .	86	C. Wakefield, matting and willow stock . . . . .	355 10
April 9 . . .	87	Sexton, Bro. & Co., dry goods . . . . .	219 72
do . . .	88	C. Reichenback, dry goods . . . . .	5 70
do . . .	89	Kirby, Newbre & Co., dry goods . . . . .	16 50
do . . .	90	Stark Bros., carpet . . . . .	89 33
do . . .	91	McFettridge, Burchard & Co., cloth . . . . .	281 94
do . . .	92	Waukesha Manufacturing Co., yarn . . . . .	9 00
do . . .	93	Perkins, Bro. & Lawton, yarn . . . . .	115 50
do . . .	94	W. B. Keene, Cooke & Co., library books . . . . .	57 83
do . . .	95	Best & Co., books and stationery . . . . .	135 03
do . . .	96	I. M. White, drugs, etc. . . . .	17 40
do . . .	97	J. E. Patten, painters' materials . . . . .	30 05
do . . .	98	Blair & Persons, glass ware . . . . .	28 23
do . . .	99	D. Stewart, lard . . . . .	4 53
do . . .	100	O. Tichenor, apples . . . . .	6 50
do . . .	101	I. Sharp, maple sugar . . . . .	32 50
do . . .	102	W. G. Benedict, groceries . . . . .	47 92
do . . .	103	Ricker, Crombie & Co., groceries . . . . .	341 59
do . . .	104	R. Whitley, groceries . . . . .	6 55
do . . .	105	Smith, Roundy & Co., groceries . . . . .	172 18
do . . .	106	H. Van Buren, groceries . . . . .	17 88
do . . .	107	Green & McCracken, oysters . . . . .	15 25
do . . .	108	W. Blair, horseshoeing . . . . .	42 80
do . . .	109	M. Fallow, horseshoeing . . . . .	21 60
do . . .	110	N. Burrough, hardware and groceries . . . . .	101 79
do . . .	111	Hoffman & Billings, pump and gas fittings . . . . .	19 85
do . . .	112	C. Cook, butter . . . . .	17 16
do . . .	113	W. Lowry, butter and eggs . . . . .	2 73

## List of Bills Paid—continued.

DATE.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1873.			
April 9	114	N. Walton, butter.....	\$9 67
....do	115	O. Howe, butter.....	11 05
....do	416	C. G. Williams, butter.....	19 48
....do	117	G. Lawrence, butter.....	21 26
....do	118	A. C. Nickel, beans.....	91 20
....do	119	A. L. Kier, potatoes.....	65 32
....do	120	E. Wood, provisions.....	24 79
....do	121	J. McNeal, sausage.....	2 10
....do	122	A. Waite, meal.....	169 83
....do	123	M. O. Hine.....beef.....	5 35
....do	124	J. A. Hibbard.....do.....	30 87
....do	125	C. Wardrobe.....do.....	29 08
....do	126	W. Nichols.....do.....	27 69
....do	127	E. Faulkner.....do.....	7 08
....do	128	J. Donahue, beef and cattle.....	183 00
....do	129	G. H. Vincent, wheat flour and feed.....	1,772 66
....do	130	T. Haynes, feed.....	65 00
....do	131	Pfister & Vogel Leather Co., leather.....	271 32
....do	132	S. Richardson, lumber.....	7 39
....do	133	F. Hart.....wood.....	108 00
....do	134	S. Baird.....do.....	96 25
....do	135	J. Van Buren.....do.....	250 50
....do	136	J. Sharp.....do.....	447 50
....do	137	A. Welch.....do.....	472 25
....do	138	H. Van Buren.....do.....	97 31
....do	139	C. Kimball.....do.....	200 10
....do	140	E. Welch.....do.....	46 22
....do	141	A. McNaughton.....do.....	180 00
....do	142	A. C. Vanderpool.....do.....	64 68
....do	143	A. C. Nickell.....do and butter.....	145 28
....do	144	J. E. Patten & Co., carbon oil.....	41 62
....do	145	Elmore & Phelps, coal.....	127 79
....do	146	S. Richardson, coal.....	141 90
....do	147	Wight, Dunton & Co., broom corn.....	55 78
....do	148	A. F. Lemke, twine and broom corn.....	121 53
....do	149	Officers' pay roll.....	2,839 36
....do	150	J. Vreeland, carpenter.....	150 00
....do	151	A. Atkins, team hire.....	20 00
....do	152	J. Thompson, filling ice house.....	10 00
....do	153	T. Haynes, cement, etc.....	3 90
....do	154	Buckser & Hart, recutting files.....	6 93
....do	155	R. S. Gregory, painting carriages.....	13 50
....do	156	C. Wardrobe, mason work.....	10 00
....do	157	O. Culver, harness repairs.....	3 83
....do	158	Kendrick & Gaspar, iron and twine.....	1 15
....do	159	C. A. Estberg, repairing clock.....	9 15
....do	160	J. C. Barnes, painting.....	12 50
....do	161	G. Mevis, pork barrels.....	8 50
....do	162	J. F. Icke, sheep skins.....	5 33
....do	163	A. E. Vanderpool, advertising.....	6 50
....do	164	State Prison, bedsteads.....	8 00
....do	165	J. C. Jones, returning escapes.....	10 00
....do	166	Spencer & Gayner, paper and printing.....	5 75
....do	167	P. Dane, logs.....	16 00
....do	168	E. Enos, postage and envelopes.....	113 38
....do	169	U. S. Express Co., express.....	11 40
....do	170	Sundry bills paid by Superintendent.....	88 97
....do	171	M. & St. P. R. R. Co., freight.....	38 95
....do	172	A. D. Hendrickson, expenses to Europe.....	560 00

## List of Bills Paid—continued.

DATE.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1873			
Apr. 9	173	R. N. Kimball, flour, etc. ....	\$79 13
Apr. 9	174	R. Kimball, lumber. ....	22 54
July 9	175	Sexton Bro. & Co, dry goods. ....	428 33
...do..	176	D. James .....do.....	9 55
...do..	177	C. Reichenbach .....do.....	15 00
...do..	178	M. & L. Stein, hats and caps. ....	111 87
...do..	179	Waukesha Manufacturing Co., cloth. ....	81 75
...do..	180	McFettridge, Burchard & Co., cloth. ....	1,124 73
...do..	181	Perkins Bro. & Lawton, yarn. ....	232 50
...do..	182	West & Co., books and stationery. ....	19 85
...do..	183	Keen, Cook & Co., books. ....	8 76
...do..	184	O. Culver, harness repairs. ....	4 35
...do..	185	M. Brown, harness. ....	35 00
...do..	186	J. Rupel & Co., leather, etc. ....	13 14
...do..	187	Pfister Vogel Leather Co., leather, etc. ....	282 96
...do..	188	J. Smith, medicine and attendance. ....	43 70
...do..	189	A. W. Warner, medicine and attendance. ....	3 00
...do..	190	W. D. Holbrook, dental service. ....	13 50
...do..	191	G. W. Scoft, drugs and painting materials. ....	65 80
...do..	192	I. M. White, .....do.....	20 27
...do..	193	C. G. Williams, butter. ....	3 78
...do..	194	A. C. Nichols, .....do.....	2 52
...do..	195	Thos. Edwards, .....do.....	8 74
...do..	196	Geo. Lawrence, butter and eggs. ....	71 45
...do..	197	N. Walton, .....do.....	56 33
...do..	198	F. Bramer, .....do.....	6 92
...do..	199	Geo. Stoltz, .....do.....	41 74
...do..	200	Geo. Laber, butter and potatoes. ....	13 75
...do..	201	T. J. Loomis, ...potatoes. ....	22 12
...do..	202	D. Kelly, .....do.....	14 18
...do..	203	Wm. Turner, .....do.....	3 67
...do..	204	A. Korn, .....do.....	58 00
...do..	205	Peter Schwarts, .....do.....	57 70
...do..	206	Eli Welch, .....do.....	14 63
...do..	207	Wm. Lowing, eggs and potatoes. ....	26 43
...do..	208	W. G. Benedict, groceries, etc. ....	263 76
...do..	209	Ricker, Crombie & Co., groceries, etc. ....	156 28
...do..	210	Chas. Cork, groceries, etc. ....	72 96
...do..	211	H. W. Stone, groceries, etc. ....	23 77
...do..	212	J. A. Dutcher & Co., tea. ....	86 65
...do..	213	Blair & Persons, crockery, etc. ....	33 00
...do..	214	A. C. Hawes, groceries. ....	65 41
...do..	215	J. E. Patten, oils, etc. ....	54 52
...do..	216	Pierce & Whaling, iron, hardware, etc. ....	195 87
...do..	217	Wm. Frankforth, .....do.....	18 98
...do..	218	N. Burroughs .....do.....	86 61
...do..	219	R. Haney & Co. ....do.....	9 65
...do..	220	Kendrick & Gaspar, .....do.....	26 50
...do..	221	E. W. Cahill & Co., tinwork. ....	12 13
...do..	222	W. Blair, blacksmithing. ....	105 27
...do..	223	M. Fallon, blacksmithing. ....	3 50
...do..	224	K. & A. G. Sexton & Co., shears. ....	8 79
...do..	225	C. A. Buttles, hardware. ....	4 92
...do..	226	Officers' pay roll. ....	2,843 27
...do..	227	T. W. Williams, music teacher. ....	145 00
...do..	228	W. Smith, seed corn. ....	6 88
...do..	229	O. Z. Olin, wheat and corn. ....	424 34
...do..	230	E. M. Moore, veal. ....	10 49
...do..	231	A. Waite, beef. ....	137 82

*List of Bills Paid—continued.*

DATE.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1873			
July 9	232	C. A. Wadsworth, cattle	\$125 00
do	233	J. Gaspar, coffin	12 00
do	234	C. F. Kimball, lumber	14 13
do	235	S. Richardson, posts	4 50
do	236	Bailey & Greenslade, iron doors	179 50
do	237	H. W. Glenny, pump, etc	14 00
do	238	Wis State Prison, stools	17 50
do	239	Geo. Seyboto, cutlery	115 00
do	240	Greenman, McGraw & Day, trees	11 25
do	241	R. Coburn, milk cases	4 50
do	242	Simonson & Shepherd, maple seed	3 90
do	243	H. H. Andrews, maple sugar	21 40
do	244	Hadfield & Wilkins, stone and lime	42 55
do	245	J. E. Thompson, drayage	10 00
do	246	C. S. Clark, stamps	7 00
do	247	B. Smart, straw	10 00
do	248	W. Hill, nursery stock	37 00
do	249	A. E. Church, buggy and wagon	320 00
do	250	G. Combs, cow	50 00
do	251	J. W. Thomas, land plaster	8 75
do	252	E. Holbrook, legislative com	4 00
do	253	Meinicke & Co., footballs	9 00
do	254	J. Vreeland, carpenter	60 00
do	255	Sundries paid by superintendent	164 71
do	256	J. C. Barnes, painter	248 11
do	257	G. H. Vincent, meal, flour, etc	22 60
do	258	E. Enos, P. M., postage	17 53
do	259	U. S. Express Co., express	30 35
do	260	M. & St. P. R. R. Co., freight	32 31
October 9	261	Sexton Bro. & Co., dry goods	411 02
do	262	Curwin, Stoddard & Co., quilts	18 80
do	263	Kirby, Newbre & Co., buckles, etc	7 20
do	264	C. Reickenback, boots, etc	7 27
do	265	Perkins Bro. & Lawton, cloth	644 75
do	266	Waukesha Manufacturing Co., blankets	6 30
do	267	West & Co., books and stationery	22 16
do	268	N. Brick, chair	8 00
do	269	W. C. Conway, sash	5 60
do	270	Jno. Gaspar, coffin	14 00
do	271	Pfister Vogel Leather Co., leather, etc	227 87
do	272	O. Culver, harness repairs	5 95
do	273	B. Young, whips, lashes, etc	12 68
do	274	J. Russel & Bros., sundries	3 02
do	275	G. W. Swift, paints, etc	224 56
do	276	J. E. Patten & Co., carbon oil	8 30
do	277	Ricker, Crombie & Co., groceries	232 58
do	278	Smith, Roundy & Co., do	86 31
do	279	W. G. Benedict do	14 13
do	280	C. Cook, sundries	7 53
do	281	J. M. White, drugs, etc	20 45
do	282	G. Lawrence, butter and eggs	90 49
do	283	G. Stoltz, butter and eggs	57 70
do	284	H. A. Blair, butter	210 48
do	285	D. Smeaton, eggs	3 08
do	286	J. Hawkins, butter	13 75
do	287	M. Buckner, applés and lard	4 53
do	288	W. P. Calkins do	2 00
do	289	H. A. Pratt do	3 00
do	290	J. W. Robson, fruit	19 86

## List of Bills Paid—continued.

DATE.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1872			
October 9	291	F. Shultz, cheese	\$13 65
do.	292	A. C. Hawes, sundries	19 67
do.	293	D. Stewart, vinegar	8 60
do.	294	L. C. Waul, potatoes	33 75
do.	295	D. H. Prentice, hams	17 99
do.	296	Vankirk & McGeoch, hams	31 95
do.	297	W. P. Calkins, mutton	2 52
do.	298	O. Z. Olin, wheat	263 58
do.	299	R. N. Kimball, wheat	458 70
do.	300	R. N. Kimball, flour grinding, etc.	211 20
do.	301	R. W. Pierce & Co., lumber	348 23
do.	302	P. Kane, wood	335 00
do.	303	Fette & Haertel, coal	193 19
do.	304	W. Blair, blacksmithing	126 76
do.	305	Hoffman, Billings & Co., hardware, etc.	90 63
do.	306	Hoffman, Billings & Co., gaspipe, etc.	165 24
do.	307	Loeffelholz & Prior, locks	57 75
do.	308	H. Berthelet & Co., tile	23 80
do.	309	Pierce & Whaling, slophopper	5 40
do.	310	Blanchard & Arnold, iron	61 95
do.	311	Blair & Persons, burners, etc.	7 90
do.	312	E. W. Cahill & Bro., repairing tinware	4 95
do.	313	R. P. Elmore & Co., stucco	6 50
do.	314	R. Haney & Co., sledge	2 77
do.	315	C. A. Buttles, zinc	4 13
do.	316	N. Burroughs, sundries	15 55
do.	317	Kendrick & Gasper, rivets	1 65
do.	318	Officers pay roll	2,977 27
do.	319	J. C. Barnes, painter	20 00
do.	320	J. Vruland, carpenter	57 50
do.	321	J. Smith, medicine and service	83 60
do.	322	E. A. Church, hand cart	18 00
do.	323	R. N. Kimball, salt and posts	5 55
do.	324	N. Walton, rent of land	150 00
do.	325	E. Hodgson, oats and straw	72 00
do.	326	Milwaukee Sentinel, daily	10 00
do.	327	A. McWherter, threshing	26 63
do.	328	Babcock, fire extinguishers	288 00
do.	329	J. F. Cabot, disinfectant	7 75
do.	330	J. Kelloy, returning escapes	16 00
do.	331	A. B. Chandler	28 60
do.	332	W. Rhoades	15 00
do.	333	J. Johnson	30 00
do.	334	C. P. Taylor	15 00
do.	335	F. G. Chaffin, horse	200 00
do.	336	U. S. Express Co., express	6 55
do.	337	E. Enos, P. M., postage	33 82
do.	338	Sundry bills paid by Superintendent	109 95
do.	339	Mil. & St. P. R. R. Co., freight	52 92
do.	340	O. McMahan, butter and cheese	15 02
do.	341	T. H. Nelson & Bro.	12 51
do.	342	J. W. Thomas, salt	21 20
do.	343	H. B. Woodhouse, carpenter	55 50
do.	344	J. S. Eckert	31 50
do.	345	A. C. Billings	7 00
do.	346	C. Rayner	69 75
do.	347	Fette & Haertel, coal	295 55

*List of Bills Paid—continued.*

DATE.	No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
1873			
....do....	348	A. Waite, meat. ....	279 88
....do....	349	Edward Onrill, manager.....	19 50
....do....	350	S. H. Randles.....do.....	20 50
....do....	351	A. E. Elmore.....do.....	127 50
....do....	352	Charles R. Gibbs, secretary and manager.....	194 00
....do....	353	Wm. Blair, manager.....	10 00
....do....	354	Town of Waukeshu, bridge bill.....	500 00
			\$41,472 46

## LAWS RELATING TO THE SCHOOL.

---

AN ACT to provide for the Government and Management of the State Reform School.

SECTION 1. The State Reform School at Waukesha shall be the place of confinement and instruction of all male children between the ages of eight and sixteen years, who shall be legally committed to the State Reform School as vagrants, or on the conviction of any criminal offense, or for incorrigible or vicious conduct, by any court having competent authority to make said commitment.

SECTION 2. The managers of the State Reform School are hereby clothed with the sole authority to discharge any child or children from said reform school, who have heretofore been or may hereafter be legally committed thereto; and such power shall rest solely with said board of managers, and they shall have power to return any child to the court, justice or other authorities ordering or directing said child to be committed, when in the judgment of said managers they may deem said child an improper subject for their care and management, or who shall be found incorrigible, or whose continuance in the school they may deem prejudicial to the management and discipline thereof, or who, in their judgment, ought to be removed from the school from any cause; and in such case said court, police justice or other authority shall have power, and are hereby required, to proceed as they might have done, had they not ordered the commitment to such school.

SECTION 3. The superintendent of the State Reform School shall charge to each of the several counties in this State, in a book provided by him for that purpose, the sum of one dollar (1.00) per week for the care and maintenance of each person remaining in said State, Reform School, who was committed thereto as a vagrant, or by reason of incorrigible or vicious conduct, or who may thereafter be received

into said State Reform School, committed for vagrancy or incorrigible or vicious conduct, from each of such counties respectively: *provided*, that the cost of the original commitment of all persons to said State Reform School shall be chargeable to the county from which the person committed to said school is sent: *and provided*, *further*, that it shall be the duty of the superintendent of said State Reform School to procure the arrest and return of any person escaping therefrom; and it shall also be the duty of any justice of the peace, marshal or constable, upon information of such escape, to arrest and return any such fugitive, as above mentioned.

SECTION 4. The superintendent of the State Reform School shall keep an accurate account of the amount due from each county for the support of persons therefrom, and shall annually, on or before the tenth day of October in each year, report to the secretary of state the amount which may then be due from each county for the year ending on the first day of October preceding, which report shall state the name of each person for whom such account is rendered, the number of weeks which such person has been in said school during said year, and the amount charged for each of said persons respectively; and such report shall be verified by the oath of said superintendent as to its correctness. The secretary of state shall add the amount due from any county in this state for the support of such persons to the state tax apportioned to said county, and such amount shall be collected and paid into the state treasury for the use of the State Reform School.

SECTION 5. The board of managers shall consist of five members, who shall be appointed by the governor and hold their offices for three years; said board shall be divided into three classes, and so divided that the term of one class shall expire each year, on the first Tuesday of March, and shall receive for their compensation two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per day for every day actually employed, and ten (10) cents per mile for every mile actually traveled, and shall verify their account by their oath or affirmation.

SECTION 6. Such managers shall have the power to make rules, regulations, ordinances and by-laws for the government, discipline and management of the State Reform School, and the inmates thereof, as to them may seem just and proper: *provided*, that such rules and by-laws shall be in accordance with the constitution of the United States; and they shall have power to place the children committed to their care, during the minority of said children, at



such employment, and cause them to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as shall be suited to their years and capacities; and they shall have power in their discretion to bind out said children, with their consent or the consent of their parents or guardians, if they have any, as apprentices or servants during their minority, to such persons, and at such places, to learn such proper trades and employments, as to their judgments will be most for their reformation and amendment, and the future benefit of such children; *provided*, that the religious opinions of the inmates shall not be interfered with.

SECTION 7. The said managers shall appoint a superintendent of said State Reform School, and such officers as they may deem necessary for the interest of the institution, with a view to the accomplishment of the object of its establishment and economy of its management; and the said managers shall make a detailed report to the governor of the performance of their duty, on or before the tenth day of October in each year, which report shall contain a statement of the number of persons in the school at the commencement of the year, together with all such facts and statements as they may deem necessary to communicate; which report shall be laid before the legislature by the governor.

SECTION 8. The courts and several magistrates in any county in this state may in their discretion, sentence to the State Reform School any such male who may be convicted before them as a vagrant, or of any petit larceny or misdemeanor; and the several courts may, in their discretion, send to said State Reform School any such male who may be convicted before them of any offense which, under the existing laws, would be punishable by imprisonment in the state prison: *provided*, in all cases, the term of commitment shall not be less than to the age of twenty-one years.

SECTION 9. The managers of the State Reform School shall have power, in their discretion, to restore any person duly committed to said school, to the care of his parents or guardian, before the expiration of their minority, if in their judgment it would be most for the future benefit and advantage of such persons.

SECTION 10. The courts and several magistrates in any county in the state, shall also have the power to commit to the State Reform School any male child, under the ages specified in section one of this act, upon complaints and due proof made to said court or magistrate by the parent or guardian of such child, that by reason

of incorrigible or vicious conduct, such child is beyond the control and power of such parent or guardian, and that a due regard for the morals and future welfare of such child manifestly requires that he should be committed to the guardianship of the managers of the State Reform School.

SECTION 11. The managers of the State Reform School are hereby authorized and directed to procure suitable places for the females under their charge, and in their discretion to dispose of them as in their judgment, will be for their best interests and the interest of the state.

SECTION 12. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 15, 1870.

---

AN ACT to amend section one and section eight, and repeal section ten of chapter sixty-six of the general laws of 1870, entitled "an act to provide for the government and management of the Industrial School for Boys."

SECTION 1. Section one of said chapter sixty-six shall be amended so as to read as follows: "The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, at Waukesha, shall be the place of confinement and instruction of all male children between the ages of ten and sixteen years who shall be legally committed to the said Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, as vagrants, or on the conviction of any criminal offense, or for incorrigible or vicious conduct, by any court having competent authority to make said commitment."

SECTION 2. Section eight of said chapter sixty-six shall be amended so as to read as follows: "The courts and several magistrates in any county in this state, may, in their discretion, sentence to the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, any such male child who may be convicted before them as a vagrant, or of any petit larceny or misdemeanor, and the several courts may, in their discretion, send to the said Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, any such male child who may be convicted before them of any offense which under the existing laws would be punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, and the said several courts may, in their discretion

commit to the said Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, any male child within the ages specified in section one of this act, upon complaints and due proof made to said court or magistrate by the parents or guardian of such child, that by reason of incorrigible or vicious conduct, such child is beyond the control and power of such parents or guardian, and that a due regard for the morals and welfare of such child manifestly required that he should be committed to the guardianship of the managers of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys: *provided*, in all cases, the terms of commitment shall not be less than to the age of twenty-one years.

SECTION 3. Section ten of said chapter sixty-six is hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 11. 1873.

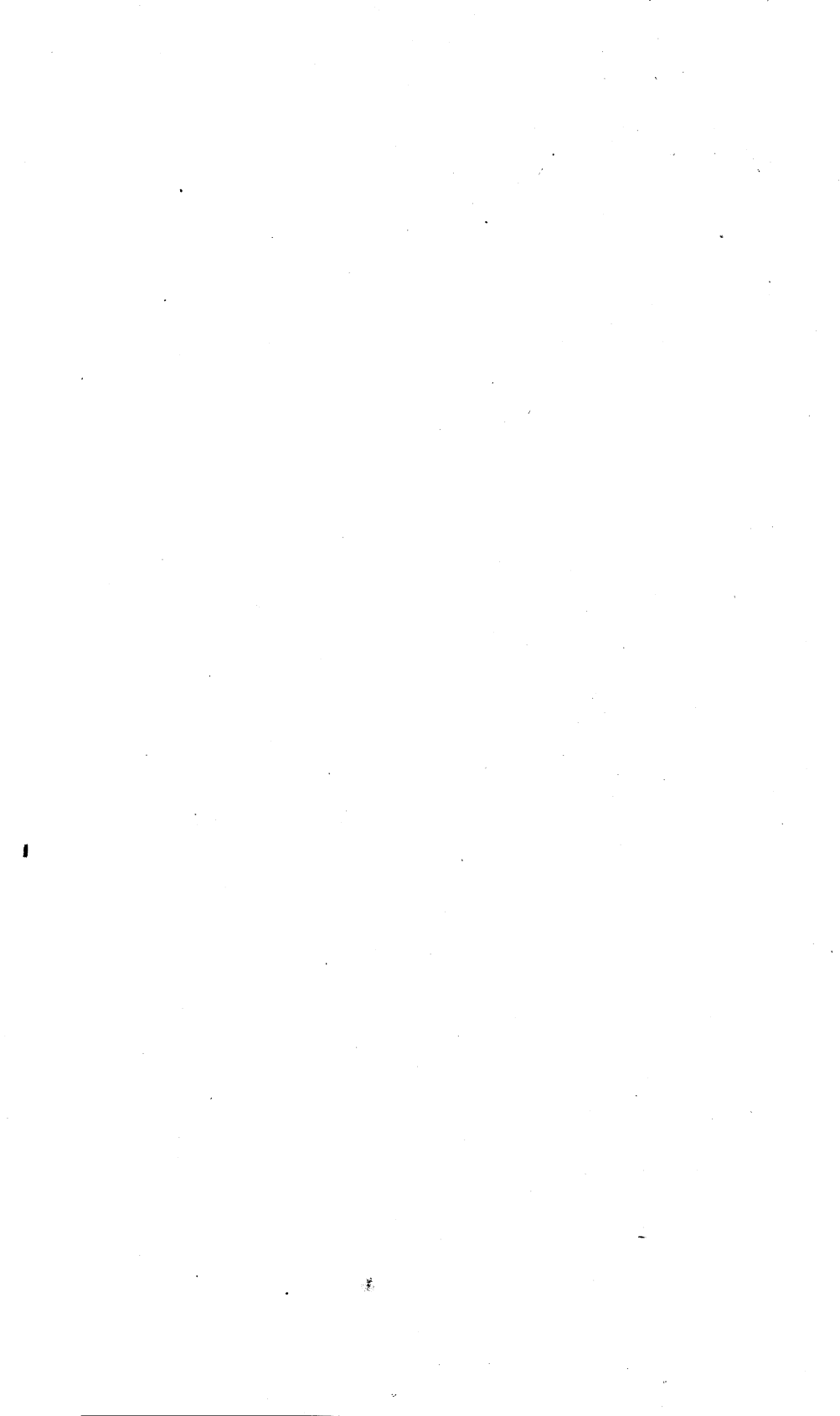
---

It will be seen by an examination of the act, that every inmate must be committed by a court or magistrate. Frequent application is made for the admission of children, by their friends, on the ground of incorrigibility, with the hope that the restraining influences of the school may save them from actual crime. The *tenth* section of this act was framed with express reference to such cases, and it is believed to be the most important one in the whole chapter. Such cases, when committed, should at once be taken to the school without being imprisoned, as is sometimes done, in the county jail for several days with matured and hardened criminals. In some cases more vicious examples are there seen, and more corrupt influences experienced, than during their whole previous life.

Objection has been made to the term of commitment, which in every instance must be during the minority of the inmate. This is regarded by many as the period of actual confinement in the school, while it is designed only to give the board of managers such control over the inmate as to secure his complete and thorough reformation. Provision is made for the discharge of every one, when, in the opinion of the board, it would be safe and proper to do so.

There is another reason why the term of commitment should be as it is. There are many children who have no parents or

guardians, and who, if discharged on the expiration of a sentence of one or two years, would have no one to provide for them, and if good homes should not be secured at the time of their discharge, which cannot always be done, they would be thrown upon society, homeless and friendless, and be compelled frequently to resume those vicious habits from which they may have been only partially reformed. It is impossible to determine the length of time necessary to reform any one case at the time of commitment. It must be left discretionary with those in the immediate charge of the school. Experience has shown that in a majority of cases, the average time is about two years, while some require a much longer period before they are fitted for places of trust and responsibility.



# THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## State Board of Charities and Reform

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

*Presented to the Governor, December, 1873.*

---

### STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

HIRAM H. GILES,	-	Madison,	-	Term expires, April 1, 1874.
ANDREW E. ELMORE,	-	Fort Howard,	-	Term expires April 1, 1875.
MARY E. B. LYNDE,	-	Milwaukee,	-	Term expires April 1, 1876.
WILLARD MERRILL,	-	Milwaukee,	-	Term expires April 1, 1877.
WM. C. ALLEN,	-	Racine,	-	Term expires April 1, 1878.

---

### OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

HIRAM H. GILES,

PRESIDENT.

WM. C. ALLEN,

VICE PRESIDENT.

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,

SECRETARY.

# THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

---

To his Excellency C. C. WASHBURN,  
*Governor of the State of Wisconsin,*

Herewith we hand you the third annual report of the State Board  
of Charities and Reform.

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. GILES,  
ANDREW E. ELMORE,  
MARY E. B. LYNDE,  
WILLARD MERRILL,  
WM. C. ALLEN.

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,  
*Secretary.*

MADISON, December 15, 1873.

I.

## L A W S ,

### DEFINING THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

---

*Chapter 136—General Laws, 1871.*

#### AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE A STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

[As amended by Chapter 137, General Laws, 1873.]

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

SECTION 1. To the end that the administration of public charity and correction may be conducted upon sound principles of economy, justice and humanity, and that the relations between the state and its dependent and criminal classes may become better understood, there is hereby created a State Board of Charities and Reform.

#### MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

SECTION 2. The said board shall consist of five members, who shall be appointed by the governor, and shall hold their offices for the term of five years and until their successors are appointed and qualified, except that at the first appointment the term of one member shall be fixed for one year, of another for two years, of another for three years, of another for four years, and of the other for five years. When any vacancy shall occur in the board by resignation, death or otherwise, the governor shall appoint a new member to serve the residue of the unexpired term.



## MEETINGS.

Section 3. The board shall meet in the office of the secretary of state within sixty days after their appointment, to organize and transact such other business as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act. They shall afterward meet in October, on or before the 15th day, and in January, on or before the 10th day, in each year; and they may hold such other meetings as they may decide upon.

## SECRETARY.

SECTION 4. The board shall appoint a qualified elector as secretary, whose duty it shall be to keep the books and records of the board, to prepare such papers, to make such visits and to engage in such researches and investigations as may be required of him by the board. He shall hold his office for three years, unless sooner discharged by the board.

## STATE CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of the board to investigate and supervise the whole system of the charitable and correctional institutions supported by the state or receiving aid from the state treasury, by personal visits to such, making themselves familiar with all matters necessary to be understood in judging of their usefulness and of the honesty and economy of their management; and it shall be their duty to recommend such changes and additional provisions as they may deem necessary for their greater economy and efficiency.

## POOR HOUSES.

SECTION 6. It shall be the further duty of the board to commence and to conduct a course of investigation into the condition of poor houses in the state; personally visiting and inspecting them from time to time, ascertaining how many persons of each sex are therein maintained, at what cost, and under what circumstances, as to health, comfort and good morals; how many insane persons are therein confined, and whether such arrangements are made for their care as humanity demands; also how many idiotic persons are therein supported; also how many poor children the said poor houses contain, and what provision is made for their suitable care and educa-

tion. They shall also collect statistics as to the number of the poor who are supported or relieved by towns or otherwise at the public expense, outside of poor houses, the cost at which such support or relief is furnished, and any other important facts therewith connected. They shall also inquire to what extent the provisions of the law in regard to binding out poor children are complied with; and in general, they shall seek to collect such facts as may throw light upon the adequacy and efficiency of existing provisions for the support and relief of the poor, and any causes operating to increase or diminish the amount of pauperism in the state, or to place the burden of relieving it where it does not properly belong.

#### JAILS, ETC.

SECTION 7. It shall be the further duty of the board to commence and conduct a course of investigation in regard to jails, city prisons, houses of correction and other places in the state in which persons convicted or suspected of crime, or any insane persons are confined, ascertaining by visit or otherwise their sanitary condition, their arrangement for the separation of hardened criminals from juvenile offenders and from persons suspected of crime or detained as witnesses; also, whether any useful employment is furnished for prisoners, whether the insane are treated with due regard for humanity, and what efforts are put for the reformation of criminals; and in general, they shall endeavor to ascertain for the information of the legislature, any important facts or considerations bearing upon the best treatment of criminals and the diminution of crime.

#### POWERS OF THE BOARD.

SECTION 8. The board shall have full power at all times to look into and examine the condition of the institutions and establishments referred to in this act, to inquire into and examine their methods of treatment, instruction, government and management of their inmates, the official conduct of trustees, managers, directors, superintendents, and other officers and employes of the same, the conditions of the building, grounds and other property connected therewith, and into all other matters pertaining to their usefulness and good management; and for these purposes they shall have free access to all parts of the grounds and buildings, and to all books and papers of said institutions and establishments; and all persons

now or hereafter connected with the same are hereby directed and required to give, either verbally or in writing, as the board may direct, such information, and to afford such facilities for inspection as the board may require.

#### REPORT.

[As amended by chapter 137, general laws 1872.]

SECTION 9. On or before the 15th day of December, in each year, the board shall present to the Governor a report of their proceedings and of their expenses under this act. Said report shall contain a concise statement of the condition of each of the charitable and correctional institutions supported by the state, or receiving aid from the state treasury, together with their opinion of the appropriation proper to be made, for each, for the following year. It shall also embody the results of their investigations during the year in regard to the support of the poor, and the treatment of criminals, and shall also contain any information, suggestions, or recommendations which they may choose to present upon the matters by this act assigned to their supervision and examination. Three thousand (3,000) copies of this report shall be printed by the state printer, in the same manner as those of state officers are printed, for the use of the board and of the legislature.

#### NOT TO BE INTERESTED IN CONTRACTS, ETC.

SECTION 10. All members of the board and the secretary of the board are hereby prohibited from being interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract or arrangement for building, repairing, furnishing or providing any supplies of either of the institutions placed under their supervision.

#### COMPENSATIONS, ETC.

(As amended by chapter 137, general laws, 1872.)

SECTION 11. The members of the board shall receive no compensation or the services rendered under this act. Upon filing with the secretary of state sworn statements of the amount of the expenses actually and necessarily incurred by them in carrying out the other provisions of this act, they shall have the amount of said expenses refunded to them from the state treasury; and the secretary of state is hereby authorized and required to draw his warrant on the state treasury

for the amount of expenses so incurred and proven. The secretary of the board shall receive for all services rendered by him under this act, fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable upon the warrant of the board, quarterly, from the state treasury. His actual and necessary expenses incurred in performing his duties shall be refunded in the same manner as those of the members of the board. And there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to comply with the provisions of this act. The board shall be supplied with all necessary stationery, blanks, printing, postage stamps, stamped envelopes for their own use and for the use of their secretary, in the same manner in which state officers are now supplied with these articles. And there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to comply with the provisions of this act.

*Chapter 66—General Laws 1872.*

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF KEEPING THE BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS OF THE STATE CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

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

TO BE PREPARED BY STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

SECTION 1. The State Board of Charities and Reform are hereby authorized and directed to prepare a system or plan for keeping the books and accounts of the state charitable and penal institutions, to be as near uniform as can be adapted to the wants and necessities of the different institutions.

TO BE APPROVED BY GOVERNOR.

SECTION 2. Upon the completion of such system or plan, it shall be submitted to the governor, and, when approved by him, shall be adopted by all the state charitable and penal institutions.

ANNUAL REPORTS TO CONTAIN DETAILED STATEMENTS OF EXPENDITURES.

SECTION 3. Hereafter the annual reports of the state charitable and penal institutions shall contained a detailed statement of their expenditures for the year, prepared in such form as shall be prescribed by the state board of charities and reform.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

## II.

# REPORT OF SECRETARY'S VISIT

## TO THE PRISONS AND OTHER PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

---

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM:

At your meeting held on the 24th of September last, you placed upon your records the following resolution:

“*Resolved*, That the secretary of this board be requested to prepare a report to the board, for their next annual report, giving a statement of the investigations made by him as to the condition, etc., of the prisons and public institutions of Great Britain and Ireland during his recent visit to those countries, with such comparisons between their institutions and those of this country, and such suggestions in relation to the whole subject as he may deem proper.”

In response to the foregoing resolution I lay before you the following:

On the 9th day of July, 1873, I visited, in company with THOMAS BARCLAY, Esq., of Glasgow, the

### GENERAL PRISON OF SCOTLAND, LOCATED AT PERTH.

This is one of the best arranged buildings and apparently best managed institutions of the kind I have ever visited.

It contained during the year, thirteen hundred and ninety-nine prisoners—eight hundred and seven males and five hundred and ninety-two females. Of this number, seventy-two—fifty-one males and twenty-one females—were insane.

The daily average number during the year was seven hundred and sixty-nine—three hundred and eighty-two males and three hundred and eighty-seven females.

The following table will show the

COST OF THE PRISON

during the year 1872, and will be interesting to compare with the cost of prisons in this country.

	Expenditures for the year.			Yearly cost per prisoner.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Salaries and wages .....	7,896	13	5	10	5	5
Uniforms for officers.....	212	2	0	.....	5	6
Victualling or subsistence for prisoners...	5,423	2	5	7	1	1
Clothing.....do.....	992	16	3	1	5	10
Bedding.....do.....	182	10	2	.....	4	9
Medicines and surgical instruments .....	183	0	10	.....	4	9
Gratuities to prisoners .....	731	1	2	.....	19	0
Furniture, kitchen utensils, etc.....	253	8	5	.....	6	7
Fuel and light .....	1,173	18	1	1	10	7
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles.....	249	15	8	.....	6	6
Rent.....	167	2	0	.....	4	4
Rates and taxes.....	5	5	0	.....	.....	2
Escort and conveyance of prisoners .....	132	11	11	.....	3	5
Ordinary repairs of buildings .....	786	4	5	1	0	5
Incidental expenses.....	125	15	0	.....	3	3
	18,515	6	9	24	1	7

The following will show the

SALARIES

paid in this prison:

1 Governor .....	£550	with residence and gas.
1 Deputy Governor and Steward....	300	with residence and gas.
1 Chaplain.....	300	with £40 in lieu of house.
1 Visiting Roman Catholic Priest..	70	
1 Visiting Episcopal Clergyman ...	50	
1 Resident Surgeon.....	350	with residence and gas.
1 Visiting Physician .....	100	
1 Chief Clerk .....	150	with residence and gas.
1 Assistant Clerk.....	120	
3 Clerks in steward's department...	100	with one residence and gas.
1 Clerk of works.....	150	with residence and gas.
1 Head Warder .....	120	with house, gas and uniform.
2 Trades' Warders.....	75	with house, gas and uniform.
1 Scripture reader.....	130	
5 Teachers .....	90	
30 Warders .....	62	22 with house, gas and uniform, and 8 with uniform.
1 Messenger .....	50	with uniform.
Allowance to teacher of music, a Warder .....	8	
Allowance to precentor, a Warder.	8	
1 Laborer in store.....	45	with uniform.

The above comprises the officers and employes (54) in the male department of the prison.

The following is a list of the

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES

In the female department:

1 Matron Superintendent .....	£225	furnished residence with gas.
1 Sub-matron .....	100	furnished residence with gas.
2 Scripture readers.....	95	
7 Teachers.....	65	
1 Superintendent of convict work...	62	furnished lodging and gas.
23 Warders .....	45	furnished lodging, gas and uniform.
1 Outer gate-keeper (a warder's wife)	15	Uniform.
1 Sick nurse .....	55	furnished lodging, gas and uniform.
1 House-keeper to female warders ..	50	furnished lodging and gas.

making in all 38 female officers and employes.

In addition to the foregoing, there are employed in the

DEPARTMENT FOR THE INSANE

the following:

<i>Males.</i>		
1 Superintendent.....	£120	house with gas.
1 Senior Warder .....	72	} 3, house, gas and uniform, and 4 uniform.
6 Warders .....	62	
<i>Females.</i>		
1 Senior Warder .....	53	} furnished lodging, gas and uniform.
2 Warders .....	45	

Making the entire number of officers and employes in the prison one hundred and three.

The prisoners are all employed except when they may be deprived of the opportunity as a punishment, or are physically unable to labor. The males are employed in mat making, shoemaking, weaving, tailoring, and other work about the building, and the females, in dress-making, shirtmaking, sewing, washing and other household work.

This prison—as well as all others in Scotland—is under the charge of a

BOARD OF MANAGERS,

Of four, consisting of the “Sheriff of Perth,” the “Crown Agent in Scotland,” the “Inspector of Prisons of Scotland,” all *ex officio*, along with one person “appointed by Her Majesty, to be Stipendiary Manager and Secretary to the Managers.”



The law regulating the management of prisons in Scotland, requires that "one or more of the managers shall, once at least in every month, see and communicate with each prisoner, shall examine into the books, accounts and documents kept in the prison, shall inspect the prison premises and stores, shall examine into the conduct of the several officers, shall investigate all complaints and alleged or apparent abuses or deviations from the rules, shall inquire into the cause and nature of every punishment that has been administered, shall ascertain how far the health, education and industrial training of the prisoners are in a satisfactory condition, and shall make a report, in writing, under these heads, which shall be laid before, and especially considered by the managers."

I was informed that the duties here placed upon the managers, have been faithfully performed regularly every year since the passage of the law.

The Board of Managers are, to a certain extent, under the control of the Home Secretary of State, at London, and are required to make a report to him on the 15th day of February in every year.

The law gives the managers power to adopt such regulations and instructions for the management of the prison, as may be consistent with, and will tend to give effect to the rules prescribed by law for its government.

It is made the special duty of the managers to prepare and enforce such regulations and instructions as may be necessary to carry into effect the following, among other purposes:

The enforcement within the prison of all laws and regulations, whether set forth in statute, or otherwise legally sanctioned.

The security of the prison.

The preservation of cleanliness and ventilation.

The preservation of health.

The method of keeping the journals, accounts and records, and other documents proper to the prison.

The provision of clothing for the prisoners sufficient for the preservation of health.

The management of the manufacturing department and the trade in manufactured goods.

The education and religious instruction of prisoners.

Communication with and visits to prisoners after liberation, with a view to their benefit.

Communication with the relatives or friends of prisoners, with a view to their proper disposal on liberation.

Visits to the prisoners by the chaplain, scripture readers, teachers and other officers, to the effect that each prisoner in separation or in hospital, shall receive at least ten visits daily.

A complete search once a quarter of each prisoner's person and clothing and of each cell and apartment frequented by any prisoner, with all the furniture and moveables within it.

The prohibition of the introduction of tobacco, intoxicating liquor and narcotics within the penal department, unless for medicinal purposes.

Prisoners taking daily exercise in the open air, the arrangements being such that when the length of the day and other circumstances permit, each shall spend an hour daily in the open air.

Convicts, in advanced stages, obtaining relaxation of discipline according to their conduct and industry.

Ascertaining and recording the daily industry of convicts, and otherwise giving effect to the Mark system, and allowance of gratuity.

The managers are empowered, if they see fit, to frame regulations for the reception by prisoners of visitors likely to serve the objects of prison discipline, by communicating to them instruction or good advice.

The following are some of the

#### RULES

Adopted by the government for the management of the prison, that the Managers are requested to see enforced:

“15.—No officer shall have any pecuniary dealings of any kind with prisoners, or receive any money from prisoners or their friends. No officer shall have any interest in the supply of the food or any other article furnished to the prison, or have perquisites of any kind, or receive fees or gratuities of any sort.”

“16.—No officer shall employ any prisoner in making clothes for him, or in his private service in any way, even though he be willing to pay the full value of the work.

#### CONDITIONS OF PUNISHMENT.

The following conditions must be observed on every awarding of punishment:-

(a.) The punishment is to be entered in the register of punishments before it is inflicted, and its purport is to be read by the Governor from the register to the prisoner punished.

(b.) No reduction of diet shall be awarded without the consent of the resident surgeon, who shall put his initials to the entry in the register.

(c.) Every punishment by putting in irons or confinement in dark cell must be intimated to the resident surgeon.

(d.) The name of the officer who has given in the complaint or information leading to the punishment is to be recorded, along with the names of any other officers who have given testimony or information in the matter.

(e.) No officer, whose name is so recorded, is to be employed in giving effect to the punishment.

(f.) When any force is necessary in giving effect to a punishment, at least two officers must be told off to carry it out.

#### VISITING.

“25. The only persons, whom the governor is, as a general rule, to admit as visitors of the prison are: 1st, those who are authorized by statute to visit; 2d, clergymen, under rules 44 and 45; 3d, visitors authorized under rule 5; and, 4th, persons presenting an order signed by a manager. If any person should desire to visit the prison, who cannot conveniently wait until communication is had with the managers, the governor has a discretionary power to admit him for a special cause; as, for instance, that he is a person connected with the administration of prison discipline, and desires to have the benefit of observing the arrangements of the prison. Every such admission, with the special cause, shall be entered in the governor’s journal, and reported to the managers. This rule does not apply to the visits which prisoners may secure from relations or friends.”

It was under the discretionary power of the governor that I was admitted to this prison. A few days after, upon calling at the office of the managers in Edinburgh, I found that my visit to the prison had been reported, and the gentlemen in the office seemed to be acquainted with me and the object of my mission.

#### SPECIAL DUTIES OF GOVERNOR.

“30. The Governor is responsible for making all personal inspections necessary for seeing that the rules are enforced, and the fol-

lowing stated visits devolve on him: To go through the male department and see every prisoner once a day. 2. To go through the female department and see every female prisoner once a week. Once a week to go through the prison at an uncertain hour between eleven o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning, and to record in his journal the visit with the hour, and the state of the prison at that hour.

These duties are not to be transferred to the Deputy Governor, unless the Governor is absent on leave, or certified to be disabled from the duty by bad health; but it is sufficient, if, under the first, the Governor, himself, personally, see every male prisoner three times a week.

“ 33. The Governor is to see that every prisoner, intimating his desire to write a letter of complaint to the Secretary of State, or any of the managers; be supplied with paper for the purpose; and that every such letter, when delivered to a warden, be immediately posted. When such letter is closed, the Governor is to take order that it be not opened at the prison unless under special circumstances, to be reported to the person to whom the letter is addressed, and to the managers. The Governor is at liberty to forward, along with an unopened letter, any explanations he may think it proper to make regarding the prisoner who has written it.

“ 36.—The Governor must keep a journal written with his own hand, and record in it all occurrences of importance. He is especially to record in it all acts of irregularity or misconduct on the part of any of the officers; all occasions on which he admits a visitor on his own responsibility; every occasion on which he permits a prisoner to write a letter or receive a visitor out of due order, with the reason; every suppression of a letter to or from a prisoner, with the reason; every occasion on which an officer of the law, with a warrant, or any person having authority, is admitted in the prison during the time when it is by regulation closed for external business.

#### CHAPLAIN.

“ 38.—The Chaplain engages to give his whole time to the duties of his office. He engages to give punctual attendance for the performance of divine worship at the appointed hour. He is to take the superintendence of the arrangements for the moral and industrial training of the prisoners, and for communication with the

relations and friends of the prisoners, and with prisoners themselves after liberation. He is not to hold any other benifice or appointment.

“39.—He shall have a general charge of the educational department, and, subject to a reference of the Governor, the Scripture reader and the teacher shall be under his direction.

“44.—When any person professing to be a clergyman not of the established church, desires access to a prisoner of his own denomination, the Governor, if satisfied that his statement is true, is to give him access to such prisoner, unless he see reason to the contrary, which he shall record in his journal.

#### RESIDENT SURGEON.

“47.—The resident surgeon shall reside in the establishment, and devote his whole time to the duties of his office.

“48.—He shall have the general charge of the health of the prisoners, and of the sanitary condition of the establishment.

“49.—He shall see every prisoner as soon after the prisoner's admission as practicable; he shall see that each prisoner is weighed, and shall carefully examine him as to the hardness or softness of his muscles, the pliancy or stiffness of his limbs, and the general state of his health—the result being duly recorded. Any evident peculiarities in the mental qualities of prisoners, shall be noted.

“52.—He shall twice at least in each week, go into every room and cell in the prison, and see every prisoner, and at the same time ascertain whether there is any cause of sickness in operation. If he discovers any cause of sickness, he shall immediately proceed, in terms of the rules, to carry out such measures as his medical knowledge may suggest.

“Once in each month he shall make a special examination of each prisoner, similar to that on admission; recording the result and comparing it with the state of the prisoner's health on admission.

#### MATRON.

“60.—The matron is, under the Governor, superintendent of the female side of the penal department, and her subordinates will take her orders as if they came from the Governor, but any subordinate may, in such case, refer the matter to the Governor himself, and take his decision.

"61.—The matron, or a person specially appointed by her with the approval of the Governor for that duty, shall go through the whole female department, and see every female prisoner at least once each day. The matron must herself see every female prisoner at least three times in each week. It is her duty to attend the Governor when he visits the female side of the prison.

•  
STEWARD.

"63.—The steward shall keep account of the victuals, clothing, bedding, furniture, tools, books, stationery and medicines. He shall require delivery to himself and take account of all articles not in actual use. Besides employing the proper requisites and delivery notes, it will be his duty to take general survey of the establishment, and see that there is no waste or fraud. He shall take charge of, and be responsible for, the clothes and other property of the prisoners. He shall superintend the delivery of all articles sent to wards, and satisfy himself that they are returned and delivered to the officers responsible for their custody.

"64.—In the manufacturing department, he shall keep account of the stores, both raw material and finished goods, accounting for all raw material in the proper amount of purchased goods, and for all finished goods as merchandize. He shall take orders, and generally conduct the business of the establishment. He shall balance the books quarterly, and report the result to the governor, that it may be communicated by him to the manager.

"69.—All prisoners must obey the officers having charge over them. Should a prisoner at any time consider himself aggrieved, he is at liberty to complain to the governor, or if the case relate to the governor himself, he may complain to any of the managers visiting the prison, or by a letter directed to the secretary.

"70.—Every prisoner on admission shall be examined for the purpose of seeing whether he is clean in his person and clothes, and free from infectious disorder; and soon as convenient afterward, he shall, if it be judged necessary, go into a bath or be washed. His clothes, and every article in his possession, shall, on admission, be taken from him and put away, and he shall be clothed in prison dress. An inventory shall be made of all the articles, taken or received from any prisoner, which shall be shown to the prisoner, and which, if he can write, he shall sign, as evidence of his having examined it and found it correct.

“71.—The discipline for ordinary prisoners and convicts in probation period is that of separation, each being confined in a separate cell, and debarred from all intercourse with fellow prisoners at exercise or otherwise. The authorities are authorized to relax the separation in the case of convicts in advanced stages, of juveniles, and of those for whom association is recommended on medical authority; but in such instances, intercourse will be prohibited, if it is found to occasion noise, confusion, or contaminating conversation.

“72.—During the first month of sentence, prisoners are not allowed a hammock, or bedstead with bedding, unless such be granted on medical grounds, but are to sleep on a wooden guard-bed furnished with a wooden pillow, a sufficient quantity of covering being allowed for warmth.

#### PRISONERS' CORRESPONDENCE AND VISITS.

“73.—The persons from whom prisoners may receive visits, and with whom they are permitted to correspond, are relations by consanguinity or marriage, or, in the absence of any such, persons who are in the position of guardians or instructors. Such a visit may be allowed at the end of three months after sentence, and at the end of each succeeding period of three months. In the case of any emergency, such as extreme sickness, the governor has a discretion to permit a visit at an intermediate time. No prisoner can receive a visit from any person who is also a prisoner in the general prison. In each instance the authorities of the prison will satisfy themselves whether the proposed visitor or correspondent comes within the permission.

“74.—A prisoner may, immediately after his admission into the general prison, be permitted to write a letter, and to receive a letter addressed to him, and the same permission may be given at the end of each succeeding period of three months. The period may be abbreviated in favor of convicts who have undergone two years of their respective sentences, if they have conducted themselves so as to deserve the privilege.

“75.—All letters written by prisoners are liable to be opened and read by the authorities of the prison. All such letters, when not addressed to a manager or some person in authority, are systematically opened and read before they are allowed to leave the prison; and when such letter is found to contain objectionable mat-

ter, it is not sent to its address. Letters addressed to prisoners are in like manner opened and read; and any such letter containing objectionable matter, will not be delivered to the prisoner to whom it is addressed.

#### GRATUITIES.

“77.—A gratuity is payable for the benefit of each convict on liberation. It is not to exceed £4. Each ordinary prisoner is, on liberation, to be allowed 5s. for subsistence money. A future sum, not exceeding 35s. may be paid for his benefit as gratuity.

The sum payable in the shape of gratuity may be paid in instalments, or may be paid to any party for the benefit of the liberated prisoner, or may be invested in clothes or other articles considered appropriate.

“78.—All prisoners are allowed an opportunity of taking daily exercise, and those who are in sufficient health shall be required to take the exercise offered them.

#### METHODS OF PUNISHMENT.

“79.—The following are the authorized methods of punishment:

- (a.) Deprivation of work for a period.
- (b.) Setting to hard labor for a period in terms of rules No. 83 to 86.
- (c.) Isolation at exercise.
- (d.) Isolation at Chapel.
- (e.) Forfeiture of the privilege of association.
- (f.) In the case of convicts, forfeiture of marks, a reduction of class.
- (g.) Reduction of diet.
- (h.) Restraint of the limbs.
- (i.) Putting in irons.
- (j.) Confinement in dark punishment cell.
- (k.) Sleeping in wooden bed, as per No. 62.
- (l.) Forfeiture of gratuity.

Punishment may be awarded by one or more of such means.

No putting in irons or confinement in dark cell is to be for more than seventy-two hours.

#### OFFENCES.

“80.—Every prisoner is liable to punishment for any of the act following:



- Breach of rule or regulation.
- Disobedience to the orders of any officer.
- Insolence to an officer or visitor.
- Disturbing the peace by noise or otherwise.
- Profane swearing.
- Assaulting or quarrelling with a fellow-prisoner.
- Using indecent words or behavior.
- Idleness or negligence of work.
- Wilfully or carelessly damaging or destroying any part of the prison premises or furniture, clothing, bedding, implements of work, materials or wrought goods.
- Attempting by speaking, writing, or signal to communicate with any other prisoner with whom he has not had special permission at the time to communicate.
- Failing to give up money or other articles in his possession on admission.
- Having any article hidden about his person or otherwise.
- Obtaining liquor or tobacco.
- Tampering with arrangements for ventilation, heating or lighting.
- Failing to perform the prescribed amount of work or labor.
- Refusing, without excuse, to take exercise in the manner prescribed.
- Leaving the cell or other place where, by regulation or order, the prisoner ought to be.
- Failure to rise from or go to bed at the prescribed time.
- Refusing without excuse to attend divine service.
- Irreverent behavior during divine service.
- Refusing to be photographed, or wilfully obstructing the process of photographing.

#### LABOR.

“ 82.—Every prisoner, not specially exempted, shall be required to do ten hour's work each day (exclusive of the time occupied by meals, exercise and instruction), except on Sunday. Those on the chaplain's list are to be exempted also on general fast-days; Episcopalians and Roman Catholics on Good Friday and Christmas-day, and Jews on Saturday.

The work prescribed to a prisoner may be in the service of the

prison, but must not be in the personal service, or for the personal benefit of any officer.

“83.—In the case of all prisoners, sentenced to imprisonment accompanied with hard labor, employment in one or other of the following modes shall constitute hard labor, viz:

(a) Employment at crank machinery. This is for males only.

(b) Employment at picking oakum, *dry*, and in sufficient quantity to require the incessant and unremitting occupation of the prisoner throughout the whole ten hours of daily work prescribed by the preceding rules.

“The revolutions of the crank machine shall, on each lawful day, excepting Saturdays, be, in the case of every adult, a number not exceeding 14,400; and in the case of each juvenile, a number not exceeding 12,000. On Saturdays, the respective number of revolutions shall be reduced by one-fourth in each case. The number of revolutions and the weight to be in each case fixed by the Governor, with the advice of the medical officers, and proportioned to the age and strength of the party at work, but the weight not to exceed eleven pounds in any case.

“87.—Except on Sundays, the time of rising for prisoners (subject to the exceptions hereafter set forth) shall not be later than six o'clock at any season of the year; and the period between rising and going to bed shall not be less than fourteen hours. On Sundays, prisoners may, at the discretion of the Governor, rise an hour later and go to bed an hour sooner.

#### DIETARY.

“90.—The following are the tables of Dietaries for the several classes of prisoners in the penal department.

“Females and juveniles, being ordinary prisoners, or convicts in the first or probationary period of discipline.

“*Breakfast*.—Eight ounces of oatmeal made into porridge, with three-fourths of a pint of milk.

“*Dinner*.—Two pints of barley broth, with eight ounces of wheaten bread; or,

Two and one-half pounds of potatoes, with three-fourths of a pint of milk, and four ounces of wheaten bread.

“*Supper*.—One and one-half pounds of potatoes, with half pint of milk; or,

“Four ounces of oatmeal made into porridge, with half pint of milk.

“Females and juveniles, being convicts advanced beyond the first or probationary class.

ON FOUR DAYS OF THE WEEK,

As follows, viz:

“*Breakfast*.—Eight ounces of wheaten bread, with half a pint of tea.

“*Dinner*.—Six ounces of meat, with one and one-half ounces of cheese; and either six ounces of wheaten bread and one pound of potatoes, or twelve ounces of wheaten bread.

“*Supper*.—The same as breakfast.

ON TWO DAYS OF THE WEEK,

As follows, viz:

“*Breakfast*.—Six ounces of oatmeal made into porridge, with three fourths of a pint of milk.

“*Dinner*.—Two pints of barley broth, with eight ounces of wheaten bread.

“*Supper*.—The same as breakfast.

ON ONE DAY OF THE WEEK.

The same as on two, except that the barley broth is to be one and one-half pints instead of two.

Adult males, being ordinary prisoners, as follows, viz:

“*Breakfast*.—Eight ounces of oatmeal made into porridge, with three-fourths of a pint of milk.

“*Dinner*.—Two pints of barley broth, with twelve ounces of wheaten bread; or,

“Two and one-half pounds of potatoes, with three-fourths of a pint of milk and eight ounces of wheaten bread.

“*Supper*.—Two pounds of potatoes, with half a pint of milk; or

“Six ounces of oatmeal, made into porridge, with half a pint of milk.

Adult males, being convicts in the first or probation period, as follows, viz:

“*Breakfast*—Eight ounces of oatmeal made into porridge, with three-eighths of a pint of sweet milk; or,

“Twelve ounces of wheaten bread, with one pint of sweet milk.

“*Dinner*—on two days of the week—Two pints of barley broth or pea-soup, with twelve ounces of wheaten bread; or,

“Two and one-half pounds of potatoes, with three-fourths of a pint of milk, and eight ounces of wheaten bread.

ON ONE DAY.

“Twelve ounces of fish and twelve ounces of wheaten bread.

ON FOUR DAYS,

“Six ounces of meat, and one pint of broth or soup, with twelve ounces of wheaten bread.

“*Supper*.—Two pounds of potatoes with three-eighths of a pint of sweet milk; or,

“Six ounces of oatmeal made into porridge, with three-eighths of a pint of sweet milk.

“Prisoners under punishment for prison offenses, for terms not exceeding three days—

“One pound of bread, with water, per diem.

“Prisoners under punishment for prison offenses, for terms not exceeding three days—

“*Breakfast*—One pint of gruel and eight ounces of bread.

“*Dinner*—Eight ounces of bread.

“*Supper*—One pint of gruel and eight ounces of bread.

“91.—The following directions relate to the foregoing dietaries, viz:

“(a.) Two pints of barley broth must contain—first, four ounces barley, or three ounces of barley and one ounce peas; second, two ounces of marrow bones, or ox head, or one ounce of hough, or neck or one ounce of some other meat, or half an ounce of dripping or suet and third, a proper quantity of onions, beets, carrots, turnips, cabbages or other vegetables. The oatmeal gruel, when made in quantities exceeding fifty pints, to contain one and one-half ounces of

oatmeal per pint, and two ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with three-fourths of an ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt.

“(b.) Half of a pint of tea must contain one-eighth of an ounce of tea, half an ounce of sugar, and one ounce of milk.

“(c.) An equal quantity of potato soup, or soup, or barley milk, may (with the limitations hereafter specified) be substituted for the barley broth. Two pints of potato soup must contain one pound of potatoes (instead of four ounces of barley) with the same ingredients in other respects as two pints of barley broth. Two pints of pea-soup must contain four and one-half ounces of peas, the other ingredients being the same as in the barley broth and potato soup, except that the quantity of vegetables may be smaller by about one-half. Two pints of barley-milk must contain four ounces of barley, (boiled in water till it is soft, and the water partly boiled away) with half a pint of good skimmed sweet milk and a little salt; the rest of the quantity being made up with water.

“(d.) Fish and barley broth may be substituted, the one for the other, at the rate of six ounces of fish for one pint of broth.

“(e.) Barley-bannocks, or bread made of wheat and oatmeal mixed, may be substituted for wheaten bread on one day of each week, and oat-cake on another day; the oat-cake to be of the same weight as the wheaten bread, but the barley-bannock must contain a weight of *meal* equal to the weight of wheaten bread, making the bannock somewhat heavier. The wheaten-bread may be made of second flour or over-heads.

“(f.) Potatoes, whether in their ordinary form, or made into soup, must not be given for dinner more than twice each week; but they may be given for supper as often as may be convenient, provided that they be not given on the days on which prisoners have potatoes or potato-soup for dinner.

“(g.) Either fresh skimmed-milk, or butter-milk may be used.

“(h.) Salt must be given with each meal.

“(i.) If, from any unforeseen emergency, milk should not be obtainable, there may be substituted for it a like quantity of treacle-water, at the rate of one and one-half ounces treacle to a pint of water; but, when this substitute is used, there must be added to the dietary, in the proper table, six ounces of ox-heads in the broth or soup, or four ounces of cheese.

“(j.) A change of food being beneficial to health, it is directed

that the dinner, on at least two days in the week, shall be different from the dinner on the other days.

“(k.) In weighing or measuring the food, the imperial weights and measures must be used.

“(l.) Potatoes and other vegetables must be weighed after they are washed but before they are cooked. Meat must also be weighed before being cooked.

“(m.) The hours of meals throughout the year shall be as follows: Breakfast at half-past seven in the morning; dinner at one in the afternoon; and supper at seven in the evening.

“(n.) In the evening, work should cease a quarter of an hour before supper time; and no prisoner should be required to work after supper unless he has neglected to perform his stated quantity in the ordinary working hours.”

The following

#### “INTRODUCTORY EXPLANATION”

To sundry regulations, issued in accordance with some of the foregoing rules, contains important suggestions that cannot fail to interest those who are in any way connected with the management of prisons:

“The managers, in the preparation of the following regulations have been careful to avoid all instructions of a general character, the due fulfillment of which may be a matter of opinion, and to restrict themselves to direct injunctions, the performance of which must be a distinct fact. It will be obvious, however, to the whole staff, that there are points of duty incapable of being set down in this distinct manner, which yet go far in the estimate of an officer’s value in the eyes of the superiors under whom he works.

“The service is one requiring peculiar precision and exactness. In this, and in the absolute necessity that unhesitating effect be given to the orders issued by superiors, it has features in common with those of the military service.

“In other respects the services are very different. Prison officers have in their hands an unfortunate and degraded class of their fellow-creatures whose condition calls for peculiar treatment and special qualifications. It is ever the object of the managers to support a broad line of distinction between this class and the officers, as persons whose character and conduct entitle them

to be intrusted with highly responsible duties. The managers trust that the officers themselves will co-operate in this effort by showing on all occasions a worthy self-respect. They will remember that they are dealing with persons who are feeble in mind as well as sinful, and if they should find that they have to encounter irritability, passion and unreasonableness, they will show their superiority by preserving a demeanor of quiet firmness.

“Nothing so completely insures an officer’s command over the criminal class as their finding it impossible to irritate him into an unworthy display of passion.

“Sobriety has, of course, a great tendency to support the influence of any officer. The Managers would be sorry to suppose it necessary to inquire how their officers conduct themselves in their domestic circle; but it is absolutely necessary that an officer on duty should not only be in a state fit for its performance, but should have no smell of liquor which may be perceptible to the prisoners or his fellow-officers.

“There should be no wrangling, and no officer should express his opinion of the acts or conduct of another so as to be overheard by other officers or by prisoners.

“Officers, while on duty, should not talk about other matters, nor employ themselves in reading, even though of an improving kind.

“It has a beneficial effect on their charge to see them always busy and alert. A discipline officer can seldom fail in finding something to occupy his attention while he is within the prison. It is his duty to be perpetually on the watch to detect irregularities. For instance, every such officer, when he enters a cell, should take a quick glance all around, and satisfy himself that there is no symptom of an attempt to escape, or of any other irregularity.

“An officer of any kind, seeing any symptoms of serious illness in a prisoner, should, although the prisoner may not complain, take steps for letting the surgeon know what he has seen. With this view, those attending on epileptics or other prisoners subject to fits should carefully observe their condition.

“The most serious casualties likely to happen in a prison being suicides, assaults and escapes, officers ought ever to be vigilantly on the watch to remove any cause which may tend towards any of these results. To this end knives, tools, and working instruments likely to be used for such purposes should never be left in the hands of a prisoner, unless when he is absolutely using them.”

Among the regulations referred to are what are denominated

PRECAUTIONARY ARRANGEMENTS.

A few of which I give below:

“ 3.—No warder shall leave the prison during the prescribed hours of duty without the permission of the Governor. Any officer compelled by sickness, or other emergency, to be absent without leave, shall lose no time in reporting his absence, and the cause of it. Leave of absence shall be asked for on the printed form provided for the purpose.

“ 12.—The officer in charge shall, once a day at least, carefully inspect every cell, and particularly examine the window gratings.

“ 14.—Whenever a prisoner requires to leave his cell for any particular purpose, the officer in charge is responsible that he is never lost sight of by an officer until he is locked up again. In taking a prisoner beyond the entrance door the officer is to precede him, and in returning he will make the prisoner enter first.

“ 21.—On the admission of each prisoner, the officer in charge of the stripping, as per No. 22, is to search the prisoner's person and his clothes, and is responsible that all property be taken from him, and accurately entered in full in the books for the purpose kept by the head warder, or sub-matron, who shall cause the prisoner to sign his name thereto. Money, watches and other valuables shall be deposited with the steward, and the clothing, with a correct inventory, handed over to the general store-keeper.”

The following are some of the

“ SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.”

“ 22.—The warder in charge is responsible that each newly-admitted prisoner shall be taken to the reception room, where he shall be stripped, and then bathe or thoroughly wash himself, and shall at once be examined by the surgeon, to whom notice of admission shall be sent.

“ 23.—Each warder in charge is responsible for giving effect to the following provisions for the preservation of cleanliness:

“(a.) The corridors, galleries, cells, and other apartments shall be thoroughly swept and cleaned daily, and washed every Saturday, or oftener if necessary.



“(b.) The daily morning cleaning shall be completed before 9.30 A. M.

“(c.) The warder in charge shall not attend to any other work during the cleaning time; he shall turn out two passage-workers from his gallery, causing them to begin, one on each side from the extremity, and seeing that they work along to the end.

“(d.) There shall be an extra cleaning on Saturday afternoon, when the warder shall be careful that in each cell in their respective galleries, the table and stove are well scoured, the jack-boxes thoroughly cleaned out, the basin stand washed with soap and sand, and the gas brackets and tubes perfectly polished.

“(e.) The prisoners shall wash their cells, as far as practicable, before going to the airing yard, that they may dry while the prisoners are out.

“30.—When the exercise for the day is over, each warder shall ascertain by inspection that all the prisoners under his charge have been returned to their respective cells and locked up; he shall report the result to the senior officer of the wing, and he shall inform the head-warder of the same.”

The following are some of the

#### ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISCIPLINE.

“31.—In giving effect to the separate system under rule 71, each prisoner is to inhabit a separate cell, unless when at exercise or in attendance at worship. In the general case, the exercise is to be taken in the circle, each prisoner walking at such a fixed distance from others as may render secret communication impossible, and the attendance at worship is to be in the open pews. When, however, from the conduct of the prisoners, or from other circumstances, either of these arrangements becomes inconvenient, the exercise may be in compartments, and the attendance at worship in the closed stalls. In either case a record is to be preserved of the exception, and the reason for it.

“32.—Toward female convicts not under the work system, the practice of classification and conferring of badges, as in use under the regulations promulgated by the late General Board, is to continue.

“33.—At the end of the year of probation, all female convicts who do not forfeit the privilege by misconduct, pass into the first

reformatory class. At exercise and work, they are to be parcelled in groups, not exceeding four in each—the exercise to be in the circles, subject to the exceptions in No. 31. At exercise each may talk decorously to her neighbor, in the same group. They are to be assembled once a week to practice sacred music.

“34.—At the end of the second year, female convicts who do not forfeit the privilege by misconduct, pass into the second reformatory class. The regulations of the first reformatory class continues to apply to them, with the following exceptions: The exercise is to be for two hours—one in the forenoon, the other in the afternoon. They are to be associated at work for three hours, during which they may talk decorously each with the other, at the same table. The education is to be either in classes or in separation, each receiving at least two lessons in the week. After a convict has undergone five years of her sentence, the matron has a discretion, subject to the approval of the governor, to give her employment and recreation in the open ground in front of the lunatic department, as an incentive to good behavior.”

The eighteenth rule adopted for the government of the prison is as follows:

“There shall be kept in the prison, and amended from time to time, as may be necessary, directions by the governor for the duty and conduct of warders and other subordinate officers, and these shall be read out to them, for their instruction, on the first lawful day of every month. Every such officer, however, by accepting an engagement in the prison, is understood to have undertaken whatever duties the governor may impose on him, subject to the revision of the managers.”

The following are some of the

#### DIRECTIONS,

Issued in accordance with the above rule and certified by the secretary of state for the Home department, now in force in the prison.

#### “DISCIPLINE OFFICERS.

##### “*Head Warder and Sub-Matron.*

“Frequently throughout the day, and especially at dusk, or before the prison is closed, the head warder shall go round the

whole grounds and see that nothing is left out which might be used as a means of escape, and that the outside locks are secure.

“The head warder and sub-matron, or officers acting for them, shall see, each night respectively, all the male and female night-watch on their taking duty, and ascertain that they are fit for their posts—giving them any necessary instructions.

“The head warder and sub-matron shall, on their respective departments being locked up for the night at 8 P. M., send a written report to the governor stating the liberation, admission, and occurrences throughout the day, and the number in custody at the closing of the prison.

“*Warders.*

“The warders shall assemble a few minutes before 6 A. M., when the prison shall be opened by the officers in charge, and the keys distributed to the several warders. On Sunday, the hour for opening up the prison, and of the officers attending upon duty, shall be 7 A. M.

“When the signal bell at 7:45 P. M. is ringing, the warders shall try the cell doors, and when the gas is in use, put out the lights.

“The warders in charge of galleries shall enter in a book kept for that purpose the number of prisoners they have locked up, and the total number will be compared by the officer in charge with the report sent to the governor, to ascertain if all is correct.

“Two warders shall sleep in the male and two in the female prison, and shall be at the call of the night-watch when occasion requires.

“The night warders will enter upon duty at 8 p. m., and will be relieved at 6 a. m., except on Sunday, when the hour will be 7 a. m.

“The night warders inside the prison are to keep moving throughout the corridors and galleries, and see that all is quiet and secure; and to give immediate notice should anything unusual occur.

“One-half the warders will be relieved from duty on Sunday.

“The warders shall be responsible for the fixtures in the quarters occupied by them, and shall be charged with any damage that may be done beyond reasonable wear.

“The female officers in their quarters shall be under the charge the Assistant Superintendent of convicts, and she will be held answerable for the order and conduct of the house.

ORDER OF PRISON DUTIES AND PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY  
WARDERS.

“Before a newly arrived prisoner is placed in any cell, the same shall be thoroughly inspected by the warder of the gallery.

“Breakfast shall be served at 7.30 a. m.; dinner at 1 p. m.; and supper at 7 p. m. The passage workers shall assist the warders in the distribution of these meals.

“The exercising of prisoners out of doors will commence at 6 a. m., and be continued until 5 p. m., in summer, and in winter from day-light to dark—except during the hours for meals. The time for exercise shall be so arranged as that all the adult male and female prisoners shall receive an equal portion each per day. Juveniles to be allowed a double portion. Female convicts in the probationary class will be allowed an hour, and those in the first reformatory class from one hour to an hour and a half daily.

“Those in the second class will be allowed one hour in the forenoon and one hour in the afternoon.

“ISSUE OF PROVISIONS, ETC.

“No officer shall send for, order or receive any article or service to be charged against the prison, without the written consent of the Governor; and all applications for supplies shall be made to the steward on the printed form provided for that purpose.

“No officer shall issue any provisions except as per order on the daily diet lists; and no prisoner shall be supplied with more than the regulated allowance.

“All surplus food shall be returned to the cook-house before the issue of the next meal.

“There shall be a monthly condemnation by the steward of all articles worn out. Warders in charge of galleries will, on the morning fixed for condemnation, take the articles sought to be condemned to the prison store, with a complete list of the same made out in the forms supplied for that purpose.

“All condemned articles shall be made available, as far as possible, for the use of the prison, and those considered as waste and old stores shall be disposed of at the close of each quarter.

“The utmost economy shall be enforced in the use of material for work, clothing and bedding, fuel and gas. And all other articles, gas-light in particular, whether in the prison or in the officers’

houses, shall never be burning unnecessarily, and the officers shall carefully regulate the gas in the cells by the stop-cock outside."

A careful study of the foregoing rules and regulations will serve to give a very clear and definite idea of the way in which one of the best regulated prisons in Great Britain, if not in the world, is managed, and possibly the newly appointed directors of our state prison at Waupun, may find some suggestions here that may aid them in framing a code of rules and regulations for the institution under their charge.

The cells in this prison are large, say about nine by fifteen feet. They are all light and pleasant; all lighted with gas, with a full supply of water drawn from a faucet at the control of the occupant with excellent ventilation, all the cells communicating directly with the outside world. The prison is composed of four long buildings or wings, a large hall or area running through the center with the cells on the outside, instead of in the center, as they are at Waupun. These wings contain four tiers of cells, and the air of the entire building, including the corridors, and the cells from top to bottom seemed to be perfectly pure.

The perfect cleanliness of the entire establishment in all its departments from one end to the other was most remarkable.

The hospital apartment in the female side, is a large and very pleasant room, much better than the one in the male department.

There is a large yard for exercise for the female prisoners. The women do quite an amount of work, among other things, making between 200 and 300 dozen of shirts each week.

There were six epileptics in the female department. They occupied a separate room.

A separate room was also set apart for six imbeciles.

They were looked upon as having sense enough to make them responsible for their acts.

The stairways and all the high corridors are fenced in with small iron bars, so as to prevent the possibility of suicide by jumping over.

The arrangements for responding to the calls of nature in the cells are very complete. Each cell has a small apartment in the wall, closed with a slide, into which the vessel is placed; this apartment has an open flue communicating with the top of the building. The plan works admirably.

The chapel is a large, comfortable room. A part of the room is so arranged that the prisoners occupying it are kept in closed stalls, each one by himself, so that he cannot communicate with any one, nor see any one but the warder on duty and the preacher.

I saw here, for the first time, the "crank machine," an arrangement for employing the prisoners when they are sentenced to hard labor. Allusions to this machine will be found in rules 83, 84 and 85.

The prisoner sentenced to this kind of labor is compelled to turn a "crank" from ten to fourteen thousand times during the day, so arranged that it is some labor to turn it. The machine is so constructed as to record its own revolutions. If the person who turned the crank felt that he was accomplishing something, grinding wheat or oats, as I saw them doing in some of the prisons in England, it would not seem so bad, but to be turning the "crank" thousands of times, day after day and week after week, and bringing nothing to pass, must be hard indeed; almost as bad as the "shot drill," which I shall describe in another place.

The "tread mill," dreadful as it is, accomplishes something—grinds corn in one place and pumps water in another, and much as the man may suffer, he has the satisfaction of knowing that it is not all labor in vain.

I saw and tasted the soup—pea soup—prepared for the prisoners on the day of my visit. It was very palatable, and as good as I should care to have, much better than what was furnished on the steamer on which I crossed and re-crossed the Atlantic. I also examined the milk and the buttermilk provided for the prisoners. It was as good as any one could desire.

At the time of my visit, the prison contained fifty-four insane prisoners—thirty-nine males and fifteen females.

The department set apart for this class of prisoners, is fitted up on a plan resembling an asylum for the insane, and in a style equal to the most of the hospitals for the insane in that country.

The rooms for the inmates were large, giving from 827 to 1065 cubic feet to each one.

There are large yards for air and exercise, and in addition to these, a splendid lawn and flower garden for amusement and exercise.

In looking over the list of officers employed in this prison, it will be noticed that twelve teachers and three scripture readers are reg-

ularly employed, receiving a compensation in the aggregate, of thirteen hundred and fifteen pounds sterling, annually, six thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars, estimating the pound at five dollars. In addition to this sum, over two thousand dollars are paid annually for chaplain services.

A few statements may not be uninteresting, as showing some of the results of the efforts to instruct the prisoners.

Six hundred and twenty-seven prisoners were discharged during the year 1872. Of this number, while in prison,

Seventy-three learned to read,  
 Five hundred and forty-one improved in reading,  
 One hundred and thirty-four learned to write,  
 Four hundred and twenty improved in writing,  
 One hundred and sixty-five learned to cipher,  
 Two hundred and eight improved in ciphering.

Of the 767 prisoners in this prison at the close of the year 1872, but 215 had never been in prison before.

One, a female, had been in that or some other prison, 87 times previously; another female, 68 times; another, 66 times; another, 59 times; two others, 44 times, each; two others, 43 times; three others, 42 times; one each 41, 40, 39 and 33 times; two, each 32 and 31 times; one male, 31 times (the greatest number of times a male had been previously in prison); one female, each, 30, 27 and 26 times; two females, 25 times; one, each, 23 and 22 times; two, each, 21 and 18 times; one male, 18 times; one female, 16 times; three males and three females, 15 times; two females, each 14 and 13 times; one male, 13 times; three males and three females, 12 times; one male and four females, 11 times; one male and five females, 10 times; three males and thirteen females, 9 times; two males and fourteen females, 8 times; ten males and fifteen females, 7 times; ten males and thirty-nine females, 6 times; twenty-four males and thirty-one females, 5 times; twenty-seven males and forty-five females, 4 times; thirty-seven males and sixty females, 3 times; forty-three males and thirty-seven females, 2 times; and forty-eight males and thirty-one females had been in prison once before.

The following will show the length of the sentences of all the prisoners who were in the penal department of the general prison at Perth, during the year 1872:

Nine months and under twelve.....	227
Twelve months and under eighteen.....	382
Eighteen months and under two years.....	217
Two years and upwards.....	14
Five years.....	62
Six years.....	1
Seven years.....	297
Eight years.....	60
Ten years.....	45
Twelve years.....	2
Fifteen years.....	7
Twenty years.....	3
Twenty-one years.....	1
For life.....	8
Twenty-one years transportation.....	<u>1</u>

The age of the prisoners who were in the penal department of this prison during the year 1872, were as follows, viz:

Sixteen years and above twelve.....	20
Twenty-one years and above sixteen.....	253
Thirty years and above twenty-one.....	473
Forty years and above thirty.....	280
Fifty years and above forty.....	195
Sixty years and above fifty.....	81
Above sixty.....	<u>25</u>

The foregoing statements and statistics cannot fail to interest any one who wishes to make a comparison between the prisons of Scotland and those of the United States.

### GLASGOW PRISON.

This prison was visited in the month of July, 1873, in company with THOMAS BARCLAY, Esq., of Glasgow.

On the day of the visit it contained 650 inmates—418 males and 232 females. The total number in the prison during the year, 11,351.

The number in the prison on the 29th day of September, 1872, was a follows, viz.:

Adult males.....	350
Juvenile males.....	39
Adult females.....	362
Juvenile females.....	<u>4</u>
Making a total of.....	<u>655</u>

The daily average number during the year was.....



The average cost of the support of each prisoner, without allowing for their labor was, for the year, £17.0s.10¼d.

The average weekly cost of food per prisoner was 1s. 10½d.

Persons sentenced to *hard labor* in this prison are employed on the "crank machine" (previously described) and oakum picking. At the "cranks," 14,400 revolutions for adult males, and 12,000 for juveniles and females, is the required daily task, the weight varying up to 11 pounds.

Males are required to pick from 2½ to 5 pounds of oakum, daily; and females from 1 to 2½ pounds.

Ordinary labor consists of wright-work, smith-work, shoemaking, tailoring, sewing and knitting.

The estimated value of the work done in the prison during the year 1872, was £1,123. 17. 5.

This is a large and well managed institution. There are four buildings or wings for males—one with 155 cells, one with 105, and two with 80 each.

The cells are of good size, about 7 feet by 9. They are all so constructed as to communicate with the outer air, and the ventilation is excellent.

The theory is that the prisoners are kept entirely separate, but the place is often overcrowded, so that some have to be associated.

There is a room to which all prisoners are sent on their arrival at the prison, where they are registered, etc., and then taken to a bath where they are thoroughly washed.

The longest time to which any one is sentenced to this prison is eight months.

All are kept employed in some way who are not prevented by reason of sickness or other inability.

The chapel is so constructed that each prisoner is confined in a box or stall by himself, without being able to see or communicate with any of his fellow prisoners. The pulpit is so arranged that the preacher can see all his auditors.

There are bath rooms conveniently arranged on each floor of the building, and the prisoners are all required to bathe once a month.

I saw in connection with this prison, for the first time, an arrangement for the outdoor exercise of the prisoners, that is peculiar to the prisons of Great Britain. In the center there is a small tower to be occupied by the guard or warder. Diverging from this center in every direction, so as to form a circle, are sixteen apartments,

narrow on the inner edge, just wide enough for a door to enter, and quite wide on the outer edge. The apartments are divided by high board partitions, and the outer edge is enclosed by iron bars.

There is a small lane between two of these apartments, through which the guard enters to his elevated position in the center, and through which the prisoners enter to reach the doors to the different apartments. All prisoners who are under sentence for thirty days or upwards are required to exercise by walking about for half an hour each day in these apartments, but one man being in an apartment at a time.

Everything in and about this prison appeared perfectly neat and clean. A very large proportion, in fact almost all those who are sent to this prison, are sent there for drunkenness, or for crimes committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquors.

### LEEDS BOROUGH GAOL.

This institution, situated about three miles from the center of the Borough of Leeds, in Yorkshire, was visited in July, 1873, in company with Rev. JAMES YEAMES, of Kirkstall, Leeds.

The building is large and substantial, more so than our state prison at Waupun. There are three wings, fan shaped.

The number committed to the gaol during the year ending September 20, 1872..... 2,633

There were in the gaol at the commencement of the year—

Males .....	214
Females .....	68

Received during the year from other prisons—

Males .....	105
Females .....	16

Making the entire number in the gaol during the year..... 3,036

The daily average number in the gaol during the year was three hundred and thirty-eight, 259 males and 79 females.

The number of recommittals was 1,187, being 45 per cent. of the whole number committed.

The average cost of each prisoner without allowing for the earning of their labor was £25 14s. 8d.

The average weekly cost of food per prisoner was 2s. 4½d.

The male convicts have a plaid uniform; the female a striped dress.

The discipline of the gaol is that of the separate system. The prisoners who are not incapacitated by sickness or otherwise, are all expected to labor.

A few work together, while the greater part work in their cells. The men are employed at shoe-making, joiner work, weaving, mat making, and grinding grain by hand-mills. They grind all the wheat used in the gaol.

The terms of sentence are from five days to two years. The "crank machine" is in use in this gaol. The daily task is 14,400 revolutions for an adult. It is possible, by extra effort, to complete the task in six hours.

During the first 30 days, the prisoners have no bed other than the soft side of a plank. They have sufficient covering to keep them comfortable. The clothes are taken out of the cells at night. The entire building is heated by steam, the hot air coming through registers.

The cells are of good size, clean and comfortable, all lighted from the outside of the building in the day time and by gas in the evening, with a full supply of water from a faucet at the control of the occupant of the cell. The water closets are well arranged and so that they can be flooded from the faucet. There is a rope in every cell communicating with a large bell in the corridor, so that every prisoner can make his wishes known to the officers of the gaol. On pulling the rope in the cell the bell is rung, and a plate is thrown out showing the number of the cell from which the call comes.

The manner of taking exercise is similar to that described as in use in the Glasgow gaol, in enclosed yards or pens, arranged in a circle.

One hour each day is occupied in out-door exercise.

The bathing arrangements are excellent. The prisoners are bathed twice a week.

There is in connection with the gaol a firstclass bakery. The bread prepared for the prisoners was as good as any one could ask. Australian meat is used in the gaol. It is very palatable and nutritious, and can be purchased at a cost of from 6½ to 7 pence per pound, while butchers' meat of the same quality would cost one

shilling per pound. This meat is put up in Australia and shipped to England in tin cans.

The hospital arrangements are good. There are dark cells used for punishment. The longest time that a prisoner is kept in a dark cell is three days.

There is a large cell called the "condemned cell," in which persons sentenced to death are kept. Two officers always remain in this cell, with a condemned prisoner, night and day until he is taken out for execution.

What are known as the "visiting cells," may be described thus: There is a cell into which the prisoner is placed, with bars in front; then there is a space of about six feet in which there is a prison officer, and then on the outside of this with bars between, the visitor stands and converses with the prisoner.

Two visits a week are allowed to prisoners before trial; after conviction, one visit every three months.

The magistrates of the borough have charge of the gaol. These magistrates meet at the gaol once a month, and make a personal visit to every prisoner, and every prisoner has the liberty to talk to them and to make any statements or complaints that he may see proper.

There is a very fine chapel in the gaol. It will hold nearly four hundred persons. There is an average attendance at chapel services of about 260.

The seats are so arranged that prisoners are in separate apartments, and cannot see or communicate with each other.

A Protestant chaplain is employed at a salary of £250, and he resides in the gaol enclosure.

A Catholic priest is also engaged who receives a salary of £50. The Catholic service is held at a different hour from the Protestant.

Religious services are held every morning in the chapel; the Protestant from 8 till 9 o'clock, and the Catholic from 9 to 10; and on Sundays, there is Protestant service from 10 to 12:30 A. M.; and from 2 to 3 P. M.; and Roman Catholic service from 9 to 10:30 A. M.

The following will show the way in which the time of the prisoners is occupied:

From	To	
5 0	6 0	A. M. Rise: open ventilator, spread bedding, clean cell and wash.
6 0	7 30	" Employment.
7 30	8 0	" Breakfast.
8 0	9 0	" Protestant Service.
9 0	10 0	" Roman Catholic Service.

9 0	1 0	P. M.	Exercise, Employment, School, etc.
1 0	2 0	"	Dinner.
2 0	6 30	"	Employment and School.
6 30	7 0	"	Supper.
7 0	7 45	"	Employment in Cell.
7 45	8 30	"	Wash, Read, or Write.
8 30			Sling Hammock; go to Bed.

## ON SUNDAY.

7 0	.....	A. M.	Rise.
8 0	.....	"	Breakfast.
9 0	to 10 30	"	Roman Catholic Service.
10 30	to 12 30	"	Protestant Service.
1 0	.....	P. M.	Dinner.
2 0	to 3 0	"	Protestant Service.
6 0	.....	"	Supper.
8 0	Summer.....	"	} Bed.
7 0	Winter.....	"	

The following are some of the rules and regulations which have been adopted, relating to the treatment and conduct of prisoners, viz:

## "EXAMINATION OF PRISONERS ON ADMISSION.

"*Reg. 6.*—Prisoners on admission shall be searched, and all dangerous weapons, articles calculated to facilitate escape, and prohibited articles, shall be taken from them.

"*Reg. 7.*—No prisoner shall be searched in the presence of any other prisoner.

## "CLEANLINESS.

"*Rule 28.*—The governor shall direct that every prisoner wash himself thoroughly at least once every day, and his feet at least once in each week, and he shall see that there is a sufficient supply of soap, towels and combs, and that male prisoners be shaved at least once in each week.

"*Rule 29.*—He shall direct that all prisoners, except misdemeanants of the first division, or unless they are excepted by the medical officer, go into a tepid bath at least once in each month, but no prisoner shall be stripped or bathed in the presence of any other prisoner.

"*Reg. 29.*—The hair of a female prisoner shall not be cut without her consent, except on account of vermin or dirt, or when the surgeon deems it requisite on the ground of good health; and the hair of male criminal prisoners shall not be cut closer than may be necessary for purposes of health and cleanliness.

“CLOTHING AND BEDDING.

“*Rule 31.*—The Governor shall direct that every prisoner be supplied with clean linen, including shirts, (whether of linen, cotton, or flannel) stockings, and handkerchief, at least once in each week.

“*Rule 32.*—He shall direct that all convicted criminal prisoners sentenced to imprisonment shall be required to sleep on a plank bed, without mattress, during such time as may be determined by the rules of the prison. The bedding to consist of one rug and two blankets.

“DIET.

“*Reg. 19.*—A criminal prisoner before trial may procure for himself, or receive at proper hours, food, and malt liquor, clothing, bedding, or other necessaries, subject to examination, and to such rules as may be approved by the Visting Justices; and any articles so procured may be paid out of the moneys belonging to such prisoner in the hands of the Governor. No part of such food, malt liquor, bedding, clothing or other necessaries shall be sold or transferred to any other prisoner; and any prisoner transgressing this regulation shall be prohibited from procuring any food or other necessaries for such time as the Visiting Justices may deem proper. If a criminal prisoner before trial does not provide himself with food, he shall receive the allowance of food allotted to criminal prisoners before trial by the rules of the prison.

“EMPLOYMENT.

“*Reg. 32.*—Criminal prisoners before trial shall have the option of employment, but shall not be compelled to perform any hard labour.

“*Reg. 34.*—Every male prisoner of sixteen years of age and upwards, sentenced to hard labour, shall, during the whole of his sentence where it does not exceed three months, and during the first three months of his sentence where it exceeds three months, be kept at hard labour of the first class for such number of hours not more than ten or less than six (exclusive of meals) as may be prescribed by the Visiting Justices, and during the remainder of his sentence shall be kept in like manner at hard labour of the first class, except where during such remainder of his sentence the Vis-

iting Justices substitute hard labour of the second class for hard labour of the first class; provided, that if the Surgeon certifies any such prisoner to be unfit to be kept at hard labour of the first class during the whole or any part of the prescribed hours, such prisoner shall, during such whole or part of the prescribed hours, be kept at hard labour of the second class, unless the Surgeon certifies that such prisoner is unfit to be kept at either class of hard labour during the whole or any part of such hours; provided, that the prisoners sentenced to hard labour for periods not exceeding fourteen days, may, in pursuance of rules made by the Justices in Sessions, be kept in separate confinement at hard labour of the second class during the whole period of their sentences.

“*Reg. 35.*—Every male prisoner under the age of sixteen years, sentenced to hard labor, and every female prisoner sentenced to hard labor, shall be kept at hard labor of the second class during such number of hours, not more than ten or less than six, (exclusive of meals) in each day, as may be prescribed by the Visiting Justices, unless the surgeon certifies that he or she is unfit for hard labor.

“*Rule. 41.*—The Governer shall see that all convicted criminal prisoners not sentenced to hard labor, be employed at oakum picking at the rate of two and one-half pounds per diem, or any light labor about the prison; and if the amount of oakum be not picked, or the other work be properly done, the penalty shall be a reduction of diet to one pound of bread per diem. In all such cases the special attention of the surgeon shall be called thereto.

*Rule 43.*—He shall see that no prisoner who is a Jew be compelled to labor on his Sabbath.

#### PRISONERS' EARNINGS.

*Reg. 33.*—On the acquittal of any criminal prisoner, or when no bill of indictment is found against him, such an allowance on account of his earnings, if any, shall be paid to such prisoner on his discharge, as the Visiting Justices may think reasonable.

#### INSTRUCTION.

“*Reg. 53.*—Provision shall be made in every prison for the instruction of prisoners in reading, writing and arithmetic, during such hours and to such extent as to the Visiting Justices may seem

expedient, provided that such hours shall not be deducted from the hours for hard labor.

“ PRISON OFFENCES.

“*Reg. 57.*—The Governor shall have power to hear complaints respecting any of the offences following, that is to say,—

“1. Disobedience of the regulations of the prison by any prisoner;

“2. Common assaults by one prisoner on another;

“3. Profane cursing and swearing by any prisoner;

“4. Indecent behaviour by any prisoner;

“5. Irreverent behaviour at Chapel by any prisoner;

“6. Insulting or threatening language by any prisoner to any officer or prisoner;

“7. Absence from Chapel without leave by any criminal prisoner;

“8. Idleness or negligence at work by any convicted criminal prisoner;

“9. Wilful mismanagement of work by any convicted criminal prisoner.

“All the above acts are declared to be offences against prison discipline; and it shall be lawful for the Governor to examine any person touching such offences, and to determine thereupon, and to punish such offences by ordering any offender, for any time not exceeding three days, to close confinement, to be kept there upon bread and water.

“*Reg. 59.*—No prisoner shall be put in irons or under mechanical restraint by the Governor, except in case of urgent necessity; and no prisoner shall be kept in irons or under mechanical restraint for more than twenty-four hours without an order in writing from a Visiting Justice.

“*Reg. 14.*—No smoking shall be allowed, or tobacco introduced, except with the consent and subject to the rules made by the Visiting Justices, or under a written order of the Surgeon.

“*Rule 57.*—A prisoner’s money in the hands of the Governor shall be liable and may be applied towards the repair of any injury done by him or her wilfully to the prison, or to the prison or other property therein.

“ VISITING AND CORRESPONDENCE.

“*Rule 46.*—The Governor shall allow all prisoners committed for



examination or for trial, to see their legal advisers at all reasonable times, and in private, if required, unless a Committing or Visiting Magistrate shall have issued an order to the contrary; or unless he shall know any sufficient cause why such legal adviser should not be admitted; in which latter case the name of the applicant, together with the name of the prisoner whom he applied to visit, shall be entered in his journal. He shall also allow convicted prisoners to see their legal advisers on an order from a Visiting Justice. Every person, however, claiming admission as a legal adviser must be a certified attorney or solicitor, or his authorized clerk.

“*Reg. 47.*—If any prisoner is of a religious persuasion differing from that of the Established Church, and no minister has been appointed to attend at the prison on the prisoners of that persuasion, the Visiting Justices shall permit a minister of such persuasion, to be approved by them, to visit such prisoner at proper and reasonable times, under such restrictions as may be imposed by the Visiting Justices to guard against the introduction of improper persons, and prevent improper communications, unless such prisoner expressly objects to see such minister.

“*Rule 52.*—He shall allow prisoners committed for examination, or for trial, to send and receive letters, unless a committing magistrate shall have issued an order to the contrary, or unless he shall know a sufficient cause why any such letter should not be sent or received. He shall, under the same restrictions, allow convicted prisoners to send and receive one letter in the course of each quarter of the year.”

It will be noticed from figures that I shall present in this report that the

#### COST OF FOOD

For prisoners in the prisons and gaols of Great Britain and Ireland is much less than the cost in the jails and prisons in our own state.

The government officers in Great Britain and Ireland charged with the care of such institutions, have given great attention to the matter of the food of the inmates of their gaols and prisons, and the conclusions they have reached are entitled to our careful consideration.

If the inmates of our prison and jails can be fed at much less cost than we have been paying, while at the same time their health

shall be improved, it becomes us to look into the matter and ascertain how it can be done; and in order that we may have clear and definite information as to how the thing is managed in the gaols in England, I give the

GOVERNMENT DIETARY TABLE

In full, as used in the Leeds Borough Gaol:

“**BREAKFAST**, daily; with and without hard labor.

“*Class 1.*—One week or less—

Men—bread, 6 oz.

Women—bread, 5 oz.

“*Class 2.*—After one week and up to the first month, inclusive—

Men—bread, 6 oz.

Women—bread, 5 oz.

gruel, 1 pint.

gruel, 1 pint.

“*Class 3.*—After one month and up to the third month, inclusive—

Men—bread, 8 oz.

Women—bread, 6 oz.

gruel, 1 pint.

gruel, 1 pint.

“*Class 4.*—After three months and up to the sixth month, inclusive—

Men—bread, 8 oz.

Women—bread, 6 oz.

gruel, 1 pint.

gruel, 1 pint.

“*Class 5.*—After six months, same as in *Class 4.*

“**BREAKFAST**, Sunday, with or without hard labor.

“*Class 1.*—Men—bread, 8 oz.

Women—bread, 6 oz.

“*Class 2.*—Men—bread, 8 oz.

Women—bread, 6 oz.

cheese, 2 oz.

cheese, 1 oz.

“*Class 3.*—Men—bread, 10 oz.

Women—bread, 8 oz.

cheese, 2 oz.

cheese, 2 oz.

“*Class 4.*—Men—bread, 10 oz.

Women—bread, 8 oz.

cheese, 3 oz.

cheese, 2 oz.

“*Class 5.*—Men—bread, 12 oz.

Women—bread, 10 oz.

cheese, 3 oz.

cheese, 2 oz.

“**DINNER.**—Monday, Wednesday and Friday; with and without hard labor:

“*Class 1.*—Men—Bread, 6 oz.

Women—Bread, 5 oz.

Ind. m'l pud., 6 oz.

Ind. meal pud., 4 oz.

“*Class 2.*—Men—Bread, 6 oz.

Women—Bread, 5 oz.

Ind. m'l pud., 8 oz.

Ind. meal pud., 6 oz.

“*Class 3*—Men—Bread, 4 oz.      Women—Bread, 4 oz.  
    Potatoes, 12 oz.                              Potatoes, 8 oz.  
    \* Suet pudding, 8 oz.                              Suet pudding, 6 oz.

“Prisoners in this class employed on hard labor, to have on Monday and Friday, instead of suet pudding, 3 ounces of beef for men and 2 ounces for women.

“*Class 4 and 5*—Men—Bread, 4 oz.      Women—Bread, 4 oz.  
    Potatoes, 16 oz.                              Potatoes, 12 oz.  
    Suet pud'ng, 12 oz.                              Suet pudding, 8 oz.

“Prisoners in Classes 4 and 5, employed at hard labor, to have on Monday and Friday, instead of suet pudding, 4 ounces of beef for men, and 3 ounces for women.

“DINNER.—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, with or without hard labor.

“*Class 1*—Men—Bread, 6 oz.      Women—Bread, 5 oz.  
    Potatoes, 8 oz.                              Potatoes, 6 oz.

“*Class 2*—Men—Bread, 6 oz.      Women—Bread, 5 oz.  
    Potatoes, 12 oz.                              Potatoes, 8 oz.

“*Class 3*—Men—Bread, 8 oz.      Women—Bread, 8 oz.  
    Potatoes, 8 oz.                              Potatoes, 6 oz.  
    Soup,  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint.                              Soup,  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint.

“*Class 3*—Men—Bread, 8 oz.      Women—Bread, 6 oz.  
    Potatoes, 8 oz.                              Potatoes, 6 oz.  
    Soup, 1 pint.                              Soup, 1 pint.

“*Class 5*—Men—Bread, 8 oz.      Women—Bread, 8 oz.  
    Potatoes, 16 oz.                              Potatoes, 12 oz.  
    Soup, 1 pint.                              Soup, 1 pint.

“SUPPER—Daily, with or without hard labor.

“*Class 1*—Men—Bread, 6 oz.      Women—Bread, 5 oz.

“*Class 2*—Men—Bread, 6 oz.      Women—Bread, 5 oz.

“Prisoners on this class, of both sexes, employed at hard labor, to have for supper daily, in addition to bread, 1 pint of gruel.

“*Class 3*—Men—Bread, 6 oz.      Women—Bread, 6 oz.  
    Gruel, 1 pint.                              Gruel, 1 pint.

“*Class 3*—Men—Bread, 8 oz.      Women—Bread, 6 oz.  
    Gruel, 1 pint.                              Gruel, 1 pint.

“*Class 5*—Men—Bread, 8 oz.      Women—Bread, 6 oz.  
    Gruel, 1 pint.                              Gruel, 1 pint.

“The gruel on Sundays to contain one ounce of molasses.

“Prisoners sentenced by court to solitary confinement, males and females, to be placed on the progressive scale of diet, in accordance with the duration of their sentences.

“Prisoners for examination, before trial, misdemeanants of the first division who do not maintain themselves, destitute debtors, and prisoners committed by the county court, the diet of Class 3, without hard labour, for any period not exceeding one calendar month; that of Class 4 after the expiration of one month, and till the completion of the second calendar month; and that of Class 5 if the detention should exceed two calendar months.

“Debtors or bankrupts committed by any court of law for fraud, or for any serious legal offence, and deserters *en route*, the diet of Class 2.

“Prisoners under punishment for prison offences under the provisions of the 42d section of the Gaol Act, to have the diet of Class 1, for the first seven days, and after that to have two ounces extra of bread per diem.

“INGREDIENTS OF SOUP.—In every pint: the meat and liquor from 6 ounces of the necks, legs and shins of beef, weighed with the bone previous to cooking; 1 ounce of onions or leeks; one ounce of Scotch barley; two ounces of carrots, parsnips, turnips or other cheap vegetables, with pepper and salt. On Tuesdays and Saturdays, the meat liquor of the previous day is to be added. For prisoners on hard labour two ounces of split peas to be used instead of 1 ounce of Scotch barley.

“INGREDIENTS OF SUET PUDDING.— $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounce of suet,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of flour, and about 8 ounces of water to make 1 pound.

“INGREDIENTS OF INDIAN MEAL PUDDING.—To consist of half a pint of skimmed milk to every 6 ounces of meal.

“INGREDIENTS OF GRUEL.—To every 2 ounces of coarse Scotch oatmeal, with salt.

“The meat to be weighed after cooking, and served cold.”

Of those committed to the gaol during the past year eight hundred and seventy-two could neither read or write. Fifteen hundred and sixty-eight could read and write imperfectly. One hundred and ninety-three could write well.

Three hundred and twenty-two were ignorant of the names of the months; one hundred and twenty-five were ignorant of the name of the Queen, and one hundred and ninety-one ignorant of such words as “vice” and “virtue.”

Twenty-one were ignorant of the Savior's name; two hundred and twenty-four could tell the name, but knew nothing more of him.

From the report of Rev. Dennis J. Collins, the Roman Catholic Chaplain of the gaol, made for the year 1872, I extract the following:

“But the most important point to be considered is the

CAUSE OF CRIME.

“In most of the cases that have come under my notice, the cause has not been far to seek. The convictions for drunkenness are more than half the total. Aggravated and common assaults are generally committed under the influence of drink, by those who are habitual drunkards. Families are neglected and left chargeable to the parish, because the husband is a drunkard, or he is driven away by the intemperate habits of his wife. Children grow up in ignorance and contract bad habits because their father or mother, or both, are drunkards. Thieves, tramps, beggars, and invariably prostitutes are drunkards; and although drunkenness may not have been the cause of their committing the particular crime for which they have been sent to prison, still, in most cases, they have become what they are, through having contracted this dreadful vice, and moreover it is the great stumbling block in the way of their reformation.

“How to remove this fruitful cause of crime is the difficulty. All that I have said is well known to those whose duty brings them in close contact with the criminal classes.

“Something may be done by legislation in removing the facilities for drunkenness. The earlier closing of public houses on Saturday nights is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, and all who feel any interest in the poorer classes, or wish to improve the morality of the town, must so regard it. It is a trite saying, that men cannot be made sober and temperate by acts of parliament. Taken in a strict sense, that is true; but legislation can diminish the temptations.

“Speaking of those who come under my charge, and to those alone I intend my remarks to apply, I believe the majority even of habitual drunkards do not drink merely for the sake of drink. They go with their companions or fellow workmen to have, what they call, a friendly glass, and too often remain until they are turned out at closing time. In many cases, they spend all their money, even

their week's wages. For hard working laboring men to spend on an average as much as five or even ten shillings every Saturday night is of common occurrence. There can be no doubt that to such foolish and criminal persons as those I am speaking of, it would be a great boon to have public houses closed as early as would be convenient for the more temperate portion of the community. Drunkenness, then, I consider the chief cause of crime, and the only one that at present I deem it necessary to dwell upon. If this cause could be removed, crime would be reduced 80 per cent."

What the arguments are in favor of their unproductive "crank" labor, I know not, but from the following extract from the annual report for 1869 of the governor of this gaol, it appears that the matter has been under discussion, and that the decision has been in favor of retaining the crank machines.

"With respect to crank labor it may be well here to observe, that the House of Lords committee on prison discipline, held in 1863, after a full consideration of all the evidence which had been adduced, stated that 'in no case should the regular enforcement of this system be relinquished or impaired for the sake of making labor remunerative.'"

#### COLD BATH FIELDS PRISON.

This is one of the Middlesex County Prisons, situated in London. I visited it in the month of August, in company with Samuel Stanton, Esq., of that city.

There were committed to this prison during the year ending September 29, 1872, 9,987 adult males, and 967 juveniles, making a total of 10,284, which added to the number in the prison at the commencement of the year, and the number received from other prisons, would make the entire number during the year, 13,716.

The average daily number in the prison was 1,630. The average cost *per capita* was £24. 4s. 10d, and the weekly cost of food *per capita*, 2s. 8d.

The intention is to have all the prisoners who are not in some way disabled, employed all the time.

They are employed on the tread-mill, in mat-making, oakum picking, shoemaking, tailoring, basket and brush-making, printing,

baking, book-binding, carpenters, smiths and other trades, washing, cleaning and other services required in the prison.

Every effort is made to secure good behavior on the part of the prisoners both by rewards and punishments.

For good behavior they are allowed to wear a *star*, and such as secure the *star* have a half crown given them when they are discharged. They also receive a percentage of their earnings.

That all are not controlled in this way will appear evident from the following statement of the punishments inflicted during the past year:

Whippings .....	40
Put in irons .....	14
Solitary confinement .....	247
Other punishments.....	11,313
	<hr/>
	11,614
	<hr/> <hr/>

The cells are about 7 feet by 12, light, comfortable and well ventilated. The prison can accommodate 2,200. The dark cells, for punishment, are the most comfortable places of the kind I have ever examined. The prisoners bathe once a month. The prison staff consists of one hundred and fifty officers, besides the Governor and his deputy.

Two Protestant chaplains and one Roman Catholic are employed. There is a Protestant chapel and one also for the Catholics. The Protestant chapel will accommodate 800, and the Catholic 500.

Four services are performed by the chaplain on Sunday, Good Friday and Christmas. Prayers are also read daily to the prisoners by the chaplain, and prisoners not belonging to the established church, have the privilege of being visited by ministers of their respective persuasions.

Two teachers are employed. Uneducated prisoners receive, on an average, seven hours a week instructions.

The "cat" is used in this prison. I saw the room in which the men are whipped, and the frame on which they are stretched to receive the "cat," and conversed with the officer whose duty it is to inflict it. He informed me that the "cat" was used about a year since, and once quite recently. Eighteen blows were given as a punishment for assaulting an officer.

Punishment with "birch" rods is quite a common thing, the rods being applied to some unfortunate victim almost every morning. From eighteen to twenty blows is the usual punishment.

The prison was neat and clean throughout, and everything seemed to be managed in an orderly and systematic manner.

I saw here, for the first time, the

TREAD-MILL,

And as this is something that has come down from the past, and which must soon pass away before the enlightened and humane spirit of the age, it deserves more than a brief passing notice.

This prison was visited by A. D. HENDRICKSON, Esq., the able and intelligent superintendent of the Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, in our own state, about year previous to my visit. Mr. HENDRICKSON, in the report of his visit, speaks thus of the tread-mill:

“I saw but one of these instruments of torture. The sight of this one was sufficient to produce a life-long impression. This was at Cold Bath Fields prison in London.

“It is made in two sections, each some 200 feet in length, arranged on the side of one vast hall, and will afford room for 600 prisoners to work. This was the number on the wheel when I visited the prison. The prisoners were required to tread the wheel for ten minutes, alternately with ten minutes’ rest, during which times they are allowed to sit. Thus 300 men labored while the remaining 300 rested. I was informed by the governor that this continued for four hours each half day of the year except Sundays and certain holidays. It is a most fearful punishment. Never before did I see countenances expressing such extreme fatigue, dejection and despondency. Not a smile or a cheerful look did I see in all that army of 600 men.

“At my request a prisoner was relieved for ten minutes while I was permitted to be his substitute. I mounted the steps, entered the stall of just sufficient width to admit a man’s body—grasped with both hands a rod over my head and commenced to tread. With my body inclined backwards, hanging by my hands to the rod, I continued treading with measured step the ponderous wheel. Five minutes had scarcely elapsed when free perspiration and a feeling of exhaustion admonished me to ask to be relieved, without waiting, as my comrades did, for the sound of the signal horn. I *was* relieved, and have never since felt any longing to repeat the experiment. Col. Colvile, governor of the prison, told me while he



looked at the wearied motions of the 300 on the wheel, and the dejected countenances of the 300 resting, 'I heartily disapprove of this mode of punishment.' He also stated before the International Penitentiary Congress, when this question was under discussion, 'He had had an experience of eighteen years—he had daily experience of the tread-mill system, and he had *never known men to be made better*. On the contrary, the tread-mill made men hate work all the more.' Besides, he said, 'The tread-mill worked unequally on different constitutions.' ”

The tread-mills in this prison are of sixteen horse power. There are two—one grinds wheat and the other pumps water from the well into the main tank.

I notice in the report of the prison inspector, made to parliament, that the actual number of prisoners who are on the mill at one time, is 342, and that the precise time they are at work daily, is  $3\frac{3}{4}$  hours.

While looking at the great wheel, I had it in my mind to ask permission to step on and see for myself how it worked, but remembering the experience of Mr. Hendrickson, I concluded I would be satisfied with his description of the operation.

The Hon. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, of Philadelphia, one of the most experienced men in the nation in the matter of prison discipline, while in England as a member of the International Prison Congress, examined the operation and effects of the tread-mill. In speaking of his visit to the Cold Bath Fields Prison, he remarks as follows:

“The tread-mill is in full operation, and serves as a power in the mechanical parts. The officers of the prison thought the work pretty severe. I could not learn from the prisoners their own views of the instrument as a punishment, or a means of reformation. The appearance of the wheel was repulsive, and the punishment itself seemed cruel and crushing.”

In another report of his visit to the International Penitentiary Congress, he speaks as follows:

“I saw the tread-mill in full turn, and I heard it praised by some, not by all, the governors of the prisons with whom I conversed.

“‘I have it in my prison!’ said a governor of whom I made inquiries.

“‘And do you approve of it?’

“I have nothing to do with approval; the machine is placed in the prison by the visiting magistrates.’

“‘It serves,’ I said, ‘to *break in* the rough and rather offensive prisoners?’

“‘Yes; it serves to break them in, certainly. The morning before I left, we *broke* both legs of a poor fellow who was making his best efforts upon the wheel.’”

The tread-mill is often defended upon the ground that its severity serves to deter offenders from a repetition of crime, that they may avoid a repetition of that species of punishment; and that argument is a part of the usual defense of great severity towards the convicted violators of the law. But I shall elsewhere in this report express an opinion arising out of experience in this prison, and the statement of other persons of great experience in the prisons of Europe, that kindness does more than harshness to soften the feelings of the convict; and until the feelings are softened there can be little hope of improvement, and without improvement the discharged fellow is only a candidate for early restoration to the prison. The peculiar severity of the tread-mill it was thought, and is even now sometimes asserted, must deter men who have tasted of its bitterness, from a renewal of the crimes which lead to their acquaintance with its movements. But experience is against even this peculiar instrument of torture, the new application of ‘the wheel,’ it only tortures, it does not deter, and in confirmation of this assertion, I copy a remark from the report of the Rev. Mr. CARTER, Episcopal Chaplain of the Liverpool Borough gaol. He says:

“At the last annual sessions I purposely abstained from all reference to the tread-wheel, because it had then been so recently and so interruptedly at work that I felt but little confidence in conclusions which subsequent experience might have proved to have been too hastily arrived at. It has now, however, been sufficiently long in use, both for its effects to be felt by a large proportion of our prisoners and for its influence and consequences to present themselves. The recommitments of those who have experienced its severity, it will be observed, have been progressive. They have accumulated in the last quarter of the official year threefold; and if the same ratio of progression continues, as no doubt it will, the percentage of such recommitments by the end of the current year will

confirm the conviction which already forcibly possesses my own mind, that the wheel is not the deterrent agent which some of its advocates suppose. Neither can I discover any proof of a result ascribed to it which I should be glad to recognize did it exist, that it drives the old offenders out of the town. I don't believe it. That some do disappear for a time is very probable, because many professional thieves are of migratory habits, but, as a class, they are not so easily scared; and my reason for saying this so confidently, will be found in the figures before you, showing that the recommitments in the September quarter, of prisoners who had been in custody from upward of ten to upwards of fifty times, forty-three per cent. had previously undergone the punishment of the wheel in this gaol."

#### PENTONVILLE PRISON, LONDON.

This is a convict prison. It is a large building, with wings diverging from a common center.

The prisoners are all employed, and mostly in their cells by themselves. The cells are large, comfortable and well ventilated. A fire is kept always burning at the top of the building, which creates a draft that carries off all the foul air. The cells are lighted through the outer wall. The beds fold up and are out of the way in the day time. The convicts are employed in weaving, mat making, shoemaking, tailoring, etc. The prison is about two-thirds self supporting. There are six dark cells; the longest time in which a prisoner can be confined is three days. For attempting to escape, the prisoner is put in irons and clothed with a yellow dress.

The officer who conducted me through the prison stated that they did not recognize punishment; that the irons, dark cells, etc., were simply for restraints, but I notice a statement in the report of the governor of the prison made to the "Directors of Convict Prisons," for the year 1871, to the effect that the "number of offences for which actual punishment was inflicted was 696," and that the "number of offenders punished was 590."

The prisoners are required to exercise in the open air one hour each day. The men are arranged in circles, from six to eight feet apart, and walk around at a regular pace. The prisoners have a

regular uniform, in all the convict prisons of England—beaverteen, light brown or drab. The prison contains 45 bathing tubs. The prisoners all bathe once in two weeks.

The bread which is furnished to the men, one day old, is excellent. They are supplied with meat four times a week. The hospital is in a separate building. It is a very comfortable place. There were thirty-two in the hospital at the time of my visit. They are mostly kept in separate cells. The cells are large and comfortable. Doubtful cases are always put in separate cells. When they are found to be seriously ill, they are put in associated rooms where they can receive more attention.

The chapel is large, sufficiently so to accommodate the whole number of convicts at once. There are services in the chapel every morning, and twice on Sundays.

No liquor or tobacco is allowed to any of the prisoners.

A brief extract from the

#### REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN,

Of this prison may not be uninteresting.

“A striking indication of the neglected and desolated state of all who died here last year, is seen in the fact, that no friend, no relative, attended any of the burials of the deceased. The undertaker and an officer from the chaplain’s department were the only witnesses of the interments.

“Notwithstanding withdrawals on account of sickness, and suspension of teaching altogether, for some weeks, yet the tables in the appendix show that much effort was made to instruct the very ignorant.

“Also every opportunity for self-improvement was afforded to those who had previously received any education, and very remarkable is the growing taste among convicts for the more practical styles of writing, as for instance, ‘Chambers’ Information for the People’; Cassel’s Popular Instructor’; ‘British Workman’; Milner’s History of England,’ etc., etc.

“These and kindred publications prove (it is manifest), no weak subsidiaries to religious and moral teachings in producing that ‘sober-mindedness’ which is so rare an element in modern character. And here, the idea is forcibly suggested, that probably no agency in the Kingdom, is in its measure, so effective, as the disci-

pline of H. M's convict prisons, in stemming the torrent of intemperance by convincing men (through constrained total abstinence, for periods varying from four to twenty years,) of not only the practicability, but also the entire desirability of refraining for ever from intoxicating beverages.

“Very many with eyes opened, ascribe their downfall to the ‘curse of drink,’ and in letters to parents, wives, and children, implore them to renounce the incentive to crime, to turn from the road to ruin.”

### CONVICT PRISON AT CHATHAM.

This prison was visited on the 17th of August, 1873, in company with SAMUEL STANTON, Esq., of London.

This is the largest convict prison in England, if not in the entire kingdom, having a daily average attendance of nearly seventeen hundred prisoners.

The convicts are mostly employed upon the public docks, and in this work the men are engaged in carpenter work, as masons, bricklayers, blacksmiths, in unloading barges of clay, gravel, sand, coal, etc., tipping clay, leveling the island, making and repairing tramways, and other descriptions of heavy work.

The value of the labor performed by the convicts in this prison, is equal to the entire cost of the establishment, with an excess of £5. 6s. 6d. for each prisoner in addition.

It is regarded as a favor to be allowed to learn a trade. If, when put into a shop to learn a trade they do not do well—do not make the most of the opportunity—they are not allowed to go on. Of twenty carpenters at work at the time of my visit, twelve had learned the trade in the prison, and it had been well learned.

Of twenty-five men, who undertook to learn to lay brick, in eight weeks, ten had become good workmen, five more were able to work tolerable well, and ten were not able to learn the trade. They practice by building walls, with mud instead of mortar, and then take them down.

Whipping is still used as a mode of punishment, but it can only be done after the matter has been referred to a director, and he gives the order. The sentence is from one to three dozen lashes

with the "cat." Months sometimes elapse without any one being whipped, and then as many as five have been whipped in a single month.

Twenty men were employed pumping water, by turning a crank. They turn fifteen minutes and then rest from three to four minutes.

The cells are 6 feet 4 inches by 4 feet, and are made of corrugated iron. The ventilation is excellent, and they are well lighted by a small window on the outside, and a large window on the inside opening into the hall or corridor.

There is a building devoted to bathing purposes. It contains seventy-seven bath tubs. All the prisoners bathe once a week; those who are engaged in dirty work oftener.

The convicts are divided into six different divisions, and there is no intercourse between the different divisions. Each division has a separate place in the chapel.

Every one, on leaving the prison, has a suit of clothes given him, suitable for the work in which he expects to be employed, and two suits of underwear.

If a prisoner attempts to escape, he is dressed in a suit of yellow and drab. This is a notice to the officers that he is a man that must be closely watched. A suit of drab and black indicates that the wearer has been guilty of assaulting an officer, and all will be on their guard to see that the offense is not repeated.

Blue suits are worn by those whose conduct has been such as to merit special favor.

The whole number of prisoners were at dinner at the time of the visit. The men are all examined as they come in from their work and as they go out, to see that they have nothing about their persons that is forbidden.

Sixteen hundred and seventy-nine prisoners were in the prison the day I was there, and they were divided as follows:

Six new prisoners who had just come in; fifty-five were in their cells as punishment; ninety-two were in the infirmary, and fifteen hundred and twenty-six were at work.

After they were through with their dinners, they were assembled in the prison yard and then marched off in companies of four, five or six, to twenty or thirty, to their work, each company under the charge of a prison officer, the officer being responsible for the care and safe keeping of the men under his charge.

The location on the docks where the men worked, in some instances, may have been a mile or so from the prison.

I saw the whole 1,526 men as they were examined, counted, reported and marched off to their work.

The prison kitchen is a large, convenient and finely-arranged room, and the food furnished to the prisoners is good.

Everything about the prison was neat and clean, and the whole institution seemed to be managed in a most creditable manner.

A few brief extracts from the

#### REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN

Will furnish considerable interesting information.

The Chaplain in his annual report says :

“ Besides the continuous work of education in which six trained schoolmasters are diligently occupied, the results of which will be seen in the tables following, the various other agencies for the moral and spiritual benefit of this large number have been perseveringly carried on, and with, I venture to hope, somewhat proportionate success.

“ The following may be taken as a brief summary of what has been done during the past year: Divine service twice on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, with sermons on 108 occasions, short morning services with frequent lectures or addresses, on the 311 week-days of the year, eleven celebrations of the Holy Communion, prayer with short exposition of Holy Scripture every day in each of four wards of the infirmary, and three times each week in the penal class hall, making in all 1,600 services, besides frequent visitations at the bedside of the sick who are dangerously ill. More than 5,000 personal interviews with prisoners have been held by the chaplain in the vestry, and fully as many more by the assistant chaplain and the scripture reader in the regular course of call-to-call visitation.

“ Apart from applications concerning books on secular subjects, these visits are not intended to be mere formal interviews, but occasions for moral improvement, and they often become opportunities for personal appeal to the heart and conscience, for tracing out the sad effects of individual vice, and for directing to the only reforming power, the Holy Spirit's operation in the sinner's heart.

“As before mentioned the Holy Communion has been celebrated on 11 occasions, including Easter, Whitsuntide and Christmas Day. The list of communicants numbers 156, being about 10 per cent. of the inmates; the aggregate number of communions was 556.

“They were separately seen and examined before admission to the holy ordinance on each occasion, and I am happy to be able to state that their general conduct has been exemplary and in accordance with their christian profession.

#### THE LIBRARY

continues to be a source of intense interest and comfort to the prisoners and the demand for useful and interesting books is unabated. There were in the library on the 31st of December, about 4,000 volumes of general literature, and 6,000 useful periodicals. The system of daily exchanging by the school-masters is in operation, by which over 1,000 books are exchanged weekly, making a total of 55,000 volumes issued and returned during the year.

“The work of education has been regularly carried on by the six school-masters under my personal supervision and that of the assistant chaplain.

“In addition to the ordinary instruction on five evenings of the week, school has been held in the forenoons on several occasions when bad weather prevented out-door labor.”

The chaplain gives a table showing the status of education on reception, of 1,424 convicts received into the prison, and then remarks as follows viz:

“The preceding table may be reduced to the following summary:

Totally ignorant .....	221
Partially educated.....	139
Fairly educated.....	652
Well educated .....	412
Total.....	<u>1,424</u>

“By which it would appear that only about one-fourth of the whole may be regarded as ignorant, and three-fourths as fairly or even well educated men, and does it not seem reasonable to inquire whether education merely, without religious cultivation, tends to make men virtuous and happy.”



The following is the diet for prisoners in the English convict prison, who are employed on government works at hard labor, viz:

“*Breakfast*.—One pint of gruel, to contain two ounces of oatmeal and half an ounce of molasses and eight ounces of bread; or in place of the gruel, if preferred, one pint of tea, to contain 1-6 oz. of tea,  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. of sugar and 2 ounces of milk and 2 ounces of bread additional.

“*Supper*.—Three-fourths of a pint of cocoa, containing  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. cocoa, 2 ounces of milk and  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of molasses, and eight ounces of bread.

“*Dinner—Sunday*.—Four ounces of pork, four ounces of peas with the liquor in which they were cooked;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. onions,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. vinegar and 8 ounces of bread.

*Monday and Saturday*.—Nine ounces uncooked or five ounces of cooked beef with its own liquor, flavored with  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. onions and thickened with  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. flour, and any bread and potatoes left on the previous day, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. of pepper. Also 1 pound of potatoes and 8 ounces of bread.

“*Tuesday and Friday*.—One pint of soup containing 8 ounces shins of beef, 1 ounce of pearl barley, 2 ounces of fresh vegetables, one ounce of onions, and thickening the same on Mondays and Saturdays. Also 1 pound of potatoes and 8 ounces of bread.

“*Wednesday*.—Nine ounces uncooked, or five ounces of cooked mutton, with its own liquor flavored and thickened as above. Also one pound of potatoes, and 8 ounces of bread.

“*Thursday*.—One pound of suet pudding, containing  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of suet, 8 ounces of flour and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of water. Also one pound of potatoes and eight ounces of bread.”

The following will show the distribution of the time of the prisoners, in summer and winter:

SUMMER.		A. M.	A. M.	
Prisoners warned, rise, wash, clean cells and wards.....	5.00 to 5.25	5.25	....	25m.
Breakfast, including serving out.....	5.25 to 6.25	6.25	1h. ....	
Morning prayers, including marching in and out.	6.25 to 6.40	6.40	....	15m.
Labor, including mustering and going to and from the works.....	6.40 to 12.05	P. M.	5h. 25m.	
Dinner, including serving out and making up hammocks.....	P. M.	12.05 to 1.20	1h. 15m.	
Labor, including mustering and going to and from the works.....	1.20 to 6.00	6.00	4h. 40m.	
Supper, including serving out.....	6.00 to 6.45	6.45	....	45m.
Hair cutting, reading, school, letter writing, bathing, etc., until bed time.....	6.45 to 8.00	8.00	1h. 15m.	
WINTER.		A. M.	A. M.	
Prisoners warned, rise, wash, clean cells and wards.....	5.30 to 5.55	5.55	....	25m.
Breakfast, including serving out.....	5.55 to 6.55	6.55	1h. ....	
Morning prayers, including unlocking, marching in and out.....	6.55 to 7.15	7.15	....	20m.
Labor, including mustering and going to and from works.....	7.15 to 12.05	P. M.	4h. 50m.	
Dinner, including serving out and making up hammocks.....	P. M.	12.05 to 1.20	1h. 15m.	
Labor, including mustering and going to and from the works.....	1.20 to 4.15	4.15	2h. 55m.	
Supper, including serving out.....	4.15 to 5.00	5.00	... 45m.	
Hair cutting, reading, school, letter writing, bathing, etc., till bed time.....	5.00 to 8.00	8.00	3h. ....	

### BOROUGH PRISON, BIRMINGHAM.

This prison was visited Aug. 21, 1873, in company with JOSEPH MALINS, JOHN W. KIRTON, Esq'srs., of Birmingham, and JOSEPH BROWN, Esq., of Leeds.

The entire number of prisoners in this prison during the year ending September 29, 1872, was 3,992, and the daily average number 442.

The average weekly cost of food, per prisoner, was 1s. 11½d.

All are expected to labor. Those sentenced to hard labor of the *first class*, are employed in pumping water, by cranks, and in breaking stone, outside the prison, half a ton being the task for a day. Those sentenced to hard labor of the *second class* are em-

ployed in tailoring, shoemaking, mat-making, weaving matting, oakum picking, carpentering, brush and basket making, by the male prisoners. The females are employed in needlework, knitting, fibre picking, washing and ironing.

The chaplain performs two services on Sunday, Good Friday and Christmas-day, and reads prayers daily to the prisoners. Those prisoners not belonging to the established church, can be visited by ministers of their respective persuasions. All uneducated prisoners, have  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hours weekly instruction in class.

Two schoolmasters are employed two hours, daily, in giving instruction in the cells, and each prisoner may devote three hours daily, to self instruction.

The cells are of good size, well ventilated, comfortable, with gas and water. The water closets are so arranged that they can be drenched from the water faucet.

There is a bell rope in each cell, so that the occupant can ring a bell in the hall, whenever they wish to communicate with the officers of the prison. When the bell is rung, a plate springs out in front of the cell where the cord was pulled, so that the officer knows where to go to respond to the call.

#### LIVERPOOL WORKHOUSE — BROWNLOW HILL.

This institution was visited in July, 1873, in company with Ex-Governor LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, United States Consul at that place.

Governor Fairchild continues to manifest that deep interest in the welfare of the unfortunate classes of society, and in the improvement of the institutions established for their relief, that induced him to exert the influence of his official position as governor so earnestly and persistently to secure the organization of the State Board of Charities, and he still feels an especial interest in the work in which they are engaged.

Through his thoughtful kindness, by the aid of the Mayor of Liverpool, we were enabled to visit this workhouse under the most favorable circumstances.

It is a most extensive institution, a large village or a small city in itself. On an emergency it could accommodate 5,000 persons. At the time of the visit it contained 2,200 inmates.

All the inmates work who are able to do so. The men are mostly

employed in picking oakum. Some are engaged in tailoring. In one large, comfortable room old men were engaged in picking hair. The work was light, and they appeared happier than though they had been without employment. A fine large room is set apart for the men to use in the evenings for reading.

The old and infirm occupy the upper story. This did not seem to be a wise arrangement, but the managers of the institution doubtless have reasons for the arrangement that are satisfactory to them.

From thirty to forty officers and sixty nurses are constantly employed.

Four hundred and sixty-three of the inmates were in the hospital apartments at the time of the visit.

These apartments were in excellent order, perfectly neat and clean, and free from all unpleasant odors.

There were in the house twenty-five epileptics and several insane persons. There are accommodations for about fifteen insane. About ten or twelve insane persons pass through the house each year, their insanity mostly the result of the use of intoxicating liquors.

Three doctors reside in the building, and two others visit every day. There is a drug store with two chemists constantly employed.

There is a large lying-in-department.

There are rooms set apart for old women, where two live together as in their own homes. Tea and groceries are supplied to them and they get their own meals.

A most humane and Christian provision!

The dormitories are very comfortable. The rooms are large and well ventilated. Iron bedsteads (single), with good beds and comfortable bedding.

There are excellent bathing accommodations. All are bathed when they first come into the house, and the inmates bathe at least once a month.

In winter 100 tons of coal are consumed weekly. The dining room will seat about 750 at one time.

There is a large, finely furnished chapel, a separate building standing by itself, capable of accommodating 700 persons. It is a much better furnished building, than three-fourths of the churches in Wisconsin. It contains a fine organ, played by an organist who receives a salary of \$125 per annum. The chaplain has a salary of

\$1,250 per annum. The chapel is for the Episcopal service. Roman Catholics and Dissenters also preach every Sunday in the dining room, but they receive no pay.

The following is the dietary for healthy inmates of all ages, including children from 9 to 16 years:

- “**BREAKFAST**—One and a half pints porridge.  
Three-fourths of a pint buttermilk.
- “**SUPPER**— One and one-half pints of gruel.  
Six ounces bread.
- “**DINNER**—*Sunday*— Four ounces cooked meat.  
Three-fourths pound rice.
- “*Monday*— One and one-half pints pea soup.  
Six ounces bread.
- “*Tuesday* and *Saturday*—One and one-half lbs. scouse.
- “*Wednesday*—Six ounces bread.  
One pint cocoa.
- “*Thursday*— Four ounces cooked meat.  
Three-fourths pound rice.
- “*Friday*-- One and one-half pints broth, pea and  
other soups.  
Six ounces bread.

“Four ounces vegetables and eight ounces of rice may be substituted for three-fourths pound of rice at dinner.”

The following quantities of the several ingredients to be used in the preparation of the

#### DIETARY,

per gallon, viz.:

- “*Pea Soup*.—Liquor of boiled meat. One and one half pounds peas, five ounces of carrots, turnips or other vegetables.
- “*Broth*.—Liquor of boiled meat. Ten ounces of barley, five ounces of oatmeal.
- “*Rice Soup*.—Liquor of boiled meat. Ten ounces of rice, ten ounces of carrots, turnips or other vegetables.
- “*Porridge*.—One and three fourths pounds of oatmeal.
- “*Gruel*.—Ten ounces of oat meal, four ounces treacle.

- “*Tea*.—One ounce of tea, four ounces of sugar, one pint sweet milk.
- “*Coffee*.—One and one-half ounces of coffee, one-half ounce of chicory, five ounces of sugar, one pint of sweet milk.
- “*Cocoa*.—Six ounces of cocoa, two ounces of sugar, one-third gallon of sweet milk.
- “*Cooked Rice*.—Three and one-fourth ounces of raw rice to make one pound.
- “*Scouse*.—Ingredients to make one and one-half pounds: Three ounces of meat, fifteen ounces of peeled potatoes, two ounces of carrots, turnips or other vegetables.”

Thirteen hundred gallons of new milk and four hundred gallons of buttermilk are used each week.

The milk costs 9d. per gallon; beef, 68s. per 112 lbs.; mutton, 77s. per 112 lbs.; flour, first quality, 40s. per 240 lbs.; second quality, 36s. per 240 lbs.; third quality, 22s. per 240 lbs.; coffee, 110s. for 100 lbs; Australian meat, 5½d. per lb.

The following

#### REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF LADY VISITORS

To the workhouse, have been adopted:

“1.—That ladies residing in Liverpool, or the neighborhood, who wish to devote one or two mornings each week to visiting the inmates of the Liverpool workhouse, be invited to send in their names to the workhouse committee, through one of its members.

“2.—That the committee do select from the names thus sent in, twelve names, irrespective of creed or religious denomination: no lady under vow to any religious order being eligible.

“3.—That the ladies thus selected be nominated for one year, as ‘Lady visitors to the Liverpool Workhouse.’

“4.—That anybody who is absent for three consecutive months ceases to be one of the said visitors, and her place may be filled up by any eligible applicant whom the committee may select.

“5.—That extracts from the Poor Law Board’s order, relating to the discipline of the house be furnished to each lady, and that she be requested to make herself thoroughly acquainted with them, so as to be in no danger of infringing them.

"6.—That a copy of the following instructions, specially drawn up for the guidance of the lady visitors be furnished to each lady visitor upon her appointment.

"7.—In case the visits of any lady becomes unwelcome to the committee, from any cause whatever, an intimation to that effect to be sent to her, and her place be filled up by the committee, in accordance with Rule 4."

The following are the

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO LADY VISITORS,

Referred to above:

"As many persons, judging from past experience, consider that the dangers of introducing an organized system of lady visitors may outweigh the advantages, however great they undoubtedly are, and as it has been proved on more than one occasion, that one mistake will overbalance much benefit, the greatest prudence and care will be necessary on the part of the lady visitors.

"It is hoped that by consulting the governor and matron as to the best times of visiting, and where they consider visits most needed, and by showing constant consideration towards them, and towards all the nurses and other officials, the lady visitors will make their visits useful to the inmates of the workhouse and welcome to its officials.

"In the spirit of the previous paragraphs, the following regulations have been drawn up. While they do not needlessly trammel the action, or impair the sphere of usefulness of the lady visitors, it is believed that they will lessen the danger of collision and discomfort on the part of the visitors, officials or inmates of the workhouse.

#### *Instructions.*

"1. No remarks on the management, or implying censure of any nurse or official to be made, except through the chairman, or one of the members of this committee.

"2. Each visitor to be encouraged, as far as possible, to make choice of a ward or wards to visit, and adhere to that ward or wards, unless two ladies (with the sanction of the matron or governor) wish to visit together.

"N. B.—This will not prevent another visitor from seeing any particular inmate, at the request of the governor or matron, or from

visiting any particular inmate whom she is personally acquainted with, in some other ward.

“ 3. No visitor shall speak to any inmate (or so as necessarily to be overheard by any inmate), not of her own religious communion, in any way that can be painful or offensive, or calculated to produce discord amongst the inmates.”

The following will show how carefully the religious views and preferences of the inmates of the workhouse are respected:

RULES RELATING TO THE RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AND REGISTRATION OF THE INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE.

“The religious denomination of all inmates of the workhouse to be registered on admission. In the case of sick inmates, the religious registration to be placed on the “pages.”

All inmates of the workhouse to be considered to be of the religious denomination in which they are registered.

“Clergymen, ministers of religion, or other persons visiting the workhouse for the purpose of affording religious instruction or consolation, to be required to strictly confine their ministrations to persons of their own religious denomination.

“Except in urgent cases of sickness, no change to be made in the religious registration of inmates without authority from the workhouse committee. In urgent cases of sickness the governor, or, in his absence, the matron or storekeeper, may change the religious registration of an inmate upon the clearly understood wish, and at the express desire of such inmate; every such change to be reported to the Committee at their next meeting.

*Instructions.*

“Clergymen wishing to make any communication affecting the religious registration of inmates of the workhouse, to do so in writing to the governor or direct to the committee.

“Officers receiving application for change of religious registration, to report the same immediately to the Governor, or, in his absence, in urgent cases of sickness, to the matron, or, in the absence of both, to the storekeeper. (Should the whole of these officers be absent, the application to be reported to the vestry clerk.)”



## CORK COUNTY GAOL.

This institution was visited in August, 1873. It is situated on the outskirts of Cork.

They have an excellent building, well adapted to the purpose for which it was built, and everything in and about the buildings and grounds was neat and clean and in good order.

The daily average number of prisoners during the past year was 139, and the annual average cost for each prisoner was £27. 6s. 2½d.

The prisoners are all occupied in some way. There is a tread-wheel in this gaol, used in pumping water. The men are kept on the wheel two hours; six minutes on the wheel at a time, and then three minutes off. When not on the wheel they are employed in picking oakum, shoe-making, tailoring, mat-making, carpenter work, mason work, etc.

The longest sentence is two years, and the shortest twelve hours. The prisoners are punished by confinement in dark cells, and deprivation of a portion of their food. The prisoners are all bathed on coming into the gaol, and at intervals afterwards.

There is no associated labor in this gaol. There are services in the chapel every Sunday.

George Francis Train was once confined for four days in this gaol.

I witnessed here, for the first and only time, what is known as the

“SHOT DRILL.”

The men are arranged in the yard in a circle, say fifteen or twenty in a circle, and from ten to fifteen feet apart. Each man has in his hands a shot weighing from 10 to 11 pounds. At his feet is a small block. At a given signal from the officer in charge, the men all walk to the next block, when they stop, and at a signal from the officer, they place the shot on the block at their feet, without bending their knees, and immediately straighten up. At another signal they stoop and take up the shot, and at the proper signal move on to the next block, and continue to go through the same process for the space of two hours. As I watched the men thus employed, I was at a loss to decide whether I should prefer to be in their places or on a tread-wheel.

## MOUNT JOY FEMALE PRISON.

This is the only convict prison in Ireland exclusively for females. The daily average number of prisoners during the past year was 320.

The number in the prison on the day of my visit (August 1873) was 295.

The institution is entirely under the charge of women.

The shortest time for which any one is sentenced to this prison is five years.

During the first twelve months the prisoners are kept separate; four months on probation; two months in the third class; six months in the second class; twelve months in the first class, when they pass into the advanced class.

The prisoners are all regularly employed, who are not incapacitated by sickness or infirmity.

They are occupied in knitting, sewing, tailoring and washing. A large amount of washing is done for other prisons. The value of the labor of the prisoners last year was £2,168. 15s. 4d.

The sentences of those who were in the prison on the 31st day of December, 1872, were as follows:

Transportation for life.....	3
Penal servitude for life.....	4
.....do.....15 years.....	1
.....do.....14 years.....	2
.....do.....10 years.....	16
.....do.....7 years.....	182
.....do.....5 years.....	102
	<hr/>
	310
	<hr/>

The crimes for which they were convicted were as follows:

Assault.....	3
Burglary and robbery.....	5
Felony.....	38
Felony and previous conviction.....	5
Housebreaking and robbery.....	2
Larceny.....	52
Larceny after previous conviction.....	70
Larceny from person.....	60
Larceny and subsequent felony.....	7
Malicious assault.....	4
Manslaughter.....	4
Murder.....	6
Obtaining goods by false pretences.....	2
Receiving stolen goods.....	12

Robbery.....	7
Stealing from the person ....	16
Subsequent felony .....	6
Eleven other crimes, one each.....	11
	<u>310</u>

Considerable attention is paid to the matter of instructing the prisoners in reading and writing. They are allowed to attend school one hour each day. The teacher in her report, remarks that "there are at present 120 prisoners, who, on admission, were wholly ignorant, but who can now read and write with tolerable ease and accuracy."

One hour each day is occupied in exercise in the open air. The prisoners bathe once a week. There are religious services on Sunday, and religious instruction daily, so that all get instruction twice a week.

The following somewhat

#### REMARKABLE PASSAGE

I quote from the report of the Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Directors of the prison:

"The troublesome prisoners, who are sufficiently numerous to keep the penal ward constantly occupied, appear to be in general, we are sorry to say, incorrigible. The same individuals are constantly in punishment, and so far from being reformed or improved by it, that it seems to render them more hardened and hopeless than ever. We do our best to pacify these self-willed sufferers, and have begun Sunday prayers for them, which commence midst cries and imprecations, but generally are joined in before we end by all. We find as a rule in these punished convicts more seeming madness than malicious wickedness.

"What appears to us very worthy of remark concerning the inefficacy of our penal punishment is: I. That the crimes committed in the penal ward are often far worse than those for which convicts are condemned to it; and II. That prisoners at first giving every sign of repentance and good will become gradually restless and frantic as the punishment is continued."

## THE IRISH CONVICT PRISON SYSTEM.

There is no system of prison discipline that has attracted more attention and been the subject of more discussion, during the past few years, than that which is known as the "Irish Convict System." Although there are many who are not willing to admit that this is the best system yet discovered, I have hardly ever found a person who would not admit that it was next in excellence to the particular system to which he was specially committed. While in Ireland I visited the three prisons where this system is in use, and where its practical workings are developed; they are the "Mount Joy Male Convict Prison," at Dublin; the "Spike Island Prison," in the harbor of Queenstown, and the "intermediate Prison," at Lusk, about twelve miles from Dublin.

But before speaking of what I saw at these several prisons, I wish to present as definite an idea as I can, of what this system really is, and in doing so, I shall, as far as possible, use the words of Sir WALTER CROFTON, to whom is accorded the credit of originating this system, while he was chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons for Ireland. I shall quote largely from a small work recently published by Miss Mary Carpenter, of England, who is extensively known as a writer on prison discipline and kindred subjects.

### "THE OBJECT OF PRISON DISCIPLINE

"Is to transform offenders into honest, self-supporting men and women, and eventually to minimize crime in society. Any system which effects this most desirable result, must be founded on sound principles; no mere mechanism, however excellent, can effect the moral nature of human beings; unless this is changed, no reformation can be real and permanent."

The system established in the criminal prisons of Ireland by Sir WALTER CROFTON, aims to secure these results, and in reading the views of the founder, one cannot fail to be impressed with the conviction that he has studied well the problem before him, and that he has correct ideas as to the true principles which should control in the treatment of criminals.

Miss Carpenter, in speaking of the actual state of the persons upon whom we have to work in the application of the principles of prison reform, says: "Whatever may be the cause of their present condition, and however much or little they may morally be themselves to blame for it, the habitual offenders who constitute the largest proportion of the inmates of convict prisons, are in a state of absolute antagonism to society, and disregard of ordinances, humane and divine.

"They are usually hardened in vice, and they concern themselves with the law only to endeavor to evade it. They dislike labor of all kinds, and to supply their own wants, exert themselves only by preying on the property of others.

"They are self-indulgent, low in their desires, ignorant of all knowledge that would profit them, skilful only in accomplishing their own wicked purposes.

"But they are still men and women, possessed of immortal natures; still they are the children of the same Heavenly Father; still are they our fellow-citizens. They must not be wholly cast off from our sympathies, from our desire for their reformation.

"To produce any permanent change in natures so perverted and hardened, it is evident that no merely external means can be of the slightest value. While under compulsory detention they may be bribed or terrified into some degree of gratitude and submission, but their *natures* are not touched by these means. They return from the monotony and forced propriety of their prison life, only with fresh zest for the exciting career from which they have been for a season snatched. Their long abstinence from intoxicating stimulants is compensated for by increased excess. The hated forced labor of their servitude is at once abandoned for the wonted indulgence of their old life. All who are acquainted with the histories of criminals are well aware that this is the ordinary result of the ordinary imprisonment of convicts, and hence arises a profound and general disbelief in the possibility of reformation, among those whose duties lead them to a knowledge of the 'dangerous class.'

"A different principle of management produces different results, and does effect real reformation, provided all wise external means, which experience and sound judgment suggest, are adopted in developing the principle.

"We shall endeavor to ascertain what are the true principles of

the treatment of convicts, as individuals, and to show that these can be carried out in the legal punishment of criminals.

“In the first place, the *will* of the individual should be brought into such a condition as to wish to reform, and to exert itself to that end, in co-operation with the persons who are set over him. The state of antagonism to society must be destroyed; the hostility to divine and human law must be subdued. This can never be done by mere force, or by any mechanical appliances. No fear of punishment, no hope of advantage, can produce a change of heart or a true penitence towards God, and, without this, it is impossible that any reliable alteration of life can be effected. Severe suffering may subdue the will, and bring the individual into a state in which he may be more easily made sensible of his criminality towards God and towards man. But it is only when his heart is touched by Christian sympathy of those around, when he can be made to understand that his own personal efforts can alone raise him—that all that he is now enduring only has in view his restoration to society as an honest member of it; it is only then that he truly repents of his sins, humbles himself before his creator, earnestly seeks divine help, desires to atone for his past misdeeds, is united to his fellow-beings by the bonds of Christian love, willingly accepts the discipline appointed for him, and gratefully works with those set over him for his restoration to society.

“That such a change as this, proved by the future life to be a genuine reformation, has ever been accomplished, may be discredited by many, but is nevertheless true. And wherever such reformation has been effected, it will be found that the moving spring has been some person of large and christian heart, who worked on principles founded on human nature, and on God’s moral and revealed law, who framed a system in accordance with these, and carried it out with earnest purpose, enlisting in his work the hearts of those with him, because it was evidently good and true.

“Whatever system can be proved to be most truly reformatory will, of course, be the best for society as minimizing crime to the greatest extent; it should, therefore, be introduced into legal punishment, as it will benefit the people at large as well as the individual. Yet, however firmly we may adhere to this reformatory principle, it is evident that we must not ignore or neglect another, viz., that it is the law both of God and man that sin should be

followed by suffering—that what a man soweth that he must reap. These two principles are not opposed to each other, but are in perfect harmony, and if so worked will produce the best effects. How they may be harmonized has been thus set forth powerfully by MR.

RECORDER HILL:

“The principles of secondary punishment may be reduced to three: First, the application of pain with the intention of proving to the sufferer, and to all who may learn by his fate, that the profits of crime are overbalanced by its losses. This is the deterrent principle in action. The second principle is what BENTHAM calls that of *incapacitation*. So long as the criminal remains in gaol, society is protected from his misconduct, not by the deterrent operation of fear, but because he has for the time lost the power of offending. The third is the reformatory principle. Thus incapacitation deprives the malefactor of his power to do wrong—deterrents overmaster by fear his desire for evil doing—while by reformation that desire is extinguished, and is replaced by aspirations and habits which will furnish him with a safeguard against relapse.

“Now what is to prevent all these principles being combined in one and the same punishment. Reformation cannot be made the work of a day. It is a task which required a tedious length of time for its assured performance.’

“CAPT. MACHONOCHE effected probably the greatest triumph of reformatory prison discipline ever attained, in Norfolk Island in 1840. He transformed in three years, into a well conducted colony, 1480 doubly convicted prisoners, who were rigorously coerced all day, and cooped up at night in barracks, which could not decently accommodate half that number.

“‘A more demoniacal assemblage,’ he says ‘could not be imagined, and almost the most formidable sight I ever beheld, was the sea of faces, upturned to me when I first addressed them. I sought generally every means to recover the men’s self-respect, to gain their own wills towards their reform, to visit moral offences severely, but to reduce the number of those that were purely conversational; to mitigate the penalties attached to these, and thus gradually awaken better and more enlightened feelings among both officers and men.’ Capt. MACONOCHE thus stated the principle on which he worked, in a pamphlet published in Hobart Town, in 1869:

“‘The sole direct

“ ‘ OBJECT OF SECONDARY PUNISHMENT

“ ‘ Should, therefore, it is conceived, be the *reform*, if possible, but, at all events, the adequate subjugation and training to self command of the individuals subjected to them; so that, before they can regain their full privileges in society, after once forfeiting them, they must give satisfactory proof that they again deserve and are not likely to abuse them. This principle does not proscribe *punishment as such*, which on the contrary, will, it is believed, be always found indispensable, in order to induce penitence and submission; nor, as may be already inferred, does it lose sight of the object of setting a deterring example.

“ ‘ But it raises the character of both these elements in treatment, placing the first in the light of a *benevolent means*, whereas it is often regarded as a *vindictive end*, and obtaining the second by the exhibition of the law *constantly and necessarily victorious over individual obstinacy*, instead of frequently defeated by it. It cannot be doubted that very much of the harshness and obduracy of old offenders arises at present from gratified pride of having braved the worst that the law can inflict, and maintained an unconquerable will amidst all its severities; and for this pride, there would be no place, if endurance alone could serve no useful end, and only submission could restore to freedom.

“ ‘ The end *reform*, or its substitutes, sustained submission and self-command, being thus made the final objects of secondary punishment, it is next contended that they can only be adequately pursued and tested; first, by dividing the process employed into specific *punishment for the past*, and *specific training for the future*; and next by grouping prisoners together, in the latter stage, in associations made to resemble ordinary life as closely as possible (in particular, subdivided into smaller parties, or families, as may be agreed to among the men themselves, with common interests, and receiving wages in the form of marks of commendation, exchangeable at will for immediate gratifications, but of which a fixed accumulation should be required before the recovery of freedom), thus preparing for society in society, and providing a field for the exercise and cultivation of active *social virtues*, as well as for the habitual voluntary restraint of active social vices.’ ”

Such were the principles that Sir WALTER CROFTON aimed to incorporate into the Irish convict prisons.



“This system of discipline embracing three separate stages may be briefly described as follows:

“FIRST STAGE.

“Separate imprisonment in a cellular prison at Mount Joy, Dublin, for the first eight or nine months of the sentence. Whether the period is eight or nine months, or even longer, depends upon the conduct of the convict. If his conduct is quite unexceptionable, he would be entitled to be removed to an Associated Prison (the second stage) in eight months. In Ireland it is the practice to make this stage very penal, both by a very reduced dietary during the first half of the period—viz., four months—and by the absence of interesting employment during the first three months. By the time the convict is required for hard labor in the second stage, the improved dietary in the later portion of the period in separation, will have rendered him physically equal to perform it; and by the end of three months of the first stage the idler will generally have learned to associate industry with pleasure.

“The convict learns something very material to his future well-being in the first stage—he has the advantage of much time devoted to religious and secular instruction. He learns the whole bearing of the ‘Irish convict system’ by means of scholastic instruction—that he can only reach the intermediate prisons (a special feature, and the third stage in the system), through his own exertions, measured by marks in the second stage of the system. As the liberation of the convict within the period of his sentence depends upon the date of his admission to the intermediate, or third stage of the system, it is manifestly to his own interest, as it is the interest of those placed over him, that he should be well informed on this point. There is a strong mental impression made consequent on this information.

“As the convict attains knowledge of the system, he feels that, within certain limits, he is made the arbiter of his own fate. Antagonism to the authorities placed over him gradually disappears, and in its stead arises a conviction that there is a co-operation where he had formerly anticipated oppression.

“The first stage will have done good work if it has succeeded in planting in the mind of the convict that there is an active co-operation existing between himself and those placed over him.

“At the end of eight or nine months, as the case may be, the convict is moved to Spike Island, to be employed on the fortifications.

“THE SECOND STAGE.

“The peculiar feature of the Irish convict system in the second stage is the institution of marks to govern the classification. This is a minute and intelligible monthly record of the power of the convict to govern himself, and very clearly realizes to his mind that his progress to liberty, within the period of his sentence, can only be furthered by the cultivation and application of qualities opposed to those which led to his conviction.

“There are different classes to be attained in the second stage, and a certain number of marks are required to be obtained by the convict before he can be promoted from one class to another.

“The maximum number of marks each convict can attain monthly is nine, which are distributed under three different headings, viz: three for discipline, *i. e.* general regularity and orderly demeanor; three for school, *i. e.* the attention and desire evinced for improvement, or industry in school; and three for industry, *i. e.* industry at work, and not skill which may have been previously acquired.

“There are four classes in the second stage, viz: the third (in which the convict is placed on his arrival from the first stage), the second, first, and advance or A class.

“It will be possible for a convict to raise himself from the third to the second class, in two months by the acquisition of eighteen marks; from the second to the first in six months, if he has attained fifty-four marks in the second class; and from the first to the A or advanced class in twelve months, provided he has acquired 108 marks in the first class. When the convict has reached the A class his progress is noted monthly as A 1, A 2, &c. Misconduct causes reduction, suspension, or the loss of marks.

“When the convict attains the A class, he is employed, (although still in the second stage of his detention) on special works, and kept apart from the other convicts. His school instruction and lectures take place in the evening.

“It will be intelligible, that the most successful in combating self, and in climbing the ladder of self-control and industry, will the soonest obtain the required number of marks, and the goal to which they lead, viz: ‘the Intermediate Prisons,’ and thence the

liberty, for which the convict is supposed to have been made fit, by the lessons of those good school-masters, industry, self-control, and self-reliance, succeeded by a very special and natural training."

The following statement will show the

PRACTICAL OPERATION OF THIS SYSTEM OF MARKS.

Take the case of a convict who has been sentenced for five years: If his conduct has been *unexceptionable* in every respect, he can leave the first stage, the cellular prison at Mount Joy at the end of eight months; he can pass from the third to the second class at Spike Island, at the end of two months; from the second class to the first, at the end of six months; from the first class to the A, or advanced class at the end of twelve months, and at the end of thirteen months in the advanced class, he can pass to the Intermediate prison at Lusk, and, after remaining there six months, he can go out on License or "Ticket of Leave." The man's sentence is five years—he spends eight months at Mount Joy and thirty-three months at Spike Island, making three years and five months. He then spends six months at Lusk, leaving one year and one month of his sentence that he can spend out of prison on License, and as he can hardly be said to be in prison while at Lusk, by his good conduct, he virtually shortens his sentence one year and seven months.

On a sentence of six years, the convict can reduce the time at Mount Joy and Spike Island to four years and one month, at Lusk seven months, leaving one year and four months to be out on License; on a sentence of seven years, four years and nine months at Mount Joy and Spike Island, eight months at Lusk, and one year and seven months out on License; on a sentence of eight years, five years and five months at Mount Joy and Spike Island, nine months at Lusk, and one year and ten months out on License; on a sentence of ten years, six years and nine months at Mount Joy and Spike Island, eleven months at Lusk, and two years and four months out on License; on a sentence of twelve years, eight years and one month at Mount Joy and Spike Island, one year and one month at Lusk, and two years and ten months out on License; and on a sentence of fifteen years, ten years and one month at Mount Joy and Spike Island, one year and four months at Lusk, and three years and seven months out on License.

When we consider that Lusk can hardly be called a prison, it really makes on a fifteen years' sentence, as the result of unexceptionable good conduct, a shortening of the sentence of four years and eleven months.

Now, however trifling this "Mark System" may appear to those not conversant with its operation, it will be found in practice to realize to the mind of each individual very clearly and fully his progress in self-government, and in other desirable qualities. There is not an intelligent officer in the Irish convict department who will not bear witness to the intense interest taken by each convict in the attainment of his marks, and the jealous care with which he notes them.

#### "THE THIRD OR INTERMEDIATE STAGE.

"In this stage there are no marks. The result of the self-discipline effected by their attainment is hard to be tested before the liberation of the convict.

"'Individualization' is the ruling principle in these establishments; the number of inmates should, therefore, be small, and not exceed one hundred.

"The training is special, and the position of the convict made as natural as is possible; no more restraint is exercised over him than would be necessary to maintain order in any well regulated establishment. At 'Lusk Common,' within fifteen miles of Dublin, there is an intermediate establishment for employing convicts in the reclamation of the land, and for carrying out principles which have proved so beneficial to themselves and to the public.

"The officers in the intermediate establishment work with the convicts.

"At Lusk there are only six, and they are unarmed. Physical restraint is therefore impossible, and if possible it would be out of place, and inconsistent with the principles which the establishments were intended to enunciate:

"1st. You have to show to the convict that you really trust him, and give him credit for the amendment illustrated by his marks.

"2d. You have to show to the public that the convict, who will be restored to liberty, for weal or for woe, may, upon reasonable grounds, be considered as capable of being safely employed.

"How does this become possible?

“The reply is, that the convict is co-operating in his own amendment. He cannot ignore the conviction, sooner or later, that the system, however penal in its development, is intended for his benefit; and that, moreover, it has by its stringent regulations and arrangements after the liberation of the convict, and this is most important to note, made the vocation of crime very unprofitable and hazardous to follow.

“He hears lectures of an interesting and profitable description, which not only point out the wickedness and the danger of criminal pursuits, but show him the course which he should take in order to amend his life, where his labor is required, and his antecedents not likely to entwine him to his ruin.

“The mind of the convict is in alliance with the minds of those placed over him, and what at first sight might have appeared to be impracticable has become for many years a recorded and gratifying fact.

“It is not averred that the mind of every convict is, in these establishments, bent upon well doing, but that the tone of general feeling is that of desiring to amend, and is in the closest alliance with the system.

“It is evident that this result is the attainment of an enormous power, which it would be impossible to secure by mere routine or mechanical appliances.

“The convict has felt the intention of the system the scope of which has been made clear to his mind, that he is an individual whose special case and progress is noted, and very carefully watched in its development.”

In order to illustrate clearly

#### THE WORKING AND INFLUENCE OF THE SYSTEM,

Sir Walter Crofton takes a typical case of a convict who is brought chained and scowling to the prison, angry with all around him, and with himself for not being able to elude detection:—

“J. B. is stated to be twenty-eight years of age; his life of crime has given him the appearance of thirty-five. He is now convicted of burglary, and has four former convictions recorded against him. He has received what is termed a certain amount of penal infliction for his different crimes, and has been on the tread-mill more

than once; solitude and darkness also he has experienced from time to time. He has been violently insubordinate in prison, and has been flogged. He is known to be one of a notorious gang of robbers infesting one of our populous cities. You scan his countenance, and there is not one hopeful lineament apparent. You elicit from him that his parents died in a workhouse, from which he absconded. He never had a home.

“How stands the public with regard to J. B.?”

“He must return to the community at the termination of his sentence, either as J. B., the hardened burglar, to live on the industry of others; or J. B., the amended criminal, who has resolved to live by his own honest industry, if he can obtain employment and resist the meshes of his antecedents.

“J. B.’s sentence was fortunately long, and in proportion to his criminal career. His prison conduct was for some time reckless and ungovernable; he defied the authorities, and repudiated the marks which chronicled what he could not or would not obtain.

“Time, however, coupled with reflection and example, had worked a change in his case, as in that of many others; and although his misconduct caused his detention many years longer in the second stage than it need otherwise have been, before he could obtain the requirement fixed for the intermediate establishment, he at last reached that goal.

“It was difficult to recognize J. B., scowling, and defiant at all around him, in J. B., in the Intermediate Establishment, cheerfully and willingly giving his labor, after the ordinary hours, to save the harvest for the state which had not only imprisoned him, but, in strict requirment, had detained him for years after his better conducted fellow-convicts.

“Why was this? The reason is plain. J. B., was at last co-operating with those who were desirous of amending him. He had realized, that the system that governed him, and under which he had for some time struggled and suffered, was innately just, although necessarily severe.

“J. B., has been employed since his liberation at honest industry.

“There are many cases, similar to that of J. B., although some greater and some less in degree.

“They would all, or nearly all, fail (humanly speaking), if their sentences were of short duration.”

From evidence given before the "Royal Commissioners on Prison Discipline" in 1863, by Sir Walter Clofton we find the

SYSTEM MORE FULLY EXPLAINED AND DEVELOPED.

A few extracts will be given from this evidence.

"In Ireland, this first stage is made very penal by the omission of meat from the dietary for the first four months. This was at first tried as an experiment. It was my own opinion that the convicts had a larger dietary, when in seperation, than was necessary for them.

"The absence of interesting employment during the first three months is a feature which is peculiar to the Irish system. I will give the reasons as clearly as I can, and explain why the absence of interesting employment was necessary. What I mean by interesting employment is, the teaching of men trades when they come into the prisons. My observation was, that I found them at work in their cells, learning shoemaking and all kinds of trades, and requiring, because very few of them in proportion were tradesmen, the attendance of the trades' warders to have constant intercourse with them, in order to obtain instruction. Now, we have erected these prisons at an enormous cost for the purpose of creating, as I hope, depressing influences upon the minds of these men, before you can work upon them in other ways. I felt that if they could converse, as they must converse in order to receive instruction, with the warders during nearly the whole of the day, the warders coming backwards and forwards whenever they were required, the effect of the punishment of isolation would be very materially sacrificed. A change was made, and they were given, for the first three months, oakum to pick, and nothing else. To the public there could be no gain in trying to teach these employments, for what is done with these men afterwards? They were sent, nearly all of them, to the public works prisons—and these men were immediately to be made stone-cutters and laborers, whom we had endeavored to make cobblers at a sacrifice of material, and, still worse, of the depressing influences for which the prisons had been built.

"A prisoner, during his stay at Mount Joy prison, is one hour every day in school; but there is a great deal more taught him at Mount Joy than ordinary school instruction; he learns the whole

scope of the convict system in Ireland; and when I say that he learns the whole scope of that system, it is an important matter that he should know everything that will be done with him with reference to his marks—how his progress is recorded—and how much depends upon his own exertion in every stage, to improve his position.

“This is made the subject of school lectures. The convicts are called up, and on a blackboard are required to illustrate the mark system, and to explain what will be done with them after they are out. They are made perfectly aware of the police arrangements of the county, and I am satisfied that these arrangements being impressed upon their minds at the commencement of their sentences, induces on their parts a feeling of co-operation with the system; they feel that they cannot pursue crime to the extent which they did formerly with impunity; and I am sure that the knowledge makes a very great impression on the general body of prisoners.

“A convict has no gratuity in separation, but he has 1 *d.* a week in the third class; 2 *d.* a week in the second class; and 3 *d.* and 4 *d.* in the first class which is divided. That is reserved for the convict to receive when he goes out of prison. It is from 7 *d.* to 9 *d.* in the advanced or A class.

“I can record from actual experience that the marks are of the utmost value; that they are the means of acting upon a man as an individual, and of realizing to him his own position and his own means of progress; I know of no other way in which you can equally produce that effect upon him. I am quite satisfied that wherever the system of marks is tried it will succeed.

“There are four persons who are connected with the appointment of the marks, viz: the officer of the gang, the school-master, the principal warder and the governor; and with regard to the convict, he has the means of seeing the director as to anything which he believes to have been unjustly noted against him.”



## THE INTERMEDIATE PRISON.

The most interesting feature of the Irish system is the intermediate prison at Lusk Common.

Here the prisoners are subjected to the severest test of self-control—they have nothing to confine them—they are placed in the midst of an open country with nothing to prevent them from absconding, and thus forfeiting the position they had gained, but their own resolute will.

“The experiment appeared so dangerous that no one believed that the thing could be done, except Sir Walter Crofton. He received multitudes of anonymous letters warning him to abandon his project; the convicts themselves did not believe in their own possibility to resist such a temptation. But he was firm. Nothing shook his confidence in his principles. He himself accompanied out the first small party of convicts and their officers. They looked wistfully at him as he departed, and evidently feared the worst. With some very natural anxiety he went early to visit his young institution. Everything was safe! Lusk was established! The following account of it is derived from a work published in the autumn of 1861, by four Yorkshire magistrates who visited it:

“Lusk is a village about twelve miles from Dublin. Powers were obtained by Act of Parliament to enclose an open common there, previously occupied only by ‘squatters.’ Two huts of corrugated iron, each capable of holding fifty men, were erected at a cost of £320 apiece. A portion of each hut is partitioned off for a warder to sleep in, and the rest serves both as a day-room and dormitory for the convicts. A cook-house and offices of the simplest possible character, stand, with the huts, in an enclosure bounded by a mud wall a yard high. A few cottages for warders scattered about the common, complete the whole *matériel* of the prison.

“All the usual features of a prison may be said—with something of the idiom of the country, though not without high English authority for the phrase—to be conspicuous by their absence!

“As to the *personnel*, we found at the time of our visit about sixty convicts in charge of five warders. The truncheons we saw

at Mount Joy, have no place here, and other weapon or chain there is none.

“The obvious question to ask first is: Do not the prisoners often escape? Of more than a thousand men, we are told, who have passed through the prison, only two have attempted it:

“There is a military guard? No. There are police? The answer is instructive. When the establishment at Lusk was first proposed, the residents in the neighborhood were, not unnaturally, somewhat alarmed at the idea of having a number of thieves and burglars encamped in open quarter near them. To calm these apprehensions, it was proposed that the constabulary should have a station on the common. An iron hut which had been erected elsewhere was brought and set up for the purpose. But no police ever came, for there has never been found the slightest need for them. We were assured by Mr. Cobbe, a magistrate having large property, and himself resident within a few miles, that so unexceptionable has been the conduct of the prisoners, that he has never heard any complaint whatever of misconduct on the part of the prisoners, either within the establishment or outside.

“Is, then, the non-escape of the prisoners owing to the place being made so comfortable to them that they have no wish to leave it? We certainly failed to find any evidence of such comfort. The men sleep in hammocks in the hut, and all that one can say is, that while they are inside of it they have shelter; but the moment they leave it they are exposed to every wind of heaven, and to all the rain of that humid climate. In point of mere physical comfort the advantage is altogether on the side of an ordinary prison, to say nothing of a well warmed cell at Wakefield or Pentonville. We found most of the men at the time of our visit, working up to the middle in drains, than which few employments conduce less to comfort. The diet is stated to be not more than the medical officers consider to be necessary for the maintenance of health, and fitness for the hard labor and exposure to which the men are subjected.

“The gratuity is half-a-crown a week, which is rather more than in any one stage at Portland. But it is so much lower in all previous stages, that a convict, under a four years' sentence, in Ireland, can only earn half the amount which he could earn, under a similar sentence in England.

“The men at Lusk, are allowed to spend sixpence a week of their

gratuity; and we are told that many of them buy bread with it—an indication that the diet allowed them is not excessive.

“ ‘On the whole, we saw no appearance of any indulgence to induce men to remain, as they do, without physical restraint, and submit to strict discipline.’

“ We have mentioned one independent source, from which we heard of their general good conduct. Another was the rector of the parish, who informed us that the Protestant prisoners attend service at the village church, and conduct themselves with as much propriety as any others of the congregation.

“ The aspect of the men whom we saw confirmed the information we received. Neither in dress nor in appearance were they distinguishable from ordinary laborers, except, perhaps, as having a somewhat more subdued and staid demeanor. The bailiff who was superintending their work, told us that having had charge of gangs of laborers in many parts of Ireland, he had never found men more tractable or willing to work than these prisoners; adding, what would rarely be the case with free laborers, that an oath or indecent expression was unheard among them. This statement was confirmed by the other officers. It was difficult to conceive that these were men of the same class as those whose scowling or knavish visages we had seen in photograph or in flesh, in the first stage at Mount Joy; yet undoubtedly they had passed through that prison.

“ A doubt having been suggested, by what we saw and knew of prisoners in the later stages of their imprisonment, and after discharge, as to whether they really were of the same criminal class as our English convicts, we examined such specimens of the *raw material*, so to speak, on which the Irish system has to work, as this prison presented. Photographs have been taken of the prisoners on their admission; and certainly, making every allowance for the well-known fact that the photograph does not flatter, a series of physiognomies expressing more unmitigated ruffianism than the volume of portraits which we saw presents, it were difficult to conceive. The living specimens, whom we visited in their cells, had no less the aspect of knavish cunning or sullen brutality, with which our experience at Wakefield has made us familiar. We saw men with whom a *tete-a-tete* interview produced a sensation decidedly disagreeable, and whose look afforded some excuse for the precaution, objectionable as it seemed to us, by which the warders

were armed with truncheons 'in case,' as was said, 'of an attack by a wicked prisoner.'

"The records of the offenses for which the prisoners were convicted, also show that they are persons of much the same class as those with whom we have to deal in the English convict prison, thieves and burglars forming a large majority.

"Our experience as regards the Irish prisoners, in English prisons, has not led us to believe that he is of more amiable character, or easier to manage and reform, than his 'erring brother' born on this side of the channel.

"The character of the Irish convicts previous to the introduction of the improved discipline, was so exceedingly bad, that a special request was sent from Western Australia, September, 1854, that no more of them might be sent to that colony, though it was willing to receive English convicts.

"After such testimony as to the past, and our own observations as to the present, when we find the remarkable extent to which it has been found practicable to carry the abandonment of 'coercion,' and the substitution of 'moral agencies,' in the later stages of the Irish convict discipline, and the satisfactory results which have followed, we feel bound to attribute these results to *good management* and the excellence of the system, rather than to any antecedent superiority in the character of the Irish convict."

#### TICKET-OF-LEAVE—OR LICENSE.

We come now to the consideration of one of the most interesting features of the Irish convict system—the License, or Ticket-of-Leave.

A man has been convicted of crime, and has been sentenced to prison for a term of ten years. He has been in separate confinement at Mount Joy prison for eight months; has been removed to Spike Island; he has spent six months in the third stage, two months in the second, twelve months in the first, four years and five months in the advanced or A stage, and eleven months at Lusk in the intermediate prison, making in all seven years and eight months, and leaving two years and four months of his term unexpired.

During this seven years and eight months his conduct has been *unexceptionable*. He has obtained the highest number of marks

possible in every stage of his progress, for good conduct, for attention to his studies, and for industry and faithfulness at labor, and he is now entitled to receive his License or Ticket-of-Leave, which is a document on parchment, in the following form, viz.:

“ORDER OF LICENSE TO A CONVICT.

“DUBLIN CASTLE, — day of —, 187—.

“Her Majesty is graciously pleased to grant to — —, who was convicted of —, at the — for the county of — — of the — day of — and was then and there sentenced to be kept in Penal Servitude for the term of — years, and is now confined in the — convict prison, Her Royal License to be at large from the day of his liberation under this order, during the remaining portion of his said term of Penal Servitude, unless the said — — shall before the expiration of the said term be convicted of some indictable offense within the United Kingdom, in which case such license will be immediately forfeited by law, or unless it shall please Her Majesty sooner to revoke or alter such License.

This License is given subject to the conditions endorsed upon the same, upon the breach of any of which it will be liable to be revoked, whether such breach is followed by a conviction or not.

“And Her Majesty hereby orders that the said — — be set at liberty within thirty days from the date of this order.

“Given under my hand and seal,

“(Signed) — —, [SEAL.]

“*Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.*

“A true copy.

“(Signed,) — —,

“*Director Government Prison Office.*

On the back of the license is the following

ENDORSEMENT,

viz.:

“This license will be forfeited if the holder does not observe the following conditions:

“The holder shall preserve his license and produce it when called upon to do so by a magistrate or police officer.

“He shall abstain from any violation of the law.

“He shall not habitually associate with notoriously bad characters, such as reputed thieves or prostitutes.

“He shall not lead an idle and dissolute life, without visible means of obtaining an honest livelihood.

“If his license is forfeited or revoked in consequence of a conviction for any offense, he shall be liable to undergo a term of penal servitude equal to the portion of his term of — years which remained unexpired when his license was granted, viz.: the term of — years, — months.

“If it appear from the facts proved before a court of summary jurisdiction that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the convict so brought before it, is getting a livelihood by dishonest means, such convict shall be deemed guilty of an offense against The Prosecution of Crimes Act, and his license shall be forfeited.

“Every holder of a license under the penal servitude act, who is at large in Great Britain or Ireland, shall *notify the place of his residence* to the chief officer of police of the district in which his residence is situated, and shall, *whenever he changes such residence* within the same police district, notify such change to the chief officer of police of that district, and *whenever he changes his residence from one police district to another*, shall notify such change of residence to the chief officer of police of the police district which he is leaving, and to the chief officer of police of the police district into which he goes to reside; moreover, every male holder of such a license as aforesaid shall, *once in each month report himself*, at such time as may be prescribed by the chief officer of police of the district in which such holder may be, either to such chief officer himself or to such other person as that officer may direct, and such report may, according as such chief officer directs, be required to be made personally or by letter.

“If any holder of a license who is at large in Great Britain or Ireland, remains in any place for forty-eight hours, without notifying the place of his residence to the chief officer of police of the district in which such place is situated, or fails to comply with the requisitions of this section, on the occasion of any change of residence, or with the requisitions of this section as to reporting himself once in each month, he shall in every such case, unless he proves to the satisfaction of the court before whom he is tried, that he did his best to act in conformity with the law, be guilty of an offense against the ‘The Prevention of Crimes Act,’ and upon con-

viction thereof, his license may, in the discretion of the court, be forfeited; or if the term of penal servitude in respect of which his license was granted has expired, at the date of his conviction, it shall be lawful for the court to sentence him to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, to commence at the expiration of the said term of penal servitude, for such a term as together with the remainder unoccupied of his said term of penal servitude, will not exceed one year.

“When any person is convicted on indictment of a crime, and a previous conviction of a crime is proved against him, he shall, at any time within seven years immediately after the expiration of the sentence passed on him for the last of such crimes, be guilty of an offense against ‘The Prevention of Crime Act,’ and be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding one year, under the following circumstances, or any of them:

“*First.*—If, on his being charged by a constable with getting his livelihood by dishonest means, and being brought before a court of summary jurisdiction, it appears to such court that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the person so charged is getting his livelihood by dishonest means; or,

“*Secondly.*—If, on being charged with any offense punishable on indictment or summary conviction, and on being required by a court of summary jurisdiction, to give his name and address, he refuses to do so, or gives a false name or false address; or,

“*Thirdly.*—If he is found in any place, whether public or private, under such circumstances as to satisfy the court before whom he is brought, that he was about to commit or aid in the commission of any offense punishable on indictment or summary conviction, or was waiting for an opportunity to commit or aid in the commission of any offense punishable on indictment or summary conviction; or,

“*Fourthly.*—If he is found in or upon any dwelling-house, or any building, yard or premises, being parcel of or attached to such dwelling house, or in or upon any shop, warehouse, counting house, or other place of business, or in any garden, orchard, pleasure ground or nursery ground, or in any building or erection in any garden, orchard, pleasure ground or nursery ground, without being able to account to the satisfaction of the court before whom he is brought, for his being found on such premises.”

The following

“ NOTICE ”

Is endorsed on the back of every license or ticket-of-leave, granted to a female convict:

“ 1. The power of revoking or altering the license of a convict will most certainly be exercised in case of her misconduct, either within the refuge or after her discharge therefrom.

“ 2. If, therefore, she wishes to retain the privilege which by her good behavior under penal discipline she has obtained, she must prove by her subsequent conduct, that she is really worthy of Her Majesty’s clemency.

“ 3. To produce a forfeiture of the license it is by no means necessary that the holder should be convicted of any new offense. If she associates with notoriously bad characters, leads an idle and dissolute life, or has no visible means of obtaining an honest livelihood, etc., it will be assumed that she is about to relapse into crime, and she will be at once apprehended and recommitted to prison under her original sentence.

“ 4. In the event of the holder misconducting herself within the refuge, the Lord Lieutenant will immediately cancel this license, and the convict will be at once sent back to the Convict Prison.”

The inquiry will naturally suggest itself! “ What have been the practical results of sending convicts out on these tickets-of-leave?”

The following

CONDITIONS

Must exist, to secure the successful working of the system, and the consequent absorption of the convict into society:

“ First. The penal system must be such as to inspire general confidence that it is likely to produce a reformatory effect on the persons subjected to it.

“ Secondly. Before release, the prisoner should be placed in such a condition of comparative liberty, and should have such degree of exercise of his own will, as may enable him to give some reliable proof of his determination henceforth to choose good and eschew evil.

“ Thirdly. He should be for some time after his discharge in a



state of *conditional* liberty, so that, if he proves by his conduct that he is not reformed, and is likely again to injure society, he may be sent back for a longer period of discipline.

“Fourthly. There should be such a system of supervision over the convict during his state of conditional liberty, as should aid him rather than hinder him in his honest endeavors to do right, while it should inspire in his mind a certainty that return to incarceration would be the certain consequence of his infringement of the conditions on which he was liberated.”

The first two of these conditions are fulfilled by the discipline at Mount Joy, Spike Island and Lusk, and we can now see how the last two are met by the wise management and supervision connected with the license or tickets-of-leave.

“The directors of the Irish convict prisons were so sensible of the danger of releasing prisoners before they had proved themselves fit for freedom, that they did not venture for the first two years of their management to issue any ticket-of-leave, and it was only after their experiment of the intermediate prisons that this was attempted. About seventy-five per cent. passed through that stage and obtained a license. The remaining twenty-five were discharged from the ordinary prisons—misconduct and offenses having precluded their removal. We now speak only of the former position. Some of these, having saved sufficient money to pay their passage to a distant country where there was a greater demand for labor, emigrated as soon as they were at liberty. The remainder were the subject of the supervision adopted.

“The obtaining work for the licensed convicts, before the system which has been adopted was generally understood was at first a matter of some difficulty. The directors were fortunate in having the services of the late Mr. Organ, who, as lecturer in the prison, nobly devoted himself to the work.”

He gives the following account of it in his evidence before the Royal Commission in 1863:

“At the outset it was a labor of great difficulty to

#### PROCURE EMPLOYMENT.

for those men on their discharge. I commenced my duties in Feb-

ruary, 1856. I drew out a map of the county of Dublin, dividing it into baronies, laying down upon the map the different post towns also the mills and factories, and farms, showing the names of the proprietors, the nature of those works and so on. Having done this, I set out to see such and such employer. Sometimes I was scoffed at, and on more than one occasion the hall door was closed in my face. Still I persevered, and I was very well satisfied, if, after going a distance of 40 or 50 miles, I should meet with one employer who would give one of my men a chance to work out his character once more. When I secured one, I visited both the employer and the employed, and I continue to do so down to the present time. The employer would ask me what control I had, or the Government had, over the men. I, of course, explained, but I will give a case in point. Some six years ago I went to a gentleman who was a large employer, and I saw him. I explained to him my mission. I was a long time in inducing him to give me a chance, but after many repeated visits I did succeed. He took one man. I visited that man once a fortnight, although he had removed from Dublin a distance of ten miles, and I visited the employer. That man succeeded in giving the employer satisfaction, and the employer afterwards applied for another, afterwards for another, and previous to my leaving Dublin this employer wrote the following letter dated 21st February, 1862: 'DEAR SIR:—In reply to your letter, I beg leave to state that it was at your earnest solicitation that I was induced to take convicts into my employment, in the first instance. I have now had fully five year's experience of them, during which time they have given me unusual satisfaction. I have one at present in my employ, in whose honesty I have such confidence that I have made him a sort of watchman, and he has, for the last few days, detected parties robbing me. Another saved enough to enable him to emigrate to Australia. A third, in shovelling up some manure, found a silver spoon, which he at once gave me. In conclusion I can only say that whenever you have an able-bodied man whom you can recommend, it will afford me much pleasure to give him employment.' This employer was one whom I secured, I assure you, after a great deal of trouble, through the character and conduct of the first man he had employed. I found great difficulty at first in procuring employment for them, but that difficulty has diminished since the employers have had experience of the men. Since such employers as these have been found, the difficulty, of

course, does not exist now to so great an extent; but I think if I were to go over the same task again with other employers, I should have the same difficulty to encounter.

“My bi-monthly visits are valued very much by employers, who frequently say to me, ‘I do not like to speak to the man for doing so and so. You had better do so; he will attend more to what you say than what I say.’ I have frequently, in a country place, got nine or ten of these men behind a hayrick, and advised them what to do; in many cases they take a greater interest in their employment than ordinary workmen do, because they know that the employers have taken them out of prison, and thrown, as it were, a cloak of protection over them.

“I explain to the persons who employ these men the control which the government has over them whilst they are holders of a ticket-of-leave. I always lay the facts clearly before the employers, because if I were not straight-forward with them, and I was once detected, I should never be able to show my face again, so that the employers are aware that these men whom they have taken into their service have been previously in the convict prison. But the men with whom they work are not always aware of that fact. It is the interest of the employers to keep the other workmen ignorant of the fact; and there is another thing, that if the honest workmen were to know this, I am sure they would take objection to it, and make the place too hot for a discharged prisoner. No difficulty has been found in keeping the matter concealed from the other workmen. The employer always does so. He communicates with me privately, and the other workmen are not acquainted with the character of the men, or their previous mode of life.

“I do not find any indisposition on their part to continue their intercourse with me, which they were obliged to keep up while under their ticket-of-leave; on the contrary, they appear to be grateful for what I have done for them. The success of the system very greatly depends upon its being possible to prevent the men who have been discharged from being recognized as former convicts, but in every case to let the employer know all about them.

\* \* \* \* \*

“I have known cases in which the old associates of convicts have endeavored to use their power over them, and from a fear of being betrayed, to extort money from them. I have seen their former companions waiting in knots on the morning of their discharge,

and endeavoring to induce them to go with them. I have known their former associates to come up one hundred miles from different parts of Ireland in order to meet them on the morning of their discharge, and induce them to follow them. When men are on the point of leaving me, I impress upon them to the greatest possible degree the danger that will arise to them, and which they will have to meet among their old companions; because, if a well disposed convict, on being discharged, is anxious to earn his bread honestly, and goes in amongst his former companions he is sneered at and he is tormented—in fact he has not any power to resist. I have known, also, in my tours amongst these people, where there has been a badly-disposed convict, much harm to be done. \* \*

“In case a license holder changes his place of residence without reporting himself, I consider that that is a breach of the license; he may be robbing. In such a case, the director would notify the case to the police.”

The following account of the

#### SUPERVISION EXERCISED

Over the ticket-of-leave men, given to the royal commissioner by SIR WALTER CROFTON, himself will give a clear and definite idea of the way in which the matter is managed:

“The Dublin supervision commenced in the year before the supervision of the constabulary, viz.: in January, 1856; the supervision in the county began in January, 1857. The plan of the Dublin supervision was, that the lecturer should visit every man who was out on ticket-of-leave officially, and bring a fortnightly return to my office, and go into each case with me, and show in the return the employer's name, the standard of wages, and the conduct of the man; this fortnightly return was filed in the office afterwards. I always had this information checked when necessary, by a detective inspector of police. I used to call him in in every case that presented difficulties. If Mr. ORGAN found in his visits that there was any obstruction in his obtaining from the convict full information, he was at once handed over to the observation of the police, in order that they might see very closely whether there was any chance of his infringing his license. \* \*

“I had, when in office, constant communication with the detect-

ive officers on the Dublin police, who were assisting Mr. ORGAN in the supervision of these men. They were a very material assistance to me in carrying out the supervision. They took a considerable amount of trouble when a case required it.

“The slightest infringement of the conditions of the license leads to a revocation of it. I do not believe—and I have often put this forth when I was in the department—that any case can be proved of a man breaking the conditions of his license in Ireland, and remaining at large; he was sure to be put back to separation, and license revoked.” \* \*

“The supervision of convicts in the county is thus carried on by constabulary. There is a notification made to the inspector-general of the constabulary the moment a man is liberated, stating to what district he is going; the man then registers himself with the head of the police; states what he is going to do, where he is going to be employed, and reports himself to him once a month. If he removes from that district, his registration is transferred from the district he is in at that time to the one to which he goes, so that he is traced from one place to another. If he does anything to infringe the terms of his license, the constabulary report him, and his license is revoked at once.

“He must come himself once a month, and report himself to the police, but it is evident that the police do not confine themselves to that, for knowing where he is, they would look after him a little oftener, without interfering with him. I can state from my own experience that there is no undue espionage or oppression practiced by the police. \* \*

“I am quite sure that if police supervision were withdrawn tomorrow from the licensed convicts in Ireland you would find but little employment for them, and you would have very serious trouble. I have no doubt that it is a very great protection to the public in Ireland.”

The foregoing account of the manner in which the ticket-of-leave system with the supervision of licensed convicts was developed in connection with the Irish convict prisons, demonstrates that the principle on which it was founded was sound, and its application to ordinary circumstances very possible, provided the essential conditions are complied with.

“THESE CONDITIONS ARE:

“*First.* That the prison system shall have been of such a nature as to afford a reasonable expectation that convicts who have obtained a license are prepared for liberty.

“*Secondly.* That the terms of the license are strictly observed.

“*Thirdly.* That there are such police arrangements in the country, and such registration of convicts as will ensure *certainty* both in the minds of the convicts and of the public, that all violations of the conditions of the license will involve return to punishment.

“*Fourthly.* That voluntary benevolent effort, acting in concert with police regulation, shall co-operate with the convict in obtaining his re-admission to society.

“The late Mr. Organ admirably fulfilled the last condition; his devoted zeal and loving perseverance produced effects which will rarely be equalled. But the same work may be carried on by societies in aid, if wisely managed and benevolently carried out. The system is well known on the continent. In some states a degree of police supervision is exercised for a long time after the release of a criminal, and in some a number of years of supervision is made a part of the sentence. Care is at the same time taken, on the liberation of a convict, to afford him every facility for obtaining honest employment. Private societies are also very generally instituted to co-operate with the government in the restoration of the offender, and in some cases the supervision is intrusted to them.

“It is by such co-operation only, between the government and voluntary benevolent effort, that any prison system can be rendered effective to diminish the crime of a country, or at least to prevent its increase.”

### MOUNT JOY CONVICT PRISON.

I visited this prison on the 25th of August, 1873. It is pleasantly located on the outskirts of the city of Dublin.

It is the place where the convicts spend the time while in the *first stage* of what is called the “Irish reformatory system of prison discipline.

The buildings are large enough to accommodate six hundred prisoners, but the average number in the prison during the past year,

will not exceed one hundred and fifty. The number received during the year ending Dec. 31, 1872, was one hundred and sixty-two, and the number in custody at the close of the year was but one hundred and twenty-four.

Of those received during the year, there were not reported to have been in prison before.....	31
Who had been in prison once before .....	25
Twice .....	24
Three times .....	17
Four times.....	11
Five times .....	9
Six times .....	4
Seven times .....	6
Eight times .....	7
Nine times.....	3
Ten times.....	5
Ten times and under fifteen .....	10
Fifteen times and over.....	8
Antecedents not known .....	2
	<hr/>
	162
	<hr/>

The following are the

#### AGES OF THE PRISONERS

On conviction:

Fifteen and under twenty years of age .....	14
Twenty and under twenty-five .....	41
Twenty-five and under thirty .....	29
Thirty and under forty.....	52
Forty and under fifty.....	20
Fifty and under sixty .....	4
Sixty and over.....	2
	<hr/>
	162
	<hr/>

#### THE SENTENCES

Were as follows:

Five years penal servitude.....	65
Seven....do.....do.....	74
Eight....do.....do.....	3
Ten....do.....do.....	9
Fourteen.do.....do.....	2
Fifteen .do.....do.....	4
Twenty .do.....do.....	4
Life ....do.....do.....	1
	<hr/>
	162
	<hr/>

This appears to be an admirably managed institution, and well calculated to secure the results which it is designed to secure, in its connection with the "Irish Reformatory System of Prison Discipline."

The cells are large, comfortable and well ventilated, and everything in and around the building was neat and clean. The prisoners are required to bathe once a week in warm weather, but not so frequently in winter. There are good yards for exercise.

From the

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN

I make the following extract:

“I believe the discipline to which prisoners are here subjected is calculated to teach them—and does actually teach most amongst them—a lesson they especially need to learn, viz., self-control; and, I am also convinced, from long and close observation, here and elsewhere, that the more prisoners are treated as individuals, according to their individual tempers and training in their past lives, the more probability will there be of their future good conduct when liberated.”

From the

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT,

I extract the following:

“The prison discipline, the secular instruction, the industrial and other practical duties have contributed greatly to the moral reformation of the prisoners by disposing them to habits of regularity, docility, industry and humility. Whatever good results have been produced in the course of the year just ended, I must, in justice, attribute it to the uprightness, fair dealing and practical common sense of the officers of all grades. I cannot repeat too often, what I have written in former reports:—*the effects of reformatory discipline depend on the moral spirit in which it is administered.*”

From the

REPORT OF THE “HEAD SCHOOLMASTER,”

We find that more than usual attention is given to the matter of imparting instruction to the inmates of this prison. He says:

“For eight months, the probation prisoners—all the prisoners



not above the education programme laid down by the directors—attend the day school, which is held from eleven to one o'clock.

“The junior classes of these attend daily for one hour of this time. The more advanced—third and fourth reading classes—attend school for three hours every week, each of these two classes, attending for an hour every alternate day. The probation prisoners, who need instruction most, are visited in succession, in their cells, by the teachers during their dinner hour, and are there taught individually.

“From six to seven o'clock every evening, except Saturday, the associated classes—prisoners kept here after eight months' probation—attend school, and they are divided into two sections; first, those above the programme, who are allowed to attend and improve themselves by reading, writing and other modes of culture, but not receiving tuition from the teachers; second, those below the programme, who receive instruction from the teachers.”

### SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.

This prison was visited Aug. 22d, 1873. The Island is in the harbor of Queenstown on the southern coast of Ireland. This is the prison where the second stage in the “Irish reformatory system of prison discipline” is passed.

The place was formerly used as barracks for soldiers and was not built for a prison.

The entire number of prisoners during the past year was 836; the daily average 664, and the number in custody Dec. 31st, 1872, 646.

The prisoners are generally employed on public works on an adjoining island, connected by a long bridge. On the day of my visit it rained, and the prisoners were all in the buildings, the most of them engaged in picking oakum.

The cells are made of corrugated iron. They are small, but comfortable. They are built in what was once a large hall, and are so constructed that they can be detached from the floor and removed. The fronts and tops are open so that light and air can enter, and are secured by iron bars crossed with irregular openings. The prisoners, while they are carefully watched, have considerable liberty. This is the institution where the “marks” are secured that shorten their sentences. The system seems to be a very perfect one

and to work well. The large majority of the prisoners behave well, and in this way secure the largest number of "marks" that it is possible to obtain. The Protestant chaplain in his report says:

"The conduct of the prisoners has been on the whole very satisfactory, and they have been both attentive and respectful at Divine service on Sundays and holidays."

The Roman Catholic chaplain, in his report, says:

"I am also happy to be able to state that the disciplinary conduct of the great majority of the prisoners was equally satisfactory as daily manifested by their strict observance of the prison rules, and by their willing and earnest attention to their work at the Haulbowline docks in all kinds of weather, and often in pits with their legs deep in wet mud."

#### INTERMEDIATE PRISON AT LUSK.

This place was visited on the 25th of August, 1873, and is, without exception, the most interesting and remarkable *prison* I ever saw. It seems to be an anomaly to call it a prison. It is really nothing but a *farm*, with some forty or fifty hands employed in farming, with carpenters, smiths, tailors, masons, painters, stone-cutters, and shoemakers to supply the wants of the place, the products of their surplus labor being disposed of.

There was nothing in the appearance of the place to distinguish it from any ordinary farm where manufacturing was carried on in connection with the farming operations. Lusk is a country place, about twelve miles from Dublin. The farm contains 170 acres of land, and has very much the general appearance of an Illinois or Wisconsin prairie farm. During the present year they had 30 acres in wheat, from which they got a yield of about 44 bushels to the acre. Fifteen acres had been in potatoes, from which they had gathered a crop of 240 bushels to the acre. The potato crop was an extra good one. I never saw finer looking potatoes than those that were shown to me. Turnips, carrots, parsnips, beans, peas, cabbages, cauliflowers, and, in fact, almost every kind of vegetables were raised in abundance. About 70 acres were in grass.

There were on the farm four horses, two colts, eight cows, four calves, one hundred and sixty-six sheep, and sixty pigs.

There were thirty-seven prisoners—if we may call men prisoners who are not confined by walls or chains, or shackles of any kind—on the farm the day I was there. I saw them take their evening meal. They were together at the table, and were quite as orderly and well behaved as any equal number of men that can anywhere be found.

They would have no difficulty in getting away from the farm should they wish to do so, but they very well understand their liability to be re-taken, and that they would suffer the penalty which would follow.

The buildings in which they sleep and eat are very plain and inexpensive. They are made of corrugated iron. There are attendants who work with the men, but they are unarmed. The men all sleep in one dormitory, with two attendants in a small room at one end. These attendants are also unarmed. The prisoners all retire for the night at nine o'clock.

One man has the care of the shoes, and keeps them all in order; another has a similar care of the clothes.

Fifteen minutes are occupied every morning, from 5:45 till 6 o'clock, at prayers, and the same time in the evening, from 7:45 till 8 o'clock.

On Sundays the men go the village church like a company of soldiers.

Two hours are spent in school each day, after working hours. They manifest great interest in their studies. The men have no particular dress or uniform. Their clothes are all marked, but the mark is on the inside, out of sight.

MR. GUNNING, the excellent superintendent, has been in charge of the place sixteen years, and his experience has given him a very high opinion of the system. He informed me that the men were very easily managed; that he seldom had any trouble with them.

Occasionally a man would transgress in some way, and he had to be sent back to prison for a short time.

MR. GUNNING was well able to judge of the system, as in addition to the sixteen years he had had charge of this institution, he had twenty years experience as an officer in other prisons.

## THE DIRECTOR

Of convict prisons, in his report, says:

“The daily average number of convicts in custody during the past year was 57; 109 were received during the year and 93 were released upon license. As reported last year the prison has been conducted in every respect in a satisfactory manner, and is very creditable to the superintendent and the general staff. The conduct and industry of the prisoners has been satisfactory, in two cases only was it found necessary to remove prisoners for misconduct; three convicts escaped during the year, but were retaken after some days. It is satisfactory to add, that there have been fewer reconvictions amongst those men released from Lusk during the past three years than formerly.”

## THE SUPERINTENDENT,

In his report, says:

“The conduct of the convicts has been very good, obedient, moral and respectful, giving very little trouble in their management. This has been a very wet, trying season, and the outdoor labor on the farm most disagreeable, and well calculated to test the stability of the convicts, yet they have done their work without murmur, and in a satisfactory manner. \* \*

“I beg to state that from the highest official to the lowest I have found unity of purpose in striving to reform the convicts, and during no former year to my knowledge have I seen more cheering and satisfactory results than during the past one.”

## THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN,

In his report, says:

“The discipline is excellent, the rules and regulations have been carried out in such a manner as to reflect the highest credit on the excellent superintendent, Mr. GUNNING, and all other officials:

“The prisoners are orderly and well conducted, and when the period of their liberation arrives, as it does for some every year they leave (as far as I have an opportunity of judging) with feelings of gratitude for the kind treatment they received while here, and with a determination to become henceforth good and useful members of society.”

The following is an extract from the report of the

SCHOOL INSTRUCTOR.

“The system of school education remains unaltered, and the hours of instruction precisely the same, namely, from 5:30 to 7:30 P. M. In all seasons of the year, when the toils of the day are over, at the ringing of the school bell, the prisoners take their allotted places with the greatest order and regularity, and it is a source of much pleasure to me to be in a position to report that the prisoners, notwithstanding the extreme severity of the present winter and the endurance of more than ordinary wet and hardship on the farm works, have, on all occasions, betaken themselves to their usual school operations with the utmost good humor, and appeared relaxed rather than wearied by their evening attendance at school. Their conduct and demeanor while under instruction, have been all that is desirable, and their attention to my simple instructions, in the highest degree encouraging to me. \* \* A considerable number of the convicts confined in this prison during the year, were habitual offenders, with repeated previous convictions recorded against them, whose former lives were idle and dissolute, and upon whose actions no proper restraint was ever exercised. It is pleasing to see men of such antecedents in the farm fields of Lusk Prison, using the scythe, the sickle and the spade, under the direction of their officers, and becoming good laborers and acquiring industrious habits.

“Ninety-three men have been discharged from this prison during the year, improved in minds, in morals, and in principles, and I feel assured that they will remember the many warnings they received against idleness, intemperance, evil associates and dishonesty.”

I have thus endeavored to give—as briefly as consistent with

A FULL AND INTELLIGENT VIEW

Of the matter—a statement of the theory and practicable operations of what is known as the Irish convict system.

I have drawn my information from the writings of the founder of the system—SIR WALTER CROFTON—from the writing of its friends and advocates, from official reports, and from my own personal observations.

It is but fair to say that in the main the bright side of the picture has been presented—that its friends have been allowed to make out their own case without cross-examination or rebutting evidence.

No one interested in the matter of prison discipline can fail to be interested in the history and development of the Irish system. There is much about it that is good, and worthy of imitation, and even admitting that it has not all the excellencies that its friends claim for it, its claims certainly deserve the most careful consideration of the friends of prison reform.

I wish to present in this connection—what cannot fail to be read with the deepest interest—the

REMARKS OF THE HON JOSEPH R. CHANDLER,

Of Philadelphia, a man of large experience in the matter of prison discipline, in his report upon the action of the International Prison Congress, held in London, in July, 1872, of which body he was a member. Says Mr. Chandler in his report:—

“It may be asked here, why there is such a growing sentiment in England and in this country in favor of what is called the Irish System—a system so denominated not because invented in that country, but because it has been applied in that country, and in that country alone.

“The answer to such a question must be three-fold. In the first place, its fraternity shed upon it a lustre that attracted to it attention. The Right Honorable SIR WALTER CROFTON, a native and resident of England, conceived the idea and assisted to develop it, where it could be made practical. The system there should be honored with the name of CROFTON.

“In the second place, the system of prison discipline had been so hard in Ireland, or the management of prisons in Ireland had been so without system, that any plan that really systematized the administration, was a great advance in the work, and produced benefits so much superior to any which had resulted from the gaols and penitentiaries before, that it was not strange that those who desired to see something good in prisons, should think that such an advance was the *ultima thule* of penitentiary requirement.

And *thirdly*, let it be said that the CROFTON plan is really a good system; it has in it the elements of entire success. Those elements need augmentation in some points, and distribution in all. But the

system bears with it the impress of a master mind that took in the wants of society, the deservings of the offender, and many of the means of supplying those wants, and securing those deservings. No man more than Sir Walter Crofton has studied the question of prison discipline, and had he fully comprehended the entire adaptation of the Pennsylvania system to the whole requirements of prison discipline, which at the same time punishes the felon and improves him, and when he should be sent forth to the world, would fix the benefits and rewards, and the character of that improvement, by saving the discharged convict from the almost certain disturbance and frequently the ruin that follows his contact abroad with his fellow-tenant of the penitentiary. Against that terrible evil the Crofton system does not apply safeguards—that were to make it perfect.

“*And fourthly*, the Crofton System owes a portion of its popularity, and may, hereafter, in some countries, owe its adoption to the admirable administration which has distinguished it, ever since its first trial in Ireland. There lies the secret of effect upon the minds of those who have read of its administration, and of those who have witnessed its workings in its different departments. The system is carried out in all its details. Those to whom is committed the direction, and those who labor even in the lowest ranks of the officers and employes, are conscientious in themselves, or are kept up to their work by the conscientiousness of their superiors. Much machinery is kept in operation to complete the work of this system and good results from it.

“Little machinery is required in the Pennsylvania System, and constant, abundant good, results from its admirable administration.”

From another report of Mr. Chandler's to another body which he also represented at the London Congress, I extract the following:

“I heard but little about the improvement of the prisoner, excepting where the “Crofton” or Irish plan was spoken of, and on inquiry I learned that the test of improvement was the non-return of the freed convicts—and astonishment was expressed when I told the advocate of that system (a system that with the exception of the Pennsylvania system, is really the best in the world) that one reason that the convicts discharged from the Irish jails did not return, was that they were supplied with means to come to America and that on inquiry, a few day's before I left, I learned from the

Warden, Dr. Townsend, that there were in the Eastern Penitentiary of this state, between thirty and forty ticket-of-leave men, who had been improved on the Irish system. There were some in the county prison, and probably every large prison in the United States had some of these Irish prison graduates.

“Those who had taken for granted all that had been said in favor of the “Crofton” system were rather startled at this statement; but they thought that as long as the doors were open in this country for the reception of that class of convicts, the results were almost as good as if these *fruits* of the semi-congregate system were really improved.

“This subject of the emigration of discharged convicts occupies a place in the calculation of European prison authorities, that commends it to the consideration of all authorities in the United States. The immigration of good people from abroad is desirable on all considerations, as it ministers not only to numbers, but to the wealth and strength of the nation, and there is an abundance of territory for their occupation and use. They are taken up in the general circulation and soon make a part of the great body of the nation. But it cannot be doubted now that the class of people who have won “tickets-of-leave” from managers of the Irish and English prisons have made their *leave* permanent by leaving a country in which they continually stood in the eye of the police, and felt that every day’s movements wherever they might be in the United Kingdom, was as much a matter of record and report as if they were within the enclosures of the prison, to be locked up at night and let forth in the morning to labor under the eye of a keeper. An English member of the Congress, in noticing the doings of that body, and particularly the speeches on the Irish system, says:

*“Emigration was recommended as being a most effectual aid to all prisoners. INDEED, THE EMIGRATION OF ABOUT THREE-FOURTHS OF ALL DISCHARGED CONVICTS OF IRELAND IS A FOREMOST CAUSE OF THE DIMINUTION OF CRIME IN THAT COUNTRY.*

“This result is eminently worthy of notice, because the people of the country are deceived by the statement of success of certain systems abroad. It has been said above that much surprise was felt by some of the members of the Congress at a statement that large numbers of the discharged prisoners of England and Ireland found their way to this country, and soon a portion, only a portion, found their way into our prisons and penitentiaries. But in the



midst of a hurried debate, when many were more anxious to catch the close of a speech than to remember its import, facts like that stated do not always have a full effect even upon those who represent communities that may suffer by the kind of immigration referred to. Certainly such facts, though they may startle, do not deter those who are most concerned in the emigration.

“Certainly while Great Britain profits by the great result of ‘the ticket-of-leave’ system, that constitutes a leading and closing feature in what is called the ‘Irish system’ it is the duty of the people of the United States to look carefully to the effect of such a measure if adopted here. It may be said that we could drive or coax away our discharged convicts as well as the English do—but where could we drive or send them? Where is the Edom over which our nation could ‘cast out its shoe?’

“Failing then in any such a penal resort as Great Britain finds in us, our nation, if adopting the Irish system, would only be educating felons or allowing felons to educate each other for more profitable depredations upon the honest and confiding people.

“The Israelites had a place of resort for those afflicted with the leprosy, and that was an admirable system for ridding the healthy community of the pestiferous portion of the people. But other parts of Palestine did not desire to be the recipients of such a class, and least of all did the Hebrews attempt the discourtesy of sending their lepers to other nations.”

---

On my return from Europe, having a few leisure hours to spend in Philadelphia, I improved the opportunity to visit the Philadelphia County Prison, and finding so much there that was interesting and worthy of imitation, and that would compare well with much that I had seen on the other side of the Atlantic, I insert an account of my visit to that institution as a part of this report.

### PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON.

One of the most interesting and best managed institutions visited was the Philadelphia County Prison.

The average number of inmates is about nine hundred. The prison, however, is over-crowded. The law of the state requires

separate confinement, but owing to the large number sent to the place, two, three, and sometimes even four persons have to be put into a cell originally designed for but one. The cells are large and comfortable, and are kept perfectly clean. Each cell is supplied with water in unlimited quantities from a pipe connected with the city water works, and with water-closets so arranged as to be entirely free from unpleasant odors. The cells are lighted with gas. The number of commitments to this prison during the year 1871, was 13,171. The number of commitments has been gradually decreasing for some years past. In 1870, the number was 15,288; in 1869, 18,305.

The board of trustees in their report of 1871, say:

“Of the entire number of commitments (13,171), nearly three-fourths, or 9,038 are traceable to intemperance, drunkenness being, with few exceptions, a cause of the offenses in the foregoing list.”

The offenses alluded to are in addition to “intoxication,” “vagrancy,” “assault and battery,” “disorderly conduct and breach of the peace.”

The convicts are all regularly employed. About one-third of the males are employed in the various branches of shoe making. Others are engaged in picking wool, yarn and peanuts. Carpenters, blacksmiths and tinsmiths find employment in making repairs upon the building.

The female convicts are employed in washing, sewing and other work adapted to their capacity.

All persons when received into the prison are washed and weighed, and when they go out are again weighed.

There are arrangements by which all the inmates of the prison are bathed at regular intervals.

The average number of females in the prison is about one hundred, sixty of whom are convicts. The cells for the females are large, airy, light and pleasant, and are kept scrupulously neat and clean.

The admirable condition in which the prison is found, is owing mainly to the influence of one man, the Hon. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, of Philadelphia. Mr. CHANDLER is one of the prominent men, not only of his own city and state, but of the nation. No man has been more honored and respected in his own city than Mr. CHANDLER. For several years he was a Member of Congress, and

afterwards represented the country as a Foreign Minister. Since 1857, he has been one of the inspectors of the prison, and he spends his whole time, during business hours, within its walls, and he not only gives his time without compensation, but contributes hundreds of dollars every year from his own means, for the comfort of the prisoners. Mr. CHANDLER is a man of wealth, and hence is able to devote himself to his philanthropic work. He is now eighty-two years of age, hearty and vigorous as many a man of not half his years. The good he has accomplished in that prison no tongue can tell, no pen can record. The revelations of eternity can only fully make it known.

I started out quite early in the morning from my stopping place, with the intention of making a visit to this prison. I passed MR. CHANDLER'S residence. I stopped in front of the door, and was about ringing the bell with the intention of requesting from MR. CHANDLER a line that would secure me a favorable introduction to the officers of the prison. Hesitating a moment, I passed on, concluding it would be an imposition to call upon a gentleman of his advanced years at so early an hour, thinking it likely that he would not have had his breakfast, even if he were up.

I entered a street car and went direct to the prison, and almost the first man I met after entering the building, was MR. CHANDLER at work in looking after the welfare and comfort of the nine hundred inmates of the prison!

I spent several hours with him in passing through the different wards, and I never witnessed a better illustration of the power of a *good man*, in controlling, influencing and subduing criminal and degraded men and women. He is as kind to the prisoners as though they were his own children, addressing them as "my child," "my dear," and doing it too, with a tone and manner showing that it came from the heart. His presence brought a smile to every countenance. He is constantly going about among the inmates of the prison, in imitation of the Master he professes to serve, trying to do good to all. Since he has been devoting his time to the interests of the prison, the average number of female prisoners has run down from three hundred to one hundred, while the population of the city and crime have greatly increased. The decrease in the number is the result, to a great extent, if not entirely, to the course of treatment pursued by MR. CHANDLER. He makes a special effort to secure the reform of all who come under his influence, and

many who formerly were in the habit of being brought back again and again, now, when they leave, go back into society, and so conduct themselves that there is no reason for their return to a prison.

MR. CHANDLER is doing a noble work, and his name should be recorded with that of HOWARD and others who have devoted their time and their best energies in efforts to improve the condition of those whose crimes have shut them out from the sympathies and kind offices of their fellow beings.

### CONCLUSION.

In closing my report, there are a few things to which I would call attention:

*First.* That in the prisons and jails of Great Britain and Ireland there is no such thing as enforced idleness, the great curse of the jails in our own state and in many of the other states of our Union. There prisoners of all classes, sexes and ages, who are not in some way incapacitated for labor, are kept employed.

*Second.* That the other great evil of our jail system—the promiscuous association of all classes, the young and the old, the comparatively good and the vilest and most hardened, the convicted and those only charged with crime, an association calculated to reduce all to the level of the vilest and most degraded—is entirely unknown in the prisons and jails of Great Britain and Ireland. There, there is no association in idleness, and but little in any circumstances, and what little there is, is so supervised that no one is in a position to corrupt another.

*Third.* It will be noticed that unusual attention is paid to the religious instruction of the prisoners, and also to their instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic.

*Fourth.* That in the prisons of England especially they are still clinging to modes of punishment that in this country many regard as relics of the cruelty and barbarism of past ages, such as the “cat,” the “shot-drill,” the “tread-mill” and the “crank machine.” There are now in use in the various prisons of England not less than seventy-two “tread wheels,” sixty-two “crank machines,” and there are at least twelve prisons in which the “shot-drill” is still kept up. I am not advised as to the number where the “cat” is still employed as a mode of punishment.

In Scotland, the "tread wheel" and "shot drill" seem to have gone out of use, while some twenty-eight prisons still retain the "crank machine."

*Fifth.* The system of keeping the accounts of the public institutions of Great Britain and Ireland, is much more perfect than in the institutions of our own State. The employment of a sufficient amount of help to keep their accounts with the utmost detail, is found to be a measure of wise economy.

*Sixth.*—It will be noticed that the cost *per capita* for keeping the inmates of the prisons in Great Britain, is much less than in this State. The annual cost of the convicts in the General Prison of Scotland at Perth, is but a trifle over £24., which at five dollars per pound would make \$120. In some prisons the annual cost does not exceed \$60. The average annual cost for subsistence in the prisons and gaols of Great Britain, is less than £7, or \$35. The average weekly cost of subsistence in the prisons and gaols of Scotland is about 60 cents per week, and in the prisons and gaols of England about 70 cents per week. The dietary table in the previous part of this report, will show exactly how they are subsisted. The cost in our State is much in excess of these figures.

I visited other institutions, among which I would name the "Murry Lunatic Asylum," at Perth; "Morning Side Lunatic Asylum," at Edinburgh; the "City Poor House," at Glasgow, Scotland; "Borough Lunatic Asylum," Birmingham; "Bethlem Lunatic Asylum," at London, England, and the "Cork County Lunatic Asylum," at Cork, Ireland.

To the governors and superintendents of the various institutions visited, to the British Home Secretary of State and his gentlemanly assistants, to the American Minister and the Secretary of Legation at London, to the Directors of Prisons in England, Scotland and Ireland, to General Fairchild, U. S. Consul at Liverpool, and his Vice Consul, Chas. D. Atwood, Esq., to Robert Simpson and Thomas Barclay, Esqrs., of Glasgow; to Samuel Stanton, Esq., of London; to Joseph Malins and J. W. Kirton, Esqrs., of Birmingham; to Rev. James Yeams, of Leeds, and Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, of Philadelphia, I desire here to record my most grateful acknowledgments for favors and courtesies received at their hands.

Respectfully submitted,

SAM'L D. HASTINGS.

### III.

## TRANSACTIONS OF THE BOARD.

---

### MEETING AT MILWAUKEE,

MARCH 24, 1873. The Board met this day at the Plankinton House, Milwaukee, members all present.

Leave of absence was granted to the Secretary to enable him to visit Europe, and a vote was passed requesting him, while abroad, to visit such penal, reformatory and charitable institutions as he could conveniently reach.

While in session at this time, the following action was had:

VOTED. That the President and Secretary of this Board be instructed to invite a meeting of the officers of the various state penal and charitable institutions, to be held at the office of the Board in Madison, on Monday, April 7, 1873, at 5 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering the uniform system of keeping the books and accounts of the state institutions adopted last May, and of suggesting such changes as the experience of the past year has rendered desirable.

VOTED. That the invitation be extended to the commissioner and clerk of the state prison, to the superintendents of the different state institutions, and to the presidents of the different boards of trustees and managers, with the request that in the event their several boards do not have a meeting previous to the time fixed for the proposed joint meeting, they will be present themselves or see that their respective boards are represented by their Secretary or some member to be by them designated.

VOTED. That this Board extend an invitation to the State Boards of Illinois, Michigan and Missouri to meet with us at the

Plankinton House, in Milwaukee, on Tuesday, April 15, 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of mutual conference and consultation, and for the special consideration of the following topics, viz.:

*First.* The policy of state aid to private charitable and benevolent institutions.

*Second.* Pauperism in general, and with especial reference to children in poor-houses.

#### STATISTICS.

WHEREAS, The attempt to gather statistics from the various towns in the state in relation to the extent and cost of pauperism within their limits, has involved a large amount of labor and very considerable expense for postage, envelopes and printing; and,

WHEREAS, There is no law requiring town officers to respond to circulars sent to them by this Board; and,

WHEREAS, Last year not less than one hundred towns made no response, and many of the responses received were indefinite, imperfect and unsatisfactory, in consequence of which the statistics, when completed, were unreliable and calculated to mislead rather than to give accurate and useful information; therefore be it

*Resolved,* That the secretary be instructed to suspend the sending of circulars to town clerks until the legislature shall pass a law making it the duty of town clerks to furnish the information asked for, or the Board shall otherwise direct.

VOTED.—That the Secretary be instructed to visit the office of the Superintendent of the Poor of Milwaukee county, with a view of ascertaining the principle upon which relief is granted to the poor of the city and county outside of the poor-house, and such other facts as he may deem important.

#### CONFERENCE OF STATE BOARDS OF CHARITIES.

In response to the invitation by this board, a conference of the State Board of Charities of the Northwestern States was held at the Plankinton House, Milwaukee, commencing on Tuesday, April 15, 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M., and closing on Wednesday, the 16th, at 10 o'clock P. M.

The various boards were represented as follows:

*Illinois.*—HON. S. M. CHURCH, of Rockford.

Dr. I. N. McCORD, of Vandalia.

Rev. F. H. WINES, of Springfield.

*Michigan.*—Hon. C. I. WALKER, of Detroit.  
Hon. W. B. WILLIAMS, of Allegan.

*Wisconsin.*—H. H. GILES, of Madison.  
W. C. ALLEN, of Racine.  
A. E. ELMORE, of Fort Howard.  
WILLARD MERRILL, of Milwaukee.  
Mrs. W. P. LYNDE, of Milwaukee.  
SAML. D. HASTINGS, of Madison.

On motion of Judge Church, of Illinois, Judge WALKER, of Michigan, was selected as President of the Conference, and on motion of Judge ALLEN, of Wisconsin, Rev. F. H. WINES, of Illinois, was appointed Secretary.

Letters were received from Hon. HENRY W. LORD, of Pontiac, and from Hon. CHAS. M. CROSWELL, Speaker of the Michigan House of Representatives, of the Michigan Board, and from JAMES L. MINER, Esq., of Jefferson City, and WM. GLASGOW, Jr., Esq., of St. Louis, of the Missouri Board, and from GEO. S. ROBINSON, Esq., of Sycamore, of the Illinois Board, explaining the reason of their absence, and expressing their regret at their inability to be present.

On motion of WILLARD MERRILL of Wisconsin, the secretaries of the several boards represented in the conference, were considered and declared members of the convention, and entitled to all the rights and privileges thereof.

On motion of Judge ALLEN of Wisconsin, a committee consisting of S. D. HASTINGS of Wisconsin, Judge WALKER of Michigan, and F. H. WINES of Illinois, was appointed to arrange a programme of points for discussion by the conference.

A recess was taken until 8 o'clock in the evening, when, on re-assembling, Mr. WINES, on behalf of the committee appointed for the purpose, presented the following

#### QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION, VIZ:

*First.* Ought the State to make appropriations to private charitable institutions without a sufficient guarantee that the funds raised for this purpose by taxation will be economically and properly expended?

*Second.* Can the State, in making appropriations of this character, give to the tax payers the guaranty required?



*Third.* Ought not all appropriations for charitable uses to be proportioned to the actual necessities of the class for whose benefit they are made?

*Fourth.* It is possible to devise means by which a just apportionment to private charitable institutions can be secured?

*Fifth.* What principle should determine the practical limit of appropriations made in aid of private charitable institutions? In other words, what is the proper basis of discrimination between them, and what is the extent of the aid proper to be granted?

*Sixth.* What is the probable effect of such appropriations upon legislation in respect to the formation of illegitimate or injurious combinations, among those who apply for them, and how will such combinations effect general legislation?

*Seventh.* What is the probable effect of such appropriations in multiplying charitable institutions needlessly?

*Eighth.* Should the state make appropriations to private institutions?

*Ninth.* Is it desirable for the state to establish an institution for the care of pauper, neglected and abandoned children?

*Tenth.* If so, upon what principle should such an institution be established? And how should it be regulated?

These questions were under discussion until the close of the sessions of the conference, and although no vote was taken embodying the conclusions of the body, the feeling of all present was, that the discussions had been interesting and profitable and that the object had in view in inviting the conference had been fully secured.

The following are a few of the thoughts and suggestions thrown out during the discussion:—

REV. F. H. WINES, of Illinois: The state retains the entire control of all institutions of which it is itself the proprietor; and if moneys appropriated to their support are expended by the officers (who are simply the agents of the state), in a manner or for objects not approved by the legislature or the people, such officers can be removed, and others appointed in their stead. But in the case of private charitable institutions aided by the state, the moneys once voted may be expended for objects or in a manner which the people cannot approve, and there is no remedy. It is a question whether the state has the right to force money out of the pockets of the people by taxation, to be expended in institutions where they can-

not control its expenditure or receive any sufficient guaranty that it will be properly used.

Mr. H. H. GILES, of Wisconsin, regarded the state in the same light as though it was a private individual. Those who establish these private charitable institutions do so voluntarily; they contribute their money because they are willing to do so; they regard the object as a good one, and they voluntarily help it along,—why cannot the state act in the same way? If the state regards the institutions as worthy, why not contribute as do individuals?

Hon. S. M. CHURCH, of Illinois: Is the position of regarding the state in the same light as an individual a correct one in a case of this kind? Here are two railroads if you please—one represented by Mr. Giles and the other by Mr. Elmore. As an individual, I have a right to contribute to the one and not to the other, or to refuse to contribute to either, but has the state a right to discriminate in this way? If both have equal claims, must not both be treated alike? And can the state use the public funds in the same manner that an individual can use his?

Mr. GILES. If these institutions suppress crime or reduce pauperism, the state in this way gets a return for the money it contributes.

Mr. WINES. The object of voting aid from the public treasury to private institutions should be considered with reference not only to the direct, but to the indirect results of such action. Is the system a safe one? Granted, that, in particular cases, no evil result would follow, at least, no present, visible evil; but what are the possible ultimate consequences of the system? What is its natural outgrowth? Is it not corruption? Directly the contrary system prevails in Illinois, and has been engrafted upon the constitution of the state. State aid to private institutions, however maintained, is positively and forever forbidden. Our system certainly diminishes the amount of what is popularly known as “log-rolling.”

Judge WM. C. ALLEN, of Wisconsin. Every dependent person has a claim upon the state for care and support. A large number of such persons are congregated in Milwaukee. The state is under obligations to take care of these people, but it has not done it; but the benevolent people of Milwaukee have done it for the state, and they now come to the legislature and ask simply to have the deficiency made up. The whole of the work should have been done by the state, but Milwaukee simply asks a small sum to help

them out. These institutions have relieved over ten thousand persons in the past, and the faithfulness and economy with which they have done their work is all the guaranty that should be asked for the future.

Mr. GILES. The state has made provision for all its paupers through its poor system. Benevolent people in Milwaukee have seen there a class of orphans and others who were dependent, and who ought not to be compelled to go to the poor-house; should not the state aid them in their good work?

Judge ALLEN. The state is bound to provide for *all* who are actually dependent. The state has not fully discharged this duty. The city of Milwaukee is doing what the state has left undone.

Mr. GILES. If these private institutions have a *claim* upon the state for what they have paid out for the relief of the dependant, why have not individuals who have contributed for the relief of dependent persons, who have been thrown in their way, an equal claim to have the amount refunded by the state?

Judge ALLEN. They have.

Mr. A. E. ELMORE, of Wisconsin. Was opposed to the whole system in *theory*, but *practically* he was in favor of it. In his experience as a member of the county board of superintendents of the poor in Waukesha county, he had frequently met with cases where persons who had once been in comfortable circumstances, but had become sick and destitute, and where the law gave no authority to afford any relief except by sending them to the poor-house; but instead of doing this, he had sent them to the private hospitals in Milwaukee, where they had recovered, and their self-respect had been preserved.

Mrs. WM. P. LYNDE, of Milwaukee. Private institutions in many respects are better than public ones. They are calculated to do more good to their inmates, because they bring the persons relieved in closer contact with those who relieve them, and thus the sympathies of both parties are enlisted. In the private institutions the labor of women is brought into use, as it is not in the public. There is less danger of a misuse of the funds in private than in public institutions. New states encourage emigration, and with emigration comes pauperism and crime. A large amount of the paupers and criminals are left in the large cities. The Catholic institutions in Milwaukee and other places are doing great good. Have they ever mis-applied the funds given them by the state? Take the case of

the Home for the Friendless—could the state do the work this institution is doing? The persons relieved do not generally belong to Milwaukee. It is a work that should be done by the state, or rather at the expense of the state. If others do it, should not the state aid in paying the expense?

Judge CHURCH.—In case the principle of aiding private institutions by the state should be established, would it not tend to dry up private contributions? Would not the institutions become more and more dependent upon the state, year after year, until private contributions would entirely cease?

Mrs. LYNDE.—By giving aid to private institutions, the state is enabled to examine into their workings and to get reports from them.

Mr. WINES.—There is an apprehension in the minds of many that the contributions made to the Catholic institutions by the state will tend to increase the political power of the church.

Mr. WILLARD MERRILL, of Wisconsin, regretted his absence from the morning session, as he had not had the opportunity of hearing what had been said by others, and he might go over the same ground that had already been occupied. Is opposed to all such appropriations; does not believe the legislature has the right to make them; the money has not been raised for any such purpose. The legislature has no right to vote money raised in Dodge or any other county to support the dependent classes in Milwaukee county. Trade brings paupers and criminals to large cities, and it also brings wealth, and the one should balance the other. It is the duty and privilege of the people of Milwaukee to support the dependent classes of their own city.

HON. C. I. WALKER, of Michigan.—Is it the duty of the state to support all sorts of philanthropic and benevolent enterprises? If not, what classes shall be aided? Where is the line to be drawn? If there is legislation upon the subject, it should be equal and uniform all over the state. In Michigan it has been suggested that the state take charge of all the paupers, rather than the local municipalities, so that there may be a proper classification. All the pauper insane of the state could be gathered together and be under better treatment than they receive in poor-houses, so the sick could be gathered in hospitals and their conditions greatly improved, and the *quasi* criminal paupers could be placed in the work-houses.

Hon. W. B. WILLIAMS, of Michigan. We have adopted in Michigan, the theory of treating the indigent orphan children as the wards of the state, and are providing a home for them where they can be cared for and educated until arriving at the age of sixteen years, unless before that time suitable homes in families can be obtained for them, the primary object being to obtain suitable permanent homes and using the home provided by the state as a means to accomplish that end. This is also the end sought to be obtained by private benevolent institutions, as I understand in this state, that have the care of the indigent orphan children. It is not claimed to be wrong to apply the money of the state as we do in Michigan, in the care and education of these wards, in buildings erected for that purpose by the state, and under the care of officers and agents of the state. If then the state has the right to so use the money of the people as to pay a certain sum per week, month or year for such care and education in buildings owned by the state and under officers controlled by it, what objection is there to appropriating the same amount of money per capita, for the care and education per week, month or year of the same wards, in buildings owned by private benevolent institutions, incorporated under the laws of the state, and by virtue of such incorporation controlled by its laws? Certainly, the ownership of the building will not affect the question, and the only basis of opposition the one and the support of the other, must be the part of the state contract by its officers and agents—that is, in short, that the state, as a municipal body, is far better qualified to secure proper supervisory care of these wards. Those private individuals, who from benevolent motives and hearts yearning for the best interests of these orphans, have organized themselves together, given of their means and time, to reach the same result. I am not fully prepared to indorse the proposition that the officers selected by the state will be better qualified to fill the positions than those selected by persons whose hearts are enlisted in the work, and judging by my knowledge of the efficiency of state officials in the training of the young, I am forced to the conclusion that it has not been a success. Permanent homes in good families for these wards, being the primary object, the question arises as to which mode of providing the *temporary home*, will be the most likely to reach the *permanent one*—and here again we find on the one side the *state official*, whose business it will be to look for such homes, throughout the

length and breadth of the state—and *draw his salary*, while on the other we have the *warm heart* and the *philanthropic motive* that has led the private citizen to go out into the byways and look up and care for the homeless, to still continue in the good work until the result, a good home with the influences of home, is reached, instead of the hot bed growth and corrupting influences of the congregated system of one school, where all of this class are brought together—and instead of one or two agents throughout the entire state, *its paid agents*—you have the *voluntary services* in every locality where orphan asylums are located, of a number of benevolent individuals anxious to find such homes for their wards. Will they not accomplish more than the state? If so, then in short, are we in Michigan, not on the wrong road, and is not the old system of orphan asylums a better one than we have adopted?

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS, of Wisconsin, suggested that in case it was decided that the state ought to grant aid to private institutions, the other questions might be answered something in this way:—Let the state pay the cost of the support of all persons in the private institutions of Milwaukee and of all other parts of the state whose support is properly chargeable to the state. Let a law be passed defining what classes of persons are properly chargeable to the state. Let all institutions who are aiding or supporting such persons, once in six months, or once in a year, make out bills in duplicate for the amount of the cost of such persons, the amount to be paid to be the average cost of the support of the inmates of the institution for the previous year.

These bills, when made out, to be submitted to the State Board of Charities or to some officer or person representing the state, whose duty it shall be to visit the institutions, make a thorough examination of the facts in each case, and when satisfied of the correctness of the bill, make a certificate of the same upon the bill certifying the amount due. One of these bills to be filed in the office of the State Board of Charities or with the officer or person representing the state, and on presentation of the other to the Secretary of State he shall audit the same and draw his warrant upon the state treasurer for the amount. The law should be so framed as to apply equally to all parts of the state.

These suggestions will furnish an answer to the first, second, third, fourth and fifth questions.

If some plan of this kind should be adapted it would remove the matter entirely from the field of legislation and obviate all the evils suggested by the sixth question and if there was no chance to get from the state any thing more than was actually expended on its account, all inducement for needlessly establishing such institutions would be removed, and an answer found to the seventh question.

---

### VISIT TO MILWAUKEE INSTITUTIONS.

On Wednesday afternoon, in response to an invitation from his Honor, D. G. HOOKER, mayor of the city of Milwaukee, the members of the convention accompanied the mayor and several prominent gentlemen of the city, in a visit to St. Mary's Hospital, the Milwaukee Orphan Asylum, the St. Rosa's Orphan Asylum, and the Milwaukee House of Correction.

Previous to the adjournment of the convention, on motion of Judge WILLIAMS of Michigan, the thanks of the conference were tendered to Mayor HOOKER for the kind and courteous manner in which he had received and entertained the members.

At a meeting of the Board, held on the 16th of April, the following resolution was placed upon the records:

*“Resolved*, That the thanks of this Board are hereby tendred to his Honor, D. G. HOOKER, mayor of Milwaukee, and the gentlemen associated with him, for the kind and courteous manner in which the members of the State Boards Charities of Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin were received and entertained during their recent conference in that city; it was worthy of the thriving and and beautiful city they represented, and will long be gratefully remembered by those who were its recipients.”

---

### MEETING OF THE OFFICERS OF THE STATE CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

In accordance with the instructions of the Board, the officers of the State Charitable and Penal Institutions were invited to meet at the office of the Board in Madison, for the purpose of considering

the uniform system of keeping the books and accounts of the state institutions, adopted last year, and of suggesting such changes as the experiences of the past year had rendered desirable.

The meeting was held on Monday evening April 7, and the institutions were represented as follows, viz:

*Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, by*

Hon. DAVID ATWOOD, President, and  
 Hon. SIMEON MILLS, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, and  
 Dr. A. S. McDILL, Superintendent.

*Institution for the Education of the Blind, by*

DR. W. B. WHITING, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, and  
 THOS. H. LITTLE, Esq., Superintendent.

*Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, by*

Hon. HOLLIS LATHAM, of the Board of Trustees, and  
 GEO. L. WEED, Jr., Esq., Superintendent.

*Industrial School for Boys, by*

Hon. C. R. GIBBS, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, and  
 A. D. HENDRICKSON, Esq., Superintendent.

*Soldiers' Orphans' Home, by*

Gen. JAMES BENTLIFF, President, and  
 Col. C. K. PIER, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, and  
 R. W. BURTON, Esq., Superintendent.

Letters were received from the officers of the State Prison and the officers of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, regretting their inability to be present and explaining the reason of their absence.

The State Board of Charities and Reform was represented by Hon. H. H. Giles, President and Samuel D. Hastings, Secretary.

The President and Secretary of this Board acted as President and Secretary of the Conference.

The superintendents and officers of the various institutions present, held a conference by themselves, and reported through their chairman, Dr. Whiting, that they had agreed upon a classification of expenditures of the various institutions, the adoption of which they unanimously recommended.



This classification, and all other modifications recommended by the superintendents and officers, were reported to this board, when the following record was made upon their minutes:

“After a careful consideration of the action and wishes of the officers of the various State charitable and penal institutions, the system for keeping the books and accounts of the State institutions adopted last year, was revised and amended in accordance with their wishes, and was subsequently submitted to the Governor and approved by him, and is now as follows:

SYSTEM FOR KEEPING THE BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS OF THE STATE  
CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

In accordance with the provisions of chapter 66, of the general laws of 1872, the State Board of Charities and Reform have prepared the following system or plan for keeping the books and accounts of the State penal and charitable institutions, subject to such changes and additions from time to time, by the Board, as experience and observation may show to be necessary:

*First.*—A record of the population of all the State charitable and penal institutions shall be kept substantially in the manner and form set forth in schedule marked “A.”

*Second.*—The form in which the detailed statement of the expenditures of the different State institutions shall be presented as required by section 3, of chapter 66, of the general laws of 1872, shall be such as to show their expenditures classified under the following divisions, viz:

1. Amusements and means of instruction.
2. Clothing and expenses of indigent pupils.
3. Drugs, medicines and medical services.
4. Farm and barn expenses, exclusive of wages and salaries.
5. Fuel.
  - a. Coal.
  - b. Wood.
6. House furnishing.
7. Laundry and cleanliness.
8. Live stock.
9. Lights (exclusive of fixtures).
10. Liquors.
11. Managers and trustees' expenses.

12. Manufacturing.
13. Miscellaneous purposes.
14. Permanent improvements.
15. Repairs (ordinary).
16. Salaries and wages.
17. Subsistence, subdivided as follows:

- a.* Breadstuffs—

- Bread.

- Crackers.

- Flour.

- Meal.

- b.* Butter.

- c.* Coffee.

- d.* Eggs.

- e.* Fruit.

- f.* Lard.

- g.* Meat—

- Beef.

- Mutton.

- Pork.

- Fish.

- Poultry.

- h.* Sugar—

- White.

- Brown.

- i.* Tea.

- j.* Miscellaneous articles of subsistence.

Under each of which divisions and sub-divisions, the superintendents will itemize according to their own judgment, and the peculiarity of their purchases.

*Third.*—After the close of the present fiscal year, the record of the expenditures of the different institutions shall be kept in books ruled in the form shown in the schedule marked “B.”

*Fourth.*—In those institutions where farming and gardening operations are carried on, the accounts shall be so kept as to show as near as practicable, the cost of carrying on the farm and garden, and a report shall be made yearly, showing the quantity and value of the productions of the farm and garden, estimating the value at the average market price, and also showing the quantity and value

of the milk produced, and of the cattle, swine or poultry raised or fattened for the use of the institution, that they may be estimated in making up the cost of subsistence of the inmates.

*Fifth.*—In those institutions where manufacturing operations are carried on, the accounts shall be kept so as to show the cost and result of each separate branch of manufacture, and an exact account shall be kept of the quantity and value of all manufactured articles used in the institutions where manufactured.

*Sixth.*—The estimates for the current expenses of the different State institutions shall be made so as to embrace the year from February to February.

Adopted as revised and amended, April 16, 1873.

H. H. GILES, *President.*

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS, *Secretary.*

Approved:

C. C. WASHBURN, *Governor.*

---

FEBRUARY 19, 1873.—The Dodge county poor-house at Juneau was this day visited.

---

MARCH 30, 1873.—The Brown county jail at Green Bay was this day visited.

---

MARCH 31, 1873.—The Northern Hospital for the Insane at Oshkosh, was this day visited.

---

APRIL 27, 1873.—The Dane county jail at Madison was this day visited.

---

APRIL 30, 1873.—The Wisconsin State Hospital, at Madison, for the Insane, was this day visited.

---

MAY 1, 1873.—The Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Oshkosh, was this day visited.

MAY 7, 1873.—The Jefferson county jail, at Jefferson, and the Jefferson county poor-house, near the village, were this day visited.

---

MAY 20, 1873.—The Monroe county jail at Sparta, was this day visited.

---

May 21, 1873.—The La Crosse county jail, and the La Crosse city lock-up were this day visited.

---

May 23, 1873.—The Rock county jail at Janesville, and the Rock county poor-house at Johnstown, were this day visited.

---

May 29, 1873.—The Industrial School for Boys, at Waukesha, was this day visited.

---

May 30, 1873.—The Waukesha county poor-house, at Vernon, was this day visited.

---

JUNE 1, 1873.—The Brown County Poor-House, at Preble, was this day visited.

---

JUNE 2, 1873.—The Waupaca County Poor-house, at Weyauwego, was this day visited.

---

JUNE 3, 1873. The Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Oshkosh, was this day visited.

---

JUNE 3, 1873.—The Winnebago County Poor-house, near the city of Oshkosh, was this day visited.

---

JUNE 4, 1873.—The Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Madison, was this day visited.

JUNE 6, 1873.—The St. Croix County Poor-house, at Kinnick-kinnick, and the Pierce County Poor-house, at Ellsworth, were this day visited.

---

JUNE 7, 1873.—The Eau Claire Jail, at Eau Claire, was this day visited.

---

JUNE 12, 1873.—The Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb was this day visited.

---

#### MEETING AT WAUKESHA.

The Board met at the Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, on Wednesday, September 24, 1873.

In response to an invitation from the Board, Hon. C. R. GIBBS, of the Board of Managers, and A. D. HENDRICKSON, Esq., Superintendent of the Institution, were present at the meeting.

Several hours were spent in talking over the interests of the school.

The question as to what provision could be made for boys over sixteen years of age who were convicted of misdemeanors came up for consideration, and after a full discussion of the matter, it was agreed to recommend to the legislature the erection of another building in connection with the Industrial School, for the care of this class of boys.

The question of the establishment of an Industrial School for girls was also under consideration, and the question was raised whether it would not be advisable to ask of the legislature authority to send girls, who are proper subjects of such a school, to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, as room is made there by the withdrawal of the orphans, but without reaching any conclusion in answer to the question, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That Mrs. LYNDE be requested to prepare a paper for the next annual report of the Board, urging the importance of the immediate establishment of an Industrial School for girls."

The following resolutions were also adopted:

*Resolved*, That Mrs. LYNDE be requested to prepare a paper for the next annual report of the Board on the subject of the people of the different counties interesting themselves in the condition of the poor-houses and jails of their respective counties and the well-are of their inmates.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of this Board be requested to prepare a report to the Board for their next annual report, giving a statement of the investigations made by him as to the condition, etc., of the prisons and public institutions of Great Britain and Ireland, during his recent visit to these countries, with such comparisons between their institutions and those of this country, and such suggestions in relation to the whole subject as he may deem proper."

---

#### MEETING AT JANESVILLE.

The Board met at the Institution for the Instruction of the Blind at Janesville, on Thursday, October 2, 1873.

Previous to their meeting at the Institution for the Blind, they visited the Rock County Jail at Janesville.

At their meeting in the evening the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the secretary be instructed to write to the sheriff of Rock county, expressing the regret of this Board that he has failed to use the jail register furnished his office by the state, and urging him to make the proper entries in said register during the period he has held the office of sheriff, and in case he cannot do this, that he be urged to use the register from this time onward, commencing with the prisoners now in the jail.

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Board, it is a great mistake to crowd the lower south ward of the jail with ten occupants, while there are several good rooms unoccupied on the second floor, the use of which would admit of a considerable classification of the inmates of the jail, separating those who have been convicted of crime from those who have not been tried, the old from the young, and the hardened from those who are in for the first offence."

By invitation of the Board, Messrs. JACKSON, WHITING and NOR-CROSS, of the Trustees, and Mr. T. H. LITTLE, superintendent of the Institution for the Blind, were present at the meeting, and several hours were spent in talking over the interests and wants of the institution.

---

SEPT. 22, 1873. The St. Croix county jail, at Hudson, was this day visited.

---

SEPT. 25, 1873. The St. Croix county poor-house, at Kinnickinnick, was this day visited.

---

OCT. 7, 1873. The Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, at Madison, was this day visited.

---

OCTOBER 13, 1873.—The Racine county jail, at Racine, was visited this day.

---

OCTOBER 14, 1873—The Racine county poor-house at Yorkville was this day visited.

---

OCTOBER 15, 1873—The Kenosha county jail and the Kenosha city poor-house were this day visited.

---

#### ANNUAL MEETING AT MADISON.

The annual meeting of the board was held at this office in Madison, Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1873.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was postponed to an adjourned meeting to be held at Delavan, Oct. 16, 1873.

## MEETING AT DELAVAN.

An adjourned annual meeting of the board was held at the institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb at Delavan, on Thursday, Oct. 16, 1873.

The election of officers was still further postponed to a meeting to be held at Madison on the 20th of October, 1873.

By invitation of the Board the Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, President of the Board of Trustees, and Mr. GEO. L. WEED, Jr., Principal of the Institute, were present and had a consultation with the Board in relation to the interests of the institution and amount of the appropriation needed for the ensuing year.

---

 MEETING AT MADISON.

The board met at their office in Madison, on Monday, October 20, 1873.

The following-named persons were elected officers of the board for the ensuing year:

HIRAM H. GILES, President.

WM. C. ALLEN, Vice President.

In response to an invitation from this board, Messrs. BENTLIFF, WARD and WORTHINGTON, of the Trustees, and Mr. R. W. BURTON, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, were present at the meeting.

The matter of the disposition of the "Ward Fund" was the subject of consideration between the members of the board and the officers of the "Home," but no satisfactory conclusion was reached, as there seemed to be formidable obstacles in the way of using it in any of the various ways suggested.

Considerable time was occupied in the discussion of the question of the propriety of the establishment of an

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

In connection with the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, after which the following preamble and resolution were adopted:



“WHEREAS, Owing to the greatly reduced and continually decreasing number of inmates in the Soldiers’ Orphans’ Home, the buildings are not all needed for the purpose of such an asplum; and

“WHEREAS, This board are convinced the state has an urgent and immediate need for a refuge for neglected and vagrant girls; and

“WHEREAS, In our opinion, a department to be kept separate and distinct from the Soldier’s Orphans can be organized under the control and direction of the trustees of said institution to the great benefit of the girls sent there, and at very small expense to the taxpayers; therefore

“*Resolved*, That the secretary of this board forward a copy of this preamble and resolution to the trustees of the Soldiers’ Orphans’ Home, and request their views of the expediency and advisability of a recommendation to the legislature for sufficient authority and an appropriation to carry out the spirit of this preamble.”

---

OCTOBER 21, 1873. The Board visited the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, in company with Hon. DAVID ATWOOD and Gen. SIMEON MILLS, of the Board of Trustees of that institution.

While at the Hospital, a meeting of the Board was held, at which the following resolution was adopted, viz:

“*Resolved*, That Judge ALLEN be requested to prepare for the next annual report of the Board, a paper on the penal system of the State of Wisconsin.”

After leaving the Hospital, the Board visited the Soldiers’ Orphan’s Home, making an examination of the various parts of the buildings, and visiting the school.

---

OCTOBER 22, 1873.—While in session this morning, a communication, of which the following is a copy, was received from the Trustees of the Soldiers’ Orphans’ Home:

“SOLDIERS’ ORPHANS’ HOME,  
“MADISON, Oct. 22, 1873.

“*To the State Board of Charities and Reform:*

“GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Trustees of the Soldiers’ Orphans’ Home, held at the “Home” this morning, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the views expressed in the communication of the State Board of Charities and Reform, in relation to the need of a refuge for neglected and vagrant girls, and the organization of a separate department for the reception of such girls, meets the approbation and concurrence of this Board, and that we deem it practicable and advisable to recommend to the Legislature such an appropriation of a portion of the premises of the Home as may be required for that purpose, under such restriction and regulations as may preserve distinctly and separately the two departments of the institution.

" Respectfully submitted,

" JAMES BINTLIFF, *President*.

" D. WORTHINGTON, *Secretary*."

---

#### MEETING AT WAUPUN.

The Board met at the State Prison on the evening of October 22d, and continued in session until the morning of the 24th. The time was mainly occupied in the examination of witnesses, touching various charges that had been made in the public press and elsewhere, in relation to the management of the prison.

When in session, the Board passed a vote recommending the employment of a night watchman to look after the shops and out-buildings.

---

NOVEMBER 4, 1873. The Walworth county poor-house was this day visited.

---

DECEMBER 15, 1873. The Northern Hospital for the Insane was this day visited.

---

DECEMBER 16, 1873. The Winnebago county jail, at Oshkosh, was visited this day.

## EXPENSES OF THE BOARD.

1872.		
Sept. 27	Cash paid for conveyance to Rock County Poorhouse.....	\$3 00
.....	do.....do.....Blind Institution.....	1 00
July 23	do.....do.....Wis. State Hospital for Insane	1 00
July 24	do.....do.....Dane County Poorhouse ....	5 00
.....	do.....do.....Soldiers' Orphans' Home ...	1 50
.....	do.....Express charges on Jail and Poorhouse reg'rs.	5 25
Aug. 6	do.....conveyance to Milwaukee House of Correc'n.	4 00
Oct. 1	do.....rent of post office box from April 1, 1871, to Oct., 1872.....	7 50
Oct. 18	do.....conveyance to Wis. State Hosp'l for Insane.	6 00
Aug. 15 1873.	do.....do.....Racine County Poorhouse...	6 00
Mar. 20	do.....express charges on reports to State Boards of other states ..	3 25
.....	do.....expense of mailing reports.....	2 50
Apr. 14	do.....conveyance in visiting public institutions in Milwaukee.....	8 00
.....	do.....telegrams to members of the board and others	1 20
May 29	do.....binding valuable reports rec'd in exchange.	3 00
July 29	do.....rent of post office box to Oct. 1, 1873.....	5 00
		<u>\$63 20</u>
	EXPENSES OF MRS. W. P. LYNDE.	
1873.		
Jan. 8	Expenses of attending meetings of the board, and visiting public institutions, jails and poorhouses, from Dec. 14, 1871, to Jan. 8, 1873.....	\$42 00
.....	Expense of visiting Industrial School for Girls in Conn..	8 70
		<u>\$50 70</u>
	EXPENSES OF H. H. GILES.	
1873.		
Jan.....	Expenses of attending meetings of Board and visiting public institutions from Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1873....	\$30 75
	EXPENSES OF W. C. ALLEN.	
1873.		
Jan. ...	Expenses of attending meetings of the Board and visiting public institutions, from Jan., 1872, to Jan., 1873.....	\$35 35
	EXPENSES OF WILLARD MERRILL.	
1873.		
Jan.....	Expenses of attending meetings of the Board and visiting public institutions from Jan., 1872, to Jan., 1873.....	\$19 50

## EXPENSES OF SECRETARY.

1872		
Aug. 5	Cash paid, expense of attend'g meet'g of Board; Milwaukee	\$3 00
Aug. 7	...do.....do.....visit to Sheboygan county jail.....	4 00
Aug. 8	...do.....do.....visit to Fend du Lac county jail and poorhouse and Winnebago county poorhouse .....	8 00
Aug. 8	...do.....do.....visit to Jefferson county poorhouse.	1 75
Aug. 16	...do.....do.....visit to Kenosha county jail, Racine county jail and poorhouse and Waukesha Co. jail and poorhouse	8 50
Aug. 23	...do.....do.....visit to Grant and La Fayette county jails and poorhouses, and Iowa county poorhouse.....	14 75
Aug. 28	...do.....do.....visit to Columbia county jail and poorhouse and Jefferson Co. jail..	3 00
Sept. 26	...do.....do.....visit to Dodge Co. poorhouse and jail	2 00
Sept. 27	...do.....do.....visit to Rock county poorhouse ....	1 00
Oct. 4	...do.....do.....visit to La Crosse county jail and city lock-up, and Vernon county jail and poorhouse .....	18 50
Oct. 11	...do.....do.....visit to Brown county jail and poor- house.....	6 50
Oct. 24	...do.....do.....visit to Green county poorhouse.....	5 00
Oct. 30	...do.....do.....visit to state prison .....	3 50
Nov. 15	...do.....do.....visit to Delavan and Waukesha insti- tutions.....	1 50
Dec. 22	...do.....do.....visit to the Northern Hospital for In- sane .....	6 15
1873		
Feb. 17	...do.....do.....visit to Dodge county poorhouse....	50
Mar. 24	...do.....do.....attending meeting at Milwaukee....	10 50
Mar. 29	...do.....do.....visit to Brown county jail and North- ern Hospital for the Insane .....	4 30
Apr. 14	...do.....do.....meeting of the board at Milwaukee..	7 25
May 1	...do.....do.....visit to Northern Hospital for Insane	1 75
May 6	...do.....do.....visit to Jefferson county poorhouse .	3 85
May 17	...do.....do.....visit to La Crosse and Monroe county jails .....	11 30
May 27	...do.....do.....visit to Rock county jail and poor- house.....	6 60
May 29	...do.....do.....Waukesha county poorhouse .....	5 90
May 31	...do.....do.....visit to Brown, Waupaca and Winne- bago county poorhouses, and Northern Hospital for the Insane.	13 10
June 5	...do.....do.....visit to St. Croix and Pierce county poorhouses and Dunn and Eau Claire county jails .....	18 50
June 12	...do.....do.....visit to institution at Delavan.....	2 00
		\$172 70

## RECAPITULATION.

Expenses of the Board as a whole .....	\$63 20
Expenses of Mrs. W. P. Lynde .....	50 70
Expenses of H. H. Giles .....	30 75
Expenses of W. C. Allen .....	35 35
Expenses of Willard Merrill.....	19 50
Expenses of Secretary.....	172 70
Salary of Secretary .....	1,500 00
Total.....	<u>\$1,872 20</u>

## IV.

### POOR-HOUSES.

---

It affords us pleasure to be able to record a marked improvement in the condition of the poor-houses generally, and in the comfort of their inmates. There are, however, we regret to say, exceptions to this remark. In some of the counties, no improvement has been discovered, and possibly in one or two instances the poor-houses were not found in quite as satisfactory condition as when visited on some previous occasion.

On the whole, however, we feel gratified in being able to express our satisfaction that so much improvement has been made in this department of our labors.

#### ADAMS COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

This poor-house has been established but a little over a year. It is in charge of Mr. R. B. ROSE, as overseer; P. O. address, Davis' Corner. There is a farm of two hundred acres connected with the house, valued at fourteen hundred dollars. The buildings are valued at fifteen hundred dollars, and the personal property, including grain and other produce on hand, sixteen hundred and eighty-two dollars, making the entire value of the property \$4,582. The overseer receives a salary of four hundred dollars. The number of inmates during the past year was thirteen, and the number in the house on the first day of November, 1873, was eleven.

In addition to the above, there were seven transient paupers in the house during the year.

## BROWN COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

This poor-house is still in charge of Mr. WM. ROWBOTHAM, the faithful and efficient overseer.

The entire number of inmates last year was ninety-one, with an average number of a little over thirty-three.

Quite a number of the inmates during the past year were aged, five being above 80 years of age, and eight more above 60. The number in the house on the first day of November, 1873, was thirty.

The average cost of supporting the inmates, including all expenses, was \$1.40 per week. The value of the pauper labor was about equal to the labor of one man.

There are 112 acres of land connected with the house, valued at three thousand dollars. The house is old, and needs replacing with a new one. The house and outbuildings are valued at two thousand dollars; the personal property, including live stock, at thirteen hundred and eighty-five dollars, making the entire value of the property about sixty-four hundred dollars.

The overseer receives a salary of \$600, in addition to which the sum of \$240 is paid for help.

We had hoped to have been able to report the erection of a new building by this time, as the matter has been before the county board of supervisors for some months, and measures were at one time adopted for the immediate erection of a building adapted to the wants of the county; but, for some reason, action has been suspended, and things remain as they were at the date of our previous report.

## COLUMBIA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

We have nothing new to report in relation to this poor-house.

It is still under the control of the most efficient board of county superintendents of the poor, who have made it one of the best establishments of the kind in the state.

The entire number of inmates in the house during the past year was 81, with an average number of a little over 47.

This house has had an unusually large number of insane persons (20), while on the first day of November, 1873, there were 11 in the house. The insane are as well taken care of here as in any public institution in the state outside of the hospitals for the insane.

The cost of the poor-house during the year was \$4,684.37. Overseer's salary, \$500. Additional amount paid for help, \$200. The average cost of each inmate, including all expenses, was \$98.61 + per annum, and the average cost for subsistence, \$42.04 +. The estimated value of pauper labor was \$75. There are 41 acres of land connected with the poor-house, valued at \$600. The buildings are valued at \$6,000; personal property, \$1,680; making the entire value of the property \$8,280.

#### CRAWFORD COUNTY.

This county has no poor-house, but there is a city poor-house at Prairie du Chien.

It had five inmates during the year, with four at the commencement of the year and four at its close.

The inmates, on the first day of November, 1873, were four men, all between 60 and 70 years of age, and one woman between 40 and 50. One of the men was insane.

The entire cost of the establishment during the past year was \$1,765.02; the average cost for inmates, \$441.25; and the average weekly cost for subsistence, \$1.90.

The overseer receives a salary of \$1,000. No further sum is paid for help. There are five acres connected with the poor-house, valued at \$250. The house is valued at \$600, making the entire value of the property \$850.

#### DANE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

The improvements in this poor-house since our first visit have been quite marked. The County Board of Supervisors have responded to a call for a new building for a wash-house, clothing-room and increased accommodations for the insane, by promptly voting the necessary appropriation.



The superintendents of the poor in this county are men who understand their duties and who seem to be prompt and faithful in their discharge, and Mr. TITUS, the efficient overseer is still at his post giving satisfaction to all concerned.

The house had one hundred inmates during the past year, sixty-four males, and thirty-six females.

Seventy-four were foreign born and twenty-six native. Sixty-two were single, eighteen married, and twenty widows and widowers. Twenty-one were insane, three blind, one deaf and dumb, three epileptic, and eighteen idiotic.

Two were over eighty years of age, one eighty-five and the other eighty-eight; four between seventy and eighty, sixteen between sixty and seventy, fourteen between fifty and sixty, twenty-two between forty and fifty, twenty-four between thirty and forty, nine between twenty and thirty, six between ten and twenty, and three under ten years of age.

The causes assigned for the pauperism of the inmates of this poor-house are as follows: Intemperance direct twenty-nine; intemperance indirect twelve; insanity twenty-one; idiocy eighteen; blindness two; deaf mutes one; sickness three; lameness one; orphanage two; bastardy seven; and old age four.

The average number supported during the year, was sixty-one. The entire amount expended during the past year for the support of the poor-house, including the amount paid for repairs on buildings, salary of overseer and physician, superintendent's per diem, purchase and repair of farming and household utensils, hired help, etc., was five thousand nine hundred and twenty-four dollars and thirty-one cents (\$5,924.31), or an average cost of one dollar and eighty-six cents and three-fourths ( $\$1.86\frac{3}{4}$ ) per week for each inmate. The cost of subsistence, including the products of the farm consumed, was twenty-nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars and ninety-eight cents (\$2,968.98), or forty-eight dollars and sixty-seven cents (48.67) per year, and ninety-three cents per week for each inmate.

There is in connection with the poor-house a farm of three hundred and thirteen acres, valued, without the buildings, at five thousand three hundred and fifty dollars (\$5,350).

The buildings are estimated to be worth twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000), and the personal property, including live stock, is valued at four thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars (\$4,885),

making the total value of the property twenty-two thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars (\$22,235).

The products of the farm for the past year were as follows:

800 bushels oats, at . . . . .	20c per bushel . . . . .	\$160 00
1,400 . . . do . . . corn, at . . . . .	35c . . . do . . . . .	480 00
40 . . . do . . . peas, at . . . . .	\$1 25 . . . do . . . . .	50 00
250 . . . do . . . potatoes, at . . . . .	35c . . . do . . . . .	87 50
100 . . . do . . . rutabagas, at . . . . .	25c . . . do . . . . .	25 00
15 . . . do . . . onions, at . . . . .	1 00 . . . do . . . . .	15 00
1,000 heads of cabbage, at . . . . .	3c per head . . . . .	30 00
400 Hubbard squash . . . . .		20 00
Other garden vegetables . . . . .		50 00
40 tons clover and timothy hay, at \$8 00 per ton . . . . .		320 00
8 tons mash hay, at . . . . .	5 00 . . . do . . . . .	40 00
39 acres cornstalks, well secured . . . . .		97 50
Pork and beef, raised and fattened . . . . .		284 00
4,466 gallons milk, at 20c per gallon . . . . .		893 20
Total . . . . .		<u>\$2,552 20</u>

Deducting the value of the hay, oats, corn and cornstalks, which are consumed upon the farm in keeping teams, and stock and in raising and fattening the meats, and in producing the milk, ten hundred and ninety-seven and fifty cents (\$1,097.50), the net products of the farm used in the support of the inmates of the poor-house, will amount to fourteen hundred and fifty-four dollars and seventy cents (\$1,454.70), or forty-six per week on the average number of inmates.

The overseer receives a salary of eight hundred (\$800) per annum, and the estimated value of pauper labor is two hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$275.)

#### DODGE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

This institution is still under the charge of Mr. A. B. HITCHCOCK, one of the most practical and experienced men for a place of this kind, in the State.

The entire number of inmates in the house last year was 109, with a daily average of 66. Of this number, 29 were insane, 19 of whom remained in the house on the first of November, 1873. Twenty-four of the whole number were over 60 years of age, three being over 80.

The entire expense of the poor-house for the year, including balance, was \$5,117.11, and the average cost per week *per capita* \$1.50.

There are 140 acres of land connected with the house, valued at \$5,600, the buildings are valued at \$22,000, and the personal property at \$3,862, making the total value of the property \$31,462.

The overseer receives a salary of \$700, and \$740 additional is paid for help.

#### FOND DU LAC COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

We have no changes to note in this poor-house since our report of last year.

The whole number of inmates during the year was 61, and the average daily number about 32.

The house contained 34 on the first of November, 1873. Ten were over seventy years of age, and three over eighty-four.

The entire cost of the poor-house for the year was \$5,025. The weekly cost *per capita* was \$2.42.

The estimated value of the pauper labor for the year was \$150.

There is a farm of 176 acres connected with the house valued at \$8,800. The buildings are valued at \$4,675, and the personal property, including live stock, at \$3,926, making the total value of the property \$17,401.

#### GRANT COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

There has been a change in the overseer of this poor-house since our last report, and the information we have received as to its operations during the past year are very imperfect.

The number in the house on the first day of November, 1873, was 27. Of this number, 9 were insane, 2 idiotic, and 3 blind.

#### GREEN COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

Is still under the charge of Mr. GEO. B. BENNETT, as overseer.

The entire number in the house last year was 52, and the daily average number 35.

The number on the first day of November, 1873, was 35, of whom 6 were insane and 2 idiotic.

The overseer receives a salary of \$600, and \$650 in addition was paid for help.

The estimated value of pauper labor was \$400.

There is a farm of 408 acres connected with the house, valued at \$10,200. The whole value of the property is estimated at a little short of \$15,000.

#### IOWA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

This house is still under the charge of Mr. W. F. REWEX, as overseer.

We have no particular changes to note since last year. The entire number of inmates during the year, was 44, with a daily average of 32.

The number in the house on the first day of November, 1873, was 24, of which number, 6 were insane and 1 idiotic.

The overseer receives a salary of \$1,000. The estimated value of pauper labor during the past year, was \$75. There are 180 acres of land connected with the house, valued at \$3,500, and the buildings are valued at \$3,400. The entire value of the property, including personal property and live stock, is \$10,155.

#### JEFFERSON COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

Mr. VOLNEY FOSTER, the faithful and efficient overseer of this poor-house, is still in charge.

The enlargement of the house, in progress last autumn, has been completed, and the house is now much more comfortable and convenient than before.

The entire number of inmates in the house during the year, was 60, with a daily average of 49. There were 50 inmates on the first of November, 1873, of whom 28 were insane.

The number of insane in this house is very large. Eleven of them have to be confined in their cells all the time. Some of them are very difficult to take care of, and the task is as disagreeable and revolting as can well be conceived of. Three of them have to be kept on straw, as they will not use beds. Several of them have been at the Hospital for the Insane, and have been sent back be-

cause their places were wanted for more hopeful cases. At the time this poor-house was visited it contained nine children. A German child two months old, illegitimate, the mother between 17 and 18 years of age, was also in the house.

Another German woman was there with three children, two boys, one ten years old, and the other eight, and a girl four. The woman has a husband, but he will not live with her.

There is still another German woman with four children, all boys, 3, 6, 9 and 11 years of age. They are all unhealthy, with rheumatism and all disease inherited from the parents. The father is dead.

There is also a blind boy, the son of one of the woman confined as insane. The boy is said to be idiotic, and yet it is said that at times he gives considerable evidence of intellect. He talks, commits verses and sings. Should he not have a chance at the Blind Institute?

The cost of the poor-house last year, exclusive of permanent improvements, was \$2,958.40.

The average weekly cost *per capita* was \$1.15.

The overseer receives a salary of \$600, and \$380 per year is paid for help.

There is a farm of 100 acres connected with the poor-house, valued at \$5,000. The buildings are valued at \$7,000, and the entire property, including live stock and other personal property, is valued at \$13,558.

## KENOSHA COUNTY.

This county has no poor-house, but there is a small one belonging to the city of Kenosha.

This poor-house was visited by Judge ALLEN, who makes the following report of his visit:

“On the 15th of October, 1873, I visited the city poor-house of the city of Kenosha. I found the same under the superintendence of Miss COLBY, one who has had charge of the same for several years past.

“I found only three paupers: one who entered last January, 63 years of age; cause, inflammatory rheumatism; an American. One

other, an Irishman, who has been there, off and on, for five years past; cause, feeble mindedness and old age; 68 years old. One insane, a Mrs. Gould, 56 years old; has been a pauper there ten years; is not troublesome or dangerous; cause, supposed family relations. Little, however, is known of the real cause of her insanity. She is Irish. The house is well and neatly kept, and reflects great credit on the superintendent. She gets \$2 per week for her labor and care. I never saw a poor-house have the appearance of the comforts of home more than the poor-house of the city of Kenosha."

### LA FAYETTE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

This establishment is still under the charge of Capt. OSBORN. It is the most costly building of the kind in the state, and every thing in and around it is kept in the most perfect order by Capt. OSBORN and his wife.

The number in the house on the 1st day of November, 1873, was twenty, of which seven were insane.

The expense of the poor-house last year was \$1,914. The overseer receives a salary of \$800. The average cost for each inmate was \$65.50. The estimated value of pauper labor is \$100. There is a farm of 190 acres connected with the house, valued at thirty-five dollars per acre. The buildings are valued at \$30,000, and the personal property, including live stock, at \$3,524, making the entire value of the property \$40,174.

There was sold from the farm last year produce to the amount of \$1,369.71.

### MARATHON COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

This poor-house is located about two miles from the village of Wausau. There is a farm of 120 acres connected with the house. The land is valued at \$2,000, and the buildings at \$2,500, and there is personal property enough to make the entire value \$5,000.

The entire number of paupers supplied by the county last year, including those out of the poor-house as well as in, was fourteen. The expense was \$3,782.36.

## MILWAUKEE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

Owing to the fact that the superintendent of the poor of this county was not in the possession of his office for the months of January, February and March, the statistics of the poor-house only cover a period of nine months.

The number of persons in the house Nov. 1, 1873, was 147. Of this number, 87 were males, and 60 female; 105 were foreign born, and 42 native. Thirty-nine were insane, 11 males and 28 females. One idiotic, and two deaf and dumb and six epileptics. Six over 80 years of age; 16 between 70 and 80; 23 between 60 and 70; 26 between 50 and 60; 23 between 40 and 50; 32 between 30 and 40; 3 between 20 and 30; 7 between 10 and 20, and 11 under 10 years of age.

The average daily number of inmates in the house was 159. The entire cost of the poor-house was \$11,657.03. The average weekly cost of subsistence was 98 cents. The farm contains 157½ acres and is valued at \$19,700. The buildings are valued at \$20,000; personal property, \$4,500, making the entire value of the place \$44,200.

## MILWAUKEE COUNTY POOR SYSTEM.

The following statement will give a clear and definite idea of the system upon which relief is administered to the poor in Milwaukee county outside of the poor-houses:

In cases where individuals or families need assistance from the county, who are not so destitute that they have to be sent to the county house, application is made to the supervisors of the ward in which the applicant resides.

The applicant is required to make an affidavit in the following form:

“STATE OF WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee County*—ss.

“I, JOHN SMITH, being duly sworn, do depose and say that I am in a destitute condition and unable to support my wife and three children, and that I am in need of assistance from the county.

“JOHN SMITH.

“Subscribed and sworn before me this 16th day of April, 1873.

“JOHN JONES,

“*Justice of the Peace.*”

The statement as to the number of persons in the family, in each case, must accord with the facts.

To this affidavit must be attached the following certificate, signed by the supervisor and two tax-payers of the ward in which the applicant resides.

"We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we know the applicant, JOHN SMITH, that he is in a destitute condition, and unable to support his family, and worthy of assistance from the county.

"RICHARD ROE,

"*Co. Supervisor 2d Ward.*

"JOHN DOE,

"WM. SMITH,

"*Tax-Payers.*"

On presenting the affidavit and certificate to the superintendent of the poor, at his office, the applicant's name is entered upon the superintendent's register, and he receives each week 12 pounds of flour, one-half of a bar of soap, three pounds of meat, and one-half a cord of wood per month for four months. They are supplied right along, indefinitely, until some one complains that the person is not entitled to aid, when the matter is investigated and the supply stopped, if the complaint is found to be well founded.

The flour and soap are kept on hand at the office of the superintendent, and delivered to the persons relieved on application.

All applicants have their regular days for receiving their supplies, so as to prevent too great a rush at any one time. The meat is furnished by contract at  $3\frac{14}{100}$  cents per lb. Good, fresh meat is supplied at this price. It can hardly be expected, however, that there will be many choice cuts or porter-house steaks.

The applicant, on getting his flour and soap, receives an order on the butcher in the following form:

"No. 749.

MILWAUKEE, April 16, 1873.

"Mr. JOHN GARRECHT will give the bearer three pounds of meat, and charge county.

"BYRON ABERT,

"*Supt. of Poor.*"

In case of sickness among those who are dependent upon the county, notice is sent to the superintendent, who immediately sends



to some physician employed by the county an order in the following form:

“OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR,  
MILWAUKEE, April 16, 1873.

Dr. WM. JENKINS, Will please visit and prescribe for the wife of JOHN SMITH, and report to the Superintendent what may be necessary in the case.

“BYRON ABERT,  
“*Superintendent of the Poor.*”

In some cases the Doctor decides that the sick person needs tea, and possibly some other articles from the grocery store, when he gives a certificate of the facts. The certificate is taken to the Superintendent of the Poor, who issues an order to the grocer for the articles needed.

In case the physician decides that the person ought to go to the county hospital, he makes a certificate of the fact. This certificate must also be signed by the supervisor of the proper ward and forwarded to the Superintendent of the Poor, when he issues his order for the admission of the person to the hospital, and when unable to get to the hospital in any other way, the superintendent attends to the removal himself.

About five hundred families were supplied with wood last winter. In some cases wood is supplied and nothing more. Between two and three hundred families are regularly supplied from the office of the Superintendent of the Poor.

#### MONROE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

A report was received from this poor-house, but as it is incomplete, it was returned for correction, and as it has not been sent back, we are unable to give the statistics of this institution.

#### OZAUKEE COUNTY.

This county has no regular poor-house.

“The support of the poor, *i. e.*, providing them with proper food and clothing, and attendance in sickness, as well as medical at-

tendance and medicine, and expenses of burial in case of death, was let by contract to CHARLES FEIDER for the sum of \$795, for the year commencing March 1, 1873, and ending March 1, 1874. He is also to receive two dollars per week for the boarding and guarding of each insane person confided to his care by the proper authorities."

We regard this system of providing for the paupers of a county as a very unsafe one, and the most careful oversight should constantly be exercised by the county authorities to see that the conditions of the contract are fully complied with.

The number of paupers in the charge of Mr. FEIDER, Nov. 1, 1873, was eleven, four of whom were insane.

#### PIERCE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

Is situated about one and a half miles northwest of village of Ellsworth, in the timber. There is a farm connected with it of 200 acres, valued at \$2,000. The buildings are valued at \$2,500. The average number of inmates during the past year was eight, and the cost of the house for the year was \$697. The average cost for subsistence was \$60, and for all expenses \$87 per annum. The total number of inmates for the year was thirteen, and the number in the house on the first day of November, 1873, three.

This institution was visited on the sixth day of June, 1873. At that time it contained eleven inmates. A mother with four children—a boy 9 years, and three girls, 1, 3 and 5 years of age. The father was intemperate and had run away. A Norwegian woman with a child about two years old, the husband and father, a drinking man, having deserted his family. An orphan boy about 13 years of age, an epileptic. A Swede, about 32 years of age, sick—quite well educated. A colored man, 52 years of age, also sick; and an idiot girl 32 years of age. The house is new, and very badly arranged for the purposes of a poor-house. There is no way for a separation of the sexes by day, nor any proper way for a separation at night.

## ROCK COUNTY POORHOUSE.

This place has been greatly improved since our first visit. Some of the improvements were mentioned in our report of last year, and there seems to be a disposition on the part of all concerned to make the present building as comfortable and convenient as it is susceptible of being made.

The poorhouse had eighty-two inmates during the past year; forty-nine males and thirty-three females. Of this number nineteen were foreign born, and sixty-three native. Fifty-three were single and twenty-nine had been married. Fifteen were widows or widowers. Sixteen were insane, two idiotic, two blind and five epileptics. Eight were over eighty years of age; five between seventy and eighty; six between sixty and seventy; six between fifty and sixty; eleven between forty and fifty; eleven between thirty and forty; twelve between twenty and thirty; nine between ten and twenty, and fourteen under ten years of age. The causes assigned for the pauperism of the inmates of this poorhouse are as follows: Insanity, sixteen; idiocy, two; vagrancy, three; blindness, two; sickness, one; lameness, two; old age, ten; unknown, forty-six.

There is a farm of one hundred and ninety-nine acres connected with the house, valued at seven thousand dollars (\$7,000). The buildings are valued at eight thousand dollars (\$8,000), and the personal property, including live stock, at fifty-one hundred dollars (\$5,100), making the total value of the property twenty thousand and one hundred dollars (\$20,100).

## SAUK COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

This house is situated about four miles south of the village of Reedsburg. There is connected with it a farm of 125 acres, valued at \$3,500, and the buildings are valued at \$6,000.

The total value of all the property, including live stock, is \$10,638. This poor-house was opened on the 1st of March, 1873. The cost of this establishment from that time to Nov. 1st, was \$1,398.46.

The cost of subsistence was \$614.96, and the average cost of sub-

sistence per week for each inmate was  $91\frac{7}{10}$  cents, and the cost for all expenses \$2.08 per week.

The overseer receives a salary of \$900 per annum, and \$420 per year is paid for help.

The average number of inmates has been 18. The number on the first day of November, 1873, was 21, eight females and thirteen males.

Ten of the inmates were insane; five males and five females; two idiotic, and one epileptic.

Mr. ANSON WARREN is the overseer.

### RACINE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

This poor-house was visited by Judge ALLEN, of which visit he makes the following report:

“On the 14th day of October, 1873, I visited the county poor-house in the county of Racine, and made as full an examination as I could, the superintendent being absent at the time. The poor-house, poor-house property, farm and paupers are under the charge of JOHN McBETH and wife, who are hired by the county board of supervisors to have full charge, and to perform all the labor, indoors and out, find all the teams, farming utensils, and to pay for any extra labor that may be required in and about the management of any business to be done, or labor performed in the full discharge of the duty of superintendent, and receive a compensation therefor at the rate of \$475 per annum. The poor farm consists of one hundred and twenty acres, eighty acres under cultivation, forty acres of wood land. The paupers number 12 at the present time, and may be classed among the lowest order of the kind—all adults. The poor-house has been relieved of the children, the Taylor Orphan Asylum having taken them under its charge, where they are kindly looked after and bountifully supplied. The poor-house has one insane woman, but harmless; one insane male, also harmless, but both pronounced incurable. The nativity of the paupers are as follows: Ireland, 3; Germany, 1; Denmark, 1; England, 1; Wales, 2; Americans, 4. Cause of their pauperism as follows: prostration, 1; intemperance, 3; old age, 1; decrepitude and poverty, 1; insanity, 1. Other causes not known; 1 idiot. Nine of these

paupers have been in the poor-house over five years. No religious exercises are had in the poor-house, and from the low intellectual standard of the paupers, in my opinion none is required until an appreciative class of persons shall be received therein. 5 milch cows are kept on the poor farm; 14 hogs. Raised the past year 120 bushels of wheat, 235 bushels of oats, 125 bushels of shelled corn, 60 bushels of potatoes, 30 tons of hay from the farm.

“An addition has been put on the north end of the poor-house, corresponding in width and 26 feet in length, and of the same height of the old part. The building has an abundance of room to accommodate twice the number of paupers there now, but it has been poorly planned, and worse built. There are six chimneys in the building—and the water in time of rain leaks down each chimney through the ceiling of every room in the house. This is to be deplored, and it is hoped the board of supervisors of the county of Racine will not be slow in correcting this evil, both for the comfort of the paupers and the preserving of the building. A drain has been made leading from the basement to carry off the water collecting there. There is no bath room in the building. The out houses are in good repair. The poor-house is neatly painted, with a cupola—has a large door yard, enclosed with a fence handsomely painted white. The whole exterior presents a commendable appearance. I wish I was able to say the same of the interior; but, be it understood, that when you take into consideration the amount of work there is to be done on a farm of 80 acres and the charge of twelve paupers, the house, etc., with the labor of one man and his wife and they to find their own teams and farming utensils, and and keep the same in repair, and all for the sum of \$475, I only wonder things look as well as they do. I must say from what I saw I have much to commend in Mr. and Mrs. McBERTH, and believe they have done their best, and few would have done as well under the circumstances. The paupers are cared for as well as could be expected for the low class to which they belong, and the means provided to do it with. The bedding was clean and of good quality. The bedsteads are poor, old, and should give way to a better kind. It did seem to me while making this examination, that it would be economy for the county to keep one hired man during eight months of the year, to work on the farm, and one hired woman to aid in the housework. The farm would produce enough more, and the work would be done in the house enough better to more than

compensate for the outlay of money. Four hundred and seventy-five dollars cannot be considered a fair compensation for a man, his wife, team and farming utensils to run a farm of eighty acres, and have the charge of twelve paupers.

“The work is too much for the help, and some things must be left undone which ought to be done, and I know of no place to fix the blame, only on those who are intrusted by the people of the county to see that ample means are used in this connection to expect that all will be well done. It is hoped that the supervisors of the county of Racine, will soon learn, if they have not already, what is their full duty, and see that it is done by them, giving the superintendent an ample salary, and the additional help necessary in the management of the county-house, farm and property, and the care and management of the paupers.”

#### ST. CROIX COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

This house was visited by the Secretary of the Board, June 6, 1873, and by Judge ALLEN on the 25th day of September.

Judge ALLEN has made the following report of his visit:

“On the 25th of September, I visited the poor-house of the county of St. Croix. It is situated some fourteen or fifteen miles from the village of Hudson. HERMAN DODGE, the present overseer, is paid a salary for himself and wife, of \$550, per annum, and have their living in the house.

“The poor-farm consists of two hundred acres, worth \$6,000. The buildings have a capacity to hold about forty paupers, and are quite comfortable ones for that purpose, although perhaps not what they ought to be, or would have been had they been erected with special reference of constructing them for the purpose of a poor-house. They are wooden structures, neatly painted, and seem well cared for, outside and in. Everything seemed in good repair about the building and on the farm. One span of fine farm horses used on the farm, four milch cows, and the usual variety of farming utensils on a farm of that size—being 100 acres under the plow. Raised 900 bushels of wheat, 900 bushels of oats, 350 bushels of corn and 45 tons of hay. At the present time there are four females and eleven males in the poor-house. Of the females, one is

an old lady 70 years old, one insane adult, and a little girl 5 years old. Of the males, one insane, one idiot; three of the men able to do some work on the farm. One Norwegian family, consisting of husband and wife and five children. The husband is just recovering from typhoid fever. Is there temporarily. The county employ one hired man the year round on the farm. All I was able to see appeared well. The rooms clean and roomy, especially sleeping rooms. Bedding fair. Mr. and Mrs. DODGE appeared to be excellent people, and seemed to have a heart in the work. I saw nothing to really condemn, but much to praise; and I think I can safely say the paupers of St. Croix county are taken care of above the average of the state."

#### VERNON COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

The entire number of inmates in this poor-house last year, was 39; the number on the first day of November, 1872, 17; the number on the first day of November, 1873, 27; and the average number during the year, 22.

Of those in the house on the first day of November, 1873, nine were idiotic and one insane.

The entire cost of the house for the year, was \$1,398.63. The overseer receives a salary of \$450 per annum, and the sum of \$57.50 additional was paid for labor. The value of the pauper labor was estimated at \$125 for the year.

The entire average cost of each inmate was \$63.57, and the average cost of subsistence, \$40.50 per annum.

There are 200 acres connected with the house, valued at \$4,200. The buildings are valued at \$2,700, and the personal property, including live stock, and exclusive of farm produce, \$2,176, making the entire value of the property, \$9,076.

The county of Vernon is exceedingly fortunate in having the care of the poor entrusted to Mr. D. A. BARNARD, their most faithful and efficient county superintendent.

#### WALWORTH COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

Since our last report the poor-house in this county was destroyed by fire, and a new one has been erected.

The new house is built of brick. The main building is 58 feet by 38, three stories high, with two wings, one on each side, 30 feet by 28, two stories high, with an excellent cellar under the whole building. The laundry, 25 feet by 14½, is in the basement of the west wing. There are two cisterns for rain water, 18 feet by 8, and 6 feet deep, one in the laundry and the other under the south end of the main building. There is a third cistern outside of the building. The cistern capacity is about 600 bbls. There is a building used for the insane men, the upper story used for sleeping apartments for male paupers, which was not destroyed at the time of the fire. The present capacity of the whole establishment is at least one hundred.

There are bathing arrangements for males in the old building, and for females in the new. The ceilings on the lower story of the new building are ten feet high, and on the two upper stories nine feet.

The arrangements for the separation of the sexes, both day and night, are complete.

The entire cost of the new building was \$10,132, and we doubt if any place can be found in the state where a better use has been made of an equal amount of money.

With an outlay of but a trifle over \$10,000, this county has one of the best and most conveniently arranged poor-houses in the state, and one which, in connection with the small building saved from the fire, will accommodate comfortably as many paupers as any other poor-house in the state, and is, without doubt, sufficiently large to meet the wants of the county for 25 years at least.

The building committee deserve great credit for the wise and economical manner in which they discharge the duties entrusted to them. We would say to the county officers of any county that is contemplating the erection of a poor-house, "before you adopt your plans, go and see the Walworth county house, and consult with the men who had charge of its erection."

On the first day of November, 1872, there were 43 inmates in this house; the total number during the year was 58; the average number during the year, and the number in the house November 1st, 1873, was 43.

Of the number in the house November 1st, 1873, twenty-one were insane.



While at the poor-house we learned some very interesting facts in relation to some of these insane persons.

One of them a young man, was a long time in the Hospital for the Insane. To show his condition we give the following extracts from the records of the Hospital in his case:

“Entered the hospital August 16, 1860. Insanity commenced three years ago, slowly and unperceptibly. A plain example of the effects of masturbation. \* \* February 24, 1861. No improvement, the bad habit continues, and renders the case hopeless. December 1, 1861. Has failed rapidly during the past month. January 2, 1862. Seems to have a better appetite. Is very filthy and much disposed to strike and annoy the other patients. \* \* September 24, 1863. Mind of course unimproved. \* \* September 29, 1864. Somewhat improved. April 8, 1865. Continues unimproved. September 21, 1865. Remains the same. January 4, 1866. General condition remains the same. April 4, 1866. No marked change. August 7, 1866. Removed by father.”

He has been in this poor-house about five years, and is now very much improved. He is well-behaved, is a good chore-boy, and does considerable useful work about the house. Under the humane and really skillful treatment of Mr. HILL, the overseer, he has derived great benefit, and is now in a much better condition than when he left the hospital. This is a remarkable case, and one that shows most clearly the advantage of placing men of mind and heart in charge of the unfortunate classes of society. Mr. HILL has the intellect to enable him to understand the treatment that this young man needed in order that his condition might be improved, and he had the heart,—that deep interest in his welfare,—that led him to do for the young man just what he required, although it did add to his labors and his cares. But we should not have been so deeply impressed with this case had it been an isolated one; it is but one among several to which our attention was called. Another, and a still more remarkable case, was that of a man who had been insane twenty years, nineteen of which he has passed in this poor-house.

When Mr. HILL took charge of the place he found this man exceedingly violent the most of the time; was especially noisy at night, so much so that the overseer was obliged frequently to go to his cell and put hand-cuffs on him.

He would work if he could be got into the field, but it was never safe to have him around the house.

By kind treatment, and proper appeals to his self-respect the man has become entirely changed.

The overseer offered him a new suit of clothes and proposed to him to leave his cell and occupy a room and sleep on a bed, like other people. He was pleased with the new clothes and proposal to leave his cell, and promised to behave well, and he has kept his promise. He is an excellent workman. The man cannot be regarded as sane, but he is very greatly improved—is altogether a different man from what he was a year or two since.

Our attention was called to still another case, a woman about 72 years of age. She spent several years at the Hospital for the Insane, and was discharged as hopeless. She has been insane nineteen years. Her first husband was a Member of Congress and her second a captain on the Lakes. She is much better than when she came from the Hospital. She is now quiet and well behaved the most of the time, and does considerable work for one so old.

The value of the services of such a man as Mr. HILL in such a place, it is impossible to estimate, and it will be comfort, and happiness, and prosperity to the inmates of the poor-house, and money in the pockets of the tax-payers of Walworth County, to keep Mr. HILL in the position he now so faithfully fills, even though he was paid a salary of double or thrice the amount he now receives.

#### WAUKESHA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

This poor-house is still under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. GEO. C. PRATT, and so far as their administration of the affairs of the house is concerned, we saw much to approve and nothing to condemn.

At the time of the visit the house contained forty-five inmates. Eleven were children under fourteen years of age, one six months, and one, one year of age. The mothers of these two children had been deserted by their husbands.

Mr. and Mrs. PRATT are doing all in their power for the comfort and well-being of the inmates, but the condition of the basement or cellar, in which a portion of the paupers are compelled to stay, and of the stone building, built for the insane, and for the old men,

is a disgrace and a reproach, not only to the authorities, but to the entire people of the county.

The cellar referred to is occupied by some five or six women and children, and in a wet time the floor is covered with water, and at the time of the visit, the water was under the boards so that it came up between the cracks when stepped on.

The building should be enlarged and reconstructed throughout, and the best thing that can be done with the stone building alluded to, would be to remove it entirely.

The total number of inmates in the house during the year was 58, with an average number of 37 daily.

The number on the first day of November, 1873, was 35, of whom eight were insane, one idiotic and one blind.

Two men quite aged, one 94 and the other 95 years of age. Nine children under 12 years of age.

The entire cost of the poor-house during the year was \$2,111.27. The overseer receives a salary of \$1,000, and in addition to this, \$100 is paid for help. The estimated value of pauper labor last year was \$200.

The cost of subsistence last year was \$1,011.36, in addition to the products of the farm.

The cost of subsistence *per capita* was \$27.33, in addition to what was consumed of the products of the farm.

The entire cost *per capita*, including interest on \$13,000, was \$80.08. There are 165 acres of land connected with the poor-house, valued at \$6,000. The buildings are valued \$5,000, and the value of the entire property, including live stock, is \$13,000.

#### WAUPACA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

This county adopted the county system of taking care of the poor about one year since.

A building with five acres was hired.

The number of inmates in the house November 1, 1873, was 17. The county has purchased a farm of 97 acres upon which they are erecting a house which will cost when completed about seven thousand dollars.

They expect to be in the occupancy of the new house by the first of January, 1874.

The building which has been occupied during the past year is situated about two miles south of the village of Weyauwega. It was visited on the second day of June, 1873.

At the time of the visit it contained 18 inmates, 10 females and 8 males; as follows: two girls, twins six months old, illegitimate; a boy seven years of age; two girls about 14 years of age, idiotic; one woman 40 years of age; four women from 65 to 74; one man 84, and another 85, and two men about 50. One blind man about 34 years of age—a man of considerable education—had been a teacher. Two men about 40, rather simple minded.

The poor-house was in charge of a Mr. WALKER, who owns the farm. Mr. WALKER furnishes the house, some of the supplies, and takes care of the paupers, for \$1160. The county furnishes food and clothing. Mrs. WALKER has charge of the household affairs, and attends to her duties in a very satisfactory manner. The poor-house and the paupers of the county are under the general charge of Mr. WM. MASTERS, of Weyauwega, County Superintendent of the Poor.

#### WINNEBAGO COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

The number of inmates in this house November 1, 1873, was 22. The entire number during the year, 70; and the number Nov. 1, 1873, 26.

Of those in the house November 1, 1873, two were insane, and two idiotic.

This place was visited June 3, 1873. The overseer and his wife were both away from home, and the whole establishment showed most clearly the want of a *head*. The house appeared to be in confusion, and was far from being neat and clean. It contained about twenty inmates.

A child about a year old was noticed, born in the house of a negro girl, the father an epileptic, also an inmate of the place. The house is badly constructed for keeping the sexes apart, either by day or night.

There was another infant in the house, illegitimate. The mother was from Oshkosh. One of the rooms in the third story was found to be locked. Upon inquiry, we were told that it contained an insane woman named Dutch Mary. The young woman who was show-

ing us through the house, when asked to open the door, said she had not the key in her possession. We requested her to get it, and she promised to do so, but failed to go after it, evidently intending to divert our attention to other matters, and get us away from the locality, thinking we would lose sight of the room. Upon being urged to procure the key, she said it was down stairs, but she did not know who had it. We insisted that she should go down and get it. She went down stairs and soon returned, saying she could not get it.

We then went down and demanded the key of a young woman who appeared to be a servant. She said she had not got it and did not know where it was. She was told if the key was not produced the door would be forced open.

She then went into another room and pointed to a negro girl, the mother of the infant, and said she had the key, and upon demanding it of her she gave it up.

•Upon opening the door "Dutch Mary" was found sitting upon the bed with but one garment on, herself, the bed and the room in a most filthy condition. The bed was nothing but a tick filled with straw, with no covering but a badly soiled blanket, and the straw evidently saturated with urine, as the floor under and around the bed was quite wet. The only window in the room, a very small one, was barred so that it could not be opened.

The air of the room was very offensive. There was no means of ventilation, and no air could get into the room except when the door was opened.

The establishment in its present condition is no credit to the wealthy and populous county of Winnebago.

TABLE I.

SHOWING the entire number of persons in poor-houses during the year ending in the autumn of 1870-71-72 and '73, the number Dec. 1, '72, and number, sex and nativity of those in the poor-houses on the first day of November, 1873; also the number of persons over 50 and over 70 years of age, Nov. 1, 1873, as shown by reports of overseers of poor houses:

COUNTIES.	Whole Number.				Number December 1, 1872.	Number November 1, 1873.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.	Persons over 50 years of age.	Over 70 years.
	1870	1871	1872	1873								
Adams .....	*.....*	*.....*	*.....*	13	*.....	11	4	7	7	4	8	5
Brown .....	60	81	68	91	37	30	21	9	5	25	10	4
Columbia...	82	77	85	81	85	32	16	16	13	19	17	9
Dane .....	110	112	100	100	58	51	30	21	13	38	30	4
Dodge .....	70	86	101	109	62	55	34	21	16	39	29	9
Fond du Lac.	58	62	49	61	26	34	24	10	15	19	17	10
Grant .....	23	27	35	26	29	27	17	10	18	9	17	4
Green .....	47	51	51	52	44	35	18	17	17	18	18	7
Iowa .....	32	52	†.....	44	31	29	18	11	6	23	16	5
Jefferson ...	53	56	60	60	38	50	27	23	24	26	18	8
La Fayette...	13	14	20	15	16	20	15	5	7	12	10	2
Marathon...	7	2	2	14	1	10	7	3	2	8	1	1
Milwaukee..	265	155	185	229	185	147	87	60	42	105	71	22
*Monroe ...	8	*.....	28	*.....	18	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....	*.....
Ozaukee ...	.....	7	7	*.....	6	11	5	6	1	10	6	3
Pierce .....	18	.....	13	13	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	.....
Pr duCh,city	*.....*	*.....*	*.....*	5	*.....	4	3	1	3	1	3	.....
Racine .....	37	40	30	26	15	14	8	6	5	9	8	.....
Rock .....	93	96	†.....	82	53	62	36	26	46	16	22	10
Sauk .....	*.....*	*.....*	*.....*	30	*.....	21	13	8	10	11	14	5
St. Croix ...	.....	.....	11	22	8	16	12	4	1	15	5	3
Vernon .....	29	34	26	39	17	27	13	14	20	7	10	3
Walworth ..	62	62	60	58	46	43	20	23	21	22	15	5
Washington ..	35	38	39	37	33	28	21	7	7	21	15	10
Waukesha ..	74	68	61	58	34	35	18	17	11	24	13	5
Waupaca ...	*.....*	*.....*	*.....*	†.....	*.....	17	6	11	9	8	9	3
Winnebago.	55	57	54	70	26	26	15	11	6	20	9	8
Total...	1,231	1,177	1,085	1,335	871	838	490	348	326	511	392	145

†Number not given.

\*No report.

TABLE II.

SHOWING the number of children in poor-houses under 10 and between 10 and 20 years of age, on the first day of November, 1873; and the number bound out, the number of births and the number of illegitimate children in the poor-houses during the year 1873; also the number of insane, idiotic, blind, deaf and dumb and epileptics in the poor-houses, November 1, 1873, as shown by reports of overseers of poor-houses.

COUNTIES.	Under 10 years of age.	Betw'n 10 and 20 years old.	Number bound out.	Number born.	Illegitimate.	Insane.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Epileptics.
Adams .....	1				1	2		1		
Brown .....	5	3	3	1	2			2		1
Columbia.....	4	1			3	11	1	4		
Dane .....	3	4			1	15	15	3	1	2
Dodge.....	4	1	2	3	1	19	1		1	
Fond du Lac .....	3		4	4	4	9	1	4	1	2
Grant .....		2				9	2	3		
Green .....	2	2				6	2		1	2
Iowa .....	2	1		1	3	6	1	1	1	1
Jefferson.....	6	5		1	2	28	1	5	1	2
La Fayette .....	1			1	1	7		1		1
Marathon.....			1						1	
Milwaukee .....	11	7		5		39	1		2	9
*Monroe .....										
Ozaukee.....		1	*	*	*	4				
Pierce.....		1								1
Prairie du Chien, city.....						1				
Racine .....		2				2	1			1
Rock.....	10	5	3	1	1	14	2	2		5
Sauk .....						10	2			1
St. Croix .....	3	3			1	2	1			1
Vernon.....	5	3	4			1	9	2		
Walworth .....	1	2	1		1	21	2	1	1	4
Washington .....	5	1			5	3	1			
Waukesha.....	6	3			1	8	1	1		1
Waupaca .....	2	2	*	*	*		1	1		
Winnebago .....	3	1	2	4	4	2	2			1
Totals.....	76	51	20	21	31	219	47	31	10	35

\* No report.

## V.

# JAILS.

---

The defects in our jail system were discussed at considerable length in our previous reports. We shall call attention to a few of the jails visited during the past year, and at the close offer some general remarks suggested by the general aspect of the question.

### BROWN COUNTY JAIL.

This jail was visited March 30, 1873.

The following statements will serve to give the people a tolerably correct view of the "average jail" in Wisconsin, with the character and situation of its inmates.

At the time of the visit it contained fifteen inmates.

1. MRS. HANSAN, a Norwegian, from the town of New Denmark, insane. Has been insane about three weeks—said to have been caused by religious excitement. Had been in the jail two days.

2. P. CLARY, an insane man, from the town of Holland. Was a soldier; has been in the government hospital at Washington; has been in this jail since the 25th of last September.

3. JOHN SATRIGHT; has been insane 12 years; has been in this jail 7 or 8 years; is quiet and easily managed, although at times he is liable to injure others.

4. JEROME; has been insane 7 or 8 years and has been in this jail 4 or 5 years; has been a soldier; is stupid and ugly.

5. AUGUSTAS NUMAN, insane; has been in jail 5 or 6 years; is a great talker at times; at other times is dangerous.

6. CHARLES CLYDE, about 21 years of age, was sentenced for one



year for assault and battery; assaulted a police officer, when under the influence of liquor; came from Minnesota, and was working on the railroad.

7. GEORGE INGERSALL, 25 years of age; charged with stealing; has been in jail since January 22, 1873. Court now in session at which he is to be tried.

8. WM. HAMILTON, 60 years of age; a Scotchman, charged with obtaining property under false pretences; has been in jail since December 2, 1872.

9. JOHN CARLAN, 21 years of age. Sentenced for one year for assault and battery; has been confined about six months. The assault was committed while he was under the influence of liquor. His trial cost the county about six thousand dollars.

10. MICHAEL MIRROR, charged with bigamy; has been in jail since December 19, 1872.

11. CLARENCE FALEY, 24 years of age; got on a drunken spree, broke windows, etc.; was sentenced to pay a fine of \$30, and was committed to jail until paid.

12. WM. BOYLE, sentenced for 20 days for a drunken spree.

13. ENOCH STANSON, charged with stealing, has been in jail since March 19, 1873.

14. JOHN DEIDRICH, 36 years of age; sentenced for six months for stealing a yoke of cattle.

15. JOHN TURNER, 37 years of age, sentenced for 30 days for a drunken spree.

This jail at the time of the visit appeared dark and gloomy. A smoky stove had been in use until the walls were almost black. The stove had been removed and a better one put in the place. The air of the jail was very foul. There is no privy to which the prisoners can have access, except when the jailor is at hand to let them out into the yard, and the cell pails have to be used.

There is but one room or hall, for the men to occupy when not locked in their cells. This small, narrow-constructed place contained fourteen persons, four of whom were insane. There they were, sane and insane, young and old, old offenders and those charged with their first offense, those who had been tried and sentenced, and those who were awaiting trial—all huddled together in this one, dark, smoky, uncomfortable, badly-ventilated room! Such a state of things is a disgrace to a civilized community in this age of the world.

There is a separate apartment for women, but so constructed that men and women can see each other and converse together, and we were informed by the jailor that under the previous administration, some young men in the jail opened a communication between the two apartments, through a passage way that had been arranged for ventilation, and were in the habit of going into the women's apartment whenever they chose to do so, the apartment being occupied by several vagrants.

### DANE COUNTY JAIL.

This jail was visited April 27, 1873. Some change had been made since the previous visit.

The cells have all been lined with sheet iron and painted, thus destroying the hiding place for vermin.

We think it would have been an advantage to have covered the floors of the cells with iron while they were about it. The sheets were clean and the beds in good order, and things generally seemed to be well taken care of.

The jail contained eleven inmates, viz:

1. Dr. BELDEN—who had been confined for two years on a charge of murder committed while he was under the influence of liquor. He has had two trials in Green county on a change of venue. On the first trial the jury disagreed, and on the second he was convicted of man-slaughter in the third degree, but sentence was suspended until some legal point raised by his counsel could be decided by the Supreme Court.

2. GEORGE NUTE—A young man charged with getting money improperly; had been in jail about a month; was to be tried that week.

3. THOMAS SAYRS—Charged with stealing a team while drunk; had been confined about a month and was to be tried that week.

4. AMANDA GILMAN—an old woman, arrested as a vagrant while drunk; sentenced for ten days. She has since been charged with stealing, and will have another trial.

5. MATTIE CARROLL—a young woman, a vagrant, sentenced for 90 days; has been in jail once or twice before; has a husband, but they do not live together.

6. ELLEN BACEY—17 years of age, a vagrant, sentenced for 90 days; has been in the jail before.

There ought to be some place where such persons could be sent, and where efforts could be made to save them from utter ruin.

7. A man—Norwegian, taken up for drunkenness.

8. FRED. ROD—a German, belonging to the Soldiers' Home, near Milwaukee, sentenced for 90 days for stealing.

9. PATRICK CASSIDY—fined ten dollars and costs for disorderly conduct while drunk. He has money, but refuses to pay his fine.

10. A deaf Irishman—sentenced for 90 days for drunkenness.

11. An Indian—put in for breaking windows in Oregon while drunk.

#### JEFFERSON COUNTY JAIL.

This jail was visited May 7, 1873. The wretched condition of this building has been described in previous reports. A decided improvement has been made in the privies since our previous visit. They are now so arranged that the deposits fall into a drawer below and are removed daily. The offensive odor before spoken of is almost entirely removed. The building is in too dilapidated a condition ever to be repaired to advantage. The only remedy is to erect an entirely new building.

The jail contained at the time of the visit thirteen inmates, eleven of whom were insane, and a more unsuitable place in which to keep insane persons can hardly be conceived of. There are two tiers of cells in the center of the building, with a hall or corridor on the outside. On the lower floor, one side is boarded off from the rest in order to make a separate place for women. The jail, however, contained seven women, being more than this apartment will hold. The rest of the jail, that is, the entire upper part and the other side of the lower part, is all open, so that the prisoners, when out of their cells, can go all over it, and all classes, young and old, sane and insane, male and female can be together. In one corner on the upper tier of cells, a cell was occupied by a woman, said to be insane. The doors of the cells were iron bars, crossed with square openings. On the hall or corridor on which this cell opened, were five men, several of whom were said to be insane, although some of them manifested no particular evidence of insanity while one or two were

quite noisy. The woman in the cell referred to was from Watertown, and had been in the jail about two months. The five men who were wandering about the jail were German; one, an old man from Watertown, had been in about two months, very noisy, but said not to be dangerous; two others from Watertown had been in about six months; said to be insane, but no particular manifestations of insanity were seen, and both begged to be sent home to their families; another, a man who was picked up near Johnson's Creek, said to have been just over from Germany, very insane at times, violent and difficult to manage. He will not give any information as to his name or where he belongs, or where he came from. He was on his bed in his cell when visited. The fifth man was sentenced for thirty days for drunkenness; had been in about one week.

In the women's apartment below, were four women. Three of the women were quite insane, violent and troublesome at times; one of them had been in jail about six months; will not tell her name or where she came from. The other one was a girl about 19 years of age; had been in the jail but three days, and been insane but a few weeks. Another, ROSA McGRATH, was in the Sheriff's kitchen, sewing. She is troublesome and violent at times, and then she will be quiet and well behaved for a while. THOMAS FLANAGAN was outside the jail at the time of the visit. He is said to be insane—violent at times, and then quiet.

The only redeeming thing that was discovered about the whole establishment, was the Sheriff's wife. She appeared to be an intelligent, kind-hearted woman—disposed to do all in her power for the welfare of women in the jail, and there can be no doubt but their condition is very much improved by her kind attentions.

#### KENOSHA COUNTY JAIL.

This jail was visited by Judge ALLEN, who makes the following report of his visit:

“On the 15th day of October, 1873, I visited the jail of the county of Kenosha. The sheriff was absent, but I was shown through the jail by his wife. I found 6 insane persons there in jail—4 females and 2 males. During the day time the males and fe-

males are thrown together. At night, each one is placed in their cell; 2 criminals confined for drunkenness; 1 detained as a witness in a criminal case; 5 of the insane are Americans; 1 German. The jail has been in the interior a little improved, but on the whole, presents a revolting and inhumane appearance. No ventilation, and the indiscriminate association of the sexes, sane and insane, with criminals, and others charged with crime, during the day time, reminds one of the prisons of mediæval ages, rather than that of the 19th century. I could not get access to the sheriff's books, as he was away and the books locked in the desk and had the key with him, hence I was unable to learn the manner he kept his records. No substantial change has been made in the jail since the Board made its last visit there, only to be a little more comfortable in the winter."

As still further showing the condition of the jail in this county, and as illustrating the beauties of our present jail system, we would present here an article which appeared in the *Kenosha Union* of November 27, 1873, with the comments of the editor:

"HON. I. W. WEBSTER, *County Judge, Kenosha.*

"MY DEAR SIR:—The State Board of Charities and Reform, in their report to the Governor for 1871, use the following language at the close of their descriptive and statistical account of Kenosha County jail:

"The jail and its general arrangements are obnoxious to more criticism than any county jail in the State, and it is a disgrace to any civilized community and especially to the people of so intelligent and prosperous a county as Kenosha. The building is old, damp and unhealthy. The drainage is imperfect, and the gasses from the cesspool immediately at the door must be highly injurious to the health of the inmates of the jail. The association of the insane women with the criminal men, both day and night, is something that is exceedingly improper and should not be allowed a single day."

"In their report for 1872 the Board used the following language:

"We had occasion to speak very strongly of the condition of this jail in our previous report.

"We found things in and about this jail when visited this year, in about the same condition as they were when previously visited.

“ We could see no particular ground to find fault with the sheriff; he is doing without doubt, the best he can with his unfavorable surroundings. There is no adequate remedy for the manifold evils connected with this jail, short of the erection of a new and appropriate building.”

“ Being in Kenosha a few days since, I made a hasty visit to the jail, and failed to notice any improvement in its condition. The day being cloudy added to the deep gloom, that seems at all times to pervade the half underground apartments. The inmates were seven prisoners, six men and a boy, 13 years of age, six insane persons, four men and two women. Of the insane, one man was wild and excited, continually walking his cell, with no clothing except pants, his cell being partitioned off the end of the common room with lattice work. Three idiotic men occupied another room. One crazy woman confined in one cell, and an epileptic woman in another. None of the cells are secluded, but simply lattice doors divided them from the common room occupied by the prisoners during the day time. The want of any means of ventilation renders the air unfit to be inhaled, in fact the stench was disgusting. The whole arrangement is as bad as I can conceive could be possible, if badness was designed. There is no privy or water closet or bath room connected with this jail. It has no drain or sewer, in fact none of the artificial arrangements that add so much to the health and comfort of human beings. More than this even, the inmates of these cells and rooms are deprived of that which is the heritage of all creatures, prisoner, criminal or unfortunate, fresh air and God’s bright sunlight. It was a painful sight to me, to see that fair faced boy of 13 years, shut up with criminals and subjected to all the vile associations of a common prison with the added evil influences that the oaths and vile talk of the lunatics would produce upon his mind. I learned that he was “ simply detained for sentence to the Reform School.” Having given somewhat forcible expression of my views, to those who committed the *crime of his incarceration*, I shall say no more. Perhaps I ought to apologise for some hasty words, which I now do, but take nothing back.

“ Now, can nothing be done to better the circumstances and conditions of these unfortunate beings, especially the insane? It will be many years, at least, before the State makes provision for all its incurable insane. Those now in jail will remain a charge upon the county [possibly, even probably, for life, and many others may

become a county charge. In the mean time are the public men of Kenosha county, less philanthropic, less humane, *less Christian* than of the other counties of our fair State? or are the tax payers less able or less willing to provide for the dependent who have been stricken down by the loss of that greatest gift, reason? I know that if the real condition of these was known and understood, a remedy would be applied. If the facts I have written could be laid before the ladies of your city, they would, in imitation of the noble example of the ladies of Milwaukee, not wait one hour before devising means to alleviate the horrors of the '*Black hole*' under your court house. The Christian women of Kenosha, have in sight of their doors an opportunity to imitate him, who 'went about doing good;' and I feel that it is only necessary that their attention should be called to the great wrong of which I have written you. Knowing the great interest you take in the matters that are investigated by our Board, I have presumed to address you, and you have my full permission to use this communication in any way that will best aid in calling attention to the sad, even horrible, condition of things in the Kenosha county jail.

"With sentiments of high regard, I am yours very truly,

"H. H. GILES,

*"Of the State Board of Charities and Reform.*

"MADISON, November 21, 1873."

"OUR COUNTY JAIL.

"We publish this week, a communication from H. H. GILES, Esq., a member of the State Board of Charities and Reform." We most sincerely thank Mr. GILES for thus calling the attention of the people of this county to the '*Black hole under the Court House.*' We have, during the past few years, several times directed the attention of our fellow citizens to the inhumanity of confining human beings in our jail, but we are sorry to say without producing, up to this time, any substantial results. We have not for years visited our jail, without leaving it with a sad heart, thanking God that neither misfortune, insanity nor crime has doomed us to its cheerless, sunless, heartless gloom. We join with Mr. GILES in wishing that the humane ladies of this county would visit our jail, and see for themselves how comfortless is the condition of their insane sisters. To us, it is surpassing strange, that from none

of our pulpits is one word heard in behalf of the suffering, sorrowing humanity confined in the 'Black hole under the Court House.' Kenosha county is dishonored by her jail. No censure attaches to the sheriff and his kind hearted wife, for they do for the inmates of the jail all they can to make them comfortable. We are happy to say, that the subject of the condition of our prison, came before our county board of supervisors at their late session, and as we are informed, the board will meet in the spring with a view of securing, in some way, better accommodation for the unfortunate insane. It is our pleasure also to say, that the county agent has done all that a humane, kind hearted man could do, to make the 'black hole' as comfortable as possible for its inmates."

#### I.A. CROSSE CITY LOCK-UP.

This historic place was visited on the 21st of May, 1873.

It contained at the time five inmates, four men and one woman. The men had been sentenced for 90 days for drunkenness and disorderly conduct—knocking a man down on the bridge, on his way from the depot, and then resisting the officers who arrested them. They are employed during the day in breaking stone on a vacant lot alongside of the lock-up.

The authorities have done a good thing in giving these men employment; this is the only redeeming thing about the whole establishment.

The woman is confined for drunkenness. She spends the most of her time in the lock-up or in the county jail. When released, she improves the first opportunity for getting drunk, when she is again sent back.

The lock-up is a bad place in which to place any one, and especially a woman, with no one around but men.

The lock-up is in about the same condition as described in our previous reports, and is still a disgrace to the young and thriving city where it is located.



## RACINE COUNTY JAIL.

The following is a report of a visit made to this jail by Judge ALLEN:

“On the 10th day of October, 1873, I visited the jail in the city of Racine and made a full examination of the same. I found the jail kept in a clean and orderly way. The cells and all the inner walls of the prison were neatly whitewashed with lime, the bedding clean, and of a good quality, and the air in the prison free from that disagreeable smell usually in such buildings. There have been no improvements made in the jail since the board made its inspection in 1872. On the whole, by the constant use of lime and frequent cleaning, the jail is kept as well and in as commendable a manner as the building will admit. The present sheriff, JOHN W. JOHNSON, Esq., in this direction seems to be doing his whole duty. The jail belongs to that class of county buildings erected thirty years ago or more, and has served its day and generation. Was considered good enough at the time when built, but now, should give way for one more in accordance with spirit and taste of the times. This, I have no doubt will be the case, as the question of a new court house and jail is being agitated, and I have no doubt, but the day is near at hand, when the people of the county and city of Racine will erect such a court-house and jail as will accord with the wealth of the county and city, and the enterprise and taste of the people, and in harmony with her sister counties, which have done themselves so much credit in the erection of like buildings.

“The jail is so constructed that the males and females are kept entirely separate. There is no way provided in the jail for separating those who are convicted of crime from those who are merely held for trial on suspicion of crime.

“Nor is there any way provided for separating juvenile offenders from hardened criminals or those who are merely held as witnesses.

“The only employment the prisoners have is sawing some wood now and then, and sometimes working on the streets. They have no systematic labor. None is provided by the authorities. The time of the prisoners is generally occupied in reading the papers and books furnished by the sheriff, and in conversation with each

other. They cannot be said to receive but little, if any instruction while in prison, nor is there anything specially done for their reformation, only such as confinements may produce on the prisoner's minds.

"There's no special arrangements for bathing, tubs and towels, being the only instruments that can be used in the jail, and, the water carried in by hand for that purpose. During the past year there have been confined in the jail, 27 Irish, 29 Americans, 19 Germans, 7 Danes, 5 Scotch, 2 Norwegians, 3 English, 5 Welch, 3 Africans, in all 100; 97 white, 3 colored; 97 males, 3 females. The sheriff is unable to give the ages of his prisoners.

"From Sept. 1, 1872, to Sept. 1, 1873, the average day prisoners was  $11\frac{2}{100}$ ; 44 were confined for intoxication, 23 for vagrancy, 2 for disorderly conduct, 12 for larceny, 2 for murder, 1 for an attempt to commit rape, 1 for contempt of court, 2 for threatening bodily injury, 7 for assault and battery, 1 for selling chattel mortgage property, 4 for assault.

"They were committed to jail by the authorities, to wit: Circuit court, 5; county court, 4; chief of police, 23; justice of the peace, 49; sheriff, 19.

"Average time in jail,  $5\frac{6.5}{100}$  days; 3 persons in jail at the present time. I am unable to learn the nativity of the persons confined in jail, only as above stated. No insane persons in the jail; no idiots; 75 of the inmates in the jail the past year were of intemperate habits; 99 used liquors occasionally.

"I learn from the sheriff that he has not kept the records in accordance with the plan and the instructions of the Board of State Charities and Reform, but has simply pursued the plan of his predecessor. He, however, promised me that he would change at once and use the plan proposed by the board."

## ROCK COUNTY JAIL.

At a visit made to this jail on the 2d of October, 1873, fourteen inmates were found, thirteen males and one female. A boy but 15 years of age was confined on a charge of stealing. Several other quite young men were in confinement on various charges.

The lower south ward of the jail contains five cells. In this ward ten persons were confined, two in a cell, young and old, some

awaiting trial, and some who had been tried and sentenced, all huddled together in one small apartment.

### GENERAL REMARKS—JAILS.

The brief description we have given of a few of the jails of the State, will serve to give an idea of the jail system. We have described some of the best and some of the worst, and some that would rank about medium, and we desire now to call attention to a few things here developed.

The unsuitable, uncomfortable condition of the buildings in which hundreds of our fellow citizens are confined.

In some cases the buildings are old, the cells and wards dark and dingy, without proper ventilation; in other cases the inmates are crowded together, two in a cell, at night, and ten or a dozen occupying a small hall or corridor all day, with manifest injury to the health of all.

2. The association of the sane and insane in the same small apartment, where they are compelled to be together, hour after hour, and day after day. We can hardly conceive of anything more destructive to the comfort and well-being of both parties. The insane would be likely to be very annoying to the sane, and the sane, who would naturally be found as the inmates of a jail, would not be a class of persons who would make proper allowance for the condition of their annoyers, and would often subject them to unkind and cruel treatment. It could hardly be otherwise than that there should be a state of constant irritation between the two classes.

3. Here are scores and hundreds of men, some of them young and in vigorous health, who are compelled to spend from a few days to a year, and sometimes two years, in absolute idleness, while the tax-payers of the various counties are supporting them.

What a waste of labor! What an injury to the men themselves to keep them in a state of enforced idleness! What an unwise expenditure of public funds to support healthy, able-bodied men in such idleness!

4. Here are all classes—the young and the old, the hardened criminal and the person guilty of his first offense, and that, perhaps a very trifling one; the man convicted of crime and serving

out his sentence, and the man simply suspected; and the witness, charged with no crime whatever, all huddled together with no occupation for either body or mind! And what will be the natural result of such association? Will the hardened and depraved be raised to the level of the comparatively innocent? Or, will it not be, should the association continue for any length of time, that the aggregate knowledge of wickedness and of evil practices of the whole company will become the individual possession of each one? Will not every one, even the most hardened and abandoned, be likely to leave the jail in a worse condition morally, than when he entered it?

And is such a state of things as this the best that can be done for that class of our criminal population convicted or suspected of the smaller crimes?

Is this the way persons merely suspected of crime, and of witnesses, too poor to give bail for their appearance at court, are to be treated? Are these the kind of influences by which a Christian State, in this age of the world, is to surround this class of her citizens?

This state of things is

#### NOT PECULIAR TO WISCONSIN.

It can be found in many, if not in most of the States of our Union, and to the shame and reproach of the nation are we compelled to make the statement.

The State Board of Charities of the State of Illinois have given this matter much attention, and in their last report they present the conclusions they have reached.

These conclusions are so entirely in harmony with our own, that in making some extracts from their report, we are simply using their words to express our own views:

“Our deliberate judgment is, that

#### “THE PRACTICAL VALUE OF JAILS,

“Whether as a means of persecution or of cure of crime, compared with their great cost, is trifling. We find, upon inquiry, that others have arrived at the same conclusion, before us. In fact, this opinion is shared by nearly all who have given the subject any at-

tion. Probably no other equal expenditure of public money is unprofitable.

“In the first place, the county jails of Illinois, as of other States, are for the most part badly planned, if not badly built. Some of them are very unsafe; and but for the vigilance of the jailers in charge, escapes would be an every day occurrence. They are unsafe, either through the weakness of some particular portion of the structure, or on account of the facility of communication in them, among the prisoners, and even in many instances with the outside community; or because they afford no adequate protection to the turnkey, against sudden assault.

“Others are as secure as any jail can be made, but are wholly deficient in the essential conditions of life and health. They have ordinarily no sewerage; they are illy-ventilated, or not ventilated at all; they are very imperfectly lighted; some of them are destitute of any means of warming the air in winter, and scarcely any of them have proper provision for bathing by the prisoners. \* \*

“There are two particulars, and these of promanent importance, in which the very best jails in the state are as objectionable as the worst. We refer (1) to the hourly intercourse of prisoners with each other and (2) to their lack of any useful, honorable employment. It is this

#### “ASSOCIATION IN IDLENESS

“Which is the curse and condemnation of our present jail system. \* \*

“The effect of association is to increase the number of criminals, and to develop their criminality. The innocent and the comparatively innocent are corrupted by the example, the conversation and the direct teaching of more experienced transgressors. The lessons taught in the county jails are, contempt for authority, human and Divine; hostility to law and to its officers; the delights of vicious indulgence; the duty of revenge upon society for imaginary wrongs; the necessity of violence, of daring, and sullen submission to punishment; and the best methods of success in criminal undertakings. Past exploits are here recounted; future deeds of darkness are planned. The history and character of noted criminals, and of well known officials are discussed. Lewd songs, and conversation, profanity and ribald jests fill up the day. In many jails card-playing is freely allowed. In a few liquor is not abso-

lutely prohibited, provided the prisoner ordering it is able to pay liberally for the indulgence.

“EVERY JAIL IS A SCHOOL FOR VICE.

“More than one hundred of such schools are maintained in Illinois, at public expense; and the public furnishes an education in crime at its own cost, annually, to hundreds of criminals in this state alone. \* \*

“But the evils of promiscuous association are enhanced by the universal reign of idleness in county prisons. This idleness is compulsory; it is a necessity of the situation. The state appoints as the presiding *genius loci*, the mother of all villainy, instead of labor, the mother of every virtue. No policy could be more short-sighted. \* \*

“IN ENFORCING IDLENESS,

“The state voluntarily relinquishes the most effective means both of punishment and of prevention of crime. What makes men criminals? In nine cases out of ten it is aversion to labor, and the conviction that a life of crime is easier and fuller of enjoyment than a life of industry. Make labor compulsory in all prisons, and the prison at once becomes a terror to evil-doers. Confinement at hard labor is to the majority of criminals the severest possible punishment. But the present system ignores the most obvious truth. “The physical and moral effect of protracted idleness upon individuals is deterioration. The muscles become flaccid, lymph accumulates, the nervous system loses its tone, the will is enfeebled, the moral nature is depraved, and at the expiration of his imprisonment, the offender goes forth to recommence his criminal career, with his power to earn an honest livelihood and to resist temptation diminished, instead of augmented.

“These facts are well known to all county officials, and give rise to much lamentation on the part of all sensible men, who have the cause of public virtue at all at heart.

“ONE OF THE WORST EFFECTS

“Of the present system is, its influence upon circuit and county judges, in inducing them against their own inclination, to sentence men for the shortest periods, when justice demands a maximum

sentence, instead. But a judge inevitably thinks of the cost to the county of a protracted imprisonment; he knows its futility; and he asks himself, what is the use? The consequence is, that crime is not adequately punished; transgressors are emboldened; crime increases and too often an outraged community takes the administration of justice into its own hands. This is the origin of lynch law, that blot upon American civilization. Lynch law is nature's own remedy for weakness in the criminal administration of any government."

The evils here spoken of are of such a nature that no power short of that of the state in its legislative capacity, can correct them. Nothing short of the overthrow of the entire system will answer the purpose.

"If we are asked, Why so? Why may not labor be made compulsory in jails? The answer is that the number of prisoners in any single jail, *i. e.*, of prisoners undergoing sentence for crimes, is too small to make labor practicable or profitable. Another reason, equally potent, is the presence in the jails of unconvicted persons.

"If we are asked, how has it happened that

#### "A SYSTEM SO OBJECTIONABLE

"Has become so universal in all the states, and that it is maintained in the face of criticism, notwithstanding its alleged expense and uselessness? We reply: (1) that the evidences of growing dissatisfaction with its practical working are multiplying daily on every hand; (2) that in some of the states initial steps for its overthrow have been already taken; (3) that the system originated in the early period of our history, when population was sparse, communication between distant localities was exceedingly difficult, and poverty was the general condition of the American people. It was devised in an emergency to meet a temporary necessity. It was at that time the best and indeed the only thing practicable. It took root; it spread like the Canada thistle, and like the Canada thistle its propagation was an easier process than its extirmination is likely to be. The history of prison discipline in the United States affords a fresh illustration of the principle that 'the multiplying and elaborating of institutions, and the perfecting of arrangements for gaining immediate ends, raise impediments to the devel-

opment of better institutions and to the future growing of higher ends,'—(HERBERT SPENCER); that in society, as in any individual organism, up to a certain point, structure is necessary to growth; and beyond a certain other point it arrests growth. In order to the introduction of a better system, the existing system must be abandoned; and so much money is invested in the existing system, it has so adjusted itself to all other social and legal relations, that a very natural, but in this instance unwise conservatism, opposes its overthrow, upon the principle that it is better to bear the ills we have than fly to those we know not of.

“But in our judgment

“THE MOMENT HAS ARRIVED

“To grapple with this problem. Before the creation of a commission of public charities, with power to inspect and report upon the county jails, it was almost impossible that the attention of the legislature should be, by any existing agency, directed to them. Now that attention has been secured, every hour's delay to provide a remedy, increases the difficulty of overcoming the natural obstacles to reform, because the erection of new jails every year tends to fix definitely and permanently the type of our prison system. At present the state is young, and in a more or less plastic condition. We can innovate with safety. None of the evils pointed out are so maturely developed as to be irremediable. All that is necessary, is one bold, immediate step in a new direction. The character of our time, the magnitude of the evil, the peril of persistence in folly, the voice of science, of humanity and of religion, join in the demand that the step be now taken.”

The statement of the condition of the jails in the state of Illinois, the glaring defects of the jail system, and the absolute need of a speedy change, so ably presented by the State Board of that state, will apply with equal force to our own state.

The conclusions reached by the Illinois Board as to the remedy for the defects of the present jail system, are substantially the same as those reached by this Board, as they will be found in our first report, on pages 141 to 151 inclusive. To the views there expressed, we would respectfully refer, and beg that they may have a careful consideration.

As confirmatory of the correctness of the general view there pre-



sented we would present a few more brief extracts from the report of the Illinois Board:

“ If compulsory labor is essential to any effective system of prison discipline, and if compulsory labor is impossible where the number of prisoners falls below a certain *minimum*, and if this *minimum* is greater than the number of prisoners undergoing sentence in any jail in the state (except, possibly, Cook county) at any one time, the conclusion is inevitable, that punishment at hard labor for minor offences, can only be engrafted upon the existing system of criminal jurisprudence in Illinois by the establishment of a new grade of prisons intermediate between the county jail and the penitentiary.

“ In all that has been said concerning the county jails we have spoken of them as *places of punishment*, they are also used as

#### “ PLACES OF DETENTION

“ For persons awaiting trial.

“ This double use of the jails is in itself very objectionable, for reasons already stated. But the change in the criminal law, which we advocate, will have no effect upon the use of the jails as places of detention. We simply recommend that they cease to be used as places of punishment; in other words, that an intermediate grade of prisons, to be known as ‘ district prisons,’ be established, and that minor offenders, when convicted, be sentenced to imprisonment in a district prison at hard labor, instead of being confined in a jail, after sentence, in idleness.

#### “ THESE DISTRICT PRISONS

“ Should be organized and conducted upon the same general plan as a penitentiary, the difference consisting not in the treatment, but in the class of criminals treated, the penitentiary being reserved for those who have made further progress in crime, whose crimes are greater and require a longer sentence.

“ The officers in charge of them should be men of a high grade of intellectual, moral and social culture; men who can command the respect of those committed to their care, and can exert an influence over them for good; men capable of sustaining relations to criminals similar to those which the superintendents of hospitals sustain to the insane. Such men, when found, should not be liable to removal at stated intervals, nor for political considerations, but

should hold their position by the same tenure as other superintendents of public institutions. They should be appointed, not elected.

“The districts, under this system, will need be large, at first. With the increase of population they will become smaller. \* \* \*

“The earnings of the inmates would partly defray the expenses of their support, thus relieving the counties of a portion of the burden of maintenance of the criminal population at present resting upon them.

“The cost of transportation from the counties should be made a charge against the earnings of the prison. The surplus earnings should be applied to the payment of the prison expenses. The balance of expense should be collected from the counties, *pro rata*, according to the number of convicts sent from each, and the length of their imprisonment.

“Under the system proposed by us, the cost of maintaining the convict population of the state would be materially diminished; the judges would be encouraged to pronounce sentences proportionate to the offense committed; the evil of association in idleness would for the most part come to an end; sentenced criminals would come under the salutary influence of a rigorous discipline; jail-breaking, rescues and lynching would meet with a serious check; and the deterrent effect of punishment would be vastly augmented.”

In this state we have this advantage, that we have had in

#### SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

For several years an institution of substantially the character of the “district prison” we advocate; we refer to the Milwaukee House of Correction. Why cannot arrangements be made by which all persons sentenced for crimes other than those for which they are sent to Waupun, in the counties in the eastern and southeastern part of the state, shall be sent to the Milwaukee House of Correction?

If this could be done, probably one other similar institution located near the center, or somewhat west of the center of the state, would accommodate the balance of the counties for some years to come. If not one, certainly two would be sufficient. And can any one candidly look at the facts connected with our jail sys-

tem and not be satisfied that the best interests of the state would be subserved by the adoption of the measure we recommend?

We would express the earnest hope that no county in the state will invest any more money in jail buildings with a view to the perpetuation of the present jail system. If new jails are to be built or old ones altered and improved, let all be done with sole reference to the erection of buildings to be used simply as places of detention.

TABLE

SHOWING the number of persons in the various jails of the state, their sex and nativity, the number convicted, the number awaiting trial, and the number of insane, Nov. 1, 1873, as shown by the reports of the sheriffs of the various counties.

COUNTIES.	Whole No.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.	Convicted.	Awaiting trial.	No. insane.
Ashland .....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Bayfield .....	5	4	1	*	*	4	.....	.....
†Brown .....	16	14	2	10	6	5	5	6
†Calumet .....	7	5	2	4	3	2	3	2
†Chippewa .....	7	7	.....	4	3	3	4	.....
Crawford .....	7	7	.....	5	2	2	4	1
Dane .....	14	13	1	10	4	7	6	1
Dodge .....	16	16	.....	7	9	9	4	3
Door .....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
†Douglas .....	5	5	.....	3	2	5	.....	.....
†Dunn .....	3	2	1	2	1	2	.....	1
Fond du Lac .....	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	.....
Grant .....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Green .....	33	33	.....	15	18	30	2	1
†Green Lake .....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Iowa .....	3	3	.....	2	1	1	1	.....
†Jefferson .....	3	3	.....	1	2	2	1	.....
Jackson .....	2	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Juneau .....	5	4	1	4	1	3	.....	2
La Crosse .....	14	13	1	11	2	8	5	.....
Manitowoc .....	8	8	.....	.....	8	2	.....	6
Milwaukee .....	9	9	.....	5	4	5	4	.....
Monroe .....	6	6	.....	4	2	4	2	.....
Oconto .....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
†Ozaukee .....	15	*	*	3	12	15	.....	1
Pepin .....	6	6	.....	*	*	3	3	.....
Pierce .....	4	3	1	2	2	4	.....	.....
Portage .....	4	4	.....	.....	4	2	2	1
Racine .....	4	2	2	2	2	3	1	.....
†St. Croix .....	8	8	.....	6	2	5	.....	3
Sauk .....	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
Trempealeau .....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
†Walworth .....	15	14	1	7	7	14	1	.....
Washington .....	5	4	1	5	.....	.....	3	.....
Waupaca .....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
†Wood .....	19	19	.....	10	9	14	5	.....
Winnebago .....	7	7	.....	4	3	6	1	.....
Totals .....	266	234	17	134	119	168	64	33

When the name of the county is omitted, it indicates that there was no report received from the sheriff, or that the jail was without inmates.

\* Number not given.

† Evidently a mistake, but so reported by the sheriff. Probably the whole number for the year.

## VI.

# State Charitable and Correctional Institutions.

In addition to the sums asked for current expenses, the State Institutions ask for permanent improvements as follows:

The Institution for the education of the Blind, for a new barn.....	\$5,500
The Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, for an enlargement of their building .....	35,000
The Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, for a new building for kitchen, chapel, sleeping room for employes, etc.....	\$35,000
For new gas works.....	5,000
For green house, conservatory, and improvement of grounds .....	5,000
For changing air ducts or fan flues.....	1,000
	46,000
The Industrial School for Boys, for additional building.....	12,000
The Northern Hospital for the Insane, for completion of south wing and other expenses connected with it.....	210,750
Total .....	\$309,250

The Secretary of State, in his report to the Governor, in 1872, calls attention to the fact that the legislature had got into a habit of appropriating money in advance of making provision for raising the money to meet the appropriation.

He says: "It will be seen that the deficiency for the year 1872 was \$258,840.43. In other words, the legislature of 1872 appropriated this amount in excess of the revenues on hand in the General Fund."

He then gives a list of appropriations amounting to \$269,297.66, "for the payment of which no provision had been made, the same not having been included in the estimates upon which the tax levy for that year was based." He goes on to say, "It needs no argu-

ment to lead to the conviction that an experiment so annoying and embarrassing to the financial officers of the state, and what is more important, one so seriously threatening the credit of the state, cannot be repeated without disregarding the demands of sound public policy."

The State Treasurer, in his report for the same year, says:

"Year after year the General Fund has been largely overdrawn, owing to appropriations over and above estimates; and it is safe to assume that, at the end of the present year, the deficiency in said fund will not fall short of \$265,000. In order to maintain the credit of the state, temporary transfers of other funds in the state treasury are resorted to, although there is no warrant of law for the use of such funds for that purpose. Thus the State Treasurer is placed under the disagreeable necessity of doing one of two things: either to refuse payment, and thereby allow the credit of the state to be impaired, or do that for which there is no authority of law—that is, use other funds. Except in cases of great emergencies, no treasury officer should be subjected to any such alternative. The remedy of this evil rests entirely with the legislature."

The matter is still further discussed by the treasurer and his views are worthy of the careful attention of the legislature.

The subject is again alluded to in the report of the State Treasurer for the year 1873, as follows:

"It is with a feeling of reluctance that I beg leave once more to direct the attention of the legislature to the condition of the general fund, which, by the first day of January next, will be again largely overdrawn, probably not less than \$150,000.

"The observations and suggestions submitted by me under this head in my last annual report, apply with equal force now. There is an apparent radical inconsistency between the estimates and actual appropriations, and so long as the legislature will persist in making appropriations grossly in excess of the adopted estimates, just so long will deficiency in the general fund continue to arise."

The money, to use in paying the expenses of the state government, for the support of the state institutions, and to meet all the appropriations to be made by the legislature at its approaching session, will be in the state treasury as soon as the tax levied by the last legislature is collected.

The amount included in that tax, and that will be in the state treasury for the use of the state institutions, is \$282,000.

If appropriations in excess of this amount are made by the legislature, payable during the coming year, where is the money to meet them to come from?

The amounts which we have recommended to be appropriated to the various state institutions, for current expenses for the next year, are as follows:

Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind.....	\$20,000
Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb....	37,150
State Hospital for the Insane.....	60,000
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	60,000
Industrial School for Boys.....	34,000
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	20,000
State Prison .....	20,000
	\$251,150

This will leave a surplus of \$30,850, which will be available for permanent improvements, from the proceeds of the tax now coming into the state treasury, and we have recommended the appropriation of this balance, as follows:

Institution for Blind, for barn .....	\$2,500
State Hospital for the Insane, for new gas works.....	\$5,000
change of air ducts, etc.....	1,000
	6,000
Industrial School for Boys, for new building for correction house ..	12,000
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, for necessary changes to organize an industrial school for girls, and for expenses of 20 inmates for one year.....	4,000
	\$24,500

This would leave a balance of \$6,350, to meet any special emergencies that may arise.

## 1. WISCONSIN INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.

The entire number of pupils in this institution during the year 1871 was.	68
The average number in 1871, was .....	51
The entire number in 1872 was .....	76
And the average number .....	57
The entire number in 1873, was .....	77
And the average number .....	<u>56</u>

The expenditures in 1871, were .....	\$21,163 94
The expenditures in 1872, were .....	20,384 53
The expenditures in 1873, were .....	<u>19,865 38</u>

The expenditures in 1873, were \$1,248.56 less than they were in 1871, and \$419.15 less than in 1872.

The cost of subsistence in 1871, was .....	\$5,591 39
The cost of subsistence in 1872, was .....	4,543 03
The cost of subsistence in 1873, was .....	<u>3,892 90</u>

Being a decrease in 1873, compared with 1871, of \$1,698.49, and as compared with 1872, of \$650.13.

The average cost per pupil, for all expenditures

In 1871, was .....	\$414 97
In 1872, was .....	357 62
In 1873, was .....	<u>354 74</u>

A decrease, as compared with 1871, of \$60.23, and as compared with 1872, of \$2.88.

The average cost per week for all expenditures, for—

1871 was .....	\$7 88
1872 was .....	6 88
1873 was .....	<u>6 82</u>

A decrease as compared with 1871, of \$1.16, and as compared with 1872, of six cents per week.

The average cost per pupil for subsistence—

In 1871 was .....	\$109 63
In 1872 was .....	79 70
In 1873 was .....	<u>69 52</u>

A decrease as compared with 1871, of \$40.11, and as compared with 1872, of \$10.18.



The average cost per pupil, per week, for subsistence—

In 1871 was.....	\$2 10
In 1872 was.....	1 53
In 1873 was.....	1 34

A decrease as compared with 1871, of 76 cents, and as compared with 1872, of 19 cents per week.

The average monthly expenditures for the year, for all purposes, have been \$1,655.45.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE

Will show the comparative amounts spent for different articles and purposes for the years 1871-2-3:

Year.	Articles or Purposes.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
1871	Bread and breadstuffs.....			\$563 75
1872	....do.....do.....			790 83
1873	....do.....do.....			777 02
1871	Butter.....	3,485 lbs.	.205 +	716 37
1872	....do.....	2,883 lbs.	.19 +	549 32
1873	....do.....	2,606 lbs.	.216 +	564 10
1871	Eggs.....	1,114½ doz	.155	173 10
1872	....do.....	788 doz	.145 +	114 57
1873	....do.....	713 doz	.149 +	107 30
1871	Coffee.....	605 lbs.	.20	123 50
1872	....do.....	419 lbs.	.236 +	98 97
1873	....do.....	334 lbs.	.242 +	80 98
1871	Tea.....	166 lbs.	.90	149 40
1872	....do.....	185 lbs.	.70 +	130 68
1873	....do.....	86 lbs.	.68	58 48
1871	Sugar.....	4,200 lbs.	.127—	532 78
1872	....do.....	3,453 lbs.	.128—	423 98
1873	....do.....	3,693 lbs.	.117 +	433 39
1871	Beef, mutton, pork, etc.....	14,925 lbs.		1,477 16
1872	....do.....do.....	15,854 lbs.		1,191 06
1873	....do.....do.....	13,714 lbs.		934 83
1871	Beef (included above).....	11,871 lbs.	.10 +	1,200 13
1872	....do.....do.....	14,282 lbs.	.073 +	1,048 49
1873	....do.....do.....	12,140 lbs.	.064 +	777 60
1871	Poultry.....	299½ lbs.	.13	40 76
1872	....do.....	665½ lbs.	.10 +	69 28
1873	....do.....			73 51
1871	Fish.....	525 lbs.	.077	40 45
1872	....do.....	655 lbs.	.074	48 78
1873	....do.....			32 25

*Comparative Amounts, etc.—continued.*

Year.	Articles or Purposes.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
1871	Fruit .....			318 84
1872	...do .....			308 29
1873	...do .....			206 86
1871	Fuel .....			3,440 27
1872	...do .....			3,191 60
1873	...do .....			3,628 86
1871	Light .....			78 41
1872	...do .....			385 21
1873	...do .....			390 32
1871	Salaries and wages.....			5,586 60
1872	...do.....do.....			6,214 96
1873	...do.....do.....			7,273 25

The receipts of the institution during the past year were as follows:

Amount on hand at the commencement of the year.....	\$6,583 49
Appropriation for land .....	250 00
Three-fourths of annual appropriation .....	15,375 00
From work department, articles sold pupils for clothing, etc., and from sundries .....	603 41
	<u>\$22,811 90</u>
The total expenditures amount to.....	19,865 38
Leaving a balance on hand of ... ..	\$2,946 52
The amount of the annual appropriation in the State Treasury undrawn at the date of the report was.....	5,125 00
	<u>\$8,071 52</u>

This leaves the sum of eight thousand and seventy-one dollars and fifty-two cents to meet the expenditures of the institution until the first day of February, 1874, being \$2,018 per month, while the the average expense per month during the past year has been \$1,655.45.

On the supposition that the average monthly cost of the institution for the next four months will be the same as it was during the past year, there will be a surplus of \$1,449.72 available for some improvements of pressing need.

The Trustees in their report speak of the necessity of the construction of a sewer so as to prevent the drainage of the buildings discharging on the land of one of the neighbors; of the great im-

portance of providing for an increased supply of water, and of placing double windows on the exposed portions of the buildings.

There can be no question as to the urgent need of the suggested improvements, and we rejoice to know that it is the intention of the Trustees to have them made without delay, and that it is expected that the surplus of last year's appropriation will be sufficient to meet the entire expense.

The Trustees ask for current expenses for the year commencing February 1, 1874, the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the following purposes:

Amusements, apparatus, and means of instruction.....	\$545 00
Drugs and doctor's bills.....	125 00
Expense of grounds, and barn and stable.....	568 00
Fuel.....	3,400 00
House furnishing.....	1,052 00
Laundry and cleaning.....	316 00
Lights.....	400 00
Manufacturing.....	100 00
Repairs.....	1,300 00
Salaries and wages.....	7,200 00
Subsistence.....	4,426 00
Miscellaneous.....	568 00
	<hr/>
	\$20,000 00

Believing the estimates to have been carefully made we would recommend that the sum asked for be appropriated.

The trustees also ask for an appropriation of \$5,500, for the purpose of erecting a new barn. The necessity for a building of the kind, to be erected of brick, is clearly set forth in the report of the trustees; the only points where there will be any difference of opinion, we think, will be as to the amount required for the purpose, and as to when the finances of the state will admit of the appropriation being made. Admitting the force of the reasons urged by the trustees, and adding the additional one, the great importance of a cellar where vegetables can be stored outside of the main building, we would recommend an appropriation of five thousand dollars for the purpose named, one-half of the amount to be paid from the proceeds of the tax of 1873, and the balance from the tax of 1874.

Our visits to this institution have satisfied us that it is admirably managed, that the Superintendent is well qualified for the important position he holds, and that he is faithful and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, that he has gathered around him competent subordinates, and that the institution is answering the end for which it has been established.

## 2. WISCONSIN INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The entire number of pupils in this institution during the year 1871, was 149  
 During the year 1872..... 164  
 During the year 1873 ..... 176

The daily average attendance during the school term in 1871, was..... 127  
 During term in 1872..... 137  
 During term in 1873 ..... 141

The expenditures for all purposes in 1871, were..... \$35,720 77  
 1872 ..... 34,174 37  
 1873 ..... 35,355 68

The cost of subsistence in 1871 was..... \$8,446 57  
 1872 ..... 7,617 14  
 1873 ..... 7,545 94

The average cost for subsistence for each pupil, for the year 1871, was \$66.51, or \$1.27 per week.

The average cost for the year 1872, was \$55.60, or \$1.07 per week.

The average cost for 1873, was \$53.52, or \$1.03 per week.

If the cost of subsistence in 1873 had been the same *per capita* as it was in 1871, it would have amounted in the aggregate to \$9,377.91, being \$1,831.97 more than the actual amount.

The average cost per pupil for all expenditures:

For the year 1871 was..... \$281 34  
 1872 ..... 249 44  
 1873 ... .. 250 75

If the cost per capita in 1873 had been as it was in 1871, the total would have amounted to \$39,668.94, making a difference in favor of 1873 of \$4,313.26.

The average weekly cost for 1871 was..... \$5 41  
 1872 ..... 4 80  
 1873 ..... 4 82

The average expenditures per month for the year 1873 was ..... \$2,946 30

## THE FOLLOWING TABLE

Will show the comparative amounts spent for different articles and purposes for the year 1871, '72 and '73.

Year.	Articles or Purposes.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
1871	Fresh beef .....	17,064 lbs.	.097 +	\$1,658 40
1872	...do...do.....	14,566½ lbs.	.089 +	1,306 42
1873	...do...do.....	13,294 lbs.	.087 +	1,167 69
1871	Salt beef .....	4,500 lbs.	.07	315 00
1872	...do...do.....	5,387 lbs.	.063 -	338 76
1873	...do...do.....	6,535½ lbs.	.069 -	417 47
1871	Mutton .....	1,000 lbs.	.10	100 00
1872	...do.....	251½ lbs.	.08	20 12
1873	...do.....	298 lbs.	.08 +	39 88
1871	Fresh pork .....	500 lbs.	.10	50 00
1872	...do...do.....	60 lbs.	.09	5 46
1873	...do...do.....	233 lbs.	.08	18 64
1871	Sait pork.....	209 lbs.	.125	26 12
1872	...do...do.....	748½ lbs.	.085 -	63 36
1873	...do...do.....	941 lbs.	.081 -	76 12
1871	Veal .....	499 lbs.	.10	49 90
1872	...do.....	471 lbs.	.08	37 72
1873	...do.....	511 lbs.	.08 +	41 04
1871	Sausage.....	1,000 lbs.	.125	125 00
1872	...do.....	349 lbs.	.11	38 81
1873	...do.....	343½ lbs.	.087 -	29 80
1871	Salt fish, halibut and white fish .....			134 50
1871	Fish, etc., beef, ham, oysters and ice.....			210 21
1873	Fish, oysters, ham, head-chesse, liver and ice .....			219 48
1871	Poultry .....	731 lbs.	.105	76 75
1872	...do.....	1,203 lbs.	.096 +	115 82
1873	...do.....	1,425½ lbs.	.088 +	126 39
1871	Butter .....	4,300 lbs.	.22	946 00
1872	...do.....	5,356 lbs.	.198 +	1,064 37
1873	...do.....	5,097 lbs.	.217 +	1,106 99
1871	Eggs .....	1,560 doz.	.125	195 00
1872	...do.....	1,366 doz.	.131 +	179 58
1873	...do.....	1,533 doz.	.13 -	198 78
1871	Sugar.....	8,065 lbs.	.127	1,027 00
1872	...do.....	8,162 lbs.	.117	959 45
1873	...do.....	9,054 lbs.	.108 +	980 63
1871	Coffee.....	600 lbs.	.23	138 00
1872	...do.....	1,373 lbs.	.253 -	347 18
1873	...do.....	1,371 lbs.	.273 +	374 44
1871	Tea.....	100 lbs.	1.00	100 00
1872	...do.....	100 lbs.	1.02 -	101 90
1873	...do.....	139 lbs.	.98 +	137 00

## Comparative Amounts—continued.

Year.	Articles or Purposes.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
1871	Potatoes .....	350 bush ..	.94	\$329 00
1872	...do .....	713 bush ..	.612—	436 25
1872	...do .....	588 bush ..	.443+	261 62
1871	Syrup and molasses.....	200 gals...	.99	198 00
1872	...do.....do.....	330½gals...	.70—	230 04
1873	...do.....do.....	186½gals..	.57+	106 59
1871	Dried and green fruit.....			487 00
1872	...do.....do.....			517 80
1873	...do.....do.....			377 27
1871	Flour and breadstuffs.....			1,321 25
1872	...do.....do.....			1,182 75
1873	...do.....do.....			1,370 40
1871	Wood.....	80 cords .	\$5 00	400 00
1872	...do.....	68½cords .	4 70	324 37
1873	...do.....	131½cords .	5 10	672 37
1871	Coal.....	250 tons..	10 85	2,712 50
1872	...do.....	250 tons..	10 05	2,512 50
1873	...do.....	311 tons..	10 07+	3,132 00
1871	Salaries and wages .....			13,201 67
1872	...do.....do.....			14,720 19
1873	...do.....do.....			15,447 30
1871	Trustees and insurance .....			1,925 38
1872	...do.....do.....			389 00
1873	...do.....do.....			479 70

The Trustees ask an appropriation of \$37,150 for current expenses for the year commencing February, 1874, for the following named purposes:

Amusements and means of instruction.....	\$800
Clothing, etc., for indigent pupils.....	1,000
Drugs and medicines .....	100
Farm and barn .....	650
Fuel .....	3,800
House furnishing.....	2,000
Lights.....	550
Live stock.....	50
Laundry.....	400
Trustees' expenses .....	600
Manufacturing.....	500
Ordinary repairs.....	1,500
Permanent improvements .....	700
Subsistence.....	8,000
Salaries and wages.....	15,500
Miscellaneous .....	1,000
	<u>\$37,150</u>

Believing the estimates to have been carefully made, we would recommend an appropriation of the amount asked for current expenses as above set forth.

The estimates are designed to cover the expenses of a small expected increase in the number of pupils.

The balance of last year's appropriation unexpended, \$12,375.46, will be ample to meet the expenses of the institution to the first day of February, 1874.

The trustees urge the importance of an enlargement of the building, in view of a prospective increase of the pupils. The institution contained 148 pupils at the close of the fiscal year, which number is about the capacity of the accommodations, without overcrowding.

The trustees call attention to some tables carefully prepared by the principal, showing that the number of pupils expected to be in attendance during the year 1874 is 150; during the year 1875, 165; and during the year 1876, 190. We can see no ground for doubting the correctness of the basis upon which his calculations are made, and should the result prove them to be correct, the building will be crowded to excess before an enlargement can be completed, unless provision is soon made for a commencement in this direction.

The trustees also urge the pressing needs of new and better arrangements for the work of the kitchen and laundry, and for girls' bathing rooms, more suitable for their purpose.

They also urge the need of some place to be fitted up for the indoor recreation and exercise of the pupils in the stormy and inclement days of our long winters.

Some of the dormitories now in use are ill-adapted to the purpose for which they are used, and nothing but necessity justifies their use.

In view of the present pressing needs of several of our public institutions, and of the condition of the state finances, we do not feel warranted in recommending an appropriation for an enlargement of this building at the present time.

After all that has been said, the increase of the number of pupils for several years to come is but problematical, and while the pressure is so strong upon other institutions where they are already crowded to their utmost capacity, we think that a postponement will work less hardship here than in some other directions.

The closing exercises of the school term took place on the 12th of June. There were present on this occasion Gov. WASHBURN, Gen. FALLOWS, Superintendent of Public Instruction; GEO. S. ROBINSON, Esq., of Sycamore, Ill., of the Board of Charities of that State; and the President, Vice President and Secretary of this Board, and several of the trustees of the institution.

The exercises were opened by a greeting in sign language, by JOSEPH MURPHY, of Janesville, interpreted by Prof. VALENTINE. It was very appropriate in sentiment and was well delivered.

The youngest class, a class that had been in the institution but one term, were first examined by their teacher, a deaf mute. The result was highly satisfactory and showed great progress considering the short time they had been in the institution.

A class in articulation was then examined by their teacher, Miss EDDY. The success in teaching the children to articulate, and to understand what is said to them by watching the lips of the speaker is truly interesting and gratifying.

The graduating class was examined at considerable length by Prof. VALENTINE. Several compositions were read that had been written by different members of the class during the year, in the ordinary course of their studies. The subjects of these compositions were as follows: "The Bee," "The Teacher and Scholar," "On the use of Intoxicating Drinks," "The Ant," "The City and the Country," "An Incident," "A Life of Silence," "Why do we Attend School?"

Some of these compositions were well written and showed considerable thought.

Questions on the United States and state constitutions were correctly answered. A problem in cube root was performed in a manner that showed a thorough knowledge of the matter. A difficult example in partial payments was correctly gone through with. A recitation of LONGFELLOW'S "Excelsior," by ALFRED GOULD, of Racine, gave great satisfaction to the audience as did also a recitation by Miss RUTHERFORD, of Lake Mills.

The exercises in physiology and in composition were very satisfactory, as were also exercises showing a thorough knowledge of the proper use of capital letters, of punctuation marks, and the proper construction of sentences.

At the close of the exercises, remarks were made by Gov. WASHBURN and Gen. FALLOWS.



Judge ALLEN, of this Board, gave a very interesting account of the first organization of the Board of Trustees, June 15, 1852, twenty-one years ago. He also gave some interesting reminiscences of the early history of the institution.

The favorable impressions we have expressed in our previous reports as to the management and value of this institution are more fully confirmed the more we see of it.

We have no hesitation in expressing the unqualified opinion that this institution is under the control of able and conscientious men and that its affairs are managed with great skill and prudence.

### 3. WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The opening of the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Oshkosh, has somewhat relieved the pressure upon this institution.

Although the entire number treated during the year (583) was larger than in any previous year since the opening of the Hospital, the average daily number of patients (329) was smaller than it has been any year since 1868, and the number in the Hospital at the close of the year (314) was also less than it has been at any time since the same date.

#### THE FOLLOWING TABLE

Will show the whole number of patients each year, the average number at the end of each year, and the annual expense of each patient and the expense per week for each year the Hospital has been in operation:

YEAR.	Whole number.	Average number.	No. at end of year.	Current expenses each year.	Annual expense per patient.	Exp. per week per patient.
1860.....	45	7	41	\$3,875 89	.....	.....
1861.....	147	90	103	21,602 18	\$240 03	\$4 61
1862.....	192	117	131	22,038 49	196 90	3 79
1863.....	254	162	188	31,716 36	195 75	3 75
1864.....	300	187	170	35,311 12	188 83	3 63
1865.....	257	179	177	47,309 78	264 30	5 08
1866.....	272	181	180	40,495 60	223 73	4 30
1867.....	294	185	180	44,118 87	236 28	4 50
1868.....	355	203	246	46,818 00	230 62	4 43
1869.....	455	310	364	71,320 08	230 06	4 42
1870.....	532	362	360	80,518 37	323 66	4 30
1871.....	524	359	355	76,890 61	214 18	4 12
1872.....	521	365	373	86,770 56	237 73	4 57
1873.....	586	329	314	93,492 69	254 17	5 46

The entire amount drawn from the treasury last year was.....	\$119,298 65
The amount expended for current expenses as above .....	93,492 69
Leaving a balance of.....	<u>\$25,805 96</u>

This amount was used as follows:

For new laundry and coal house.....	\$21,947 00
For washer and wringers.....	1,604 06
For ice house.....	388 87
For fire house and cart.....	866 03
In hands of steward unexpended.....	1,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$25,805 96</u>

It will be noticed that the current expenses of the hospital during the past year are greater than they have been any year since the opening of the hospital, and that as the average number of inmates was less than for several years past, the increased cost *per capita* is quite marked.

The estimate for current expenses last year was \$80,000; the amount expended was \$93,492.69, an excess of \$13,493.69.

The following are among the items where expenditure exceeded the estimates:

	Estimated.	Amount expended.
Subsistence.....	\$24,000	\$24,900 33
Salary and wages .....	23,000	24,651 15
Fuel .....	10,000	13,779 24
Drugs, medicines and liquors.....	1,500	2,182 39
Lights and oil .....	1,200	2,173 95
Repairs to building and heating apparatus.....	5,000	10,248 96
Totals.....	\$64,700	\$77,936 02

There is an excess of expenditures on these six items of \$13,236 over and above the estimates, and, in addition, expenditures were made for the following purposes, for which no estimates seem to have been made:

For patients' expenses home.....	\$628 00
For patients' expenses to new hospital at Oshkosh.....	<u>551 92</u>

The excessive severity of the weather last winter greatly increased the cost of fuel, and the condition of the boilers and heat-

ing apparatus was found to be such as to require much more extended repairs than had been contemplated.

The receipts of the institution during the last fiscal year were as follows:

Balance on hand at the commencement of the year .....	\$5,598 93
Received from the State Treasury.....	119,438 15
Received from Superintendent of the hospital .....	3,333 95
	<u>\$128,371 03</u>
Amount drawn from the treasury during the year .....	119,298 65
	<u>\$9,072 38</u>

The amount of money at the disposal of the hospital from last year's appropriation is as follows:

Balance in the hospital treasury.....	\$9,072 38
In hands of hospital steward.....	1,000 00
In State Treasury, September 30, 1873.....	13,486 75
	<u>\$23,559 13</u>

Of this amount the following amounts belong to appropriations for specific purposes, viz:

For carpenter shop .....	\$2,500 00
Balance of appropriation for ice house....	1,111 13
Balance of appropriation for fire hose, etc.....	633 97
Balance of appropriation for improved live stock.....	1,626 00
Balance of appropriation for increased supply of water.....	1,788 25
	<u>\$7,659 35</u>

This amount deducted from the unexpended balance of the whole appropriation (\$23,559.13) will leave \$15,899.78, available for current expenses, from Oct. 1, 1873, to February 1, 1874.

The average monthly expenditures for current expenses have been \$7,791.05; at this rate it will require \$31,164.20, to meet the current expenses, until February 1, 1874, while the amount available for this purpose is but \$15,899.78, leaving a deficiency of \$15,264.42.

The trustees estimate that the sum of \$83,700 will be needed to meet the deficiency of the past year, and to provide for the current expenses of the year commencing February 1, 1874.

Should the deficiency on the 1st of February next be as great as suggested above, \$15,264.42, we doubt whether the amount estimated by the trustees will be sufficient, as it will really leave for the current expenses of the year, but \$67,800.

The details of an estimate of the amount needed for the current expenses of the next year, made by the superintendent, are as follows:

Amusements, games, music, Christmas festival, etc.....	\$425
Books, periodicals and newspapers.....	600
Clothing and money advanced to patients on discharge, etc.....	5,000
Medical supplies, including liquors.....	2,200
Farm and barn expenses, including span of horses, wagon, etc.....	2,475
Fuel, including freight.....	11,620
House furnishing, including bedding, carpeting, crockery, etc.....	2,875
Laundry expenses, including soap, lye, starch, etc.....	900
Lights, including naphtha, kerosene, candles and freight.....	2,250
Miscellaneous purposes—postage, printing, stationery, garden and flower seeds, traveling expenses, etc.....	1,835
Repairs (ordinary), brick, cement, glass, oils, paints, lime, hardware, etc.....	2,850
Salaries and wages.....	26,300
Subsistence.....	24,162
	\$83,492

It will be noticed that in this estimate no provision is made for any deficiency.

Assuming that the above estimate, by strict economy, may be reduced to \$80,000, and that the deficiency on the 1st of February will not exceed \$10,000, the sum of \$90,000 will be needed for the current expenses of next year and the deficiency for the last.

There will be available for the expenses of the year, commencing February 1, 1874, the amount charged to the counties for board and clothing of patients.....	\$28,080 33
Estimated amount to be received from patients for maintenance and clothing.....	2,000 00
	\$30,080 33

Making a total of \$30,082.33, which, deducted from the \$90,000 needed, will leave a balance of \$59,919.67 to be provided for direct appropriation.

Believing that the institution cannot be run on a less amount than an appropriation of \$60,000, and that it will require the strictest economy even to do it on that, we would recommend an appropriation accordingly.

The trustees ask for appropriations to the amount of \$46,000, as follows: \$35,000 for the erection of a rear building for kitchen, chapel, sleeping room for employes, etc.; \$5,000 for new gas works; \$5,000 for green house, conservatory and improvement of the grounds, and \$1,000 for changing air ducts or fan flues.

The following extract from the report of the trustees will show their views in relation to these contemplated improvements:

“The necessity for the improvements asked for is clearly set forth in the report of the superintendent, to which we would call attention. We would, however, in addition, call special attention to two incidental advantages that will result from the erection of the proposed rear building. *First*, rooms will be vacated in the center building, and one of the wings that can be altered and arranged so as to accommodate from twenty-five to thirty-five additional patients. In view of the large number of persons in the state who are proper subjects for hospital care and treatment, beyond the present hospital accommodations, this is a matter of great importance. *Second*, the present system of ventilating the water closets in all the wards is so defective as imperatively to demand a speedy remedy. The evil has become so great that the trustees would be obnoxious to severe censure did they not insist upon something effectual being done without delay. The chimney, in connection with the new building, will afford the means of securing a ventilation of all the water closets that will entirely remove the evils complained of.”

We fully agree with the trustees in their views as to the importance of the early erection of the contemplated rear building. The present kitchen arrangements are entirely inadequate to the wants of the institution; the need of sleeping rooms for employes is a need which has long been felt, and the urgency has been such that quite a number of rooms designed for patients have been appropriated for the use of employes.

There is also great need of an infirmary, where special cases of sickness can be accommodated, outside of the regular wards, and that can be used in case there should be an epidemic in the institution. There is also need of some rooms, where occasionally special cases can be placed by themselves, under the care of special attendants.

Rooms of this kind, and for an infirmary, could be had in what is now the chapel, when a new chapel is provided in the proposed rear building. There is also special need of an infirmary, in cases of sickness which result in death. The influence upon the other patients, to have a person pass through a severe illness, resulting in death, right in their midst, is very injurious.

The necessity for some new arrangements for lighting the hospital is becoming more and more apparant every day, and it is evident that the building cannot be lighted much longer by the present apparatus. It is no unfrequent thing for the light to fail entirely early in the evening.

We are satisfied that a conservatory or green house could be made to conduce greatly to the pleasure and improvement of many of the patients. The advantages resulting from such an arrangement have been fully demonstrated in the Iowa Hospital, formerly under the charge of Dr. RANNEY, the present superintendent of this institution.

The importance of a change in the fan-ducts or fresh air flues is fully set forth in the report of the superintendent.

The only question in relation to the improvement asked for is, as to when the finances of the state will warrant their being made.

The necessity for a change in the arrangements for lighting the hospital we regard as urgent, and we would therefore recommend an appropriation of five thousand dollars for this purpose.

We would also recommend an appropriation of one thousand dollars for the purpose of making the needed change in the fan ducts or fresh air flues.

For the erection of the rear building we would recommend an appropriation of \$35,000, and for the green house, conservatory and improvement of grounds, an appropriation of \$5,000. One-half of the amount (\$20,000) to be raised in the tax levied during the year 1874, and the balance in the tax of the following year.

The following table from the last report of the superintendent, contains so much information in relation to the operations of the hospital, from its organization to the present time, that we deem it of sufficient importance to insert it in this place.

TABLE

SHOWING the statistics of the Hospital from July 14, 1860, to September 30, 1873 (hospital year ending September 30), for each year.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873	Total.
Whole number admitted .....	45	106	89	123	42	87	95	114	175	209	168	154	166	212	1,865
discharged .....	4	44	61	66	130	80	92	114	109	91	172	169	148	271	1,551
recovered .....	1	19	25	37	56	33	42	49	55	51	53	54	60	39	574
improved .....	1	8	8	16	21	25	30	33	32	14	41	52	26	76	383
unimproved .....	1	7	7	4	36	9	13	22	7	13	46	34	37	134	370
died .....	1	10	21	9	17	13	7	10	15	13	32	29	25	22	224
treated .....	45	147	192	54	300	257	272	294	355	455	532	524	521	585	1,865
remaining at end of year .....	41	103	131	188	170	177	180	180	246	364	360	355	373	314	.....
males admitted ..	23	50	49	62	59	44	57	57	95	109	82	81	92	115	973
females admitted ..	22	56	40	61	53	43	38	59	80	100	86	83	74	89	892
males discharged .....	.....	23	33	44	64	34	50	61	51	58	92	83	83	148	824
females ..do... ..	4	21	28	22	66	46	42	53	58	33	80	86	65	123	727
males died .....	.....	3	14	8	9	7	6	7	7	8	18	14	11	9	121
females died .....	1	7	7	1	8	6	1	3	8	5	14	15	14	13	103
males recovered ..	.....	13	12	24	23	16	19	30	25	31	31	23	33	21	301
females recovered ..	1	6	13	13	33	17	23	19	30	20	22	31	27	18	273
Average number each year .....	.....	90	117	162	187	179	181	185	203	310	362	359	365	329	.....

## THE FOLLOWING TABLE

Will show the comparative amounts spent for different articles and purposes for the year 1871-72-73.

Year.	Articles or purposes.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
1871	Flour .....	576 lbs.	4.90	\$2,846 55
1872	..do .....	591 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> lbs.	5.675	3,356 86
1873	..do .....	456 lbs.	5.75 +	2,622 20
1871	Crackers .....	2,957 lbs.	.055	174 38
1872	..do .....	2,809 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> lbs.	.065	186 00
1873	..do .....	1,041 lbs.	.069 +	72 24
1871	Cheese .....	3,675 lbs.	.13	509 60
1872	..do .....	1,996 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> lbs.	.14	279 37
1873	..do .....	1,038 lbs.	.137 -	142 60
1871	Beef on foot .....	162,170 lbs.	.042 -	6,864 66
1872	..do ..do .....	168,677 lbs.	.039	6,733 40
.....	..do ..dressed .....	1,823 lbs.	.065	116 62
1873	Beef on foot .....	194,936 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> lbs.	.038 +	7,414 66
.....	..do ..dressed .....	3,353 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> lbs.	.058 +	197 32
1871	Butter .....	18,877 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> lbs.	.17	3,210 47
1872	..do .....	25,550 lbs.	1.575	4,038 28
1873	..do .....	20,644 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> lbs.	1.827 +	3,773 61
1871	Eggs .....	6,838 doz.	.11	765 55
1872	..do .....	6,964 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> doz.	1.125	799 45
1873	..do .....	5,538 d	1.396	773 19
1871	Coffee .....	4,333 lbs.	.19	866 63
1872	..do .....	4,306 lbs.	.235	1,014 97
1873	..do .....	4,399 lbs.	.247 -	1,062 95
1871	Tea .....	1,394 lbs.	.87	1,395 79
1872	..do .....	1,548 lbs.	.75	1,144 91
1873	..do .....	1,096 lbs.	.66 +	723 69
1871	Poultry .....	3,245 lbs.	.09	319 80
1872	..do .....	4,284 lbs.	.086 +	377 03
1873	..do .....	5,808 lbs.	.092 +	536 34
1871	Sugar, brown .....	13,868 lbs.	.11	1,565 29
.....	..do ..white .....	10,803 lbs.	.13	1,455 27
1872	Sugar, brown .....	10,000 lbs.	.111 +	1,114 67
.....	..do ..coffee .....	9,940 lbs.	.125	1,217 57
.....	..do ..white .....	452 lbs.	.133 +	61 09
1873	Sugar, brown .....	11,842 lbs.	.13 -	1,219 42
.....	..do ..white .....	11,990 lbs.	.12 +	1,451 57
1871	Rice .....	4,522 lbs.	.93	421 82
1872	..do .....	2,381 lbs.	.95	229 88
1873	..do .....	2,116 lbs.	.94 +	199 55



## Comparative Amounts—continued.

Year.	Articles of Purchase.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
1871	Fish and oysters.....			\$1,031 88
1872	...do.....do.....			759 55
1873	...do.....do.....			947 17
1871	Drugs and medicines.....			776 17
1872	...do.....do.....			927 22
1873	...do.....do.....			959 75
1871	Whiskey, brandy, wine, beer, etc....			1,130 31
1872	...do.....do.....			1,110 02
1873	...do.....do.....			1,222 64
1871	Tobacco.....	457 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	.61	283 47
1872	...do.....	668 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	.555	370 85
1873	...do.....	503 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	.493	248 40
1871	Salaries and wages.....			21,973 52
1872	...do.....do.....			22,890 83
1873	...do.....do.....			24,651 15
1871	Trustees and visiting committee, ex- penses.....			1,133 15
1872	...do.....do.....			418 05
1873	...do.....do.....			620 07
1871	Light.....			1,301 33
1872	...do.....			1,145 25
1873	...do.....			2,173 95
1872	Fuel.....			11,096 30
1873	..do.....			13,779 24
1871	Fruit—green and dried.....			1,107 02
1872	..do.....do.....			1,207 27
1873	...do.....do.....			1,131 87

The cost of subsistence in 1872, was .....\$25,946 21  
The daily average number of patients 365, making the average  
cost, *per capita*..... 71 09 +

The cost of subsistence in 1873, was .....\$24,900 33  
The daily average number of patients 329, making the average  
cost, *per capita*..... 75 69

The estimated value of the productions of the farm and garden, was \$8,360 50  
The cost of conducting them ..... 3,193 00  
Leaving a profit of ..... \$5,167 50

In our last report, we stated that Dr. McDILL, for several years the able and efficient Superintendent of the Hospital, had tendered his resignation, to take effect in February last, but owing to the

difficulty in deciding upon his successor, he continued to discharge the duties of his office until the 23d day of July last, when he was succeeded by Dr. MARK RANNEY, a gentleman of much experience in the management of the insane, having been for nearly twenty years connected with institutions of this kind, and for the past few years Superintendent of the Iowa State Hospital for the Insane.

Dr. RANNEY's first report, the report for the year 1873, shows that he understands the work in which he is engaged; and while we would commend the whole report to the careful consideration of the legislature, and the people of the state generally, we would call especial attention to that portion in which he shows the importance of hospital treatment of insanity in the earlier stages of this disease. The importance of this matter can hardly be over-rated. We are pleased also, to notice Dr. RANNEY's views in relation to the need of good attendants, and as to the duty of recognizing and properly compensating such; views entirely in harmony with those expressed in our report of last year, and it is gratifying to know that the trustees have endorsed and given practical effect to these views by the adoption, at their last annual meeting, of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Board recommend to the Superintendent the adoption of the following scale of prices or wages for attendants, and watchmen and women, viz.: For male attendants on wards Nos. 1, 2 and 3, twenty-four dollars per month, with an increase of one dollar per month per year, for four years; for male attendants in wards Nos. 4, 5 and 6, twenty-six dollars per month, with an increase of one dollar per month per year, for four years, and the watchmen the same. For female attendants in wards Nos. 2 and 5, sixteen dollars per month, with an increase of one dollar per month per year for four years; for female attendants in wards Nos. 1 and 3, fifteen dollars per month, with an increase of one dollar per month per year for four years; for female attendants on wards Nos. 4 and 6, seventeen dollars per month, with an increase of one dollar per month per year for four years; watch girls the same as attendants in wards 2 and 6. *Provided*, That the Board do not intend to recommend, that the wages of any persons now employed as attendants or watch men at the hospital, shall be reduced, or that any shall be increased more than one dollar per month for the current year, unless the Superintendant shall be satisfied that the

peculiar circumstances of the case render a greater increase proper."

The hospital has been visited several times during the year by one or more members of the Board or the secretary, and there has always been found evidence of the care and attention of the officers and employes.

#### 4. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The following table will show a comparison between the statistics of this institution during the year 1872 and '73:

Number in the institution, Oct. 1, 1871.....	239
Oct. 1, 1872.....	278
Oct. 1, 1873.....	281
Number received during the year 1872.....	108
1873.....	83
Number that left the institution in 1872.....	69
1873.....	80
Number of deaths in 1872.....	1
1873.....	3
Number of escapes in 1872.....	10
1873.....	5
Smallest number at any time in 1872.....	239
1873.....	259
Largest number at any time in 1872.....	284
1873.....	282
Average number in 1872.....	252
1873.....	271
Total number in the institution in 1873.....	363
Total number in the institution since its organization, July, 1860.....	966

Of the number in the institution in 1873—

There were born in America.....	290
born in foreign countries.....	37
birthplace unknown.....	35

The nationality of parents was as follows:

American, including 12 colored and one Indian.....	110
Foreign.....	190
Unknown.....	43

“Of the 362 inmates of the year, 45 are orphans and 191 are half-orphans. The parents of eighteen others are separated; 58 have either a stepfather or a stepmother. Of the number who have one or more living parent, at least one in five is intemperate.”

We quote the comments of the Superintendent, made in his report in connection with the above facts, and we commend them to the careful attention of all who are interested in the welfare of the youth of the state:

“In the light of these facts, let but the casual observer look back of the present, and he will not fail to see that the adequate cause which should excite his commiseration lies not in the fact that the boy is now in a reformatory, but in his former forlorn condition. Nearly all have grown up without parental care and control.

“They have been exposed to corrupt associations, surrounded by bad examples, with few elevating influences; they have lost self-respect, because lawless, and fallen into crime. Many come to us loving indolence, vice, filth and vulgarity, and hating study, work, cleanliness and virtue. And still, notwithstanding their ignorance and degradation, the majority of them have good native abilities. Many are possessed of a sharp, ready wit, with keen perceptive faculties, and when once access is gained to their better natures, manifest a readiness to strive for a better life, that is truly encouraging.

“To every reflecting mind these facts present their own comments, and carry their own convictions. From no other standpoint can the work to be done in this institution be viewed to better advantage. We are here shown whence came the material from which the man and the citizen is to be moulded. If we are asked “can an evil tree bring forth good fruit?” our reply is, the fruit of trees may sometimes be improved by cultivation. Pruning, budding and grafting are means to accomplish this end. Very like these are the means to be employed to produce honest and worthy men from children whose parentage has been such as the above facts indicate.”

The receipts of the institution for current expenses during the past year have been as follows:

Balance on hand at date of last report.....	\$13,916 25
Appropriation by last legislature .....	37,000 00
Received from counties .....	7,165 00
Received from superintendent for labor, sales, etc. •.....	3,641 64
	<u>\$61,722 89</u>

The amount expended for current expenses has been as follows:

Amusements and means of instruction .....	\$756 91	.....
Clothing .....	1,161 92	.....
Drugs, medicines and medical services.....	235 37	.....
Farm and barn expenses .....	1,776 64	.....
Fuel .....	3,200 89	.....
House furnishing .....	1,077 21	.....
Laundry and cleanliness .....	264 39	.....
Live stock.....	365 00	.....
Light .....	146 05	.....
Liquors .....	12 20	.....
Managers' expenses.....	371 50	.....
Manufacturing.....	6,030 13	.....
Miscellaneous purposes ....	1,414 46	.....
Repairs, ordinary .....	1,798 01	.....
Permanent improvements .....	2,607 08	.....
Salaries and wages.....	12,156 23	.....
Subsistence.....	8,097 94	.....
	<u>41,472 64</u>	

Which amount, deducted from the receipts, would leave a balance of.....	\$20,250 43
From this amount should be deducted the sum which is to be paid for furnaces and gas works, now in process of construction .....	4,100 00
Which will leave available for current expenses to Feb. 1, 1874 .	<u>\$16,150 43</u>

The average monthly expenditures during the past year for current expenses, leaving out of the account the amount paid for permanent improvements, \$2,607.08, has been \$3,238.79. Should the expenditures for the four months from Oct. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874 not exceed this average, the balance stated above, as available for this purpose, will meet the expenditures and leave a surplus of \$3,195.27, towards the current expenses of the succeeding year.

The average cost *per capita* for current expenses was \$143.41, or \$2.76 per week.

The average cost for subsistence was \$29.88 *per capita*, or 57 cents per week.

Besides the current expense account there is a building account.

There was in the building fund as per last report a balance of . . . . .	\$3,190 41
Appropriation by last legislature . . . . .	27,000 00
Total . . . . .	\$30,690 41
Expended in building last year . . . . .	27,738 86
Leaving in this fund a balance of . . . . .	<u>\$2,951 55</u>

THE FOLLOWING TABLE

Will show the comparative amounts paid for different articles and purposes for the years 1871-72-73:

Year.	Articles or Purpose.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
1871	Beef . . . . .	7,366 lbs.	.091	\$698 22
1872	..do. . . . .	9,968 lbs.	.075	746 95
1873	..do. . . . .	22,609 lbs.	.061+	1,384 50
1871	Pork . . . . .	1,361 lbs.	.096	132 76
1872	..do. . . . .	1,118 lbs.	.088+	99 40
1873	..do (mostly hams). . . . .	945 lbs.	.119+	113 08
1871	Butter . . . . .	3,183 lbs.	.213	678 27
1872	..do. . . . .	4,048 lbs.	.211+	854 95
1873	..do. . . . .	4,065 lbs.	.217+	883 33
1871	Coffee . . . . .	526 lbs.	.22	117 38
1872	..do. . . . .	283 lbs.	.244	69 04
1873	..do. . . . .	265 lbs.	.24-	63 57
1871	Sugar . . . . .	3,240 lbs.	.131	413 83
1872	..do. . . . .	3,662 lbs.	.113+	415 47
1873	..do. . . . .	3,600 lbs.	.113+	409 99
1871	Syrup . . . . .	1,244 gals.	.642	797 93
1872	..do. . . . .	1,233 gals.	.622+	673 92
1873	..do. . . . .	1,247½ gals	.531+	662 89
1871	Tea . . . . .	167½ lbs.	.116	194 93
1872	..do. . . . .	100 lbs.	1.107	110 70
1873	..do. . . . .	117 lbs.	.779+	91 15
1871	Coal . . . . .			319 50
1872	..do. . . . .			313 75
1873	..do. . . . .			760 93
1871	Wood . . . . .			1,552 01
1872	..do. . . . .			2,226 65
1873	..do. . . . .			2,439 96
1871	Flour and wheat . . . . .			2,342 55
1872	..do. . . . .do . . . . .			2,430 51
1873	..do. . . . .do . . . . .			1,664 19
1871	Salaries and wages . . . . .			10,529 52
1872	..do. . . . .do . . . . .			10,819 04
1873	..do. . . . .do . . . . .			12,156 22

## Comparative Amounts, etc.—continued.

Year.	Articles or Purpose.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
1871	Manager's expenses . . . . .			428 00
1872	..do.....do .....			288 30
1873	..do.....do .....			371 50
1871	Lights.....			105 40
1872	..do.....			125 45
1873	..do.....			146 05
1871	Repairs and improvements.....			2,203 09
1872	..do.....do .....			3,338 96
1873	..do.....do .....			4,405 69
1871	Drugs, Medicines, etc . . . . .			256 19
1872	..do.....do .....			214 65
1873	..do.....do .....			235 37
1871	Live stock .....			340 00
1872	..do.....			600 00
1873	..do.....			365 00

The amount charged as paid for manufacturing purposes last year, is much larger than during previous years, but this arises from difference in the classification of the expenditures. A good portion of what in former years was charged to the clothing account is this year charged to manufacturing.

At the close of the year there was on hand unmanufactured stock amounting to \$1,481.39, besides a considerable amount of clothing in store in excess of previous years.

## THE FOLLOWING TABLE

Shows the products of the farm for the past year:

Wheat .....	320 bushels, at .....	\$1 12½	\$360 00	.....
	25 tons straw.....	2 00	50 00	.....
	Less threshing.....		\$410 00	.....
			12 88	.....
				\$397 12
Oats .....	650 bushels .....	33½	\$216 66	.....
	20 tons straw .....	3 00	60 00	.....
	Less threshing.....		\$276 66	.....
			13 75	.....
				\$262 91
Corn .....	925 bushels .....	45	\$416 25	.....
	45 tons stalks .....		150 00	.....
				\$566 25

*Products of the Farm—continued.*

Beans .....	20 bushels .....	2 00	.....	40 00
Potatoes .....	725 bushels .....	50	.....	362 50
Broom corn .....	2,400 bushels .....	.....	.....	125 00
Hay .....	45 tons .....	10 00	.....	450 00
Milk .....	5,000 gallons .....	8	.....	400 00
Eggs .....	132 dozen .....	15	\$19 00	.....
Poultry .....	70 pounds .....	9	6 30	.....
				28 10
2 Beeves .....	1,448 pounds .....	7	\$101 36	.....
Hides .....	170 pounds .....	.....	14 45	.....
Tallow .....	66 pounds .....	.....	3 96	.....
				\$119 77
8 Veals .....	875 pounds .....	6½	\$56 87	.....
Hides .....	113 pounds .....	.....	14 38	.....
				\$71 25
Pork, 53 hogs ....	11,344 pounds .....	6½	.....	538 84

## THE FOLLOWING TABLE

Shows the products of the garden:

VEGETABLES.			
Beets .....	bushels.	500 at \$0 20	\$100 00
Carrots .....	do...	185 at 30	55 60
Turnips .....	do...	600 at 20	120 00
Parsnips .....	do...	40 at 40	16 00
Onions .....	do...	8 at 50	4 00
Tomatoes .....	do...	20 at 40	8 00
Cucumbers, green .....	do...	6 at 1 50	9 00
... do... pickled .....	bbls.	2 at 3 75	7 50
Peas, green .....	bushels.	48 at 50	24 00
Peas, dry .....	do...	10 at 2 00	20 00
Beans, green .....	do...	42 at 30	12 00
Cabbage .....	heads..	1,200 at 4 00	48 00
Sweet corn .....	bushels.	45 at 40	18 00
Squashes, winter .....	lbs....	750 at ½	3 75
... do... early .....	lbs....	300 at 02	6 00
Beans .....	bushels.	3 at 2 00	6 00
Garden seeds, varieties .....	.....	.....	12 50
Pie plant, asparagus and lettuce .....	.....	.....	12 50
Total of vegetables .....	.....	.....	\$517 10
FRUITS.			
Gooseberries .....	bushels.	2 at \$2 00	\$4 00
Strawberries .....	do...	4 at 4 00	16 00
Currants .....	do...	18 at 1 75	31 50
Raspberries .....	do...	10 at 4 00	40 00
Apples .....	do...	20 at 50	10 00
			101 50
Willow reeds, dry .....	lbs....	1,009 at 08	80 72
Total of products .....	.....	.....	\$699 32



This is emphatically an

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The boys are all employed at something, either in some of the shops, in the laundry, in the kitchen, on the farm, in the garden, in taking care of the teams or stock, in the dormitories, in the dining room, in carrying wood, or in some other useful employment.

They also have their regular hours for study and for play.

The managers estimate the amount needed for current expenses	
for the year commencing February 1, 1874, at.....	\$42,189 50
There will be received from counties.....	8,189 50
Leaving to be provided for by appropriation.....	<u>\$34,000 00</u>

From a careful examination of the items of their estimate we are satisfied that it has been correctly made and we would recommend an appropriation accordingly.

The managers also ask for an appropriation of \$12,000, to be added to the balance now in the building fund (\$2,951.55) for the purpose of erecting another building for a Correction House.

The need of a building for the accomodation of boys from 16 to 21 years, is forcibly presented in the reports of the Board of Managers and the Superintendent.

We regard their views as sound, and would especially commend them to the careful attention of the legislature.

Boys of this age can be found in almost any locality in the state who have committed crimes for which they should, for a time, be restrained of their liberty. Now they must be sentenced either to our county jails or the state prison. The state prison is certainly not the proper place for them, and to send them to the county jail is a thousand fold worse disposition to make of them.

By the erection of an additional family building, arranged expressly for the care of boys of this class, one of the most pressing wants of the state will be met.

We most heartly approve of the object contemplated, and earnestly recommend the appropriation of the amount asked for (\$12,000), believing this to be one of the most pressing calls upon the balance, which will be available during the current year for the benefit of our state institutions.

The favorable opinions expressed in former reports of the value of this institution, and of its excellent management, have been

strengthened and confirmed the more we become acquainted with its workings and with the spirit and labors of those in whose charge it has been placed.

### 5. SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

The number of children in the Home Oct. 1, 1871, was.....	215
The number in the Home Oct. 1, 1872.....	<u>144</u>

(The number belonging to the Home Oct. 1, 1872—including five applications approved, 158—which shows 14 children absent which are claimed as belonging there.)

The number admitted during the year 1872, was.....	55
The number admitted in 1873, was.....	28
The number discharged in 1872, was.....	<u>54</u>

The number discharged in 1873, was.....	56	....
Furnished with homes in 1873.....	34	....
	<u>90</u>	

Average age, 11 years.

Average number in attendance during the year.....	<u>175</u>
---	------------

The receipts of the Institution during the past year, were as follows:

Balance on hand at commencement of the year, including amount in state treasury.....	\$17,887 56
Appropriation of last winter for current expenses.....	20,000 00
Appropriation for painting and repairs.....	2,000 00
	<u>\$39,887 56</u>

The expenditures have been as follows:

Amusements and means of instruction.....	\$464 75	.....
Drugs and medicines.....	155 85	.....
Clothing.....	672 55	.....
Dry goods.....	2,395 19	.....
House furnishing.....	184 23	.....
Shoeshop.....	877 60	.....
Fuel.....	3,107 00	.....
Lights.....	675 15	.....
Barn and garden.....	720 24	.....
Miscellaneous.....	1,608 68	.....
For expenses of children in normal school.....	1,000 00	.....
Repairs.....	2,195 17	.....
Subsistence.....	8,959 22	.....
Salaries and wages.....	7,478 00	.....
	<u>\$30,493 63</u>	
	<u>\$9 393 93</u>	

Leaving a balance of \$9,393.93, available for the current expenses of the Home from Oct., 1, 1873 to Feb. 1, 1874.

## THE FOLLOWING TABLE

Will show the comparative amounts paid for different articles and purposes for the years 1871, '72 and '73:

Year.	Articles or Purpose.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
1871	Bread, cakes, crackers, flour and meal.			\$3,703 67
1872	do do do do			3,105 28
1873	do do do do			2,715 92
1871	Butter	3,962 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	.17+	708 11
1872	do do do do	3,351 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	.135+	535 25
1873	do do do do	5,237 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	.176+	923 86
1871	Eggs	1,147 doz.	.12+	141 70
1872	do do do do	1,481 doz.	.112+	186 75
1873	do do do do	1,445 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	.133-	232 16
1871	Milk	40,862 qts.	.055+	2,287 22
1872	do do do do	40,102 qts.	.055+	2,257 92
1873	do do do do	15,345 qts.	.056+	861 55
1871	Beef	17,101 $\frac{4}{10}$ lbs	.10	1,710 14
1872	do do do do	13,704 lbs	.10	1,367 18
1873	do do do do	11,558 lbs	.84+	995 94
1871	Salt pork	2,255 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	.15+	343 24
1872	do do do do	2,146 lbs	.10+	224 48
1873	do do do do	1,200 lbs	.075+	91 00
1871	Poultry	583 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	.10+	62 72
1872	do do do do	626 lbs	.11+	69 18
1873	do do do do	1,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	.104+	104 36
1871	Fish and oysters			142 02
1872	do do do do			141 79
1873	do do do do			153 83
1871	Vegetables			772 52
1872	do do do do			399 38
1873	do do do do			575 36
1871	Sugar	5,703 lbs	.12+	707 05
1872	do do do do	4,665 lbs	.11+	535 51
1873	do do do do	4,525 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs	.14+	634 95
1871	Fruit			575 13
1872	do do do do			449 74
1873	do do do do			413 04
1871	Salaries and wages			8,063 21
1872	do do do do			8,290 83
1873	do do do do			7,478 00

The amount expended for current expenses during the past year was (see report of Supt., page 31).....	\$24,308 51
For subsistence.....	<u>8,959 22</u>

The average number of children in the house during the year was 175, and the average number subsisted, including officers and employes, was 201.

The cost *per capita* for current expenses for the children was \$138.90 per year, or \$2.67 per week; the cost *per capita* on the whole number in the house, \$120.93, or \$2.30 per week.

The cost *per capita* for subsistence for the children was \$51.18 per year or 98 cents per week.

The average monthly expenditure for current expenses during the past year was \$2,025.70. Should they not exceed this sum during the next four months, the surplus at the end of the fiscal year (\$9,393.93), will be more than sufficient to provide for the current expenses until February 1, 1874.

The trustees ask for an appropriation of \$20,000, for current expenses for the year commencing February 1, 1874.

We regard the estimate as a reasonable one, as, in the event, the cost *per capita*, should be the same as last year, the amount asked for will not be sufficient to meet the expenses of a larger number than may be expected to be in the institution, and hence we recommend an appropriation of the amount named.

In reading the interesting report of the Superintendent, we were pleased to notice the great attention that has been paid to the matter of employment for the children.

Our views upon this subject were given somewhat fully, in our previous reports.

During the past year eight acres of land were rented and cultivated by the boys, with the following results:

Potatoes, Early Rose .....	283 bus.
Potatoes, Peachblows .....	180 bus.
Beets for table.....	50 bus.
Beets for stock.....	106 bus.
Carrots ..	65 bus.
Onions ..	33 bus.
Pickles.....	3 bbls.
Tomatoes.....	19 bus.
Cabbage.....	1,722 h'ds.
Corn, green.....	306 doz.
Beans, string.....	6½ bus.
Peas, green.....	24 bus.
Turnips .....	3 bus.
Squash.....	500 lbs.
Beans, Lima .....	1½ bus.

The expenses, including rent of land, plowing, teaming and extra labor, will not exceed \$150. Estimated value of crops, \$497.

The following extract from the report of the Superintendent, will be read with interest:

“The dairy has proven not only a matter of great convenience, but also one of real economy. Till recently, the cows purchased last winter have furnished a sufficient quantity of excellent milk at a cost of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  cents per quart, counting feed, fixtures and interest of money invested. The present cost against  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cents per quart formerly paid dealers, argues well in favor of the enterprise, but the redeeming feature of both garden and dairy is the employment furnished the boys. To these two sources of industry, we have recently added a small stock of hogs, whereby the waste of many tables is utilized, and more work furnished.

“Twelve boys are acquiring the shoemaking trade, and at the same time rendering valuable service to the Home. The subjoined statement gives results in this department.

	Pairs.
Boys' shoes made .....	175
Girls' shoes made .....	150
Half soles .....	550
Fronts on old shoes .....	48
Jobs of mending .....	<u>380</u>

“The estimated value of work done in the shoe shop is \$1,469.50, including stock.

“The division of labor among the children in the several departments remains substantially as last reported. Formerly, four women were employed in the sewing room at a cost of \$64 per month. Now the work is done by one, assisted by two of the oldest girls. The work of the year in this department is as follows:

“Of boys' clothing.

	Pairs.
Best woolen pants made .....	79
Common woolen pants made .....	95
Best woolen coats made .....	79
Common woolen coats made .....	95
Flannel shirts made .....	101
Cotton shirts made .....	75
Suspenders made .....	150
Straw hats bound .....	192

“Of girls’ clothing.

Chemise .....	210
Drawers .....	140
Dresses .....	121
Cloaks .....	18
Skirts .....	40
Night dresses .....	60
Handkerchiefs hemmed .....	100
Hats trimmed .....	60

“For three months of summer, the sewing room was vacant, and no expense for sewing incurred. Knitting and sewing occupy the girls much of the time. Last winter, the boys knit their own mittens, in all, over 100 pairs.”

We are also very much gratified to find that so much attention has been given by the superintendent to the matter of obtaining homes for children. He gives the names of thirty-four children for whom he has obtained homes, as well as the names and residences of the persons with whom the children have been placed.

The following extract from the report of the superintendent to the trustees gives some interesting information in relation to the matter of obtaining homes for the children, from which it will be seen that he does not anticipate that he will be able to send as many children to homes during the current year as were sent last year.

“In accordance with my own views, expressed in our last report, page 34, and endorsed by you, I have during the year given particular attention to the matter of obtaining homes for children. With what result, is shown by the foregoing. We find many persons willing to take children of an age that renders them useful in the kitchen or upon the farm; but few, comparatively, are found ready to assume the responsibility and care, exercise the patience, and incur the expense of providing for them through the more tender periods of childhood.

“Of persons wishing to adopt children, we require references in accordance with the form below:

“The undersigned, citizens of —, do hereby certify that they have known — — for — years; that they know him to be a person of ample means to properly provide for and bring up any child he may adopt, and of such integrity and uprightness of character as would justify the Trustees of the Soldiers’ Orphans’ Home

in intrusting to his care the physical and moral well-being of a soldier's orphan.

“In two instances where we have entrusted orphans to the care of strangers, the trust has been betrayed, and we have either recalled the child or provided for it elsewhere. In three cases, dissatisfaction either on the part of child or people has necessitated the recall of the former. The better circumstances of mothers or their removal to other states, has taken several children from the Home. For repeatedly bad behavior, three boys have been sent to their friends. Of the present inmates, but very few can be placed in families. The mothers of nearly all present regard the “Home” as a school, and living in localities where school privileges are entirely lacking, or are of a very indifferent character, claim the benefits of the Home. This they expect to do so long as the institution exists and the age of their children does not prevent. Although in poverty and poor health—as many are—mothers as a rule prefer to provide for their own, rather than place them in charge of strangers.

“We believe, however, that the work of providing homes for children should continue, so far as compatible with their interests, and in harmony with the wish of mothers and guardians. With all children placed in families, we correspond, and some we have visited.”

We alluded in our report of last year to various charges that had been made against the management of this institution. It is a matter of satisfaction to all interested in the welfare of the Home, that a committee of the legislature, appointed to investigate these charges, in their report, completely vindicated the officers of the institution from all wrong.

In our various visits to the Home, during the year, we have always found things in good order, and every thing going forward in a satisfactory manner.

## 6. NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The amount appropriated to this institution previous to last winter, was .....	\$383,000 00
Amount appropriated last winter.....	69,000 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$452,000 00
Of this amount, there had been expended, up to the 1st of Jan., 1873, as per exhibit on page 235, of the last year's report of this board .....	311,586 87
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance of.....	<u>\$140,413 13</u>

This amount has been paid out of the State Treasury as follows:

To Fish & Stevens, Sorenson & Frederickson, on contract.....	\$13,746 71
Reynolds & Fellenz and James Reynolds.....	11,073 86
John Davis & Co.....	6,337 54
J. H. Walker, on gas works.....	2,000 00
H. Oscar.....	247 81
S. V. Shipman.....	1,276 68
C. F. Barron.....	45 89
Henry Allen.....	350 00
McPetridge, Burchard & Co.....	3,052 20
Field, Leiter & Co.....	1,741 98
Treasurer of the Hospital.....	89,298 46
Balance in the State Treasury Sept. 30, 1873.....	11,250 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$140,413 13</u>

The receipts of the institution since January 1, 1873, have been as follows:

From the State Treasury.....	\$89,289 46
From building commissions—from farm fund.....	184 28
From railroad—rebate on freight.....	60 00
From sales of hides, pelts, tallow, etc., by steward.....	659 03
	<hr/>
	\$90,192 77

The expenditures have been for accounts audited by the Trustees.....	\$55,979 13
Accounts audited by Steward.....	15,658 28
	<hr/>
	71,637 41
	<hr/>
	<u>\$18,555 36</u>

Leaving a balance in the treasury of the hospital of \$18,555.36, which added to the amount in the state treasury to the credit of the hospital, September 30, 1873, \$11,250, will make the entire amount at the disposal of the hospital to meet expenses until February 1, 1874, \$29,905.36.

On page 61 of the report of the Trustees of the Hospital, there



is a statement to the effect that there are unexpended balances of special appropriations, as follows:

For furniture .....	\$1,722 70
For water supply.....	6,482 87
For farm, tools and grounds.....	1,337 50
For books and medicines.....	153 82
For fire apparatus.....	672 00
For purchase of land .....	224 66
	<u>\$10,593 55</u>

This amount, deducted from the entire amount available, would leave a balance of \$19,211.81 to meet current expenses from Oct. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874, or \$4,802.95 per month.

We should judge this amount would be sufficient to meet the current expenses until another appropriation can be made.

The report of this institution does not give, as required by law, an analyzed and detailed statement of expenditures, and hence we are unable to furnish all the information in relation to the running of the institution that we should be pleased to furnish.

#### THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT

Will show the quantity and cost of various articles used in the hospital, from its opening in March until the close of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1873.

Articles.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Beef.....	30,281½ lbs.	.095 +	\$2,883 43
Pork .....	2,635½ lbs.	.09	237 19
Potatoes.....	600 bu.	.80	480 00
Flour .....	23,600 lbs.	.03	708 00
Butter.....	4,669 lbs.	.207 +	967 66
Lard .....	238 lbs.	.114 +	27 16
Sugar .....	5,022 lbs.	.111 +	558 17
Coffee .....	1,406 lbs.	.27 +	385 93
Tea .....	480 lbs.	.646 +	310 44
Hominy.....	464 lbs.	.04	18 56
Rice .....	569 lbs.	.09	51 23
Eggs .....	780½ dz.	.135 +	105 64
Milk .....	15,168 qts.	.05	758 40
Dried fruit.....	472 lbs.	.08 +	38 93
Syrup .....	121 gls.	.70	84 70
Cheese .....	520 lbs.	.15 +	78 41
Fish .....	548 lbs.	.07 +	42 61
Vegetables .....	25 bu.	.90 +	22 60
Mutton.....	1,920 lbs.	.037 +	72 00
Ham, veal, etc.....	164½ lbs.	.15 +	25 57
Fruit.....	27½ bu.	1.89 -	49 77
			<u>\$7,096 40</u>

The amount disbursed by the officers of the hospital, including the amount disbursed by the trustees, was \$71,637.41, and it was expended for the following purposes, as set forth on page 60 of the report of the trustees:

Purchase of land .....	\$1,775 34
Last payment on center building.....	12,720 24
Ice house.....	1,088 00
Fire apparatus.....	828 00
Books and medicines.....	846 18
Farm tools and grounds.....	3,662 50
Gas house and fixtures .....	5,912 15
Water supply .....	3,517 13
Furniture.....	11,131 13
Current expenses.....	29,498 46
Current expenses, proceeds of articles sold by steward.....	658 28
<b>Total.....</b>	<b><u><u>\$71,637 41</u></u></b>

Among the expenditures for current expenses we notice the following:

For subsistence, as set forth above .....	\$7,096 40
For salaries and wages .....	5,627 18

(We judge this is only a part of the amount expended for these purposes, as we see no entry of the pay-roll for the months of August and September.)

For fuel.....	\$7,347 86
---------------	------------

(We judge this is not the exact cost of the fuel, as we have no means of knowing how much, of what was paid for freight was properly chargeable to the account of fuel.)

For expenses of trustees:

Paid D. W. Maxon .....	\$365 94	.....
A. M. Skeels.....	466 17	.....
C. D. Robinson.....	181 55	.....
J. T. Kingston.....	124 59	.....
E. M. Danforth.....	45 81	.....
		\$1,184 46
This will leave a balance expended for other items of current expenses of.....		8,902 24
		<b><u><u>\$30,157 74</u></u></b>

The first patient was admitted to the Hospital, April 21, 1873.

Whole number admitted to the 30th day of September, 1873, 214, 106 males and 108 females.

Two have been discharged recovered, one improved, one unimproved, and five have died, leaving in the hospital on the 30th of September 1873, 205, 102 males and 103 females.

In forming an opinion of the results of the treatment in this institution, the condition of those first received and who now constitute the larger part of the patients, should be considered. We suppose, take them as a whole, it would hardly be possible to get together a more unpromising class of patients in a hospital for the insane—a class where the superintendent would have so little hope of witnessing successful results of treatment.

The following extract from the report of the superintendent will serve to give an idea of the kind of patients that have been placed under his charge.

“Of those admitted, one hundred and seventeen, sixty-one men and fifty-six women were transferred to this hospital, from the State Hospital at Madison, by order of the Special Board; and the remainder, forty-five men and fifty-two women have been received from the county jails and poorhouses, in this Hospital district.

“Sixty-nine of the admissions were cases of chronic mania, and seventy-three dementia.

“One hundred and twenty-seven had been insane from two to fifty years. Thirty-four were upwards of fifty years of age, four over sixty, two over seventy, two over seventy-five, and four were eighty years old.

- “Many of the patients were infirm, and some of them extremely feeble; some were in an advanced stage of phthisis, one was blind, one had both legs amputated—the result of freezing after becoming insane—and eleven were epileptic. One had committed two homicides, two had committed homicide, seven had made attempts, and seven threatened with an evident intent to carry out the threat. One had attempted homicide and suicide, fifteen had attempted suicide, and two had made arrangements to commit suicide when the opportunity presented. Nine had either burned down or set fire to buildings for the purpose of destroying them.”

By altering some of the rooms on the upper floors of the cross sections, that were designed for other purposes, and by appropriating the day rooms and parlors in the wards for associate dormitories, the capacity of the hospital has been considerably increased. Two hundred and fifty patients can now be accommodated, and presuming that the hospital will contain that number during the next year, the trustees ask for an appropriation of \$4.50 per week

to meet the current expenses for that number, making an aggregate of \$58,500.

We judge there is need of more furniture for the accommodation of 250 patients, as the provision for furniture was originally made for but 150. To supply this need, we think an appropriation of \$4,500, in addition to the unexpended balance of the previous appropriation (\$1,722.70) will be sufficient.

The Trustees ask for an appropriation of \$15,000 for a water supply. We are of the opinion that the unexpended balance of the previous appropriation (\$6,482.47) will meet the wants in this direction for the next year.

The Trustees also ask an appropriation of \$6,000 for farm stock, vehicles, and improvements on grounds. We notice there is an unexpended balance of \$1,337.50 of former appropriations for these purposes. In view of the present condition of the State finances, we think an additional sum of \$3,000 could be made to suffice for the next year.

To recapitulate

For current expenses .....	\$58,506 00
For furniture .....	4,500 00
For farm stock, vehicles and improvements on grounds .....	3,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$66,100 00
There will be available for the expenses of the year commencing February 1, 1874, the amounts charged to the counties for board and clothing of patients .....	6,301 34
	<hr/>
	<u>\$59,798 66</u>

We would recommend an appropriation of \$60,000, to meet the current expenses of the hospital for the year commencing February 1, 1874, and for furniture and for farm stock, vehicles and improvements of grounds.

The trustees ask an appropriation of \$210,750, for the completion of the south wing of the building and for other expenses which will necessarily follow the completion of the building.

We think there can be no question as to the importance of the early completion of the hospital.

Had there been a question before, the facts and views presented in the report of the superintendent place the matter beyond all doubt.

We would commend the views in relation to this matter contained in his report, to the careful consideration of the legislature and the people of the state.

Carefully prepared statistics show that there is in the United States not less than an average of one insane person in each one thousand of the population, and although we have not yet discovered that proportion in our state, we have no good reason to doubt that the persons are actually here. It will be noticed in reading the statements in Dr. Kempster's report in relation to the investigations in Massachusetts and Illinois, how difficult it has been to discover all of this class of persons in any locality, and that the more thorough the investigations have been, the larger has been the number of persons who have been discovered.

We have always been aware that in our own State the entire number has not been found, and have so stated in our previous reports.

Taking the average, one in a thousand, it would give as the number of insane in Wisconsin.....	1,200
The Wisconsin State Hospital at Madison, filled to its utmost capacity, will accommodate.....	350
The Northern Hospital, when completed, will accommodate, say.....	500
	<u>850</u>

This will leave 350 still unprovided for, a large proportion of whom will probably be of that class that can be taken care of with tolerable comfort outside of a hospital for the insane.

It should, however, be borne in mind, that the population of the State is constantly increasing, and with the increase of the population there will be a corresponding increase of insane persons.

We conclude, then, that the necessity of the speedy completion of the Hospital, is something, the importance of which no one will question, and we would recommend an appropriation of \$100,000, to be raised in the tax of 1874, for the purpose of commencing the south wing, and \$100,000 to be raised in the tax of 1875, for the completion of the building, including heating, plumbing, air ducts, water pipes, sewerage, rain water cisterns, gas fixtures, machine shop and furniture, including bedding and table ware.

We desire to call attention to the very able report of Dr. KEMPSTER, the superintendent of this institution. It is a document worthy of the careful perusal of every one in the state who feels an interest in its public institutions, and especially of those who are interested in the care of the insane.

We desire also to call special attention to the recommendation of the trustees, as found on the tenth page of their report, in relation to supplying the institution with certain scientific appa-

ratus. We most heartily endorse the views expressed by the trustees, and we trust that an appropriation sufficient to meet the wishes of Dr. KEMPSTER will be promptly made. We are confident that there is no purpose for which a small appropriation can be made where the results will be so great as that for which this is asked.

This is the first report we have made since this institution has been opened, and we take great pleasure in saying that we have entire confidence in the officers in whose hands it has been placed, and that especially in the selection of the superintendent, we think the trustees have placed the right man in the right place.

## 7. STATE PRISON.

### THE NUMBER OF CONVICTS

In the prison September 30th, 1872, was .....	186
Number received during the year.....	81
	<hr/>
Making a total of.....	267
Number discharged during the year.....	87
	<hr/>
Leaving in the prison, Sept. 30th, 1873 .....	180
	<hr/> <hr/>

### THE DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER

During the year was .....	180 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/> <hr/>

### THE RECEIPTS OF THE PRISON

During the year was as follows:

Balance from 1872 .....	\$68 20
From State Treasurer.....	45,735 00
United States, for board of convicts.....	1,420 87
Convicts on deposits.....	541 78
Outstanding accounts of 1872 and 1873.....	2,547 07
Chair shop .....	44,097 61
Stone shop .....	1,938 75
Blacksmith shop, shoe, and tailor shop, etc.....	674 59
Fuel, live stock, machinery, etc.....	466 80
Visitors .....	419 75
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$97,910 42
	<hr/> <hr/>

## THE DISBURSEMENTS

Have been as follows:

For library and newspapers .....	\$320 11
Drugs, medicines and medical stores .....	535 90
Fuel .....	5,255 92
Farm and barn expenses .....	673 09
House furnishing, etc .....	598 69
Lights .....	496 59
Stock for chair shop .....	19,699 65
Stock for other shops .....	1,861 01
Machinery .....	2,656 42
Arresting escaped convicts .....	46 50
Convicts on deposit .....	360 00
Discharged convicts .....	432 00
Exchange .....	18 93
Freights .....	5,322 87
Indebtedness of 1872 .....	20,618 22
Interest .....	688 71
Mileage and expenses .....	301 90
Office printing and stationary .....	281 49
Postage, telegraphing and revenue stamps .....	192 37
Sundries .....	28 00
Teaming .....	1,877 68
Tobacco .....	254 27
Permanent improvements and repairs .....	2,473 36
Salaries and wages .....	22,108 20
Subsistence .....	10,248 35
Cash on hand .....	326 71
	<u>\$97,910 42</u>

## THE FOLLOWING TABLE

Will show the comparative amounts paid for different articles and purposes for the years 1871, '72 and '73:

Year.	Article or Purpose.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
1871	Beef .....	97,775 lbs.	.0742 +	\$7,261 19
1872	..do .....	98,960 lbs.	.0676 +	6,698 29
1873	..do .....	86,591 lbs.	.0557 +	4,827 80
1871	Pork .....	14 $\frac{11}{200}$ bbls.	\$26 40	371 45
..do .....	34 $\frac{37}{200}$ bbls.	.18 00		615 06
1872	..do .....	16 bbls.	15 50	248 00
..do .....	182 lbs.	.09		16 34
1873	..do .....	19 $\frac{3}{10}$ bbls.	11 00	209 47
..do .....	7 lbs.	15 50		108 50
1871	Butter .....	5,457 lbs.	.19	1,041 00
1872	..do .....	5,050 lbs.	.18 +	917 55
1873	..do .....	5,022 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	.18 +	915 63
1871	Flour .....	599 bbls.	\$4.64 +	2,781 68
..do .....	Meal, etc .....	11,699 lbs.	.016 +	194 37
1872	Flour .....	575 bbls.	\$5.27 +	3,030 50
..do .....	Meal, etc .....	1,902 lbs.	.02 +	42 32
1873	Flour .....	455 bbls.	\$5.67 +	2,582 34
..do .....	Meal, etc .....	1,225 lbs.	.03 +	39 73

## Comparative Amounts—continued.

Year.	Article or purpose.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
1871	Tobacco.....	1,568 lbs.	.64+	1,003 26
1872	....do.....	1,235 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	.58+	716 47
1873	....do.....	1,276 lbs.	.50-	593 37
1871	Wood.....	802 $\frac{7}{8}$ cds.	\$3.13+	2,513 46
1872	....do.....	902 $\frac{1}{2}$ cds.	3.85+	3,556 79
1873	....do.....	1,304 $\frac{3}{4}$ cds.	4.02+	5,255 92
1871	Light.....			269 52
1872	....do.....			406 47
1873	....do.....			496 59
1871	Officers' services.....			23,720 10
1872	....do.....			23,453 05
1873	....do.....			22,108 20
1871	Tea.....	80 lbs.	1.1125	89 00
1872	....do.....	179 lbs.	.765	136 85
1873	....do.....	305 lbs.	.592+	179 60
1871	Syrup.....	991 $\frac{1}{2}$ galls.	.58+	581 81
1872	....do.....	801 galls.	.59+	480 44
1873	....do.....	971 $\frac{1}{2}$ galls.	.56+	546 71
1871	Potatoes.....	1,071 bush.		672 15
1872	....do.....	1,311 bush.	.48	624 72
1873	....do.....	983 bush.	.74	727 12
1871	Board of sick convicts in hospital.....			293 97
1872	....do.....do.....			278 86
1873	....do.....do.....			292 26
1871	Stock for chair and cabinet shop.....			\$24,324 95
1872	....do.....			40,783 95
1873	....do.....			19,699 65
1871	Stock for blacksmith shop.....			1,027 55
1872	....do.....			610 45
1873	....do.....			636 67
1871	Stock for shoe shop.....			932 18
1872	....do.....			955 68
1873	....do.....			231 35
1871	Stock for tailor shop.....			911 96
1872	....do.....			3,247 94
1873	....do.....			990 47
1871	Teaming.....			1,427 21
1872	....do.....			2,849 22
1873	....do.....			1,877 68



The following table will show

AVERAGE PRISON POPULATION, .

The amount paid for subsistence, for officers' services, entire amount for current expenses, and the amount of cost *per capita* for subsistence, for officers' services, and for current expenses for the past eight years:

Year.	Av. Population	Current expenses.	Officers' services.	Subsistence.	Per capita for curr't expenses.	Per capita for offic'rs services.	Per capita for subsistence.
1866	128	\$36,813 29	\$15,535 06	\$8,266 18	\$287 60	\$121 36	\$64 57
1867	194	40,675 76	15,060 91	13,636 14	209 66	77 62	70 28
1868	203	50,589 45	17,970 84	18,242 04	249 20	88 52	89 86
1869	186	46,341 26	17,994 18	14,769 69	249 14	96 74	79 40
*1870	189	41,954 86	13,998 48	11,127 20	282 52	94 25	74 92
1871	202	53,500 72	23,720 15	15,805 92	264 85	117 42	78 24
1872	201	50,226 47	23,453 05	13,534 14	249 88	116 68	67 33
1873	180	49,889 12	22,108 20	10,776 77	277 16	122 81	59 87

\*These figures are for the nine months, from January to October, 1870, but the *per capita* is figured for the entire year.

The following table will show

THE AMOUNT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

In and about the Prison of the 30th day of Sept., 1871-72-73.

	Sept. 30, 1871.	Sept. 30, 1872.	Sept. 30, 1873.
Stock in Chair and Cabinet shop....	\$31,931 11	\$44,844 16	\$39,773 05
Shoe shop.....	696 27	767 43	580 39
Tailor shop.....	986 61	2,409 19	1,551 59
Blacksmith shop.....	247 80	184 25	429 30
Stone shop.....	2,667 40	1,707 15	1,135 68
Tools and Machinery in Chair and Cabinet shop.....	33,363 34	34,551 59	36,487 81
Shoe shop.....	57 12	85 39	161 78
Tailor shop.....	139 90	163 30	227 50
Blacksmith shop.....	393 61	393 61	632 80
Stone shop.....	363 57	495 40	484 95
Soaphouse.....	29 25	31 90	55 20
Barn and yard.....	1,071 60	1,481 51	1,512 60
Miscellaneous merchandize.....	430 21	593 18	306 96
Provisions and forage.....	316 58	453 80	496 09
Wood.....	1,902 00	1,195 00	4,066 75
Live stock.....	1,190 00	1,253 00	1,057 50
Furniture, etc., in various departm'ts	6,500 00	7,000 00	7,000 00
Outstanding accounts.....	10,066 90	6,214 06	10,757 66
	\$92,353 23	\$103,823 96	\$106,780 61

The following table will show

A COMPARISON OF THE BUSINESS

Of the different shops during the year 1871, 1872 and 1873.

CABINET AND CHAIR SHOPS.

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Received from sales.....	\$15,539 31	\$40,670 31	} \$52,144 87
Indebtedness settled by sales.....	2,281 09	1,487 39	
Outstanding accounts for work sold...	7,357 34	3,144 38	
Work done for prison.....	1,161 17	1,254 25	787 36
Stock and work finished and unfinished on hand.....	31,931 11	44,844 16	39,773 05
	\$58,270 02	\$91,400 49	\$92,705 28
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1870, '71 and '72.	\$13,545 97	\$31,931 11	\$44,844 16
Paid for stock.....	11,718 01	26,082 44	} 31,152 89
Paid for stock in work.....	731 74	440 54	
Indebtedness for stock.....	11,875 20	14,260 97	
Earnings, (with machinery running 8 months in 1871).....	20,399 08	18,688 43	16,708 23
	\$58,270 02	\$91,400 49	\$92,705 28

TAILOR SHOP.

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Received from sales.....	\$138 99	\$144 15	} \$321 99
Indebtedness settled by sales.....	57 35	36 85	
Work made for prison .....	3,859 86	3,754 78	
Outstanding account for work sold .....	.....	50	2,903 13
Stock and work on hand .....	986 61	2,400 19	1,551 59
	\$5,042 81	\$6,345 47	\$4,776 71
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1870, '71 and '72 .	\$1,342 33	\$986 61	\$2,409 19
Paid for stock .....	755 52	2,305 25	} 1,266 18
Indebtedness for stock .....	156 44	467 08	
Paid for stock in work.....	.....	377 61	
Earnings .....	2,788 52	2,108 02	1,101 34
	\$5,042 81	\$6,345 47	\$4,776 71

*Comparison of Business—continued.*

## SHOE SHOP.

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Received from sales.....	\$405 00	\$406 25	} \$376 57
Indebtedness settled by sales.....	165 62	35 13	
Outstanding account for work sold.....	33 59	15 37	
Work made for prison.....	1,999 85	1,126 71	1,226 25
Stock and finished work on hand.....	696 27	767 43	580 39
	\$3,300 33	\$2,351 19	\$2,183 21
Stock and work on hand October 1, 1870, 1871 and 1872.....	\$675 73	\$675 74	\$767 43
Paid for stock.....	70 76	265 50	} 790 26
Indebtedness for stock.....	861 42	680 68	
Paid for stock in work.....	.....	9 50	
Earnings.....	1,692 42	719 78	725 52
	\$3,300 33	\$2,351 19	\$2,183 21

## BLACKSMITH SHOP.

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Received for sales.....	\$171 11	\$143 27	} \$139 03
Indebtedness settled by sales.....	9 09	13 85	
Outside account for work sold.....	5 30	1 90	
Work done for prison.....	2,729 60	1,563 77	1,243 14
Stock on hand.....	247 80	184 25	492 30
	\$3,162 90	\$1,907 04	\$1,874 47
Stock on hand October 1, 1870, 1871 and 1872.....	\$136 16	\$247 80	\$184 25
Paid for stock.....	482 95	466 20	} 795 59
Indebtedness for stock.....	544 60	144 25	
Earnings.....	1,999 19	1,048 79	894 63
	\$3,162 90	\$1,907 04	\$1,874 47

## STONE SHOP.

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Received from sales .....	\$907 81	\$2,571 00	\$2,020 58
Outstanding accounts for work done...	367 45	624 65	
Indebtedness settled by sales .....		12 98	
Work for prison other than building...		17 00	
Stock on hand.....			1,135 68
	\$2,275 26	\$3,225 63	\$3,176 26
Paid for teaming.....		\$9 36	
Settled for teaming by sales.....		240 64	
Making and repairing tools.....		473 35	322 90
Earnings .....	\$1,275 26	2,502 28	1,143 69
Stock on hand, Oct. 1, 1873 .....			1,707 15
	\$1,275 26	\$3,225 63	\$3,176 26

## SALARIES AND WAGES PAID DURING YEAR.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	Time Employed.	Rate per day.	Amount.
Geo. F. Wheeler ..	Commissioner.....	1 year..		\$1,200 00
Benj. H. Bettis...	Deputy Warden.....	365 days..	\$3 00	1,095 00
Henry Drew .....	Chaplain..... \$550	1 year..		
.....do.....	Usher..... 450	9 mos		887 50
Joseph Smith.....	Chaplain (Catholic)...	1 year..		200 00
L. D. Hinkley.....	Clerk.....	1 year..		1,200 00
S. W. Cross.....	Master mechanic....	357 days..	\$3 00	1,071 00
E. D. Bent.....	Master painter.....	364 days..	3 00	1,902 00
G. J. Heiderman ..	Mechanic and keeper in chair shop.....	355 days..	2 50	887 00
E. Lampher.....	.....do.....	365 days..	2 50	912 50
McEwan .....	Keeper turning room ..	347 days..	2 00	694 00
A. A. Greenman ..	.....do. saw room.....	363½ days..	2 00	727 00
W. H. Clay .....	.....do. in cabinet room.	250 days..	2 00	500 00
J. M. Jacks.....	.....do. blacksmith shop	362½ days..	2 00	725 09
J. L. Sargent.....	.....do. paint shop.....	357½ days..	2 00	715 00
S. W. McDonald ..	.....do. stone shop.....	135½ days..	2 50	338 75
E. Houghtaling...	.....do. shoe shop.....	158 days..	2 00	316 00
L. Town.....	.....do. gate shop.....	362½ days..	2 00	725 00
W. H. Shipman...	Yard master.....	348½ days..	2 50	871 25
C. Christie.....	Turnkey.....	365 days..	2 50	912 50
O. F. Haxton.....	Overseer in kitchen....	329½ days..	2 00	659 00
T. L. Berge.....	Office guard.....	329 days..	2 00	658 00
A. Armstrong.....	.....do.....	356 days..	2 00	712 00
W. C. Bunce.....	Cell-room guard.....	305 days..	2 00	610 00
J. W. Jeffers.....	.....do.....	364 days..	2 00	728 00
M. S. Gillett.....	Wall guard.....	356½ days..	2 00	713 00
J. H. Heath.....	.....do.....	362½ days..	2 00	725 00
J. P. Gleason.....	.....do.....	365 days..	2 00	730 00
Frank Bettis.....	.....do.....	361 days..	2 00	722 00
Mrs. M. Cliff.....	Matron.....	52½ weeks	8 50	443 20
Sundry persons ...	In place of absent guard	169 days..	2 00	338 00
				\$22,108 20

The following is a statement of the

PRODUCTS OF THE PRISON GARDEN AND FARM LOT,

For the years ending September 30, 1872 and 1873:

1872.

125 bush..	Potatoes .....	\$0 50	\$62 50	.....
30 bush..	Turnips .....	50	15 00	.....
25 bush..	Green corn .....	.....	15 00	.....
300 head..	Cabbage .....	05	15 00	.....
75 .....	Squashes .....	05	3 75	.....
42 .....	Hogs killed, weight 13,255 lbs...	7 75	1,027 26	.....
47 .....	Hogs on hand .....	15 00	705 00	.....
54 .....	Pigs on hand.....	2 00	108 00	.....
				<u>\$1,951 51</u>
	Seeds.....		\$7 50	.....
723 bush..	Corn for hogs .....		301 55	.....
2,580 lbs...	Ground feed for hogs.....		29 20	.....
213 days..	Labor.....	1 00	213 00	.....
10 days..	Labor for team .....	3 00	30 00	.....
30 .....	Hogs on hand, Oct. 1, 1871.....	20 00	600 00	.....
50 .....	Pigs.....do.....	3 00	150 00	.....
	Balance.....		620 26	.....
				<u>\$1,951 51</u>

NOTE.—The prison lot contains about twelve acres outside the walls, the most of which is occupied as pasture for hogs.

1873.

Cabbage .....	500 head .....	\$0 05	\$25 00	.....
Green corn .....	50 bush.....	.....	30 00	.....
Hay .....	3½ tons .....	8 00	28 00	.....
Hogs killed.....	46 w'g't, 12,173	5 50	669 51	.....
Hogs on hand.....	25 .....	20 00	500 00	.....
Pigs on hand.....	25 .....	3 50	87 50	.....
Pigs on hand.....	10 .....	3 00	30 00	.....
Pigs sold.....	17 .....	.....	40 00	.....
Potatoes .....	275 bushels .....	50	137 50	.....
Squashes .....	50 .....	5	2 50	.....
				<u>\$1,550 01</u>
Corn for hogs.....	304½ bushels .....	40-45	\$126 45	.....
Ground feed for hogs...	6,108 lbs.....	.90-1 12	61 29	.....
Part of straw, bran and shorts, estimated .....			45 00	.....
Labor .....	196 days .....	1 00	196 00	.....
Labor of team.....	9 days .....	3 00	27 00	.....
Hogs on hand, Oct. 1, '72	47 .....	15 00	705 00	.....
Pigs.....do.....do.....	54 .....	2 00	108 00	.....
	Balance.....		291 27	.....
				<u>1,550 01</u>

The following is the Commissioners'

ESTIMATE OF THE PROBABLE EXPENSES AND EARNINGS OF THE  
PRISON

for the coming year, and his opinion as to the amount of the appropriation from the State that will be needed for the next year:

EXPENSES.

Subsistence .....	\$12,000 00	.....
Clothing.....	1,500 00	.....
Shoe stock.....	700 00	.....
Salaries and wages to Jan. 5, 1874.....	5,500 00	.....
Salaries and wages for three quarters from Jan. 1, to Sept. 30, 1874 .....	14,000 00	.....
Officers' subsistence.....	3,000 00	.....
Directors' per diem and expenses ..	1,000 00	.....
Fuel and lights .....	4,000 00	.....
Repairs.....	1,000 00	.....
Discharged convicts .....	500 00	.....
Medicine and medical attendance.....	550 00	.....
Forage and teaming.....	2,000 00	.....
Miscellaneous expenses.....	1,000 00	.....
Stock for chair and cabinet shops..	35,000 00	.....
Stock for blacksmith shops.....	700 00	.....
Freights .....	5,000 00	.....
Indebtedness of 1873 .....	13,592 76	.....
		<u>\$101,042 76</u>

RESOURCES.

Sales from chair and cabinet shops .....	\$55,000 00	.....
Sales from other shops .....	2,500 00	.....
Visitors' fees .....	400 00	.....
For boarding United States convicts .....	1,400 00	.....
Outstanding accounts and cash in hand.....	11,084 37	.....
Deficiency to provide from other sources .....	30,658 39	.....
		<u>\$101,042 76</u>

"As the outstanding accounts may not be realized in full, I would recommend an appropriation of thirty-two thousand dollars to supply the deficiency named in the above table of estimates."

From a careful examination of this estimate, the expenditures of the last year, and the amount of stock and materials on hand, we are of the opinion that an appropriation of \$20,000 ought to be sufficient to meet all the necessary expenses of the prison for the year commencing February 1st, 1874, and we do not think we should be warranted in recommending a larger amount.

In the Commissioner's estimate the sum of \$35,000 is asked to be expended in stock for the chair and cabinet shop, while his report shows stock and finished work on hand amounting to \$39,772.05.

We would suggest that in the event it should be made evident in the course of the year, that there will likely be a deficiency of funds to meet the expenses of the prison, that a less amount than the \$35,000 be invested in stock for this shop.

The Commissioner, in his report, speaks of the law changing the government of the prison, and expresses his views as to certain features of the new law which he regards as defective.

In the most of the suggestions made on the 4th page of his report, we fully coincide, and we would recommend that the law be so amended that the salaries of all officers and employees (except the Warden) be fixed by the Directors. We are of the opinion that the change recommended will not add materially to the expense of the prison.

The Board visited the prison on the 22d day of October, 1873, the members all being present.

Previous to our visit, sundry charges against the management of the institution had been made to some of the Board, and charges of a similar character had found their way into the public prints.

We had before us two individuals who had made themselves conspicuous in giving currency to these charges, as well as two of the subordinate officers of the prison, and we spent two days in giving the matter such investigation as we could give it without having the power to compel the attendance of witnesses and to examine them under oath. The witnesses we had before us, while in the main they spoke very freely of matters in general connected with the management of the prison, intimated that there were other matters that they would reveal if required to do so by legal process, but not otherwise. The statements made by these witnesses involved some ten or a dozen distinct charges against the management of the prison, many of them, however, growing out of the defective system under which the prison has for many years been managed, defects to which attention was called in our previous reports and which have been removed by the change in the law.

After listening patiently to all that the persons who appeared before us had to say, we called in the Commissioner and read to him the charges that had been made, and such of the testimony as was necessary to enable him to understand exactly what had been said in relation to his management of the affairs of the prison.

MR. WHEELER then took up each charge and made a full explanation of the facts connected with each one, in some cases producing

the records and documents on file in the prison to corroborate his statements. Several things complained of, growing out of the defective system under which the prison had been managed, were frankly admitted, matters that have been fully presented in our previous reports, and which were urged as furnishing reasons in favor of the change that has been made.

It would have been impossible for a person to manifest a greater willingness, yea, more,—a greater desire, that a full and thorough investigation should be had, than was shown by MR. WHEELER.

He urged the Board to make such an investigation, and offered to do anything in his power to furnish facilities for making it full and exhaustive; had we possessed the power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to examine them under oath, we should have made the investigation asked for.

What the result of such an investigation would have been it is impossible for us to predict. We feel it due to Mr. WHEELER to say what we have said above, and still further to add, that with the exception of what we have presented in previous reports, and condemned as growing out of the old system of management, there were no charges made by those who appeared before the Board that were not fully met by Mr. WHEELER.

Some further suggestions in relation to the prison may be found near the close of our report.



## VII.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

---

### I. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

---

In our two previous reports we have urged the importance of the immediate establishment of an Industrial School for Girls.

The observation and experience of another year have confirmed us more and more in the correctness of the views already expressed, and we rejoice that we are now able to suggest to the legislature a plan by which an institution of this kind can be speedily put into operation, with but a very trifling outlay of money on the part of state.

The number of inmates in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, has rapidly diminished during the past two or three years, until there is now a very considerable amount of vacant room in the building, fully enough for the present needs of the contemplated institution.

#### THE ONLY EXPENSE

That the adoption of our recommendation would involve would be the expenditure of a few hundred dollars in making some changes in the arrangement of the building, so that the new department would be entirely separated from the Soldiers' Orphans; and a sufficient amount to provide for the subsistence of whatever number of girls should be brought into the institution during the year.

No outlay for the purchase of a site or the erection of a building will be required, as the present building will furnish all the room needed; no new board of trustees will be required, as the present

board of the Home can oversee the new department, without much extra labor, and the officers and employes of the Home can take the oversight of the girls without any increase of expense.

#### THE ACTION OF THE BOARD

In relation to this matter, and the response of the trustees of the Home will be found on pages 131-2 of this report.

We would recommend the passage of a law providing for the organization of an Industrial School for Girls, to be located in those portions of the building occupied by the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, that have been vacated by the decrease in the number of inmates in that institution, to be placed under the charge of the trustees of the Home and the superintendent and matron thereof, and that an appropriation of four thousand dollars be made for the purpose of making such changes in the building as may be needed to adapt it for the purpose, so that the new institution can be kept entirely separate from the Soldiers' Orphans', and for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the institution until February 1, 1875.

This Board, at a meeting held on the 24th of September, 1873, placed upon their records a resolution requesting Mrs. LYNDE to prepare a paper for the next annual report of the Board, urging the importance of the immediate establishment of an Industrial School for Girls.

The paper prepared by Mrs. LYNDE in response to this request of the Board will be found below.

We would earnestly request every member of the Legislature to give this paper a careful perusal, feeling confident that if they will do so they will not fail to respond to the recommendation we have made.

#### THE CLEAR AND FORCIBLE MANNER

In which the necessity of the institution asked for is presented, cannot fail to carry conviction to every intelligent mind, and when it is remembered that the object can be secured with an outlay not to exceed four thousand dollars, we cannot doubt that the appropriation will be promptly made.

MRS. W. P. LYNDE'S PAPER ON THE NEED OF AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

*To the State Board of Charities and Reform:*

GENTLEMEN: The Board, impressed with the necessity of some provision for the unfortunate girls of our state, have twice before requested me to prepare a paper upon the subject.

These papers have met your unanimous approval, and with your sanction been submitted to the legislature for two successive years; but have failed to create interest enough to secure a favorable report of a committee in either branch.

I can but feel

GREATLY DISCOURAGED

When a subject of this importance, recommended by a board whose especial duty it is to investigate and report upon such matters, has failed to secure even the slightest consideration of the legislature, and it is with great reluctance I undertake again the duty your resolution imposes upon me.

The cry of economy is raised when a proposal of some new scheme or organization is made, and perhaps wisely. There is always, in all countries, an army of criminals supported by the state, and another preying upon society. Says Dr. ROBIN, of Paris, in an able paper upon "Industrial Schools as a Prevention for Crime," "If we could keep these armies from recruiting their forces, the process would be more efficacious and economical than punishment." "In your state prisons" (meaning the United States), he says, "the average annual cost of each *imprisoned* criminal is \$200, and for the most part, he remains a criminal." And in speaking of industrial schools and children's aid societies and asylums, he continues: "deducting from their expenditures the product of the labor, and leaving wholly out of the account the injury done to society by criminals, it is found that forty-five times more is expended for each individual in the prisons, than in the preventive establishments, and that with little or no moral results."

Miss MARY CARPENTER, an able English writer upon this subject of "Prevention," says: "While we endeavor to reform offenders we should, by wise measures of prevention, arrest their downward

course before they become convicts. In just as much as intelligent sanitary measures, would be better for an unhealthy district or an unventilated tenement house, so are preventive measures better for a state than punishment of convicted criminals."

The principle that

SOCIETY IS ENTITLED TO PROTECTION

Against criminals is universally admitted, and for this purpose penal institutions, jails, prisons and correctionals are established in every civilized country. Preventive measures and reformatory institutions are the results of a prevailing influence of higher and more advanced Christian sentiment and principle in modern thought, and wider and more judicious opinion of economic public policy.

There seems to me not only a culpable indifference upon this subject in our community, but a great amount of misapprehension and ignorance, both of the character of the reform and reformatory institutions proposed—but even more in regard to the numbers needing the refuge and protection of such institutions. The fact that our state prison has but five females to one hundred and seventy-five males and the jails and other correctional institutions have a nearly similar proportion, furnishes to persons not fully informed, a show of reason for the presumption that no reformatory or preventive institutions are required for girls or young women. As I have said in a previous paper the well known and universally prevalent sentiment of consideration toward females, the almost chivalrous tenderness to women of American gentlemen, operates much more largely than is generally supposed, in their escape from conviction, but we fear the fact is indisputable that our country will compare very nearly, in the proportionate number of its vicious and vagrant women and children, with older countries. The number of young girls in our alms or poor houses, in private associated industrial schools and asylums, is large, and the vagrant begging, singing, dancing, rag-picking children in our towns and cities may be written in the hundreds. Beside these, there are the children of convicts, dissolute and drunken parents, professional thieves, public prostitutes and vagrants, being reared in vice, or what is sure to lead to it, vagrancy and idleness, who are certain to become criminals if left in the condition of their birth, and against which society has a right to be protected.

## THESE ARE THE CHILDREN

We seek to reach! Those whom humanity, sometimes misjudging, but kindly tenderness on the part of magistrates, and still *more largely* the utter unsuitableness of the provisions made for their reception by our laws, prevent from being sentenced to jails, and who are thus left to mature in the vices that a wise system of reformation and compulsory education might rear into honest, self-supporting citizens.

In speaking of this class, Miss CARPENTER says: "this portion of our population is nearly untouched by any institutions of our country except the poor-house, the police force, and the jails. It is evidently useless to endeavor to bring children so reared into the ordinary elementary schools of the country. Not only would their presence be very unwelcome among the children who attend them, but they themselves require something more than mere book learning, and, unless this it supplied, no real improvement can be anticipated. For such children special schools must be provided."

"Let it be supposed that all available means have been adopted by school boards in our country, or by a general system of free education in others (as we are all proud to feel is true of ours) to bring under good, simple education every child in the land; those of whom we have spoken will still remain untouched, since neither they nor their parents have any desire to obtain education, they will be leading a lawless, vagrant life, the preparation for one of vagrancy and crime. Their homes, habits and their general condition is such that compulsory attendance, the whole day, in a school where they will be fed and taught industrial work and civilized, as well as taught intellectually, will alone meet their wants."

## THERE ARE IN THE POOR-HOUSES

Of our state, as reported last year, probably more than 120 children, for whose proper training or education, either moral, intellectual or industrial, no suitable provision has been, or under the present system can be made. We believe the statement (quoted by Miss Carpenter) made to a committee of Lords by an officer of Newgate, England, that "there is a close connection between the scum of a work (or poor) house and juvenile offenders," and "that the general voice of the public assigns to the poor-house boy or girl, the lowest place in the community," is as true of this country

as of that. That the evil influence and often the condition perpetuates itself, and that we rear generations of both paupers and criminals, is also equally true in our own country. I have known for over twenty years, a family of vagrant, begging, thieving habits. Three boys of the third generation have been fortunate enough to be sent to the Industrial School for Boys, at Waukesha, and their inheritance of evil seems likely there to be overcome. The eldest, for the three past summers, has worked out "on leave," giving great satisfaction to the farmers who employed him, and returning to the school in the autumn brought his earnings with him, to be by the superintendent invested in a saving's bank for future "business capital," and he now seems as likely to become a useful, respectable citizen, as the average home reared sons. The two younger brothers are making hopeful progress toward a similar reformation, in the same institution. But the one young sister, the brightest, most intelligent and interesting of them all, for the want of such a refuge, has fallen—lower even than the sad heritage of her birth—and has in all probability, ere this, reaped the fruit of that beginning, whose "end is bitter as wormwood," and for whose healing human society affords no remedy, and whose fate might be written as that of many more, her sisters in misfortune and neglect—Lost! because no hand was outstretched to save.

The children of one of the female convicts in our State Prison have been kept, one in the Milwaukee Orphan Asylum, others in private charitable institutions in Iowa and Illinois. Where should rest the responsibility of the maintenance and education of the children of convicts? It is not unusual to see mothers with young children, in jails and houses of correction, sometimes sent there for the third, fourth, or even sixth time. Will such children grow up to regard a sentence to a penal institution a disgrace? Is it wisdom in the State to rear her children to regard the poor house, jails and prisons as their *future homes*?

I will extract from my report as Secretary of the Milwaukee Orphan Asylum for 1873, two cases, which will serve to show the need of some provisions for "delinquents" otherwise unprovided for:

"Three times during the year we have received applications for the admission of children belonging to the 'delinquent classes'—two have been admitted, and one is under consideration. For the first we have secured a home. Her faults were such as almost al-

ways exist in a neglected and much-abused child, and the reports received from her give hopeful promise that the influence of kindness will effect a reformation. The other was tried, convicted and sentenced by a County Judge to the 'Industrial School for Boys' at Waukesha, and conveyed by the proper officer to that institution, to learn that for the past four years no girls had been admitted there, and that the state of Wisconsin has no other provision for her delinquent girls than the county jails, with the inevitable disgrace which must attach to an unfortunate who has once been confined in them. In this case the officer seemed to have observed the dictates of humanity, in addition to his official duty, and sought a better refuge for this child of twelve years than the law which adjudged her guilty had provided. He brought her to Milwaukee, first making application to St. Rosa's Orphan Asylum, where, having previously been an inmate, she was denied admission. He next made application to our Asylum, and under protest at the wrong to the child and the injustice to our private charity, conscious that the Milwaukee Orphan Asylum is not the place for juvenile delinquents of this or any other county, and that we impose a burden upon our Matron and assistants that we have no right to ask, but which her large benevolence and Christian charity has never refused, we have admitted her. How great the additional burden is to take a child of known criminal tendencies into a family of over sixty young and innocent children, to guard and hedge her in, and surround her with influences for good, with no arrangement for separation and classification except such as exist in all family life (for ours is simply a large household of young children, because we deem this the best method of supplying to our orphans the place of lost homes,) is a burden no community or state should impose, but which humanity seems to demand of us, and we have, in this and several other cases, accepted.

"A boy ten years of age, an entire orphan, the son of dissipated, worthless parents, has gone from our institution to the county alms house, because the vagrant habits of his life were so strong, and our manner of life furnishing no forcible restraints, when Saturday and Sunday recesses of school and work of school occurred, he would run away. His age (ten) precludes his admission to the Boy's Industrial School for two years to come. Will the poor house furnish the education and training the state desires for her children? Is not the period from ten to twelve a very important one in the for-

mation of character and habits that may adhere for life? Was the policy wise that changed the age of admission from ten to twelve? Do they not lose two of the years *most* hopeful for the prevention of wrong and formation of good habits, especially to the quickened perception and precocious knowledge of evil that the children of the street possess."

Also a portion by the Matron upon the same topic:

"Again we have received girls convicted of crime, we hope for their good, but surely not for our comfort. Perhaps no one can more fully appreciate the necessity of a home for delinquent girls than myself, after having the care of several such during the past three years, seeing their influence upon others."

The wisdom and benevolence that has provided and maintained Institutes for Deaf and Dumb, Schools for the Blind, Homes for Soldiers' Orphans, who need them for their own sakes, and because the ordinary public schools do not reach their necessities not because society needs to be protected against their maturing into criminals, seems to me very short-sighted and inadequate in its policy to do the one and leave the other undone.

#### THE STATE HAS PROVIDED

One such school for delinquent boys, and I believe no one institution in all those that do honor to the philanthropy of our legislation, is making any approach to the amount of good *that one* does in the prevention of crime and pauperism, and would recommend for it all the aid and patronage it requires, and to extend its work. Make it large enough to reach all who need its care; if necessary, establish additional departments or other supplementary or primary schools of a similar character and intention. Such schools are in fact but an extension of the public school system to those children whose circumstances and conditions place them out of the reach of the ordinary public schools, and that there are large numbers of young girls of this class entirely uncared for and almost certain to grow up in ignorance, vice and crime unless taken from their haunts or the streets, and reformed or reared in suitable schools and refuges, is proved by the statistics I have quoted.

Does any one doubt that a bad girl is much worse than a bad boy, and will exert ten fold worse influence than a bad boy?



What is the story of the numerous cases of defalcation, forgery, small thefts that have continued until they aggregated large sums, that fill the columns of our daily newspapers and desolate so many homes, disgrace so many honorable names, and send to broken-hearted death beds so many fathers, mothers and wives, but the old exculpation so oft repeated since the first fall in Eden, "The woman tempted me." And many of these women of the future are the present young girls that fill the highways and by-ways, that lurk in the corners of the streets, that sometimes gain admission to the public schools to be dismissed, (rightly enough it may be) for "improper conduct," or uncleanly or untidy clothing. These girls, if left to mature in their present condition, without restraint and enforced reformatory influences and education, will grow up to become criminals themselves, and extend and multiply vice and crime.

#### THEY NEED TO BE TAUGHT SELF-RESPECT

and to desire the respect of others, neither of which their degraded position admits. That this class of girls can be rescued and reared to usefulness and respectability, cannot be doubted, any more than that the same class of boys can be. That it is as desirable for themselves and for society, and as much the duty and interest of community to use humane and wise reformatory and preventive measures for the one, as for the other, I cannot believe any will question, and again urge the Legislature to make provision for the establishment of an Industrial School for Girls.

I am happy in being allowed to present along with my own presentation of this important matter, the subjoined interesting and forcible letter from Mrs. HENDRICKSON, Matron of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, written in reply to a request from one of the ladies of the Milwaukee County Charities Aid Association, that she would send them some hints and suggestions drawn from her own knowledge and experience of the subject, and request it be published in the report of this Board for the present year.

#### MRS. HENDRICKSON'S LETTER.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Nov. 4, 1873.

Mrs. I. L. HAUSER :

*My Dear Friend*—Your favor of yesterday is received, and the subject contemplated with due consideration. A girl's reformatory

in our State is, to my mind, an imperative necessity. It would afford me much satisfaction to meet the friends of "Ladies' Charities Aid Society" to discuss this subject, but the severe sickness of our principal teacher and several of our boys render my absence from home at this time impossible.

Eight years experience in this institution — a part of the time with, and a part of the time without girls — has constantly deepened the impression on my mind that one of the most needful and hopeful State charities would be a school to protect and educate wayward girls. That it is needful, the frequent application to admit girls is of itself a positive proof. They are to be found in nearly every town in our State, and many in all of our cities. There are not as many girls as boys, perhaps, in any community that need the restraining influence of such an institution, but when the necessity does exist it is paramount, and the neglect of a Christian community in this regard is a greater sin. A wayward boy, though guilty of crime, *may* rise again, but unfortunately for our sex — a girl never.

#### THAT THE WORK IS HOPEFUL

the success of similar schools in both continents attests. Many happy homes in Old England and New England are made happy to-day by mothers who, but for the girls' reformatories of those countries, would be the inmates of a brothel or a charnel house.

That it is the duty of the State to provide such a school, and to *do it soon*, is, I think, the conviction of every mind that has given the subject careful thought. This cannot be done unless some persons take the matter in hand and *do it* as men and women do other business. And who can do this with more prospect, or with better hope of success than the mothers? Let women see to it that the wayward of their sex are guarded and saved.

#### AS TO THE EXACT COURSE

to be pursued to raise funds and fix site, I cannot speak with so much confidence. Yet there are certain requisites to an institution of this kind which should not be overlooked. Its location, surroundings, and even its name are important. Such an institution should be removed from proximity to any influence that would weaken or corrupt body or mind, or entail odium to its inmates

All the surroundings should be elevating and cheerful. Especially should it be remote from other institutions in which the ignorant, the imbecile, the intemperate and the vile are congregated. Pure air, pure examples and pleasant surroundings should everywhere abound. Every object in the range of the vision is an educator to the eye, the mind, and the heart of the young. I should prefer a country site to a city, other influences being equal.

THE PROJECT HAS BEEN PROPOSED

To inaugurate a girls' Reformatory or Industrial School for girls in the Soldiers' Orphans Home, at Madison. This has the advantage of economy as the buildings are owned by the state and the school is officered and in running order with room to commence immediately, and from the nature of that school the inmates must *decrease* and thus make room for wayward girls, as their number might *increase*.

In preference to a location in proximity to a poorhouse, I would much prefer the site of this school farm. Such a site could be fixed upon, say, one-half or three-fourths of a mile from the present building, and while it was supervised by the same superintendent and matron would be sufficiently removed from the boys department to be beyond deleterious influence from them.

I only mention these two plans on account of the economy of present expense. Still, aside from these considerations, I think a location in some rural district in which the requisites of such an institution are found might be preferable.

These hasty lines are penned with the hope that they may possibly add a grain of influence toward the accomplishment of so grand and humane an enterprise as the founding of a Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. A. D. HENDRICKSON.

## GENERAL LAW RECOMMENDED.

In addition to the proposal of the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and our own Board, that such portions of the Home as are not needed for the purposes of that institution, be used for a State Industrial School for girls; I take the liberty to suggest the passage of a general law, under whose provisions any number of persons, not less than (20) twenty ladies, or ladies and gentlemen, may organize an Industrial School in their own locality, subject to the approval of the State Board of Charities and Reform, they (these ladies and gentlemen) to raise not less than (\$100) one hundred dollars each, the state to appropriate a like amount (that is a sum equal to the whole amount so raised) toward the first organization, thereafter each town and county to pay such sum as the legislature shall designate, say \$1.50 or \$2 per week for each child sent to such school by a magistrate.

These ladies or ladies and gentlemen to have the entire management and control of such schools, subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities and Reform as are all the other state charitable and penal institutions, and to make a yearly report to the governor as do the other institutions.

These ladies, or ladies and gentlemen, shall constitute a Board of Managers, and employ suitable persons to conduct such institutions employ superintendents, matrons, and teachers of schools, both for intellectual education, and for such industry or industries as they may be enabled, or deem best to organize.

And especially to teach the girls household and domestic avocations—sewing, knitting, mending, baking—house-keeping in all its departments. The older girls to be taught the care of younger children, and nursing the sick, as opportunity may be afforded, and occasion require.

The associations, to appoint committees to have in special charge the different departments, and arrangements of the institutions and inmates, visit them twice a week by some members of such committees, and supervise the entire institution and all its inmates, and work and arrangements; make all the purchases and keep an account thereof, and especially to look after all the interests of the children, not only while in the institutions, but to provide homes

whenever it shall be deemed best for any to be so provided, and also follow it with a supervisory care and interest until it shall have become, in their opinion, worthy to be trusted and left to itself, or to its proper guardian.

“Such schools have long been established in England and Scotland and answer the purposes admirably well,”—says an able English writer and observer, and the number of juvenile delinquents committed to jail under twelve years of age, fell from sixty-one in 1841, to twenty-one in 1850, in Aberdeen, Scotland.

The results of such schools in those countries “have been the means of transforming thousands of miserable, half starved vagabond children, into honest, self supporting men and women—bringing up their children to be like themselves, good citizens, instead of paupers and convicts.”

These schools could be adapted to meet the wants of a large class of children, not subjects of exclusively penal reformatory institutions, because not convicted of crime, but who, if left unprovided for, would be almost certain to be trained to vice, and in the end become criminals: the children of convicts, prostitutes, vagrants and paupers. The number of children in the poor-houses of our own state has already been stated to be large, and the influences and training received there is almost sure to end by their return to that condition or a worse one. What can a child, brought up in a poor-house, know of the rights and duties of citizenship, the uses and value of money or property, the necessity of providence and economy, or industry to maintain a position of honest independence in life? He must, and generally does, enter into it unprepared, and makes in most cases a failure, and returns to the poor-house to fill a pauper’s grave, or even worse, becomes a criminal and preys upon the society which has neglected and wronged him.

The ladies of the Milwaukee County Charities Asssocation say in their report on children, “we are of the opinion that a Poor House is no place for children. They need some place where firm and wise discipline may be enforced; where they may be taught some one of the many trades by which they may hereafter earn an honest livelihood. It must be a place where they may be kept long enough to accomplish some permanent results for good, where they will not be at the beck and call of capricious unworthy parents.

The classes of children intended to be benefited by these

schools is thus defined in the act establishing them in Great Britain:

“Any person may bring before a justice or magistrate any child of either sex, apparently under the age of fourteen years, that comes within any of the following descriptions:”

“That is found begging or receiving alms, (whether actually or under pretext of selling or offering for sale anything) or being in any street or public place for the purpose of so begging or receiving alms.”

“That is found wandering and not having any home or settled place of abode, or proper guardianship or visible means of subsistence.”

“That is found destitute, either being an orphan or having a surviving parent who is undergoing penal servitude or imprisonment.”

“That frequents the company of reputed thieves.”

“The justices or magistrates before whom a child is brought as coming within one of these descriptions, if satisfied on inquiry of that fact, and that it is expedient to deal with him under this act, may order him to be sent to such an Industrial School.”

“When a child apparently under the age of twelve years is charged before a justice or magistrate with an offense punishable by imprisonment or a less punishment \* \* \* and the child ought, in the opinion of the justice or magistrate (regard being had for his age and to the circumstances of the case), to be dealt with under this act, the justice or magistrate may order him to be sent to such an Industrial School.”

“Where the parent or guardian or step-parent of a child apparently under the age of fourteen years represents to the justice or magistrate that he is unable to control the child, and that he desires that the child be sent to an Industrial School under this act, the justice or magistrate if satisfied on inquiry that it is expedient to deal with the child under this act, may order him to be sent to such an Industrial School.”

“The parent also is compelled, where possible to contribute to the maintenance of his child.”

It may be feared that bad parents will thus be encouraged in neglect, but in the words of the same writer we will answer: “Let the law punish them, but let not the children suffer.”

“Tax payers may fear a small addition to their taxes;” they will be saved a much larger one in supporting whole families in poor houses, or maintaining the criminal in prisons, or suffering his depredations upon society.

The same writer goes on to say “The essential element of success in these industrial schools has been the voluntary effort which has been enlisted in the movement. Personal interest has been excited in the managers for the young boys or girls committed to their charge. This has been warmly returned by the scholars, with a grateful sense of benefits conferred, which money could not purchase, and has been a stimulous to self-improvement. Thus the good effects of the years spent in those schools have not ceased with the period of their detention there, but have followed them into the world when they have received a helping hand from those who have felt an individual interest in them.”

Schools established upon this system will cost much less than any where the whole is managed and controlled by the state and has the advantage of enlisting local and private charity, and personal interest, both in the institutions and inmates to a much greater extent and through a wider circle than occurs in purely state institutions and brings into exercise more of the principles that are inherent in success in individual enterprises.

MRS. WM. P. LYNDE.

## II. LOCAL INTEREST IN POOR-HOUSES AND JAILS.

---

The Board having understood that the ladies of Milwaukee were interesting themselves in the condition of the jails and poor-houses in the county, and in the welfare of their inmates, by resolution adopted at their meeting held on the 24th of September, 1873, requested Mrs. LYNDE to prepare a paper on the general subject of local interest in the different counties in such institutions and their inmates.

Mrs. LYNDE'S response will be found below.

The record of the action of the ladies of Milwaukee, as found in the report of the "Local Visiting Committee" of their Association, will be read with great interest, and we trust that the noble example set by these ladies will be followed by the ladies in all the other cities and large villages in the State, so that all our jails and poor-houses may be brought under the immediate oversight of the ladies of their several localities.

By reading the report which follows, and the Constitution and By-Laws of the Milwaukee Association, the ladies of other localities will learn the precise mode in which to commence and carry forward this important work.

### MRS. LYNDE'S REPORT.

In response to the resolutions of the Board requesting from me a paper on the subject of the people of the different counties interesting themselves in the conditions of the poor houses and jails of their respective counties, and the welfare of their inmates, I am happy to present the very full and able report of the Local Visiting Committee for the Milwaukee County Public Charities and Corrections, with its "Constitution and By-Laws," by the Secretary, Mrs. A. J. AIKENS.

This Report gives a full history of the inception and organization,



as also of the beneficial results, which have been already realized through the efforts of the ladies to improve the condition of these institutions and their inmates, and has fully convinced all engaged in the work that such institutions will never be productive of their proper result except when watched over and aided by the people among whom they exist, and by whose means they are maintained, and that this is especially woman's work.

I would urge the ladies of our State to institute similar organizations in their own counties, and to see to it that Poor Houses become, if they are not already what they were intended to be, homes of comfort for the unfortunate poor, and endeavor to make the jails reformatory institutions instead of schools for education in vice.

MRS. WM. P. LYNDE.

---

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LOCAL VISITING COMMITTEE FOR THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

*To the Secretary of the Ladies' Bible and Benevolent Association:*

REASONS FOR ORGANIZING.

The direct and immediate cause for the organization of this Committee was an appeal made by Mrs. WILLIAM PITT LYNDE, a member of the State Board of Charities and Reform, to your Association, March 6th, 1873.

This appeal urged upon the ladies of your Society, a duty incumbent upon them to obviate and abolish a gross wrong and inefficiency in office being tolerated in our midst—namely—the mismanagement of the Milwaukee County Poor House.

The Second Annual Report of the State Board of Charities and Reform was presented to His Excellency, Governor Washburn, December, 1872. On page 39 of which the condensed report is as follows: "The Milwaukee County Poor House was not found in as good a condition as when first visited last year. Beds in an unsatisfactory condition. Lack of neatness around the buildings.

Hospital neat and clean. Bad smell all over the house; in some parts intolerable and enough to create sickness."

It was now some months later, and the state of the internal arrangements of the Poor House remained the same standing disgrace to the community. Mrs. LYNDE had notified those most directly concerned, the Board of Supervisors, without success; Christian associations were called upon, charitable institutions were appealed to, and the sympathy of many humane men and women was obtained, but want of time, and various reasons, prevented practical relief from being put forth. As a last resort, Mrs. LYNDE, in her official capacity, very properly felt interested and empowered to meet the Ladies' Bible and Benevolent Association, in session at their annual meeting, and ask them to look into the matter.

Milwaukee County, with its thrifty city, is not without the existing feature in every country, a class poor and vagrant, which depends for support upon the charity of individuals or upon public provision. The first principle made apparent from the established fact of the existence of a poor class, is that we must, as a community, provide for them and ascertain that no person within the County wants for the necessaries of life. Neglect of these public and charitable duties renders us liable to imposition, theft, disease, crime, and its attendant evils and taxations. The obligation to support the poor and indigent of every county of our commonwealth is legally placed upon us, by the statutes of the State of Wisconsin, in this plain and explicit language: "*Every county shall relieve and support all poor and indigent persons lawfully settled therein, whenever they shall stand in need thereof.*" But your Association does not look to the statutes of Wisconsin to learn its duties and obligations; rather to that Higher Law Book—the New Testament—and to that self-conscious responsibility which fills every Christian heart. In this Book a *new* law is laid down, yet older than the statutes of any civilized State or the charters of any people.

Milwaukee has made ample arrangements for the relief of her poor. She has a County Farm of several hundred acres, upon which are excellent and substantial buildings erected of Milwaukee brick. The buildings are even somewhat imposing in appearance, in their amplitude and finish. One is entirely devoted to hospital purposes. Another is set apart as the Hospital for Incurable Old

men. A small building is occupied exclusively by the children and their matron. An extensive structure is devoted to the adult paupers, and also contains a large department in which the insane and idiotic are cared for.

Until within a few months, the private citizens of Milwaukee had taken but little personal interest in the working of the Poor House and the correctional institutions, namely, the Police Station, Jail and House of Correction. Few, if any, ever went to read and talk to the inmates, and take comforts to the sick. No one asked what became of the children, whether they were growing up to be paupers and vagrants, or whether they were properly cared for and helped to become useful men and women. No one seemed interested to know whether the insane were kept in the Poor House for months when the transfer to the State asylums might result in complete recovery, while the neglect to make it might entail life-long insanity. It was taken for granted that the officers whom the people chose to take charge of these institutions were abundantly qualified and were attending to their proper duties. Of the moneys, for which Milwaukee City and County were taxed, it was understood and hoped that disbursements were made with care and economy, and for the best interest of the poor and miserably unfortunate under their charge.

#### MODE OF ORGANIZATION.

Your Association, being apprised to the contrary, at once appointed a Committee of four ladies, Mrs. ANGUS SMITH, Mrs. J. S. RICKER, Mrs. J. MAGIE, and Mrs. A. J. AIKENS, to investigate the condition of the Poor House and substantiate the truth of the unfavorable reports. They were urged to bring the matter before the public, and arouse negligent officials to a sense of their gross neglect and criminal disregard of the wants of the County poor. Their condensed statement of the condition of the Poor House, which at the time appeared in prominent daily papers in the city, was: poor bread—totally unfit for the sick, miserably poor and filthy beds, insufficient clothing, bad ventilation, no water for cleanliness, and a shocking state of insecurity for the insane.

The action of this Committee resulted in more decisive measures. Your Association called a meeting in Plymouth Church parlors, of all the working, benevolent and charitable women in Milwaukee.

A large attendance answered this call. The officers of the Bible and Benevolent Associations resolved to engraft a new department upon their society. This resolution was unanimously carried into execution, and on Wednesday, April 2d. 1873, the present committee reporting was adopted into your Benevolent Association.

We have given these preliminary details that we may answer the various requests made our Board for a formula of organizing. They reach us from many counties where we learn there is ample field for the labor of the good women of our state. In the language of an elder society: "We know but little about this whole subject, but the little we do know makes us feel that that this ignorance, apathy, and want of Christian sympathy, on our part, with these unfortunate fellow-beings, should be superseded by an active interest in their present condition and future welfare. We hope to create this active public interest, and ultimately, in connection with the State Board of Charities, to be the means of having the inmates of the County Poor Houses more strictly classified; to remove entirely the unfortunate children of paupers to temporary asylums, whence they shall be distributed in good homes among families; to have the sick more tenderly cared for; to transfer the blind, the mute, the insane and idiots to appropriate asylums; to insure the removal of able-bodied paupers to work-houses erected for that purpose, and to promote the cleanliness, good order, and proper sanitary condition of these public institutions."

#### FUNDS.

The money for carrying on the operations of the Committee is raised by the payment of one dollar from each member, and by the voluntary subscriptions of our citizens.

#### RESULTS OF THE WORK.

Under the inspiration of this committee, and the spur of public indignation created by the publication of stated facts, the Board of Supervisors have aroused themselves to a realizing sense of their duty and have performed it in a manner worthy of commendation. We might add that the Board has been reinforced by new members who have contributed to this result.

## COMMITTEE FOR HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Mrs. CHARLES LARKIN, Chairman (resigned) of Committee for House of Correction, reports : Have visited that institution twice, and find it in most excellent condition, remarkably clean and orderly. Have secured the services of Rev. Mr. TURNER, formerly Chaplain of the Soldiers' Home, who has held service there several times during the past summer, and will continue the same as long as will be agreeable to the Committee, only requiring to be conveyed to and from the institution, and a supply of singing-books, and perhaps Bibles.

## COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN.

Mrs. G. W. BACON, the Secretary of the Childrens' Committee, reports : The children at the County Poor House have been visited each month during the past year, by ladies belonging to the committee for that purpose. At present there are seventeen in the children's department, ranging in age from fourteen to two years. They are in good health, and well fed and clothed. Some are bright and interesting, and could learn to work and support themselves, if they were put in Industrial Schools and taught how to do for themselves, or were brought up by families in the country. Nearly all of them are Roman Catholics. The older children occasionally attend church, and a Catholic priest officiates once a month in their quarters at the Poor House. Efforts have been made to establish a Sunday-School, but although it is hoped that ultimately it will be done, as yet it has been impossible.

Mrs. E. B. SANDERSON, Chairman, adds :

We have already been able to materially aid the efforts of the kind Matron in behalf of these poor children, but we find she needs more permanent help,— an assistant teacher or seamstress,— as one head and one pair of hands, be they ever so willing and wise, cannot properly attend to the care of seventeen children, so unruly, untaught and wild.

In view of the alarming fact that pauperism is widely on the increase in our land, and knowing one of the great questions of the day to be, "What shall be done to remove or prevent the evil?" your Committee feels deeply impressed with the importance of the work set before them.

While looking after the temporal welfare of the children, and

seeing that they are kept in as clean and healthful condition as possible, we hope to inspire them with a desire for something nobler and higher than a pauper life. We trust by careful attention to their mental, moral and spiritual education, we may, in a measure, accomplish this end.

We shall aim, however, not to pamper or indulge them, thereby increasing the tendency, as a distinguished writer says, "to make mendicancy the most profitable trade a miscellaneous population can pursue."

But while endeavoring to do all we can for them in their present condition, we are of the opinion that a Poor House is *no place* for children. They need some place where firm and wise discipline may be enforced; where they may be taught some of the many trades by which they may hereafter earn an honest livelihood. It must be a place where they can be kept long enough to accomplish some permanent results for good; where they will not be at the beck and call of capricious, unworthy parents.

After long periods of intemperance, during which they abuse and ill-treat their children,—which ends in their being sent to the House of Correction, and their children to the Poor House, these parents are at liberty, as soon as they are released from imprisonment to recall their children to a repetition of these wretched home-scenes—if such places can be called homes—where they remain until, with fresh lessons of sin and vice, they again drift back to the Poor House.

We are aware we are touching upon a much vexed question, but we feel intensely the dire need of something better and more helpful for the sin-entangled children, who, unless something is done for them, and that speedily, will go on adding, one after one, to the ceaseless roll of pauperism over our fair land.

#### HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.

Mrs. W. H. METCALF, Secretary of the Hospital Committee, reports: In making our first report we desire, as plainly as possible, to state what has been done since April towards the improvement of the hospital and the comfort of its inmates. We take for granted all desire that the funds appropriated for the benefit of the sick and helpless should be used to the best possible advantage, and we have endeavored to be judicious and reasonable in our demands.

The Hospital building is sufficiently well adapted to its requirements, but the heating arrangements were defective and the ventilation so bad that it was a wonder any one could recover in such an atmosphere. The first reports of the Committee all refer prominently to this matter, and it is a cause of congratulation that we are now able to report an improvement. New furnaces have been erected, which seem admirably to answer the purpose, and sewerage has been, or is to be, put in perfect condition.

The number of inmates varies from thirty-five to fifty, the sexes about equally divided. There are quite a number of permanent cases diseased and friendless in their old age, or else having friends, even children, in some cases, who refuse them a support.

The Germans preponderate over other nationalities, often they do not speak English at all. Every week some are discharged cured, which speaks well for the attending physician, Dr. Day, and the care of the Superintendent and other officials. The rooms are kept very clean; iron bedsteads have been substituted, and though the straw beds are not luxurious, they seem clean, and the bedding is sufficiently comfortable.

The food provided is sufficient, the flour is of good quality, and the bread well baked. A different diet is given when ordered by the physician. No complaint has been made for some time past.

Four ladies visit the Hospital every month, taking papers, magazines, and occasionally fruit or other delicacies. The patients seem pleased with the attention, and a feeling of mutual good-will has developed.

Some of the cases treated are of great interest, and many a sad story has been revealed to sympathizing ears. Poor girls, deserted by those who should most befriend them, come here to conceal their shame, and others, after a long course of sin and misery, here end their lives and are carried to the paupers' grave.

It has been our desire to help to a better life and find work for those who have gone astray, and this has been done in some measure. One very interesting young woman, adopted in tender youth in an apparently Christian family, became the victim of her employer, and sought refuge in the Hospital. The Visiting Committee became much interested in her, and procured an excellent situation where she has found a good home. Such cases can only properly be administered to by women, which is of itself a proof of the necessity of this organization.

The public has already heard of the case of Mr. WILLIAMS, who had been in the Hospital several years, unable to walk or even to feed himself. This case so excited the sympathy of the first visitors, that they sent him for treatment to Indianapolis, where he has been greatly benefited, being now able to walk on crutches, and otherwise improved. He has returned to Milwaukee, feeling most grateful for the liberality that has provided for his necessities and rendered life so much pleasanter.

Other instances might be cited, but they are familiar to those attending the monthly meetings. The Committee hopes that time and a better knowledge of the needs of the helpless, will enable them to accomplish more than has already been attained, though it is gratifying already to find their visits so acceptable, and often productive of good.

The influence of a kind word in certain conditions is immeasurable, and we all remember the testimony of the sick in hospitals during the war as to the cheering effect of the presence of visitors, bringing light and gladness and a glimpse of purer life to the suffering and despondent.

The "Home for Incurables" has been placed under the care of the Hospital Committee, but as yet has been visited by few ladies; indeed, the first reports concerning it were so unpleasant that it did not seem suitable to do so. It contains about fifteen inmates, one woman with her husband doing the work. The food is prepared and sent from the Hospital.

Some much needed improvements have been made by removing partitions and enlarging the rooms, but it is impossible to make a place very comfortable when the inmates have so little self-respect. Mr. KERIN is always glad to remove any one to the Hospital when they show a willingness to comply with the necessary requirements of cleanliness and propriety.

#### COMMITTEE ON ADULT PAUPERS.

Mrs. H. M. FINCH, Secretary of the Committee for Adult Paupers, reports: Mrs. STONE and Mrs. HILES made the first visit to the Poor House, under the auspices of the Society for Charities and Corrections, on April 15th. They found twelve women in this department, several of them quite old and therefore unable to obtain a livelihood. The younger seem to be permanently incapacitated



from taking care of themselves for various reasons, but assisted in the work of the house. The whole department was clean and neat, and no complaints were made.

Before the next visit, this Committee was united with another, thereby giving them the charge of those in the entire department. In July there were fifty-one inmates of this department; the oldest being eighty-eight years of age. The ladies have not felt it necessary to visit this department oftener than once a month. They have invariably found good order and neatness prevailing, though undoubtedly some abuses which had crept in have been remedied by their careful supervision.

These visits seem to have had a good influence on the inmates. They already show an increased self-respect, and a desire for greater improvement is quite evident. The Committee have taken out a variety of reading-matter, both English and German, which has been gladly received and well taken care of.

The Committee feel greatly encouraged to continue their visits, and hope to be the means of good to the souls as well as bodies of this unfortunate class.

#### COMMITTEE ON INSANE.

Mrs. DANIEL NEWHALL, Secretary of Committee on Insane, says: In reporting upon the condition of the Insane Department of the County Poor Farm, the Committee are happy to state a desirable change in its management during the past year. Some improvements have been made, and more are in contemplation, which will subserve the interests and comfort of its inmates, such as furnace-heat extended, bathing facilities increased, also closet and drainage necessities. Cleanliness in every place gives credit to the managers, except in extreme cases. The abundant supply of bedding noted in the summer is now so reduced that but one sheet is on the bed, while its mate is being washed. There are twenty-five female inmates; one has just died from voluntary starvation. Some employ themselves by knitting, and seem pleased with attentions. Three or four are confined in their rooms, one in a straight-jacket, with naked feet and limbs upon the floor, a picture of suffering. In the ward occupied by the men there are eleven; one is an idiot, another blind and insane, and most of the cases look as hopeless. An unmistakeable evidence exists in this ward of the want of a

gentleman committee for visitation. The air in the rooms is far from being pure, but perhaps as good as can be secured. The separation of the idiotic from the insane, as also the separation of those possessed of different degrees of insanity, seems very important, and extension of departments for this object is specially desired.

The Committee feel called upon to urge the addition of two nurses, one for each ward, in order to meet exigencies that are liable to rise any moment among those insane occupants. Hence, too, the demand for the extraneous appliances which have been provided for the violent cases, the proper utility of which cannot be obtained without skill and patient perseverance in their use. Deficiency of help or ignorance of their correct application should be no reason why such as are furnished may not be effectively applied. Further, the humane mind revolts at the idea of these poor victims dependent upon the mercy of the sane, being locked out of doors without shield or shelter for consecutive hours, to intense heat of the burning sun, or perhaps the discomforts of the cold or storm, for the assumed necessity of their being out of the way while the work of the house is being accomplished. More help, perhaps, might permit this retreat to be optional with the patients. However, if this necessity is valid, we urge the greater necessity of more comfortable accommodations within and out of doors. In the yard, at least, there should be shelter and permanent seats. We sincerely feel that in regarding the physical comfort of those mentally diseased, and affording them diversion and amusement, in some cases a latent emotion of sanity might be roused, and in its exercise, waken others, and thus the whole being brought into sympathy with the light of heaven — kindness, and the light of love — a sane existence.

#### COMMITTEE ON JAIL AND POLICE STATIONS.

Mrs. CHARLES SCHLEY, Chairman of the Committee on Jail and Police Stations, reports: Your Committee was received with the greatest courtesy by the Sheriff, who took evident pleasure in showing us over the entire building, from top to bottom. The cleanliness of the jail is remarkable. The air is as pure as it can be under the circumstances. There is never any religious service held there; the Sheriff offers a suitable room where it can be held, and assured us that all will be most happy to have it. The Sheriff

and prisoners all told us that the best help we could afford them was by getting up a little circulating library for them. They suffer more from idleness, they said, than anything else. The sewerage is very faulty. The jail has *no yard*. hence the *uncondemned* remain there for months without ever seeing earth or sky. This the Sheriff spoke of, and felt a great hardship. The food was excellent. The cooking utensils, and dishes of all kinds were daintily clean. The Sheriff has said, since our visit, the prisoners are asking eagerly, "When are the ladies coming again?"

The condition of the Police Station was most horrible! The iron cells were filthy and the air impure. Remember, the inmates of these cells are *uncondemned*; their crimes are *unproved*. When they are *proved* to be criminals, they are made *comfortable*. The iron beds in the cells we saw had *nothing* on them. The gentleman in charge is allowed twenty-five cents per meal to feed his prisoners. We saw in one of the cells two little boys for stealing three sticks of candy. The morgue and women's ward are both right across the alley from the Jail, which state of things the Sheriff wished might not be, as the effluvia from the former has often, this summer, been dreadful.

Arrangements have been made with the managers of the Bethel Home to receive the men who are discharged from the county institutions, for whom there is hope of reform, and who desire employment. The Home of the Friendless will, in like manner, receive the women.

For the ready co-operation of these institutions, and the liberal publications given, both in the *Sentinel* and *Wisconsin* the hearty thanks of the Local Committee are offered.

After a full financial exhibit by the Treasurer, the report proceeded as follows :

The labors of the past year are to be considered as only the beginning of good which may be accomplished. Many things are still questions of improvement among the evils to be remedied.

We would suggest that your Association urge the County Bible Society to send Bibles to the Poor House. At a recent visit of the Hospital Committee, a poor man asked for the Good Book; but one could not be produced in the entire Hospital.

With the decided improvement made in the beds, the ventila-

tion, the heating apparatus, and the food, during the past year, there has been no more taxation than before.

It was very natural that our primary efforts should be regarded in a light somewhat unwarranted and intrusive, but when it was discovered that the ladies who had taken an interest in this matter had nothing but the better welfare of the poor in view, and proposed to aid the Superintendents in carrying out their work, and to commence just where the duty of the officials ended, we repeat, when this was understood, courtesy and conciliation were at once extended.

The women whose hearts have been opened to the wants of the indigent in our community, need feel no discouragement in their timely exertions, but may cheerfully continue their work with assured hope that constant good will result from perseverance in well doing.

It is but a few days since a young girl, who had hid her shame and misery in the Poor House, and who was befriended by the mothers and wives who visit there regularly, came to say good-bye to one of the number. She said: "I am going home to my mother. Tell the ladies, God bless them, I never could have gone home again, had it not been for them. They have saved me from suicide, or a worse fate. If you do no other good, you have saved me, a poor, friendless girl, to a better life."

To you, my fellow-workers, the effort of whose lives is to be useful, I will add: It is the duty of every educated woman to do what she can for the elevation of those around her. The treasures of mind and heart which you have so freely used for the benefit of the unfortunate, proves you worthy of the stewardship, and that you plainly accept your duty in this work of unmixed benevolence. In the wise performance of it, suffering is relieved, evil prevented, and ignorance enlightened. A way is opened to the unfortunate and wretched into the upward path. Ours must not seem a thankless task as we must seek the thanks mainly in the approval of our own consciences. Those whom we assist are Christ's poor; if we aid them with the right spirit the Master will approve.

I have the honor to submit for the Association.

Mrs. A. J. AIKENS,  
*Recording Secretary.*

## CONSTITUTION.

## ARTICLE I.

The name of this organization shall be the "LOCAL VISITING COMMITTEE FOR THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS."

## ARTICLE II.

The objects of the Committee shall be to visit regularly and systematically all the departments of the Milwaukee County Charities and Corrections.

## ARTICLE III.

The Committee shall act in conjunction with the Ladies' Bible and Benevolent Association.

## ARTICLE IV.

This Association shall be composed of women, with an Advisory Committee of gentlemen. An annual fee of one dollar will constitute any lady a member of this Society.

## ARTICLE V.

The officers of the Association shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer. They shall be elected for the year, by a two-thirds vote by ballot, at the Annual Meeting, and shall be *ex-officio* members of all Standing Committees. In case of the death or resignation of an officer, a successor for the remainder of the year may be elected by a two-thirds vote, by ballot, of members present at any regular meeting of the Association. Each Committee shall fill its own vacancies, to be appointed at the monthly meetings.

## ARTICLE VI.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association; shall call special meetings at discretion, or upon the written request

of three members; and shall have the objects and general interests in charge. The President shall appoint special committees, and in case of personal sickness or absence, may appoint a Vice President from among the members of the Association. She shall also perform the ordinary duties of a Corresponding Secretary. The President shall give to the Secretary of the Ladies' Bible and Benevolent Association a general report yearly.

The annual meeting shall be held the first Wednesday in April. The monthly meetings of the Association shall be held on the first Wednesday of every month.

#### ARTICLE VII.

The Recording Secretary shall keep minutes of the proceedings of all the meetings of the Association, and of the meetings of the Executive Committee, and shall give notice of all special meetings. She shall also receive and file the reports of the different Committees, and keep any records that may be required. The Recording Secretary shall also act as Assistant Secretary to the President, and prepare any report or statement of the work, or do any writing that the President may require.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

There shall be an Executive Committee, composed of the officers of the Association and the Chairman and Secretaries of the Standing Committees. The President of the Association shall be the Chairman of this Committee. It shall make its own By-Laws. It shall make a written Annual Report to the Association at the Annual Meeting. It shall be the duty of the Committee to devise ways and means for increasing the usefulness and efficiency of the Association. It shall prepare such rules and regulations as may best promote the objects of the Association, and when adopted by the Association shall have power to enforce them. It shall also be responsible for the observance by all members of the Articles of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association. This Committee shall put itself into communication with the Superintendent of the Poor, and with the Keeper of the Poor House, and House of Correction, and all other charitable and penal institutions of the County, as often as it may find necessary.

## ARTICLE IX.

There shall be six Standing Committees, as follows:

1. Committee on Children.
2. Hospital Committee.
3. Committee on Adult Paupers.
4. Committee on Insane.
5. Committee for Men and Women at House of Correction.
6. Committee for Inmates of Jail and Police Stations.

These Committees shall elect their own Chairmen, and make their own By-Laws, and report monthly at the regular meeting of the Association.

## ARTICLE X.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Children to visit, not less often than once a fortnight, all children in the Milwaukee County Poor House. It shall be the duty of the visitors to acquaint themselves with the age, past history, and present condition of every child, and to make a written record of the same in note books kept for the purpose. The books shall also contain an account of each visit, with the date and hour, any incidents of interest which may have occurred, and a statement of any gifts made to the children; also suggestions in regard to individual cases, and the general management of the children. The visitors' books shall be sent to the Secretary of the Committee on the third Friday of every month. This Committee shall give special attention to the mental and moral training of the children as pursued in their week-day and Sunday Schools, and to the influence brought to bear by those in charge. It shall be the endeavor of this Committee to have these pauper children so educated and provided for, that they may eventually become useful, honest and respected citizens.

## ARTICLE XI.

It shall be the duty of the Hospital Committee to visit, not less often than once a fortnight, all inmates of the Hospital, and Hospital for Incurables, in the Milwaukee County Poor House. The visitors of this Committee shall acquaint themselves with the history and present condition of each person, as classified in the hospitals, and make a written record of the same in note books kept

for the purpose. The books shall also contain an account of each visit, with date and hour, any incidents of interest, a record of gifts made, and suggestions conducive of the welfare, comfort and pleasure of the sick, the aged and the afflicted, who are especially under the charge of this Committee. Attention to the reverential burial of the dead is also entrusted to this Committee. The visitors' books shall be sent to the Secretary of the Hospital Committee on the third Friday of every month.

#### ARTICLE XII.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Adult Paupers to visit, as often as the Committee may determine, and not less oftener than once a month, all persons of this class in the Milwaukee County Poor House. Their past history, age, and present condition, shall be recorded in note-books, an account of the experiences of each visit shall also be given, with date and hour of the same, a record of any gifts made, and any suggestions that may present themselves. These books shall be sent to the Secretary of the Committee on the third Friday of every month.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

It shall be the duty of the Committee for the Insane to visit, not less often than once a fortnight, unless considered undesirable by the physician in charge, all insane and idiotic persons in the Department for the Insane in the Milwaukee County Poor House. This Committee shall visit every room, and enquire into the present state and condition of the occupants, and see that they are provided with restraints and all necessaries which will relieve their wants and alleviate their condition. It is desirable that a gentleman accompany them. Note-books shall be sent to the Secretary of the Committee on the third Friday of each month.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

The duty of the Committee for visiting the men and women at the House of Correction, shall be to see to the condition of the inmates, and that no abuses exist; to ascertain when the term of sentence expires of the young, and those for whom there is hope of reform; to provide them with homes or employment, and see that



they are conveyed to it. Also to ascertain if there are persons who should be sent to the State Industrial Schools. To induce them to hold religious services upon the Sabbath, and provide for the reverential burial of the dead. To urge upon the officers the necessity of classification, and to abstain from placing young offenders and hardened criminals together. Note-books sent to Secretary same as by other Committees.

ARTICLE XV.

The duty of the Committee for visiting the Jail and Police Stations shall be the same as the duties of the Committee for visiting House of Correction. Also to see that those persons who are detained as witnesses shall not be associated with criminals. Visitors' note-books sent to Secretary of Committee on the third Friday of each month.

ARTICLE XVI.

The visitors' books shall be open to the perusal of any member of the Executive Committee, upon application for the same to the Chairmen of the Standing Committees.

ARTICLE XVII.

Advisory members may be added at the discretion of the Association. Their duties shall be to further the objects of the Association by advice and active assistanae, whenever called for by the Executive committee. They shall attend the Annual meeting, but not any other meeting, unless by invitation of the officers of the Association.

ARTICLE XVIII.

No spirituous liquors, provisions, nor medicines of any kind, shall be given the paupers, except by permission of the physician in charge, or the Keeper of the Poor House, or the Keeper of the Hospital, or his wife. Complaints of any abuses existing in the Poor House, which may come to the knowledge of the visitors, shall not be made directly to the Superintendents of the Poor, nor to the keeper of the Poor House, nor to the Keeper of the Hospital, nor to his wife, except by permission of the Chairman of their respective Committees, who shall bring them before the Executive

Committee, or if requiring immediate attention, act upon them according to their best judgment. ]

Repeated violation of the above rules, after attention has been called to them, shall render a member liable to expulsion by a two-thirds vote, by ballot, at any regular meeting of the Association. Pending the investigation by the Executive Committee of charges brought against any visitor for violating these rules, the visitor may be summarily suspended from duty by the President.

ARTICLE XIX.

A detailed account of money collections and expenditures, made for any purpose connected with the work, shall be reported at the monthly meetings of the Association, and an account thereof kept by the Treasurer, who shall also make an annual report of the same to the Association.

ARTICLE XX.

Five members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Association. The failure of any member of the Committees to attend three consecutive monthly meetings, without sending notice to the President, may be considered by the President as equivalent to a resignation.

ARTICLE XXI.

The By-Laws, Rules and Regulations adopted by the different Committees must be in accordance with, and subordinate to, the Constitution and By-laws of this Association. The By-Laws of the Association must be in accordance with, and subordinate to, the Articles of the Constitution. The By-Laws of the Association may be amended by a two-thirds vote of members present at any regular monthly meeting of the Association.

ARTICLE XXII.

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of members present at any regular meeting of the Association; notice of such intention being given in the regular notices of the monthly meetings. To constitute a quorum at this meeting, a majority of all the members of the Association must be present.

## BY-LAWS.

## I.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The following shall be the order of business at the regular meetings of the Association:

1. The President shall open the meeting by reading selections from the Scriptures.
2. The President shall read the roll of officers of Committees, those present answering to their names.
3. The Secretary shall read the minutes of the last preceding meeting. Action thereon.
4. Report of the Treasurer, and action thereon.
5. Report of Executive Committee, if any, and action thereon.
6. Reports of Standing Committees, and action thereon.
7. Reports of Special Committees, if any, and action thereon.
8. Unfinished business.
9. The President shall read any written or printed communications.
10. New business.
11. The President may read selections from printed matter bearing upon the work of the Association.

## II.

There shall be no talking during the meetings, except by members who are addressing the Chair. All members shall rise when addressing the Chair. Members are requested not to change seats during the meeting.

At any special meeting of the Association, the business for which the meeting has been called shall be transacted, and no other business.

### III. STATE PRISON.

---

In closing our remarks in relation to the state prison, on page 235, we stated that something more on the subject would be found near the close of the report. Probably no other of our state institutions has been the subject of so much remark during the past year, in the public press and elsewhere, as the state prison. Surprise has been expressed that it has not been self-sustaining, and that the cost of its support has been so large *per capita*.

#### THE COMMISSIONER,

In his report of 1871, says:

“The question, ‘can our State Prison be made self-sustaining?’ may be fairly answered, I think, by reference to tables Nos. 2 and 3, of Appendix. These tables have been carefully and accurately kept, and I trust will be carefully examined and considered.

“The labor from which no revenue is derived, and lost time from sickness and other causes (exclusive of those employed in shoe, tailor and blacksmith shops) is equal to *seventy-six men for the entire year*—leaving but 126 (our daily average being 202) men to do all the work from which revenue is derived, and in the construction and repair of buildings. The value of labor performed by these 126 men during the year, including gain in the several shops, is \$41,913.58 or \$332.64 per man. The sums expended during the past year for current expenses and officers’ wages, amount in the aggregate to \$47,904.01, leaving \$6,090.43, the total cost of maintaining prisoners above the value of labor performed. The cost *per capita* of maintaining prisoners, including officers’ wages, and exclusive of earnings, is \$236.65 or about 65 cents per day—nearly one-half of which is for officers’ wages. An examination of the reports of nearly all the prisons in the United States, satisfies me that the management and financial results of the Wisconsin State

Prison, compares favorably with that of the best. It is true, large appropriations are annually made for the support of the State Prison, and so long as a necessity exists for the erection of extensive buildings, on which is employed nearly all the labor of prisoners, must continue to be made. After the completion of the shop building now being erected, but little outlay in that direction will be required, unless the prison population shall materially increase.

“If the time necessarily lost, so far as revenue is concerned, could be utilized and made available to that end, and if all those confined here were able-bodied men, I think the institution would be nearly self-sustaining. That it cannot be fully self-sustaining at present, is, I think, satisfactorily shown by the tables referred to, and by the fact that no similar institution in the United States is so, except where a much larger number of men are confined and employed, or where large sums are received from other states or the United States for board of prisoners, in addition to their labor.”

The tables referred to, show that the time of 18.69 percentage of the average prison population is non-productive, by reason of sickness, insanity, old age, solitary confinement, etc., and that the time of 26.07 percentage is occupied in “valuable and indispensable labor, but not a source of direct income” such as labor in tailor, shoe and blacksmith shops, in kitchen, stable, garden, wash-house, office, hospital, corridors, etc.

We judge that there is the same relative amount of unproductive labor in other prisons, and although the other labor referred to is not the “source of direct income” it is labor that is “valuable and indispensable” and saves the outlay of money to the extent of its value.

The commissioner states that “an examination of the reports of nearly all the prisons in the United States, satisfies me (him) that the management and financial results of the Wisconsin State Prison compares favorably with that of the best.” And still further he says: “That it cannot be fully self-sustaining at present, is I think, satisfactorily shown by the tables referred to, and by the fact that no similar institution in the United States is so, except when a much larger number of men are confined and employed, or where large sums are received from other states or the United States for board of prisoners, in addition to their labor.”

In an able paper on the

“ PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES OF THE UNITED STATES,”

Recently prepared by Hon. F. B. SANBORN of Massachusetts, one of the best authorities on matters relating to prisons, in this or any any other country, we find the following:

“ A few years ago, the expenses of nearly all our state prisons exceeded their earnings; but a change has been going on in this respect, and, as the table annexed to this paper will show, there is a fourth part of them that earn more than they expend.

“ Every one of the six New England States reports a profit from its state prisons, ranging from \$20,000 a year, in Massachusetts, to \$1,200, in Connecticut; and the excess of earnings over expenses in the six prisons (containing an average of some 1,100 convicts) was last year above \$39,000. With a smaller number of convicts than this, Ohio shows an excess of earnings amounting to more than \$40,000. Under skillful and honest management, all our state prison convicts might, perhaps, earn their own support and \$30 a year besides; but two-thirds of them, and perhaps three-fourths, fall far short of this. \* \* \* It may be proper here to emphasize what has just been said in regard to the

“ SUPERIOR ECONOMY OF PRISONS OF MODERATE SIZE,

“ By alluding to the experience of the Charlestown prison in Massachusetts, from which we have financial returns for a longer period than from any other prison in the country. During the fifty-six years that these returns cover, that prison has exhibited a profit above expenses in eighteen years; a deficit in thirty-five years; and in the three remaining years a balance so small, either way, as to leave it in doubt whether its expenses were fully met by its earnings. But in the first thirty years, when its number of convicts averaged less than 300, the Charlestown prison had an aggregate deficit, during the whole period, of less than \$60,000; while in the twenty-six years since, the average number having been nearly 500 the greater part of the time, the aggregate deficit has been more than \$120,000, or twice as much as when the prison was small. Although we should regard the revenue derived from the labor of convicts as of less importance than judicious treatment and their moral improvement, it is still a noteworthy fact that prisons

of moderate size can readily be made self-sustaining, while the larger ones cannot, or, at least, are not."

It will be noticed that Mr. SANBORN'S theory that "prisons of moderate size," by which we understand those containing 300 or less, "can readily be made self-sustaining, while large ones cannot," is not in harmony with the opinion expressed by the Commissioner of our prison, as quoted from his report of 1871.

We have not the reports of all the prisons in the country, and hence cannot make comparisons with all, but will give a few figures from such as we have.

We have the report of the

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE PRISON

For the year 1870-71, presented to the legislature June, 1871.

The number of convicts in the prison July 12, 1870, was 108; the number May 1, 1871, 91. The average number for the year is not given; we estimate it at 100.

The earnings of the prison amounted to \$22,954.27; the expenditures, \$17,238.64, leaving a profit of \$5,715.62.

The cost *per capita* for all expenses was \$201.07, and for subsistence, \$53.30.

Nothing was received from the United States or from any other state for the board of prisoners.

We have before us the report of the

#### RHODE ISLAND STATE PRISON

For the year 1872.

The statistics of the prison and the jail are given together. The average number in the two institutions was 165.

The total receipts were.....	\$22,793 34
And the expenditures .....	18,274 44
Leaving a surplus of.....	<u>\$4,518 90</u>

"The current expense *per capita* of prisoners for the year 1872:

For salaries of officers .....	\$59 13
provisions and groceries.....	34 35
fuel and lights.....	3 02
bedding and clothing*.....	2 57
miscellaneous expenses .....	11 68
	<u>\$110 75</u>

\* Exclusive of military clothing received from the Quartermaster General.

From the report of the

MAINE STATE PRISON

For the year ending Nov. 30, 1871, we present the following:

The average number of convicts during the year was 168. The earnings of the prison amounted to \$36,631.04, and the expenses \$29,039.40, leaving a profit of \$6,591.64.

The cost *per capita*, for all expenses was \$178.86, and for subsistence \$44.41 per annum.

We have no copies of the reports of the

STATE PRISON OF VERMONT OR CONNECTICUT,

But learn from a table attached to the paper of HON. F. B. SANBORN, from which we have already quoted, that the Vermont prison contained 95 convicts, May 1, 1872, and that the earnings of the prison for the previous year exceeded the expenses, \$1,500; that the Connecticut prison contained 190 convicts, at the same date and that the earnings of this prison were in excess of the expenditures, \$1,202.10.

From the report of the

MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1871, we present the following statements:—

“ Our receipts for the year, with stock on hand, were \$144,644.54, and our expenses, including \$714.55 for fitting up the school room, \$123,202.35, leaving a profit of \$21,442.19. The following are the pecuniary results of the last five years:

Profit in 1867.....	\$25,346 16
1868.....	27,646 49
1869.....	28,556 05
1870.....	26,781 69
1871.....	21,442 19
Total in five years.....	<u>\$126,772 58</u>

The average number of convicts in the prison during the year ending Sept. 30, 1871, was 554. and the cost *per capita* was, for all expenses \$193.72, and for subsistence, \$67.92.

From the report of the



## MICHIGAN STATE PRISON

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1872, we gather the following facts:

The average number of convicts during the year was 619. The expenditures for current expenses, \$88,582.26; and the cost *per capita*, \$143.11 per annum; the expenditure for subsistence, \$29,909.88 and the cost *per capita*, \$48.31.

The officers, in their reports, claim a small excess of receipts over expenditures during the year.

## THE FOLLOWING TABLE

Will show the average number of convicts, and the cost *per capita* for current expenses, and for subsistence, for the year named in the state prisons of the states named below:

NAME OF STATE.	Average No. of Convicts.	Year.	Cost <i>per capita</i> for current expenses.	Cost <i>per capita</i> for subsistence.
Maine .....	168	1871	\$178 86	\$44 41
New Hampshire.....	100	1870	201 07	53 30
Rhode Island.....	165	1872	110 75	34 35
Massachusetts.....	554	1871	193 72	67 92
Michigan .....	619	1872	143 11	48 21
Wisconsin .....	180	1873	277 16	*64 67

We have given the figures from such reports as we have been able to procure. We have reports from the prisons in some other states, but the statements are made in such a way that we cannot get at the items necessary to enable us to make comparisons. The figures presented show unfavorably for the prison in our state; had we the figures from all the prisons in the country we doubt not that, in comparison with many of them, especially in the southern states, ours would appear to advantage.

In carefully examining these figures we can hardly fail to conclude that some of them must be made up upon a different basis from others. Take, for illustration, the cost of subsistence *per capita* in the states of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, states being side by side. In Massachusetts it is given as \$67.92 and in

\*This amount is obtained by adding to the cost of subsistence as reported by the commissioner, the value of the products of the farm and garden, used in the prison, \$864.51. The cost of subsistence on this basis is, \$5.33 *per capita* less than it was last year.

Rhode Island, \$34.35, but a trifle over one-half. Why such a difference?

It will be noticed that the cost *per capita* for subsistence in Massachusetts is \$3.25 per annum in excess of what it is in our state.

#### THE COST OF SUBSISTENCE

Seems to vary in the same institution; in Massachusetts, 1860, it was down as low as \$31.01 *per capita*; 1861, \$35.23; 1862, \$35.75; 1863, \$41.48, and in 1868 it run up to \$73.65. The inference would be that the figuring is now made upon a different basis from what it was formerly, or that the prisoners were under-fed, ten or twelve years ago, or that they are extravagantly fed now. The cost *per capita* for subsistence in the prison in this state was \$8.33 less in 1873 than in 1872.

A comparison between the cost of subsistence in the different state institutions, the Milwaukee private institutions and some of the poor-houses in the state will be found on page 310 of our last year's report.

The table containing this comparison, and the tables on the two pages following, were prepared with considerable care, and we think will be of interest to any one who desires to pursue investigations in this direction.

If there is any way in which the expenses of the prison can be reduced and the institution made self sustaining, it is hoped that the new board of directors, into whose charge it is soon to be placed, will be able to discover the way in which it can be done.

#### IV. STATE BOARDS OF CHARITIES.

---

It is only within a few years that an organization of this kind has been known. The first Board of State Charities was organized in Massachusetts, under a law passed by the legislature of that state in 1863. New York and Ohio provided for the organization of similar Boards in 1867, and in 1869 the example was followed by Pennsylvania, Illinois, North Carolina and Rhode Island. Wisconsin and Michigan organized similar Boards in 1871, and Missouri in 1872.

##### THE OBJECT OF THE BOARD

Is substantially the same in all the states where one has been organized, and perhaps is no where better expressed than in the first section of the law creating the Board in this state:

“Section 1. To the end that the administration of public charity and correction may be conducted upon sound principles, of economy, justice and humanity, and that the relations existing between the state and its dependent and criminal classes may become better understood, there is hereby created a State Board of Charities and Reform.”

The law makes it the duty of the Board “to investigate and supervise the whole system of the charitable and correctional institutions supported by the state, or receiving aid from the state treasury, by personal visits to such, making themselves familiar with all matters necessary to be understood in judging of their usefulness and of the honesty and economy of their management.”

The Board is also charged with the duty of visiting and reporting upon the condition of the jails and poor-houses of the State, of ascertaining how many are in these institutions, and under what circumstances they are kept, as to health, comfort and morals; how many insane persons are among the number, and whether such arrangements are made for their care as humanity demands; what

arrangements are made for the separation of the hardened criminals from juvenile offenders and from persons suspected of crime or detained as witnesses; whether any useful employment is furnished for prisoners, and what efforts are put forth for the reformation of criminals.

#### WAS THE ORGANIZATION OF SUCH BOARDS A WISE MEASURE?

The State of Massachusetts was the first to organize such a board, and hence has had the longest experience and should be the best able to judge of the wisdom of the measure.

The fact that the Board has been in existence eleven years, that its powers have been, from time to time, enlarged and its jurisdiction extended, and that it has now become one of the most important departments connected with the State government, would seem to afford strong evidence that it is appreciated highly by the people.

Nine reports of great value have been already prepared and published by the Board, and the tenth is doubtless now before the Legislature of that State. These reports contain a large amount of information, in relation to the condition of their public institutions, jails and poor-houses, and many able papers on subjects connected with the proper care and treatment of the dependent and criminal classes, and of the causes of pauperism and crime, and of the best means to prevent their increase and secure their diminution.

#### IMPORTANT REFORMS HAVE BEEN BROUGHT ABOUT

Through the instrumentality of the labors of the Board, and the condition of the dependent and criminal classes, has been much improved, and if we do not very much mistake the public sentiment of the people of Massachusetts, their Board of charities is regarded as one of the most useful and important organizations in the state.

#### IN NEW YORK

The Board has been in existence between six and seven years, and has each year prepared an able report. A few years since the Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller and Attorney General were made *ex-officio* members of the Board. At the last session of their legislature the powers and duties of the Board were very much enlarged. It is now one of the most useful organizations

of the state and from all we can learn, is growing in favor with the people from year to year, as the value of its labors are more fully understood and appreciated.

#### IN PENNSYLVANIA

The Board have prepared three most able reports, filled with information of great importance to the people, and the fourth report will, without doubt, be in readiness to present to the legislature of that state, on the opening of its next session. The great good which has resulted from the labors of the Pennsylvania Board is acknowledged on every hand. Without speaking further of what has been done in other states, it may not be amiss to say a little of the labors of the Board in our own State. It is now scarcely three years since the law creating the Board was passed, and it is no unusual thing to meet with such inquiries as these: "Was there any need for the organization of such a Board?" "What has it accomplished?" "Do the results warrant the expense?"

#### IN REPLY TO THE FIRST,

We would say, that if there was need for such a board in the states of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, etc., we cannot see why there was not equal need in Wisconsin. It is quite as important that the public institutions of our state should be supervised by a central board as that the institutions of the states referred to should be, and if such a supervision was found to be a wise measure there, why should it not be here? Our public institutions have already cost the people of the state over four millions of dollars, and calls are annually made upon the state treasury for current expenses and enlargements, for sums amounting in the aggregate from two hundred and fifty to five hundred thousand dollars. Should the state not exercise a watchful supervision over an interest of such vast magnitude as this?

And is there

#### ANY BETTER WAY

In which it can be done than through a central board, all the time in commission? Is it extravagant or out of the way to suggest that a board, competent and faithful, by examining into the man-

agement of our state institutions, and seeing that they were all "conducted upon sound principles of economy," could be instrumental in reducing, in the course of a few years, the running expenses five or, possibly, even ten per cent.? A saving to this extent would amount to anywhere from ten to thirty thousand dollars!

In making this suggestion, we would not reflect in the least upon those who disburse the funds of our state institutions, as we have full confidence in their honesty and integrity; but we are aware that the best of men, in disbursing large sums of money, by having their attention called to the matter of economizing, and by learning how others manage who are similarly situated, can often save in directions and ways, that had not before occurred to them.

#### AND IS IT NOT POSSIBLE

That a Board devoting themselves to the work, examining thoroughly into the management of similar institutions, in other states, and studying carefully as to the progress made in the improvement of such institutions in other countries, could recommend measures that would improve our institutions and make them more useful, and productive of greater good to their inmates?

Surely, the developments that have been made by the Board as to the condition of our jails and poor-houses, has shown beyond all question, the need of such an organization! Who can tell how long the disgraceful state of things which were found in connection with many of our jails and poor-houses, might have continued concealed and unrebuked had it not been for the labors of this Board?

We think, in view of the suggestions we have made,—and we have not alluded to the half of the reasons for such a Board that might be presented—that hardly any one will question the fact, that there is need for the existence of just such an organization; and this brings us to the next query,

#### "WHAT HAS THE BOARD ACCOMPLISHED?"

In considering the question, the Board should be judged fairly and charitably—the character of the work assigned it—its newness, the difficulties in the way, the want of confidence that has often been manifested in the Board, by the propositions before the legislature at each of its sessions to abolish it,—the limited means

at its command, and the short time in which it has been in existence, should all be fully considered.

Whatever the members of the Board have done personally they have done entirely without compensation, and they have had but one paid agent in their service, and that one receiving a very small salary for a person at all competent to discharge the laborious and important duties required of him.

The Board have endeavored to do just what the law requires of them. They have frequently visited all of the state charitable and correctional institutions, and have aimed to "make themselves familiar with all matters necessary to be understood in judging of their usefulness and of the honesty and economy of their management." They have visited the jails and poor-houses of the state and have found out the number of persons in them, their condition, and the way in which the inmates are treated. They have prepared and sent out each year between one and two thousand circulars to different town and county officers, asking for information in relation to the extent and cost of pauperism and crime; they have received, analyzed and tabulated the information contained in the answers.

They have written and sent out hundreds of letters in the prosecution of their work, to persons in this and other states.

They have established the nucleus of a library of works, pertaining to the department of labor in which they are engaged.

They have prepared, in accordance with law, three reports containing a large amount of valuable information. We trust we may be pardoned for

#### CALLING SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THESE REPORTS.

We are aware that they have been criticised by some as containing matter that is not of value or importance. We are of the opinion that no one who has carefully read the reports will entertain such an idea.

Our first report contains an account of all the poor-houses and jails in the state; their location; their cost; the value of the land and personal property connected with them; their condition, the condition of their inmates, and many other important facts in connection with them. The information here presented—much of it—is something that was entirely unknown to the people of the state—and can any one read it and say that it is something that it was

not important they should know? And is it not a matter of some importance that this information in relation to all the poor-houses and jails is gathered together in one volume, and that it is in a shape where it can always be referred to, and where it will always be accessible?

And in connection with this information there is a discussion of the defects of the jail system, and of the needs of our poor-houses, that we regard as of great importance to all who are interested in the welfare of our state and in the character of its institutions.

Our first report also contains a large amount of information, in regard to our state institutions, never before published—information interesting to the people, and that ought to be accessible to them. It is now gathered together in one volume where it will be preserved and where it will always be found for reference.

#### IN THIS REPORT

Was first brought out prominently the glaring defects in the system upon which our state prison had long been managed. We recommended, in the strongest terms, a radical change in the law governing the prison, and so deeply were the people impressed with the defects in the system, as presented in our report, that public sentiment soon called for the change in the law we had recommended.

The other matters presented in our first report, we regard as matters of public interest, and that the report as a whole, is of such a character that it will always possess value as a *public document*, and as a document for reference, that its value will increase, rather than diminish, for many years to come.

Our second report, we regard as of almost, if not quite, equal public value with the first. In addition to the information which it gives in relation to our state institutions, all side by side, where one can be compared with another—it contains a large amount of information in relation to the

#### MILWAUKEE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS,

That can be found no where else in the form in which it is here presented. At every session of the legislature, the question of making appropriations from the state treasury in aid of these institutions, comes up for discussion, and just the information which every mem-



ber of the legislature ought to have before him, when called upon to pass upon this question of appropriations, is to be found in this report and cannot be found any where else in any convenient shape.

Of our third report, the one of which this forms a part, we shall say nothing, as we presume that whoever reads this part of it, will read the whole, and to any one who does this, we think it will furnish an answer to the question we are now discussing, "What has the Board accomplished?"

When the Board commenced its labors they found there was no uniformity in the system of keeping the books and accounts in the different state institutions, and hence it was difficult, and in some case almost impossible to make such comparisons between the accounts of the different institutions as it was desirable to make, and such as the people wished to have made.

The board have succeeded in bringing about an important change in this respect, and although they have not succeeded in accomplishing quite all that they think is desirable in this direction, they are much gratified with what has been done.

But after all, doubtless, the greatest and most important results accomplished by the labors of the Board are those that cannot be described definitely and in detail. The improvement in the condition of many of our poorhouses, and in the situation of their inmates—who can estimate its value? The exposure of the defects of our jail system—who can tell what may not grow out of this? Until their attention was called to the matter in the first report of the Board, the people of the state had no idea of the real nature of the system they had in their midst. It was absolutely necessary that these revelations should be made before any efficient measures will be adapted for a change in the system. If the Board succeed in directing public attention to the matter, so that a change shall be demanded, they will not have labored in vain.

But when the nature of the work committed to them is carefully considered, it cannot but be seen that it is a work that requires a long time for its accomplishment. It may take years fully to comprehend it. Much time must necessarily be spent in investigation—in discovering the evils that now exist—and then it may take a much longer time in fixing public attention upon them—then the appropriate remedy is to be discovered, and pressed upon the public attention until that is understood and appreciated also.

Great results should not be looked for too soon—the great won-

der with us is, when we consider the nature of our work and the obstacles with which we have had to contend, that we have succeeded in accomplishing so much.

And this leads us to the consideration of the last question:

“DO THE RESULTS WARRANT THE EXPENSE?”

By what standard shall we test this question? By what rule shall we measure the pecuniary value of the improvement in the condition of the inmates of some of our poor-houses—of the value of information that may lead to a change in our jail system,—a system that is a shame and a reproach to any civilized, not to say Christian, nation—of the value of investigations and discussions that may materially change the policy of the state in its care and treatment of the dependent and criminal classes in its midst?

But perhaps this question could be more intelligently considered if we know exactly

#### HOW EXPENSIVE AN INSTITUTION THE BOARD HAS BEEN.

The following statement will show the entire expense connected with the Board, from its organization to the close of the last fiscal year:

The members of the Board receive no compensation for their services. There has been paid to the members for actual personal expenses incurred by them the sum of \$315.40; an average of \$105.13 per year for the whole board, or of \$21.02 for each member!

There has been paid for the expenses of the Board as a whole, the sum of \$320.60, or an average of \$106.86 per year.

This includes the expense of conveyance from hotels and railroad depots to the different institutions visited when the Board were together; postage for the first year, expressage, telegraphing, rent of box at post office, binding valuable pamphlets and documents for the library, etc.

There has been paid for the traveling expenses of the Secretary, \$490.60, an average of \$163.53 per year. Upon the Secretary has devolved the duty of visiting all the public institutions in company with the Board, and, in addition, the jails and poor-houses in all parts of the State, many of them situated at considerable distance from the lines of railroad travel.

The sum of \$271.75, or an average of \$90.58 has been paid for printing circulars, blanks and blank books for the use of the board. In this amount is included the expense of furnishing to each of the jails and poor-houses a Register—prepared by the Board—by which the records in all these institutions can be kept in a uniform manner. The Registers for the poor-houses and the jails in the large counties were bound in a neat and substantial manner. The amount named also includes the cost of a large, substantially bound account book for each of the State institutions in which to keep the record of their analyzed expenditures as provided by the uniform system of keeping the books and accounts of the different institutions.

These books will last for several years, and their cost is not properly a charge against this Board, although they were prepared by their order. One hundred and ninety-six dollars have been paid for postage for the use of the Board during the past two years.

The first two reports of the board contained over 330 pages each. Three thousand copies of each were printed, the printing of the first costing \$1,149.61, and the second, \$1,709.73.

There has been paid to the secretary since the organization of the board to the close of the last fiscal year, the sum of \$3,700.

The average yearly cost of the board, including the salary of the secretary, and excluding the cost of the printing of the reports has been \$1,764.75—and including the printing of the reports, it has been \$2,717.89—in what direction or in what department can greater results be shown for an equal expenditure?

We think, were it necessary, we could give figures showing a saving in the expenditures of the state resulting from the labors of the board, in excess of its entire cost and hence if anything has been accomplished in any other direction, it has really been done without a dollar's expense to the state.

Had the powers of the board been somewhat enlarged they would have accomplished still more. When, something like a year and a half since Governor WASHBURN called their attention to charges that had been made against the management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and suggested to them the propriety of their making an investigation of the matter, had they possessed the power to compel the attendance of witnesses and to examine them under oath, they could have made the investigation. And more recently, when charges were made against the management of the State

Prison, had they possessed the power referred to above, they could have made an investigation which would have brought out the facts and have relieved the public mind.

We think the statements we have given above of the results of the labors of the board will enable every one to form an intelligent opinion as to the wisdom of the measure of its organization.

# CONTENTS.

---

Members and officers of the Board.....	1
Report to the Governor.....	2

## I. LAWS DEFINING THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

Act to authorize a State Board of Charities and Reform.....	3
Number of members.....	3
Meetings of the Board.....	4
Secretary of the Board.....	4
Duty of Board in relation to state institutions.....	4
Duty of Board in relation to poor-houses.....	4
Duty of Board in relation to jails.....	5
Powers of the Board.....	5
Report of the Board.....	6
Not to be interested in contracts.....	6
Compensation, etc.....	6
Law in relation to uniform system of keeping books and accounts of state institutions.....	7
To be prepared by Board of State Charities.....	7
To be approved by Governor.....	7
Detailed statement of expenditures to be published.....	8

## II. REPORT OF SECRETARY'S VISIT TO THE PRISONS AND OTHER PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Resolution of Board in relation to report.....	9
VISIT TO GENERAL PRISON OF SCOTLAND AT PERTH—	
Number of inmates.....	9
Cost of prison.....	10
Salaries.....	10
Officers and employes.....	11
Board of Managers.....	11
Duties of managers.....	13

*Visit to General Prison of Scotland—continued.*

Managers to adopt rules and regulations.....	12
For what purposes.....	12
Officers not to receive money from prisoners or their friends.....	13
Officers not to employ prisoners.....	13
Conditions of punishment.....	13
Rules in relation to visiting.....	14
Special duties of Governor of Prison.....	14
Chaplain.....	15
Resident surgeon.....	16
Matron.....	16
Steward.....	17
Prisoners' correspondence and visits.....	18
Gratuities.....	19
Methods of punishment.....	19
Officers.....	19
Labor.....	20
Dietary.....	21
Introductory explanation to duties of officers.....	25
Precautionary arrangements.....	27
Sanitary arrangements.....	27
Arrangements for discipline.....	28
Discipline officers.....	29
Duties of warders.....	30
Issue of provisions.....	31
Description of the prison.....	32
Cells large and cleanly; yard for exercise, etc.....	32
Crank machine.....	33
Quality of food.....	33
Department for insane.....	33
Teachers and scripture readers employed.....	34
Statement of results of instruction.....	34
Number of re-commitments.....	34
Length of sentences.....	35
Ages of prisoners.....	35

## VISIT TO GLASGOW PRISON—

Number of inmates.....	35
Cost <i>per capita</i> .....	36
Description of prison.....	36
Arrangement for out-door exercise.....	37

## VISIT TO LEEDS BOROUGH GAOL—

Number of inmates.....	37
Cost <i>per capita</i> .....	37

*Visit to Leeds Borough Gaol—continued.*

Description of gaol.....	38
Religious exercises .....	39
Distribution of time .....	39
Examination of prisoners on entrance .....	40
Cleanliness .....	40
Clothing and bedding .....	41
Diet and employment .....	41
Prisoners' earnings and instruction.....	42
Prison offences .....	43
Visiting and correspondence.....	43
Cost of food.....	44
Government dietary table.....	45
Report of Chaplain—cause of crime, etc.....	48

## VISIT TO COLD BATH FIELDS PRISON, LONDON—

Number of inmates.....	49
Cost <i>per capita</i> .....	49
Employment of prisoners .....	49
Punishments .....	50
Tread Mill.....	51
Remarks of Mr. J. R. Chandler in relation to "Tread Mill".....	52
Remarks of Rev. Mr. Carter in relation to "Tread Mill".....	53

## VISIT TO PENTONVILLE PRISON, LONDON—

Description of prison .....	54
Exercise of prisoners .....	54
Report of chaplain .....	55

## VISIT TO CONVICT PRISON AT CHATHAM—

Employment of prisoners .....	56
Punishment of prisoners .....	56
Description of prison .....	57
Account of prisoners passing out to work .....	57
Report of chaplain.....	58
Prison library .....	59
Dietary of English convict prisons.....	60
Distribution of time .....	61

## VISIT TO BOROUGH PRISON, BIRMINGHAM—

Number of prisoners.....	61
Cost <i>per capita</i> .....	61
Description of prison.....	62

## VISIT TO LIVERPOOL WORKHOUSE—BROWNLOW HILL.

Accompanied by Ex-Gov. Fairchild.....	62
Number of inmates.....	62
Description of workhouse.....	63
Dietary of workhouse.....	64
Regulations for lady visitors.....	65
Instructions to lady visitors.....	66
In relation to religious instruction of inmates.....	67

## VISIT TO CORK COUNTY GAOL.

Number of inmates.....	68
Tread-wheel, in this gaol.....	68
Description of "shot-drill".....	68

## VISIT TO MOUNT JOY FEMALE PRISON.

Number of inmates.....	69
Institution in charge of women.....	69
Employment of prisoners.....	69
Length of sentences.....	69
Crimes for which convicted.....	69
Attention given to instruction of prisoners.....	70
Report of chaplain.....	70

## THE IRISH CONVICT PRISON SYSTEM.

General interest in this system.....	71
The object of prison discipline.....	71
The <i>will</i> of the prisoner should be so influenced that he <i>desires</i> to reform.....	73
The best system, that which most minimizes crime.....	73
Remarks of Mr. Recorder Hill.....	74
Capt. Machonochie's experiment.....	74
Object of secondary punishment.....	75
"First Stage" of Irish Convict System.....	76
Convicts at Mount Joy Prison.....	76
"Second Stage," at Spike Island.....	77
Operation of system of "Marks".....	78
"Third or intermediate stage," at Lusk.....	79
Working and influence of the system.....	80
System more fully explained and developed.....	82
The intermediate prison.....	84
Account of visit by Yorkshire magistrates.....	84
"Ticket-of leave, or license".....	87
Form of license.....	88
Procuring employment for those out on license.....	92
Supervision exercised over those out on license.....	95



## VISIT TO MOUNT JOY CONVICT PRISON.

Description of prison .....	97
Number of previous convictions .....	98
Ages of prisoners.....	98
Length of sentences .....	98
Report of Protestant Chaplain.....	99
Report of Roman Catholic Chaplain .....	99
Report of head school master .....	99

## VISIT TO CONVICT PRISON, SPIKE ISLAND.

Number of prisoners.....	100
Description of prison ...	100
Reports of chaplains.....	101

## VISIT TO INTERMEDIATE PRISON AT LUSK—

Description of the place..	101
Report of Director of convict prisons.....	103
Report of Superintendent .....	103
Report of Roman Catholic Chaplain .....	103
Report of School Instructor .....	104
Remarks of Hon. J. R. Chandler on Irish convict system.....	105

## VISIT TO PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON—

Number of inmates .....	109
Employment of convicts .....	109
Description of prison .....	109
Influence of Hon. J. R. Chandler .....	109
Conclusion of report.....	111
Inmates of prisons in Great Britain and Ireland, all employed.....	111
No improper association in their prisons.....	111
Great attention paid to instruction of prisoners.....	111
Old modes of punishment kept up.....	111
Good system of keeping books and accounts .....	112
Cost of prisons in England and Scotland.....	112
Other institutions visited .....	112
Acknowledgement for favors and courtesies received.....	112

## III. TRANSACTIONS OF THE BOARD.

Meeting at Milwaukee, March 24th, 1873 .....	113
Meeting of officers of state institutions, invited .....	113
Meeting of State Boards, invited.....	113
Action in relation to statistics.....	114

Secretary instructed to gain information in relation to Milwaukee county poor system .....	114
Conference of State Boards of Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.....	114
Who present.....	114
Letters received.....	115
Questions for discussion... ..	115
Remarks of Rev. F. H. Wines, of Illinois .....	116
Remarks of H. H. Giles .....	117
Remarks of Hon. S. M. Church, of Illinois.....	117
Remarks of Wm. C. Allen .....	117
Remarks of A. E. Elmore .....	118
Remarks of Mrs. W. P. Lynde .....	118
Remarks of Willard Merrill .....	119
Remarks of Hon. C. I. Walker, of Michigan.....	119
Remarks of Hon. W. B. Williams, of Michigan .....	120
Remarks of S. D. Hastings .....	121
Visit to Milwaukee institutions .....	122
Vote of thanks to Mayor Hooker, of Milwaukee .....	122
Meeting of officers of state institutions .....	122
Who present .....	123
System for keeping books and accounts of state institutions .....	124
Visits to jails and poor-houses .....	126
Meeting at Waukesha, Sept. 24, 1873 .....	128
Mrs. Lynde requested to prepare papers for annual report .....	129
Secretary requested to prepare report of visit to public institutions of Great Britain .....	129
Meeting at Janesville, Oct. 2, 1873.....	129
Visit to Rock county jail.....	129
Resolutions adopted in relation to jail .....	129
Annual meeting at Madison .....	130
Meeting at Delavan .....	131
Meeting at Madison, Oct. 20th .....	131
Election of Officers for ensuing year .....	131
Trustees and Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans' Home present.....	131
Disposition of "Ward Fund" considered.....	131
Propriety of the establishment of an Industrial School for Girls' discussed .....	131
Resolutions adopted.....	131
Board visited State Hospital for the Insane in company with Trustees of institution .....	132
Meeting held there.....	132
Resolutions adopted.....	132
Soldiers' Orphans' Home visited.....	132
Communication received from Trustees of "Home".....	132
Meeting at Waupun.....	133
Examination of witnesses in regard to charges made in relation to the management of prison.....	133

Expenses of the Board .....	134
Expenses of Mrs. W. P. Lynde.....	134
Expenses of H. H. Giles.....	134
Expenses of W. C. Allen.....	134
Expenses of Willard Merrill .....	134
Expenses of Secretary.....	135
Recapitulation .....	136

#### IV. POOR-HOUSES.

Marked general improvement in, with some exceptions, and exceptional falling off of.....	137
Adams County Poor-house .....	137
Brown County Poor-house .....	138
Columbia County Poor-house .....	138
Crawford County Poor-house.....	139
Dane County Poor-house .....	139
Dodge County Poor-house.....	141
Fond du Lac County Poor-house .....	142
Grant County Poor-house.....	142
Green County Poor-house.....	142
Iowa County Poor-house.....	143
Jefferson County Poor-house .....	143
Kenosha County Poor-house.....	144
La Fayette County Poor-house.....	145
Marathon County Poor-house .....	146
Milwaukee County Poor-house .....	146
Milwaukee County Poor System.....	146
General statement of the mode of administring public charity in Mil- waukee county outside of Poor-house...	148
Monroe County Poor-house.....	148
Ozaukee County Poor-house.....	148
Pierce County Poor-house .....	149
Rock County Poor-house .....	150
Sauk County Poor house .....	150
Racine County Poor-house .....	151
St. Croix County Poor-house .....	153
Vernon County Poor-house.....	154
Walworth County Poor-house ...	154
Waukesha County Poor-house.....	157
Waupaca County Poor-house .....	158
Winnebago County Poor-house.....	159

TABLE I.—

Showing number of persons in poor-houses, autumn of years 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873. ....	161
Number, sex and nativity of same on the first day of November, 1873. ....	161
Number over 50 and under 70 years of age, at above dates, as shown by reports of overseers of poor-houses ....	161

TABLE II.—

Showing the number of children in poor-houses, number bound out, number of births, number of insane, idiotic, blind, deaf and dumb epileptics, November 1, 1873. ....	162
---	-----

## V. JAILS.

Brown county jail. ....	163
Dane county jail. ....	165
Jefferson county jail. ....	166
Kenosha county jail. ....	167
Letter of H. H. Giles to <i>Kenosha Union</i> . ....	168
Comments of editor on letter. ....	170
La Crosse city lock-up. ....	171
Racine county jail. ....	172
Rock county jail. ....	173
General Remarks. ....	174
Extract from report of State Board of Illinois. ....	175
The practical value of jails. ....	175
Association in idleness. ....	176
Every jail a school for vice. ....	177
Enforced idleness. ....	177
One of the worst effects. ....	177
A system so objectionable—why continued? ....	178
The moment for a change arrived. ....	179
Should be places of detention. ....	180
District prisons. ....	180
One in successful operation in Wisconsin. ....	181
Table showing number, etc., in jails, Nov. 1, 1873. ....	183

## VI. STATE CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Amount asked for permanent improvements. ....	184
Habit of appropriating money without first raising it. ....	184
Remarks of Secretary of State and State Treasurer. ....	184
Amount raised for state institution. ....	186

Amounts recommended for current expenses .....	186
Amount recommended for permanent improvements.....	186

1. WISCONSIN INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND—

Number of inmates.....	187
Amount of expenditures.....	187
Comparison of expenditures .....	187
Average cost <i>per capita</i> .....	188
Comparison of cost of various articles.....	188
The receipts for the past year .....	189
The expenditures for the past year .....	189
Estimate for next year.....	190
Appropriation recommended .....	190

2. WISCONSIN INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB—

Number of inmates .....	191
Amount of expenditures .....	191
Average cost <i>per capita</i> .....	191
Comparison of cost of various articles. ....	192
Estimate for next year.....	193
Appropriation recommended.....	194
Appropriation for new building asked for.....	194
Closing exercises of school.....	195
Remarks by Gov. Washburn and Gen. Fallows .....	195
Remarks by Judge Allen.....	196

3. WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—

Table showing average number of inmates, cost <i>per capita</i> , etc.....	196
Expenditures last year .....	197
Increase in current expenses.....	197
Expenditures exceed estimates... ..	197
Items not included in estimate.....	197
Receipts the last year .....	198
Amount of funds at the disposal of.....	198
Deficiency in receipts .....	198
Estimate for next year.....	199
Appropriation recommended .....	199
Appropriation asked for new building, etc.....	199
Need of improvements .....	200
Appropriation for improvements recommended .....	201
Statistics of hospital .....	202
Comparison of cost of various articles.....	203
Cost <i>per capita</i> .....	204
Dr. Ranny appointed superintendent .....	205
Resolution of trustees in relation to wages of attendants, etc.....	205

## 4. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS—

Number of inmates, etc.....	206
Extract from report of superintendent.....	207
Receipts and expenditures last year.....	208
Cost <i>per capita</i> .....	208
Amount of building fund.....	209
Comparison of cost of various articles.....	209
Products of farm.....	210
Products of garden.....	211
Need of new building.....	212
Appropriation for new building recommended.....	212

## 5. SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME—

Number of children in home.....	213
Receipts and expenditures.....	213
Comparison of cost of various articles.....	214
Cost <i>per capita</i> .....	215
Appropriation recommended.....	215
Products of garden.....	215
Work done by children.....	216
Homes obtained for children.....	217
Institution vindicated from charges made against it.....	218

## 6. NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—

Amount appropriated to this institution.....	219
Receipts and disbursements.....	219
Unexpended balances.....	220
Statement showing cost of various articles.....	220
Disbursements last year.....	221
Hospital opened patients, April 21, 1873.....	221
Number of patients.....	221
Condition of patients.....	222
Changes in building.....	222
Appropriation recommended for current expenses, etc.....	223
Appropriation for enlargement asked for.....	223
Appropriation for enlargement recommended.....	224
Endorsement of superintendent.....	225

## 7. STATE PRISON.

Number of convicts.....	225
Receipts of the prison.....	225
Disbursements.....	226
Comparison of cost of various articles.....	226
Table, showing average prison population, cost <i>per capita</i> , etc.....	228
Amount of personal property.....	228
Comparison of business in chair shop.....	229

7. <i>State Prison</i> —continued.	
Comparison of business in tailor shop .....	229
Comparison of business in shoe and blacksmith shop .....	230
Comparison of business in stone shop .....	231
Salaries and wages paid.....	231
Product of garden and farm lot for 1872 and 1873 .....	232
Estimate for next year.....	233
Appropriation recommended .....	233
Charges against prison management .....	234
Commissioner's answer.....	235

## VII. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	
Attention called to the matter in previous reports.....	236
Recommendation in relation to Soldiers' Orphans' Home .....	236
Mrs. Lynde requested to prepare a paper .....	237
Mrs. Lynde's paper on Industrial School for Girls .....	239
Mrs. Hendrickson's letter.....	244
General law recommended.....	247
II. LOCAL INTEREST IN POOR-HOUSES AND JAILS—	
Action of Milwaukee ladies.....	251
Mrs. Lynde requested to prepare a paper.....	251
Mrs. Lynde's response.....	251
Report of local visiting committee, Milwaukee .....	252
Organization of committee.....	252
Mode of organization.....	254
Funds and results of the work.....	255
Committee for house of correction.....	256
Committee on children .....	256
Hospital committee .....	257
Committee on adult paupers.....	259
Committee on insane .....	260
Committee on jail and police stations .....	261
Constitution of association.....	264
By-laws .....	270
III. STATE PRISON—	
Remarks on mangement in public press and elsewhere.....	271
Commissioner's statement .....	271
Prisons and reformatories of United States, by F. B. Sanborn.....	273
Superior economy of prisons of small size .....	273
Results in Massachusetts prison .....	273
New Hampshire prison.....	274

III. *State Prison*—continued.

Rhode Island prison .....	274
Maine prison .....	275
Vermont and Connecticut prisons .....	275
Massachusetts prison .....	275
Michigan prison .....	276
Table showing average number of convicts and costs <i>per capita</i> in different prisons .....	266
Cost of subsistence varies .....	277

## IV. STATE BOARDS OF CHARITIES.

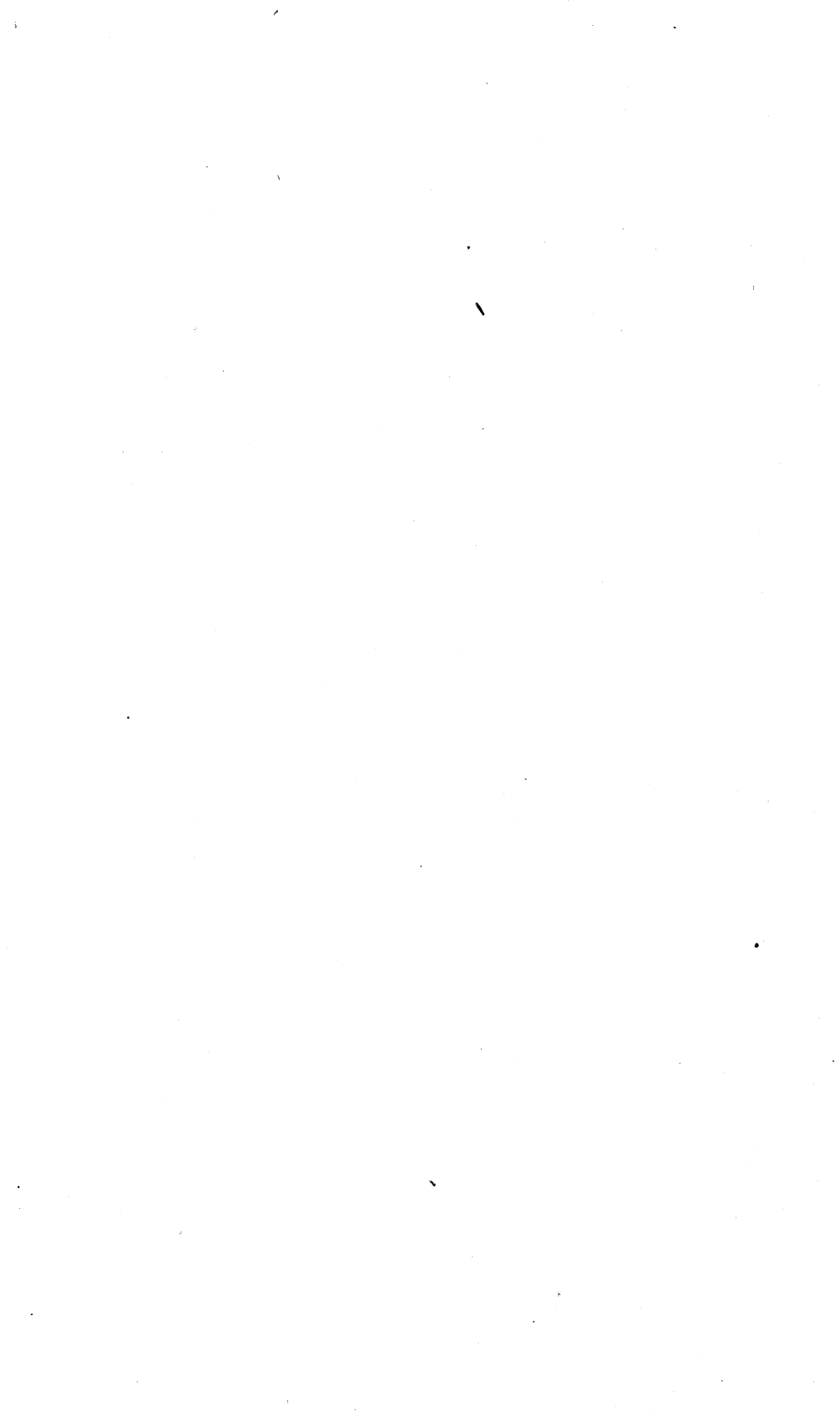
A new measure .....	278
The object of such Boards .....	278
"Was the organization of such Boards a wise measure?" .....	279
Results in Massachusetts .....	279
Results in New York .....	279
Results in Pennsylvania .....	280
"Was there need of such a Board in Wisconsin?" .....	280
Is there any better way to secure the ends sought? .....	280
"What has the Board accomplished?" .....	281
Attention called to the reports of the Board .....	282
Valuable as public documents for reference .....	283
"Do the results warrant the expense?" .....	285
"How expensive an institution has the Board been?" .....	285
Statement of the cost of the Board .....	285
More saved to the state than entire cost of Board .....	286
Could have accomplished more if they had more power .....	286





## ERRATA.

- Page 6. Sixth line from bottom, read "for," for "or."
19. Last line, last word, for "act," read "acts."
20. Fifteenth line from bottom, for "plate," read "place."
23. Fourteenth line from the bottom, omit the word "not," at the end of the line.
35. At the end of the last line on the page, fill the blank with "673."
37. Last word in first line, for "an," read "and."
38. Last line, for "buchers," read "butchers."
68. Eighth line from top, for "somo," read "some."
79. Seventeenth line from top, for "rulling," read "ruling."
85. Third line from top, for "obious," read "obvious."
102. Fifteenth line from bottom, insert the word "to" between the words "go" and "the."
116. Fourth line from top, read "is it," for "it is."
120. Eighteenth line from bottom, insert the word "to" between the words "opposition" and "the."
122. Tenth line from bottom, insert the word "of" between the words "Boards" and "Charities."
132. Third line from top, for "asplum," read "asylum."
149. Fourteenth line from top, insert the word "the" between the words "of" and "village."
163. Second line from bottom, for "dangreous," read "dangerous."
175. Fourth line from bottom, for "persecution," read "prevention."
176. Second line from top, insert the word "to" before "unprofitable."
176. Eighteenth line from top, for "promanent," read "prominent."
185. Fourteenth line from top, for "disagreerble," read "disagreeable."
189. Twelfth line from bottom, for "\$30,082.33," read "\$30,080.33."
199. Eleventh line from bottom, insert the word "by," between the words "for" and "direct."
203. In the price of butter and eggs for the years 1872 and 1873, place the decimal mark before the "1," instead of after it.
219. Fifteenth line from the bottom, read "commissioners," instead of "commissions."
236. Fifteenth line from bottom, insert "the," before "state."







THIRD ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

*For the year 1873.*

---

*To his Excellency, GOVERNOR WASHBURN:*

In accordance with the requirements of law, I hereby have the honor of submitting my third annual report as Commissioner of Immigration.

I appointed at the beginning of the year the following county committees, to collect and forward to me information as to the resources of their respective counties:

## COUNTY COMMITTEES.

NAME.	County.	Post Office Address.
A. O. Holm.....	Adams .....	Friendship.
C. A. Capron.....		
Z. Wise.....		
Chas. H. Pratt.....	Ashland.....	{ La Pointe. La Pointe. Ashland.
John W. Bell .....		
S. S. Fifield.....		
Orville Brayton.....	Barron .....	Barron.
A. Mero .....		
John A. Davis.....	Bayfield.....	Bayfield.
J. D. Cruttenden.....		
M. J. Meade.....	Brown .....	Green Bay.
G. W. Watson .....		
M. P. Lindsley.....		
J. W. De Graff.....	Buffalo.....	Alma.
Nic. Phillipi.....		
John Reusch.....		
Theo. Kerstan.....	Calumet.....	Chilton.
Arthur Connolly .....		
John H. Elsner.....		
Canute Anderson.....	Burnett .....	{ Anderson. Grantsburg. Grantsburg.
T. Reymert .....		
Wm. H. Bech .....		
L. F. Martin .....	Chippewa .....	Chippewa Falls.
W. W. Crandall.....		
L. C. Stanley.....		
Ira B. Pape.....	Clark .....	Neillsville.
W. T. Hutchinson.....		
Jas. H. Belden .....		
O. A. Southmaid .....	Columbia .....	Portage.
Thos. Yule.....		
G. M. Bartholomew.....		
Nic. Smith.....	Crawford.....	Prairie du Chein.
Warren Marston.....	Dodge .....	{ Juneau. Beaver Dam. Beaver Dam.
Rich'd Mertz.....		
L. D. Livemore.....		
C. A. Masse .....	Door.....	Sturgeon Bay.
Peter Zummers.....		
Jas. C. Pinney.....		
Rich'd Kelf.....	Douglas.....	Superior.
D. G. Morrison.....		
E. W. Anderson .....		

## County Committees—continued.

NAME.	County.	Post Office Address.
R. J. Flint .....	Dunn .....	Menomonee.
Samuel Black .....		
John Kelly, Jr .....		
C. B. Daniels .....	Eau Claire .....	Eau Claire.
H. Simonson .....		
H. C. Putnam .....		
G. DeNeveu .....	Fond du Lac .....	Fond du Lac.
F. S. Kidd .....	Grant .....	Lancaster.
David Schreiner .....		
John Cover .....		
L. Seltzer .....	Green .....	Monroe.
C. E. Tanberg .....		
A. L. Cleveland .....		
Oscar F. Silver .....	Green Lake .....	Dartford.
Henry B. Lowe .....		
D. P. Blackstone .....		
Orville Strong .....	Iowa .....	{ Dodgeville. Dodgeville. Mineral Point.
Benj. Evans .....		
E. J. Cooper .....		
W. S. Darrow .....	Jackson .....	Black River Falls.
Frank H. Allen .....		
G. M. Adams .....		
P. C. Kelley .....	Jefferson ..	Jefferson.
Henry Colonins .....		
K. P. Clark .....		
Chas. F. Cutler .....	Juneau .....	{ Mauston. Mauston. New Lisbon.
T. J. Heinton .....		
A. O. Wright .....		
E. G. Tuirme .....	Kenosha .....	Kenosha.
Daniel B. Benedict .....		
Jasan Lathrop .....		
Lewis Brenmer .....	Kewaunee .....	Ahnapee.
Vitalis Miller .....		
Constant Thiry .....		
P. S. Elwell .....	La Crosse .....	La Crosse.
L. Wachenheimer .....		
H. J. Bliss .....		
Thos. Bainbridge .....	La Fayette .....	{ Benton. Wiota. Meeker's Grove.
John C. Rood .....		
Henry Marx .....		
G. W. Burnett .....	Manitowoc .....	Manitowoc.
Frederick Schultz .....		
Nels J. Gilbert .....		



## County Committees—continued.

NAME,	County.	Post Office Address.
John Ringle .....	Marathon .....	Wausau.
John Patzer .....		
W. C. Silverthorn .....		
S. A. Pease .....	Marquette .....	Montello.
A. H. Gorman .....		
S. D. Hollister .....	Monroe .....	Sparta.
Wm. Curran .....		
A. S. Ingalls .....		
Robt. Ellis .....	Oconto .....	Oconto.
Huff Jones .....		
R. L. Hall .....		
W. H. Lamphear .....	Outagamie ... ..	Appleton.
M. McComb .....		
Elihu Spencer .....		
John C. Schraeling .....	Ozaukee .....	Port Washington.
August Meyer .....		
L. Tausley .....		
C. V. Averill .....	Pepin .....	Durand.
W. B. Newcomb .....		
Syd. A. Foster .....		
H. B. Warner .....	Pierce .....	Ellsworth.
C. W. Brower .....		
Z. W. Lampart .....		
H. D. Barron .....	Polk .....	{ St. Croix Falls. Luck. Farmington Cen'r.
M. C. Pederson .....		
August Begl .....		
Jas. B. Carpenter .....	Portage .....	{ Stevens Point. Amherst.
Wm. H. Packard .....		
A. M. Nelson .....		
E. C. Peck .....	Racine .....	Racine.
W. G. Hyde .....		
J. F. Johnson .....		
Wm. H. Pier .....	Richland .....	Richland Center.
David B. Sammon .....		
J. H. Waggoner .....		
H. V. Dearborn .....	Rock .....	{ Beloit. Janesville.
C. E. Bowles .....		
Edw. Rugei .....		
N. N. Fuller .....	St. Croix .....	{ Hudson. Hudson. Cylon. New Centerville.
Rufus Young .....		
Wellington Gregory .....		
L. Thaeu .....		
Anton Fisher .....	Sauk .....	Baraboo.
Mair Pointon .....		
W. H. Canfield .....		

## County Committees—continued.

NAME.	County.	Post Office Address.
G. M. Schears.....	Shawano .....	{ Shawano. Shawano. Shawano. Pulcifer. Pulcifer.
D. H. Pulcifer .....		
F. A. Delaglies.....		
W. G. Donaldson.....		
O. A. Risum .....		
Carl Zillier .....	Sheboygan .....	{ Sheboygan. Hingham. Hingham.
C. C. Rogers .....		
John De Sayer.....		
A. R. Wyman .....	Trempealeau .....	Galesville.
H. L. Bunn.....		
A. P. Ford.....		
J. R. Casson .....	Vernon.....	Viroqua.
Nathan Coe.....		
B. S. Moore.....		
Myron E. Dewing.. ..	Walworth .....	{ Elkhorn. Elkhorn. Whitewater.
Chas. A. Noyes.....		
E. D. Coe.....		
Geo. Ott .....	Washington .....	West Bend.
F. A. Noll .....		
John Brosius .....		
Thos. C. Martin.....	Waukesha .....	Waukesha.
John C. Schnett.....		
W. D. Carr.....	Waupaca.....	Waupaca.
O. R. Olson.....		
D. P. Martin.....		
Geo. Sexton.....	Waushara .....	Wautoma.
Gilbert Tennant .....		
Edgar Sears.....		
O. F. Chase .....	Winnebago .....	Oshkosh.
Wm. Gudden .....		
J. H. Harris.....		
C. O. Baker .....	Wood .....	{ Grand Rapids. Grand Rapids. Grand Rapids. Wood.
Lemuel Kramer.....		
Wm. Scott.....		
James Woodford .....		

I sent circulars all the members of these committees, urging upon them the advantage to their own county as well as the state at large, of giving full and accurate information upon all matters of importance pertaining to the county.

I also sent with the circulars a series of printed questions for their guidance in making out their reports, making enquiries as to the topography of the county, the soil, the lakes and rivers, the

water powers, the demand for labor and wages paid, facilities for manufacturing enterprises, railroad facilities, climate and water, churches, schools, and, in short, everything that it would be of interest to one contemplating the seeking of a new home. In some instances full and minute information is given; but very many of the committees have neglected to respond altogether, and others have done so in a very imperfect manner.

I understand the main duty of the commissioner to be the gathering and distribution of such information about this state, as shall make it and its resources known to all who are anxious to learn them. In my last report I made use of the following language:

“The facilities for getting such information are at present very imperfect. True, the commissioner appoints his committee for each county, but it is left with the committee whether they pay any attention to the request or not, and a good many of those who do, do it in such a poor manner that there is but little help in it.

“I think that it could be made the duty of certain of the county officers, say the county clerk, surveyor and register of deeds to make a report to the commissioner on or before a certain date every year, embracing such information as he shall require, upon blanks furnished by him. In this way he could get a fund of statistical information that would be of great value, and which, published yearly, would exhibit the advantages of the state in a more complete manner than can now be done. I would respectfully call the attention of the legislature to the desirability of amending the law so as to conform with these suggestions.”

It seems to me that the law might be so changed as to unite with the commissioner's office a bureau of statistics giving the commissioner the proper facilities for obtaining such statistics. In this way, I feel assured, that much more could be accomplished for the good of the state than is now possible. If that change is made, I think the commissioner should be exempted from giving his personal attention to immigrants, as his office duties, properly performed, would occupy all his time. If thought advisable an agent could be appointed in Milwaukee for a part of the year. The agency in Chicago I think should be abolished. My main reason for entertaining this opinion is that he is enabled to do very little good. It is impossible to get any co-operation from the city or police authorities there and immigrants are left to the mercy of “runners” and boarding house keepers, who entice them away to

their own dens and then fleece them without mercy. If the authorities of Chicago will not lift a finger to put a stop to the abuses which have been carried on there for years it can do but little good for outsiders to attempt anything in that direction.

In Milwaukee there has been no cause of complaint the past season. The city and police authorities there have always shown their willingness to co-operate with and assist the commissioner in the exercise of his duties and to keep "runners" and agents in their proper places, for which I hereby tender them my sincere thanks.

The following is the number, nationality and destination of the immigrants arriving at Milwaukee from April 1st to November 30th.

NATIONALITY.	For Wisconsin.	Other States.	Total.
Norwegians .....	2,972	4,218	7,190
Germans .....	1,441	370	1,811
Danes .....	123	124	247
Swedes .....	46	250	296
English .....	74	12	86
Irish .....	4	49	53
Icelanders .....	59	.....	59
Finlanders .....	.....	8	8
Total .....	4,719	5,031	9,750

The report for Chicago for four months from May 1st to August 31st, is as follows:

NATIONALITY.	For Wisconsin.	Other States.	Total.
Norwegians .....	593	1,704	2,297
Germans .....	1,590	5,755	7,345
Danes .....	214	435	649
Swedes .....	281	1,545	1,826
English .....	66	337	403
Irish .....	.....	25	25
Italians .....	.....	98	98
Polanders .....	.....	15	15
Total .....	2,744	9,914	12,658

Taking Milwaukee and Chicago together, we have the following figures:

NATIONALITY.	For Wis-consin.	Other States.	Total.
Norwegians .....	3,565	5,922	9,487
Germans .....	3,031	6,125	9,156
Danes .....	337	559	896
Swedes .....	327	795	2,122
English .....	140	349	489
Irish .....	4	74	78
Icelanders .....	59	.....	59
Finlanders .....	.....	8	8
Italians .....	.....	98	98
Polanders .....	.....	15	15
Total .....	7,463	14,945	22,408

Last year the aggregate report was as follows:

NATIONALITY.	For Wis-consin.	Other States.	Total.
Norwegians .....	5,153	8,317	13,470
Germans .....	5,190	9,879	15,069
Swedes .....	550	2,488	3,038
Danes .....	657	947	1,604
English .....	151	522	673
Irish .....	18	128	146
French (Belgians) .....	83	.....	83
Russians .....	.....	8	8
Italians .....	.....	46	46
Total .....	11,802	22,335	34,137

It is thus seen that immigration was considerably less this year than last. The causes of this falling off may, and probably does vary in different countries. In Germany, for instance, it is possible that the measures taken by the government to retard and hinder emigration may have effected something, whilst in Norway it is owing entirely to the good times and consequent improvement in the condition of the people. The Norwegians love their native mountains, and so long as they have the prospect of a comfortable living they are loth to leave them.

I also append the aggregate report of 1871, by which it will be seen that the arrival of immigrants in that year did not materially differ from the present season:

NATIONALITY.	For Wisconsin.	Other States.	Total.
Norwegians .....	3,533	8,579	12,132
Germans .....	2,717	2,775	5,492
Swedes .....	514	1,825	2,339
Danes .....	417	141	558
English .....	155	449	604
Irish .....	59	12	71
Welsh .....	18	.....	18
French (Belgians) .....	435	.....	435
Russians .....	7	.....	7
Finlanders .....	14	32	46
Hollanders .....	106	.....	106
Bohemians .....	116	.....	116
Bernese .....	10	.....	10
Total .....	8,121	13,813	21,934

I appointed Tobias Jacobson of North Cape, Racine county, as agent at Chicago last spring, but after serving about three weeks, he was compelled to resign on account of sickness. I then appointed Mr. P. Langland, who had served so acceptably in the same position for the two previous years, for the balance of the season, and he served with the same fidelity and faithfulness that he had before exhibited.

The following are the expenses incurred by me on account of the immigration fund, since my last report:

Postage, express and freight charges.....	\$237 64
Translating and publishing 10,000 German pamphlets.....	650 00
Three thousand maps of the state.....	60 00
Forty thousand lithographic views of university for pamphlets....	203 00
Advertising .....	150 00
Translating and publishing 10,000 Norwegian pamphlets.....	665 34
Translating pamphlet into French language.....	75 00
Agent at Chicago four months.....	300 00
	<u>\$2,340 98</u>

10,000 pamphlets have been published in each of the German and Norwegian languages the past year, and arrangements have been perfected by which books in each of the English, French, German and Norwegian languages will be published early this winter, so as to be distributed during the winter months among such as

think of emigrating. In the last pamphlets which I have prepared I have devoted considerable space to our educational and benevolent institutions. I consider it a matter of importance that the people in Europe should know that we do not here "live of bread alone," but that the people of America have an appreciating sense of that higher life and development of the mind which is only reached through the refining influences of education. To give something of an idea of our educational institutions, I procured 40,000 lithographic views of our beautiful State University for the English, French, German and Norwegian pamphlets.

I have appended the reports of county committees as far as received, and where no reports have been received, I have gathered such information as I have been able from the sources at my disposal.

A have also appended a variety of statistical information on the manufacturing and agricultural resources of the state, and on immigration.

As in previous reports I cannot refrain from favorable mention of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad authorities. Their treatment of immigrants is human and praiseworthy in every respect.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

O. C. JOHNSON,  
*Commissioner of Immigration.*

## REPORTS OF COUNTY COMMITTEES.

---

### ADAMS COUNTY.

BY C. A. CAPRON AND A. O. HOLM.

Adams county is bounded on the north by Wood and Portage counties, on the east by Waushara and Marquette, on the south by Columbia, and on the west by Juneau. The southern part of the county is rolling and the central flat, and gradually rises from south to north. The soil is of a sandy loam, well adapted to the raising of rye, oats, barley, corn, etc. There is some worthless land in the county, but also much that is very good, and with proper cultivation it can be made to bear excellent crops.

There are about 139,000 acres of land in the county, and 46,000 of these are under cultivation,  $8\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. of which has been put under cultivation this past year, thus showing that the lands in the county are being rapidly improved. About 87 per cent. of that now unimproved is capable of cultivation. About 50 per cent. of the land is owned by actual settlers, at a price of from \$1.25 to \$26 per acre; 49,500 acres by the state at fifty cents per acre; and 40,000 to 50,000 acres is yet owned by the general government, which can be entered as homesteads, and the most of this will, if taken up by actual settlers and properly cultivated, make good and profitable farms. About 4,500 acres are yet owned by the Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad Company, and a large portion of this is still occupied by actual settlers. These lands are generally of a good quality.

The county is well watered by beautiful running streams, and many water powers exist that are yet unimproved, especially in the central part of the county, north and south on White creek, and the Big and Little Rochechris.



The prevailing timber is oak, ash and maple along the streams, and oak, ash and pine on the uplands.

There are many valuable stone quarries in the county, and one or two good brick yards. Clay for the making of the very best brick is readily found almost anywhere in the county.

The Wisconsin river runs along the western border of the county, and Big Rochechris, Little Rochechris and White creek are beautiful streams, running into the Wisconsin river. Lake Jordan is situated in the southeastern part of the county, is about four miles long and two and one-half wide, and is a very picturesque body of water. The county poor-house is very beautifully located upon the banks of this lake. Fish abound in this lake in great abundance, as well as in the streams, and game is very plentiful in the northern part of the county, consisting of deer, prairie chickens, grouse, quails, ducks of all kinds, wild geese and other small game.

This county has suffered very much for want of proper railroad communication, but this want is now to be relieved, as we verily believe, as the Chicago and Duluth Railroad is now about to be built through the county, and other lines are also talked of.

The principal source of industry in this county is agriculture; the crops raised being wheat, rye, corn, barley and all kinds of garden vegetables. All kinds of roots are very prolific. Some attention is also paid to the production of lumber in the northern and northwestern part of the county. Cranberries are cultivated to some extent, and are soon destined to play an important part in the industry of the county. A large portion of the county is well adapted to the cultivation of fruit, and 25,000 acres have been purchased by parties for that purpose alone. Hops are also raised to some extent, and some attention has been paid to the raising of the sugar beet, and there is a prospect that a factory for the manufacture of sugar from that cereal will be erected soon. The county is proverbially healthy, the water good, and the climate about the same as in the other central portions of the state.

There will soon be a foundry in operation at Big Spring, and there is now a machine shop, iron, lathe and planing mill at that place. There is also in the county, eight good flouring mills, numerous small saw mills, and one of the largest steam saw mills in the state, situated at Barnum.

Property has increased in value about ten per cent. during the past year, and with our railroad prospects, together with the doing

away with false impressions concerning the soil, etc., of this county, truly we have cause to be proud of our progress, and very hopeful for the future.

We have received our proportion of the last season's immigration into this section of the state, and we have plenty of lands and good will for more.

C. A. Capron and A. O. Holm, both of Friendship, will give their attention promptly to all letters of inquiry concerning lands; will also assist parties in securing claims.

---

## ASHLAND COUNTY.

BY S. S. FIFIELD.

Ashland county is the center county of the northern border of the state, on Lake Superior. It contains an area of about 1,200,000 acres, of which upwards of 150,000 acres belong to the state, while a large majority of the territory embraced within its limits still belongs to the general government; large tracts being valuable ore and pine lands. Ashland bay extends southwest into the interior of the county some twenty miles, affording a most perfect harbor for commerce, and the largest white-fish fishery on the lake. Upon this magnificent sheet of water is situated the new town of Ashland, the present terminus of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, now being rapidly built north and south from both its lake terminus and Stevens Point. This great commercial artery will be completed within eighteen months, when we shall be connected with the state's metropolis, Milwaukee, and with Chicago, by the Wisconsin system of railroads.

The Penokee iron range lies east of Ashland about twenty-three miles, and is pierced by the Wisconsin Central, which taps the country that will be developed, affording excellent facilities for shipping ores and manufactured iron. The work of prospecting these vast mineral deposits is now being pushed ahead, and the parties engaged receive the most flattering encouragement. Iron ore, at a depth of eight feet, has already been taken out, that is judged by competent men will yield 60 per cent. If the iron companies are successful in opening their mines, they will in a very short time

give employment to a vast army of miners and other laborers at good wages.

The country in the iron regions is rough and uneven, but the range of hills is covered with a heavy growth of maple and other hard wood. The soil is good for grain and other products, but the seasons are too short to raise corn, with the exception of the small Yankee variety. All varieties of vegetables can be grown successfully and yield largely. The country is a natural one for tame grass, which, where tried, does splendidly.

The whole county is heavily timbered with pine and hemlock forests, interspersed with belts of hard wood. A number of large streams, together with numerous branches and springs, affording abundant water powers, water the whole northern slope. Several good sized inland lakes, full of fine fish, are to be found in different portions of the county. Fruit does well; far better than in the more central portions of the state. Apples, pears, tame and wild plums, thrive and grow thrifty. Of course there are no orchards as yet, but the experimental gardens prove to a certainty, that fruit can be successfully raised. There are several apple trees now in Ashland, where nice apples can be seen growing. Small fruits can be raised here as well as anywhere.

The whole country is a dense wilderness, but is now receiving that attention it has so long deserved, and with the coming of railroads will also come the sturdy emigrant, the skilled mechanic, the adventurous American, and the genuine inquisitive Yankee, who, with his inventive genius, will soon help to make the wooded hills resound with the hum of industry. It is the beginning of a new era in the history of our noble state—one laden with great enterprises and wonderful developments. The great inland sea of North America can no longer be a mere outline on the maps, to be talked about by school children, but the live and busy center of commerce, bearing burdens from eastern climes and the fertile Northwest, to the East-Atlantic cities and commercial depots.

Ashland county is but a small portion of our noble state, but contains as much undeveloped wealth as any given number of square miles within the commonwealth. Other counties join it on the lake, which will receive our attention in another issue.

## BAYFIELD COUNTY.

BY S. S. FIFIELD AND J. D. CRUTTENDEN.

Bayfield county joins Ashland on the north and west. It has an area of about 800,000 acres, of which a large portion belong to the state, and are known as school, university and swamp lands. These lands, although denominated "swamp lands," are in many instances far from being so, as in a majority of cases only a fraction of the subdivision is wet and marshy, the balance being high and dry. The lands contain vast belts of valuable pine and other timber, and are being entered very fast by pine land speculators, as also are the government lands, a large portion of the county still belonging to the United States.

The country is somewhat broken in its character, and is drained by numerous ravines and running streams, which empty their waters into lake Superior. The dividing ridge that changes the slope of the country north towards the lake, extends east and west from twenty to thirty miles from the coast. The country here is high and broken into high bluffs or mounds of sandy soil, around which are large and extensive swamps and numerous lakes, from which flow many of the tributaries of the St. Croix and Chippewa rivers, which flow south and feed the mighty Mississippi. The soil is similar to that of Ashland county, in fact the heavy clay soil predominates along the whole northern slope from the north shore to the peninsular of Michigan. It is a natural soil for tame grass and grain of all kinds, which grows heavy and yields a handsome crop wherever tried. Bayfield county has more sandy soil than Ashland, and on the whole the timber is not as dense as that of either Douglas on the west, or Ashland.

The village of Bayfield is the county seat. It contains a population of about 700 souls. It is a well built place, contains two saw mills, nine stores, and is the headquarters of one of the largest fishing houses on the lake, viz.: the Boutlin Brothers. This firm ship annually 10,000 packages of white fish and trout. They go to Chicago and Buffalo markets principally. Others do an extensive business in this line, and the catch can be safely set down at 15,000 packages annually.

The United States land office, for the northern district of Wis-

consin, is located at Bayfield, and during the present year business has been quite brisk in the office.

The harbor of Bayfield is undoubtedly the best on lake Superior, and is accessible from three points of the compass for shipping. As a harbor refuge it is visited during the season by almost every vessel that plies the lake.

During the summer season Bayfield is crowded with pleasure seekers from all parts of the Union. It is fast becoming a noted watering place, and in a few years will excel all places of resort in thenorth. It has already two good and well-kept hotels, the Bayfield House, by William Herbert, and Smith's Hotel, kept by Captain P. W. Smith.

The county is in good condition financially, and prosperous. The building of the Central railroad to Ashland helps rather than retards the growth of Bayfield county.

Houghton Point is another beautiful place in Bayfield county, and bids fair to rival Bayfield as a place of resort. A fine hotel is soon to be built there, by F. Prentice, Esq., proprietor of the site.

The scenery about Ashland, and the group of islands known as the "Apostles," is probably the finest on lake Superior in many respects, and annually attracts the tourist and traveler to view the ever beautiful landscapes.

Bayfield county has many sources of wealth, and will ere long contain a thrifty and prosperous population.

In fact the whole country bordering Ashland bay should be seen to be appreciated. Come and see it.

No mines are yet worked, though iron and copper is known to exist, with indications of large quantities. The prevailing timber is Norway or white pine, oak, maple, birch, spruce, tamarac, poplar and cedar. Valuable slate and brown stone quarries, and clay of the finest quality, suitable for brick, are found, which must, of necessity, enrich the resources of the county, making it both attractive to the capitalist and laborer. Nine streams traverse the county, none, however, of sufficient size to be navigable. Fish and game of most every kind are found in the streams and forests. Railroads are prospective only, but it is safe to predict that the Wisconsin Central will extend its line through the county before the next succeeding year, by the way of Menasha and Portage to Milwaukee and Chicago. The exportation of fish, and manufacturing of lumber are the principal sources of industry. Climate excellent for

health. The county has an extensive lake front, locked, so to speak, by the Apostle Island, making it one of the best harbors in the world, capable of sheltering and affording protection to the naval and merchant ships of the country. Fine opportunity is offered for the settlement of colonies.

---

## BARRON COUNTY.

BY ORVILLE BRAYTON, OF BARRON.

Barron county contains twenty-five townships, from township 32 to 36 north inclusive, and from range 10 to range 14 west inclusive. The surface is gently rolling, although the northern part is hilly and swampy, the southern and central portion of the county has a soil of dark clay loam, while the northeast part, which is prairie, is lighter and mostly sand. There are about 516,000 acres in the county, 15,000 of which is under cultivation, and about nine-tenths of the balance is capable of being worked; of the whole amount, nearly 20,000 acres owned by actual settlers, are held at an average price of seven dollars per acre. In the neighborhood of 11,000 acres are state lands located throughout the county, and for sale at from seventy-five cents to one dollar and a half per acre. Subject to entry under the homestead law, and owned by the general government are 192,000 acres, mostly covered by heavy timber. The large proportion of this land is not yet in market.

The facilities for water powers are excellent. Streams traverse the county that are capable of indefinite improvement. White pine, white and red oak, maple, ash, linden, balsam and aspen are the principal timber.

Large portions of these forests are comparatively free from underbrush; and their surface, throughout all seasons, in winter as well as in summer, is clothed with the verdure of an abundant growth of grass. This natural pasturage possesses nutritious qualities of the highest order. Sheep, horses and cattle will soon fatten upon it, and keep in excellent condition at all seasons, except when the deep winter snows cover the ground. And during even this period it seems to be renewed rather than destroyed; for as soon as the snows are gone it reappears fresh and green, and be-

comes succulent and superb grazing after a few of the first warm days of early spring. Thus, the abundant growth of "buffalo grass" renders the whole range of forest exceedingly valuable for pasturage, and forever obviates the necessity of any special cultivation for this purpose.

The natural meadows constitute a very attractive feature of this region. Some are quite extensive, but they generally range from five to ten acres, and are scattered along river bottoms and creeks throughout the entire county. Their present available area can be doubled by a little labor in clearing the margins of brush and burning the ground. The principal varieties of grass are the flat-leaved, red-top and blue-joint. All are of good quality and luxuriant growth, particularly the blue-joint, which often attains the height of four or five feet, producing a marvelous yield of coarse but very sweet and excellent hay. Being indigenous, they exhibit but little tendency to run out. Some of these meadows have been mowed by lumbermen for twenty years without any perceptible diminution of crop.

The facilities which here exist for water power are practically inexhaustible. Taking into account only such as can be cheaply utilized, they are more than sufficient to turn the wheels of all the manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts. And considered in connection with the fertility of the soil, the great quantity of timber adapted to mechanical purposes, and certain other conditions, real and possible, that render this region favorable for the development of large manufacturing interests, this vast water power assumes a peculiar importance. With the rich iron mines of Superior lying in close neighborhood on the north, and the prairies and bottom lands of the Mississippi valley bordering on the south, only a few miles of railroad are necessary for the profitable employment of labor and capital in foundries, woolen mills, wagon factories, and all the wood and iron-working shops for the manufacture of farming implements and domestic furniture, demanded by the greatest agricultural region in the world. As yet but little has been done for the improvement of these extraordinary advantages. Influenced, however, by their attractions, and believing in the promising future of Barron county, a few enterprising capitalists and business men have erected several fine mills for providing the settlers with lumber for building purposes, and converting their grain into flour and feed. At Rice lake, nearly in the center of the county, a saw,

shingle, lath, planing and grist mill, all occupying the same site, have recently been completed. The building contains a rotary saw, having a capacity of 15,000 feet in twelve hours; the shingle mill will cut from 15,000 to 20,000, and the lath about 15,000 in the same time. The planing and grist mills are of the ordinary capacity and kind. At Prairie Farm, on Hay river, in the southern portion of the county, an establishment containing mills of substantially the same character throughout, is also nearly constructed. Besides these there are several smaller mills, mostly for the manufacture of lumber to supply the home demand, in process of construction in various eligible localities.

Another great material interest, more peculiar to this region than any other, consists in extensive beds of Catlinite, or Indian pipe stone—a sort of red clay formation, found in stratified deposits of various thicknesses convenient for quarrying, in the eastern portion of the county. According to the analysis of Dr. Jackson, of Boston, as reported in *Silliman's Journal*, it is composed of, in 100 grains:

Water .....	8.4 grains..
Silica .....	48.2 "
Alumina .....	28.2 "
Magnesia .....	6.0 "
Perox. iron .....	5.0 "
Ox. manganese .....	0.5 "
Carb. lime .....	2.6 "
Loss .....	1.0 "

The practical importance of this singular compound cannot easily be overrated. It is of a brownish crimson or mahogany color, exceedingly fine grained, susceptible of a high polish, and when first taken from the quarry is so chalky and soft as to be easily cut with a knife or dressed with a plane, yet after a few days exposure to the air and light, assumes a flint-like tenacity and hardness which resists the action of moisture, heat and cold. For center-tables, counters, chimney pieces, tessellated pavements, facings of buildings, columns, monuments and busts—for everything in which it is necessary to unite the beauty of marble with the strength of granite, it possesses an adaptation of qualities which need only to be known to create a demand that even the exhaustion of these beds may not supply. Its exquisite richness and beauty, the great ease with which it can be wrought, together with the fact of its scarcity—geologists having reported its existence at but one other point on the whole continent—will render it a source of wealth to this



county, in generations to come, which might not be surpassed by mines of silver and gold. Only about thirty miles of a long contemplated railway need be constructed for the shipment of this material; and whenever this is accomplished, these quarries will afford profitable employment for hundreds of men.

Owing to the large number of men and teams employed by the lumbering establishments, and the limited quantity of land under cultivation, no surplus of farm products has ever found its way out of the country; and when we consider the immense territories of pine that spread out westward, northward and eastward, into regions not adapted to agricultural purposes, it is evident that for generations to come, farmers will here have a home market for all they can produce. The distance from the south line of the county to the nearest railroad points being only eighteen and twenty miles, it would not be unusually expensive to market a crop in that direction; but since the local demand necessitates the importation of enormous quantities of supplies every year, prices rule higher here than elsewhere, and in this respect renders remoteness from railroads an advantage to the farmer, rather than a loss.

The county has numerous lakes from two to ten miles in length, and from one to one and a half in width. Game and fish abound extensively.

Water and climate are, in all respects, like those of the most favored and well-known portions of Wisconsin.

Immigrants, in examining lands, should avail themselves of the assistance of a reliable guide. Many such are to be found among the settlers already here. Unable to name all, it is with pleasure that the writer refers to one in whose company he has explored the whole region hereinbefore described—the most true-hearted and accomplished woodman he ever knew, Baptiste Quarder, of Rice Lake, deputy surveyor of Barron county, who has corrected plats free for the inspection of all, and will show lands and give descriptions to persons seeking homesteads, at moderate charges.

## BROWN COUNTY.

BY HON. J. S. CURTIS, GREEN BAY.

The existence of the country about Green Bay was first made known by Frenchmen, and that fact is still apparent in the names of many of its important localities. As early as the middle of the seventeenth century, while English colonists were crouching along a narrow belt of the Atlantic coast, the zeal of Jesuit missionaries and the enterprising genius of French gentlemen, was stretching the line of discovery and civilization along the great lakes, across the wilds of Wisconsin and down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. Before the year 1670, a regular Catholic mission was in full operation near what is now the county seat of Brown county. By the treaty of 1763, at the close of the "Old French War," all the vast possessions of the French monarchy east of the Mississippi, came into the hands of the English, and by the treaty of 1782, at the close of our Revolution, were by them transferred to the United States of America. Still this region was never really brought within the bounds of civil government until the year 1787, when the whole vast delta between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers was erected into an organized province, by congress, under the name of the "Northwest Territory."

The county has an area of about 450 square miles, located at the head of Green Bay, a mighty arm of Lake Michigan, nearly a hundred miles in length, and with an average breadth of fifteen miles. The mean latitude is about 44° North, being a little higher than the southern coast of France. The climate is much colder than is experienced in Europe at the same parallel, but such is the dryness of the atmosphere and steadiness of the temperature, that the winters are in some respects the most pleasant as they are certainly the most healthful portions of the year. A solid bed of dry snow for nearly three months affords highways of unequalled facility for passage and transportation. It is a gratifying sight on a fine winter's day to witness the processions of Belgian and other farmers, with their sleds loaded with shingles made by their own hands from wood grown on their own soil, and wending towards the city of Green Bay, sure of being waylaid by some eager shingle buyer "cash in hand." The only unpleasant portion of the year is the two months in

the spring, beginning about the 10th of March, during which period the weather is usually wet, windy and variable, but with the middle of May commences a season of sunshine and warmth and ripening power which urges on every kind of vegetation with a rapidity hardly equalled at any other spot of the earth's surface. The autumn, however, commencing about September 28, is the peculiar boast of the climate in this part of the northwest. The cool, but comfortable weather, the sunny days and clear frosty nights have made the "Indian Summer" of this region famous and attractive throughout America.

A great point of attraction is the peculiar healthfulness of this district. Its position in this respect is peculiar, being near enough to large bodies of water to enjoy the equalizing effect which they always exert upon the atmosphere, and yet sufficiently remote to escape fogs and sweeping winds. Nothing can exceed the purity and salubrity of the air, as is shown by the fact that notwithstanding the high latitude and consequent severity of temperature, as compared with most parts of the Union, yet Green Bay and its vicinity have long been noted as especially favorable to persons with disordered lungs. Instances of the relief which has been afforded to victims of such complaints by simply living and breathing in this dry and bracing air, have been very remarkable. The agues and liver complaints and bilious fevers which have been and are such a scourge to the pioneer settlers of the fertile prairie lands to the southward, are almost unknown here. We know of no disease whatever that *flourishes* in Brown county, while most of the illnesses peculiar to other regions are obliged to give way when brought within its borders.

As before remarked, the whole surface of the county was originally covered by a thick growth of timber. Besides quantities of pine, the favorite wood for building material in this country, there are large tracts on which stand the harder varieties, such as oak, maple, beech, walnut, etc. Experienced naval architects have pronounced the oak grown in this county to be unequalled for ship timber by any other in the United States.

There is hardly an acre of barren land in the county. The prevailing character of the soil may be called a sandy loam, easily worked and susceptible of the highest degree of cultivation. Other descriptions of soil of course exist, varying with the changes of surface, the proximity of water, etc., but whatever the peculiarity of

particular spots of ground, the one characteristic of *fertility* may be relied upon as existing almost everywhere with slight exception.

The noble Fox river, navigable for the largest vessels, finds its outlet within the limits of the county, and furnishes the best harbor on the great lakes; while its several tributaries, and other streams which flow into the bay, make this district peculiarly well watered. As might be expected in such a land of wood and streams, there is no difficulty anywhere in obtaining wells supplied with abundant spring water, by digging a moderate distance below the surface.

We have spoken of the French origin of this county, and we may add that the French is still spoken here, perhaps more extensively than any other tongue. The Belgians form the most numerous portion of the French-speaking race, and with the patient industry characteristic of their nation, are transforming a wilderness into fruitful fields. Germans from every part of the "father-land" are here working their way upwards with an intelligence, independence and energy which always commands success. The Scandinavian races, especially Norwegians and Danes, are among us in considerable numbers and bring with them some sterling traits of character which ensure them a welcome from all classes of our people. One of our most thriving towns is almost entirely occupied by emigrants of this class. The indefatigable Dutchman is here also, and has bestowed the name of "Holland" upon one of our most prosperous and growing agricultural towns. The omnipresent Irishman is here too, as everywhere, toiling successfully to gain a comfortable home for himself, and with his sturdy arm and brave spirit helping to build up the fortunes of the community in which he dwells. Some of the best farms and farming lands in the county are held by Irishmen. The native American element of the population may be counted of the best class, being mostly composed of original emigrants from New York, Pennsylvania, and the different states of New England or of the descendants of such.

The amount of our improved land is 51,192 acres, from which were produced in 1870, 156,783 bushels of wheat; 16,819 bushels of rye; 14,967 bushels of corn; 155,101 bushels of oats; 68,479 bushels of potatoes; 12,341 pounds of wool; 328,622 pounds of butter. The total value of the products of our soil for the year was \$830,692; while that of our manufactures footed up \$2,159,392. This indicates plainly the direction given to our industry. With the best of commercial facilities, and an unlimited amount of water

power, and an abundance of material for manufacturing purposes, the attention of our citizens was early directed to manufactures; and the same influences will serve to make this the leading interest of our county for years to come.

The following correspondence to the *Wisconsin State Journal*. gives such a correct idea of the three towns of which it speaks that I take the liberty of inserting it entire:

GREEN BAY, DEPERE AND FORT HOWARD.

DEPERE, June 28, 1873.

EDITORS STATE JOURNAL—*Gents*:—My promise to give you such facts as I might possess, and such impressions thereon as circumstances might suggest, relative to this little appreciated—because little understood—portion of our state, is now redeemed, so far as my time will permit. I do not propose to send you a purchased “puff,” for the benefit of any class or individual interests, but will endeavor to give you a candid statement of what I believe to be the present and prospective “situation” of this region of country, not confining myself to any incorporated limits.

The towns named at the head of this article are practically one and the same town, being close together, and their every interest so closely blended, that it is difficult to separate them, in the contemplated future, and generally I shall treat them as one and the same town, though it may not be amiss to particularize in some instances.

To judge of what Green Bay and its adjuncts must become in the future, it will be necessary to go beyond their incorporated limits, and take up the map of the eastern, northern and northwestern states and territories, and after carefully comparing certain geographical points, great common centers, the agricultural, lumbering, mineral and other essential advantages with the topography of the country, railroad connections (present and prospective), and international water communications—after comparing all these advantages with the natural advantages of other localities, it is by no means a very great hazard to predict that Green Bay and the adjacent towns named, will, before the close of the present century, be the largest town in the state Wisconsin.

I admit it is cheap talk to say this, without offering proof, but pressing me to give the reasons that have led me to this conclusion; the first and great general reason is, that no town in the state pos-

sesses so many and varied material advantages, among which let me enumerate:

1st. It is 200 miles nearer tide water by water course than Chicago.

2d. The Canada end of the North Pacific Railroad has just been let to Messrs. Perry H. Smith and Geo. L. Dunlap of Chicago, which secures its completion to the "Sou," and from thence westward to East Canada, probably within two years. When this is done (as it must and soon *will* be) Green Bay will be nearer New York *by rail* than Chicago is.

3d. Green Bay will be nearer Boston by rail than Chicago is, by over 200 miles.

4th. Green Bay will be nearer tide water *by rail* than Chicago, by some 300 miles.

5th. St. Paul, and all west and immediately southwest from that point, will be nearer New York via Green Bay, *by rail*, than via Chicago, by over 300 miles.

6th. Madison and Milwaukee will be nearer New York via Green Bay, by rail, than via Chicago.

7th. All towns on the Mississippi above Prairie du Chien, and all towns on the Missouri above Omaha, will reach New York by rail via Green Bay, nearer and quicker than via Chicago.

8th. Passengers and freight from the Pacific coast, over the Central Pacific Road, may reach Boston 200 miles nearer, via Green Bay, than via Chicago, and New York by about the same distance.

9th. Green Bay is becoming quite a railroad center. Three roads (all competing) are now regularly running into that place. A few months will install the fourth, while two more are in progress of construction, and still three others in contemplation; all of which, when completed, will give this great center some nine roads.

10th. This is not only the best lumber region (including the range westward) in the world, but between this and the St. Croix, ranging north and south to the timber limit, is a zone of some 30,000 square miles of hard and soft timber forests, as good as the world produces.

11th. Here (at Depere) is a splendid water power, capable of running threescore-and-ten mills, machine shops and manufactories. While lake boats may come within a stone's throw of the cataract that pours over the dam, vessels direct from Liverpool may safely approach within sixty rods of this water power.

12th. Iron ore, the best in the world, abounds on three sides of Green Bay, within easy distance, enough to supply the world with iron for centuries.

13th. The soil throughout the timbered zone, with the exception of here and there a sandy strip, is unsurpassed in fertility, and being indigenous to the grasses, will yet rival Orange and Chautauqua counties (N. Y.) in the production of butter and cheese, while for most of the cereal productions it has no superior, excepting corn.

14th. The Fox and East rivers furnish over twenty miles of river frontage, every rod of which might be used for dockyards.

15th. Green Bay is a land-locked harbor, unsurpassed in security, extent and convenience by any in the world.

16th. From the above facts it must be apparent that for manufacturing and commercial, for agricultural, mining and lumbering facilities, Green Bay and environs has no peer in all the Great West, if indeed it has on this continent.

17th. The mineral and lumber material are here, all at hand. Power is here, and, when manufactured into wares and machinery, nature has furnished the additional facility for transportation by an adequate water course.

What more, it may be asked, does Green Bay and her "partners" want? And yet one thing she lacketh—*capital*. Give to Green Bay capital in adequate meed, and in ten years she would number 100,000 inhabitants, and do more manufacturing than Chicago and Milwaukee combined.

Take for instance this "little town" of Depere, which two or three years ago was nothing but a mere "way station;" now does a business of nearly \$5,000,000 annually. Four blast furnaces are now in successful operation here, with an aggregate capacity of 1,200 tons of pig metal per week. Then the car shops of which our fellow townsman, Liddell, is the master spirit, turn out some twelve cars per week, and some of the finest cars I have seen. The Bolles fish kit establishment turns out some 6,000 kits per week. Beside s there are numerous other establishments turning out various articles of manufacture—all employing some 1,000 laborers and artisans. And yet, the threshold of capacity, of water power, and other facilities, is scarcely reached.

Prospectors are constantly here or at the Bay, looking up sites, in contemplation of engaging in new enterprises. Some 200 build-

ings will have been erected here (at Depere) this season, and it may be safely asserted that no town in the whole country presents such an array of brilliant prospects as Depere and Green Bay.,

To sum up, all that this section needs is the capital for the erection of the proper machinery, and the opening of wholesale stores for outfits to western merchants, and the completion of the Canada branch of the North Pacific Railroad—then the 3,000,000 of people to the west and southwest would find it largely to their advantage to take Green Bay in their route to tide water, to Boston and New York, and to make up their outfits here, instead of at Chicago. The improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin river water channel will add largely to the above named advantages, and the time is not far distant when even Chicago must look to her laurels, for many of them will take a northward flight.

There are at present in the three towns named (which should and soon will be one), some 15,000 inhabitants, four-fifths of whom have been added within a very short period of time. So that this section has just begun to grow, and its growth from this out will be more rapid and marvelous than that of any town east or west—nor will it be a mushroom growth, but its enlargement and expansive force will be as permanent as it will be rapid.

S. D. C.

---

## BUFFALO COUNTY.

BY JOHN DE GRAFF AND NICHOLAS PHILLIPPI, OF ALMA.

Buffalo county is embraced between the Trempealeau and Chipewewa rivers, extending north an average of thirty miles from the Mississippi river to Pepin and Eau Claire counties. The general topography of the county is hilly, with rich valleys between. The soil is remarkably varied, especially in the northeast part. It is for the most part a light dark loam, common to black oak openings, but it changes to the richest black soil, then to worthless sand, and again to clay. The perceptible causes are worthy of careful observation. There are about 460,000 acres in the county, and 220,300 acres entered—estimated 100,000 improved; of the remainder, 200,000 could be cultivated. Nearly 200,000 acres are owned by actual settlers, and are worth on an average eight dollars per acre.



The land owned by government, amounting to 200,000 acres, is not very good in quality, being too bluffy to till. The few sections owned by railroad corporations will doubtless in a few years be returned to the general government.

Water power is good, though but little improved, and offers encouraging opportunities for the manufacturer, especially in the erection of woolen mills. Timber of all kinds prevail. Beds of clay for the manufacture of brick are found in many parts of the county, and several parties are successfully engaged in making brick. Limestone for lime and building purposes are of the choicest. Chippewa river is the only navigable stream in the county. Trout are abundant in the large streams. A railroad from Eau Claire through the county is among the glowing anticipations of the people. The raising of all the principal cereals and stock are the most extensive products. Our undeveloped condition calls for capital to turn our water power into untold wealth.

Farm labor is always in demand, and during the spring and summer season some 300 men are employed on the Beef Slough booms. Wages average all the year round \$2 per day.

The three principal villages in the county are Alma, the county seat, with a population of 800, three churches, a good graded school, two good saw mills and one grist mill; Fountain City, with a population of 900, three churches, one graded school, two saw and one grist mill, a foundry and a plane shop; and Mandovi, in the northern part of the county, with a population of about 800, four churches, a good graded school, a flouring mill and a foundry. The condition of the common schools throughout the country is good, the school houses mostly of frame but ordinarily in fair condition. The wages paid to teachers averages about \$50 per month for male and \$30 for female.

The population is perhaps equally divided as to nationality between Americans, Germans and Norwegians, the latter having settled mostly in the northern part of the county.

John Bensch, Fountain City, and L. Kessinger, Alma, are surveyors, and are willing at all times to look up lands for parties.

W. W. Wyman, Mandovi; Erick Alme, Burnside; Halvor O. Johnson, Madina, and Fred. Hohman, Waumandee, will interest themselves enough to show up their towns to parties wishing to settle.

## BURNETT COUNTY.

Burnett is located upon the St. Croix river and tributaries; is timbered with pine and hard wood; has an area of about 1,000,000 acres, of which 73,000 acres are state lands and a large proportion government lands, which are rapidly being taken up for the valuable timber upon them. There are grants of land by the United States government to aid in building several lines of railroads that pass through this county, which when completed will, with the St. Croix and its tributaries, give its settlers ample facilities for getting their lumber and agricultural products to market. It is settled mostly by Norwegians, and by their known industry, they will make it one of the best agricultural counties in the state.

Homesteads are still quite plenty. The proposed St. Croix and Superior Railroad is located through the center of the county, and will, when built, open up a large and valuable tract of agricultural, mineral and timbered lands.

---

## CALUMET COUNTY.

BY THEO. KERSTAN AND J. A. ELSNER, OF CHILTON.

Calumet county contains nine townships, with an area of about 200,000 acres, and is one of the smallest counties in the state. The population of the county, according to the census of 1870, is 12,334. There are 66,000 acres of improved land, the average price of which is about twenty-five dollars per acre; the unimproved land, consisting of 140,000 acres, ranges from three to twelve dollars per acre. Nearly the whole lands are capable of cultivation. The south half of the county is gently rolling, the north being more level, and in places swampy. The swamp lands are generally owned by commissioners, and have no appreciable value. We believe the general government does not own an acre of land. The Fox River Improvement Company owns a small tract of land in the western part of the county.

The facilities for water power are about average; timber is principally of hard wood. Marble is found in the southeast part

of the county, in town twenty, range twenty; also, valuable stone quarries and brick yards in number on the west side. Several small streams run through the county, the largest being the Manitowoc; none navigable. Nevertheless, lake Winnebago, lying on west, gives ample facilities for shipping and market privileges.

Calumet county contains the finest oak timber in Wisconsin, and, with our newly acquired railroad facilities, this is going to prove of great value to the county. Here are great inducements to men of capital, who would desire to go into the manufacture of wagon or carriage material, or other thing for which hard wood is used. Basswood is also quite abundant. Our railroad facilities are now excellent. The Manitowoc, Appleton and New London Railroad enters the county on the east, and runs in a northwesterly direction, about ten miles, through the county. The Milwaukee and Northern Railroad enters the county on the southeast corner, going north to Green Bay; leaving the county on the northeast corner of section 6, township 20, range 20, crossing the Manitowoc, Appleton and New London Railroad on section 7. A branch is built from this road in a northwesterly direction to Menasha, and connects with the Wisconsin Central. The climate is very healthy, and the best water in the state. Theodore Kerstan and J. H. Elsner, of Chilton, will cheerfully give further information about the county, and assist all in search of lands or other property.

Common laborers are in demand the year round, at 25 to 30 dollars per month.

Chilton is the county seat, is located on the Milwaukee & Northern Railway, and has 1,200 inhabitants; New Holstein has 1,000 inhabitants; Stockbridge 600; Hayton 400; Gravesville 600; and Sherwood 150.

There are eleven each of Catholic and Protestant churches in the county, and about seventy-five school houses. The common schools are all in very good condition. The average wages paid to teachers is \$35 per month.

The population consists of about one-half German, one-quarter Irish, and one-quarter Americans.

## CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

BY L. C. STANLEY, WM. RICHARDSON AND D. W. CAMPBELL, CHIPPEWA FALLS.

Twenty years ago, when the pioneers of this county came here for the sole purpose of lumbering, they supposed that pine lands would only produce pine trees, and consequently they brought their flour, pork, corn, beans, potatoes, and in fact all the necessaries of life, up the Mississippi in keel boats from Prairie du Chien. Times are changed; now we produce both winter and spring wheat, 20 bushels per acre, which sells in Milwaukee for No. 1. Our oats are No. 1; average crop 40 bushels to the acre. Barley and rye grow equally as well. Hay grows wild in great abundance, and yields two tons to the acre. We also raise first quality of Timothy hay, two tons to the acre. As for potatoes, the world cannot surpass in quantity or quality; the average crop is 200 bushels per acre. We have almost all kinds of wild fruits in abundance. Quite a large number of apple trees and fruits have been set out the past season, and as apples do well fifteen miles south, we hope soon to raise fruit in abundance.

The stock of the county is of good average quality, but is mostly brought from southern Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa. The pineries make a great demand for horses and working cattle. Wild land can be bought for from three to ten dollars per acre. Twenty miles from the county seat, or from the West Wisconsin Railroad, good land can be bought at government price. Improved lands are held at \$10 to \$20 per acre. The soil of the heavy, hard wood timber land is what is termed clay soil; that of the prairies is a rich, black, sandy loam. The people settled in this county are from every nation, and the door stands open to all.

In the northern part of the county, copper, silver and lead ores have been found, but not in paying quantities. We have plenty of sandstone and granite for building purposes.

Lumbering is the specialty of the county in the way of manufactures. According to the lumber inspector's report, 43,316,419 feet of lumber, 20,000,000 feet of lath and 18,000,000 shingles were manufactured in 1870. There are 1,580,480 acres of pine lands in the county, which at the present rate of consumption, 200,000,000 feet per year, will last fifty years. A large portion of

our pine lands have oak, maple and ash timber scattered through it. Chippewa Falls, with a population of 5,000, situated at the head of steamboat navigation on the Chippewa river, is the base of operations in the lumber region. It has the best water power in the world, and one of the largest saw mills in the United States run by water; capacity 35,000,000 feet per season. For twenty miles up the river, saw mills of a capacity of from one to fifteen million feet occur frequently. Over 200,000,000 feet of saw logs are cut and put into the river each season. This requires 2,000 men, and horses and cattle in proportion. To supply this force furnishes our farmers a good market for all they can raise. Above Chippewa Falls is a reservoir large enough to stop and hold all the logs that are cut in the winter season. The logs are held secure until the ice melts, then they are assorted and turned out as fast as required. Each owner, having his own mark, can get his own logs. The logs are run over the falls and into the several booms along the river, and as far as the mouth of the Chippewa, where they are rafted and sold down the Mississippi.

When the lumber is sawed at our mills it is rafted in cribs 16 by 32 feet, coupled up to make rafts containing 100,000 feet. It is then run down the river by skilled pilots and hardy raftsmen to Read's Landing on the Mississippi river, there coupled up in rafts from 300,000 feet to 2,700,000 feet; it is then sold to go down the river, at an average price of fourteen dollars per thousand, by the raft; a clear gain to mill-men of four dollars per thousand feet. The process is repeated every year, and the result has been that most of the lumbermen have accumulated large wealth.

For a new county our roads and public buildings are good. We have plenty of good school houses, and the schools are well attended. What Chippewa county needs most is capital and skill to develop her great resources; and all are cordially invited to come and help in this great and profitable work,

The county consists of 114 townships, and probably not over one-tenth is owned and occupied by private parties. The state owns from 50,000 to 70,000 acres, that ranges from 75 cents to \$1.50 per acre. Much of this is very good farming and timber lands. About one-third of the county yet belongs to the general government, and subject to homestead entry. Much of the land is indifferent, but there is also much that is good, covered with hard wood timber. This land will soon become valuable to settlers, as we shall have

railroad facilities. The home markets are also very excellent on account of the pineries, and the farmer can sell his products of all kinds at much higher prices than those products will bring in Milwaukee or Chicago.

The West Wisconsin, Wisconsin Central, and St. Croix and Superior Railroad companies own large tracts of land in this county, which they offer to actual settlers at reasonable prices.

The water power in this county is enormous, and is only improved in and around Chippewa Falls.

The Chippewa river is navigable to Chippewa Falls, and there are almost countless smaller streams and lakes where fish of all kinds abound. Game is also plenty, such as deer, bear, wolf, and many smaller fur bearing animals.

The railroad facilities for the eastern portion of the county will be good as soon as the Wisconsin Central is completed, which will run along almost the entire eastern border of the county. Other routes are also projected through the county and it is hoped will soon be built.

This county, possessing an abundance of the very best hard wood timber affords excellent facilities for the manufacture of any thing into which these materials enter, such as wagon and carriage materials, barrels, farming tools, etc., etc. The debris of the saw mills would supply stock for tub and pail factories in unlimited quantities without cost. The numerous mills would also support foundries and machine shops of various kinds, instead of bringing everything from the east as they now do.

Sheep raising is carried on to some extent and is fast increasing and will soon create a demand for woolen factories, carding machines, etc.

Manual labor of almost all kinds is in constant demand, summer and winter, and able bodied men and women are always sure to command high wages.

With the clear, bracing climate, the pure water, the cheap and good lands, the facilities for manufactures of nearly all kinds, the high wages paid to laborers, and other advantages too numerous to mention, Chippewa county cannot be excelled in the advantages it presents to the immigrant, whether it be the man of capital or the man or woman of toil.

The condition of our common schools is good considering the

newness of the county, the wages paid to teachers being from \$50 to \$100 per month.

The population is composed of about two-fifths Americans, and about one-fifth each of Norwegians, Germans and French.

Parties desiring further information are referred to either of the following gentlemen, who will gladly answer all questions and give all the information in their power:

L. H. Coe, Edson; J. W. Smith, Bloomer; O. R. Dahl, Chippewa Falls; Robert Marrien, Cadotte Falls; A. C. Stanley, Chippewa City; S. Van Loon, Bloomer; H. S. Allen and Burt E. Kingsly, Chippewa Falls.

---

## CLARK COUNTY.

BY HON. G. W. KING, HUMBIRD.

Clark is one of the largest counties in the state, being thirty miles wide from east to west, and fifty-four miles long from north to south. It is well watered by the Black and Eau Claire rivers and their tributaries, and by some of the tributaries of the Chippewa river. Lumbering has been the principal business of the people of this county until within the last five years; now quite a large number are engaged in farming. There is a large amount of excellent farming land in the southern and eastern portions of the county, mostly heavily timbered with sugar maple, basswood, black and white oak, elm, black and white ash, butternut, birch and iron wood. The surface of the country in the hard timber is generally rolling, with a soil of rich, clay loam; there are very few swamps. The land is admirably adapted for the raising of winter wheat, oats, grass and vegetables. It is the best grass land I ever saw, and will in a few years be one of the best dairy counties in the state. The county is but thinly settled, but is rapidly filling up with an industrious class of men, who are not afraid of the hard work that is inevitable, where farms are cleared up in a heavily timbered country. The greater portion of the settlers are from the eastern and middle states, with a few Germans, English, Scotch and Canadians. The population of the county in 1860 was 789; at the present time it is about 4,000, the greater portion of whom have settled here in the last four or five years. There is a vast amount of good land in this county still

unsettled; part of it government land, and some belongs to the state; some is owned by the Fox River Improvement Company, and some by non-residents, all of which can be bought on reasonable terms, most of it on time.

Very few counties in the west offer greater inducements to settlers than this; the climate is healthy, bilious diseases are comparatively unknown; the water is good and abundant, and the soil is unsurpassed for the production of all kinds of grain, especially winter wheat; for sixteen years I have not known a failure in the crop of winter wheat where the crop was put in in anything like good order. We generally have good crops of corn, oats, rye and most kinds of vegetables. For a time it was thought that apple trees would not thrive here, but within the last three years many young trees have come into bearing, and thousands more have been set out and are doing well.

The lumbermen consume all the produce of this and the adjoining counties, which makes a good home market for all we have to sell. They also give employment to every man who is able and willing to work, which is a great help to settlers who have but a small amount of capital to begin with, as it gives them plenty of work for themselves and teams in the winter, at good wages. On an average, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty million feet of logs a year have been put into the different streams in this county, for a number of years past, and there still remains a large amount of pine to cut. There are quite a number of saw and grist mills located in the different parts of the county, that are doing a prosperous business. Lumber is very cheap, and it costs comparatively but little to build here, to what it does in most of the other counties.

Many improvements have been made within the past five years. Roads have been opened in every direction, schoolhouses have been built, villages laid out and settled. A railroad has been built, running through the southwestern part of the county, with a station at Humbird, sixteen miles from Neilsville, the county seat. Other roads and improvements are in contemplation, which promise to add much to our prosperity.



## COLUMBIA COUNTY.

BY THOMAS YULE, P. POOL AND O. A. SOUTHMAYD.

Columbia county is one of the inland counties of the state. The general surface of the county is level, yet not flat, but sufficiently rolling to afford ample drainage. The general quality of the soil is good. The county contains 492,500 acres of land, about two-thirds under cultivation, including improved swamp lands. Nearly one-third of the balance is capable of being worked. In the possession of actual settlers is 485,580 acres, average price as assessed, \$12.83. About 2,400 acres are owned by the state, mostly marsh, in the northern part of the county. The government holds, subject to entry, under the homestead law, about 600 acres—this, too, is nearly all marsh. Owned by the Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Company is 3,920 acres, located in the northern part of the county.

The facilities for water power are good but only partially improved. Lead is supposed to exist; two or three companies are sinking shafts for the purpose of mining; a fair sized vein has been discovered. The principal timber is oak, maple, basswood and elm. Stone quarries, lime and sandstone are found, but only worked for local use. A cream brick is manufactured at Portage, which commands the highest price of any put into market. Wisconsin and Fox rivers are the only navigable streams running through the county. This county has several lakes, of which lake George and Wissahicon are the largest except Swamp lake which covers about 700 acres. There is not an abundance of game, prairie chicken and duck are about all that now remains.

Our railroad communications are good, no point in the county more than twelve miles from a line of road, and more roads are in prospect. Agriculture is the active pursuit, and the growing interest taken by farmers leads us to believe that it is in a prosperous condition.

Manufacturing is not carried on to that extent that it might be; with the unsurpassed facilities of water power it should rank among the first in manufactured goods in the state.

Leather is manufactured to some extent at Portage and some other points in the county. There are a few wagon shops, where all kinds of wagons and carriages are made. At Cambria there

is a woolen factory, where, on a small scale, excellent woolen cloths and shawls are made.

Running through the southeasterly part of the county is a high ridge, or great swell of land, which seems to be of a different geological formation from that of the surrounding country, and to have been forced up through the supervening strata by some great convulsion of nature. Along this ridge specimens of several kinds of ores have been found, but not in paying quantities. Drift metal of copper and lead has often been found, all over the county. Specimens of pure, native copper, often of many pounds weight, have been plowed up in fields on the prairies and elsewhere.

The great geographical feature of the county, that which will be eventually of more benefit than anything else, is the peculiar position of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers to each other, that makes possible a ship canal, to unite the waters of Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river. At "The Portage," a name given by the early French voyagers, where now stands the city of Portage, they approach so near together that, in high water, the waters of the Wisconsin are wont to flow across the intervening flats into the Fox. Boats of considerable draft had floated across from time to time before any canal was dug. Several years ago a canal about two miles long was dug, with a lock at the Wisconsin river, and another at the Fox, which at that point is some six feet lower than the Wisconsin, and the channel of the Fox dredged in places, and somewhat straightened, and a successful navigation from Green Bay was commenced. A considerable amount of business has for years been done through this channel. But of late the rapid development of the northwest, and the want of facilities for cheaper transportation of their surplus produce to market, has turned the attention of the people of several states to the route, and congress has taken the initiatory steps to open through here a ship canal.

In the internal improvements of our county are seen abundant indications of the enterprise, good taste and prosperity of our citizens. The roads in all parts of the county are good; a large number of first class farm houses and private residences are seen everywhere; our school are good, school houses neat and attractive; our church edifices are numerous and are respectable in size and appearance; the county buildings are large, convenient and well adapted to the purposes for which they are designed. At Wyocena the county has erected, as an adjunct to the poor house, an asylum

for those insane persons for whom the state has not made sufficient provision. The building is of brick, cost six thousand dollars, and will accommodate thirty patients; it is well patronized, and is one of the most beneficent institutions of the county.

Our agricultural society is in an active, prosperous condition; there seems to be a growing interest on the part of our farmers in the society, so that now it has come to be considered the institution of the county, and is working a very perceptible good.

The population of the county is about 30,000, and is made up of settlers from all parts of the Union and the old world. Those from New England and New York predominate. To sum up, we regard Columbia county as one of the model counties of the state, both considering its geographical position, its physical features, its agricultural, social and financial advantages, and the intelligence and enterprise of its inhabitants.

---

## CRAWFORD COUNTY.

BY WALDO BROWN, PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.

This county, which originally embraced a large portion of western Wisconsin, is now composed of about five hundred and sixty square miles, near the southwest corner of the state, and north of the junction of the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers, the former being the southern, and the latter the western boundary. The population of the county by the census of 1870, was 13,177.

Among the striking features of its topography, are the towering bluffs, which often rise to the height of from four to six hundred feet, and which present their bold, rocky fronts on the whole line of river boundary, as well as along either bank of the principal streams. The bottom lands lying at the foot of these bluffs are very fertile, and the soil, which is a light, sandy loam, is of great value for the production of garden vegetables of every description, which come to maturity much sooner than on the high lands in the same localities.

Through this county, near its center, runs a divide, which separates the valley of the Mississippi from those of the Wisconsin and Kickapoo rivers, and from this, at right angles with it, are alternations of ridge and valley, the former generally wooded, while in

the vales are fertile lands, valuable forests, prairie meadows, and good water powers on never-failing streams.

This peculiar formation gives the county the appearance of being rough and broken; and so it is, yet its soil, not only on the bottom lands but on the ridges, is rich and productive to such an extent that the husbandman reaps here as rich rewards for his labor as do those who have sought homes on distant prairies.

The soil of the high lands is a light sandy clay, easy of tillage, and is celebrated for producing the finest qualities of wheat, while the yield is about the same as on the prairies. It is equally well adapted to corn, oats, grass, barley and buckwheat, while for potatoes and other root crops it is of superior quality. These natural advantages were overlooked by immigrants for many years, but the fact that during the last decade our farming population has almost doubled, proves that our lands and agricultural facilities are appreciated, and that in the future they will be sought more and more, not only by our own countrymen, but by immigrants from foreign lands.

There is no county in the state better adapted to fruit growing than is this, the soil seeming to possess the requisite elements in the right proportions for healthy growth and prolific fruitage. Fruit is rarely killed by frosts, and trees and shrubbery are less affected by disease, climatic changes and vermin than in other less favored localities.

The practicability of apple culture is fully demonstrated, careful and observant nurserymen having discovered, after years of experiment, the varieties best suited to this soil and climate. Thousands of acres of the hills of this county should at once be planted with apple orchards and vineyards, whose products in a few years would far exceed those of all its grain fields. Besides the apple, there is an abundance of wild fruits, and currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, grapes, etc., have a rapid growth and rarely fail to produce well.

Lead and copper ores have been discovered, and there are indications of the existence of heavy bodies of these minerals, but none yet have been found that would pay for working. Extensive quarries of excellent building stone are found in every town in the county, and from the bluffs on the Wisconsin river large quantities are taken each year and shipped to the east. The best stone in the beautiful capitol building at Madison are from this quarry.

Agriculture and trade have hitherto been the pursuits of the people to the almost entire neglect of manufactures, the census of 1870 showing an aggregate of farm production of \$823,000, while the products of our manufactures was but \$240,000. But during the past year the people have awakened to the importance of manufactures, to all other branches of industry, and henceforth the hammer, loom and anvil are to have their devotees as well as the plow. In the line of public improvement, are excellent roads and good school houses, so numerous that every child enjoys the privilege of a good common school education.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway extends along the southern line of the county for a distance of twenty miles. Bridgeport is one of the principal shipping points on the road for grain and live stock, while at Prairie du Chien the company have one of the largest freight depots in the state, a grain elevator with a capacity of 250,000 bushels, and from which 275 cars have been loaded with wheat in a single day. The company have here large car works, a good passenger depot, and near this, one of the finest hotels in the west. The business of the company has increased so rapidly under its excellent management, that it has been compelled to erect a temporary bridge over the Mississippi for the transfer of trains during the winter, while in the season of navigation, in 1870, three steamers were constantly engaged in the transfer of cars from one shore to the other.

Second to no other enterprise affecting the welfare of this county, is the scheme for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, over which Marquette and his little company sailed nearly two hundred years ago on a voyage in search of the "Father of Rivers," and whose success was a prophecy of this future Erie canal of the west. Cheaper transportation for western produce to the seaboard has become a necessity, and while the completion of the work will add millions to the wealth of the west, it will make within the limits of this county a city which shall bear to another upon the lakes, the same relations that Buffalo does to New York. That city will be Prairie du Chien. With the dawning of that day will come to Crawford county an increase in wealth, population and value of its lands of which her people have hardly dreamed as yet.

The commerce of the county at this time, has an extent and importance which few would imagine who have not examined the

figures which show it; and this is not conducted by rail alone, but three organized lines of elegant steamers touch at our river town, and do not only a large freight, but passenger business also.

The county is remarkably healthy, is well watered, has heavy forest in every town; in her markets, lumber and all descriptions of building material are plenty and cheap. Improved lands may be purchased at from fifteen to thirty dollars per acre, and unimproved from five to ten dollars.

The public schools are under the charge of good teachers and an efficient county superintendent, and are accessible to nearly every child. In Prairie du Chien is a large German school, with an accomplished native teacher, while the Catholics have a large "Sisters" school, and will soon open another of a higher grade in a large and beautiful building, which was erected at a cost of \$50,000.

The people of Crawford county are intelligent, industrious, wide awake to their interests, and hence are good patrons of schools, churches and their press, and taken all in all, the county possesses the natural and other advantages which in future will permit her to take a front rank among those which make up the noble commonwealth of Wisconsin.

---

## DANE COUNTY.

Dane county is situated midway between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river; its southern boundary being twenty-four miles north of the south line of the state. It is bounded on the north by Columbia and Sauk counties, on the east by Dodge and Jefferson, on the south by Rock and Green, and on the west and northwest by Iowa and the Wisconsin river. Its extent is forty-two miles from east to west and thirty-five miles from north to south, containing thirty-five townships, or one thousand two hundred and thirty-five miles, or 790,400 acres of land.

Madison city, the county seat and the capital of the state, has one of the most beautiful locations in the world, in the midst of charming lakes. Here is the new capitol building, which, surrounded by a commodious and elegant park, presents an impressive appearance of taste and beauty; and among the other substantial buildings are the United States postoffice, city hall and the court house. The state university buildings and university farm occupy an ele-

vated and pleasant site about one mile west of the capitol. There are thirty-five towns and fourteen villages in the county. Six of the towns are largely settled with Norwegians, and six by Germans, and the American and European nationalities are more or less represented in all of the towns.

The county throughout is well watered by lakes and streams, and the soil is generally fertile; in some parts extensive prairies prevailing, and in others undulating and hilly land. Timber is plentifully interspersed throughout the country.

The public land in the county is all taken up, and the wild land remaining can only be got from speculators and others.

It has a larger area of cultivated land (395,703 acres) than any other county, and produces the largest crop (2,730,130 bushels in 1869) of Wisconsin's staple wheat, as well as large crops of other kinds.

Stock raising receives much attention, and pure blooded animals are being introduced.

Fruits of nearly every sort grown in this latitude are produced in abundance.

Manufactures have increased in number and variety since 1860.

There are numerous churches of all denominations throughout the county, also private and public schools.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Chicago and Northwestern, and Madison and Portage Railroads have brought it into direct connection with all parts of the state and country.

---

## DODGE COUNTY.

BY S. D. LIVERMORE.

Dodge county is composed of twenty-five congressional townships, in a square form, which are divided into twenty-two towns. The east boundary of the county is about forty miles from Lake Michigan, and its southern boundary is sixty miles from the south boundary of the state.

While thus easy of access from the east and south in point of miles, it is traversed by both the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, and the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, the former running

both its northern and La Crosse divisions through it. Thirteen of the twenty-two towns of the county are on lines of railroad.

The soil is good, being of clay loam, and all occupied; is used mostly for farming purposes. Its agricultural products are equal in value to any other county in the state. It is the third county in the state in population, having in 1870, 47,035 inhabitants. The assessed valuation of the county, makes it the fifth in the state in wealth, although in extent of land it is the seventh.

In the county, are villages equal in number to the towns, with a diversity of interests and business, most of them of sufficient capacity to maintain an increased population.

While the county is generally known as an agricultural one, manufacturing and milling are an important, growing and thriving industry, within its borders, comprising woolen factories, manufactories of agricultural implements, flouring mills and iron works. These are all permanently established.

Stock raising is being largely introduced, and the establishment of various cheese factories, renders it a desirable and profitably auxiliary to the farm. All the land of the county is thus made valuable—the marshes being all rendered fit for making fodder.

There are good markets for all kinds of produce, and near the home of every one, from the fact that the county not only abounds in villages, but is surrounded by them. On the south, two wards of Watertown are in the county, and Waterloo is adjacent to the county; on the west, Columbus is on the border; on the north, one ward of Waupun and one ward of Randolph are in the county. The far eastern portion find convenient trading points in Hartford and Oconomowoc.

That portion of Waupun, in Dodge county, includes the state prison. The county seat, Juneau, is in the geographical center of the county.

Beaver Dam, the principal place in the county, has a population of 3,500, about equally divided between foreign and native in population, and for beauty, fine buildings and place of residence, is not surpassed by any city in the state. Within its limits are two flouring mills, two large woolen factories, a seed-sower and basket manufactory, a cheese factory and several other manufacturing establishments. Its water power is inexhaustible.

The educational facilities of the county are extra. Within the county are several graded public schools, while the common schools



are nearly all of a high order. In the fine village of Fox Lake is located the Wisconsin Female Seminary, an institution of a high order; and at Beaver Dam is Wayland University Institute, for the education of both sexes, and is suitably appreciated, being well patronized.

There are in the county five lakes, situated as follows:

Fox lake, in the town of Fox Lake, and covers about two and a half square miles, and is a natural and very clear lake.

Beaver lake is situated in the towns of Beaver Dam and Westford, Fox Lake and Trenton. It is about twelve miles long, its greatest width one and a half miles, and covers about ten square miles. It is mostly artificial, being formed by a dam at Beaver Dam city, and is supplied with pleasure boats. Fox lake and Loss lake flow into it.

Horicon lake, or marsh, is situated in the towns of Hubbard, Burnett, Williamstown, Chester and Leroy. Is 14 miles long and about four miles wide. It extends about two miles into Fond du Lac county.

Loss lake is in the town of Calamine, about one mile long and three-quarters of a mile wide. Is beautifully situated, clear and deep, and is a favorite resort for pleasure parties.

Mud lake is located in the towns of Lowell and Shields. It is about five miles long, with marshy borders.

The general health of the county is excellent. Localities are afforded to suit any one. The northeastern portion for its iron mines, and the balance for agricultural purposes.

---

## DOOR COUNTY.

BY C. A. MASSE, PETER ZEIMMERS AND J. A. SIMMONS.

Door county is situated in the northeast part of the state of Wisconsin, and between Lake Michigan and Green Bay, is seventy miles in length, with an average width of about ten miles. The general topography of the county is undulating. The soil is generally of a clay loam, interspersed occasionally with soils more or less mixed with sand. In nearly every portion of the county is bottom lands of alluvial deposits, with an average depth of six feet of the

richest black loam. On the uplands a clay soil predominates at an average depth of twelve feet. The county contains about 300,000 acres of land, of which 90,000 is under cultivation; of the balance, 200,000 is only capable and adapted to agricultural pursuits. Owned by actual settlers is 230,000 acres, held at an average price of \$15 per acre; 38,000 acres is owned by the state, located in all parts of the county, at an average price of eight shillings per acre; owned by the United States there are about 2,000 acres of fair quality, that can be entered under the homestead law, which gives to any man for ten dollars, 160 acres of land, providing he will agree to live on and improve it; canal companies own about 1,200 acres, average price \$3.50 per acre, located throughout the county; the principal owners being the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company. The state holds nearly 2,000 acres for the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Canal Company. Water power good, and susceptible of improvement.

The land in the county is timbered with oak, maple, beech, elm, ironwood, birch, basswood, pine, hemlock, tamarack, cedar, spruce, balsam and other varieties of timber common to this part of North America. Very valuable marble and stone quarries exist and are found in very large quantities. Sturgeon Bay extends far into the county, and several streams traverse it, all well stocked with fish. All kinds of game are abundant.

Should government push the canal to completion, a railroad will undoubtedly be constructed from Green Bay to Milwaukee. Farming, lumbering, the manufacture of shingles, stavebolts, cedar posts, railroad ties and many other lucrative sources of industry are the pursuits followed. Excellent opportunity is offered for the investment of capital. Blast furnaces might be run to great advantage, everything necessary being near at hand except the ore. Climate temperate and pleasant, water pure and excellent, no epidemics, no contagious diseases; in fact, for healthfulness, it cannot be surpassed. The prospects for the building of a ship canal are flattering; with such a highway for commerce, all kinds of produce must prove remunerative. Nearly all kinds of fruit raising are attended with the best results.

The land in the county is timbered with maple, beech, elm, oak, ironwood, birch, basswood, pine, hemlock, tamarack, cedar, spruce, balsam and other varieties of timber common to this part of North America. The soil is generally a clay loam, interspersed occasion-

ally with soils more or less mixed with sand. Scattered through the country is a large portion of rich bottom lands, of alluvial deposits, with an average depth of six feet, of the richest black soil. On the uplands the average depth of the soil is ten feet, resting on a foundation of limestone rock. The land is well watered throughout the county by numerous small creeks, and springs of pure living water are abundant. The surface of the county is greatly rolling and well adapted to farming purposes.

In the county are 58,000 acres of wild lands, owned by the state, which will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, at an average rate of one dollar per acre. These lands embrace some of the richest in the county, and when cleared of the timber, will make some of the finest farming lands in the country. Of land owned by the United States, there are about 3,000 acres that can be entered under the homestead law, which gives to every man, for \$10, 160 acres of land on condition that he will live on and improve it.

Wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, corn and other grains, and potatoes, turnips, beets and all the root crops and hay are grown in the county, and yield rich returns to the farmers. Some of the best wheat land in the state is located in this county. All of the grains mentioned are a sure crop. Fruit, such as apples, pears, plums, crab apples, grapes, currants, blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries and other varieties grow in profusion, and, when properly cultivated, yield large crops. The position of this county, between two large bodies of water, is peculiarly favorable to fruit, and many thriving orchards in the county bear witness to its facilities for fruit growing.

There are ample school facilities in this county, each settlement having a school house in close proximity, and there are Protestant and Roman Catholic churches. The roads in the county, and the facilities for getting them are good.

A large number of the inhabitants of the county are engaged in cutting timber into cord wood, saw logs, railroad ties, telegraph poles, fence posts, etc., for which a ready sale is found. Many farmers devote their winters to this work, clearing up their farms and selling the timber thus cut down.

The large bodies of water on each side of the peninsula abound with fish, and furnish employment to a large number of men in catching them. Trout and whitefish are caught in large quantities, salted and sold at remunerative prices.

The population of the county is between 5,000 and 6,000, and embraces almost all European nationalities. Belgian, German, Norwegian, French, Irish, Dane, Dutch, Swede, English and people of other nationalities, have come here and cleared up fine farms in the woods for themselves. After making themselves comfortable homes, they have sent back across the ocean for their relatives and friends to come and share with them the prosperity offered to every willing heart and strong hand here.

At the present time there are upwards of 18,000 acres of land improved and under cultivation in the county, giving forth yearly their bounteous harvests, filling the granaries and barns to overflowing with the various articles of farm produce that flourish so luxuriantly in the fertile soil. Substantial houses, comfortable barns and stables, churches, school houses, stores, saw mills, shops and roads give evidence of the prosperity of the people and of the success which has attended them in their efforts to carve out a home and a competence in the virgin forests of Door county.

The following interesting article from the *Sturgeon Bay Advocate*, sets forth some of the advantages of that village in such true colors, that I cannot do better than copy it entire.

#### SUMMER PLEASURE RESORTS AND TRIPS. WHAT WISCONSIN OFFERS.

“The eastern press very generally reports serious disappointment among the hotel keepers at the prominent old fashionable summer pleasure resorts. Niagara Falls seems to be punished most severely by neglect this season, on account of the cupidity and greed of its citizens, who have shut out the public from any view of the falls, except by submitting to extortion. But all of the old haunts of fashionable pleasure seekers are suffering neglect. Robbery and discomfort in the large hotels of Saratoga, Newport, Long Branch, etc., have forced people away to more reasonable and pleasant places. The really opulent and comfortable nabobs are resorting to smaller places along the sea coast and in the interior.

“The upper Mississippi and the lakes, especially Lakes Michigan and Superior, are attracting much attention from tourists. It should be known that Wisconsin and Minnesota present superior inducements to summer pleasure seekers.

“Lake Michigan and Green Bay ports are now well supplied with hotels, and are so accessible by water and rail that they are becoming frequented by multitudes who escape from crowded and sultry

cities to enjoy the pure air and invigorating breezes. Soon Lake Superior will be equally supplied with railways, and crowds will rush there for summer recreation and pleasure."

#### WHAT STURGEON BAY OFFERS.

In this change of summer travel from "robbery and discomfort" of the sea side resorts to the Upper Lakes, we concede the claims of other points on Lakes Michigan and Superior, but claim that as soon as we shall have on Sturgeon Bay such a hotel as "shall be equal to its other attractions," our Bay "will take precedence over all rivals" in its many attractions, which no other point on the whole chain of lakes presents. When our ship canal is open in a year from now we shall possess advantages for a summer resort which cannot be found elsewhere on Lake Michigan or Lake Superior. Here we have a noble Bay eight miles long by from half a mile to two miles broad, perfectly land locked, unrivalled for fishing, boating, sailing, bathing and cool breezes, and with its islands, coves, high bluffs and romantic shores are all formed by nature for summer resorts. And then, one and a quarter miles through the ship canal puts us into Lake Michigan and the Harbor of Refuge, where the clear waters, invigorating breezes, pure air, shingle and sand beach and surf bathing rivals Long Branch and Cape May, without the dangers of the undertow, which finds many victims at those fashionable sea side resorts.

The great advantage we have here at Sturgeon Bay is, that when the wind sets in shore on the lake, making it too rough for sailing and boating, visitors can then enjoy sailing, boating and fishing on Sturgeon Bay in perfect safety amidst the most charming scenery; and again, when the lake is smooth, and the wind off land, the pleasures of boating and sailing can be indulged in on the "big waters" to the heart's content. Again, out on Green Bay, opposite to Sturgeon Bay, is Green Island and its lighthouse, and just a few miles north is the beautiful little Strawberry Islands, with Chambers Island and lighthouse, and beyond is Eagle Island and Eagle Bluff lighthouse, and to the south is Pond Island with its famous bass channel, all charming places for picnic and fishing parties to resort to for full enjoyment of the beautiful surroundings of Sturgeon Bay.

Our great want just now is a large, comfortable, home-like hotel, arranged specially for the reception of tourists and their families in

which order, cleanliness and comfort, with moderate charges shall be the leading features. Mr. J. Harris, who has just platted a new village on the west shore of Sturgeon Bay, called Bay View, a most charming location overlooking the whole Bay, has reserved the highest portion of his land, containing about ten acres, with a view to build just such a hotel as is required here. No better location for the purpose can be found, commanding a magnificent view of the entire bay, facing its entrance and looking out on to Green Bay with Green Island in full view. Nature has formed this lovely spot with slopes, hills, ravines, cozy nooks and elegant building site for the hotel; all it requires is the hand of the landscape gardener to lay out its drives, walks, terraces, arbors and retreats looking out on to Sturgeon Bay and Green Bay equalling in beauty the far famed bay of Naples.

We hope that this most advantageous opportunity will be taken hold of without delay, and that by another season, when the ship canal shall be open, and we have a daily line of steamers from Chicago and Milwaukee, we may have a hotel on this lovely spot to receive the crowds of tourists that will visit our bay.

Our fishing on Sturgeon Bay consists of white, black and striped bass, pickerel, muskalonge and perch. Our lake fishing comprises lake trout, bass, pickerel, and white fish, that king of fresh water fish; while our woods abound with deer and partridge and other wild game; the whole peninsula is alive with it. A glance at the map shows the peninsula with Green Bay on one side and Lake Michigan on the other, Sturgeon Bay and the ship canal cutting it in twain, giving us ample water outlets, and, when added to all these foregoing advantages, we shall have a daily line of magnificent steamers to and from Chicago and Milwaukee, and will ere long have railroad connection with Green Bay, we have unexam-pled facilities for a popular summer resort.

Mr. J. Harris is ready to co-operate with responsible parties to build up this enterprise for pleasure resorts, and he will be glad to receive proposals for that purpose at his land office in Sturgeon Bay, Door county, Wisconsin.

## DOUGLAS COUNTY.

BY D. G. MORRISON, SUPERIOR.

Douglas county is situated in the northwest part of the state, at the head of lake Superior. The general surface is rolling, and contains within its limits every variety of soil, with a marly subsoil of clay. The county is 40 miles square and has 1,200 acres under cultivation; of the balance nearly seven-eighths is capable of improvement and cultivation; one-eighth is owned by actual freeholders, held for disposal at fair prices. The state owns about 75,000 acres at a price of \$1.25 per acre; the general government 340,000 acres. No railroad lands yet in market. The county is traversed with four streams, with ample facilities for water power.

Among others may be mentioned the south side of the St. Louis river Dalles, where the power is available for one quarter of a mile; Black river, one fall of 75 feet and one of 20 feet. American two of 20 feet, besides several others. All have a rock base, and are available at ordinary cost, and easy of access.

Specimens of copper have been found of the richest quality; also large deposits of iron, though unavailable at present, owing to the want of railroad facilities. Both granite and red sandstone, and a good quality of brick have been manufactured from the clay. The Northern Pacific and St. Paul road is now in operation from the western border of the county, and is completed 400 miles west. Lumbering and fishing are the principal sources of industry. Water good. The average days without frost from one hundred to one hundred and twenty. Potatoes, oats, barley, wheat, and all kinds of cereals and grain, except corn, yield abundantly.

The fine forests, mills, and logging streams offer good inducements to capital and labor. Labor is always in demand at great wages, and the cheap lands offer inducements to those who wish to engage in farming. The home markets are excellent, and from our lake ports is as near to eastern markets as Kenosha, the extreme southeastern county in this state. The climate compares favorably with that of Michigan and with the St. Lawrence river counties of the state of New York. The climate is healthy, as is shown by the fact that out of a population of 1,200, only four adults and eight children have died during the past year.

The western extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the eastward extension of the Wisconsin Central, one or both of which must be accomplished at a very early day, will open this county to settlement, as these roads will pass through the centre of the county. Timber and farming lands are now much in request and extensive entries are being made.

For further information address Thomas Clarke, county surveyor, or R. Relf, county clerk, Superior.

Superior has a population of 1,400, and is the only village in the county. It has four churches and three good schools, one of them graded. The schools are in a thriving condition. The wages paid to teachers are from \$35 to \$150 per month.

About half of the population of the county is American, the balance about equally divided between Swedes, Germans, Irish and French, and some Norwegians. For further information in regard to the county and its resources, apply to Richard Relf or Thomas Clark, Superior.

---

## DUNN COUNTY.

BY R. J. FLINT, S. B. FRENCH, C. M. BONNELL, MENOMINIE.

Dunn county is situated in northwestern Wisconsin. To the immigrant in search of occupation and a home it offers superior inducements. Its favorable location, its accessibility, its varied fields of labor, its rapid settlement, place it in the front rank of those counties which are now attracting the attention of the pioneer. The county contains twenty-four townships, with a total area of 552,960 acres. The eastern portion is mostly prairie and light openings, with some marsh suitable for meadow land. It is generally level, and has a fertile and productive soil. The western portion is more rolling, and covered with extensive forests. The soil is excellent, producing splendid crops. Winter wheat is largely grown, and yields from twenty to forty bushels per acre. Oats, rye, corn, potatoes, etc., bring forth a rich harvest. In short, the general quality of the soil throughout the county, and its productiveness, will average as high as any county in the state to which the attention of the immigrant can now be directed. When the forest has been subdued, and the wilderness made to "blossom as the rose," by the



labor of the industrious settler, no section of our state will surpass Dunn county in the extent and variety of her productions.

There are at present about 75,000 acres under cultivation, not including many thousand acres enclosed for pasturage. All of the unimproved lands are fit for cultivation or pasturage. About 200,000 acres are owned by actual settlers, in farms ranging from 80 to 320 acres. The average price of such land is about \$8.00 per acre. In the northern part of the county there is yet a number of sections subject to entry under the homestead law; some of them very desirable locations. There are no less than 160,000 acres owned by corporations. The West Wisconsin Railway Company own about 125,000 acres, and the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company about 35,000 acres, which they are selling in lots to suit purchasers, at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$10.00 per acre for farming lands. The railroad company gives easy terms to settlers, requiring one-fourth at the time of sale, the balance payable in three annual installments, with interest at 10 per cent. The Improvement Company are also disposing of their lands at reasonable figures to actual settlers. For further information concerning these improvement lands, address S. B. French, Menomonie, Wis., who is the resident agent of the company for Dunn county. The railroad lands have been in market only a few months, and during the coming year many of the best tracts will no doubt be sold; and the landless should bear in mind that the motto of the railroad company, like that of the government, is "first come first served." Full information concerning these lands, with description, prices and terms of sale, may be obtained by addressing H. H. Weakley, Hudson, Wis., the land agent of the company.

The county is watered by the Chippewa river in the southeast; the Eau Galla in the southwest, and the Red Cedar, which runs through the county from north to south. The Chippewa is navigable for rafts and small steamboats; the Eau Galla for rafts and logs only. These streams with their numerous tributaries furnish a large number of fine water powers, many of which are unimproved. Saw-mills and flouring mills, however, are springing up in all parts of the county, opening new fields for labor and capital and furnishing a substantial home market for the products of the forest, the farm and the garden.

Lumbering is the leading manufacturing interest. There is annually manufactured in the county about 75,000,000 feet. Hun-

dreds of men find steady employment in the pineries, at the mills, or on the river; and no man, able and willing to work, need remain idle a single day. This is especially favorable to the immigrant, who by the constant demand for labor, is certain of a place to work at good wages, the moment he reaches his destination. One firm alone, Knapp, Stout & Co., at Menominee, employs about 1,500 men. Carson & Rand, of Eau Galla, and S. A. Jewett, of Cedar Falls, have, in the aggregate, several hundred men in their employ.

But the attention of the mechanic and manufacturer can turn with profit to other industries, the development of which cannot fail to prove remunerative to the persons engaged therein. The vast forest of hard wood which cover the western half of the county, are a mine of wealth almost untouched. Oak, maple, ash, elm, basswood, butternut and pine, of the best quality, grow in great profusion, and invite the industrious and enterprising manufacturer, with promise of rich rewards. Stave mills, hub and spoke factories, establishments for the manufacture of furniture, agricultural implements, wagons, sleighs, etc., will here find abundant water power and a never failing supply of excellent timber. A woolen factory is much needed. No less than 20,000 lbs. of wool were shipped from Dunn county during the past season, which amount might soon be increased ten fold with proper encouragement.

Banks of clay suitable for brick are numerous, but little used. Quarries of limestone have been opened and successfully worked. Quarries of beautiful sandstone abound, similar in geological formation to the celebrated Potsdam sandstone, which furnish a fine and serviceable building material. These natural deposits, together with the immense quantities of lumber, furnish an unlimited supply of cheap and accessible building material.

The railroad facilities are good, and promise to be better in the not distant future. The West Wisconsin Railway which is an important link of the air-line railroad from St. Paul to Chicago, passes through the county from east to west. By this road Menominee, the county seat of Dunn county, is only a thirteen hours ride from Chicago. The business of the road is large and constantly increasing. The Chippewa Valley and Red Cedar Railroad is projected, and the route surveyed. Its course is from the mouth of the Chippewa river to the confluence of the Red Cedar, thence along that stream through Dunn county, northward to Barron county, thence to Lake Superior. This road will open up a fine

country north of Dunn county and will attract a large immigration. With these roads in full operation, the business of the manufacturer, merchant, and farmer will receive a new impetus on the road to permanent wealth and prosperity.

Fish and game abound in great variety, pike, pickerel, bass and speckled trout are easily caught by the not over-skillful angler. Bear, deer, squirrel, pheasant, prairie chickens, grouse, wild geese, ducks, etc., are here to tempt the hunter and sportsman. Beaver, mink, otter, muskrat, of the fur-bearing animals, fall a prey to the vigilant trapper.

All things considered, there is not a county in the northwest that offers a more diversified industry—a wider or better field for labor—or a surer prospect of reaping its just reward. No more healthful climate can be found. Clear springs, and swift running streams afford the coolest and purest of water. The atmosphere is clear and dry, and the general healthfulness of the people is remarkable. In Dunn county the enterprising and industrious settler will find no difficulty in securing a home for himself and family. Farmers, mechanics, tradesmen in fact, men of every honest and honorable calling, can find room here and a cordial welcome. The only one class do we refuse recognition—the *drones*. They can find a more congenial clime than Dunn county. Their room is regarded as decidedly better than their company.

---

## EAU CLARE COUNTY.

BY C. B. DANIELS.

It is about one hundred miles from the center of this county west to St. Paul, and about four hundred miles southeast to Chicago. The county is thirty-six miles long east and west, and eighteen miles wide north and south. The West Wisconsin Railroad runs through it from the southeast to the northwest, and is the means of direct communication between St. Paul and the east, and is fast becoming a very popular route.

There is not a county in the state that affords any better inducements to immigrants than this. Laborers of all kinds find constant work, and at good prices. There are twenty-five saw mills within

the county, twenty of which are within a radius of five miles from the city of Eau Claire, and during each summer season manufacture lumber to the amount of at least 100,000,000 feet, employing in the neighborhood of 2,000 men. The demand for labor is good in the winter season also, for then it is that the logs are cut for the mills to manufacture the next summer.

The lumber, after being manufactured, is rafted and run down the Chippewa river to the Mississippi, and is sold all along this river to St. Louis, supplying in no small degree those river markets. At no distant day we expect a railroad down the Chippewa river and thence across the Mississippi, by means of which lumber can then be sent all over the western and southwestern states, thus enabling our lumbermen to make the profits which are now made by the wholesale dealers on the lower river.

The farming interest is gaining very fast; there are some 415,000 acres of land in the county, about 60,000 acres of which is owned and cultivated by actual settlers. At least 100,000 acres belong to the U. S. government, and is subject to pre-emption or being taken under the homestead law; the balance belongs to the state, Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement Co., the West Wisconsin Railroad and non-residents. Most of the unimproved lands can be bought at present at reasonable prices, but are steadily increasing in price with the demand. The soil is of all kinds, sand, clay, etc., although the sandy loam predominates and is of all qualities, from the poorest to the very best, and is assorted all over the county.

Crops of all kinds are, as a general rule, good, and command remunerative prices. The lands, as a rule, are well watered with nice, clear streams, in many of which the brook trout abound. A sufficient amount of hay grows wild on the marshes to supply the demands, but tame hay can be cultivated and grown on the dry lands if desired. There is at present one woolen factory in course of construction near Eau Claire, which will give new impetus to the business of growing wool, no place in the state affording better opportunities for raising sheep than does this county. The Chippewa river cuts across the western part of the county, and is navigable for boats, while the Eau Claire river, which runs from the east to the west, and joins the Chippewa, is navigable only for saw logs. At the junction of the Eau Claire with the Chippewa river, is situated the principal place in the county, namely, Eau Claire, which is a city of some 8,000 inhabitants, and is constantly increas-

ing in numbers. This is virtually the head of navigation, boats not being able to run above here except when the water is at a high stage, although they can come here during the whole season for boating. During this season there has been erected here some three hundred new buildings, exclusive of fourteen new places of business and one large hotel.

Three weekly newspapers and one daily are edited here; the *Free Press* having the largest circulation of any paper in the state outside of Milwaukee. There is fair prospect at present of a German paper being added to the list of others now published here. There are two banks here, one national and one private; a board of trade; there are very fine schools occupying buildings worth at east seventy thousand dollars; stores, machine shops, etc., are innumerable.

Augusta, the next place of importance in the county is situated about twenty-four miles southeast of Eau Claire on the West Wisconsin railroad and has a population of about twelve hundred, it is situated in a fine farming district and is a flourishing pleasant town.

The population of the county is composed chiefly of Americans, Germans, Norwegians and Irish. The German and Norwegians being the most numerous of the foreign element represented although the main branches of business are conducted by the Americans.

The climate is as good as can be found in this latitude, being cold and dry in the winter without many storms, and in summer as pleasant, warm and cheerful as can be wished for. Plenty of water powers for grist mills, etc., can be had in the numerous creeks around the county, and at Eau Claire one of immense power can be obtained by making the necessary improvements in the Chippewa river. In fact, all we need is labor and capital to make this one of the leading counties in the state, for all that could be asked of nature has been supplied, and man must do the rest. No better inducements to labor and capital than this county now offers, can be asked for, is the universal remark of every one coming here.

This county is comparatively young; not many years ago, where the city of Eau Claire now stands, was the camping ground of the Indian; and if the county improves for the next ten years to come as it has for the same time past, and we have every reason to believe that it will, it will be as cultivated a section of country as a person can wish to live in.

## FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

BY G. DE NEVEU, FOND DU LAC.

The general topographical character of the county of Fond du Lac is gently rolling; flat surfaces being rare; and confined to a few marshes, which are almost all drained, and make valuable meadows for the cutting of red-top, blue-joint and timothy hay, or for pasture. There are very few steep ascents in the county; these are all situated along the limestone ledge, which traverses the county diagonally in the eastern and southern portions. The prairies are mostly alluvial soil; the oak openings loamy; the timbered portions mostly loamy. All these varieties are strongly impregnated with lime and are eminently fertile and productive. The census returns show that this county is equal to any section of the state in proportionate as well as in absolute productiveness. About 80,000 tons of hay are yearly made, of which five or six thousand tons are baled and exported by rail to the lumbering camps or to the iron and copper mines of the lake Superior region. The average price received by the farmer is \$10 per ton for timothy and \$7 for good marsh hay, delivered where made, or about \$2 higher when delivered in Fond du Lac. The average yield is from one and a half to two tons per acre. Since the introduction of mowing machines and horse rakes, the cost of making and securing hay in barn or stack, does not exceed \$1.75 to \$2.00 per ton.

The county contains nearly half a million acres of land, of which twenty-five thousand are taken up by the southern end of lake Winnebago and a few other lakes. The land in the county is nearly all cut up into farms and fenced. The proportion of land which is not fit for cultivation is insignificant, probably not more than one or two per cent., excepting the lakes. It is nearly all owned by actual settlers or farmers, who have come here from all parts of the northern states and from Europe, including Americans, Germans, Irish, Canadians, English, Scotch, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, and a few from almost every other country of Europe. Nearly all can understand and speak the English language. The population of the county is about 50,000.

The public lands have long since been bought, and the soil is, as before remarked, all owned by individuals. Good improved farms,

at ten to fifteen miles from the city of Fond du Lac, can be bought for about \$40 per acre. The county offers inducements alike to the man of means who can purchase a farm yielding a good income, with all the facilities of good roads, markets, schools, and a ready sale for everything, and is likewise inviting to the poor laborer, or the skilled mechanic, or professional man, who can all find immediate employment at remunerative prices. Indeed the great want of the country is a greater supply of farm laborers and families, the girls finding ready employment at house work; the want of the city is more artisans and skilled mechanics for its manufactures, which are already very large and rapidly increasing, but would increase still faster if the labor could be had. Machine men, engineers, blacksmith, wagon makers, paper mill hands, carpenters, joiners, masons, cabinet makers, indeed nearly all the trades need more hands.

There are in the county four lines of railroads, which traverse it in different directions, owning no more than the land required for their tracks and stations; the total length of these railways within the limits of the county being about 120 miles; Green Bay, Sheboygan, Milwaukee and Chicago being all accessible by rail, in from two to six hours. No city in Wisconsin, except Milwaukee, is now a greater railroad center than Fond du Lac, and certainly none is more favorably located for the successful prosecution of manufacturing, being within easy supply of pine logs, hard wood of nearly every description, charcoal, iron ore, wool and all raw materials, and also of an abundant supply of cheap food, being located in the very center of a rich and productive agricultural region. These united elements make Fond du Lac a highly desirable place for the capitalist and manufacturer. It is not every one, certainly not every man of sense, that wishes to go to the woods to hear the wolf howl. Many would rather settle in the midst of an intelligent and thrifty community. To such we say: Come and settle in Fond du Lac, and if you wish to embark in manufactures, whether woolens, iron-works, boiler-works, glass works, turning lathes, wagon factories, sash, door and blinds, lumber manufacturing or almost any other manufactures, you can hardly fail. The writer of this article cannot bring to mind the case of a single man of sober and industrious habits who has failed to prosper in any sort of manufacturing enterprise here. Our lumbermen and foundrymen especially, have all

grown rich. This is a fact which is well known to all who reside in this section.

The motive power used in the city is mostly steam. Fond du Lac is situated at the southern extremity of Lake Winnebago, which is about thirty miles long by seven or eight wide. The city is located on a piece of land nearly level, and affords no water power. But lumber mills consume their own sawdust and supply other powers with slabs at cheap rates. Peat also exists in large quantities within five miles of the city. Wood, hard or soft, can be bought for \$3 to \$5 or \$6 per cord, according to quality. Nearly all the engines used in the manufacturing establishments have been made here. The county of Fond du Lac has not any large amount of water power, although the country is admirably watered by small streams. The head waters of the Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Rock and Milwaukee rivers are in this county, but they are all small streams within our limits. About one-half, perhaps more, of the available water power in the county is improved, turning the machinery of grist, flouring and feed mills and woolen factories; also a few saw mills and turning lathes. All these establishments are driving a prosperous business. No mines of iron, lead, copper, or any other metal, are known to exist in the county in paying quantities. The ores of Lake Superior can be brought here by rail or water at cheap rates. Timbered land is now worth as much as cultivated land. The prevailing timber is oak, maple, basswood, elm, poplar, and nearly all the kinds growing in this latitude. The pine logs are floated down the Wolf river and towed up Lake Winnebago to the city. We have no pines within our county.

We have inexhaustible amounts of the finest limestone, also excellent sand, and a few brick yards; but the best brick are brought by rail from Milwaukee and Sheboygan.

Our lakes have pickerel, pike, bass, etc.; our prairies have hens, and Horicon marsh has myriads of ducks and geese; but our people sensibly rely on the farms for their chickens, and for their Thanksgiving and Christmas turkeys. Meat of all kinds is abundant and cheap. Intermittent fevers are unknown; typhoid fevers prevail to some extent; but it may be asserted that no section in the west surpasses this in general healthfulness.

Education is flourishing and our schools are well attended. Some few among the Catholics, and a few others of the more ignorant people in the country districts, refuse or neglect to send their chil-



dren to the common school, but the great majority acknowledge the admirability of our excellent school system, which treats rich and poor alike, and enables all to obtain an education. Male teachers in the country receive from \$30 to \$50 per month, and female from \$20 to \$35. In cities and villages they receive more.

Our population is getting more and more Americanized. The German element is large, probably one-fourth, the English, Irish and Scotch, one-fourth, and others, mostly Canadians, one-twentieth, balance Americans.

---

## GRANT COUNTY.

BY J. H. EVANS, PLATTEVILLE, AND DAVID SCHREMER, OF LANCASTER.

Grant county is one of the largest of the settled counties of the state, embracing thirty-six townships and fractions of townships. It is situated in the southwestern corner of the state, and is bounded on the north by the Wisconsin river, on the east by Iowa and La Fayette counties, on the south by the state of Illinois, and on the west by the Mississippi river.

The surface rock throughout almost the entire county is the Trenton limestone. Along the Wisconsin river, however, there is a narrow strip along which appear lines of upper sandstone, magnesian limestone and Potsdam sandstone. The surface is undulating; in some portions hilly. Although usually regarded as a prairie and "opening" country, there are considerable bodies of hardwood forest timber in the southern and northwestern portions. Grant is well watered by numerous small streams, emptying into the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers, and has a fertile soil, well adapted to the various crops common to this latitude.

Although its development has been much retarded by the want of railroad improvements, it has steadily grown in wealth and population, as will appear by the following figures:

	1860.	1870.
Population .....	31,207	37,905
Acres of land in farms .....	163,473	288,691
Estimated value of farm products (census 1870).....	.....	\$3,515,049
Value of manufactures.....	.....	<u>1,039,841</u>

The farm cultivation compares favorably with that of other counties. Stock growing, though slower in making that progress which has distinguished other portions of the state, is now advancing at a commendable rate. While favorable to stock raising generally, it is especially adapted to sheep husbandry, which must accordingly receive more and more attention. Fruit growing has also received considerable attention, and has been quite successful.

The most important products of manufacturing industry are flour, pig lead and woolen goods; the total value of which, in 1870, as per United States census of that year, were respectively as follows:

	Value.
Flour .....	\$397,393
Lead .....	270,447
Woolens.....	<u>65,487</u>

The business of mining, which, in the early history of the county, was the leading interest, has, of late years, somewhat declined in activity here, as elsewhere, in the lead district. Nevertheless, there are immense deposits of both lead and zinc, still undeveloped. The mines hitherto most productive, are found in the regions about Hazel Green, Platteville, Potosi and Beetown. About 1,000 tons of lead and 8,000 tons of zinc were produced in the county in 1871.

The chief towns are Lancaster, the county seat, and Platteville, now distinguished as being the seat of the first State Normal School, and also as being the only town, excepting Boscobel and Muscoda, on the Wisconsin river and the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, which have railroad connection with the rest of the world. It is worthy of remark, however, that measures are now on foot which promise to secure the early extension of the southern branch of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad from Monroe to Calamine, and of the Calamine and Platteville road directly across the county to the Mississippi river.

Valuable stone quarries—buff and blue limestone—are to be found in the bluffs along all the streams; brick clay can be had anywhere, and good potters clay in the vicinity of Platteville.

Paper mills and cheese factories could be made profitable in this county.

There are yet splendid opportunities for thousands to find homes and profitable employment in this county, as the extensive mines are not yet half developed. The county has no bonded debt, hence the taxes are light.

The population is composed largely of foreigners, principally Cornish and Forthshire miners; also Welsh and Germans, and some Norwegians, and they compare favorably with the best in any portion of the state for industry and intelligence, and the county is accordingly characterized by all those educational and other like improvements which indicate the social progress of a people.

Farm labor is in demand spring, summer and autumn, at from \$18 to \$25 per month. Fine churches are found in all the villages, especially in Boscobel, Lancaster and Platteville.

As before remarked, the first normal school established in the state was in Platteville, in this county. The common schools throughout the county are all in a flourishing condition. Graded schools are also maintained at Boscobel, Lancaster, Platteville, Bloomington and other villages. The people are enlightened and interested in education, and good teachers command high wages.

For further information, apply to Judge J. T. Mills and Hon. J. Allen Barber, Lancaster; O. B. McCartney and Ex-Gov. N. Dewey, Cassville; Hon. J. H. Rountree, Platteville; Thomas Laird, Wingville; J. M. Chandler, Hazel Green; B. M. Coates, Boscobel; Wm. Humphrey, Patch Grove, and James Ballantine, Bloomington.

---

## GREEN COUNTY.

BY J. J. TSHUDY AND L. SELTNER, OF MONROE.

Green county is one of the southern tier of counties in the state, lying midway between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. It contains a square of sixteen townships, and a population of 23,609.

### PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

While there are a considerable number of acres of level lands in the eastern and southern portions of the county, the surface for the most part is gently rolling—rising, however, in the northern and western sections of the county into high and bluff hills. In the southern and eastern sections of the county the soil is of a rich, black loam, with a large admixture of vegetable mould; however, on the extreme eastern border a narrow belt of land is found where the soil is a light sandy loam. The soil of the timbered lands in

the west is of a deep clay loam, and produces abundantly, when cultivated, all varieties of crops. The county contains 367,723 acres of land, with at least one third under cultivation. There is but little land at present in the hands of speculators, the greater part is owned by *bona fide* settlers, divided into large and small farms; average price per acre, according to assessment, fifteen dollars. Only a small amount is held by the state, being school lands. Facilities for water power are almost unlimited. Two rivers traverse the county, besides untold numbers of creeks and small streams, most of which furnish valuable hydraulic power, utilized for grist-mills, saw-mills, carding mills, etc. Lead is found in several parts of the county. The Sugar River diggings, in the north part, were once quite celebrated, and yielded a rich return for the capital and labor invested, but are now deserted on account of no water. One of the great advantages of Green county is the extent and remarkable distribution of timber, timber and prairie, prairie and timber everywhere. The largest tracts are in the southern part, where is to be found maple, hickory, walnut, basswood, ash and many varieties of oak. Fish are found in nearly all streams.

Railroad facilities are good, and it has several prospective roads surveyed. Agriculture is, and will probably remain, the leading interest of the county; yet its manufacturing interests are neither few nor unimportant. The climate is excellent, as the former statements will indicate; the land being rolling, the whole county almost without marshes; when cool and fresh springs and brooks abound throughout the county, it would be safe to predict the general healthfulness of the county. In the matter of school buildings, there is a marked advance on many sections and counties of the state.

At Monroe there is one large wagon factory, turning out from 1,000 to 2,000 wagons per year, and there are several smaller shops. Monroe is a very thriving town of about 3,000 inhabitants. It has several graded schools, eleven churches and two printing offices.

Brodhead is also a thriving town, with six churches, schools in proportion, and about 1,600 inhabitants.

There are 133 school houses in the county, 33 of which are built of brick or stone. 102 of the school houses are reported in good condition and capable of accommodating 7,760 pupils. The people throughout the county take a deep interest in education, and the attendance of the children at school is good. The average wages

paid to male teachers is \$35.75, and to female teachers \$24.05 per month.

---

## GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

BY M. H. POWERS, DARTFORD.

Green Lake county is one of the smallest counties of Wisconsin, being four townships in length by three in breadth in the southern part, and two in the northern; ten township in all.

It is situated near the geographical center of the state. The Fox river traverses it from near the southwest corner of the northeast, passing through, or forming a portion of the borders of five of the towns, and affording transportation facilities, in a greater or less degree, for the entire county.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad passes near its eastern boundary and enters the county in the town of Berlin. Several projected lines of railroad are before the public, some of which, if they are consummated, cannot fail to pass through its territory either in its northern or central portions, or both; and surveys of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad have been made, looking to an extension towards Stevens Point, Lake Superior, and a connection with the Northern Pacific.

The Fox and Wisconsin rivers ship canal has many warm advocates in this county. Its early completion, it is believed, would greatly promote every material interest, not only of this county, but the adjoining counties, as well as of the whole northwest.

By the census of 1860, the population of the county was 12,663; in 1870, it was 13,287. Berlin, Princeton and Markesan are the incorporated towns in the county, of which Berlin is the most important, having a population in 1870, of 2,778. It is situated on the Fox river, at a point where the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad connects with it, giving it the advantage of both railroad and water communication. It is the seat of a very extensive trade, especially with the country north and west of it. Several branches of manufactures are established here, which are growing in very respectable proportions, among which may be specified mills for the manufacture of lumber from one to three of which have been running since the settlement of the town and have added not a little to its development

and wealth. Some three or four wagon and carriage shops have given employment to a large number of hands, while the usual complement of workers in wood and iron in the finer, as well as coarser, varieties of the arts are not wanting. There are also three steam flouring mills, and one steam woolen mill of some half dozen looms, that furnish employment for a number of hands, and convert the produce of the country into marketable commodities.

Princeton also is situated on the Fox river, a few miles above Berlin. It has an extensive trade and is a thriving village. It has an iron foundry, a flouring mill, wagon and other shops. Marquette is a river town of considerable trade, especially in lumber and grain. Markesan is an inland village surrounded by a very rich and fertile country; has a good water power, a prosperous trade with the surrounding country, and only needs railroad facilities to make it one of the finest points in this part of the state. Dartford, the county seat, is situated on the outlet of the lake from which the county derives its name. It has a beautiful location, overlooking the lake, and, besides the court house, jail and county offices, has two flouring mills and the usual variety of mechanics shops. Kingston and Manchester are inland villages, with each a flouring mill, and they are, each of them, the center of some trade.

The lake from which the county takes its name, is considered one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the country. It is twelve miles in length and from two to three in width. The waters are very deep and pure, and of a very beautiful light green color—so clear that the bottom can often be seen at a depth of twenty or thirty feet. The shores nearly always high and dry—though not as wild as those of Lake George, or as tame as those about most western lakes—are strikingly beautiful.

There are within the county 96,994 acres of improved lands, producing in 1870, 536,185 bushels of wheat, 15,057 bushels of rye, 252,916 bushels of corn, 297,611 bushels of oats, 16,731 bushels of barley, 89,659 bushels of potatoes, 119,423 pounds of wool, besides butter, cheese, hay, hops, etc., amounting to an estimated value of.....	\$1,481,132
Value of manufactured articles.....	723,265

Total.....	<u>\$2,204,397</u>
------------	--------------------

The surface of the county is undulating, no part of it can be called hilly, neither is but a small portion of it level. Brooks and creeks, and small lakes abound in every portion, and, except along the Fox river, water powers are found in nearly every town.

Should the county progress in the future as it has in the past, though it may not rise to the position of first in the state, yet it will be one of which its citizens need not be ashamed, and one which will bring no discredit to the state of Wisconsin.

---

## IOWA COUNTY.

BY E. J. COOPER, MINERAL POINT.

Iowa county is located in the southwestern portion of the state, in what is commonly known as the lead region. The Wisconsin river forms its northern boundary, Grant county lies on the west, La Fayette on the south, and Dane on the east. In common with the neighboring counties, where lead is found, the development of its agricultural resources, and a system of general industry, was retarded by the almost exclusive attention paid by the early settlers to mining; but within the past few years, great advancement has been made in this respect, and now the county ranks as the thirteenth county in the state for the aggregate value of its agricultural productions. There are 170,147 acres of land under cultivation; from these were raised, according to the census of 1870, of wheat, 767,875 bushels; oats, 829,470; corn, 689,211; butter made, 555,181 pounds; with the usual variety of other crops in proportion. The population of the county is 24,555. There are neither state or government lands unsold in the county.

The railroad facilities are good. There is a road running to Chicago from Mineral Point, and the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, running the whole length of the county on the north. There are quite a number of lead ore furnaces in the county, and one zinc ore furnace, making as good a quality of zinc as can be found in the world. It is made from *black jack and dry bone*, two kinds of ores that were useless rubbish until the above named furnace was built. A large amount of zinc ore is shipped to La Salle, Illinois, St. Louis and other places. 10,000 tons of zinc ore, and 3,000 tons of lead ore were taken out the past year. The central and western portions of the county contain agricultural lands of the very best quality; and where the land is broken and hilly, the Welsh and Norwegians, interspersed with Americans and other nationalities,

in their search for good water and pasturage, have made it a very garden.

There is an abundance of good brick clay in the county and sand and limestone of superior quality, but the quarries have not yet been worked to any extent, though several buildings have been erected from this stone.

There is a woolen factory at Mifflin, a carriage and plow factory at Dodgeville, a sash, door and blind factory at Mineral Point, and six flouring mills in different parts of the county,

A manufactory for making paint from lead and zinc ore could do a good business, as could also woolen mills and brick yards. I refer to Wm. Bainbridge, Mifflin; Wm. Carter, Dodgeville; Wm. Hopper. Linden; Joshua Hanscom, Mineral Point.

---

## JACKSON COUNTY.

BY S. W. BOWMAN.

The population of the county, as given by the last census, is 7,712. The surface of the country is generally good; in the western and northern portions it is high, rolling land, with oak timber on the ridges. Some swamp lands are to be found in the eastern part of the county. The east half is a sandy loam, while the west half is of a black loam. The county contains 640,000 acres of land, 80,000 of which is under cultivation. Of the balance, 200,000 is capable of cultivation. About 160,000 acres are owned by actual settlers at an average price of \$5 per acre. Owned by the United States, and subject to entry under the homestead law are 120,000 acres, and located in the west part of the county; 150,000 acres are owned by the West Wisconsin Railroad Company, worth from two dollars and twenty-five cents to eight dollars per acre. Black river runs through the county from the northeast to the southwest, also numerous small streams tributary thereto; also the Trempealeau river in the west side. The water-power is somewhat improved, but capable of ten fold more improvement. Above Black River Falls is an extensive deposit of iron of an excellent quality, and in quantity sufficient to supply the north half of North America. There is a great abundance of the ore, which must ultimately be a great source of profit to this section of our state. There are some fine stone



quarries and brick yards carried on quite extensively. Black and Trempealeau rivers traverse the county, but are not navigable. Game and fish of all kinds abound. The West Wisconsin Railway runs southeast and northwest through the county. Lake Pepin Railroad is under construction, and will also pass through the county. Lumbering and farming are the principal vocations of industry. Climate temperate; water not so hard as in many parts of the state.

---

## JEFFERSON COUNTY.

BY HENRY COLONIUS.

Jefferson county is an interior county in the state, not exactly central as regards territory, but nearly so as to population. Its surface is gently rolling or undulating, interspersed with woodlands, prairies and openings, with no deep valleys or barren hills, but abundantly watered with lakes, rivers, creeks and springs, and thickly covered with heavy forests, containing a choice variety of timber, fully sufficient not only for fuel but for manufacturing purposes. Soil rich and well adapted for wheat, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, fruit, etc. There are 368,640 acres of land in the county; about two-thirds of all lands are under cultivation, about three-fourths of the balance is capable of cultivation. Nearly all lands are owned by actual settlers, and held at an average price of thirty dollars per acre. Owned by the state are 4,360 acres, located in the central part of the county. Jefferson county is one of the best counties in the state, so far as respects facilities for water power. Brick are manufactured from clay beds of excellent quality and color, comparing favorably with the cream brick of Milwaukee. Several streams and rivers run through the county, none, however, navigable. But little game is to be found. Railroad facilities are good, and future prospects encouraging. Various kinds of manufactures diversify the pursuits of the different classes of society, giving remunerative employment to capital and labor. We may add that there are several mineral springs, possessing medical qualities, located at Waterloo and Watertown.

TABLE OF STATISTICS, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

TOWNS.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Population.	No. of Votes, 1872.		No. Bushels of Wheat.	No. Bushels of Corn.	No. Bushels of Oats.
				Smith.	Hazelton.			
Sumner .....	\$361,087	\$49,090	468	36	48	13,164	25,660	13,640
Koshkonong .....	847,330	443,406	1,193	268	403	31,820	70,454	39,560
Cold Spring .....	480,690	90,714	742	31	101	12,244	18,395	19,511
Palmyra, village .....	655,500	130,982	703	48	253	21,857	13,670	18,022
Palmyra .....			925					
Sullivan .....	698,740	117,420	1,557	153	157	35,688	30,539	19,850
Hebron .....	551,670	294,956	1,373	117	133	15,507	22,657	16,068
Jefferson, village .....	1,133,513	443,406	2,177	569	195	47,815	89,840	47,398
Jefferson .....			2,234					
Oakland .....	736,578	103,780	1,972	74	125	41,191	59,430	45,205
Lake Mills, village .....	631,470	151,272	590	93	231	50,633	23,269	31,890
Lake Mills .....			919					
Aztalan .....	456,267	293,762	1,252	133	90	31,248	30,970	25,213
Farmington .....	619,200	106,504	2,417	276	131	61,679	31,093	37,594
Ixonia .....	676,590	121,898	1,779	205	87	71,347	16,940	36,082
Concord .....	676,530	115,742	1,627	189	104	44,075	26,083	24,677
Watertown .....	829,783	118,305	2,222	292	43	90,975	24,982	41,364
Milford .....	707,602	114,901	1,609	214	101	49,923	25,826	26,528
Waterloo .....	609,000	95,406	1,991	142	43	60,747	34,730	30,356
City of Watertown .....	.....	549,322	5,365	657	278	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo, village .....	77,620	75,369	727	98	56	.....	.....	.....

## JUNEAU COUNTY.

BY C. F. CUTLER, T. J. HINTON AND GEORGE B. NICHOLS.

Owing to the fact that the central and northern sections of the county are for the most part engaged in the manufacture of lumber and other productions of the forest, its agricultural resources have been but partially developed. Still the population is increasing and settlements and villages are dotting the entire county. Its general surface is undulating, and its quality of soil varies from a rich loam to sand. The county contains 550,000 acres, and has 25,000 under cultivation. Bona fide holders own about 15,000 acres, worth ten dollars per acre. The state owns 125,000 acres of land, worth from fifty cents to one dollar per acre, consisting of low meadow lands and cranberry marshes. Several parties are at present engaged in preparing the ground for the cultivation of this fruit. Certainly no county in the state presents equal advantages in the carrying on of this branch of industry. The general government owns, subject to entry under the homestead laws, about 125,000 acres, including railroad lands. Water power is little improved, but there are great facilities for extensive improvements. The forests are timbered with pine and hard wood timber. Stone quarries are worked with success in many parts of the county. Several small streams traverse the county, the Wisconsin being the only navigable one. Fish and game are found in large quantities. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad runs through the county from east to west, and the Chicago and Northwestern up the Baraboo valley. From Mineral Point are lines projected, and some of them will pass through the county, without doubt. The lumber interests occupy a very prominent place in the resources of the county. Iron and copper mines are known to exist, but are not worked. The climate is healthy, the water soft, and withal it bids fair to keep pace with its sister counties in population, wealth and intelligence.

## KENOSHA COUNTY.

BY F. NEWALL, PARIS.

Kenosha county is strictly an agricultural county. There is little machinery driven by water power, and but five places deserving the name of villages. Kenosha is the only place of trade of any note. Small places, perhaps the germ of future villages, may be noticed at the different depots along the line of the Western Railroad. In fact, at several of these depots, a large amount of trade has already sprung up, in cattle, sheep and swine and the various products of the farm. Warehouses for the storage of grain, superseding the huge buildings on the lake shore, have been built at several stations, and most of the marketing of grain is done at these places, so that little or no grain is shipped at the lake port.

At one of these stations a planing mill, a sash and door factory, a grist mill and a cheese factory are now in operation. Yet at the present time, the principal manufactures, aside from cheese making, are found at Kenosha. The productions of the different departments of labor during the past year, in Kenosha alone, at establishments which may properly be called factories, were valued at \$881,105.

The manufacture of lumber wagons may be considered the leading industrial pursuit. The production of these establishments at Kenosha, are valued at \$348,855. At Wilmot, 150 Wagons are yearly made, valued at \$12,000, one shop employing 150 men.

The two foundries at Kenosha produce \$200,000 worth of thimble skeins, boilers and repairs. At the tanneries \$163,550 worth of leather and skins was the product of 1870. The malt houses give \$138,000 as their yearly products. Breweries \$28,000. The fishing interests at Kenosha, or adjacent thereto are valued at \$12,476 yearly. Match factory about \$30,000.

Pressed hay, to the amount of 1,750 tons, valued at \$26,250, is yearly put up. The lumber interest amounts to 8,000,000 feet of pine, and 1,000,000 feet of hard lumber. Two thousand cords of wood and three million shingles. One factory exports yearly 2,000 bales of flax, valued at \$12,000. The several establishments for the manufacture of boots and shoes for home and foreign trade is very considerable. The business at the different shops where har-

nesses and saddles are manufactured, is quite satisfactory to the manufacturers, and furnishes quite an item of trade in Kenosha.

The valley of the Fox river and the Des Plaines, together with the numerous small lakes and streams, furnish abundant water for grazing purposes; accordingly Kenosha county largely excels in the dairying business. Some twenty different establishments on the factory principle, are engaged in the manufacturing of cheese. Although some are in their infancy, yet about 687,000 pounds were manufactured last year, valued at \$85,800. Other factories are soon to be started, and the dairy business will lead the agricultural interest of the county. In the above statement we do not include the farm dairying of the county. On very many farms, where several cows are kept, a sufficient supply of cheese is made for home consumption. The amount of butter annually sold exceeds in value that of wheat.

The number of acres under the plow falls but little short of former years. But there are less acres devoted to wheat. The raising of corn is largely on the increase, not for export but to be fed on the premises. The beef, pork and sheep sent to Chicago last year by railroad, amounted to 150 car loads; in value, \$100,000. In addition to the above, a large number of cattle, sheep and swine were driven to Milwaukee and elsewhere. Stock raising is beginning to attract the attention of the best farmers in the county. The thoroughbred "short horns" are believed to be the best to cross with our native stock. The low price of wool has materially diminished the demand for sheep, and the number of fine woolled sheep has very much lessened within two or three years past. Yet, the value of the wool crop in Kenosha county amounted to nearly \$60,000 for 1870. It is believed, however, that the demand for wool will be sufficient to induce farmers to continue raising this important staple of our county.

The fruit of Kenosha county begins to attract considerable attention. Apple are yearly becoming more abundant, and as the soil becomes more drained and better tilled, the apple crop will be most certainly ample for the wants of the community. At one mill there were fifty barrels of cider made last year, and 300 barrels in the whole county; a quantity sufficient to give every man, woman and child a bowl of "old orchard," relished, perhaps, by many, next to "old rye."

Numerous attempts have been made to manufacture sorghum

but that branch of labor is nearly abandoned. Every year new branches of trade and manufacture arise, adding another demand for labor, and opening new channels for investment; among these may be found the manufacturing of cheese boxes.

It would exceed the time and space we designed to fill to particularize the trade in fanning mills and pumps, which furnish labor for a number of men, and articles for the surrounding country. Suffice it to say that the genius of the American people will never fail to find new sources of employment, when old ones become overworked or non-productive.

Several mineral springs have lately been discovered in the county, said to contain medicinal qualities equal to any this side of the Rocky Mountains. Their virtues are now being tested.

---

## KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

BY EDWARD BACH AND W. V. PERRY, AHNEPEE.

Kewaunee county is situated on the shore of Lake Michigan, one hundred and ten miles from Milwaukee. The general topography of the country is rolling. The quality of its farming lands is excellent, though some swampy, yet when drained is susceptible of producing equal to the uplands. In the eastern part of the county the soil is of a clay loam, but as you approach the west line of the county it is mixed with gravel and sand. There is hardly an acre of land in the county but what is capable of cultivation. Actual settlers are in possession of about 150,000 acres of land; the balance is held mostly by speculators. The county is heavily timbered; the varieties are principally oak, beech, maple, basswood, elm, cedar, pine, hemlock and tamarack. Owing to the facilities for water transportation, lumber and timber find a ready market. Railroad facilities are as yet prospective, but the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railroad must eventually have a terminus on the lake, and Ahnepee will be the most direct point.

The principal source of industry is agriculture. Winter wheat has been grown in this county aggregating 42 bushels to the acre, and weighing 62 lbs. to the measured bushel. Next in importance is the dairy business. Manufacturers will in the future find eligi-

ble localities here, as timber, and especially hard wood varieties, is so plentiful.

Kewaunee village manufactures lumber to a large extent, and the supply of timber will last for many years to come.

There are now in the county 7 grist-mills, 4 tanneries, 3 furniture manufactories, 8 wagon shops, 15 blacksmith shops, 12 saw mills, 4 breweries and 3 brick yards.

To show that our spiritual and mental wants are also cared for, I will also state that we have 15 churches and 24 school houses.

Our climate cannot be excelled. The purity of the atmosphere guarantees us against all fevers and ague, which are unknown here. There are several pure springs of water that never dry up, and do not freeze in winter.

The government is now building the most extensive harbor at the mouth of the Ahnepee river that there is on this side of the lake.

The land from which the timber is cleared will soon be put upon the market, and makes the finest soil in the western country. It is mostly under control of Peter Scheiper, Esq., of Ahnepee, who is well acquainted with the whole county, and will gladly give information on all subjects concerning this county.

---

## LA CROSSE COUNTY.

BY P. S. ELWELL, WAUHINCIMEZ; H. N. SOLBERG AND CHARLES SEYMOUR.

The state of Wisconsin, which probably has a larger diversity of interests and embraces a greater variety of elements of wealth than can be found in any other state of the Union, or in any country or province in the world of similar dimensions, is appropriately represented by the county of La Crosse. About one third of the county is prairie, and has a very fertile black soil, nearly one third is bluffy, which is remarkably adapted for stock raising, the balance is timber, sand, swamp and poor bluffs; county contains about 300,000 acres of land, 250,000 assessed and 150,000 under cultivation. Nearly seven eighths is in possession of actual settlers, held at an average price of fifteen dollars per acre; state owns 5,000 acres of land, mostly located on the Mississippi river bottoms; owned by general government, and subject to entry under homestead law, is

about 40,000 acres, quality being generally poor, bluffy, swamp and sandy land, and located in all parts of the county. We believe no lands are owned by any railroad corporation. Facilities for water powers are good; many of which are improved, and have been made to serve as a valuable item in the commercial interests of the county. The prevailing timber of the forests is black and white oak. Valuable stone quarries are worked, and of good quality. Black and La Crosse rivers traverse the county, though navigable only for logs and rafts. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad runs through the county from east to west; also, Winona "cut off" on western border. Several roads are in contemplation, with encouraging prospects.

The dairy, as a branch of agriculture, has received considerable attention, and has been satisfactory and profitable to all concerned.

The county has little prairie land. The choice farms in all directions are in valleys of exceeding richness; and from the bold bluffs which are perpetually washed by rain in spring, summer and autumn, and by snow in winter, to enrich the valley lands, living springs send out generous streams of the purest water. The tiers of Wisconsin and Minnesota counties on the Mississippi river, although rough, are remarkably adapted to stock raising and dairy purposes. While these valley farms are perpetually replenished by the wash from the bluff slopes, the latter are kept in deep verdure by the moisture caused by great and sudden disparity in the temperatures of water, land and air, and by the invigorating ammonia produced by the late autumn and early spring fires. These bluffs are thus self-constituted fertilizing agents to strengthen the valley farms for the heavier task of yielding generous crops. Vegetation in LaCrosse county, on the first day of June, is usually as far advanced as it is in northern Illinois and northern Indiana two or three weeks later.

In reference to home markets, it is gratifying to notice in and at the city of La Crosse, with a population of about ten thousand, which is one half of the entire county, increased attention to manufactures, which give employment to large numbers of skilled artisans, who become valuable consumers of farm products; and thus between the demands for home consumption, and for southern and eastern markets by water and rail transportation, the farmers have a choice of markets. This serves to illustrate the substantial benefits derived by farmers from proximity to manufacturing establish-



ments, and demonstrates the existence of a permanent bond of sympathy and a mutual interest between these two higher branches of industry. The lumbering interests of the Black river have their seat, center and market of purchase, sale and supply at La Crosse; and from this source alone, manifold benefits accrue to the agricultural producers of this and contiguous counties. The largest, safest and best shipyard between the mouth of the Ohio river and the Falls of St. Anthony, is located in the well protected harbor between La Crosse and the mouth of Black river. It is the headquarters of the large fleet of steamers and barges employed in the navigation of the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries. It is a valuable item in the commercial elements of this vicinity, as the products of the soil and forest, and the skill and labor of mechanics are in large request during the winter season, when navigation is suspended, and when, in other localities, there is, comparatively a depression in business. Thus, it will be seen, that La Crosse City and county are favorably located, constituted and occupied, with reference to agricultural and other industrial interests; and that with railroads reaching east and west, and river navigation north and south, "everything is lovely."

Education is not neglected, but receives vigorous attention. The character of our inhabitants, the majority of whom are accustomed to, and fully appreciate the value of popular education, would insure due regard to this most important feature of a well ordered community. As to the press of La Crosse, it is safe to say that liberally patronized and enterprising newspapers, published in the English, German and Scandinavian languages, have long been in successful operation.

With so many elements of strength and influence actively employed, no one need be surprised at the steady and rapid progress of the city and county of La Crosse. Without boasting, it may be truthfully said, La Crosse is one of the live, progressive, enterprising, prosperous points in the west; and the solidity, beauty and magnificence of its private residences, public edifices and business establishments, would be interpreted by any intelligent observer as palpable evidence of wealth and refinement. The recent discovery of a considerable quantity of bituminous coal of a superior quality, at a depth of about forty-five feet from the surface of the ground, where three German farmers were digging a well on the side and near the base of one of the bluffs, about four miles east of La Crosse,

establishes beyond all controversy, the fact that Wisconsin has coal of a good quality, and it is to be hoped that measures will soon be adopted to develop this important resource.

---

## LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

BY LARS. E. JOHNSON, OF DARLINGTON, AND JOHN C. WOOD, OF WIOTA.

This is one of the first settled counties in the state but its life and prosperity received but little impetus until within the last decade; nearly all of the principal agricultural resources have been developed within this period. The general topography of the country is undulating. The soil is an admixture of black loam and clay. County contains 397,366 acres of land, three-fourths of which is under cultivation. Nearly all, however, is capable of the highest cultivation. All the lands are in possession of bona fide holders, except a few small tracts, which are owned by the state, located in town ten, range four east, in section sixteen. Water facilities are excellent, but only used in the running of flour mills, no other kinds of machinery of any account being used. Agriculture is the leading industry of our county, yet a large number are engaged in lead mining, which is carried on with perfect system. Lead is found in all positions, and in every town of the county, the largest mine being in Shullsburg. Lead is principally found in crevices in rocks, mixed with clay and sand. Copper has been worked with but little success. The carbonate of zinc is found in most of our lead shafts, but has never been put to any use. The prevailing timber is oak, walnut, maple, hickory and ash. Picatonica, Galena and other branches traverse the county, and are stocked with black bass and pickerel. The Illinois Central Railroad runs through the county north and south, nearly in its center. There is a very favorable prospect that the Monroe branch of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad will be extended to the Mississippi, running through the county east and west. Farming and mining are the principal sources of industry.

Much attention has been paid to the root crops. The potato, owing to a good market south, has commanded a good price, and consequently has been largely cultivated. Many new varieties have

been experimented with; the rage has quite equaled the hop fever. This county claims to understand the potato culture, and regards it as having yielded the best results of anything put into the ground. The English farmers cling with tenacity to the turnip, which is by them regarded as essential to good husbandry; while the American farmer cultivates the carrot as more nutritious and less bulky.

We have been more successful in the cultivation of fruit than most of the counties of the state. A great variety of apples are exhibited at our annual fairs. The apple crop of the county supplies most of the demand for home consumption. From 1855 to '60 many things combined to injure fruit and fruit trees, but since that time there has been a marked improvement in the general health of the orchards, as well as an increase in the yield. The bark louse has entirely disappeared in a large number of the old orchards, thereby indicating an improved condition in the health of the tree.

Our experience on location is in favor of dry soil, and shelter from the wind. Upon north and south exposure we have the experience of two farmers, who, thirty years ago, planted each two orchards, facing north and south. To-day there is no difference in the four orchards; about half of each are dead; of the remaining trees twenty-five per cent. give signs of speedy decay, the remainder look healthy. Prospects are very flattering that our farmers will soon enjoy all the fruit from the apple tree that their wants demand.

Some varieties of plums succeed. Pears have been grown of a very fine flavor; the cherry promises but little; the peach has several times been brought to the highest perfection in fruit, but immediate death followed the first fruiting; grapes are grown in great abundance, their culture on a small scale is quite general.

A good quality of brick clay is found in various parts of the county, and there is a good brick yard at Darlington.

The three principal villages in the county are Darlington, the county seat, Shullsburg and Belmont. The schools in these villages are all first class, the school houses costing from \$20,000 to \$30,000 each. These villages, as well as the whole county, are well supplied with churches. There are one hundred and twenty school houses in the county, mostly in good condition. Wages for male teachers average \$35.50, and for female teachers \$22.50 per month.

The nationality of the inhabitants is about one-fourth Irish, one-

eighth English, one-eighth Germans, one-fifth Norwegians, and the balance Americans. The majority of the Norwegians are in the eastern portion, the others are scattered all over the county.

The county offers but few inducements to immigrants with small means.

---

## MANITOWOC COUNTY.

BY N. J. GILBERT, F. SCHULTZ AND G. W. BURNETT, MANITOWOC.

This county is situated on the shore of Lake Michigan, and is bounded on the north by Brown and Kewaunee counties, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by Sheboygan county, and on the west, Calumet county.

The surface of the county is principally rolling, and covered with hard wood timber, consisting of oak, beech, maple, cedar and hemlock. The last is principally valuable for its bark, which is very largely used for tanning purposes. There are about ten sections of what is denominated swamp lands in the county, but these with a little improvement, will make excellent grass lands. Pine is found along the lake shore where the soil is sandy, but in the interior of the county the soil is a clay loam, and is good.

There are about 367,761 acres in the county, with about three-fifths under cultivation. About two-thirds of the balance can be cultivated with profit.

About seven-eighths of all the land in the county is owned by actual settlers, and the price will average about \$22 per acre. There are a few thousand acres of land owned by the state, in the towns of Eaton, Maple Grove and Rockland, in the western part of the county. The price of these lands is about \$1.50 per acre.

The water power of the county is excellent. There are seven good powers on the Manitowoc river, and four on Five rivers, all partially improved; there being invested about \$160,000, but all of these are capable of a much further improvement.

Floating copper ore has been found in the towns of Cato and Cooperstown. Two lumps, weighing upwards of 260 pounds, were found in the latter town last year, and it is supposed that both copper and iron ore exists in the county in paying quantities, though no effort at development has yet been made.

The very best of clay for brick is found all along the lake shore, and there are a large number of brick yards, and large quantities of brick have been shipped the last two years. Marble and valuable stone quarries are also found along the Manitowoc river, and extending into other portions of the county, but these have not as yet been developed to any great extent.

The Manitowoc river passes through the center of the county, and is navigable for three miles. The Two rivers forms a junction at the village of the same name. Fish abound in both of these streams, and in other smaller ones to a considerable extent.

The lack of railroad facilities of this region have heretofore been a great drawback; but all that is now changed. The railroad from Manitowoc to Appleton is completed. It connects with the Wisconsin Central at Menasha, thus giving direct communication with the Northern Pacific Railroad. The Lake Shore Road from Milwaukee, is also completed, and now no part of the state has better railroad communications than this county.

Agriculture is the principal industry of the county. In 1872 there were raised about 600,000 bushels of wheat, 400,000 bushels of oats, 100,000 bushels peas, 100,000 bushels rye and 500,000 bushels potatoes.

The city of Manitowoc is a lively, thriving place, and ship-building is there carried on to a considerable extent. Four large tanneries are here in full operation, with a capital of about \$90,000. About 70,000 barrels of flour were shipped from the city the past year.

At Two Rivers there is a large tub, pail and chair factory, and tannery, with a capital of \$30,000. There is also manufactured about 50,000,000 feet of lumber annually.

With the excellent water powers in the county, and the ease with which all kinds of hard wood can be obtained, it is readily seen that Manitowoc county offers extraordinary inducements for many branches of manufacturing, where hard wood enters as the principal material. Shipping facilities to the interior of the state will soon be excellent, and we see no reason why manufacturing shall not largely increase.

The climate of the county is good, the inhabitants intelligent and thrifty; in short, Manitowoc county is a good place for capital or labor to come to.

Either of the following gentlemen will gladly give further infor-

mation about this county, to all who may desire it: S. B. Sherwood, John Franz, W. A. Place, Manitowoc; Michael Kellmer, Kellmer-ville; John Bruss, Rosencrans; E. Rapbery, Centerville; John Voss Kiel.

---

## MARATHON COUNTY.

BY W. C. SILVERTHORN, JOHN RINGLE AND JOHN PATZER, OF WAUSAU.

There is no venture in saying that the natural resources of Marathon county, in soil, timber, iron, water powers and other advantages, as well of climate as of geographical position, are second to none in the state.

The extreme length of this county is about 120 miles, and its width 54 miles. Deducting the area covered by small lakes in the northern part of the county, it contains about 3,500,000 acres of lands, of which not over 100,000 acres are under cultivation. About 1,250,000 acres have been entered, which is partly held by actual settlers and partly by speculators, the largest portion of the latter being pine lands. About 500,000 acres are held by the state, being swamp and school and university lands, and can be bought at from 75 cents to \$1.20 per acre. The balance of about 1,750,000 acres, is still held by the general government, and can be taken under the homestead act by actual settlers, or bought at \$1.25 per acre, excepting about 400,000 acres along the western portion of the county which is reserved as a land grant to the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company.

At least three fourths of the land of this county are timbered. The high lands or ridges being mostly covered by hard wood, such as maple, oak, ash, elm, basswood, butternut, etc., while along the streams is mostly pine and hemlock.

The principal sources of industry are agriculture and lumbering. Over three fourths of the county is capable of being cultivated. The soil is of an excellent quality, and produces all kinds of grain and vegetables common to northern climates. Wheat has been raised over forty bushels to an acre and other grain in proportion. Winter wheat has never failed. Although our farmers have thus far had only a home market, they have as yet been unable to supply the demand, and have always realized a better price for their products than farmers in the southern portion of the state. Good farm-

ing lands near the settlements can be bought for \$4 and \$5 per acre, and by going several miles away from the settlement land can be taken under the homestead act, or bought at a very low price. Our railroad communication has thus far been very limited. But the indications now are that in a very short time we will have several railroads running through the county, and will be no longer in need in that respect. The "Wisconsin Central" passes through the western portion of the county, and is to be built to Bayfield, on Lake Superior. The Wisconsin Valley Railroad, it is expected, will be completed to Wausau this season, and will follow the valley of the Wisconsin river, through the center of the county to Ontonagon. It is also expected that the Milwaukee and Northern Road will pass through the county on its way to Lake Superior.

Lumbering is carried on to a great extent—lumber and shingles being our chief exports. Thousands of persons are annually employed in the Wisconsin river pineries at good wages. Over 100,000,000 feet of lumber is annually shipped from this county, and the almost endless pine forests in the northern part of the county will furnish material for this branch of industry for generations to come.

There are now in operation in this county thirty stationary saw mills, besides a number of portable mills for the manufacture of lumber; also, three flouring mills, six shingle mills, and one extensive planing mill.

The Wisconsin river, running through the center of the county, with its tributaries, furnishes numerous water powers, comparatively few of which have been improved. But, when our railroad communication with the rest of the world is completed, capitalists no doubt will appreciate the inducements offered by Marathon county for remunerative investment. The undeveloped mineral resources of Marathon county are very extensive, iron being the most abundant, which has been discovered in inexhaustible quantities in different portions of the county, and no doubt will, in the future, be one of our principal productions.

Wood has heretofore been almost the exclusive building material in use; but it has now been substantiated that we have also a superior quality of clay for the manufacture of brick, and they are now being used for building to a considerable extent. Three brick yards are already in operation at Wausau.

There is no place in the west which offers better inducements for settlers, capitalists and laborers, than Marathon county. The cheap land, excellent soil which produces large crops, and with good prices for the productions, makes farming very profitable. Laborers of all kinds are constantly in demand. Common laborers receive two dollars per day, carpenters, three and four dollars, and masons four dollars per day. Capital can always be invested at ten per cent. on good security, or manufactories of different kinds might be established with profitable results.

Last, but not least, is the cranberry marshes, which have been looked up and purchased from the government during the past year. Thousands of acres of as fine cranberry land as can be found in the world exist near the center of the county, on either side of the Wisconsin river. This branch of industry, which is attracting so much interest in other parts of the state, bids fair to be a splendid thing here. The man who decides to come at once to this county and locate a home in which to rear a family and spend the evening of his days in peace and plenty, enters upon no undertaking of chance, if he has but industry and frugality.

---

## MARQUETTE COUNTY.

BY HON. S. A. PEASE, MONTELLO.

The whole country is openings and timber; the soil is diversified clay and loam, with considerable sand, and extensive marshes furnishing abundance of natural meadows and pasture. The county is well watered with springs, small creeks and large mill streams. There are ten flouring mills, four woolen factories, two sawmills and one iron foundry in the county. Fox river runs through the county from east to west, with two thriving villages upon its banks—having four warehouses for grain and other shipping purposes. There are nine villages in the county, all of them well supplied with business houses, and well patronized.

Montello is the county seat, with a large and commodious court house, built of stone and brick, two churches, stores and mechanics' shops, two flouring mill and a woolen factory. Montello is situated upon Fox river, where we have a regular line of steamboats from Berlin down the river.



It has more water power than any other town this side of Neenah, and only about one-fourth improved and used. A foundry, tannery, sash and blind factory, and many other kinds of factories could do a good and paying business here and are much wanted.

The Montello river, a large mill stream, empties into the Fox at this place, and furnishes power for one-half mile of machinery, which is not one-fourth part improved. The inhabitants are made up of one-third Americans, one-third Germans and one-third Irish. A large majority of the settlers came in poor, and are now in good circumstances, some of them getting rich. Land is worth from five to fifteen dollars an acre, and there can yet be found good chances for several hundred families to make good homes, with very little money. In less than three years, we expect to have from one to three railroads running into or through Marquette county, which, with the ship canal along the channel of the Fox river, will give Marquette county transportation and market facilities not excelled by any county in the state.

The climate of the county is good, the water excellent and the people are healthy and happy, and others, who come amongst us to live, will be made to enjoy all the blessings we have enumerated.

John Barry, register of deeds at Montello, and the writer of this, will give further information and assist parties in locating lands, or looking up property of any kind.

---

## MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

This county contains about 152,000 acres of land, of which about 9,000 acres lie within the corporate limits of the city of Milwaukee. Four-fifths of the entire amount of farming lands are under improvement, and together with the unimproved lands, which are mostly timber, and often more valuable than the improved, have an average value of \$75 per acre.

The present population of Milwaukee county (1870) is 89,936, of which the city of Milwaukee contains 71,461. The city has maintained a steady growth in population as well as prosperity since that time, and the population now considerably exceeds this number.

As there are no public lands in Milwaukee county, its statistics

will be chiefly interesting to immigrants, as they set forth the opportunities for procuring a livelihood in the different mechanic arts and the occupations attendant thereon.

To the skilled artisan who intends to emigrate and follow his calling or occupation, the city of Milwaukee affords employment to large numbers in its foundries, machine shops, its furnaces and rolling mills, railway repair shops, in the manufacture of furniture, of barrels and all descriptions of cooperage, of boots and shoes, of clothing, and the numerous other, no less useful but minor handicraft.

For the common laborer, employments are to be found on the docks, in the lumber yards, breweries, freight warehouses, grain elevators, on its railways, in the stores of the wholesale merchant, and the various labors incident to the building up of a young and flourishing city.

The annual report of the Chamber of Commerce for 1871, shows the assessed value of real estate in the city of Milwaukee to be \$35,288,391. In extent of marine commerce, it ranks as the fourth city in the United States. The number of entries at the custom house during the year were 4,878, with a total tonnage of 1,947,119 tons, and of clearances 4,877, representing an aggregate tonnage of 1,938,414 tons.

The receipts of grain for the year 1872 were 19,212,394 bushels, of which 13,617,939 bushels were wheat.

The shipments of flour were 1,232,036 barrels, and the amount manufactured in the city 560,206 barrels. The shipments of wheat to eastern and Canadian markets during the year, amounted to 11,520,575 bushels.

The total number of hogs packed in the city during the season just closed was 310,913.

The total receipts of foreign merchandise, exclusive of railroad iron, pig iron, salt, plaster and coal, received at Milwaukee during the past year, were 154,966 tons.

Of railroad iron, there were received 8,446 tons; 35,000 tons additional were manufactured there, making a grand total of 43,446 tons; 49,090 tons of pig iron were received during the year, and 111,489 tons of iron ore.

Thus will be seen, very succinctly stated, the business annually transacted in the commercial emporium of Wisconsin, and which is

annually increasing with that marvellous rapidity incident to the rapid settlement of the western world.

Milwaukee contains between fifty and sixty churches, belonging to various denominations; has nine large and elegant public school buildings, where the children of the poor and the rich are alike educated free of expense. For salubrity of climate, it is unsurpassed in location, and the annual death rate per thousand is less than that of either of its neighbors, Chicago or St. Louis.

Situated, as it is, with its great facilities for lake commerce, and the thousands of miles of railways radiating throughout the great northwest, it cannot fail to continue to be, what it now is, the commercial emporium of Wisconsin, and one of the three great business centers of the northwestern United States.

The following is taken from the excellent report of Wm. J. Langson, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, for the year 1871.

“ We invite attention to the following points:

“ 1st. *The advantage of location.*—Milwaukee is situated on the finest bay of the entire chain of lakes, with a harbor open to steam navigation through twelve months in the year, and large enough to hold all the shipping of the western lakes.

“ It is probably by nature the best drained and best watered city in the world. It could not otherwise have waited until it was substantially out of debt before incurring the expense of public water works for the accommodation of its ninety thousand inhabitants.

“ Its atmosphere, in point of dryness, rates second among American cities, and it is for that, among other reasons, one of the healthiest.

“ As a distributing point it has no rival, for these reasons: it is the furthest point west by water from the Atlantic coast, and the nearest by railroad to the Pacific. It is at the same time one day nearer by water to Buffalo and Erie, as well as the great northern sources of lumber supplies, ores and coal, than Chicago. It possesses, by means of the Milwaukee river, the Menominee and Kinnickinick, over fifteen miles of splendid dockage, centrally situated and connected with railroads. It has, by means of the Kilbourn canal in the city, and the river above, a very considerable water power, which may be vastly improved by a little effort.

“ 2d. *Railroad Facilities.*—The present and prospective railroad facilities of Milwaukee are only exceeded by its pre-eminent facilities of water transportation. The latter stands first in the order of

importance to manufactures. Yet it is worth while to observe, in this connection, that the day is almost come when Milwaukee shall share equally with Chicago the immense advantages of its thorough railroad system.

“There is no question but that Milwaukee is henceforth to divide with Chicago the prestige and advantages of its railroad system, and to enjoy, besides, the benefits of a superior position with reference to the new and more direct lines of travel and traffic between the Atlantic and the Pacific which are now being drawn.

“*3d. Cheapness of room.*—We now come to a consideration of the points more particularly, or at least more exclusively, interesting to persons interested in manufactures. A large element in the cost of any large manufacturing establishment is the cost of room—the cost of land and of water front, of rents, of buildings and of building material. In these respects, we have no hesitation in saying that Milwaukee just now presents more inducements than any other point that can be named. The city has miles on miles of unoccupied water front, which is offered at almost a nominal sum for the purpose of attracting manufacturers and the improvements which they bring. Real estate is at the lowest notch, and the cost of material and of labor in building is proportionally low. It is a moderate and safe statement that the first cost of any large establishment in Milwaukee would be about one third or one quarter that of a similar establishment in Chicago or New York. Moreover, while the industries of those cities are taxed on debts of Tammany and scalawag rings, amounting to from twenty to forty millions, Milwaukee is now substantially out of debt, and is wholesomely disposed to keep so.

“In illustration of the cheapness of land here, it is possible to cite at least one large manufacturing concern, which has already realized the expenses of its original outlay for land by sales of a portion to its own employes, and has cleared on the speculation the large and very valuable estate which it now holds.

“*4th. The cheapness of its labor.*—Labor, common and skilled, is fifteen per cent. cheaper in Milwaukee than it is in Chicago. The ruling price for ordinary labor there is eleven dollars a week; here, it is nine. A large proportion of the population of Milwaukee is composed of thrifty, frugal, industrious, productive Germans, each of whom owns a little land about his house, and sports a pig or two, and sends his troop of children to school, and lays up

money on nine dollars a week. Here is the basis of manufacturing enterprises. Here are thousands of men waiting for some productive employment, with an exhaustless and perennial supply where these came from. Here is the muscle and the material. All that is needed is capital, pluck and brains.

“ We do not profess to have exhausted this topic. We have merely furnished a few hints which may make it seem worth the while of men with money to use, and possessing the brains to use it, to make investigations for themselves. We might detail the success which have attended manufacturing enterprises now in existence here. We might enumerate the brass and iron works, the bellows manufactory, the galvanized iron works which although recently established, are employing over fifty men, and doing probably as much as any other like establishment towards the rebuilding of Chicago. Still we are disposed to consider the manufactories at Milwaukee as at present in their infancy compared with what they are to be. Instead of a single rolling mill there is a call for half a dozen. We want the establishment of Bessemer iron works and mills to turn out merchant and bar iron as well as iron rails. With these will come the countless manufactures of iron goods which are now brought from long distances for distribution—of nuts, bolts, springs, edge tools, safes, and all manner of light and heavy hardware. At present we are sending our hard lumber east to get it back as furniture and agricultural implements; we ship ores to St. Louis and New York to pay the cost of bringing it back in shot, type, pipe, sheet lead, white lead, paint, etc.; we ship away our wool crop and import cloths, carpets, blankets and other fabrics; we give rags for paper, and hides for boots and harness, and iron ore for stoves—and our consumers all the while are paying the double costs of this unnecessary transportation.

“ There is no manufacture of patent leather and leather for buggy tops in Milwaukee, and none, we believe, anywhere in the west. Yet these products require western hides, which have to be transported to the eastern manufactories, and then brought back again to supply the western market.

“ Moreover, we at present have to send food long distances to support the artisans and laborers who might be more profitably doing their work right here in the heart of the market for the products, and the source of agricultural supplies. Here are the items of profit for enterprising manufacturers. Here are calls for capital

no matter to what extent. The saving of freights alone, on many of the articles, if produced here, would be a handsome profit to manufacturers.

“Milwaukee is in the market to-day, bidding for capital, enterprise and business ability, and the more this subject is studied, the more apparent will be the inducements which this city offers for the exercise of these attributes.”

---

## MONROE COUNTY.

BY B. S. D. HOLLISTER AND GEO. RUNKEL.

The general surface of the county is rolling, in some parts quite rough. Several dividing ridges traverse nearly the whole length of the county in different directions. Their tops usually spread out into level table lands, which are frequently many miles in area. The soil in the northern part is mostly sandy; some clay ridges and small black loam prairies. In the northeastern part are extensive tracts of white and Norway pine timber, and large natural hay and cranberry meadows. The southern part is a rich clay loam, very productive and durable; being choice farming lands, well suited to grain and fruit raising. Here is produced as fine if not the finest white winter wheat in the west.

The county contains 575,000 acres, about one-fourth of which is now under cultivation, and fully three-fourths of the remainder can be made available for farming purposes. About 20,000 acres owned by the state, chiefly in the northeastern part. Much of it consists of hay and cranberry land, which will doubtless soon be taken up. Extensive cranberry farms are being opened, and the business bids fair to be highly profitable.

The United States owns about 4,000 acres, scattered principally over the northern half of the county. This is subject to entry at \$2.50 per acre, or can be taken under the Homestead law. The West Wisconsin R. R. Co. owns a portion of the lands in the two northern tiers of townships. These are not now in market.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad land grant in this county was a few years ago assigned by the legislature to the Wisconsin Farm Mortgage Land Company, and was by them sold last spring to Messrs. Runkel & Freeman, of Tomah, Wisconsin, who hold

about 50,000 acres, which they are selling at \$2.50 and upwards per acre, giving three years' time on a part of the purchase money.

There are many valuable water powers. Principally improved on the La Crosse river at Sparta, Angelo, Lafayette and Leon; on the Lemonweir river, at Tomah; on the Kickapoo, at Wilton, and in the town of Sheldon; on the Baraboo, at Glendale. On the smaller streams are several choice locations, which are yet unimproved.

No mines are yet opened here. There are indications of iron, lead, copper and plumbago.

The principal timber in the southern half of the county is white and red oak, white walnut, hickory, sugar maple, ash and linden. In the northern part, white and red oak, white and Norway pine, tamarack and spruce.

Red brick, of good quality, are made in various parts of the county. In the southern part, some beds of valuable fire clay have been found, and a rock very similar to the French burr millstones.

Being located on the head-waters of the La Crosse, Lemonweir, Baraboo and Kickapoo rivers, with no lakes or navigable streams, we are dependent on the railroads to carry our products to market. The Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern traverse the county from east to west, while the northwestern part is crossed by the West Wisconsin and Wisconsin Valley Railroads, in opposite directions, thus bringing all parts of the county within easy reach of this means of communication. Other lines will doubtless be constructed within a few years, enlarging these facilities to a still greater degree.

Some deer and bear are still found in the woods, and the game birds of the state are quite plenty. The streams abound in brook trout, pickerel, bass, etc. Trout raising is being carried on to a limited extent, and many localities exist where the business could be successfully and profitably prosecuted.

The staple products are winter and spring wheat, oats, corn, barley, rye and buckwheat. All the grains usual to this latitude do well here. The tame grasses grow finely. The shipments of wheat and flour from this county from the crop of 1872 will be about 300,000 bushels of wheat and 60,000 barrels of flour, both averaging a very superior grade. Improved farms are worth from \$15 to \$75 per acre, according to quality, improvements and location.

More than half the population is American. The principal for-

eigners are Germans, settled in the southern towns. Quite a Norwegian settlement in the town of Portland. Schools abundant and good. A graded school with twelve teachers at Sparta, and another with four teachers at Tomah. Churches in various parts of the county. In the villages, the different denominations are well represented, and have comfortable houses of worship. Population of the county is now about 20,000. Sparta, the county seat, has about 4,000. Substantial county buildings were erected several years ago.

The village has a paper mill, woolen factory, foundry and machine shop, two flouring mills, sash, blind and door factory, and other manufacturing industries. Here are also several flowing artesian wells, the magnetic and medicinal properties of whose waters are attracting the attention of invalids in all parts of the country. Large numbers of people attracted by the beauty of the scenery, the purity of the air, and the general healthfulness of the locality, come here to spend the summer, and thus escape the fervent heat of more southern climates. The Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Chicago and Northwestern railroads, both touch at this place.

Tomah has about 2,000 inhabitants, and is at the junction of the Wisconsin Valley with the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. A large flouring mill and some other manufacturing institutions are located there. An artesian well is being sunk there with every prospect of a successful result.

Other smaller but very thriving villages are springing up along the lines of the various railroads.

Monroe county, with its climate free from all malaria, and of unsurpassed healthfulness, with its thousands of acres of land awaiting the hand of industry to render it productive, with its millions of pine and hard wood timber yet to be manufactured, with its mineral resources entirely undeveloped, offers excellent inducements for people to settle within its borders.

Runkel and Freeman of Tomah, and M. A. Thayer & Co. of Sparta, are largely interested in the development of the county, and will carefully answer any inquiries concerning this section of the state.



## OCONTO COUNTY.

Oconto county comprises that portion of northeastern Wisconsin most valuable for its timber and farming lands, its immense and unrivalled water power, its mineral deposits and fisheries.

It is bounded on the east by the waters of Green Bay and the Menomonee river, the first navigable for sail vessels and steamers of the largest size, having a shore of about forty-five miles in Oconto county, and receiving in and from the same county, three large rivers and several smaller rivers and streams.

Oconto county embraces an area of over five thousand square miles. It is estimated that the unsettled portion of the county, about one-third of the area is covered with pine and hemlock, one third with sugar maple and other hard woods, and the remainder with cedar, ash, elm, tamarack and such timber as is usually found on alluvial soils. Almost the whole surface of the county is traversed and drained by numerous streams. The southeastern portion of the county is rolling, and, near the shore of Green Bay, level; the northwestern portion more broken and rocky.

About twenty years ago the county was almost an unbroken wilderness. A single saw mill on each stream, no road traversing the county, and no farmers. Now the county is traversed by three principal roads, from south to north, and numerous roads intersecting the towns in every direction, and making accessible the pine and farming lands of the county. The single saw mills have grown to a family of giants, fashioning into boards and timber the huge pines as fast as three thousand men and a thousand teams can bring them, and a hundred ships carry the lumber away.

The population of the county is 8,322, a majority of whom are foreigners. The largest portion of the county is still owned by government, as the investment of capital has been almost wholly confined to pine lands. The government sells its land at from seventy-five cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The actual settler has the right of pre-emption to one hundred and sixty acres for one year before he is obliged to pay for his land. But to the homestead act this region owes much of its late rapid growth and prosperity. Lands in and about the settlements are for sale at from two to five dollars per acre. The climate is healthy,

and the winter has advantages which fully compensate for its length.

The northern portion of the county is rich in mineral deposits, which are destined to become a most important element of prosperity. A very considerable branch of industry must soon grow up by the establishment of blast furnaces. The rivers and streams traversing the county are used at present mainly as highways over which float the logs and timber for the different mills. They afford also unlimited water power, the value of which is just beginning to be appreciated. For the manufacture of almost every article in wood, for saw mills, grist mills, tanneries and factories, we have almost at our doors an abundance of cheap motive power.

As a grain growing county its reputation is established. A more certain harvest a good and even yield, plump berries with more and better flour, are had here than in more southern latitudes. The grass crop is one of the most profitable. Worth from eighteen to twenty-five dollars per ton, at present, hay must in the future command nearly or quite as good a price as now. It is estimated that over one thousand tons are annually imported into this county. A large portion of the present supply is taken from the natural meadows and of course is of an inferior quality. A much smaller quantity of the wild grasses would be used, and no hay would be imported if the home supply was sufficient. We have cheap and excellent hay lands, but not hands enough to seed them down and get the grass crop started.

The consumption of slaughtered cattle is very great, and it is a very noticeable fact that our own beef dealers are securing land and feeding their own stock. At a low estimate, we import 150,000 bushels of grain per annum for working horses and cattle alone, which could be more profitably raised here. Of grain or grass, it may be truthfully said, that either for home consumption or export, it can be raised with profit in Oconto county. The root crops are unexcelled anywhere, and, with deep and careful culture, yield enormously. Apples, cherries, plums and grapes do well. The smaller fruits mature finely and yield abundantly.

## OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

Agriculture is the prominent interest in this county, for which the configuration of its surface, the fertility of its soil, and its accessibility to market are especially adapted; yet it has equal facilities for manufactures, which will be fully developed at no distant day. The water power furnished by the lower Fox, which passes through its southeastern corner, and by the Wolf river and its many tributaries, are unexcelled, either in extent or availability. It has also an abundance of material for manufacturing purposes in the heavy timber with which a large portion of the county is covered.

The county has an area of sixteen townships, of which 75,935 acres are improved. The soil is principally a black loam, with a subsoil of stiff clay. There is considerable low, or swamp land in the county, but a large portion of it is susceptible of drainage, and will eventually become the most fertile and productive land of the state. Wheat is largely cultivated; the census returns of 1870 give a total of 353,187 bushels. Next in importance are oats and corn; of oats, 200,000 bushels were raised; of corn, 56,331 bushels; potatoes, 66,725 bushels; wool, 34,799 pounds was grown; butter, 282,704 pounds were made. The sum total of our agricultural productions foot up \$1,788,224. The population of the county is given as 18,400.

Appleton is the leading city of the county, and is the seat of a large manufacturing business. It has a population of about 5,000:

The Fox river, in its present condition, furnishes a good outlet for the productions of a large portion of the county; but when the proposed ship canal is completed and the railroad connections are made as contemplated, we shall have as good and direct market facilities as any portion of the state. The county presents rare inducements to all who are in search of cheap but fertile farms, for pleasant, comfortable homes; or for opportunities for the investment of capital in manufacturing enterprise. ' 1

## OZAUKEE COUNTY.

BY GUSTAV GOETZE, PORT WASHINGTON.

The county of Ozaukee contains seven townships, with some over 15,000 inhabitants, of which number nearly three-fourths are of foreign birth, and most of them Germans. The general topography of the county is of an even surface, though in portions somewhat rolling, and a small part swampy.

The soil consists of red clay, which proves to be the best for the purpose of raising wheat; but also is the gray clay and the black sandy soil, too, as found in some portions of the county, of a good and fertile quality.

The county contains about 180,000 acres of land, of which more than half is under cultivation, and more than seven-eighths of it is owned by actual settlers. Neither the general government nor the state of Wisconsin own any lands in Ozaukee county. The average value of the land is from \$20 to \$30 per acre.

Our stone quarries consist of white sandstone, and also limestone, and several of them are in successful operation. The Milwaukee and Northern Railroad runs from south to north through the county, furnishing excellent facilities for successfully operating, not only some of such stone quarries, but also mills and manufactories which are established on many of our good water powers on the Milwaukee river, flowing from north to south through the whole county, and on Cedar creek emptying into said river; and there is no doubt that still more water powers will hereafter be improved. The Lake Shore Railroad passes also from north to south through the county, and will, when completed, add a good deal more to those facilities.

The principal timber is white and red oak, maple, tamarack and cedar.

Agriculture is the main source of industry, but there is also a great deal of commerce, trade and manufacturing done. Nine flouring and grist mills, six saw mills, seven factories and foundries, two brick yards and two lumber yards are in full and good operation, besides three stone quarries.

Our climate is considered very healthy and entirely free from malarious diseases.

Port Washington, the county seat, has a beautiful location on lake Michigan, about half way between Milwaukee and Sheboygan, and, besides the court house and county offices, has a flouring mill two foundaries, several machanics' shops, two brick yards, two lumber yards and one first-rate stone quarry; also, one malt house and two breweries. It is a lively place and a great deal of trade and commerce is done there, the more so as, besides a good pier, the Port Washington harbor has now been so far completed as to allow any ordinary size of vessels to run in.

---

## PEPIN COUNTY.

BY L. D. BAKER AND S. P. CROSBY.

Pepin lies in the northwestern part of the state, its western border being on the Mississippi river, at Lake Pepin. The surface is somewhat rolling. The soil is mostly of a sandy loam, though in some sections mixed with clay. County contains in the vicinity of twenty five thousand acres of land, about one third under cultivation; of the balance nearly all is capable of cultivation. Actual settlers are in possession of nearly twelve thousand acres, worth from three to five dollars per acre. The state owns only a few hundred acres in the town of Waterville. Subject to entry under the homestead law, are nearly eight thousand acres, located in the towns of Lima, Albany and Waterville. A few sections of land are owned by the West Wisconsin Railroad Company, for sale at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Good water privileges are to be found in every town in the county. The forests are heavily timbered with all kinds of hard wood. The Chippewa, Eau Claire and Menominee rivers traverse the county, and are to some extent navigable. The larger kinds of fish are found in the Chippewa, and abundance of trout in the smaller streams. Agriculture is the principal source of industry.

There are six post offices; twenty-six school houses; four church buildings; four flouring mills; six saw mills; one woolen factory; two foundry and machine shops, and two other manufacturing establishments. Popnlation of county, 4,659. There are two thriving villages: Durand, with a population of over 700, and Pepin, with about 500 inhabitants.

Its agricultural productions are of the usual variety, and excellent in quality. According to the census of 1870, the amount of wheat raised was 97,905 bushels; rye, 4,774 bushels; corn, 109,485 bushels; oats, 80,118 bushels; barley, 7,409 bushels; wool, 7,950 pounds; potatoes, 26,917 bushels; butter, 127,535 pounds. The total value of its agricultural productions is estimated at \$273,354.

---

## PIERCE COUNTY.

BY H. B. WARNER AND C. W. BROWN, OF ELLSWORTH, AND Z. W. LAMFERT  
OF SPRING LAKE.

Pierce is the most western county in the state, lying principally in the southern portion of the St. Croix valley. It is bounded on the north by St. Croix county, east by Dunn, south by Dunn, lake Pepin and the Mississippi river, and west by the Mississippi and lake St. Croix. The general surface of the country is undulating, though somewhat bluffly along some of the streams. On prairies the soil is of a sandy loam; on timbered lands it is generally of a clay loam. County contains 367,000 acres of land. The estimated number of acres of land in county, owned by actual settlers, is about 200,000 acres. The state owns 40,000 acres of land, located in every part of the county. Quality of land good; worth about \$1.25 to \$4 per acre. But a small quantity of government land is left for entry under the homestead law. The West Wisconsin Railway Company holds about 25,000 acres under land grant; lands not in market. The county is well watered, and divided by seven rapid flowing rivers, running the whole length of the county. All of the rivers have good mill sites at short intervals their whole length. There also are numerous creeks and small streams, which discharge into the rivers, some of which have sufficient fall for mill sites. The varieties of timber are oak, ash, maple, basswood and elm. No railroads are constructed within our county. On our western and southern boundary are the St. Croix lake and Mississippi river, and lake Pepin, which give us a water front of fifty-seven miles, thus giving us fair facilities for shipping all our surplus products. Lead has been found in limited quantities.

There are several very valuable stone quarries in the county, and two large brick yards. A brick clay, said to be of very superior quality, is found in the central portion of the county.

A woolen factory, I think, could do a good business at River Falls, where there is an excellent water power, and a machine shop is needed also at the same place. Wagon shops are needed at Esdail, Ellsworth, El Paso, Martell and Maiden Rock.

Ellsworth is the county seat, and is surrounded by a rich agricultural district. A new brick court house has been erected at an expense of \$20,000. The fourth state normal school has been located at River Falls, which is a very thriving village. There are about ninety school houses and fifteen churches in the county. We have no county debt, and no bonds outstanding. The climate is good, and the water of the very best.

Through the efforts of the school superintendent for the last four years considerable interest has been created in educational matters, and the attendance at school is pretty fair for a new country. Some of our school houses are nice frame buildings, whilst others are of log.

As to nationality, the majority are Americans; but the Norwegians are numerous, and fast settling in, and will in a few years outnumber all other nationalities.

---

## POLK COUNTY.

BY EUGENE SMITH.

The county of Polk was one of the earliest settled portions of state. At first the inhabitants were either lumbermen, or hunters and trappers. The latter class has nearly disappeared, while the former lost their all in lumbering, turning their attention to farming, many of them are now in prosperous condition. At the present time, the business of the citizens of the county is nearly equally divided between agricultural and logging in the pineries. Our farmers cannot raise enough to supply the home demand, consequently the loggers are compelled to bring large quantities of grain and stock from "below." Any practical man who seeks a home in the west, can find his ideal in this county. If he desires prairie, we

have it; light or heavily timbered land, it is here; a farm of good strong clay, we have it, and from that down to the light and friable clay and sand, that produces immense crops.

From township No. 36 north, of range 14 west, the water runs east, west, north and south. In one direction it runs away through green meadows, past pleasant hillsides, forming a waterfall at one place, a silver lake at another, its waters teeming with fish and water fowl. In another place it brawls and tumbles along, making a mill site at every turn, now plunging over some ledge of trap rock, then rushing through the sluice gates of some loggers' dam, but all seek their way to the St. Croix and thence to the sea.

Of the pine timber, nothing need be said. It is too well known to need an encomium. Of the hard woods, we have all the kinds grown in the same latitude anywhere else in the Union. For wagon and plow makers, we have the finest oak that grows north of the Wabash. The different species of ash cannot be surpassed. For furniture or car work, there is the four different varieties of maple in abundance, and as handsome as though it grew for a special purpose. For anything requiring light and strong timber, the "big elms" are the most fit, and in many places they grow very thick.

The county has an abundance of water powers, from a size that can be measured by a churning to the celebrated Falls of the St. Croix, which could be described only as a "Niagara of a power." In a distance of five miles, extending up the river from the village of St. Croix Falls, the waters of that stream make a total descent of eighty-five feet. It has banks for dam building, and the river is not subject to freshets.

Our winter grains do uncommonly well, and timothy and clover yield largely. The early fall of snow protects the roots of the grain and grass from freezing out. Cattle get fat running in the woods during grass months.

Good heavy team horses readily sell to the pinery men at big prices. Large working oxen are worth \$150 to \$225 per yoke. Cows sell at \$25 to \$70.

Common laborers find constant employment at \$25 and \$40 per month and boarded; and in "driving," when the loggers run their logs down river, \$2.50 and \$4.00 per day. Carpenters always in demand at \$2.50 and \$3.50 per day and boarded. Blacksmiths receive large prices. Furniture makers sell all they can manufacture.



Our county is settling rapidly by Swedes, Danes, Norwegians and Germans, and emigrants from other states. Each nationality settling by itself. Churches and school houses claim the early attention of the people. We have contentment in our midst, which is a sure forerunner to wealth. Plenty of unoccupied land. Government lands for purchase or homesteading; State lands at \$1.25 per acre.

---

## PORTAGE COUNTY.

BY J. PHILLIPS, OF STEVENS POINT.

This is the most central county of the state, and although its resources are far from being fully developed, it already holds the first rank on the upper Wisconsin in regard to position, soil, climate and commercial advantages. It is thirty miles in length north and south, and about thirty in width. The southern and eastern portions of the county contain a majority of the inhabitants, the north-western part being composed mostly of heavy timbered lands. The number of townships in the county is twenty-two.

Our agricultural resources, while they cannot, for obvious reasons, compare favorably with those of the older and more thickly settled portions of the state, are nevertheless far in advance of the estimate formerly placed upon them. There is very little waste land in the county—the few swamps and marshes which it contains being susceptible of drainage, whereby they may be made equal or superior to the best farming land in this vicinity. The soil in some portions of the county is a light sandy loam, yet it is quite productive in favorable seasons, and under judicious management will doubtless be susceptible of great improvement. In the eastern portion of the county, the soil is probably as good for farming purposes as in the northern portion of the state.

The number of acres at present under cultivation in the county is 61,079. Amount of wheat raised during the year ending June 1, 1870, 210,139 bushels; rye, 59,309 bushels; corn, 64,022 bushels; oats, 152,143 bushels; barley, 6,137 bushels; potatoes, 113,976 bushels. Amount of wool produced during the same year, 25,987 pounds; butter, 199,517 pounds; cheese, 7,936 pounds; hay, 9,752 tons; hops, 70,071 pounds.

The total estimated value of all farm productions for the same

year, is \$643,757; the value of manufactures (chiefly lumber), produced, \$522,742.

Owing to an idea which has prevailed very extensively, that our sandy soil and long winters would prove an insuperable obstacle to the raising of fruit, very little progress has been made until quite recently in that direction. It has now, however, been proved beyond a doubt, that many of the hardier varieties of fruit can be as successfully raised here as in any portion of the state. At the last county fair, fifteen varieties of apples, all excellent and of fair size, were exhibited, from the farm of Hon. Geo. W. Cate, in the town of Amherst. The flourishing orchard and nurseries of Mr. Frank Felch, in the town of Stockton, also afford abundant evidence of the possibility of fruit raising in Portage county. A large number of trees have been set out by our citizens, and a few years will doubtless witness a vast increase in the amount of fruit raised in this vicinity.

We have a sufficiency of good stone for building purposes. The white and grey sandstone, of which the court house, now nearly completed at Stevens Point, is composed, affords a fine illustration of our resources in the way of building material.

The manufactures of the county are thus far confined to the single article of lumber, of which a great amount is annually produced. The number of saw mills in the county is about twenty-five, many of which are steam mills of large capacity, employing a great number of workmen.

The internal improvements of the county are creditable in their character; a fine bridge has been built across the Wisconsin at Stevens Point, at a cost of over twenty-two thousand dollars. We have from 15 to 20 church buildings in the county, and capacious and convenient school edifices in nearly all our towns. The court house at Stevens Point is a fine stone building, costing thirty thousand dollars; its elegant architecture and proportions would not do discredit to any of our large cities. The Wisconsin Central Railroad traverses the county, and there are two or three others in process of construction, whose advent is confidently expected within a year or two at farthest.

With additional railroad facilities at our command, a new era of prosperity will doubtless dawn upon our county, and few years to come will see her holding a prominent rank among the foremost counties of the state.

## RACINE COUNTY.

BY HON. W. C. ALLEN, RACINE.

Racine county is bounded on the east by lake Michigan, on the south by Kenosha county, on the west by Walworth and on the north by Milwaukee county. The climate may be considered as good as in any county in this country, in the same latitude, and in some respects superior. The waters of lake Michigan exert a salubrious and healthy influence on the atmosphere in dissipating all poisonous vapors that might be in the air, inducing fevers and other sickness. In the summer season there is always a sea breeze from the lake during the night, and a land breeze during the day, thereby changing the atmosphere almost continually.

The topography of the county is that of an undulating character, rising to two hundred and sixty feet or more above the waters of lake Michigan. The county has only one considerable river—the Fox—which runs through the whole breadth of the county, from north to south, affording excellent water power in the flourishing villages of Waterford, Rochester and Burlington. Root river, which empties into the harbor at Racine, affords considerable water power. The soil of Racine county is generally of an argillaceous loam, rich and deep. The county is abundantly supplied with stock water. The subsoil of the county is marl clay, generally free from gravel or sand. All kinds of timber grow in abundance in the county, common to the state, except the coniferous class. The soil of the county is well adapted to the raising of wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, potatoes, turnips and carrots; but, in our judgment, there is no county in the state better adapted to the raising of grass, and stock breeding. From the peculiar character of the soil, and the moist atmosphere prevailing during the spring, summer and autumn months, induced by the constant vapors from lake Michigan, an abundant, sweet and nutritious grass is produced. Experienced stock growers have discovered this fact, and availed themselves of its advantage, and started herds of superior blood. Among the most prominent of stock breeders are George Murray, Esq., Richard Richards and Henry S. Durand.

The climate of the county does not materially differ from other counties of the state. The assessed valuation of the county of Ra-

cine is 6,178 horses, valued at \$352,298; 15,401 head of neat cattle, valued at \$213,033; 61 mules and asses, valued at \$4,380; 36,008 sheep, valued at \$55,883; 6,112 swine, valued at \$24,268; 3,211 carriages, wagons and sleighs, valued at \$90,588; 288 pianos and melodeons, valued at \$32,140; \$200,000 bank stock, valued at \$240,000; merchants and manufacturers' stock, \$760,891; personal property, \$632,682; 207,410 acres of land assessed, valued at \$4,698,133; city and village lots assessed, \$2,560,411. Population, 26,742. Has 83,163 acres of improved land; 166,676 bushels of wheat; 3,570 bushels of rye; 145,816 bushels of corn; 232,749 bushels of oats; 17,426 bushels of barley; 81,566 pounds of wool; 94,868 bushels of potatoes; 358,878 pounds of butter; 625 pounds of cheese; 26,383 tons hay; 9,300 pounds hops. Estimated value of farm products, \$1,000,000. Estimated manufactured products, \$3,174,825. Public debt, \$300,000. Paupers, 25, supported at a cost of \$5,000.

The stone and lime business is largely on the increase at the city of Racine. A little outside of the city limits are inexhaustible stone quarries, out of which is burned the very best quality of lime. The limestone belongs to the Niagara group, and is of excellent quality for cellar walls, and for the basements of all kinds of buildings. The stone and lime find a ready market, and the demand is largely on the increase.

The city of Racine is situated on lake Michigan; has a large and commodious harbor, and one of the finest elevators in the state. The city stands about 40 feet above the lake, and contains a population of 12,000, and is justly called the "Belle City;" has fine railroad, steamboat and sail vessel connections with all parts of the country; stands out in the lake about four miles, on a promontory; winds from the northeast and west blow over it, making the city one of the most delightful places to live in in the west, and no finer summer resort can be found. The soil about and near the city is well adapted, as well as the climate, to the growing of apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes and all small fruits.

It has fine public school houses, erected at a cost of over \$75,000; a college with over 200 pupils and eight professors, and buildings and grounds valued at \$287,000; twenty-two churches, some of which cost large sums of money; and an orphan asylum built by the munificence of Isaac Taylor, deceased, at an expense of \$75,000. The city prides herself on her large and valuable manufactures. Among the most prominent of which we mention J. I. Case & Co.,

who employed 280 hands and manufactured 1,300 threshing machines in 1870; the Geiser Threshing Machine Company employed 100 hands, and turned out 300 machines; Mitchell & Co., who manufactured 4,000 lumber wagons in 1870, and employ 165 hands; Fish Brothers, in the same line, employ 125 hands, also made 4,000 wagons in 1870; L. S. Blake & Co.'s woolen factory, engaged largely in the manufacture of shawls, flannels and lady's cloth; A. P. Dickey & Co., manufacturers of fanning mills and other agricultural implements, employ 50 men; Elliot & Wetherell, manufacturers of baskets, employ 180 hands, making \$100,000 worth of baskets per year. Besides those mentioned above, there are a large number of factories doing a large business, and adding much to the prosperity of the city, but space will not permit to mention them in detail.

The city is twenty-five miles south of Milwaukee, sixty-two miles north of Chicago, and commands a large local trade from the surrounding country. Her industrial pursuits are all on a solid foundation. Not a single failure has occurred among her business men the past year, and at this time may be regarded one of the most prosperous cities in the west in proportion to her population. Her public debt being arranged and funded in net bonds at a sum of less than \$300,000, running ten and twenty years, she anticipates for herself a brilliant future. Large wealth has already been acquired by many of her citizens, and is increasing year by year. Her harbor admits with ease and safety the largest vessels which float on the lakes, and commands as favorable position for trade and commerce as any on the lake.

---

## RICHLAND COUNTY.

BY J. H. WAGGONER.

Richland county embraces about 370,000 acres (sixteen townships) of land, valued by the local authorities at \$1,780,000—an average of little more than \$5 an acre. Personal and village property swell the estimated value of the county to \$2,580,000.

Population in 1860, 9,832; in 1870, 15,731; present, about 17,500. The first settlements were made more than twenty years ago,

when hunting was the occupation, not simply the pastime—the forests of that day abounding in bear, deer and smaller game. Permanent improvements for agricultural and domestic purposes were begun a few years later. One-sixth to one-fifth of the territory is now under cultivation; one-half to two-thirds of the remainder may be easily tilled, while very little would be lost to the economical and intelligent farmer.

The soil near the Wisconsin river, which marks the southern boundary, and from which the county is commonly approached, may seem light, but it is not unproductive, as that which has been cultivated has repeatedly demonstrated. The soil of the northern two-thirds of the county is, in the main, a heavy, black loam, adapted to almost everything known to agricultural economy. The northern half is heavily timbered, and there is no dearth of fencing and firewood anywhere. Oaks, elms, walnuts, basswood, etc., are the prevailing timbers.

No section of the state is better adapted to stock raising—the hills and valleys and crystal brooks affording convenient range, protection and water.

Much land is owned by nonresidents, a little by the original Fox and Wisconsin Rivers Improvement Company, about three sections by the state, and none by the general government. Perhaps the choicest selections are owned by residents of the many little villages which contribute to our commercial importance. Any of the unoccupied land may be bought of the owners or local agents at fair prices and on easy terms, for improvement.

Richland Center, the county seat; Lone Rock, the railroad outlet, on the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien division of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad; Cazenovia, a few miles from the Chicago and Northwestern Road; Viola, on the Kickapoo river, and Excelsior, on Knapp's creek, are the most thriving and important villages. They possess excellent water powers, only partially improved.

Pine river, Mill creek, Knapp's creek, Willow creek, Bear creek and other streams entirely within the county, afford such volume and momentum of water as to challenge any other section of the country to show better advantages for milling and manufacturing of any degree. And these are supplemented by the Kickapoo, the Little Baraboo, and others, which do not cross much of our territory, but are close to our boundaries. Grain is easily pro-

duced; wool grown at little risk or expense; and the giant oaks and other timbers only await the coming of man to convert them into the thousand things of daily use.

We do not have much encouragement to offer concerning minerals. Lead has been discovered, and prospecting is continued with hope of ultimate reward. Iron crops out from the surface, and is thought to exist in paying quantities; research has not yet been made. In the town of Orion, a bed of marble is thought to exist. Experts have pronounced some specimens of it very fair.

Taken all together, the inducements held out by Richland county to immigrants may be considered superior. Possessed of the natural advantages briefly hinted at, and with a rigorous atmosphere which has proved a bulwark against disease, it is assumed that those seeking new homes will here find as many desirable and as few objectionable features as exist anywhere. The population of to-day is comparatively enterprising and intelligent. Public schools are liberally encouraged, though other enterprises suffer somewhat from mistaken notions of economy. Agriculture and manufacturing engage the general attention. The improvement of Pine river of which it is susceptible, will render it an invaluable carrier of the traffic of the county, and a desirable feeder to the Wisconsin, the improvement of which is being prosecuted with vigor. And a railroad to complete the most direct route from Chicago to the northwest, must inevitably seek its way up the Pine river valley.

---

## ROCK COUNTY.

BY HON. ALEX. GRAHAM, JANESVILLE, AND H. F. HOBART, BELOIT.

This is one of the oldest counties in the state, the first settlement being made in 1835, and in 1839 the county was organized, the seat of justice being established at Janesville. It now contains a population of about 40,000.

It comprises one of the best agricultural districts in the northwest. Its soil, climate and commercial situation are equal to any other in the west, and there is scarcely an acre of land within its limits which cannot be used for agricultural purposes. In the brief space of thirty-five years, the entire county has been opened up to

cultivation, and over its entire surface may be found homes of comfort and beauty.

The farms in this county range in value from ten to one hundred dollars per acre, and are sought for, not so much by emigrants seeking cheap lands, as by those desiring beautiful homes, where they may at once enjoy all the comforts and conveniences to be found in the older and more wealthy portions of the country.

Rock county is better adapted to growing grain than the growing of grass and every year marks a decided progress in the mode of tillage and the consequent increased quantity of productions. The wicked and ruinous practice of many farmers of burning the straw and manures, instead of returning them to the soil in compensation for its rich harvests, has been abandoned. Wheat is the great staple of production, it being estimated that in a single crop, the production of the county was not less than three millions of bushels.

Corn, barley, oats and all the coarser grains grow in rich abundance, amply rewarding the husbandman for his toil.

Notwithstanding Rock county is better adapted to grain growing than stock raising, our farmers are giving considerable attention to the breeding of stock, and acting upon the correct idea that it costs no more to raise a blooded animal than a "dunghill," are constantly introducing the best varieties, and at the county fairs may be seen horses, cattle, sheep and swine, animals as noble as almost any other section of the country can exhibit.

The surface of Rock county is undulating, and is drained by the Rock and Sugar rivers, with their tributaries, nearly all of which are of sufficient size to furnish water power for manufacturing purposes, and are more or less improved. Rock, one of most beautiful rivers, as well as one of the very best mill streams in the west, is already used largely for manufacturing purposes, and every year is attracting more and more the attention of men of enterprise and capital; when fully improved its power for the propulsion of machinery is almost exhaustless. The facilities for manufacturing in Rock county by water power are but partially improved, and yet she ranks among the first in the west, her annual manufactured product being worth not less than three millions of dollars, consisting principally of flour, agricultural implements, paper, woolen fabrics, cabinet ware, lager beer, etc.

During the last decade the general business of the county has



greatly increased, and everywhere may be seen tokens of prosperity and growth, based upon the production of diversified labor in agriculture and manufactures. During the same period, the public buildings erected in the infancy of the county have given way to permanent and beautiful structures, and the county now boasts of a splendid court house, costing over one hundred thousand dollars, and churches of all denominations, equal in size, style and convenience to those of almost any county in the eastern or middle states; and the citizens of Janesville and Beloit each support a new and creditable opera house.

Rock county is pierced east and west, north and south, by the Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Northwestern Railways.

The educational interests of the county have not been neglected. Under our system of free graded schools, upon the New England plan, valuable results have been attained, and it is gratifying to observe a steadily increasing interest in the schools, and a proper appreciation of them by the people generally. The cities of Janesville and Beloit have each expended large sums in the erection of school buildings, and the sum invested for school purposes cannot be less than two hundred thousand dollars. Superadd to this, Beloit College, under the patronage of the Congregationalists, one of the best managed and most flourishing institutions of learning in the west; Milton College, under the management of Seven Day Baptists, and the Evansville Seminary, under the control of the Freewill Baptists, and you place within the reach of every child in the county the means of a liberal education.

The Young Men's Literary Association of the city of Janesville, have collected within the last four years a very creditable library of about four thousand volumes of well selected works, which form a nucleus for ultimately placing within the reach of the reading public a valuable means of culture.

Rock county contains two of the finest cities in the state of Wisconsin—Janesville and Beloit; the former containing a population of about ten thousand, the latter five thousand; besides numerous villages.

Beloit is one of the most stirring manufacturing cities in the state. The celebrated "building paper" which has come into such universal use of late years, was invented and is manufactured to a very large extent here. The Rock River Paper Company, owning two mills in Beloit, have manufactured 8,000 tons of various

kinds of paper the past season, about 2,250 of which was building paper.

The Beloit Straw Board Company is also doing an extensive business.

O. E. Merrill & Co. do a very large business in the manufacture of the celebrated Houston water wheel, and paper mill machinery, 175 of the former being manufactured in 1871, and the company having contracted to furnish the machinery for seven paper mills the present season. The business for this year is estimated at \$200,000.

Parker & Stone's reaper works are also a very large establishment, and constantly increasing. Last season they manufactured 800 reapers, and are making arrangements to make a good many the coming season.

J. Thompson & Co., manufacturers of the celebrated "Norwegian" plow, are doing a large business. They manufactured 3,000 plows last season, besides a large number of wagons, carriages, etc. They have greatly enlarged their shops, and will at least double the amount of manufactures the coming year.

O. B. Olmsted & Co. manufacture windmills, and do a variety of other work, aggregating a large business. There are smaller factories and shops almost without number, and the amount of men employed is very large.

There is also a water power about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles below the city, which is entirely unimproved. Steps have been taken of late to improve it, and if this is done, the manufacturing facilities of the city will be doubled.

In matters pertaining to horticulture, the inhabitants of this county are not behind those of other counties of this state. Considerable progress has been made in the past few years in these pursuits, and an improved taste is being manifested by the people generally in beautifying and adorning their homesteads by the liberal planting of fruit and ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Time and experience have demonstrated that with care and attention, certain varieties of apples as well as pears and plums can be successfully and profitably grown. The time has arrived when many of our "country seats" take pride and pleasure in fine grounds and tasteful gardens; and in the cities nearly every house has its garden spot, tastefully arranged with choice flowers, vines and evergreens, and kept in the neatest order. In addition to the flower

garden, many have conservatories stocked with choice winter flowering plants; while others with less conveniences keep them in the parlor, and the effect is a wide diffusion of a taste for flowers and a corresponding taste and order throughout the whole household, making home more pleasant and attractive.

---

## ST. CROIX COUNTY.

BY DR. OTIS HOYT AND A. A. KELLY, HUDSON.

St. Croix county contains 466,007 acres of land, about one fourth under cultivation. The general topography of the county is rolling, though in many places swampy and hilly. The soil is of a clay loam, very fertile, producing all kinds of cereals. Actual settlers are in possession of about 165,000 acres; worth \$15 per acre. Land owned by the state is nearly all located in the eastern part of the county. Owned by general government and subject to entry under homestead law, is about 46,000 acres, located in different parts of the county. Water facilities are excellent; the Willow river is a splendid stream of water, capable of running heavy machinery at numerous points, and other streams traverse the county, on which are many good mill sites. Oak, ash, elm, birch and basswood are the principal varieties of timber. Several brick yards are in successful operation. Limestone and stone quarries of good quality are found in many parts of the county. The West Wisconsin Railway, now completed to St. Paul, runs across the county nearly in an east and west line, near the center of the county. This is one of the northern tiers of counties, and offers special advantages to emigrants and all in search of homes.

For the year 1870, there was produced 903,572 bushels of wheat, 68,700 bushels of barley, 414,000 bushels of oats, 59,000 bushels of corn, 62,000 bushels of potatoes, 1,000 head of beef cattle, 1,300 fat hogs, 7,253 tons of cultivated hay, 9,400 pounds of hops; which, we flatter ourselves, is doing quite satisfactorily with a population of less than 12,000 people.

In fruit culture we are doing something, and are succeeding very well with some kinds of the apple, such as Duchess of Oldenburg, and what is called the Russian crab—which is the New England

Early Harvest apple, with another outlandish name, and some of the hardy winter apples. Currants, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, and other small fruits, are a sure crop. In the culture of grapes little has been attempted; but we find the more hardy varieties do well with judicious care. The Concord, Hartford Prolific, Clinton, Ives Seedling and Delaware do finely.

In breeding of cattle, some of our farmers are fast improving their herds by crossing the natives, or what we call scrubs, with the Durhams and Devons. In horses, we are doing something with the Black Hawk, Morgans and Brignolias. Sheep husbandry has not proved remunerative, probably because we started with the small Merinos. The Southdowns, Leicestershires and Cotswolds do finely. Pork production is steadily on the increase. A cross of the White Chester and Suffolk makes excellent hogs.

Manufactures are confined principally to lumber, flour, farming implements, tin and sheet iron ware, wagons, etc. We have eight mills propelled by steam and four propelled by water for manufacturing lumber, producing eighteen million feet, valued at the mills at \$216,000; and eight flouring mills propelled by water, producing 30,000 barrels of flour annually. Two plow factories, producing \$20,000 value of plows annually; three wagon factories, one furniture factory and one iron foundry. The iron and steel used in manufacturing agricultural implements and wagons, is procured mostly from Pittsburg, Pa., the wood from our own locality. There is annually cut within the county limits about 20,000,000 feet of pine logs, valued, when cut, at five dollars per thousand, or \$100,000: most of which is worked up into lumber here.

There are ten church edifices in the county, valued at \$57,500; a court house and jail worth \$35,000; fifty-one school houses, built at a cost of \$47,000. For roads and bridges, we expend about \$16,000 a year.

The amount of general merchandise sold in the county per annum is about \$755,000; of agricultural implements, \$50,000 worth.

During the year 1870, there were 540 steamboat arrivals and departures, on which were shipped 714,000 bushels of wheat, 68,700 of barley, 5,000 of oats, 24,740 barrels of flour, and 9,400 pounds of hops.

The West Wisconsin Railway runs across the county nearly in an east and west line, near the centre of the county, which gives us direct connection with Madison, Milwaukee, Chicago and the east,

saving a distance of nearly ninety miles over the Minnesota railways, making us an excellent outlet for our products.

---

## SAUK COUNTY.

BY W. H. CANFIELD, BARABOO.

Sauk county lies between latitude  $33^{\circ} 10'$  and  $33^{\circ} 35'$  and longitude  $69^{\circ} 37'$  and  $90^{\circ} 19'$ , or between the middle of town eight north of the base line and the north side of town thirteen, and from range two to range seven inclusive, east of the fourth principal meridian. It has for its northeast and southeast boundary, the Wisconsin river, that is navigable for steamboats, which is now being improved by the United States as a ship canal and national thoroughfare and military highway from the Mississippi river at its mouth to Lake Michigan at Green Bay, via old Fort Winnebago, now Portage City, the Fox river and Lake Winnebago. It has the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad running through the southern portion; the Milwaukee and La Crosse or St. Paul Railroad running through the northern portion, and the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, which is the main trunk or most direct route from Chicago to the Northern Pacific Railroad, running through its central portion. Hence, notwithstanding its interior position, as regards the great lakes and the great Mississippi river, its commerce has wholesome checks for extravagant rates of transportation by the nearness of the three railroad lines to each other—the middle representing Chicago interests, while the outside ones represent Milwaukee interests.

There is another wholesome check that might otherwise be demanded for high rates of transportation, which is the natural competition that exists between water and rail transportation, which a large portion of the people of Sauk county enjoy. Steamboat navigation can, with a trifling expense, be brought into the centre of the county via the Baraboo river, which is a sluggish and deep stream as far up as the rapids at the village of Baraboo, where the stream falls 46 feet within  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles is now improved with four dams. It can be again dammed, making over fifty feet within three and one-half miles. This is one of the best water powers in the state. There is not one-fourth of this Baraboo water power yet used. At

the present time about \$500,000 value of goods and grains are manufactured here. Here yet is opened a field for the employment of capital. There can be readily thirty water powers enumerated within Sauk county.

The western limit of glacial drift makes its line through the northeastern part of Sauk county, taking a strip of the county ten or twelve miles wide in its widest place. The land upon this strip is chopped up into drift hills—in places is sandy and poor; in other places alluvial and rich, with marshes, ponds and lakelets. The glacial forces are here more strongly marked than the country further east.

In the driftless portion of our county, where the valleys and ravines are truly and systematically washed out, the land is all a strong clay loam and most of it rich and well watered. Sauk county is all well watered. In the western and northern portions the small streams are filled with speckled trout; at one place they are cultivated as a farm product. Farmers are latterly turning their attention to dairying.

An interesting topographical feature of our county is an upheaved portion of country, ten miles wide by twenty long, of paleozoic quartzite rock. In the disturbance of the crust of the earth many miniature canyons and wild, rocky ledges, needle-pointed, were formed, making the most romantic scenery between the great lakes and the Rocky mountains. Central to this region and more than 200 feet above the Wisconsin river, distant seven miles from it and two and a half miles from Baraboo, lies a lakelet, one and a quarter miles long by three-quarters of a mile broad, surrounded by the most wild and romantic scenery, with overhanging rock 400 feet above its placid surface. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad passes through this gorge. A hotel is erected upon its shore. Thousands of persons make a trip here annually to visit "Devil's Lake." Near the western end of this upheaved country is the highest land in the state of Wisconsin, as ascertained by Dr. I. A. Lapham, of Milwaukee.

There is but a small portion of this quartzite region but that is too rocky to cultivate. It is, however, heavily timbered, which places a value upon "its broad acres."

There is one iron mine and one blast furnace in the county that has run sixteen years, and has probably made 200,000 tons of iron. At this time there are several other points in the county that are

now being "prospected," and it is believed that there may be quite an extensive region of banks of iron ore opened this winter or next spring.

There is a quarry of stalactitic marble in town 9 north, range 3 east, owned by a marble company at Madison. It is too far from a railroad, being ten miles distant, and too shelly to make it valuable. It crops out at several points in this neighborhood.

Speaking in a general way, we can say that Sauk county has an excellent soil, is well watered and abundantly timbered, with abundance of water power, and large mineral resources and navigable streams. Certainly we have all the advantages a people need ask for, and they are being rapidly taken advantage of.

---

## SHAWANO COUNTY.

BY CHAS. SUMNIGHT, D. C. PULCIFER AND F. A. DELEGLIES, OF SHAWANO,  
AND W. G. DONALDSON, OF PULCIFER.

Shawano county is situated in the northeastern portion of the state. The general topography of the county is rolling. Quality of soil along the banks of streams is a sandy loam, while on the uplands it is a black loam, with a clay subsoil. County contains six hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, with forty thousand under cultivation; of the balance, five hundred and seventy-five thousand acres are capable of cultivation. One hundred and sixty thousand acres are in possession of actual settlers. Located in different townships and owned by the state, are about ninety-four thousand acres for sale, at from \$1.25 to \$2.25 per acre. Owned by general government and subject to entry under the homestead law, are two hundred thousand acres, located in the western and north-western parts of the county. Speculators are in possession of considerable quantities of land, while a large tract is owned by the Green Bay Improvement Company.

The county is fertile, yielding good crops of all kinds. Good mill privileges are found on nearly all streams; good clay for brick and other purposes is abundant, and brick are manufactured at reasonable prices. The prevailing timber of the forests, are oak, ash, pine, maple, beach, hickory, basswood and hemlock. Of the streams that traverse the county, the Wolf is the largest, being navigable

up as far as Shawano village. The rivers and lakes are filled with fish of all kinds.

#### HEALTHY CLIMATE.

A good physical health is the first advantage to be secured in any country, so does the climate of this constitute its principal charm. The atmosphere is dry and pure, and the weather remarkably uniform. No devastating epidemic ever visited our county. There is no ague and fever, and bilious and pulmonary diseases are very rare. Our summers are as delightful as can be wished for, and the winters, though cold, are not so severe that one accustomed to any climate in the temperate zones, is compelled to abandon out-door avocations. The atmosphere being dry, the same degree of cold is not felt so keenly as in damp climates. Cattle, sheep and horses are less subject to disease, and winter more easily than in the chilly damps found further south. During the winter we have uniform and pleasant weather, and good sleighing, while the farmer can work every day, hauling produce to the lumber camps, getting fencing or wood (which only costs the labor of getting it out), hauling out manure or preparing for the spring's work, which can be commenced as soon as the frost is out of the ground, which gives a decided advantage over those sections where the farmer is compelled to wait three or four weeks for the low, wet, heavy soil to dry, before he is able to commence operations.

#### RAILROADS.

A railway is already in progress from Green Bay to Shawano village, and will be finished next spring, and will pass through the county, running westerly to the Mississippi river, thus affording our citizens as good facilities for market as any county in the state, as it will enable us to ship our agricultural products to the lakes or Mississippi, and opening a good market for our timber and lumber, not merely for pine, but maple, beech, elm, basswood, oak, ash, etc., will then be marketable, and a source of revenue to the settler. There is also a prospect in the future of a railway along the Wolf river valley, passing through the county north and south, as it is by far the best, and in fact the only feasible route to the rich copper regions in the Ontonagon districts, by far the most valuable in the United States.



## ROADS.

Roads have been opened into every settlement, and the public roads leading to market are well worked, and liberal appropriations made to keep them in repair. The United States' military road, leading from Green Bay to lake Superior, passes through the county nearly east and west. Another road passes through the county north and south opening up communication with Oshkosh. There are seven main roads leading from the village of Shawano to all parts of the county, thus affording the emigrant excellent facilities to locate at any point and at the same time be able to get his crops to market,

## WATER POWER.

In water powers, Shawano county has more than almost any other county in this section of the state, and what adds to their value, is the fact that they are so equally distributed through almost the entire county, and can be made available in nearly every town. The Embarrass river affords valuable sites for mills in the towns of Bell Plain, Pella and Grant, several of which are already in use. The stream is unvarying and the water abundant. Red river has power enough to run 100 first-class mills and manufactories. Wolf river can easily and without any heavy outlay, be made available for a dozen or more mills and machine shops. Mill creek, in townships 26 and 27 of range 14, has several good sites for mills. Shawano lake and its outlet give a good power at a little expense. The outlet between lake Shawano and White Clay lake will furnish a good power for a grist or saw mill. These sites can now be purchased at reasonable prices; in fact some of the best of them can be purchased of the state at \$1.25 per acre. There is also a splendid water power on Oconto river, near Pulcifer, which is now being improved, and which will afford power for a great deal of machinery.

## PRODUCTIONS.

Shawano county is well adapted to the raising of winter wheat; the winters are uniform and the snow covers the ground and protects the grain, the result being a yield of from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels per acre of very plump, bright wheat, that produces the very best brand of flour. Oats, barley and rye grow well and produce heavy crops. Corn is raised in considerable quantities, but the ground is more profitable for winter wheat. The soil is

well adapted to hops. Broom corn yields a good crop and furnishes work for the winter—the farmer manufacturing it into brooms. Potatoes yield bountifully and are of a most excellent quality. Onions, beets, carrots, parsnips and all other root crops are grown with success. Grass lands yield from one to three tons of hay per acre, which finds a ready market among the lumbermen.

In the vicinity of Pulcifer, which is on the Oconto river, there is much land that is good for farming purposes, and that can be obtained cheap. The same may also be said of the western portion of the county, where thousands upon thousands of acres of land exist, some owned by the state, some by the general government and some by speculators, that will soon be taken up by actual settlers. The great drawback to Shawano county has been a lack of railroads, but now that these are assured, a course of prosperity must certainly be hers. She has the same advantages as all the other counties in the lumber regions, with good home markets; and labor of all kinds, male and female, is in constant demand at good wages.

For further information in regard to this really excellent county, parties can apply to either of the gentlemen named at the head of this article, who will take pleasure in giving all possible information.

---

## SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

BY J. H. DENNINGSON, SHEBOYGAN, AND JOHN DE LYSER OF HINGHAM.

Twenty-five years ago this county was a vast wilderness with its forests of pine and hard wood, broken only by the lumberman who was employed in manufacturing lumber and exporting it to a distant market, and the pioneer farmer was occupied in cutting down the timber and burning it on the ground, to make room for a farm. To-day more than half its surface is a cleared field, and its remaining timber is valuable, and all needed within its own limits.

At that time, and for years after, the pioneer suffered all the inconveniences of settling in the woods. Now, he enjoys the benefits of living in a timbered region. Then, with his own hand he scattered the seed among the roots in the spring, and could be seen swinging his cradle among the stumps in harvest. Now, the seeder sows his seed upon the smooth field, and the most approved reaper cuts and gathers into bundles the ripened grain.

Then, his wheat was often rusted in his contracted clearing, the frost cut his corn and destroyed his garden, while it seemed doubtful whether a fruit tree would ever pay for the planting. The bleached clay of the surface gave little intimation of the wealth beneath, and some years had passed before it was generally known that it was especially adapted to grass. Few counties have been harder to subdue, and few will pay better for subduing. Progress, at first slow, accelerated as the years passed on.

Fruit, though not as easily raised as in some countries, is found to repay judicious culture, and from 25,000 to 75,000 bushels of apples is the yearly product. It is agreed among the pioneers, that the climate is somewhat modified as far as agriculture is concerned since the first settlement of the county, as but little difficulty is now experienced in maturing corn and vegetables, and some varieties of grapes. This is in part due to enlarging the clearings, by which the air circulates more freely; in part to plowing and cultivating the soil by which the heat of the sun by day is retained in the earth to temper the cold air of night.

Perhaps opening up and cultivating adjoining regions of the west may have its influence. It is also evident that the products of the field, the orchard and the garden, have become not only adapted to the length of the season but to the temperature of the climate, for it is believed that the degree of cold that would kill corn and vegetables in northern Illinois would not disturb them here. In this way our seasons are somewhat lengthened, and a damaging frost is often delayed until the 10th or 15th of October. These considerations should be taken into account in estimating the value of a timbered region in this latitude, and will apply with more or less force to all northern Wisconsin.

There are no means of obtaining exact statements of the amount of grain raised in the county the present season (1872), but it is estimated that the crop of wheat is rather above that of 1867, which was 570,600 bushels; there is also an advance in the amount of corn, oats, barley, peas, etc. Hay has become an important crop, and is shipped in large quantities to the lake Superior region and other points. The amount of clover seed raised in the state of Wisconsin in 1869 was 2,706 bushels; in this county the crop of last year, according to the books of the clover mill owners, was 1,605 bushels, which is thought to be less than the true sum.

The produce of the dairy, especially cheese, is continually advanc-

ing; the late census places the amount of this article at 1,494,145 pounds as the product of the state. The dairymen of this county have made, the present year, 770,000 pounds from the milk of 2,200 cows, at an average of 350 pounds each. There are eighteen places in the county where cheese is made upon the factory principle, and where may be found all the improved appliances known to the most progressive dairymen of the eastern states.

A large portion of the first settlers are of foreign birth, who having passed nearly half their lives in Europe, were able to land upon these shores with little more than the value of an eighty-acre lot at government prices, yet have succeeded in placing themselves in circumstances of independence, and often of wealth, being possessed of valuable farms with commodious buildings and all the improved and approved machinery so highly prized by the American farmer. Their success may be owing in part to habits of industry and economy transported from the old country, and the stimulus afforded by free institutions, yet much to the capacity of the soil for returning a reward for labor, together with a near and ready market for the products. Labor saving machines of all kinds become more numerous every year. The present season there has been sold to the farmers of the county nearly 300 reapers and mowers alone, and innumerable implements of less value.

The manufactures of the county about equal the products of the farm, and have advanced considerably since the late census, particularly brick, of which about 5,000,000 are annually made, chiefly at the city of Sheboygan, finding a market at home and at various points on Lake Michigan. Leather, of which large quantities of unfinished are yearly sent to the Boston market. Chairs, which find a market in the cities of the west, and steel, which is a new enterprise, carried on at Sheboygan, while other articles, such as flour, lumber, wagons, steam engines, farm implements, cloth, pottery, etc., are manufactured with enterprise and success. Steam, as a motive power, is considerably used, yet there are a number of unemployed water powers that can be obtained for from one to five thousand dollars each, sometimes with a saw mill thrown in.

The facilities for commerce have greatly increased, and the business of the port of Sheboygan has nearly doubled in the last three years. Six years ago no railroad extended beyond the limits of the county. Now the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac railroad extends to Fox river, and the Milwaukee and Northern to Menasha,

crossing each other at Plymouth near the center of the county. The Lake Shore road extends from Milwaukee to Manitowoc, and will soon reach out to Green Bay. These, together with a good harbor and lake commerce, ought to serve all the requirements of business and travel needed for the full development of the industrial interests of this county.

A court house has recently been built here, at a cost of \$65,000, also several churches and numerous brick blocks, which, together with the manufactories erected here recently, improve the aspect as well as the business of the place. When it is remembered that manufactories in the county are still in their infancy, that many of the numerous water powers on the streams are still unimproved or unoccupied by saw mills that must, for want of timber, soon give place to other machinery; that many articles, now imported from the east, may be made more cheaply here, both on account of a more ready access to the raw material, and on account of living and building more cheaply, it is certain that manufactures and commerce will eventually continue to advance.

Sheboygan is a thriving little city of about 3,500 inhabitants. The other principal villages in the county are Plymouth, Sheboygan Falls, Maple Grove, Cascade, Batavia, Amsterdam, Glenbeulah and Hingham. Manufacturing is carried to considerable extent in these places, altogether employing about 1,500 men.

The school facilities are as good as any in the state. There are 144 school houses in the county, some of them excellent ones, built of stone or brick, others of frame or logs. About 20 per cent. of the population are Germans, 30 per cent. Hollanders, 20 per cent. English and the balance divided between other nationalities.

Parties desiring further information can apply to the writers of this article. Mr. De Lyser is a Hollander, and will be especially glad to aid any of his countrymen in any way that he can.

---

### TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

The area of this county is about twenty townships. Of these only about 66,674 acres are improved. The soil is quite varied in its character; in some places, along the river bottom lands, there

are patches where sand predominates, but much the greater portion of these lands are susceptible of cultivation and yield good crops. With this exception, the soil is a rich, vegetable loam, underlaid with a clay subsoil. All the vegetables and cereals common to our state are easily raised here. Wheat, both winter and spring, is largely grown, and does well. The amount of our agricultural productions, as taken in the late census, is given as follows: Of wheat, 516,664 bushels; of oats, 246,196 bushels; of corn, 147,550 bushels; of rye, 10,130 bushels; of potatoes, 47,653 bushels; of butter, 341,068 pounds; of wool, 38,523 pounds.

The surface of the county is somewhat broken; along the courses of the rivers is generally a strip of level bottom land, varying in width; these usually terminate in sharp ridges or bluffs, with an undulating or rolling surface at the summit. These bluffs are composed of Potsdam sandstone at the base, capped with magnesian limestone and vegetable loam. The sandstone is usually from 200 to 450 feet thick, while the limestone is from 20 to 50 feet.

The county is well watered. The Mississippi forms a part of its southern boundary, and the Black, Buffalo and Trempealeau rivers, with their tributaries, pass through different sections of the county. Besides these we have the Beaver and Tamarack creeks, with trout brooks and innumerable springs of soft water.

Most of the streams are lined with belts of hard wood timber, consisting mainly of oak, maple, ash and basswood. On some of the small creeks there are belts of tamarack. The balance of the timber is principally white and burr oak. In the northern portion of the county the timber is not abundant; in the southern and western part there is a good supply. The climate is dry and healthy.

The temperature of our winters is cold, yet even, with less snow than in some other portions of the state; it seldom thaws so as to be muddy, and is really warmer than in more southern latitudes. Much of this county is thinly settled, but as the land is cheap and of excellent quality, and the demand for farm products is great, we hope at no distant day to be able to compete with any of the older settled counties of the state.

## VERNON COUNTY.

BY G. W. NUZUM AND JOHN R. CASSON, VIROQUA.

Vernon county is situated in the western part of the state, between 43d and 44th degree of latitude, its western border of twenty-two miles being watered by the Mississippi river. The soil is good, and covered with a heavy growth of hard wood timber, such as is usually found in timbered countries. The product of small grain is equal, per acre, to any part of the state, and in vegetables it excels the prairie. The surface of the county is rolling, and in some places hilly, but all valuable for timber on such portions as cannot be cultivated. It is well watered by springs and brooks, and well adapted for grazing purposes, for which it will soon become noted. Like all timbered land, it is natural for grass and having abundance of water, it will soon become the dairying portion of the state. With an abundance of water power furnished by the Baraboo and Kickapoo rivers, and a superior quality of timber that could be used for the manufacture of furniture and agricultural implements, this part of Vernon county offers inducements equal to any part of the state.

The county contains 534,040 acres of land, one-third under cultivation; of the balance, about one-half is capable of being worked. In possession of *bona fide* holders, there are over 100,000 acres of land, worth in the neighborhood of ten dollars per acre. Neither the state or United States hold any lands of any consequence; and none are in the hands of any railroad corporation. The two principal places of business in this portion of the county are Hillsborough, in the valley of the Baraboo, and Ontario, in the Kickapoo valley. Each of these places is supplied with mills and machine shops of all kinds to supply the wants of the country stores with a supply of goods sufficient in quantity and quality for the market.

The raising of stock in this portion of the county has become a prominent feature with the husbandman, producing the best quality of grass-red stock that finds its way to the Milwaukee or Chicago markets.

The first attempt to raise fruit was attended with little success; many were disheartened and gave up, others persevered and have met with success. We have a few "iron clad" varieties that do

well. The first is the Haas; next, Tetofsky and Duchess of Oldenburg. Some others have proved valuable. Of grapes, the Concord and Delaware have done nobly.

The population of the county, in 1870, was 18,673; in 1860, 11,007.

The principal kinds of timber are maple, oak, basswood and elm. Plenty of game and fish are found in the forests and streams.

Viroqua is a thriving village of 800 inhabitants, and is the county seat. It has three churches and one Union school with three departments, which is well supported both as regards attendance and the interest manifested by the inhabitants. De Soto, Victory and Geneva, on the Mississippi river, are the principal markets for the western portion of the county, and are also well supplied with schools and churches.

There are 114 school houses in the county, mostly of wood, but some built of stone or brick, which are very fine structures. The one at Viroqua cost \$14,000. The average wages paid to male teachers is \$35, and female teachers, \$25 per month.

The population is about one third Norwegians, one half Americans, and the balance German. The county is increasing fast in wealth and population. It is estimated that 2,000,000 bushels of wheat was raised in the county the past year.

---

## WALWORTH COUNTY.

BY DAVID WILLIAMS, DARIEN; FRANK LELAND, ELKHORN; E. D. COE, WHITEWATER.

The soil of this county consists of a clay and black loam, most of it of an excellent quality. The prairie soil of this county is equal in fertility to any in the north-west. The county contains 144,640 acres of land, all owned by actual settlers, and about three-fourths of it under cultivation. The land varies in price from \$20 to \$100 per acre, or about an average of \$50 per acre.

Of the varieties of crops raised in the county, there has been but little change in the past ten years. Wheat, corn and oats continue to be the leading crops. Broom corn is raised to a far greater extent than formerly; not less than five hundred tons of brush was



raised in 1870. Hops have been raised to a considerable extent during the past three years, and have proved a losing crop. Sorghum, a quite popular crop from 1862 to 1866, has entirely disappeared from our fields. No new varieties of grain have come into popular favor in the past ten years, though a considerable effort has been made by interested parties to introduce the Norway or Ramsdale oat, at fabulous prices; but the only profit secured so far, has been bagged by the parties selling the seed.

In the manufacturing industries, there has been a marked improvement within the past decade. Ten years ago the manufactures of the county were limited to a few agricultural implements and flour, with a small amount of lumber sawn from the trees of our native forests. In 1870, our manufactories turned out articles of considerable over a million dollars in value, exclusive of flour and feed. The past decade has witnessed a very great improvement in farm buildings, and farm improvements generally. The old log houses have nearly all disappeared, and with them have gone the unsightly straw covered stables and graneries.

A marked improvement is noticeable in fruit raising. Our orchards have not only greatly increased in number and extent, but have improved in thrift and general appearance. The small fruits are also raised in vastly greater quantities. All hardy varieties of berries prove productive and profitable. Grapes are also raised to a considerable extent. In public buildings there has been a decided improvement during the past decade, especially in school buildings.

Hog raising and pork making have increased in a marked degree and for the past ten years have given our farmers the fairest sum of net profit of any branch of industries. In this branch of industry, there is the most radical and noticeable change. Up to 1860, a very large per cent. of pork raised in the county was slaughtered on the farm, now but a very small per cent. is, being mostly sold on foot and taken to the cities for slaughter.

The advent of cheese factories is having a noticeable effect on the stock of the county, or in producing a condition of things that will soon produce a marked effect on our stock of cattle. As with those farmers who produce milk for the factories, the character of their cows is of very little consequence, so they produce a large quantity of milk, their interest is so little affected by the quality, other than milk producing, that they have lost, or will soon lose,

all desire of improving the quality of the stock of cattle. And it is believed that not as much interest is felt in improving the neat stock of the county as was manifest three years ago. Another reason is found in the fact, that, some of our improved stock-breeders seek perfection in form and beef producing qualities, and in not a few stocks of blooded cattle the milking qualities are bred out. And until our high bred stock-raisers shall have succeeded in producing a strain of stock with as good a reputation for milk as for beef producing qualities, there is but small hope that our farmers will be re-awakened to their former efforts to improve their stock of cattle.

In horses there is a noticeable improvement. The slender-shanked, nervous and vicious tempered descendant of some remotely connected thorough-bred, English race horse is not as popular as in days (it is to be hoped forever) gone by; and the heavy, strong-limbed and kind-tempered draught horse is by far more popular, and is more highly prized than formerly. We have a few farmers who do not think it either desirable or profitable to raise a class of horses so poorly qualified for farm labor as these slender, wee things are, merely to be able to drive to town at a two-forty gait.

A marked improvement is noticeable in the more diversified husbandry of the county. Few farmers are now exclusive grain growers. On more than nine-tenths of the farms of the county, more or less stock will be found growing. From 1862 to 1866, sheep were the favorite stock, and took precedence in value and importance of any, or all other stock. The past three years have greatly changed this condition, and, to-day, sheep are unpopular with our farmers, and have been sacrificed to a very great extent, and now the flocks of the county will not number one-half what they did in 1865; but other stocks have increased in numbers very considerably, especially horses and milch cows. The working oxen have nearly disappeared from the fields of our farmers, and it is doubtful if there are as many young cattle as there were four years ago.

Geneva lake, ten miles long and three wide, Delavan lake, Lauderdale lake, Silver lake, and others in the county, are beautiful bodies of water, and together with the numerous creeks and streams afford an abundance of delicious fish. Whitewater is the largest village in the county, and has many large manufacturing establishments, among which may be mentioned Esterly's reaper and seeder shops,

and Winchester's wagon shops, both of which do a very large business, and add very much to the prosperity of the village.

At Delavan is located the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of the state. Elkhorn is the county seat of the county, and both of these are beautiful and thriving villages.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad runs through the northern part of the county, the Western Union through the central, and the Chicago and Lake Superior Air Line is now building, and other lines are in prospect.

The schools throughout the country are in excellent condition, the climate salubrious and healthy, and the people generally intelligent and thrifty.

About three miles south of Whitewater is found what is known as the "bluffs." These consist of a range of rocky hills, extending from the line of Rock county on the west, to Waukesha county on the east. They are about half a mile wide and about 30 miles long. The soil is of a much poorer quality than the country through which they run, nevertheless they are thickly settled by thrifty population, mostly of foreign birth. South of the bluffs is one of the richest prairie countries in the west.

North of the bluffs several wells have been dug of late years that flow over the top, and it is a well considered opinion, that by boring through the underlying rock, valuable artesian wells can be obtained.

The country in this section is particularly well adapted to dairying.

---

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

BY F. A. NOLL AND JOSEPH OTT, WEST BEND.

Washington county contains twelve townships, and is twenty-four miles long from north to south, and eighteen miles wide. The general topography of the county is rolling. The soil is clay mixed with a sand loam. There are 276,480 acres of land in the county, about five-eighths of this amount is under cultivation. All lands of the county are in possession of actual settlers, and worth on an average \$28 per acre.

Our facilities for water powers are average. The Milwaukee

river and the cedar, and Rubicon creek, with their tributaries, furnish abundant water for general purposes.

There are several water powers at West Bend, Barton and Cedar Creek yet undeveloped which will afford excellent sites for factories and mills.

Iron ore has been discovered in Hartford, but undeveloped. It is of the same quality as that at Iron Ridge, which will eventually be of great benefit to the industrial interests of our county and state. The prevailing timber is oak, maple, basswood, beach, elm, etc. Brickyards are carried on, but the brick are not of the first quality. In the southeast part of the county there is a quarry of fine building stone. Several streams traverse the county. The Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad passes through the county. Future railroad facilities are only prospective. The county is strictly agricultural. More than nine-tenths of the inhabitants follow agricultural pursuits.

The climate and water are excellent, and taken all in all, it is a good county to live in.

West Bend, the county seat, has five churches and five schools; Barton, two churches and two schools; Kewaskum, two churches and several schools; Hartford, four or five churches and several schools; and Schléisingerville, two churches and several schools. The schools throughout the county are well supported. Teachers receive from \$25 to \$60 per month. The great majority of the inhabitants are Germans, but in the southwest corner of the county Irish are well represented.

---

## WAUKESHA COUNTY.

BY JOHN E. SEABOLD, OF WAUKESHA.

There are sixteen townships in the county, each of which is a square. County is situated directly west of Milwaukee, and its average distance is less than twenty-five miles from the city, its nearest being eight miles. The surface of the county is rolling. The soil is various, but mostly loam and clay. County contains 368,640 acres of land, more than one-half being under cultivation. Of the balance, three-fourths are capable of improvement. Neither

government or state now hold any land in the county. There are several good water powers in the county, mostly improved. No mineral deposits have been discovered, but quarries of stone abound of the finest quality. Lime enters largely as commerce of several towns, especially Waukesha, Pewaukee and Menomonee.

The county is well watered with springs, creeks and rivers; none navigable. A mineral spring has recently been discovered at Waukesha, named Bethesda. It is said to have cured several chronic cases, and is becoming somewhat celebrated for its curative properties. Milwaukee and St. Paul and Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroads run through the county. The educational interests of the county are generally sustained, and its common schools are well conducted.

The prevailing timber is white and red oak, maple, basswood, ash, elm, and some cherry and black walnut.

There is some brick clay discovered in the county, but not yet much used. Potter's clay in considerable quantities is found in the towns of Merton, Menomonie and Lisbon, and in the latter place used by potters.

The county has no navigable streams, but is well watered by rivers, creeks and lakes, the largest of the former being the Fox and Menomonie rivers, and of the latter Pewaukee lake, it being five to six miles long, and one to one and a half wide. Around Oconomowoc are several smaller lakes, beautifully located; and this place has become quite noted as a summer resort for citizens of Milwaukee, Chicago and other large cities, who find in its beautiful location, its handsome small lakes, and its pure and fresh air, that rest and recreation which they seek.

The principal source of industry of the county is farming, but of late stock raising has also been extensively entered into. Sheep are found in great abundance, and wool commands a good price in Waukesha village, which is quite a prominent wool market, and has a large woolen factory in constant operation. This factory employs a large number of hands of both sexes, and its manufactures, especially its shawls, have become quite celebrated. Large additions have lately been made to buildings and machinery, and facilities for business increased.

The climate is good and the water excellent, though very much impregnated with lime.

The following persons will furnish further information about this county to any who may desire it: E. Enos, Waukesha; Thompson Richmond, Merton; E. Beaumont, Hartland; S. Warren, Hartland; Charles Brown, Brookfield Center; Thomas Sugden, Genessee; A. Alden, Delafield.

---

## WAUPACA COUNTY.

BY J. WAKEFIELD, FREMONT.

Waupaca county contains twenty-one townships, and is bounded on the north by Shawano county, on the east by Shawano and Outagamie, on the south by Winnebago, and on the west by Waushara.

In the northwest part of the county are many bluffs and hills. The soil there is in many places rather stony, hard of cultivation, and not as fertile as in the valleys.

In the rest of the county the surface is generally level, or gently undulating, capable of being easily cultivated, and producing all kinds of crops and fruits adapted to a northern latitude.

The eastern and northeastern part is heavily timbered, consisting of oak, maple, birch, ash, cherry, hickory, butternut, elm, basswood, ironwood, poplar, tamarack, pine, and in a few places hemlock. In the northern part is much valuable pine, which finds a way down the Wolf river to a steady market. During the season when the logs are "driven," the river is often completely blocked with logs, forming "jams," in many instances for miles, thus completely stopping the passing of steamboats for days, and sometimes for weeks.

The land where the pine predominates is much of it owned by non-residents, bought by them on account of the timber. When this is removed, the land is generally sold very cheap to settlers. As the pine grows mostly on the ridges and in clumps, there is scarcely a "subdivision" to be found that does not contain much excellent soil, well suited for agriculture.

The soil on the pine ridges is generally light and sandy, although with care, capable of producing fair crops. Between the ridges it is darker, more tenacious, yielding heavier crops, and not so quickly exhausted.

The whole number of acres of improved land in our county, is 58,139; unimproved, 130,106. Probably at least half of the unimproved land is capable of being easily improved, and much of the balance will be reclaimed when prices shall warrant the outlay.

But little land of value is owned by the general government, but the state owns quite an amount in different parts of the county, which is offered to settlers cheap. Much of it by proper cultivation will make excellent farming land. None owned by railroads or other corporations.

The principal crops raised are wheat—winter and spring wheat are both raised, and do well—corn, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, peas and beans, potatoes, etc.

By the census of 1870, we find the wheat crop of our county was 196,573 bushels; corn, 103,300; oats, 111,357; rye, 24,312; buckwheat, 10,123; Irish potatoes, 97,489.

The native grasses thrive, and make excellent pasturage for our stock, besides furnishing an abundance of good fodder for their subsistence during the winter. The tame grasses do well, and are being much cultivated as the farms become improved. Red clover never or seldom kills out, and is much raised, not only for fodder, but as an excellent renovator of the soil.

Some kinds of fruit do well. Pears and apples are getting to be quite extensively raised, and will prove a paying crop. Plums and cherries are cultivated, but are not a certain crop. Grapes do well, especially along the margins of our streams and lakes. Some choice kinds are successfully raised.

Strawberries, huckleberries, blackberries and raspberries grow in profusion; but the great berry of Wisconsin—the cranberry—is found wild in all parts of the county, and is *the* berry with us. Thousands of bushels are being cultivated, and prove a quite sure and very remunerative crop.

The raising of stock pays well, and much that is excellent is being introduced. Many parts of the county appear to be peculiarly adapted to the raising of sheep, and some good blood is being imported. In 1870, the wool crop of our county was 33,301 pounds. The long wool or “mutton varieties” appear to be the most popular. Sheep are remarkably healthy here, and generally fat.

Our county has no lack of excellent water powers. In the north and northeast part of the county are the Little Wolf, Embarrass and Pigeon rivers, and in the south and west are the Waupaca,

Pearl and Little rivers, all excellent, and capable of much improvement.

The Waupaca Woolen Mills are located on the Waupaca river, at Waupaca, the county seat, and turn out much excellent cloth. In a letter just received from the proprietor, Mr. J. W. Evans, he says: "we employ \$25,000 capital. We purchase about \$12,000 worth of wool annually, and manufacture about \$20,000 worth of cloth and flannels, and 1,000 pounds of stocking yarn. Our goods are all sold at and about home. None are sent to market. Probably two-thirds of our goods would come under the head of 'fine,' and one-third 'coarse' goods. We dress about 1,800 yards of custom cloth, and card about 12,000 pounds of rolls yearly. The wool in this section is generally of a good quality and in good condition, and is more desirable than that raised in the southern part of the state. There has been but little "combing wool' raised about here, hardly enough to make it an object for any one to deal in it. But now our farmers are turning their attention to that kind of wool."

Several brick-yards have been started at Waupaca, Weyauwega, Fremont and, perhaps, one or two other places, where excellent brick are being manufactured.

A pottery has been running for some time at Weyauwega, where excellent light colored crockery ware is being made.

A bed of the same kind of clay has been found at Fremont and only awaits "skill and enterprise to bring it out."

The Wolf traverses the eastern part of the county, and is navigable for steamboats during all stages of the water. A large and profitable amount of boating has been done for many years.

Small lakes abound in different parts of the county, whose clear, pure waters are well stocked with fish. The pike, pickerel, black and white or silver bass, perch, catfish, sturgeon, etc., abound in our lakes and streams, and are caught by our wily anglers in great profusion.

The large kinds of game in our forests are becoming scarce, having fled before their cruel, unrelenting enemy—man. But the squirrels, the partridge and the timid rabbit still remain, to furnish amusement for juvenile nimrods and sportsmen of bigger growth.

Farewell, the exciting days when the hunting of the deer, the bear and the savage wolf were but common pastimes! We welcome civilization, but after all, cannot quite forget the past joys and excitements of "pioneer life" in Wisconsin!



Our railroad facilities are good. The Central Wisconsin enters the county near the southeast corner, and passes through in a north-westerly direction towards Lake Superior. The Green Bay and Lake Pepin Road passes through the north part of the county, crossing the Wolf river at New London. Another road will soon be built from Weyauwega, through the south part of the county to Berlin, in Green Lake county. When all are completed, as they must be soon, Waupaca county will possess "railroad facilities" equaled by not many counties in the state, and excelled by few.

Our winters are rather cold, but not more so than in the same latitude further east, if as cold. But our snows are much less, none too much for good sleighing, and very often not quite enough for that. We seldom get much snow until after New Years. The cold comes on gradually during the month of December, and continues without much change until about March.

Our summers are often very warm, readily maturing dent corn, which cannot be raised in the same latitude in the eastern states.

Our climate is very healthy. No miasmatic diseases, and but few pulmonary complaints. The air is pure, bracing and invigorating. The water is good. As a general thing good water can be obtained by digging from ten to twenty-five feet. In many parts of our county, artesian or flowing wells are readily obtained by boring from seventy to one hundred feet.

Some towns in our county are settled mainly by emigrants from the middle and eastern states. A few have a large proportion from Germany, Denmark, Norway and other parts of Europe. Sober, intelligent, industrious and enterprising as the majority of them are, it is no wonder that our county is so fast improving in wealth and real prosperity, and already ranks among the leading counties of Northern Wisconsin.

Free schools are found in every neighborhood, where the children of the poor enjoy all the advantages of a liberal education with the sons and daughters of the wealthy. Our school code is one of the best in the world.

Taxes, although perhaps higher than in some of the older and richer states, are not more so than might be expected in a new county—not more than in the majority of the western states.

The emigrant from Europe or the eastern states, in search of a permanent home, would do well to take a look at some of our Wisconsin counties before roaming further west. Here he will find a

climate healthy and invigorating. Not so in many other western states. He will find a good soil here, pure water, plenty of wood, cheap lands and a ready market. Further west, he may not be so fortunate.

Our state is fast becoming settled. In a few years, the man of small means will be *obliged* to "go further west." Our farms will increase in value materially, manufactories will be needed, mechanics will prosper, and the man who this year or the next invests his small fortune in Wisconsin property, in a few years may be ranked among the wealthy men of the great and rapidly growing northwest.

---

## WAUSHARA COUNTY.

BY R. P. COLT, POYSIPPI.

Waushara county comprises eighteen townships, and is in the shape of a parallelogram, being eighteen miles wide and thirty-six miles long. General topography of the county is level; some bluffs in the northern and central towns; swampy at mouth of Pine river and Willow creek. The three eastern towns are heavily timbered, with the exception of some quite large tracts of marsh. These marshes are valuable for the cultivation of cranberries. The soil in the timber portions of the county is of a clay loam. On the prairie, black loam; and in the openings, sandy. County contains 207,360 acres of land, one-tenth being under cultivation. Actual settlers hold about 12,000 acres. The state owns quite a large tract in the eastern and northern portions. But little land is owned by the general government, it having been turned over to the state and the Fox River Improvement Company.

The county is well watered by Pine river and Willow creek, both good mill streams, on which are several saw and grist mills. In addition to these streams, almost every farmer has what he calls a fountain or flowing well, the water never freezing in the coldest weather in winter, and always sufficient to supply any amount of stock. The forests of the county contains all varieties of timber, such as are found in North America. We have large beds of clay, hat make cream colored brick, and with the facilities for manufac-

turing, would be equal to any manufactured in the state. Also potter's clay, of excellent quality, which makes superior stone ware.

Of the principal rivers and streams, Fox river on the south, Wolf river and lake Poygan on the east, are navigable; Pine river, Willow creek and Mekan river are larger streams, and stocked with fish. Small game is abundant. Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, at Berlin, is one-half mile from the south line of the county, and will be extended through it. The Wisconsin Central passes four miles north, and a road from Princeton to Stevens Point will be built from Berlin to Weyuawega, through the three eastern towns, connecting the Milwaukee and St. Paul with the Wisconsin Central Railway.

The principal industry of the town is agricultural; wheat, rye, corn, oats and potatoes being raised to perfection. A large amount of hay is also raised. There are seven custom flouring mills, ten or more saw mills, and three carding machines in the county. All these would be well sustained.

A woolen factory, a cheese factory, a brick yard and a flouring mill are needed in Poysippi; a cheese factory in Aurora and Brushville, and two or three wagon and blacksmith shops in the county.

The climate is unexceptionally healthy, and the water pure, coming mostly from springs and fountains. The streams are rapid, and the entire county well drained.

For further information apply to R. P. Colt, Hans Rasmusen, Poysippi; A. Strang, Aurora; A. M. Kimball, Pine River; V. W. Mulsecin, Saxeville; E. Lillicrapp, Bloomfield, who all speak English, and most of them Danish or German.

There is a large German settlement in Bloomfield, and a large Danish settlement in Poysippi and Pine River.

---

## WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

BY J. H. HARRIS, OSHKOSH.

DEAR SIR: In response to your request in the circular sent to Capt. James Jenkins, Mayor of Oshkosh, and by him handed to me, I have given as full a report of the affairs of Winnebago county as my ability and time for collecting data would permit.

The topography of the county is rolling, not hilly, with no swamp land to speak of. There is some marsh land on the borders of lake Butte des Morts and the Fox river, probably not exceeding 500 acres in the whole county, and that is considered worth about one third as much as upland, for the excellent quality of hay it produces.

The quality of the soil is a gravelly loam, with a deep surface of black soil. The substratum is white gravelly marl or clay and red clay, all excellent wheat land, producing the finest quality of wheat. There may be a hundred or two acres of dark sandy loam, which is the best land for corn, oats, potatoes, barley, hops, etc.

There are in this county 268,522 acres of land, of which three-fourths are under cultivation; the exception being in wood lots, pasture grounds and the marsh above spoken of.

The whole of this land is capable of cultivation when wanted, except the marsh.

The land of the county is mostly all owned by actual settlers. The value of improved land is from thirty-five to fifty dollars per acre.

I know of land in this county owned by the state and none owned by the general government.

I know of no land owned by canal or railroad except right of way.

The lower Fox river at Neenah and Menasha, at the outlet of lake Winnebago, affords the best of water power, and is capable of being improved to a large extent.

There are no minerals in the county, except a small tract of pure silicon or white glass sand, which is capable of extensive operations in the manufacture of glass, but not yet improved.

The timber of the county is mostly red, white and black oak, with small tracts of land in all parts of the county, on which basswood, hickory, ash and elm prevail.

There are no slate beds, but many valuable stone quarries. The county is not noted for its clay beds or brick yards, although brick are made to some extent. The large dealers and manufacturers of lime brick, sand and limestone here, make their brick in, and bring their sand and limestone from Calumet county, across lake Winnebago, and the trade is a large one, employing from fifteen to twenty lake craft, mostly sail vessels.

The upper Fox river traverses a part of the county diagonally,

emptying into lake Winnebago at this place. The Wolf river, a much larger stream, empties into the Fox six miles northwest of this city, and is but a small part of it in the county. It is the great source of wealth to this and other places in the county, in bringing down from the vast pine regions of the northwest the pine lumber cut up here, as well as hard timber, largely used here and at Neenah and Menasha and Fond du Lac in the varied manufactures of that material.

Both of these rivers are navigable, the Upper Fox bringing down large quantities of grain from the interior of the state, and taking back lumber and other freight, with a daily line of passenger boats as far as Green Lake county, and other boats running to the Wisconsin river at Portage, and the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien, while the Wolf river floats a line of fine boats daily to New London, seventy-five miles northwest of here, with numerous freight and tug boats, many of which run through to Green Bay.

Lake Winnebago bounds this county on the east, for about twenty-two miles, and is deep enough for any boats that can pass the Green Bay and Mississippi canal. It is thirty miles long and twelve broad. Lake Butte des Mortes is four miles long and two broad, and is but a widening of the united Fox and Wolf rivers just after their confluence, the outlet being at the northwesterly limits of the city.

Fish and game abound here, and consist of the usual kinds about and in the inland waters of the state.

The railroad facilities of the county are the Chicago and Northwestern, the Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Oshkosh and Mississippi, and through a small part of the county, on the north, is the Wisconsin Central, with a northern extension connecting at this place, in prospect.

The sources of industry are, agriculture, manufacturing and lumbering. The principal crops raised are wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. The wheat crop of the county, in 1871, was a little short of a million bushels. The land sown to wheat was 5,550 acres—average crop about seventeen bushels to the acre. Of corn, oats and potatoes, I have no data at hand. Amount of lumbering I have not accurate figures, but the amount is large, reaching to many millions of feet.

The whole amount of manufacturing in this city for the season of 1870, and about the same in 1871, including lumber and shin-

gles, was \$2,646,000. In the articles of lumber and shingles, the same year, \$1,166,107. Other manufactures, same year, in this city, \$984,894. Neenah and Menasha, Omro and Winneconne are also considerably manufacturing towns—the first mentioned, largely so. I have no means of determining the exact figures at hand. At Neenah and Menasha, there are eight flouring mills, foundries and machine shops, wooden ware and others of smaller pretensions. Omro has several mills and manufacturing establishments, and Winneconne the same, with considerable boat building.

Winnebago county is 22 by 24 miles; area 528 square miles. It has sixteen townships and a population of 37,279, consisting of 25,209 native born and 12,070 foreign. It has 268,522 acres of land, valued at \$5,659,380, assessment of 1871. The perfection to which grapes may be cultivated is worthy of special mention. Apples and small fruit may be and are, successfully cultivated.

The real and personal property of the county of Winnebago in 1871, was 14,425,837 dollars, and in the city of Oshkosh, same year, 5,076,420 dollars.

In the town of Menasha, same year.....	\$695,739
Neenah,.....do.....	960,304
Omro,.....do.....	1,077,396
Winneconne, do.....	617,721

The sources of industry yet undeveloped and capable of development, are immense. In this city, the lumbering interest is probably at its maximum, on account of the rapid consumption of the pine that has heretofore supplied this great lumber mart, and the consequent moving up of our mills nearer the timber. In other things, the extent to which it may increased is without limit, as we have but just begun, and the same may be said of other parts of the county.

Our climate is salubrious. In that we yield the palm to no other county in the state. Our winters are cold but healthful, the air being dry and pure. Water in this county is good almost universally. It holds some lime in solution, except the numerous running fountains of pure soft water, that are never-failing.

Although we have no state or government lands in our county, there are lands up the river, northwest, fifteen to one hundred miles from here, that are good farming lands when cleared—heavy timbered, well watered, and can be bought for five to ten dollars per acre. These lands are being sought after, settled upon and improved rapidly, mostly by Germans, Norwegians and Danes.

In Menasha, there is a state land office. In other places in the county, several persons are in the business of locating lands, including the above mentioned, who will always be ready to lend aid to strangers in pursuit of homes in our county.

I have answered your interrogations to the fullest extent of my ability, and the opportunity I have for obtaining statistics, and hope they will be satisfactory to you.

---

## WOOD COUNTY.

BY L. P. POWERS, GRAND RAPIDS.

Wood county is situated nearly in the geographical center of the state. About two thirds of the area of the county is rolling, the remaining one third is flat and swampy.

The soil of the central and northern portion is a rich loam, containing a mixture of clay, sand and vegetable mould. The soil of the southern and eastern sections is lighter, containing more sand. In the southwestern portion are extensive marshes and meadows, peculiarly adapted to the culture of cranberries and stock raising. The county contains 530,000 acres of land, of which only about 30,000 acres are under cultivation; two-thirds of the balance are capable of being improved. The state owns 100,000 acres of land, which can be bought at from 50-cents to \$1.25 per acre. But little land is owned by the general government, subject to entry under the homestead law. Most of the government land on the odd number of sections is withdrawn from market for the benefit of the Wisconsin Central Railroad.

Large deposits of iron are known to exist, but their extent and value have not been tested.

Copper is found in large quantities; also "kaolin" or porcelain clay, pronounced by experts to be the best on the continent, is found in unlimited quantities.

About two-thirds of the surface of the county is a vast, heavily timbered forest of white pine, white and red oak, white and black ash, maple, hemlock and butternut.

Good clay for the manufacture of brick is found in all localities of the county.

Good building stone of a sandstone variety is abundant.

The Wisconsin and Yellow rivers, Mill creek and Hemlock creek run through the county.

The Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railroad, now in course of construction, will probably cross the county from east to west within two years. Both branches of the Wisconsin Central Railroad are expected to pass through the county at no distant day. Other contemplated roads, it is thought, will intersect the county within a few years. When railroads reach the county, so that means of transportation are at hand, many new sources of industry will be opened.

Climate mild; climatic and miasmatic diseases are almost unknown.

Wood county, in its soil, timber, minerals and water power, possesses advantages equal to any portion of the West. Labor is always in demand, with remunerative return. There is ample home market for all agricultural products, and as a whole it presents an inviting field to the immigrant, the laborer, the business man and the capitalist.

The water powers on the Wisconsin river in the eastern portion of the county of Grand Rapids, Centralia, Port Edwards and Point Basse are deemed equal to any in the country, not excepting the Falls of St. Anthony, or the rapids of the Lower Fox. They consist of a series of rapids about twelve miles in extent, falling in the aggregate nearly one hundred feet, and furnishing a continuous chain of water powers on both sides of the river, of almost unlimited capacity.

The river can be improved at a trifling expense, in fact, it is already fitted by the hand of nature for extensive use, it being divided by islands into several channels, as it were natural canals, upon which mills can be erected and operated at very little cost for dams or other improvements.

At present there are situated upon these water powers five saw mills, having a capacity for cutting fifty million feet of lumber per annum, one flouring mill, one foundry and machine shop, one planing mill and several shingle mills, and these without the digging of canals, cutting of channels or other expensive improvements.

It is the opinion of experts that with a proper system of improvements, such as would readily suggest itself to a competent engineer, 100 large mills could be run by the water power upon this river



within the limits of the county, allowing ample room for each, and having an abundance of water at all seasons of the year.

There are also many smaller water powers in the county, situated upon Mill creek, Hemlock creek and Yellow river.

Lands in this county are very cheap. Many of them were bought up years ago for small patches of pine that were on them, and have since been sold for taxes to the county. The county is now prepared to give a good title to many of them, and will sell them on very favorable terms to actual settlers.

Besides the writer of this article, Severns & Woodford, of Wood Post Office, are prepared to furnish all the information in their power, and to assist in locating lands for settlers.

## DAIRY HUBANDRY IN WISCONSIN.

---

Contributed by W. D. Hoard, Esq., editor Jefferson County *Union*, and Secretary Wisconsin Dairymen's Association.

---

The growth of this important branch of agriculture in Wisconsin, has been very rapid since 1865. At that time the number of cheese factories in the state was about thirty, all of which were of but medium size and production, and were mainly confined to the county of Kenosha, with a few scattering ones together with small private dairies in some of the other southern counties. It may be safely estimated that the total cheese product of the state, in 1865, did not exceed 500,000 pounds. Since then other counties have largely engaged in dairy operations. The cheese product alone, of Wisconsin in 1872, reached as near as can be estimated, about 8,000,000 pounds. The chief dairy counties of the state are Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Kenosha, Green, Jefferson, Dodge; Waukesha, Dane, Rock and Walworth.

The number of factories in active operation on the first day of May of the present year, were about 200; also about 50 private dairies. The progress of this important industry has been retarded by the fact that but few of the farmers are thorough practical dairymen, having largely conceived the idea that Wisconsin is not a grazing state; whereas results prove that farms in this state, if well and rightly managed, are as capable of producing feed, resisting drought and furnishing us profitable results in cheese making at least, as the most favored dairy districts in the east. Another difficulty has been that our cheese manufacturers, until lately, have accepted the idea that Wisconsin cheese was necessarily of an inferior quality, and have submitted to the establishment of fictitious grades, such, for instance, as that known, especially in the Chicago market, as "New York Factory," which, it is well known, is a grade made up almost

invariably of prime Wisconsin and Illinois make. We are glad to say that this unjust discrimination has not been in vogue in the Milwaukee market, cheese being graded there more particularly on its merits. These and several other reasons led to the establishment, last year, of the Watertown and Kenosha boards of trade for the sale of dairy products. Although the boards did not fairly get into satisfactory operation, yet enough was accomplished to convince all concerned that this was a great improvement over the old and dilatory system of marketing, and a new board at Sheboygan Falls will be established the present season.

Through the Watertown Board one very important step was gained, viz: the exportation of Wisconsin cheese direct to London, and the establishing of the fact that with proper care, as good cheese can be made here as in the finest factories in New York. The shipments of June cheese (which usually brings the least of the whole seasons' make) to London, resulted in the net receipts of  $10\frac{1}{2}$  to  $11\frac{3}{4}$  cents per lb. At the same time, cheese was selling in western markets at  $9@9\frac{1}{2}$  cents. These shipments were made at an advanced cost, being sent through to New York in ice cars. The shipments made to New York, last season, were also quite satisfactory, proving that well made Wisconsin cheese, properly boxed and handled, will sell well up in that market with their best state grades. The increase in the number of new factories, in this state, the present season, will be quite large, numbering between fifty and seventy-five. I estimate that the production of cheese in Wisconsin, the coming season, will reach at least 10,000,000 lbs. The older factories will largely increase their product, amounting in some instances to twenty-five per cent. over that of last year. Of course this will largely overstock home consumption, thus compelling considerable export shipment.

The Wisconsin dairymen can make cheese for the European markets at a less cost than can be done in New York. It costs but little more to ship cheese from railroad points in Wisconsin to London or Liverpool, than it does in New York, thus leaving a margin in favor of western cheese, all things considered. What is needed at the present time is the employment of more active capital in the handling of our cheese product, and the attracted attention of buyers to its rapidly increasing merits as an article of export. The grain production of Wisconsin is rapidly declining. Its salubrious latitude renders it particularly well adapted to the production of

fine butter and cheese, while its cheap lands most materially decrease the cost of such production. In view of the importance this industry has already, and will continue to assume, I would respectfully suggest that your Chamber of Commerce give it increased attention, and aid, if possible, the efforts now being made to attract the attention of the great dairy markets to our state as one of the important cheese producing portions of this country.

Yours respectfully,

W. D. HOARD.

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

---

The following information is gathered from a variety of sources, but I am chiefly indebted to the report of the Agricultural Society of this state, the annual report of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee for 1872, the report of the commissioner of statistics at Washington, the report of the Commissioners of Emigration of New York, and other reliable sources.

### POPULATION.

The first census in which Wisconsin figured, was that of 1840, when, as a territory, it had a population of 30,945.

In 1850, two years after its admission into the Union it had 305,391 inhabitants; having made a gain of 886.88 per cent. It then ranked the twenty-fifth state in point of population.

In 1860, it numbered 775,881 inhabitants, and took rank as the fifteenth state; the ratio of increase between 1850 and 1860 having been 154.06 per cent.

In 1870, it had reached a population of 1,055,559, the ratio of increase having been 36.06 per cent. Its present rank among the states is that of fourteenth.

The distribution of the population by counties, and the increase made by each, are presented in the following table:

TABLE showing the Population of Wisconsin in the years 1850, 1860 and 1870, by counties.

COUNTIES.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Adams .....	187	6,492	6,718
*Ashland.....		515	221
Barron .....		13	538
*Bayfield.....		353	344
Brown.....	6,215	11,795	25,180
Buffalo.....		3,864	11,123
Burnett .....		12	706
Calumet.....	1,743	7,895	12,334
Chippewa.....	615	1,895	5,635
Clark.....		789	3,446
Columbia.....	9,565	24,441	28,769
Crawford.....	2,498	8,068	13,117
Dane.....	16,639	43,922	53,109
Dodge.....	19,138	42,818	47,140
Door.....		2,948	4,869
Douglas.....		812	1,132
Dunn.....		2,704	9,491
Eau Claire.....		3,162	10,732
Fond du Lac.....	14,510	34,154	46,292
Grant.....	16,169	31,199	37,975
Green.....	8,566	19,808	23,000
Green Lake.....		12,663	13,287
Iowa.....	9,525	18,967	24,555
Jackson.....		4,170	7,712
Jefferson.....	15,317	30,438	34,050
Juneau.....		8,770	12,396
Kenosha.....	10,734	13,900	13,177
Kewaunee.....		5,530	19,231
La Crosse.....		12,186	20,295
La Fayette.....	11,531	18,134	22,667
Manitowoc.....	3,702	22,416	33,369
Marathon.....	508	2,892	5,885
Marquette.....	8,641	8,223	8,057
Milwaukee.....	31,077	62,518	89,936
Monroe.....		8,410	16,552
Oconto.....		3,592	8,322
Outagamie.....		9,587	18,440
Ozaukee.....		15,682	15,579
Pepin.....		2,392	4,659
Pierce.....		4,672	10,003
Polk.....		1,400	3,422
Portage.....	1,250	7,507	10,640
Racine.....	14,973	21,360	26,742
Richland.....	903	9,732	15,736
Rock.....	20,750	36,690	39,039
St. Croix.....	624	5,392	11,039
Sauk.....	4,371	18,963	23,868
Shawano.....		829	3,165
Sheboygan.....	8,379	26,875	31,773

\*Ashland and Bayfield, together known in 1850 as La Pointe, then had a population of 489, which number is included in the total of that year.

TABLE showing Population of Wisconsin—continued.

COUNTIES.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Trempealeau .....		2,560	10,728
Vernon .....		11,007	18,073
Walworth .....	17,862	26,496	25,992
Washington .....	19,485	23,622	23,905
Waukesha .....	19,258	26,831	28,258
Waupaca .....		8,851	15,533
Waushara .....		8,770	11,379
Winnebago .....	10,165	23,770	37,325
Wood .....		2,425	3,911
Total .....	305,391	775,881	1,052,875

The total valuations of taxable property in the state, including lands and all improvements, in 1860 and 1870, as assessed and equalized, were:

	1860,	1870.
Valuation as assessed .....	\$152,537,700	\$326,765,238
Valuation as equalized by state board. ....	168,620,233	455,900,800

TABLE showing the Population, at different periods, of several leading Cities and Villages of Wisconsin.

PLACE.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Appleton .....		2,345	4,521
Beloit .....	2,732	4,098	4,398
Beaver Dam .....	1,499	2,765	3,264
Boscobel .....		665	1,509
Berlin .....	1,061	1,449	2,778
Chippewa Falls .....		753	2,510
Columbus .....	672	1,188	1,888
Delavan .....		1,549	1,688
Dodgeville .....	2,117	2,181	1,407
Eau Claire .....		1,264	5,062
Fort Howard .....		694	2,461
Fond du Lac .....	2,014	5,450	12,765
Fox Lake .....		1,461	1,086
Green Bay .....	1,923	2,275	4,666
Hudson .....		1,560	1,748
Janesville .....	3,335	7,703	8,789
Jefferson .....	550	1,466	2,177
Kenosha .....	3,455	3,990	4,308
La Crosse .....		3,860	9,280
Madison .....	1,525	6,611	9,173
Monroe .....	1,146	2,170	3,404
Mineral Point .....	2,584	2,289	3,278
Milwaukee .....	20,361	45,246	71,461
Oshkosh .....	702	6,086	12,673
Prescott .....		1,031	1,145
Portage .....	1,175	2,879	3,985
Prairie du Chien .....		2,398	3,661
Platteville .....	2,171	2,865	2,537
Ripon .....	356	2,035	2,977
Racine .....	5,107	7,822	9,881
Stevens Point .....		1,533	1,810
Sheboygan .....		4,262	5,310
Watertown .....	1,451	5,302	7,555
Waupun .....		865	1,936
Wausau .....		543	1,349

RATIO of Increase in the Population of certain Cities and Villages of Wisconsin, between 1860 and 1870.

	Per Cent.
Milwaukee .....	58
Green Bay, over .....	100
Oshkosh, over .....	100
Fond du Lac .....	134
Wausau .....	148
Chippewa Falls .....	233
Eau Claire .....	308



## TAXABLE PROPERTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property of the several counties of the state of Wisconsin, in 1860 and 1870.

COUNTIES.	VALUATION.			
	As Assessed in 1860.	As Assessed in 1870.	As Equalized in 1860.	As Equalized in 1870.
Adams.....	\$1,079,041	\$933,035	\$1,023,872	\$1,143,278
Ashland.....	90,798		106,492	131,520
Barron.....		325,761		545,422
Dallas.....	104,880		117,594	
Bayfield.....		351,109		283,971
La Pointe.....	283,779		134,197	
Brown.....	1,657,326	4,066,254	2,045,586	7,868,577
Buffalo.....	457,871	1,171,815	603,829	2,431,999
Burnett.....		166,695		425,888
Calumet.....	724,967	1,982,341	1,343,814	3,566,945
Chippewa.....	753,193	3,102,626	673,952	6,820,547
Clark.....	932,571	1,737,245	649,950	3,979,951
Columbia.....	5,086,243	9,934,812	5,530,887	12,455,535
Crawford.....	1,087,038	2,095,927	1,469,995	3,415,839
Dane.....	11,677,888	20,568,006	13,670,275	27,742,424
Dodge.....	8,325,348	16,750,322	9,033,018	19,860,450
Door.....	481,586	717,857	542,413	1,216,508
Douglas.....	706,984	658,230	724,570	1,009,615
Dunn.....	800,440	2,421,530	637,579	3,437,947
Eau Claire.....	890,556	2,367,748	842,568	4,021,636
Fond du Lac.....	7,244,200	13,327,833	8,546,274	18,981,067
Grant.....	6,738,364	11,306,146	7,672,989	19,435,644
Green.....	4,101,377	8,999,490	5,404,976	13,005,420
Green Lake.....	2,427,163		2,443,526	7,000,000
Iowa.....	3,113,796	6,458,695	4,742,739	11,078,393
Jackson.....	835,301	1,441,706	860,260	2,187,565
Jefferson.....	5,147,247	10,647,202	5,607,137	13,745,878
Juneau.....	1,546,125	2,212,580	1,427,035	2,676,137
Kenosha.....	3,973,150	5,825,331	4,105,604	9,299,133
Kewaunee.....	347,795	559,890	721,013	1,724,912
La Crosse.....	3,114,590	4,970,348	3,584,239	7,568,542
La Fayette.....	3,314,940	6,613,075	4,012,237	10,213,230
Manitowoc.....	1,152,209	3,257,388	2,642,020	7,977,585
Marathon.....	2,017,163	1,407,245	1,662,940	2,502,974
Marquette.....	751,804	1,032,866	761,519	1,002,710
Milwaukee.....	19,020,990	51,275,012	18,893,961	57,457,062
Monroe.....	1,298,031	3,635,143	1,589,715	3,910,090
Oconto.....	1,220,332	1,619,909	1,379,222	7,802,398
Outagamie.....	1,884,852	3,212,945	2,078,021	5,511,294
Ozaukee.....	2,542,538	3,279,109	2,306,272	4,015,138
Pepin.....	511,166	819,880	438,849	876,348
Pierce.....	1,170,664	2,666,925	1,151,943	4,085,681
Polk.....	550,661	931,835	559,907	1,361,314
Portage.....	1,613,584	1,734,788	1,380,400	2,790,359
Racine.....	5,783,477	9,543,231	5,719,090	12,400,430
Richland.....	1,436,709	2,114,099	1,532,458	4,000,000
Rock.....	13,963,573	31,393,939	13,016,802	25,000,000
St. Croix.....	1,512,705	3,550,815	1,521,797	5,164,751
Sauk.....	4,213,240	5,451,706	4,200,801	9,000,000
Shawano.....	514,227	348,329	695,902	2,537,695

## STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property—con.

COUNTIES.	VALUATION.			
	As Assessed in 1860.	As Assessed in 1870.	As Equalized. in 1860.	As Equalized in 1870.
Sheboygan.....	\$4,176,234	\$7,908,665	\$4,857,895	\$9,912,431
Trempealeau...	691,226	1,866,355	690,453	2,589,219
Vernon..... }	.....	3,161,558	.....	5,692,403
Bad Axe .... }	1,524,861	.....	1,385,214	.....
Walworth .... }	8,061,503	14,873,235	8,004,503	18,000,000
Washington ...	3,908,278	6,210,164	4,125,111	7,528,640
Waukesha .....	7,496,931	14,793,202	6,939,299	16,000,000
Waupaca .....	1,295,039	2,499,570	1,383,533	2,100,295
Waushara .....	1,160,539	1,621,869	1,157,540	2,480,582
Winnebago .....	4,043,305	14,439,279	4,979,180	15,012,500
Wood .....	705,171	902,768	529,542	905,893
Totals.....	\$170,270,545	\$326,765,238	\$184,062,536	\$455,900,800

TABLE illustrating the Agriculture of Wisconsin in 1860, 1870.

	1860.	1870.
Improved lands or farms, acres.....	3,746,167	5,899,343
Unimproved lands or farms, acres.....	4,147,470	5,815,978
Cash value of farms.....	\$31,117,164	\$300,415,954
Value of farming implements and machinery.....	5,758,847	11,000,000
Amount of wages paid, including board.....		8,186,110
Number of horses.....	116,180	
Mules and asses.....	1,030	252,019
Milch cows.....	203,001	308,377
Working oxen.....	93,652	52,615
Other cattle.....	225,207	331,301
Sheep.....	332,954	1,069,280
Swine.....	334,055	512,778
Value of all live stock.....	\$17,807,375	\$45,310,882
Value of animals for slaughter.....	3,365,261	11,914,643
Wheat, bushels.....	15,657,458	25,605,344
Rye, bushels.....	888,544	1,325,294
Indian corn, bushels.....	7,517,300	15,033,998
Oats, bushels.....	11,059,260	20,180,016
Barley, bushels.....	707,307	1,065,019
Buckwheat, bushels.....	38,987	418,897
Peas and beans, bushels.....	99,487	388,425
Potatoes, Irish, bushels.....	3,818,309	
Potatoes, sweet.....	2,396	2,220
Tobacco, pounds.....	87,340	960,813
Grass seed, bushels.....	26,512	13,016
Clover seed, bushels.....	3,852	2,906
Hay, tons.....	855,037	1,287,651
Hops, pounds.....	135,587	497,398
Flax, pounds.....	21,644	497,398
Flax seed, bushels.....	4,256	114,019
Maple molasses, gallons.....	83,118	31,218
Sorghum molasses, gallons.....	19,854	74,478
Value of orchard products.....	\$78,690	\$819,268
Value of market garden products.....	208,730	226,665
Wine produced, gallons.....	6,278	3,357
Butter, pounds.....	13,611,328	22,473,036
Cheese, pounds.....	1,104,300	1,592,798
Milk sold, gallons.....		2,059,105
Honey, pounds.....	207,294	299,347
Beeswax, pounds.....	8,008	9,945
Estimated value of farm productions of the year.....	\$36,336,498	\$78,027,032

## LIST OF WOOLEN MILLS IN WISCONSIN.

Hutchinson, Fay & Bullard	Appleton.
James Crampton	Attica.
J. Kneeleay & Co.	Bangor.
Bacon, Humphrey & Co.	Baraboo.
Island Woolen Mills	Baraboo.
Chandler, Congdon & Co.	Beaver Dam.
McFetridge, Burchard & Co.	Beaver Dam.
Beloit Woolen Mills	Beloit.
Berlin Woolen Mills	Berlin.
E. H. Sackett	Black Earth.
Perkins, Bros. & Co.	Burlington.
D. Roberts	Cambria.
Geo. Dow & Sons	Cambridge.
Hilgen & Wittenberg	Cedarburg.
A. Patzer	Cedar Creek.
J. M. Lambert	Easton.
Fulton Woolen Mills	Fulton.
Geo. W. Carpenter & Sons	Fond du Lac.
James Proctor	Genesee.
Geneva Woolen Mills	Geneva.
Fuller, Clark & Fuller	Harrisville.
Payne, Hastings & Co.	Janesville.
F. A. Wheeler & Sons	Janesville.
Jefferson Woolen Mills	Jefferson.
F. Blascheck	La Crosse.
Lancaster Woolen Mills	Lancaster.
Whitney & Stinson	Lawrence.
Henry Hungerford	Lemonweir.
Madison Woolen Mills	Madison.
G. Rudolph	Manitowoc.
McCune & Co.	Mayville.
Chapman & Hewett	Menasha.
Oldham & Jones	Mifflin.
Esch Bros	Milwaukee.
Monticello Woolen Mills	Monticello.
L. A. Perkins	Montello.
Wells & Scobie	Neshkora.
N. W. Bass	Platteville.
Nye & Bass	Platteville.
D. J. Pettijohn	Platteville.
— Jones	Plymouth.
Blake & Co.	Racine.
Hills & Clark	Sheboygan Falls.
Bricknee & Heald	Sheboygan Falls.
T. B. Tyler & Co.	Sparta.
I. Younglow	Spring Lake.
C. Lawton & Son	Towerville.
D. Jones & Co.	Watertown.
Paris & Ellsworth	Waukau.
Dayton, Dewey & Co.	Waupaca.
Waukesha County Manufacturing Co.	Waukesha.

Number of mills in the state	54
Number of sets manufacturing cards	63
Number of sets custom or roll cards	43

SOCIAL STATISTICS—CENSUS OF 1870.

COUNTIES.	Public Debt.	Total Taxes levied in each county.	PAUPERS.		Criminals convicted.	LIBRARIES.	
			Whele number supported during the year.	Cost of Support.		Number.	Volumes.
Adams .....		\$23,948	2	\$500		4	171
Ashland.....		1,437					
Barron .....		417					
Bayfield .....		5,501	1	30	2		
Brown.....	\$67,600	58,515	50	11,232	6	77	23,825
Buffalo .....		37,968				17	1,266
Burnett.....		2,616	2	108		1	35
Calumet .....	7,300	56,451	11	689	2		
Chippewa .....	30,000	28,519	36	6,200		22	3,300
Clark .....	25,000	30,157	3	1,500	1	8	1,095
Columbia .....	53,000	135,649	80	2,737	84	118	14,207
Crawford .....	25,000	51,428	20	2,000	4	30	3,875
Dane .....	175,000	287,072	101	6,000	20	222	106,700
Dodge .....		156,531	89	6,000	9	126	35,142
Door .....	6,000	26,826	3	157		9	532
Douglas .....	2,000	28,970	15	1,200	12	18	5,012
Dunn.....		40,573	6	1,000	2	21	3,200
Eau Claire.. ..	20,300	77,592	5	1,900	23	56	7,175
Fond du Lac .....	240,423	96,998	63	3,800	24	132	33,688
Grant .....		105,802	31	2,800	15	219	47,825
Green .....		49,216	52	2,900		98	28,529
Green Lake.....	21,000	65,695	3	1,200		46	8,665
Iowa.....	170,000	109,351	38	3,000	2	63	32,940
Jackson .....	35,000	35,346	1	200		13	3,522
Jefferson .....	467,000	163,295	64	5,491	51	90	17,543
Juneau .....	2,000	29,336	9	1,300	2	19	8,338
Kenosha .....	404,000	58,967	8	499		53	14,316

Kewaunee .....		33,079	1	700		11	1,483
La Crosse .....	34,500	70,170	15	1,500	6	42	18,469
La Fayette .....	29,000	144,181	63	5,500	2	55	10,285
Manitowoc .....	1,000	70,593	46	4,000	3	39	5,058
Marathon .....	41,500	28,611	4	600		23	2,667
Marquette .....	3,800	16,163	1	140		19	4,010
Milwaukee .....	618,000	1,100,072	200	27,000	415	366	240,579
Monroe .....		26,000	11	2,216	4	22	4,896
Oconto .....	15,500	55,540	43	4,000	2	2	490
Outagamie .....	3,000	81,678	10	1,000	1	18	2,975
Ozaukee .....	16,000	39,060	16	1,600		36	4,667
Pepin .....		6,478	1	224	1	8	800
Pierce .....		69,114	7	2,000	2	37	5,350
Polk .....		31,831	6	156		3	400
Portage .....		25,451				21	2,365
Racine .....	450,000	83,571	25	5,000	6	80	17,850
Richland .....	*122,489				2	29	5,200
Rock .....	150,000	267,987	92	7,000	24	108	35,200
St. Croix .....	12,600	75,851	20	2,500		5	1,328
Sauk .....	20,703	77,003	13	1,486	1	60	8,623
Shawano .....	9,000	7,042			14	14	1,250
Sheboygan .....	232,250	125,205				47	10,302
Trempealeau .....		26,456	5	600		17	7,498
Vernon .....		36,129	15	800	1	21	3,150
Walworth .....	160,000	140,471	41	5,000	11	45	23,129
Washington .....		54,932	35	3,500	18	48	6,627
Waukesha .....	1,000	63,707	58	3,240	5	106	33,700
Waupaca .....		46,188	13	750	2	13	2,650
Waushara .....		27,370	6	1,200		31	5,235
Winnebago .....		125,716	76	2,324	56	59	12,272
Wood .....	18,000	33,990	22	1,200	1	5	1,100
Totals .....	\$3,738,965	\$4,753,815	1,538	\$147,879	836	2,857	880,508

\* Probably it should be "total taxes levied in county." 1

*Social Statistics—continued.*

COUNTIES.	CHURCHES.				NEWSPAPERS.	
	Number of Organizations	Number of Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Property.	Number.	Circulation.
Adams .....	30	4	1,900	\$2,800	1	600
Ashland .....						
Barron .....						
Bayfield .....	3	3	430	5,335		
Brown .....	46	41	12,433	98,700	2	2,600
Buffalo .....	18	10	17,000	26,500	2	1,450
Burnett .....	3					
Calumet .....	27	18	19,300	24,900	3	1,180
Chippewa .....	14	11	3,300	23,900	2	1,950
Clark .....	2	2	350	1,100	2	1,450
Columbia .....	56	44	9,200	111,000	4	3,400
Crawford .....	27	15	4,750	34,000	3	1,800
Dane .....	75	61	22,250	165,200	7	19,170
Dodge .....	30	24	6,950	49,800	5	4,050
Door .....	9	9	1,575	19,900	1	700
Douglas .....	4	3	570	7,000	2	1,076
Dunn .....	18	11	3,175	38,400	4	1,700
Eau Claire .....	20	12	4,200	34,000	3	1,600
Fond du Lac .....	71	55	19,250	203,258	8	7,228
Grant .....	72	58	14,650	152,650	3	3,423
Green .....	51	29	12,450	188,000	3	2,200
Green Lake .....	43	37	11,450	79,700	2	1,600
Iowa .....	77	60	16,650	180,850	3	3,292
Jackson .....	18	10	3,300	23,100	1	1,000
Jefferson .....	43	39	14,170	141,100	7	5,850
Juneau .....	24	12	4,700	27,300	2	1,632
Kenosha .....	30	28	8,885	115,600	2	1,700

Kewaunee.....	3	3	550	2,250	1	600
La Crosse.....	25	24	7,400	177,750	8	16,000
La Fayette.....	52	43	10,480	140,000	2	1,600
Manitowoc.....	50	38	12,550	134,170	4	2,400
Marathon.....	5	4	800	1,650	2	1,800
Marquette.....	34	25	4,125	32,100	1	500
Milwaukee.....	85	79	44,360	684,925	15	134,635
Monroe.....	25	20	3,640	43,050	3	2,400
Oconto.....	9	9	1,950	20,500	1	600
Outagamie.....	34	26	8,895	52,300	5	4,100
Ozaukee.....	27	24	6,950	111,900	1	500
Pepin.....	5	5	1,050	13,700	1	600
Pierce.....	36	15	3,350	43,000	2	1,320
Polk.....	6	2	500	2,300	2	600
Portage.....	16	13	4,150	37,500	3	1,600
Racine.....	55	51	14,900	207,500	5	3,600
Richland.....	50	24	3,850	14,900	2	1,500
Rock.....	58	52	21,650	796,700	12	6,700
St. Croix.....	13	12	3,825	38,000	3	2,100
Sauk.....	51	28	6,085	54,940	3	2,384
Shawano.....	13	8	1,100	8,200	1	400
Sheboygan.....	47	43	10,315	64,555	4	3,000
Trempealeau.....	10	7	1,270	19,250	2	2,200
Vernon.....	18	14	4,200	20,400	1	800
Walworth.....	47	44	12,700	84,000	5	4,200
Washington.....	60	58	12,350	156,900	2	1,300
Waukesha.....	53	49	16,080	135,900	4	3,800
Waupaca.....	18	9	2,400	20,800	2	1,600
Waushara.....	10	10	3,125	9,100	1	600
Winnebago.....	60	58	18,250	237,700	5	5,850
Wood.....	4	3	900	9,500	1	725
Totals.....	1,793	1,396	455,038	\$749,883	173	281,685



## MILWAUKEE IRON COMPANY.

The Milwaukee Iron Company has pretty successfully demonstrated the value of the iron ore found in such abundant quantities only forty-five miles northwest of this city, and also the superior facilities afforded by Milwaukee for carrying on manufactures upon a large scale. This company is engaged in the manufacture of pig iron and railroad iron, from Iron Ridge ore, tempered with a certain proportion of Lake Superior ore. It owns the only rolling mill at present in operation in the state of Wisconsin, and already ranks as the second in importance among the establishments of this kind in the United States. The company was organized in 1866, with a capital stock of \$250,000. It now employs \$2,250,000 capital. Up to 1870, its business was confined to re-rolling railroad iron, and amounted to about \$250,000 annually. In 1870 the works were greatly increased, and a blast furnace added of 17 feet bosh, and 66 feet high. In the following year a second blast furnace was built, similar to the first, and another puddle mill of twenty furnaces. With these facilities the products of the works in 1872, amounted to \$30,000,000, consisting of 32,000 tons of pig iron, and 35,000 tons of railroad iron. The company used about 25,000 tons of its own pig iron in the manufacture of rails. The balance was sold for other purposes. In addition to the products of the puddling furnaces, about 17,000 tons of old rails were worked up and converted into new railroad iron. The fuel used consisted of about

55,000 tons.....	Bituminous coal.
25,000 tons.....	Anthracite coal.
20,000 tons.....	Coke.

All from Ohio and Pennsylvania. The coal was transported by lake in returning grain vessels from Erie and Cleveland, and the coke by rail in stock cars, coming back from the eastern markets. The amounts of ores used were 40,000 tons Wisconsin ore from Iron Ridge, 45 miles northwest of Milwaukee, and 22,000 tons Lake Superior, or northern Michigan ore. The latter was brought by rail from the mines, near Marquette, to Escanaba, and thence by lake to Milwaukee.

Within the past year, the company has added to its works a "Top and Bottom" mill which will be ready to go into operation

about the first of May. The business of this mill will be to make "flats" or slabs, out of which railroad iron is made. This work has heretofore been done at night in the rail mill, which can now work night and day, making rails, and thus increase the rail making capacity of the works to about 47,000 tons for the present year.

During the season of navigation the Milwaukee Iron Company gave employment to about 1,000 men at very good wages, and about 800 through the winter. This summer the company will require the services of nearly or quite 1,200 men.

### WISCONSIN IRON COMPANY.

This company, which is made up of the Milwaukee Iron Company, the Chicago Rolling Mill Company, and the Wyandotte Iron Company, owns a valuable bed of iron ore at Iron Ridge, a smelting furnace at the same place, and extensive docks in this city for transshipment of the ore; also one first class locomotive, used on the docks here, and 140 cars employed in the transportation of ore from the mines to this city. Milwaukee is the headquarters of the company, and here the products of their mines and furnaces are received for distribution, quite a large proportion of the same being used here in the manufacture of railroad iron. The company mined and shipped 90,000 tons of ore in 1872, and made 3,500 tons of charcoal pig iron at the Iron Ridge furnace. The greater part of the metal was shipped to St. Louis, where it is used as a neutralizer for the red short iron made from the Misosuri ore. The company has already invested \$700,000, and employs about 300 men at the mines, furnace, and docks. Mr. J. C. Ricketson, as general agent, conducts all the business affairs of the company,

## FLOUR AND GRAIN.

STATEMENT showing the Exports of Flour and Grain from Milwaukee for Twenty-eight Years.

Y'rs.	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Oats, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.	Rye, bu.
1845	7,750	95,510	.....	.....	.....	.....
1846	15,756	213,448	.....	.....	.....	.....
1847	34,840	598,411	.....	.....	.....	.....
1848	92,732	602,474	.....	.....	.....	.....
1849	136,657	1,136,023	4,000	2,500	15,000	.....
1850	100,017	297,578	2,100	5,000	15,270	.....
1851	51,889	317,285	7,892	13,828	103,840	.....
1852	92,995	564,404	363,841	2,220	322,261	54,692
1853	104,055	956,703	131,716	270	291,890	80,365
1854	145,032	1,809,452	404,999	164,908	339,338	113,443
1855	181,568	2,641,746	13,833	112,132	63,379	20,030
1856	188,455	2,761,976	5,433	218	10,398	.....
1857	228,442	2,581,311	2,775	472	800	.....
1858	298,688	3,994,213	562,067	43,958	63,178	5,378
1859	282,956	4,732,957	299,002	41,364	53,216	11,577
1860	457,343	7,568,608	64,682	37,204	28,056	9,735
1861	674,474	13,300,495	1,200	1,485	5,220	29,810
1862	711,405	14,915,680	79,094	9,489	44,800	126,301
1863	603,525	12,837,620	831,600	88,989	133,449	84,047
1864	414,833	8,992,479	811,634	130,786	23,479	18,210
1865	567,576	10,479,777	326,472	71,303	29,597	51,444
1866	720,365	11,634,749	1,636,595	480,408	18,988	255,329
1867	921,663	9,598,452	622,469	266,249	39,822	106,795
1868	1,017,598	9,867,029	536,539	342,717	95,036	91,443
1869	1,220,058	14,272,799	351,768	93,806	120,662	78,035
1870	1,225,941	16,127,838	210,187	103,173	569,325	62,494
1871	1,211,427	13,409,467	772,929	419,133	576,453	208,896
1872	1,232,036	11,570,565	1,323,234	1,557,053	931,725	209,751

## WHEAT.

COMPARATIVE AVERAGE YIELD *per acre of the last four wheat crops in the Northwest.*

STATES.	CROP OF			
	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
Wisconsin .....	15.8	12.2	13.4	15.3
Iowa .....	13.7	10.8	12.5	14.7
Minnesota .....	18.7	11.0	15.2	16.3
Illinois .....	13.2	12.3	12.0	11.2

## RECEIPTS OF WHEAT at Milwaukee and Chicago.

	1872.	1871.
Milwaukee .....	13,618,959	15,686,611
Chicago .....	12,724,141	14,439,656
Total .....	26,343,100	30,126,267

TABLE showing Range of Prices of Spring Wheat in this market for each month of 1872, compared with fourteen preceding years.

MONTHS.	1872—No. 2.		1872—No. 1.		1871—No. 2.		1870—No. 2.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
January .....	1.24	1.20 <sup>3/4</sup>	1.26	1.22 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.32	1.08 <sup>3/4</sup>	84 <sup>3/4</sup>	75 <sup>3/4</sup>
February .....	1.25 <sup>3/4</sup>	1.22 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.28 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.24 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.27	1.19	84	79 <sup>1/2</sup>
March .....	1.25	1.19	1.31	1.27 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.28 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.23	82 <sup>3/4</sup>	77 <sup>1/2</sup>
April .....	1.37	1.19	1.47	1.29	1.32	1.21	94 <sup>3/4</sup>	73
May .....	1.56 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.35 <sup>3/4</sup>	1.61 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.42	1.31	1.23	1.04 <sup>1/4</sup>	86 <sup>1/2</sup>
June .....	1.46	1.22	1.51 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.28	1.32	1.25	1.25	97
July .....	1.27 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.18 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.36	1.25	1.24 <sup>3/4</sup>	1.06 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.35	1.06 <sup>1/2</sup>
August .....	1.48	1.12 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.48	1.16	1.21	1.01	1.27	99
September .....	1.28 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.17	1.31 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.24	1.23 <sup>3/4</sup>	1.06	1.13 <sup>3/4</sup>	89
October .....	1.22	1.06 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.27 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.13 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.27	1.17	1.10	96 <sup>3/4</sup>
November .....	1.18	1.03	1.22	1.11	1.22 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.18	1.12	92 <sup>3/4</sup>
December .....	1.24	1.08 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.30	1.13	1.22 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.17 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.08	1.03

Range of Prices of Spring Wheat—continued.

MONTHS.	1869—No. 2.		1867—No. 1.		1866—No. 1.		1865—No. 1.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
January .....	1.18 <sup>3/4</sup>	1.10	2.21	2.05	1.32	1.21 <sup>3/4</sup>	1.77	1.42
February .....	1.16	1.11 <sup>1/4</sup>	2.21	2.06	1.25	1.16	1.50 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.40 <sup>1/2</sup>
March .....	1.12 <sup>3/4</sup>	1.05	2.45	2.17	1.38 <sup>3/4</sup>	1.22 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.42	1.05
April .....	1.10	1.02 <sup>3/4</sup>	2.85	2.45	1.66 <sup>3/4</sup>	1.26	1.21 <sup>1/2</sup>	98
May .....	1.17	1.07	2.96	2.40	1.96	1.58	1.30	1.08 <sup>1/2</sup>
June .....	1.29	1.09 <sup>3/4</sup>	2.40	1.88	2.09	1.73	1.25	1.02
July .....	1.40	1.24	2.40	2.05	2.11 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.57 <sup>3/4</sup>	1.31 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.01
August .....	1.48 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.25	2.15	1.62	2.25	1.59	1.45	1.14 <sup>3/4</sup>
September .....	1.22	1.08 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.94 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.73	2.13	1.82	1.45	1.29 <sup>1/2</sup>
October .....	1.07	91 <sup>3/4</sup>	2.00	1.85	2.20	1.08	1.48 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.32 <sup>1/2</sup>
November .....	92	83	1.90	1.79	2.19	2.02	1.53 <sup>3/4</sup>	1.27
December .....	91 <sup>3/4</sup>	78 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.97	1.84	2.15	2.01	1.33 <sup>1/2</sup>	1.19

## Range of Prices of Spring Wheat—continued.

MONTHS.	1864—No. 1.		1863—No. 1.		1862—No. 1.		1861—No. 1.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
January.....	1.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.31	1.00	75	70	82	75
February.....	1.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.15	1.35	1.15	81	76	82	77
March.....	1.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.14	1.26	1.08	81	79	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	79
April.....	1.34	1.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.22	1.15	86	77	84	83
May.....	1.29 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.14	1.20	1.17	87	77	93	90
June.....	2.25	1.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	88	70
July.....	2.26	2.02	1.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.00	97	81	83	74
August.....	2.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.95	1.03	88	1.01	90	86	70
September....	2.10	1.52	1.09	90	95	85	81	71
October.....	1.86 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.37	1.18	1.02	1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	81	73
November.....	2.06	1.63	1.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.06	93	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	71
December.....	1.77 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.62	1.20	1.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.00	91	76	68

## Range of Prices of Spring Wheat—continued.

MONTHS.	1860—No. 1.		1859—No. 1.		1858—No. 1.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
January.....	1.02	99	1.12	77	60	55
February.....	1.00 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	1.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.00	62	56
March.....	1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.06	65	60
April.....	1.15	98	1.13	1.00	66	60
May.....	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.03	1.43	1.15	66	61
June.....	1.14	1.02	1.20	90	73	66
July.....	1.12	90	95	59	75	66
August.....	94	78	75	55	1.10	79
September.....	1.01	85	80	71	95	87
October.....	94	85	85	72	88	65
November.....	90	72	93	82	77	70
December.....	84	65	97	90	76	70

## CORN.

TABLE of Receipts and Shipments of Corn for Fifteen Years.

YEAR.	Shipments.	Receipts,
1872 .....	2,140,178	1,601,412
1871 .....	1,151,382	419,133
1870 .....	435,318	103,173
1869 .....	437,564	93,806
1868 .....	620,728	342,717
1867 .....	692,684	266,249
1866 .....	789,080	480,408
1865 .....	270,754	71,203
1864 .....	460,575	164,786
1863 .....	358,450	88,989
1862 .....	258,954	9,089
1861 .....	114,931	1,485
1860 .....	126,404	37,203
1859 .....	155,341	41,364
1858 .....	107,984	43,589

AVERAGE YIELD of three last crops of Corn in the Northwest.

STATES.	BUSHEL PER ACRE.		
	1872.	1871.	1870.
Illinois.....	39.8	38.3	35.2
Iowa.....	40.8	42.5	36
Wisconsin .....	48	37.7	38
Minnesota.....	25.2	39.3	33

## OATS.

AVERAGE YIELD of Oats in Northwest for Three Years.

	CROPS OF		
	1872.	1871.	1870.
Wisconsin, bushels per acre.....	33.5	38.6	27.9
Illinois, bushels per acre.....	36.6	33.1	26
Iowa, bushels per acre.....	39	41.1	29.7
Minnesota, bushels per acre.....	37.5	33.8	32.9

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

TABLE of Weights and Measures as Established by Law in Wisconsin and Illinois.

Wheat.....	per bushel	60	lbs.
Corn, shelled.....	do.....	56	"
Corn, in ear.....	do.....	70	"
Oats.....	do.....	32	"
Rye.....	do.....	56	"
Barley.....	do.....	48	"
White beans.....	do.....	60	"
Castor beans.....	do.....	46	"
Timothy seed.....	do.....	46	"
Clover seed.....	do.....	60	"
Flax seed.....	do.....	56	"
Hungarian grass seed.....	do.....	48	"
Potatoes.....	do.....	60	"
Sweet potatoes.....	do.....	55	"
Buckwheat.....	do.....	42	"
Dried apples.....	do.....	28	"
Dried peaches.....	do.....	28	"
Turnips.....	do.....	55	"
Onions.....	do.....	57	"
Top onions.....	do.....	28	"
Peas.....	do.....	60	"
Corn meal.....	do.....	48	"
Bran.....	do.....	20	"
Malt.....	do.....	34	"
Charcoal.....	do.....	22	"
Coke.....	do.....	40	"
Coarse salt.....	do.....	50	"
Fine salt.....	do.....	55	"
Beef and pork.....	per brl. net	200	"
Flour.....	do.....	196	"
White fish.....	do.....	200	"

## BUTTER.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS of *Butter* for *Fifteen Years*.

YEARS.	Receipts.	Shipments.
1872] .....	4,280,096	2,880,152
1871 .....	4,217,544	2,910,488
1870 .....	3,779,114	3,075,713
1869 .....	2,554,454	1,928,971
1868 .....	1,408,153	623,882
1867 .....	623,589	371,717
1866 .....	1,711,217	1,318,318
1865 .....	1,200,381	1,263,740
1864 .....	1,386,317	1,749,755
1863 .....	852,596	986,826
1862 .....	1,068,966	1,283,406
1861 .....	484,358	637,700
1860 .....	889,025	814,316
1859 .....	545,656	504,574
1858 .....	349,929	131,859



## HOGS.

TABLE Showing Prices and Receipts of Hogs at Milwaukee during the Packing Season of 1872-73.

WEEK ENDING	Prices at Close of Each Week.		Receipts by Railroad—Weekly.		
	Live Hogs per 100 lbs.	Dres'd Hogs per 100 lbs.	Live Hogs Number.	Dres'd Hogs Number.	Total Live & Dressed.
Oct. 19....	4.25 a 4.75	.....	2,516	.....	2,516
Oct. 26....	4.00 a 4.25	.....	1,956	9	1,965
Nov. 2....	4.30 a 4.70	.....	3,495	.....	3,495
Nov. 9 ...	4.00 a 4.50	.....	8,985	57	9,042
Nov. 16....	4.00 a 4.15	.....	10,415	66	10,581
Nov. 23....	4.20 a 4.40	.....	11,718	403	12,121
Nov. 30....	4.00 a 4.15	4.75 a 4.80	16,485	1,091	17,576
Dec. 7....	3.65 a 3.85	4.50 a 4.60	14,783	1,976	16,759
Dec. 14....	3.70 a 3.85	4.50 a 4.55	12,805	3,963	16,768
Dec. 21....	3.65 a 3.70	4.30 a 4.40	13,885	7,220	21,105
Dec. 28....	3.65 a 3.75	4.40 a 4.50	6,206	4,114	10,320
Jan. 4....	3.75 a 3.90	4.40 a 4.50	5,376	7,153	12,529
Jan. 11....	3.80 a 4.00	4.60	6,450	5,517	11,967
Jan. 18....	3.85 a 4.00	4.55 a 4.60	6,730	17,700	24,430
Jan. 25....	3.90 a 4.00	4.60	6,253	19,085	25,338
Feb. 1....	4.00 a 4.10	4.56 a 4.70	6,700	21,614	28,314
Feb. 8....	4.15 a 4.25	4.75 a 4.80	7,100	19,547	26,647
Feb. 15....	4.35 a 4.45	5.00	6,400	17,793	24,193
Feb. 22....	4.45 a 4.50	5.30	2,000	10,543	12,543
Mch. 1....	4.55 a 4.70	5.40 a 5.50	1,200	6,904	8,104
Mch. 8....	4.50 a 4.75	5.50 a 5.65	750	2,622	3,372
Mch. 15....	4.75 a 5.00	5.60 a 5.75	450	4,246	4,696
Mch. 22....	4.70 a 5.00	.....	360	1,774	2,134
Total receipts by railroad.....			153,018	153,397	306,415
Receipts from other sources.....					14,589
Receipts from all sources.....					320,904
Of which there were packed here.....			310,913		
And re-shipped to other markets.....			9,991		
Total packed and shipped.....					320,904

TABLE Comparing Total Receipts and Average Net Weight of Hogs for Sixteen Years.

SEASONS.	Number of Hogs.	Average Net Weight. Pounds.	Total Weight. Pounds.
1872-73.....	320,901	223,96	71,869,659
1871-72.....	320,232	222,86	71,366,903
1870-71.....	242,577	226,12	54,852,724
1869-70.....	179,341	199,29	35,723,727
1868-69.....	134,502	210	28,245,420
1867-68.....	164,163	189	31,026,807
1866-67.....	134,225	218,30	29,341,585
1865-66.....	92,857	232,50	11,589,252
1864-65.....	107,229	196,33	22,108,934
1863-64.....	141,091	202	28,500,382
1862-63.....	182,465	219	39,958,835
1861-62.....	89,461	200	19,892,200
1860-61.....	60,129	237,67	14,350,788
1859-60.....	51,687	193,50	10,201,434
1858-59.....	52,091	225,25	7,228,497
1857-58.....	10,000	240	2,400,000
1856-57.....	18,000	.....	.....
1855-56.....	40,000	.....	.....

## PORK PACKING IN THE WEST.

TABLE exhibiting by states, for the seasons of 1872-73 and 1871-72 respectively, the number of hogs packed, the average gross weight, the average yield per head of lard of all kinds, total product of lard, the average price paid per hundred pounds gross, and the aggregate cost.

(From the very complete report of Sidney D. Moxwell, Superintendent of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.)

	NUMBER OF HOGS.		AVERAGE GROSS WEIGHT.	
	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.
Ohio .....	886,264	849,635	302.28	292.21
Illinois.....	1,834,218	1,620,064	297.62	291.42
Indiana .....	610,482	553,420	286.34	284.47
Kentucky .....	333,706	344,622	284.34	268.08
Tennessee .....	39,860	37,517	264.18	260.16
Missouri .....	890,679	695,294	263.23	263.49
Iowa .....	350,087	273,556	289.89	283.64
Kansas .....	49,179	43,563	293.56	279.36
Nebraska.....	20,835	8,787	303.02	248.14
Wisconsin .....	331,635	332,488	288.26	278.16
Minnesota .....	25,320	24,100	304.35	282.14
West Virginia.....	4,000	6,500	281.10	267.69
Michigan.....	54,989	36,490	311.97	315.00
Pittsburg, Pa.....	20,000	5,300	300.00	260.00
Atlanta, Ga.....	4,750	3,100	265.00	270.00
Totals .....	5,456,004	4,834,536	289.51	282.20

*Pork Packing in the West—continued.*

	AVERAGE YIELD OF LARD.		TOTAL LARD.	
	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.
Ohio .....	44.24	40.60	39,216,360	34,213,738
Illinois .....	43.78	41.70	80,135,464	67,043,805
Indiana .....	35.72	35.59	21,811,382	19,639,461
Kentucky .....	32.86	29.97	10,966,469	10,268,260
Tennessee .....	34.01	34.32	1,358,858	1,287,738
Missouri .....	35.21	35.48	31,362,239	24,612,127
Iowa .....	38.65	39.37	13,532,294	10,663,646
Kansas .....	41.05	40.19	2,018,937	1,628,716
Nebraska .....	39.66	33.97	826,497	127,645
Wisconsin .....	39.02	39.00	12,941,286	12,778,761
Minnesota .....	38.36	35.00	971,454	735,000
West Virginia .....	36.95	36.66	147,817	238,330
Michigan .....	43.08	38.00	2,369,431	1,064,000
Pittsburg, Pa. ....	42.00	28.00	840,000	148,400
Atlanta, Ga .....	33.00	30.00	156,750	93,000
Totals .....	40.07	38.58	218,655,238	184,552,627

*Pork Packing in the West—continued.*

	AVERAGE PRICE PER 100 LBS. GROSS.		AGGREGATE COST.	
	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.
Ohio .....	\$3 87.377	\$4 31.275	\$10,378,063	\$10,620,730
Illinois .....	3 85.153	4 14.42	21,025,597	19,416,940
Indiana .....	3 65.165	4 16.138	6,383,420	6,531,639
Kentucky .....	3 88.449	4 42.182	3,685,852	3,823,883
Tennessee .....	4 06.106	4 27.311	427,646	417,088
Missouri .....	3 72.456	3 07.703	8,732,402	7,267,853
Iowa .....	3 52.027	3 74.689	3,572,672	2,878,070
Kansas .....	3 30.273	3 56.057	476,822	403,025
Nebraska .....	3 20.31	3 51.253	202,229	32,747
Wisconsin .....	3 78.657	4 03.34	3,619,871	3,675,649
Minnesota .....	3 59.273	3 59.27	276,866	212,868
West Virginia .....	4 02.624	4 29.971	45,272	74,815
Michigan .....	3 97.262	4 10.	681,513	361,620
Pittsburg, Pa. ....	4 50.	4 35.	270,000	59,943
Atlanta, Ga .....	5 00.	5 00.	62,938	41,850
Totals .....	\$3 78.844	\$4 13.585	\$59,841,163	\$55,818,711

## IRON ORE.

RECEIPTS of *Iron Ore at Milwaukee.*

YEARS.	TONS.		
	Wisconsin Iron Ore.	Lake Superior Iron Ore.	Total.
1872.....	85,245	26,244	111,489
1871.....	75,842	28,094	103,936
1870.....	78,587	17,060	95,587
1869.....	4,095	2,329	7,024
1868.....	2,590	.....	2,590

## PIG IRON.

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Manufacture of *Pig Iron at Milwaukee in 1872.*

Received by lake, foreign and domestic .....	Tons. 9,643
Received by railroad, from Wisconsin furnaces.....	6,447
<b>Total receipts.....</b>	<b>16,090</b>
Manufactured here.....	33,000
<b>Total received and manufactured, 1872.....</b>	<b>49,090</b>
do.....do.....1871.....	36,083
do.....do.....1870.....	24,733
do.....do.....1869.....	12,180
do.....do.....1868.....	10,890
do.....do.....1867.....	9,266
do.....do.....1866.....	8,525
do.....do.....1865.....	4,285
do.....do.....1864.....	3,137
do.....do.....1863.....	3,736

## RAILROAD IRON.

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Manufacture of Railroad Iron  
at Milwaukee for the past four years.

YEARS.	Tons.		
	Receipts of railroad iron by lake.	Manufactured here.	Total amount received and manufactured.
1872.....	8,446 .....	35,000 .....	43,846 .....
1871.....	11,777 .....	25,691 .....	37,468 .....
1870.....	28,551 .....	14,507 .....	43,060 .....
1869.....	34,601 .....	7,750 .....	42,351 .....

## FREIGHTS.

TABLE showing the Current Rates of Freight from Milwaukee to the Seaboard on the dates specified in 1872.

DATES.	ON WHEAT PER BUSHEL.		TO NEW YORK BY LAKE AND RAIL.		
	To Buffalo, By Lake.	Buffalo to New York, By Canal.	Flour, per barrel.	Grain, per 100 lbs.	4th Class, per 100 lbs.
April 20 ...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....
April 27 ...	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
May 4 ...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	90	45	45
May 11 ...	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	45
May 18 ...	7	13	90	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	45
May 25 ...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	90	40	45
June 1 ...	9	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	80	40	40
June 8 ...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	40	40
June 15 ...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	40	40
June 22 ...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	75	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
June 29 ...	9	11	75	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
July 6 ...	9 a 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
July 13 ...	8	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
July 20 ...	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
July 27 ...	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aug. 3 ...	8	12	75	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aug. 10 ...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	75	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aug. 17 ...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	75	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aug. 24 ...	12	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	75	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aug. 31 ...	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	45	40
Sept. 7 ...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 16	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	90	50	45
Sept. 14 ...	13	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.00	55	50
Sept. 21 ...	16	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.10	55	55
Sept. 28 ...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 16	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.10	55	55
Oct. 5 ...	18	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.10	60	55
Oct. 12 ...	17	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.10	60	55
Oct. 19 ...	18	15	1.20	65	60
Oct. 26 ...	15	18	1.20	65	60
Nov. 2 ...	14	16	1.20	65	60
Nov. 9 ...	13	16	1.20	65	60
Nov. 16 ...	11 a 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	1.20	60	60
Nov. 23 ...	12	16	1.20	60	60
Nov. 30 ...	12	.....	.....	.....	.....



## MARINE STATISTICS.

RECORD of Arrivals and Departures of Vessels at the Port of Milwaukee during the Year 1872, as entered on Custom House Books.

(Incomplete.)

MONTHS.	ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
January.....	48	28,245	44	28,841
February.....	29	12,986	31	14,033
March.....	67	27,725	77	33,394
April.....	350	100,431	448	120,584
May.....	950	339,968	992	354,011
June.....	1,057	335,597	1,064	346,572
July.....	1,127	377,331	1,098	382,715
August.....	1,009	354,843	950	339,804
September.....	1,050	342,689	1,004	335,272
October.....	1,044	340,962	1,065	347,910
November.....	756	239,739	472	214,950
December.....	106	40,800	55	31,861
Totals.....	7,593	2,540,776	7,300	2,549,947

Navigation between the Upper and Lower Lakes opened April 29th, in 1872, May 2d in 1873.

NUMBERS AND NATIVITIES of *Passengers landed at Castle Garden, New York, during the year 1872.*

NATIONALITY.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.	
	Per Vessels from English Ports.	Per Vessels from German and other Ports.	Per Vessels from English Ports.	Per Vessels from German and other Ports.	Per Vessels from English Ports.	Per Vessels from German and other ports.
Alsace .....	68	34	94	81	195	197
Austria .....	3	25	9	35	16	67
Armenia.....					1	
Asia .....						
Arabia.....						
Australia .....						
Africa .....	1					
Bavaria.....	74	230	75	366	205	731
Baden .....	17	92	57	243	128	655
Belgium .....	11		5	4	54	1
Bohemia.....	1	27	2	45	9	53
Brazil .....		1				
British America .....						
Brunswick.....				6		14
Cuba .....						
Canada .....	1		1		9	
China .....		1				
Denmark .....	12	2	28	7	209	74
East India .....	1		2			
England .....	695		1,336	97	1,856	139
France .....	52	9	60	58	177	89
Greece.....	1		1			
Hungary .....	5	8	2	12	5	6
Hesse Darnstadt.....	2	41	16	56	29	248
Hesse Cassel.....		22	4	42	3	169
Hanover .....	5	63	17	98	44	208
Holstein .....	8	25	9	78	23	218
Holland .....	29	2	95		244	4
Heligoland .....						
Ireland .....	713		1,012	17	2,972	28
Isle of Man.....	2		1		13	
Italy .....	65	40	74	100	286	220
Lorraine.....	20	1	37	32	90	50
Lippe Detmold.....				1	1	
Luxemburg.....	5		21	3	234	12
Malta .....						
Mexico .....						
Mecklenburg .....	4	44	4	26	6	58
Norway .....	26		10		31	
Nova Scotia .....			4	1	4	
New Brunswick .....	1		2		2	
Oldenburg .....		6	1	11	1	84
Prussia .....	186	1,143	218	886	712	1,863
Portugal.....					2	
Russia.....	87	40	151	92	196	64
Romaine .....						

*Numbers and Nationalities of Passengers, etc.—continued.*

NATIONALITY.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.	
	Per Vessels from English Ports.	Per Vessels from German and other Ports.	Per Vessels from English Ports.	Per Vessels from German and other Ports.	Per Vessels from English Ports.	Per Vessels from German and other Ports.
Switzerland.....	40	23	60	148	158	331
Saxony.....	6	32	18	81	18	114
Sleswick.....	1	7	8	35	33	208
Scotland.....	234	.....	245	4	694	1
Sweden.....	30	5	55	2	157	8
Spain.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
South America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	32	13	59	36	84	30
Wales.....	104	.....	88	.....	180	.....
Wurtemberg.....	9	125	30	321	93	202
Waldeck.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
West India.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....
Total.....	2,554	2,061	3,908	3,025	9,184	6,263

## Numbers and Nativities of Passengers, etc.—continued.

NATIONALITIES.	APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.	
	Per Vessels from English Ports.	Per Vessels from German and other Ports.	Per Vessels from English Ports.	Per Vessels from German and other Ports.	Per Vessels from English Ports.	Per Vessels from German and other Ports.
Alsace .....	308	127	249	346	177	182
Austria .....	58	91	84	139	30	99
Armenia .....					1	
Asia .....						
Arabia .....		4				
Australia .....			3			
Africa .....					2	
Bavaria .....	336	1,080	331	1,417	296	1,364
Baden .....	247	524	188	661	177	586
Belgium .....	66		40	42	49	2
Bohemia .....	20	233	213	643	25	598
Brazil .....						
British America .....						
Brunswick .....		15	1	13		4
Cuba .....						
Canada .....	3		9		2	
China .....			1			
Denmark .....	960	229	553	286	286	192
East India .....			2			
Englang .....	5,213	173	4,638	495	3,752	385
France .....	186	86	178	182	114	107
Greece .....	11		2			
Hungary .....	10	6	3	10	24	51
Hesse Darnstadt .....	39	203	41	372	27	436
Hesse Cassel .....	55	240	28	389	21	336
Hanover .....	68	434	119	819	35	639
Holstein .....	83	313	78	488	35	290
Holland .....	990		555	2	300	36
Heligoland .....						
Ireland .....	12,840	33	14,129	108	9,482	80
Isle of Man .....	40		34		2	
Italy .....	541	119	309	493	197	165
Lorraine .....	106	20	36	72	56	34
Lippe Detmoid .....		10		3		14
Luxemburg .....	262	24	83	44	35	37
Malta .....	1					
Mexico .....						
Mecklenburg .....	75	286	125	496	75	348
Norway .....	363	377	1,406	385	778	34
Nova Scotia .....			1			
New Brunswick .....	1		1		1	
Oldenburg .....	11	66	2	69	4	87
Prussia .....	1,902	5,636	1,851	10,335	1,668	8,706
Portugal .....			1			
Russia .....	217	53	152	28	478	190
Romaine .....						
Switzerland .....	534	292	368	248	318	209
Saxony .....	15	309	81	331	28	471

*Numbers and Nativities of Passengers, etc.—continued.*

NATIONALITIES.	APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.	
	Per Vessels from English Ports.	Per Vessels from German and other Ports.	Per Vessels from English Ports.	Per Vessels from German and other Ports.	Per Vessels from English Ports.	Per vessels from German and other Ports.
Sleswick .....	55	146	148	305	95	247
Scotland .....	931	1	1,410	.....	2,161	8
Sweden .....	1,102	19	3,124	43	1,710	11
Spain .....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....
South America .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	103	36	112	53	88	51
Wales.....	646	.....	566	.....	308	.....
Wurtemberg.....	116	316	100	621	117	832
Waldeck.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	19
West India.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1
Total .....	28,516	11,554	31,360	19,957	22,954	16,851

## Numbers and Nationalities of Passengers, etc.—continued.

NATIONALITY.	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.	
	Per Vessels from English Ports.	Per Vessels from German and other Ports.	Per Vessels from English Ports.	Per Vessels from German and other Ports.	Per Vessels from English Ports.	Per Vessels from German and other Ports.
Alsace .....	176	254	185	348	559	927
Austria .....	45	27	66	83	99	118
Armenia .....						
Asia .....		1				
Arabia .....						
Australia .....			4		6	
Africa .....			6	1	4	1
Bavaria .....	192	1,013	235	745	222	848
Baden .....	108	402	86	442	162	397
Belgium .....	48	13	54	6	88	28
Bohemia .....	22	445	36	319	30	186
Brazil .....						
British America .....						
Brunswick .....			1	23	6	8
Cuba .....				1		
Canada .....			2		11	
China .....						
Denmark .....	532	164	96	45	318	158
East India .....		1				
England .....	3,275	257	2,919	211	3,684	396
France .....	88	147	111	152	208	223
Greece .....	3		3		2	
Hungary .....	28	52	29	22	7	24
Hesse Darmstadt .....	30	321	25	303	29	281
Hesse Cassel .....	5	243	12	240	36	255
Hanover .....	18	326	17	779	63	584
Holstein .....	9	143	29	116	62	114
Holland .....	227	14	290	2	286	21
Heligoland .....						
Ireland .....	6,052	77	4,259	58	4,962	102
Isle of Man .....	23		2		19	
Italy .....	188	227	64	235	335	239
Lorraine .....	47	21	52	51	216	121
Lippe Detmold .....		5		5		12
Luxemburg .....	76	10	53	10	64	13
Malta .....				1		1
Mexico .....						
Mecklenburg .....	48	408	28	163	77	152
Norway .....	383	1,045	280	11	293	369
Nova Scotia .....	1		3	2		1
New Brunswick .....	1		1		10	2
Oldenburg .....	4	22	2	87	5	54
Prussia .....	971	4,247	851	2,978	1,078	2,833
Portugal .....						1
Russia .....	492	183	447	123	518	155
Romaine .....						
Switzerland .....	230	160	151	126	223	224
Saxony .....	61	390	26	395	101	268

*Numbers and Nationalities of Passengers, etc.—continued.*

NATIONALITY.	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.	
	Per Vessels from English Ports.	Per Vessels from German and other Ports.	Per Vessels from English Ports.	Per Vessels from German and other Ports.	Per Vessels from English Ports.	Per Vessels from German and other Ports.
Sleswick .....	34	99	8	96	19	98
Scotland .....	945	3	654	1	792	15
Sweden .....	1,351	36	689	38	1,374	54
Spain .....	1	.....	13	1	2	5
South America .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Turkey .....	3	5	2	.....	1	.....
United States .....	109	50	144	74	242	141
Wales .....	363	.....	297	.....	378	2
Wurtemberg .....	37	448	79	522	63	507
Waldeck .....	.....	2	1	13	.....	4
West India .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	16,226	11,260	12,323	8,825	16,655	9,993

*Numbers and Nationalities of Passengers, etc.—continued.*

NATIONALITIES.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	Per Vessels from English Ports.	Per Vessels from German and other Ports.	Per Vessels from English Ports.	Per Vessels from German and other Ports.	Per Vessels from English Ports.	Per Vessels from German and other Ports.
Alsace .....	543	528	126	161	113	49
Austria .....	17	46	35	64	16	35
Armenia .....			1			
Asia .....						
Arabia .....						
Australia .....	10					
Africa .....	1		1		1	
Bavaria .....	261	954	205	544	174	384
Baden .....	178	590	95	328	101	257
Belgium .....	76	7	19	9	57	1
Bohemia .....	28	346	6	296	7	213
Brazil .....	1					
British America .....						
Brunswick .....		33	2	2		7
Cuba .....					1	
Canada .....	7				5	
China .....						
Denmark .....	261	54	86	122	73	51
East India .....	11				4	
England .....	3,152	269	1,509	130	1,487	91
France .....	203	184	48	84	108	59
Greece .....	1		2			
Hungary .....	20	23	7	5	48	17
Hesse Darmstadt .....	38	336	13	214	18	167
Hesse Cassel .....	19	271	20	130	26	88
Hanover .....	51	521	31	278	23	107
Holstein .....	30	127	42	90	7	89
Holland .....	227		86	62	116	43
Heligoland .....		1				
Ireland .....	4,652	47	2,331	41	2,055	7
Isle of Man .....	6		8		4	
Italy .....	390	537	143	841	781	430
Lorraine .....	289	65	38	33	27	12
Lippe Detmold .....		9		4		2
Luxemburg .....	74	12	16	14	30	7
Malta .....						
Mexico .....						
Mecklenburg .....	142	1,160	809	2,692	206	508
Norway .....	293	179	140	3	43	2
Nova Scotia .....	2				2	
New Brunswick .....	2		3		3	
Oldenburg .....	6	55	4	35	1	13
Prussia .....	1,295	4,279	1,305	2,894	845	2,945
Portugal .....	1		1		1	
Russia .....	188	59	194	30	233	72
Romaine .....		8	2		6	
Switzerland .....	239	193	82	133	145	43
Saxony .....	16	392	22	152	7	154



*Numbers and Nationalities of Passengers, etc.—continued.*

NATIONALITIES.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	Per Vessels from English Ports.	Per Vessels from German and other Ports.	Per Vessels from English Ports.	Per Vessels from German and other Ports.	Per Vessels from English Ports.	Per Vessels from German and other Ports.
Sleswick.....	39	177	19	50	23	35
Scotland .....	705	8	286	2	456	.....
Sweden .....	922	13	589	22	258	14
Spain .....	3	3	3	.....	3	.....
South America .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey .....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1
United States.....	194	90	68	46	99	25
Wales .....	332	.....	152	.....	192	.....
Wurtemberg .....	72	478	40	244	43	269
Waldeck .....	1	10	.....	7	.....	.....
West India .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	14,999	12,065	8,593	9,762	7,848	6,197

*Numbers and Nationalities of Passengers, etc.—continued.*

NATIONALITY.	Total per Vessels from English Ports.	Total per Vessels from German and other Ports.	Grand Total.
Alsace .....	2,793	3,234	6,027
Austria .....	478	829	1,307
Armenia .....	3		3
Asia .....		1	1
Arabia .....		4	4
Australia.....	23		23
Africa.....	16	2	18
Bavaria.....	2,606	9,676	12,282
Baden.....	1,545	5,177	6,722
Belgium.....	567	113	680
Bohemia.....	399	3,454	3,853
Brazil.....	1	1	2
British America.....			
Brunswick.....	10	125	135
Cuba.....	1	1	2
Canada.....	50		50
China.....	1	1	2
Denmark.....	3,415	1,381	4,796
East India.....	21		21
England.....	33,516	2,643	36,159
France.....	1,533	1,380	2,913
Greece.....	25		25
Hungary.....	188	236	424
Hesse Darnstadt.....	347	2,978	3,295
Hesse Cassel.....	229	2,425	2,654
Hanover.....	491	4,856	5,347
Holstein.....	415	2,091	2,506
Holland.....	3,445	186	3,631
Heligoland.....		1	1
Ireland.....	65,459	598	66,057
Isle of Man.....	155		155
Italy.....	3,373	3,696	7,069
Lorraine.....	1,023	512	1,535
Lippe Detmold.....	1	65	66
Luxemburg.....	953	186	1,139
Malta.....	1	2	3
Mexico.....			
Mecklenburg.....	1,599	6,341	7,940
Norway.....	4,046	2,405	6,451
Nova Scotia.....	17	4	21
New Brunswick.....	28	2	30
Oldenburg.....	41	599	640
Prussia.....	12,882	48,745	61,627
Portugal.....	6	1	7
Russia.....	3,353	1,089	4,442
Romaine.....	8	8	16
Switzerland.....	2,548	2,130	4,678
Saxony.....	399	3,089	3,488

*Numbers and Nationalities of Passengers, etc.—continued.*

NATIONALITY.	Total per Vessels from English Ports.	Total per Vessels from German and other Ports.	Grand total.
Sleswick .....	482	1,503	1,985
Scotland .....	9,513	43	9,556
Sweden .....	11,360	265	11,625
Spain .....	31	13	44
South America.....	1	1	2
Turkey .....	11	7	18
United States.....	1,325	645	1,970
Wales.....	3,606	2	3,608
Wurtemberg .....	799	4,995	5,794
Waldeck .....	3	69	72
West India .....	9	3	12
Total .....	175,120	117,813	292,933



*Destination of Passengers, etc.—continued.*

DESTINATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
Australia .....				1			
Canada .....	145	129	237	540	617	495	341
Nova Scotia ..			2		12	1	5
N'w Brunswick	2	2		3	13	7	5
Mexico .....	1			1	1	8	4
West Indies....		1	1				1
South America	2	5	1	1	3	3	
Total .....	4,615	6,933	15,447	40,070	51,317	39,505	27,486

*Destination of Passengers, etc.—continued.*

DESTINATION.	August.	Septemb'r	October.	November	December	Total.
Maine.....	9	40	45	8	9	384
New Hampshire.....	15	23	24	4	10	225
Vermont.....	32	14	18	6	13	325
Massachusetts.....	863	1,030	893	483	516	12,174
Rhode Island.....	217	259	244	123	130	2,551
Connecticut.....	390	499	470	181	195	6,272
New York.....	8,596	10,570	9,798	6,999	5,880	110,228
New Jersey.....	815	1,171	992	568	538	10,815
Pennsylvania.....	2,459	3,189	2,877	1,668	1,356	31,167
Delaware.....	20	53	15	40	21	365
Maryland.....	121	118	115	70	94	1,618
Ohio.....	1,268	1,545	1,943	1,336	829	17,062
Indiana.....	276	405	438	349	305	3,861
Illinois.....	1,889	2,545	3,652	2,432	1,574	36,136
Kentucky.....	122	131	84	42	19	956
Michigan.....	791	1,030	1,253	1,068	675	12,340
Missouri.....	425	552	609	299	231	5,002
Kansas.....	85	123	240	76	43	1,675
Arkansas.....	.....	4	.....	2	9	27
Minnesota.....	437	328	432	296	156	6,062
District of Columbia...	24	55	48	13	29	370
West Virginia.....	15	27	21	61	10	339
Virginia.....	26	32	45	1	24	351
Tennessee.....	42	72	42	34	24	368
Sandwich Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
New Zealand.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
North Carolina.....	5	3	5	2	1	38
South Carolina.....	6	9	24	7	11	116
Georgia.....	14	26	17	4	8	140
Alabama.....	18	10	1	2	3	64
Florida.....	2	11	1	1	10	63
Mississippi.....	1	9	4	8	.....	66
Louisiana.....	45	47	46	28	15	365
Iowa.....	336	402	513	398	184	5,864
Oregon.....	10	32	4	9	9	100
Texas.....	54	21	16	6	10	235
Wisconsin.....	746	862	1,061	1,197	653	14,228
California.....	321	285	312	192	258	3,049
Nebraska.....	117	109	166	106	80	1,797
Utah.....	187	611	220	1	6	1,686
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Montana.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	16
Nevada.....	13	17	8	10	5	115
Dacotah.....	12	.....	3	.....	5	38
Colorado.....	24	15	24	6	7	244
Idaho.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	6
Washington.....	2	11	.....	.....	.....	16
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	4	2	3	.....	.....	20
China.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	5
British Columbia.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	15
Cuba.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	10
Japan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Australia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Canada.....	282	337	301	213	182	3,819
Nova Scotia.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	21
New Brunswick.....	3	1	20	3	.....	59
Mexico.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	19
West Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	8
South America.....	3	4	2	1	4	29
Total.....	21,148	26,648	27,064	18,355	14,045	292,933

*PORTS whence Emigrant Passenger Vessels arrived, together with the Nationality and number of vessels, and Number of Emigrant Passengers and others, from each port, landed at Castle Garden, New York, during the year 1872.*

PORTS WHENCE SAILED.	NATION.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Alien Passengers.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS RETURNING TO UNITED STATES.		Total Number of Passengers.
				Born in U. S.	Naturalized.	
Liverpool, via Queenstown, England.....	Great Britain.....	299	142,525	1,126	7,385	151,036
London, via Havre.....do.....	do.....do.....	22	12,386	94	344	12,824
London.....do.....	do.....do.....	20	659	18	33	710
Bristol.....do.....	do.....do.....	10	1,363	15	48	1,426
Glasgow, Scotland.....do.....	do.....do.....	75	20,778	164	898	21,840
Londonderry, Ireland.....do.....	do.....do.....	2	42	.....	1	43
Cardiff, Wales.....do.....	do.....do.....	2	57	4	5	66
Bremen.....do.....	North German Union..	126	52,234	301	1,991	54,526
Hamburg.....do.....do.....	do.....do.....do.....	74	39,568	232	1,342	41,142
Stetten, via Copenhagen and Christiansand.....do.....do.....	do.....do.....do.....	10	5,265	1	56	5,322
Antwerp.....do.....	Belgium.....do.....	5	797	6	11	814
Rotterdam.....do.....	Holland.....do.....	2	109	.....	4	113
Bergen.....do.....	Norway.....do.....	7	2,273	.....	20	2,293
Marseilles.....do.....	France.....do.....	13	257	7	16	280
Bordeaux.....do.....	do.....do.....	1	6	.....	.....	6
Havre.....do.....	do.....do.....	6	260	5	17	282
Messina.....do.....	Italy.....do.....	2	71	.....	.....	71
Genoa.....do.....	do.....do.....	3	29	.....	1	30
Palermo.....do.....	do.....do.....	2	70	1	9	80
Gibraltar, Spain.....do.....	Great Britain.....do.....	2	28	1	.....	29
Total.....do.....	.....do.....	683	278,777	1,975	12,181	292,933

TABLE showing the number of Males, Females, and Children landed in Castle Garden, during the Year ending December 31, 1872

LINES.	CONSIGNEES.	IN STEAMSHIPS.				IN SAILING VESSELS.			
		Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 12 years.	Total.	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 12 years.	Total.
STEAMSHIPS.									
Hamburg Line .....	Kunhardt & Co.....	17,913	11,803	8,620	38,336	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bremen Line .....	Oelrichs & Co.....	19,747	12,551	7,520	39,818	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glasgow Line.....	Henderson & Brothers.....	9,820	7,350	4,663	21,833	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inman Line .....	John G. Dale .....	26,381	16,021	8,826	51,228	.....	.....	.....	.....
National Line .....	F. W. J. Hurst.....	23,793	10,805	8,819	43,417	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Star Line .....	J. H. Sparks.....	8,898	5,466	3,911	18,275	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williams & Guion Line.....	Williams & Guion.....	12,094	6,894	5,211	24,199	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cunard Line.....	Chas. G. Francklyn.....	13,273	6,345	4,571	24,189	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stettin Line .....	Wendt & Rammelsberg.....	2,714	1,429	1,343	5,486	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bristol Line.....	J. J. Morgan .....	739	402	385	1,526	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Lines .....	Various .....	2,897	1,865	1,508	6,270	.....	.....	.....	.....
SAILING VESSELS.									
London Line .....	Grinnell, Minturn & Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	285	124	143	552
Bremen Line .....	H. Koop & Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,443	1,055	989	3,487
Bremen Line .....	Chas. Luling & Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	719	500	530	1,749
Bremen Line .....	F. Schoon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	241	263	879
Hamburg Line.....	Funch, Edye & Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,065	1,521	1,455	5,041
Liverpool Line.....	Chas. H. Marshall.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,287	429	418	2,134
Miscellaneous Lines .....	Various .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,780	1,288	1,357	4,425
Totals.....	.....	138,269	80,931	55,377	274,577	7,954	5,158	5,155	18,267



TABLE showing the number of Passengers brought to New York by Sailing and Steam Vessels, and the Number of Births and Deaths on the Voyage, from the years 1864 to 1872 inclusive.

YEARS.	STEAMSHIPS.					SAILING VESSELS.					TOTAL.				
	Number of Vessels.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.	Births.	Deaths.	Number of Vessels.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.	Births.	Deaths.	Number of Vessels.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.	Births.	Deaths.
1864.....	196	9,729	78,200	46	74	349	773	102,070	186	750	546	10,502	180,270	232	824
1865.....	220	14,621	112,701	52	118	302	661	83,770	186	581	522	15,282	196,471	238	699
1866.....	401	27,507	156,931	83	816	349	656	74,898	162	851	750	28,143	231,829	245	1,667
1867.....	464	29,187	193,445	99	255	282	543	48,495	127	494	746	29,730	241,940	226	749
1868.....	451	27,937	180,449	96	200	200	241	31,953	102	393	651	28,178	212,402	198	593
1869.....	504	29,741	229,190	110	210	209	273	28,333	76	138	713	29,744	257,523	186	348
1870.....	484	38,262	194,088	105	155	156	268	18,824	47	110	640	28,530	212,912	152	265
1871.....	574	31,392	213,698	80	194	122	108	14,969	42	85	696	31,500	228,667	122	279
1872.....	626	36,776	274,889	114	197	96	82	18,367	61	286	722	36,858	293,256	175	483

STATEMENT, by Countries, of the Number, Age and Sex of Immigrants arrived in the United States, during the quarter ended June 30, 1873.

COUNTRIES.	UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE.			15 TO 40 YEARS OF AGE.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
England.....	3,354	3,212	6,466	13,237	6,384	19,621
Ireland.....	3,728	3,784	7,512	19,596	15,575	35,171
Scotland.....	555	609	1,164	2,629	1,043	3,672
Wales.....	70	62	132	225	86	311
Isle of Man.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Jersey Island.....	3	2	5	4	2	6
Total British Isles..	7,610	7,669	15,279	35,693	23,090	58,783
Germany.....	8,818	8,552	17,370	21,638	14,185	35,823
Austria.....	437	448	885	750	636	1,386
Sweden.....	767	621	1,388	3,161	1,644	4,805
Norway.....	1,351	1,324	2,675	3,288	1,723	5,011
Denmark.....	324	359	683	1,775	616	2,391
Netherlands.....	517	442	959	800	480	1,289
Belgium.....	40	30	70	153	70	223
Switzerland.....	128	113	241	452	264	716
France.....	441	414	855	1,183	709	1,892
Spain.....	5	6	11	82	28	110
Portugal.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Italy.....	289	214	503	1,264	312	1,576
Greece.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Turkey.....	7	6	13	7	4	11
Hungary.....	42	31	73	79	63	142
Russia.....	111	98	209	204	94	298
Poland.....	215	166	381	466	251	717
Finland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Gibraltar.....	1	3	4	1	.....	1
Sicily.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China.....	1,297	51	1,348	10,030	103	10,133
Japan.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
India.....	3	1	4	2	1	3
Persia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asia, not specified.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
South Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Algeria.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Canada.....	975	751	1,726	1,948	1,412	3,360
Nova Scotia.....	94	123	217	668	358	1,026
New Brunswick.....	20	30	50	132	73	205
Prince Edward Island..	20	16	36	103	59	162
Newfoundland.....	2	3	5	17	22	39
Vancouver Island.....	8	7	15	85	12	97
Mexico.....	11	7	18	69	20	89
Central America.....	3	3	6	17	2	19
U. States of Colombia..	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Venezuela.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Guiana.....	1	1	2	11	2	13
Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Argentine Republic.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4

*Number, Age and Sex of Immigrants, etc.—continued.*

COUNTRIES.	UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE.			15 TO 40 YEARS OF AGE.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Chili.....				9		9
Cuba.....	16	36	52	144	29	173
Porto Rico.....	1	2	3	7	4	11
Hayti.....	1		1	1		1
Jamaica.....	3	3	6	5	6	11
Bahamas.....	5	20	25	17	13	30
Barbadoes.....				5	4	9
Saint Croix.....	2		2	3	6	9
Guadeloupe.....				1		1
Trinidad.....	1		1	2		2
Curacoa.....				1		1
W. Indies, not specified.	1	3	4	9	3	12
Azores.....	18	14	32	173	61	234
Bermudas.....		1	1	12		12
Iceland.....				3		3
Sandwich Islands.....				23		23
Australia.....	12	10	22	162	22	184
New Zealand.....	2	2	4		1	1
E. Indies, not specified.						
Born at sea.....	27	22	49			
Total.....	23,626	21,602	45,228	84,699	46,385	131,084

## Number, Age and Sex of Immigrants, etc.—continued.

COUNTRIES.	FORTY YEARS OF AGE AND UPWARD.			TOTAL IMMIGRANTS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
England .....	1,976	1,153	3,129	18,467	10,749	29,216
Ireland .....	1,685	1,611	3,296	25,009	20,970	45,979
Scotland .....	498	305	803	3,682	1,957	5,639
Wales .....	20	10	30	315	158	473
Isle of Man .....				2		2
Jersey Island .....				7	4	11
<b>TOTAL BRITISH ISLES.</b>	<b>4,179</b>	<b>3,079</b>	<b>7,258</b>	<b>47,482</b>	<b>33,838</b>	<b>81,320</b>
Germany .....	4,425	3,539	7,964	34,881	26,276	61,167
Austria .....	190	176	366	1,377	1,260	2,637
Sweden .....	634	282	916	4,562	2,547	7,109
Norway .....	2,256	962	3,218	6,882	4,009	10,904
Denmark .....	264	144	408	2,363	1,119	3,482
Netherlands .....	222	157	379	1,548	1,079	2,627
Belgium .....	21	11	32	214	111	325
Switzerland .....	87	39	126	667	416	1,083
France .....	344	179	523	1,968	1,302	3,270
Spain .....	13	5	18	100	39	139
Portugal .....	1	1	2	10	1	11
Italy .....	237	91	378	1,840	617	2,457
Greece .....	1		1	4		4
Turkey .....	2		2	16	10	26
Hungary .....	21	10	31	142	104	246
Russia .....	32	30	62	347	222	569
Poland .....	118	49	167	799	466	1,265
Finland .....	1	1	2	1	2	3
Gibraltar .....		1	1	2	4	6
Sicily .....	2		2	2		2
Malta .....	1		1	1		1
China .....	778	8	786	12,105	162	12,267
Japan .....				3		3
India .....	1		1	6	2	8
Persia .....	1		1	1		1
Asia, not specified .....				1		1
South Africa .....				1		1
Algeria .....				1		1
Canada .....	1,344	662	2,006	4,267	2,825	7,092
Nova Scotia .....	125	92	217	887	573	1,460
New Brunswick .....	65	30	95	217	133	350
Prince Edward Island .....	9	7	16	132	82	214
Newfoundland .....	4	3	7	23	28	51
Vancouver Island .....	10	2	12	103	21	124
Mexico .....	18	4	22	98	31	129
Central America .....	4		4	24	5	29
U. States of Colombia .....	4		4	9	1	10
Venezuela .....	1		1	5		5
Guiana .....	2	1	3	14	4	18
Brazil .....	1		1	6		6
Argentine Republic .....				3	1	4
Chili .....	3		3	12		12
Cuba .....	62	6	68	222	71	293
Porto Rico .....	2	1	3	10	7	17
Hayti .....	2		2	4		4
Jamaica .....		1	1	8	10	18
Bahamas .....	5	7	12	27	40	67
Barbadoes .....				5	4	9

*Number, Age and Sex of Immigrants, etc.—continued.*

COUNTRIES.	FORTY YEARS OF AGE AND UPWARD.			TOTAL IMMIGRANTS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Saint Croix.....		1	1	5	7	12
Gadeloupe.....				1		1
Trinidad.....				3		3
Curacoa.....				1		1
W. Indies, not specified	2	4	6	12	10	22
Azores.....	27	10	37	218	85	303
Bermudas.....	1		1	13	1	14
Iceland.....				3		3
Sandwich Islands.....	4		4	27		27
Australia.....	27	2	29	201	34	235
New Zealand.....				2	3	5
E. Indies, not specified.	1		1	1		1
Born at sea.....				27	22	49
Total.....	15,604	9,597	25,201	123,929	77,584	201,513

STATEMENT, in detail, of the Nationalities of Immigrants Arrived  
in the United States during the year ended June 30, 1873.

COUNTRIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
England .....	45,024	29,777	74,801
Ireland .....	40,993	36,351	77,344
Scotland .....	8,254	5,587	13,841
Wales.....	518	322	840
Isle of Man.....	3	1	4
Jersey Island.....	8	5	13
<b>TOTAL BRITISH ISLES .....</b>	<b>94,800</b>	<b>72,043</b>	<b>166,843</b>
Germany.....	86,411	63,260	149,671
Austria.....	3,098	2,667	5,765
Sweden.....	8,656	5,647	14,303
Norway.....	9,928	6,319	16,247
Denmark.....	3,326	1,605	4,931
Netherlands.....	2,282	1,529	3,811
Belgium.....	763	413	1,176
Switzerland.....	1,943	1,164	3,107
France.....	9,500	5,298	14,798
Spain.....	409	132	541
Portugal.....	21	3	24
Italy.....	6,851	1,864	8,715
Greece.....	21	2	23
Turkey.....	39	14	53
Hungary.....	715	632	1,347
Russia.....	955	605	1,560
Poland.....	2,224	1,114	3,338
Finland.....	68	6	74
Gibraltar.....	2	4	6
Heligoland.....	1	.....	1
Sicily.....	26	15	41
Sardinia.....	1	.....	1
Malta.....	4	.....	4
China.....	19,403	889	20,292
Japan.....	9	.....	9
India.....	12	3	15
Syria.....	3	.....	3
Persia.....	1	.....	1
Malacca.....	.....	1	1
Asia, n. s.....	3	1	4
Egypt.....	5	1	6
South Africa.....	6	2	8
Algeria.....	1	1	2
Africa, n. s.....	4	2	6
Canada.....	17,113	14,598	31,711
Nova Scotia.....	2,093	1,826	3,919
New Brunswick.....	324	250	574
Prince Edward Island.....	355	463	817
Newfoundland.....	109	203	312
Vancouver's Island.....	452	58	538
Mexico.....	483	123	606
Central America.....	31	7	38
United States of Columbia.....	36	8	44
Venezuela.....	15	2	17
Guiana.....	19	4	23
Brazil.....	29	1	30
Argentine Republic.....	9	1	10
Chili.....	18	.....	18
Peru.....	15	3	18
Ecuador.....	1	.....	1

*Nationality of Immigrants—continued.*

COUNTRIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
South America, n. s. ....	2	.....	2
Cuba .....	684	278	962
Porto Rico .....	19	10	29
Hayti .....	12	8	20
Jamaica .....	22	21	43
Bahamas .....	179	150	329
Barbadoes .....	14	7	21
St. Croix .....	13	19	32
Grenada .....	1	2	3
Martinique .....	1	.....	1
Trinidad .....	3	.....	3
Tobago .....	1	.....	1
Gaudeloupe .....	1	.....	1
Antigua .....	1	.....	1
Saint Thomas .....	1	.....	1
Curacoa .....	1	.....	1
Ruatan . . . . .	2	.....	2
West Indies, n. s. ....	113	74	187
Azores .....	786	375	1,161
Maderia .....	1	2	3
Cape Verdes .....	6	.....	6
Canaries .....	5	.....	5
Bermudas .....	15	5	20
Saint Helena .....	6	3	9
Saint Pierre .....	.....	2	2
Iceland .....	3	.....	3
Sandwich Islands .....	194	41	235
Tahiti .....	35	.....	35
Australia .....	990	140	1,130
New Zealand .....	2	3	5
Java .....	7	.....	7
Borneo .....	1	.....	1
East Indies .....	1	.....	1
Born at sea .....	77	61	138
Total .....	275,792	184,011	459,803

STATEMENT, in Detail, of the Occupations of Immigrants Arrived  
in the United States during the year ended June 30, 1873.

(Abbreviation, n. o. d., not otherwise defined.)

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Actors .....	25	14	39
Architects .....	31		31
Artists, n. o. d. ....	73	32	105
Authors .....	20		20
Chemists .....	46		46
Clergymen .....	334		334
Dancing-masters.....	5		5
Dentists .....	21		21
Editors .....	16		16
Engineers (civil).....	67		67
Engineers, n. o. d.....	696		696
Engravers .....	133		133
Horse-trainers .....	6		6
Interpreters .....	7		7
Landscape gardeners.....	1		1
Lawyers .....	114		114
Lithographers .....	19		19
Midwives .....		1	1
Missionaries .....	75		75
Musicians .....	529	30	559
Oculists .....	2		2
Painters (artist).....	4	2	6
Photographers.....	32	1	33
Physicians .....	182		182
Preachers .....		1	1
Reporters .....	7		7
Scientific men.....	18		18
Sculptors .....	21		21
Surgeons .....	48		48
Teachers .....	212	158	370
Veterinary surgeons.....	3		3
<b>TOTAL PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS.....</b>	<b>2,747</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>2,986</b>
Accountants .....	46		46
Artificial stone-makers.....	4		4
Asphalt-workers .....	1		1
Auctioneers .....	3		3
Bakers .....	1,398		1,398
Barbers .....	228		228
Basket-makers .....	33		33
Belt-makers .....	2		2
Blacksmiths.....	1,894		1,894
Bleachers .....	18		18
Block-makers .....	9		9
Boat-builders .....	8		8
Boiler-makers .....	95		95
Book-binders .....	266	2	268
Bottlers .....	6		6
Box-makers .....	4	2	6
Brass-workers .....	42		42
Brewers .....	554		554
Brick-makers .....	299		299
Brush-makers .....	21		21
Builders.....	129		129



## Occupations of Immigrants—continued.

OCCUPATION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Butchers . . . . .	1,346		1,346
Button makers . . . . .	4		4
Cabinet makers . . . . .	122		122
Calendriers . . . . .	1		1
Calico printers . . . . .	6		6
Calkers . . . . .	7		7
Cap-makers . . . . .	8		8
Carders, n. o. d . . . . .	9		9
Card makers . . . . .	1		1
Carpenters . . . . .	6,406		6,406
Carvers and gilders . . . . .	78		78
Cement makers . . . . .	1		1
Charcoal burners . . . . .	2		2
Cheese manufacturers . . . . .	1		1
Clerks . . . . .	2,312	12	2,314
Coach builders . . . . .	72		72
Coal miners . . . . .	415		415
Coffee roasters . . . . .	1		1
Color grinders . . . . .	7		7
Comb makers . . . . .	5	1	6
Confectioners . . . . .	117	2	119
Coopers . . . . .	601		601
Coppersmiths . . . . .	32		32
Cotton manufacturers . . . . .	1		1
Cork cutters . . . . .	2		2
Costumers . . . . .	1		1
Cutlers . . . . .	145		145
Cutters, n. o. d . . . . .	8		8
Decorators . . . . .	43		43
Designers . . . . .	8		8
Die-sinkers . . . . .	2		2
Distillers . . . . .	7		7
Divers . . . . .	1		1
Draughtsmen . . . . .	3		3
Drawers, n. o. d . . . . .	1		1
Dresser, , n. o. d . . . . .	1		1
Dress makers . . . . .		230	230
Drillers, n. o. d . . . . .	1		1
Druggists . . . . .	68		68
Dyers . . . . .	104	1	105
Embroiderers . . . . .	1		1
Enamellers . . . . .	1		1
Engine-fitters and machine makers . . . . .	31		31
Engineers, steam . . . . .	23		23
Feather makers . . . . .			4
Felt makers . . . . .	2		1
File makers . . . . .	5		5
Finishers, metal . . . . .	5		5
Finishers, silk . . . . .	3		3
Finishers, n. o. d . . . . .	2		2
Firemen . . . . .	58		58
Fitters, n. o. d . . . . .	98		98
Flax dressers . . . . .	25	24	49
Flower makers . . . . .		2	2
Fresette makers . . . . .		1	1
Fullers . . . . .	1		1
Furriers . . . . .	42	3	45
Galvanizers . . . . .	1		1
Gardeners . . . . .	538		538

## Occupation of Immigrants—continued.

OCCUPATION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Gas fitters . . . . .	27		27
Gas manufacturers . . . . .	2		2
Gas pipe makers . . . . .	1		1
Glass blowers . . . . .	28		28
Glass cutters . . . . .	32		32
Glass engravers . . . . .	1		1
Glass manufacturers . . . . .	23		23
Glass stainers . . . . .	1		1
Glaziers . . . . .	80		80
Glove makers . . . . .	56	41	97
Gunsmiths . . . . .	81		81
Ham curers . . . . .	2		2
Hatters . . . . .	147		147
Instrument makers . . . . .	10		10
Iron cutters . . . . .	1		1
Iron founders . . . . .	18		18
Iron manufacturers . . . . .	1		1
Iron miners . . . . .	740		740
Iron moulders . . . . .	590		590
Iron puddlers . . . . .	54		54
Iron turners . . . . .	13		13
Iron workers, n. o. d . . . . .	65		65
Ivory turners . . . . .	1		1
Japanners . . . . .	3		3
Jewelers . . . . .	241	2	243
Knitters . . . . .	2		2
Lace manufacturers . . . . .	7		7
Lapidaries . . . . .	4		4
Lathers . . . . .	1		1
Lead miners . . . . .	2		2
Leather cutters . . . . .	2		2
Locksmiths . . . . .	297		297
Loom repairers . . . . .	1		1
Macaroni makers . . . . .	1		1
Machinists . . . . .	357	1	358
Manufacturers, n. o. d . . . . .	94		94
Marble cutters . . . . .	30		30
Marble workers . . . . .	2		2
Mariners . . . . .	1,862		1,862
Masons . . . . .	4,293		4,293
Mat makers . . . . .	3		3
Mechanics and artisans, n. o. d . . . . .	2,242		2,242
Metal rollers . . . . .	9		9
Millers . . . . .	573		573
Milliners . . . . .	1	198	199
Millwrights . . . . .	29		29
Miners, n. o. d . . . . .	5,716		5,716
Mixers, n. o. d . . . . .	1		1
Musical instrument makers . . . . .	9		9
Nail makers . . . . .	12		12
Needle makers . . . . .	2		2
Nurses . . . . .		87	87
Oil cloth printers . . . . .	1		1
Oilers, n. o. d . . . . .	2		2
Operatives, cotton . . . . .	6	16	22
Operatives . . . . .	36	38	74
Opticians . . . . .	5		5
Packers . . . . .	9		9
Painters, house and sign . . . . .	128		128

## Occupation of Immigrants—continued.

OCCUPATION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Painters, n. o. d.	927		927
Paper hangers	16		16
Paper makers	31	2	33
Paper stainers	3		3
Pattern makers	29		29
Paviors	5		5
Pinmakers	1		1
Pipemakers	4		4
Plasterers	151		151
Platers, gold and silver	2	1	3
Platers, n. o. d.	18		18
Plumbers	285		285
Polishers, n. o. d.	65		65
Potters	72		72
Preservers, n. o. d.	1		1
Pressers, n. o. d.	1		1
Printers	316	1	317
Pumpsinkers	1		1
Pursers	2		2
Pyrotechnists	1		1
Reedmakers	1		1
Refiners, sugar	12		12
Refiners, n. o. d.	1		1
Riggers	2		2
Ropemakers	28		28
Rulers		1	1
Saddlers	354		354
Sailmakers	22		22
Saltboilers	1		1
Sawmakers	2		2
Sawyers	43		43
Seamstresses		350	350
Shipwrights	314		314
Shirtmakers	2		2
Shoemakers	2,411		2,411
Shuttle-makers	4		4
Sievemakers	1		1
Silver miners	1		1
Skinners, n. o. d.	1		1
Slaters and tilers	96		96
Soapboilers	4		4
Spindle makers	2		2
Spinners, cotton	24		24
Spinners, woolen	1		1
Spinners, n. o. d.	221	24	245
Stampers, n. o. d.	3		3
Starchmakers		1	1
Stay and corset makers	3		3
Steel manufacturers	3		3
Stocking weavers	1		1
Stokers	1		1
Stonecutters	529		529
Tailors	2,359	34	2,393
Tallow chandlers	13		13
Tanners and curriers	144		144
Telegraphers	8		8
Tenters	16		16
Thatchers	6		6
Tinkers	108		108

## Occupation of Immigrants—continued.

OCCUPATION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tinners . . . . .	327		327
Tin platers . . . . .	1		1
Tobacco and cigar manufacturers and dealers . . .	664	11	675
Tool grinders . . . . .	10		10
Tool makers . . . . .	6		6
Toy makers . . . . .	80		80
Trunk makers . . . . .	6		6
Truss makers . . . . .	3		3
Turners . . . . .	152		152
Type foundry . . . . .	5		5
Umbrella and cane makers . . . . .	12	1	13
Upholsterers . . . . .	64	1	65
Vulcanite workers . . . . .	1		1
Warpers . . . . .	2		2
Watch and clock makers . . . . .	233	1	234
Weavers, cotton . . . . .	28	3	31
Weavers, linen . . . . .	6		6
Weavers, silk . . . . .	6		6
Weavers, velvet . . . . .	1		1
Weavers, woolen . . . . .	14		14
Weavers, n. o. d. . . . .	1,095	204	1,299
Well sinkers . . . . .	1		1
Wheelwrights . . . . .	235		235
Whitesmiths . . . . .	11		11
Wire workers . . . . .	8		8
Woolen printers . . . . .	3		3
Wool manufacturers . . . . .	29		29
Wool sorters . . . . .	21		21
Zinc workers . . . . .	1		1
Total skilled occupations . . . . .	47,490	1,302	48,792
Agents and factors . . . . .	118	1	119
Bankers . . . . .	32		32
Barkeepers . . . . .	34	1	35
Bathing masters . . . . .	2		2
Bird dealers . . . . .	12		12
Booksellers and stationers . . . . .	29		29
Bootblacks . . . . .	1		1
Brokers, merchandise . . . . .	1		1
Brokers, n. o. d. . . . .	32		32
Capitalists and proprietors . . . . .	111	38	149
Clothiers . . . . .	52		52
Clowns . . . . .	2		2
Coachmen . . . . .	173		173
Commissaries . . . . .	2		2
Contractors . . . . .	10		10
Cooks . . . . .	105	188	293
Couriers . . . . .	3		3
Dairymen . . . . .	3		3
Farmers . . . . .	36,923	60	36,983
Farm laborers . . . . .	530		530
Ferryman . . . . .	1		1
Fishermen . . . . .	219		219
Flax merchants . . . . .	1		1
Fruit dealers . . . . .	3		3
Game keepers . . . . .	3		3
Grocers . . . . .	300		300
Gymnasts . . . . .	3		3
Horse dealers . . . . .	7		7

## Occupations of Immigrants—continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Hosiers .....	5	.....	5
Hotel keepers.....	91	13	104
Hunters.....	21	.....	21
Iron dealers .....	16	.....	16
Jockeys .....	1	.....	1
Laborers .....	104,337	86	104,423
Laundresses .....	.....	172	172
Leather dealers .....	1	.....	1
Librarians.....	1	.....	1
Liquor merchants .....	7	.....	7
Lumbermen .....	25	.....	25
Magicians.....	2	.....	2
Managers.....	101	4	105
Merchants and dealers .....	7,020	18	7,038
Monks .....	1	.....	1
Officers, army and navy.....	35	.....	35
Officers, civil.....	90	1	91
Officers, n. o. d.....	24	.....	24
Out fitters, n. o. d.....	1	.....	1
Pawnbrokers .....	5	.....	5
Peddlers.....	308	.....	308
Pisciculturists .....	1	.....	1
Publishers.....	7	.....	7
Railroad men.....	16	.....	16
Salesmen .....	31	.....	31
Servants, domestic .....	244	275	519
Servants, n. o. d.....	521	15,219	15,740
Shepherds.....	226	5	231
Ship brokers.....	3	.....	3
Showmen .....	1	.....	1
Signal men.....	1	.....	1
Sisters of Charity, Mercy, etc.....	.....	49	49
Soldiers .....	40	.....	40
Students.....	266	6	272
Teamsters .....	198	.....	198
Trainers, n. o. d.....	1	.....	1
Travelers, commercial.....	13	.....	13
Travelers, n. o. d.....	199	7	206
Yeomen .....	3	.....	3
Total miscellaneous occupations...	152,575	16,143	168,718

## RECAPITULATION.

Professional occupations .....	2,747	239	2,986
Skilled occupations .....	47,490	1,302	48,792
Miscellaneous occupations.....	152,575	16,143	168,718
Occupations not stated*.....	1,371	3,497	4,868
Without occupation*.....	71,609	162,830	234,439
Aggregate.....	275,792	184,011	459,803

\*Mainly women and children.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
ADJUTANT GENERAL  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

*For the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1873.*

---

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
MADISON, Sept. 30th, 1873.

To His Excellency, C. C. WASHBURN,  
*Governor of the State of Wisconsin:*

GOVERNOR: I have the honor herewith to submit the annual report required by law to be made by the Adjutant General.

The late war has made this an important *record office*, and a report, without going into minute detail, must fail to convey an adequate idea of the general business pertaining to it.

The laws of Congress passed at each session, regarding pensions, bounties and benefits to soldiers, are constantly creating new applications for certificates, from the records, of the service required to sustain particular claims. It is surprising to observe, from the number of applications for duplicates, how many Wisconsin soldiers

of the late war have lost their discharges and all evidence of service, whose meritorious claims are alone secured by the evidence of service furnished them from the files of this office, and many a disabled veteran, homeless and helpless, owes his present comparatively comfortable quarters in a soldiers' asylum to a certified record of his service. The calls for these certificates, instead of diminishing, seem to increase, and the demand will, doubtless continue for years. They come from soldiers and the attorneys of soldiers, claim agents, the superintendents of asylums and soldiers homes, the auditing and pay departments at Washington, the Commissioner of Pensions, and the War Department itself.

Each year continues to demonstrate more clearly the necessity of properly preserving these invaluable records. The daily handling and use to which they are unavoidably subjected, must, in a few years, so mutilate and deface them as to render them illegible and worthless as documents for reference, and I would suggest the propriety of transcribing the regimental rolls into substantial and durable books prepared for the purpose.

The following exhibits the number and strength of the various companies comprising the state militia. The greater part of these companies have been inspected, in accordance with your orders, during the past year, a report of which will hereafter be submitted.

I am indebted to Capt. A. R. Macdonald, A. D. C., for efficient services rendered in attending to the correspondence of the office.

I am, Governor, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. MONTEITH,  
*Adjutant General.*

## ROSTER OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF.

Title.	Names.	Residence.	Office.	When Commissioned.
Governor .....	C. C. Washburn .....	La Crosse .....	Commander-in-Chief .....	
Brigadier-General .....	Robert Monteith .....	Madison .....	Adjutant-General .....	Jan. 2, 1872
Brigadier-General .....	B. F. Cram .....	Madison .....	Quartermaster-General .....	Jan. 2, 1872
Brigadier-General .....	E. B. Wolcott .....	Milwaukee .....	Surgeon-General .....	Jan. 2, 1872
Colonel .....	Charles J. Martin .....	Madison .....	Aid-de-Camp and Military Secretary .....	Jan. 2, 1872
Colonel .....	Edward Ferguson .....	Milwaukee .....	Aid-de-Camp .....	Jan. 2, 1872
Colonel .....	Charles L. Dering .....	Columbus .....	Aid-de-Camp .....	Jan. 2, 1872
Colonel .....	W. W. Likens .....	Mineral Point .....	Aid-de-Camp .....	Jan. 2, 1872
Colonel .....	Conrad Krez .....	Sheboygan .....	Aid-de-Camp .....	Jan. 2, 1872
Colonel .....	R. W. Hubbell .....	Oconto .....	Aid-de-Camp .....	Jan. 2, 1872
Colonel .....	Benj. F. Bryant .....	La Crosse .....	Aid-de-Camp .....	Jan. 2, 1872
Captain .....	Angus R. Macdonald .....	Madison .....	Aid-de-Camp to Adjutant General .....	Jan. 2, 1872



FIRST REGIMENT—MILWAUKEE.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Rank.	Names.	Residence.	When Commissioned.	Remarks.
Colonel .....	John L. Hathaway.....	Milwaukee .....	Aug. 4, 1873	Vice Mitchell resigned.
Lieut. Colonel.....	Florian Ries .....	do .....	May 14, 1873	
Major .....	Richard Rooney .....	do .....	May 14, 1873	
First Lieutenant .....	Chas. Osthelder.....	do .....	Feb. 6, 1873	
Quartermaster .....	Chas. Graw.....	do .....	Feb. 6, 1873	
Assistant Surgeon .....	Ernest Kramer.....	do .....	Feb. 6, 1873	

COMPANIES.

Names of Organization and Officers.	Rank of Officers.	Date of Organt'n.	Str'gth of Co.	Remarks.
CREAM CITY GUARDS— Milwaukee, Milwaukee county .....		July 26, 1867		
Albert Obenberger.....	Captain .....		65	Vice Ries, resigned.
Jos Hartman .....	1st Lieutenant .....			Vice Obenberger, promoted.
Jacob Kaiser .....	2d Lieutenant .....			Vice Hartman, promoted.

<b>MILWAUKEE LIGHT GUARD—</b>				
Milwaukee, Milwaukee county .....		Dec. 8, 1868..	68	
George R. Wright .....	Captain .....			
Albert E. Hess .....	1st Lieutenant .....			
Jerome G. Steever .....	2d Lieutenant .....			Vice Hess, promoted.
<b>SHERIDAN GUARDS—</b>				
Milwaukee, Milwaukee county .....		June 23, 1869.	69	
James M. Reddy .....	Captain .....			
Patrick Connolly .....	1st Lieutenant .....			
A. J. McCormick .....	2d Lieutenant .....			
<b>BLACK YAGERS—</b>				
Milwaukee, Milwaukee county .....		Oct. 13, 1870 .	69	
John P. Strack .....	Captain .....			
Herman G. Lecher .....	1st Lieutenant .....			
Geo. Philip Roth .....	2d Lieutenant .....			Vice Heinkel, resigned.
<b>MILWAUKEE BATTERY (Light Artillery)—</b>				
Milwaukee, Milwaukee county .....		April 23, 1870	72	
Chas. May .....	Captain .....			
Jacob Holdman .....	1st Lieutenant .....			
John D. Mueller .....	2d Lieutenant .....			Vice Leopold, resigned.
<b>GERMANIA GUARD—</b>				
Milwaukee, Milwaukee county .....		Aug. 8, 1871 .	67	
Henry Unterberg .....	Captain .....			
Ferdinand Weisnick .....	1st Lieutenant .....			Vice Gemeiner, resigned.
August Fels .....	2d Lieutenant .....			Vice Goetz, resigned. Vice Weisnick, promoted.
<b>JUNEAU GUARD--</b>				
Milwaukee, Milwaukee county .....		Sept. 14, 1872.	73	
F. G. Isenring .....	Captain .....			
M. P. Husline .....	1st Lieutenant .....			
G. F. Stahlring .....	2d Lieutenant .....			

*Companies—continued.*

Names of Organization and Officers.	Rank of Officers.	Date of Organ'n.	Str'gth of Co.	Remarks,
<b>EMMETT ZOUAVES—</b> Milwaukee, Milwaukee county ..... John Linnehan ..... James Roach ..... Wm. St. John .....	..... Captain ..... 1st Lieutenant ..... 2d Lieutenant .....	Oct. 21, 1872 ..... ..... ..... .....	66 ..... ..... ..... .....	
<b>RICHLAND CENTER LIGHT ARTILLERY—</b> Richland Center, Richland county ..... Joseph McMurtey ..... David G. James ..... Fred. H. Tuttle .....	..... Senior 1st Lieutenant ..... Junior 1st Lieutenant ..... 2d Lieutenant .....	Aug. 5, 1867 ..... ..... ..... .....	65 ..... ..... ..... .....	Acting Commander of Co.
<b>ALMA RIFLE COMPANY—</b> Alma, Buffalo county ..... John Beely ..... Richard Kempter ..... Matthias Fetzer .....	..... Captain ..... 1st Lieutenant ..... 2d Lieutenant .....	July 17, 1868 ..... ..... ..... .....	65 ..... ..... ..... .....	
<b>MANITOWOC V. M. COMPANY—</b> Manitowoc, Manitowoc county ..... F. Becker ..... Wm. H. Henschmeyer ..... Henry Switzer .....	..... Captain ..... 1st Lieutenant ..... 2d Lieutenant .....	July 18, 1867 ..... ..... ..... .....	78 ..... ..... ..... .....	
<b>TROJAN VOLUNTEER BATTERY—</b> East Troy, Walworth county ..... A. O. Babcock ..... Theodore Haller ..... J. B. La Grange .....	..... Captain ..... 1st Lieutenant ..... 2d Lieutenant .....	Dec. 29, 1868 ..... ..... ..... .....	65 ..... ..... ..... .....	

DEHAVAN VOLUNTEERS—				
Delavan, Walworth county .....		Aug. 24, 1869	85	Vice R. M. Williams, resigned Vice Nichols, resigned.
Myron L. Gregory .....	Captain .....			
C. J. Walton .....	1st Lieutenant .....			
Florence Donahue .....	2d Lieutenant .....			
MAUSTON LIGHT GUARDS—				
Mauston, Juneau county .....		Aug. 31, 1869	80	
John Turner .....	Captain .....			
W. N. Remington .....	1st Lieutenant .....			
B. F. Parker .....	2d Lieutenant .....			
PRAIRIE CITY BATTERY—				
Ripon, Fond du Lac county .....		June 14, 1871	70	
Thos. Lambert .....	1st Lieutenant .....			
C. R. Foster .....	2d Lieutenant .....			
FOND DU LAC RIFLE COMPANY—				
Fond du Lac county .....		Nov. 6, 1871	66	Vice Reichert, resigned. Vice Chas. Vied Voss, resigned.
Joseph Arnold .....	Captain .....			
Michael Stade .....	1st Lieutenant .....			
German Scherzinger .....	2d Lieutenant .....			
BAYFIELD RIFLES—				
Bayfield county .....		Feb. 5, 1873	65	
R. D. Pike .....	Captain .....			
John Gargneu .....	1st Lieutenant .....			
Duffy Boutin .....	2d Lieutenant .....			
GOVERNOR'S GUARD—				
La Crosse, La Crosse county .....		Aug. 1, 1873	99	
Chas. A. De Villiers .....	Captain .....			
Henry Klemme .....	1st Lieutenant .....			
Peter N. Carson .....	2d Lieutenant .....			

*Companies—continued.*

Names of Organization and Officers.	Rank of Officers.	Date of Organization.	Strength of Co.	Remarks.
LA CROSSE GUARDS— La Crosse, La Crosse county.....		Sept. 3, 1873		
N. N. Green .....	Captain .....		65	
E. L. Mowers.....	1st Lieutenant .....			
Craig Faureer .....	2d Lieutenant .....			

RECAPITULATION.

Governors' Staff .....	10
Field and Staff, First Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Militia .....	6
Company Officers .....	56
Non-commissioned Officers and Enlisted Men—Infantry .....	1,180
—Artillery .....	272
Total strength .....	<u>1,524</u>

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

*For the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1873.*

---

To His Excellency, C. C. WASHBURN,  
*Governor of the State of Wisconsin:*

GOVERNOR:—I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of  
this Department for the year ending September 30, 1873.

Very respectfully,

B. F. CRAM,  
*Quartermaster General.*

## REPORT.

---

HEAD QUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,

*Office of Quartermaster General,*

MADISON, October 1, 1873.

*Governor:—*

The transactions of this department for the year ending September 30, 1873, have consisted merely of the issue of arms and accoutrements necessary for the equipment of the several militia companies organized during the year.

The number of arms and accoutrements, ordnance and ordnance stores on hand, the number received and issued, from what source received and to whom issued, is shown in an appendix hereto annexed, and marked from "A." to "F."

Since the last report there have been several companies organized and disbanded, and the arms, etc., returned to the state.

In carrying out the details of this department, I am under obligation to Capt. Angus R. Macdonald, for kind and valuable assistance.

I am, Governor, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

B. F. CRAM,

*Quartermaster General.*

## APPENDIX.

---

### APPENDIX "A."

*Showing the number of Arms on hand September 30, 1873.*

Springfield Muskets .....	238
Springfield B. L. R .....	44
Enfield Muskets .....	105
Cavalry Carbines .....	44
Artillery Carbines .....	47
Total .....	<u>478</u>

---

### APPENDIX "B."

*Showing receipts for Arms from different Military Companies in the State, during 1873.*

MILWAUKEE ZOUAVES—

65 Enfield Rifle Muskets cal. 58, with accoutrements.

BELL CITY GUARDS, RACINE—

80 Springfield Rifle Muskets, with accoutrements.

WASHINGTON GUARD OF MILWAUKEE—

65 Springfield Rifle Muskets, with accoutrements.

MILWAUKEE GRAY RIFLES—

60 Springfield Rifle Muskets, with accoutrements.

FOND DU LAC RIFLE COMPANY.

70 Belgian Rifle Muskets.



## APPENDIX "C."

*Showing Arms, Accoutrements, etc., issued by the Governor to the following Companies:*

- Nov. 8, 1872. Issued to Capt. F. G. Isenring, commanding Juneau Guard of Milwaukee,  
 65 Springfield rifle muskets, with accoutrements complete.  
 35 B. L. rifle muskets.
- Dec. 7, 1872. Issued to Capt. Henry Underberg, commanding Germania Guard of Milwaukee,  
 25 B. L. R. muskets, with accoutrements complete.
- Feb. 7, 1873. Issued to Capt. Jos. Arnold, commanding Fond du Lac Rifle Co.,  
 40 Springfield rifle muskets.  
 20 B. L. rifle muskets.
- Feb. 12, 1873. Issued to Capt. J. P. Strack, commanding Milwaukee Black Yagers,  
 30 B. L. rifle muskets, with accoutrements complete.  
 2 N. C. O. swords and belts.
- Feb. 12, 1873. Issued to Capt. Jos. Siber, commanding Milwaukee Gray Rifles,  
 60 Springfield rifle muskets, with accoutrements.  
 2 N. C. O. swords.
- Feb. 17, 1873. Issued to Capt. John Linahan, commanding Emmett Zouaves of Milwaukee,  
 60 Springfield rifle muskets, with accoutrements complete.
- June 3, 1873. Issued to Capt. R. D. Pike, commanding Bayfield Rifles,  
 60 B. L. rifle muskets, with accoutrements complete.  
 3 Non-commissioned officers' swords and belts.

Sept. 8, 1873. Issued to Capt. A. De Villiers, commanding Governor's Guard of La Crosse,

58 B. L. rifle muskets, with accoutrements complete.

5 N. C. O. swords and belts.

---

APPENDIX "D."

*Showing Amount of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, issued during 1873.*

Dec. 2, 1872—Issued to Capt. Chas. May, Commanding Milwaukee Battery, Light Artillery:

11 sets Artillery Harness—2 wheel horses.

11 sets Artillery Harness—2 lead horses.

8 Remington Revolvers, (cal. 44.)

8 Curb bridles.

8 Cavalry saddles, complete.

Feb. 12, 1873—

200 buff belts—1 spare wheel for cassion—2 prolongs—3 gunners pouches—2 wormers—9 sabers—20 waist belt plates—59 rounds solid shot.

Dec. 7, 1872.—Issued to Capt. Henry Underburg, commanding Germania Guard, of Milwaukee:

5 N. C. O. swords, belts and plates.

1 box metallic cartridges.

March 29, 1873.—Issued to Capt. Jos. Arnold, commanding Fond du Lac Rifle Co.:

2 boxes metallic cartridges.

Aug. 21, 1873.—Issued to Capt. F. G. Isenring, commanding Juneau Guard of Milwaukee:

1 box metallic cartridges.

Aug. 23, 1873.—Issued to Capt. J. P. Strack, commanding Milwaukee Black Yagers:

2 boxes metallic cartridges.

2 N. C. O. swords.

June 3, 1873.—Issued to Capt. R. D. Pike, commanding Bayfield Rifles:

2000 rounds metallic cartridges.

3 N. C. O. swords.

July 22, 1873.—Issued to Capt. Jos. Arnold, commanding Fond du Lac Rifle Co.

2 boxes metallic cartridges.

Sept. 8, 1873.—Issued to Capt. Chas. De Villeirs, commanding Governor's Guard of La Crosse.

60 canteens—60 haversacks—60 knapsacks.

3 N. C. O. swords, 1 box metallic cartridges.

## APPENDIX "E."

*Showing number of cannon owned by the State, and in whose possession.*

- 1 light 12-pounder, with field carriages and appendages complete, in possession of Capt. A. O. Babcock, "Trojan Volunteer Artillery," Walworth county.
- 1 light 12-pounder, with field carriages and appendages complete, in possession of David G. James, "Richland Center Light Artillery," Richland county.
- 3 6-pounders, in possession of Capt. Charles May, "Milwaukee Light Artillery."
- 1 6-pounder, in possession of citizens of Dodgeville, Iowa county. (No bond.)
- 1 6-pounder, in possession of Col. John Hancock, Oshkosh, Winnebago county.
- 1 6-pounder, in possession of Thos. Lambert, Fond du Lac county.
- 1 6-pounder, in possession of Capt. John Grindell, Platteville, Grant county.
- 1 6-pounder, in possession of Edward Hodges, Elkhorn, Walworth county.
- 1 12-pounder howitzer, in possession of Capt. Washington Ashton, "Douglas County Guards," Superior, Douglas county.
- 1 12-pounder and 1 6-pounder on hand at State Armory.

Total—13.

## APPENDIX "F."

*Showing Ammunition on hand in 1873.*

Round shot and shell for 2-pounder.....	rounds	14
---	--------	----

*Elongated ball cartridges on hand.*

Calibre (58).....	12,000
Calibre (50), metallic.....	26,000