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Governor's message and accompanying documents. Volume II 1883

Madison, Wisconsin: David Atwood, 1883

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STATE OF WISCONSIN.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

AND

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

1883.

VOLUME II.

MADISON, WIS.:
DAVID ATWOOD, STATE PRINTER.
1883.

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VOLUME II.

- No. 8. State Board of Regents.
- 10. State Board of Supervision.
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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF REGENTS
OF
NORMAL SCHOOLS OF WISCONSIN
FOR THE
SCHOOL YEAR 1881-2.



MADISON, WIS.:
DAVID ATWOOD, STATE PRINTER.
1882.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

GOVERNOR JEREMIAH M. RUSK,

STATE SUPERINTENDENT ROBERT GRAHAM,

EX-OFFICIO REGENTS.

Term expires first Monday in February, 1883.

W. H. CHANDLER,	-	-	-	-	-	SUN PRAIRIE.
A. D. ANDREWS,	-	-	-	-	-	RIVER FALLS.
T. D. WEEKS,	-	-	-	-	-	WHITEWATER.

Term expires first Monday in February, 1884.

J. H. EVANS,	-	-	-	-	-	PLATTEVILLE.
C. A. HUTCHINS,	-	-	-	-	-	FOND DU LAC.
C. E. GORDON,	-	-	-	-	-	MILWAUKEE.

Term expires first Monday in February, 1885.

S. M. HAY,	-	-	-	-	-	OSHKOSH.
J. MACALISTER,	-	-	-	-	-	MILWAUKEE.
J. PHILLIPS,	-	-	-	-	-	STEVENS POINT.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,

J. H. EVANS.

VICE PRESIDENT,

S. M. HAY.

SECRETARY,

W. H. CHANDLER.

TREASURER,

E. C. McFETRIDGE, *ex-officio*.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive—J. H. EVANS, S. M. HAY, W. H. CHANDLER.

Finance—JOHN PHILLIPS, S. M. HAY, C. E. GORDON.

Teachers—W. H. CHANDLER, R. GRAHAM, C. A. HUTCHINS.

Institutes—R. GRAHAM, W. H. CHANDLER, J. M. RUSK.

Supplies—A. D. ANDREWS, T. D. WEEKS, S. M. HAY, J. H. EVANS.

Graduating Classes—C. A. HUTCHINS, JAS. MACALISTER, W. H. CHANDLER.

Course of Study and Text-Books—JAS. MACALISTER, R. GRAHAM, C. A. HUTCHINS.

Inspection of Schools and Buildings—T. D. WEEKS, S. M. HAY, A. D. ANDREWS, J. H. EVANS.

REGENTS' REPORT.

To his Excellency, J. M. RUSK,

Governor of Wisconsin:

I have the honor of submitting to you the annual report of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools for the school year ending August 31, 1882, accompanied by the reports of the Presidents of the four schools. The report, as will be observed, includes the financial exhibits of the Productive Fund, Income Fund, detailed accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the several schools, expenses of teachers' institutes, and such other information concerning the condition of that part of our educational system under the supervision of the Board as may be deemed of public interest.

The annual and semi-annual meetings of the Board were held in the capitol at Madison, at the times specified by the rule. The routine business of making financial settlements with the schools and institutes and providing for future needs was transacted at these meetings. A special meeting was held in the city of Oshkosh November 22, 1881, for the purpose of considering and approving plans for the new normal school building to be erected in the city of Milwaukee. These meetings were well attended by members of the Board, and much interest was manifested in the welfare and progress of the schools and institutes. Full abstracts of the proceedings have been published.

I have the pleasure of reporting that the requirements of the law (chap. 299, General Laws of 1880), locating the fifth normal school in the city of Milwaukee, have been complied with on the part of the Board of Regents. It now remains for the city of Milwaukee to erect the building, upon the selected site, in accordance with the approved plans.

The furnaces at Whitewater and in the east wing of the Oshkosh building had become so much worn and damaged as to cause fears

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of danger from fire, besides being wasteful in the consumption of fuel. In these buildings there was practically no ventilation. The Board, at the annual meeting in July last, deemed it imperative, in order to guard against fire and the unnecessary waste of fuel, also to protect the health of the schools, that new furnaces and a better system of ventilation should at once be placed in each. Contracts were accordingly made with the "Ruttan Heating and Ventilating Company" of Chicago, for the necessary apparatus to heat these structures, at the same time to furnish a continuous supply of pure air. The work was completed during the summer vacation, consequently did not interfere with the work of the schools. As this system has been practically tested in the other schools, it is believed that it will perform all that is required of it.

Other repairs, necessary for the preservation of property, have been made at all the schools.

The schools have all been visited during the year by members of the Board, serving upon various committees. These committees report the schools in a prosperous condition, and earnestly endeavoring to perform the work assigned them; that the buildings, grounds and other property are generally in good condition.

Our Normal Schools are steadily aiming to bring the purely professional element into greater prominence, and each year shows some gain. Progress in this direction must, under the present conditions, be slow.

The only class of public schools in the state that do work preparatory to a more advanced course is the Free High schools. These are organized with especial reference to fitting their graduates to enter upon some course in the University. No considerable number of such graduates design taking up the profession of teaching for such a length of time as would justify them in giving time and means for professional training. Hence comparatively few students enter the Normal Schools with scholastic attainments sufficient to enable them to pursue a purely professional course. The few who do enter with competent scholastic knowledge usually complete the course in from one to two years. It will therefore be seen that these Normal Schools must, for an indefinite period, re-

Regents' Report.

main mixed in character, being both academic and professional. The future, however, is full of promise, and from the most natural source. As the Normal Schools must exert their chief influence upon the country schools, so from that source will their patronage naturally come. The effort so earnestly made by Hon. W. C. Whitford, while State Superintendent, for grading the country schools and providing for them a course of study covering the common school branches, is unquestionably in the right direction. Superintendent Graham has most ably and vigorously taken up the work, and is entitled to the hearty co-operation of every friend of education in his efforts to give the *course of study for the country schools of Wisconsin* a fair trial. Could even a considerable proportion of our school districts send each one student to the Normal Schools, who had been thoroughly prepared in the common school branches, the amount of professional work that could then be done would be materially increased, or rather, much less academic work would be necessary. A thorough knowledge of common school studies is required as a basis for professional training. Any student who will faithfully meet the requirements of the course of study for country schools will, on entering a Normal School, be prepared to begin at once professional study. Some academic work will still be needed, but the amount will be very considerably diminished. It is believed that the general adoption of the plan proposed in this course of study will result in a marked improvement in common school education, and in furnishing to High Schools and Normal Schools, material measurably well prepared to do the particular work for which such schools are designed.

The Normal Schools are provided with teachers of large pedagogic experience and high attainments in their special branches of study. There are daily lectures on didactics and school management. Students of the advance grades are pursuing a course of practice work in the training schools under the supervision of skilled directors. Hence we expect these schools to give our graduates a training that will fit them for their chosen profession.

Regents' Report.

LIBRARIES.

When the Normal Schools were organized the Board of Regents adopted the plan of purchasing all text-books at wholesale from the publishers, and renting them at a rate not exceeding three dollars per year, or selling them, to pupils only, at actual cost if preferred. By this plan the pupil is provided with the necessary books for pursuing a course covering a wide range of studies at much less expense than if compelled to purchase at ordinary retail rates. The income derived from rentals and sales is sufficient to keep the text-book libraries replenished, pay the salaries of librarians, and make substantial additions, each year, to the reference libraries; books from which are used by pupils without charge. These reference libraries consist of books that will facilitate the work of teacher and pupil; they are carefully selected by the faculty of the school, and under a rule of the Board, the purchase must have the approval of the resident regent. Below will be found a statement of the number of volumes in the libraries of the four Normal Schools as shown by the catalogues at the close of the last school year:

	REFERENCE.				Text-Books.	Aggregate.
	Normal.	Eastman.	Student's Literary Society.	Public Documents.		
Platteville.....	840	544	503	297	3,750	5,934
Whitewater	814	.....	262	154	5,005	6,235
Oshkosh	772	.....	.....	230	6,552	7,554
River Falls.....	916	.....	.....	354	3,621	4,891
	3,342	¹ 544	² 765	³ 1,035	18,928	24,614

¹ The "Eastman Library," bequeathed by the late Hon. Ben. C. Eastman to the Platteville academy; it became the property of the state upon the transfer of the effects of that corporation to the Board of Regents.

² Libraries of choice books owned by students' literary societies.

³ Books mainly from congressional and state officials.

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Being an increase of 83 pupils in the normal and preparatory departments, and a decrease of 60 pupils in the model schools, as compared with the preceding year.

GRADUATES.

The number of pupils completing the prescribed courses during the year is as follows:

ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Platteville.....	13
Whitewater.....	23
Oshkosh.....	13
River Falls.....	12
	<hr/>
Licentiates.....	61
	<hr/> <hr/>

ADVANCED COURSE.

Platteville.....	7
Whitewater.....	14
Oshkosh.....	6
River Falls.....	4
	<hr/>
	31
	<hr/> <hr/>

The total number completing the elementary course since the opening of the schools, is as follows:

Platteville.....	110
Whitewater.....	175
Oshkosh.....	129
River Falls.....	60
	<hr/>
	474

Of these licentiates there have since graduated in advanced course from:

Platteville.....	37
Whitewater.....	46
Oshkosh.....	15
River Falls.....	12
	<hr/>
	110
Number holding certificates only.....	364

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The number of graduates since opening of schools is as follows:

Platteville	136
Whitewater.....	120
Oshkosh.....	36
River Falls.....	15
Total.....	<u>307</u>
Making the entire number of accredited teachers from the four Normal Schools	671
	<u><u>671</u></u>

From the last annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, it will be seen that there were employed in the public schools of Wisconsin during the year 1881:

Graduates from Normal Schools	330
Undergraduates from Normal Schools	1,053
	<u>1,383</u>
	<u><u>1,383</u></u>

This statement does not include graduates employed as teachers in Normal Schools, academies or private schools; but it makes a fair exhibit of the number of teachers who have received an entire or partial course of Normal instruction.

TEACHERS.

The roll of teachers, librarians and janitors employed at the several schools, with the rate, per year, of salary, is as follows:

PLATTEVILLE.

D. McGregor, president	\$2,500 00
A. J. Hutton, conductor of institutes and teacher normal department	2,000 00
George Beck, teacher normal department.....	1,500 00
D. E. Gardner, teacher normal department	1,500 00
A. J. Volland, teacher normal department.....	800 00
Miss E. M. B. Felt, teacher normal department	900 00
Miss Mary Flanders, teacher normal department	700 00
Mrs. S. E. Buck, teacher normal department, half time	400 00
Charles H. Nye, director of practice work	1,200 00
Miss C. E. P. Smith, teacher preparatory department.....	600 00
¹ Miss E. C. Aspinwall, teacher grammar grade.....	800 00
Miss J. S. Cooke, teacher grammar grade	650 00
Miss Anna Potter, teacher intermediate grade	800 00
Miss Mary Brayman, teacher primary grade.....	800 00
A. J. Volland, librarian .....	.....
J. N. McGranahan, janitor.....	600 00
	<u><u>600 00</u></u>

¹ Resigned April 1, 1882.

Regents' Report.

WHITEWATER.

J. W. Stearns, president.....	\$2,500 00
Albert Salisbury, conductor of institute and teacher normal department.....	2,000 00
W. S. Johnson, teacher normal department.....	1,500 00
T. B. Pray, teacher normal department.....	1,400 00
J. N. Humphrey, teacher normal department.....	600 00
Miss Mary De Laney, teacher normal department.....	1,000 00
Miss Mary L. Avery, teacher normal department.....	800 00
Mrs E. M. Knapp, teacher normal department.....	800 00
Miss Agnes Hosford, teacher normal department.....	600 00
Miss M. E. Conklin, director of practice work.....	900 00
Miss Hattie Salisbury, teacher preparatory department.....	700 00
Miss Kate N. Tupper, teacher grammar grade.....	800 00
Miss Ella A. Persons, teacher grammar grade.....	700 00
Mrs. A. R. Cooke, teacher intermediate grade.....	800 00
Miss E. J. Couch, teacher primary grade.....	700 00
W. J. Pollock, librarian.....	100 00
George Beach, janitor.....	600 00

OSHKOSH.

G. S. Albee, president.....	\$2,500 00
¹ Robert Graham, conductor of institutes and teacher normal department.....	2,000 00
² W. E. Dennis, teacher normal department.....	1,500 00
³ M. M. Garver, teacher normal department.....	1,200 00
⁴ Miss A. W. Moody, teacher normal department.....	1,000 00
Miss Rose C. Swart, teacher normal department.....	1,000 00
Miss Marv H. Ladd, teacher normal department.....	1,000 00
Mrs. H. E. Bateman, teacher normal department.....	1,000 00
Miss E. F. Webster, teacher normal department.....	800 00
Miss A. E. Banning, teacher normal department.....	600 00
Miss L. A. Duffies, teacher normal department.....	600 00
Miss N. M. Davis, teacher normal department.....	600 00
⁵ Miss Eunice M. Frink, teacher normal department.....	600 00
L. W. Briggs, director of practice work.....	1,500 00
Mrs. L. L. Cochran, teacher preparatory department.....	800 00
Miss Vanie C. Doe, teacher grammar grade.....	700 00
Miss F. E. Albee, teacher intermediate grade.....	800 00
Miss N. F. Wheaton, teacher primary grade.....	700 00
Miss J. Ll. Jones, kindergarten manager.....	600 00
Miss Carrie E. McNutt, special.....	500 00
Miss M. R. Whiting, librarian.....	100 00
George Perkins janitor.....	600 00

RIVER FALLS.

W. D. Parker, president.....	\$2,500 00
J. B. Thayer, conductor of institutes and teacher normal department.....	2,000 00
F. H. King, teacher normal department.....	1,500 00
Miss L. E. Foote, teacher normal department.....	900 00
Miss N. L. Hatch, teacher normal department.....	800 00

¹ Resigned January 1, 1882.³ Since February 15, 1882.² Resigned January 5, 1882.⁴ Resigned January 4, 1882.⁵ Since January 15, 1882.

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Miss C Caldwell, teacher normal department.....	\$800 00
Mrs. M. E. Jenness, director of practice work.....	900 00
¹ Miss E. C. Jones, teacher grammar grade.....	800 00
² Miss L. M. Cobb, teacher grammar grade.....	500 00
³ Miss S. H. Strong, teacher grammar grade.....	700 00
⁴ Miss Isabella Hale, teacher intermediate grade.....	600 00
⁵ Miss J. L. Terry, teacher intermediate grade.....	600 00
Mrs. Louise Parker, teacher primary grade.....	700 00
⁶ Miss E. A. Pelton, teacher, special.....	300 00
⁷ Miss M. E. Schreiber, teacher, special.....	500 00
Miss E. J. Avery, librarian.....	100 00
T. Martin, janitor.....	600 00

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

From the report of the committee on institutes, presented to the Board at the July session, it appears that this special branch of the normal service has been carried on during the year according to the syllabus by the conductors. This syllabus was largely devoted to the grammar, or most advanced grade of work in the district schools, and its connection with the work in preceding years, being to some extent a review of the two last years. During the last three years all the course of study usually embraced in the ungraded schools has received attention in these institutes. Efforts have been made to impress upon teachers the limits and character of work proper to be undertaken in our common schools, the best methods to promote continuous and progressive work throughout the school life of a pupil, thereby inducing the best results in mental preparation and discipline, needful to all good citizens.

A special meeting of the regular institute conductors was held in Madison, in connection with the executive session of the State Teachers' Association, December 26-7, 1881. At this meeting, schemes of work upon the several branches in the third form were presented by the several conductors, and, after full discussions, were determined upon by the conductors and the committee acting jointly. These schemes were printed in pamphlet form, together with directions and instructions by the committee, in the usual form in which the syllabus of instruction has heretofore been published.

¹ Transferred to normal department, April, 1882.

² Resigned April 1, 1882.

³ Since April 1, 1882.

⁴ Resigned April 1, 1882.

⁵ Since April 1, 1882.

⁶ Resigned March 1, 1882.

⁷ Since March 1, 1882.

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These were distributed for use in the spring institutes, and a sufficient number was retained for use in the fall institutes.

The committee appointed forty-five institutes for the summer and fall series of last year, and fifteen for the last spring series. They were held in fifty-one counties and superintendent districts, and were in session ninety-nine weeks. There were employed four regular and twenty-four assistant conductors.

In fourteen counties or superintendent districts no institutes were held which received aid from the state, but in two or three of these counties institutes were held by the county superintendents without aid from the Normal fund. Of the number aided by the state, the counties of Price and Taylor held a joint institute; and the counties of Columbia, Green, Outagamie, Pepin, Richland, Vernon, Waushara and Wood, each held two institutes during the year. All the other counties in the state held, during the year, each one institute.

The number of institutes held this year was four less than last year, and extended over eleven weeks less time.

In all the institutes there were enrolled 769 males and 3,113 females; total, 3,882.

The number in this statement is less than the actual enrollment, since it does not include the number of persons enrolled in the institute held in the spring at Stoughton, Dane county.

The state appropriated for institutes the past year \$2,000.00; the Normal School Board \$5,000.00; the amount of sales of readers purchased for the use of the institutes was \$69.55; the amount refunded for over-payment was \$2.50. The total amount of the funds placed at the disposal of the committee was \$7,072.05.

The disbursements of the committee are classified as follows:

Salaries of the regular and assistant conductors.....	\$3,948 00
Expenses of these conductors.....	1,570 70
Incidental expenses.....	914 56
Total.....	<u>\$6,433 26</u>
Balance unexpended.....	<u>\$638 79</u>

Regents' Report.

A marked feature of the institutes is the decreasing number of male teachers in attendance, as shown by the following statement, giving attendance for the past three years:

1880	1,335
1881	1,081
1882	769

This decrease may be accounted for by the demand for labor in other vocations offering better wages and more permanent employment.

The teachers' institute has become a well-established and important factor in our educational system, and should continue to receive the fostering care of the state. In these institutes a large proportion of the teachers of our common schools assemble to receive instruction adapted to their wants, and to make better preparation for their profession. They receive a knowledge of the best known methods of teaching, and carry these ideas and methods into their school rooms, where they put them in practice. The institutes are mainly conducted by men of high attainments and a large pedagogic experience, and their influence, added to that of the Normal Schools, is clearly manifest in the improved character of the public schools throughout the state.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

This fund is derived from the sale of a portion of the swamp lands, which has by law been set apart for a permanent Normal School Fund. This is invested at interest; the income only can be used to maintain the Normal Schools of the State. The following statement shows the condition of this fund at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1882:

Dues on certificates of sales.....	\$25,197 00
Due on loans	46,664 58
Certificates of indebtedness	515,700 00
Milwaukee city bonds.....	160,000 00
United States bonds, 4½ ¹	170,000 00
United States bonds, 3.....	31,000 00
Loan to Iowa county.....	50,000 00

¹ Premium on U. S. bonds purchased, \$24,462.50.

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Loan to Wood county.....	\$52,500 00	
Loan to Brown county.....	20,000 00	
Loan to Taylor county.....	5,940 00	
Loan to town of Princeton, Green Lake county	2,500 00	
Loan to town of Waupaca, Waupaca county...	5,750 00	
Loan to town of Kewaunee, Kewaunee county.	3,600 00	
Loan to town of Barron, Barron county.....	1,170 00	
Loan to town of Mosinee, Marathon county...	1,800 00	
Loan to town of Marinette, Marinette county..	3,750 00	
Loan to city of Waupaca.....	11,500 00	
Loan to city of La Crosse	32,000 00	
Loan to Board of Education, city of Neenah ..	7,000 00	
Loan to Board of Education, city of Beaver Dam	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	
Total at interest.....	\$1,147,071 58	
Cash	17,969 62	
Grand total.....	<hr/>	\$1,165,041 20
Increase since last year		<hr/> <hr/> 65,079 44

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

This fund is derived from the interest on swamp land certificates and loans, and is applied to establishing and maintaining Normal Schools, as provided by law. By the provisions of section 394, revised statutes, the entire income is placed at the disposal of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, by transfer to the Treasurer of said Board, and the detailed record of its expenditures is kept separate and distinct from the accounts of the State. The receipts and disbursements during the year have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Interest on land certificates and sales	\$5,096 49
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	36,099 00
Interest on United States bonds.....	5,482 64
Interest on Milwaukee city bonds.....	11,200 00
Interest on Kinnickinnic town bonds	35 00
Interest on Clifton town bonds	35 00
Interest on loan to town of Marinette, Mari- nette county.....	288 85
Interest on loan to Iowa county.....	4,200 00
Interest on loan to Wood county.....	3,955 00
Interest on loan to Brown county.....	2,027 08
Interest on loan to city of La Crosse	2,520 00
Interest on loan to city of Waupaca	805 00
Interest on loan to town of Kewaunee, Kewau- nee county	336 00
Interest on loan to town of Pine Valley, Clark county	42 00
Interest on loan to town of Mosinee, Marathon county	127 40

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Interest on loan to town of Waupaca, Waupaca county	\$402 50
Interest on loan to town of Barron, Barron county	82 80
Interest on loan to town of Princeton, Green Lake county.....	210 00
Interest on loan to Board of Education, city of Beaver Dam	140 00
Interest on loan to Board of Education, city of Neenah	560 00
Interest on loan to Taylor county	462 00
Tuition fees and book rent, Platteville Normal School	2,915 64
Tuition fees and book rent, Whitewater Normal School	2,785 81
Tuition fees and book rent, Oshkosh Normal School	3,370 76
Tuition fees and book rent, River Falls Normal School	2,306 96
Sale of books belonging to Normal Regents ...	69 55
J. Q. Emery, refunded for overpayment.....	2 50
T. D. Weeks, refunded for overpayment	37 00
Total receipts.....	\$85,594 98

DISBURSEMENTS.

Treasurer of Board of Regents of Normal Schools.....	\$33,700 61
Accrued interest on United States bonds purchased	1,838 64
Treasurer of School Fund Income (transfer)...	14 00
Refunded for overpayments	41 73
	<u>\$85,594 98</u>
	<u>\$85,594 98</u>

TABULATED STATEMENT — RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The following tables show the receipts and disbursements at each Normal School during the year ending August 31, 1882, the source of receipts and purpose of each disbursement:

RECEIPTS.

	Tuition.	Book rents.	Book sales.	Other sources.	Total.
Platteville	\$2,103 00	\$685 35	\$118 09	\$9 00	\$2,915 44
Whitewater	1,642 10	831 80	192 03	109 88	2,775 81
Oshkosh	2,484 95	645 61	219 65	20 55	3,370 76
River Falls	1,613 35	505 90	171 28	16 43	2,306 96
Total	\$7,843 40	\$2,668 66	\$701 05	\$155 86	\$11,368 97

Regents' Report.

EXPENDITURES.

	Platteville	White-water.	Oshkosh.	River Falls.	Total.
Salaries	\$14,909 00	\$15,517 25	\$16,775 34	\$12,441 25	\$59,642 84
Text books	414 84	463 21	436 28	502 09	1,816 42
Reference books	250 77	60 49	285 71	311 82	908 79
Stationery	67 44	133 95	90 06	59 04	350 49
Fuel and light	1,258 19	1,273 50	1,513 09	435 90	4,480 68
Furniture.....	322 50	86 58	125 88	34 65	569 61
Repairs.....	428 21	586 26	370 70	363 57	1,748 74
Building	2,729 70	111 95	716 83	132 28	3,690 76
Printing.....	162 50	169 35	174 38	187 15	693 38
Apparatus and cabinet	86 06	80 71	60 20	96 73	323 70
Miscellaneous	313 32	199 00	542 01	191 82	1,246 15
Total.....	\$20,942 53	\$18,682 25	\$21,090 48	\$14,756 30	\$75,471 56

EXPENDITURES FOR TEACHERS' INSTITUTES,
1881-1882.

For conductors' salaries.....	\$3,948 00
For conductors' expenses.....	1,570 70
For incidental expenses	914 56
Total.....	\$6,433 26

Regents' Report.

EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL.

A detailed statement of the expenditures of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools of Wisconsin for the school year beginning July, 1881, and ending July, 1882, showing the date of the payment, the name of the person to whom paid, the purpose and the amount of each payment:

1881.		
Aug. 8	J. McGranahan, janitor's salary, Platteville.....	\$50 00
Aug. 8	T. D. Weeks, janitor's salary, Whitewater.....	50 00
Aug. 8	S. M. Hay, janitor's salary, Oshkosh.....	50 00
Aug. 9	C. H. Nye, institute conductor.....	11 73
Aug. 9	A. Salisbury, institute conductor.....	3 32
Aug. 9	James T. McClary, institute conductor.....	15 00
Aug. 9	J. B. Thayer, institute conductor.....	108 10
Aug. 17	A. A. Miller, institute conductor.....	57 55
Aug. 17	John Schneider, coal, Whitewater.....	1,147 50
Aug. 20	D. Atwood, printing.....	249 50
Aug. 27	A. J. Hutton, institute conductor.....	75 98
Aug. 27	A. R. Sprague, institute conductor.....	75 11
Aug. 30	W. S. Johnson, institute conductor.....	143 25
Sept. 2	J. Q. Emery, institute conductor.....	45 96
Sept. 2	L. H. Clarke, institute conductor.....	25 00
Sept. 5	T. D. Weeks, janitor's salary, Whitewater.....	50 00
Sept. 5	S. A. Hooper, institute conductor.....	62 75
Sept. 5	C. H. Nye, institute conductor.....	82 70
Sept. 5	J. M. Rait, institute conductor.....	57 20
Sept. 7	W. E. Anderson, institute conductor.....	62 55
Sept. 7	E. McLoughlin, institute conductor.....	129 37
Sept. 7	J. H. Gould, institute conductor.....	95 98
Sept. 7	C. F. Viebahn, institute conductor.....	33 50
Sept. 7	A. A. Miller, institute conductor.....	99 20
Sept. 7	Robert Graham, institute conductor.....	83 15
Sept. 7	R. H. Schmidt, institute conductor.....	48 00
Sept. 7	John Kelley, institute conductor.....	70 75
Sept. 7	A. Salisbury, institute conductor.....	83 00
Sept. 16	Geo. Beck, institute conductor.....	133 50
Sept. 16	L. W. Briggs, institute conductor.....	128 60
Sept. 19	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries.....	1,056 25
Sept. 19	Hosea Barns, institute conductor.....	156 65
Sept. 20	E. R. Smith, institute conductor.....	63 59
Sept. 20	John Kelley, institute conductor.....	57 80
Sept. 20	H. C. Howland, institute conductor.....	10 00
Sept. 20	A. Salisbury, institute conductor.....	100 00
Sept. 22	E. Auerswald, institute conductor.....	31 75
Sept. 22	J. H. Evans, repairs, Platteville.....	176 15
Sept. 22	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries.....	1,335 00
Sept. 22	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries.....	1,360 00
Sept. 22	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries.....	1,675 00
Sept. 28	A. J. Hutton, institute conductor.....	300 28
Sept. 28	J. T. Lunn, institute conductor.....	15 05
Sept. 28	N. C. Twining, institute conductor.....	44 00
Sept. 28	Robert Graham, institute conductor.....	233 50
Sept. 29	J. B. Thayer, institute conductor.....	345 75

Regents' Report.

1881.		
Sept. 30	W. H. Chandler, salary and expenses of secretary.....	\$201 21
Sept. 30	A. F. North, institute conductor.....	100 00
Sept. 30	C. A. Burlew, institute conductor.....	131 51
Oct. 4	J. H. Evans, janitor's salary, Platteville.....	50 00
Oct. 10	Union School Fur. Co., furniture, Platteville.....	114 00
Oct. 11	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Riv. Falls	1,087 50
Oct. 11	A. Salisbury, institute conductor.....	150 50
Oct. 17	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh...	1,625 00
Oct. 21	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville	1,726 70
Oct. 21	Robert Graham, institute conductor.....	182 25
Oct. 22	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater	1,370 00
Oct. 27	A. Salisbury, institute conductor.....	150 00
Oct. 29	A. J. Hutton, institute conductor.....	202 89
Oct. 29	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville	1,351 00
Oct. 29	A. D. Andrews, painting, River Falls.....	157 50
Oct. 29	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Riv. Falls	1,192 50
Nov. 5	A. Salisbury, institute conductor.....	93 50
Nov. 8	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh...	1,875 00
Nov. 12	J. B. Thayer, institute conductor.....	289 55
Nov. 12	Nye, Traber & Co., building, Platteville.....	56 64
Nov. 21	Bell & Co., repairs, Oshkosh.....	548 10
Nov. 21	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater	1,535 00
Nov. 21	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville	1,545 00
Nov. 21	S. M. Hay, coal, Oshkosh.....	756 52
Dec. 9	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Riv. Falls	1,345 00
Dec. 9	David Atwood, printing.....	6 50
Dec. 12	W. C. Whitford.....	6 57
Dec. 16	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh...	1,850 00
Dec. 17	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville	1,545 00
Dec. 17	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater	1,580 00
Dec. 18	W. H. Chandler, salary and expenses of secretary.....	250 90
Dec. 27		
1882.		
Jan. 3	Robert Graham, institute conductor.....	9 25
Jan. 3	John Nagle, institute conductor.....	5 35
Jan. 9	S. M. Hay, fuel, Oshkosh.....	201 57
Jan. 9	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh...	1,647 50
Jan. 17	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Riv. Falls	1,272 50
Jan. 17	J. B. Thayer, institute conductor.....	21 66
Jan. 21	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater	1,570 00
Jan. 24	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville	1,545 00
Feb. 1	Nye, Traber & Co., labor and material, Platteville....	521 93
Feb. 1	J. H. Evans, supplies and repairs, Platteville.....	1,871 96
Feb. 1	S. M. Hay, supplies and repairs, Oshkosh.....	1,451 75
Feb. 1	A. D. Andrews, supplies and repairs, River Falls.....	666 57
Feb. 1	S. M. Hay, expenses attending meeting.....	22 60
Feb. 2	J. H. Evans, expenses attending meeting.....	16 85
Feb. 2	J. H. Evans, expenses of committee.....	136 70
Feb. 2	S. M. Hay, expenses of committee.....	53 52
Feb. 2	C. A. Hutchins, expenses.....	34 25
Feb. 2	A. D. Andrews, expenses.....	49 90
Feb. 2	A. D. Andrews, expenses of committee.....	113 15
Feb. 2	W. H. Chandler, expenses and postage.....	21 21
Feb. 2	W. D. Parker, expenses.....	39 71
Feb. 2	Whitford & Rockwood, advertising.....	37 50
Feb. 2	T. D. Weeks, expenses and per diem.....	64 65
Feb. 2	John Phillips, expenses and per diem.....	123 23
Feb. 2	T. D. Weeks, bills paid for material and labor, Whitew'r	209 35
Feb. 2	T. D. Weeks, supplies, Whitewater.....	722 68
Feb. 2	David Atwood, printing syllabus.....	168 00
Feb. 11	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh...	1,647 50
Feb. 14		

Regents' Report.

1882.		
Feb. 15	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's sal., River Falls	\$1,340 00
Feb. 25	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's sal., Whitewater	1,640 00
Feb. 25	C. S. Crosse, printing	5 00
Mar. 2	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville	1,525 00
Mar. 6	Tho. G. Armstrong, landscape plats several schools	208 20
Mar. 8	A. D. Andrews, fuel, River Falls	344 57
Mar. 13	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh	1,660 00
Mar. 15	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's sal., River Falls	1,340 00
Mar. 23	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's sal., Whitewater	1,590 00
Mar. 25	Ed. McLoughlin, institute conductor	43 75
Mar. 27	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's sal., Platteville	1,525 00
April 13	W. H. Chandler, salary of secretary	150 00
April 15	B. Bigsby, institute conductor	50 00
April 17	F. H. King, cabinet supplies, River Falls	15 00
April 17	L. N. Stewart, institute conductor	41 00
April 17	A. Salisbury, institute conductor	93 05
April 20	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's sal., River Falls	1,180 00
April 21	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh	1,610 00
April 22	W. H. Chandler, institute conductor	27 29
April 26	J. Boyd Jones, institute conductor	7 50
April 26	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's sal., Whitewater	1,490 00
April 29	A. J. Hutton, institute conductor	243 58
May 2	L. W. Briggs, institute conductor	73 00
May 2	Scott & Barlow, institute expenses	9 00
May 3	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville	1,440 00
May 17	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's sal., River Falls	1,247 50
May 19	David Atwood, printing for institutes	59 50
May 22	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh	1,610 00
May 26	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's sal., Whitewater	1,640 00
May 30	J. B. Thayer institute conductor	389 15
June 6	D. Kinney, expenses, state visitor, Oshkosh	30 14
June 8	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's sal., Platteville	1,490 00
June 8	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's sal., River Falls	1,380 00
June 10	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh	1,655 00
June 17	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's sal., Whitewater	1,640 00
June 17	Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., text-books for inst.	400 00
June 24	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville	1,490 00
June 24	Lewis Funk, state visitor, Platteville	18 15
June 24	C. D. Tillinghast, expenses, state visitor, River Falls	24 25
July 1	John M. Sumner, boxes for books	9 90
July 3	W. H. Chandler, salary of secretary	159 00
July 3	John E. Davis, expenses, state visitor, Platteville	10 90
July 3	L. E. Foote, expenses, state visitor, Platteville	51 50
July 5	J. H. Evans, supplies and repairs, Platteville	1,169 42
July 5	T. D. Weeks, supplies and repairs, Whitewater	1,052 92
July 5	S. M. Hay, supplies and repairs, Oshkosh	1,285 30
July 5	A. D. Andrews, supplies and repairs, River Falls	971 45
July 5	J. H. Evans, repairs, Platteville	265 28
July 5	W. H. Chandler, expenses	78 56
July 5	Graham & Chandler, advertising	37 50
July 5	J. McAlister, expenses	23 40
July 5	J. W. Stearns, expenses	24 75
July 5	D. McGregor, expenses	15 40
July 5	C. A. Hutchins, expenses and per diem	49 80
July 5	S. M. Hay, expenses attending meeting	30 05
July 5	J. H. Evans, expenses and services	108 90
July 5	John Phillips, expenses and services	112 65
July 5	T. D. Weeks, expenses and services	87 15
July 5	W. D. Parker, expenses	55 41

Regents' Report.

1882.			
July	5	A. D. Andrews, expenses and services	\$143 10
July	5	G. S. Albee, expenses....	13 81
July	5	L. D. Harvey, expenses, state visitor, River Falls...	52 41
July	11	C. H. Haskins & Co., telephone exchange, Oshkosh...	27 10
July	3	A. Salisbury, expenses, state visitor, Oshkosh.....	21 75
July	3	C. F. Viebahn, expenses, state visitor, Oshkosh	8 75
July	3	David Atwood, printing	17 50
July	5	L. B. Sale, expenses, state visitor, Oshkosh.	4 50
			\$84,219 99

SUMMARY.

The summary shows the aggregate expenses by the Board the past year at the several schools, the expenses for Institutes, Regents' expenses, salary of Secretary, printing and incidentals:

Disbursements at the schools	\$75,471 56
Disbursements for institutes.....	6,433 32
Regents' expenses attending meetings of the Board	375 56
Services and expenses of committees.....	994 61
Salary of Secretary	600 00
Expenses of Secretary.....	119 16
Printing.....	156 00
Incidental expenses.....	32 78
Overpayment to T. D. Weeks.....	37 00
Total.....	\$84,219 99

To the accompanying reports of the Presidents of the four Normal Schools, I invite your attention for further and special information relating to the condition and work of the schools.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. EVANS,

President of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools.

Platteville Normal School.

PLATTEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Hon. J. H. EVANS, *President of Board of Regents of Normal Schools:*

SIR — I have the honor to submit to you the report of the State Normal School at Platteville, for the year ending August 31, 1883.

STATISTICS.

EXAMINATIONS.

Number examined: Fall term, 80; Winter term, 62; Spring term, 34.

Number admitted to Normal grade: Fall term, 24; Winter term, 6; Spring term, 4.

Number admitted to Preparatory grade: Fall term, 25; Winter term, 24; Spring term, 12.

Number of different persons examined, 165.

ENROLLMENT BY CLASSES.

Fourth year	7
Third year	19
Second year	61
First year	104
Preparatory class	52

Number of different students enrolled in Normal department:

Gentlemen	94
Ladies	149
Total	243

Number of pupils enrolled in Training department:

Boys	114
Girls	102
Total	216

Classified as follows:

Grammar grade	134
Intermediate grade	36
Primary grade	46

Platteville Normal School.

In June, 1882, 7 students completed the Advanced Course, and 13 the Elementary, making the total number who have received the diploma of the Board, 136, while 110 have received the certificate.

Both the diploma and certificate are held by 37 persons, so that there are 73 holding the certificate only.

LIBRARY.

TEXT-BOOKS.

In the text-book library there are 3,750 volumes, nearly all in fair condition. By far the larger portion consists of text-books in common school studies. Students are not confined to the use of one text-book or series in any branch. Different series are kept on hand, so that the student has at all times, access to the leading authorities on school subjects.

REFERENCE BOOKS.

The school has a small reference library classified as follows:

	<i>Vols.</i>
1. Theory and Art and History of Education	93
2. Cyclopædias, Dictionaries and Gazetteers	85
3. Histories	113
4. Educational Periodicals—bound.....	38
5. Public Documents	245
6. Miscellaneous.....	563
Total.....	<u>1,137</u>

In this total are included 245 volumes of public documents, and 52 volumes contributed by various societies, leaving 840 that have been procured at an expense to the school. A Normal School should possess a tolerably complete library of strictly professional works. While it is true that the reading of pupils is almost entirely confined to books of an elementary character, teachers should have access to the more exhaustive works bearing upon the profession. This privilege can be enjoyed only through a school library. The bulk and consequent expense of such works precludes the possibility of private ownership by the teacher. A carefully selected library, well used, makes the most satisfactory returns of any appliance that may be furnished for school use. Teachers and pupils share in the benefits it affords.

Platteville Normal School.

The removal of the library to a room used for no other purpose has proved a very acceptable and satisfactory change. Books can now be better cared for than heretofore, and the labor of handling them has been very considerably diminished.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

The amount of practice-teaching for the year is as follows:

Number of teachers, Fall term	30
Number of teachers, Winter term.....	25
Number of teachers, Spring term.....	24
	79
	79
Number of weeks taught, Fall term.....	310
Number of weeks taught, Winter term.....	216
Number of weeks taught, Spring term	201
	727
	727

Number of different practice-teachers, 70. Average number of weeks taught by each, 10.4.

The Training Department furnishes to Normal students ample opportunity for practice and observation. This is an indispensable part of a Normal School, and one upon the condition of which depends largely the professional spirit of the school. The recent enlargement of the building leaves nothing to be desired in the way of accommodations for affording the full amount of practice that can be profitably carried on. It is pleasant to be able to report the entire school in full sympathy with this peculiarly Normal work. Students engage in teaching under supervision without hesitancy, and with an interest not surpassed in any school exercise. No requirement meets with more ready response, and it is confidently believed that none contributes more to the success of teachers trained in the school. Here the pupil is daily called upon to solve problems that contain most of the elements to be found in the practice of his profession. The teacher is held responsible for the proper management and instruction of the class entrusted to his care. He is therefore expected to do all in his power to make the conditions favorable to close attention and ready and thorough com-

Platteville Normal School.

prehension. As a general guide in class management each teacher is furnished with a printed card, giving the following directions:

To the Teacher:

In appointing you to teach this class, it is hoped that you will be satisfied with nothing short of excellence, both in its instruction and management. A close observance of the following directions will contribute to the effectiveness of your work:

1. If at any time absent, furnish a substitute.
2. Meet your class promptly and dismiss promptly.
3. Prepare each lesson with a view to teaching the class in charge.
4. Insist on perfect order.
5. Make no compromise with carelessness or inattention.
6. Accept no excuses after the recitation has begun.
7. Require explicit statements.
8. Assign no more work than can be properly done.
9. Require neatness in all written work.
10. Review frequently.
11. Do not talk too much.
12. Be firm and kind in the management of the class.
13. Make good use of your eyes.

In presenting to the director his plan for teaching a topic, the pupil teacher is constantly called upon to defend his method by reference to established principles. The criticisms that follow the recitation are directed to the management of the class, as well as to the manner of teaching the subject of the lesson. Thus an attempt is made to make theory and practice harmonize to the fullest extent, and the pupil learns that a theory is of value to the teacher only when practice brings about the results that the theory had promised. The teacher who, as a result of his experience, may have become settled in his professional habits, is made to examine both his manner or method in the new light which a study of the science of education sheds upon his work as teacher. Thus he is led to abandon the undesirable in his practice, while he is encouraged and confirmed in so much of his method as conforms to

Platteville Normal School.

the principles of the art. In training teachers who have had experience, there must of necessity be, at times, an uprooting of ideas long and fondly cherished, before more correct views can be implanted. The effort to bring about this change is met, not unfrequently, by a natural unwillingness to abandon the tried and familiar. Now considerable time is needed for the fair mastery of a method, and even then it has to be tested by experiment before the teacher can intelligently decide as to its excellence. This being the case, it is not strange that persons, after a brief attendance at a Normal School, should return to the scene of former labors as teachers without having made any appreciable gain in teaching power. The nature of the work done by these schools is such that it must be done slowly to be done well, and an amount of time must be given sufficient to grasp, in its fullness, a theory of teaching, and to apply the tests which only experience affords. Could some means be devised that would secure continuous attendance of, say not less than one year, of every one who becomes a Normal student by appointment, the work of these schools would be very greatly enhanced.

PROFESSIONAL STUDIES.

It is not the province of a Normal School to insist upon one method to the exclusion of all others, but, rather, to make the pupil acquainted with different methods, and give him such a knowledge of the science of education as will enable him to make an intelligent choice of that which will best serve the purposes of training. It is the constant aim to seek a more intimate acquaintance with the means by which mental growth may be most economically and profitably promoted. This leads to the consideration of subjects almost unlimited in number and in range. In the professional course the following are among the topics which are brought before the pupil:

1. Conditions favorable to successful teaching, embracing: Fitness of the teacher for the work he undertakes; suitability of accommodations and appliances; proper relations of school officers and patrons to the school and to the teacher, with the means of securing and maintaining favorable conditions.

Platteville Normal School.

2. Rights and duties of the teacher and of the pupils, comprehending the broad subjects of authority and management.

3. Methods of teaching the common school branches of study, with exemplifications of the work and observation in the training department; suitable text-books and their proper use; books of reference and other available aids.

4. The science of education is the science of mind in process of development. This line of professional work calls for the study of the ways and means best fitted for imparting and receiving instruction, as well as the kind of knowledge which will be best adapted to the mental condition of the child and be most likely to prove valuable as an intellectual acquisition. It deals with mind in all its relations to the matter and method employed in the work of education. Among the topics within its scope are the following: Relation of Mental Science to the work of the teacher. Bearings of physical health upon mental strength and endurance. Initial stage of mental activity. Kindergarten training. Object teaching. General laws of mental growth. Studies that strengthen memory, reason, imagination. True order of studies. Uses of the concrete and abstract in education. Process of classification and principal classificatory studies. Place and use of rules and definitions. Learning by rote. Cramming, formation of habits. Attention. Limits to mental acquisition.

5. The leading educational theories, their defects and excellencies. Educational tendencies of the present.

6. History of educational systems, educational reformers,—theorists and practical teachers,—with biographical sketches of prominent teachers of Europe and America.

This professional work, in some phase, is made a distinct study throughout the greater part of the course. The practice, too, of uniting the professional and academic instruction, at favorable points in daily recitations, receives hearty approval, and is making some gain in the general working of the school.

Very respectfully submitted,

D. MCGREGOR.

PLATTEVILLE, Wis., August 31, 1882.

Whitewater Normal School.

WHITEWATER NORMAL SCHOOL.

Hon. J. H. EVANS, *President of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools:*

DEAR SIR — I have the honor to submit to you the annual report of the State Normal School at Whitewater, as follows:

ENROLLMENT.

The summary of enrollment, which varies very little from that of last year, is as follows:

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.	Ladies.	Gents.	Total
Seniors	10	4	14
Juniors	9	6	15
Second year.	54	20	74
First year	105	40	145
Special students.....	6	2	8
Preparatory class.....	26	23	49
Totals.....	207	95	302
MODEL SCHOOL.			
Grammar grade.....	31	27	58
Intermediate grade	20	32	52
Primary grade.....	27	17	44
Totals.....	78	76	154
Total in all departments	285	171	456

STATISTICS OF NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Whole number examined for admission during the year.....	121
New students admitted on first examination.....	54
New students admitted from preparatory class	44

Whitewater Normal School.

Number who withdrew to teach first term.....	29
Number who withdrew to teach second term.....	24
	<hr/>
Total during year.....	53
	<hr/>
Number certificated during the year.....	23
Number graduated.....	14
	<hr/> <hr/>

The following table shows the number certificated and graduated each year since the foundation of the school. The course of study, which originally covered three years, was increased to four in 1874, and at the same time an elementary course was provided, which, covering the first half of the normal course, entitles pupils who complete it satisfactorily to a certificate equivalent to a limited state certificate after it has been countersigned by the State Superintendent, who is authorized to sign it only after a year's successful teaching. The table, therefore, shows previous to the year 1875, only graduates.

YEAR.	Graduates.	Certificates.	Total.	Certificated since graduation.
1870.....	6	.....	6	.....
1871.....	10	.....	10	.....
1872.....	6	.....	6	.....
1873.....	14	.....	14	.....
1874.....	15	.....	15	.....
1875.....	6	9	15	.....
1876.....	9	13	22	1
1877.....	8	8	16	3
1878.....	11	36	47	15
1879.....	9	35	44	9
1880.....	5	34	39	7
1881.....	7	23	30	11
1882.....	14	24	38	.....
Totals.....	120	182	302	46

In order to make this table as complete as possible, those students who, having certificates, are now in the school to complete the course, are included in the numbers given in the fourth column. This adds sixteen to the total, distributed as follows: 1878, 1; 1879, 2; 1880, 2; 1881, 11.

Whitewater Normal School.

THE COURSES OF STUDY.

It is an important practical question, what has been, on the whole, the effect of the establishment of the elementary course. There are not wanting those who think that it would be wiser to return to the original plan of a single course of three years. These statistics, imperfect as they necessarily are, because the present plan has not been in operation long enough to fully test its effects, nevertheless afford some help towards forming a judgment. The first five years of the school, up to the time when the change was made, produced 53 graduates; the second five years gave only 43; but during the same time 101 persons received certificates; the results of the third period of five years are already sufficiently defined to make it clear that the number of graduates will not exceed that of the first period, while the number certificated already reaches 81. What are the effects upon the school and upon the educational work in the state?

It is evident that the elementary course is a means of holding to a specified scheme of preparatory study many pupils who otherwise would seek much less perfect preparation. We cannot overlook, in this matter, the relation of supply and demand, and the above table seems to show that the elementary course meets the demands of school work in the state more fully than the longer one did which preceded it. Unless the course of study of the school, and the inducements to pursue it, are kept in right relations to the conditions on which county certificates are granted, the tendency to use the Normal simply as a means of preparing for the examinations will be greatly strengthened, and thus its actual effect upon the educational work of the state will be diminished. Professional skill is unquestionably increased by general culture; a mind made broad and rich by it has more material at hand to contribute to the instruction of others, and is able both to appreciate more fully the relations of what is taught to other knowledge, and to make it more conducive to mental growth. It is certain, however, that while the conditions of life remain what they are among us, a large portion of those who teach the schools will not have the general

Whitewater Normal School.

culture. Can their work be increased in effectiveness and value by teaching them what ends are to be attained, and how to reach after them? by making them somewhat familiar with what the experience of others has developed in the work they are to do, forming in them the habits of a teacher, and inspiring them, so far as possible, with right ideals? If so, there is a place for Normal training adapted to those who are to teach the district and village schools.

The granting of the certificate, and the custom of leaving school at this point in the course to engage in teaching for a while, doubtless result in taking away some who would otherwise go on with their studies; the continuity of school life is broken, and new interests are created which draw strongly away from the course. An inspection of the table, however, tends to produce the conviction that the break is less serious than might have been anticipated. The purpose of returning is cherished for many years, so that, as will be seen, we are not yet able to form an approximate estimate how large a per cent. of those certificated fail to go on with their studies. There are, moreover, compensating advantages in the arrangement. Those who return have greater maturity and added experience, which not only makes them better fitted to profit by the instruction given, but contributes not a little to strengthen the professional tone of the school. It cannot be doubted that, on the whole, the process of selection thus instituted is a good one, while by it the school is kept in constant and profitable connection with the actual work and wants of the state. It may be said, further, that by the present arrangement the advanced course exerts the fullest influence possible, both to elevate the ideals of those who fail to take it, by keeping before their eyes a higher standard of attainment than they have reached, and to draw to it as many as possible of those who, from whatever motives, are induced to enter the Normal School. It might seem a measure of economy to concentrate the higher courses in one institution, but it would be economy of that sort which, to secure a possible saving of expenditure, sacrifices an important part of the results sought.

Whitewater Normal School.

PRACTICE TEACHING.

The following statement shows the amount of teaching for practice done by pupils during the past year:

	<i>Weeks.</i>
In Preparatory classes	12
In Grammar grade	120
In Intermediate grade.....	240
In Primary grade.....	346
Total.....	<u>718</u>

Number of persons who have taught, 57. Average time of each, about 13 weeks.

The amount of this work cannot well be increased much above the point now reached, as the rooms available for the purpose are all in use. The practical difficulties in the management of it arise in great part from the praiseworthy desire of pupils to enjoy its advantages as soon as possible, and the equally praiseworthy unwillingness of parents to have the training of their children committed to unskilled hands. These difficulties are met, with, I think, more complete success each year, by providing that careful instruction and thorough preparation shall in all cases precede practice, and that the supervision of the latter shall be as complete and effective as possible. The constant aim is to make this work as thoughtful and suggestive as possible. The danger to be feared in training schools is that formalism will be substituted for originality and inventiveness. How to direct criticism so that it shall call out the highest effort of the pupil instead of repressing it; how to guide in action without putting chains upon the worker; how to create conditions of inspection and instruction, which shall not rest as a check and weight upon his spirit, and cause him to absorb and imitate where he ought to discover and invent: these are the problems that attend the management of this work. It is necessary that the training of teachers should promote, instead of checking, freedom and originality; that, in connection with clear views of the ends to be attained, there should be developed naturalness of action, spontaneousness, and creative power, such as calls out the original activity of other minds, and stimulates them to natural,

Whitewater Normal School.

inquisitive and pleasurable action. The mere task-master may be able to show, at the end of a term, fine drawings and excellent examination papers, but he has made his pupils apathetic, has overlaid their faculties with other men's thoughts, and they escape from his work as from bondage. This is always the most deplorable result of bad teaching. The scholars have learned to read in such a way that they abandon reading, and are turned against knowledge by the process of getting it.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

The Reference Library of the school has been increased during the year by the addition of 143 volumes. The numbers on the catalogue now reach 968; from this total, in order to represent correctly the number of reference and miscellaneous books belonging to the school, it is necessary to deduct 154 volumes of reports and public documents. The general library may, then, be said to contain 814 volumes. In the beginning it was necessary that the works purchased should be mainly books of reference; but the needs of the school in this respect are so nearly met that it has been possible to enter upon a wider field and introduce books for general reading. No works of fiction have been purchased, but in popular science, travels, history, biography and literature, an effort has been made to add such books as would attract the pupils and increase their general intelligence. During the year also books have been loaned to students to be taken from the building, an innovation upon former usages. The great need of many who come to the school is to read more; I think it may be safely said that this is needed fully as much as class room drill. The process of self-education has hardly begun with them; they have not read enough that is worth reading to give them a standard of judgment of what to read, or what to try to get from the books they take in hand. No more important service can be done them, even in the line of fitting them to teach, than to induct them into the art of reading good books; and therefore a good circulating library for their use is one of the most important appliances of the school. I regret that records have not

Whitewater Normal School.

been kept during the year in such form as to make it possible to give definite statistics of the books drawn.

The reading room is another valuable accessory of the school in the work of increasing the general intelligence of the pupils. It is situated in convenient connection with the assembly room, and by co-operation the students are able to keep it well supplied with current publications, the daily and weekly newspapers and the leading magazines and reviews. In the effort to bring the school into close relations with life, to awaken an intelligent interest in the history of the present, and the improvements and thought of the time, it is a very valuable aid.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. STEARNS.

WHITEWATER, September 8, 1882.

Oshkosh Normal School.

OSHKOSH NORMAL SCHOOL.

HON. J. H. EVANS, *President Board of Regents of Normal Schools:*

DEAR SIR—The report of the work of the Oshkosh Normal School, for the year ending August 31, 1882, is herewith submitted for consideration.

RECORD OF CANDIDATES.

¹Number of different applicants for admission to Normal Department, 210; number admitted to Normal course, 138.

WHERE PREPARED.

Of the 138 admitted to the Normal course, 5 were admitted from other Normal Schools; 1 was a graduate of college; 11 were undergraduates of colleges and academies; 9 were graduates of high schools; 12 were prepared in Model Department of Normal School; 41 were prepared wholly or in part in graded schools; 59 were prepared wholly in ungraded schools; 46 had previous experience in teaching.

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE BY TERMS.

TOTAL REGISTRATION.	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quar.
Men	93	99	94	90
Women	159	155	146	130
Total	252	254	240	220
Average membership	230	231.8	226.9	212.5
Average attendance	223.1	224.5	217.8	207.6

¹This is exclusive of those who entered the lowest "Preparatory" grade without examination.

Oshkosh Normal School.

ENROLLMENT BY CLASSES.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Fourth year class	2	5	7
Third year class	5	9	14
Second year class	51	46	97
First year class	71	130	201
Special course	2	3	5
Preparatory class	28	36	64
Total	159	229	388
MODEL DEPARTMENT.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Grammar grade	41	72	113
Intermediate grade	15	18	33
Primary	18	22	40
Kindergarten	24	21	45
Total			231
Entire enrollment			619

Forty-one counties were represented by students; five other states were represented by students.

Of those enrolled during the year, 194 had taught an average of 4.7 terms; 155 taught a term during the year; 157 are members for the present term.

Oshkosh Normal School.

AMOUNT OF STUDENT TEACHING.

GRADES.	FIRST QUART'R.		SECOND QUART'R.		THIRD QUART'R.		FOURTH QUART'R.		TOTAL FOR Y'R.	
	Teachers.	Weeks.	Teachers.	Weeks.	Teachers.	Weeks.	Teachers.	Weeks.	Teachers.	Weeks.
Grammar	14	105	10	91	10	98	8	78	42	372
Intermediate	5	39	4	37	4	40	4	40	17	156
Primary	4	30	5	38	5	32	5	46	19	146
Kindergarten	3	30	5	50	5	50	5	50	18	180
Total	26	204	24	216	24	220	22	214	96	854

ARRANGEMENT OF TERMS.

The division of the school year into four quarters of ten weeks each, and the organization of a first year class in common school branches each quarter, has been found to greatly accommodate applicants, as well as secure a more satisfactory gradation of students.

As indicated above, an increased number of students were trained in actual class management, and a pressure for the privilege of obtaining more practice than is strictly required, shows a growing appreciation of the value of practical acquaintance with methods of dealing with mind, as a condition of successful teaching.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

The experience of most Normal Schools, and that of all other schools composed of adult students, is, that the methods employed in the discipline of mature minds create ideals after their kind, ill adapted to the needs of primary instruction. All theory and discussion of theories counteract but feebly the influences of class methods inwrought with imitative natures in their daily struggle with painful difficulties.

Oshkosh Normal School.

To meet this tendency, we are, year by year, striving to make the methods best adapted to child-thought more and more definite and clear, that students, both by observation and practice, may not merely see the truths necessary to balance their judgments, but *become* better balanced.

For this purpose as many classes of the primary and intermediate grades as can be profitably intrusted to student teachers are used to great advantage.

KINDERGARTEN.

The kindergarten, at first organized as a school of observation, has become, under the able management of Miss Jones, an efficient department of practice and training.

When first organized less than three years ago, it was with difficulty that two students could be procured to render needful assistance to the director, and all students were "too busy with work" to do more than pay a superficial visit of curiosity to the "nursery."

We are now pressed by twice as many applicants as can be accommodated with classes, and thoughtful inquiry regarding its real meaning has superseded both smiling condescension and carping criticism. The feasibility of making phases of the kindergarten work contribute to a more successful primary school work is growing more evident.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The late action of the Board in perfecting the drainage and ventilation of the entire building renders it now one of the best buildings in the west, for convenience and health of students.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The room for gymnastic training having been completed early in the last year, the students employed the teacher of the German Turner classes in this city, Mr. Chas. Oellerich, at their own expense, to conduct the classes in physical culture. Two hundred and fifty were enrolled regularly, during the last seven months.

Oshkosh Normal School.

The skill of the teacher was manifest from the first, in the fact that vigorous exercise was secured without exhaustion, even in cases of comparatively feeble persons. The interest was steadily progressive to the close of the year, based exclusively upon the conscious increase of vigor in nearly every case. Three hundred are enrolled during the present term, the students bearing the expense of tuition; and visitors, including several physicians, often coming with a prejudice against "exercising by rule," have unanimously testified to an appreciation of the work as constituting a positive development of the symmetrical power, and not a mere drill in a superficial accomplishment.

UNDERGRADUATE TEACHERS.

The large ratio of our graduates who have continued devoted to teaching since completing their course was indicated in my last report. But since their number is small, compared with the undergraduates who enter the work, it is important that we note the tendency of this element to a prolonged service in teaching. It is difficult to secure *exact* statistics, but a system of extended correspondence has enabled us to approximate correct results.

Exclusive of those who have died since they became members, of the 797 Normal course students, enrolled previous to 1877, two hundred and thirteen (213) have taught every year since, and of the 1,218 enrolled previous to the year 1880, four hundred and forty-three (443) are known to have taught each year.

With scarcely an exception, the students teach for a period considerably longer than their membership in the school.

When compared with the average duration of a generation of teachers, the above minimum number of Normal students who have continued devoted to the work, shows a gratifying tendency to permanence.

One further noticeable feature is that, with few exceptions, those who took the most thorough training, and for the longest periods, have continued in the work longest.

It is clear that the transient element in our profession is com-

Oshkosh Normal School.

posed chiefly of persons too volatile in their thought and habit to make any adequate preparation for efficient service.

Would not the administration of the Normal Schools be rendered far more valuable if the state, that is doing so much for their support, should demand, through its school laws, something more than the attainments of a mere school-boy as a preparation for the work of a teacher?

A prominent officer of the state wrote, a few weeks ago — “We must magnify the art of teaching.” Is it possible to do this on any adequate scale, so long as the laws of the state declare that it is not essential?

Is it certain that even the institutes, so worthily fostered by your honorable Board, succeed, in any considerable degree, in deepening the conviction that preparation for the business of teaching is a slow and thoughtful process?

The experience of many years in the attempt to train minds for the work, is that one term serves to seriously disturb erroneous views and vicious habits of thought, but is insufficient to implant the better. One year of discipline makes quite zealous imitators of the methods observed, but does not advance the average student to that degree of mastery needful to successful adjustment of means to ends when they differ from his former experiences.

And it takes fully two years of earnest application to this great mental and social problem before any but the oldest minds has struck root sufficiently deep in the underlying principles to feel any assurance of an ability to make independent growth from the intellectual and moral nutriment of the communities in which they shall be placed; much less to be able to mature any fruit.

If this be true in schools, and among students, devoted to the special purpose of training teachers, how shallow must be the tillage under less favorable conditions of time and attention.

That here and there an able teacher or man of business is developed by circumstances irrespective of or in spite of his school training, is no more safe as a basis for argument than to claim a lottery as legitimate business because shining prizes are drawn at equally rare intervals.

Oshkosh Normal School.

It is most important that the tentative policy of the *pioneer* period give place at an early date to more thoughtful and wise requirement of practical tests from every candidate.

As the only perpetual body having in charge the fitting of teachers for the public schools of Wisconsin, may we not hopefully ask that the Board of Regents of Normal Schools may inaugurate, and labor to secure the sanction of law, for some measures tending to lift the profession of teaching in our state above the shallowness of youthful indecision and aimless attainment?

TEACHERS.

Circumstances of public and private interest led to the severing of the connection of three members of the Faculty from further service in the school. Always realizing the disadvantage arising from the loss of such able teachers as these were, it was peculiarly so in the cases of Prof. Graham and Miss Moody, who had been identified with the career of the school from its organization; ever contributing in unstinted measure from the store of long and successful prior experience to the upbuilding of our most cherished purposes. Fortunately their continued presence in the state leads us to look for yet riper fruits in other fields of duty.

Prof. Dennis's term of service, though more brief, was marked by an earnest devotion to our school interests.

All vacancies occurring were filled during the succeeding months, and every position is filled by teachers specially prepared by experience and culture for the work assigned.

Trusting to the confidence and counsel of the Board and other friends of education most wisely granted heretofore, we shall strive to render due returns in future.

Respectfully yours,

G. S. ALBEE.

OSHKOSH, WIS., October 23, 1882.

River Falls Normal School.

RIVER FALLS NORMAL SCHOOL.

Following excerpts are from the annual report of President Parker, of River Falls School:

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

RIVER FALLS, WIS., June 16, 1882.

J. H. EVANS, Esq., *President Board of Regents of Normal Schools:*

DEAR SIR — Agreeable to section 10 of article VIII of the by-laws of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, I have to report, for the year ending at date, as follows:

The year has been remarkably free from diversions from the chief purposes of the organization. Conditions of health, social surroundings and professional purposes have contributed to the progress of students, and the organization itself has made substantial advancement in the directions in which it has wrought under the organic law for Normal Schools.

All grades of the school were convened August 22, and continued in session the usual number of months, affording one hundred and ninety-six days of actual schooling. The aggregate enrollment for the year by grades, without duplications incident to the transfer of students between grades, has been as follows:

Normal	130
Preparatory	68
Grammar	77
Intermediate	40
Primary	37
Total	402

This number of Normal students is in excess of the number enrolled in previous years. Quite uniform numbers have been maintained in the several model grades, and the spirit in those grades has been excellent throughout the year. These grades have accommodated eighty-five different normal students with practice

River Falls Normal School.

during an aggregate of five hundred and sixty-one weeks, giving an average of six and six-tenths weeks of practice to each student-teacher.

The faculty has grown in the essential particulars of mutual understanding and definiteness of the professional thought. The relevance of the course of study to the actual growth of students has received new consideration from the faculty, and this investigation is likely to result in some modification in manner, at least, in the actual instruction.

A class of five persons was graduated from the elementary course in December, and from the same course a class of seven persons was graduated in June; also, a class of four persons was graduated from the higher course in June, making a total of fifteen persons now holding the diploma, and of fifty persons holding the certificate.

Only two of the visitors appointed by the State Superintendent inspected the school — one in February, during one day, and one in June, during two days.

The furniture and other portables, including text and reference books, cabinet specimens and physical apparatus, are well preserved and have been duly inventoried, copies of which lists are in hands of the secretary of the Board.

During the year a landscape gardener has studied the grounds, platted the same, and has given some direction as to detailed work.

Again I commend the interests of the school to the consideration of the people of the state, and I invoke for the school organization the fostering care of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools.

Respectfully,

W. D. PARKER,

President.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF SUPERVISION

OF

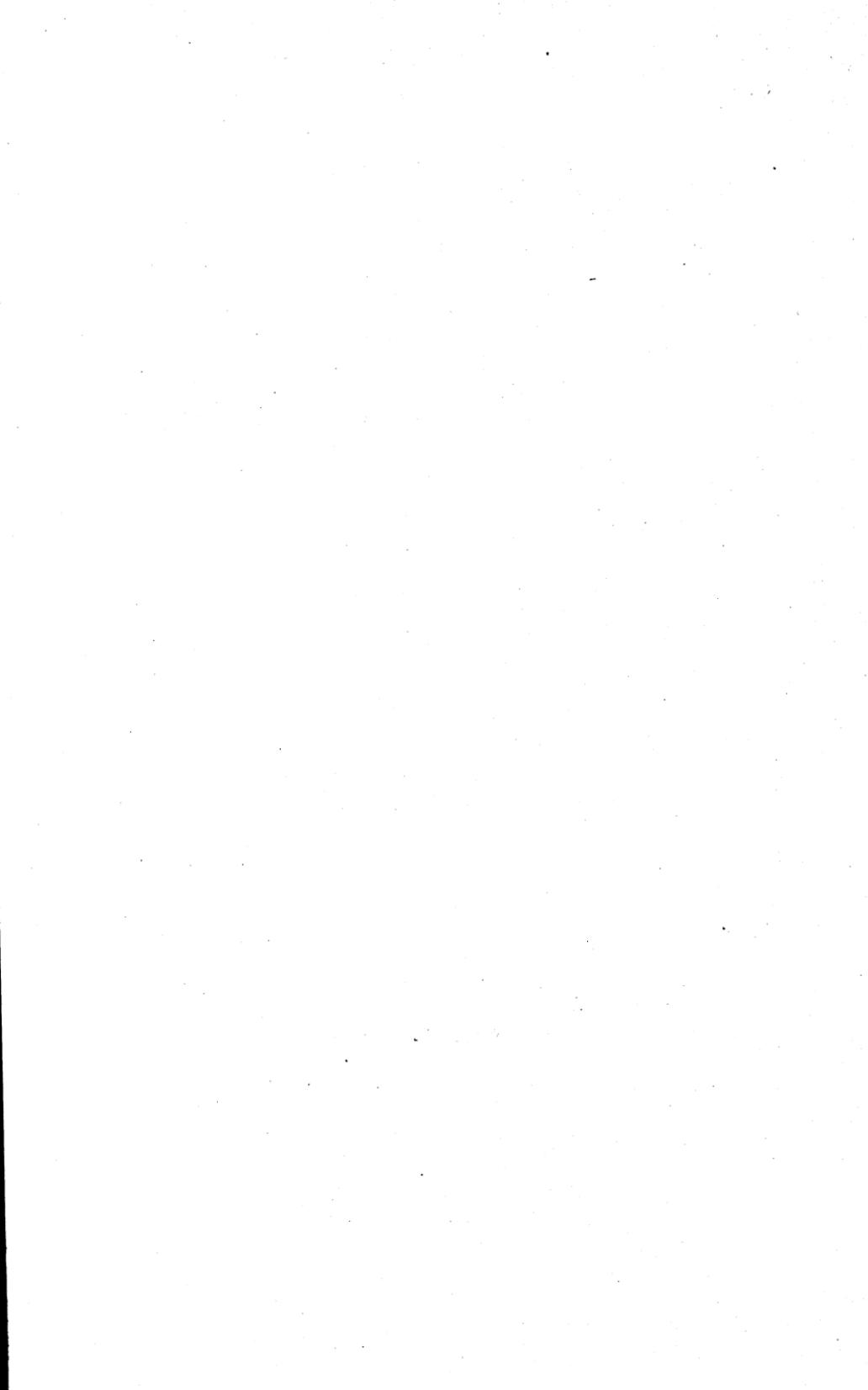
Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.



MADISON, WIS.:
DAVID ATWOOD, STATE PRINTER.
1882.



MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

JAMES BINTLIFF,..... DARLINGTON Term expires 1883.
CHARLES D. PARKER,. PLEASANT VALLEY. Term expires 1884.
GEO. W. BURCHARD,.. FORT ATKINSON .. Term expires 1885.
LEWIS A. PROCTOR,.. MILWAUKEE Term expires 1886.
CHARLES LULING, ... MANITOWOC Term expires 1887.

PRESIDENT,

GEO. W. BURCHARD.

SECRETARY,

DAVID S. COMLY.

TREASURER,

M. C. CLARKE.

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

MADISON, Wis., December 1, 1882.

To His Excellency, JEREMIAH M. RUSK,

Governor of Wisconsin.

The State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions respectfully submits this its second annual report, embracing the work of the fiscal year ending with September 30, 1882, and including reports from resident officers of the several institutions under its charge.

The Board experiences no little satisfaction in being able to report that, notwithstanding several of the staple articles of subsistence, during a large portion of the year, commanded higher prices than were anticipated when the estimates were made, no deficiency will occur in any of the appropriations; but all the institutions will be carried to the end of the appropriation years at expenditures well within the sums allotted to them by the legislature. Every work of permanent improvement either has been or will be completed at a cost in no case exceeding the sum appropriated therefor, and in most instances falling below that limit. This has been accomplished by a careful scrutiny of the monthly estimates of expenditures submitted by the stewards of the several institutions, restricting their average amounts to a twelfth part of the total appropriations, and then resolutely confining purchases to these estimates; and no permanent improvement has been undertaken without first ascertaining that the amount appropriated therefor would suffice to complete it. Furthermore, the inviting of competition between dealers in leading articles, the admonition to those entrusted with the business of procuring supplies to take advantage of the markets, and the monthly comparisons between the purchases for the different institutions have all contributed to the securing of low prices, and consequently a very material saving

Summary of the Work of the Board.

in expenditures. This care in the purchase of supplies has been supplemented by no less care in their issue and use, the purpose being to insure the utmost benefit from each article in every department.

But while the Board has thus insisted upon rigid economy in the management of the affairs of the several institutions, nothing has been denied to any of them which was demanded for the successful prosecution of its work — there has been no stinting of the diet of the inmates; they have had all that seemed necessary to their welfare — all that they have had in former years, and, in some instances more and better than was then supplied. It may have occurred during some portion of last spring that there was, for a brief period, some curtailment, in a very few cases, of the usual variety in diet, but if such was the fact it was owing to the scarcity of the articles omitted, in the markets, and not to any prohibition by the Board upon their purchase. In brief, the criterion in the furnishing of supplies has been that of obvious need, and within that limit there has been no restriction. It is true, as will be explained hereafter, that in the case of one or more educational institutions some additional expenditures might have been made to their advantage had the money at command of the Board warranted, but the evils from this limitation, whatever they may have been, are not serious or beyond repair.

Realizing that there is such a thing as employing too many, as well as too few, persons, for the satisfactory accomplishment of a given amount of work, the Board has very materially reduced expenditure at the institutions by reducing the number of employes, and adjusting the wages of those retained more nearly, as it is believed, in accordance with the nature and importance of their duties. While a large saving of money has thus been effected, it is not observable that the service is below the daily need, or that it is less efficient and satisfactory; on the contrary, it has been admitted, in more than one instance, by those in a position to know most of the matter, that the reduction of the number of laborers has resulted in a better performance of the labor required.

Introduction to Statement of Current Expenses.

Under the law organizing this Board, the Secretary of State sets apart a certain sum for the salaries of its members and for its necessary expenses, and is required to apportion that amount to the several institutions under its charge upon the basis of the appropriations made them. While it makes no difference to the state out of what appropriations these expenses come, the method of apportionment works a seeming injustice among the institutions by causing one to appear to require more supervision and another less than its relative importance demands, or than is the actual fact. Thus, for instance, the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb bears a larger portion of the expenses of supervision than the State Prison, although the attention required of the Board by the latter is much the greater. This results from the fact that, owing to the large receipts from convict labor, only a small appropriation is required for the prison. The same relative inequality in regard to these expenses will appear, though in a less degree, by comparisons between other institutions.

The following table, as its title indicates, shows the actual current expenses at the several institutions, for the fiscal year, and the purposes for which the expenditures were made. It may have happened that more or less money was paid out on the respective accounts than is here shown,—if more, there is the property on hand to show for it; if less, the supply at the close of the year is less than at its commencement.

This table is made up from the tables published in connection with the institution reports, where full details are given of amounts on hand at the beginning and end of the year and of all purchases and transfers, and includes, opposite each item, as a part of the expenses, the value of everything consumed or worn out, whether purchased, manufactured, or grown on the premises, as well as the sums set apart from the appropriations by the Secretary of State for the salaries and expenses of this Board. It also shows the amounts received from visitors and prisoners' earnings, which deducted from the net expenditures, gives the actual cost to the state.

Statement of Current Expenses.

Statement of current expenses at the several institutions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882, after taking into account the supplies on hand at the beginning and close of the year, and the receipts and transfers from the different departments.

CLASSIFICATION OF ITEMS.	State Hospital for the Insane.	Northern Hospital for the Insane.	Industrial School for Boys.	School for the Deaf and Dumb	School for the Blind.	State Prison.
Accounts receivable.....						*\$52,00
Amusements and means of instruction.....	\$69 24	\$133 02	\$767 29	\$258 97	\$183 38	125 60
Armory.....						10 75
Barn, farm and garden.....	*10,924 23	*8,393 24	*4,418 42	398 78	*603 64	*227 99
Boot and shoe factory.....			2,653 52	693 99		
Clothing.....	5,575 41	4,631 35	5,691 25	246 72	48 48	3,289 47
Discharged patients (or convicts).....	85 10	101 75				990 44
Discounts.....	*176 38	*34 49	*44 70	*16 68		*22 57
Drugs and medical department.....	1,135 30	2,571 55	265 61	57 24	281 71	438 72
Engines and boilers.....	55 84	133 97	152 53	66 12	17 92	260 67
Elopers and escapes.....	69 05	31 32	565 41			429 44
Freight and express not classified.....	58 35	13 65	88 63	52 47	2 50	121 35
Furniture.....	658 80	134 30	150 35	142 65	43 58	
Fuel.....	16,058 15	11,189 31	4,925 91	4,074 87	2,313 45	5,366 86
Gas and other lights.....	2,556 65	1,983 64	1,109 26	707 59	435 00	545 10
House furnishing.....	2,602 43	2,316 73	158 86	1,428 66	387 53	526 67
Interest and exchange.....	221 00	42 63		51 96		128 93
Laundry.....	595 93	1,108 14	317 92	242 61	203 31	133 24
Laboratory.....		4 03				
Land in Sioux Falls.....						20 79
Library.....	115 34	179 75				
Machinery and tools.....	21 11	309 77	41 50	6 38	36 13	224 79
Miscellaneous.....	204 57	369 64	288 29	440 77	258 03	135 77
Officers' expenses.....	36 20	6 85	60 15	123 29	13 20	21 83
Old stock and material.....						55 46
Printing, postage, stationery and telegrams.....	403 77	371 19	474 18	336 15	113 84	359 28

Statement of Current Expenses.

Printing office				213 12		
Repairs and renewals	1,786 27	640 68	1,608 75	490 84	640 88	270 08
Restraints	11 63	38 30				
Real estate		16 90				
State Board of Supervision	4,655 52	4,257 33	1,757 75	1,826 85	730 75	971 80
Sock factory			* 155 58			
Subsistence	39,399 11	45,945 95	19,041 44	9,973 40	4,913 65	18,744 04
Surgical instruments and appliances	4 85	119 98				
Tobacco	394 46	140 00				161 52
Wages and salaries	29,974 90	29,796 02	14,233 11	12,559 19	6,978 71	14,721 29
Work departments					* 272 24	
Totals	\$106,748 98	\$106,587 75	\$54,351 71	\$34,392 62	\$17,602 05	\$48,053 89
* Gains deducted	11,100 61	8,427 73	4,618 70	16 68	875 88	302 56
Net expenditures	\$95,648 37	\$98,160 02	\$49,733 01	\$34,375 94	\$16,726 17	\$47,751 33
Deduct receipts from visitors			134 54			193 50
Deduct receipts from prisoners' earnings						31,129 30
Cost to the state			\$49,598 47			\$16,428 53

Official Expenses — Total and Per Capita Cost.

The several sums in the foregoing table opposite the item, "State Board of Supervision," aggregate \$14,200, and, as before stated, are the amounts apportioned to the several institutions, by the Secretary of State, to be paid out of the appropriations made them by the last legislature, and do not represent the actual expenditures on that account. The amount paid during the fiscal year for the salaries of the members of the Board and its Secretary was \$11,599.87, and for expenses \$1,214.72, or an average for expenses of \$101.23 per month. In explanation of the small expenses of the Board it should be said that only in a few instances has any charge had to be made for railroad fare, the companies over whose lines the members have been obliged to travel in the discharge of their official duties, courteously furnishing them, for the most part, free transportation.

The table below shows the average population of each institution for the year, the total and per capita cost for current expense, and the aggregate cost of all the institutions on that account:

INSTITUTIONS.	Average population.	Total cost.	Yearly cost per capita.	Weekly cost per capita.
State Hospital for Insane	469	\$95,648 37	\$203 94	\$3 92
Northern Hospital for Insane	529	98,160 02	185 56	3 57
Industrial School for Boys	321	49,598 47	154 51	2 97
Instit'n for Education of Deaf and Dumb	176	34,375 94	195 32	3 76
Institution for Educaton of Blind	63	16,726 17	265 49	5 11
State Prison	336	47,751 33	143 12	2 73
Total for all Institutions	1,894	\$342,260 30	\$180 70	\$3 47

The next table presents, in brief, the work of the several institutions, as it relates to numbers, and furnishes an index of the extent to which their aid has been invoked in the interests of society, as well as individuals.

Movements of Institution Population.

*Movements of Population in the several Institutions for the fiscal year ending
September 30, 1882.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Number present or enrolled, Oct. 1, 1881.		Admitted during the year.										Number present or enrolled, Sept. 30, 1882.					
	Total.	Average for the year.	Total.	Died.	Escaped.	Discharged recovered.	Discharged improved.	Discharged unimproved.	Graduated or completed course.	Dismissed.	Released conditionally.	Sentence expired.	Pardoned.	Released by order of court.	Absent.	Not insane.	Total.	Average for the year.
State Hospital for the Insane	487	169	656	28	..	49	59	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1463	469
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	512	225	737	53	..	64	26	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	564	529
Industrial School for Boys	372	95	467	..	8	..	..	..	..	7	132	21	..	..	..	..	299	321
Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.....	168	76	244	3	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	51	..	182	176
Institution for the Education of the Blind ..	68	14	82	3	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	57	63
State Prison.....	365	185	490	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	13	2	..	..	348	336

Subjoined is a tabulated statement of the sums which, it is estimated, will be necessary to maintain the institutions during each of the two succeeding appropriation years — that is the table shows the amounts which will be needed for one year, and these amounts should be duplicated to provide for the two years that will ensue before the biennial session of the legislature in 1885 — although, in view of the uncertainties as to the numbers to be provided for, the inevitable fluctuations of prices, and the many other contingencies involved, it is impossible to estimate, with any approach to exactness, what will be needed during so long a period as two years.

Estimate of Expenditures and Appropriations required for each of the two succeeding appropriation years.

CURRENT EXPENSE ITEMS.	State Hospital.	Northern Hospital.	Industrial School for Boys.	Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb.	Institution for the education of the blind.	State Prison.
Amusement and means of instruction.....	\$150 00	\$200 00	\$1,000 00	\$500 00	\$500 00	\$300 00
Armory.....						50 00
Barn, farm and garden.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	1,500 00	1,000 00	500 00	1,500 00
Boot and shoe factory.....			50,000 00	900 00		
Clothing.....	5,500 00	6,000 00	4,500 00	300 00	50 00	3,875 00
Discharged patients (and convicts).....	150 00	200 00				1,000 00
Drugs and medical department.....	1,200 00	2,500 00	350 00	100 00	150 00	500 00
Engines and boilers.....	150 00	300 00	150 00	100 00	50 00	400 00
Elopers and escapes.....	100 00	100 00	500 00			250 00
Freight and express.....	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00		125 00
Furniture.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	200 00	500 00	25 00	
Fuel.....	16,000 00	15,000 00	5,300 00	4,500 00	2,500 00	6,500 00
Gas and other lights.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	1,100 00	700 00	650 00	1,000 00
House furnishing.....	2,600 00	3,000 00	1,200 00	1,500 00	300 00	1,000 00
Interest and exchange.....		50 00		50 00		50 00
Laundry.....	600 00	1,500 00	500 00	300 00	200 00	250 00
Laboratory.....		150 00				
Land in Dakota (taxes).....						25 00
Library.....	300 00	300 00	200 00	100 00	50 00	100 00
Machinery and tools.....	100 00	400 00	100 00	50 00	50 00	100 00
Miscellaneous.....	300 00	500 00	250 00	450 00	250 00	150 00
Officers' expenses.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	25 00	50 00
Printing, postage, stationery and telegrams.....	450 00	450 00	450 00	300 00	100 00	375 00
Printing office.....				200 00		

Estimates of Appropriations Needed.

Estimates of Appropriations Needed.

Repairs and renewals	3,000 00	3,000 09	2,000 00	1,200 00	600 00	1,000 00
Restraints	50 00	50 00				
Sock factory			1,850 00			
State Board of Supervision	4,300 00	4,700 00	2,000 00	1,600 00	700 00	600 00
Subsistence	35,000 00	41,000 00	14,500 00	11,000 00	4,300 00	19,000 00
Surgical instruments	50 00	150 00				
Tobacco	400 00	400 00				200 00
Wages and salaries	31,000 00	32,500 00	14,000 00	15,000 00	7,000 00	16,500 00
Work departments					250 00	
Totals	\$106,550 00	\$117,600 00	\$101,800 00	\$40,500 00	\$18,250 00	\$54,900 00
To be received from counties	41,487 88	43,915 12	9,913 86			
Probable receipts from sales, labor, etc			51,850 00	500 00	250 00	39,960 00
To be supplied by appropriation	\$65,062 12	\$73,684 88	\$40,036 14	\$40,000 00	\$18,000 00	15,000 00
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.						
Purchase of real estate			8,800 00			
Protection against fire				1,500 00		
Straw barn and root cellar			1,500 00			1,000 00

Basis of Estimates — State Hospital.

The estimates, it will be seen, have been made by classifications, and are based upon expenditures in the various departments for the past fiscal year, as far as they appeared to represent approximately the requirements of the two years to come. Provision has been made for an increase in the populations, especially in the hospitals for the insane, where the improvements just completed will make room for an aggregate of eighty to a hundred additional patients. It is not anticipated that the per capita cost of maintaining the institutions can be greatly reduced below what it is shown to have been the past year, yet no effort in that direction, consistent with the continuance of their efficiency, will be omitted.

The policy pursued and the work done in each of the institutions seems to demand more particular consideration, to the end that the public may be more thoroughly informed in regard to their condition and character, the necessity for the expenditures made, and the influences prevailing in the prosecution of their mission.

STATE HOSPITAL.

The average attendance at the State Hospital for the Insane has been 469 this year, and was 566 last year. The causes for this decrease were very fully set forth in the report of the Superintendent for last year, and commend themselves without exception, so far as we know, to every person inspecting the building. Even during the past year not a few rooms, originally designed to accommodate but one patient, have been occupied by two, and in every way space has been utilized to the extreme limit consistent with safety.

The per capita expense here, exclusive of the salaries and expenses of this Board, has been \$16.50 greater than at the Northern Hospital, nearly all of which (\$14.79) may be found in the two items of fuel and lights. Fully one half of this excess is attributable to higher rates of freight and the necessity for hauling from the station to the hospital, and the remainder to "short weights" and the unfortunate location of the boilers at so great a distance from the buildings to be heated. The wise appropriation by the last legislature of \$800 for the purchase of track scales has enabled us

Methods of Treatment — Special Appropriations.

to overcome one of these points, and we hope the day is not very far distant when one or other of the railways running near the Hospital will deem it for its interest to build a spur or side track to this institution. Whenever it shall be deemed expedient to erect a third hospital, the questions of rates of freight and conveniences for delivery of fuel and other supplies, as well as the facilities for drainage and water supply, should not be overlooked.

Further study of the statement of expenditures and other appropriate tables will disclose the fact that medication and restraint have been largely reduced in this hospital. The total expenditure for drugs and liquors was only \$1,135.30, or \$2.42 per patient, and the cases of unusual restraint, which averaged $51\frac{1}{2}$ for the months of August and September last year were only 22 for the same months this year. The Superintendent has great confidence in enforced daily exercise in the open air, in entertainments and amusements of various kinds, and in carefully regulated and judiciously supervised labor as adjuvants to medicine and substitutes for restraints; and certain it is that the past year's experience seems to justify such confidence. Thus far, at least, there has not been any actual or comparative increase in the death rate or decrease in the number or character of improvements and recoveries by reason of the decrease in medication and use of restraints. Exercise in the open air, entertainments and labor constitute a considerable part of the regimen in every hospital for the insane, but nowhere, perhaps, are these matters more methodically and practically and successfully attended to than at this institution.

Unquestionably the disuse of restraints increases to some extent the expenditures for attention, clothing and house-furnishing, but if it contributes to the temporary and permanent welfare of the patients the increased cost is most wisely incurred.

The appropriations to this institution for special purposes have been only partially expended as yet. The new bath rooms and closets, at the date of this report are practically complete. The contract for building them and making connections with the main halls, all complete except plumbing, was awarded to James Livesey, of Madison at \$12,500.00, and has been completed in a satisfactory

Northern Hospital.

manner. There has been expended to this date for architect's fees \$500, and for plumbing and repairs to old closets and bath rooms \$1,083.57, which leaves \$916.43 for completing the work. Of the other special appropriations there has been expended for track scales \$618.45; for nine hundred feet of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch hose and attachments \$708.75, for fire proof elevators \$805.85; and on other accounts as shown in the treasurer's report. Painting and other repairs, for which there was a special appropriation, have been necessarily delayed by the new work, but now that this is out of the way, they will be carried forward as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Of the number and condition of the patients in this hospital, and of the results of the year's work, detailed information will be found in the comprehensive report of the Superintendent published herewith. The number of patients during the year was larger than in any previous one, and is steadily increasing. The full capacity of the building had nearly been reached; but, through the wise liberality of the legislature, an appropriation of \$6,000 was granted for converting the old chapel into dormitories, and this work is now practically completed, furnishing six large additional rooms with bath rooms and closets, and affording comfortable quarters for at least sixty patients. By this change the capacity of the hospital has been increased to something over six hundred patients, yet it will not work any serious inconvenience in the holding of chapel exercises, for the "amusement room," a large, airy and pleasant hall of convenient access, can be used for this purpose without doing violence to the reasonable scruples of any one. The bills for the work and for furniture are not yet all in, but the aggregate will fall within the appropriation. The amount expended up to October 1st was \$3,653.51, and this included the larger part of the work.

An appropriation of \$2,500 was also made at the last legislative session, for the purchase of fire hose, and two thousand feet thereof, two and a half inches in size, was purchased at a total cost of \$1,500, one-half of it being rubber, and the other cotton, rubber lined. A

Permanent Improvements.

small portion of the remainder of the appropriation will be required for providing hose-reels and shelters for the same, as it is proposed to keep a portion of the hose at each hydrant, ready for immediate use. A further appropriation of \$1,000 was granted for completing the fire main and hydrants, and the apparatus for extinguishing fires is now in condition for use, and, with the pump working at its full capacity, it is possible to throw eight streams of water upon the roofs of the buildings at one and the same time. The hospital is, therefore, as thoroughly protected against disaster and destruction from fire as practicable. The amount of the appropriation remaining unexpended on October 1st was \$598.91; but some further expenditures properly chargeable to this fund are yet to be met.

As a precaution against fire, it was deemed advisable to remove a portion of the coal-shed, a long wooden structure, one end of which was in close proximity to the boiler-room, and in the attic of which was the carpenter shop, and to erect a separate building of brick for the shop. For this purpose the legislature granted \$2,000; and the work has been completed at a total cost of not far from \$1,000, but some additional work upon the coal-shed may be thought advisable; yet, even in that case, there will remain considerable surplus. The coal-shed is still of sufficient capacity, and the new shop, which is thirty feet by forty and two stories high, is large enough for all the carpenter work that may be required to keep the buildings in repair, and any work beyond this cannot be profitably carried on.

An appropriation of \$3,000 was made for painting and repairs, and the work thus provided for has been going forward, although retarded somewhat by that on the new building and in changing the chapel into dormitories. When, however, the new quarters are occupied, painting and repairing will be rapidly pushed to completion. The permanent improvements just completed and the repairs made and now in process will enlarge the usefulness of the institution and facilitate the prosecution of its legitimate work.

The farm and garden have proved very profitable during the year past, the crops being abundant and of excellent quality.

Industrial School.

Their estimated value was \$12,801.07. Besides contributing largely to the subsistence department of the hospital, at a comparatively small outlay, the farm and garden furnish the most healthful and invigorating of all employments for such patients as are able or in condition to perform any manual labor. Properly regulated, labor for many of the insane is more efficacious than drugs and medicines; and if more land were embraced in the hospital farm it could be made to contribute in various ways to the welfare of the patients, as well as to the reduction of the bills for subsistence.

The average number of patients in the hospital during the fiscal year ending with September last was 529, and the net cost per patient was \$185.56, or \$3.57 per week.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

As it is one of the imperative duties of the state to punish crime, it follows, as a logical proposition, that it may, with great propriety, at least, establish and maintain such institutions as are directly calculated to prevent infraction of its laws and disregard of the ordinary restraints of society. It was in consonance with this proposition that Wisconsin established an industrial school for boys, who, by reason of vagrancy, or incorrigibility, or transgression of specific law, have entered upon courses which inevitably end in offenses of much greater magnitude. In briefer terms, this institution is founded in the principle that prevention of evils is better than their cure, even though complete cure be always possible.

From the opening of this school, in the year 1860, there had been admitted up to October 1, 1882, 1,907 boys, of whom 43 died, 76 escaped and were not returned, 4 were released upon expiration of the term of commitment while the legal limit was twenty-one years, and 21 under the limit of eighteen years; 1,763 were returned to their homes or placed in the families of worthy farmers, manufacturers, professional or business men, and 299 were enrolled as inmates at the date last mentioned. Regarding the courses pursued by those who have left the institution there are no accurate

Practical Value of the School.

statistics, it being difficult to follow them beyond a year or two from their release; but, judging from information derived from various sources, it is safe to say that at least seventy-five per cent. of all those released have or will become orderly, industrious, self-supporting citizens. It is impossible to determine with anything like accuracy how many of these youths, had they not been committed to the school, would have entered the criminal classes as men and spent a life of alternate preying upon society and existence in prison; but it is reasonable to assume that one-half at least would have thus proved themselves the heaviest of all public burdens. The wisdom of such an investment as this school on the part of the state is thus established, viewed from a financial point alone, saying nothing of that broader and higher aspect of the question, the moral welfare of the wayward or homeless youths committed to its fostering care.

The practical value of an institution of this character depends very largely upon the nature of the discipline maintained. If that be wholly, or even largely, one of physical repression; if rules be promulgated which do not commend themselves to the better judgment of the pupils, and if their violation incur harsh and excessive penalties; if the atmosphere of the institution be that of a place of punishment for crime, rather than of a place where the inmate shall be led up and way from crime, the tendency will be to develop in him a spirit of resistance — to harden rather than soften, and so defeat the principal object in the establishment of the institution. The first step in the work of reforming and elevating the moral character of a boy is to make him realize that he is the object of human sympathy; that his present condition and future welfare are the source of profound solicitude to those placed over him. If this can be accomplished, the progress of reformation and the growth of stable character will be assured in every case where such things are possible.

Holding these views, the Board, soon after its entrance upon its official duties, made inquiry into the discipline of the school, for the purpose of learning if it was in harmony with the principles here set forth. The result of the inquiry led to the belief that

Industrial School.

there was more frequent resort to corporal punishment than was wise or necessary, and an order was therefore made that such punishment should be inflicted only by the Superintendent, or by his explicit order and in his presence. It was further ordered that a record should be kept of every case of discipline, and a report made to the Board at the end of every month, for which purpose blanks were furnished. Such reports have been regularly kept since the 1st of October, 1881, and are now on file in the office of the Board. These reports show that for the year covered by this report, there were 96 cases of corporal punishment, or an average of 8 per month, 321 being the average number of pupils. For the first six months of the year, the total number of punishments was 70, or eleven and two-thirds per month, with an average of 340 pupils. During the last six months, the number of punishments was but 26, or four and one-third per month, with an average of 301 pupils enrolled. It will be seen from these statistics that the number of cases of corporal punishment, at no time large, greatly decreased toward the end of the year, and it may be added that the punishment was in no case excessive, but quite as mild as that in the common school or the family. The effect of this modification of the discipline has, as the Board believes, been beneficial in various ways; there appears to be less of discontent among the pupils, and more of ambition for a good record. It is the earnest desire and purpose of the Board that the discipline shall tend to the cultivation of such a spirit of honor among the pupils, and such an ambition for the attainment of excellence in work, study and deportment, that the necessity for punishments of any kind shall steadily diminish to the lowest possible point.

In various ways it has been sought to make the "families," into which the school is divided, more like the real family, thus creating a home atmosphere and fostering those associations which, as they are farthest removed from those of a vagrant, wayward or criminal life, are the most potent in the production of sterling manhood. By awarding badges to those who reach certain grades in the roll of "honor" and by establishing a rule that no petition for release will be granted while the boy is below the "honor" grade, it has been

Methods of Discipline — More Land Needed.

sought to stimulate the virtue of self-control and impress upon the boys the idea that their release from the institution depends in a large measure upon themselves.

The ideal industrial school is something not easy of realization, but it is the purpose of the Board to omit nothing of effort to reach the ideal.

The buildings now erected will be sufficient for the wants of the school for years to come, save perhaps some enlargement of the barn room; but an appropriation is asked for the purchase of additional land for cultivation. A piece of such land adjoining the farm on the west, comprising 112 acres, can be had for \$8,800 which, considering the location, is not regarded as an extravagant price. The amount of land now belonging to the institution, 233 acres, is not all that can be tilled with advantage and at the same time furnish pasturage and provender for the stock which, experience has proved, it is profitable to keep. No part of the work connected with the institution is so much enjoyed by the boys, or is so productive of health and physical development as that pertaining to the farm. Many of the boys desire to become farmers, and the majority of them will undoubtedly devote themselves to agricultural pursuits when they become their own masters. Hence it is desirable that as many as practicable be made acquainted with the details of this work while at the school. The trades are always full, but there is seldom lack of employment for him who is bred to farm work and is willing to do it, while the farmer's life, removed as it is from the temptations of the cities and manufacturing towns, is the safest career for these unfortunates in early habits and associations.

Believing that the school was established for the benefit of wayward boys and not for any profit that might accrue to the state from their labor, the Board has adopted the policy of releasing boys just when their welfare seems to demand it, regardless of any material considerations. The manufacture of a few pairs of boots more or less, or the hastening or delaying by a few days of the farm or other work, is a matter of small importance compared with that of the release of a boy when he is prepared for it and when a

Industrial School.

suitable situation is open for him or he can be restored to parents and home with a reasonable prospect that he will prove himself thoroughly reformed. The pursuit of this policy has reduced by about one-fourth the number which was in the institution in June 1881, and will shorten materially the average stay of boys therein as compared with that of former years. It is generally conceded that there is a point in the life of every boy when his retention in such a school ceases to be of any value to him, and it is extremely important that this point be found in each case and not far exceeded. In consequence of the reduction of the number of inmates in the institution thus set forth, and the discharge of twenty-one under the law of last winter, reducing the limit of the term of commitment from twenty-one years to eighteen, and on account of interruptions resulting from changes in the management of the shop, there was a marked decrease in the amount of work done in the boot and shoe factory as compared with that of the previous year, resulting in a loss of \$2,653. This, together with a large increase in the cost of several of the leading articles of subsistence, and some improvement in the quality and variety of the food given the boys, will abundantly account for any increase in the per capita cost of maintaining the institution which was \$2.97 per week.

The last legislature granted an appropriation of \$5,000 for providing the institution with a steam fire engine, and other necessary appliances for extinguishing fires. After diligent inquiry into the merits of the various kinds of machines, the Board purchased a number 3 Ahren's engine, at a cost of \$3,420, two hose carts at \$195, and six hundred feet of rubber-lined cotton hose at \$480, leaving \$905 of the appropriation with which to build an engine house and provide convenient appliances for taking suction. Instead of constructing a building for the engine, it was deemed best to erect a boiler house and take the old boiler room for the fire steamer. By this means the boiler was removed from the shop building to a separate one some fifty feet away, thereby lessening the danger of fire, and leaving a room for the fire engine, ample in size, convenient of access and protected against frost. All this has been done within the remnant of the appropriation above named;

Permanent Improvements.

and no other of the public institutions is now better protected than the Industrial School against disasters from fire.

An appropriation of \$1,000 was also made by the last legislature for completing the well-house and the new "family building." The first named building has been finished, and considerable work has been done upon the latter. On the first of October there remained unexpended of this appropriation \$406.05, which it is expected will be sufficient to complete the work in hand.

Of the further appropriation of \$2,000 for painting and repairs, \$451.60 remained unexpended at the end of the fiscal year, and the remainder will be exhausted upon work legitimately coming under that head and for which there is abundant need.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

This institution has now been in operation thirty-one years, and during that time 623 deaf-mutes have received the benefits of its instruction; and, although accurate figures cannot be given, owing to deficiencies in the records, probably over 100 have completed the full course of study prescribed and received an official certificate thereof. The number of students now enrolled is 190, of whom 66 were admitted the past year; and 51 who were students last term have by various obstacles been thus far prevented from returning. No work which the state has undertaken has been more prolific of satisfactory results than that which has been carried on at this institution. Of the hundreds of unfortunate youths that have experienced its fostering care and reached maturity, there are few, if any, who have not been thereby qualified to enter upon some pursuit by which they have gained an honorable livelihood, besides having opened to them many of the intellectual pleasures experienced by the more fortunate of the race.

With one of the principal avenues of intelligence forever closed to them, these youths enter the institution with minds, in many respects, a total blank; hence, notwithstanding the eagerness to learn which many of them exhibit, the work of instructing them is slow and difficult at all stages, and especially so in the earlier ones. It should not be inferred, however, that there is lack of intellectual

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

strength and acuteness among the deaf — the difficulty in the work of instructing them is, on account of their physical infirmity, to project information into the plane of their intellectual horizon. Necessarily, therefore, that teacher is the most successful in instructing them who has greatest facility in the various methods of communicating with the deaf; but to acquire this facility involves an expenditure of time and money for which the teacher, very properly, expects something like an adequate return; hence the instruction of deaf pupils both in kind and amount necessarily costs more than that of the same number and grade of those who are in full possession of the faculty of hearing. There is, moreover, a very general desire among the friends of deaf-mute education that instruction in articulation be not neglected in the curriculum, for the reason that it has been demonstrated that, with careful teaching and persistent drilling, many mutes may eventually acquire more or less proficiency in oral speech — some even a facility therein which is as remarkable as it is gratifying to their friends, and which is no small addition to their equipment for the business and enjoyments of life. But this kind of instruction is the most expensive of all, both on account of the preparation needed on the part of the teacher for the best results and the necessity for a large measure of separate individual teaching, thus bringing within narrow limits the number of pupils which a teacher can successfully instruct.

From a consideration of these facts it will be readily perceived that, for the accomplishment of the greatest benefits in this institution, the cost per capita for instruction must always be much larger than that in the ordinary public school or academy. But this should not create a doubt as to the wisdom of the establishment and maintenance of this school. As an instrument of beneficence to a class whose misfortunes at once challenge the sympathy of every good citizen, it is worth all it has cost; while, as a measure for the prevention of pauperism, dependence and misery among a considerable class, it is an investment, which, if properly sustained, will always return a large dividend to society. In this connection attention is specially desired to the fact that, although the capacity

Importance of its Work.

of the institution is not exhausted, there is a large number of deaf-mutes in the state who have not yet enjoyed its advantages or those of any similar school. Since the state has wisely entered upon the work of deaf-mute-education, the largest success of the scheme demands that every individual of this class who is of proper age and is not attending or proposing to attend some other school of like character, should, if practicable, be placed in this; for the larger the number of pupils the less the per capita cost of the work and the larger the volume of benefits flowing therefrom, not alone to the class immediately concerned but to society and the state. As board and instruction are free, parents of deaf-mutes can scarcely present a valid excuse for withholding from them the inestimable advantages of an education. To no class of youth is education so indispensable as to deaf-mutes, and no other is so dependent upon extraneous assistance for its acquirement. This truth was promptly recognized by the commonwealth, and most liberal provision made for performing its share of the duties therein involved. If parents shall become equally impressed with their responsibility in the matter and evince an equal solicitude in the performance of their portion of the duties, education will become general and sufficiently thorough among the deaf-mutes of the state.

With comparatively small outlay the capacity and convenience of the institution could be largely increased, by finishing the attic of the central building and the upper story of the building in its rear, and improving the wooden building now occupied as a hospital and by employes; so that, unless the number of pupils shall hereafter increase much faster than it has hitherto, there will be no lack of room for years to come. It is suggested that this improvement should be made at an early day, as a portion of the additional room that would thus be provided could be at once used with advantage to the pupils.

It is the opinion of the Board that a more liberal expenditure than the funds at its command have thus far warranted, could be profitably made in increasing the instructional force, not only in the school proper, but in the mechanical department as well. The

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

present force of teachers is doing excellent work, but is found insufficient in number to secure as rapid progress, on the part of the scholars, as is desirable, and to cover all the ground which experience suggests should be embraced in the course of study. To render the training at the institution comprehensive and practical the scope of the industrial instruction should be enlarged; but to do this will require another teacher or foreman and a moderate outlay for material. To no class is the education of the hand and the eye more important than to the deaf-mute, for by manual labor a large majority of them must gain their livelihood. In considering this subject it becomes a question whether the state should be satisfied with simply doing its work of beneficence well, or whether it should seek to do it in the best and most thorough manner, when that excellence is attainable by a comparatively small additional disbursement. Should the legislature concur with the Board in taking the latter view of the subject and grant appropriations sufficient to carry it out, no effort would be spared to make the money as effective as possible in promoting the object suggested.

The net cost of maintaining the institution for the fiscal year was \$34,375.94, being at the rate of \$195.32 per pupil, or \$3.76 per week, the average number of scholars in attendance being 176.

Upon the recommendation of the legislative visiting committee, appointed by the Governor, a year ago, the legislature appropriated to this institution, \$5,000 "for providing efficient means for extinguishing fires and furnishing an ordinary supply of water." This appropriation was made upon the expectation that an abundant supply of water could be had from a neighboring mill pond without any expenditure for the privilege; and the plan in contemplation was the placing of a water wheel and pump at the dam, and forcing the water through a main pipe to the buildings and connecting therewith branch pipes with hydrants so placed in the grounds about the buildings that they could all be covered with hose pipe in case of fire. When, however, the Board came to make arrangements for carrying out the scheme, it was found that the owner of the water power had changed his mind, and refused to concede the privilege of water except upon payment of \$1,000. Such an ex-

Permanent Improvements.

penditure, not having been contemplated in the granting of the appropriation, the Board did not, under any circumstances, feel authorized to make; and, besides this, the sum that would have remained, had such expenditure been warranted, would have proved insufficient for completing the projected work. No part of this appropriation, therefore, has been disbursed.

Some provision should speedily be made for protection against fire at this institution, as none now exists worthy of that designation. The cheapest scheme would be to lay pipe of sufficient size and plant hydrants at commanding points between the central building and the boys' dormitory, and between the latter and the shops, connecting these with the large pump in the engine room, and providing hose pipe sufficient to reach from the hydrants to any part of the buildings named. This would furnish effective protection, provided fire did not break out in the boiler or engine room and paralyze the machinery. The fact that the boiler room is the place where fire is likely to originate furnishes the principal, if not the only objection to this plan. Furthermore, the supply of water at present is not as abundant as desirable, consisting only of a well, several cisterns and a spring from which water is forced into the rear center building by means of a small hydraulic ram.

Another scheme, recommended by the Superintendent, Steward, and others, is to erect a separate fire-proof building for the boilers, engine and pumps at the foot of the declivity in rear of the building in which they are now located, and dig a large well near by, adopting the plan of water main and hydrants above described. The advantage of this scheme is that there would be no danger of fire disabling the machinery, while an inexhaustible fountain of water of the purest quality could be had at a comparatively slight depth from the surface, the ground being full of water veins or springs. This scheme would be very much more expensive than the one first named, but it would be much the most effective, besides it would vacate room in the rear-center building that could be used with advantage in the work of the institution.

Of the appropriation of \$800 for painting and repairs, \$317.81 re-

Institution for the Blind.

mained unexpended October 1st; and this will all be required for work of the character named which cannot be safely delayed.

The appropriation for building "water or earth closets," was applied to the extent of \$340.01 up to October 1st, in repairing the old closets for boys; and they have been put in such condition that they are quite satisfactory, and will suffice for years to come. The work is now completed, and something over \$200 will probably remain of the appropriation after all the bills are paid.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The net cost to the state on account of current expense of maintaining this institution for the fiscal year just closed was \$16,726.17. The average number of pupils in attendance during the year was 63; the cost per pupil was \$265.49, or \$5.11 per week. The comparatively small number of pupils, of course, makes the per capita cost in this institution relatively larger than that in the other institutions under our charge, and causes it to appear at a disadvantage in this respect. Moreover it is true here, as in the case of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; that instruction is much more expensive than in a school of the same grade for seeing and hearing youth. The instruction must be principally oral, the teachers having not only to conduct the recitation, but to dictate or read to the classes every lesson in advance, often repeating the dictation or reading several times. In addition to this they are relied upon by the pupils for that general information which is one of the prime factors in all satisfactory education, but which seeing and hearing pupils largely acquire by their own unaided efforts. In short, the teacher of the blind must be eyes to them in the broadest sense of the expression. It is found that the blind in many cases have an aptitude for music, and that a knowledge of it proves of much practical advantage to them; hence it is embraced in the course of study. But this requires special teachers, whose work is slow and laborious and commands good wages, and is therefore another source of considerable expense. For these reasons the teaching force must be large in comparison with that of the common school. The cost of domestic supervision is also relatively large. Many of the younger

Cost of Instruction.

pupils enter the institution with scarcely the ability to dress and feed themselves, and must be taught self-helpfulness and independence in these and other respects as well as the knowledge of books. All this requires time and patience, and makes heavy demands upon the official and helping force. More need not be said in explanation of the cost of maintaining this institution.

What has been stated regarding the deaf and dumb is true also of the blind, namely, that there is a large number in the state of proper age who are not attending school and not receiving systematic instruction of any kind. This results either from ignorance, on the part of parents, of the existence of the school, or from mistaken ideas of tenderness. The beneficent policy of the state in establishing and maintaining institutions of this class, whereby those who, by reason of physical infirmities, would otherwise come into a heritage of ignorance and dependence, may acquire some measure of education and a preparation for self-support and intellectual enjoyment, should meet the hearty co-operation of the friends of the blind, to the end that the bounty of the state may not fail of producing the largest measure of desirable results.

The care exercised over the pupils of this institution, as well as in that for the deaf and dumb, looks closely to their physical and moral well-being, and the details of the discipline are only such as are consistent with and will further this purpose; while the instruction is systematic and thorough, as the character and scholarship of those who have completed the prescribed courses of study abundantly attest.

STATE PRISON.

The actual cost of maintaining the State Prison during the fiscal year was \$47,751.33, to the payment of which the prisoners' earnings contributed \$31,129.30, and receipts from visitors \$193.50, leaving the net cost to the state \$16,428.53. The number of prisoners in confinement September 30, last, was 348, which is, as it has been for many years, very much less, in proportion to population, than in any neighboring state.

It is impossible to say just what causes have led up to and maintain this exceptional and gratifying result. It may be confidently

State Prison.

claimed that person and property are as secure here as elsewhere, and that the percentage of criminals who escape punishment is no greater with us than with our neighbors. Years ago, Wisconsin took an advanced position in relation to prison management, and the various questions connected with the criminal and delinquent classes. It never clothed its prisoners in stripes, and early in its history discarded parti-colored garments. These things of themselves are not specially important, but they indicate a principle in prison methods which has been followed as far as the law would permit, and which we most earnestly recommend may be given a greatly enlarged scope.

This principle may be defined as a theory of encouragement, in contradistinction to that of repression. It seeks to build up rather than to demolish. It accepts the teachings of experience to the effect that prisons may do harm, and in every way seeks to reduce the chances of so doing to the minimum. It recognizes the fact, too often lost sight of, in prisons and out of prisons, that prisoners are men subject to the same passions, sentiments and emotions which mold, and not infrequently govern, other men. Negative virtues are not usually to be commended, but with prisons, as at present constituted, success is to be measured not so much by good accomplished as by harm avoided. In seeking, therefore, for the causes of the comparatively small prison population in Wisconsin, let it not be forgotten that the convicts in its State Prison have been accorded a larger degree of consideration and respect, as men, than is in some other states deemed compatible with proper discipline.

Past experience in departing from old methods should lead the law makers of Wisconsin to be tolerant of propositions for further reform, and we commend to their most earnest consideration the subject of so amending the criminal laws as to provide for indeterminate sentences. It seems to be conceded that the reasons urged for the adoption of such a system are unanswerable and conclusive, and, contrary to common belief, it is neither a new nor in its essential features an untried theory. It was introduced in Ireland by Sir Walter Crofton in 1854, and has been in successful opera-

Indeterminate Sentences.

tion there for twenty-eight years. Theoretically a maximum term is fixed by law beyond which imprisonment may not extend, but this maximum is seldom, if ever, reached. A similar limitation might be applied here and many changes be made in the details of the bill as heretofore presented in the legislature and still preserve the essential features of the system, which are that criminals should be confined not for a definite time, but for a definite purpose, and that each one should be the arbiter of his own destiny. Those principles were expounded and advocated by Alexander Maconochie as early as 1840, and by him put into practice at the penal colony under his charge on Norfolk Island. They are successfully applied in at least one large prison in England, in the reformatory prison for women in Massachusetts, the Elmira Reformatory in New York, the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, and elsewhere. They commend themselves to the judgment of every student of penology, and wherever put into operation justify the expectations of their most zealous advocates.

In July last the Warden of the prison, with our advice and approval, relet to M. D. Wells and Co., of Chicago, the labor of all the able bodied convicts at the rate of fifty cents per day of ten hours, to commence January 1, proximo, and continue five years. After thorough advertising and much personal solicitation, no other person or firm was found willing to make a better offer, and as the price agreed upon is fully up to the average paid for similar labor throughout the country, it is reasonable to conclude that business men do not consider prison labor contracts as profitable or attractive as the rate of wages paid would otherwise seem to indicate. We are much gratified to have the old contractors continue, as their dealings and relations with the prison officers and managers have been eminently satisfactory.

Two events occurred during the year which were new experiences for the Wisconsin prison. The first of these was a combination among forty or more prisoners to take the management of affairs out of the Warden's hands and give it to themselves, by demanding more and better food as a condition precedent to returning to labor. Warden Carter met this crisis with most excellent judg-

State Prison.

ment, locking the malcontents in cells and withholding all food and drink until their mutinous demands were unconditionally withdrawn. Members of this Board immediately repaired to the prison and instituted a rigid inquiry into the facts and found that so far from the food being deficient in quantity or quality it happened that during the weeks most complained of, with the exception of a single day, the quantity, quality and variety of provisions served were equal to the average for the preceding fifteen months. On the day excepted the ration of meat was deficient, owing to delay in transportation from Milwaukee. The second of the events referred to was the unprovoked murder of one prisoner by another. In this case the Warden took the offending prisoner before the circuit court for Dodge county, where he was permitted to plead guilty to murder in the second degree and received the lightest sentence provided by law for that crime.

An appropriation of \$15,000 per year, in addition to the probable receipts from convict labor, will be required for defraying current expenses, and a special appropriation of \$1,000 for constructing a root cellar is asked for. Various expedients have been resorted to in the endeavor to preserve and protect vegetables through the winter, but without success, and a special cellar for that purpose is well nigh indispensable.

The Treasurer's report, a summary of inventories, and a table of county quotas in the hospitals, based upon the increased capacities of those institutions and adjusted to the population as shown by the census of 1880, are appended to this report. Following them are the reports of the resident officers of the several institutions, giving in detail much interesting information, not included in the preceding report, and appended to these reports are the financial exhibits, detailed lists of disbursements and rosters of the officers and employes at each institution with rate of compensation received by each.

In conclusion we have to say that, in the management of the affairs of the state's charitable, reformatory and penal institutions, the prime consideration which has influenced our actions has been to ensure, as far as practicable, and without involving unnecessary

Purposes of the Board.

financial burdens, the fulfillment of the wisely generous purposes which the state had in view in their establishment. And while we remain in office it will be our earnest endeavor so to discharge the responsible duties laid upon us as to demonstrate that, in organizing the new system of controlling its institutions, the state wrought a real reform, as well in promoting their efficiency as in securing a more economical disbursement of its benevolent funds. To say that we have fallen short of complete success is only to admit that we are human; and we present this report of our labors, regretting that they are not more worthy of the many words of encouragement and many marks of public confidence which have been accorded us during the year.

GEO. W. BURCHARD,
LEWIS A. PROCTOR,
JAMES BINTLIFF,
C. D. PARKER,
C. LULING.

Treasurer's Report.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions:

GENTLEMEN — Herewith please find my report as Treasurer of the several institutions under your charge.

Very respectfully,

M. C. CLARKE.

MADISON, Wis., September 30, 1882.

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

		CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.	
1881.			
Oct. 1	By balance		\$20,170 73
1882.			
Sept. 30	By State Treasurer to date.....		91,386 61
Sept. 30	By Steward to date.....		6,610 25
Sept. 30	By wash basins and sinks, balance.....		2 99
Sept. 30	By medical library, balance.....		103 51
Sept. 30	By iron stairs, balance.....		86 93
Sept. 30	To warrants paid to date.....	\$109,327 61	.....
Sept. 30	To new floors, to balance.....	1 92	.....
Sept. 30	To balance	9,031 49	.....
		\$118,361 02	\$118,361 02
Oct. 1	Balance		\$9,031 49
	Outstanding bonds as reported by the Secretary of the Board ..		7,108 88
	Balance		\$1,922 61
		CLOSETS AND BATH ROOMS IN WARDS.	
1881.			
Oct. 1	By balance		\$292 70
1882.			
Sept. 30	To transferred to wash basins and sinks ..	\$292 70	.....
		WASH BASINS AND SINKS.	
1881.			
Oct. 1	By balance		\$154 19
	By closets and bath rooms in wards..		292 70
1882.			
Sept. 30	To warrants paid to date.....	\$443 90	.....
Sept. 30	To current expenses to balance	2 99	.....
		\$446 89	\$446 89

Treasurer's Report.

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—continued

NEW FLOORS.		
1881. Oct. 1	By balance	\$90 10
1882. Sept. 30	To warrants paid to date	\$92 02
	By current expense to balance.....	1 93
		\$92 02
		\$92 03
COVERING STEAM PIPES.		
1881. Oct. 1	By balance.....	\$331 18
1882. Sept. 30	To balance.....	\$331 18
MEDICAL LIBRARY FUND.		
1881. Oct. 1	By balance.....	\$140 80
1882. Sept. 30	To warrants paid to date.....	\$33 60
Sept. 30	To current expenses to balance.....	103 51
Sept. 30	To balance.....	3 69
		\$140 80
		\$140 80
1882. Oct. 1	By balance.....	\$3 69
	To outstanding warrants as reported by the Secretary of the Board	\$3 69
FIRE PROOF ELEVATORS.		
1881. Oct. 1	By balance.....	\$451 17
1882. Sept. 30	By State Treasurer to date	1,000 00
Sept. 30	To warrants paid to date	\$1,049 07
Sept. 30	To balance	402 10
		\$1,451 17
		\$1,451 17
1882. Oct. 1	By balance.....	402 10
RAILROAD TRACK SCALES.		
June 1	By State Treasurer	\$800 00
Sept. 30	To warrants paid to date	\$618 45
Sept. 30	To balance.....	181 55
		\$800 00
		\$800 00
Oct. 1	By balance.....	\$181 55
FIRE HOSE.		
Sept. 30	By State Treasurer to date	\$1,000 00
Sept. 30	To warrants paid to date	\$708 75
Sept. 30	To balance	291 25
		\$1,000 00
		\$1,000 00
Oct. 1	By balance.....	\$291 25

Treasurer's Report.

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—continued.

	REMOVING AND BUILDING NEW BATH ROOMS AND CLOSETS.			
1882.				
Sept. 30	By State Treasurer to date			\$8,236 62
Sept. 30	To warrants paid to date	\$3,650 22		
Sept. 30	To balance	4,586 40		
			\$8,236 62	\$8,236 62
Oct. 1	By balance			\$4,586 40
	Outstanding warrants, as reported by the Secretary of the Board			4,173 86
	Balance			\$412 54
	CEMENTING BASEMENT.			
1881.				
Nov. 30	By State Treasurer			\$100 00
1882.				
Sept. 30	To warrants paid to date	\$54 30		
	To balance	45 70		
			\$100 00	\$100 00
Oct. 1	By balance			\$45 70
	Outstanding warrants, as reported by the Secretary of the Board			8 00
	Balance			\$37 70
	REPAIRS AND RENEWALS OF WATER AND STEAM PIPES AND APPENDAGES.			
June 2	By State Treasurer			\$1,000 00
Sept. 30	To balance	\$1,000 00		
	IRON STAIRS.			
May 1	By State Treasurer			\$400 00
Sept. 30	To warrants paid to date	\$313 07		
Sept. 30	To current expense to balance	86 93		
			\$400 00	\$400 00
June 2	By State Treasurer			\$1,000 00
Sept. 30	To warrants paid to date	\$90 70		
Sept. 30	To balance	909 30		
			\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
Oct. 1	By balance			\$909 30
	Outstanding warrants, as reported by the Secretary of the Board			205 34
	Balance			\$703 96

Treasurer's Report.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

		CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.	
1881.			
Oct. 1	By balance.....		\$21,648 02
Oct. 7	By J. Butler, steward, bal. from last year.....		1,741 23
1882.			
Sep. 30	By State Treasurer to date.....		87,205 16
Sep. 30	By Steward to date.....		5,940 49
Sep. 30	By storm windows, balance.....		08
Sep. 30	By dry room, balance.....		48
Sep. 30	By weigh scales, balance.....		04
Sep. 30	By new pipe, balance.....		1 59
Sep. 30	To warrants paid to date.....	\$107,294 90	
Sep. 30	To balance.....	9,242 19	
		\$116,537 09	\$116,537 09
Oct. 1	By balance.....		\$9,242 19
Oct. 1	Outstanding warrants as reported by the Secretary of the Board.....		7,225 85
	Balance.....		\$2,016 34
		BOARDING HOUSE.	
1881.			
Oct. 1	By balance.....		783 71
1882.			
Sep. 30	To warrants paid to date.....	\$301 17	
Sep. 30	To balance.....	482 54	
		\$783 71	\$783 71
1882.			
Oct. 1	By balance.....		\$482 54
		STORM WINDOWS.	
1881.			
Oct. 1	By balance.....		08
1882.			
Sep. 30	To current expense to balance.....	08	
		DRY ROOM.	
1881.			
Oct. 1	By balance.....		48
1882.			
Sep. 30	To current expense to balance.....	48	
		WEIGH SCALES.	
1881.			
Oct. 1	By balance.....		04
1882.			
Sep. 30	To current expense to balance.....	04	
		NEW PIPE.	
1881.			
Oct. 1	By balance.....		\$1 59
1882.			
Sep. 30	To current expense to balance.....	\$1 59	

Treasurer's Report.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—continued.

		PUMP AND FIXTURES.	
1881.			
Oct. 1	To over-draft	\$14 37	.....
Oct. 3	By state treasurer		\$1,648 58
1882.			
Sep. 30	To warrants paid to date	1,605 81	.....
Sep. 30	To fire main and hydrants	15 15	.....
Sep. 30	To balance	13 25	.....
		\$1,648 58	\$1,648 58
1882.			
Oct. 1	By balance		\$13 25
	Outstanding warrants as reported by the Secretary of the Board.....	\$13 25	.....
		FIRE MAIN AND HYDRANTS.	
1881.			
Oct. 1	By balance		\$172 30
1882.			
Sep. 30	By State Treasurer to date		1,419 48
Sep. 30	By pump and fixtures		15 15
Sep. 30	To warrants paid to date	732 83	.....
Sep. 30	To balance	874 10	.....
		\$1,606 93	\$1,606 93
Oct. 1	By balance		\$874 10
	Outstanding warrants as reported by the Secretary of the Board.....		275 19
	Balance		\$598 91
		PAINTING AND REPAIRS.	
May 1	By State Treasurer		\$1,000 00
Sep. 30	To warrants paid to date	\$384 44	.....
Sep. 30	To balance	615 56	.....
		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
Oct. 1	By balance		\$615 56
	Outstanding warrants as reported by the Secretary of the Board.....		133 39
	Balance		\$482 17
		FIRE HOSE.	
Sep. 30	By State Treasurer to date		\$2,000 00
Sep. 30	To warrants paid to date... .. .	\$1,569 50	.....
Sep. 30	To balance	430 50	.....
		\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00
Oct. 1	By balance		\$430 50

Treasurer's Report.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE — continued.

REMOVING COAL SHED AND BUILDING CARPENTER SHOP.			
1882.			
July 1	By State Treasurer		\$2,000 00
Sept. 30	To warrants paid to date	\$428 86	
Sept. 30	To balance	1,571 14	
		<u>\$2,000 00</u>	<u>\$2,000 00</u>
Oct. 1	By balance		\$1,571 14
Oct. 1	Outstanding warrants as reported by the Secretary of the Board		476 62
Oct. 1	Balance		<u>\$1,094 52</u>
CONVERTING OLD CHAPEL INTO ROOMS AND FURNISHING SAME FOR PATIENTS.			
Aug. 2	By State Treasurer		\$2,000 00
Sept. 30	By warrants paid to date	\$117 75	
Sept. 30	Balance	1,882 25	
		<u>\$2,000 00</u>	<u>\$2,000 00</u>
Oct. 1	Balance		\$1,882 25
Oct. 1	Outstanding warrants, as reported by the Secretary of the Board	\$2,220 38	
Oct. 1	To overdraft	\$338 13	

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.			
1881.			
Oct. 1	By balance		\$2,041 50
1882.			
Sept. 30	By State Treasurer to date		18,076 12
Sept. 30	By Steward to date		813 58
Sept. 30	By improvement fund, balance		8 15
Sept. 30	By ice house fund, balance		4 41
Sept. 30	By coal vault and painting, balance		10 38
Sept. 30	To warrants paid to date	19,202 92	
Sept. 30	To balance	1,751 20	
		<u>\$20,954 12</u>	<u>\$20,954 12</u>
Oct. 1	Balance		\$1,751 20
Oct. 1	Outstanding warrants, as reported by the Secretary of the Board		1,091 78
Oct. 1	Balance		<u>\$659 42</u>

Treasurer's Report.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND — continued.

		IMPROVEMENT FUND.	
1881.			
Oct. 1	Balance		\$8 15
1882.			
Sept. 30	To current expense fund to balance	\$8 15	
		ICE HOUSE FUND.	
1881.			
Oct. 1	Balance		\$13 41
1882.			
Sept. 30	To warrants to date.....	\$9 00	
	To current expense to balance	4 41	
		\$13 41	\$13 41
1881.			
Oct. 1	By balance		\$108 84
1882.			
Sept. 30	To warrants paid to date	\$98 48	
Sept. 30	To current expense to balance.....	10 36	
		\$108 84	\$108 84
		PAYMENT DEBT TO STATE PRISON.	
1881.			
Oct. 1	By balance		\$123 42
	To warrant paid	\$123 42	

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

		CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.	
1881.			
Oct. 1	By balance		\$4,185 22
Oct. 7	By R. A. Gates, steward, balance last year.....		124 11
1882.			
Sept. 30	By State Treasurer to date.....		32,110 10
Sept. 30	By steward to date.....		2,969 05
Sept. 30	By printing press, balance.....		73 78
Sept. 30	By refrigerator, balance.....		21 98
Sept. 30	By rotary oven, balance.....		43 69
Sept. 30	To warrants paid to date	\$34,687 37	
Sept. 30	To balance	4,840 56	
		\$39,527 93	\$39,527 93
Oct. 1	By balance		\$4,840 56
	Outstanding warrants, as reported by the Secretary of the Board.....		2,888 99
			\$1,951 57
		ARCHITECTS' FEES, ETC.	
1881.			
Oct. 1	By balance		\$212 54
1882.			
Oct. 1	To balance	\$212 54	

Treasurer's Report.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB — continued.

1881.	REFRIGERATOR FUND.			
Oct. 1	By balance.....			\$867 77
1882.				
Feb. 2	By State Treasurer.....			800 00
Sep. 30	To warrants paid to date.....	\$1,640 54		
Sep. 30	To current expense to balance.....	21 98		
Sep. 30	To balance.....	5 25		
		\$1,667 77		\$1,667 77
1882.				
Oct. 1	By balance.....			\$5 25
	Outstanding warrants as reported by the Secretary of the Board.....	\$5 25		
1881.	ROTARY OVEN FUND.			
Oct. 1	By balance.....			\$115 19
	Sales of materials from steward.....			75
1882.				
Sep. 30	To warrants paid to date.....	72 25		
Sep. 30	To current expense to balance.....	43 69		
		\$115 94		\$115 94
1882.	PAINTING AND REPAIRS.			
June 2	By State Treasurer.....			\$800 00
Sep. 30	To warrants paid to date.....	\$390 66		
Sep. 30	To balance.....	409 34		
		\$800 00		\$800 00
1882.				
Oct. 1	By balance.....			\$409 34
	Outstanding warrants to be paid by the Secretary of the Board.....			91 53
				\$317 81
1881.	PRINTING PRESS.			
Oct. 3	By State Treasurer.....			\$500 00
1882.				
Sep. 30	To warrants paid to date.....	\$426 22		
Sep. 30	To current expense to balance.....	73 78		
		\$500 00		\$500 00
1882.	BUILDING WATER OR EARTH CLOSETS.			
Sep. 1	By State Treasurer.....			\$300 00
Sep. 30	To warrants paid to date.....	38 25		
Sep. 30	To balance.....	261 75		
		\$300 00		\$300 00
1882.				
ct. 1	By balance.....			\$261 75
	Outstanding warrants as reported by the Secretary of the Board.....			221 74
	Balance.....			\$40 01

Treasurer's Report.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

		CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.	
1881.			
Oct. 1	By balance		\$13,693 30
1882.	By State Treasurer to date		43,464 28
Sep. 30	By Steward to date		54,062 51
Sep. 30	To warrants paid to date	\$101,863 87	
Sep. 30	To balance	9,356 22	
Sep. 30		\$111,220 09	\$111,220 09
Oct. 1	By balance		\$9,356 22
	Outstanding warrants as reported by the Secretary of the Board		7,105 55
	Balance		\$2,250 67
COMPLETING FAMILY BUILDING, NO. 10.			
1881.			
Oct. 1	By balance		\$1,299 50
1882.	By State Treasurer to date		3,000 00
Sep. 30	To warrants paid to date	\$3,737 45	
Sep. 30	To balance	562 05	
Sep. 30		\$4,299 50	\$4,299 50
Oct. 1	By balance		\$562 05
	Outstanding warrants as reported by the Secretary of the Board		156 00
	Balance		\$406 05
NEW FENCE.			
1881.			
Oct. 1	By balance		\$400 00
1882.	By State Treasurer		400 00
June 2	To warrants paid to date	\$61 47	
Sep. 30	To balance	738 53	
Sep. 30		\$800 00	\$800 00
Oct. 1	By balance		\$738 53
PAINT AND OIL.			
1881.			
Oct. 1	By balance		\$417 82
1882.	To warrants paid to date	\$337 34	
Sep. 30	To balance	80 48	
Sep. 30		\$417 82	\$417 82
Oct. 1	By balance		\$80 48
	Outstanding warrants as reported by the Secretary of the Board		80 48

Treasurer's Report.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS — continued.

		WELL AND WATER SUPPLY.	
1881.			
Oct. 1	By balance		\$1,000 00
1882.			
Sept. 30	To warrants paid to date	\$1,000 00	
STEAM FIRE ENGINE OR PUMP WITH PIPE AND OTHER NECESSARY APPENDAGES.			
May 1	By State Treasurer		\$5,000 00
Sept. 30	To warrants paid to date	\$4,980 13	
Sept. 30	To balance	19 87	
		\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00
Oct. 1	By balance		\$19 87
Oct. 1	Outstanding warrants, as reported by the Secretary of the Board		19 87
PAINTING AND REPAIRS.			
Sept. 30	By State Treasurer to date		\$2,000 00
Sept. 30	To warrants paid to date	\$771 06	
Sept. 30	To balance	\$1,228 94	
		\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00
Oct. 1	Balance		\$1,228 94
Oct. 1	Outstanding warrants, as reported by the Secretary of the Board		777 84
Oct. 1	Balance		\$451 60

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

		CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.	
1881.			
Oct. 1	By balance		\$2,786 10
1882.			
Sept. 30	By State Treasurer to date		21,799 61
Sept. 30	By Steward for convict labor		31,129 30
Sept. 30	By Steward for sundries		3,082 23
Sept. 30	To warrants paid to date	51,066 74	
Sept. 30	To balance	7,730 50	
		\$58,797 24	\$58,797 24
Oct. 1	Balance		\$7,730 50
Oct. 1	Outstanding warrants as reported by the Secretary of the Board		4,075 81
Oct. 1	Balance		\$3,654 69

SUMMARY OF INVENTORIES SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

	State Hospital.	Northern Hospital.	Industrial School for Boys.	Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Education of the Blind.	State Prison.	Totals.
Amusement and instruction	\$1,278 25	\$1,961 35	\$1,114 67	\$557 37	\$3,314 95	1,689 25	9,915 84
Armory						538 00	538 00
Accounts receivable.....	11 00			21 58		901 20	933 78
Bills receivable.....						2,859 55	2,859 55
Barn farm and garden.....	16,178 16	11,967 00	10,030 79	1,055 78	1,257 57	2,245 20	42,734 50
Boot and shoe factory.....			30,096.05	629 38			30,725 43
Clothing	1,060 24	1,935 02	2,614 60	455 63		2,564 30	8,629 79
Drugs and medical department.....	464 48	792 95	35 98		4 70	209 53	1,507 64
Engines and boilers	17,101 50	19,679 15	1,449 00	4,931 00	613 45	14,176 50	57,950 60
Fire apparatus			4,854 00				4,854 00
Furniture	15,701 72	10,458 75	4,517 35	3,545 00	2,716 40		36,939 22
Fuel	12,855 95	14,000 00	2,629 75	2,925 00	3,418 55	2,174 96	38,004 21
Gas and other lights	6 50	1,020 29	3,288 70	625 00	126 15	214 58	5,281 22
House furnishing.....	23,204 28	15,389 06	7,473 84	3,700 36	2,755 95	8,156 56	60,680 05
Laundry	3,369 16	1,925 30	717 88	976 98	257 18	290 00	7,536 50
Land in Sioux Falls.....						600 00	600 00
Laboratory		1,946 21					1,946 21
Library	3,577 89	2,348 50	704 83	748 26			7,379 48
Lumber	1,876 83						1,876 83
Machinery and tools.....	4,621 66	3,216 25	993 17	488 20	203 15	2,915 75	12,438 18
Miscellaneous	1,412 80	949 50	25 35	132 75	65 00	178 00	2,763 40
Old stock and materials.....						1,080 80	1,080 80
Printing, postage and stationery.....	196 21	162 21	179 10	41 35	60 14	58 98	697 99

Summary of Inventories.

Summary of Inventories.

Printing office.....				956 40				956 40
Repairs and renewals.....	1,916 54	1,391 17	524 01	659 40	276 28	226 56		4,993 96
Restraints.....	595 50	336 28						931 78
Real estate, including buildings, etc..	515,270 38	720,045 05	182,200 00	87,012 45	161,739 45	357,000 00		2,023,267 33
Subsistence.....	3,997 32	2,606 79	2,060 46	1,028 42	534 64	747 34		10,974 97
Surgical instruments and appliances..	665 04	410 65						1,075 69
Sock factory, tobacco.....			2,085 61					2,085 61
Tobacco.....	23 60						32 80	56 40
Work departments.....					658 30			658 30
Totals.....	\$625,385 01	\$812,541 48	\$257,595 14	\$110,490 31	\$178,001 86	\$398,859 86		\$2,382,873 66

County Population and Quotas.

COUNTY QUOTAS IN HOSPITALS.

Table showing the quota, or number of patients each county is entitled to have in the State Hospitals for the Insane, based upon the population, as shown by the census of 1880, taking effect January 1, 1883.

COUNTY.	Popula- tion.	Quota.	COUNTY.	Popula- tion.	Quota.
Adams.....	6,741	6	Lincoln	2,011	2
Ashland.....	1,559	2	Manitowoc	37,506	34
Barron.....	7,023	6	Marathon	17,121	16
Bayfield.....	564	2	Marinette.....	8,929	8
Brown.....	34,090	31	Marquette	8,907	8
Buffalo.....	15,528	14	Milwaukee.....	.....	.....
Burnett.....	3,140	3	Monroe.....	21,606	20
Calumet.....	16,631	15	Oconto.....	9,848	9
Chippewa.....	15,492	14	Outagamie	28,716	26
Clark.....	10,715	10	Ozaukee.....	15,462	14
Columbia.....	28,065	26	Pepin.....	6,226	6
Crawford.....	15,644	14	Pierce.....	17,744	16
Dane.....	53,234	48	Polk.....	10,018	9
Dodge.....	45,928	42	Portage.....	17,731	16
Door.....	11,645	11	Price.....	785	2
Douglas.....	655	2	Racine.....	30,921	28
Dunn.....	16,818	15	Richland	18,174	17
Eau Claire.....	19,992	18	Rock.....	38,823	35
Florence.....	.....	2	St. Croix	18,956	17
Fond du Lac.....	46,855	43	Sauk.....	28,729	26
Grant.....	37,852	34	Shawano.....	10,371	9
Green.....	21,729	20	Sheboygan	34,206	31
Green Lake	14,481	13	Taylor.....	2,311	2
Iowa.....	23,628	22	Trempealeau	17,189	16
Jackson.....	13,285	12	Vernon	23,235	21
Jefferson.....	32,155	29	Walworth	26,249	24
Juneau.....	15,580	14	Washington.....	23,442	21
Kenosha	13,550	12	Waukesha	28,967	26
Kewaunee.....	15,806	14	Waupaca.....	20,954	19
La Crosse.....	27,072	25	Waushara	12,688	12
La Fayette	21,278	19	Winnebago.....	42,741	39
Langlade.....	685	2	Wood.....	8,931	8
Total assigned to counties.....				1,077	

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Superintendent — R. M. WIGGINTON, M. D.

Assistant Physicians — S. B. BUCKMASTER, M. D., W. E. FERNALD, M. D.

Steward — S. J. M. PUTNAM.

Assistant Steward — JOHN E. WEISSERT.

Matron — Mrs. M. C. HALLIDAY.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

*To the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable,
Reformatory and Penal Institutions:*

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the laws governing the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, I herewith present to you the annual report of its operations for the year ending September 30, 1882.

The movement of the population for the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1882, has been as follows:

TABLE NO. 1.
Movement of population.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining September 30, 1881	243	244	487
Admitted during the year	96	73	169
Whole number treated	339	317	656
Discharged recovered	33	16	49
Discharged improved	22	37	59
Discharged unimproved	32	24	56
Died	12	16	28
Not insane	1	.....	1
Whole number discharged	100	93	193
Remaining September 30, 1882	239	224	463
Daily average under treatment.....	240	229	469

TABLE NO. 2.
Admissions and discharges from beginning of Hospital.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted	1,810	1,613	3,423
Discharged recovered	488	453	941
Discharged improved	420	351	771
Discharged unimproved	418	369	787
Died	248	210	458
Not insane	2	1	3

State Hospital.

TABLE NO. 3.

Number at each age in the year.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Mal e.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Less than 15 years.....	1	0	1	4	2	6
Between 15 and 20 years.....	3	2	5	7	6	13
Between 20 and 30 years.....	24	21	45	22	18	40
Between 30 and 40 years.....	24	8	32	22	17	39
Between 40 and 50 years.....	19	18	37	18	14	32
Between 50 and 60 years.....	10	11	21	5	11	16
Over 60 years.....	11	13	24	7	5	12
Unknown.....	3	0	3	10	0	10
Not insane.....	1	0	1	1	...	1
Totals.....	96	73	169	96	73	169

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.....	11	15	26	42	35	77
Between 15 and 20.....	95	87	182	156	139	295
Between 20 and 30.....	574	491	1,065	535	524	1,059
Between 30 and 40.....	397	425	822	373	393	766
Between 40 and 50.....	376	309	685	325	265	590
Between 50 and 60.....	204	176	380	164	130	294
Over 60 years.....	144	104	248	91	62	153
Unknown.....	7	5	12	122	64	186
Not insane.....	2	1	3	2	0	3
Totals.....	1,810	1,613	3,423	1,810	1,613	3,423

Superintendent's Report.

TABLE NO. 5.

Nativity of patients admitted.

NATIVITY.	Within the year.	From the beginning.	NATIVITY.	Within the year.	From the beginning.
Austria.....		4	Indiana.....	1	26
Bavaria.....		11	Iowa.....		5
Belgium.....		1	Kentucky.....		11
Bohemia.....		38	Maine.....	2	55
Canada.....	3	81	Massachusetts.....	3	58
Cuba.....		2	Maryland.....		3
Denmark.....	2	25	Michigan.....		22
England.....	10	169	Missouri.....		4
France.....		8	Minnesota.....		4
Germany.....	23	548	New Hampshire.....		45
Holland.....		1	New Jersey.....	1	15
Ireland.....	14	362	New York.....	21	519
Isle of Man.....		2	North Carolina.....	1	3
Isle of Wight.....		1	Ohio.....	1	103
New Brunswick.....		8	Pennsylvania.....	4	105
Norway.....	23	278	Rhode Island.....		5
Nova Scotia.....		12	South Carolina.....		4
Poland.....		9	Tennessee.....		3
Sweden.....	7	39	Vermont.....	2	74
Switzerland.....	2	43	Virginia.....		10
Scotland.....	1	38	Wisconsin.....	39	427
Wales.....		39	On ocean.....		2
Alabama.....		2	United States.....		6
Connecticut.....	1	48	Unknown.....	4	110
Illinois.....	2	34	Italy.....		1
Total.....				169	3,423

State Hospital.

TABLE No. 6.

Residence of patients admitted.

RESIDENCE.	Whole num- ber ad- mitted.	Remaining.	RESIDENCE.	Whole num- ber ad- mitted.	Remaining.
Adams	18	4	Marathon	3	.....
Barron	7	5	Marquette	12	.....
Brown	25	.....	Milwaukee	223	.....
Buffalo	35	11	Minnesota	1	1
Burnett	8	4	Monroe	50	14
Calumett	12	.....	Oconto	14	.....
Chippewa	35	5	Outagamie	20	.....
Clark	7	.....	Ozaukee	22	.....
Columbia	143	19	Pepin	16	5
Crawford	52	12	Pierce	42	15
Dane	366	37	Polk	35	8
Dodge	75	.....	Portage	17	1
Door	4	.....	Racine	70	.....
Douglas	1	1	Richland	54	13
Dunn	60	14	Rock	215	12
Eau Claire	65	21	St. Croix	44	12
Fond du Lac	84	.....	Sauk	114	16
Grant	197	34	Shawano	3	.....
Green	107	13	Sheboygan	35	.....
Green Lake	19	.....	Trempealeau	51	17
Iowa	147	23	Vernon	53	18
Jackson	32	12	Walworth	129	16
Jefferson	115	20	Washington	32	.....
Juneau	54	13	Waukesha	98	.....
Kenosha	37	.....	Waupaca	19	.....
Kewaunee	3	.....	Waushara	8	.....
La Crosse	109	19	Winnebago	47	.....
La Fayette	93	23	Wood	4	.....
Manitowoc	36	.....	State at large	45	25
Missouri	1	.....		
Total				3,423	463

Superintendent's Report.

TABLE No. 7.

Civil condition of those admitted.

CONDITION.	IN THE YEAR.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	50	23	73	927	474	1,401
Married	37	39	76	754	949	1,703
Widowed	5	10	15	65	156	221
Divorced	1	1	2	8	18	26
Unknown.....	3	.....	3	56	16	72
Total	96	73	169	1,810	1,613	3,423

TABLE No. 8.

Duration of insanity before entrance of those admitted.

DURATION.	IN THE YEAR.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	25	17	42	540	418	958
Between 3 and 6 months.....	8	6	14	187	200	387
Between 6 and 12 months.....	7	8	15	192	213	405
Between 1 and 2 years.....	9	6	15	204	168	372
Between 2 and 3 years.....	5	9	14	111	109	220
Between 3 and 5 years.....	8	7	15	121	120	241
Between 5 and 10 years.....	5	11	16	112	143	255
Between 10 and 20 years.....	11	7	18	73	80	153
Between 20 and 30 years.....	.....	1	1	14	14	28
Over 30 years.....	.....	1	1	3	5	8
Unknown.....	17	.....	17	251	142	393
Not insane.....	1	.....	1	2	1	3
Total	96	73	169	1,810	1,613	3,423

State Hospital.

TABLE NO. 9.

[Recovered of those attacked at the several ages, from the beginning.

AGE WHEN AT- TACKED.	NUMBER ADMIT- TED.			NUMBER RE- COVERED.			PER CENT. RECOV- ERED.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Less than 15 years ...	42	35	77	2	8	10	4.76	22.89	13.82
Bet. 15 and 20 years..	156	139	295	55	52	107	35.26	37.41	36.33
Bet. 20 and 30 years..	535	524	1,059	149	167	316	27.87	31.87	29.82
Bet. 30 and 40 years..	373	393	766	118	95	213	31.64	26.79	29.22
Bet. 40 and 50 years..	325	265	590	85	71	156	26.15	26.80	26.47
Bet. 50 and 60 years..	164	130	294	42	33	75	25.61	25.39	25.50
Over 60 years.....	91	62	153	34	23	57	37.36	37.10	37.23
Unknown	122	64	186	3	4	7	2.46	6.25	4.35
Not insane	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,810	1,613	3,423	488	453	941	27.00	27.60	27.30

TABLE NO. 10.

Recovered after various durations of disease before treatment, from the beginning.

DURATION OF DIS- EASE BEFORE AD- MISSION.	NUMBER ADMIT- TED.			NUMBER RE- COVERED.			PER CENT. RECOV- ERED.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	F	Total.
Less than 3 months ..	540	418	958	240	205	445	44.44	44.04	44.24
Bet. 3 and 6 months..	187	200	387	75	79	154	40.11	39.50	39.80
Bet. 6 and 12 months..	192	213	405	46	58	104	24.00	26.29	25.15
Bet. 1 and 2 years....	204	168	372	30	33	63	14.71	20.00	17.35
Bet. 2 and 3 years....	111	109	220	17	13	30	15.31	11.91	13.61
Bet. 3 and 5 years....	121	120	241	10	21	31	8.27	18.31	13.29
Bet. 5 and 10 years....	112	143	255	5	8	13	4.46	5.59	5.01
Bet. 10 and 20 years..	73	80	153	5	4	9	6.85	5.00	5.92
Bet. 20 and 30 years..	14	14	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 30 years	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	251	142	393	60	32	92	23.90	22.52	23.21
Not insane	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,810	1,613	3,423	488	453	941	27.00	27.60	27.30

Superintendent's Report.

TABLE No. 11.

Duration of treatment of those recovered, from the beginning.

DURATION OF TREATMENT.	NUMBER RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months	145	74	219
Between 3 and 6 months	146	146	292
Between 6 and 12 months	124	143	267
Between 1 and 2 years.....	54	63	117
Between 2 and 3 years.....	10	19	29
Between 3 and 5 years.....	7	7	14
Between 5 and 10 years	2	1	3
Total	488	453	941
Average duration of treatment — months	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$

TABLE No. 12.

Whole duration of disease of those recovered, from the beginning.

DURATION OF DISEASE.	NUMBER RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months	47	15	62
Between 3 and 6 months	93	75	168
Between 6 and 12 months	136	143	279
Between 1 and 2 years	93	107	200
Between 2 and 3 years	27	31	58
Between 3 and 5 years	20	26	46
Between 5 and 10 years.....	8	19	27
Between 10 and 20 years.....	4	3	7
Between 20 and 30 years.....	1	2	3
Unknown	59	32	91
Total	488	453	941
Average duration of disease — months.....	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{5}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$

State Hospital.

TABLE NO. 13.

Number of deaths from the beginning, and the causes.

CAUSES.	IN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Bony tumor of brain					1	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis					1	1
Chlorois					5	5
Chronic diarrhœa				2	1	3
Cystitis				2		2
Cyanche maligna				1		1
Cancer				2	1	3
Cerebral hemorrhage... ..	3		3	12	6	18
Chronic pleurisy... ..				1		1
Dysentery				5	3	8
Dropsy				2		2
Exhaustion from chronic mania				36	57	93
Exhaustion from acute mania... ..		2	2	26	17	43
Exhaustion from melancholia... ..		1	1	8	13	21
Epilepsy		1	1	19	10	29
Fracture of skull.....				1		1
Gastritis					1	1
Gastro-enteritis		1	1	2	2	4
Gangrene of lung.....					1	1
General paresis	3	2	5	41	3	44
Inanition				1	2	3
Intemperance				1		1
Marasmus	2	4	6	32	22	54
Nephritis, acute.....					1	1
Organic disease of brain		1	1	7	4	11
Osteo-sarcoma				1		1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....		1	1	16	37	53
Purpura hemorrhagica				2		2
Puerperal mania					1	1
Phlegmonous erysipelas.....				1		1
Pneumonia				5	6	11
Peritonitis				3	1	4
Suicide				8	5	13
Septicæmia	2		2	2		2
Typhoid fever.....				3	6	9
Valvular disease of heart.....	2	3	5	6	3	9
Total	12	16	28	248	210	458

Superintendent's Report.

TABLE No. 14.

Age at death.

AGES.	IN THE YEAR.			FROM THE BE- GINNING.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Less than 15 years.....					1	1
Between 15 and 20 years.....				9	4	13
Between 20 and 30 years.....	2	2	4	47	42	89
Between 30 and 40 years.....	1	2	3	51	44	95
Between 40 and 50 years.....	2	6	8	53	52	105
Between 50 and 60 years.....	3	2	5	42	31	73
Between 60 and 70 years.....		2	2	27	23	50
Over 70 years.....	4	2	6	19	13	32
Total.....	12	16	28	248	210	458

TABLE No. 15.

Ratio of death for eleven years.

YEAR.	RESIDENT DAILY AVERAGE.			NUMBER DIED.			PER CENT. DIED.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
1872.....	177	188	365	11	14	25	6.20	7.44	6.85
1873.....	161	168	329	9	13	22	5.59	7.73	6.68
1874.....	166	171	337	12	12	24	7.22	7.01	7.12
1875.....	186	178	364	9	11	20	4.83	6.18	5.76
1876.....	175	159	334	10	10	20	5.71	6.28	5.98
1877.....	186	184	370	17	11	28	9.14	5.98	7.52
1878.....	192	187	379	18	12	30	9.37	6.36	7.92
1879.....	210	214	424	9	7	16	4.28	3.28	3.77
1880.....	273	277	550	19	16	35	6.95	5.77	6.37
1881.....	285	281	566	19	14	33	6.66	4.98	5.83
1882.....	240	229	469	12	16	28	5.00	7.00	6.00
Gen. Av. '72-'82	205	203	408	13	12	25	6.34	5.91	6.12

State Hospital.

TABLE No. 16.

Attributed cause of insanity in 1,255 cases — 1876 to 1882 inclusive.

ATTRIBUTED CAUSE OF INSANITY.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Childbirth		43	43
Change of life		12	12
Chorea		2	2
Cerebral anæmia		1	1
Cerebral hemorrhage	3		3
Cerebral softening	1		1
Cerebral congestion	1		1
Diphtheria		1	1
Debility	2	7	9
Domestic trouble	12	23	35
Disappointment	4	2	6
Epilepsy	24	12	36
Fever	1	2	3
Fever, typhoid		1	1
Fright	3	6	9
Grief	8	16	24
Heredity	175	161	336
Heredity with childbirth		4	4
Heredity with miscarriage		1	1
Heredity with injury of head	4	1	5
Heredity with typhoid fever	1		1
Heredity with change of life		2	2
Heredity with domestic trouble	1	1	2
Heredity with old age		1	1
Heredity with poverty	1		1
Heredity with uterine disease		2	2
Heredity with intemperance	5	2	7
Heredity with epilepsy	1	1	2
Heart and arteries, disease of	1		1
Intemperance	42	4	46
Injury of head	18	7	25
Idiocy	3		3
Infantile cerebral disease		1	1
Locomotor ataxia	1		1
Masturbation	39	2	41
Menstrual derangement		5	5
Meningitis	4	2	6
Old age	7	3	10
Overwork	9	6	15
Privation	2	2	4
Pecuniary embarrassment	12	2	14
Prostration, nervous		3	3
Religious excitement	13	13	26
Rheumatism	3		3
Sexual excess	1		1
Struck by lightning	1		1
Sun struck	11	1	12

*Superintendent's Report.*TABLE NO. 16.— *Attributed cause of insanity in 1,255 cases — 1876 to 1882 inclusive — continued.*

ATTRIBUTED CAUSE OF INSANITY.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Syphilis.....	1	3	4
Tuberculosis.....	1	0	1
Uterine disease.....	0	12	12
Unknown.....	263	195	458
Worry and anxiety.....	1	3	4
Not insane.....	2	1	3
Malaria.....	0	1	1
Total.....	683	572	1,255

TABLE NO. 17.

Form of insanity in 1,255 cases — 1876 to 1882 inclusive.

FORM OF INSANITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Dementia, acute.....	0	3	3
Dementia, chronic.....	85	43	128
Dementia, senile.....	8	8	16
Dipsomania,.....	7	1	8
General paresis.....	4	1	5
Hysteria.....	0	14	14
Idiocy.....	4	1	5
Mania, acute.....	160	110	270
Mania, sub acute.....	29	19	48
Mania, chronic.....	99	107	206
Mania, epileptic.....	19	9	28
Mania, puerperal.....	0	27	27
Mania, recurrent.....	19	19	38
Melancholia, acute.....	219	167	386
Melancholia, recurrent.....	10	13	23
Melancholia, chronic.....	19	30	49
Not insane.....	1	0	1
Total.....	683	572	1,255

TABLE NO. 18.

Showing the Statistics of the Hospital from July 14, 1860, to September 30, 1882, (Hospital year ending September 30), each year.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	Totals
Males admitted	23	50	49	62	59	44	57	56	95	109	82	81	92	113	73	82	99	61	90	103	125	109	96	1,810
Females admitted.....	22	56	40	61	53	43	38	58	80	100	86	93	74	89	70	78	82	83	58	111	90	75	73	1,613
Whole number admitted	45	106	89	123	112	87	95	114	175	209	168	174	166	202	143	160	181	144	148	214	215	184	169	3,423
Whole number treated.....	45	47	192	254	300	257	272	294	355	455	532	524	521	585	457	507	557	498	530	607	723	770	656	.....
Males discharged .....	...	23	33	44	64	34	50	61	51	58	92	83	83	148	44	70	98	62	76	54	84	159	100	1,571
Females discharged.....	4	21	28	22	66	46	42	53	58	35	80	86	65	123	66	62	101	54	61	46	53	124	93	1,389
Whole number discharged	4	44	61	66	130	80	92	114	109	93	172	169	148	271	110	132	199	116	137	100	137	283	193	2,960
Males recovered .....	...	13	12	24	23	16	19	30	25	32	31	23	33	21	11	16	19	21	14	21	23	28	33	488
Females recovered	1	6	13	13	33	17	23	19	30	21	22	31	27	18	20	16	15	24	21	16	19	32	16	453
Whole number recovered	1	19	25	37	56	33	42	49	55	53	53	54	60	39	31	32	34	45	35	37	42	60	49	941
Males died .....	...	3	14	8	9	7	6	7	7	8	18	14	11	9	12	11	10	17	18	9	19	19	12	248
Females died.....	1	7	7	1	8	6	1	3	8	5	14	15	14	13	12	9	10	11	12	7	16	14	16	210
Whole number died.....	1	10	21	9	17	13	7	10	15	13	32	29	25	22	24	20	20	28	30	16	35	33	28	458
Whole number improved.....	1	8	8	16	21	25	20	33	32	14	41	52	36	76	32	53	40	21	36	36	47	65	59	772
Whole number unimproved.....	1	7	7	4	36	9	13	22	7	13	46	34	37	134	23	27	105	21	36	11	13	125	56	787
Whole No. remaining at end of year	41	103	131	188	170	177	80	185	246	364	360	355	373	314	347	375	355	382	393	507	586	487	463	.....
Not insane .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3
Daily average each year.....	...	90	117	162	187	179	181	185	203	310	362	359	365	329	337	364	334	370	379	425	550	566	469	.....

State Hospital.

TABLE No. 19.

ADMITTED THIS YEAR.				CONDITION AT LAST DISCHARGE.										Per cent. on admissions for the year.
Number of Previous Attacks.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Unknown. (Not in this hospital.)	
				Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		
One previous attack	14	13	27	4	2	6	.....	1	1	2	1	3	17	16
Two previous attacks	2	3	5	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Three previous attacks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Four previous attacks	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Five previous attacks	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Six previous attacks .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	18	17	35	6	3	9	1	2	3	2	1	3	20	21

Superintendent's Report.

State Hospital.

TABLE No. 20.

DISCHARGED THIS YEAR.				CONDITION AT LAST DISCHARGE.											
Number of Previous Attacks.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Unknown. (Not in this hospital.)		
				Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
				One previous attack.....	20	14	34	11	8	19	3	...	3	1	3	4	5	3	8
Two previous attacks....	5	4	9	4	2	6	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Three previous attacks ..	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	.....	1	1
Four previous attacks ...	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Many previous attacks...	4	7	11	1	2	3	1	1	2	.....	2	2	2	2	4
Totals	31	30	61	16	13	29	5	4	9	2	7	9	8	6	14

Superintendent's Report.

TABLE. No 21.

Occupation of patients, daily average for the year.

MALES.

Working on farm, garden and barn.....	34	Assisting cook	3
Working at laundry.....	9	Assisting dairyman	2
Working at engine house.....	9	Assisting gas man.....	1
Assisting porter.....	2	Assisting on wards.....	59
Assisting mason.....	2	Assisting at other work.....	9
Assisting carpenters.....	2		
Assisting baker	2	Total	134
			==

FEMALES.

Assisting at laundry.....	27	Preparing vegetables	27
Assisting at sewing room.....	25	Assisting in dining room	1
Assisting in wards	68		
Mending, knitting.....	42	Total	200
Working on showcase	10		==

TABLE No. 22.

Number of articles made in matron's department for the year.

Dresses	607	Roller towels.....	155
Skirts.....	386	Hand towels.....	152
Nightgowns	285	Dish towels.....	334
Chemises	442	Strong suits.....	58
Ladies' drawers.....	512	Cotton flannel under wraps	201
Striped shirts, men.....	384	Cambric ties	118
Cotton flannel shirts, men.....	92	Collars	24
Cotton flannel drawers, men.....	191	Handkerchiefs	24
Men's mittens.....	120	Sunbonnets	94
Suspenders.....	200	Aprons	275
Straw hats trimmed	36	Table cloths.....	74
Hair mattresses	92	Table napkins.....	119
Hair pillows.....	12	Quilts	3
Straw ticks.....	30	Carpets	2
Sheets	561	Window curtains.....	9
Pillow slips.....	659	Holder.....	86
Total.....			6,340
			==

State Hospital.

TABLE No. 23.

Contributions from the public press.

Appleton Crescent.	Monroe Sentinel.
Appleton Volksfreund.	Manitowoc Northwestern.
Badger State Banner.	Mazomanie Sickle.
Black Earth Advertiser.	Milton Express.
Black River Falls Independent.	Minneapolis Boddstiken.
Baraboo Bulletin.	Milwaukee Columbia.
Boscobel Dial.	Milwaukee Herold.
Brandon Times.	Milwaukee Seebote.
Buffalo County Journal.	Milwaukee Volksfreund.
Buffalo Republican.	Milwaukee Germania.
Burlington Standard.	Minneapolis Volksblat.
Beloit Outlook.	Neilsville Republican.
Chicago Femula Ock Aya.	Oconomowoc Local.
Chicago Norden.	Oconomowoc Weekly.
Chicago Scandinavian.	Oconomowoc Free Press.
Chicago Svenski.	Pepin County Courier.
Chicago Verdunsgang.	Pierce County Herald.
Clinton Herald.	Polk County Press.
Colby Phonograph.	Prairie du Sac News.
Delavan Times.	Prescott Plain Dealer.
Dodgeville Chronicle.	Prairie du Chien Courier.
Eau Claire Free Press.	Reedsburg Free Press.
Eau Claire Anzeiger.	Reedsburg Herald.
Evansville Review.	Ripon Free Press.
Fond du Lac Journal.	Rock County Recorder.
Fox Lake Representative.	River Falls Journal.
Green Bay Concordia.	Sheboygan Tribune.
Hudson True Republican.	Steven's Point Democrat.
Janesville Gazette.	Sparta Democrat.
Juneau County Argus.	Tomah Star.
Juneau Telephone.	Trempealeau Republican.
Jefferson County Independent.	University Press.
La Crosse Republican.	Viroqua Leader.
La Crosse Emigranter.	Whitewater Republican.
Lake Geneva Herald.	Washington County Republican.
Lodi Valley News.	Watertown Weltburger.
Madison Tri-Weekly Journal.	Watertown Republican.
Madison Staats Zeitung.	Watertown Democrat.
Mauston Star.	Watertown Gazette.
Marinette Eagle.	Waukesha Freeman.
Merillan Leader.	Waupaca County Republican.
Nordens Ganz.	White Hall Times.
Banner and Volksfreund.	Wonewoc Reporter.
Mineral Point Tribune.	Wonewoc Mocking Bird.

Superintendent's Report.

I am glad to be able to state that the hospital has been unusually healthy during the past year, the greater part of the time almost the entire household being out on the grounds and employed in the different departments of the institution.

During suitable weather it is a very common thing to go through the wards and find not to exceed five or six of the entire population within doors. In a large hospital, an accumulation of old and feeble patients takes place, and a few cases of sickness from time to time, must, of course, be expected. This has been the case with us. On the female side of the house there have been, during the year, ten light cases of erysipelas. All of these belonged to the asthenic or low type, suffering from a depressed state of the vital organs. A few mild cases of malaria have also occurred.

There has been no serious sickness and no death among the employes, although the daily average of their number has been over one hundred. Neither have there been any suicides, homicides, or serious accidents. When the dangerous tendencies of a large proportion of our population is considered, this exemption from casualties is rather a source of surprise. Constant care and vigilance are the only preventives.

Table No. 1 gives a general synopsis of the results of the year's operations.

Table No. 2 gives a synopsis of the results from the opening of the hospital in July, 1860, up to the present time.

Table No. 3 has very little significance, as the time is too short to be relied upon as an index.

Table No. 4 gives the ages when admitted, and also when attacked, from the beginning of the hospital. It will be noticed that a larger number are admitted and attacked between the ages of twenty and thirty than for any other like period, and in the admitted the male sex predominates largely.

Between the age of thirty and forty there are more females admitted; then again, between the ages of forty and fifty the males predominate, and continue so to do on down. These are curious facts; but the statistics of this table are not necessarily borne out in other states or other countries, different causes often operating to

State Hospital.

produce different results. Why a larger number are admitted between the ages of twenty and thirty can be readily explained. At this age a rapid change takes place in the system. A stride, as it were, is taken from childhood to manhood and womanhood. All the perceptive faculties are keen, and the emotions at a high tension. The judgment is not sound. Conclusions are jumped at; grave mistakes are made, and often a sad repentance follows. It is an age full of hope and disappointment. That more males are admitted during this period is due largely to the fact that the accidents and temptations of life are greater in this sex; and at this period more single men than single women become insane. Between the ages of thirty and forty this order of things is reversed. During this period more females are admitted. The explanation here is that the dangers of married life are much greater with the female than with the male. Then again, between the ages of forty and fifty we see this order of things reversed. After the fruitful period of the woman has passed a greater immunity from disease prevails, and the odds are in her favor,—the greater number appearing in the male column. At the age of sixty the odds are largely in her favor, the work and worry of life in the male leading to premature decay.

Table No. 5 gives the place of birth of all those admitted to the Hospital; but, as the parentage is not given, it is absolutely correct only as applied to those of foreign birth. It is fair to calculate on from one-half to two-thirds of the American born as coming directly of foreign parentage.

This would give a large preponderance on the foreign side. But only as compared with the different nationalities of the several counties, can we get at anything like a correct understanding of the subject.

Table No. 6 is not so instructive as it would have been had the hospital districts not been changed from time to time. However, a few of the counties that have not been changed may be compared with each other. Dane, with a population of 53,234, has sent to the hospital 366, while Columbia, with a population of 28,001, has sent but 143; Grant, with a population of 37,852, has sent to the

Superintendent's Report.

hospital 197, while Juneau, with a population of 15,580, has sent but 54; Iowa, with a population of 23,628, has sent to the hospital 147, while Green, with a population of 21,729, has sent but 107; Rock, with a population of 38,823, has sent to the hospital 215, while Sauk, with a population of 28,729, has sent but 114.

The principal reason for these differences may be had by a careful study of the nationalities, pursuits, etc., of the population of the different counties.

Table No. 7 exhibits two marked facts, namely: that celibacy in the male predisposes to insanity, while the converse is true with the opposite sex; and that married life in females tends toward insanity, while in the male sex the opposite is true. This is easily accounted for. The accidents, excesses and dissipations of life in the male sex are much greater in the unmarried state, while in the female sex the cares and conditions of maternity will have the same effect. In the widowed and divorced states we see an excess in the female column. It is hardly necessary to state why this is so, the causes are so apparent.

Table No. 9 shows that there is a larger number admitted between the ages of twenty and thirty than at any other like period. But what seems a little curious at first is the fact that a greater per cent. of recoveries takes place between the ages of fifteen and twenty, and after the age of sixty, than at other periods. This is probably due to the immaturity of youth, and the weakened vital organs of the aged being acted upon easily by trivial causes, from which they soon recover when the organs are restored to health.

Table No. 10 is a very instructive one, showing plainly the necessity for early treatment. Where hospital treatment began less than three months after the attack, nearly 50 per cent. have recovered. After this the per cent. gradually decreases, until only $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is reached where the attack began between ten and twenty years before treatment. Of the total admissions, it will be noticed that less than $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. recover. This is not a very flattering picture, when we reflect that a large number of these are again readmitted — some even several times, and finally never to recover.

State Hospital.

Another reason pressing the necessity for early treatment is in the fact that these cases are not so often readmitted.

Table No. 11 shows that the great majority of the recoveries take place before twelve months' treatment has expired. The tables do not show it, but by a careful study of the individual recoveries as represented in the upper three columns of tables No. 10 and 11, it will be seen that the large majority of the recoveries indicated in the first three columns of table No. 11 have come from those admissions which took place within one year of the attack, as shown by table No. 10. This can only be understood by a study of the cases as they occur in our case-books, and are not shown by a comparison of the two tables.

Table No. 12 exhibits the number recovered for the various lengths of time the disease lasted, including, of course, the length of time under treatment. Here it will be noticed that the largest number takes place where the disease has lasted between six and twelve months. The best recoveries require this length of time. It will also be noticed that more recoveries take place where the disease has lasted between one and two years than where it lasted between three and six months.

Table No. 15 exhibits the fact that insanity in hospital life does not lessen the longevity of its population.

Table No. 16 explains itself. We find child-birth a frequent cause. Under the head of "domestic" trouble the female column is largely in excess. Epilepsy as a cause is double in the male column, over that of the female. "Grief," again, predominates in the female column. Under the head of "heredity" we find the number nearly equally divided. This is really a predisposing cause, and if the original histories of the cases were correct, the number would be more than double. Intemperance comes in for a large share, being, as would be expected, largely in excess on the male side. Masturbation is given as a prolific cause, but in this the makers of the original papers are generally at fault, it being often a result but seldom a cause of insanity. Religious excitement is given as a cause in twenty-four cases. Under the head "unknown" we have 384 cases. This fact alone shows how imperfect the rec-

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ords are from which we make our statistics. Uterine diseases, contrary to the opinion of many physicians, are not a prevalent cause.

Table No. 17 exhibits a sad picture; of all the admissions not more than half upon entrance to the hospital present any show whatever for recovery. In the hospital to-day there are not above thirty that will recover, the balance of our household being the accumulation that has gradually taken place since the opening of the institution.

Table No. 19 is a very instructive one. It gives the number admitted for the year having had previous attacks, from one to four. Of this number it gives the condition at last discharge, whether recovered, improved or unimproved, and also the per cent. of those having had previous attacks, as compared with the whole number admitted for the year.

Table No. 20 exhibits the number discharged this year, having had one or more previous attacks, also the condition at last previous discharge. This table, and also No. 19, is a little complex in its character, but by a careful study of the two it will be found that they are very instructive. They show what becomes of the cases. It will be noticed that a large number are re-admitted, many several times. Of those discharged recovered, a large number again return to the hospital. These are some of the discouraging features of hospital life.

This brief analysis of the foregoing tables is given as explanatory of the points sought to be brought forward by the figures themselves, but which are not altogether intelligible. Did the original histories contain more accurate data, we should be able to tabulate more reliable and comprehensive facts, thereby making our tables of statistics the most important part of the report.

Early on the morning of 7th May a fire broke out in the clothes shaft of the farther section of the female wing. This was caused by the igniting of some oiled rags which had been thrown down, the evening before, through carelessness of a new attendant. No harm resulted, however, as these shafts had recently been rebuilt of brick entire, making them absolutely fire-proof. This record is

State Hospital.

made more to show the great necessity for making at least all exposed parts of public institutions, fire-proof. Had this precaution not been taken in this instance the results might have been appalling in the extreme.

On the whole, we feel that the results of the year's operations have been satisfactory. Our sickness has been light, all suffering has been alleviated to the fullest extent of our conveniences and appliances, and our death rate has been low. This is especially flattering when we consider the feeble condition and extreme old age, of many on entering the hospital. The number of recoveries has been satisfactory, the percentage appearing fully up to the average, when it is considered that of the hundred and sixty-nine admissions for the year fully 83 were chronic cases on entrance, and 34 were old and feeble cases with no possible chance for recovery.

An effort has been made to make the hospital as much like a home as possible, by removing all appearance of unnecessary restraint. Every liberty is granted that will in any way add to the comfort, welfare and satisfaction of the patient; and had we more room for a better classification, an open ward or two in each wing could be established.

Out-door exercise and employment, assisting in the various departments of the hospital, and attending entertainments and religious exercises, have been instituted here and carried out to their fullest extent. And right here I would state that under these circumstances we might expect a few elopements. A hospital too, being far removed from a jail in its construction and appliances, all our locks being simple, our windows and guards being slight, escapes frequently occur in this way. All hospitals for the insane are correctional, instructive and curative. We cure them to make them self-supporting and to return them to their families; we instruct them to make them more useful citizens; and we correct them to make them better citizens. These cardinal points are kept in view in all our management. It is a humiliating acknowledgement, but nevertheless a fact, that a large proportion of our hospital population never knew how to enjoy life; and this has been largely instrumental in bringing them here. It needs but a casual survey by

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any keen observer to detect this fact, and the wonder is that they do not see it themselves before it is too late, and disease has entered the household.

REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.

The repairs and renewals contemplated in our last report, and for which appropriations were granted, have been steadily going on. The four 4th stories have been completed, except the painting; the floors have been relaid and repaired; the ceilings replastered, and all the walls repaired. A new sink and basin and necessary closet, with large waste pipe and connections, have been put up in each of the fourth stories, and all the floors put in new. The iron stairs leading to these stories have been completed. A new sink with hot and cold water supply and with large three-inch waste pipe, has been put into each dining room throughout the entire building, making fourteen in all, and seal trap connections made with main sewer. It is gratifying to observe that they work like a charm, thereby lessening the labor and inconvenience that have prevailed so long.

The seventh female dining room has been changed to its proper place, and the necessary work in connection therewith completed. The ventilation of the entire center building, which formerly emptied itself into the attic, thereby contaminating the water in the four great tanks, has, by an ingenious plan, been turned into the chimneys, and now finds its escape into the open air above the roof. A new car for conveying food in the basement has been built. All the old dust flues and clothes shafts have been rebuilt of brick from basement to attic, being now entirely fire-proof. In the basement brick partitions with iron doors have been put up, separating the mouths of the clothes shafts from those of the dust flues, thereby preventing any connection, should fire originate in the latter. The new cross-sections for bath and water closet purposes were begun July 16th, and the work is going steadily on. As fast as the old closets are removed the rooms are being converted into bedrooms. This improvement will be completed in less than two months, when we hope to have a most complete system of bath and water closet works. The system of ventilation adopted will forever rid us of the bad odors which generally abound in these places.

State Hospital.

The carpenters and masons are still going on with the repairs. After these are completed the greater part of the building will need to be painted, the east wing especially being in a bad condition.

WANTS.

We shall need at least fifty new bedsteads to take the place of old and worn out ones, and to furnish the old day-rooms which are to be used as bedrooms. As we have plenty of strong bedsteads, I would recommend the purchase of a lighter and cheaper one, well made, of hard wood, which will give better satisfaction, as they are to be used for a quiet class.

We are greatly in need of a good battery and a microscope. The hospital has never been properly supplied with these apparatuses. To be without these appliances is a reflection that ought not longer to hang over us.

We need an appropriation for a small conservatory or propagating house. Plants are immensely enjoyed by the entire household. At present we have no place whatever in which to start them. A small house would cost but little, and the exhaust steam would supply it with heat for the winter.

We should have at least one billiard table for the male side of the house. The female side will soon be supplied with its third piano, while on the male side there is nothing of this sort with which to while away a few of the many hours of the long winter evenings.

We should have an appropriation for the supply of religious services. We must not forget the fact that most of our patients have been taken from their homes, where some form of religious service has been observed. To shut them up here and deprive them of this privilege, is unjust. Lay services suffice in some measure, but they do not accomplish all that is desirable. The religious feelings and instincts of the insane person are frequently very apparent, and are often uppermost in the mind. They are frequently anxious to forgive a wrong, or to be forgiven. They are often in trepidation, anxious and nervous, or possibly sit and brood over their troubles for hours. The soothing effect of kind assur-

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ances under these circumstances is very gratifying indeed, but if they come from "one as having authority," in the shape of a properly selected and well rendered sermon, the effect is doubly precious. These things are verified here from time to time, and I should consider myself derelict in duty did I not mention the subject.

We shall need an appropriation for sidewalks. During a large portion of the year this is the only means we have for outside enjoyment for the patients, and the necessity for their renewal is urgent.

We shall need the usual appropriations for the library and amusements.

The entire outside of the building needs new pointing. This will cost a considerable amount. The building is leaking in many places now from this defect. The entire basement needs repairing. The grouting is in a bad condition, the car tracks need renewing. The basement under the rear center building needs a thorough repairing. The basement under half of the west wing has never been grouted. All the air for heating and supplying the entire building has to come through these dusty and unwholesome passages. This fact alone makes the necessity for a thorough overhauling of this department imperative.

The entertainments, such as card parties and dances twice a week, charades, concerts, picture shows with lectures, plays, etc., have been kept up, in their season, the entire year. The boat-rides on the lake, in the steamer Mendota, have afforded a great amount of pleasure. We have made twenty-one trips, carrying each time from sixty to one hundred. This has cost the state nothing, the funds coming from private contributions.

The supplemental tables will exhibit the daily average of patients employed in the different departments of the hospital. The daily average on the female side of the house has been 143; on the male side it has been 134. In the matron's department it will be noticed that 6,340 garments have been made during the year. This does not take into consideration the thousands of articles mended yearly.

State Hospital.

It will be seen that this work is largely done by patient help. There have been canned 15,280 pounds of tomatoes, a large amount of catsup, jellies and pickles, and also a number of barrels of sauerkraut put up.

CHANGES.

January 1, 1882, Dr. Oscar A. King resigned his position as First Assistant Physician, a position he had satisfactorily filled, to accept a professorship in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Chicago. On the same date, Dr. S. B. Buckmaster, who had well and satisfactorily filled the position of Second Assistant Physician, was promoted to the first assistancy, and Dr. John C. Christison, recently an assistant physician at Ward's Island, was appointed to the position of Second Assistant Physician.

August 15, 1882, Dr. Christison resigned, since which time the position has been vacant.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Dr. Buckmaster will please accept thanks for a copy of Hartwig's "Polar and Tropical Worlds;" also Miss Blanche Delaplaine for a handsome Scrap Book of cartoons, sketches, etc., which have furnished a great deal of amusement to all. We again take pleasure in expressing our sincere thanks for the generous contributions from the public press of our state and abroad, a list of which will be found in the supplemental tables.

CONCLUSION.

To my assistant officers, who have so readily contributed their share in bearing the burden of our duties, I feel gratefully indebted. The attendants and employes, with few exceptions, have done their duties well and cheerfully, for which they have my sincere thanks. Their duties are hard and of a responsible nature, and when satisfactorily rendered they should receive thankful recognition. Owing to the high wages obtained in other vocations, it has not always been easy to secure proper assistance on the male side of the house during the past year.

Superintendent's Report.

Lastly, allow me to express my thanks for the cheerful advice and assistance I have uniformly received at your hands as members of the Board. With profound thanks for the Divine aid and protection in the past, we commit ourselves to another year's work.

R. M. WIGGINTON.

MENDOTA, September 30, 1882.

State Hospital.

FINANCIAL EXHIBITS.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES AT THE WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory September 30, 1881.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.	Inventory, Sept. 30, 1882.	Cash received on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
Amusement and instruction.....	\$1,210 25	\$137 24		\$1,347 49	\$1,278 25			\$1,278 25		\$69 24
Accounts receivable.....			\$61 00	61 00		\$50 00		61 00		
Barn, farm and garden.....	14,366 81	1,882 85		16,249 66	16,178 16	402 30	\$10,593 43	27,173 89	\$10,924 23	
Clothing.....	2,973 29	3,768 02		6,741 31	1,060 24	105 66		1,165 90		5,575 41
Discharged patients.....		90 10		90 10		5 00		5 00		85 10
Discounts.....							176 38	176 38	176 38	
Drug and medical department.....	409 50	1,190 28		1,599 78	464 48			464 48		1,135 30
Engine and boilers.....	17,008 00	149 34		17,157 34	17,101 50			17,101 50		55 84
Elopers.....		73 05		73 05		4 00		4 00		69 05
Freight and express.....		58 35		58 35						58 35
Furniture.....	16,299 64	121 38		16,421 02	15,701 72	60 50		15,762 22		658 80
Fuel.....	15,817 74	13,180 10		29,041 84	12,855 95	127 74		12,983 69		16,058 15
Gas and other lights.....	94 88	2,468 27		2,563 15	6 50			6 50		2,556 65
Hides and pelts.....	31 50		1,117 68	1,141 18		1,117 68	31 50	1,149 18		
House furnishing.....	23,431 19	2,380 09		25,811 28	23,204 28	4 57		23,208 85		3,602 43
Interest and exchange.....		221 00		221 00						221 00
Laundry.....	3,636 06	331 41		3,967 47	3,369 16	2 38		3,371 54		595 93
Library.....	3,926 71	123 22		4,019 93	3,577 89		356 70	3,934 59		115 24
Lumber.....	2,135 24	263 87		2,399 11	1,876 83		522 28	2,399 11		
Machinery and tools.....	4,519 07	123 70	422 00	5,064 77	4,621 66	422 70		5,043 66		21 11
Miscellaneous.....	1,303 77	365 40		1,669 17	1,412 80	51 81		1,464 60		204 57
Officers' expenses.....		26 21		26 21						36 20
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	208 39	466 72	175	675 86	196 21	75 88		272 09		403 77

Financial Exhibit.

Repairs and renewals	22,396 07	918 56	522 28	3,836 91	1,916 54	25	133 85	2,050 64	1,786 27
Restraints	2607 3			607 13	595 50			595 50	11 63
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	\$512,740 96		2,529 42	515,270 38	515,270 38			515,270 38	
Scraps			133 85	133 85				133 85	
Special attendance.....			275 00	275 00		133 85		275 00	
Subsistence	1,185 46	33,026 73	10,624 93	44,903 21	3,997 32	329 10	1,117 6	5,504 10	39,399 11
Subsistence.....			166 09						
Surgical instruments and appliances	630 73	39 16		669 89	665 04			665 04	4 85
Tobacco.....	4 37	414 89		419 26	23 60	1 2		24 80	394 46
Wages and salaries.....		30,281 50		30,281 50		31 60	275 00	306 60	29,974 90
Totals.....	\$24,980 76	\$92,111 43	\$15,753 00	\$73,845 19	\$625,385 01	\$3,260 51	\$13,206 82	\$641,852 34	\$11,100 61
Discounts received		176 38							\$102,093 46
		\$91,935 15		641,852 34					11,100 61
Net expenses.....				\$90,992 85					\$90,992 85
Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by Secretary of State for salaries and expenses of Board of Supervision									4,655 52
									\$95,648 37

¹ Indebtedness September 30, paid in October.

² Typographical error in last report.

State Hospital.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

1881.			
Oct. 1	Balance		\$12,350 26
1882.			
Jan. 1	Received from counties.....		53,780 28
Feb. 2	Appropriation for deficiency, chapter 4, Laws 1882.....		23,000 00
Mar. 2	Appropriation chapter 33, Laws 1882 ..		43,000 00
Sep. 30	Balance special appropriation, wash basins and sinks.....		2 99
Sep. 30	Balance special appropriation, medical library		103 51
Sep. 30	Balance special appropriation, iron stairs.....		86 93
Sep. 30	Steward for board and clothing patients		3,349 74
Sep. 30	Steward for sundries.....		3,260 51
1882.			
June 1	To transferred for expenses State Board of Supervision.....	\$4,655 52	
Sep. 30	To balance special appropriation, new floors	1 93	
Sep. 30	Paid on account current expense this year.....	91,935 05	
	Paid on account indebtedness previous year.....	16,529 19	
	Balance appropriation in State Treasury	\$23,738 15	
	Balance in hands Treasurer of the Institution.....	1,922 61	
	Balance in steward's hands..	151 78	
		25,812 54	
		\$138,934 22	\$138,934 22
1882.			
Oct. 1	By balance available.....		\$25,812 54

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Balances avail- able Oct. 1, 1881.	Appropriations, 1882.	Transferred.	Total.	Expended this year.	Transferred.	Total.	Balances avail- able Sept. 30, 1882.
Cementing basement.....	\$1,000 00			\$1,000 00	\$62 30		\$62 30	\$937 70
Closets and bath rooms in wards.....	292 70			292 70		\$292 70	292 70	
Covering steam pipes.....	331 18			331 18				331 18
Curbing rear basement windows and grating.....		\$300 00		300 00				300 00
Fire proof elevators.....	1,267 95			1,267 95	805 85		805 85	462 10
Fire hose.....		1,000 00		1,000 00	708 75		708 75	291 25
Iron stairs.....	400 00			400 00	313 07	86 93	400 00	
Medical library.....	139 80			139 80	36 29	103 51	139 80	
New floors.....	90 10		\$1 92	92 02	92 02		92 02	
Painting and repairs.....		3,500 00		3,500 00	296 04		296 04	3,203 96
Railroad track scales.....		800 00		800 00	618 45		618 45	181 55
Rebuilding laundry wall.....	600 00			600 00				600 00
Repairs and renewals to water and steam pipes and appendages.....		2,000 00		2,000 00				2,000 00
Removing and building bath rooms and closets.....		15,000 00		15,000 00	7,824 08		7,824 08	7,175 92
Wash basins and sinks.....	154 19		292 70	446 89	443 90	2 99	446 89	
Totals.....	\$4,215 92	\$22,600 00	\$294 62	\$27,110 54	\$11,200 75	\$486 13	\$11,686 88	\$15,423 66

Special Appropriation Funds.

State Hospital.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS. YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER
30, 1882.

Asparagus	803	pounds.	\$0 08	\$64 24	.....
Apples	291	bushels.		145 50	.....
Beef, 14 head.....	15,180	pounds.		600 65	.....
Beets	245 $\frac{3}{4}$	bushels.		61 26	.....
Blackberries	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	bushels.		10 47	.....
Cauliflower	1,501	head.		75 05	.....
Cucumbers	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels.		68 78	.....
Carrots	405 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels.		121 65	.....
Crab apples	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	bushels.		2 43	.....
Cabbage	8,439	head.		337 56	.....
Celery	2,884	head.		144 20	.....
Citron	356			17 80	.....
Greens	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels.		8 25	.....
Green peas	127 $\frac{1}{4}$	bushels.	1 00	127 25	.....
Grapes	666	pounds.		33 30	.....
Pork, dressed	27,496	pounds.		2,075 16	.....
Hubbard squash	6,010	pounds.		60 10	.....
Horse radish	10	bushels.		5 00	.....
Lettuce	220 $\frac{3}{4}$	bushels.		110 19	.....
Leeks	2,000	roots.		10 00	.....
Milk	342,698	pounds.	1	3,426 98	.....
Musk melons	309			9 27	.....
Onions	419 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels.		214 59	.....
Pie plant	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels.		21 75	.....
Potatoes	3,589 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels.		1,794 75	.....
Parsnips	377	bushels.		113 10	.....
Radishes	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels.		64 78	.....
Strawberries	981 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels.		295 97	.....
String beans	208 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels.		125 21	.....
Sweet corn	123 $\frac{1}{4}$	bushels.		73 95	.....
Salsify	8	bushels.		8 00	.....
Soup greens	12	bushels.		6 00	.....
Tomatoes	416 $\frac{3}{4}$	bushels.		208 37	.....
Turnips	507 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels.		101 53	.....
Veal (3 head).....	445	pounds.		20 74	.....
Water melons	592			29 60	.....
					\$10,593 43
Corn	3,502	bushels.		\$2,451 40	.....
Corn stalks	139	tons.	\$3 00	417 00	.....
Fodder corn	208	tons.		208 00	.....
Mangels	5,504	tons.		825 60	.....
Oats	1,588	bushels.	38	604 44	.....
Rutabagas	1,000	bushels.		200 00	.....
Sweet corn (seed)	48	bushels.		28 80	.....
Hay	134 $\frac{1}{4}$	tons.	8 00	1,073 88	.....
Straw	35	tons.	4 00	140 00	.....
					5,948 13
					\$16,541 55

*Moneys Received.*STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED FOR THE YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

Accounts receivable.....	50 00
Barn, farm and garden.....	402 30
Board and clothing of patients.....	3,349 74
Clothing.....	105 66
Discharged patients, refunded.....	5 00
Elopers.....	4 00
Furniture.....	60 50
Fuel.....	127 74
House furnishing.....	4 57
Hides and pelts.....	1,117 68
Laundry (freights repaid).....	2 38
Machinery and tools.....	422 00
Miscellaneous.....	51 80
Postage and stationery.....	75 88
Repairs and renewals.....	25
Scraps — old iron, rags, etc.....	133 85
Special attendance.....	275 00
Subsistence.....	389 10
Tobacco.....	1 20
Wages and salaries.....	31 60
Total.....	<u>\$6,610 25</u>

State Hospital.

DETAILED LIST OF EXPENDITURES.

AMUSEMENTS.				
Band Music			\$2 10	
Cards playing	4 dozen.		11 50	
Cornet Instructors	12		3 00	
Candy	80 pounds		12 67	
Cedar and Hemlock Twigs.....	1 barrels		1 80	
Comic Masks.....	9		3 78	
Cello Strings			40	
Expenses Patients to Circus			95	
Expenses Patients to Fair.....			1 00	
Freights			1 33	
Grenadine.....	2½ yards.		25	
Music for regular dances.....			74 00	
Peanuts	75 pounds.		5 94	
Pop Corn	50 pounds.		2 00	
Paper Cambric	16½ yards.		1 11	
Prints.....	7 yards.		46	
Repairing and tuning Pianos.....	2		5 00	
Sheet Music.....			3 55	
Violin Strings.....	34		6 40	\$137 24
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN.				
Axe Handles ..	6		1 25	
Baskets	30		7 26	
Blankets, Horse	8		15 00	
Bits.....	1		35	
Bull Rings Copper ..	1		40	
Boars	1		25 00	
Cartage, Boxes, etc			10	
Corn Cutters	6		2 40	
Cotton Bag Twine	1 dozen.		35	
Chamois Skin	1		60	
Freight and Express.....			13 41	
Fence Wire	88 pounds.		8 80	
Feed — Bran	4,123 pounds.		34 02	
Corn.....	159 ⁶ / ₁₀ bushels.		103 95	
Hay	33 ² / ₂₀₀₀ tons.		174 55	
Oats	1,261 ⁹ / ₃₂ bushels.		544 87	
Gargling Oil	1 bottle.		90	
Grain Sacks.....	8		1 75	
Garden and Farm Seeds.....			305 18	
Garden Lines	2		40	
Horse Shoes.....	3 kegs.		16 00	
Horse Rasp	1		60	
Horse Medicine			2	
Horse Nails.....	35 pounds.		8 15	
Horse Nails.....	1 box.		5 00	
Interfering Caps.....			1 25	
Lumber	472 feet.		8 33	

Detailed List of Expenditures.

BARN, FARM AND GARDEN — con.			
Lime	5	bushels.	\$1 25
Manure forks.....	6	.....	4 25
Measures	1	.....	40
Nails	1	keg.	4 25
Nets	1	set.	3 50
Picking strawberries.....	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels.	14 15
Paris Green.....	100	pounds.	24 00
Plows.....	1	.....	7 70
Plow wheels.....	1	.....	70
Plow points.....	5	.....	1 88
Repairing implements and tools.....			8 15
Repairing harness			35
Repairing wagons, carriages, etc.....			86 44
Rakes.....	3	dozen.	10 90
Rent of Farwell farm, year 1881.....	1	year.	300 00
Rasps	1	.....	90
Scythes	5	.....	4 05
Scythe stones.....	1	dozen.	75
Straps, traces, etc.....			4 60
Salt, fine	22	barrels.	30 65
Sweat pads	1	pair.	65
Spades	2	.....	2 25
Sponges.....	7	.....	75
Threshing oats	1,452	bushels.	29 04
Toe calks	45	pounds.	5 15
Taxes on Farwell farm.....			52 47
Vegetable knives	1	dozen.	2 10
Whips	1	.....	1 50
			1,882 85
CLOTHING.			
Buttons	1,927	dozen.	35 61
Buckles	161 $\frac{1}{3}$	dozen.	4 69
Bows	8	dozen.	8 50
Cotton flannel	1,991 $\frac{1}{4}$	yards.	275 96
Cotton knitting.....	12	pounds.	6 36
Cotton thread	171	dozen.	94 55
Cartage boxes, etc.....			1 55
Corset Jeans.....	839	yards.	71 32
Cashmere	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	yards.	40 56
Collars, ladies'	17	dozen.	12 47
Collars, paper	3,100	.....	25 25
Cheviot	924 $\frac{3}{4}$	yards.	105 35
Coats	3	.....	6 50
Deims	288	yards.	46 08
Dress braid.....	3	dozen.	2 10
Dress goods.....	354	yards.	45 85
Elastic tape	1	piece.	23
Freights			32 53
Gingham	510 $\frac{3}{4}$	yards.	40 92
Garibaldi's.....	2	dozen.	18 00
Handkerchiefs	38	dozen.	39 25
Hats	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	dozen.	57 56
Hair pins	20	pack'g's	70
Hose, ladies'	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	dozen.	119 54
Hose, men's	65	dozen.	92 50
Hooks and eyes.....	24	gross.	2 40

State Hospital.

CLOTHING — continued.			
Hoods	6 dozen.	\$33 00	.....
Laces, shoe.....	11 gross.	5 30	.....
Laces, shoe, leather.....	100 yards.	75	.....
Muslin	4,188 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.	345 10	.....
Mitts	12 dozen.	58 50	.....
Overalls.....	3 dozen.	27 00	.....
Prints.....	3,993 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.	274 15	.....
Pants	88 pairs.	63 00	.....
Park Mills checks	383 yards.	57 75	.....
Poplin stripes	108 yards.	12 96	.....
Ribbon	62 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.	9 13	.....
Suits.....	95	542 86	.....
Suspenders.....	5 dozen.	12 50	.....
Scarfs	2 dozen.	8 50	.....
Shirt fronts.....	6	1 87	.....
Shirts.....	4 dozen.	33 25	.....
Skirting	201 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.	24 60	.....
Thread, linen.....	12 dozen.	9 60	.....
Tape	19 dozen.	6 77	.....
Tycoon rep.....	36 yards.	6 30	.....
Vests	30	36 00	.....
Vests, ladies.....	6 dozen.	24 00	.....
Yarn.....	2 pounds.	3 00	.....
Boots	84 pairs.	165 25	.....
Shoes	369 pairs.	498 30	.....
Slippers.....	368 pairs.	322 75	.....
			\$3,768 02
DISCHARGED PATIENTS		\$90 10	.....
			90 10
DRUG AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT			
Drugs and medicines		\$583 53	.....
Cartage, boxes, etc.....		50	.....
Freights		12 51	.....
Alcohol	50 gallons.	111 56	.....
Gin	6 gallons.	28 00	.....
Whiskey	209 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.	454 18	.....
			1,190 28
ENGINE AND BOILERS			
Cartage, boxes, etc.....		25	.....
Freights		78	.....
Oil, lard	207 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	148 31	.....
			149 34
ELOPERS		\$73 05	.....
			73 05
FREIGHT AND EXPRESS.....		\$58 35	.....
			58 35
FURNITURE			
Bolts.....	144	5 76	.....
Freights		3 75	.....
Perforated seats.....	509 $\frac{1}{8}$ feet.	101 87	.....
Screws, nickle plated	4 gross.	10 00	.....
			121 38

Detailed List of Expenditures.

FUEL.				
Coal — Indiana block.....	2,579 ⁶⁵ / ₂₀₀ tons.	\$12,776	66	.....
Coal — Ohio Central.....	46 ¹ / ₄ tons.	273	50	.....
Wood.....	23 ⁵ / ₈ cords.	129	94	.....
				\$13,180 10
GAS AND LIGHTS.				
Coal.....	216 ⁷ / ₂₀₀ tons.	\$1,933	19	.....
Cement.....	¹ / ₂ barrel.	1	25	.....
Cartage, cases, etc.....			30	.....
Freights.....			74	62
Fire brick.....	1,000	27	50	.....
Fire clay.....	4 barrels.	14	50	.....
Fusees.....	20 cases.	30	00	.....
Gas pipe.....	5 feet.	1	00	.....
Iron turnings.....	60 pounds.		30	.....
Kerosene.....	10 gallons.	1	20	.....
Lime.....	593 ⁵ / ₈ bushels	177	71	.....
Lantern candles.....	132 dozen.	65	70	.....
Labor setting gas retorts.....	11 days.	33	00	.....
Retorts.....	3	75	00	.....
Tiles.....	28	28	00	.....
Wax tapers.....	5 pounds.	5	00	.....
				2.468 27
HOUSE FURNISHING.				
Brooms.....	74 dozen.	\$179	65	.....
Brushes — scrub.....	21 dozen.	37	25	.....
Brushes — shoe.....	4 dozen.	7	60	.....
Bakers.....	9 dozen.	12	00	.....
Bowls — wooden.....	2	1	20	.....
Baskets.....	2		10	.....
Bath brick.....	5 boxes.	3	80	.....
Butter prints.....	1		15	.....
Butter tryer.....	1	1	25	.....
Blankets.....	50 pairs.	380	60	.....
Bed spreads.....	6	15	00	.....
Buckram.....	3 ³ / ₄ yards.		75	.....
Basting spoons.....	1 dozen.	1	50	.....
Chambers.....	27 dozen.	75	15	.....
Chambers — tin.....	4 dozen.	24	50	.....
Cartage, boxes, etc.....		10	65	.....
Cruets.....	4 dozen.	4	00	.....
Cuspadores.....	5 dozen.	18	75	.....
Carpet tacks.....	11 ¹ / ₂ dozen.	5	83	.....
Combs.....	28 dozen.	17	75	.....
Carpets.....	102 yards.	84	75	.....
Cups.....	10 dozen.	8	00	.....
Cups and saucers.....	31 dozen.	20	20	.....
Crash.....	1,180 yards.	127	95	.....
Cretone.....	16 yards.	10	05	.....
Cotton flannel.....	3 ³ / ₄ yards.		75	.....
Clothes baskets.....	6	2	75	.....
Castile soap.....	29 pounds.	2	75	.....
Copperas.....	100 pounds.	3	00	.....
Dust pans.....	2 dozen.	2	00	.....
Dining room bells.....	1 dozen.	2	50	.....
Dusters.....	4 dozen.	13	50	.....

State Hospital.

HOUSE FURNISHING—continued.			
Dish pans.....	2		\$1 16
Egg spoons.....	1		10
Egg beaters.....	2		50
Freights.....			33 09
Fly paper.....	1	quire.	45
Goblets.....	5	dozen.	3 00
Galvanized iron.....	37	pounds.	4 44
Hemp dusters.....	2	dozen.	5 00
Indelible ink.....	2	pounds.	22 00
Ice tongs.....	1	pair.	50
Jugs, stone.....	48	gallons.	4 32
Knives and forks.....	24	sets.	21 60
Lanterns.....	2	dozen.	30 00
Lantern globes.....	4½	dozen.	5 95
Ladles.....	1		12
Mops.....	13	dozen.	17 40
Mattress tufts.....	1,000		1 00
Mugs.....	2	dozen.	2 50
Muslin.....	175	yards.	20 90
Needles.....	2,000		2 50
Napkins.....	6	dozen.	7 50
Oil cloth, floor.....	5	yards.	2 38
Oil cloth, table.....	1½	pieces.	2 34
Pitcher, water.....	9	dozen.	43 75
Pails.....	3	dozen.	8 60
Plates.....	10	dozen.	7 00
Pins.....	3½	gross.	20 62
Paper, wall.....			75
Paper, manilla.....			30
Picture nails.....	9	dozen.	2 85
Perfection clippers.....	1		5 00
Perfumery, etc., for toilet soaps.....			5 13
Razors.....	1	dozen.	7 00
Razor straps.....	1	dozen.	1 50
Robe prints.....	50	yards.	3 50
Straw.....	102½	tons.	355 64
Shoe blacking.....	13	dozen.	6 53
Sauce plates.....	4	dozen.	1 80
Self paper.....	110	dozen.	5 55
Sheeting.....	1,407½	yards.	271 77
Shears.....	1	pair.	75
Shears, barber's.....	6	pair.	5 25
Stitching twine.....	11	pounds.	7 30
Soap slabs.....	2	dozen.	3 00
Spittoons, rubber.....	3½	dozen.	50 48
Spittoons, tin.....	3	dozen.	6 00
Sieves.....	4	dozen.	95
Shaving soap.....	6	dozen.	3 75
Stone jars.....	72	gallons.	6 48
Stripe.....	1½	yards.	40
Silesia.....	3¾	yards.	47
Tumblers.....	29	dozen.	10 95
Towels.....	8	dozen.	16 00
Tissue paper.....	1½	reams.	2 78
Table spoons.....	36	dozen.	14 00
Tea spoons.....	48	dozen.	12 00
Tapers, wax.....	12	pounds.	10 50

Detailed List of Expenditures.

HOUSE FURNISHING — continued.			
Traps, rat	18	5 25	.....
Traps, mouse.....	5	75	.....
Thermometers.....	6	1 25	.....
Tacks.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	40	.....
Table linen.....	148 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards.	74 12	.....
Ticking.....	662 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards.	100 89	.....
Terry.....	5 yards.	6 00	.....
Toilet soap.....	10 dozen.	10 10	.....
Whisk brooms.....	3 dozen.	3 75	.....
Wash bowls and pitchers	2 dozen	18 00	.....
Wash tubs.....	2	180 00	.....
			\$2,380 09
INTEREST AND EXCHANGE.			
Interest.....		221 00	221 00
LAUNDRY.			
Babbitt metal.....	47 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds.	9 14	.....
Castings.....	729 pounds.	39 09	.....
Caustic soda.....	3,590 pounds.	192 26	.....
Clothes baskets.....	6	6 75	.....
Clothes Pins.....	5 gross.	85	.....
Freights.....		13 62	.....
Indigo.....	9 pounds.	7 15	.....
Iron.....	45 pounds.	1 89	.....
Rosin.....	312 pounds.	7 80	.....
Starch.....	518 pounds.	32 48	.....
Sal soda.....	448 pounds.	7 84	.....
Screws.....	6 gross.	12 54	.....
			\$331 41
LIBRARY.			
Books.....	7 volum's	23 27	.....
Subscriptions to periodicals.....	19	66 45	.....
Subscriptions to newspapers.....	6	33 50	.....
			123 22
LUMBER.....	14,104 feet.	\$263 87	263 87
MACHINERY AND TOOLS.			
Belting.....	30 feet.	5 81	.....
Belting, rubber.....	35 feet.	18 59	.....
Belting, leather	30 feet.	9 41	.....
Bits.....	6	75	.....
Belt hooks.....	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ gross.	67	.....
Belt punches.....	2	50	.....
Brushes.....	2	35	.....
Brushes, baker's.....	1	80	.....
Brushes, calcimine	2	7 00	.....
Butcher knives.....	2	90	.....
Box opener.....	1	50	.....
Brush hooks.....	1	1 00	.....
Cast steel.....	19 pounds.	3 23	.....
Chasers.....	1 set.	2 22	.....
Crucibles.....	2	1 60	.....
Cartage, boxes, etc.....		35	.....

State Hospital.

MACHINERY AND TOOLS — con.				
Freight			\$1 34	
Files	39		6 99	
Glasses	12		3 00	
Hose	65	feet.	10 50	
Hammers	1		70	
Lace leather	1	size.	3 00	
Lawn mower	1		14 00	
Melting lade	1		25	
Mallets	1		25	
Plyers	1		53	
Rubber packing	28 $\frac{1}{8}$		8 68	
Scoop shovels	4		4 38	
Screw drivers	2		80	
Soldering irons	3		1 60	
Scrapers	1		6 00	
Sieves	1		1 75	
Tree pruner	1		2 00	
Wire cloth	20	inches.	25	
Wheel barrows	2		4 00	
				\$123 70
MICELLANEOUS.				
Anthem gems	1		\$1 00	
Bird seed	24		2 05	
Barrels	7		7 00	
Cobblers stock			68 13	
Drawing paper	12	sheets.	3 10	
Exp nses exchanging patients...			52 90	
Expenses to Madison with patients			4 60	
Expenses, sundries			10 55	
Freights			25	
Horse fed at Madison			11 30	
Hardware paper	47	pounds.	2 11	
Meals in Madison for driver, etc.	26		6 50	
Needles	2,250		2 81	
Omnibus hire			6 00	
Organist			15 00	
Pork barrels	14		19 00	
Repairing sundries			2 00	
Sewing machi'e belts, springs, etc.			1 10	
Sewing machine oil	1	quart.	48	
Sewing machine needles	5	dozen.	1 60	
Speller	1		22	
Singer sewing machine	1		35 00	
Spectacles and repairs	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	dozen.	6 65	
Twine	6	pounds.	2 40	
Telephone rent			100 00	
Thimbles	1	gross.	1 15	
Umbrella	1		2 50	
				365 40
OFFICERS' EXPENSES.				
Expenses purchasing supplies			\$24 50	
Expenses after baker			5 45	
Meals	6		3 00	
Railroad fares			3 25	
				36 20

Detailed List of Expenditures.

PRINTING, POSTAGE, STATIONERY AND TELEGRAPH.			
Blotting paper.....	30 sheets..		\$2 00
Blank books.....	25		22 40
Bill heads.....	200		2 50
Calendars.....	5		2 00
Envelops.....	1,750		4 63
Erasers.....	3		1 80
Fasteners.....	500		1 50
Ink.....	14	bottles.	8 70
Ink, scarlet.....	4	bottles.	2 00
Inkstands.....	1		15
Index, m mo.....	1	dozen..	2 00
Letter-heads.....	1,928		16 82
Lead pencils.....	18½ dozen.		7 83
Note-heads.....	1,915		12 91
Postage stamps, one cent.....	690		6 00
Postage stamps, two cent.....	100		2 00
Postage stamps, three cent.....	4,850		145 50
Postage stamped envelops, 3 cent.....	4,000		130 40
Postal cards.....	1,200		12 00
Printing pay-roll blanks.....			8 00
Printing physicians' reports.....	500		10 00
Printing postal cards.....	500		2 00
Printing circulars.....	1,300		11 00
Printing ward records.....	2,000		5 50
Paper, bill cap.....		½ ream.	2 50
Pass books.....	8	dozen.	3 45
Pens.....	11	gross.	9 50
Pen-wipers.....	4		2 40
Pen-holders.....	1		20
Ruling pen.....	1		1 25
Telegraph.....			18 38
Tablets.....	8½ dozen.		6 28
Tags.....	1,000		2 00
Time books.....		¾ dozen.	1 12
			\$466 72
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.			
Butts.....	38	pairs.	3 75
Brushes.....	3		2 70
Bends.....	2		91
Brads.....	6	p'k'g's.	41
Cartage, boxes, etc.....			98
Charcoal.....	9		3 20
Cupboard latches.....	2½ dozen.		3 75
Copper wire.....	½ pound.		37
Door knobs.....	1	dozen.	1 75
Emery.....	2	pounds.	25
Freights.....			21 77
Finishing bibbs.....	12		14 95
Files.....	1	dozen.	95
Glass.....	24	boxes.	82 05
Glass.....	100	lights.	21 01
Gaskets.....	6½ pounds.		4 50
Gas-fitters' cement.....	2	pounds.	50
Glaziers' points.....	2	papers.	25
Hinges.....	18	pair.	3 84

State Hospital.

REPAIRS AND RENEWALS — CON.			
Iron	128	pounds.	\$5 74
Iron, galvanized	452	pounds.	35 00
Iron, Russia	100	pounds.	13 50
Keys	6		3 00
Lime	25	bushels.	7 00
Locks	60		46 70
Lumber	5,794	feet.	101 52
Labor — tinner	62 $\frac{1}{3}$	days.	187 00
Nails	11	pounds.	1 16
Nails	12	kegs.	48 65
Oil, B. Linseed	100 $\frac{6}{15}$	gallons.	66 25
Putty	322 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounds.	11 79
Paris white	10	pounds.	40
Padlocks	8		3 90
Pipe cast iron			43 95
Parafine gum	45	pounds.	12 25
Return bends	24		6 24
Repairs — clocks			3 50
Sand paper	10	quires.	2 30
Screws	79	gross.	38 69
Screws, nickle head	4	gross.	10 00
Sash cord	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	pounds.	20 55
Stucco	1	barrel.	2 50
Soil pipe	30	feet.	8 89
Sleeves	6		2 90
Shutter knobs	2	dozen.	50
Solder	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounds	5 40
Safety chain	1	pack'ge	1 27
Tacks	1	dozen.	75
Tin	1	box.	14 50
Turpentine	1	gallon.	90
Water rings	2		18 00
White lead	200	pounds.	15 25
Window pulleys	2	dozen.	80
Window catches	3	dozen.	4 50
Wire cloth	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	feet.	4 80
			\$918 56
SUBSISTENCE.			
Allspice	16	pounds	3 90
Apples	179	barrels.	646 35
Apples	48	bushels.	24 00
Apples, dried	4,107	pounds.	20 03
Beef cattle, 207 head — live weight	229,438	pounds	10,934 31
Beef, salt	16	barrels.	235 80
Be f, canned — 6 cans	84	pounds.	11 27
Beef, dried	132	pounds.	16 65
B tter	17,664 $\frac{3}{16}$	pounds.	4,245 38
Baking powder	275	pounds.	47 50
Beans	7,267	pounds.	360 21
Break snaps	168	pounds.	15 62
Brawn, 6 cans	72	pounds.	10 05
Bread	1,233	loaves.	99 11
Bacon	52	pounds.	7 80
Cartage, boxes, etc			18 15
Coffe, Java	277	pounds	73 56
Coffee, Rio	4,832	pounds.	537 63

Detailed List of Expenditures.

SUBSISTENCE — con.			
Coffee, Essence	14½	gross.	24 40
Chocolate	12	pounds.	4 20
Cloves	10	pounds.	3 50
Corn Meal	1,834	pounds.	29 41
Chickens.....	37	pounds.	9 25
Chickens.....	1,848½	pounds.	134 04
Crackers	1,703	pounds.	145 73
Codfish	1,100	pounds.	63 90
Cheese	1,721	pounds.	199 55
Corn Starch	400	pounds.	31 00
Cinnamon.. .	29¼	pounds.	10 18
Citron.....	6		1 32
Canned Fruits.....	52¾	dozon.	119 95
Cranberries.....	1	barrel.	8 50
Cracked Wheat.....	4	barr els.	35 00
Currants, dried	326	pounds.	20 46
Cherries	5	bushels	12 50
Cherries pitted.....	25	pounds.	5 45
Crab Apples.....	7	bushels	7 00
Ducks	11		1 65
Eggs.....	4,866½	dozen.	775 74
Extract Lemon.....	5½	dozen.	14 60
Extract Vanilla.....	6¾	dozen.	22 25
Freights			482 34
Flour	805½	barrels.	5,127 07
Flour, patent	6	barrels.	45 80
Flour, Graham	6	barrels.	36 40
Fish, fresh	7,713½	pounds	370 24
Fish, mackerel	23	hf. bbis	141 75
Fish, mackerel	1	kit.	90
Fish, white.....	35	hf. bbis.	198 80
Fish, white.....	1	qr. bbl.	3 65
Fish, white.....	5	kegs.	28 75
Farina	650	pounds.	36 00
Gi nger.....	1	jar.	45
Ginger Snaps	1,921½	pounds.	180 30
Gelatine	3	boxes.	38
Hominy.....	4½	barrels.	24 25
Hops.....	30½	pounds.	14 50
Honey	24	pounds.	5 28
Halibut	120	pounds.	15 10
Ham.....	40	pounds	6 17
Lemons	4½	pounds.	29 50
Lemons	3	dozen.	1 15
Lambs	39		125 00
Mutton Sheep, 203 head weighing.	26,254	pounds.	1,268 09
Mustard.....	52	pounds.	10 84
Malt	46	pounds.	2 25
Nutmegs	25	pounds	22 49
Oat Meal.....	10½	barrels.	75 15
Oysters.....	146	cans.	50 41
Oysters.....	30	gallons.	49 80
Olive Oil.....	1	bottle.	63
Pearl Barley.....	375	pounds.	16 41
Pepper.....	193	pounds.	39 65
Prunes.....	7,136	pounds.	503 02
Potatoes.....	771½	bushels	654 85

State Hospital.

SUBSISTENCE—continued.			
Potatoes, sweet	1	barrel.	\$5 00
Peaches, dried	424	pounds.	34 98
Peaches, peeled	25	pounds.	5 00
Peaches, fresh	3	baskets.	2 55
Pork	25	barrels.	5 42
Pickles	1	gallon.	70
Pears	$\frac{1}{2}$	bushel.	1 90
Plums	$3\frac{1}{2}$	bushels.	5 25
Raspberries	2	boxes.	32
Rice	2,216	pounds.	159 74
Raisins	5	boxes.	14 55
Raisins	$682\frac{1}{2}$	pounds.	74 73
Sugar, powdered	719	pounds.	75 49
Sugar, A	1,582	pounds	145 74
Sugar, granulated	11,516	pounds	1,184 43
Sugar, brown	3,807	pounds	306 52
Salt	16	sacks.	25 30
Salt, fine	18	barrels	24 20
Salt, Ashton	9	sacks.	30 40
Salt, rock	2	barrels	4 00
Sago	599	pounds.	33 22
Syrup	960	gallons.	444 80
Sage	5	pounds.	1 50
Shoulders, smoked	1,207	pounds.	123 40
Salt peter	2	pounds.	36
Sauce, L. & P.	1	dozen.	2 85
Tea, Japan	2,180	pounds	713 00
Tapioca	893	pounds	46 12
Turkeys, dressed	$590\frac{3}{4}$	pounds.	59 01
Turkeys, live	$1,607\frac{1}{4}$	gallons	119 40
Vinegar	506	gallons.	75 03
Yeast	1	pound.	40
Yeast, compressed	$1\frac{1}{2}$	dozen.	57
			\$33,026 73
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.			
Double slide knives	2		5 00
Eng. thermometers	2		7 00
Exploring needles	1		50
Hornby	1		3 00
S. R. Cath.	2		1 50
Trusses	13		19 66
Tricks' artery forceps	1	pair.	2 50
			39 16
TOBACCO, ETC.			
Cartage, boxes, etc.			10
Clay pipes	3	boxes.	6 40
Chewing tobacco	$827\frac{1}{2}$	pounds.	312 58
Freights			3 66
Smoking tobacco	340	pounds.	92 15
			414 89
WAGES AND SALARIES			30,281 50
			30,281 50
Less discounts			\$92,111 43
			176 38
Total on account, current expenses this year			\$91,935 05

Roster of Officers and Employes.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

NAME.	SERVICE.	SALARY.
R. M. Wigginton	Superintendent	Per year...\$2,000 00
S. B. Buckmaster	Assistant physician	Per year... 1,000 00
Walter E. Fernald	Assistant physician	Per year... 600 00
M. C. Halliday	Matron	Per year... 600 00
S. J. M. Putnam	Steward	Per year... 1,000 00
J. E. Weissert	Asssntant steward	Per year... 600 00
Thomas Stone	Supervisor	Per month.. 45 00
W. R. McFarland	Assistant	Per month.. 26 00
Kittie M. Nolen	Supervisor	Per month.. 27 00
Kittie Morrow	Assistant	Per month.. 20 00
John Sullivan	Attendant	Per month.. 25 00
Pat Joyce	Attendant	Per month.. 25 00
John McDonald	Attendant	Per month.. 24 00
Charles W. Hansen	Attendant	Per month.. 24 00
A. Heydecke	Attendant	Per month.. 24 00
Fred O. Lester	Attendant	Per month.. 24 00
A. Rinck	Attendant	Per month.. 24 00
Thomas Illingsworth	Attendant	Per month.. 24 00
Frank Foy	Attendant	Per month.. 24 00
William Moore	Attendant	Per month.. 22 00
Lawrence Hayes	Attendant	Per month.. 22 00
E. Erickson	Attendant	Per month.. 22 00
Thomas Ruddy	Attendant	Per month.. 22 00
F. A. Cady	Attendant	Per month.. 22 00
James F. Graham	Attendant	Per month.. 22 00
Austin Ruddy	Attendant	Per month.. 22 00
John Maguire	Attendant	Per month.. 22 00
John Roche	Attendant	Per month.. 22 00
Seymour Mace	Attendant	Per month.. 20 00
Lillie Decker	Attendant	Per month.. 19 00
Jennie McDonald	Attendant	Per month.. 18 00
Carrie Erickson	Attendant	Per month.. 18 00
Julia Peterson	Attendant	Per month.. 17 00
Mary Joyce	Attendant	Per month.. 17 00
Addie C. Netherwood	Attendant	Per month.. 17 00
Mary O'Laughlin	Attendant	Per month.. 17 00
Mary Sheahan	Attendant	Per month.. 17 00
Mary Castle	Attendant	Per month.. 17 00
Lola Blunt	Attendant	Per month.. 17 00
Mary Lowry	Attendant	Per month.. 17 00
Nettie Howard	Attendant	Per month.. 16 00
Annie Sykora	Attendant	Per month.. 15 00
Annie H. Slight	Attendant	Per month.. 15 00
Gertie Olsen	Attendant	Per month.. 15 00
Elma M. Tyler	Attendant	Per month.. 14 00
Ella Sigglekow	Attendant	Per month.. 14 00
Maria Lee	Attendant	Per month.. 14 00
Mary Peterson	Attendant	Per month.. 14 00

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NAME.	SERVICE.	SALARY.
Jennie Richards	Attendant.....	Per month.. \$14 00
Wilmay Sigglekow	Attendant.....	Per month.. 14 00
A. Clugston	Night watch.....	Per month.. 25 00
Annie Lewis	Night watch.....	Per month.. 19 00
Fred Schassberger.....	Baker	Per month.. 40 00
George B. Sawyer.....	Cook	Per month.. 30 00
Julia Castle	Cook assistant	Per month.. 12 00
Margaret Mullarky	Cook assistant	Per month.. 12 00
Beesy Mullarky.....	Cook assistant	Per month.. 12 00
Ella Austin.....	Cook assistant	Per month.. 12 00
Hattie Richter	Housemaid	Per month.. 15 00
Sarah Elliger.....	Housemaid	Per month.. 12 00
Nena Fosdick.....	Housemaid	Per month.. 10 00
Thekla Krupp.....	Housemaid	Per month.. 10 00
Maria H. Warren.....	Seamstress	Per month.. 16 00
Josie M. Bancroft.....	Seamstress	Per month.. 16 00
Mary Wee-ink	Seamstress	Per month.. 10 00
L. F. Brendler.....	Launderer	Per month.. 35 00
Blanch Craven	Laundress	Per month.. 16 00
Libbie Bancroft	Laundress	Per month.. 15 00
Augusta Stoppeworth ..	Laundress	Per month.. 12 00
Emma Stoppeworth	Laundress	Per month.. 12 00
Mary E. Jones.....	Laundress	Per month.. 12 00
John Doyle	Engineer	Per month.. 75 00
E. D. North.....	Engineer assistant.....	Per month.. 39 00
Fred. North.....	Fireman	Per month.. 22 00
John Lyons	Fireman	Per month.. 22 00
Bernard Veith.....	Gas maker.....	Per month.. 45 00
W. J. Smith	Carpenter.....	Per month.. 50 00
Albert Berg	Carpenter.....	Per month.. 50 00
Richard Lynch.....	Mason	Per month.. 75 00
Patrick Welch.....	Butcher.....	Per month.. 30 00
Thomas Foy	Shoemaker	Per month.. 15 00
P. P. Schotzka	Gardner and farmer	Per year... 800 00
Marion Baxter.....	Dairy maid	Per month.. 16 00
B. L. Hollister.....	Laborer.....	Per month.. 25 00
Martin Farrel	Laborer.....	Per month.. 25 00
J. W. Jones	Laborer.....	Per month.. 20 00
Thomas Fahy	Laborer.....	Per month.. 15 00
Geo. W. Fosdick	Teamster	Per month.. 25 00
Charles Hughes	Teamster	Per month.. 20 00
William Lyons	Teamster	Per month.. 20 00
John Dippold	Teamster	Per month.. 20 00
Martin Corcoran	Teamster	Per month.. 20 00
Martin Lyons	Teamster	Per month.. 20 00
Dennis Byrnes.....	Porter	Per month.. 24 00
John Moore.....	Porter	Per month.. 20 00
W. C. Off.	Office boy	Per month.. 10 00

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Superintendent — WALTER KEMPSTER, M. D.

Assistant Physicians — ALEXANDER TRAUTMAN, M. D., JOSEPH J. SHANKS, M. D.

Steward — JOSEPH BUTLER.

Assistant Steward — W. H. KINNE.

Matron — MRS. A. L. BUTLER.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

*To the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable,
Reformatory and Penal Institutions:*

GENTLEMEN — In accordance with the provisions of chapter 298, Laws of Wisconsin for 1881, I have the honor to present herewith the Tenth Annual Report, pertaining to the medical department of the Northern Hospital for the Insane to the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882.

The movement of population has been as follows:

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Remaining under treatment Sept. 30, 1881.....	267	245	512
Admitted during the year	116	109	225
Total number under treatment.....	383	354	737
Average under treatment daily .....	.....	.....	528.75
Discharged recovered.....	37	27	64
Discharged improved... ..	11	15	26
Discharged unimproved	21	9	30
Died	24	29	53
Total discharged	93	80	173
Remaining under treatment Sept. 30, 1882.....	290	274	564

There has been a larger number of admissions during the year just closed, than in any preceding year since the hospital was opened; and towards the close of the fiscal year we have been compelled to make room for a larger number of insane than we have ever had before at one time; during a part of the month of September the number present reaching 570. Notwithstanding the crowded condition, there has been no epidemic of any kind, and the general health of the household has been good, although there has been a large number of persons admitted who were seriously diseased, and requiring much more than ordinary care and attention.

Northern Hospital.

Of the 225 admissions, there were 56 cases of melancholia, 45 cases of chronic mania, 42 cases of dementia, 33 of acute mania, 19 of sub-acute mania, 7 of paroxysmal and 7 of epileptic mania, 6 of senile dementia, 3 of mania a potu, 2 of general paresis, and 1 each of recurrent mania, post puerperal mania, epileptic dementia, melancholia with frenzy, and one who was not insane, but because of his violent behavior while under the influence of liquor he was adjudged insane and regularly committed to the hospital by the county judge.

Relative to the above mentioned figures it should be said in explanation of the names used that the term chronic mania is not intended to imply all cases of chronic or long continued insanity, but it means one type, or rather sub-division, of insanity. The terms chronic mania and chronic insanity should never be confounded, because the latter may mean the prolonged continuance of any sub-division of this disease, while the former means one particular sub-division. Several forms of insanity are long continued; indeed, all forms are protracted; it is emphatically a disease generally slow in its approach, and requiring months of treatment before convalescence is established. But, because of this fact, all forms are not to be classed as chronic mania, which, as I have heretofore said, is a term applied to a certain class of cases presenting maniacal symptoms which have continued for more than one year. The term is not to be confounded with so-called incurability, which certain superficial observers persist in doing. Of the whole number of admissions, 206 were admitted for the first time, 15 for the second time, and 4 for the third time; relative to these admissions some remarks will be made further on.

More than 75 per cent. of those admitted presented on admission the indications of slow starvation which has been mentioned in former reports of this hospital. These people had been overworked and under fed, the bodily health undermined, and quite a large proportion already showing evidences of long disease, and not a few were far advanced in the stages of consumption. It may be noticed that in the statistical tables it does not appear that these two features, that is overwork and under feeding, are given as

Superintendent's Report.

causes. In the preparation of the tables it has been thought best to adhere to the old form of giving there the "probable exciting cause," the remote cause not being given; and table No. 3 contains such facts as we have been able to gather from the relatives concerning the probable cause; but behind all this there is a history of engeneration often depending largely upon improper or insufficient food and a career of hard labor, to which may often be added the worries and frets, the hardships and exposures incident to the life of those who settle in new countries.

It should not be inferred from the foregoing that the term insufficient food means that these people could not get enough to eat, for these settlers come from a very productive country; but the fact is that very many do not have a sufficient variety of well-cooked, wholesome, nutritious food to sustain the demands made upon the system because of the labor they perform, and gradually they succumb — starved but not empty — indeed it may be said of some that they fill themselves with that which no one will buy, but filling up is not feeding, and persons improperly nourished who perform hard labor must sooner or later break down.

Of the admissions 100 had been called insane for more than one year previous to admission, and of these it was known that 29 had been insane for more than 10 years, 3 had been insane for 20 years, 1 for 24 and 1 for 30 years, while in 21 the duration was unknown; 27 of those discharged recovered had been insane for more than one year before admission, and of these 4 had been insane 2 years, 2 for 3 years, 5 for 4 years, 4 for 6 years, 1 for 7 years, and 1 for 10 years. Here, again, it will be observed that "chronic insanity" does not imply incurability; 27 of the cases discharged recovered this year having been insane for more than one year, which is the arbitrary boundary line generally employed to distinguish the acute from the non-acute or chronic cases. With such facts as these before us, and they are repeated annually, it is fair to infer that any system of providing for the insane which deprives them of the treatment needed to aid restoration is outrageous in character and should not be tolerated, no matter by whom advocated; it is better that ten persons should be cared for, for years, at any reason-

Northern Hospital.

able expense to the state, whether they recover or not, rather than that one person who might recover, with proper care, should be consigned to an establishment, no matter how well designed, which does not have for its central object the restoration of the sick. In short, it is wrong to deprive insane persons of their liberty, to remove them from the care of friends under the guise of charity, and then, because there is a lack of accommodation for them, determine that a certain class, named the "chronic insane," must go where it is impossible for them to have even good care, while proper treatment must necessarily be left out of the question; and the only argument used in favor of this kind of "care" of the "chronic insane" is that it is cheaper. It is very doubtful whether it is cheaper in the long run, even so far as it affects the direct outlay of money, and it is to be presumed that merely mercenary motives do not govern the action of the people of the state in this matter. It should be said just here, relative to the so-called county system now advocated so strenuously by certain persons in this state, that when cases which have been transferred to the county asylums become boisterous, violent or destructive, those persons are either sent to the county jail or else they are recommitted to the hospital; several such instances have occurred during the past year. And applications have been made for the readmission of others, which we have been compelled to decline, owing to the crowded state of the hospital. Any system of caring for the insane which does not have for its foundation and cornerstone that complete attention which can only be given where there is a resident physician who understands the subject, together with such attendants as may be necessary to properly care for all of the insane within its walls, is wrong in principle; and sooner or later will be upset by the action of those who have more comprehensive views of the subject and who have the real welfare of this unfortunate class at heart.

Table No. 5, showing the ages of those admitted, indicates clearly that it is when mankind has reached its prime that this disease is most active, the 30 years following the age of 21 contributing the greatest number of the insane. Ten persons were admitted who had already passed the three score and ten years allotted to

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mankind; one well-preserved lady was received who had reached the advanced age of 92 years.

Table No. 6, showing occupation, is valuable for one point: it indicates that it is from the ranks of the working people that the largest proportion of the insane come. I mention this because the assertion is often made that it is only the "lower orders," whoever they are, that become insane, and as the "lower orders" are only drones, therefore it is not necessary to do more than feed them (fill them is evidently meant), and give them a place to sleep, because, it is urged, they are in general only a worthless class. This table shows that of the 225 admitted, there were only 11 who had no occupation, and that the occupation of ten others could not be ascertained; all the rest were engaged before the disease attacked them, in actual business of some kind, the great majority being farmers and farmers' families.

It must not be inferred from this that farming predisposes to insanity; the population from which we receive most of the insane is largely made up of farmers, hence the large number of this class admitted.

Table No. 7, showing nativity, appears to indicate that the German race is most susceptible to this disease, but the explanation is that the northern part of this state is mainly settled by Germans and people from the north of Europe, hence most of the admissions are from this class; next in number are the natives of Wisconsin and the greater number of these are descended from foreign-born parents. The statistics of the year do not differ essentially from those obtained and commented upon in the Eighth Annual Report of this Hospital, where the subject is mentioned at some length.

Table No. 10, showing hereditary tendencies and insane relatives, bears out the statements hitherto made upon this subject. During the year, 44 of those admitted had insane relatives more or less remote. There can be no doubt that the tendency to this disease may be transmitted, as is the case in other forms of disease, but it must not be inferred that the tendency always manifests itself in the descendant. Children born after one or other of the parents have been insane, are more liable to inherit the tendency

Northern Hospital.

than those born before the insanity appears in the parent; and statistics indicate that the mother transmits the tendency more frequently than the father. Well ordered lives, self-control, and good self-discipline will doubtless prevent an outbreak of the disease when the tendency has been inherited, while the reverse will be likely to precipitate an attack.

Of the admissions, 73 had either committed, attempted or threatened homicide, suicide or arson. None but those who have either committed, or have made a positive attempt or threat, which would in all probability have been carried into execution had the opportunity offered, either of the mentioned acts of violence have been included in this table — that is to say, merely idle threats are not included; yet with this large number of violently disposed persons, together with many admitted previous to this year, and with those in whom the disease manifests itself by attempted acts of violence we have had no accident of any kind, and there has been no suicide. There has been neither homicide nor suicide committed in the institution since it was opened, now nearly ten years ago.

There are two accidents to report, neither of which are chargeable to violence: one occurred to a young man who had recovered and was waiting for a relative to come after him; while performing some gymnastic exercise he slipped and fell, fracturing the right leg about half way between the knee and ankle; the second was also a fracture of the left leg, and in about the same place. An insane man who had been quite ill for some time, but who had been out of bed for several days walking about, in attempting to rise from a chair, caught his foot against a rod used to hold the chair in place, and fell over side-wise, breaking both bones about midway between knee and ankle; neither of the accidents could have been forseen or prevented; both fractures united.

There have been two cases of confinement during the year; one woman was brought to the hospital just before delivery, which took place a few hours after admission, the reason assigned for the transfer of the woman at that time was that she had just starved one child to death under the influence of her delusions, and her friends feared she would injure her then unborn child which she had

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threatened to do. Three other women were pregnant when admitted, but were removed before confinement, and there are at this time two others who will probably be able to return home before the time for accouchment arrives.

Table No. 18, giving the cause of death, shows that nearly one-half the deaths were caused immediately by consumption; it also shows that the forms of mental disease present in these cases when admitted, were depressing in character and lowered vitality. Ten were cases of melancholia, which is one of the most depressing of all forms of mental disease; its very existence should arouse a suspicion of unsoundness of the lung tissue. Two were cases of sub-acute mania; 7 of chronic mania, 1 of paroxysmal mania, and 3 of dementia.

There were 3 deaths caused by acute meningitis, 3 were the result of epilepsy, 3 of acute enteritis, 1 of tabes mesenterica, 5 of cerebral serous effusion, 3 of apoplexy, 1 of dropsy, 1 of gastric hemorrhage, 3 of chronic brain wasting, 2 of valvular disease of the heart, 3 of general paresis, and one case of strangulated hernia.

Several of these cases were brought to the hospital almost *moribund*, and died shortly after admission. Some were brought in such a state of exhaustion that they never rallied, although they lived a few days, but there is an excuse for it in some cases.

In some forms of mania violence may become excessive towards the end of life; and this accession of violence is not infrequently mistaken for a renewal of former violent attacks, and the person is hurried from home to prevent injury to self or others before the real condition of affairs is discovered. No less than 3 cases admitted this year were of this character, and the friends were informed on the day of admission that it would be a matter of hours only before death.

Three were admitted who were old, very infirm and difficult to care for; having exhausted the strength and patience of relatives or friends, they were brought to the hospital, not with any hope that they could be cured or even materially benefitted, but simply because they had worn out the endurance of their own kindred in caring

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for them. It would have been inhuman to send them back, and, being properly provided with commitment papers, they were received.

From time to time, since this hospital was opened, quite a number of young persons have been admitted, including both sexes, generally in a condition of acute insanity — noisy, boisterous, and violent in speech and behavior; after a residence of a few months the violent behavior subsides and genteel deportment succeeds. The cases referred to are generally affable, and, prior to the insanity, are not infrequently known as very agreeable companions, fond of social life, quick, obliging, and, in every way, pleasant. As the insanity subsides, all these good qualities re-appear, and they again become the life of the circle of associates they make in the hospital. They eventually become, in all perceptible ways, the same as before, and return home recovered; after being at home a longer or shorter time they break down again, and return as bad or worse than before; after about the same time spent in the hospital they again recover, and go home to return again and again, and travel over the same round of hospital life and discipline. A study of these cases has convinced me that there is a class of persons who require, for the proper maintenance of their mental equipoise, the restraining influences of a controlling power; that so long as this is exercised they do well; when this is removed, and the checks and restraining influences are withdrawn, the individual, being left to guide himself, soon becomes irregular in his social and domestic life, loses flesh, appetite and sleep, and soon manifests most unmistakable evidences of insanity, and is returned to the hospital, to go through another and similar experience. The mental state observed in these cases is peculiar to the class and is generally characterized by excessive good nature, often involving the individual in no end of trouble, because of a volubility of expression and a diffuseness in his manner that enters into everything he undertakes, but which he does not recall a moment afterwards. Appointments made, promises given, engagements undertaken all meet the same fate — oblivion — wholesale disregard of the usual proprieties of life common to most people makes the daily round of unrest; the law of mine and thine

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being sadly shaken, if not uprooted, until finally a burst of passion of some kind brings on violence, incoherence and often destructiveness, making immediate incarceration a necessity. The conditions here outlined are of such a character that there can be no question about the insanity of the person even from the beginning of the attack, but an improvident policy on the part of relatives often permits the persons to roam about the neighborhood until some outrageous act determines the authorities to confine the persons, when, as above remarked, they return to the hospital to pass through the same general experience as in former attacks. In this class important results follow the mere regularity of hospital life, good food, regular hours, abundant sleep, wholesome companionship appear to be the only atmosphere in which these cases can thrive, and there they do thrive, elsewhere they do not stand the strain, and gradually break down. Such cases cannot be retained in the hospital forever. When recovery recurs they must again go forth into the world, but it may be said of them, they go but to return, the interval between the visits being longer or shorter as the brain is more or less able to meet the draft made upon it, generally from six months to one year intervening, my observation of this class being that they do not have to work hard for sustenance. Of the ten or more cases now in this hospital nearly all are members of farmers' families beyond the necessity of severe mental or muscular labor, belonging to the so-called "well-to-do." Neither are they of those who have bad habits, although the men nearly all use tobacco, and, as they break down in health, the quantity increases until some literally eat it. Then not infrequently some form of stimulant supplants tobacco, but is not used during the interval of mental equipoise. During this period their habits of life do not differ in any respect from those usual in the community in which they are reared; they are in all respects sane, and in this interval do all things in a straight forward manner. A proportion of these cases realize when the change towards insanity commences, and seek help before the outbreak comes. It is interesting to note that in these cases perfect mental rest and uniformity and regularity in life brings about restoration and averts

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the full attack; thus we have some cases who return to the Hospital alone as soon as the first well-known symptoms occur, and ask permission to remain until well again, sad experience having taught them that to disregard these warnings results disastrously and entails all the discomforts of the complete attack. It is no unusual thing for hospitals to have more than one of these cases who do not wish to go away at any time, and it is not because they are lazy or disinclined to work; some work cheerfully all day at some light occupation and prefer to do so rather than return to good homes with all the comforts. Some will not voluntarily go away, and if removed seek the first opportunity to return regularly committed, fearing the terrors of the acute attack and preferring hospital life to their own homes. It may be inferred by some that there is perhaps a doubt about the insanity of this class — that they are people who conjure up shadows and are frightened by them. I do not confound that class with the persons I describe. The insanity of the persons under consideration is beyond question, being, as before remarked, of a violent type when fully developed, and it goes rapidly to full development unless checked. It may be said that these persons never fully recover but should be classed with paroxysmal or periodic cases of insanity. They belong to neither of those divisions — the disease is different in nearly all respects. These forms are used in the classification employed here; but these cases cannot be placed in either of these divisions; because the symptoms are not common to either — the disease is not the same. The oft repeated questions, "What is insanity?" What are its manifestations? how may it be distinguished? etc., etc., have been thoroughly discussed by every one during the past year, and the discussions indicate very clearly that not only the laity but a certain proportion of professional gentlemen, some of whom are called "experts," are not agreed upon the subject. The shades of distinction have been brought by certain persons to such a nicety that a sneeze is a short and mild attack of epilepsy, while an act, differing in slight degree only from acts common to the examiner, are to him evidences of insanity, his own standard being the gauge by which he measures others — thus, to one a "lop-sided smile," or a

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minute deviation from an idealistic shape of the head, are decided evidences of insanity; — to another, one person out of five throughout the entire community is or will be insane; — to another, the fact that a man on trial for his life is permitted to abuse a witness testifying against him (never abusing those who testify for him), and accompanies his words by thumping a table with his fist to give emphasis to his remarks, is “undoubtedly insane,” although the form of insanity cannot be named to which the case should be assigned; and so on, until one would infer, from reasons set forth to prove the existence of this delicately-shaded mental disease, that any sharp, shrewd person is actually insane, and should not, therefore, be called to an account for his misdeeds or punished for them; indeed, there are those who consider crime an evidence of insanity; and so it is, if we stretch the meaning of the word insanity so as to cover unsoundness in morals, instead of limiting it to unsoundness of the body — disease. Society, however, is not yet ready to accept the dogmas proclaimed by such hot-bed treatment of a subject which has well-defined limits. To say that such an one will eventually become insane is an admission that insanity does not yet exist — true, any one “may become insane.” So one may have “small-pox,” but because the liability exists, it would not be policy to send everybody to small-pox hospitals to prevent the disease from appearing. It is perhaps fortunate for society that these microscopic-eyed experts are not common, otherwise we should have one out of five in insane asylums, while every one who smiled “lop-sided” would be adjudged a lunatic until he could correct this “deviation from the normal type;” and should a crime be committed by him, his “lop-sided” smile would be urged in his defense as evidence of his insanity and consequent irresponsibility. It is impossible to conjecture what might have been the fate of Amos B. Alcott, that man of extraordinary mental vigor, who for a long time refused to wear woollen clothing because the wool was shorn from sheep’s backs, who would not wear cotton because it was the product of slave labor; of John Woolman, who declined to wear cotton for the same reason, and who would not wear dyed goods because they misrepresented

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nature; of Thoreau, who shunned the ordinary haunts of men, and led the life of a recluse, preferring the wildness of nature, where he could commune with nature's God, to the common place of town life, and yet from his seclusion gave to the world exquisite passages, drawn from his experiences, indicative of genius; of Goodyear, whose remarkable tenacity to the cause which engaged his attention, led him through the most trying ordeals humanity can be subjected to; and yet he won the plaudits of the world; or of Ben. Jonson, who saw Turks, Tartars, Romans and Carthaginians fighting about his great toe." I say, it is impossible to conjecture what might have been the fate of such as these, if some of our so-called experts, who shade distinctions so delicately that none but themselves see differences, had they been called upon to give an opinion upon the mental condition of either during the period when they were most intently engaged upon the subjects peculiar to each. Such people may be "cracked," to use a common expression, but, as Dr. Parr says, it is a crack which lets in the light. One of the safest guides in determining this question, is to compare the individual with himself, comparing the characteristics of to-day with those which have been common to the man through life—mere eccentricity is not insanity, and religious beliefs, although they may appear to the irreligious or to another sect, absurd and extravagant, cannot be urged as evidence of insanity; neither can we compare one class of society with another in determining the existence of insanity, because that which would be the usual avocation pertaining to one class would be considered a departure from mental health if assumed by a member of another class. Thus, a banker follows a certain line of thought and action in his business; so does the swine-herd, each, in his place, performing the duties common to the business. It would be improper to compare the banker with the swine-herd's standard, or the reverse; it would be improper to say that because the banker was afraid to grovel in the filth common to the swine-herd, therefore he was insane; and it would be equally improper to say that because the swine-herd did not wear immaculate linen he was insane. So among those who have chosen to follow the life

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of a criminal, it would be improper to compare their methods with the methods of those who have not led a criminal life. And it is just here that I think errors in judgment creep into the opinions of some who mean to be exactly fair in estimating the mental condition of suspected persons. Here we have such questions as how could he do so and so? he must be insane to do such a deed — why, the motive is so slight! Viewing the subject from a high moral standpoint, perhaps the motive does appear insufficient; but criminals do not look upon motives to crime from such standpoints—they view them from their own, a criminal standpoint, hence to judge of their motives correctly they must be viewed from the moral plane upon which each criminal stands, and not from that high moral standpoint common to good citizens. The symptoms of insanity are so well defined as to be clearly understood by those observers who have given sufficient attention to the subject to entitle their opinions to weight. Ordinarily the doubts raised before juries are introduced by a class of persons who have either had but little opportunity for observation, basing their claims to expertness upon knowledge derived from reading books or pamphlets, written by obscure persons, holding extraordinary opinions upon the subject, or upon a few days observation of a few cases occurring in their own career. It is my impression that differences of opinion about certain cases of insanity, especially where the question involves the subject of criminality, arises more directly and frequently from the position taken by the observer, than from any other cause. To some a great crime is regarded as an evidence of insanity. So, too, they regard all suicides as insane persons, because they cannot understand why sane persons could either kill others or themselves. They view all motives in all men from the high moral plane upon which they themselves stand, and any gross departure from that standpoint they regard as an evidence of insanity, failing to realize the fact that the criminal takes an entirely different stand, and views them from his position, which being out of harmony with well regulated society, the individual is, according to this higher standard, insane. The more conservative, however, consider a condition

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which does not present any of the ordinary aspects of disease to be immorality, wickedness and not insanity, holding the view that disease cannot exist any considerable time without presenting some symptoms, and that the brain is subject to the same general laws which govern health and disease in the other organs of the body; that because it is the organ through which the man thinks, therefore, it possesses a charmed existence which exempts it from the ordinary results of disease, but that it is subject to the same general conditions which affect all other organs, and that a condition in one person which we call criminality, which does not differ in any essential from conditions noted in others presenting like conditions, can not be in the one case immorality and wickedness and in the other insanity. It is a somewhat remarkable circumstance that a condition called by some "moral insanity," is very rarely met with except in courts of law, and then only when the person thus affected stands charged with some crime and is on trial for the offense. In my own experience, I have never met with a case of the kind,—that is, so-called "moral insanity," except in the court room, where the individual was on trial for a life crime. In one case, during the incarceration which followed the sentence, the person presented no evidence of insanity for a period of five years, and since the release, now about five years, that person has led an orderly, well regulated life, and does so to this day, and yet at the trial, all the so-called evidences of "moral insanity" were paraded before the jury in extenuation, but the symptoms were the same in all respects as those which are called wickedness, and the jury concluded that it was wickedness, and found accordingly. The so-called symptoms of "moral insanity" were followed by the crime of murder and a desperate attempt at suicide, and yet, to my mind, there was no evidence of genuine insanity in the individual, and I so testified. There has been no evidence of insanity since; there was a complete subsidence of all the symptoms which were paraded as evidences of insanity as soon as the person was lodged in prison. It cannot be denied that immorality, especially that form which gives loose rein to the appetites and passions,

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will end in insanity and not infrequently does so, but when it thus terminates the disease, the insanity is as readily distinguished as from any other cause, and not infrequently is much more easily recognized, even in its earlier stages, than when it follows some other cause. It is almost the unanimous testimony of those who have given loose rein to some appetite, that in attempting to overcome it they have to struggle severely, but that perseverance enables them to conquer, and the victory comes earlier or later, depending somewhat upon the characteristics of the individual. Some persevere until they overcome, despite the struggle; some fight valiantly for awhile, then when appetite returns they yield, and in yielding often say, "I cannot resist; it must be disease, because I can not overcome it," and then attempt to stifle conscience by attributing their own weakness to disease. The time comes when disease appears, but when it appears it has well defined symptoms, not alone of perverted morals, but the well-known symptoms of disease, of disease clearly defined by the changed conditions of the bodily health, a disease which passes through its various phases step by step to recovery, or else ends in chronicity and death.

During the year just closed the Rev. Father O'Malley, the Rev. Father Schutte, and the Rev. Mr. Daib have frequently performed religious services, for which I desire to return them thanks; also to Dr. William Decker for his gratuitous professional services as dentist; also to the publishers and proprietors of the following named papers, for furnishing copies of their publications, free of charge:

Appleton Crescent.
Appleton Post.
Brandon Times.
Der Banner und Volksfreund.
Der Nord-Western.
Der Herold.
Fond du Lac Democrat.
Germania.
Milwaukee Freie Presse.

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Sontags Blatt.
Volks' Magazine.
Green Bay Advocate.
Green Bay State Gazette.
Marinette and Peshtigo Eagle.
New London Times.
Oshkosh Times.
Oshkosh Northwestern (weekly).
Ripon Commonwealth.
Ripon Free Press.
Waupaca Republican.
Wisconsin Free Press.
Wisconsin River Pilot.

We wish the list was longer; papers are eagerly sought for by the inmates, and it is doubtful whether copies of the papers furnished have any more careful readers elsewhere than are to be found here. We bespeak for our patients a continuance of these favors.

In closing this report I desire to call attention to the fact that we have had during the year an unusually large number of cases requiring very close medical attention owing to the severity of the disease; it has made extraordinary drafts upon the medical officers; with the number at present employed it is impossible to devote the necessary time and attention that the patients must have and keep up the records as they should be.

I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that there should be one more assistant added to the present number, making three assistants for what will very soon be 600 inmates, a proportion small enough to do well all that is necessary to be done.

Very respectfully,

WALTER KEMPSTER.

WINNEBAGO, September 30, 1882.

Superintendent's Report.

TABLE NO. I.

Showing movement of household for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1881.....	267	245	512
Admitted during the year.....	116	109	225
Total number under treatment.....	383	354	737
Average under treatment daily .....	.....	.....	528.75
Discharged, recovered.....	37	27	64
Discharged, improved.....	11	15	26
Discharged, unimproved	21	9	30
Died.....	24	29	53
Total discharged.....	93	80	173
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1882.....	290	274	564

TABLE NO. II.

Showing the form of insanity in those admitted.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Melancholia	24	33	56
Acute mania	18	15	33
Sub-acute mania.....	14	5	19
Chronic mania	15	30	45
Paroxysmal mania.....	3	4	7
Epileptic mania.....	5	2	7
Dementia.....	27	15	42
Senile dementia	4	2	6
General paresis	1	1	2
Recurrent mania.....	1	.....	1
Post-puerperal mania.....	.....	1	1
Epileptic dementia	1	.....	1
Mania a potu	2	1	3
Melancholia with frenzy	1	1
Not insane	1	1
Total	116	109	225

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TABLE No. III.

Showing probable exciting causes in those admitted.

	Male.	Female	Total.
Acute meningitis.....	2	1	3
Sub-acute meningitis.....	20	9	29
Chronic meningitis.....	5	3	8
Injury to head.....	6	2	8
Epilepsy.....	8	5	13
Intemperance.....	13	4	17
Masturbation.....	12	.....	12
Menstrual irregularity.....	.....	6	6
Puerperal state.....	.....	9	9
General ill-health.....	6	8	14
Ill-health, seq. overwork, grief and anxiety.....	14	17	31
Ill-health, seq. insomnia and privation.....	2	9	11
Ill-health, seq. pneumonia and measles.....	2	.....	2
Second climacteric period.....	.....	7	7
Senility.....	3	5	8
Sunstroke.....	1	1	2
Imbecility.....	1	.....	1
Phthisis palmonalis.....	1	.....	1
Scrofulosis.....	.....	3	3
Nostalgia.....	1	1	2
Metastatic rheumatism.....	1	.....	1
Post connubial.....	1	.....	1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1	.....	1
Heredity.....	3	2	5
Not insane.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	12	17	29
Total.....	116	109	225

Superintendent's Report.

TABLE NO. IV.

Showing duration of insanity previous to admission.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Three days	2	1	3	One year.....	4	5	9
Four days	1	1	2	Two years.....	11	3	14
Five days	2	2	4	Two and a half years.	1	2	3
Seven days.....	7	2	9	Three years	6	8	14
Ten days.....	2	6	8	Four years	2	3	5
Twenty days	1	1	2	Three and a half years	1	1	2
Few days.....	1	1	2	Four and a half years	1	1	2
Two weeks.....	5	2	7	Five years.....	2	1	3
Three weeks.....	1	2	3	Six years.....	1	2	3
Four weeks.....	4	2	6	Seven years	3	4	7
Six weeks.....	1	1	2	Eight years.....	1	2	3
Seven weeks	2	2	4	Nine years.....	1	1	2
Nine weeks	1	1	2	Ten years.....	2	3	5
One month.....	4	3	7	Twelve years.....	1	1	2
Two months.....	6	3	9	Fourteen years.....	1	2	3
Three months	5	2	7	Fifteen years.....	1	1	2
Four months	4	2	6	Sixteen years	4	1	5
Five months	3	1	4	Eighteen years	1	1	2
Six months.....	5	5	10	Twenty years.....	1	2	3
Seven months	3	3	6	Twenty-one years.....	2	2	4
Eight months	2	2	4	Twenty-two years.....	1	1	2
Nine months	1	4	5	Twenty-four years	1	1	2
Ten months	2	1	3	Thirty years	1	1	2
Eleven months	1	1	2	Several years	4	1	5
Fourteen months	1	1	2	Many years.....	1	1	2
Eighteen months	1	3	4	Unknown.....	11	10	21
Twenty months.....	1	1	2				
Total.....	116	109	225				

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TABLE NO. V.

Showing age of those admitted.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Ten to fifteen years	1	1
Ffteen to twenty years	5	6	11
Twenty to twenty-five years	17	15	32
Twenty-five to thirty years	21	11	32
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	15	13	28
Thirty-five to forty years	9	16	25
Forty to forty-five years.....	11	12	23
Forty-five to fifty years.....	5	6	11
Ffty to fifty-five years.....	6	4	10
Fifty-five to sixty years	6	7	13
Sixty to sixty five years.....	6	9	15
Sixty-five to seventy years.....	8	4	12
Seventy to seventy-five years	4	2	6
Seventy-five to eighty years .....	.....	1	1
Eighty to eighty-five years	1	1	2
Ninety to ninety-five years.....	.....	1	1
Unknown	2	.....	2
Total.....	116	109	225

Superintendent's Report.

TABLE NO. VI.

Showing occupation of those admitted.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Housekeeper .....	.....	71	71	Stone cutter	1	.....	1
Farmer	44	.....	44	Tailor	1	.....	1
Laborer	34	1	35	Conductor	1	.....	1
Domestic .....	.....	14	14	Paper maker	1	.....	1
None	3	8	11	Cooper	1	.....	1
Blacksmith	3	.....	3	Bookkeeper	1	.....	1
Carpenter	3	.....	3	School teacher	1	1	2
Student	3	.....	3	Photographer	1	.....	1
Printer	2	.....	2	Medical Student	1	.....	1
Merchant	2	.....	2	Engineer	1	.....	1
Broker	1	.....	1	Mechanic	1	.....	1
Cabinet maker	1	.....	1	Fisherman	1	.....	1
Moulder	1	.....	1	Assistant housekeeper .....	.....	1	1
Lumber inspector	1	.....	1	Tailoress .....	.....	1	1
Station agent	1	.....	1	Laundress .....	.....	2	2
Peddler	1	.....	1	Seamstress .....	.....	1	1
Wagon maker	1	.....	1	Housemaid .....	.....	1	1
Shoemaker	1	.....	1	Unknown	2	8	10
Total	116	109	225				

TABLE NO. VII.

Showing nativity of those admitted.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
United States	50	46	96	England	2	2	4
Germany	21	28	49	Bohemia	2	2	4
Ireland	12	13	25	Switzerland	1	2	3
Norway	5	3	8	Holland	1	2	3
Denmark	3	4	7	Belgium .....	.....	1	1
Canada	4	1	5	Scotland	1	1
Prussia	4	1	5	Finland	1	1
Sweeden	3	1	4	Unknown	7	2	9
Total	116	109	225				

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TABLE NO. VIII.

Showing the degree of education of those admitted.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Fem.	Total.
Collegiate	1	.....	1	Reads.....	2	6	8
Academic .....	.....	1	1	None	3	17	25
Good.....	6	.....	6	Unknown	18	11	29
Common.....	81	74	155				
Total.....					116	109	225

TABLE NO. IX.

Showing civil condition of those admitted.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Fem.	Total.
Single.....	56	29	85	Divorced.....	1	2	3
Married	47	52	99	Unknown	1	1	2
Widowed.....	11	25	36				
Total.....					116	109	225

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TABLE. NO. X.

Showing hereditary transmission in patients, and the insane relations of those admitted.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Father insane	2	1	3
Mother, insane	2	2	4
Father, mother and brother insane	1	1	1
Father and maternal grandmother insane	1	1	1
Mother and brother insane	1	1	1
Mother, brother and cousins insane	1	1	1
Mother, sister and others on maternal side insane	1	1	1
Mother and maternal aunt insane	1	1	1
Brother insane	2	3	5
Two sisters insane	1	1	1
Three half-sisters and husband insane	1	1	1
Sister insane	1	1	2
Sister insane; father and mother "slightly insane"	1	1	1
Paternal grandmother and aunt insane	1	1	1
Paternal grandmother and uncle insane	1	1	1
Paternal grandfather insane	1	1	1
Paternal grandmother insane	1	2	2
Mother and grandmother insane	1	1	1
Three paternal uncles and one maternal aunt insane	1	1	1
Paternal uncle insane	1	1	1
Uncle and brother insane	1	1	1
Paternal uncle, son and daughter insane	1	1	1
Grandmother insane	1	1	1
Maternal uncle insane	1	2	1
Niece insane	1	1	1
Paternal aunt insane	1	1	2
Cousin insane	1	1	2
Husband and daughter insane	1	1	1
Brother idiotic	1	1	1
Total	23	21	44

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TABLE NO. XI.

Showing those who threatened, attempted or committed suicide, homicide, rape, arson, etc.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Attempted suicide.....	9	16	25
Attempted homicide.....	7	2	9
Threatened suicide.....	7	5	12
Threatened homicide.....	6	5	11
Threatened homicide and suicide.....	2	...	2
Attempted homicide and suicide.....	1	2	3
Attempted suicide and arson.....	...	2	2
Attempted homicide, threatened suicide.....	1	...	1
Threatened homicide, attempted suicide.....	1	2	2
Threatened and attempted suicide, threatened homicide.....	1	...	1
Strong desire to commit arson.....	1	...	1
Threatened arson.....	...	1	1
Attempted arson.....	1	...	1
Committed arson.....	...	1	1
Committed homicide.....	1	...	1
Total.....	38	35	73

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TABLE No. XII.

Showing hereditary predisposition to insanity in those admitted who threatened or attempted suicide or homicide.

	Attempted suicide.		Threatened suicide.		Threatened and attempted suicide; threatened homicide.		Attempted homicide, and threat- ened suicide.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.		
Father and maternal grandmother insane	1								1	
Mother insane				1						1
Mother and brother insane			1					1		
Paternal grandmother insane	1								1	
Paternal grandmother and aunt insane	1							1		
Mother and maternal aunt insane		1								1
Brother insane				1						1
Two sisters insane					1					1
Sister insane		1								1
Maternal uncle insane				1	1			1		1
Cousin insane		1								1
Niece insane							1	1		
Brother epileptic		1								1
Total	2	6	1	3	1	1	5	9		

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TABLE No. XIII.

Showing cause of insanity in those who recovered.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Meningitis	1	0	1
Sub-acute meningitis	8	2	10
Injury to head	2	0	2
Acute meningitis	1	0	1
Alcoholism	1	0	1
Intemperance	6	0	6
Intemperate and scrofulosis	1	0	1
Puerperal state	0	1	1
Post puerperal state	0	4	4
Second climacteric period	0	1	1
Scrofulosis	1	1	2
Scrofulosis and anæmia	0	1	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	0	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis and epilepsy	0	1	1
Epilepsy	1	0	1
Masturbation	2	0	2
Excessive use of tobacco	1	0	1
Grief and opium habit	1	0	1
Suppressed menses	0	2	2
Menstrual irregularity	0	1	1
Menstrual irregularity and overwork	0	1	1
Overwork	2	0	2
Anxiety and overwork	1	0	1
Anxiety and sleeplessness	1	0	1
Ill health and overwork	0	2	2
Ill health seq. to grief	1	0	1
Ill health seq. to insomnia	0	2	2
Heredity and syphilitic infection	1	0	1
Unknown	6	6	12
Total	37	27	64

TABLE No. XIV.

Showing form of insanity in those who recovered.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Fem.	Total.
Melancholia	8	5	13	Recurrent mania	1	0	1
Acute mania	11	3	14	Epileptic mania	0	4	4
Sub-acute mania	7	5	12	Mania a potu	1	0	1
Chronic mania	3	6	9	Dementia	6	5	11
Paroxysmal mania	1	1	2				
Total					37	27	64

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TABLE NO XV.

Showing duration of insanity before admission and time under treatment in those who recovered.

DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.	Three months or less.		Six months or less.		Nine months or less.		Twelve months or less.		Fifteen months or less.		Twenty months or less.		Twenty-four months or less.		Thirty months or less.		Three years or less.		Four years or less.		Five years or less.		Eight years or less.		Total.	
	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.
One week or less	1	1			1															1	1			3	3	
Three weeks or less..	1	1			1			4		1		1												6	3	
Six weeks or less...			1	1				1		1		1								1	1			3	3	
Eight weeks or less . .								1		1														1	1	
Three months or less	1							1		1		1												3	1	
Six months or less....			1					1		2											1			5	1	
Nine months or less..		1						1													1			2	1	
Twelve months or less	1						2				1	1									1			2	4	
Fifteen months or less				1																					1	
Eighteen months or less.....							1	1								1								2	1	
Two years or less....					1										1	2								3	1	
Three years or less . .									1			1												1	1	
Four years or less...					1		1				1				1				1					1	4	
Six years or less	1				1						1													1	3	
Seven years or less...																							1		1	
Ten years or less						1																		1	1	
Unknown.....						1	1		1		1													3	1	
Totals	5	3	2	2	3	2	1	6	10	1	5	4	3	2	1	5	1	4	2	2	3	7	27	27		

Northern Hospital.

TABLE NO. XVI.

FORM OF INSANITY AT THE TIME OF ADMISSION.	CAUSE OF DEATH.																											
	Phthisis pulmonalis.		Acute enteritis.		Epilepsy.		Meningitis.		Tabes Mesenterica.		Serous effusion (Cerebral).		Apoplexy.		Ascites.		Gastric hemorrhage.		Chronic brain wasting.		General Paresis.		Valvular disease of heart.		Strangulated Hernia.		Total.	
	M	F.	M	F.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.
Melancholia	2	7					2	1	1	1			1												1	5	10	
Acute mania					1	1			1										1						2	2	2	2
Sub-acute mania	2			1					1																		2	2
Chronic mania	2	5		1					2																2	8	8	
Paroxysmal mania		1																	1						1	1	1	
Epileptic mania			1		1																				1	1	1	
General paresis																			1						1			
Dementia	1	3			1						2		1								1				5	4	4	
Senile dementia											1						3				1				5			
Melancholia with frenzy		1																									1	
Total	7	17	1	2	3	3	1	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	2		1	2	4	2	12	29	29	

Superintendent's Report.

TABLE NO. XVII.

AGE AT THE TIME OF DEATH.	CAUSE OF DEATH.																
	Phthisis pulmonalis.		Acute enteritis.		Epilepsy.	Meningitis.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Serous effusion (Cerebral.)	Apoplexy.	Ascites.	Gastric hemorrhage.	Chronic brain wasting.	General Paresis.	Valvular disease of heart.	Strangulated Hernia.	Total.	
	M	F.	M	F.	F.	M	F.	F.	M	M	M	M	M	M	F.	M	F.
20 to 25 years	1	1														1	1
25 to 30 years	2	1		1						1	1		2			6	2
30 to 35 years	1	6														2	6
35 to 40 years		3			2	1										1	5
40 to 45 years		3				1	1						1			1	5
45 to 50 years	1	1			1	1		1							1	2	4
55 to 60 years		1	1	1		1										2	2
60 to 65 years								1	1			1		1		3	1
65 to 70 years		1						1				2				2	2
70 to 75 years	1							1								1	1
75 to 80 years													1			1	
80 to 85 years									1							1	
Unknown	1															1	
Total	7	17	1	2	3	3	1	5	3	1	1	3	2	2	1	24	29

Northern Hospital.

TABLE No. XVIII.

Showing duration of insanity in those who died.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Between three and four weeks.....	1	.....	1
Between one and three months.....	3	.....	3
Between three and six months.....	3	2	5
Between six and twelve months.....	1	5	6
Between one and two years.....	4	1	5
Between two and three years.....	3	6	9
Between three and four years.....	2	1	3
Between four and five years.....	3	2	5
Between five and six years.....	.....	4	4
Between six and seven years.....	.....	2	2
Between seven and eight years.....	1	2	3
Between ten and eleven years.....	.....	1	1
Between twelve and thirteen years.....	.....	1	1
Between thirteen and fourteen years.....	.....	1	1
Between fifteen and sixteen years.....	1	.....	1
Between sixteen and seventeen years.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	1	1	2
Total.....	24	29	53

TABLE No. XIX.

Showing general statistics of the Hospital from its opening, May 11, 1873, to September 30, 1882.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Total number admitted.....	.....	.....	.....	969	933	1,902
Total number discharged recovered.....	201	194	395	.....	.....	.....
Total number discharged improved.....	140	178	318	.....	.....	.....
Total number discharged unimproved.....	164	108	272	.....	.....	.....
Total number discharged sober.....	6	1	7	.....	.....	.....
Total number discharged not insane.....	2	5	7	.....	.....	.....
Total number died.....	166	173	339	.....	.....	.....
Total number discharged.....	.....	.....	.....	679	659	1,338
Total number in hospital September 30, 1882.....	.....	.....	.....	290	274	564

Superintendent's Report.

TABLE NO. XX.

Showing number of admissions to the hospital of those admitted during the year.

	Male.	Female	Total.
Admitted for the first time	103	103	206
Admitted for the second time.....	11	4	15
Admitted for the third time	2	2	4
Total.....	116	109	225

TABLE NO. XXI.

Showing the number recovered from previous insanity in those recovered during the year.

	Male.	Fem.	Tot.
Recovered from the first attack	30	23	53
Recovered from the second attack.....	6	4	10
Recovered from the fourth attack.....	1	.....	1
Total	37	27	64

Northern Hospital.

TABLE No. XXII.

Showing number of patients in the Northern Hospital for the Insane, from the several counties and from the state at large, September 30, 1882.

Ashland	2	Marquette.....	10
Brown	28	Milwaukee.....	6
Calumet	21	Oconto.....	12
Chippewa	6	Outagamie.....	38
Clark	10	Ozaukee.....	15
Columbia	1	Portage.....	14
Dodge.....	40	Racine.....	22
Door.....	7	Rock.....	7
Eau Claire.....	2	Shawano.....	10
Fond du Lac.....	44	Sheboygan.....	20
Grant.....	1	Taylor.....	2
Green Lake.....	8	Walworth.....	2
Jefferson.....	5	Washington.....	23
Kenosha.....	15	Waukesha.....	21
Kewaunee.....	13	Waupaca.....	20
Langlade.....	1	Waushara.....	9
Lincoln.....	1	Winnebago.....	36
Manitowoc.....	37	Wood.....	9
Marathon.....	12	State at large.....	26
Marinette.....	8		
Total.....			<hr/> 564

MATRON'S REPORT

Of articles made in Northern Hospital for the Insane from October 1, 1881 to October 1, 1882.

Aprons.....	440	Napkins.....	24
Bedspreads.....	46	Nightdresses.....	108
Bedquilt.....	1	Pillow-cases.....	107
Bedticks.....	66	Pillow-ticks.....	67
Chemise.....	127	Sacques.....	51
Coffee-bags.....	12	Sheets.....	354
Cuffs, pairs.....	2	Shirts.....	283
Curtains.....	124	Skirts.....	190
Drawers, pairs.....	344	Straight-suits.....	21
Dresses.....	464	Table cloths.....	7
Handkerchiefs.....	82	Table spreads.....	4
Holders.....	184	Towels.....	547
Hose, pair.....	50	Underwaists.....	7
Jackets.....	25	Wrappers.....	150
Mittens, pairs.....	3		

Financial Exhibit.

FINANCIAL EXHIBITS.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

1881.			
Oct. 1	Balance		\$16,179 72
1882.			
Jan. 1	From Counties		45,531 17
Feb. 2	Deficiency appropriations, ch. 4, Laws 1882.		12,000 00
Mar. 2	Appropriation ch. 33, Laws 1882.		52 000 00
Sep. 30	Balance special appropriation, storm windows		08
Sep. 30	Balance special appropriation, dry room		48
Sep. 30	Balance special appropriation, weigh scales		04
Sep. 30	Balance special appropriation, new pipe		1 59
Sep. 30	From steward for board and clothing patients		3,575 70
Sep. 30	From steward for sundries		2,364 79
June 1	Transfer to State Board of Supervision.	\$4,257 33	
Sep. 30	Paid on account current expenses this year.	96,948 72	
	Paid on account indebtedness previous year	3,835 19	
	Balance appropriation in State Treas- ury	\$24,237 31	
	Balance in hands of treasurer of the institution	2,016 34	
	Balance in hands of steward	358 68	
		26,612 33	
		\$131,653 57	\$131,653 57
Oct. 1	Balance available		26,612 33

Northern Hospital.

**STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES AT THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.**

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory Septem- ber 30, 1881.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.	Inventory, Sept. 30, 1882.	Cash received on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
Amusement and instruction	\$1,990 88	\$103 49		\$2,094 37	\$1,961 35			\$1,961 35		\$133 02
Barn, farm and garden	10,103 36	707 10		10,810 46	11,967 00	\$ 136 00		19,203 70	\$8,393 24	
Clothing	4,362 89	2,208 13		6,571 02	1,935 02	4 65		1,939 67		4,631 35
Discharged patients		101 75		101 75						101 75
Discounts							34 49	34 49	34 49	
Drug and medical department	907 21	2,468 53		3,375 74	792 95	11 24		804 19		2,571 55
Engine and boilers	19,763 54	49 58		19,813 12	19,679 15			19,679 15		133 97
Elopers		31 32		31 32						31 32
Freight and express		13 65		13 65						13 65
Furniture	10,278 00		315 05	10,593 05	10,458 75			10,453 75		134 30
Fuel	4,607 50	22,189 66	270 00	27,067 16	14,000 00		1,877 85	15,877 85		11,189 31
Gas and other lights	1,009 73	116 35	1,877 85	3,003 93	1,020 29			1,020 29		1,983 64
Hides and pelts			1,794 70	1,794 70		1,794 70		1,791 70		
House furnishing	16,059 59	1,538 20	108 00	17,705 79	15,389 06			15,389 06		2,316 73
Interest and exchange		42 63		42 63						42 63
Laundry	1,960 12	432 84	640 48	3,033 44	1,925 30			1,925 30		1,108 14
Laboratory	1,950 24			1,950 24	1,946 21			1,946 21		4 03
Library	2,338 75	199 50		2,538 25	2,348 50			2,348 50		179 75
Machinery and tools	3,331 81	164 21		3,526 02	3,216 25			3,216 25		309 77
Miscellaneous	1,230 82	96 32		1,327 14	949 50	8 00		957 50		369 64
Officers' expenses		6 85		6 85						6 85
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	298 84	294 56		593 40	162 21			162 21		371 19
Repairs and renewals	1,743 49	440 75		2,184 24	1,391 17		152 39	1,543 56		640 68

Financial Exhibit.

Restraints.....	294 88	79 70	.....	374 58	336 28	.....	.....	336 28	.....	38 30
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	720,045 05	16 90	.....	720,061 95	720,045 05	.....	.....	720,045 05	.....	16 90
Scraps.....	.....	.....	152 39	152 39	.....	152 39	.....	152 39	.....	.....
Subsistence.....	6,386 22	38,136 81	6,722 70	51,245 73	2,606 79	257 81	2,435 18	5,299 78	.....	45,945 95
Surgical instruments and appliances.....	457 33	73 30	.....	530 63	410 65	.....	.....	410 65	.....	119 98
Tobacco.....	16 50	123 50	.....	140 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140 00
Wages and salaries.....	.....	27,347 58	12,448 44	29,796 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,796 02
Totals.....	\$809,096 75	\$96,983 21	\$14,329 61	\$920,409 57	\$312,541 48	\$2,364 79	\$11,600 61	\$826,506 88	\$8,427 73	\$102,330 42
Discounts received.....	.....	34 49	.....	826,506 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,427 73
Net expenses.....	.....	\$96,948 72	.....	\$93,902 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$93,902 69
Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by Secretary of State for salaries and expenses of Board of Supervision.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,257 33
										\$98,160 02

¹ September pay-roll paid in October.

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Balances avail- able Oct. 1, 1881.	Appropriations, 1882.	Transferred.	Total.	Expended this year.	Transferred.	Total.	Balances avail- able Sept. 30, 1882.
Boarding house.....	746 86			746 86	264 32		264 32	482 54
Converting old chapel into rooms and furnishing same for patients		6,000 00		6,000 00	2,338 13		2,338 13	3,661 87
Dry room	48			48		48	48	
Fire main and hydrants.	468 62	1,000 00	15 15	1,483 77	884 86		884 86	598 91
Fire hose.....		2,500 00		2,500 00	1,569 50		1,569 50	930 50
New pipe	1 59			1 59		1 59	1 59	
Painting and repairs.....		3,000 00		3,000 00	517 83		517 83	2,482 17
Pump and fixtures	72 97			72 97	57 82	15 15	72 97	
Removing coal shed and building carpenter shop		2,000 00		2,000 00	905 48		905 48	1,094 52
Storm windows.....	8			8		8	8	
Weigh scales	4			4		4	4	
Totals.....	\$1,290 64	\$14,500 00	\$15 15	\$15,805 79	\$6,537 94	\$17 34	\$6,555 28	\$9,250 51

Northern Hospital.

Agricultural Products — Moneys Received.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS FOR 1882.

Beans, green	48 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.	\$74 90	
Beets	37 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels.	30 82	
Beet tops.....	130 bushels.	65 00	
Beef	1,550 pounds.	54 25	
Cabbage, early.....	5,138 heads.	113 05	
Cabbage, late.....	4,638 heads.	115 95	
Celery	980 heads.	29 40	
Corn, green.....	147 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels.	250 00	
Cucumbers	269 bushels.	192 46	
Eggs	73 dozen.	12 41	
Horse Radish.....	7 bushels.	14 15	
Lard	2,237 pounds.	246 07	
Lettuce.....	3,785 bunches.	168 77	
Milk	98,762 quarts.	1,975 24	
Onions, green	989 bunches.	29 97	
Onions, dry	503 bushels.	377 25	
Parsnips	280 bushels.	84 00	
Peas, green.....	194 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.	240 50	
Peppers	3 bushels.	5 62	
Pork.....	17,047 pounds.	1,390 22	
Potatoes.....	384 bushels.	168 20	
Rhubarb	1,551 bunches.	77 55	
Salsify	25 bushels.	25 00	
Squash, summer.....	1,558	40 62	
Squash, winter.....	23,340 pounds.	466 80	
Tomatoes.....	468 bushels.	474 50	
Carrots	490 bushels.	122 50	
Corn, sweet (seed).....	120 bushels.	30 00	
Corn, in ear	1,200 bushels.	480 00	
Corn, sowed.....	18 tons.	54 00	
Corn stalks.....	42 tons.	210 00	
Hay.....	180 tons.	1,620 00	
Mangel Wurtzels.....	2,793 bushels.	698 25	
Oats	1,100 bushels.	385 00	
Oat straw.....	27 tons.	108 00	\$10,322 45
Wood	90 cords.	270 00	109 00
			270 00
Total.....			\$10,700 45

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED FOR THE YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

Barn, farm and garden	\$136 00
Board and clothing of patients.....	3,575 70
Clothing	4 65
Drug and medical department	11 24
Hides, pelts and tallow.....	1,794 70
Miscellaneous	8 00
Scraps.....	152 39
Subsistence.....	257 81

Total

Northern Hospital.

DETAILED LIST OF EXPENDITURES.

AMUSEMENTS.				
Billiard cue tips.....	2	boxes.	3	75
Barjo and book.....	1		7	50
Circus tickets.....			6	00
Car fare for concert company.....			5	10
Car fare.....				30
Cloths for billiard tables.....	2		39	75
Croquet.....	2	set.	2	40
Express.....			2	30
Laying billiard cloths.....			5	00
Music for organette.....	3	rolls.	18	81
Rope for swings.....	15½	pounds	2	33
Subscription to Weekly N. W.....	1	year.	1	75
Spools for organette.....	3		3	00
Tuning pianos.....			5	50
				103 49
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN.				
Bolts.....	72		2	01
Baskets.....	4		1	20
Brush and comb.....	1		1	00
Couplings.....	1	pr.		25
Elbows, cast iron.....	1		1	60
Feed, bran.....	23,157	pounds	193	43
Feed, meal.....	253	pounds	3	79
Freight and express.....			5	60
Fencing.....	11,000	feet	132	00
Horse shoeing.....			58	40
Hay fork.....	1		8	00
Hose.....	25	feet.	2	75
Iron.....	39	pounds.	1	40
Iron and nuts.....				51
Knives for straw cutters.....			5	10
Locks.....	1			75
Mason work.....	1	day.	3	00
Maul casting.....				88
Nails.....	810	pounds.	32	20
Nozzles.....	1			75
Pipe.....	30	pounds.	3	00
Repairs, sunds.....			5	00
Repairs, wagons, carriages etc.....			56	40
Repairs, implements and tools.....			19	65
Repairs, harness.....			9	85
Rope.....	21¼	pounds.	3	61
Rollers for doors.....	3		1	50
Seeds.....			89	95
Shovels.....	3		2	25
Threshing oats.....	1,759	bushels.	57	77
Whips.....	2		3	50
				707 10

Detailed List of Expenditures.

CLOTHING.				
Boots.....	24	pairs.	\$42	75
Buttons.....	7	gross.	8	60
Boots, rubber.....	2	pairs.	7	00
Braid.....	2	dozen.	1	00
Cartage.....			2	70
Cotton.....	904	$\frac{3}{4}$ yards.	76	64
Cotton, bleached.....	195	yards.	26	51
Cotton, knitting.....	10	pounds	6	00
Canton flannel.....	862	$\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	129	37
Cheviot.....	624	$\frac{1}{4}$ yards.	71	01
Collars.....		$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.		50
Coats.....	26		85	01
Freight and expenses.....			8	62
Flannel.....	2	yards.	1	00
Gingham.....	1,139	$\frac{1}{4}$ yards.	122	35
Hose.....	55	dozen.	78	60
Handkerchiefs.....	31	$\frac{3}{4}$ dozen.	23	82
Laces for shoes.....	9	gross.	5	10
Mittens.....	5	pairs.	2	50
Needles.....	3,000		4	75
Prints.....	2,299	$\frac{3}{4}$ yards.	152	57
Prints, German.....	103	$\frac{3}{4}$ yards.	16	60
Pants.....	97	pairs.	187	94
Repairing shoes.....			9	00
Repairing sundries.....			3	50
Suits.....	64		385	03
Shirting.....	200	yards.	24	00
Suspenders.....	6	dozen.	16	50
Shoes.....	150	pairs.	205	40
Slippers.....	234	pairs.	180	75
Shirts.....	3		2	85
Socks.....	30	dozen.	37	50
Thread, linen.....	1	dozen.	9	90
Thread, cotton.....	80	dozen.	44	00
Tape.....	12	dozen.	5	40
Vests and pants.....	41		191	66
Vests.....	33		34	92
Yarn.....	1	pound.	1	50
Yarn, darning.....	1	dozen.		36
Yarn, cotton.....	18	pounds	9	92
DISCHARGED PATIENTS.....			\$101	75
DRUG AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.				101 75
Drugs and medicines.....			\$1,756	88
Freights and expenses.....			12	90
Alcohol.....	88	$\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	208	16
Beer.....	6	bottles.		75
Port wine.....	41	gallons.	111	25
Sherry wine.....	10	gallons	25	84
Whiskey.....	116	gallons	352	75
ENGINE AND BOILERS.				2,468 53
Boiler clock.....	1		6	00
Brush, flue.....	1		12	00

Northern Hospital.

ENGINE AND BOILER — continued.			
Brackets	4		\$4 80
Connection box, brass			14 63
Freight and express			90
Hand hole plates and fixtures	3		3 75
Scoops	4		4 00
Shears	1	pair.	2 50
Water glasses	2		1 00
			\$49 58
ELOPERS			\$31 82
			31 32
FREIGHT AND EXPRESS — SUNDS.			
			\$13 65
			13 65
FUEL.			
Coal, delivered	4,139	$\frac{49}{2000}$ tons.	\$22,189 66
			22,189 66
GAS AND OTHER LIGHTS.			
Lime	97	barrels.	70 15
Oil, sperm	35	gallons.	43 75
Oil, legal test	5	gallons.	80
Repairing sundries			1 25
Wick	1	dozen.	40
			116 35
HOUSE FURNISHING.			
Brooms	39	dozen.	\$119 45
Brushes, hair	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	3 85
Batts	50	pounds.	5 88
Blankets	52	pairs.	295 34
Blankets, rubber	4	dozen.	47 50
Blacking	7	dozen.	5 05
Boilers, steam vegetable	2		7 00
Bowls	2	dozen.	1 80
Chambers	3	dozen.	6 00
Chambers, tin	2	dozen.	12 00
Cheese cloth	200	yards.	11 00
Cotton, bleached	108	yards.	17 28
Cotton, brown	200	$\frac{3}{4}$ yards.	42 16
Counter scales			9 69
Crash	650	$\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	77 82
Cans	2		1 10
Chimneys, gas	2	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	2 63
Cups	42	dozen.	23 10
Combs	3	dozen.	2 50
Carpet sweepers	2		5 00
Curtain slats	200		3 00
Dust pans	4	dozen.	6 00
Dishes soap	1	dozen.	80
Freight and express			28 07
Funnels	2		25
Griddles	1		50
Goblets	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	3 00
Globes, gas	1	dozen.	4 00
Holland	312	$\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	36 93
Hair pins	1	gross.	75
Indelible ink	2	pounds.	21 00

Detailed List of Expenditures.

HOUSE FURNISHING—continued.

Keys, master	1		35	.....
Lanterns	3		2 40	.....
Locks, night	2		5 50	.....
Mop-sticks	9	dozen.	13 20	.....
Mosquito netting	3	pieces.	1 20	.....
Mail bag	1		5 00	.....
Matting	36	sq. yds.	23 40	.....
Machine needles	1	dozen.	31 50	.....
Meat saw blades	2		1 00	.....
Napkins	2	dozen.	4 00	.....
Oil, sperm signal	5	gallons.	6 25	.....
Oil, legal test	5	gallons.	80	.....
Pails, wood	3	dozen.	5 50	.....
Pails, tin	6		1 80	.....
Paper, print	129	pounds.	10 32	.....
Paper straw	130 ³ / ₄	pounds.	4 14	.....
Paper, closet	10	reams.	2 00	.....
Plates, sauce	12	dozen.	4 80	.....
Pitchers, water	4	dozen.	15 25	.....
Rope	1	pound.	15	.....
Repairs, sundries			7 70	.....
Rubbers for cans	3	dozen.	45	.....
Sheeting	719 ¹ / ₂	yards.	155 29	.....
Soap	3,980	pounds.	225 75	.....
Soap, shaving	1	box.	2 50	.....
Soap, crystal	7	boxes.	17 00	.....
Soap, toilet	17	dozen.	10 00	.....
Spittoons	2 ¹ / ₂	dozen.	40 73	.....
Shades and holders	1		75	.....
Sand paper	6	quires.	1 50	.....
Shipping tags	1,000		2 00	.....
Sharpening razors			25	.....
Strainers	1		2 00	.....
Towels	2	dozen.	6 00	.....
Tacks	4	dozen.	2 00	.....
Tea spoons	12	dozen.	5 25	.....
Table spoons	6	dozen.	6 00	.....
Ticking	603 ³ / ₄	yards.	102 73	.....
Tumblers	24	dozen.	12 00	.....
Tube, gas	12	feet.	4 20	.....
Thimbles	12	dozen.	75	.....
Tea kettles	1		1 50	.....
Tea pots	3		1 35	.....
Table linen	9 ¹ / ₂	yards.	10 69	.....
White wax	2	pounds.	1 60	.....
Wrenches	6		3 60	.....
Window cord	1	piece.	20	.....
Wash boards	1	dozen.	2 75	.....
Whiting	10	pounds.	20	.....
Wardrobe hooks	6	dozen.	2 25	.....
Zinc ends for matting	2		1 20	.....
				\$1,538 20

INTEREST AND EXCHANGE.

Exchange			42 63	.....
				42 63

Northern Hospital.

LAUNDRY.			
Brick, fire.....	1	set.	\$3 25
Caustic soda.....	3,477	pounds.	170 53
Castings for stove.....			15 00
Dippers, iron.....	1		1 00
Freight and express.....			26 03
Interlining.....	5½	yards.	5 50
Rivets.....	4	pounds.	1 60
Rope.....	17½	pounds.	2 80
Starch.....	1,155	pounds.	63 10
Sal soda.....	7,998	pounds.	139 95
Sprinklers.....	2		1 80
Tubing.....	9½	feet.	2 38
Wash tubs.....	1		90
			\$432 84
LIBRARY.			
Books, medical.....			\$152 50
Books, encyclopedia.....			5 00
Freight and express.....			1 25
Subscriptions.....			39 75
			199 50
MACHINERY AND TOOLS.			
Belting.....	196	feet.	\$54 05
Chalk lines.....	6		1 25
Castings.....	228	pounds	11 40
Couplings.....	135	pounds.	6 75
Diamonds.....	1		5 00
Freights.....			28
Files.....	45		19 20
Hand axes.....	1		1 38
Lace leather.....	2	sides.	7 00
Labor.....	5	hours.	2 00
Oil, machine.....	59½	gallons.	24 80
Oil stone.....	1		75
Punches.....	3		75
Plane irons.....	1		35
Rivets, copper.....	1	pound.	50
Wrenches.....	1		75
Wire belting.....	150	feet.	28 00
			164 21
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Expenses bookkeeper to Madison..	2	times.	\$24 55
Grave yard, lumber and posts.....			20 77
Rent of tel phone.....			50 00
Repairs to sewing machines.....			1 00
			96 32
OFFICERS' EXPENSES.			
Steward's expenses.....			\$6 85
			6 85
PRINTING, POSTAGE, STATIONERY AND TELEGRAPH.			
Blank books.....			\$43 65
Bills of accounts.....	500		2 75
Document holders.....	6		40

Detailed List of Expenditures.

PRINTING, POSTAGE, STATIONERY AND TELEGRAPH — CON.			
Envelopes.....	2,000		2 50
Freight and express			80
Figuring blocks	40		1 54
Ink	2	gallons.	3 00
Ink	8	quarts.	4 35
Ink, red.....	3	bottles.	85
Indexes	2		75
Ink stand	1		92
Letter book	1		1 45
Letter and note heads	3,500		14 50
Lead pencils	1	dozen.	60
Pens	7	gross.	5 20
Pen, Livermore.....	1		2 00
Pen holders	3	dozen.	85
Paper fasteners	2	boxes.	50
Paper, note.....	6	reams.	7 50
Paper, foolscap.....	6	reams.	17 75
Paper, sundries.....	1	quire.	36
Pads, rubber	2		50
Printing monthly reports	1,000		11 00
Printing want lists.....	200		3 25
Printing pay rolls	200		4 50
Postage stamps, 3c.....	1,750		52 50
Postage stamps, 5c.....	10		50
Postage stamps, 10c.....	10		1 00
Postal cards.....	75		75
Postal stamped envelopes, 3c.....	2,000		65 20
Postoffice box rent.....			4 00
Telegraph.....			39 14
			\$294 56
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.			
Bushings.....	132		5 81
Bolts.....	399		5 35
Blue, ult marine	1	pound.	25
Cartage, boxes, etc.....			1 75
Caps	124		26 43
Couplings.....	84		3 11
Cent.ent	3	barrels.	6 75
Castings.....	473	pounds.	23 65
Closet bowls.....	1		4 00
Dampers	4		2 50
Ells.....	24		95
Freights			4 24
Fire tile.....	4	sets.	16 00
Glass.....	121	lights.	15 62
Gass plugs	43		2 13
Iron	152	pounds	6 45
Iron, galvanized.....	50	pounds.	6 25
Iron, refined.....	145	pounds	10 10
Iron, sheet	20	pounds.	4 46
Lock nuts.....	48		98
Lumber	1,112	feet.	13 61
Labor on pattern and range			14 75
Labor, sundries.....	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	days.	45 75
Labor.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	hours.	13 50

Northern Hospital.

REPAIRS AND RENEWALS—CON.		
Mason work.....	3 days.	\$7 50
Machine needles	24	1 00
Oil boiled	47 $\frac{1}{8}$ gallons.	32 07
Packing, hemp	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.	7 65
Packing, round and square.....	17 pounds.	7 23
Plugs	72	1 87
Pipe, galvanized.....	112 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet.	14 25
Pipe black	371 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.	29 23
Pattern for range].....	1	2 50
Red lead	10 pounds	1 00
Rivets.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.	1 10
Rope	24 pounds.	4 32
Stems, brass	100	26 00
Str. ells	24	3 54
Stucco	1 barrel.	3 00
Solder.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.	38
Sash cord	11 pounds.	2 75
Slop sink	1	3 00
Tees, galvanized.....	12	2 49
Tees	66	6 30
Turpentine	1 gallon.	70
Unions	30	5 40
Valves	46	39 08
Varnish	1 pint.	20
White lead	50 pounds	3 80
		\$440 75
RESTRAINTS.		
Buckles	24	\$48 00
Muffs	2	2 00
Repairing muffs		50
Straps.....	1 dozen.	7 20
Wristlets.....	22	22 00
		79 70
REAL ESTATE.		
Fencing.....	1,056 feet.	\$15 65
Recording deed.....		1 25
		16 90
SUBSISTENCE.		
Apples	168 barrels.	\$596 65
Apples	26 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels.	13 20
Apples dried.....	4,470 pounds.	332 64
Alum	16 pounds.	1 60
Beef cattle, 285 head, live weight.	321,687 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.	15,489 78
Beaf. salt	3 barrels.	46 65
Beef, dried	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.	1 43
Baking powder	110 pounds	28 88
Butter.....	21,887 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.	5,243 80
Blackberries.....	1,286 quarts.	79 45
Barley, pearl	1,000 pounds.	43 44
Bacon.....	7 pounds.	1 05
Beans	28 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels	93 52
Cartage, boxes, etc		11 25
Canned vegetables	16 dozen.	23 40

Detailed List of Expenditures.

SUBSISTENCE — continued.			
Canned fruits.....	55	dozen.	\$12 05
Coffee, R o.....	7,877	pounds.	898 95
Coffee, Java.....	65	pounds.	18 20
Coffee, Mocha.....	39½	pounds.	11 45
Crackers.....	832	pounds.	58 05
Chickens.....	160½	pounds.	21 72
Cinnamon.....	10	pounds.	3 00
Corn Starch.....	240	pounds.	19 30
Cheese.....	175¼	pounds.	22 24
Corn meal.....	3,260	pounds.	56 67
Cranberries.....	18	quarts.	2 25
Cloves.....	2	pounds.	1 00
Cream Tartar.....	20	pounds.	6 00
Chocolate.....			2 00
Driving cattle.....			75
Eggs.....	3,603½	dozen.	580 66
Expenses after supplies.....			11 23
Extract lemon.....	1	quart.	1 65
Extract vanilla.....	3	quarts.	7 65
Freight and express.....			353 41
Flour.....	859	barrels.	5,691 75
Flour, Graham.....	21	barrels.	131 50
Flour, buckwheat.....	529½	pounds.	21 18
Fish, cod.....	5,850	pounds.	316 63
Fish, fresh.....	1,268	pounds.	67 76
Grapes.....	5	por ds.	1 00
Ginger.....	10	pounds.	1 90
Hominy.....	9	barrels.	51 00
Ham.....	47¼	pounds.	6 90
Hops.....	52½	pounds.	21 65
Lard.....	2,914	pounds.	370 28
Lemons.....	44	dozen.	14 60
Mutton sheep, 209 head, live weight.....	21,291	pounds.	913 66
Malt.....	127	pounds.	6 40
Mustard.....	20	pounds.	7 30
Mackerel.....	1	kit.	1 60
Melons.....	1		10
Molasses.....	153½	gallons.	85 58
Nutmegs.....	2	pounds.	1 80
Oat meal.....	16	barrels.	109 50
Oysters.....	134	cans.	48 75
Oranges.....	2	dozen.	70
Onions.....			60
Pepper.....	109	pounds.	24 81
Peaches.....	1	basket.	1 00
Peaches, dried.....	2,145	pounds.	148 57
Potatoes.....	1,200¾	bushels	1,113 07
Potatoes, sweet.....	13	pounds.	78
Pears.....			1 26
Peas, split.....	1,066	pounds.	39 94
Raisins.....	28	pounds.	3 50
Raisins.....	9	boxes.	25 80
Rice.....	3,828	pounds.	253 62
Raspberries.....	62	quarts	9 60
Sugar, lump.....	221	pounds.	23 75
Sugar, granulated.....	19,336	pounds.	1,908 46
Sugar, C.....	9,352	pounds.	798 40

Northern Hospital.

SUBSISTENCE — continued.			
Sugar, powdered.....	251	pounds.	26 36
Strawberries.....	233	quarts.	\$33 43
Syrup.....	1,582½	gallons.	728 31
Salt.....	45	barrels.	65 05
Salt, rock.....	4	barrels.	9 00
Sago.....	50	pounds.	3 55
Sausage.....	28½	pounds.	3 56
Starch.....	48	pounds.	3 12
Saleratus.....	70	pounds	3 50
Sundries for sick patients.....			3 56
Tea, Japan.....	901	pounds.	296 60
Tea, Oolong.....	1,235	pounds	429 07
Tea, Y. H.....	60	pounds.	33 00
Turkeys.....	1,049	pounds.	113 99
Vinegar.....	548	gallons.	78 99
Water melons.....	2		70
Yeast.....	43	pack'es.	4 35
Less credits.....			\$38,155 81
			19 00
			\$38,136 81
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.			
Atomizer.....	2		7 50
Applicator and coil.....	1		1 00
Atomizer tubes.....	2	dozen.	4 75
Forceps.....	1		2 00
Freight and express.....			1 55
Knives.....	2		9 00
Medicine droppers.....	9		75
Syringes.....	7		12 50
Spectacles.....	1	dozen.	4 50
Speculums.....	2		8 50
Stethoscopes.....	1		2 25
Thermometer S. R.....	2		4 50
Tubular needles.....	3		8 00
Zinc plates.....	23	pounds.	6 50
			73 30
TOBACCO.			
Freights.....			\$ 54
Plug, chewing.....	142½	pounds.	61 31
Pipes, clay.....	1	box.	1 75
Smoking.....	195	pounds.	59 90
			123 50
WAGES AND SALARIES.....			\$27,347 58
			27,347 58
Less discount.....			\$96,983 21
			34 49
Total on account current expenses of this year.....			\$96,948 72

Roster of Officers and Employes.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

NAME.	SERVICE.	SALARY.
Walter Kempster	Superintendent.....	Per year....\$2,500 00
Alex. Trautman	Assistant physician... .	Per year.... 1,000 00
J. J. Shanks	Assistant physician.....	Per year.... 800 00
Joseph Butler	Steward	Per year.... 1,000 00
L. A. Butler	Matron	Per year 500 00
W. H. Kiene.....	Assistant steward.....	Per year.... 600 00
J. V. Richardson.....	Supervisor.....	Per month.. 30 00
H. C. Brightral	Supervisor.....	Per month.. 30 00
J. J. Hicks.....	Supervisor.....	Per month.. 30 00
J. Quartermas	Supervisor.....	Per month.. 16 00
A. Mitchell.....	Supervisor.....	Per month.. 16 00
M. Casey	Supervisor.....	Per month.. 16 00
J. Watson	Attendant.....	Per month.. 45 00
G. Moede.....	Attendant.....	Per month.. 32 00
A. Anderson	Attendant.....	Per month.. 30 00
P. Vonkass	Attendant.....	Per month.. 25 00
W. Allen	Attendant.....	Per month.. 25 00
Thomas Shepard.....	Attendant.....	Per month.. 24 00
M. Schnieder	Attendant.....	Per month.. 24 00
J. W. Kennedy	Attendant.....	Per month.. 24 00
H. B. Lange	Attendant.....	Per month.. 22 00
E. F. Priebe.....	Attendant.....	Per month.. 20 00
Aug. Kapferer	Attendant.....	Per month.. 20 00
A. Fraker	Attendant.....	Per month.. 20 00
R. Duff.....	Attendant.....	Per month.. 20 00
B. Klug.....	Attendant.....	Per month.. 20 00
J. R. Minahan	Attendant.....	Per month.. 20 00
J. Brickham	Attendant.....	Per month.. 20 00
W. F. Guthrie	Attendant.....	Per month.. 20 00
N. C. Lindwig	Attendant.....	Per month.. 20 00
F. Harvey	Attendant.....	Per month.. 20 00
F. D. Sawyer	Attendant.....	Per month.. 20 00
A. McDonald	Attendant.....	Per month.. 20 00
John Thomas.....	Attendant.....	Per month.. 18 00
Frank Boyle.....	Attendant.....	Per month.. 18 00
A. Kuhl.....	Attendant.....	Per month.. 18 00
L. Platten	Attendant.....	Per month.. 16 00
S. Carroll	Attendant.....	Per month.. 16 00
B. Powers	Attendant.....	Per month.. 16 00
T. C. Cullen	Attendant.....	Per month.. 16 00
J. Eillers	Attendant.....	Per month.. 16 00
J. B. Fobes	Attendant.....	Per month.. 14 00
M. Richardson.....	Attendant.....	Per month.. 14 00
M. Grady.....	Attendant.....	Per month.. 14 00
M. Sloat.....	Attendant.....	Per month.. 14 00
F. Cleveland.....	Attendant.....	Per month.. 14 00
L. Goggins	Attendant.....	Per month.. 14 00
H. Morrow	Attendant.....	Per month.. 14 00

Northern Hospital.

NAME.	SERVICE.	SALARY.
A. Shultz.....	Attendant.....	Per month ....\$14 00
S. Thomas.....	Attendant.....	Per month 14 00
K. Carroll.....	Attendant.....	Per month 14 00
L. Broder.....	Attendant.....	Per month 14 00
A. Selle.....	Attendant.....	Per month 12 00
L. Sawyer.....	Attendant.....	Per month 12 00
S. McIntosh.....	Attendant.....	Per month 12 00
M. Hurley.....	Attendant.....	Per month 12 00
L. Ratchford.....	Attendant.....	Per month 12 00
E. Menzel.....	Attendant.....	Per month 12 00
Mary Cullen.....	Attendant.....	Per month 12 00
E. McIntosh.....	Attendant.....	Per month 12 00
M. Sawyer.....	Attendant.....	Per month 12 00
B. Campbell.....	Attendant.....	Per month 12 00
C. Stillwell.....	Attendant.....	Per month 12 00
M. Pendergast.....	Attendant.....	Per month 12 00
E. Carroll.....	Attendant.....	Per month 12 00
L. A. Sharp.....	Attendant.....	Per month 12 00
John Neville.....	Night watch.....	Per month 40 00
M. A. Morrow.....	Night watch.....	Per month 18 00
George McDonald.....	Baker.....	Per month 40 00
J. C. Myer.....	Cook.....	Per month 40 00
Jennie Halpin.....	Cook, assistant.....	Per month 16 00
L. Jones.....	Cook, assistant.....	Per month 12 00
M. Meyer.....	Cook, assistant.....	Per month 12 00
M. Goggins.....	Housemaid.....	Per month 14 00
Ida Meyer.....	Housemaid.....	Per month 12 00
J. Whitney.....	Housemaid.....	Per month 12 00
K. Whitney.....	Housemaid.....	Per month 12 00
M. Allen.....	Seamstress.....	Per month 14 00
E. Carmody.....	Seamstress.....	Per month 12 00
B. Johnson.....	Seamstress.....	Per month 12 00
Fred Moede.....	Lauderer.....	Per month 35 00
N. Allen.....	Laundress.....	Per month 14 00
S. Goggins.....	Laundress.....	Per month 14 30
M. Schaeffer.....	Laundress.....	Per month 14 00
F. Cullen.....	Laundress.....	Per month 12 00
A. Ruxle.....	Laundress.....	Per month 12 00
R. M. Trotter.....	Engineer.....	Per month 80 00
J. B. Walker.....	Assistant.....	Per month 45 00
W. H. Harvey.....	Fireman.....	Per month 20 00
Charles Eckles.....	Fireman.....	Per month 18 00
Michael Costello.....	Gas maker.....	Per month 50 00
J. H. Wheeler.....	Carpenter.....	Per month 47 00
S. Johnson.....	Butcher.....	Per month 30 00
G. Lewis.....	Gardener.....	Per month 25 00
A. Jansen.....	Assistant.....	Per month 20 00
A. McNaughten.....	Farmer.....	Per month 25 00
M. Sawyer.....	Laborer.....	Per month 20 00
John Wiley.....	Laborer.....	Per month 20 00
William Brink.....	Laborer.....	Per month 20 00
M. Busha.....	Laborer.....	Per month 20 00
W. Meyer.....	Laborer.....	Per month 20 00
H. Conrad.....	Porter.....	Per month 20 00
Jacob Reynolds.....	Office boy.....	Per month 10 00

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Superintendent and Steward — WM. H. SLEEP.

Assistant Steward — M. MADSON.

Acting Principal Teacher — B. S. PARK.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

*To the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable,
Reformatory and Penal Institutions:*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit this my report as superintendent and steward of this institution, for the year ending September 30, 1882, and the twenty-third report of the school. With this is also presented the reports of the principal teacher, the librarian and the attending physician.

The statistical tables from one to fourteen inclusive, show as follows:

TABLE No. 1.

Number on roll October 1, 1881, was.....	372
Received by commitment	88
Returned from "out on tickets.".....	7
	467
Released on tickets	132
Released, 18 years old, law of 1882.....	21
Discharged	7
Escaped	8
On roll October 1, 1882.....	299
	467
Average number of boys during year	321.12
Highest number of boys at any one time	371
Lowest number of boys at any one time.....	295
Total number enrolled since July, 1860	1,979
Total number dismissed, escaped and died	1,680
Leaving on record as above	299

Industrial School for Boys.

TABLE No. 2.

Shows number of inmates each year since school opened.

YEAR.	Number committed each year.	Boys.	Girls.	Whole number at close of year.	Whole number during year.
January 1, 1861.....	39	32	7	39	39
October 10, 1861.....	28	35	5	40	81
October 10, 1862.....	41	51	4	55	80
October 10, 1863.....	42	59	13	72	98
October 10, 1864.....	83	117	20	137	155
October 10, 1865.....	107	134	21	155	245
October 10, 1866.....	46	118	16	134	209
October 10, 1867.....	66	143	12	155	217
October 10, 1868.....	53	149	14	163	227
October 10, 1869.....	63	163	13	176	233
October 10, 1870.....	114	204	2	206	293
October 10, 1871.....	74	237	2	239	288
October 10, 1872.....	107	278	.....	278	347
October 10, 1873.....	80	281	.....	281	362
October 10, 1874.....	113	301	.....	301	402
October 10, 1875.....	101	300	.....	300	412
October 10, 1876.....	107	318	.....	318	415
October 10, 1877.....	134	364	.....	364	471
October 10, 1878.....	151	419	.....	419	527
October 10, 1879.....	117	431	.....	431	544
October 10, 1880.....	108	430	.....	430	549
October 1, 1881.....	90	372	.....	372	525
October 1, 1882.....	88	299	.....	299	467

TABLE No. 3.

Shows nationality of parents.

American.....	18	Indian.....	1
Danes.....	1	Norwegian.....	3
English.....	10	Negro.....	2
French.....	3	Polish.....	4
German.....	32	Swedes.....	2
Irish.....	12		==

Superintendent's Report.

TABLE No. 4.

Shows birthplace of inmates.

STATES.		COUNTRIES.	
Illinois	6	Germany	6
Iowa	2	Norway	1
New York	2	Poland	2
Minnesota	4		—
Michigan	2		9
Missouri	1		—
Pennsylvania	1	Native	76
Wisconsin	58	Foreign	9
	—	Unknown	3
	76		—
	—		88
	—		—

TABLE No. 5.

Shows social and domestic relations.

No parents	2	Father only	6
Both parents living	33	Mother and stepfather	10
Parents separated	8	Father and stepmother	4
Mother only	17	Unknown	3
			—

Industrial School for Boys.

TABLE No. 6.

Showing how many boys were committed from the different counties, for what offense, and their age when committed.

COUNTIES.	Total number of boys committed.	OFFENSES.					AGE OF BOYS WHEN COMMITTED.					
		Incorrigibility.	Vagrancy.	Larceny.	Burglary.	Assault.	Between 10 and 11 years of age.	Between 11 and 12 years of age.	Between 12 and 13 years of age.	Between 13 and 14 years of age.	Between 14 and 15 years of age.	Between 15 and 16 years of age.
Brown	2			2					1		1	
Crawford	3	2		1			1		1			1
Clark	2	2						1		1		
Dane	5	3	1		1		2			1		2
Dodge	1			1				1				
Door	1		1					1				
Eau Claire	1					1						
Fond du Lac	6	5		1			2		1	3		
Green	2	1			1					1		
Jackson	2			2							1	1
Jefferson	7	5		2				2	2		2	1
Juneau	1	1							1			
Kenosha	1			1					1			
La Crosse	6	4		2			3		1	1	1	
Milwaukee	20	1	1	18				4	3	5	5	3
Manitowoc	3		1	2					2			1
Monroe	2	2							1		1	
Ozaukee	1			1							1	
Outagamie	1	1										1
Pierce	2	1			1			1	1			
Polk	1	1							1			
Racine	4	1		3						1	2	1
Rock	2	1		1				1				1
St. Croix	1	1								1		
Sheboygan	1	1					1					
Winnebago	5	1		3	1			1		3		1
Waupaca	4	3		1			3					1
Waukesha	1		1							1		
Total	88	37	5	41	4	1	12	12	17	17	15	15

Superintendent's Report.

TABLE No. 7.

Showing amounts charged to the several counties for the support of vagrants and incorrigible inmates at \$1 per week.

COUNTIES.	Number of boys.	Amounts.	COUNTIES.	Number of boys.	Amounts.
Adams	2	\$59 00	Milwaukee	26	\$974 27
Brown	11	394 43	Manitowoc	2	73 71
Buffalo	2	104 00	Monroe	5	165 29
Calumet	3	118 00	Marathon	1	29 28
Crawford	9	260 71	Outagamie	11	398 00
Columbia	7	234 15	Oconto	7	232 57
Chippewa	5	260 00	Ozaukee	3	134 28
Clark	2	60 85	Portage	4	180 71
Dane	10	290 56	Pierce	2	77 14
Dodge	7	341 14	Polk	2	92 57
Door	1	7 00	Racine	10	382 71
Dunn	1	12 72	Rock	10	292 58
Eau Claire	10	470 00	Richland	2	74 57
Fond du Lac	30	1,034 97	Sheboygan	1	46 00
Green Lake	2	49 00	St. Croix	3	154 43
Green	4	150 85	Sauk	2	104 00
Grant	5	147 85	Vernon	1	52 00
Iowa	3	128 28	Walworth	3	135 28
Juneau	3	74 71	Winnebago	7	315 85
Jefferson	15	504 01	Wood	1	52 00
Jackson	2	75 28	Waushara	2	64 14
Kenosha	2	104 00	Waupaca	10	334 84
La Crosse	15	580 56	Waukesha	2	33 57
Lafayette	1	52 00			
Total					\$9,913 86

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the division of labor.

Number of boys employed in boot and shoe factory	86	Paint shop	1
Sock and mitten factory	90	Carpenter shop	1
Tailor shop and mending room	11	Laundry	13
Bakery and boys kitchen	6	Store	1
Officers' kitchen and dining room	4	Office	1
Dormitories	10	Errand boy	1
Dining rooms	10	As pickets	4
Bath and play rooms	10	Teamsters in care of stock, and all other outside work	46
School and reception room	4		
Total			299

Industrial School for Boys.

TABLE NO. 9.

Showing the number of live stock.

HORSES.		CATTLE.	
Team horses.....	4	Milch cows.....	36
Buggy horse.....	1	Bull.....	1
Dray horse.....	1	Two year olds.....	2
Mules.....	4	Yearlings.....	6
		Calves.....	6
HOGS.		POULTRY.	
Fattening.....	49	Turkeys.....	91
Breeders.....	10	Chickens.....	80
Pigs.....	74		

TABLE NO. 10.

Showing the amount of work done in boot and shoe factory.

Men's and boys' boots, dozens.....	1,320
Boys' shoes, dozens.....	49
Boots and shoes repaired, dozens.....	165½

TABLE NO. 11.

Showing the amount of work done in sock and mitten factory.

Machine socks, dozens.....	1,551	Suspenders strapped.....	104
Hand made socks, dozens....	20	Socks repaired.....	51
Hand made mitts.....	2	Mitts repaired.....	4

TABLE NO. 12.

Showing the amount of work done in tailor shop.

Jackets.....	318	Blouses.....	229
Vests.....	139	Citizen's suits.....	65
Pants.....	621	Boys' caps.....	207
Overalls.....	234	Aprons.....	59

Superintendent's Report.

TABLE NO. 13.

Products of the farm.

Corn, 3,500 bushels	@\$0 28	\$980 00
Oats, 1,400 bushels.....	30	420 00
Potatoes, 1,200 bushels	25	300 00
Carrots, 700 bushels.....	23	161 00
Mangel-wurzels, 2,500 bushels.....	18	450 00
Pumpkins, 25 loads		25 00
Timothy hay, 130 tons.....	9 00	1,170 00
Corn stalks, 100 tons	1 50	150 00
Oat straw, 30 tons.....	3 00	90 00
Chickens, 70.....	18	12 60
Turkeys, 22.....	30	6 60
Pork, 14,364 pounds.....	9	1,292 76
Eggs, 137 dozen.....	15	20 55
Milk, 21,217 gallons	12	2,546 04
Spring pigs, 74		292 00
Calves, 6		100 00
Yearlings, 6		150 00
		<u>\$8,166 55</u>

TABLE NO. 14.

Products of the garden.

Table beets, 250 bushels	@\$0 23	\$57 50
Turnips, 10 bushels.....	35	3 50
Onions, 600 bushels	50	300 00
Tomatoes, 17 bushels.....	90	15 30
Sweet corn, 89 bushels	60	53 40
Peas, green, 100½ bushels.....	60	60 30
Winter squash, 1 ton.....		20 00
Cabbage, 454 head	3	13 62
Lettuce, 3,500 head.....		9 00
Celery, 1,400 head.....	3	42 00
Pie plant.....		18 00
Salsify, 14 bushels	70	9 80
Cucumbers, 12 bushels.....	40	4 80
String beans, 10 bushels	50	5 00
Currants, 3½ bushels.....	1 25	4 38
Apples, 65 bushels	35	22 75
Beans, 45 bushels	2 00	90 00
		<u>\$729 35</u>

I am glad to be able to report that the school, throughout all its departments, has been generally prosperous. The boys, in the main, have been attentive to their duties both in school and at work.

It is also gratifying to be able to report, that the health of all has been good. There have been but few cases of sickness, and I

Industrial School for Boys.

have no death to record this year. The report of the attending physician shows the number of cases having received treatment.

BAND.

The band, under the instruction of Prof. B. S. Park, is making quite as much progress as may reasonably be expected, when it is considered that in most cases, as soon as its members become fairly proficient in music, they are also, in other respects, qualified and entitled to leave the school.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The crops of the farm and garden have been good. Tables number thirteen and fourteen, show respectively the production and the estimated value of each. The thirty-five acres of rented land have produced fifteen tons of hays, eight hundred and sixty bushels of oats, and the usual amount of straw, all of which is included in the table of farm products. Considering all things, I believe that no other department of industry which we have in operation, produces so great and lasting results as that of the cultivation of the farm.

IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED.

Since making my last report, the well for water supply, then unfinished, has been completed, and a suitable house built over it. From making a test of the quantity of water supplied by the well, by pumping therefrom with the fire engine, I find that its depth cannot be reduced below five feet. This assures us that a sufficient supply of water can always be had for protection against fires, and for all other purposes for which water may be needed. Speaking of the fire engine, I may say, in this connection, that, with the \$5,000 appropriated for such engine and other necessary apparatus for protection against fire, there has been provided an Ahrens engine of the third class, or size, two hose carts and 1,000 feet of rubber lined cotton hose.

BOILER AND BOILER HOUSE.

The old boiler, which had been repaired twice at considerable expense, was at last pronounced by the Inspector not worth further

Superintendent's Report.

repairs, and, it being unfit for longer use, it was necessary to purchase a new one. The condition of the old boiler, and the danger from having the boiler room in the same building with the shops, suggested the importance of placing the boiler outside and away from the shop building in which so many are daily employed. To accomplish this a boiler house 24 by 28 feet has been built of stone, at such a distance from the shops that in case of an explosion the lives of those employed therein would not be imperiled.

PAINTS AND OILS.

Of this fund, as shown in last year's report, there remained unexpended the sum of \$417.82. This balance has been expended for painting, kalsomining, etc., of which a considerable amount has been done, and more is needed.

NEW FENCE.

Of the \$800 appropriated for this purpose, of which no part was spent last year, there has been expended this year the sum of \$61.47, leaving a balance on hand of \$738.53.

BUILDING NO. 10, BAKERY AND WELL HOUSE.

Of the \$1,000 appropriated to complete the above, there remains at this date unexpended the sum of \$406.05. On account of the pressure of other work, that of completing family 10 building was not begun until late, and I must, therefore, report the same unfinished.

PAINTING AND REPAIRS.

Of the \$2,000 that was appropriated for painting and repairs, there has been expended to this date the sum of \$1,548 40, leaving a balance of \$451.60. With the amounts expended there has been purchased a steam boiler, at a cost of \$514; a cooking range for the officers' kitchen, at a cost of \$135; a fire-place has been put in the office, at a cost of \$125; besides laying new floors in the play and wash rooms of several of the family buildings; a new floor in the officers' kitchen; ceiling, repairing and painting the officers' dining room. Several new tables have been placed in the play-rooms of the family buildings for the benefit and convenience of

Industrial School for Boys.

the boys. Some of our cisterns have been repaired. Extensions and repairs to the pipes for conducting water into the cisterns have been made, besides many other things of minor importance.

IMPROVEMENTS.

I would respectfully invite your attention to the following improvements, repairs and renewals, which, I think, are needed.

We have no suitable place for storing vegetables for table use and roots for the stock; for this purpose a root house of sufficient capacity should be constructed.

We also need a place in which to keep the straw for filling beds. We are now obliged to stack it out-of-doors, and, it being exposed to the weather, it is difficult to get a supply of clean, dry straw for this purpose. A great quantity of this is necessarily required to fill 300 beds a number of times during the year.

A walk is needed on the south side of the main yard leading to the family buildings located there. Also, other extensions and repairs to our walks, should be made.

I would again call your attention to the condition of the assembly room seats. Most of the chairs there have been in use for a long time. Their condition is such that other and more suitable seats should be provided.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I desire to say that we are indebted to many for favors bestowed. Especially do I feel under obligations to the clergymen of the different churches, for having, upon invitation, conducted religious exercises each Sabbath afternoon. I feel that to them more than mere thanks is due.

To my associates and co-laborers I desire to express my appreciation of the earnestness with which they have performed their duties; and to you, gentlemen, with grateful acknowledgments of your kindness and forbearance, I submit this report.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM H. SLEEP,

WAUKESHA, September 30, 1882.

Superintendent.

Principal's Report.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To W. H. Sleep, Superintendent Industrial School:

I herewith present the report of the schools for the year ending September 30, 1882.

Number under instruction at the commencement of the year.....	372
Number newly committed during year.....	88
Number returned during the year.....	7
	<hr/>
Number under instruction during the year.....	467
Number that left during the year.....	168
	<hr/>
Number now in attendance.....	299
	<hr/> <hr/>
Of the eighty-eight received—	
Could not write.....	28
	<hr/>
Began reading from chart.....	11
Began reading from first reader.....	25
Began reading from second reader.....	37
Began reading from third reader.....	14
Began reading from fourth reader.....	1
Began reading from fifth reader.....	00
	<hr/>
Total.....	88
	<hr/> <hr/>
Entered one of the primary departments.....	80
Entered one of the higher departments.....	8
	<hr/>
Total.....	88
	<hr/> <hr/>

The boys are, as heretofore, divided into two classes, which alternately work and attend school. In each session of school, there are four departments. The course of study for each session is the same.

There are at present in:

Second primary, first session.....	33
Second primary, second session.....	53
First primary, first session.....	40
First primary, second session.....	36
Second intermediate, first session.....	32
Second intermediate, second session.....	34
First intermediate, first session.....	36
Senior department, second session.....	35
	<hr/>
Total.....	299
	<hr/> <hr/>

Industrial School for Boys.

Number attending school the first session and working the second session	141
Number attending school the second session and working the first session	158
Total.....	<u>299</u>

FIRST SESSION SCHOOLS.

SECOND PRIMARY, W. L. STEELE, TEACHER.

Number in attendance.....	33	Number writing on slates.....	33
Number in first reader.....	16	Number instructed in numbers..	33
Number in second reader... ..	17		<u>33</u>

FIRST PRIMARY, J. H. WHITCHER, TEACHER.

Number in attendance		Number in spelling (oral and written).....	40
Number in second reader.....	40	Number in penmanship	40
Number in first book in arithmetic	40		<u>40</u>
Number in introductory geography	40		

SECOND INTERMEDIATE, MISS BELLE HEMINGWAY, TEACHER.

Number in attendance.....	32	Number in spelling (oral and written).....	32
Number in second reader.....	32	Number in penmanship	32
Number in first book in arithmetic	32		<u>32</u>
Number in introductory geography	32		

FIRST INTERMEDIATE, EPHRAIM DIXON, TEACHER.

Number in attendance.....	36	Number in fourth reader.....	16
Number in second book in arithmetic.....	20	Number in complete geography.	36
Number in third book in arithmetic.....	16	Number in spelling (oral and written)	36
Number in third reader	20	Number in penmanship	36

SECOND SESSION SCHOOLS.

SECOND PRIMARY, D. A. MAYNARD, TEACHER.

Number in attendance.....	53	Number in second reader.....	21
Number in chart class.....	7	Number instructed in numbers..	53
Number in first reader	25	Number in writing on slates....	53

FIRST PRIMARY, MISS BELLE HEMINGWAY, TEACHER.

Number in attendance.....	34	Number in spelling (oral and written).....	34
Number in first book in arithmetic	34	Number in penmanship....	34
Number in introductory geography	34		

Principal's Report.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE, FRANK ROGERS, TEACHER.

Number in attendance.....	34	Number in introductory geogra-	
Number in third reader	21	phy	34
Number in fourth reader	13	Number in spelling, oral and	
Number in first book in arithme-		written	34
tic	21	Number in penmanship.....	34
Number in second book in arith-			
metic	13		

SENIOR DEPARTMENT, B. S. PARK, TEACHER.

Number in attendance.....	35	Number in U. S. history.....	35
Number in fourth reader.....	23	Number in complete geography..	35
Number in literary reader.....	12	Number in English grammar ...	35
Number in business arithmetic ..	12	Number in penmanship and spell-	
Number in second book in arith-		ing.....	35
metic	16		=
Number in Robinson's complete			
arithmetic	7		

It will be noticed, by reference to the foregoing report, that in some of the departments, the boys are being worked in two classes instead of three, as they have been heretofore. In explanation of the change I would say that it is thought that the teacher can do more for all where such classification is practicable.

Classes are promoted from one department to another, after passing a written examination prepared by the principal.

The frequent changes caused by boys going out and coming in render the strict grading which is generally practiced in public schools impossible here; although the chief care and interest of the superintendent in the boys, after their health and morals, seem to be in their regular attendance at and advancement in school.

We endeavor to present all work to pupils in a practical manner, and, that thoroughness may be assured, written examinations will be given in all departments, except the lowest primary, once in eight weeks.

Respectfully submitted,

B. S. PARK,

Principal.

Industrial School for Boys.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

To W. H. Sleep, Superintendent, Industrial School:

The report of 1881 shows 775 volumes in the library. No additions have been made during theyear. Owing to their poor condition about 125 volumes have been taken out of circulation. During the year, 57 volumes have been placed in the library by St. Gall's Church, of Milwaukee, for the benefit of the Catholic boys of this school.

The reading room contained 210 volumes. Many of these books have been taken out on account of their poor condition. The reading room now contains 167 volumes, including 32 volumes of Patent Office Reports, Agricultural Reports, etc., 65 volumes of bound monthlies; 70 volumes of miscellaneous books, besides Chambers' Cyclopedia, a Cyclopedia of American Literature, and a Dictionary of Dates.

We have, by subscription and contribution, ten copies Harpers Young People, ten copies Youths' Companion, and one copy each of the following publications: Milwaukee Daily Republican-Sentinel, Madison Tri-Weekly State Journal, Waukesha County Democrat, Waukesha Freeman, Evangelical Messenger, Brandon Times, Wisconsin Chief, Wisconsin Free Press, Wisconsin Home Guard, Black Earth Advertiser, Deaf-Mute Times, Live-Stock Journal.

These papers are taken to the several families, where they are read with interest by the boys. A new supply of books for the library is much needed.

Respectfully,

W. L. STEELE,
Librarian.

Physician's Report.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To W. H. Sleep, Superintendent Industrial School:

I have the pleasure to report that the health of the inmates of the school has been unusually good the past year, not a single death having occurred. The following are the cases of sickness needing medical attention:

Bronchitis, two; pneumonia, one; epilepsy, one; quinsy, one; bilious fever, one; granulation of eyelids, one; catarrhal inflammation, one; chills and fever, one.

Patients having the disease when they came to the school: abscess, four; one of thigh needing considerable attention. During the winter there were eighty-six boys vaccinated.

Respectfully,

J. E. BACON,

Attending Physician.

Industrial School for Boys.

STEWARD'S REPORT,

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

CURRENT EXPENSE.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand last report	\$1,426 96	
Received from counties	12,222 03	
Appropriations	33,000 00	
		\$46,648 99
Received from sales of hides, pelts and tallow.....		491 60
Received from sales of stock, vegetables, etc		1,056 81
Received from visitors		134 54
Received from sales of sock factory		2,281 53
Received from boot and shoe factory, overdraft October 1, 1881.		11,611 61
		\$62,225 08

EXPENDITURES.

For current expenses.....	\$48,710 86	
For indebtedness, October 1, 1881.....	1,085 84	
For State Board of Supervision.....	1,757 75	
For sock factory, bills.....	1,865 40	
For boot and shoe factory, overdraft	6,456 11	
		\$59,875 96
Balance		\$2,349 12
In treasurer's hands.....	\$2,250 67	
In steward's hands.....	98 45	
	\$2,349 12	

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

CREDIT.

Received from sales and collections.....	\$52,067 29	
Overdraft charged to current expenses	6,456 11	
	\$58,523 40	

EXPENDITURES.

For overdraft to current expenses.....	\$11,611 61	
For wages.....	5,604 96	
For stock and tools	41,306 83	
	58,523 40	

Steward's Report.

BUILDING ACCOUNT.

CREDIT.		
Balance last report.....	\$2,218 06	
Appropriation	1,000 00	
	\$3,218 06	\$3,218 06
DEBIT.		
Paid as per vouchers.....	2,812 01	
In treasurer's hands.....	\$406 05	
	\$406 05	

PAINT AND OIL ACCOUNT.

CREDIT.		
Balance last report.....	\$417 82	
DEBIT.		
Paid as per vouchers.....	417 82	
	417 82	

WELL AND WATER SUPPLY.

CREDIT.		
Balance last report.....	\$517 21	
DEBIT.		
Paid as per vouchers.....	517 21	
	517 21	

NEW FENCE.

CREDIT.		
Balance last report.....	\$800 00	
DEBIT.		
Paid as per vouchers.....	61 47	
In treasurer's hands.....	\$738 53	
	\$738 53	

PAINTING AND REPAIRS.

CREDIT.		
Appropriation	\$2,000 00	
DEBIT.		
Paid as per vouchers.....	1,548 40	
In treasurer's hands.....	\$451 60	
	\$451 60	

Respectfully submitted,
 WILLIAM H. SLEEP,
Steward.

Industrial School for Boys.

FINANCIAL EXHIBITS.

STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT EXPENSES AT THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory Septem-ber 30, 1881.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.	Inventory, Sept. 30, 1882.	Cash received on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
Amusement and instruction.....	\$846 58	\$1,037 28		\$1,883 86	\$1,114 67	\$1 90		\$1,116 57		\$767 29
Accounts receivable.....	3 73			3 73		3 73		3 73		
Barn, farm and garden.....	8,441 59	1,635 12	250 00	10,326 71	10,080 79	597 55	\$4,116 79	14,745 13	\$4,418 42	
Boot and shoe factory.....	41,235 61	46,499 33		87,734 97	80,096 05	50,098 03	4,887 37	85,081 45		2,653 52
Clothing.....	3,163 03	3,678 31	1,500 00	8,341 34	8,341 34	35 49		2,650 09		5,691 25
Discount.....							44 70	44 70	44 70	
Drugs and medical department.....	33 02	268 57		301 59	35 98			35 98		265 61
Engines and boilers.....	785 00	302 53	664 00	1,751 53	1,449 00		150 00	1,599 00		152 53
Elopers.....		565 41		565 41						565 41
Freight and express.....		88 63		88 63						88 63
Fire apparatus.....			4,854 00	4,854 00	4,854 00			4,854 00		
Furniture.....	6,593 16	155 54		6,748 70	4,517 35		2,081 00	6,598 35		150 35
Fuel.....	2,136 64	5,443 89		7,580 53	2,629 75	29 87		2,659 62		4,925 91
Gas and other lights.....		1,212 18	3,265 00	4,477 18	3,288 70	79 22		3,367 92		1,109 26
Hides, pelts, etc.....			491 60	491 60		491 60		491 60		
House furnishing.....	2,466 66	1,296 89	3,870 00	7,633 55	7,473 84			7,474 69		158 86
Improvements.....	4,895 00			4,895 00			4,895 00	4,895 00		
Laundry.....	1,451 18	184 62		1,635 80	717 86		600 00	1,917 88		317 92
Library.....	674 08	23 00	7 75	704 83	704 83			704 83		
Machinery and tools.....	577 32	56 16	606 50	1,039 98	993 17	5 39		998 49		41 50
Miscellaneous.....	1,413 76	203 13		1,616 89	1,535 35		1,303 25	1,328 60		288 29
Officers' expenses.....		60 15		60 15						60 15
Painting, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	125 73	399 55	128 00	653 28	179 10			179 10		474 18

Financial Exhibit.

Repairs and renewals.....	1,212 93	1,071 93	.....	2,284 86	524 01	102 10	50 00	676 11	.....	1,608 75
Real estate.....	181,075 00	.....	1,125 00	182,200 00	182,200 00	.....	.....	182,200 00	.....	.....
Scraps.....	.....	.....	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	.....	50 00	.....	.....
Subsistence.....	1,941 79	14,865 30	4,937 19	21,744 28	2,060 46	150 78	491 60	2,702 84	.....	19,041 44
Stock factory.....	2,348 41	1,863 15	.....	4,211 56	2,085 61	2,281 53	.....	4,367 14	155 58	.....
Wages and salaries.....	.....	14,233 11	.....	14,233 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,233 11
Totals.....	\$261,220 26	\$95,148 78	\$21,749 04	\$378,118 08	\$257,595 14	\$53,927 97	\$18,619 71	\$330,142 82	\$4,618 70	\$52,593 96
Less discounts.....	.....	44 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		\$95,104 08		\$30,142 82						4,618 70
Net cost.....				\$47,975 26						\$47,975 26
Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by Secretary of State for salaries and expenses of Board of Supervision.....										1,757 75
										\$49,733 01

11—Bd. Sup.

Industrial School for Boys.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

1881.				
Oct. 1	By balance			\$1,426 96
1882.				
Jan. 1	By counties			12,222 03
Mar. 2	By general appropriation, ch. 33, Laws 1882			33,000 00
Sept. 30	By steward, visitors			134 54
Sept. 30	By steward, boot and shoe factory			50,098 03
Sept. 30	By steward, sock factory			2,281 53
Sept. 30	By steward, sundries			1,548 41
1882.				
June 1	To transferred to Board of Supervision fund	\$1,757 75		
Sept. 30	To warrants current expense this year..	46,741 60		
Sept. 30	To warrants boot and shoe factory.....	46,499 33		
Sept. 30	To warrants sock factory	1,863 15		
Sept. 30	To warrants indebtedness previous year	1,500 55		
	To balance in hands of the treasurer of the Institution \$2,250 67			
	To balance in hands of the steward of the Institution 98 45			
			2,349 12	
			\$100,711 50	\$100,711 50
1882.				
Oct. 1	Balance available			\$2,349 12

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Balance avail- able Oct. 1, 81.	Appropriations 1882.	Total.	Expended dur- ing the year.	Balance avail- able Sept. 30, 1882.
Completing family build- ing No. 10	\$2,218 06	\$1,000 00	\$3,218 06	\$2,812 01	\$406 05
New fence	800 00	.....	800 00	61 47	738 53
Paint and oil	417 82	.....	417 82	417 82	.....
Painting and repairs .....	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	1,548 40	451 60
Steam fire engine or pump with pipe and other nec- essary appendages.....	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....
Well and water supply...	517 24	.....	517 24	517 24	.....
Total	\$3,953 12	\$8,000 00	\$11,953 12	\$10,356 94	\$1,596 18

Agricultural Products — Moneys Received.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS — YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

Apples.....	65	bushels	\$0 35	\$22 75	.....
Beets	31	bushels	40	12 40	.....
Beets	250	bushels	23	57 50	.....
Beans.....	45	bushels	2 00	90 00	.....
Beans, green	10	bushels	50	5 00	.....
Corn, green	89	bushels	50	44 50	.....
Currants	3½	bushels	1 25	4 38	.....
Cucumbers.....	12	bushels	40	4 80	.....
Cauliflower.....	77	head.	07	5 39	.....
Celery	1,400	head.	03	42 00	.....
Cabbage	454	head.	03	13 62	.....
Lettuce	3,500	head.	.....	9 00	.....
Onions.....	321½	bushels	50	160 75	.....
Parsnips	28	bushels	40	11 20	.....
Peas, green.....	100½	bushels	60	60 30	.....
Potatoes	1,968	bushels	25	492 00	.....
Pie plant .....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	.....
Squash	2,043	pounds.	01	20 43	.....
Salsify.....	14	bushels	70	9 80	.....
Turnips	10	bushels	35	3 50	.....
Tomatoes.....	17	bushels	90	15 30	.....
Chickens	50	pounds.	07	3 50	.....
Eggs.....	137	dozen.	15	20 55	.....
Milk.....	21,217	gallons.	08	1,697 36	.....
Pork	14,364	pounds.	09	1,292 76	.....
					\$4,116 79

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED FOR THE YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

Boot and shoe factory.....	\$50,098 03
Sock and mitten factory.....	2,281 53
Barn, farm and garden	601 28
Clothing	35 49
Fuel	29 87
Gas and other lights	79 22
Hides, pelts and tallow	491 60
House furnishing	85
Means of instruction.....	1 90
Machinery and tools	5 32
Repairs and renewals	102 10
Subsistence.....	150 78
Scraps	50 00
Visitors	134 54
Total.....	\$54,062 51

Industrial School for Boys.

 DETAILED LIST OF EXPENDITURES.

AMUSEMENTS.			
Band books			\$12 55
Band instruction			251 00
Band instruments			253 30
Ball clubs	1 dozen.		1 00
Cartage, boxes, etc.			25
Candy	126 pounds.		16 42
Candy holders	50		20
Christmas candles			80
Clement Concert company ..			10 00
Checkers	1 dozen.		3 60
Drum sticks	2 pair.		1 50
Dominoes	1 dozen.		6 00
Drum heads	2		2 50
Fire works			17 76
Figs	80 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds.		11 26
Freights			63
Lemons	2 boxes.		12 50
Music paper			50
Pea nuts	255 pounds.		20 88
Paper bags	1,000		1 62
Rubber balls	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.		3 50
Skates	68 pairs.		58 75
Song cards	930		15 00
Wax candles	6 pounds.		1 32
			\$702 84
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN.			
Axes	6		\$4 50
Axe handles	2 dozen.		3 80
Boars	1		16 00
Brushes	8		5 00
Beans	18 quarts.		2 03
Boxes for wagons	2		22 00
Bags	30		6 35
Condition powders	10 pounds.		5 00
Cows	2		107 00
Cattle ties	13		1 65
Clover seed	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels		32 70
Curry combs	16		2 19
Cartage, boxes, etc.			65
Chain			30
Durham bull	1		51 50
Feed — bran	12,521 pounds		129 51
Corn	2 bushels		2 63
Grinding feed			71 77
Hay	15 $\frac{34}{1000}$ tons.		42 97
Meal	8,500 pounds.		118 25
Straw	1 stack.		10 00

Detailed List of Expenditures.

BARN, FARM AND GARDEN — con.			
Freights.....			\$5 20
Forks.....	1 dozen.		5,00
Garden plants.....			3 10
Garden and farm seeds.....			56 82
Garden rakes.....	6		1 80
Grass hook.....	1		35
Horse shoeing.....			91 12
Hay rakes.....	3 dozen.		5 25
Hog powder.....	23 pounds.		9 20
Horses.....	2		300 00
Hoes.....	2 dozen.		7 20
Lease of land.....			182 50
Land plaster.....	6 tons.		35 25
Manure.....	16 loads.		4 00
Potatoes (for seed).....	89½ bushels.		68 70
Pumpkin seed.....	16 quarts.		2 00
Peas.....	½ bushel.		85
Pulleys.....	1½ dozen.		1 90
Repairing harness.....			33 60
Repairing sundries.....			85 43
Rope.....	127¼ pounds.		20 88
Spades.....	1 dozen.		11 63
Shovels.....	1 dozen.		11 62
Scoops.....	½ dozen.		6 75
Salt.....	21 barrels.		23 10
Sythe snaths.....	1		2 00
Timothy seed.....	3 bushels		7 80
Tie ropes.....	½ dozen.		82
Veterinary surgeon.....			9 00
Whips.....	5		6 45
			\$1,635 12
CLOTHING.			
Buttons.....	101 gross.		21 63
Buttons, collar.....	1 dozen.		12
Buttons, military.....	6 gross.		22 50
Bows.....	7 dozen.		9 63
Batting.....	2 pounds.		30
Cartage, boxes, etc.....			25
Caps.....	7¾ dozen.		36 84
Cottonade.....	576¾ yards.		122 88
Cassimere.....	1,196 yards.	1,723	68
Canvas.....	90 yards.		14 30
Chalk, tailors.....	1 box.		32
Coats.....	7		24 00
Collars, linen.....	2		32
Collars, paper.....	540		5 10
Denims.....	1,420 yards.	221	29
Flannel.....	583 yards.	190	08
Farmer's satin.....	95¼ yards.		10 48
Freights.....			7 69
Handkerchiefs.....	60 dozen.		50 50
Hats, chip.....	28½ dozen.		55 15
Jeans.....	852¾ yards.	111	36
Lining.....	102½ yards.		10 25
Mitts, buck.....	7 dozen.		64 50
Muslin.....	407½ yards.		34 62

Industrial School for Boys.

CLOTHING — continued.			
Overcoats	4		\$20 00
Pants	15	pair.	39 50
Railroad bags	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	dozen.	14 62
Silesia	217 $\frac{3}{4}$	yards.	23 78
Shirting prints	176	yards.	10 56
Suits	65		659 00
Satin du Chien	50	yards.	5 50
Shirts	2		2 00
Satchels	2	dozen.	10 00
Thimbles	6	dozen.	75
Thread, cotton	136	dozen.	74 80
Thread, linen	54	dozen.	44 52
Thread, silk	2	spools.	12
Tricot	49	yards.	8 82
Tape	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	dozen.	1 93
Vests	10		9 00
Velvet	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ yard.	1 00
Wigan	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	yards.	6 74
Wadding	24	dozen.	4 68
Wax	10	pounds.	3 20
			\$3,678 31
DRUG AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.			
Alcohol	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	gallons	\$20 58
Brandy	1	gallon.	7 15
Drugs and medicines			82 97
Freights			37
Medical services			127 75
Vaccination	91		22 75
Dentist bills			7 00
			268 57
ENGINE AND BOILERS.			
Balvoline	5	gallons.	\$6 35
Boiler compound	50	pounds.	5 00
Cotton waste	27	pounds.	2 70
Castings	880	pounds.	44 00
Cans	2		2 00
Freights			5 00
Flue scrapers	1		1 65
Inspector			1 60
Oil, lard	1	gallon.	80
Oil, machine	46	gallons.	18 40
Oil, cylinder	10	gallons.	7 50
Oil, engine	10	gallons.	4 00
Packing	6	pounds.	1 98
Repairs on boiler			201 55
			302 53
ELOPERS			\$565 41
			565 41
FREIGHT AND EXPRESS SUNDRIES			
			88 63
			88 63
FURNITURE.			
Chairs	20	dozen.	102 00
Freights			10 51
Lumber, maple	507	feet.	23 83
Table legs	80	feet.	19 20
			155 54

Detailed List of Expenditures.

FUEL.			
Charcoal	70 bushels.	\$13 07	.....
Coal, hard.....	90 ² ₀₀₀ tons.	542 53	.....
Coal, soft.....	572 ² ₀₀₀ tons.	2,289 05	.....
Wood	580 ¹ ₁₂₃ cords.	2,604 24	.....
			\$5,448 89
. GAS AND OTHER LIGHTS.			
Cartage, boxes, etc.		\$2 05	.....
Freight		30 93	.....
Gasoline	4,852 ¹ ₂ gallons.	1,001 05	.....
Lighters	5 boxes.	3 00	.....
Matches	2 cases.	15 30	.....
Oil, Elaine	577 gallons.	81 91	.....
Oil, lard	51 ³ ₈ gallons.	49 54	.....
Oil, sperm.....	1 gallon.	1 40	.....
Parlor fusees	18 cases.	27 00	.....
			\$1,212 18
HOUSE FURNISHING.			
Baskets	12	\$9 00	.....
Barrels.....	5	6 50	.....
Bowls	36 dozen.	36 96	.....
Burlaps	4 yards.	40	.....
Blacking.....	27 dozen.	13 50	.....
Brushes, scrub	12 dozen.	25 70	.....
Brushes shoe	4 dozen.	7 00	.....
Brushes, crumb.....	1 dozen.	7 50	.....
Brushes, calcimine	¹ ₂ dozen.	6 40	.....
Brushes, varnish.....	⁸ ₁₂ dozen.	4 67	.....
Brushes, counter.....	1 dozen.	3 00	.....
Bath brick	2 boxes.	1 60	.....
Brooms	15 dozen.	51 00	.....
Chamber pails.....	¹ ₂ dozen.	3 75	.....
Crash	200 yards.	21 50	.....
Chair mats	1 dozen.	9 00	.....
Combs	30 dozen.	29 40	.....
Corn peppers.....	1 dozen.	2 50	.....
Carpets	99 yards.	79 20	.....
Carpet binding		1 60	.....
Curtain cord		1 04	.....
Curtain rings.....	1 gross.	50	.....
Curtain fixture	1	60	.....
Cups, coffee	4 dozen.	5 14	.....
Cups, tin	4 dozen.	2 70	.....
Cartage, boxes, etc.		2 65	.....
Chimneys	12 dozen.	9 00	.....
Chloride of lime.....	19 ¹ ₂ pounds.	1 08	.....
Clocks	2	5 00	.....
Dust pans	2 dozen.	1 90	.....
Dippers.....	3 dozen.	1 67	.....
Darners	250	56	.....
Door knobs	3 dozen.	90	.....
Egg cases	16	4 62	.....
Egg tester.....	1	1 00	.....
Freights		8 91	.....
Funnels.....	3	38	.....
Fire shovels.....	¹ ₂ dozen.	74	.....

Industrial School for Boys.

HOUSE FURNISHING — continued.		
Gas chimneys	26 dozen.	\$26 35
Globes	8 dozen.	9 00
House bells	2	68
Hand baskets.....	2 dozen.	16 00
Holder lighters.....	2	80
Holland	70 yards.	7 35
Ice cream can	1	3 00
Individual butters	5 dozen.	1 75
Jugs, W. G.	6	1 88
Kettles	4	22 10
Knives and forks	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.	9 58
Lamps	1	88
Lanterns	1 dozen.	8 00
Locks	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	12 35
Mats	1 dozen.	8 00
Matting	335 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	146 98
Mattresses.....	1	4 50
Meat chopper.....	1	9 60
Mortice locks.....	2 $\frac{1}{3}$ dozen.	64 52
Molasses gates.....	2	53
Match brackets.....	2 dozen.	1 85
Needles	1,000	1 20
Navy cloth.....	4 yards.	28
Netting	1 piece.	40
Oil tank.....	1	13 20
Oilers.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	45
Oil cloth.....	40 yards.	16 00
Pins	$\frac{1}{4}$ gross.	15
Pans	2	2 00
Pans, pie.....	5 dozen.	2 59
Pans and pails, sundries.....		15 00
Pails, ash.....	6	7 50
Pepper boxes.....	1 dozen.	25
Pitchers.....	4	1 92
Sheeting	3,596 yards.	316 75
Soap, castile.....	990 pounds	75 16
Soap, toilet.....	29 dozen.	17 15
Sun burners	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	2 01
Street globes	2	42
Sprinklers.....	3	2 85
S. M. oil.....	4 gallons.	6 35
Shears	12 pairs.	8 50
Stove polish.....	4 dozen.	2 00
Step ladders.....	1	2 43
Sugar bowls.....	6	3 00
Shuttles	6	3 03
Springs for doors	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	1 80
Scoops	2	65
Sash cord	2 $\frac{1}{8}$ pounds	1 09
Shades	6	38
Stove pipe.....		4 75
Screws		10
Twine, cotton	11 pounds	2 55
Twine, hemp	1 dozen.	60
Table spoons	1 gross.	3 50
Tea pots.....	1	2 75
Table linen.....	43 yards.	22 58

Detailed List of Expenditures.

HOUSE FURNISHING—con.		
Tubs.....	4	2 00
Thermometers.....	3	75
Tin cans.....	1 dozen.	1 20
Tacks.....	4 dozen.	94
Thread, cotton.....	36 dozen.	19 80
Use of dishes.....		1 89
Wash basins.....	1 dozen.	1 70
Zinc ends.....	2 dozen.	3 00
		1,296 89
LAUNDRY.		
Blueing.....	6 dozen.	3 00
Caustic soda.....	620 pounds.	28 86
Freights.....		3 86
Pails.....	3 dozen.	6 30
Rubber rollers.....	1	3 50
Soap.....	30 boxes.	110 29
Sal soda.....	586 pounds.	10 25
Starch.....	227 pounds.	12 64
Sad irons.....	43 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds.	1 67
Tubs.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	4 25
		184 62
LIBRARY.		
Atlas of the world.....	1	20 00
Books.....		3 00
		23 00
MACHINERY AND TOOLS.		
Auger bits.....		8 46
Adz handles.....	3	55
Brt. hooks.....	1	59
Bits.....	11	2 83
Burrs.....	3	89
Bench screws.....	1	31
Cartage, boxes, etc.....		60
Chisel handles.....	12	29
Cullenders.....	1	5 50
Coach screws.....	1 dozen.	13
Files.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	8 36
Freight.....		29
Grind stones.....	2	2 76
Hatchets.....	1	90
Handles.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen.	1 03
Hammers.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	3 40
Knives.....	1	60
Level glasses.....	3	9
Mallets.....	2	57
Punches.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ dozen.	53
Plane irons.....	4	2 01
Rules.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	48
Slaw's scraper.....	1	8 00
Screw drivers.....	3	51
Saw punches.....	3	33
Tapes.....	3	4 80
Wrenches.....	1	1 35
		56 16

Industrial School for Boys.

MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.			
Appleton's readers.....	120		\$35 74
Arithmetics.....	12	dozen.	61 20
Blotting pads.....	10	pounds.	2 50
Copy books.....	32	dozen.	37 80
Copy spellers.....	18	dozen.	15 12
Erasers.....	4	dozen.	6 50
Fitz globe.....	1		24 00
Harper's Young People.....	10	copies.	13 25
Ink.....	6	dozen.	3 75
Ink.....	10	gallons.	6 00
Live Stock Gazette.....	1		2 50
Maps and key.....			10 00
Methods of Teaching.....	6		1 80
Paper, note.....	16	reams.	21 00
Pens.....	14	gross.	8 40
Penholders.....	3	gross.	3 25
Reading charts.....			10 00
Singing books.....	62		12 20
Song collection.....	1		40
Slates.....	12	dozen.	8 68
Slate pencils.....	4,900		9 95
Spellers.....	25	dozen.	22 80
Youth's Companion.....	10	copies.	17 60
			\$334 44
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Book.....			5 00
Boys' fare home.....			72 80
Couplings.....			46
Dog.....	1		4 50
Hose.....	100	feet.	18 00
Hose bibbs.....			5 40
Indelible ink.....	1 1/4	pints.	5 63
Lock nuts.....	12		30
Mail bag.....	1		3 80
Returning boys from Home.....			25 25
Telephone battery.....	1		2 50
Telephone, lease of.....			55 00
Trimming hose.....			50
Valves.....	4		1 90
Watch clock dials.....	500		2 09
			203 13
OFFICERS' EXPENSES.			
Railroad fare.....			24 55
Sundry expenses.....			25 15
Traveling expenses.....			10 45
			60 15
PRINTING, POSTAGE, STATIONERY AND TELEGRAPH.			
Amberg index.....	6		1 80
Blank books.....	4		17 00
Bands.....	3	gross.	1 20
Blotters.....	6	sheets.	50
Bill-heads.....	1,000		3 50
Copy brush.....	1		1 00

Detailed List of Expenditures.

PRINTING, POSTAGE, STATIONERY
AND TELEGRAPH — continued.

Copy book	1		1 25	
Envelopes	1,250		3 98	
Gum arabic	5	pounds.	2 50	
History of inmates	1		12 00	
Ink	1	1/2 dozen.	3 50	
Ink, red	6	bottles.	1 00	
Index mem.	2		85	
Index box	1		1 25	
Lead pencils	12	dozen.	1 75	
Letter heads	2	reams.	14 00	
Letter cases	6		2 10	
Memorandum books	11	dozen.	10 75	
Mucilage	1	bottle.	25	
Note heads	5,000		12 50	
Pass books	13	dozen.	7 75	
Paper, journal	10	gross.	2 00	
Paper, W. C.	15	pack'es.	3 00	
Paper, note	5	reams.	7 50	
Paper, legal cap	4	reams.	14 00	
Paper, manilla	70	pounds.	6 30	
Pens	13	gross.	8 40	
Post office box rent and postage			16 58	
Postal cards	1,000		10 00	
Postal envelopes, 3c.	4,000		129 20	
Printing, certificates	300		3 50	
Printing, postals.			2 00	
Ruling pen	1		75	
Scratch blocks	200		6 25	
Sponge cup and sponge	1		35	
Telegraph			70 67	
Tags	1,000		75	
Tablets	252		10 37	
Tablets	50	pounds.	7 50	
				\$399 55

REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.

Bolts	1,450		10 03	
Butts	9	dozen.	4 76	
Babbitt metal	3 7/8	pounds.	96	
Cement	5	barrels.	9 25	
Castings			94 90	
Chimney sweep			4 50	
Castors	1/2	dozen.	1 15	
Cartage boxes, etc.			50	
Draw pulls	1		13	
Door knobs	2	gross.	47	
Freights			23 97	
Flooring	5,843	feet.	207 00	
Furnace castings			72 55	
Fixtures	1		67	
Grates	1	set.	10 15	
Glass	11	boxes.	30 42	
Glass	19	lights.	2 85	
Glue	186	pounds.	22 57	
Grinding shears			1 25	
Hinges	96 1/4	pounds.	5 83	

Industrial School for Boys.

REPAIRS AND RENWALS — con.			
Hooks	2	gross.	98
Labor, sundries.....	4	days.	10 00
Labor, sundries.....	22½	hours.	4 73
Locks.....	15		5 06
Leather belting.....	30	feet.	3 15
Lacing.....	200	feet.	2 25
Nipples and bushings.....			7 71
Nails	6	kegs.	24 81
Oxalic acid	2	pounds.	80
Pulleys	1		26
Rivets.....	4	pounds.	1 33
Sundry ordinary repairs.....			467 98
Screws.....	29	gross.	13 00
Staples.....	1¼	gross.	2 34
Stucco	1	barrel.	2 25
Tapers	2	dozen.	1 35
Whiting.....	1,001	pounds.	12 30
Washers	8	pounds.	81
Wheel	1		1 00
Zinc, sheet	67½	pounds.	5 91
			\$1,071 93
SUBSISTENCE.			
Apples.....	212	bushels	\$135 27
Apples.....	6	barrels.	21 00
Apples, dried	426	pounds.	29 23
Beef cattle, 89 head live weight....	94,530	pounds.	3,674 45
Beef, dressed.....	3,098	pounds.	216 86
Beef, canned	72	pounds.	10 46
Butter	5,611	pounds.	1,496 72
Butter color.....	1	bottle.	25
Baking powder.....	190	pounds.	39 60
Beans.....	141 ²³ / ₆₀	bushels	426 02
Berries.....	3	crates.	3 50
Cartage, boxes, etc.....			4 65
Currants	190	pounds.	12 75
Crackers	964¼	pounds.	65 90
Coffee, Rio.....	1,952	pounds.	241 21
Coffee, Java	207	pounds.	54 86
Cocoa nut	50	pounds.	10 50
Corn starch	120	pounds.	8 80
Cream tartar	10	pounds.	2 50
Cider	264	gallons.	26 40
Cheese	933	pounds.	104 18
Canned fruits	10	dozen.	26 30
Canned vegetables.....	8	dozen.	11 10
Chickens.....	601	pounds.	49 55
Citron	26	pounds.	2 22
Corn meal.....	4,000	pounds.	67 95
Cranberries	1⅔	barrels.	6 66
Chocolate	36	pounds.	8 65
Cherries	4	bushels	7 50
Celery	1	dozen.	1 62
Eggs.....	2,714½	dozen.	420 57
Freights			95 34
Flour	546 ⁷⁴ / ₁₀₆	barrels.	3,642 93
Flour, graham.....	200	pounds.	6 50

Detailed List of Expenditures.

SUBSISTENCE — continued.

Flour, rye	10	barrels.	\$54 00	.....
Flour, buckwheat.....	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	barrels.	50 00	.....
Fish	841 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounds.	54 45	.....
Fish, cod.....	720	pounds.	49 00	.....
Figs	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounds.	4 05	.....
Ginger	20	pounds.	3 30	.....
Grages	1	crate.	3 65	.....
Grapes	3	baskets.	1 50	.....
Geese	92	pounds.	6 44	.....
Hops.....	120	pounds.	24 00	.....
Ham	281	pounds.	39 44	.....
Hickory nuts.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels.	16 50	.....
Honey	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	pounds.	1 05	.....
Hogs, eight head weighing.....	2,140	pounds	151 52	.....
Ice.....	146	loads.	36 75	.....
Jelly	4	gallons.	3 33	.....
Lemons	19	dozen.	5 65	.....
Lemon extract.....	2	quarts.	2 50	.....
Lambs, 43 head weighing	2,150	pounds.	102 13	.....
Malt	430	pounds.	17 20	.....
Molasses	232 $\frac{1}{2}$	gallons.	132 78	.....
Mustard.....	45	pounds.	10 25	.....
Mustard.....	3	gallons.	2 05	.....
Maccaroni.....	42	pounds.	3 63	.....
Nutmegs	5	pounds.	4 50	.....
Oatmeal.....	11	barrels.	73 10	.....
Oysters.....	19	gallons.	24 50	.....
Onions	15 $\frac{5}{8}$	bushels.	12 83	.....
Ornaments for cakes			1 00	.....
Peaches	2	baskets.	2 40	.....
Prunes	1,806	pounds.	133 57	.....
Pepper	198	pounds.	45 00	.....
Pepper	4	boxes.	60	.....
Potatoes.....	175 $\frac{2}{3}$	bushels.	154 30	.....
Peas	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	bushels.	7 19	.....
Pork	1,170	pounds.	71 66	.....
Pickles.....			1 70	.....
Rice	2,009	pounds.	124 19	.....
Raisins.....	5	boxes.	13 73	.....
Raisins.....	220	pounds.	24 71	.....
Strawberries.....	12	cases.	19 60	.....
Sugar, granulated.....	5,275	pounds	521 70	.....
Sugar, C.....	7,401	pounds.	607 03	.....
Sugar, powdered.....	178	pounds.	18 55	.....
Salt	39	barrels.	61 40	.....
Sprup.....	1,047 $\frac{1}{2}$	gallons.	495 33	.....
Syrup, maple.....	30	gallons.	30 00	.....
Soda, bi-carb.....	150	pounds.	7 15	.....
Soda, sal.....	25	pounds.	1 00	.....
Sheep-mutton, 150 head weighing.....	13,619	pounds.	506 12	.....
Sausage	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	pounds.	4 84	.....
Saleratus	60	pounds.	3 90	.....
Salmon, canned.....	4	dozen.	6 60	.....
Sardines	2	dozen.	5 76	.....
Salad dressing.....	1	dozen.	4 50	.....
Turkeys, live	57		32 50	.....
Turkeys, dressed.....	272 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounds.	21 89	.....

Industrial School for Boys.

SUBSISTENCE—continued.			
Table sauce	3	dozen.	11 85
Tea, Japan	163	pounds.	61 45
Tongues	5	pounds.	50
Tapioca	25	pounds.	1 25
Vanilla extract.....	1	quart.	1 00
Vinegar	234	gallons.	35 10
Walnuts	4	bushels.	2 00
Yeast	5	dozen.	2 13
			\$14,865 30
WAGES AND SALARIES.....			\$14,233 11
			14,233 11
BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.....			\$46,499 33
			46,499 33
SOCK FACTORY			\$1,863 15
			1,863 15
Total			\$95,148 78
Less discounts.....			44 70
Balance			\$95,104 08

Roster of Officers and Employes.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

NAME.	SERVICE.	SALARY.
W. H. Sleep.....	Superintendent and steward..	Per year...\$1,600 00
M. Madson.....	Assistant steward.....	Per year... 1,200 00
B. Smith Park.....	Acting principal teacher.....	Per month.... 50 00
E. Dixon.....	Teacher and supt. family No. 2	Per month.... 30 00
J. H. Witcher.....	Teacher and supt. family No. 7	Per month.... 30 00
W. L. Steele.....	Teacher and supt. family No. 8	Per month.... 30 00
D. A. Maynard.....	Teacher and supt. family No. 9	Per month.... 30 00
Belie Hemingway.....	Teacher.....	Per month.... 20 00
S. H. Hammond.....	Gen. work & supt. fam'y No. 1	Per month.... 30 00
A. D. Kent.....	Carpenter & supt. family No. 3	Per month.... 30 00
Henry Jones.....	Gardener & supt. family No. 5	Per month.... 30 00
F. N. James.....	Supt. sock factory and supt. family No. 6.....	Per month.... 40 00
E. W. Malone.....	Keeper boot & shoe factory and supt. family No. 10....	Per month.... 45 00
A. E. Hulce.....	Assistant at correction house	Per month.... 25 00
J. E. Jewett.....	Storekeeper.....	Per month.... 30 00
Joseph Ham.....	Baker.....	Per year.... 500 00
S. W. Baker.....	Carpenter.....	Per month.... 50 00
G. W. Keech.....	Engineer.....	Per month.... 40 00
Robert Kenzie.....	Tailor.....	Per month.... 30 00
John F. Hepp.....	Day watchman.....	Per month.... 25 00
S. Elliott.....	Night watchman.....	Per month.... 30 00
Geo. Coombs.....	Care of barn and stock.....	Per month.... 25 00
A. F. Hulce.....	Teamster.....	Per month.... 20 00
D. S. Shirley.....	Teamster.....	Per month.... 20 00
Gustav Visa.....	Scavenger.....	Per month.... 10 00
Miss E. C. Dayfoot..	Matron family No. 1.....	Per month.... 12 00
Mrs. H. A. Alvord.....	Matron family No. 2.....	Per month.... 12 00
Mrs. O. H. Thorp.....	Matron family No. 3.....	Per month.... 12 00
Mrs. S. Park.....	Matron family No. 4.....	Per month.... 12 00
Mrs. H. Jones.....	Matron family No. 5.....	Per month.... 12 00
Mrs. F. N. James.....	Matron family No. 6.....	Per month.... 12 00
Mrs. A. C. Smith.....	Matron family No. 7.....	Per month.... 14 00
Miss M. Bornheimer..	Matron family No. 8.....	Per month.... 12 00
Mrs. J. E. Jewett.....	Matron family No. 9.....	Per month.... 12 00
Mrs. A. D. Kent.....	Laundress.....	Per month.... 20 00
Mrs. Mary A. Ham.....	Cook.....	Per week.... 5 00
Miss Anna Jones.....	Assistant.....	Per week.... 4 50
Miss M. J. McWhorter	House work.....	Per month.... 12 00
H. C. Weston.....	Manager boot factory.....	Per month.... 100 00
Geo. W. Weston.....	Cutter, boot factory.....	Per day.... 3 00
D. D. Mulligan.....	Sider, boot factory.....	Per day.... 3 00
N. M. Hardy.....	Sole cutter, boot factory.....	Per day.... 3 00
H. W. Fales.....	Finisher, boot factory.....	Per day.... 3 00
A. W. Cross.....	Bottomer, boot factory.....	Per week.... 20 00

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN INSTITUTION
FOR THE
EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Superintendent — JOHN W. SWILER.

Steward — RUGENE A. GATES.

Matron — MISS JULIA A. TAYLOR.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with laws governing the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, I have the honor herewith to submit this, the Thirty-First Annual, Report of its operations for the year ending September 30th, 1882.

The school term began Wednesday, October 5th, 1881, with 150 pupils, continued without intermission till Wednesday, June 14th, 1882, when it closed with 173 pupils — 102 boys and 71 girls. Three pupils were granted diplomas at the close of the term, viz.: Emil Weller, of Sheboygan; Ruth Wright, of Oshkosh; and Mary Griswold, of Lancaster. The total attendance during the year has been 223; the greatest number present in a single term 186.

Your attention is respectfully invited to Table No. 1, which shows the number of pupils received, instructed and discharged during the year, also the number of absentees and the causes of their detention, as far as known.

Table No. 2, shows the average monthly attendance, and the average for the year.

Table No. 3, gives causes of deafness; table No. 4, nationality of new pupils; table No. 5, age at which hearing was lost.

Table No. 6, indicates county representation, by actual attendance, Sept. 30, 1882.

Table No. 7, shows the arrangement of classes, names of teachers, number of pupils in each class, the time each has been in school, the average time of class under instruction, and the average time of all pupils under instruction.

As an appendix to this report, a corrected list is given, showing the name and post office address of every pupil, supplemented by a list of pupils admitted since last report.

The organization of the school comprises arrangements for study, recitation, recreation and work, giving each department that por-

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

tion of the day best suited to it. The forenoons and evenings have been devoted to study and recitation, the afternoons to work and diversion.

There have been nine regular classes under the instruction of a similar number of teachers. Two classes were taught articulation, and in five classes special attention has been given to penmanship. In addition to this, special instruction was given certain pupils in "manners and morals," and also in articulation, besides occasional evening lectures upon popular and scientific subjects.

Examinations in January and at the close of the term indicate progress on the part of pupils that was secured by a disposition to study and the honest labor of their teachers. Cases of discipline have been rare, order and obedience the rule.

It affords me great pleasure to mention the interest and enthusiasm of all my colaborers, and to attest a full appreciation of their valuable services. The results of the year are due to the labors of the teachers and officers who faithfully carried on the work from day to day.

No material changes in methods of instruction have occurred during the past year, with this exception, that articulation now receives less attention than formerly.

The following course of study is observed:

1st Year — Language Lessons, Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives; Object teaching; Action Writing; Spelling and writing.

2d Year — Composition, simple sentences; Picture teaching; First Reader (Latham's); Numeration, addition, subtraction.

3d Year — Language, reading lessons; Four Rules of Arithmetic without Text Book; Picture teaching, maps, etc.; Penmanship.

4th Year — Composition Writing; Primary Arithmetic (Felter's); Primary Geography (Colton's); Geography and History of Wisconsin; Penmanship.

5th Year — Practical Arithmetic (Olney's), begun; Geography (Swinton's); United States History (Anderson's), with special attention to geography in history; Language, drill reading; Penmanship.

6th Year — Language Lessons (Swinton's); Arithmetic (Olney's)

Superintendent's Report.

continued; United States History (Anderson's) finished; Reading; Penmanship.

7th Year — Composition and Rhetoric (Kerl's) begun; Arithmetic (Olney's) finished; Physical Geography; Natural Philosophy lectures; Natural History; Reading; Penmanship.

8th Year — Composition and Rhetoric (Kerl's) finished; General History (Anderson's); Anatomy and Physiology (Cutter's); Algebra; Civil Government; Moral Science.

Rosetta Ritsher, for four years a successful teacher of articulation, withdrew from the service of the state at the close of last term, in conformity to a desire for the retirement of private life. Her departure was much regretted by officers and pupils. The vacancy thus caused in the corps of instruction is yet unfilled.

Helen E. Briggs of Delavan has been placed in charge of a class of two years' standing, which she is teaching with great success.

The tenth convention of American Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb met in Jacksonville, Ill., August 26th. It was attended by various members of this institution, who were privileged to participate in the instructive exercises of the occasion. More than one hundred and fifty of the leading teachers of deaf mutes were there assembled.

Work in the industrial department of the school has formed an important factor in the educational forces brought to bear upon the student. As far as provided it has been efficient; but the Institution can more fully meet demands made upon it by furnishing technical instruction in the most practical useful arts to a larger number.

John Beamsley has been appointed master of the shoe shop, *vice* R. S. Miner resigned. Mr. Miner filled the position acceptably for some years, and left his work in good condition. During the four weeks in which Mr. Beamsley has had charge, the quality of the work has improved. His twenty-seven years of experience enables him to combine, in a rare degree, the tact and manners of the instructor with the skill of a true mechanic. Twenty-three boys have worked in the shoe-shop the past year.

Nancy E. Derby, after two terms of faithful service in charge of

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

the printing, attended with noted success, has resigned. The vacancy thus occasioned has been filled by the appointment of Charles Lemmers, who continues the publication of the "Deaf Mute Times," which, under his intelligent hand, gives promise of a long life and increased honors. Nine pupils, four girls and five boys, were instructed in this office last term. Three of them graduated with the honors of the school in June. There are now two girls and six boys at work in the office.

The refrigerator and bakery have proved valuable adjuncts to the subsistence department. The bakery, in charge of a competent man, gives instruction and employment to two boys, and keeps the tables supplied with wholesome bread.

Under the matron's vigilant care, the domestic economy of the household has been well managed. The resignation, late in August, of Miss Ruth Sturtevant, our efficient assistant matron, who has accepted a similar position, with increased responsibility, in the Illinois institution, caused a vacancy that was filled by Mrs. Sarah Martin *pro tem.*, and later by the appointment of Alice E. Turley, who brings to the work a force and character which already insures success.

Early last spring the heating department lost the services of George Fiske, who for nine years had faithfully discharged the arduous duties of assistant engineer. His place has been filled by the appointment of W. M. Stillman, an experienced engineer, well posted in steam fitting and heating.

The general health of the household has been good. We have been spared the visitation of epidemics more severe than mumps, and have lost but little time from school on account of sickness. The usual colds and sore throats, common to children, were less troublesome than usual. There were two cases of severe illness during the year; one, that of George Boyea, of Depere, who recovered from an attack of bilious pneumonia; the other, Charles Larson, of Mount Morris, who was also taken with bilious pneumonia, and, after an illness of ten days, died February 13th. His sister, who had been summoned, was by his bedside at the last. Charles was a boy of strict integrity, and unblemished reputation, upright

Superintendent's Report.

in all his ways. He was a young man full of promise, a member of the first class, and a worthy representative of the school. His loss was felt by many outside the limits of his own class. His remains were taken home and interred near the family residence at Mount Morris. August Mevatski, of Clark county, in his first year at school, succumbed to constitutional disability and was taken home, after having partially recovered. He has since regained fair health. During the summer vacation Arthur D. Hulburt, a former pupil, died at his home in Loganville, aged eighteen years. Charles Truax, a promising boy of thirteen, who had been in school three terms, was drowned, near his home, at Merrill, while endeavoring to cross the river on floating logs.

In general terms, the year has been marked by such progress as indicates that the functions of the school were well performed; but there are certain special features of the work in which a pressing need is felt of greater facilities than are now at hand. In my judgment the school would do better work, with greater economy of time and force, were it to employ a sufficient number of teachers to bring the average term of pupilage to the lowest possible limit consistent with good scholarship. Under the present apportionment of teachers, ten years, in average cases, will be needed to arrive at that grade of attainments which, under more favorable conditions, should be secured in eight years. In addition, the risk will be incurred of having the pupil kept at home before the course is finished. Furthermore, the speaking children, now in school with others that are fit subjects for oral instruction, are not properly taught in the time allotted to that specialty. The public demand for oral instruction is louder now than ever before, and will be met somewhere — are we not to furnish the needed instruction?

The school is but imperfectly supplied with books, maps and charts, and almost without scientific or illustrative apparatus. The need of a teacher in drawing becomes still more apparent as time passes. The shops are training but a portion of those who may claim their privileges. In so doing, they are only partially meeting the important duty of preparing these boys to gain an independent living. I beg your favorable consideration of this branch

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of the work, that you may have the honor of reinstating and maintaining the shops in a manner commensurate with their importance.

Better hospital rooms are needed for the care of the sick. Those devoted to that purpose are neither convenient, quiet, comfortable nor safe. A due consideration of the rights of the sick, their health and comfort, does not sanction their long continued use.

Claiming your indulgence in that I again bring to your notice the removal of boilers and laundry, I beg to say that I still think their location under the hill in the rear of the main building would serve a useful purpose, in giving needed rooms for hospitals, and placing the steam supply in better form.

In connection with the heating, the better lighting of the establishment becomes a part of your duty that cannot long be deferred. It may be secured by gas or electricity, or else by renewal of the old gas machine, now run beyond its capacity, so that we may have good lights where most needed. The heating and ventilation are ample.

During the next two years more space will be needed in the boys' study rooms, and also for girls' dormitories. The bedding is worn and deficient, and laundry facilities scanty. Many of the employes are still lodged in the detached wooden building for want of finished rooms in the third story of the rear building.

I make no estimates, and forbear the mention of other important items, lest I reiterate that with which you are made familiar through the Steward's report, to which, with the physician's report, I most respectfully refer you for further information.

Desiring that this Institution may do its whole duty as the educator of all the deaf and dumb in the State of Wisconsin more completely than ever before, I bring this report to a close, believing that the present condition of pupils, mental, moral and physical, will satisfy your Honorable Board and that portion of the public most interested, that their wants are well met and their best interests promoted.

Begging you to consider the welfare of this generation of mute pupils, and asking you to remember that there are more than 100 mutes in the state of school age, who have never yet been in the

Superintendent's Report.

institution, I bespeak your recommendation to His Excellency the Governor and to the honorable Legislature of Wisconsin of more liberal provisions for the maintenance of our state public charities; so that those now in their care may be better instructed, and those not yet within their influence attracted and retained by the complete care and instruction provided during the next biennium.

With much esteem, I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN W. SWILER,

Superintendent Deaf and Dumb Institution.

DELAVAN, Wis., Sept. 30, 1882.

TABLE No. 1.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Admitted during session, '81 and '82.....	21	15	36			
Admitted September, 1882.....	19	11	30			66
Readmitted, '81 and '82.....	4	3	7			
Readmitted September, 1882.....	3		3			10
Total admissions for year.....	47	29	76			76
Pupils on session roll September 30, 1881.....	95	73	168			
Total membership.....				142	162	244
Graduated.....	1	2	3			
Discharged.....	2	3	5			
Died.....	3		3			
Absent.....	22	29	51			
Total absentees.....				28	34	62
Pupils in school September 30, 1882.....				114	68	182
Absent pupils have been detained as follows:						
Sickness.....	3	5	8			
Work at home.....	4	10	14			
Moved away.....	1		1			
Imbecility.....	4		4			
Unknown.....	10	14	24			
Total.....				22	29	51

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TABLE No. 2.

Monthly Attendance.

October	170	March.....	180
November	173	April.....	179
December	176	May.....	175
January	180	June.....	173
February	181	September	174
Average for the year			<u>176</u>

TABLE No. 3.

Causes of deafness in sixty-six cases admitted since date of last report.

Congenital.....	21	Fever.....	2
Spinal meningitis.....	11	Abscess.....	2
Cerebral meningitis.....	11	Measles.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	4	Unknown.....	9
Typhoid fever.....	4		
Total			<u>66</u>

TABLE No. 4.

Nationality of new pupils.

American.....	15	Irish.....	9
German	24	Belgian.....	2
Norwegian	5	Hollander	1
Swedish	2	English.....	3
		French	5
Total.....			<u>66</u>

TABLE No. 5.

Age at which hearing was lost.

Congenital mutes.....	21	Between 4 and 5.....	3
Between 1 and 2.....	17	Between 5 and 6.....	1
Between 2 and 3.....	15	Between 7 and 8.....	2
Between 3 and 4.....	5	Between 8 and 9.....	1
		Between 10 and 11.....	1
Total.....			<u>66</u>

TABLE No. 6.

County representation by actual attendance of pupils September 30, 1882.

Adams — Lottie Bacon, White Creek; William Cusack, Big Spring; Libbie Hessler, Spring Bluff.

Barron — Lizzie Mays, Lakeland.

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Brown — Mary Cummings, Wrightstown; Loring Campbell, Depere; William Gibson, Depere; Joseph Boyea, Depere; George Boyea, Depere; Louis Boyea, Depere; Israel Boyea, Depere; Mary Dallas, Depere; Minnie Hollingsworth, Green Bay; Mary Moraux, Green Bay; Clara Murray, Depere; Lucy Piraux, Green Bay; Michael Baier, Green Bay; Victor Smith, Green Bay.

Buffalo — Fred Haunschild, Gilmantown.

Calumet — Albert Beeman, Chilton.

Chippewa — Jas. Running, Chippewa Falls; Gus. Karburg, Bloomer; Augustin LaRose, Chippewa Falls; John Schemenaur, Chippewa Falls; Herman Ferg, Bloomer.

Clark — Ida Carpenter, Greenwood; Eveline Ringrose, Humbird; Georgia Safford, Neillsville; Ella Dudley, Neillsville; Chauncey Dickey, Neillsville.

Columbia — Hugh Owens, Cambria; Christian Larson, Rio.

Crawford — Joseph Wachuta, Prairie du Chien.

Dane — Albert Merritt, Oregon; Walter Schuster, Middleton; Gustavus Torgerson, Christiana; Henry Wakeman, Marshall; Joseph Coughlan, Madison; Walter Kinlin, London.

Dodge — Albert Borngraeber, Mayville; Edward Grabow, Kekoskee; Gustavus Wichman, Mayville; Anna Schreiber, Rubicon.

Dunn — Nellie Dickson, Elk Mound.

Eau Claire — Winfield Ensign, Augusta; Joseph Black, Eau Claire.

Fond du Lac — John Bruns, Fond du Lac; Emil Hirte, Fond du Lac; Nettie Koster, Ripon; Fred Stillmacher, Ripon; Frank Worsick, Ripon.

Grant — Bessie Anderson, Boscobel; Hugo Eisfelder, Boscobel; Herbert Henderson, Boscobel; Emina Ruka, Boscobel; Henry Bretthauer, Muscoda; Harry Drinkwater, Lancaster; Peter Ohmer, Cassville; Elizabeth Sharp, Muscoda.

Green — Sarah Miller, Monroe; Elmer Taylor, Pedee; George Beeman, Oakley.

Green Lake — Arthur Mueller, Princeton.

Iowa — Mary Trevarrow, Mineral Point.

Jefferson — Marshall Cone, Waterloo; Irma Esseltyn, Ft. Atkinson; Anna Wilderman, Fort Atkinson; Edward May, Ft. Atkinson; Fred Franke, Johnson's Creek; Herman Franke, Johnson's Creek; Wilhelmina Gutzmer, Concord; Augusta Gutzmer, Concord; Albert Hubner, Hubbleton; Alvina Gransee, Watertown.

Juneau — Thomas Murray, Mauston.

Jackson — John Dahl, Hixton.

Kenosha — Maggie Smith, Kenosha.

La Crosse — John Griffiths, Bangor; Ed. Hanson, Onalaska; Edward Slattery, Lax; Lula Edmunds, La Crosse; George Glover, Onalaska.

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La Fayette — Mary Brown, Darlington; John Delauey, Benton; Henry Buss, Calamine; Robert Williams, Darlington.

Lincoln — Carrie Parker, Merrill; Myra Parker, Merrill; Frank Trowbridge, Merrill.

Manitowoc — Emily Harrington, Two Rivers; Mary Hagerty, Manitowoc; Thomas Hagerty, Manitowoc; Augustus Sonnenburg, Newtonburg; Henry Orth, Cooperstown; Venceslaus Bily, Cooperstown.

Marathon — Mary Whipple, Spencer.

Marquette — Benjamin Round, Jeddo; William Roth, Westfield.

Milwaukee — Georgia Everest, 485 Jefferson St.; Lizzie Rundle, 415 Park Place; Lawrence Gromacki, 724 Garden St.; Arthur Huebner, 518 Prairie St.; Walter Lindman, 229 Grand Ave.; Egnitz Peplenski, 908 Pulaski St.; Frank Riley, 788 Second St.; Eugene Downey, 547 Fifteenth St.; Dora Bues, 863 4th St.; Addie Thompson, 140 Second St.; Alsada Phillips, Bayview.

Monroe — Christian Marburger, Norwalk; Ida Marburger, Norwalk; Lula Edmonds, Herseyville; Frank Niebuhr, Oakdale; Anna Diesburg, Tunnel City; James Keating, Tunnel City; John Hoffman, Tunnel City.

Oconto — Augusta Birr, Morgan.

Outagamie — Augusta Buchman, Hortonville; Lillie Morey, Appleton; Louis Kirchenlohr, Appleton; Frank Morrissey, Appleton, Fred Miller, Appleton.

Ozaukee — Isaac Larsen, Port Washington.

Pierce — Katie Bailey, Trimbelle; Hiram Bailey, Trimbelle.

Polk — Betsey Bystrum, Cushing.

Portage — Mary Szpica, Polonia.

Pepin — Caroline Byron, Lund.

Richland — Frank Bannister, Lone Rock; Hattie Trefren, Richland Center; Hannah Dieter, Excelsior.

Racine — Malinda Langland, North Cape; Nellie Ward, Racine.

Rock — George Burton, Shopiere; Winnie Pellet, Koshkonong; Nathan Reynolds, Milton; Lydia Williams, Beloit; Christine Knippenberg, Janesville.

Sheboygan — Elmer Florey, Winooski; Amanda Pearson, Plymouth; John Logas, Sheboygan; Otto Langner, Sheboygan; Michael Schlachter, Sheboygan; William Bohling, Sheboygan; Thomas Nolan, Greenbush.

St. Croix — Mina Amondson, Deer Park; Alfred Cashman, Warren; Annie Collins, Erin.

Sauk — Wm. Calkins, Baraboo; Geo. Cordes, Baraboo; Willie Manning, Baraboo.

Taylor — Lillie Hibbard, Stetsonville; Violet Hibbard, Stetsonville.

Trempealeau — Kasimir Stahoski, Arcadia; John Christianson, Hamlin; Ruth Hensel, Arcadia.

Superintendent's Report.

Vernon—Chris. Christianson, Westby.

Walworth—Adrien Henry, Delavan; Anna Newell, Darien; Ralph Udall, Lyons; Fred Gierloff, Walworth; Philip Kimball, Geneva; William Kimberle, Whitewater; Charles Heffron, Whitewater.

Washington—Bertha Lemke, Boltonville.

Waupaca—George Hebard, Waupaca; Charles Henry, Northport; John Peterson, Weyauwega; John Maerz, New London.

Waukesha—Edmund Lau, Waukesha; William Coke, Brookfield; Eneretta Redford, Sussex.

Winnebago—Otto Schnoor, Oshkosh; Henry Knoblock, Oshkosh; George Kelly, Menasha.

Wood—John Jerome, Centralia; Angerain McLeod, Grand Rapids; Blanche Brattan, Centralia; Ella Lindsay, Grand Rapids.

Simon Carney, Rosecrans; Thomas Carzey, Rosecrans; J. R. Strickland, Hayden.

TABLE NO. 7.

Shows age of classes, apportionment of pupils, average time in school, number of pupils in each class, etc.

CLASS.	TEACHER.	No. of pupils.	Average time of class in school.									
			9th term.	8th term.	7th term.	6th term.	5th term.	4th term.	3d term.	2d term.	1st term.	
1st class...	W. A. Cochrane....	17	2	2	6	5	1	1	...	...	...	6.76
2d class...	W. J. Fuller.....	14	...	...	5	5	4	...	...	...	...	6.07
3d class...	M. H. Hunter.....	12	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	2	1	3.75
4th class...	M. E. Smith.....	18	...	...	1	1	8	8	...	...	...	4.72
5th class...	Z. G. McCoy.....	22	...	...	2	1	4	6	8	1	...	4
6th class...	E. Eddy.....	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	2	2.46
7th class...	E. McCoy.....	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	4	...	2.8
8th class...	H. E. Briggs.....	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	16	...	2.15
9th class...	G. F. Schilling....	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	1.55
10th class...	W. A. Cochrane....	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1
Total and average		182	2	2	14	13	2	19	41	3-	33	3.52

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

1. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is maintained by the state of Wisconsin, for the education of those children within her borders who, on account of deafness, are unable to receive instruction in the common schools.

2. It has three departments: The school, in which pupils are taught writing, reading, composition, arithmetic, geography, history and the natural sciences. Instruction in lip reading and oral speech is given to semi-mutes and capable congenital mutes. The shops, where pupils are taught printing, shoemaking, baking, sewing and knitting; and the domestic department, in which pupils discharge various household duties.

3. A blank form of application is sent to any one wishing to send a child to the institution. No child should be sent or brought to school until the application, properly filled, has been accepted and notice of the same returned to the person making application.

4. Deaf mutes of Wisconsin, of proper age, are admitted to the privileges of the institution free of charge, being furnished tuition, books, board and washing. Friends are required to provide suitable clothing, traveling expenses, postage, boots and shoes, and a small sum to pay incidental expenses, such as the repairs of shoes.

5. Candidates for admission should not be under ten nor more than twenty years of age, of good moral principles, and sound physical health.

6. Imbecile, idiotic or feeble-minded children will not be received.

7. Each pupil should be provided with a trunk containing a year's supply of plain, comfortable clothing, marked in indelible ink; with the name in full. In addition to this, a small sum of money should be deposited with the steward for current expenses.

8. The annual session begins the first Wednesday in September and continues forty weeks. The proper time for the admission of pupils is the beginning of the term, and, under ordinary circumstances, none will be received at any other time.

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Except in cases of sickness, all pupils are expected to remain during the entire term; but the superintendent may require the removal, at any time, of pupils whose condition, moral, mental, or physical, is not such as to warrant their continuance.

9. The summer vacation extends from June to September. Pupils are sent home promptly at the close of the term, accompanied to prominent railroad points by messengers from the institution. Friends will be expected to meet them at points designated.

10. Eight terms will be required to complete the course of study by most of those without previous instruction. Pupils from other schools will be examined before being classified.

11. All letters and packages for pupils should be marked "Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Delavan, Wis." Express matter and telegrams should be prepaid.

12. All letters in regard to pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the superintendent.

Any information in regard to deaf children will be gratefully received. For further particulars address

JOHN W. SWILER,

Superintendent Deaf and Dumb Institution.

DEHAVAN, WIS.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

LIST OF PUPILS, 1882.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	ADM.
Althaus, Anna.....	West Bend.....	Washington.....	1878.
Amondson, Almira.....	Deer Park.....	St Croix.....	1880.
Anderson, Bessie.....	Boscobel.....	Grant.....	1880.
Bacon, Lottie.....	White Creek.....	Adams.....	1878.
Black, Joseph A.....	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	1880.
Bannister, Frank M.....	Lone Rock.....	Richland.....	1877.
Bailey, Kate.....	Trimbelle.....	Pierce.....	1876.
Balley, Hiram.....	Trimbelle.....	Pierce.....	1879.
Borngraeber, Albert.....	Mayville.....	Dodge.....	1880.
Brown, Mary A.....	Darlington.....	La Fayette.....	1880.
Bruns, John.....	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	1878.
Burton, George E.....	Shopiere.....	Rock.....	1877.
Byrne, James E.....	Juda.....	Green.....	1878.
Buchman, Augusta.....	Hortonville.....	Outagamie.....	1880.
Brethauer, Henry.....	Muscoda.....	Grant.....	1880.
Berger, Ida.....	Waupun.....	Fond du Lac.....	1880.
Boyea, Joseph.....	Depere.....	Brown.....	1874.
Boyea, George.....	Depere.....	Brown.....	1874.
Beeman, Albert.....	Chilton.....	Calumet.....	1876.
Beeman, George.....	Oakley.....	Green.....	1875.
Calkins, William.....	Baraboo.....	Sauk.....	1875.
Campbell, Loring.....	Depere.....	Brown.....	1878.
Carney, Simon.....	Rosecrans.....	Manitowoc.....	1876.
Carpenter, Ida.....	Greenwood.....	Clark.....	1879.
Cashman, Albert.....	Roberts.....	St. Croix.....	1879.
Coke, Ella.....	Brookfield.....	Waukesha.....	1870.
Coke, William.....	Brookfield.....	Waukesha.....	1877.
Cone, Marshall.....	Waterloo.....	Jefferson.....	1880.
Cordes, George.....	Baraboo.....	Sauk.....	1878.
Cowham, Lillie.....	Clemensville.....	Winnebago.....	1876.
Cusack, William H.....	Big Spring.....	Adams.....	1880.
Cummings, Mary.....	Wrightstown.....	Brown.....	1880.
Dallas, Mary.....	Depere.....	Brown.....	1880.
Dahl, John.....	Hixton.....	Jackson.....	1875.
Delaney, John.....	Benton.....	La Fayette.....	1880.
Drinkwater, Harry.....	Lancaster.....	Grant.....	1880.
Dickson, Nellie.....	Elk Mound.....	Dunn.....	1874.
Dieter, Hannah.....	Excelsior.....	Richland.....	1879.
Drinkwine, Joseph.....	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	1875.
Dumke, Louisa.....	Neenah.....	Winnebago.....	1878.
Dudley, Ella.....	Neillsville.....	Clark.....	1873.
Downey, Eugene.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1877.
Ensign Winfield.....	Mondovi.....	Buffalo.....	1880.
Eisfelder, Hugo.....	Boscobel.....	Grant.....	1880.
Esselstyne, Irma.....	Ft. Atkinson.....	Jefferson.....	1880.
Everest, Georgia.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1880.
Florey, Elmer.....	Plymouth.....	Sheboygan.....	1873.
Franke, Fred.....	Johnson's Creek.....	Jefferson.....	1880.

List of Pupils.

NAME.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.	ADM.
Franke, Herman	Johnson's Creek	Jefferson	1880.
Gibson, William	West Depere	Brown	1878.
Gorey, Dennis	Magnolia	Rock	1872.
Grobaw, Edward	Kekoskee	Dodge	1880.
Gromacki, Lawrence	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1875.
Griswold, Mary	Lancaster	Grant	1879.
Griffiths, John	Bangor	La Crosse	1880.
Gutzmer, Augusta	Concord	Jefferson	1878.
Gutzmer, Mina	Concord	Jefferson	1878.
Hollingsworth, Mary	Green Bay	Brown	1875.
Hagerty, Thomas	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	1876.
Hagerty, Mary	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	1878.
Harrington, Emily	Two Rivers	Manitowoc	1878.
Haunschild, Fred	Gilmanton	Buffalo	1879.
Hebard, George A	Waupaca	Waupaca	1877.
Henry, Adron T	Delavan	Walworth	1876.
Hessler, Elizabeth	Spring Bluff	Adams	1880.
Hirte, Emil	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	1876.
Hibbard, Lillie	Stetsonville	Taylor	1878.
Hibbard, Violet	Stetsonville	Taylor	1878.
Hollinsein, John	Hartford	Washington	1877.
Henderson, Herbert	Boscobel	Grant	1880.
Hubbard, Eva L	Hyde's Mill	Iowa	1878.
Huebner, Arthur	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1879.
Hubner, Albert	Hubbleton	Jefferson	1875.
Jerome, John	Centralia	Wood	1879.
Jungles, Peter	Georgetown	Grant	1879.
Karberg, Gustav	Vanville	Chippewa	1876.
Kelly, George	Menasha	Winnebago	1876.
Kinlin, Walter	Waterloo	Jefferson	1879.
Kirchenlohr, Louis	Appleton	Outagamie	1878.
Knippenberg, Christine	Janesville	Rock	1878.
Knoblock, Henry	Oshkosh	Winnebago	1878.
Koster, Nettie	Ripon	Fond du Lac	1877.
Karges, Theodore	Burlington	Racine	1872.
*Larson, Charles	Mount Morris	Waushara	1873.
Lamp, William	McFarland	Dane	1876.
Larson, Christian	Rio	Columbia	1875.
Lau, Fred E.	Waukesha	Waukesha	1880.
Langland, Linda	North Cape	Racine	1880.
Langner, Otto	Sheboygan	Sheboygan	1879.
Lindman, Walter	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1878.
Manning, William	Baraboo	Sauk	1880.
May, Edward	Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	1880.
Marburger, Christian	Norwalk	Monroe	1877.
Marburger, Ida	Norwalk	Monroe	1878.
Martzki, Anna	Ripon	Fond du Lac	1876.
Mead, Mary	Lone Rock	Richland	1876.
Miller, Sarah	Monroe	Green	1878.
Mueller, Jacob	Dorchester	Clark	1878.
Mueller, Elizabeth	Dorchester	Clark	1878.
Morey, Lillie	Appleton	Outagamie	1880.
Morrissey, Frank	Appleton	Outagamie	1878.
Merritt, Albert R.	Oregon	Dane	1880.
Maerz, John	New London	Outagamie	1880.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	ADM.
Murray, Thomas.....	Mauston	Juneau.....	1879.
Myers, Carl.....	Kilbourn.....	Columbia	1875.
McLeod, Angerrain	Grand Rapids	Wood	1880.
Moore, Mabel	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.....	1880.
Newell, Annie.....	Darien	Walworth	1880.
Overton, Belle.....	Antioch .....	.....	1874.
Owens, Hugh	Cambria	Columbia	1880.
Ohmer, Peter.....	Cassville	Grant	1880.
Padden, Pat	Erin	St. Croix	1877.
Pearson, Amanda	Plymouth	Sheboygan	1876.
Parker, Carrie A.....	Merrill.....	Lincoln.....	1879.
Parker, Myra E.....	Merrill.....	Lincoln.....	1879.
Pease, Clara B.....	Whitewater	Walworth	1879.
Pellett, Winnifred	Koshkonong	Rock.....	1876.
Peplenski, Egnity.....	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1875.
Prehn, Adam	Wausau	Marathon	1876.
Redford, Enerretta.....	Sussex	Waukesha.....	1871.
Reynolds, Nathan	Milton	Rock	1880.
Riley, Frank W.....	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1874.
Rinder, Celinda.....	Burlington	Racine.....	1875.
Ringrose, Eveline	Humbird.....	Clark	1873.
Round, Benjamin.....	Jeddo	Marquette.....	1878.
Rose, Gertrude	Kilbourn.....	Columbia.....	1878.
Ruka, Emma.....	Boscobel	Grant	1880.
Safford, Georgia.....	Neillsville	Clark	1880.
Sass, Stanislaus.....	Stevens Point.....	Portage	1876.
Sass, Anna	Stevens Point.....	Portage	1878.
Sass, Celia	Stevens Point.....	Portage	1880.
Schlachter, Michael.....	Sheboygan	Sheboygan	1878.
Schnoor, Otto	Oshkosh	Winnebago.....	1879.
Schuster, Walter.....	Middleton.....	Dane	1879.
Sell, Laura	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1876.
Smith, Margaret.....	Kenosha	Kenosha	1879.
Sonnenburg, Augustus.....	Newtonburg.....	Manitowoc.....	1876.
Szpica, Mary.....	Polonia	Portage	1880.
Schiller, Emma	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.....	1875.
Stahoski, Kasimis	Arcadia	Trempealeau	1879.
Taylor, Elmor	Pedee	Green	1878.
*Truax, Charles	Merrill.....	Lincoln.....	1878.
Torgerson, Gustavus	Christiana.....	Dane.....	1880.
Trefen, Hattie	Richland Center	Richland	1880.
Udall, Ralph	Lyons.....	Walworth	1876.
Wachuta, Joseph.....	Pruirie du Chien	Crawford.....	1880.
Wakeman, Henry.....	Marshall	Dane	1876.
Wichman, Gustavus	Mayville	Dodge	1880.
Weller, Emil.....	Sheboygan	Sheboygan	1874.
White, John	Mazomanie.....	Dane.....	1875.
Whipple, Mary	Spencer	Marathon	1880.
Wilderman, Anna.....	Ft. Atkinson	Jefferson.....	1880.
Williams, Robert T.....	Darlington	Lafayette.....	1877.
Williams, Lydia.....	Beloit	Rock.....	1878.
Wright, Ruth.....	Le Roy	Dodge	1875.
Wrin, Catherine.....	Hartford	Washington	1877.
Zastrow, Amelia	Hortonville	Outagamie.....	1874.

*Dead.

List of New Pupils.

LIST OF NEW PUPILS, 1882.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Byron, Caroline	Lund	Pepin.
Baier, Michael	Green Bay	Brown.
Boyea, Louis	Depere	Brown.
Boyea, Israel	Depere	Brown.
Bily, Venceslaus	Kellnersville	Manitowoc.
Bohling, William	Sheboygan	Sheboygan.
Buss, Henry	Calamine	La Fayette.
Birr, Augusta	Morgan	Oconto.
Brattan, Blanche	Centralia	Wood.
Bues, Dora	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Bystrom, Betsey	Cushing	Polk.
Collins, Annie	Erin	St. Croix.
Carney, Thomas	Rosecrans	Manitowoc.
Coughlan, Joseph	Madison	Dane.
Christianson, John	Hamlin	Trempealeau.
Christianson, Christian	Westby	Vernon.
Diesburg, Anna	Tunnel City	Monroe.
Dickey, Chauncey	Neillsville	Clark.
Edmunds, Lula	La Crosse	La Crosse.
Gransee, Alvina	Watertown	Jefferson.
Glover, George	La Crosse	La Crosse.
Gierloff, Fred	Big Foot	Walworth.
Henry, Charles E	Northport	Waupaca.
Heffron, Charles	Whitewater	Walworth.
Horke, Henry	Watertown	Jefferson.
Hanson, Edward S.	Onalaska	La Crosse.
Hoffman, John	Tunnel City	Monroe.
Hensel, Ruth	Arcadia	Trempealeau.
Johnson, Laurette	Omro	Winnebago.
Kimmerle, William	Whitewater	Walworth.
Keating, James	Tunnel City	Monroe.
Kimball, Philip	Geneva	Walworth.
Lemke, Bertha	Boltonville	Washington.
Larsen, Isaac	Port Washington	Ozaukee.
Logas, John	Sheboygan	Sheboygan.
Larose, Augustin	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa.
Linsday, Ella	Grand Rapids	Wood.
Murphy, Josephine	Tomah	Monroe.
Moratski, August	Dorchester	Clark.
Miller, Frederic	Appleton	Outagamie.
Mueller, Arthur	Princeton	Green Lake.
Moraux, Mary	Green Bay	Brown.
Murray, Clara	Depere	Brown.
Mays, Elizabeth	Lakeland	Barron.
Nolan, Thomas	Greenbush	Sheboygan.
Orth, Henry	Cooperstown	Manitowoc.
Ppills, Alsada	Bay View	Milwaukee.
Piroux, Lucy	Green Bay	Brown.
Peterson, John	Weyauwega	Waupaca.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Roth, William.....	Westfield	Marquette.
Rundel, Lizzie.....	Milwaukee.	Milwaukee.
Ranning, James	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa.
Schreiber, Anna	Rubicon	Dodge.
Sharp, Elizabeth.....	Muscoda.....	Grant.
Smith, Victor	Green Bay.....	Brown.
Stillmacher, Fred.....	Ripon	Fond du Lac.
Stuart, Henderson	Dodgeville.....	Iowa.
Slattery, Edward	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.
Strickland, John	Hayden	Montana.
Schemenauer, John	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa.
Thede, Matilda	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.
Trevorrow, Mary	Mineral Point.....	Iowa.
Trowbridge, Frank	Merrill	Lincoln.
Thompson, Adelaide.....	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Ward, Nellie	Racine	Racine.
Wooswick, Frank	Ripon	Fond du Lac.

Physician's Report.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions:

The school year ending in June, 1882, was characterized by general good health among the pupils with exceptions. I have to regret to record the decease of Charles Larson, who died of bilious pneumonia, and its complications, the last of February, 1882, after a short and severe form of the disease. Dr. F. L. Vonsuessmilch kindly consented to continued counsel in the case.

There were three cases of diphtheria, two cases of facial erysipelas, and a large number had mumps in mild form. Mild remedial treatment has been adopted in the main.

The hygienic and dietetic rules and regulations, together with the guardian care of your superintendent and attendants under him are commendable, and calculated to promote mental and physical health, and can but meet your approval.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. HEMINWAY, M. D.

DELAVAN, September 30.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

 STEWARD'S REPORT.

To the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit for your consideration the thirty-first annual report of the financial condition of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb for the year ending September 30, 1882, as follows:

The total amount of moneys paid out for current expenses during the year just closed was \$36,279.92, with an average number of 176 $\frac{1}{2}$ pupils in attendance.

The balance remaining available for current expenses is \$17,406.95, which, with strict economy, will carry us until the close of the appropriation year, March 1, 1883.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

By balance on hand October 1, 1881.		\$3,812 87
By appropriations.....		47,000 00
By moneys received.....		2,734 55
By special funds closed		139 45
By sundry expenditures	\$36,279 92	.....
Balance on hand	17,406 95	.....
	\$53,686 87	\$53,686 87

Taking 200 as the probable average of pupils in attendance yearly for the next two years, and the resulting need of an increased force of instructors, means of instruction, house furnishing and furniture, I earnestly recommend that a current expense appropriation of \$80,000.00 for the next two years be asked for, or a yearly per capita of \$200 00.

The shoe shop has fallen behind. There are several reasons for this. One of the most important that can be mentioned I consider is the lack of machinery. Our work is all done by hand, which is, necessarily, a slower and more difficult way of manufacturing boots

Steward's Report.

and shoes, and still we have to come in competition with machine made work. I would recommend that an appropriation of \$300 be asked for to place some machinery in the shop, and that year by year more be added until we have a fully equipped shop.

SHOE SHOP REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

To stock and material on hand, last report.....	\$994 29	.....
To accounts receivable	236 27	.....
To leather and tools bought during the year	921 39	.....
To salary of foreman, ten months.	500 00	.....
To house furnishing.....	5 82	.....
To printing office	50	.....
By cash sales		\$985 47
By clothing and expenses of indigent pupils.....		325 15
By barn, farm and garden		8 88
By house furnishing.....		1 00
By indebtedness, September 30, 1881		14 40
By stock and material on hand.....		488 01
By accounts receivable		141 37
By balance		693 99
	\$2,658 27	\$2,658 27

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

The printing office is also behind, this year. However, it is comparatively a new enterprise, and very little known.

Our business is on the increase, and our subscription list grows larger every week.

We need a paper cutter, job type and furniture, in order to do first-class job work.

Three hundred dollars would fit the office out in fair shape in that respect.

 PRINTING OFFICE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

To stock and material on hand last report.....	\$463 37	.....
To type and material bought during year..\$343 59	.....	.....
Less credit by press, etc.....	79 28	.....
	264 31	.....
To salary of foreman.....	194 00	.....
To postage and telegraphing	1 56	.....
To printing press fund special	426 22	.....
By cash receipts		\$113 94
By amusement and means of instruction.....		18 75
By clothing and expenses of indigent pupils		6 75
By postage, stationery and telegraphing.....		40 00
By shoe shop		50
By stock and material on hand.....		956 40
Balance		213 12
	\$1,349 46	\$1,349 46

The special appropriation for building water or earth closets has been applied in taking out the whole inside and rebuilding the old brick water closet used by the boys. The vault was cleaned out and rebuilt of cement and brick, the walls furred, and lathed and plastered.

There has been expended so far \$259.99, leaving a balance of \$340.01. The remodeling of the water closet will cost when finished a little less than \$400.

The special appropriations for painting and repairs has been used in changing the heating apparatus in the bath and wash rooms and supervisor's room; oiling all the hard wood floors; painting the tin roofs, outside stairs and porches; whitewashing, plaster patching,

Steward's Report.

laying 100 feet of main sewer, and carpenter work about the buildings. The amount expended to date is \$482.19, leaving a balance on hand of \$317.81. The special appropriation of \$800 to finish the refrigerator has been used for that purpose.

There has been expended since last report \$671, making a total expenditure of \$1,978.02, leaving a balance on hand of \$21.98, which was carried to Current Expense Fund to close account.

The refrigerator has been in every way so far a success. We have been able to keep it at a temperature of from 36° to 38° when desired. I would recommend that an appropriation of \$500 be asked for, to veneer the refrigerator building with brick.

There has been expended from Rotary Oven Fund since last report \$1, and received seventy-five cents for fire brick, which makes a total expenditure of \$307.06, leaving a balance on hand of \$43.69, which was carried to Current Expense Fund to close account.

The Printing Press Appropriation has been used to purchase a new Prouty press, which adds greatly to the efficiency of the office. The total amount expended to date is \$426.22, leaving a balance on hand of \$73.78, which was carried to Current Expense Fund to close account.

The special appropriation for fire purposes still remains on hand. I would respectfully ask that the board use part of that fund or make some immediate arrangement for fire hose and pipes. At present we would be comparatively powerless in case of a fire. Our old hose will not stand over fifty pounds pressure, and a great deal of it not even that.

The Architect's Fees Fund stands the same as it did at the close of last year. A balance on hand of \$212.54.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

BALANCES ON HAND OCTOBER 1, 1881.		
In State Treasury	\$2,812 83	.....
In hands of M. C. Clark, treasurer.....	1,586 43	.....
In hands of R. A. Gates, steward.....	63 07	.....
		\$4,462 33
Appropriations .....	.....	54,200 00
Moneys received .....	.....	2,735 30
		\$61,397 63
EXPENDITURES.		
Current Expense Fund	\$36,279 92	.....
Building water or earth closets	259 99	.....
Painting and Repairs	482 19	.....
Printing Press Fund.....	426 22	.....
Refrigerator Fund.....	671 00	.....
Rotary Oven Fund	1 00	.....
		38,120 32
Total balance September 30, 1882.....	.....	\$23,277 31

I would call the attention of the Board to the following desirable improvements:

Removing boilers and building boiler and laundry building. Connecting by tunnel with main building and smoke stack.

Building coal house and remodeling old laundry building for hospitals and sleeping apartments.

Finishing fourth story main building and extending stairs at south end of main building to fourth story.

Washing machine; gas machine; painting buildings inside and out; wire mattresses for pupils' beds; hay scales; repairs on shop building; placing plunge bath in basement of boys' dormitory building; providing more room for boys.

I would call your attention to the house known as the "Mill House." I would recommend that it either be sold and moved off the lot or taken down, the cellar filled up and the lot added to our pasture. It is in such condition that it would cost more than it is worth to fix it in shape to live in, and its out of the way locality makes it undesirable and a hard place to rent, even if it was placed in first class repair.

Steward's Report.

The front fence will need painting next year if allowed to remain standing; but my opinion is that it would improve the grounds greatly to take it away entirely.

The road fence on the north of the Institute grounds must soon be rebuilt.

The plan of buying our meats by the quarter has proved so far very much more satisfactory than the former way of getting it cut ready for the table. I am of the opinion that it would be economy for us to buy our meat on foot and hire it killed. We can get it butchered for one dollar per head.

Our cooking department could be made much more efficient by getting a steam coffee boiler, meat boiler and roaster.

By adding another washing machine to the laundry our washing could be gotten through with sooner without any more help, which would give us the help of those girls during that time for other work about the house. Our gas machine is running at its utmost capacity, and at times can not furnish light enough for evening study.

Very respectfully yours,

R. A. GATES, *Steward.*

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

FINANCIAL EXHIBITS.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES AT THE INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory Septem- ber 30, 1881.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.	Inventory, Sept. 30, 1882.	Cash received on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
Amusement and instruction	\$430 49	\$367 10	\$18 75	\$816 34	\$557 37	.....	.....	557 37	.....	258 97
Accounts receivable	159 27	.....	.....	159 27	21 58	.....	137 69	159 27	.....	159 27
Barn, farm and garden	1,252 00	1,487 87	270 15	3,010 02	1,055 78	953 74	601 72	2,611 24	.....	398 78
Boot and shoe factory	1,230 56	921 39	506 32	2,658 27	629 38	985 47	349 43	1,964 28	.....	693 99
Clothing	424 25	434 62	331 90	1,190 77	455 63	488 42	.....	944 05	.....	246 73
Discount .....	.....	.....	88	88	.....	.....	17 56	17 56	16 68	.....
Drugs and medical department .....	.....	57 24	.....	57 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57 24
Engines and boilers	4,978 00	19 12	.....	4,997 12	4,931 00	.....	.....	4,931 00	.....	66 12
Freight and express .....	.....	52 47	.....	52 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 47
Furniture	3,684 15	4 00	.....	3,688 15	3,545 00	50	.....	3,545 50	.....	142 65
Fuel	3,178 40	3,822 07	.....	7,000 47	2,945 00	60	.....	2,925 60	.....	4,074 87
Gas and other lights	698 60	660 79	.....	1,359 39	625 00	26 80	.....	651 80	.....	707 59
House furnishing	4,248 95	853 03	32 86	5,134 84	3,700 36	.....	5 82	3,706 18	.....	1,428 66
Interest and exchange .....	.....	51 96	.....	51 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51 96
Laundry	976 75	243 34	.....	1,220 09	976 95	50	.....	977 48	.....	242 61
Library	625 00	123 26	.....	748 26	748 26	.....	.....	748 26	.....	.....
Machinery and tools	450 40	44 18	.....	494 58	488 20	.....	.....	488 20	.....	6 38
Miscellaneous	117 50	464 77	.....	582 27	184 75	8 75	.....	141 50	.....	440 77
Officers' expenses .....	.....	123 29	.....	123 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123 29
Painting, postage, stationery and telegraph	20 00	319 06	40 00	319 06	41 35	.....	1 56	42 91	.....	336 15
Printing office	463 37	264 31	621 78	1,349 46	556 40	113 94	66 00	1,136 34	.....	213 12
Repairs and renewals	599 71	503 33	93 73	1,196 82	659 40	8 90	37 68	705 98	.....	490 84

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

1881.			
Oct. 1	By balance		\$3,812 87
1882.			
Feb. 2	By deficiency appropriation, chapter 4, laws 1882		12,000 00
Mar. 2	By general appropriation, chapter 33, laws 1882		35,000 00
Sept. 30	By balance special appropriation, printing press		73 78
Sept. 30	By balance special appropriation, refriger- ator		21 98
Sept. 30	By balance special appropriation, rotary oven		43 69
	By steward for board and tuition		103 00
	By steward for sundries		2,631 55
June 1	To transfer to Board of Supervision Fund	\$1,826 85	
Sept. 30	To paid current expenses this year	34,350 22	
Sept. 30	To paid indebtedness previous year	102 85	
Sept. 30	To balance appropriation... \$15,375 88		
	To balance in hands treasurer of Institution	1,951 57	
	To balance in hands steward of Institution	79 50	
		<u>17,406 95</u>	
		\$53,686 87	\$53,686 87
1882.			
Oct. 1	Balance available		\$17,406 95

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Balances avail- able Oct. 1, 1881.	Appropriations, 1882.	Total.	Over-draft Oct. 1, 1881.	Expended dur- ing the year.	Transferred.	Total.	Balances avail- able Sept. 30, 1882.
Architect's fees, etc	\$212 54	.....	\$212 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$212 54
Building water or earth closets .....	.....	600 00	600 00	.....	\$259 99	.....	\$259 99	340 01
Painting and repairs .....	.....	800 00	800 00	.....	482 19	.....	482 19	317 81
Printing press	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	426 22	\$73 78	500 00	.....
Providing efficient means for extinguishing fires and furnishing ordinary supply of water .....	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00
Refrigerator .....	.....	800 00	800 00	\$107 02	671 00	21 98	800 00	.....
Rotary oven	43 94	.....	43 94	.....	25	43 69	43 94	.....
Totals	\$756 48	\$7,200 00	\$7,956 48	\$107 02	\$1,839 65	\$139 45	\$2,086 12	\$5,870 36

Special Appropriation Funds.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

Asparagus.....	162	bunch's	\$ 02	\$3 24
Apples.....	33	barrels.	1 50	49 50
Cheese.....	136	pounds	09 +	12 28
Cabbage.....	32	heads.	03 +	1 00
Horse radish.....		$\frac{1}{4}$ bushel.	60	15
Lettuce.....	17	bunche'	04	68
Milk.....	14,225	quarts.	02	284 50
Milk.....	18,686	pounds.	01 +	233 57
Pie plant.....	85	pounds.	02	1 70
Potatoes.....	51	bushels	26 +	13 65
Radishes.....	5	dozen.	04	20
Tomatoes.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$	bushels	1 00	1 25
Total.....				\$601 72

**STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.**

Barn, farm and garden.....	\$953 74
Board and tuition.....	103 00
Clothing and expense of pupils.....	488 42
Fuel.....	60
Furniture.....	50
Indebtedness.....	1 25
Lights.....	26 80
Laundry.....	50
Miscellaneous.....	8 75
Oven.....	75
Printing office.....	113 94
Repairs and renewals.....	8 90
Scraps.....	37 68
Shoe shop.....	985 47
Wages and salaries.....	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,735 30

Detailed List of Expenditures.

DETAILED LIST OF EXPENDITURES.

AMUSEMENTS AND MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.			
Annals	1	year.	\$2 60
Arithmetics	32		18 56
Blotting pads	10	sheets.	75
Bell's sounds	1		1 27
Composition and rhetoric	2		1 80
Chart frames	2		1 00
Chemistry	1		1 00
Cards	550		8 21
Candy	30	pounds.	4 35
Cartage, boxes, etc.			1 25
Charts	3		25 00
Composition books	60		5 00
Crayons	100		10 00
Dictionary	1		7 00
Dumb bells	12		3 25
Entertainments and exhibitions ..	3		13 00
Envelopes	3,250		6 60
Freights			2 63
Figs	1	pound.	20
First lessons	54		9 72
Geographies	52		39 38
Games	4		3 50
Gow's morals	8		7 20
Harper's Publications			12 55
Hoops	3		30
Ink	10	quarts.	3 70
Indian clubs	6		3 37
Lemons	12	dozen.	3 36
Lectures			5 00
Language primers	17		5 10
Lead pencils	4	dozen.	4 43
Leslie's paper			3 35
Mounting pictures	72		21 60
Mosquito net	21½	yards.	1 51
Muslin	8	yards.	2 08
Nature's book	8		4 68
Nuts	95	pounds.	11 47
Primary readers	24		7 56
Pen holders	3	⅓ gross.	15
Physics, elementary	8		3 20
Pens	8½	gross.	5 35
Paper, sundry kinds	13	reams.	25 84
Pop corn	50	pounds.	1 00
Readers	6		1 95
Rope for swings	15¾	pounds.	2 36
Repairs, sundries			1 50
School papers			19 38
Sponges			3 85

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

AMUSEMENTS AND MEANS OF INSTRUCTION — continued.			
Slates	154	\$13 40	.....
Slate pencils	1,900	5 95	.....
Stickney's language	36	2 59	.....
Teacher's languages	1	27	.....
Trees, christmas	30	2 00	.....
Wax candles	16½ dozen.	5 09	.....
Writing books	208	20 54	.....
Yarn	3 skeins.	75	.....
		\$377 90	.....
Less old geographies returned.....		10 80	\$367 10
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN.			
Axe and handle	1	\$1 30	.....
Axe helves	6	60	.....
Bit	1	35	.....
Blanket	1	2 75	.....
Baskets	12	3 00	.....
Buggy washers	1 set.	20	.....
Chamois skin	1	50	.....
Curry comb and brush.....		70	.....
Castor oil	3 pints.	50	.....
Cows	6	253 00	.....
Cartage, boxes, etc.....		2 50	.....
Doctoring and burying horse.....		5 00	.....
Doctoring cows.....		2 00	.....
Feed, bran	1,000 pounds.	9 00	.....
Feed	24,798 pounds.	324 51	.....
Hay	27 ⁸⁵⁹ / ₂₀₀₀ tons.	189 20	.....
Hay, marsh	4 ³¹⁰ / ₂₀₀₀ tons.	24 93	.....
Hay, weighing.....		75	.....
Oats	237 ³ / ₂ bushels.	124 41	.....
Freights		75	.....
Horse shoeing.....		16 20	.....
Horse medicine.....		1 00	.....
Hanging axe	1	10	.....
Horse	1	100 00	.....
Horses, hire		30 00	.....
Harness oil.....	1 quart.	65	.....
Handles	2	45	.....
Hogs	10	42 00	.....
Labor	104 days.	133 50	.....
Lines	1 pair.	2 50	.....
Lawn mower	1	14 00	.....
Medicine for stock.....		45	.....
Neck halters	2	2 25	.....
Pigs	15	43 00	.....
Pad locks.....	4	2 40	.....
Plants.....	600	5 40	.....
Plowing.....	2 days.	6 00	.....
Paris green.....	5 pounds.	1 75	.....
Rope.....	13½ pounds.	2 00	.....
Repairs, carriages, wagons, etc.....		45 70	.....
Repairs, harness.....		10 05	.....
Repairs, implements and tools.....		4 85	.....

Detailed List of Expenditures.

BARN, FARM AND GARDEN — con.			
Rakes.....	1 dozen.	\$4 30	
Seeds, garden.....		3 05	
Scythes.....	2	3 00	
Scythe stones.....	2	20	
Straw.....	6 loads.	16 00	
Scoops.....	3	3 12	
Sponges.....	2	75	
Swill barrel and cart.....	1	6 00	
Team work.....	6 days.	18 00	
Use of wagon.....	9 weeks.	9 00	
Whips.....	4	6 50	
Wheelbarrows.....	6	7 75	
			\$1,487 87
CLOTHING AND EXPENSE INDIGENT PUPILS.			
Buttons.....	98 ⁵ / ₆ dozen.	8 06	
Braid.....	29 pieces.	2 11	
Balances due pupils on account.....		18 17	
Burial expenses.....		18 00	
Coat.....	1	10 00	
Cloth.....	17 ¹ / ₂ yards.	5 37	
Cap.....	1	1 00	
Comb.....	1	20	
Drayage.....		5 00	
Darning cotton.....	4 dozen.	1 00	
Expenses, sundries.....		31 15	
Elastic.....	2 pieces.	1 95	
Expenses after pupils.....		13 00	
Express.....		25	
Gloves.....	2 pairs.	2 25	
Hair cutting.....	103	5 15	
Hats.....	2	1 77	
Hose.....	16 pairs.	2 25	
Jackets.....	3	2 75	
Omnibus fares.....		2 75	
Overalls.....	3	3 00	
Pants.....	3 pairs.	10 61	
Pulling teeth.....	4	1 25	
Rubber cord.....	1 piece.	50	
Railroad fares.....		261 41	
Shoe buttons.....	72 dozen.	1 68	
Shaving.....	5	25	
Skates.....	2 pairs.	2 38	
Shoe laces.....	6 gross.	3 15	
Shirt.....	1	2 00	
Suspenders.....	1 pair.	50	
Shoes.....	2 pairs.	4 75	
Suit.....	1	3 75	
Tape.....	5 dozen.	2 50	
Tooth brushes.....	3	60	
Yarn.....	23 skeins.	4 11	
			434 62
DRUG AND MEDICAL DEPARTME'T.			
Drugs and medicines.....		41 09	
Vaccine virus.....		12 00	
Alcohol.....	1 ¹ / ₂ gallons.	3 10	

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

DRUG AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT — continued.			
Brandy	1 pint.	55	.....
Whiskey	1 pint.	50	.....
			57 24
ENGINE AND BOILERS.			
Cylinder oil	10 gallons	12 50	.....
Electric plates	6	3 00	.....
Files and handles	2	75	.....
Maul	1	1 02	.....
Oil cans	2	1 20	.....
Wrenche	1	65	.....
			19 12
			52 47
FREIGHT AND EXPRESS.			
			52 47
FURNITURE.			
Rocker	1	4 00	.....
			4 00
FUEL.			
Coal	670 $\frac{1770}{2600}$ tons.	3,327 08	.....
Wood, dry	90 cords.	458 75	.....
Wood, green	8 cords.	35 24	.....
Wood, hauling		1 00	.....
			3,822 07
HOUSE FURNISHING.			
Apron check	51 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.	6 73	.....
Braid	6 bunch's	48	.....
Buttons	12 dozen.	1 38	.....
Baskets	4	1 60	.....
Brooms	22 dozen.	49 10	.....
Basins	2	30	.....
Bread knife	1	1 00	.....
Brushes, counter	6 dozen.	16 50	.....
Brushes, horse	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	2 01	.....
Brushes, scrub	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	13 08	.....
Brushes, shoe	3 dozen.	6 00	.....
Balances	1	80	.....
Bath brick	1 box.	85	.....
Burners	3	55	.....
Baking dishes	2	50	.....
Broiler	1	75	.....
Bed castings	6 sets.	1 50	.....
Can	1	50	.....
Combs	25 $\frac{3}{2}$ dozen.	27 60	.....
Cups	6 dozen.	2 40	.....
Cups and saucers	6 dozen.	6 00	.....
Cartage, boxes, etc		3 75	.....
Closet paper	1 dozen.	1 44	.....
Comforts	3	1 88	.....
Carvers and forks	12	15 00	.....
Cotton Batts	1 bale.	8 00	.....
Corks	1 dozen.	5	.....
Cherry pitter	1	1 25	.....
Can rubbers	10 dozen.	1 60	.....

Detailed List of Expenditures.

HOUSE FURNISHING — continued.			
Can tops	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	3	49
Curtain paper	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ rolls.	2	80
Curtain fixtures (put up)	3 dozen.	12	60
Clock	1	3	50
Denim	51 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.	9	08
Dripping pans	100 pounds.	15	00
Darning needles	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	1	00
Darning cotton	6 dozen.	1	50
Difference in brushes			65
Drilling	48 yards.	4	80
Ewer and basins	6	6	00
Fixing combs			25
Freight and express		5	92
Flannel	1 yard.		40
Faucet	1		38
Gravy dishes	18	3	00
Gas chimneys	12 dozen.	12	00
Glass dishes	$\frac{1}{4}$ dozen.	1	25
Gingham	5 yards.		63
Indelible ink	1 dozen.	2	25
Jug	1		15
Knives and forks	6 sets.	10	50
Knitting cotton	9 $\frac{1}{8}$ pounds.	5	08
Lantern globes	14	1	25
Lanterns	2	2	13
Linen	7 yards.	2	46
Muslin	7 yards.		70
Muslin, bleached	232 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	30	67
Machine needles	1 dozen.		45
Machine oil	1 pint.		60
Measures	1 set.		50
Meat plates	6	2	25
Mop heads	3 dozen.	5	05
Mop handles	1 dozen.	1	50
Milk pails	3	3	00
Milk can	1	6	50
Mouse traps	1 dozen.		80
Needles	3,000	5	93
Needles	14 papers.	1	47
Opaque oil shades	58 yards.	8	41
Pitchers, water	1 dozen.	5	75
Pitchers, cream	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	2	78
Picture nails	$\frac{1}{4}$ gross.	1	00
Plates	9 dozen.	9	00
Pins	5 dozen.	3	25
Pillows	90 pounds.	58	50
Pails	37	7	40
Prints	47 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.	3	11
Repairs, sundries		29	50
Soap	3,600 pounds.	188	85
Soap, laundry	2 boxes.	2	00
Soap, castile	236 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.	22	97
Shears	21 pairs.	12	70
Shoe blacking	13 dozen.	6	45
Stone ware	3 gallons.		30
Spooners	1 dozen.	1	50
Syrup cans	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	2	00

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

HOUSE FURNISHING — con.		
Soup ladles.....	1/2 dozen.	\$5 25
Sheeting.....	640 yards.	54 70
Sieves.....	3	1 00
Sprinkler.....	1	75
Steamer.....	1	1 00
Silver polish.....	1 dozen.	2 50
Toweling.....	207 yards.	24 35
Ticking.....	89 1/2 yards.	16 94
Tumblers.....	24 dozen.	19 00
Tea spoons.....	6 dozen.	7 50
Thread, linen.....	6 dozen.	5 75
Thread, cotton.....	20 dozen.	11 00
Thimbles.....	23 dozen.	5 35
Toilet soap.....	6 dozen.	6 00
Tin ware, sundries.....		1 10
Tape.....	2 boxes.	1 50
Towels.....	3 dozen.	8 25
Thermometers.....	7	2 00
Tea kettle.....	1	1 00
Tub.....	1	75
Wall paper.....	2 rolls.	20
Wrapping twine.....	11 balls.	65
Whisk brooms.....	2 dozen.	3 00
Yarn.....	12 skeins.	1 80
		\$884 89
Less credit crockery bill.....		31 86
		\$853 03
INTEREST AND EXCHANGE.		
Exchange.....		20 13
Interest.....		31 83
		51 96
LAUNDRY.		
Ammonia.....	32 pounds.	4 00
Bees wax.....	5 pounds.	1 30
Blueing.....	11 1/2 gallons.	8 63
Blueing.....	28 boxes.	95
Blacksmithing.....		75
Bolts.....	12	50
Baskets.....	6	4 50
Caustic soda.....	250 pounds.	19 37
Carpenter work.....	71 hours.	14 20
Freight.....		3 01
Indigo.....	1 pound.	85
Repairs to fluters.....		1 15
Steel springs.....	1 pair.	2 50
Soap stock.....	1,211 pounds.	48 44
Sal soda.....	2,895 pounds.	46 69
Starch.....	457 pounds.	19 96
Sawing and boring.....		4 50
Stone bolts.....	5 1/2 dozen.	57
Tallow.....	746 1/2 pounds	57 27
Tubs.....	5	3 85
Turning shaft.....		35
		243 34

Detailed List of Expenditures.

LIBRARY.			
Atlas of the world.....	1		\$20 00
Books — sundries.....	72		78 97
Encyclopedia.....	2	sets.	23 50
Freight			79
			\$123 26
LIGHTS.			
Cartage, boxes, etc			6 00
Freight			52 43
Fusees	10	cases.	15 00
Gasoline	3,034½	gallons.	576 60
Gasoline tester	1		2 50
Kerosene	44	gallons.	6 46
Tapers	6	boxes.	1 80
			660 79
MACHINERY AND TOOLS.			
Brushes	2		\$3 50
Bits.....	14		3 55
Brace	1		2 00
Block and wheel.....	1		54
Clipper	1		60
Chisels.....	4		1 25
Cutter wheel.....	1		20
Drills	3		1 20
Files.....	16		2 40
Fire pot.....	1		1 50
Gauge.....	1		65
Glass cutters	2		50
Hatchet	1		90
Hammers	2		1 30
Hand axe.....	1		1 25
Key hole saw.....	1		50
Level	1		1 25
Mallet.....	1		40
Saw set.....	1		75
Stanwood cutter	1		2 40
Tongs.....	3	pairs.	2 54
Taps and reamers.....	3		9 90
Trowel.....	1		75
Tape line.....	1		1 10
Whitewash brush.....	1		3 25
			44 18
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Abstract from census returns — list deaf and dumb in Wisconsin.....			\$39 00
Battery.....	1		2 00
Blue vitriol.....	12	pounds.	1 50
Board rule.....	1		1 75
Barrels.....	2		4 00
Butcher knife.....	1		65
Clerk	14½	days.	21 75
Cleaver.....	1		2 00
Freights.....			25
Handles for ice forks	4		60
Hay pulleys.....	3		1 20

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

MISCELLANEOUS — continued.		
Ice, labor putting in	28 $\frac{3}{4}$ days.	\$44 58
Ice, teams putting in	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.	19 25
Ice tools	4	8 10
Ice pikes	6	3 85
Job work .....	.....	8 50
Labor, sundries .....	.....	149 63
Laundry work	13 days.	13 00
Meat bench	1	10 00
Meat block	1	11 33
Meat hooks	2	2 20
Newspapers .....	.....	27 33
Paper bags	200	90
Putting up ice	87 tons.	37 85
Putting up ice	8 days.	11 27
Photographing plans .....	.....	5 00
R. R. Guides .....	.....	65
Repairing set of dates .....	.....	1 25
Sponge .....	.....	35
Straw	4 loads.	8 00
Substitute for baker .....	.....	10 00
Soap receipt .....	.....	5 00
Sal ammonia	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.	15
Steak knives	2	4 75
Steel	1	1 75
Truck	1	4 75
Vitriol	5 pounds.	63
		\$464 77
OFFICERS' EXPENSES.		
Messengers' expenses .....	.....	28 37
Superintendent's expenses .....	.....	57 97
Steward's expenses .....	.....	36 95
		123 29
PRINTING, POSTAGE, STATIONERY AND TELEGRAPH.		
Blank books	22	66 58
Bill files	3	60
Blotters	5 dozen.	45
Bill heads	250	60
Cards (shipping)	4 packs.	50
Envelopes	4, 250	10 48
Ink	5 quarts.	3 09
Ink	4 bottles.	2 45
Ink carmine	9 bottles.	1 10
Ink stand	1	1 10
Lead pencils	4 dozen.	2 20
Letter heads	2 reams.	4 90
Letter files	5	2 80
Memorandum books	35	8 61
Marking pens	$\frac{1}{8}$ dozen.	95
Mucilage	1 dozen.	75
Office slate	1	20
Paper, legal cap	1 ream.	4 20
Paper, bill cap	$\frac{1}{2}$ ream.	2 40
Paper, manilla	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.	58
Paper fasteners	1 box.	50

Detailed List of Expenditures.

PRINTING, POSTAGE, STATIONERY AND TELEGRAPH—continued.			
Pens	1 gross.		\$1 00
Packet	1		50
Printing, sundries			3 25
Postage			2 28
Postage stamps, 1c.....	400		4 00
Postage stamps, 2c.....	70		1 40
Postage stamps, 3c.....	4,825	144	75
Postage paper wrappers, 1c.....	300		3 36
Postal cards.....	2,700		27 00
Post office box rent			1 60
Rubber bands.....	1 gross.		1 43
Ruler.....	1		2 00
Ruling blanks			1 00
Sponge cup.....			20
Stylograph	1		3 00
Telegraph			7 45
			\$319 06
PRINTING OFFICE.			
Benzine	1 quart.		\$ 20
Brass rules	6		90
Cutting paper			25
Cartage, boxes, etc.....			3 45
Card board.....	151½ sheets.		12 40
Casting rollers.....	4		2 00
Chases	2		14 50
Dashes.....	12		48
Electrotype.....	1		1 00
Freights.....			2 80
Gum paper.....	1 quire.		70
Galleys, single.....	3		6 00
Gauge pin.....	1		41
Headings.....	2		5 05
Ink	1 pound.		32
Ink, book	20 pounds.		8 00
Ink, card.....	1 pound.		3 00
Imposing stone	1		8 00
Lye	3 pounds.		25
Lye brush	1		50
Leads	33⅝ pounds.		7 54
Labor saving rule.....	¼ font.		3 50
Mallet and planer.....	1		70
News cases.....	4 pairs.		6 40
Postage			12 48
Print paper.....	32 reams.	111	55
Print paper.....	30 pounds.		2 40
Proof roller.....	1		4 50
Paper, sundries.....			1 50
Rules	51		11 52
Sheeting	1¼ yards.		11
Shooting stick.....	1		1 00
Slugs	10 pounds.		2 00
Slugs	30		1 53
Side sticks	2		1 50
Sorts.....	1¼ pounds		60
Twine.....	6 balls.		75

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

PRINTING OFFICE—continued.			
Type.....	210 pounds.	\$100 80	.....
Wrapping paper.....	1 ream.	2 25	.....
White sizing.....	½ pound.	75	.....
		\$343 59	.....
Less goods exchanged.....		79 28	.....
			\$264 31
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.			
Asbestos wick.....	1 pound.	\$1 00	.....
Bolts.....	38	69	.....
Blacksmithing.....		2 05	.....
Brass screws.....	12 dozen.	1 25	.....
Belting.....	14 feet.	1 55	.....
Brads.....	3 papers.	30	.....
Chain.....	15 feet.	1 01	.....
Copper rivets.....	1 gross.	45	.....
Copper wire.....	3½ pounds.	2 34	.....
Copper sheets.....	4 pounds.	2 00	.....
Clothes lines.....	12	6 00	.....
Castor oil.....	½ gallon.	75	.....
Carpenter work.....	39½ days.	78 00	.....
Cement.....	1¼ barrels.	2 40	.....
Cartage, boxes, etc.....		3 10	.....
Dryer.....	5 quarts.	2 50	.....
Fire clay.....	1 barrel.	2 50	.....
Freight and express.....		5 74	.....
Ferule.....	1	40	.....
Glue.....	8 pounds.	2 00	.....
Glass.....	1 box.	4 50	.....
Glass.....	12 lights.	9 80	.....
Gas pipe.....	77½ feet.	9 40	.....
Gutter.....	15 feet.	1 88	.....
Hinges.....	8 pairs.	1 35	.....
Hooks.....	6½ gross.	9 60	.....
Hooks and staples.....	2 dozen.	75	.....
Hasps and staples.....	3	30	.....
Iron.....	3 pounds.	15	.....
Iron, galvanized.....		1 00	.....
Iron, band.....	7 pounds.	77	.....
Lace leather.....	1 side.	4 00	.....
Labor.....	42 days.	63 00	.....
Locks.....	3	2 80	.....
Lumber.....	1, 167 feet.	24 37	.....
Latch.....	1	10	.....
Lime.....	10⅝ bushels.	4 51	.....
Lag screws.....	24	72	.....
Lath.....	13 bu'ches.	1 75	.....
Mason work.....	1½ days.	3 37	.....
Nails.....	666 pounds.	27 41	.....
Night latches.....	2	1 25	.....
Oil, boiled.....	50¼ gallons.	34 17	.....
Pulleys.....	10	45	.....
Painting.....	15½ days.	26 75	.....
Posts.....	24	5 52	.....
Packing.....	⅞ pound.	45	.....
Pump.....	1	12 00	.....

Detailed List of Expenditures.

REPAIRS AND RENEWALS — CON.			
Putty	128 pounds.		\$3 68
Pump top.....	1		1 50
Pipe, galvanized.....	4½ pounds.		85
Paints.....	1 pound.		20
Planing.....			35
Repairing sundries.....			29 63
Rope.....	9½ pounds.		1 27
Registers.....	4		9 60
Rubber plugs.....	12		2 40
Rubber packing.....	5¾ pounds.		1 64
Rubber washers.....	12		15
Steam fittings.....			21 16
Sawing.....			75
Stove bolts.....	1¾ dozen.		25
Screws.....	26½ gross.		9 41
Screws, for sundries.....	151		4 82
Screw eyes.....	1 dozen.		10
Safety chains.....	2 boxes.		4 50
Sash cord.....	4 pounds.		1 60
Sand paper.....	9 quires.		1 88
Sash pulleys.....	5		34
Slide irons.....			50
Springs for faucets.....	2 dozen.		4 80
Steel.....	1 piece.		25
Staples.....	1 pound.		10
Stretcher.....	1		1 25
Saw filings.....			20
Trap.....	1		1 10
Trap glasses.....	36		5 40
Turpentine.....	2 gallons.		1 60
Tinner.....	1½ hours.		40
Tacks.....	⅓ dozen.		20
Tin.....	100 sheets.		8 00
Valve packing.....			25
Valves.....	6		4 50
White lead.....	25 pounds		2 00
Water cock.....	1		1 10
Wash bowls.....	6		9 90
			\$505 78
Less goods returned.....			2 40
			\$503 38
SUBSISTENCE.			
Apples.....	10 bushels		\$10 50
Apples.....	125 barrels.		481 25
Apples, dried.....	1,017 pounds		79 98
Bread.....	95 loaves.		7 53
Beans.....	4 bushels		6 00
Butter.....	8,013½ pounds.		1,905 35
Beef, fresh.....	25,544 pounds		1,935 69
Beef, corned.....	3,589 pounds.		179 45
Beef, dried.....	59 pounds.		8 53
Blackberries.....	206 quarts.		24 40
Bologna.....	25 pounds		2 50
Beets.....	10 bushels		3 50
Baking powder.....	95 pounds.		22 60
Corn meal.....	8½ barrels.		25 60
Crackers.....	2,432 pounds.		160 12

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

SUBSISTENCE — continued.			
Coffee,	16	pounds.	\$3 40
Coffee, Rio.....	1,119	pounds.	140 29
Chickens.....	433	pounds.	35 07
Chickens.....	12		4 50
Corn starch.....	40	pounds.	2 90
Cracked wheat.....	1	case.	4 00
Cartage, boxes, etc.....			50 31
Cabbage.....	80	heads.	8 00
Cheese.....	694	pounds.	83 21
Currants, dried.....	440	pounds.	28 22
Coccolate.....	24	pounds.	7 05
Celery.....	1	dozen.	40
Canned vegetables.....	14	dozen.	21 20
Canned fruits.....	6½	dozen.	16 90
Cider, boiled.....	1	gallon.	1 00
Cranberries.....	2	barrels.	20 00
Cranberries.....	½	bushel.	2 00
Cream tartar.....	10	pounds.	2 50
Cherries.....	16½	bushels.	34 75
Cocconut.....	21	pounds.	5 99
Eggs.....	1,284½	dozen.	211 76
Extract lemon.....	9	pounds.	9 00
Extract vanilla.....	2	pounds.	4 00
Extract pineapple.....			25
Flour.....	200½	barrels.	1,273 35
Flour, graham.....	4	barrels.	27 75
Fish, fresh.....	1,073	pounds.	86 32
Fish, white.....	3	½ bbls.	19 25
Fish, cod.....	115	pounds.	8 28
Freights.....			96 04
Ginger.....	10	pounds.	1 50
Ham.....	582	pounds.	69 84
Honey.....	14½	pounds.	2 66
Hominy.....	1	barrel.	4 75
Ice.....	5,550	pounds.	13 91
Lard.....	2,449½	pounds.	331 46
Lemons.....	6½	dozen.	2 33
Lamb.....	34	pounds.	3 92
Mutton.....	414	pounds.	35 52
Molasses.....	100	gallons.	45 48
Oat meal.....	500	pounds.	20 25
Onions.....	13	bushels.	12 00
Oysters.....	62	cans.	21 54
Pie plant.....	616	pounds.	15 40
Potatoes.....	1,374½	bushels.	694 54
Pickles.....	15¾	gallons.	5 50
Pickles.....	5½	barrels.	49 00
Pork, salt.....	194½	pounds.	18 61
Pork, fresh.....	1,027	pounds.	83 09
Prunes.....	1,025	pounds.	76 08
Pumpkins.....	87		3 50
Peas, split.....	210	pounds.	6 82
Pepper.....	20	pounds.	4 50
Pepper, white.....	10	pounds.	3 50
Peaches, dried.....	255	pounds.	20 05
Raisins.....	8	boxes.	22 30
Rice.....	515	pounds.	35 26

Detailed List of Expenditures.

SUBSISTENCE — continued.			
Raspberries	107	quarts.	16 10
Sugar, "C"	6,082	pounds.	512 53
Sugar, A	4,800	pounds.	448 73
Sugar, granulated	928	pounds.	91 72
Sugar, powdered	648	pounds.	67 34
Sugar, maple	7	pounds.	1 26
Strawberries	184	quarts.	27 20
Salt	1,006	pounds.	14 25
Salmon (canned)	8	dozen.	17 60
Squash	5,102	pounds.	25 51
Suet	42	pounds.	3 10
Sausage	535	pounds.	53 04
Soup shanks	75		15 00
Syrup	148½	gallons.	66 83
Sage	2	pounds.	1 00
Saleratus	63	pounds.	2 95
Salt Peter	½	pound.	10
Tongues	12		1 50
Tapioca	10	pounds.	60
Turnips	92	bushels.	36 40
Tea, Y. H.	130	pounds.	54 40
Turkeys	582	pounds.	58 20
Veal	1,064½	pounds.	76 73
Vegetables (sundy garden)			24 64
Vinegar	45	gallons.	6 40
Yeast	142	p'k'g's.	10 13
Less credit to acc'ts receivable			10,297 29 4 95
SHOE SHOP.			10,292 34
Bristles	½	pound.	4 38
Buttons	1	gross.	12
Button Hooks	1	dozen.	10
Cartage, boxes, etc.			1 15
Calf skia, "A"	51½	pounds.	53 21
Calf, French	15¾	pounds.	23 83
Cans	1		40
Eyelets	5,000		63
Freights			7 42
Grain, "K" upper	345	pounds.	68 69
Iron Nails	54	pounds.	3 45
Ink Powder	1½	dozen.	1 98
Knives	1	dozen.	1 90
Kip, "A"	146¼	pounds.	121 16
Kip, grain	173¼	feet.	38 12
Kip, upper	349½	feet.	77 71
Logwood	4	ounces.	10
Lasts, plated	23	pair.	12 65
Lasts, plated	25		6 87
Lasts, tacks	3	gross.	1 35
Tong sticks	2		80
Neat's foot oil	1	gallon.	1 25
Pinks	1	dozen.	8 00
Pegs	½	bushel.	45
Russetts	3	dozen.	19 71

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

SHOE SHOP — continued.			
Stitch wheel.....	1		\$ 30
Sole leather.....	1,320	pounds.	376 65
Sheeting.....	10	yards.	80
Splits.....	67½	pounds.	35 00
Silk thread.....	2	spools.	2 00
Shoe tacks.....	18	pounds.	4 08
Toppings.....	2½	dozen.	25 75
Thread.....	10	pounds.	12 00
Tinct. iron.....	4	ounces.	20
Wax.....	100	balls.	60
Zinc points.....	78	pounds.	8 58
			\$921 39
WAGES AND SALARIES.....			\$13,258 19
			\$13,258 19
			\$34,367 78
Less discounts.....			17 56
Total.....			\$34,350 22

Roster of Officers and Employes.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

NAME.	SERVICE.	SALARY.
John W. Swiler	Superintendent	Per year....\$1,500 00
R. A. Gates	Steward	Per year.... 900 00
W. A. Cochrane	Teacher	Per year.... 1,000 00
George F. Schilling ..	Teacher	Per year.... 1,000 00
W. J. Fuller	Teacher	Per year.... 850 00
Z. G. McCoy	Teacher	Per year.... 720 00
Miss E. Eddy	Teacher	Per year.... 500 00
Miss Mary E. Smith.	Teacher	Per year.... 450 00
Miss M. H. Hunter..	Teacher	Per year.... 450 00
Mrs. E. McCoy.....	Teacher	Per year.... 420 00
Miss Helen E. Briggs	Teacher	Per year.... 250 00
Miss Julia A. Taylor.	Matron.....	Per year.... 500 00
Miss Alice E. Turley.	Matron, assistant.....	Per month.... 18 00
C. M. Kelley	Matron, assistant.....	Per month.... 15 00
Edgar D. Fiske	Supervisor	Per month.... 25 00
John Beamsley	Superintendent shoeshop.....	Per month.... 50 00
Chas. Lemmers	Superintendent printing office	Per month.... 18 00
John Ronk	Engineer.....	Per month.... 60 00
W. M. Stillman	Engineer, assistant.....	Per month.... 30 00
E. Edwards	Night watch	Per month.... 25 00
George Peacock.....	Laborer.....	Per month.... 25 00
George Baker.....	Baker.....	Per month.... 35 00
Sarah Brophy.....	Cook	Per month.... 15 00
Lena Langner.....	Cook	Per month.... 12 00
Tillie Cannan.....	Dining room	Per month.... 12 00
Mary Fleming.....	Dining room.....	Per month.... 12 00
Ella Fleming	Chambermaid	Per month.... 12 00
Maggie Dwyer	Laundress.....	Per month.... 15 00
Helen Schlachter.....	Ironer	Per month.... 12 00
Mary Kerr.....	Usher	Per month.... 12 00

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WISCONSIN INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Superintendent and Steward, MRS. SARAH F. C. LITTLE, A. M.

Matron, MISS LIZZIE J. CURTIS.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions:

GENTLEMEN:—At this time it becomes my duty to present to you a report of the history of the year in this institution.

This scarcely seems necessary as your frequent visits have not only made you acquainted with the state of the premises and business affairs of the Institution, but have enabled you to judge of the efficiency of the work done in the school and work rooms, and have also been sufficiently prolonged to afford you considerable knowledge of the different individuals of the household and familiarity with the daily routine.

During the year since October 1st, 1881, eighty-two persons,—forty-four girls and thirty-eight boys, have been under instruction. Eleven have been admitted, and thirteen have completed their course. The average number in attendance during school time has been sixty-three. A larger number than usual has been tardy in returning at the opening of the term. At this date, ten are absent who may be expected to return at some time. Some of these are detained for sufficient reasons, but some are away still, because their parents fail to appreciate the importance of promptness and regularity in attendance, and allow frivolous reasons to keep them at home. Every year our work is seriously hindered by this tardiness after the summer vacation. At the beginning of the term a programme is made, assigning each pupil to the classes he is prepared to enter. The first lessons are of great importance, as regards the scholar's interest and his clear understanding of the subject. A blind pupil cannot, with his book and extra work, overtake his class. If he is some weeks late, it is often impossible for him to be classed advantageously. Neither does the tardy one alone suffer. The enthusiasm of the whole class, whose progress is retarded while the teacher endeavors to bring up such laggards, is seriously checked, and the teacher is burdened with work that

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would have been unnecessary had all been prompt. Requests for absence to visit home for a few days or weeks, are frequent from both pupils and parents. It needs to be well understood that irregularity in attendance is a serious detriment to the school, and should not be asked or permitted.

The average standard of health has been maintained during the year, with the exception of an epidemic of measles in March and April. This disease, judging from our experience, seems to be more serious in its effects upon the comparatively frail children gathered here than upon seeing children of average health. Nine years ago, out of twenty cases of measles in the school, two were fatal and two others gave great anxiety for several days. This year, out of twenty-one cases, three proved fatal. Only nine deaths of pupils have occurred at the Institution since it was founded, in 1850. Of this number, one died of consumption, one of typhoid pneumonia, one was drowned, one was lost in the burning building and five have died from measles. On account of the previous fatality, the utmost pains were taken last spring to secure for the sick the most favorable conditions possible. Each one received assiduous care, skillful nursing and faithful medical attendance. It should be added, however, that in all of the fatal cases there existed complications which may serve to account for the severity of of the disease.

I have also to report that two boys, one aged sixteen and one seventeen years, having left school on account of failing health, died at their homes of consumption.

All persons familiar with blind youth are well aware that, as a class, their physical vigor is below that of the average population. Some have hereditary predispositions to disease, some have constitutions shattered by the sickness that caused their blindness, many are scrofulous, and nearly all suffer the natural effects of the comparatively inactive and restricted life resulting from their infirmity. Knowing this fact, it has been our constant aim to secure such attention to hygiene as should promote the highest degree of health possible. The experience of the past year has served to deepen our convictions on this subject, and show the need of being

Superintendent's Report.

still more systematic and thorough in the physical culture of our pupils. This term light gymnastics have been introduced into the classes for a few minutes at once, several times during the day, and other plans have been formed which will be carried out in due season. I would suggest the desirability of fitting up with proper gymnastic apparatus the second story of the shop, which was originally designed for this purpose. Then no stormy weather need excuse any scholar from obtaining sufficient exercise.

The regular operations of the school have been carried on, as usual, in three departments—literary, musical and industrial. No radical changes have been made in the conduct of either of these departments, but such minor variations have been introduced from time to time as seemed likely to increase their efficiency.

In the literary department we design to give each pupil a good knowledge of the "common branches," and, to those who are qualified, instruction is given in some of the more practical of the higher English studies. Careful examinations of each class are made at the middle and close of each term, and scholars are classified according to their daily record, combined with the results of the examinations. Some of our pupils make rapid progress, while others show very little. Probably the average advancement is about like that found in schools for sighted children.

In previous reports attention has been called to the impossibility of making a proper classification of the school with our present number of teachers. I wish to mention this again, not because I suppose it is feasible, at present, to add a teacher to our corps, but because the evil does not diminish, and it should not be forgotten that a teacher is needed and should be provided whenever it is practicable. There is a wide difference between the young man or woman who can, in mathematics, keep pace with high school classes and the child who cannot count ten, but we have here representatives of both grades, and of nearly all that lie between these extremes. With the present number of teachers, each child cannot have the best opportunity for development.

I would also again call attention to the fact that but little of the school apparatus destroyed with the building in 1874 has been

Institution for Blind.

replaced, except that required in teaching geography. Our need in this respect is urgent.

Formerly so few books in raised letters were obtainable by our graduates, and the variety upon our shelves was so small, that there was little enthusiasm for reading after the art was once acquired. Since we have been reaping the advantages of the congressional appropriation for the support of the American Printing House for the Blind, and have received ample supplies of all its new publications, greater interest has been manifested.

As we receive so many books without other cost than that of transportation, although we must still pay at the usual high rates for those issued from other publishing establishments, it is possible without loss to the Institution, to sell any book desired by graduates at considerable discount from the list price. More purchases have been made by them, and when it is more widely known that books in raised print can be had about as cheaply as the same works in ink print, many others will rejoice in the possession of books that they can read independently.

In the musical department, three choral classes and the orchestra have been continued. The class in harmony had daily lessons last term. This term a new class has been formed, and the advanced class now alternates this study with that of the New York System of Musical Notation. Lessons have been given upon the piano, cabinet organ (with and without pedals), violin and other orchestral instruments. Individual vocal training has been given to all who seemed qualified to receive profit thereby. The success of the more recent graduates of this department has been very gratifying, and gives renewed confidence in the wisdom of giving broad and thorough musical culture to our pupils.

In the industrial department, caning chair seats has been continued as the best mode of giving employment and manual training to those boys who are not yet prepared to undertake carpet weaving. In the weaving room an abundant supply of custom work is still offered. Early last March all that could be done before the close of the term in June was engaged, and when the present term opened, enough work was on hand to occupy all the looms until

Superintendent's Report.

Christmas. It is encouraging that customers are willing to wait for our rather slow weavers, because their work is preferred as being of better quality than that usually done elsewhere. At the recent State Fair at Fond du Lac, a carpet woven in our shop, by a totally blind young woman, took the first premium. There were twelve competitors, and this carpet was regularly entered by number, and had no mark that showed where it was woven. The girls have continued the practice of sewing, knitting and various kinds of fancy work. The younger children obtain from making "bead work" increased keenness of touch and nimbleness of fingers, which assists them in learning to read and write, and also prepares them for other branches of industry.

In the last report there was printed a list, as found in the returns of the U. S. census of 1880, showing eighty-three names of blind children in the state who had never attended this institution.

I have used my best endeavors to obtain further information about these children, and to induce all suitable subjects to enter the Institution with the following results: Seventeen are still too young to come to school; two have moved from the state; one has died; two proved to be aged people; nine claimed to have perfect vision; one is under treatment by an oculist, with good hope of restoration to sight; eight are idiotic, deaf and dumb, crippled, or in some other way incapacitated for school life; two have entered school during the year; applications for six others are now on file; there has been communication with five, either by correspondence or in person, but as yet all efforts to persuade them to come to school have proved unavailing; and of thirty I have been, to this date, unable to obtain any additional information. Of this number, the residences of twelve are given in the census returns only by county. We may properly infer that not more than half of the thirty are suitable subjects for the school. From other sources of information, I can add several names to the list of those who should be here. But I think that the investigations show that the number of blind children in the state whom this Institution is failing to benefit is less than has been hitherto supposed.

I am in the habit of sending to parents of children who are still

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too young to leave home, reports, circulars and alphabets in raised letters, and sometimes of opening correspondence with them, hoping in this way to secure the entrance of the child into the Institution at the proper age, and also a better preparation for school life.

In August, the American Association of Instructors of the Blind held its sixth biennial session at this Institution. It continued during three days, and was composed of the representatives of fourteen different Institutions for the Blind. The number of regular and associate delegates present from abroad was about sixty. The occasion was one long to be remembered with pleasure. Several interesting and instructive papers were presented which will be published with the proceedings of the Association. The discussions on these papers and other topics of interest were spirited, and valuable as an expression of the results of much practical experience in educating the blind.

Very respectfully,

SARAH C. LITTLE,

Superintendent.

JANESVILLE, October 1, 1882.

Catalogue of Pupils.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.

NAMES.	Residence, Co.	NAMES.	Residence, Co.
Elizabeth I. Noonan..	Rock.	Mathew Krolovetz ...	Kewaunee.
Jennie C. Cummings ..	Rock.	Barbara Link:	Buffalo.
Chas. P. R. Krakofsky	Racine.	Frank Tummond ...	Grant.
Josephine Lapine....	Fond du Lac.	Seward Garthwaite ..	Grant.
Sarah Murphy	Rock.	Frank Richardson ...	Winnebago.
*Charles E. Flick	Dane.	Henry P. Klyner ...	Outagamie.
Libbie D. Wood	Fond du Lac.	Minnie Brown.....	Walworth.
Silas Waters	Green.	Nellie Drew.....	Wood.
Frederick A. Klemp..	Dodge.	Maria A. Langdo ...	Brown.
Henry J. Heyden	Jefferson.	*Mary A. Freadle....	Clark.
Mary A. Shanahan ...	La Fayette.	Eva A. Bauter.....	Outagamie.
Ari May Lyon	Walworth.	Julia M. Greenman..	Dane.
Anna Carter	Crawford.	Harry Cork	Dane.
John H. Wilson.....	Grant.	Adam Ricker.....	Columbia.
Ida M. Flick.....	Dane. ¹	Michael McGovern ..	Iowa.
Clyde A. Whitney....	Rock.	Anna Slodky	Manitowoc.
Cora B. Cook	Rock.	Eliza Keat	Jefferson.
Laura Engleson.....	Rock.	Caroline Anderson ..	Walworth.
Electa H. Pomeroy...	Dodge.	Margaret A. Trainer ..	Sauk.
Amelia W. Nix.....	Waukesha.	Kate B. Carpenter ...	Pierce.
Kate M. Bann.....	Richland.	Ella Johnson.....	Milwaukee.
Francis Harmon	Walworth.	John Kirst	Washington.
M. A. McGalloway ...	Fond du Lac.	Margaret Bauer	Calumet.
*Sherman O. Bitney ..	Dane.	Oscar S. Follansbee...	Pierce.
Maggie D. Foley ..	Richland.	Rudolph Buckser....	Milwaukee.
Laura A. Trentlage...	Fond du Lac.	Mark Williams.....	Columbia.
Jennie A. Connor ...	Dodge.	Randolph H. Rathbun	Adams.
Mary A. Hedburg....	Pierce.	John Randall.....	Portage.
Honora Dorsey.....	Rock.	Maggie Burke.....	Milwaukee.
*Ellen M. D. stmed...	Rock.	Melissa Felt.....	Wood.
Charles Davis.....	Fond du Lac	Henry Shaw.....	Chippewa.
Rosa Grim.....	Fond du Lac.	Katharine Pastle....	Chippewa.
Ottillie Wertz.....	Calumet.	James M. Biggs	Richland.
Jacob Mueller	Washington.	Walter M. Dowd ...	Walworth.
Mary L. Shincusky...	Pepin.	Nettie Ricker	Columbia.
Joseph O. Preston ...	Rock.	Henry Schardt	Milwaukee.
W. Ulmer Parks	Outagamie.	Frank T. Pratt.....	Dane.
Olof Oleson	La Crosse.	Frank Longuire	Iowa.
Edna E. Haskell	Monroe.	Adam G. Bruce	Milwaukee.
George C. Brooks	Rock.	Eliza Zimmerman ...	Jefferson.
*Willie Belan.....	Dodge.		

*Deceased.

Institution for Blind.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS BY COUNTIES.

Adams.....	1	Manitowoc.....	1
Brown.....	1	Milwaukee.....	5
Buffalo.....	1	Monroe.....	1
Calumet.....	2	Outagamie.....	3
Chippewa.....	2	Ozaukee.....	1
Clark.....	1	Pepin.....	1
Columbia.....	3	Pierce.....	3
Crawford.....	1	Portage.....	1
Dane.....	6	Racine.....	1
Dodge.....	4	Richland.....	3
Fond du Lac.....	6	Rock.....	10
Grant.....	3	Sauk.....	1
Green.....	1	Walworth.....	5
Iowa.....	2	Washington.....	2
Jefferson.....	3	Waukesha.....	1
Kewaunee.....	1	Winnebago.....	1
La Crosse.....	1	Wood.....	2
La Fayette.....	1		
		Total.....	82

LIST OF BLIND CHILDREN IN WISCONSIN,

Who have not attended the Institution for the Education of the Blind, at Janesville, and who are of suitable capacity to receive instruction, so far as known.

NAME.	AGE.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Fitz, Viola.....	16	Prairie Farm.....	Barron.
Morsk, Wm.....	12	.....	Barron.
Thorn, Frank.....	9	Cumberland.....	Barron.
Duncan, Emma.....	12	Green Bay.....	Brown.
Britz, George.....	15	Wayside.....	Brown.
Rose, Mary.....	3	Stockbridge.....	Calumet.
Bardo, Willis.....	4	Sherman.....	Clark.
Drew, Eva Bell.....	15	.....	Columbia.
Woodby, Lillie Bell.....	16	.....	Columbia.
Adams, Herbert.....	6	Clayton.....	Crawford.
Evans, Daniel.....	17	Haney.....	Crawford.
Ihlsen, Carl Swenson.....	9	Christiana.....	Dane.
Arndt, Carl.....	9	Lebanon.....	Dodge.
Rodilene, Minnie.....	7	Herman.....	Dodge.
Stevenson, Amanda.....	20	Sturgeon Bay.....	Door.
Buttler, James.....	14	Jacksonport.....	Door.
Tuttle, Wm. H.....	18	Sherman.....	Dunn.
Shay, Joseph.....	20	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.
Kabs, Henry.....	5	Eldorado.....	Fond du Lac.
Fargo, Frederick.....	13	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.
Rogers, David.....	8	.....	Grant.
Rogers, Louisa.....	7	.....	Grant.
Bühler, Willie.....	12	Berlin.....	Green Lake.
Johnson, Caroline.....	8	Northfield.....	Jackson.
Christiansen, Jane.....	14	.....	Jackson.
Urbon, Wm.....	20	.....	Juneau.

List of Blind Children.

NAME.	AGE.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Taylor, Mary.....	17	Kenosha	Kenosha.
Warner, Wm	20	Pierce	Kewaunee.
Holverson, Frank	13	La Crosse	La Crosse.
Seiger, Henry	11	La Crosse	La Crosse.
Swennes, Martha	12	Barre	La Crosse.
Hugan Julia	19	Mishicott	Manitowoc.
Hugan, Hortense	16	Mishicott	Manitowoc.
Brown, Louis	10	Liberty	Manitowoc.
Wisner, Gottfried.....	3	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Zollink, Frank	11	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Taylor, Robert	14	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Mueller, Sophie	4	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Hermatzly, Waldislaus....	7	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Stellmacher, Marianka....	8	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Walrath, John H.....	19	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Birkholz, Richard	4	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Dobbins, Amy G.....	2	La Grange	Monroe.
Kohlis, Wm.....	9	Tomah	Monroe.
Steinhoff, Aggie	5	Ridgeville	Monroe.
Johnson, Enwal	12	Rockland	Monroe.
Streeter, Wm. H.....	16	.....	Monroe.
Schmidt, Elizabeth	5	Cedarburg.....	Ozaukee.
Green, Dewey	13	.....	Outagamie.
Wolf, George	7	Prescott.....	Pierce.
Nelson, C.....	6	River Falls	Pierce.
Heil, Joseph	5	Stevens Point	Portage.
Murray, Frank	13	Racine	Racine.
Milner, Nellie.....	12	.....	Rock.
Mack, B.....	8	.....	Rock.
Peck, Harry.....	7	.....	Rock.
Flanders, Nellie	19	Hammond	St. Croix.
Hellenbolt, W. S.....	10	Lyndon	Sheboygan.
Dippius, —.....	13	Holland	Sheboygan.
Anderson, August.....	12	Burnside	Trempealeau.
Shmittke, Taylor	8	Hale	Trempealeau.
Wyatt, John.....	4	Viroqua.....	Vernon.
Brix, Michael	6	Larrabee	Waupaca.
Morris, Alexander.....	19	Little Wolf.....	Waupaca.
Jansen, Hans.....	15	Bloomfield	Waushara.
Eastman, John	6	Poysippi	Waushara.
Robert, Gustave	19	Saxville	Waushara.
Falson, Anthson.....	9	.....	Winnebago.
Falson, John	5	.....	Winnebago.
Burchard, Charles	10	.....	Winnebago.
Skinner, Emma.....	11	.....	Winnebago.
Finch, Martha.....	19	Oshkosh	Winnebago.
Kline, Anna.....	15	Oshkosh	Winnebago.
Drew, Samuel	7	Grand Rapids	Wood.

Institution for Blind.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

The object of this Institution is to furnish the blind children of the state a good education specially adapted to their condition, thereby fitting them to take an intelligent and useful part in the affairs of life.

Instruction is given in those subjects usually taught in our best public schools, and also in music, both vocal and instrumental, and in various kinds of work.

The Institution is supported by the state, and no charge is made for board or tuition, but a small sum should be deposited with the Superintendent for occasional expenses.

From ten to fourteen is the most favorable age for entering the Institution, provided the pupils have had 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 of the admission of all proper subjects who are not under eight or above twenty-one years of age.

It must be borne in mind, however, by the friends of blind children, that though they have the privilege of sending them to the Institution at a later period than the one mentioned as the best, yet it is of the highest importance that they should be sent within said period; for, as they grow older, their neglected powers lose their susceptibility of cultivation, rendering the training more and more difficult, until they become wholly incapacitated for receiving such an education as will fit them for a life of usefulness, independence and happiness. It is not uncommon to witness results of this kind, arising out of the morbid tenderness with which a blind child is frequently regarded by his friends, rendering them unwilling to entrust him, at the proper age, to the care of strangers, lest some harm should befall him. Indeed, every year's experience but serves to indicate more clearly the lamentable prevalence of this unjust neglect; as there are constantly applying for admission into the Institution, those whose melancholy lot is to lead a life of hopeless ignorance and dependence, but who might, with proper train-

Admission of Pupils.

ing 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 in June following, leaving a vacation of more than two months, during which time the pupils will have an opportunity of visiting their homes and replenishing their clothing.

It is important that new pupils should enter upon their term of instruction at the commencement of a session; and it is expected of all others that they will be present at the opening of the school and remain until it closes, on the last day of the session, unless prevented from doing so by sickness or other emergency. It is also expected that timely arrangements will be made for the departure of every pupil from the Institution within a few days after the close of each session.

All are expected to come provided with an adequate supply of good, comfortable clothing, which must be replenished, from time to time, as it becomes necessary.

The stock of clothing should embrace suitable articles for both summer and winter, and a sufficient number of each kind to admit of the necessary changes for washing and repairing.

All clothing must be sent in good condition, not only upon the first entrance of the pupil, but also at each subsequent return from home, after the vacation.

Each article should also be distinctly marked with the owner's name or initials, in order to prevent confusion or loss.

All letters or express packages for pupils should be addressed to the care of the Institution, in order to secure their prompt reception.

For the purposes of education, all children are regarded as prac-

Institution for Blind.

tically blind whose vision is so defective as to prevent them from receiving the benefit of common schools.

Any person wishing to make application for the admission of a pupil into the Institution, must address the Superintendent, giving definite and truthful answers to the following questions, viz:

1st. What are the names and post-office address of the parents or guardians of the person for whom application is made?

2d. Are such parents or guardians legal residents of the state of Wisconsin?

3d. What is the name and age of the person for whom application is made?

4th. At what age did he or she become blind, and from what cause?

5th. Is his or her blindness total or partial? If partial, what is the degree of blindness?

6th. Is he or she of sound mind, and susceptible of intellectual culture?

7th. Is he or she free from bodily deformity and all infectious diseases?

8th. What are his or her personal habits and moral character?

If any useful vision exists, the certificate of some physician or some teacher should be furnished, stating that the child cannot receive the advantages of common schools for want of sight.

Upon the receipt of such application by the Superintendent, the applicant will be notified as to whether or not the person in question will be admitted, and no one must be sent to the Institution until such notification shall have been received.

No person of imbecile or unsound mind, or of confirmed immoral character, will be knowingly received into the Institution; and in case any person shall, after a fair trial, prove incompetent for useful instruction, or disobedient to the wholesome regulations of the Institution, such pupil will be thereupon discharged.

It is believed that a considerable number of blind children are growing up in ignorance, in the state, and the attention of ministers, doctors, teachers and other persons of extensive acquaintance

Admission of Pupils.

with the young, is specially invited to the matter, in the hope that they will use their influence to have such children sent to school before it is too late.

Parents of blind children are cordially invited to visit the Institution, that they may decide from their own observation whether it is best to send them here.

All persons are requested to send the names and addresses of blind children of their acquaintance to the Superintendent,

MRS. SARAH C. LITTLE,
Institution for the Blind, Janesville, Wis.

FINANCIAL EXHIBITS.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES AT THE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory September 30, 1881.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.	Inventory September 30, 1882.	Cash received on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
Amusement and instruction	\$2,834 85	\$695 60		\$3,530 45	\$3,314 95	\$32 12		\$3,347 07		\$183 38
Barn, farm and garden	1,049 72	638 23		1,687 95	1,257 57	357 13	\$676 99	2,291 59	\$303 64	48 48
Clothing and expense of pupils	93 66	127 94		221 60		79 46	93 66	173 12		281 71
Drug and medical department	8 70	277 71		286 41	4 70			4 70		17 92
Engines and boilers	601 20	30 17		631 37	613 45			613 45		2 50
Freight and express		2 50		2 50						43 53
Furniture	2,726 20	33 78		2,759 98	2,716 40			2,766 40		435 00
Fuel	2,996 61	2,625 39	\$110 00	5,732 00	3,418 55			3,418 55		2,313 45
Gas and other lights	82 25	478 90		561 15	126 15			126 5		435 00
House furnishing	2,441 43	608 62	93 66	3,143 73	2,755 95	25		2,756 20		387 53
Laundry	272 03	183 46		460 49	257 18			257 18		203 31
Machinery and tools	228 34	10 94		239 28	203 15			203 15		36 13
Miscellaneous	70 00	256 23		326 23	65 00	3 20		68 20		253 03
Officer's expenses		13 20		13 20						13 20
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	48 65	125 43		174 08	60 14	10		67 24		113 84
Repairs and renewals	278 74	641 82		920 56	276 28	3 40		279 68		640 88
Real estate	161,620 00		119 45	161,739 45	161,739 45			161,739 45		
shed on barn		119 45		119 45				119 45		
Subsistence	321 42	4,581 76	566 99	5,470 17	534 64	21 88		556 52		4,913 65
Wages and salaries		6,979 47		6,979 47		76		76		6,978 71
Work departments	453 05	243 29		701 44	658 30	315 38		973 68	272 24	
Totals	\$176,131 87	\$18,678 99	\$890 10	\$195,700 96	\$16,001 86	\$813 58	\$890 10	\$179,705 54	\$875 88	\$16,871 30
				173,705 54						875 88
Net cost				\$15,995 42						\$5,995 42
Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by Secretary of State for salaries and expenses of Board of Supervision										730 75
										\$16,726 17

Institution for Blind.

Expense and Appropriation Funds.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

1881. Oct. 1	By balance		\$8,285 66
1882. Mar. 2	By appropriation, ch. 33, Laws 1882		18,800 00
Sep. 30	By balance special appropriation, im- provements		8 15
Sep. 30	By balance appropriation, ice house...		4 41
Sep. 30	By balance appropriation, coal vault and painting		10 36
Sep. 30	By transferred steward for sundries		813 58
June 1	To transfer to State Board of Supervision	\$730 75	
Sep. 30	To paid on account of current expenses this year	18,678 99	
Sep. 30	To paid indebtedness of current ex- penses last year	14 80	
	To balance of appropriation in state treasury..... \$7,726 78		
	To balance in hands of trea- surer of institution	659 42	
	To balance in hands of steward	111 42	
		8,497 62	
		\$27,922 16	\$27,922 16
1882. Oct. 1	By balance available.....		8,497 62

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Balances available Oct. 1, 1881.	Expended this year.	Transferred.	Total.	Balances Sept. 30, 1882.
Coal vault and painting	\$10 36		\$10 36	\$10 36	
Ice house.....	13 41	\$9 00	4 41	13 41	
Improvement	8 15		8 15	8 15	
Totals	\$31 92	\$9 00	\$22 92	\$31 92	

Institution for Blind.

 FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING
 SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

Asparagus	104 bu'ches.	\$0 05	\$5 20	.....
Beans, Lima	3½ bushels.	1 00	3 50	.....
Beans, string	1 bushel.	65	65	.....
Berries	35 quarts.	08	2 80	.....
Beets, table	4½ bushels.	40	1 80	.....
Celery	160 bu'ches.	05	8 00	.....
Cabbage	754	08	22 62	.....
Corn, green	89½ dozen.	06	5 35	.....
Grapes	15 pounds.	.....	75	.....
Lettuce .....	.....	.....	1 00	.....
Milk	4,307 gallons.	08	344 56	.....
Potatoes	387½ bushels.	30	116 25	.....
Pie plant	215 pounds	01	2 15	.....
Pumpkins .....	.....	.....	25	.....
Radishes	37 bu'ches.	05	1 85	.....
Squash	2,260 pounds.	¾	16 95	.....
Tomatoes	29 bushels.	50	14 50	.....
Turnips	30 bushels.	20	6 00	.....
Veal	183 pounds.	07	12 81	.....
				\$566 99
Beets for cattle	756½ bushels	18	\$136 17	.....
Corn fodder .....	.....	.....	2 00	.....
Pumpkins	8 loads.	1 00	8 00	.....
Hay	5½ ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀ tons.	6 00	30 63	.....
Oats	176 bushels.	32	56 32	.....
Strew	5 tons.	5 00	25 00	.....
				258 12
Wood	20 cords.	5 50	.....	110 00
				\$935 11

 STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED FOR THE YEAR ENDING
 SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

Barn, farm and garden	\$357 03
Clothing and expense pupils	12 80
House furnishing	25
Means of instruction	32 12
Miscellaneous	3 20
Postage and stationery	10
Repairs and renewals	3 40
Subsistence	21 88
Work departments	315 38
Wages and salaries	76
Total	\$746 92

Detailed List of Expenditures.

DETAILED LIST OF EXPENDITURES.

BARN, FARM AND GARDEN.			
Bolts.....	5		\$0 06
Boar pig.....	1		5 00
Cows.....	3		145 00
Coal tar.....	2	gallons.	25
Cooley creamer.....	1		20 00
Cattle tie.....	1		30
Cutting oats.....			2 62
Digging potatoes.....	17 ³ / ₁₀	days.	17 90
Feed — bran.....	5,114	pounds	40 14
corn meal.....	2,365	pounds.	27 81
feed.....	1,000	pounds.	13 50
hay.....	6 ³⁰⁰ / ₂₀₀₀	tons.	58 25
middlings.....	500	pounds.	5 75
oats.....	249 ³² / ₃₂	bush'ls.	71 56
straw.....	3 ²⁰⁰ / ₂₀₀₀	tons.	20 46
Freight and express.....			3 55
Gargling oil.....			25
Grass seed.....	1 ³ / ₄	bush'ls.	4 38
Grape vines.....	10		2 50
Gas lime.....	11	loads.	2 75
Galvanized wire fencing.....			3 50
Hoeing crops.....	3 ⁵ / ₁₀	days.	3 60
Horse shoeing.....			18 00
Hinges.....			84
Harness preservative.....	2	bottles.	50
Labor — sundries.....	11 ¹ / ₂	days.	12 00
Lum ber.....			75
Plants and seeds.....			33 70
Plowing.....			3 02
Planting potatoes.....	3	days.	3 00
Paris green.....	4	pounds.	1 60
Rakes.....	2		1 05
Repairing harness.....			6 35
Repairing, sundries.....			2 64
Repairing wagons, carriages, etc.....			58 40
Sponge.....	1		40
Spade.....	1		1 35
Spade handle.....	1		25
Scythes.....	2		1 80
Scythe stones.....	3		30
Teaming.....	10 ¹¹ / ₂₀	days.	33 15
Threshing oats.....			7 00
Use of bull.....			3 00
			\$638 23
CLOTHING & EXPENSE OF PUPILS.			
Advances for clothing, traveling expenses, etc. ¹			\$127 94
			\$127 94

¹ Of this amount there has been repaid \$79.46, leaving net expense \$48.48.

Institution for Blind.

DRUG AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.				
Medicines			\$70 11	.....
Nursing sick			7 50	.....
Physician's visits			200 10	.....
				\$277 71
ENGINE AND BOILERS.				
Brass boxes for pump			\$2 20	.....
Fire brick	250		18 75	.....
Fire clay	98½	pounds	1 97	.....
Mason work			5 00	.....
Oil, machine	5	gallons	2 25	.....
				30 17
			\$2 50	.....
				2 50
FREIGHT AND EXPRESS				
FURNITURE.				
Book case	1		\$9 50	.....
Bureau with glass	1		18 00	.....
Mirror	1		90	.....
Rockers	2		5 38	.....
				33 78
FUEL.				
Coal, large egg	338	tons.	\$2,332 20	.....
Coal, chestnut	12	tons.	90 00	.....
Charcoal	109½	bushels	21 94	.....
Cutting wood			42 50	.....
Carrying in wood	10	months	20 00	.....
Pine wood	23½	cords.	117 50	.....
Shavings	2	cords.	1 25	.....
				2,625 39
HOUSE FURNISHING.				
Butter tubs	6		\$3 30	.....
Butcher knives	2		1 30	.....
Baskets	13		5 05	.....
Brooms	6	dozen.	12 75	.....
Buttons	30	dozen.	3 00	.....
Brackets	2		30	.....
Biscuit cutter	1		10	.....
Blacking	3	dozen.	1 65	.....
Bed spreads	30		32 78	.....
Brushes and long handles	3	sets.	7 95	.....
Brushes, scrub	17		3 29	.....
Brushes, shoe	1	dozen.	2 64	.....
Bake pans	7		2 45	.....
Basins	6		75	.....
Bee's wax	1½	pounds.	40	.....
Cretone	1	yard.	25	.....
Cheese knife	1		1 00	.....
Cups and saucers	3	dozen.	2 60	.....
Combs	1	dozen.	1 00	.....
Canton flannel	4	yards.	1 20	.....
Celery glasses	2		60	.....
Crash	40	yards.	4 40	.....
Carpets	60	yards.	51 00	.....
Carpet thread	1	packs	1 00	.....

Detailed List of Expenditures.

HOUSE FURNISHING — continued.			
Coffee pots	3		3 70
Cake pans	18		1 50
Cake stand	1		75
Can opener	1		25
Cuspadores	2		1 00
Creamers	6		1 20
Corks			75
Cambric	4	yards.	32
Dippers	2		40
Darning needles			20
Dust pans	6		90
Dripping pans	15	pounds.	2 25
Egg beater	1		65
Feathers	44	pounds.	30 80
Fire shovels	3		65
Freights			54
Fruit dishes	2		1 50
Funnel	1		35
Indelible ink	24	bottles.	5 70
Iron spoons	8		64
Iron forks	6		75
Knives, table	4	sets.	5 00
Linoleum	8½	yards.	17 00
Lemon squeezer	1		50
Muslin	5½	yards.	1 88
Mop sticks	1	dozen.	2 25
Match safes	2		35
Mouse traps	1	dozen.	48
Nappies	2½	dozen.	3 75
Napkins	11	dozen.	14 70
Needles	1,000		2 00
Needles, worsted	1	Pa.	25
Oil cloth	1½	yards.	83
Pitchers	9		2 90
Plates	8	dozen.	7 25
Pails	5		3 50
Pans	1	dozen.	2 40
Pillow casing	93½	yards.	17 66
Platters	14		2 20
Prints	1	yard.	13
Rope			44
Rosin			10
Soup plates	1	dozen.	90
Sheeting	474½	yards.	98 68
Spittoon	1		38
Syrup cup	1		40
Shoe dressing	2	bottles.	20
Stone Ware	58	gallons.	4 64
Steel	1		1 25
Sugar bowl	1		25
Slop jars	5		3 55
Silver plated forks	2	dozen.	16 00
Silver plated tea spoons	2	dozen.	8 00
Silver plated desert spoons	1	dozen.	7 00
Silver plated knives	4	dozen.	13 00
Towels	14	dozen.	30 35
Towelings	42	yards.	4 20

Institution for Blind.

HOUSE FURNISHING — continued.			
Table linen.....	107 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards.	\$88 29	.....
Ticking.....	50 yards.	9 60	.....
Thread.....	42 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	23 15	.....
Trays.....	6	1 50	.....
Toilet soap.....	7 dozen.	4 80	.....
Tacks.....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ dozen.	1 00	.....
Tumblers.....	3 dozen.	1 50	.....
Vegetable dishes.....	11	2 20	.....
Vegetable boilers.....	1	1 75	.....
Vegetable covers.....	2	1 00	.....
Wash cloths.....	3 dozen.	1 50	.....
Wash basins.....	6	1 80	.....
Wisps.....	6	40	.....
Worsted.....	2 ounces.	20	.....
			\$608 62
LAUNDRY.			
Blueing.....	12 dozen.	\$6 50	.....
Clothes line wire.....	3	1 80	.....
Clothes pins.....	1 box.	1 25	.....
Clothes baskets.....	2	2 50	.....
Freights.....		6 90	.....
Gas stoves.....	4	7 85	.....
Gas flat iron heaters.....	6	5 10	.....
Repairing sundries.....		6 00	.....
Starch.....	200 pounds.	13 18	.....
Soap.....	864 pounds.	43 20	.....
Soap, castile.....	35 pounds.	3 50	.....
Soap, stock.....	1,656 pounds	66 24	.....
Stop cocks.....	2	1 50	.....
Sad irons.....	19 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds.	2 94	.....
Wringer.....	1	20 00	.....
			188 46
LIGHTS.			
Candles.....	49 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.	\$7 66	.....
Chimneys.....	13 $\frac{2}{3}$ dozen.	10 40	.....
Freight and drayage.....		3 75	.....
Gasoline.....	2,228 gallons.	463 52	.....
Matches.....	1 case.	8 17	.....
Oil, Headlight.....	2 gallons.	50	.....
Wicks.....	1 dozen.	10	.....
		\$494 10	.....
Less credits for gasoline barrels.....		15 20	.....
			478 90
MACHINERY AND TOOLS.			
Files.....	7	\$1 43	.....
Freights.....		25	.....
Hammer.....	1	85	.....
Hammer handle.....	1	30	.....
Repairing sundries.....		75	.....
Tap.....	1	2 55	.....
Trowel.....	1	1 25	.....
Tongs.....	1 pair.	1 60	.....
Wire brush.....	1	1 96	.....
			10 94

Detailed List of Expenditures.

MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.		
Books in raised letters	27	\$82 80
Books, sundries	23	33 26
Cartage, boxes, etc.		25
Dictionary	1	7 00
Encyclopedia Brit.	1	6 00
Freight and Express.		16 53
Indexed Atlas of the World.	1	20 00
Lobster		27
Music		19 45
Maps	6	60 00
Newspapers		12 25
Periodicals	13	26 75
Piano	1	350 00
Postage		20
Paper, letter.	1 ream.	2 40
Repairing instruments.		1 20
Subs'n to Raised Letter Magazine.	4	13 00
Tuning and repairing pianos		35 75
Text books	2	88
Violin strings and bridges		7 41
Working cotton		20
		\$695 60
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Buttons		10
Carryall for pupils.		2 00
Clerk anal. accounts		15 00
Conveyance corpse to train.		3 00
Coffin and box		18 00
Crayons.		05
Christmas heat		7 50
Daily papers		95
Elastic cord	23 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.	1 07
Expenses taking sick pupils home		11 95
Exp. taking deaf pupil to Chicago.		2 45
Exp. to State Teachers' Asssociat'n		1 50
Exp. incidental to Association.		3 00
Hauling trunks to depot		1 00
Hay to cover ice.	1,050 pounds.	4 20
Ice, putting up		41 00
Manilla paper.	23 $\frac{3}{4}$ reams.	4 31
Ombus fares.		1 25
Pins	18 papers.	1 05
Picture Wire	5 bunch.	1 35
Picture nails	4 dozen.	85
Railroad fare for corpse.		8 40
Sealing scales	3	1 50
Stabling horses in town.		10 00
Shoe laces.	5 gross.	1 65
Twine		25
Tape	2 dozen.	75
Telephone rent.		22 50
Tooth picks		10
Tacks.	2 dozen.	1 30
Visiting blind children, expenses.		60 00
Use and breakage dishes.		15 60
Use of furniture.		11 60
Use of horse.	1 day.	1 00

Institution for Blind.

OFFICERS' EXPENSES.			
Sundry expenses, superintendent.....		\$13 20	\$13 20
PRINTING, POSTAGE, STATIONERY AND TELEGRAPH.			
Blank books.....	43	\$21 51	
Blotters.....	28 sheets.	1 40	
Class books.....	6	1 80	
Envelopes.....	2,750	4 12	
Ink.....	1 quart.	50	
Ink stands.....	3	45	
Letter-copying book.....	1	1 25	
Lead pencils.....	12 dozen.	1 60	
Muscilage.....	1 quart.	60	
Post-office box rent.....		4 50	
Postal cards.....	100	1 00	
Postage stamps, three cent.....	500	15 00	
Postage stamps.....		8 00	
Postage stamped envelopes, 3 ct.....	1 000	32 40	
Postage wrappers, one cent.....	500	5 60	
Printing note heads.....	2 reams.	3 00	
Paper, note.....	5 reams.	6 70	
Paper, letter.....	2 reams.	5 00	
Paper, pay roll.....		2 00	
Pens.....	1 gross.	50	
Pen holders.....	1 dozen.	25	
Pen, stylographic.....	1	2 00	
Pass books.....	1/2 dozen.	15	
Pads, memorandum.....	20	60	
Rubber bands.....	2 gross.	1 90	
Ruler.....	1	8	
Shipping tags.....	100	15	
Telegraph.....		3 22	
Transfer paper.....		15	\$125 43
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.			
Alabastine material.....	81 pounds	\$7 28	
Alabastine brush.....	1	1 00	
Boiler flues.....	3	8 46	
Butts.....	6 pairs.	48	
Cutting pipes, etc.....		75	
Cement.....	3 1/4 barrels.	6 75	
Carpenter work.....	46 1/2 days.	87 00	
Cartage, boxes, etc.....		35	
Cane.....		3 85	
Chalk.....		15	
Coal, Blossburg.....	240 pounds.	96	
Casters.....	4	40	
Calcimine.....	31 pounds.	3 10	
Calcimining.....	8 1/2 days.	21 25	
Duck.....	2 yards.	50	
Door springs.....	2	70	
Elbows.....	2	50	
Freight and express.....		2 52	
Flue stop.....	1	25	
Forging.....	1 hour.	50	

Detailed List of Expenditures.

REPAIRS AND RENEWALS—CON.			
Glass	3	lights.	\$4 50
Hose clamps	2		20
Hook plates			4 11
Hinges	9	pairs.	3 21
Hopper cock	1		4 00
Iron	8	pounds.	32
Jute	5	yards.	7 50
Knobs	1 3/4	dozen.	1 75
Key blank	1		12
Lime	8 1/2	bushels.	2 98
Lumber	2,668	feet.	50 61
Labor on boilers			5 50
Labor, sundries	41 1/2	days.	103 75
Lath	150		90
Litharge			05
Mortar			8 70
Mason work			35 75
Moss	2	pounds.	50
Nails	42	pounds.	2 10
Nails	1	keg.	3 75
Oil	40	gallons.	27 20
Pipe	244 1/2	feet.	22 14
Pipe, galvanized iron	55 1/4	pounds.	9 66
Paints, sundry colors			7 19
Pipe fittings			10 03
Repairs, sundries			103 59
Rubber packing	10	pounds.	2 90
Red lead	5	pounds.	60
Screws	8 5/2	gross.	4 72
Sash cord	2 3/4	pounds.	68
Shingles	500		1 75
Stain	1	quart.	50
Stucco	35	pounds.	1 05
Screen doors	7		16 00
Solder	2 1/4	pounds.	45
Sal Amoniac			10
Sash locks	2		25
Staples	2	pounds.	14
Tacks	1 1/2	dozen.	30
Turpentine	2 1/2	gallons.	1 66
Tin	3	sheets.	33
Valves, closet	2		4 00
Varnish	2	gallons.	7 35
Wire cloth			35
White lead	405	pounds.	30 38
Walnut	2	pieces.	60
Wire, brass			15
Water glasses	3		1 20
			\$641 82
SHED ON BARN.			
Carpenter work	9 1/4	days.	\$23 13
Bats	180	feet.	5 04
Lumber	3,592	feet.	64 29
Posts	4		91
Shingles	6	M.	21 00
Nails	130	pounds.	5 08
			119 45

Institution for Blind.

SUBSISTENCE.			
Apples	561½ bushels	\$41 85	.....
Apples	22 barrels.	86 20	.....
Apples, dried.....	49 pounds.	4 17	.....
Butter	3,389 pounds.	851 38	.....
Beef	13,299½ pounds.	961 24	.....
Beef, dried	2861½ pounds.	40 11	.....
Bread	14,673½ pounds.	558 09	.....
Berries.....	259 quarts.	28 76	.....
Beans	320 pounds.	16 00	.....
Beets.....	11 bushels	4 85	.....
Baking powder.....	48 pounds.	19 05	.....
Blackberries, dried	20 pounds.	3 20	.....
Bananas.....	1 bunch.	2 75	.....
Biscuit.....	7 dozen.	56	.....
Cookies and cakes	36 dozen.	3 26	.....
Chickens.....	74½ pounds.	5 96	.....
Chickens.....	21	7 30	.....
Coffee.....	575 pounds.	102 04	.....
Coffee, Java	10 pounds.	2 00	.....
Cinnamon	10 pounds.	4 00	.....
Crackers	458 pounds.	33 47	.....
Cheese	219¼ pounds.	28 77	.....
Corn meal.....	205 pounds.	3 75	.....
Corn starch	80 pounds.	7 20	.....
Citron	5 pounds	1 10	.....
Currants	40 pounds.	2 90	.....
Cod fish.....	40 pounds.	13 00	.....
Cranberries	1 barrel.	10 50	.....
Canned fruits	7½ dozen.	21 02	.....
Canned vegetables.....	16¾ dozen.	26 01	.....
Chow Chow.....	1 dozen.	6 00	.....
Canned chicken .....	.....	55	.....
Cherries.....	4 bushels.	8 00	.....
Chocolate	12 pounds.	4 80	.....
Coconut.....	5 pounds.	1 50	.....
Cabbages.....	20	1 00	.....
Carrots.....	.....	50	.....
Cucumbers	8 dozen.	2 40	.....
Cloves	10 pounds.	4 00	.....
Eggs.....	878½ dozen.	142 34	.....
Extract lemon.....	1½ gallon.	4 00	.....
Flour	2,800 pounds.	96 80	.....
Flour, Graham	250 pounds.	8 70	.....
Fish, fresh	398 pounds	36 67	.....
Freights .....	.....	5 75	.....
Gherkins.....	6 bottles.	1 50	.....
Grapes.....	60 pounds.	4 80	.....
Gelatine	4 dozen.	7 50	.....
Green corn.....	16¾ dozen.	1 68	.....
Ham	969¼ pounds.	121 53	.....
Honey	12¾ pounds.	2 04	.....
Halibut	161½ pounds	2 40	.....
Ice cream	8 gallons.	8 80	.....
Lemons	2 boxes.	12 00	.....
Lemons	11½ dozen.	2 92	.....
Lard	423¼ pounds.	56 13	.....
Lima beans.....	10 pounds.	1 00	.....

Detailed List of Expenditures.

SUBSISTENCE—continued.			
Mutton.....	614½ pounds.	\$45 95	.....
Macaroni.....	45 pounds.	5 25	.....
Mustard.....	20 pounds.	6 50	.....
Milk.....	197 quarts.	9 85	.....
Musk melons.....	3 boxes.	6 00	.....
Nutmegs.....	2 pounds.	2 00	.....
Oat meal.....	8 barrels.	57 00	.....
Oysters.....	7 cans.	2 20	.....
Oysters.....	20 gallons.	23 36	.....
Oranges.....	13 dozen.	2 80	.....
Peaches.....	1 basket.	40	.....
Peaches, dried.....	80 pounds.	6 55	.....
Plums.....	1 box.	3 00	.....
Pepper.....	30 pounds.	5 30	.....
Potatoes.....	179 ⁵ / ₁₆ bushels.	142 05	.....
Prunes.....	130 pounds.	9 10	.....
Pop corn.....	.....	80	.....
Pork, fresh.....	51 pounds.	5 10	.....
Pork, salt.....	57 pounds.	6 84	.....
Pickles.....	700	2 80	.....
Pepper sauce.....	½ dozen.	1 50	.....
Pears.....	2 boxes.	9 00	.....
Raisins.....	30 pounds.	3 60	.....
Raisins.....	2 boxes.	5 75	.....
Rice.....	195½ pounds.	16 12	.....
Radishes.....	3 dozen.	75	.....
Sugar, maple.....	269½ pounds.	35 04	.....
Sugar, granulated.....	4,631 pounds.	471 92	.....
Sugar, C.....	304 pounds.	29 64	.....
Sugar, pulverized.....	37 pounds.	4 29	.....
Strawberries.....	5 boxes.	85	.....
Salt.....	4 barrels.	7 40	.....
Sweet potatoes.....	2 barrels.	9 50	.....
Squash.....	216	12 00	.....
Sausage.....	150 pounds.	18 75	.....
Syrup.....	51 gallons.	23 46	.....
Soda.....	22 pounds.	1 60	.....
Salad dressing.....	3 bottles.	1 05	.....
Salmon, canned.....	1 dozen.	2 75	.....
Tomatoes.....	11 boxes.	7 90	.....
Tea.....	179 pounds.	65 21	.....
Tongues, beef.....	41	12 05	.....
Turnips.....	8 bushels.	3 50	.....
Turkey.....	244½ pounds.	28 67	.....
Tapioca.....	39½ pounds.	2 77	.....
Vinegar.....	49 gallons.	7 84	.....
Veal.....	152 pounds.	13 70	.....
Water melons.....	25	6 25	.....
Yeast.....	.....	25	.....
WAGES AND SALARIES.....	.....	\$6,979 47	\$4,581 76
WORK DEPARTMENTS.	.....	.....	6,979 47
Beads.....	1,007 b'ches.	123 12	.....
Brass wire.....	42¾ pounds.	20 66	.....
Carpet reed.....	1	2 50	.....

Institution for Blind.

WORK DEPARTMENT — continued.			
Carpet warp.....	280	pounds.	\$73 38
Care.....	3	bundl's.	2 10
Cork soles.....			10
Crochet needles.....			60
Calico.....	2	yards.	18
Canvas.....	2	yards.	50
Cashmere.....	1	yard.	75
Card board.....	8	sheets.	40
Freight and express.....			4 11
Harness frames.....	1	pair.	1 25
Heddles.....	500		1 75
Knitting cotton.....	4	pounds.	2 65
Knitting needles.....			06
Linen thread.....	9	spools.	1 70
Loom roll.....	1		20
Mats.....	8		20
Photo mats.....	1	dozen.	35
Scratch awl.....	1		20
Silk.....	1	spool.	12
Staples.....	2		10
Worsted.....	1	ounce.	10
Yarn.....	16	skeins.	4 03
Zephyr.....	21½	ounces.	2 28
			243 39
Total.....			\$18,678 99

Roster of Officers and Employes.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

NAME.	SERVICE.	SALARY.
Mrs. Sarah C. Little . . .	Superintendent and steward . .	Per year. . \$1,200 00
Miss Lizzie J. Curtis . .	Matron	Per year. . . . 400 00
Miss A. J. Hobart	Teacher	Per year. . . . 400 00
Miss E. M. Williams . . .	Teacher	Per year. . . . 250 00
Miss Elsie M. Steinke . .	Teacher	Per year. . . . 250 00
Mrs. J. H. Jones	Music teacher	Per year. . . . 300 00
N. C. Underhill	Music teacher	Per year. . . . 500 00
Miss A. B. McKibben . . .	Teacher, girl's work	Per month. . . 20 87
Mrs. Ellen Hanson	Teacher, weaving	Per month. . . 15 00
Lena Oleson	Cook	Per month. . . 15 00
Mary Schneider	Kitchen help	Per month. . . 10 00
Lena Schneider	Dining room	Per month. . . 11 00
Josie Johnson	Dining room	Per month. . . 11 00
Annie Schicker	General work	Per month. . . 11 00
Minnie Julsen	Seamstress and caning, etc. . . .	Per month. . . 13 00
Julia Haurahan	Seamstress, etc.	Per month. . . 10 00
Sarah Sandven	Laundress	Per month. . . 13 00
Hellen Sandven	Laundress	Per month. . . 10 00
Mary Johnson	Chambermaid	Per month. . . 11 00
Joanna Gleason	Chambermaid	Per month. . . 8 00
J. K. Wilson	Engineer	Per month. . . 55 00
Richard Schoof	Laborer	Per month. . . 25 00
August Menchon	Laborer	Per day 1 50
Fred Benwitz	Laborer	Per day 1 50
Barbara Fontaine	Visitors' attendant	Per year. . . . 50 00

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Warden and Steward — GEO. W. CARTER.

Deputy Warden and Assistant Steward — JACOB FUSS.

Chaplain — REV. VICTOR KUTCHIN.

Catholic Chaplain — REV. JOSEPH SMITH.

Physician — D. W. MOORE.

Matron — MRS. J. C. REYNOLDS.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

To the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions:

GENTLEMEN — Herewith I respectfully transmit for your information, my report of the transactions of the State Prison for the year ending September 30, 1882, as required by section 4900 of the Revised Statutes, with the usual tables and inventories, and the reports of the physician and chaplains.

PRISON POPULATION.

Our numbers have increased during the year from 305 to 348; and our average has been 53 greater than last year, being 23 more than was anticipated at the time of my last annual report. We may reasonably expect a further increase of numbers during the current year, and steps should, therefore, be taken to put the north cell-room in condition for occupation, before the hot weather of another summer occurs.

LOST TIME.

The percentage of time lost by sickness, punishment, etc., is 20 46-100 per cent., a trifle less than last year. The percentage of sick has been a little higher. The number of days lost in disciplinary punishment exceeds that of last year 67 days, which is about the same as the percentage of increase in numbers. Fifty-three days of that time, however, occurred at what was known as the "strike for better grub." By our system of penalties, under the law for disobedience of the rules, the strikers lost about 800 days of good time, which they must stay and work out as a penalty for their insubordination.

The percentage of productive labor was 64 41-100 — a gain of one per cent. of the whole number in confinement.

It has been my aim to keep every man possible, employed in the contractors' shops; but our number of disabled, mentally or physically, constantly increases. While we employ in the yard and elsewhere all such as are rejected from the shops, who can be of any

State Prison.

use, I still find myself embarrassed with many such on our hands for whom I cannot provide suitable employment.

On the first day of October we had 9 insane, besides 5 or 6 others mentally unsound, who are reported "in the yard." We also had 7 decrepit and unable to work; 14 were sick — making in all about 35, at least, who can do nothing. About fifty are employed in necessary labor about the prison, leaving after all deductions 256, or about 64 in every one hundred, for productive labor.

PRODUCT OF THE FARM.

The net product of the 12-acre farm, after deducting all expenses and allowing \$280 for labor of two convicts and the team, is \$878.73. About \$500 of this profit has come from the hog-pen.

CURRENT EXPENSE.

The deficiency in the current expense is.....	\$12,649 67
The difference in the inventory.....	3,617 23
	<hr/>
Making the apparent cost.....	\$16,266 89
	<hr/>
But there may reasonably be deducted 43 suits of cloths, issued to the increased number of men and not included in the inventory.....	\$500 00
Also for discount on old machinery sold below inventory.....	500 00
Depreciation of inventory by natural wear of machinery.....	250 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,250 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Leaving for current expenses about \$15,000, as it was estimated in my last report.

ANOTHER YEAR OF GOOD PRICES FOR FARMERS.

I remarked in my last report that it would not be possible to keep the cost of subsistence so low as 77 cents per week at the prices then ruling for provisions. We find that all the principal articles of subsistence have advanced above the average of last year, as follows: bacon, 30 per cent.; fresh beef, 20 per cent.; beans, 33 per cent.; butter, 15 per cent.; corn beef, 15 per cent.; eggs, 20 per cent.; flour, 25 per cent.; potatoes, 50 per cent.; and syrup 20 per cent.—making an average advance of about 25 per cent. in the cost of what we have purchased. Nevertheless, by greater econ-

Warden's Report.

omy, our subsistence has cost only 88 cents per week, for convicts, and \$2.02 per week for officers.

CLOTHING.

The cost of clothing the convicts during the past year has been \$10.70 each; which, considering that each man is kept supplied with a comfortable suit of "all wool," a pair of shoes, two good hickory shirts, and nearly the whole year, cotton flannel underclothes, would seem to be evidence of a rigid economy in the clothing department.

ESTIMATE OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

Clothing	\$4,000
Drugs.....	500
Freight and express.....	125
Fuel	6,500
House-furnishing.....	500
Lights.....	650
Laundry.....	150
Chapel, school and library.....	250
Printing, postage and dispatches.....	400
Repairs and renewals	500
Wages and salaries.....	15,700
Tobacco.....	225
Subsistence	20,000
Convicts discharged	1,000
Miscellaneous	200
Total.....	\$50,700

ESTIMATE OF EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

House furnishing to supply the north cell-room.....	\$500 00
Repairs and renewals — floors in shops, barn and bake oven ...	800 00
Possible change of sewer.....	150 00
Wire fence around farm.....	150 00
Water supply and root house	2,700 00
Horse team.....	300 00
Total of all expenditures.....	\$55,300 00

ESTIMATE OF PROBABLE RESOURCES.

From labor contract	\$41,773 00
From farm and hog pen.....	1,000 00
Visitors	200 00
Miscellaneous	327 00
Total	43,300 00
Leaving to be supplied.....	\$12,000 00

State Prison.

The reports of the chaplains and physician, herewith, will inform you concerning their departments.

I have no suggestions or recommendations which I deem it important for me to make. The Board, under our system, have the information from actual observation necessary to advise them of all needed improvements and reforms. It will be my pleasure in the future, as it has been in the past, to execute their instructions, in this, as in all respects, in the management of the prison.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. CARTER,
Warden.

WAUPUN, September 30, 1882.

DODGE COUNTY, ss:

Geo. W. Carter, being duly sworn, says the contents of the annual reports submitted herewith are a true and correct statement of the transactions of the prison for the year ending September 30, 1882.

GEO. W. CARTER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, Oct. 19, 1882.

JACOB FUSS,
Notary Public, Wis.

Chaplains' Reports.

CHAPLAINS' REPORTS.

Hon. Geo. W. Carter, Warden State Prison:

In presenting this my third annual report, I can only say, as I have said in former reports, that, to the best of my ability, I have performed the duties required of the Protestant chaplain of the prison. I have preached the gospel of Christ, visited the sick, buried the dead, and taken every suitable occasion to instruct the inmates of the prison in their moral and religious duties. I have had the general supervision of the correspondence, the management of the prison school and the prison library.

The work of the year, on the whole, has been more satisfactory than that of any preceding year. I have come to know that the accident of position does not change a man's real character; many who are commonly regarded as the offscouring of creation are not wanting in the elements of a noble manhood, and a higher court is sure to reverse some of the judgments of society. There are prisoners, who, in spite of their imprisonment, rejoice in that wide liberty wherewith Christ is able to make all free, and I am convinced that an intimate acquaintance with the "unfortunate classes" is calculated to help to a recognition of the fact that in the large clasp of nature all hearts blend.

A profound sympathy for a man in trouble has given me such an access to the hearts of the men that I have come to possess their confidence very generally, and consequently have been able, from time to time, to give counsel that I know has resulted beneficially. Letters received from discharged men have encouraged me greatly, for they have gone far to convince me that my exhortation and preaching have not been in vain.

In addition to calling attention again, this year, to the seeming injustice of unequal sentences for the same crime, and the occasional sentence of a mere boy to the penitentiary, I wish to enter a protest against the practice of confining two men in a four by seven cell.

State Prison.

With a constantly increasing number of men, and a library small and fast becoming dilapidated and worn out, an appropriation is much needed to rebind the old books and purchase new ones. A greater blessing than a good book in the hands of a man who will read it cannot be imagined.

The work of the prison school has been fully up to that of any previous year, but in view of its recent reorganization and grading—for which I am indebted to yourself—I hope next year to make a showing unequalled by that of any previous year.

In conclusion, I am most happy to be able to give my hearty approval of the general management of the institution, and I fully realize that I am much indebted to yourself and my brother officers for any success I may have had in the work of the year.

Respectfully submitted,

VICTOR KUTCHIN,
Chaplain.

WAUPUN, WIS., Sept. 30, 1882.

Hon. George W. Carter, Warden State Prison:

In my connection with the prison, as Catholic chaplain, every facility is afforded me in the discharge of my duty, both in visiting and administering the sacraments. Confessions are heard and high mass and instructions are regularly held every month, on Sundays, from eight to half-past ten o'clock. Several of the prisoners are monthly communicants. The established and fundamental principle of the constitution, "liberty of conscience for all," has been fully carried out, to the satisfaction of all. In my observation and visits to the prison, I hear of no complaints. I am confident the prison discipline has been administered with kindness and charity.

To the warden, clerk and officers I tender my unfeigned thanks for the courtesy I have always received on my visits to the prison.

JOSEPH SMITH,
Catholic Chaplain.

September 30, 1882.

Physician's Report.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Hon. Geo. W. Carter, Warden State Prison:

The general health of the convicts has been good for the past year. There have been no epidemics or contagious diseases prevailing. Still there are more or less complaints; some quite serious, especially rheumatic difficulties; but generally they are of a trifling character, and no serious accidents.

There has been an unusual number of aged, feeble and infirm persons sent here during the last year, who have required special care and attention; and whose labor is of little or no value.

There have been but three deaths, two from natural causes and one by violence.

Nicholas Lillis died, October 8, 1881, of cancer of the stomach. August 5, 1882, John Shavey was stabbed and fatally wounded by another convict. August 22, 1882, Patrick Crook died of old age, being past ninety. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases, especially small pox. The prisoners were all vaccinated last winter who had not had the disease. This is repeated every winter, consequently we have but little fear from that source. The men are warmly clothed, kept as clean as possible, and special pains taken to make them as comfortable as practicable.

D. W. MOORE,
Prison Physician.

September 30, 1882.

State Prison.

STATISTICAL TABLES

FOR THE

 FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

- No. 1. Number received and discharged during the year.
 No. 2. Whole number of days spent in prison.
 No. 3. Consolidated statement of convict labor.
 No. 4. Summary of prisoners received during the year.
 No. 5. Prisoners discharged during the year.
 No. 6. Prison population at the close of the year.
 No. 7. Life members in prison.
 No. 8. Number discharged from October 1, 1872, including per cent. of pardons.
 No. 9. Characteristics of prisoners received since organization of prison.
 No. 10. Statistics since organization of the prison.

TABLE No. 1.

Number of convicts confined October 1st, 1881 —		
Male.....	298	
Female.....	7	
		305
Received during the year —		
Male.....	179	
Female.....	6	
		185
		490
Discharged during the year —		
Male.....	131	
Female.....	6	
Died.....	3	
Escaped.....	2	
		142
Remaining in prison September 30, 1882 —		
Male.....	341	
Female.....	7	
		348
Total number confined Oct. 1st, 1881.....		305
Total number confined Oct. 1st, 1880.....		277
Total number confined Oct. 1st, 1879.....		309
Total number confined Oct. 1st, 1878.....		346
Average number during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1882.....		336
Average number during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1881.....		283
Average number during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1880.....		304
Average number during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1879.....		328
Average number during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1878.....		337

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 2.

SHOWING THE WHOLE NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT IN PRISON, THE NUMBER OF DAYS LOST, AND THE NUMBER OF DAYS GIVEN TO PRODUCTIVE AND UNPRODUCTIVE LABOR.

<i>Whole number of days during the year.</i>			
Males	119,711		
Females	2,835		
			122,546
<i>Lost time.</i>			
Sundays	17,443		
July 4, 1882	355		
Sick in hospital	301		
Sick in cell-room	2,420		
Sick from vaccination	95		
Solitary as per sentence	60		
Solitary as per punishment	290		
Solitary for refusing to work	53		
Dark cell	124		
Insane and idiotic	1,794		
Old age in shops	483		
Old age in cell-room	1,648		
Out on order of courts	8		
		25,074	
<i>Indispensable labor, but not directly productive.</i>			
Inside gate	312		
Hospital steward	312		
Tertenders and barber	1,873		
Main building	621		
Tobacco room	311		
Officers' kitchen	937		
Prisoners' kitchen	1,797		
Wash house	1,008		
Barn, farm and garden	1,520		
Tailor and shoe shop	1,190		
Menders	1,442		
Female prisoners	2,835		
Picking beans	406		
Whitewashing	29		
Yard	3,576		
		18,169	
			43,243
<i>Productive labor.</i>			
Contractors	77,640		
Engine and boilers	897		
General repairs	766		
			79,303
Total			122,546
Per cent. of lost time	20.46		
Per cent. of indispensable labor	14.83		
Per cent. of productive labor	64.71		
Per cent. of sick	2.23		

TABLE No. 3.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONVICT LABOR FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

MONTH.	Number of men employed.	Average number per day.	Average time worked.	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOURS.		DEDUCTION FOR CHOREMEN.		TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS CHARGED.			Amount.
				Hours.	Min.	Hours.	Min.	Days.	Hours.	Min.	
October, 1881	5,941	228	9.39	57,265	09	1,145	18	5,755	8	36	\$2,302 35
November, 1881	6,035	232	8.50	53,205	27	1,064	06	5,347	6	06	2,139 17
December, 1881	6,566	243	8.19	54,357	16	1,087	09	5,463	5	52	2,185 44
January, 1882	6,539	251	8.27	55,662	49	1,113	15	5,594	8	04	2,237 93
February, 1882	6,005	250	9.38	57,778	51	1,155	35	5,807	5	01	2,323 00
March, 1882	6,741	251	10.35	71,169	57	1,423	24	7,153	4	48	2,861 40
April, 1882	6,170	246	10.41	65,807	04	1,316	09	6,614	4	25	2,645 78
May, 1882	6,752	250	10.41	72,066	05	1,441	19	7,243	5	31	2,897 42
June, 1882	6,556	252	10.41	70,020	29	1,400	25	7,037	9	19	2,815 18
July, 1882	6,576	263	10.41	70,274	14	1,405	29	7,063	4	30	2,825 38
August, 1882	7,087	262	10.41	75,516	10	1,510	19	7,590	3	21	3,036 13
September, 1882	6,672	256	10.40	71,138	20	1,422	46	7,150	3	04	2,860 12
	77,640	249	9.58	774,261	51	15,485	14	77,823	2	22	\$31,129 30

Per cent. of convicts employed to number confined.

During the year ending September 30, 1882	63.35
During the year ending September 30, 1881	63.08
During the year ending September 30, 1880	62.56
During the year ending September 30, 1879	61.67

State Prison.

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 4.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

Counties, where from.

Brown.....	10	Marinette.....	3
Buffalo.....	1	Marquette.....	2
Chippewa.....	7	Milwaukee.....	22
Clark.....	1	Monroe.....	3
Crawford.....	6	Outagamie.....	4
Dane.....	18	Pierce.....	1
Dodge.....	2	Racine.....	7
Door.....	1	Rock.....	7
Dunn.....	6	St. Croix.....	4
Eau Claire.....	7	Sauk.....	3
Fond du Lac.....	4	Sheboygan.....	2
Grant.....	8	Trempealeau.....	1
Green.....	2	Vernon.....	3
Jackson.....	6	Walworth.....	5
Jefferson.....	1	Waukesha.....	4
Juneau.....	3	Waupaca.....	2
Kenosha.....	4	Winnebago.....	1
La Crosse.....	17	Wood.....	3
Lincoln.....	1		—
Marathon.....	3		185

Residence when arrested.

Buffalo.....	1	Walworth.....	2
Brown.....	9	Waupaca.....	2
Chippewa.....	4	Winnebago.....	3
Dunn.....	1	Wood.....	3
Dodge.....	2		—
Eau Claire.....	7		119
Fond du Lac.....	3		==
Grant.....	8	States, etc.—	
Green.....	2	Iowa.....	2
Green Lake.....	1	Illinois.....	22
Jefferson.....	1	Indiana.....	2
Jackson.....	6	Kentucky.....	1
Kenosha.....	2	Massachusetts.....	2
La Crosse.....	4	Michigan.....	4
Lincoln.....	1	Minnesota.....	6
Marathon.....	2	Missouri.....	5
Marquette.....	2	Montana.....	1
Milwaukee.....	16	Maine.....	1
Manitowoc.....	1	New York.....	7
Marinette.....	2	Ohio.....	4
Oconto.....	1	Pennsylvania.....	4
Outagamie.....	1		—
Pierce.....	1		61
Rock.....	6		==
Racine.....	2	Foreign countries —	
Sheboygan.....	2	Canada.....	1
St. Croix.....	4	England.....	4
Trempealeau.....	2		—
Crawford.....	7		5
Door.....	2		==
Dane.....	6		

State Prison.

Terms of sentence.

During life	1	Two years	43
Twenty-five years	1	One year and 8 months.....	1
Twenty years	2	One year and 6 months.....	4
Fourteen years.....	2	One year and 5 months.....	1
Ten years.....	3	One year and 3 months.....	1
Nine years.....	2	One year and 1 month.....	3
Eight years.....	1	One year	43
Seven years.....	3	Ten months.....	3
Six years	3	Nine months.....	3
Five years	10	Eight months.....	3
Four years.....	14	Six months.....	6
Three years and six months.....	5	Three months.....	1
Three years.....	21		
Two years and six months.....	5		185

Religious instruction.

Protestants	106	None	21
Catholics	58		185

Conjugal relations.

Married	58	Divorced	1
Single	117		185
Widower	9		

Habits.

Intemperate	64	Temperate	35
Moderate	86		185

Color.

White	181	Black.....	4
Total			185

How often sentenced.

First time	171	Third time	3
Second time	11		185
Total.....			

Education.

Read and write, English.....	148	Read and write, French.....	1
Read and write, German.....	11	Read but not write	7
Read and write, both	1	Neither	13
Read and write, Norwegian...	4		
Total.....			185

Sex.

Male	179	Female	6
Total.....			185

Statistical Tables.

Ages.

From 14 to 20 years.....	25	From 40 to 50 years.....	25
From 20 to 30 years.....	92	From 50 to 60 years.....	12
From 30 to 40 years.....	29	From 60 to 70 years.....	2
Total.....			<u>185</u>

Crime.

Assault with intent to kill.....	5	Murder, second degree.....	5
Assault with intent to do bodily harm.....	5	Manslaughter, first degree.....	2
Assault with intent to ravish.....	6	Manslaughter, second degree.....	2
Assault with intent to rob.....	3	Manslaughter, third degree.....	7
Assault and robbery.....	2	Obtaining goods on false pretenses.....	3
Arson.....	2	Obstructing railroad track.....	1
Adultery.....	8	Perjury.....	1
Bigamy.....	2	Polygamy.....	1
Burglary.....	48	Robbery.....	1
Burglary and larceny.....	8	Receiving stolen goods.....	3
Burglary with intent to commit larceny.....	2	Sodomy.....	1
Embezzlement.....	2	Seduction.....	1
Forgery.....	7	Uttering forged note.....	1
Horse stealing.....	9	Vagrancy.....	1
Incest.....	2		<u>185</u>
Larceny of all grades.....	43		
Murder, first degree.....	1		

Occupation.

Agents.....	2	Moulders.....	2
Artist.....	1	Merchants.....	2
Actor.....	1	Masons.....	3
Bookkeepers.....	2	Miners.....	2
Broommaker.....	1	Machinist.....	1
Brakemen.....	11	Millwright.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	2	Newsboy.....	1
Barber.....	1	Peddler.....	1
Butchers.....	2	Physicians.....	2
Clerks.....	3	Painters.....	11
Cooks.....	5	Printers.....	1
Coopers.....	2	Plasterer.....	1
Carpenters.....	3	Porter.....	1
Cowboy.....	1	Saloonkeeper.....	2
Cigar makers.....	3	Shoemakers.....	6
Engineer.....	1	Sailors.....	3
Farmers.....	17	Servants.....	2
Farm laborers.....	4	Tanner.....	1
Firemen.....	2	Tailors.....	3
Farrier.....	1	Teamsters.....	3
Fiddler.....	1	Upholsterer.....	1
Housekeepers.....	3	Waiters.....	2
Hostlers.....	2	Watchmaker.....	1
Lawyer.....	1	Whaler.....	1
Laborers.....	56		<u>185</u>
Lumbermen.....	3		

State Prison.

Nativity.

Native —		Foreign —	
Georgia	1	Austria	1
Illinois	9	Canada	12
Indiana	4	Denmark	2
Kentucky	2	England	6
Missouri	3	France	1
Minnesota	3	Finland	1
Michigan	3	Germany	21
Maine	5	Ireland	7
Maryland	2	New Brunswick	1
Massachusetts	2	Norway	6
New York	22	Switzerland	1
New Hampshire	1	Scotland	2
Ohio	6	Sweden	1
Pennsylvania	7	Wales	2
Vermont	3		
Virginia	2		
Wisconsin	46		
	<u>121</u>		<u>64</u>
	<u>==</u>		<u>==</u>

Nativity of parents.

Father and mother born in United States	58
Father and mother born in foreign countries	110
Father born in United States; mother in foreign country	7
Mother born in United States; father in foreign country	8
Father not known; mother in United States	1
Father not known; mother in foreign country	1
	<u>185</u>
	<u>==</u>

TABLE No. 5.

PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

Expiration of sentence	16	Died	2
Reduction of time	88	Killed	1
Reduction of time, including citizenship	18	Escaped	2
Governor's pardon	13		
Order of courts	2		
			<u>142</u>
			<u>==</u>

TABLE No. 6.

PRISON POPULATION.

Male	341	Female	7
			<u>348</u>
			<u>==</u>

Statistical Tables.

Counties where convicted.

Bayfield	1	Marquette	2
Buffalo	2	Marinette	5
Brown	16	Marathon	4
Calumet	5	Monroe	7
Chippewa	13	Outagamie	5
Clark	1	Oconto	2
Crawford	4	Pierce	5
Columbia	11	Portage	1
Dane	34	Pepin	1
Door	1	Richland	2
Dodge	4	Racine	8
Dunn	5	Rock	20
Eau Claire	13	St. Croix	7
Fond du Lac	6	Shawano	2
Grant	14	Sauk	7
Green	2	Sheboygan	3
Green Lake	3	Trempealeau	2
Iowa	1	Vernon	4
Jackson	4	Walworth	8
Jefferson	9	Waukesha	5
Juneau	4	Waupaca	3
Kenosha	4	Winnebago	8
Lafayette	2	Wood	4
La Crosse	28		
Lincoln	1		<u>348</u>
Milwaukee	42		<u><u>348</u></u>
Manitowoc	3		

Color.

White	335	Half Indian	3
Black	9		<u>3</u>
Mulatto	1		<u><u>348</u></u>

How often sentenced.

First time	303	Fifth time	1
Second time	38	Eighth time	1
Third time	3		<u>1</u>
Fourth time	2		<u><u>348</u></u>

State Prison.

Nativity.

COUNTRY.	No. of prisoners born in the country named.	No. of prisoners whose father and mother were born in the country named.	No. of prisoners whose father only was born in the country named.	No. of prisoners whose mother only was born in the country named.
United States	225	97	3	14
Austria	1			
Atlantic Ocean	1			1
British America	20	9	5	4
Bohemia	5	6		
Belgium		1		
Denmark	2	2		
England	10	14	5	4
Finland	1	1		
France		1	3	1
Germany	42	65	4	
Holland	2	2		
Hungary			1	
Ireland	18	50	4	6
Norway	8	12		
Poland	2	2		
Scotland	3	5	6	1
Switzerland	5	4	1	
Sweden	1	1	1	
Wales	2	3		3
Unknown		37	3	2
Totals	348	312	36	36

Nativity.

American.. 225 | Foreign

123

Ages.

From 14 to 20 years	34	From 60 to 70 years	11
From 20 to 30 years	163	From 70 to 80 years	1
From 30 to 40 years	72	From 80 to 90 years	2
From 40 to 50 years	45		
From 50 to 60 years	20		
			348

Statistical Tables.

The present prison population was received in the several years as follows:

1862	1	1874	3
1863	2	1875	4
1865	2	1876	7
1866	1	1877	3
1867	1	1878	10
1868	4	1879	12
1869	2	1880	54
1870	2	1881	110
1871	2	1882	118
1872	5		<hr/>
1873	5		348

Crime.

Arson	5	Murder third degree.....	1
Adultery.....	10	Manslaughter, first degree.....	4
Assault and robbery.....	6	Manslaughter, second degree....	7
Assault with intent to kill	11	Manslaughter, third degree	6
Assault with intent to do bodily harm	3	Manslaughter, fourth degree....	1
Assault with intent to ravish....	12	Obstructing railroad track.....	3
Assault with intent to rob	2	Obtaining goods under false pre- tenses	3
Burglary	86	Perjury.....	1
Burglary and larceny.....	12	Polygamy	1
Bigamy.....	3	Robbery	6
Embezzlement	2	Receiving stolen goods	2
Forgery	16	Rape	12
Horse stealing	20	Sodomy	2
Incest	2	Seduction.....	1
Larceny of all grades	60		<hr/>
Murder first and second degree..	48		348
			<hr/> <hr/>

TABLE NO. 7.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Number confined October 1, 1881..	49
Received during the year.....	1
	<hr/>
	50
Died	2
Sentence commuted.....	2
Remanded for new trial	1
Governor's pardon.....	1
	<hr/>
Remaining in prison October 1, 1882.....	6
	44
	<hr/> <hr/>

State Prison.

Counties where convicted.

Brown.....	1	Monroe.....	2
Calumet.....	2	Manitowec.....	2
Chippewa.....	2	La Crosse.....	1
Columbia.....	2	Lincoln.....	1
Dane.....	1	Oconto.....	1
Dodge.....	2	Pierce.....	1
Fond du Lac.....	1	Rock.....	6
Green.....	1	St. Croix.....	1
Green Lake.....	2	Shawano.....	1
Grant.....	1	Walworth.....	2
Jackson.....	1	Winnebago.....	2
Jefferson.....	1		
Kenosha.....	1		44
Milwaukee.....	6		==

Conjugal relations.

Married.....	14	Widow.....	1
Single.....	18		
Widowers.....	11		44
			==

Color.

White.....	40	Half Indian.....	2
Black.....	2		
			44

Ages.

From 17 to 20 years.....	1	From 60 to 70 years.....	7
From 20 to 30 years.....	6	From 70 to 80 years.....	1
From 30 to 40 years.....	6	From 80 to 90 years.....	1
From 40 to 50 years.....	14		
From 50 to 60 years.....	8		44
			==

Nativity.

Indiana.....	1	Bohemia.....	1
Illinois.....	2	Canada.....	2
New York.....	3	England.....	1
New Hampshire.....	1	Germany.....	7
Ohio.....	1	Holland.....	2
Pennsylvania.....	3	Ireland.....	7
Tennessee.....	2	Nova Scotia.....	1
Wisconsin.....	7	Poland.....	1
		Switzerland.....	1
	20	Wales.....	1
	==		
			24
			==

Total number of Life prisoners received since organization of the prison —

Murder, first degree.....	94
Murder, second degree.....	11
Desertion.....	1
Rape.....	2
Total.....	108

Statistical Tables.

Discharged on —

Governor's pardon	34
Writ of habeas corpus	2
Order of Supreme Court.....	9
Order of Secretary of war.....	1
Removed to Hospital Insane.....	5
Died	10
Committed suicide	1
Sentence commuted	2
	<hr/>
	64
Remaining in prison.....	<hr/>
	44
	<hr/> <hr/>

TABLE No. 8.

SHOWING THE NUMBER DISCHARGED FROM OCTOBER 1, 1872, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1882, ALSO THE PER CENT. OF PARDONS.

HOW DISCHARGED.	October, 1872.	October, 1873.	October, 1874.	October, 1875.	October, 1876.	October, 1877.	October, 1878.	October, 1879.	October, 1880.	October, 1881.	October, 1882.
Reduction of time.....	60	65	57	86	110	118	134	150	121	109	106
Expiration of sentence	2	6	2	.....	3	2	.....	1	4	8	16
Governor's pardon.....	31	14	15	17	20	24	15	9	13	6	13
President's pardon	2	.....	3	2	2	3	4	2	.....	.....	.....
Death.....	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	6	3
Order of supreme and circuit courts	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	4	4	3	2
Order of United States Court Commissioner.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....
Escaped	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Removed to insane asylum.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Suicide .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	100	87	78	109	138	152	157	167	153	134	142
Average number of popula- tion	200 $\frac{7}{8}$	180 $\frac{1}{5}$	203 $\frac{1}{2}$	240 $\frac{1}{2}$	261	289	337	328	304	283	336
Per cent. of pardons to aver- age population.....	15.50	7.77	7.37	7.07	8.42	8.30	5.64	3.38	4.27	2.09	3.87
Per cent. of pardons to num- ber discharged	32.00	16.09	19.49	13.76	15.98	15.79	12.10	6.53	8.49	4.48	9.15

Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 9.

SHOWING THE WHOLE NUMBER AND VARIOUS CHARACTERISTICS AND RELATIONS OF PRISONERS RECEIVED SINCE ORGANIZATION OF THE PRISON, STATISTICS DATING BACK TO RECEPTION OF FIRST PRISONER.

Counties where convicted.

Adams.....	16	Marinette	7
Ashland	1	Marquette	17
Brown.....	86	Milwaukee	633
Buffalo	10	Monroe.....	75
Barron.....	4	Oconto	13
Bayfield	4	Outagamie.....	32
Calumet	15	Ozaukee.....	9
Chippewa.....	43	Pepin	7
Clark.....	11	Pierce	22
Columbia	116	Polk.....	7
Crawford	41	Portage	31
Dane.....	237	Racine	111
Dodge.....	95	Richland	12
Douglas	1	Rock.....	206
Dunn.....	37	Sauk.....	36
Door.....	5	Shawano.....	8
Eau Claire.....	51	Sheboygan.....	29
Fond du Lac.....	90	St. Croix.....	28
Grant.....	118	Taylor	5
Green.....	41	Trempealeau.....	20
Green Lake	17	Vernon	37
Iowa.....	27	Walworth.....	91
Jackson	28	Washington.....	11
Jefferson.....	95	Waukesha	64
Juneau	36	Waupaca	30
Kenosha.....	54	Waushara	18
Kewaunee	2	Winnebago	71
La Crosse.....	168	Wood.....	13
La Fayette.....	32	United States courts.....	25
Lincoln.....	1		
Manitowoc.....	36		
Marathon.....	14		
			3,200

Color.

White.....	3,107	Mulatto	13
Black	68	Indian	12
Total.....			3,200

Sex.

Male.....	3,067	Female	133
Total.....			3,200

State Prison.

Ages when received.

Under 12 years.....	3	From 50 to 60 years.....	159
From 12 to 20 years.....	566	From 60 to 70 years.....	40
From 20 to 30 years.....	1,501	From 70 to 80 years.....	10
From 30 to 40 years.....	628	From 80 to 90 years.....	3
From 40 to 50 years.....	290		
Total.....			<u>3,200</u>

Nativity.

American —		Foreign —	
Alabama.....	3	Austria.....	1
Arkansas.....	4	Australia.....	1
Connecticut.....	22	Atlantic Ocean.....	4
Florida.....	2	Belgium.....	2
Georgia.....	4	Bohemia.....	23
Illinois.....	103	Canada.....	152
Indiana.....	36	Denmark.....	25
Iowa.....	26	England.....	103
Kentucky.....	22	France.....	14
Louisiana.....	8	Finland.....	1
Maine.....	51	Germany.....	464
Maryland.....	10	Holland.....	13
Massachusetts.....	70	Hungary.....	4
Michigan.....	39	Isle of Man.....	2
Minnesota.....	10	Ireland.....	309
Mississippi.....	8	Jamaica.....	1
Missouri.....	28	Luxemburg.....	1
New Hampshire.....	21	Mexico.....	2
New Jersey.....	21	New Foundland.....	1
New York.....	671	New Brunswick.....	4
North Carolina.....	8	Norway.....	64
Ohio.....	152	Nova Scotia.....	7
Pennsylvania.....	137	Poland.....	7
Rhode Island.....	5	Russia.....	2
South Carolina.....	4	Sandwich Islands.....	1
Tennessee.....	9	Scotland.....	26
Texas.....	2	Sweden.....	13
Vermont.....	65	Switzerland.....	20
Virginia.....	32	Wales.....	13
Wisconsin.....	347		
	<u>1,920</u>		<u>1,280</u>

Recapitulation.

American.....	1,920	Per cent.....	60
Foreign.....	1,280	Per cent.....	40
	<u>3,200</u>		<u>100</u>

Statistical Tables.

How often sentenced.

First time.....	2,890	Fifth time.....	5
Second time.....	240	Sixth time.....	4
Third time.....	46	Seventh time.....	1
Fourth time.....	13	Eighth time.....	1
			<u>3,200</u>

Crimes.

Offenses against lives and persons of individuals—		Larceny, incl. horse stealing	1,371
Assault with intent to kill ..	135	Obtaining money under false pretenses	34
Assault with intent to maim	14	Passing forged order.....	4
Assault with intent to do bodily harm.....	19	Passing counterfeit money..	8
Assault with intent to steal .	35	Receiving stolen goods.....	12
Assault with intent to ravish	67	Robbery	69
Assault on officers of state prison	3		<u>2,422</u>
Assault and robbery.....	4	Offenses against public justice and public peace—	
Carrying concealed weapons	1	Aiding prisoners to escape..	6
Obstructing railroad track..	9	Desertion	1
Murder first degree.....	93	Illegal voting.....	3
Murder second degree.....	17	Perjury.....	8
Murder third degree	4	Perjury, subornation of. . .	1
Manslaughter, first degree ..	17	Prison breaking	30
Manslaughter, second degree	35	Violation of U. S. laws.....	4
Manslaughter, third degree..	52	Violation of conditions of pardon	1
Manslaughter, fourth degree	21	Vagrancy.....	1
Mayhem.....	2		<u>55</u>
Poisoning well.....	1	Offenses against chastity, morality and decency—	
Rape	43	Abortion	2
Rape, accessory before the fact	1	Adultery.....	42
	<u>573</u>	Bigamy	4
Offenses against property —		Incest	22
Arson	78	Keeping house of ill fame....	27
Burglary	538	Polygamy	39
Burglary and larceny	104	Seduction	5
Claiming and opening letters	3	Sodomy	9
Counterfeiting	61		<u>150</u>
Embezzlement	27		<u>150</u>
Forgery	110		
False pretenses.. ..	1		
Fraud	1		
Felony, accessory before the fact	1		

Recapitulation.

Offenses against lives and persons.....	573.	Per cent.	17.91
Offenses against property.....	2,422.	Per cent.	75.69
Offenses against public justice.....	55.	Per cent.	1.72
Offenses against chastity, morality and decency...	150.	Per cent.	4.63
	<u>3,200</u>		<u>100.00</u>

*State Prison.**Occupation.*

Auctioneer.....	1	Hostlers	31
Agents	13	Hotel keepers.....	15
Artists.....	26	House keepers	11
Bankers	2	Indian chief.....	1
Broom makers	2	Iron forgers.....	2
Bakers	3	Laborers.....	809
Barbers	30	Lawyers	5
Basketmaker.....	1	Law student.....	1
Blacksmiths	77	Letter carrier	1
Bill poster	1	Lecturer	1
Boatman.....	12	Livery stable keeper.....	1
Boilermakers	5	Lithographer	1
Bookbinders	4	Locksmith.....	1
Bookkeepers.....	17	Lumbermen	51
Boxmaker	1	Machinists.....	23
Brakemen	35	Man. of musical instruments.....	1
Brewers	13	Mattress maker	1
Bricklayers	7	Masons.....	32
Brickmakers.....	10	Millers	16
Brushmakers	9	Milliners and dressmakers.....	18
Butchers	40	Millwrights.....	4
Cabinet makers	22	Miners	17
Carver	1	Moulders	17
Civil engineer.....	1	Merchants	2
Chairmakers.....	2	Newsboys	5
Carpenters	71	No occupation.....	37
Cigar makers	91	Painters	77
Clergyman.....	5	Paper folder.....	1
Clerks	66	Papermaker	1
Clothiers	2	Peddlers.....	10
Cowboy	1	Puddlers.....	1
Carrier	1	Physicians.....	23
Confectioners	2	Photographers	6
Cooks	53	Plasterers.....	4
Coopers	27	Pottery maker	1
Coppersmith	1	Printers	23
Dentists	2	Produce dealers.....	3
Detective	1	Paper hanger	1
Distillers	2	Raftsmen	11
Draughtsmen	1	Railroad contractor	1
Druggists.....	4	Railroad overseer	1
Editors and publishers	3	Real estate dealers.....	2
Engineers	26	Revenue officers.....	2
Engraver	1	Reporter.....	1
Farmers and farm laborers	718	River pilot.....	1
Finishers	6	Sailors.....	123
Firemen	19	Sailmakers	2
Fishermen.....	7	Saloon keepers.....	21
Fiddler	1	Sash and blind maker.....	1
Gardener	1	Sawyers	6
Gas and steam fitters	9	Servants and waiters	52
Glassblowers.....	4	Shingle makers	3
Glove maker.....	1	Ship carpenters	7
Gunsmith.....	2	Shoemakers.....	14
Harnessmaker	27	Showmen.....	8
Horse farrier.....	3	Silk manufacturer.....	1
Horse dealer.....	1	Silver smiths.....	3

Statistical Tables.

Occupation — continued.

Slaters.....	3	Trapper.....	1
Soap maker.....	1	Trunkmaker.....	1
Soldiers.....	11	Tinsmiths.....	7
Stave jointer.....	1	Toolmaker.....	1
Stone cutters.....	26	Turners.....	1
Store keepers.....	5	Upholsterers.....	2
Tanners.....	5	Wagonmakers.....	10
Tailors.....	19	Washerwomen.....	2
Tobacconist.....	1	Watchmakers and jewelers.....	16
Teachers.....	9	Weavers.....	2
Teamsters.....	59	Well digger.....	1
Telegraph operators.....	5		

Sentences.

During life.....	108	2 years and 2 months.....	1
25 years.....	2	2 years and 1 month.....	1
20 years.....	5	2 years and 10 days.....	1
15 years.....	5	2 years and 5 days.....	3
14 years.....	6	2 years and 3 days.....	2
13 years.....	4	2 years and 1 day.....	4
12 years.....	16	2 years.....	717
11 years.....	3	1 year and 11 months.....	1
10 years and 6 months.....	1	1 year, 10 months and 10 days.....	1
10 years.....	48	1 year, 10 months and 5 days.....	1
9 years and 6 months.....	1	1 year and 10 months.....	2
9 years.....	5	1 year and 9 months.....	3
8 years and 2 months.....	2	1 year and 8 months.....	5
8 years.....	18	1 year, 7 months and 15 days.....	1
7 years and 5 days.....	1	1 year, 6 months and 5 days.....	1
7 years.....	41	1 year and 6 months.....	129
6 years and 6 months.....	1	1 year and 5 months.....	3
6 years.....	26	1 year and 4 months.....	24
5 years and 6 months.....	1	1 year and 2 months.....	5
5 years.....	150	1 year, 1 month and 7 days.....	1
4 years and 10 months.....	1	1 year and 1 month.....	5
4 years and 8 months.....	1	1 year and 10 days.....	7
4 years and 6 months.....	8	1 year and 3 days.....	2
4 years and 3 months.....	1	1 year and 1 day.....	9
4 years.....	132	1 year.....	985
3 years and 6 months.....	18	10 months.....	12
3 years and 4 months.....	3	9 months.....	49
3 years and 1 day.....	1	8 months and 10 days.....	1
3 years.....	288	8 months.....	32
2 years and 11 months.....	1	7 months.....	4
2 years and 9 months.....	4	6 months and 3 days.....	2
2 years and 8 months.....	4	6 months and 1 day.....	2
2 years, 6 months and 10 days.....	1	6 months.....	188
2 years and 6 months.....	65	5 months.....	1
2 years and 4 months.....	3	3 months.....	1
2 years and 3 months.....	12		

State Prison.

TABLE NO. 10.

TABLE SHOWING PRISON POPULATION, ALSO NUMBER OF FEMALE PRISONERS AND LIFE MEMBERS AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PRISON, ALSO NUMBER PARDONED, DIED, COMMITTED SUICIDE AND ESCAPED DURING THE SAME YEAR.

DATE.	Prison population.	Females.	Life prisoners.	Pardoned.	Died.	Suicide.	Escaped.
April 1, 1852.....	15						
December 31, 1852.....	28	2					1
December 31, 1853.....	61	5			1		
December 31, 1854.....	71	5		13			
December 31, 1855.....	72	4	8	14	1		
December 31, 1856.....	108		12	13	1	1	
December 31, 1857.....	160						
December 31, 1858.....	202			16	1		
December 31, 1859.....	182			29	2		
September 30, 1860.....	170	12		25	1		1
September 30, 1861.....	137	12		26			
September 30, 1862.....	116	4	16	5			
September 30, 1863.....	131	8	20	14			2
September 30, 1864.....	120	14	22	9	1		2
September 30, 1865.....	97	6	24	15	2		2
September 30, 1866.....	169	10	27	13	1	1	
September 30, 1867.....	206	15	30	16			
September 30, 1868.....	184	8	33	11	1		
September 30, 1869.....	180	3	31	13	1		
September 30, 1870.....	195	2	35	5			
September 30, 1871.....	191	2	35	12	1	1	
September 30, 1872.....	187	7	36	13	2		2
September 30, 1873.....	180	5	36	14	1		
September 30, 1874.....	230	7	40	18	1		
September 30, 1875.....	248	12	37	19	2		
September 30, 1876.....	266	13	40	22	1	1	
September 30, 1877.....	290	10	42	27	2	2	
September 30, 1878.....	346	6	45	19	2		1
September 30, 1879.....	309	7	48	11	1		
September 30, 1880.....	277	7	47	13	3	1	
September 30, 1881.....	305	7	49	6	6		
September 30, 1882.....	348	7	44	13	3		2
Total				424	38	7	13

Current Expense Fund — Moneys Received.

FINANCIAL EXHIBITS.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

1881.			
Oct. 1	To balance over draft	\$5,353 16	.....
1882.			
Feb. 2	By deficiency appropriation, chapter 4, Laws 1882		\$10,000 00
Mar. 2	By general appropriation, chapter 33, Laws 1882		15,000 00
Sep. 30	By steward — convict labor for the year		31,129 30
Sep. 30	By steward — visitors' contributions		193 50
Sep. 30	By steward — sundries		2,888 73
June 1	To transfer to Board of Supervision fund	971 80	.....
	To paid on account current expenses this year	46,007 54	.....
	To paid on account current expenses last year	853 66	.....
	To balance appropriation in state treasury	\$2,228 59	.....
	To balance in hands of trea- surer of the prison	3,654 69	.....
	To balance in hands of steward of the prison	142 09	.....
		6,025 37	.....
		<u>\$59,211 53</u>	<u>\$59,211 53</u>
Oct. 1	By balance available		\$6,025 37

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED FOR THE YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

Accounts receivable	\$578 71
Bills receivable	1,162 16
Barn, farm and yard	26 00
Board	205 64
Convict labor	31,129 30
Clothing	210 20
Fuel	237 06
Interest	49 81
Laundry	32
Miscellaneous	8 66
Machinery and tools	114 78
Repairs and renewals	17 18
Old stock and materials	193 14
Scraps	85 07
Visitors	193 50
	<u>34,211 53</u>

State Prison.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES AT THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory Septem- ber 30, 1881.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.	Inventory Septem- ber 30, 1882.	Cash received on this account during the year.	Transferred from this account during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
Amusement and instruction	\$1,687 81	127 04		\$1,814 85	\$1,689 25			\$1,689 25		\$125 60
Armory.....	529 00	19 75		548 75	538 00			538 00		10 75
Accounts receivable	1,577 91			1,577 91	901 20	\$448 15	\$285 56	1,629 91	52 00	
Bills receivable.....	3,978 21		\$38 50	4,076 71	2,859 55	1,217 16		4,076 71		
Barn, farm and yard	2,056 45	860 54	65 47	2,982 46	2,245 23	26 00	939 25	3,210 45	227 99	
Clothing	2,871 36	3,192 61	14 81	6,078 78	2,564 30	225 01		2,789 31		3,289 47
Convicts discharged.....		990 44		990 44						990 44
Convicts escaped.....		429 44		429 44						429 44
Discount.....							22 57		22 57	
Drug and medical department	196 25	452 00		648 25	209 59			209 59		438 72
Engine and boilers	14,196 00	241 17		14,437 17	14,176 50			14,176 50		260 67
Freight and express		121 35		121 35						121 35
Fuel.....	3,178 07	4,600 81	3 5	7,782 38	2,174 96	240 56		2,415 52		5,366 86
Gas and other lights.....	169 75	540 58	49 35	759 68	214 58			214 58		545 10
House furnishing	8,032 55	667 88	24 10	8,774 53	8,156 56		91 30	8,247 86		526 67
Interest and exchange		178 74		178 74		49 81		49 81		128 93
Laundry.....	180 94	234 77	7 85	423 56	290 00	32		240 32		183 24
Land in Sioux Falls.....	600 00	20 79		620 79	600 00			600 00		20 79
Machinery and tools	3,236 85	17 46	6 00	3,260 32	2,915 75	119 78		3,035 53		224 79
Miscellaneous.....	173 50	143 93	5 00	322 43	178 00	8 66		186 66		135 77
Officers' expenses		21 83		21 83						21 83
Old stock and materials.....	1,352 50		45 00	1,397 50	1,060 80	238 14	23 10	1,342 04		55 46
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	55 71	362 55		418 26	53 98			58 98		359 28

Repairs and renewals	160 80	439 09	599 89	226 56	17 18	86 07	329 81	270 08
Real estate, including buildings	357,000 00		357,000 00	357,000 00			357,000 00	
Scraps			\$85 07	85 07	85 07		85 07	
Subsistence	1,153 61	17,519 63	1,101 50	19,774 74	747 34	12 25	1,030 70	18,744 04
Tobacco	67 50	126 42		194 32	32 80		32 80	161 52
Wages and salaries		14,721 29		14,721 29				14,721 29
Board			205 64	205 64			205 64	
Totals	\$402,505 18	\$43,130 11	\$1,711 79	\$450,247 08	\$393,859 86	\$2,888 73	\$1,718 96	\$403,467 55
Less discount		22 57						
		\$16,007 54		\$408,467 55				302 56
Net cost				\$46,779 53				\$46,779 53
Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by Secretary of State for salaries and expenses of Board of Supervision.								911 80
								\$47,751 33

Current Expenses.

State Prison.

**PRODUCTS FROM FARM AND GARDEN FOR THE YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.**

VEGETABLES.				
<i>Used in kitchen and on hand.</i>				
2	bushels beets.....	@ \$0 50	\$1 00	.....
4	bushels beets.....	40	1 60	.....
12	bushels beets.....	25	3 00	.....
1½	bushels carrots.....	50	75	.....
1½	bushels carrots.....	40	60	.....
8	bushels carrots.....	25	2 00	.....
382	head cabbage.....	6	22 92	.....
23	bushels corn.....	25	5 75	.....
158½	bushels onions.....	50	79 25	.....
2½	bushels onions.....	40	1 00	.....
1½	bushels potatoes.....	75	1 13	.....
57	bushels potatoes.....	50	28 50	.....
76½	bushels potatoes.....	40	30 60	.....
762	bushels potatoes.....	25	190 50	.....
26	bushels peas.....	50	13 00	.....
5½	bushels squash.....	25	1 38	.....
5	bushels turnips.....	50	2 50	.....
3	bushels turnips.....	40	1 20	.....
39	bushels turnips.....	25	9 75	.....
				\$396 43
<i>On farm.</i>				
75	bushels beets.....	25	\$18 75	.....
30	bushels carrots.....	30	9 00	.....
627	heads cabbage.....	6	37 62	.....
1½	load pumpkins.....	2 50	3 75	.....
6	bushels popcorn.....	75	4 50	.....
262	bushels potatoes.....	25	65 50	.....
42	bushels rutabagas.....	25	10 50	.....
60	head squash.....	10	6 00	.....
7	bushels turnips.....	25	1 75	.....
				157 37
<i>Forage.</i>				
200	bushels corn.....	50	\$100 00	.....
	cornstalks.....		10 00	.....
				110 00
9,047	pounds pork.....	6	\$542 82	.....
				542 82
				\$1,206 62

Detailed List of Expenditures.

DETAILED LIST OF EXPENDITURES.

ARMORY.			
Extra parts, guns.....		4 00	
Gun stocks.....	2	12 00	
Repairing pistol.....		75	
Straightening barrels.....		3 00	
			19 75
BARN, FARM AND YARD.			
Balance on cow trade.....		5 00	
Bridle.....	1	3 00	
Calves.....	2	8 00	
Feed, bran.....	725 pounds.	7 25	
corn.....	231 $\frac{5}{8}$ bushels	139 07	
corn meal.....	120 pounds.	1 90	
feed.....	21,092 pounds.	229 67	
hay.....	28 $\frac{300}{1000}$ tons.	191 63	
oats.....	369 $\frac{3}{32}$ bushels.	169 82	
pasturing cows.....	4	13 00	
shorts.....	100 pounds.	1 50	
Horse nails.....	7 pounds.	1 75	
Hand axe.....	1	1 00	
Halter.....	1	1 00	
Land plaster.....		25	
Ointment.....	1 bottle.	25	
Plants, cabbage.....	200	1 00	
Paris green.....	11 pounds.	4 40	
Peas.....	4 quarts.	1 20	
Repairs to harness.....		13 25	
Repairs to wagons, etc.....		39 75	
Seeds and plants.....		18 55	
Shovels.....	3	3 20	
Scythe stones.....	2	20	
Spavin cure.....	2 bottles.	1 50	
Spade.....	1	1 25	
Use of bull.....		2 00	
Whetstone.....	1	15	
			860 54
CLOTHING.			
Awls.....	6	10	
Buttons.....	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.	20 56	
Binding.....	10 yards.	50	
Benzine.....	6 gallons.	2 40	
Buckles.....	4 gross.	1 40	
Boots.....	3 pairs.	7 00	
Cotton flannel.....	1,822 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.	273 14	
Cassimere.....	27 yards.	13 35	
Collars.....	13 boxes.	1 71	
Cartage, boxes, etc.....		1 00	

State Prison.

CLOTHING — continued.			
Crayon.....			\$0 25
Cotton batting.....	5 pounds.		90
Cotton, bleached.....	55 yards.		5 77
Cloth.....	3 yards.		1 35
Canvas.....	1 yard.		10
Denims.....	739 yards.	106	38
Elastic.....	8 yards.		32
Flannel.....	8 yards.		2 00
Freights.....			6 79
Gingham.....	46 yards.		5 17
Hamilton stripe.....	1,103 yards.	134	28
Hats.....	30	13	45
Hood.....	1		65
Hair pins.....			16
Hose.....	2 pairs.		50
Indelible ink.....	2 quarts.	8	00
Ink for blacking shoes.....	1 bottle.		10
Jackets, P.....	2		6 50
Kentucky jeans.....	8 yards.		1 44
Knitting needles.....			15
Knitting cotton.....	12 pounds.	7	22
Laces.....	48 dozen.	2	25
Mittens.....	12 pairs.	11	70
Needles.....	31 papers.	2	43
Nails (for shoes).....	20 pounds.	3	50
Overcoats.....	16	57	50
Prison cloth.....	1,322 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.	1,332	53
Prints.....	206 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.	24	34
Pins.....			45
Pegs.....			10
Ribbon.....	4 yards.		95
Suits (going out).....	38	208	45
Suspenders.....	126 pairs.	25	15
Sheeting.....	1,559 yards.	137	46
Shirting.....	1,222 yards.	156	56
Stencil figures.....	1 set.		85
Shoes.....	183 pairs.	252	15
Shirts and drawers.....	1 dozen.	4	50
Socks.....	61 dozen.	76	25
Sole leather.....	290 pounds.	63	73
Shoe pegs.....	2 quarts.		30
Silesia.....	10 yards.		1 40
Skirts.....	4		4 15
Tickings.....	865 yards.	132	82
Thread, cotton.....	88 dozen.	48	40
Thread, linen.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	1	30
Thread, shoe.....	1 pound.		70
Thread, linen.....	1 $\frac{5}{8}$ pounds.		1 30
Thimbles.....	9		40
Undershirts.....	36		12 00
Yarn.....	6 pounds.		5 10
Yarn, cotton.....	2 pounds.		1 25
CONVICTS DISCHARGED.....		\$990 44	\$3,192 61
CONVICTS ESCAPED.....		\$429 44	\$990 44
			\$429 44

Detailed List of Expenditures.

DRUG AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT			
Drugs and medicines		\$407 00	
Vaccine points	270	20 00	
Consulting physician		25 00	
			\$452 00
ENGINE AND BOILERS.			
Boiler compound	2,036 pounds.	\$137 23	
Castings	1,078 pounds.	48 50	
Freights		7 29	
Oil, engine and machine	84½ gallons.	39 65	
Oil, cylinder	10 gallons.	8 00	
Oxalic acid	3 pounds.	50	
			241 17
FREIGHT AND EXPRESS, sundries.		\$121 35	121 35
FUEL.			
Coal	417 ¹³⁰ / ₂₀₀₀ tons.	\$1,969 70	
Wood, oak	248 ³⁹ / ₂₈ cords.	922 04	
Wood, bass	642 ⁵¹ / ₂₈ cords.	1,604 63	
Wood, maple	22 ¹¹ / ₂₈ cords.	104 44	
			4,600 81
HOUSE FURNISHING.			
Brushes, hair	8	\$5 05	
Brushes, scrub	4 dozen.	7 65	
Brushes, shoe	1 dozen.	2 82	
Brushes, whitewash	⅔ dozen.	24 40	
Brush, counter	1	75	
Brooms	9 dozen.	25 05	
Baskets	4	80	
Basins	350	45 00	
Blankets	30 pairs.	235 00	
Blacking	2 dozen.	1 60	
B. B. powder	5 pounds.	7 50	
Brooms, whisk	1 dozen.	1 25	
Boilers	2	7 25	
Bath brick	2	20	
Bowls	10	55	
Cartage, boxing, etc.		75	
Cups, pint	4 dozen.	6 00	
Cups, quart	4 dozen.	10 20	
Cups	3 dozen.	2 12	
Combs	12 dozen.	8 86	
Coffee cans	2	6 00	
Castings for stove	42 pounds.	5 25	
Cake turners	1	20	
C. ke stands	2	1 30	
Cambric	3 yards.	54	
C oset paper	1 case.	12 83	
Cuspidores	3	1 15	
Carpet stretcher	1	50	
Cullender	1	40	
Dust pan	1	75	
Dish pan	1	50	
Dripping pans	2	5 50	
Dish covered	1	1 75	

State Prison.

HOUSE FURNISHING — continued.			
Dishes, butter.....	2 dozen.	\$1 00	
Duster, feather.....	1	1 60	
Elbows.....		80	
Faucets.....	3	3 90	
Freights.....		5 65	
Goblets.....	2 dozen.	2 20	
Goggles.....	2	50	
Gimp.....	19 $\frac{1}{3}$ yards.	1 35	
Gum camphor.....		35	
Knives and forks.....	6 dozen.	9 70	
Lock.....	1	35	
Muslin.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	44	
Molasses gate.....	1	50	
Mail bag.....	1	2 50	
Mosquito netting.....	1 yard.	03	
Oil cloth.....	18 yards.	18 05	
Ornaments.....	3	25	
Olive oil.....	2 pounds.	55	
Plates.....	4 dozen.	2 75	
Pails.....	4 $\frac{2}{3}$ dozen.	12 61	
Pitchers.....	3	2 85	
Pitchers, cream.....	2	30	
Platter.....	1	1 75	
Picture cord.....	4 yards.	20	
Prints.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	31	
Patties.....	1 dozen.	15	
Repairing sundries.....		32 49	
Rods.....		2 30	
Rubbers for jars.....	3 dozen.	60	
Soap, barber's.....	3 bars.	1 00	
Soap, barber's.....	3 boxes.	9 50	
Soap, castile.....	1 pound.	25	
Soap, toilet.....	10 dozen.	7 05	
Spoons.....	2 dozen.	1 58	
Spoons, tea.....	1 dozen.	10	
Stove pipe.....	9 lengths.	8 65	
Section on strainer.....		1 75	
Solder.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.	1 15	
Scoop.....	1	75	
Sash cord.....	2 pounds.	60	
Sponges.....	7	1 95	
Straps for barber.....	6	2 00	
Spectacles.....	1 dozen.	1 25	
Straw.....	1 stack.	15 00	
Twine.....	1 ball.	20	
Toweling.....	425 yards.	49 00	
Tank, galvanized iron.....	1	11 00	
Tacks.....	6 papers.	60	
Tea pots.....	2	90	
Union Fairbank scales.....	1	10 50	
Wire, brass.....		05	
Wash tub.....	1	85	
Wash dishes.....	42	7 20	
Zinc.....	10 pounds.	1 30	
		\$669 73	
Less 1 dozen pails.....		1 85	
		\$667 88	

Detailed List of Expenditures.

INTEREST AND EXCHANGE.			
Interest		168 89	
Exchange		9 65	
Money Orders		20	
			178 74
LAUNDRY.			
Blueing	20 boxes.	1 07	
Baskets	2	70	
Cartage, boxes, etc.		75	
Clothes pins	1 box.	95	
Freights		5 69	
Grease	523 pounds.	30 63	
Rosin	20 pounds.	1 00	
Red oil	10 gallons.	8 75	
Soap	1,200 pounds.	94 95	
Soap plant	4 boxes.	12 00	
Soda, caustic	1,296 pounds.	63 20	
Soda, ash	100 pounds.	3 25	
Soda sal	7 pounds.	2 28	
Starch	40 pounds.	3 30	
Wringer rollers	15	8 25	
			234 77
LAND IN SIOUX FALLS.			
Taxes		20 79	
			20 79
LIGHTS.			
Burners	7 dozen.	11 40	
Cartage, boxes, etc.		5 20	
Chimneys	118½ dozen.	75 80	
Candles for lanterns	1 dozen.	85	
Candlewick		8	
Freight		54 38	
Lamp lighter	1	35	
Lamp shades	2	50	
Lamps	4	8 00	
Matches	3 cases.	18 75	
Oil, H. L.	3,070½ gallons.	362 57	
Oil, Sperm	1½ gallons.	2 60	
Repairing lanterns		10	
			540 58
MACHINERY AND TOOLS.			
Awls	1 dozen.	12	
Belt Punches	2	40	
Belting	25 feet.	9 98	
Die stock	1	4 75	
Files	6	90	
Freight		71	
Knife Sharpener	1	15	
Pulleys	3	45	
			17 46
MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.			
Arithmetics	18	11 70	
Blanks for library	500	3 00	

State Prison.

MEANS OF INSTRUCTION — continued.			
Freights		\$3 62	
Hymn Books	4 dozen.	2 60	
Lecture	1	10 00	
Manilla paper	100 pounds.	9 00	
Newspapers		67 78	
National Fourth Readers	1 dozen.	12 60	
Passbooks	1 dozen.	1 20	
Slave pencils	3 boxes.	95	
Slates	3 dozen.	2 34	
Tickets, school	300	2 25	
			\$127 04
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Check book		\$1 00	
Coffin	1	13 00	
Dial for watch clocks		1 80	
Ice	34 $\frac{1}{4}$ cords.	43 81	
Ice	34 loads.	8 50	
Indigo for sewer	1 pound.	1 10	
Notary public fees		2 00	
Pictures		2 15	
Pad-locks	15	3 75	
Sawdust	815 baskets.	28 52	
Sawdust	1 load.	4 00	
Strips for watch clock		30	
Telephone, rent of		35 00	
			143 93
OFFICERS' EXPENSES.			
Clerk to Madison		\$10 35	
Collecting notes		11 48	
			21 83
PRINTING, POSTAGE, STATIONERY AND TELEGRAPH.			
Advertising		\$8 45	
Blank books		21 90	
Circulars	100	1 50	
Card board	2 sheets.	25	
Ink bottles	6 dozen.	2 40	
Musilage	1 bottl.	15	
Printing daily reports		16 75	
Printing time reports	2,000	3 50	
Printing privilege cards	2,000	8 00	
Printing prison rules	500	6 00	
Postage stamps, 1c.	500	5 00	
Postage stamps, 3c.	7,100	213 00	
Postage stamps, 6c.	200	12 00	
Postal cards	1,175	11 75	
Postage		4 50	
Wrappers, 1c	75	84	
Postoffice box rent		2 00	
Receipt books	12	5 00	
Tags	25	15	
Telegraph		39 41	
			862 55

Detailed List of Expenditures.

REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.		
Borax.....	3 pounds	\$0 45
Bolts.....	58	1 13
Brads.....	4 papers.	40
Border.....	22 yards.	1 98
Butts.....	4 pair.	80
Cook bit.....	1	30
Coal, blacksmith.....	1,020 pounds.	5 10
Cretone.....	9 yards.	1 94
Castings.....	1,346 pounds.	60 57
Cartage, boxes, etc.....		1 00
Coil piping.....	785 pounds.	9 81
Couplings.....	23	10 29
Conductors.....	24½ feet.	4 90
Chrome green.....		25
Dampers.....	4	60
Elbows.....	3	60
Freight.....		7 59
Files.....	9	1 80
Glass.....	2 boxes.	8 50
Glass.....	35 lights.	9 87
Glue.....	20 pounds.	5 20
Hinges.....	2 pairs.	50
Hose.....	100 feet.	16 00
Iron-sheet for sink.....		2 75
Iron.....	265 pounds.	14 96
Knobs.....	1 pair.	50
Lumber.....	3,120 feet.	68 75
Lime.....	83 bushels.	30 60
Lead pipe.....	4 pounds.	80
Litharge.....	1 pound.	20
Lamp black.....	1 pound.	40
Lace leather.....	9 feet.	2 97
Nails.....	192 pounds.	9 26
Nails, cleat.....	2 pounds.	25
Oil, neat's foot.....	2 quarts.	50
Orange mineral.....	6 pounds	75
Putty.....	64 pounds.	2 73
Plastering hair.....	8 pounds.	40
Prussian blue.....	3 pounds.	1 60
Pipe.....	87½ feet.	6 47
Posts.....	35	4 20
Painting signs.....		3 00
Plaster Paris.....	2 barrels.	5 00
Rivets.....	3½ pounds.	1 60
Rope.....	6½ pounds.	1 10
Repairing sundries.....		14 10
Roofing pitch.....	6 barrels.	21 75
Recutting files.....	10½ dozen.	14 07
Screws.....	17¼ gross.	9 13
Spikes.....	43 pounds.	2 02
Sand paper.....	10¾ quires.	3 51
Shellac.....	1 pound.	1 25
Sand.....	82 bushels.	7 45
Steel.....	6 pounds.	1 20
Staples.....	½ pound.	05
Shingles.....	1½ squares.	3 47
Soap stone packing.....	14¾ pounds.	4 56

State Prison.

REPAIRS AND RENEWALS — CON.			
Sole leather for pump.....			75
Strap hinges.....			43
Shutter green.....	2 pounds.		50
Turpentine.....	9 gallons.	7	00
Tacks.....	2¼ dozen.	2	55
Tees.....	6		57
Twine.....	2¼ pounds.		67
Twine.....	2 balls.		50
Valves, check.....	1	2	45
Venetian red.....	2 pounds.		10
Whiting.....	63 pounds	4	36
White lead.....	125 pounds	10	00
Wire.....	12 pounds.	1	90
Water Lime.....	7 barrels.	12	25
Wall paper.....	16 rolls.	2	88
Work on sink.....		1	25
			\$439 09
SUBSISTENCE.			
Apples.....	24½ bushels.	13	15
Apples.....	8 barrels.	35	50
Apples, dried.....	2,400 pounds.	182	65
Asparagus.....	201 bunch's.	10	05
Butter.....	8,262 pounds.	1,706	14
Beef, fresh.....	67,752 pounds.	3,879	11
Beef, corned.....	3,971 pounds.	320	66
Beef, dried.....	226¼ pounds.	36	30
Beef, salt.....	2 barrels.	31	00
Bacon.....	9,175 pounds.	1,154	30
Baking powder.....	85 pounds.	21	60
Berries.....	246 quarts.	25	52
Brawn.....	1,350 pounds.	175	37
Beans.....	10,227 pounds.	345	95
Blackberries, dried.....	70 pounds.	10	30
Cartage, boxes, etc.....		15	42
Coffee.....	775 pounds.	121	30
Coffee, Rio.....	2,144 pounds.	271	14
Coffee, Cordova.....	160 pounds.	33	60
Corn starch.....	92 pounds.	7	83
Canned vegetables.....	22 dozen.	33	72
Canned fruits.....	14 dozen.	28	98
Cherries.....	1 bushel.	2	00
Chocolate.....	23 pounds.	5	58
Codfish, pickled.....	5 h'f bbls.	20	75
Codfish, salt.....	1,495 pounds.	57	95
Chickens.....	353 pounds.	39	05
Currants, dried.....	52 pounds.	3	49
Cinnamon.....	20¼ pounds.	8	74
Cheese.....	225 pounds.	34	71
Corn meal.....	3,305 pounds.	66	10
Cocoanut.....	40 pounds.	9	20
Crackers.....	568 pounds.	42	00
Cranberries.....	6 bushels.	18	75
Citron.....	1 pound.		35
Cracked wheat.....	4 cases.	9	35
Cream tartar.....	11 pounds.	5	05
Cabbage.....	30 heads.	2	50

Detailed List of Expenditures.

SUBSISTENCE — continued.			
Carrots.....	10	bushels	\$4 00
Cloves.....	1	box.	20
Eggs.....	2,354 $\frac{3}{4}$	dozen.	359 18
Extract lemon.....	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	quarts.	4 39
Extract vanilla.....	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	quarts.	4 38
Freight.....			161 67
Fish, fresh.....	200	pounds.	14 60
Flour.....	812 $\frac{3}{8}$	barrels.	5,175 40
Flour, buckwheat.....	4	sacks.	8 10
Flour, graham.....	110	pounds.	3 55
Gelatine.....	3	packag.	60
Ginger.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounds.	3 45
Grits.....	110	pounds.	4 35
Hops.....	2	pounds.	70
Hominy.....	15	barrels.	76 75
Hominy.....	345	pounds.	14 23
Honey.....	45 $\frac{3}{16}$	pounds.	8 13
Lemons.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	box.	3 25
Lemons.....	22 $\frac{2}{3}$	dozen.	8 98
Lamb.....	18	pounds.	2 25
Lard.....	243	pounds.	36 78
Mustard.....	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	pounds.	5 10
Mackerel.....	100	pounds.	8 80
Mutton.....	3,551	pounds.	222 73
Macaroni.....	10	pounds.	1 00
Milk.....	8	quarts.	40
Nutmegs.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounds.	1 70
Oat meal.....	60	pounds.	2 85
Oysters.....	12	gallons.	17 50
Pepper.....	241	pounds.	49 06
Pork.....	18	barrels.	333 50
Pork.....	626	pounds.	69 85
Potatoes.....	395 $\frac{3}{10}$	bushels	363 38
Pruners.....	110	pounds.	9 01
Potatoes, sweet.....	62	pounds.	3 10
Peas, split.....	439	pounds.	18 61
Peas, green.....	25 $\frac{1}{10}$	bushels	28 02
Peaches, dried.....	10	pounds.	1 05
Pie plant.....	124	bunch's	6 20
Raspberries, dried.....	10	pounds.	3 75
Rice.....	1,489	pounds.	105 00
Raisins.....	59	pounds.	7 49
Sugar, granulated.....	3,525	pounds.	352 16
Sugar, "C".....	1,316	pounds.	117 37
Sugar, maple.....	20	pounds.	3 00
Sugar, cut loaf and powdered.....	4	pounds.	50
Syrup.....	1,242	gallons	573 51
Strawberries.....	71	quarts.	8 87
Soda.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounds.	91
Saleratus.....	10	pounds.	78
Savory.....	3	packag'	15
Salt.....	31	barrels.	50 40
Salt.....	3	sacks.	53
Saltpeter.....	2	pounds.	50
Sausage.....	2,416 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounds	192 56
Squash.....	12		1 00
Spinach.....			30

State Prison.

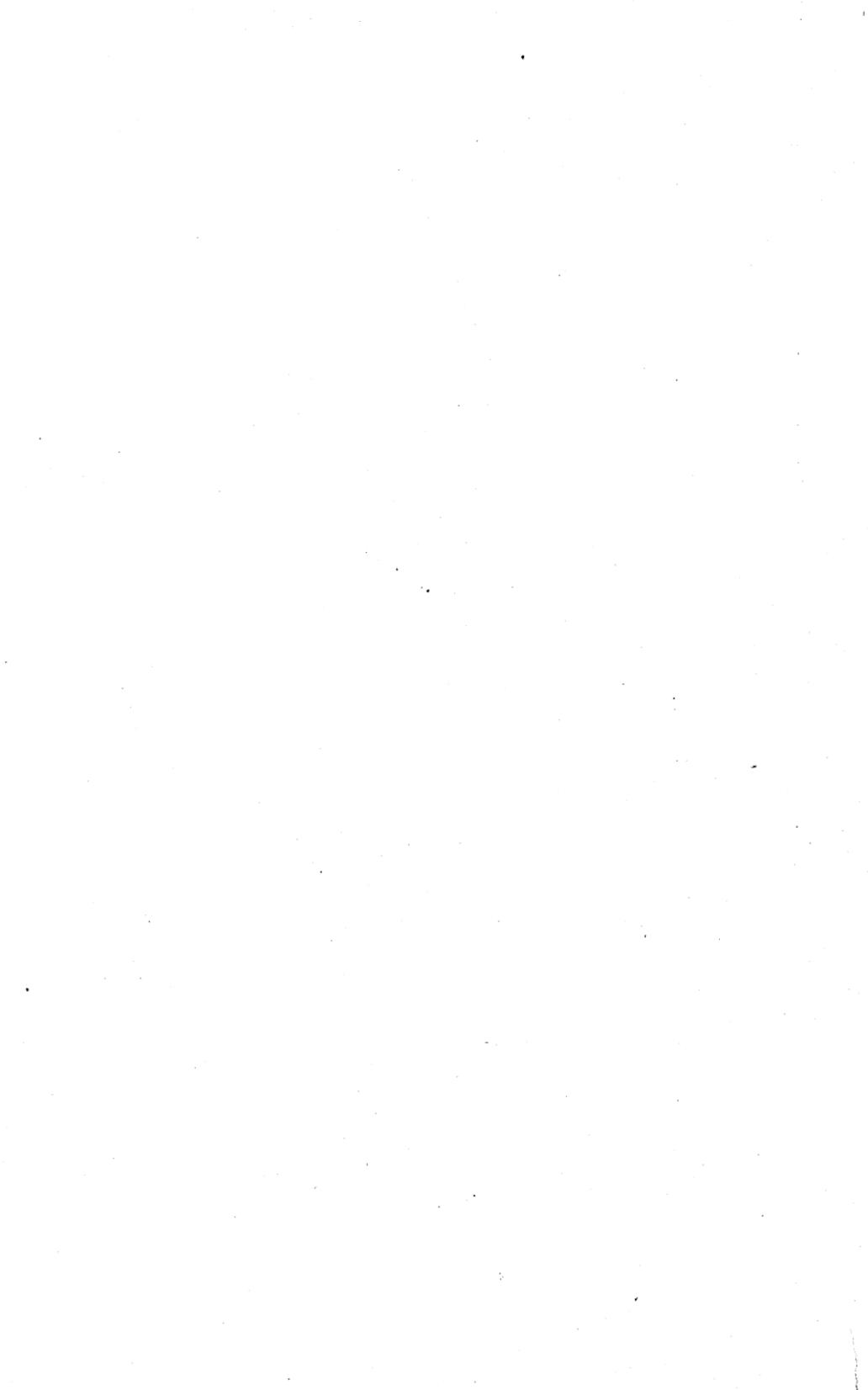
SUBSITENCE — continued.			
Tea	981	pounds.	\$256 15
Turkey	175½	pounds.	17 93
Turnips	42	bushels.	12 75
Tapioca	22	pounds.	1 79
Thyme	2	packa's.	10
Veal	257	pounds.	25 70
Vinegar	284	gallons.	38 56
Vermicelli	12	pounds.	1 20
Yeast cakes	31½	dozen.	24 71
			\$17,669 63
Less accounts receivable — Ship- man Bros.' bill.....			150 00
			\$17,519 63
TOBACCO.			
Freights.....			\$6 26
Leaf tobacco.....	1,155	pounds.	96 71
Licorice root	50	pounds.	15 25
Snuff.....	13	pounds.	8 20
			126 42
WAGES AND SALARIES			\$14,721 29
			14,721 29
			\$46,030 11
Less discounts.....			22 57
			\$46,007 54
Total on account of current expense this year			\$46,007 54

Roster of Officers and Employes.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

NAME.	SERVICE.	SALARY.
George W. Carter	Warden and steward	Per year. . . . \$2,000
Jacob Fuss	Assistant steward	Per year. . . . 1,000
D. W. Moore	Physician	Per year. . . . 400
Rev. Victor Kutchin	Protestant chaplain	Per year. . . . 800
Rev. Joseph Smith	Catholic chaplain	Per year. . . . 200
Henry Brooks	Turnkey	Per month. . . 60
J. C. Reynolds	Keeper	Per month. . . 45
A. H. Darrow	Keeper	Per month. . . 45
J. McEwan	Keeper	Per month. . . 45
M. B. Tucker	Keeper	Per month. . . 45
W. T. Whiting	Keeper	Per month. . . 45
H. B. Kerniston	Keeper	Per month. . . 45
G. J. Heideman	Keeper	Per month. . . 45
E. Ensign	Overseer prisoners' kitchen	Per month. . . 45
W. H. Parsons	Night guard, cell room	Per month. . . 45
T. Colvin	Night guard, cell room	Per month. . . 45
W. H. Ferris	Night guard, shops	Per month. . . 45
S. Peterson	Night guard, office	Per month. . . 45
J. Irving	Day guard in office	Per month. . . 30
L. H. Parker	Day guard in office	Per month. . . 30
L. Roweils	Wall guard	Per month. . . 30
George Wilcox	Wall guard	Per month. . . 30
J. C. Connors	Wall guard	Per month. . . 30
D. C. Reynolds	Wall guard	Per month. . . 30
J. H. Heath	Keeper front gate	Per month. . . 30
Mrs. J. C. Reynolds	Matron female prison	Per month. . . 30
Mrs. E. Ensign	Overseer officers' kitchen	Per month. . . 20



APPENDIX.

LAW ESTABLISHING THE BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

CHAPTER 298, LAWS OF 1881, AS AMENDED BY CHAPTER 15, LAWS OF 1882.

AN ACT relating to the charitable, reformatory and penal institutions of Wisconsin, and to provide for the more efficient supervision and management thereof, and to repeal certain provisions of law relating thereto.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The board of trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, the board of trustees of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, the board of directors of the Wisconsin State Prison, the board of managers of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, the board of trustees of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind, and the board of trustees of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, as now constituted and appointed, are hereby abolished, and said boards shall go out of office and cease to discharge their respective duties sixty days after the passage and publication of this act.

Section 2. The governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint five persons, citizens of Wisconsin, no two of whom shall be residents of the same congressional district, a "state board of supervision of Wisconsin charitable, reformatory and penal institutions," who shall be a body corporate, under and by said name, and shall have and possess all the powers, and may exercise all the functions of the several boards abolished by section one of this act. Said board shall devote its entire time and attention to its duties, as provided in this act.

Section 3. Said board shall meet and organize within sixty days from the passage and publication of this act, and shall enter upon the discharge of its duties at the expiration of said sixty days. Each member of said board, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall take and subscribe an oath to support the constitution of the United States, the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, and honestly and faithfully to discharge his duties as a member of said board to the best of his ability, which oath shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

Section 4. The members of said board shall hold office for the term of five years, except that the members first appointed shall go out of office, one in one, one in two, one in three, one in four and one in five years from the date of appointment, the member to go out to be determined by lot. Appointments to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or removal, shall be for the unexpired term. Upon the expiration of any regular term, or the

Appendix.

occurring of any vacancy, the governor shall appoint in like manner as above.

Section 5. Said board shall be provided with a room in the capitol building at Madison, as its office, and shall hold thereat regular meetings for the transaction of business, at least once in each month; the board shall be furnished with all necessary furniture and stationery by the superintendent of public property, and also all necessary blanks, blank books and printing, by the commissioners of public printing.

Section 6. Each member of said board shall receive a compensation of two thousand dollars per annum, and also all actual and necessary disbursements paid out in the discharge of the duties of his office. Said board shall also have power to expend a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum, as salary for a secretary of said board and for clerk hire. All accounts for salary, clerk hire, and disbursements provided for in this act, shall be rendered under oath, and shall be audited and allowed by the board, and then drawn from the state treasury upon the warrant of the secretary of state, out of the funds appropriated to the said several institutions, in relative proportion, as near as may be, to the sums appropriated to each for current expenses, and the sums accredited to each by the secretary of state, as herein provided.

Section 7. Said board shall act as commissioners of lunacy, with power to investigate and examine into, with or without expert assistance, the question of the insanity and condition of any person committed or confined in any lunatic hospital or asylum, public or private, or restrained of his liberty by reason of alleged insanity, at any place within this state, and shall take the proper and legal steps for the discharge of any person so committed or restrained, if, in its opinion, such person is not insane, or can be cared for after such discharge without danger to others, and with benefit to such person.

Section 8. Said board shall have power to fully investigate all complaints against any of the institutions above named, or against the official conduct or the management thereof; to send for books and papers; summon, compel the attendance of, and swear witnesses; and conduct, at any time, thorough investigation into the affairs of any such institution, in such manner as to it shall seem best. Any letter, communication or complaint addressed to such board, or to any member thereof, by any inmate, employe or subordinate officer in any of said institutions, shall be forthwith forwarded as addressed, without interference therewith, or the breaking of the seal, or the reading thereof by any officer or employe of such institution.

Section 9. The duties of such board shall be: 1. To maintain and govern the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, the Northern Hospital for the Insane, the Wisconsin State Prison, the Wisconsin Industrial School for

Law Establishing the Board of Supervision.

Boys, the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind, and the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb; and such other charitable, reformatory and penal institutions as may hereafter be established or maintained by the state. 2. To carefully supervise and direct the management and affairs of said institutions, and faithfully and diligently promote the objects for which the same have been established. 3. To preserve and care for the buildings, grounds and all property connected with said institutions. 4. To take and hold in trust for the said several institutions any land conveyed or devised, or money or property given or bequeathed, to be applied for any purpose connected therewith, and faithfully to apply the same as directed by the donor, and faithfully to apply all funds, effects and property which may be received for the use of such institutions. 5. To make, on or before October 1, in each year, full and complete inventories and appraisals of all the property of each of said institutions, which inventories and appraisals shall be recorded and shall be so classified as to separately show the amount, kind and value of all real and personal property belonging to such institutions. 6. To make such by-laws, rules and regulations, not incompatible with law, as it shall deem convenient or necessary for the government of the said institutions and for its own government, and cause the same to be printed. 7. To visit and carefully inspect each of said institutions as often as once in each month, either by the full board or by some member thereof, and ascertain whether all officers, teachers, servants and employes in such institutions are competent and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and all inmates thereof properly cared for and governed, and all accounts, account books and vouchers properly kept, and all the business affairs thereof properly conducted. 8. To fix the number of subordinate officers, teachers, servants and employes in each of said institutions, and prescribe the duties and compensation of each, and to employ the same upon the nomination of the respective superintendents and wardens. 9. To promptly remove or discharge any officer, teacher, servant or employe in any of said institutions who shall be guilty of any malfeasance or misbehavior in office, or of neglect or improper discharge of duty. 10. To annually appoint for the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane and for the Northern Hospital for the Insane, for each, a superintendent, one assistant physician, a matron, a steward, and a treasurer; and for the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Industrial School for Boys, for each, a superintendent, a steward, a treasurer, and all necessary teachers; and for the State Prison, a warden, a steward and a treasurer, who shall be the officers of said institutions respectively, and whose duties shall be fixed by said board, except as herein otherwise provided. 11. To maintain and govern the school, prescribe the course of study, and provide the necessary apparatus

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and means of instruction for the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and for the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. 12. To prescribe and collect such charges as it may think just for tuition and maintenance of pupils, not entitled to the same free of charge, in the Institution for the Education of the Blind and in the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. 13. To fix the period of the academic year, not less than forty weeks, and prescribe the school terms in the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and in the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. 14. To confer, in its discretion, upon meritorious pupils, such academic and literary degrees as are usually conferred by similar institutions, and grant diplomas accordingly, in the Institution for the Education of the Blind, and in the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Section 10. Said board may employ a secretary, who shall be a competent and experienced book-keeper, and such assistant book-keeper or clerks as may be necessary. The secretary shall keep the books, records and accounts of the board, under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe. He shall keep a clear, distinct and separate book account with all the several departments of the several institutions, including all items purchased or sold on account thereof, and the products thereof, with an estimate of the value of all such products, in such manner as to always show the relative cost and expenditure on account of each such department, and the income thereof; and in case the income or profits of any one department shall be made to contribute to the income or support of any other department of any such institution, the same shall be made to appear upon the books of such board.

Section 11. The salaries of the officers of the said institutions, not now fixed by law, shall be prescribed by the board, which in no case shall exceed twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, except that the several treasurers aforesaid shall receive no salary. The several stewards and treasurers aforesaid, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, shall execute sufficient bonds to the state of Wisconsin, to be filed with the secretary of state, in such penal sum, and with such sureties, as the board may prescribe, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties, and the faithful accounting for all moneys or other property which may come to their hands respectively as such officers.

Section 12. The steward of each institution shall be the local business manager and purchasing agent of such institution, subject to the direction and the rules and regulations of the board. Under the direction of the board, and within the limits of the monthly estimates made by the board, he shall purchase all materials and supplies required to be purchased for the institution to which he belongs. He shall have the immediate charge of all books, accounts, papers and records relating to the financial management of the institution to which he belongs, and shall keep detailed accounts of

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all receipts and expenditures pertaining to the same. He shall be responsible for the safe keeping and economical use of all stores and supplies purchased for such institution. For all articles purchased he shall require bills. On the receipt of goods purchased he shall carefully compare the articles received with the bills, and shall see that they are correct as to quality, quantity and amount charged therefor, and to every bill thus examined he shall attach a certificate setting forth the fact that he has made such examination, and that he has examined the extensions and footings, and that the bill is in all respects just and correct. All said bills shall be laid before the board at its next meeting for allowance, and no bill or account shall be audited by the board, or appropriation made therefor, which shall not first be so certified and presented. All materials and supplies shall be purchased at the lowest practicable price, and when economy of expenditure can be promoted thereby, such materials and supplies shall be purchased in quantity, or of the lowest bidder, in bulk for all of said institutions, by the steward of such institutions, and under such regulations as the board may direct.

Section 13. The board once in each month, with the assistance of such of the officers of the several institutions as it may require, shall prepare an estimate for each institution of the expenditures necessary to be made during the month next ensuing, and such estimate shall be made out in detail and certified, and filed with the secretary of the board, and a duplicate with the steward of each institution respectively, and no member of said board, and no officer of either of said institutions shall incur any liability without such estimate being first made. Said board shall also fix a regular time, as often as once in each month, for the auditing, and also for the issue of its warrants for the payment of all accounts and charges against each of said institutions.

Section 14. No accounts for purchases made shall be paid until the same shall have been audited by the board and an appropriation made therefor; and all such accounts when so audited and appropriated shall be paid by an order or warrant on the treasurer of the institution for which the same has been appropriated, signed by the secretary and by the president of the board; and stubs of all such orders or warrants issued shall be preserved in the office of the board. No money for any purpose shall be drawn from the treasurer except upon such order or warrant of the board, and in the manner in this section prescribed; provided, however, that said board, in its discretion, may draw upon the treasurer of each institution each month and deliver and charge to the steward a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars in any one month, which sum may be used by said steward for necessary and contingent expenditures not previously estimated; and all amounts so paid by the steward from said sum so drawn shall be reported to the board at its ensuing meeting, with the purposes for which the same was expended, and when so reported and allowed by the board, the same shall be credited to the

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steward; provided, further, that the aggregate amount due and payable monthly to the officers and employes of either institution may be drawn from the treasurer of said institution, on the order of said board, monthly, in one sum, and made payable to the steward of said institution, who shall disburse the same in amounts corresponding with the respective amounts entered on the monthly pay roll previously approved by the board, filing full receipts for all amounts so paid.

Section 15. Whenever any estimate has been made for either of said institutions as provided in section thirteen of this act, the secretary of state shall draw his warrant upon the state treasurer for the amount of money so estimated to be required for disbursement during the ensuing month in favor of the treasurer of each such institution, and such order shall be paid by such state treasurer to the treasurer of such institution.

Section 16. All moneys or property paid or delivered to any officer or employe of either of said institutions for the benefit of any inmate thereof shall be paid or transmitted to the steward of such institution, who shall enter the same upon the books of the institution to the credit of the person or persons for whose benefit the same was designed, and report the same to the board at its next regular meeting, and use and expend the same only under the direction and with the advice and approval of the superintendent or warden of such institution, for the benefit of the persons for whom the same was designed.

Section 17. The superintendent of each hospital, under the direction of the board, shall have immediate supervision of the interior administration of the hospital in which he is employed, and he shall be personally responsible for the sanitary condition, care, health and treatment of the inmates thereof. He shall cause to be kept, for the hospital, a daily record of each inmate. At as early a day in the month of June next as may be practicable, he shall report to the board the name, age and place of residence of each inmate, upon such day, together with a brief statement as to the special form of insanity and physical condition of each of said inmates, and such other facts of value relating thereto as may be known to him. He shall also state, in said report, the name and place of residence of the guardian of each inmate, or of the person or county chargeable for his or her support. And he shall thereafter, on the first Monday of each month, report to the board such information as the board may require, with: 1. The name, age, place of residence and date of admission of each person admitted as an inmate to the hospital, during the next preceding month, with a brief statement of his or her mental and physical condition and form of insanity, and with the name and place of residence of the guardian or person chargeable for the support of such inmate. 2. The name, age and residence of each inmate discharged or removed, during each month, the condition of such in-

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mate when so discharged or removed, the reason for such discharge or removal, and the place, if any, to which such inmate was sent or taken. 3. The name, age and residence of any inmate dying during the preceding month, the immediate cause of death, and the disposition made of the body. 4. A statement of any unusual restraint or confinement to which any inmate was subjected during such month, and of the necessity therefor. 5. The name and particular service of each person discharged from service in such hospital, or quitting such service during such month, with the reasons therefor and the date thereof.

Section 18. Each of the institutions herein committed to the charge of the said board, shall, by its proper officer, make monthly reports to such board, giving detailed and itemized accounts of all receipts and disbursements, and also showing the daily number of inmates, officers, teachers, servants and employes in each, and the wages paid to each such officer, teacher, servant or employe, and also an annual report on the first day of October in each year, giving a summarized statement of the management of each of said institutions in every department, for the preceding fiscal year ending on the thirtieth day of September.

Section 19. The board may from time to time appoint for each institution a visiting committee of not more than three persons, to visit and inspect the interior management of one or all of said institutions; and such committee shall have access to all parts of either of said institutions and to all the inmates thereof; and it may visit, inquire into and examine as to the condition and management thereof, and shall make a full report in writing to the president of the board, of the result of such inquiry and examination. Each member of said committee shall be allowed his or her necessary and actual expenses in making such visit, and the same shall be paid as other bills against said institutions are paid. The governor shall also after each election of members of the legislature and before the first of December following, appoint a visiting committee of three; one from the members of the senate elect, and two from the members of the assembly elect, who shall visit each of the institutions above named, before the assembling of the legislature, who shall have the same powers, perform the same duties and be paid the same compensation as is provided by the preceding terms of this section.

Section 20. On or before the first day of December in each year, the board shall make a report to the governor for the preceding fiscal year. Such report shall show the kind and estimated value of all the property of each institution at the commencement of such year; the kind and cost of all permanent additions and improvements during such year; the receipts of money during such year, from all public sources; the receipts of money or property from all private sources for the benefit of inmates, and the deposi-

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tion thereof; the amount and estimated value of all products of the farm, shop, and other sources of support and supply in the charge of said board, for each institution, and the cost and application thereof respectively; the number of inmates of each institution at the commencement and at the close of each such year, with the average number maintained in each institution during such year, with the average weekly cost of such maintenance for each such inmate, such cost to be based upon the total amount appropriated by the board for the support of each institution during such year, including all appropriations by the board for subsistence and repairs, or renewals of property, together with the net value of all the products of the farm and garden, and the net value of all labor expended in the care and repair of the property of each institution, but not including the cost of permanent additions to property, or private contributions for inmates; and such report shall contain such further facts relating to the financial condition of each said institutions as said board may deem necessary for the information of the legislature, together with an estimate of expenses for the ensuing year. Such report shall be accompanied by such parts of the report of the superintendent and steward of each of the two insane asylums, the report of the warden and steward of the state prison, the report of the superintendent and steward of the institution for the education of the blind, the report of the superintendent and steward of the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, and the report of the superintendent and steward of the industrial school for boys, as said board shall deem proper to lay before the governor; and the reports now provided by law to be submitted by the said several institutions, or by the officers thereof, to the governor, are hereby abolished.

Section 21. On the twentieth day of October in each year, the board shall file with the secretary of state a certified statement attested by the president and secretary of the board, setting forth the name of every inmate in either of the two hospitals or in the industrial school for boys, at any time during the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of September next preceding, for whose support either in whole or in part any county in the state is legally chargeable, the length of time for which such support is charged and the amount due such hospital or industrial school from such county for the support of such inmate, stating separately the amount due for board and the amount due for clothing. The secretary of state shall, upon the receipt of such certified statement, charge to the respective counties the amounts so due such hospital or industrial school from such counties, which amount shall be a special charge upon such counties respectively, and shall be certified, levied and collected with the state tax, and paid into the state treasury therewith. On the first day of January in each year, the secretary of state shall pass said amount to the credit of the proper hospital or industrial school for the use, maintenance and support of such hospital or industrial school, as provided

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by law. The board shall at the time it is required to file such certified statement with the secretary of state, send by mail to the county clerk of each county so indebted, a duplicate of the statement so filed with the secretary of state.

Section 22. So much of chapter twenty-nine of the revised statutes relating to the state board of charities and reform, as relates to the institutions above named; chapter ninety-six of the laws of 1880, relating to the government of the Wisconsin hospital for the insane, and section four thousand nine hundred and sixty-four of the revised statutes, relating to the Wisconsin industrial school for boys, are hereby repealed.

Section 23. The provisions of section three of chapter two hundred and eighty-nine of the laws of Wisconsin for 1880, shall be construed as applying to the board created by this act.

Section 24. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, but only so far as the same are so inconsistent.

Section 25. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved April 2, 1881.

*20 — BD. SUP.





Barn.

Original Building. (Cottage for children back of it.)

New cottage, erected 1882.

THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

LOCATED AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD

OF

CHARITIES AND REFORM,

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR, JANUARY 2, 1883.



MADISON, WIS.:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1883.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

ANDREW E. ELMORE,	FT. HOWARD.	Term expires April 1, 1883.
JOHN H. VIVIAN,	MINERAL PT.,	Term expires April 1, 1884.
HIRAM H. GILES,	MADISON,	Term expires April 1, 1885.
ELIZABETH B. FAIRBANKS,	MILWAUKEE,	Term expires April 1, 1886.
WILLIAM W. REED,	JEFFERSON,	Term expires April 1, 1887.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

ANDREW E. ELMORE,
PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM W. REED,
VICE PRESIDENT.

ALBERT O. WRIGHT,
SECRETARY.

ANNUAL REPORT.

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

OFFICE OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM,
MADISON, December, 1882.

To the HON. JEREMIAH RUSK,

Governor of Wisconsin:

We have the honor of submitting to your excellency, as required by law, our twelfth annual report, for the year 1882.

In addition to our regular work of visiting and inspecting institutions, and receiving and consolidating reports from them, we have had two unusual occurrences this year, both of which have so increased our responsibilities that the members of the board and secretary have been overburdened with care and labor. The construction and organization of county insane asylums, has called for a large amount of visiting and correspondence; and the meeting of the national conference of charities and corrections at Madison, August 7-12, 1882, called for a large amount of office work.

In consequence of this, much more time than usual has been given to our work by members of the board, in addition to the regular work of our secretary; and much more time than can be expected to be given year after year by the members of an unpaid board. As it appears that there will be a permanent increase in the amount of office work and of visiting to be done, we ask for a small appropriation

General Report of the Board.

for clerical assistance, in order to relieve our secretary of a part of his office work, that he may do more visiting than he otherwise could do.

SEMI-STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The three institutions classified as semi-state institutions have all been prosperous in their finances, and excellent in their internal management during the past year.

The Milwaukee County Insane Asylum has received the past year \$9,930.57 for private patients, a sum indicating the increase of insanity among the wealthier classes, as well as the confidence of the people of Milwaukee in their home institution. The asylum has been full to its capacity, but as a considerable number of these are from other counties and from the United States, who will shortly be removed, there will still be room for the increase of insane in Milwaukee county for some time. The following table will show the financial relations of this institution:

The total expenses for the year were	\$66, 671 35
Of this there was received from the state.....	36, 401 34
There was received from other counties.....	1, 748 20
There was received from private patients.....	9, 930 57
Leaving to be supplied by Milwaukee county.....	<u>\$18, 591 24</u>

The state of Wisconsin has paid half the expense of erecting the buildings of Milwaukee County Insane Asylum; ought this county to receive more from the state for the care of patients than other counties do, which have received nothing from the state for their buildings?

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls has completed its new cottage, for older girls who need more strictly reformatory measures, at a cost of \$15,000, and is now occupying it. In consequence of this increased accommodation the institution will be able to receive a larger number of inmates and to do a more strictly reformatory work. The financial relations of the institution are as follows:

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Total expenses.....	\$14,626 76
Received from counties.....	13,556 50
Received from board of inmates.....	723 50
Received from custom work.....	\$1,417 53
Received from donations.....	1,010 00
Received from sale of stock.....	72 85
Total.....	<u>16,780 38</u>

Showing a gain for the year of \$2,163.52.

The Milwaukee House of Correction has completed an additional block of cells, some additional work room, a hospital room, a system of sewerage, and other improvements, at a cost of \$41,125. The number of prisoners has increased to a considerable extent, a fact which it is not so pleasant to record. We hope this institution will soon be able, with its increased accommodations, to receive prisoners from other counties. The most valuable prisoners for labor are prisoners from Milwaukee county for felonies, sentenced for less than three years, who should regularly be in the state prison at Waupun, but who, by act of the Legislature, are committed to the House of Correction. It is obviously impossible to separate the value of their labor from that of the other prisoners, but they are certainly a source of considerable profit to the House of Correction. The financial relations of the institution for the year ending December 31, 1882, are as follows, which were received too late to be inserted in our detailed report of that institution.

Total cost for current expenses.....	\$24,513 51
Less net earnings of chair factory.....	6,002 40
Less board account.....	4,642 08
Net cost to Milwaukee county.....	<u>\$10,869 03</u>
Weekly per capita cost of maintenance.....	\$2 13
The same after deducting earnings.....	94.4

General Report of the Board.

PRISONS.

Of prisons there are under our inspection the following:

1. The Milwaukee County House of Correction 1
 2. County jails in all but three counties..... 62
 3. Police stations and lockups in cities and villages, including three in Milwaukee and two in Eau Claire..... 80
-

These contained, September 30, 1882, the date of their report to us, the following prisoners:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
House of Correction	208	20	228
County jails	239	16	255
Police stations	18	.....	18
Total	465	36	501

And during the year there had been the following prisoners:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
House of Correction.....	1,707	126	1,833
County jails	7,735	201	7,936
Police stations	7,387	17	7,404
Total	16,829	344	17,173

These do not include the prisoners in the state prison.

This number is less than the average of other states, although the laws are as strictly enforced as elsewhere, a fact which speaks well for the general good order and law-abiding character of our citizens, notwithstanding so many of them are from other countries.

There is a continued increase of vagrancy which swells the numbers of prisoners, as well as the fees of officers and magistrates, a fact upon which we comment elsewhere. If we were able to deduct those persons charged with vagrancy or with drunkenness, and also those who had been led into

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crimes against property or persons by indulgence in those two vices, we should find the remnant of prisoners very few in number.

Any legislation which will really reduce vagrancy and drunkenness will be welcomed by us with pleasure. We believe that long-term sentences for habitual drunkards and tramps to some institution where labor is required, as it is not in county jails generally, will greatly reduce the number of both, and protect society from the expense of their support and the danger of their existence; for hard labor and healthful habits of life for a year or more, will either reform them or drive them out of the state.

We heartily believe in the principle of indeterminate sentence, and would like to see it applied to this class, including their sentence for an indefinite period, depending upon their apparent reformation, and their conditional discharge under surveillance, with liability to re-arrest and committal under the old sentence, if they show signs of returning to their old life.

If there were a reformatory prison for women in this state, we should strongly advocate the application of the same plan to prostitutes also.

Every year, more or less requests come to us to condemn some jail. We are obliged to reply that we have no power to do so. But the fact of the frequent application to us to do so, convinces us that there is a considerable amount of public sentiment in favor of such power to condemn unfit jails being vested in some one, and we would ask that such power be vested in some competent authority. We would call attention to our notes upon certain jails in our detailed report which follows.

The law of last winter providing that sentenced prisoners from the counties of Kenosha, Racine and Waukesha should be sentenced to confinement in the Milwaukee house of correction, has heretofore been inoperative, because of a provision in the bill which required the consent of the county board of

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Milwaukee county before such prisoners should be received, which consent has thus far been withheld.

We hope that before long this act may be made operative, as it is the best means yet provided by law for reducing the tramp nuisance in these three tramp infested counties.

The number of youthful prisoners is still large. As reported by the sheriffs there were 414 male and 21 female prisoners, between sixteen and twenty-one years of age, and 178 male and 10 female prisoners under sixteen. We do not believe that a jail with its contaminating associations is a fit place for children. The state has long pursued the policy of sending criminal children to reformatories rather than to prisons, and has such reformatories in full operation. It is entirely contrary to public policy for those magistrates, in whom the state has confided a discretionary power, to abuse that liberty by sentencing boys and girls to jail. We present some facts from Columbia and Fond du Lac counties upon this subject, to which we call the attention of the legislature and the people.

THE TRAMP NUISANCE.

In consequence of the vagrancy laws now in force, the vagrants who a few years ago roamed the country in gangs, capturing freight trains and committing depredations upon the country, and forming thus a grave public danger, have been reduced to a reasonable subjection to law and order. But in the process of administering the vagrancy laws in certain portions of our state, the vagrants have become the passive and not unwilling instruments of a fraud upon the public under the forms of law. In several counties the vagrants have helped to swell the fee bills of justices of the peace and sheriffs and other officers, receiving food and shelter in return. It is not in average human nature to "kill the goose that lays the golden eggs" by any unusual severity to the tramps; and thus certain jails have become favorite resorts for tramps, especially in winter. The following table will show the extent of this

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tramp nuisance in the counties most afflicted by it. During the year ending September 30, 1882, according to returns made to this office, there were 2,985 commitments for vagrancy in the following counties:

Kenosha	951
Racine.....	760
Waukesha	348
Winnebago	314
Jefferson.....	186
Rock.....	162
Dane	138
Walworth.....	63
Sauk.....	63
Total	<u>2985</u>

The total number of commitments for vagrancy in the whole state for that period were 3258. That is about ninety-two per cent. of all the convictions under the vagrancy act this year, were made in the above nine counties. Add to this the fact that in thirty-five counties, more than half the whole number, there were no convictions whatever for vagrancy, and as far as we can learn no tramps, and it will be seen that this nuisance is confined to a few counties, mostly in the southeastern part of the state.

We favor the plan, which we understand is to be proposed, to sentence tramps to the state prison, where hard labor will actually be enforced upon them.

POORHOUSES.

Our visits to poorhouses show a continual improvement in their character. We are satisfied that our poorhouses will bear comparison with those of any other state in the union. We note the following particulars in relation to them:

1. *The Kind of Inmates Received.*—A crying evil in this state twelve years ago, in common with all others, has been done away with. Children are no longer brought up in the poorhouses with the degrading and depraving associations found there. The only exceptions are in cases of feeble-

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mind children, for which class no special provision has yet been made by the state.

In very few cases are able-bodied persons received, as can be seen by our table of the causes of pauperism, and as we have satisfied ourselves by personal investigation. The poorhouses are almost exclusively used for people unable to take care of themselves.

2. *The Kind of Buildings.*—As new buildings from time to time are erected, they are built of more substantial material and upon better plans. A separation of the sexes is now provided for in almost every poorhouse in the state, thus preventing the scandals once not uncommon. It is now several years since a child has been born in a Wisconsin poorhouse, except in cases of women brought to the poorhouse just before confinement.

3. *The Kind of Care Given.*—There is in almost all cases excellent care taken of the inmates of our poorhouses. Cleanliness is in most cases insisted on. The food is almost always good in quality and always enough in quantity. Punishments of any kind are rarely used; and then only in extreme cases. Some labor is generally secured from all inmates capable of any.

The great need of our poorhouses to-day are separate hospital rooms in many of them, for the sick and the disabled. Hospital cases of accident or sickness are constantly coming to the poorhouses in default of any hospitals in most parts of the state, and special provision ought to be made for such cases.

OUTDOOR RELIEF.

A comparison of the cost of poor relief in proportion to the population of the several counties, has been made this year for the first time, and shows great differences in the amount of such relief granted, differences altogether too great to be caused by any difference of real distress. Poverty is distributed over our state with tolerable uniformity, the only difference being caused by the tendency of the poor to

General Report of the Board.

drift into the cities and villages, and accumulate there, so that the demands for poor relief are always greater in the town than in the country. But all experience shows that the demand for poor relief grows with the supply, and that a large amount for poor relief does not indicate a large amount of suffering, which needs to be relieved, but a large amount of laxity or corruption on the part of officers, and a large amount of willingness by able bodied idlers to be fed at the public expense. Where the officers who administer the poor relief depend for their election year by year upon the votes of the applicants for poor relief or their friends, it requires more firmness than many officers possess to carefully sift out all the unworthy cases, and give only to those who ought to receive. The larger the city, and the less knowledge of individual cases possessed by the public, the easier it is to swell the lists of those receiving outdoor relief.

In Milwaukee county this abuse has reached great proportions. The amount paid for outdoor relief is nearly as great as it is in the city of Chicago, and the total cost of pauperism is twice as great in proportion to the population as in the state at large. Any one who will take the trouble to visit the office of the superintendent of the poor in Milwaukee, and examine his records of cases assisted, and then see those same cases as they come up once a fortnight for their regular rations, can see for himself the needlessness of at least three-fourths of all the outdoor relief given in that city. The city of Milwaukee is a prosperous city, with an industrious and frugal population, and has comparatively little real distress which needs any public relief. It is not the distress of her people, but the manner in which poor relief is administered by the county board of supervisors which causes this large expense.

We give the following table of the cost of pauperism by counties, which is as complete as it is possible to make it from the returns made to us:

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TOTAL COST OF PAUPERISM.

	Cost of out-door relief.	Cost of poor-house.	Total cost of pauperism.	Amount per capita to the population.
Adams	\$ 487 57	\$ 531 00	\$1,318 57	19
Ashland	1,633 68		1,633 68	\$1 00
Barron	2,584 14		2,584 14	24
Bayfield	1,118 10		1,118 10	2 00
Brown	3,122 35	3,835 59	6,957 94	23
Buffalo	1,222 15		1,222 15	03
Burnett	484 35		484 35	15
Calumet	3,330 82		3,330 82	20
Chippewa	649 22	1,646 01	2,295 23	15
Clark		1,302 15		
Columbia	2,643 89	3,915 29	6,559 18	23
Crawford	3,837 02		3,837 02	25
Dane	7,550 00	5,463 64	13,013 64	24
Dodge	9,599 17	5,491 68	15,090 85	36
Door	2,189 70		2,189 70	19
Douglas	1,168 12		1,168 12	1 78
Dunn	5,125 65		5,125 65	33
Eau Claire	8,985 46		8,985 46	45
Fond du Lac	7,853 70	3,062 03	10,915 73	23
Grant	5,804 77	3,308 90	9,113 67	21
Green	1,214 60	1,901 25	3,115 85	14
Green Lake	5,225 60		5,225 60	36
Iowa	708 64	2,506 39	3,215 03	14
Jackson	279 82	776 23	1,056 11	07
Jefferson	6,660 80	2,966 81	9,627 61	33
Juneau	6,958 52		6,958 52	26
Kenosha	4,002 58		4,002 58	33
Kewaunee	2,474 43	1,066 03	3,540 43	22
La Crosse	6,487 49		6,487 49	24
La Fayette	2,922 04	3,448 63	6,370 67	30
Langlade	10 00		10 00	
Lincoln				
Manitowoc	6,946 84		6,946 84	19
Marathon	3,500 00	1,445 00	4,945 00	20
Marquette	970 63		970 63	11
Milwaukee	33,985 37	10,596 88 *12,983 03	63,566 28	26
Monroe		1,811 80		
Oconto		7,988 70		28
Outagamie		1,237 00		14
Ozaukee	881 47		2,118 47	14
Pepin	1,070 61		1,070 61	17
Pierce	1,518 47	1,000 00	2,518 47	14
Polk	840 02	229 48	1,069 50	10
Portage	4,399 28		4,399 28	43
Price	3,747 96		3,747 96	4 77
Racine	10,178 07	4,098 00	14,276 07	56
Richland	925 33	1,972 32	2,897 70	16
Rock				
St. Croix	618 12	1,000 00	1,618 12	.05
Sauk	2,613 94	3,127 23	5,741 17	.20
Shawano	684 00		684 00	.06
Sheboygan	9,715 46		9,715 46	.28
Taylor	1,483 10		1,483 10	.64
Trempealeau	4,519 90		4,519 90	.26
Vernon		1,093 42		
Walworth		3,664 19		
Washington		2,122 04	2,122 04	.09
Waukesha	2,602 50	1,958 50	4,560 00	.16
Waupaca	2,325 67	2,457 32	4,692 99	.22
Waushara	1,440 13		1,440 13	.11
Winnebago	8,067 14	3,836 81	11,903 95	.28
Wood				
Total	\$215,431 44	\$104,144 33	\$319,575 77	.....

*Milwaukee County Hospital.

General Report of the Board.

To the above we should add \$23,800 for counties not reporting outdoor relief, an estimate based on the previous reports; making the result foot up as follows:

Total outdoor relief	\$239, 231 44
Current expenses of poorhouses	104, 144 33
Permanent improvements in poorhouses	60, 746 27
Total cost of pauperism	\$404, 122 04

Per capita cost upon the population of Wisconsin, 30 7-10 cents.

COUNTY INSANE ASYLUMS.

During the year ending September 30, 1882, county asylums have been authorized by this board in accordance with the provisions of chapter 233, laws of 1881, and are in operation under that law and the rules of this board in the following six counties:

- BrownCertificate filed December 18, 1881.
- JeffersonCertificate filed November 15, 1881.
- Rock.....Certificate filed November 15, 1881.
- SheboyganCertificate filed May 5, 1882.
- Walworth.....Certificate filed November 18, 1881.
- Winnebago.....Certificate filed November 15, 1881.

In the county of Fond du Lac the building was approved November 15, 1881, but the management has not yet been approved by this board. A building for a County Insane Asylum in Monroe county was not approved by this board. We have reason to believe that several others would have been offered for our approval had we shown any disposition to let down our standard.

County asylums are nearly ready to be occupied in the counties of Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Grant and Green, with a capacity of about 350.

The county asylums which have been in operation, have been frequently visited by us, and have been found in excellent condition. Their surroundings are not so luxurious as the state institutions, but they are still above what the most of the inmates have been accustomed to.

General Report of the Board.

A large amount of liberty has been enjoyed by the inmates, doors being generally unlocked, and seclusion in their own rooms for a short time the usual form of restraint, and even that rarely used. The total proportion of restraint is as low as in any good asylum. The amount of occupation is quite large in most of our county asylums, in some cases employing all not physically disabled.

The food has been abundant and wholesome. There have been a suitable number of attendants of each sex. The expense to the counties has been not far from two dollars a week for each inmate.

Upon our certificate of approval the first bills for the year ending September 30, 1882, were audited by the secretary of state in favor of certain counties containing county insane asylums, amounting in the aggregate to \$10,425.92.

This was not for a full year in any case, and the amount will be increased in these counties the coming year. There will also be an addition to this amount from the additional asylums which will be in operation the coming year.

PRIVATE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The various private benevolent institutions of the state have been in a prosperous condition, as is shown by the lessening of the indebtedness of some, and by the plans for building entered upon by others. Four new institutions have been organized: an orphan asylum at Green Bay, another orphan asylum at Wittenberg, in Shawano county, an infant asylum in Milwaukee, and a hospital at Racine. There is still room for private charity to found, and to maintain still other institutions, especially in cities where no such institutions exist. We think a combination of home for the friendless and hospital, to be managed on some plan so wide as to interest all classes of the population in its support, is the best plan for our medium sized cities; and we would recommend some such plan to the consideration of the charitable in such cities.

We give the following statistics of private benevolent

General Report of the Board.

institutions. These are not complete, owing to the neglect of some to report.

	Whole number of inmates.			Number Sept. 30, 1882.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Orphan Asylums.....	428	395	823	270	254	524
Industrial Schools.....	36	127	163	32	86	118
Hospitals	611	100	711	47	15	62
Homes	65	410	475	47	85	132
Deaf and Dumb Institutes.....	40	26	66	32	26	58
Total.....	1,180	1,058	2,238	428	466	894

Four institutions do not report. Adding the number of inmates in these would increase the whole number of inmates to about 2,500, and of inmates at a given date to about 950.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

The National Conference of Charities and Correction honored us by their presence at Madison, this summer, under the presidency of Hon. Andrew E. Elmore, of Wisconsin. It was the universal verdict that never before in the history of the conference had there been so representative a gathering, or such earnest and fruitful discussions. As the published proceedings of the National Conference of Charities are seen by but few, we publish in an appendix to this report some extracts from their proceedings.

In addition to what we have heretofore urged in our report in favor of indeterminate sentences, we take pleasure in presenting among these extracts the admirable paper of Col. Burchard, read before the National Conference of Charities, as a most complete summary of the arguments to be urged in favor of the measure.

General Report of the Board.

STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES.

This body, composed of many of the most intelligent and enterprising of the officers of our institutions, both public and private, has met now for two successive years, and has had valuable papers and discussions upon topics pertaining to this work. We think that the proceedings of this society as well deserve publication, and will do as much good to the interests of the state, as those of the other societies whose transactions are now printed at state expense. We would therefore ask that the commissioners of printing be authorized to have printed and bound two thousand copies of the proceedings of the Wisconsin State Conference of Charities.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Recognizing the fact that there is a large number of feeble-minded children in the state, who are not and who cannot be benefited by the common school, but who would be susceptible of physical, moral and intellectual improvement under suitable training, we urge the establishment of an institution, by the state, for their especial instruction, believing, after a careful consideration of the subject, that such a course is dictated by considerations of justice, humanity and economy. In this view we are corroborated by not only humanitarians but by almost every one who has been, or is now, connected in any manner with our educational system. The State Teachers' Association has frequently urged it; in fact every organization or individual that has given the subject much attention has arrived at the same conclusion. We deem it unnecessary, therefore, to re-argue this subject in this report, believing that the continued refusal of the legislature to act in this matter is only neglect.

INSPECTION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

We ask that the power of inspecting and reporting upon the state institutions be restored to this board as it existed previous to 1881. The reasons which made it advisable to have such inspection when the institutions were under sep-

General Report of the Board.

arate boards of trustees, are not done away with, now that these institutions are under a single board.

The mutual relations of all these institutions, whether state or county or private, are such that it is best that this board should have general visitorial powers. The criminal class are to be found in the jails and in the House of Correction, as well as in the state prison, and are passing back and forth frequently. The insane are constantly being sent back from the state institutions to the care of the counties. The state institutions are a part only of a system of institutions continually acting and re-acting upon each other, and frequently exchanging inmates with one another. With all these institutions, except the six state institutions, we are now called upon to deal, and with very little increase of our labor we can assist the mutual relations of these institutions, and present a more complete survey of the dependent, defective, and criminal classes of Wisconsin than we now can.

A visiting committee of the legislature has its value, and if all the members of the legislature could pay one visit to all our institutions it would be more valuable still; but it must be obvious to anyone who knows the workings of state institutions that a knowledge of their real needs and of their inside management can be better gained by a continuous body like this board acting as a standing commission.

In view of the fact that hereafter the legislature will hold biennial sessions, there is all the more need of such visitation by an impartial standing commission like this board.

EXPENSES OF THE BOARD.

Following are the expenses of the board for the financial year, ending September 30, 1882:

A. O. Wright, secretary, salary.....	\$1,500 00
A. O. Wright, expenses.....	229 54
Andrew E. Elmore, expenses for 1881.....	323 81
Andrew E. Elmore, expenses for 1882.....	337 07
H. H. Giles, expenses.....	192 61
Mrs. E. B. Fairbanks, expenses.....	157 32
J. H. Vivian, Expenses.....	271 71
Expenses of board.....	130 35

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\$3,142 41

General Report of the Board.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

Meetings of the board have been held during the calendar year 1882 as follows:

- January 10 and 11, in their office.
- February 7, 8, 9 and 10, in their office.
- March 27 and 28, in their office.
- March 31 and April 1, in their office.
- April 7 and 8, in their office.
- April 19, at Fond du Lac.
- May 5, in their office.
- June 30, in their office.
- August 7, 8, 9 and 10, in their office.
- August 11 and 12, in Milwaukee.
- September 12, in Milwaukee.
- October 3, at Sparta.
- October 10, in Milwaukee.
- October 23, in their office.
- November 1, in their office.
- December 4, 5 and 6, in their office.
- December 27 and 28, in their office.

The most important business done by the board at their meetings was as follows:

January 11. A claim of Oconto county for the care of two insane non-resident paupers was considered and the following memorandum adopted:

“In the case of Neils Wedin and George Pinkham, insane non-resident paupers committed from Oconto county to the Northern Hospital, the State Board of Charities and Reform are of the opinion that the fact of non-residence is fully proved in each case, and that the amount collected by the state from Oconto county for board and clothing for the said insane persons should justly be refunded by the state, but that the charges for officers' fees and transportation should be paid by the state, and that when the said insane persons were returned to Oconto county and received by the county they become county paupers, and that the state should not be expected to pay for their board and care either in Oconto county jail or in Waupaca county poorhouse.

The amount we recommend paid is as follows:

For George Pinkham	\$438 75
Neils Wedin	387 56
Total.....	<u>\$826 31</u>

General Report of the Board.

March 28, it was voted that reports from county and town clerks be made hereafter for the year ending March 31, instead of the year ending September 30.

April 8, the following memorandum was adopted in relation to the applications from the counties of Dane and Dodge in reference to their county insane asylums:

“In the matter of the applications of the counties of Dane and Dodge for authority to build county asylums under the provisions of chapter 32 of the revised statutes, the State Board of Charities and Reform hereby conclude and determine:

1. County boards possess power and authority to erect buildings in which to care for the chronic insane belonging to their counties.

2. A uniform system of caring for the chronic insane is very desirable, and as far as practicable should be adopted in all the counties of the state that assume the care of their chronic insane.

3. Such uniformity cannot now be had under chapter 32 of the revised statutes; but can be had under chapter 233 of the laws of 1881, since several (six) counties have at their own expense provided accommodations for the chronic insane, under said chapter 233, and several other counties have taken the preliminary steps to avail themselves of the provisions of said chapter 233, while but one county (Milwaukee) has built a county asylum under the provisions of chapter 32, revised statutes.

4. The building of more county asylums under the provisions of chapter 32, revised statutes, would create a debt against the state treasury, to be paid out of the general fund, while under chapter 233, laws of 1881, no such debt would be created.

5. While the counties that have at their own expense provided for the care of their chronic insane, have paid their proportion of the taxes for the building of our state hospitals, it would be doubly unjust to again tax them for the erection of asylums for other counties.

6. The increased accommodations provided, together with those contemplated under chapter 233, laws of 1881, obviates the necessity for the erection of any more county asylums under the provisions of chapter 32, revised statutes.

We deem it unnecessary at this time to give further reasons for our action, but in reply to the able argument of the Dane county building commission before the board, the foregoing seemed to be required of us; and the applications from the counties of Dane and Dodge for authority to build county asylums under chapter 32, revised statutes, are hereby denied.

In reaching our conclusions we have been aided by the opinion of the attorney general, furnished the board by the courtesy of the governor.

General Report of the Board.

May 5, the board certified that Sheboygan county had provided proper accommodations for its chronic insane pursuant to chapter 233, laws of 1881.

October 23, the bills presented by counties for care of chronic insane pursuant to chapter 233, laws of 1881, were considered and approved at the following sums:

Brown county.....	\$1,238 00
Jefferson county	2,113 70
Rock county	2,076 43
Sheboygan county	923 14
Walworth county	2,276 36
Winnebago county.....	1,798 29
Total	<u>\$10,425 92</u>

The bill of Rock county was allowed only from November 15, 1881, the date of filing the certificate with the secretary of State.

The bill of Brown county was reduced \$4.42 on account of an error in the date of admission of a patient.

The bill of Waupaca county was not approved because the building had not been approved by the board and a certificate filed with the secretary of state.

December 27, it was ordered that certain chronic insane persons belonging to Dunn county be transferred to the Rock county insane asylum.

December 28, the following order was made in relation to the transfer of an insane convict from the Milwaukee county house of correction to Milwaukee county insane asylum:

“Resolved, That the president of this board be and is hereby authorized to direct the transfer of the insane prisoner now in the Milwaukee house of correction to the Milwaukee county insane asylum; provided that such transfer and the support of such insane person shall not involve the state in any expenditures greater than that for any other insane person belonging to Milwaukee county.”

A large number of visits have also been made by the board as a body or by individual members of the board or by the secretary to public and private institutions. Consultations have been held with a number of county boards and commit-

General Report of the Board.

tees of the same, and statistics have been gathered at the cost of much time and labor. A large correspondence has been kept up in relation to all these matters.

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

Part I.—SEMI-STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Part II.—JAILS AND POLICE STATIONS.

Part III.—POORHOUSES AND PAUPERISM.

Part IV.—PRIVATE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Part V.—THE CHRONIC INSANE.

Part VI.—APPENDIX.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ANDREW E. ELMORE,

JOHN A. VIVIAN,

H. H. GILES,

ELIZABETH B. FAIRBANKS,

W. W. REED.

A. O. WRIGHT, *Secretary.*

PART I.

SEMI-STATE INSTITUTIONS.

1—CHAR.

SEMI-STATE INSTITUTIONS.

- I. MILWAUKEE COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.
 - 1. Comments.
 - 2. Statistical Tables.
- II. WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
 - 1. Comments.
 - 2. Statistical Tables.
- III. MILWAUKEE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.
 - 1. Comments.
 - 2. Statistical Tables.

Milwaukee County Insane Asylum.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

Location — Wauwatosa, one mile west of village.

Trustees — Geo. H. Paul, President; N. A. Gray, Secretary; B. B. Hopkins, John H. Tesch, Charles Fingado.

Superintendent — Jas. H. McBride, M. D., salary \$2,500.

Assistant Physician — N. Dodge, M. D., salary \$1,000.

Steward — Edward C. Pollard.

Matron — Mrs. W. J. Benson.

Number of patients during the year, 361.

Number at date of report, 301.

Estimated value of property, \$264,420.80.

Weekly per capita cost of maintenance, \$4.14.

Weekly per capita cost of maintenance after deducting receipts for private patients, \$3.37.

This institution has been visited this year by us several times. On the occasion of the meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, in Milwaukee, several of our distinguished guests from other states, visited the Milwaukee County Insane Asylum, and were much surprised at its high character as an insane hospital.

The comparatively small amount of restraint used is one of the excellent features of the institution. No crib bed has ever been used here, and the amount of other mechanical restraints is reduced to a minimum, as is also chemical restraint. Seclusion in a room well warmed and well lighted is the principal means of restraint used.

This institution is becoming a favorite in which to place private patients, in default of any private asylum in this state. The amount received for board and care of private patients during the past year was \$9,930.57.

Semi-State Institutions.

NUMBER OF INMATES DURING YEAR.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
On hand Oct. 1, 1881	133	132	265
Since admitted.....	48	48	96
Total for year.....	181	180	361
Discharged.....	17	16	33
Died	16	11	27
Remaining Sept. 30, 1882.....	148	153	301

AVERAGE NUMBER EACH MONTH.

October.....	265	April.....	289
November.....	271	May.....	290
December.....	273	June.....	295
January.....	278	July.....	296
February.....	282	August.....	296
March.....	283	September.....	300

DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES BY COUNTIES.

	Oct. 1, 1881.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	Sep. 30, 1882.
Door.....	1	.....	.....	1
Iowa.....	.....	1	.....	1
Kenosha.....	6	.....	1	5
Marinette.....	.....	1	.....	1
St. Croix.....	.....	1	.....	1
Washington.....	1	2	1	2
Waukesha.....	13	3	3	13
Milwaukee.....	230	77	46	261
National Home.....	14	10	9	15
State of Minnesota.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	265	96	60	301

Milwaukee County Insane Asylum.

MEDICAL RESULTS.

Number of patients discharged recovered.....	18
Number of patients discharged improved.....	10
Number of patients discharged not improved.....	5
Number of patients died.....	27
Total	<u>60</u>

ANALYZED BALANCE SHEET.

RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
From Milwaukee County appropriation for current expenses:.....	For subsistence
\$55,705.50	salaries and wages.
From Milwaukee County —appropriation for improvements	fuel
2,000.00	clothing.....
From private patients... ..	expense of farm and garden.....
9,930.57	amusements.....
“ sales from farm... ..	drugs and medicine's
585.94	liquors
“ sales of hides, tallow, etc	lights
960.45	house furnishing ..
Bal. on hand Oct. 1, 1881 to credit of current expenses fund.....	laundry expenses..
9,221.50	managers and trustees.....
Bal. on hand to credit of improvement fund	176.95.
1,371.81	miscellaneous expenses.....
Improvement account overdrawn	repairs
342.48	permanent improvements.....
	3,714.29
	Total expenses.....
	\$66,671.35
	Balance in treasury, current expense account.
	Sept. 30, 1882.....
	\$13,446.90
<u>\$80,118.25</u>	<u>\$80,118.25</u>

Semi-State Institutions.

TOTAL CURRENT COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Stock on hand October 1, 1881.....	\$ 3,944.00
Total payments from Oct. 1, 1881, to Sept. 30, 1882, current....	62,957.06
Farm Products put in	1,806.81
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$68,707.87
Less Stock and Products on hand Sept. 30, 1882.....	\$ 5,074.64
	<hr/>
Total cost of maintenance from Oct. 1, 1881, to Sept. 30, 1882..	\$63,633.23
Less Products of Farm put in.....	1,806.81
	<hr/>
Total cost of maintenance, or cash expenditure.....	\$61,826.42
Less receipts from private patients, sales, etc	11,476.96
	<hr/>
Total Current Cost of Maintenance to Milwaukee County.....	\$50,349.46
Weekly per capita cost on total expenditure.....	\$4.262
Weekly per capita cost on cash expenditure.....	4.141
Weekly per capita cost to Milwaukee County	3.372

Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Location Milwaukee, North Point. Incorporated 1875.

Trustees, Mrs. W. P. Lynde, Pres't.; Mrs. D. H. Johnson, Sec.; Mrs. W. S. Candee, Treas.; Mrs. A. J. Aikens, Ch. Ex. Com.; Mrs. C. J. Russell, Ch. Supply Com.; Mrs. G. C. Swallow, Ch. Children's Com.; Mrs. Willard Merrill, Ch. School Com.; Mrs. H. M. Finch, Ch. Work Com., and about thirty other ladies of Milwaukee.

Superintendent—Mrs. Mary E. Cobb.

Steward—D. A. Cobb.

Matron—Mrs. Sarah E. Pierce.

Value of property: Land, \$16,000; buildings, \$31,670; personal property, \$7,377.40.

Number of inmates at last report 120; males 24, females 96.

Number received during year 78; males 18, females 60.

Number discharged or died, 72; males 18, females 54.

Number of inmates September 30, 1882, 126; males 24, females 102.

Boys under ten years of age are received till they reach that age.

This institution was visited by the State Board of Charities and Reform, together with the National Conference of Charities and Corrections in the afternoon of August 12, which was an occasion of great interest to all concerned.

It was visited by the Secretary and by members of the Board many times in the course of the past year, and was always found in excellent condition. At all the various visits, no matter at what time of the day, there was seen the same steady industry, the same general cheerfulness, and the same cleanliness and orderliness. A meeting of the Board of Managers showed the corresponding business capacities, which, taken with the individual interest shown in each pupil by Managers and Superintendent, revealed the secret of the excellent work done in this institution.

Human affections exist within the walls of institutions as well as without, as is shown by the marriage of Mrs. Rockwell, the Superintendent, to Mr. Cobb, the Steward, last summer. The name of the Superintendent is changed on the records, but there has been no change of Superintendent.

The new building voted by the Legislature has been com-

Semi-State Institutions.

pleted out of the appropriation of \$15,000 from the last Legislature, and there are now three buildings adapted to these separate classes of inmates. This new building is to be used for the older girls who need more strictly reformatory measures, and is constructed for that purpose, with a separate bed-room for each girl, and with school-room, kitchen, etc., all in this building, so that it is not necessary that the girls here should meet those in the other departments. The object is the same as at the House of the Good Shepherd, where a similar result is obtained by a different plan of architecture.

With these improved facilities, we think the age at which girls can be received, and up to which they may be held under the guardianship of this institution might be increased with advantage.

We present a wood cut of the buildings as they now are. The tables which follow will be found of interest:

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITTED INMATES BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Oct. 1, 1881.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	Sept. 30, 1882.	COUNTIES.	Oct. 1, 1881.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	Sept. 30, 1882.
Brown.....	3	2	2	3	Milwaukee ..	48	9	14	43
Calumet	4	2	3	3	Monroe	1	1	1	1
Clark	1	2	1	2	Outagamie ..	4	2	.....	6
Columbia	1	1	.....	2	Polk .....	.....	1	.....	1
Dane.....	4	3	4	3	Racine	1	1	1	1
Dodge	1	.....	.....	1	Rock	3	1	1	3
Dunn	4	1	2	3	Shawano .....	.....	1	.....	1
Eau Claire...	5	1	4	2	Sheboygan ..	2	2	1	3
Fond du Lac..	3	2	1	4	Waukesha ...	1	1	1	1
Grant .....	.....	1	.....	1	Waupaca ...	2	1	.....	3
Green	1	.....	.....	1	Winnebago ..	5	5	4	6
Green Lake..	1	1	.....	2	Wood	1	2	1	2
Jackson	1	1	.....	2					
Jefferson	5	.....	.....	5	Total com-				
Juneau	1	.....	.....	1	mitted	106	45	41	110
Kewaunee	1	.....	.....	1	Inmates not				
La Crosse....	1	.....	.....	1	committed ...	14	33	31	16
La Fayettee..	.....	1	.....	1					
Marathon	1	.....	.....	1	Total inmates	120	78	72	126

Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls.

BALANCE SHEET OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

1. *Current Expense Fund.*

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1881	\$ 592 61	P'd for salaries and wages	\$ 3 903 55
Received from counties for committed inmates.	13 556 50	P'd for subsistence, flour and meal.....	1 235 38
Received for board of inmates not committed....	723 50	P'd for subsistence, fish and meat.....	1 208 85
Received from custom work in laundry.....	1 417 53	P'd for subsistence, groceries, etc.....	2 612 13
Received from donations.	1 010 00	P'd for clothing.....	1 261 06
Received from sale of stock etc	72 85	P'd for fuel and lights...	1 985 78
		P'd for amusements.....	47 78
		P'd for means of instruction.....	275 23
		P'd for drugs and medicines.....	77 27
		P'd for house furnishing	400 96
		P'd for laundry expenses	310 18
		P'd for repairs.....	163 48
		P'd for barn and garden expenses.....	540 66
		P'd for insurance.....	155 20
		P'd for water and telephone.....	156 00
		Paid for traveling and legal expenses.....	273 81
		P'd for miscellaneous expenses	19 06
		Total disbursements....	14 626 76
		Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1882.....	2 746 23
	17 372 99		17 372 99

2. *Building Fund.*

Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1881.....	\$ 1 198 68	
Received from state treasury.....	15 000 60	
		\$ 16 199 28
Paid out up to Sept. 30, 1882.....		9 467 85
		6 731 43
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1882.....		

This balance was all due on contracts as soon as the building was completed, and has since been paid for the same.

Semi-State Institutions.

MILWAUKEE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Location — Milwaukee, South Side.

Inspector — Florian J. Ries.

Deputy Inspector — Bryan Kelley.

Clerk — John Wingender.

Matron — Mrs. Maria Vette.

And 18 other employes.

Stone building with stone cells in blocks, on the usual State prison plan; wooden workshops; wall with guards.

Whole number of prisoners, 1833; males, 1707; females, 126; at date of report, 228; males, 208; females, 20.

Labor of prisoners — Chairmaking and necessary work of the prison. Per capita cost, \$2.24 a week; net cost after deducting earnings, &c., \$0.25.

This institution was visited by the Board October 10 and several times by individual members of the Board. We are gratified that the enlarged accommodations now make it possible to give each woman a cell instead of having them all together in a crowded room.

The institution is nearly self-supporting and ought soon to be entirely so.

The number of persons who are sent here time after time shows that something more than a sentence to the prison is needed to reform many who are sent here. To use the words of Col. Ries: "My experience has fully convinced me that by kind treatment and by appealing to the better instincts of human nature, better results can be obtained than in any other way; yet all that may be accomplished with the prisoner in this manner inside the prison will be of little avail after his discharge, unless he finds friends who are willing to lend him a helping hand and encourage him in his efforts to lead a better life." We are glad to say that the Young Men's Christian Association has done much in the way of looking after the welfare of discharged prisoners in Milwaukee. Their Christianity has not been confined to exhortations in the prison. Mrs. Fairbanks, a member of our Board, by her residence in Milwaukee, has opportunities for aiding

Milwaukee House of Correction.

deserving cases of discharged prisoners, and in consultation with the prison officers is frequently able to help them in the time of need.

We believe, however, that with the class of confirmed vagrants or drunkards or thieves a succession of short sentences for continually repeated offences, is a farce, and that in such cases a long term in prison, at least a year, and police surveillance afterward, are the only effectual means of reformation.

The large number of persons sentenced to the House of Correction for drunkenness shows the efficiency of the police of the city, but it also shows the prevalence of this vice, for of course the number of persons actually sentenced to the House of Correction is but a small part of those who become intoxicated. The question of dealing with this pernicious vice is one which is agitating the public mind at the present time. We note as a contribution to the discussion of this question, that when Mayor Stowell, this summer, had the wisdom and courage to close the "concert saloons" of Milwaukee, the number of persons sentenced to the House of Correction immediately fell off.

Under Col. Ries's management the House of Correction has been made one of the most orderly and successful prisons of its class in this country—quite different from its former character.

During the year 1882 many valuable and necessary improvements have been made. An addition to the cell room has been built, containing 112 cells. This building cost \$30,000, and the cells are constructed after the most approved plans and are well ventilated throughout. This gives a total of 272 cells.

Two fine hospital rooms with baths and closets have been also provided, which fills a want long felt and is highly appreciated by sick prisoners.

The kitchen and bakery have been entirely rebuilt and the former is being provided with steam cooking apparatus, which, when completed, will make it first-class in all its

Semi-State Institutions.

appointments. These improvements will cost nearly \$4,000.

An addition to the factory is nearly completed. It is 40x80, two stories with basement and will cost \$4,800.

The sewerage system of the city has been extended to the prison premises, in consequence of which the Inspector has been enabled to thoroughly drain all the buildings and grounds. Upwards of 1,000 feet of sewers were laid by the prisoners.

Add the value of these improvements to the total value of real estate, as stated in the annual report of the inspector on January 1st, 1882, amounting to \$139,699.10, and the total value of the institution will sum up as follows:

Total value of Real Estate January 1, 1882.....	\$139,699	10
New Addition to Cell Room.....	30,000	00
Improvements in Kitchen and Bakery.....	4,000	00
Addition to Factory.....	4,800	00
Hospital Rooms.....	\$ 825	00
Sewerage, Water Closets in Factory and Main Building	1,000	00
Other Improvements.....	500	00
		<hr/>
Total Value of the Institution.....	180,824	10

We give the very full and accurate prison statistics furnished by Col. Ries.

Milwaukee House of Correction.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

No. I. — *Table showing lost time, unproductive but indispensable labor, productive labor and total time spent in prison from October 1st, 1881, to September 30th, 1882.*

LOST TIME.	Days.	Total.	Per cent.
Sundays and holy days	12,088		
Solitary, as per sentence	60		
Solitary, as per punishment	150		
Sick and disabled	2,699		
		14,937	19.15
NECESSARY LABOR NOT PRODUCTIVE.			
Barbers	330		
Cell-room attendants	1,740		
Stable, barn and garden	711		
Yard work	577		
Piling lumber	1,101		
Tailoring	582		
Shoe shop	521		
General repairs	383		
Baker and cook	585		
Blacksmiths and firemen	1,462		
Warehouse	304		
Laundry	454		
Females	5,299		
		14,049	17.94
PRODUCTIVE LABOR.			
Chair factory	49,004		62.58
Work on improvements	252		33
		49,256	
Total time spent in prison		78,332	100.00

Semi-State Institutions.

No. II. — *Statement of Prisoners Received, Discharged and On Hand, from October 1st, 1881, to September 30th, 1882.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number in confinement October 1st, 1881.....	160	11	180
Received from October 1st, 1881, to September 30th, 1882.....	1,533	115	1,653
Total in prison	1,707	126	1,833
Discharged during the year.....	1,499	106	1,605
Leaving in confinement September 30, 1882.....	208	20	228
HOW RECEIVED.			
United States District Court, Eastern District of Wisconsin.....	14		14
Municipal Court, Milwaukee county.....	1,509	113	1,622
Circuit Court, Milwaukee county.....	1		1
Town of Milwaukee.....	2		2
Town of Lake.....	2		2
Town of Wauwatosa.....	5	2	7
Village of Bay View.....	5		5
Total	1,533	115	1,653
HOW DISCHARGED.			
On expiration of sentence.....	1,081	72	1,153
By order of municipal court, on payment of fine and costs.....	290	27	317
By commutation, reduction of time for good behavior.....	110	7	117
By escape.....	7		7
By Governor's pardon.....	5		5
By writ of habeas corpus.....	3		3
By transfer to county hospital.....	2		2
Died.....	1		1
Total	1,499	106	1,605

No. III. — *Number Received and Discharged, and number on hand last day of each month.*

MONTHS.	RECEIVED.		DISCHARGED.		ON HAND ON THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
October.....	128	13	133	13	164	11
November.....	111	9	120	8	155	12
December.....	152	12	111	12	196	12
January.....	133	8	89	7	245	13
February.....	80	10	87	7	233	16
March.....	108	8	134	8	212	16
April.....	67	6	145	12	134	10
May.....	149	12	97	11	186	11
June.....	170	9	129	4	227	16
July.....	155	11	133	6	244	21
August.....	133	9	162	14	218	16
September.....	144	8	154	4	208	20
Total	1533	115	1499	106		
				Male.	Female.	Total
Daily Average.....				201	14	215

Milwaukee House of Correction.

No. IV. — *Age when committed.*

AGE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 20 years of age	106	11	117
From 20 to 30 years of age	560	38	598
“ 30 “ 40 “ “ “	437	34	471
“ 40 “ 50 “ “ “	255	16	271
“ 50 “ 60 “ “ “	115	9	124
“ 60 “ 70 “ “ “	57	5	62
“ 70 “ 80 “ “ “	8	2	10
Total	1,538	115	1653

V.—*How often committed.*

	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Fem.	Total.
For the 1st time...	974	44	1018	For the 17th time..	3		2
For the 2d time....	268	14	282	For the 18th time..	2		3
For the 3d time....	107	8	115	For the 19th time..	2		2
For the 4th time....	45	14	59	For the 20th time..	1		1
For the 5th time....	29	8	37	For the 26th time..	1		1
For the 6th time....	27	4	31	For the 27th time..	1		1
For the 7th time....	18	5	23	For the 28th time..	1		1
For the 8th time....	12	6	18	For the 29th time..	1		1
For the 9th time....	6	4	10	For the 30th time..	1		1
For the 10th time...	6	2	8	For the 31st time..		1	1
For the 11th time...	4		4	For the 34th time..	1		1
For the 12th time...	7	1	8	For the 35th time..	1		1
For the 13th time...	7	2	9	For the 43d time..	1		1
For the 14th time...	4	2	6	For the 44th time..	1		1
For the 15th time...	2		2	For the 45th time..	1		1
For the 16th time...	3		3	For the 46th time..	1		1
Per cent. of 1st commitments					1538	115	1653
Per cent. of recommitments							61.58
							38.42

VI.—*Term of sentence.*

	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Fem.	Total.
For 7 days	1		1	For 3 months	12	2	14
For 15 days	300	27	327	For 4 months	9		9
For 29 days	5	1	6	For 5 months	1		1
For 25 days	2		2	For 6 months	14	3	17
For 30 days	514	40	554	For 8 months	1	2	3
For 35 days	1		1	For 9 months	1		1
For 40 days	1		1	For 1 year	11	2	13
For 50 days	2		2	For 1½ years	8		8
For 60 days	380	19	399	For 2 years	7		7
For 90 days	251	19	270	For 2½ years	8		8
For 1 month	1		1	For 3 years	7		7
For 2 months	1		1		1538	115	1653

*Semi-State Institutions.*No. VII—*Crime or Offence.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Assault and battery	42	2	44
Assault with intent to do great bodily harm	2		2
Armed with loaded revolver	6		6
Burglary	13		13
Burglary and larceny	1		1
Breaking and entering dwelling in day time	3		3
Breaking and entering shop building	1		1
Carrying concealed weapons	3		3
Cruelty to animals	2		2
Common drunkard	1		1
Drunk and disorderly	464	23	487
Drunk	440	45	485
Disorderly	237	9	246
Embezzlement	1		1
Fornication	2		2
Felonious assault	1		1
Grand larceny	6	2	8
Highway robbery	3		3
Indecent exposure of person	5		5
Inmate house of ill fame	3	11	14
Keeping house of ill fame	2	2	4
Keeping disorderly house		2	2
Keeping dog without license	1		1
Larceny	9		9
Larceny, II offence	1		1
Larceny from person	1	2	3
Larceny from person, II offence		1	1
Larceny of a mare	1		1
Obtaining money under false pretenses	3		3
Petit larceny	76	7	83
Robbery	4		4
Resisting officer	2		2
Selling liquor to Indians	12		12
Threaten to kill and murder	1	1	2
Threaten to beat and wound	1		1
Uttering forged check	1		1
Uttering counterfeit money	1		1
Vagrant	184	8	192
Violating Sec. 5462, Rev. St. U. S.	1		1
Violating Sec. 4579, Rev. St. Wis.	1		1
	1538	115	1653

No. VIII—*Nationality.**a—Native Born.*

	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Fem.	Total.
Wisconsin	231	16	247	Maine	4	2	6
New York	175	9	184	Missouri	4	1	5
Massachusetts	56		56	Iowa	4		4
Pennsylvania	52	8	60	New Hampshire	3	1	4
Ohio	48	2	50	Louisiana	2	3	5
Illinois	39	6	45	Maryland	2		2
Michigan	23	3	26	Mississippi	2		2
Vermont	10		10	Tennessee	2		2
New Jersey	8		8	Virginia	2		2
Kentucky	7		7	Georgia	2		2
Indiana	7	2	9	Delaware	2		2
Minnesota	6		6	Texas	1		1
Connecticut	6		6	Indian Territory	1		1
Rhode Island	4	4	8	California	1		1
				Total Native Born	704	57	761

Milwaukee House of Correction.

b.—Foreign Born.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Fem.	Total.
Germany.....	354	19	373	Italy.....	3	1	4
Ireland.....	221	30	251	Belgium.....	3		3
England.....	60	5	65	Finland.....	2		2
Norway and Sweden.....	50	1	51	Holland.....	2		2
Canada.....	50		50	Luxemburg.....	1		1
Scotland.....	26	1	27	Australia.....	1		1
Switzerland.....	17		17	Hungary.....	1		1
Austria.....	9		9	Mexico.....	1		1
Denmark.....	9		9	Isle of Man.....	1		1
France.....	6		6				
Bohemia.....	5	1	6	Total foreign born.....	834	58	892
Poland.....	4		4	Total native born.....	704	57	761
Wales.....	4		4				
Russia.....	4		4	Grand total.....	1,538	115	1,653

Per cent. of native born, 46.04.

Per cent. of foreign born, 53.96.

No. IX.—Occupation.

Actors.....	6	Millwrights.....	2
Agents.....	7	Moulders.....	18
Bakers.....	17	Musicians.....	4
Barbers.....	15	Painters.....	45
Bartenders.....	8	Peddlers.....	6
Boilermakers.....	5	Photographers.....	2
Boxmaker.....	1	Plumbers.....	3
Butchers.....	13	Printers.....	21
Blacksmiths.....	20	Puddlers.....	3
Brakemen.....	1	Porters.....	3
Brewers.....	17	Potters.....	1
Brushmakers.....	2	Ropemakers.....	2
Bricklayer.....	1	Sailors.....	171
Bootblack.....	1	Shoemakers.....	48
Bookbinders.....	3	Soldiers.....	14
Bookkeeper.....	1	Stone cutters.....	8
Cabinetmakers.....	3	Salesmen.....	8
Carpenters.....	37	Steamfitters.....	3
Cigarmakers.....	32	Saloonkeepers.....	2
Coppersmiths.....	2	Schoolboys.....	2
Clerks.....	22	Sailmaker.....	1
Cooks.....	18	Teamsters.....	27
Confectioners.....	5	Tailors.....	23
Coopers.....	23	Tanners.....	14
Calkers.....	3	Tinsmiths.....	10
Collectors.....	2	Teachers.....	5
Clergymen.....	3	Trunkmakers.....	2
Druggists.....	2	Tavernkeeper.....	1
Drayman.....	1	Upholsterer.....	1
Engineers.....	10	Waiters.....	10
Express Drivers.....	3	Wagonmakers.....	4
Farmers.....	45	Weavers.....	3
Firemen.....	33	Wireworker.....	1
Glass Blowers.....	4	Watchmakers.....	3
Gardners.....	7	No occupation.....	3
Harness Makers.....	4		
Laborers.....	658	Total.....	1,538
Locksmiths.....	2	Females.....	115
Merchants.....	2		
Machinists.....	17	Grand total.....	1,653
Masons.....	8		

*Semi-State Institutions.*No. X. — *Education.*

	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Fem.	Total.
Read and write.....	1,369	90	1,459	Foreign born —			
Read only.....	38	6	44	Germany.....	18	1	19
Neither read or write.....	131	19	150	Norway and Sweden.....	10		10
Total.....	1,538	115	1,653	Poland.....	4	1	5
NATIONALITY OF ILLITE-RATES.				Canada.....	7		7
Native born — White.....	38	5	43	Scotland.....	2		2
Colored.....	1		1	England.....	6	2	8
Indians.....	5		5	Bohemia.....	1	1	2
Foreign born — Ireland.....	35	9	44	France.....	1		1
				Nova Scotia.....	1		1
				Russia.....	1		1
				Denmark.....	1		1
				Total.....	131	19	150

No. XI. — *Color.*

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
White.....	1,505	110	1,615
Colored.....	21	1	22
Indian.....	12	4	16
Total.....	1,538	115	1,653

No. XII. — *Religion.*

	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Fem.	Total.
Catholics.....	799	79	878	Reformed.....	7		7
Lutherans.....	310	17	327	Universalists.....	6		6
Presbyterians.....	73	1	74	Congregationalists.....	6		6
Methodists.....	47	2	49	Quakers.....	1		1
Episcopalians.....	70	4	74	None.....	190	9	199
Baptists.....	25	3	28	Total.....	1,538	115	1,653
Jews.....	4		4				

Milwaukee House of Correction.

No. XIII. — *Social Relations.*

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Married	307	49	356
Single	1,142	31	1,173
Widowed	44	33	77
Divorced	45	2	47
Total	1,538	115	1,653

No. XIV. — *Habits.*

	Male.	Fem.	Total
Use liquor moderately	861	64	925
Intemperate	677	51	728
Total abstainers.	0	0	0
Total	1,538	115	1,653

Do use tobacco — male	1,412
Do not use tobacco — male	126
Total	1,538

No. XV. — *Statement of Prisoners from October 1st, 1881, to September 30th, 1882. Commitments, Discharges, Sex, Race and Nativity.*

ITEM.	Aggregate number.	MEN.						WOMEN.					
		Total Male.	Nativity.		Race.			Total Fem.	Nativity.		Race.		
			Native.	Foreign	White.	Colored.	Indians.		Native.	Foreign	White.	Colored.	Indians.
On hand October 1, 1881	180	169	105	64	167	2	.....	11	11	.....	8	2	1
Committed first time	1,018	974	473	501	951	13	10	44	23	21	44	.....	.....
Recommitted	695	564	231	333	556	8	.....	71	34	37	65	2	4
Total addition	1,653	1,538	704	834	1,507	21	10	115	57	58	109	2	4
Discharged	1,597	1,491	664	827	1,464	20	7	106	56	50	98	3	5
Escaped	7	7	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Died	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total deduction	1,605	1,499	669	830	1,472	20	7	106	56	50	98	3	5
On hand October 1, 1882	228	208	140	68	202	3	3	20	12	8	19	1	0

Semi-State Institutions.

Milwaukee House of Correction.

XVII.—Showing Nature of Crime or Offense, and term of Sentence in each Case.

CRIME OR OFFENSE.	7 Days.		15 Days.		20 Days.		25 Days.		30 Days.		35 Days.		40 Days.		50 Days.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	Assault and battery			2						6						
Assault with intent to do great bodily harm.																
Armed with loaded revolver.									1							
Burglary																
Burglary and larceny																
Breaking and entering dwelling in day time.																
Breaking and entering shop building.																
Carrying concealed weapons.																
Cruelty to animals			2													
Common drunkard									1							
Drunk and disorderly			26	2					199	9						
Drunk			231	24		1			158	13						
Disorderly	1		36	1	2				128	5						
Embezzlement																
Fornication																
Felonious assault.																
Grand larceny																
Highway robbery																
Indecent exposure of person																
Inmate house of ill-fame									3	11						
Keeping house of ill-fame																
Keeping disorderly house																
Keeping dog without license			1													
Larceny																
Larceny, 2d offense																
Larceny from person																
Larceny from person, 2d offense																
Larceny of a mare																
Obtaining money under false pretenses																
Petit larceny			2						6	1						
Robbery																
Resisting officer.																
Selling liquor to Indians.					3	2			3		1		1		1	
Threaten to kill and murder																
Threaten to beat and wound																
Uttering forged check.																
Uttering counterfeit money																
Vagrant.									9	1						
Violating Sect. 5462 Rev. St. U. S.																
Violating Sect. 4579 Rev. St. Wis.																
	1		300	27	5	1	2		514	40	1		1		2	

Semi-State Institutions.

XVII.—*Showing Nature of Crime or Offense and term of Sentence in each Case.— continued.*

CRIME OR OFFENSE.	60 Days.		90 Days.		1 Month.		2 Months.		3 Months.		4 Months.		5 Months.		6 Months.		8 Months.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Assault and battery	11		8		1		1		3	1	5		1		3	1		
Assault with intent to do great bodily harm																		
Armed with loaded revolver	1		3						1									
Burglary															1			
Burglary and larceny																		
Breaking and entering dwelling in day time																		
Breaking and entering shop building																		
Carrying concealed weapons	1								1		1							
Cruelty to animal																		
Common drunkard																		
Drunk and disorderly	196	7	43	5														
Drunk	51	7																
Disorderly	56	2	14	1														
Embezzlement			1															
Fornication									1						1			
Felonious assault															1			
Grand larceny															2	1		
Highway robbery																		
Indecent exposure of person	2		3															
Inmate house of ill-fame																		
Keeping house of ill-fame				2	1													
Keeping disorderly house					2													
Keeping dog without license																		
Larceny															4		1	
Larceny, 2d offense																		
Larceny from person	1																	
Larceny from person, 2d offense																		
Larceny of a mare																		
Obtaining money under false pretenses																		
Petit larceny	21	2	41	3					2		3				1	1		
Robbery																		
Resisting officer	1		1															
Selling liquor to Indians									1									
Threaten to kill and murder									1	1								
Threaten to beat and wound									1									
Uttering forged check									1									
Uttering counterfeit money									1									
Vagrant	40		135	7														
Violating Sect. 5462 Rev. St. U. S																		
Violating Sect. 4579 Rev. St. Wis															1			
	380	19	251	19	1		1		12	2	9		1		14	3	1	

Milwaukee House of Correction.

XVII.—Showing Nature of Crime or Offense, and Term of Sentence in each Case.—continued.

CRIME OF OFFENSE	9 Months.		1 Year.		1½ Year.		2 Years.		2½ Years.		3 Years.		Total Male.	Total Female.	Grand Total.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Assault and battery													42	2	44
Assault with intent to do great bodily harm			2										2		2
Armed with loaded revolver													6		6
Burglary			2		5				1		4		13		13
Burglary and larceny											1		1		1
Breaking and entering dwelling in day time					2		1						3		3
Breaking and entering shop building			1										1		1
Carrying concealed weapons													3		3
Cruelty to animals													2		2
Common drunkard													1		1
Drunk and disorderly													1		1
Drunk													464	23	487
Disorderly													440	45	485
Embezzlement													237	9	246
Fornication													1		1
Felonious assault													2		2
Grand larceny													1		1
Highway robbery			3			1							6	2	8
Indecent exposure of person									3				3		3
Inmate house of ill-fame													5		5
Keeping house of ill-fame					1								3	11	14
Keeping disorderly house													2	2	4
Keeping dog without license													1		1
Larceny			2		1						1		9		9
Larceny 2d offense						1							1		1
Larceny from person						1							1	2	3
Larceny from person, 2d offense					1								1		1
Larceny of a mare									1				1		1
Obtaining money under false pretenses			1			1		1					3		3
Petit larceny													76	7	83
Robbery							2		2				4		4
Resisting officer													2		2
Selling liquor to Indians													12		12
Threaten to kill and murder													1	1	2
Threaten to beat and wound													1		1
Uttering forged check													1		1
Uttering counterfeit money										1			1		1
Vagrant													1		1
Violating Sect. 5462 Rev. St. U. S.	1												184	8	192
Violating Sect. 4579 Rev. St. Wis.													1		1
	1		11		2	8		7		8		7	1,538	115	1,653

PART II.

JAILS AND POLICE STATIONS.



JAILS AND POLICE STATIONS.

I. GENERAL REMARKS.

1. Classification of Prisons.
2. The Character of the Jails.
3. The Character of the Lockups.
4. The Movement of Population.

II. THE JAILS AND POLICE STATIONS. (Alphabetically by Counties.)

III. JAIL STATISTICS.

IV. STATISTICS OF POLICE STATIONS.

JAILS AND POLICE STATIONS.

I. CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONS.

The prisons of this state include the following:

1. The State Prison at Waupun.
2. The House of Correction at Milwaukee.
3. Sixty-one County Jails.
4. Eighty-five Police Stations and Lockups.

The classes of persons sentenced to them are as follows:

To the State Prison, persons guilty of crime and convicted in courts of record.

The term of sentence may be as short as six months, or as long as life.

To the House of Correction all prisoners from Milwaukee county are sent, except those sentenced for crime to an imprisonment of more than three years, who are sent to State Prison. All sentenced for crime to a less imprisonment, and all sentenced for misdemeanor, in Milwaukee County, are sent to the House of Correction. Most of them are short term prisoners, as will be seen by the statistics on pages 27-29.

To the county jails are sent all persons sentenced to imprisonment for misdemeanor, except in Milwaukee County, and all persons waiting trial for any crime or misdemeanor who cannot give bail, except police cases, where there are police stations. The county jails also receive witnesses who cannot give security for their appearance when needed. They receive frequently insane persons on their way to or from the insane hospitals, and in a few cases insane persons returned as incurable from the insane hospitals, where there is no better way of keeping them. They also occasionally in the absence of any other place receive sick wanderers.

The police stations and lockups are used almost exclusive-

Jails and Police Stations.

ly for holding police cases over night, and also furnish a convenient refuge for tramps and other homeless wanderers in cold weather.

Our inspection extends over all these except the State Prison.

II. THE CHARACTER OF THE JAILS.

A general survey of the jails in the sixty-four counties of this state shows the following facts:

There are no jails in these three counties—Adams, Langlade and Trempeleau.

There are wooden jails, which necessarily are inadequate to keep any skillful jail breaker, in these twelve counties—Brown, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglass, Florence, Lincoln, Oconto, Pepin, Price, Sauk, Taylor and Washington. Most of these counties are thinly peopled counties in the northern part of the state. But Oconto, Sauk and Washington counties ought to be able to construct good jails.

The following sixteen counties have jails in the basements of the court houses, an economical but unwise practice—Ashland, Brown, Crawford, Eau Claire, Kenosha, Manitowoc, Marinette, Ozaukee, Pierce, Polk, Portage, St. Croix, Shawano, Sheboygan, Winnebago and Wood. We are sorry to see several new counties adopting this form of jail.

The following counties have jails greatly defective in other respects. Dane county jail is too small and is often overcrowded. Kenosha county jail is also old and too small. La Crosse county jail is utterly without light or air in the lower story, except what little comes down from above. Milwaukee county jail is not half large enough. Racine county jail is too small. Waukesha county jail is too old and too small.

New jails have been provided in four counties—Door, Polk, Waushara and Wood.

The following counties have reasonably good jails—Calumet, Chippewa, Clark, Columbia, Dunn, Fond du Lac, Grant Green, Iowa, Jackson, Jefferson, Juneau, Kewaunee, Marathon, Vernon, Walworth and Waupaca.

Notes Upon Jails.

III. THE CHARACTER OF THE LOCKUPS.

Of the police stations and lockups in the state only a very small proportion are secure or healthful places. They are very largely of wood, with no attempt at ventilation except through the various holes left by unskillful carpenters, and sometimes not even heated. There are not a half dozen police stations in the state which would hold a professional criminal an hour if left without a guard. The only thing which relieves these facts of having a very grave significance, is that these lockups are rarely used and then only for a short time and almost exclusively for drunkards and tramps.

The police stations in Milwaukee, on the south side and the west side are exceptions to what has been said, being well constructed and well kept. The central police station in Milwaukee, though improved recently in consequence of our recommendations, is still inadequate in its capacity and faulty in its construction, defects which can only be remedied by building a new police station on an enlarged and improved plan.

4. THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The jail population changes rapidly. The number at the date of the report is not large, but the number of prisoners during the year is about twenty-five times as many. If however, we notice the details of this population we shall see that a large share of it comes from a few counties which are afflicted with the tramp nuisance. Racine and Kenosha counties alone furnish more than a quarter of the jail population of the state.

The following are the statistics of the general movement of jail population. The complete statistics by counties are given on a later page, to which we ask the reader's attention.

Jails and Police Stations.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number in jail Oct. 1st, 1881.....	247	18	265
Number received during the year.....	7,488	183	7,671
Total number during the year.....	7,735	201	7,936
Number removed to state prison.....	235	12	247
Number removed to industrial schools.....	58	13	71
Number let out on bail.....	248	10	258
Number discharged on habeas corpus.....	58	1	59
Number escaped.....	59	.....	59
Number died.....	6	4	10
Number discharged by expiration of sentence.....	4,570	51	4,621
Number otherwise removed.....	2,365	90	2,455
Number remaining in jail Sept. 30, 1882.....	239	16	255

The number discharged on habeas corpus shows a good deal of illegal imprisonment, which may or may not accord with substantial justice. It may be presumed that in a large share of these cases the writ of habeas corpus released a prisoner from a really unjust imprisonment, and that there were yet other cases of unjust as well as illegal imprisonment, in which owing to the ignorance or timidity of the prisoner or other causes, no writ of habeas corpus was called for and therefore none was granted.

The escapes are not all reported. A prisoner is very liable to recapture if he escapes, in which case he is not reported to us. The escapes reported in the tables are those who were not recaptured. This large number of escapes scattered through so many counties shows the insecurity of many of our jails, as well as in some cases the carelessness of their keepers.

5. ADDITIONAL FACTS RESPECTING PRISONERS.

The following additional statistics respecting prisoners are not complete, owing to some sheriffs failing to keep a record upon these points. They cover about three-fifths of the total number of prisoners in nine-tenths of all the jails:

Notes Upon Jails.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of foreign born prisoners.....	2,371	68	2,439
Number of native born prisoners.....	1,787	71	1,858
Number who could not read or write.....	284	9	293
Number habitually intemperate.....	1,839	15	1,854
Number committed in default of paying a fine ...	1,115	23	1,138
Number of vagrants lodged without commitment.	755	3	758

The following statistics are substantially correct:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of prisoners under sixteen years of age..	178	10	188
Number between sixteen and twenty-one.....	414	21	435
Number of persons detained as witnesses.....	21	5	26
Number of insane or idiotic persons in jail in the course of the year	172	32	204
Number of insane in jail Sept. 30th, 1882.....	43	9	52
Number of idiotic in jail Sept. 30th, 1882.....	5	0	5

JAILS AND POLICE STATIONS.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Sheriff:—H. S. Willard.

Criminal Expenses, \$632.10.

Adams county has no jail and there is no police station in the county. There have been no prisoners for any cause. The causes for this excellent state of things appear to be that there is no large village to attract roving criminals and no saloon to produce them at home.

ASHLAND COUNTY.

Sheriff:—W. A. Baikie.

Jailer:—Gus. Swartz.

Stone jail, in basement of court house. Capacity, 5.

Total number of prisoners during the year, 22.

There is a jail yard, with board fence.

No employment is furnished prisoners.

The jail is used as a lockup.

BARRON COUNTY.

Sheriff:—J. N. Plato.

Jailer:—Silas Speed.

A wooden jail; costing \$1500; capacity, 8.

Total number of prisoners during the year, 16.

No jail yard.

No employment furnished prisoners.

The jail is used as a lockup.

Criminal expenses, \$3451.10.

BAYFIELD COUNTY.

Sheriff and Jailer:—J. T. Gonyon.

A wooden jail, costing \$800; capacity, 4.

Total number of prisoners during the year, 24.

No jail yard.

No employment provided prisoners.

The jail is used as a lockup.

Criminal expense, \$1,570.29.

Jails and Police Stations.

BROWN COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff — E. R. Smith.

Jailer — M. Finnegan.

A stone jail, with residence for jailor in basement of court house; capacity 11.

Total number of prisoners during year, 94.

A small yard with board fence.

The prisoners work about the yard and break stone on the streets.

Criminal expenses \$5,688.30.

LORKUPS.

Depere — No report.

West Depere — Pine lumber; two cells; capacity, 4; wood stove; ventilation reported "fair;" 42 prisoners.

Fort Howard — No report.

Green Bay — Stone; two wood cells; capacity, 2; wood stove; no ventilation; 300 prisoners, including many vagrants; as many as 6 at once.

This jail was visited by H. H. Giles, April 20th. There were fourteen prisoners, four awaiting trial, the balance under sentence for short terms. Like all basement jails this is totally unfit as a place of punishment or detention, being dark, damp and unwholesome. The privy vaults have been greatly improved during the last year by the construction of new ventilators. Earth closets are now used and emptied once a week, a very great improvement.

The jail was again visited June 20, by Mr. Elmore, Dr. Reed and Secretary Wright. The jail was very filthy. The walls were covered with charcoal sketches, chews of tobacco and dirt. Notwithstanding this was on Tuesday, the sheets were very dirty, and notwithstanding it was afternoon, the beds were not made up.

As we passed from cell to cell, and struck matches to illuminate the darkness, prisoner after prisoner started up from the beds upon which they had been lounging, forming a weird and tragic spectacle, fit for the pencil of Rembrandt or Dore. The darkness at a little distance obscured the dirt and squalor, leaving only the general impression of gloom;

Notes Upon Jails.

but a closer inspection revealed the filth and disorder of these dungeons.

The city of Green Bay keeps all city prisoners, after sentence by the police magistrate, at work upon the streets with ball and chain, a fact which we had occasion to observe before reaching the jail. This practice was obviously not relished by the vagrants and drunkards, from what we heard and saw from them. It was however highly approved by our party, as a great improvement upon the ordinary practice of a few day's sentence to idleness, with food and shelter. We commend the example of Green Bay, as better, far better than no labor for sentenced prisoners. But we prefer the practice of Dane County where prisoners work breaking stone in the jail yard, out of sight and hearing of citizens generally.

BUFFALO COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff and jailer—Joseph Haney.

A stone and brick jail costing \$8,000; capacity, 10.

Whole number of prisoners, 12.

No jail yard.

No employment for prisoners.

Criminal expenses, \$2,495.34.

LOCKUP.

Alma—Wood; no cells; capacity, 4; stove; ventilated by windows only.

BURNETT COUNTY.

Sheriff and Jailer—August Cassell.

Wooden Jail costing \$200; capacity, 6.

Total number of prisoners during year, 6.

No jail yard.

No employment furnished prisoners.

The jail is used as a lockup.

Criminal expenses, \$1174.41.

CALUMET COUNTY.

Sheriff and Jailer—Anton Miesen.

Stone jail, with residence for jailor, costing \$7000; capacity, 12.

Total number of prisoners during year, 11.

No jail yard.

Jails and Police Stations.

CALUMET COUNTY—continued.

No employment for prisoners.
 The jail is used as a lockup.
 Criminal expenses, \$3,744.00.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

Sheriff and Jailer — Frank Colburn.
 Brick and stone jail, with residence for jailor, costing \$14,000; capacity, 46.
 Number of prisoners during the year, 314.
 No jail yard.
 No employment for prisoners.
 Criminal expenses, \$8,000.

LOCKUP.

Chippewa Falls — No report.

CLARK COUNTY.

Sheriff and Jailer — Tom. B. Philpott.
 Brick jail, with residence for jailor, costing \$7,000; capacity, 12.
 Number of prisoners during year, 11.
 No jail yard.
 No employment for prisoners.
 The jail is used as a lockup for Neilsville.
 Criminal expenses not reported.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff and Jailer — J. H. Jurgerson.
 Stone jail, with residence for jailor, costing \$5,500; capacity, 15.
 Whole number of prisoners, 106.
 A jail yard with brick wall.
 No employment for prisoners.
 Criminal expenses, \$8,041.84.

LOCKUPS.

Columbus — No report.
Lodi — No report.
Cambria — No report.
Portage — No report.

The jail was visited May 30, by Secretary Wright, accompanied by District Attorney Curtis. The jail was in fair condition. The sewerage voted by the county board had not been put in yet. The prisoners consisted of a female vagrant

Notes Upon Jails.

of a low class, three tramps sentenced to bread and water, and two insane men. The improvement in the condition of one of the men, an epileptic, was very marked, and appeared to be due solely to the greater liberty he enjoyed under the humane care of Sheriff Jurgerson.

The lockup at Lodi was visited by Secretary Wright, Aug. 23. It is a small wooden building with two cells with grated doors, and two small grated windows. The village of Lodi has an original method of managing the problem of drunkenness. But one saloon keeper is licensed, and he is the village marshal, who has the lockup conveniently near to his saloon. It is said that he keeps good order among his customers.

Kilbourn City lockup was visited by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright, Oct. 4. The holes made by the burglars who came so near digging out last year, were not repaired. Some straw served for bedding; nothing else was provided, not even a dirty blanket.

The jail was visited again August 31, by Mr. Elmore and Secretary Wright, accompanied by B. J. Stevens, Esq., and Wayne Ramsay, both of Madison. There were nine prisoners, including two insane men. Among them was a boy 14 years old and small of his age, whom we found with several other prisoners, who were playing a game of cards. Some of these men at least were hardened criminals, and none of them were fit companions for a young boy. The sheriff was requested to place the boy in a separate part of the jail away from the other prisoners. The records showed that he had been sentenced to jail by the circuit judge, in preference to sending him to the industrial school, a practice again becoming too prevalent in this state. It is a mistake to suppose it leniency to send a boy to jail instead of to the industrial school.

The facts in the above case were laid before the board at their first meeting after this visit, and President Elmore was requested to write to Judge Stewart in regard to it, as a result of which the following correspondence ensued, which

Jails and Police Stations.

for Judge Stewart's sake we should not publish, did he not demand it in such terms as to compel a compliance.

FORT HOWARD, September 15, 1882.

Hon. ALVA STEWART, Portage City:

SIR: On the 31st ult, Mr. Wright, our Secretary, and myself, accompanied by B. J. Stevens, Esq., and Wayne Ramsay, Esq., of Madison, visited the jail at Portage City, and found confined therein a boy said to be fourteen years of age, in a room with four others, one of them, so the sheriff informed us, a professional criminal, now in jail for the third or fourth time at that place. This boy was convicted in Marquette county, and sentenced by you to four months in the county jail. He is youthful looking and small, for the age given.

At a meeting on the 12th inst. of our board, the facts as above stated were laid before it, and I was directed to call your attention thereto, and say that four months in the county jail in enforced idleness, with such vicious surroundings, would, in our opinion, be more injurious to that boy than years in states prison, and we shall say so in our next report unless we shall have some reasons shown us to the contrary. It was not in the recollection of any member that during the past eight years a boy under the age of sixteen years had been sent by a judge of the circuit court to a county jail, until this instance, and much surprise was expressed, knowing your long service on the bench, and that you had committed many to the Industrial School for Boys heretofore. Desiring that no injustice be done you, the board, at my suggestion, directed this letter to be written.

May I be permitted to add that from my long personal acquaintance with you, I could hardly credit the sheriff when told you gave the sentence, and felt that there *might* be reasons therefor that would meet with approval.

Yours, &c.,

ANDREW E. ELMORE.

PORTAGE, Wis., September 29, 1882.

Hon. ANDREW E. ELMORE,

President of State Board of Charities and Reform:

Your letter of the 15th inst., in relation to the confinement of a boy in the Columbia county jail, under sentence by a court, in which I presided, was received while I was holding a term of court at Baraboo, which will account for the delay in answering it.

Your letter was doubtless well intended, although it seemed to me that it was written without an understanding of the facts of the case referred to, and without due consideration of some of the statements which it contained. Indeed I thought there was a tone of censure running through it that should not come from a body having no superintending control over

Notes Upon Jails.

the circuit courts of the state. If such courts violate the law or the discretion vested in them; or if before sentence in criminal cases, they desire any advice, the supreme court is made by the constitution and laws of the state, the body to correct or advise them. I have great respect for your honorable board, and for yourself and each individual member of it; and because it is a public body I have thought it due to you to answer your letter, although it has been a rule of conduct on my part not to attempt (out of court) to defend my actions on the bench, and should not now do so had your communication come from a private party and not a public body. I assume that what I have already said in reference to the power of your board is well known to you, and that your inquiry was only made with a view of making some recommendation for such legislation as would prevent a like occurrence to the one to which you refer, in the future, and therefore the question becomes an important public question, which all of us, whether holding a private or public position, are interested in. In this view your board are acting within the lines of authority conferred upon it, in seeking information, and I as judge should not withhold it. I have, perhaps, said too much as preliminary to the main question; if so it may have resulted from a misunderstanding of the spirit and tone of your letter.

The boy to whom you refer as sentenced by the circuit court of Marquette county to the county jail of Columbia county, was about the age you state. He was past fourteen and nearly fifteen years old at the time of sentence, as I learned by enquiry at the time, of his parents, who were in court represented by counsel.

He, with an older brother, who was seventeen years old, were convicted upon an information charging them with an assault with intent to do great bodily harm. The victim was a boy some eight or nine years old, around whose scrotum they tied a string, which resulted in the loss of the testicles.

The boy injured, some days after the transaction began to appear sick, and finally got very lame and stiff, and his mother upon examination found the string, and the boy told his story, by stating that the boys in question, some two weeks before, if I remember the time rightly, threw him down and handled his private parts, and as he supposed pinched them. He had no suspicion of what the actual trouble was, until his mother made the discovery, which was too late to save the parts. The sentence of the older boy was one year in state prison. The discretion was vested in the court to sentence the younger boy to not less than one or more than three years imprisonment in the state prison, to the county jail not to exceed one year, or to the reform school until he was twenty-one years old. A strong appeal was made to the court by his parents, represented by able counsel, for a light sentence in the county jail, instead of sending him to the Reform School. I thought it better for the boy to do so, under the circumstances, and sentenced him to four months imprisonment in the county jail. You

Jails and Police Stations.

say you "found him confined in a room with four others, one of them, so the sheriff informed us, a professional criminal, now in jail for the third or fourth time at that place." I had no reason to expect that he would be improperly treated by the sheriff, if he was, and especially in view of the supervisory control of your board, having authority to adopt a management that will, in the language of the statute creating it, "separate hardened criminals from juvenile offenders." You say further that you were directed by your board to call my attention to it, and say that "four months in the county jail in enforced idleness, with such vicious surroundings, would, in our opinion, be more injurious to that boy than years in state prison, and we shall say so in our next report, unless we shall have some reason shown to the contrary." As I seem to be called upon to show cause, or take the consequence of appearing like an inhuman monster in your next report, I will say further that I must conclude, if you mean to say that a sentence for four months to the county jail, if managed as jails should be, under the supervision of "*our board*," and as the courts have the right to expect they are, that the declaration you make could not have been well considered, as in my judgment a board as wise as your board is could not come to any such conclusion. Why I should think so, I need not state to any intelligent person who duly reflects upon the subject.

Again, I enquired about the parents of this boy, and found that they were German people of good standing. Under these circumstances I must ask charity, if I was so old-fogyish as to have believed that after a brief period of proper confinement in the county jail, it was better for "*that boy*" to be under home influence, watched and governed by a loving mother and careful father, than to be sent to the Industrial School for Boys until he was twenty-one years of age, as highly as many think of the government of that institution. At the best, boys who are sent there must be brought more or less in contact with the bad boys of the state, and I know by considerable experience and observation, upon the bench of the circuit for now over eighteen years, that very many of the adults among the criminal classes are graduates of that or similar institutions. But I must close this already too lengthy communication by saying that in passing the sentence that I did, I acted in accordance with the discretion which the law vested in the court, and I thought I exercised the discretion wisely, humanely and justly, under the circumstances of the case. You say that it was not in the remembrance of your board, that for the past eight years a boy under sixteen years had been sent by a judge of the circuit court to a county jail, until this instance and that much surprise was expressed. I frankly say that I have not before done so, but if boys under that age commit offenses they are usually petty and are disposed of by magistrates, so that it seldom happens that offenders so young are tried in the circuit courts. I remember but few in the courts in this circuit for over eighteen years, and

Notes Upon Jails.

certainly none where the judge, when sentence was passed, had the same circumstances to consider.

For myself personally I have no concern in this matter, but I have so far as my official conduct is concerned; and the statute expressing the legislative will now vests in courts the discretion like that which was exercised in this case, and as I think wisely.

If your board should think best to say anything about this case in its report, I ask that this communication be attached; if it is, I think I may safely predict that no harm will result either to the judge or in unwise tinkering with the statutes. Notwithstanding I have spoken plainly in this matter, I have not been consciously influenced by any feeling of discourtesy, for I have the very highest respect for you and all other members of your board with whom I have the pleasure of an acquaintance.

I have just seen the sheriff and he informs me that you gave no directions or advice about the boy in question, and made no inquiries about the facts of the case. So I conclude you were quite satisfied to get an item for the next report.

Please inform me what conclusions the board comes to, for if the case is reported without attaching this letter, I have retained the original draft, and shall know how to give it as much publicity as the report will have.

Yours truly,

ALVA STEWART.

We think the above letter needs but little comment. In its spirit and tone it is in great contrast with that shown by Judge Gilson this year in a similar case, and noted on a later page. The Judge is mistaken about the authority vested in this Board to control the management of jails. Perhaps the Board ought to have power to prescribe and enforce rules for the government of jails; but the law only gives them power to recommend. The sheriff must have forgotten that in this visit he was urgently advised to put the boy in a separate part of the jail, a plan which in the similar case, shortly after, in Fond du Lac county, was found to be actually in force. The Judge must be ignorant of the fact that boys can only be sentenced to the Industrial School till they are eighteen years of age, and of the further fact that by good conduct on their part they may be and frequently are discharged much younger. As to the intimation that the board were anxious for an item for their report, they

Jails and Police Stations.

join in assuring him that the fewer such items they are compelled to report the better they will be pleased.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Sheriff and Jailer:—John B. Davis.

Stone jail and jailor's residence in basement of court house; capacity, 10.

Whole number of prisoners, 88.

No jail yard.

No employment for prisoners.

The jail is used as a lockup for the city of Prairie du Chien.

Criminal expenses, \$4,575.00.

Visited by H. H. Giles, December 19th. This jail had four inmates at the time of the visit, all young men, committed for vagrancy. The insane woman mentioned last year is still an inmate. She is allowed great freedom.

The jail was found quite clean, with sheets on the beds.

Whitewash greatly improves the appearance as well as the cleanliness of even a basement jail.

DANE COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff:—George Weeks.

Jailer:—John Lyons.

Stone jail, with jailor's residence; building worn out; capacity, 32, often exceeded.

Whole number of prisoners, 349.

A double jail yard, with stone wall.

Prisoners break stone, under guard, in the yard.

Criminal expenses reported as \$579.95.

LOCKUPS.

Madison.—Brick; three cells; capacity, 10; coal stove; ventilation by windows only; 374 prisoners, including 121 vagrants.

Mazomanie.—Stone; 2 cells; capacity, 2; stove; ventilated only by transom; 15 prisoners, including ten vagrants.

Stoughton.—Frame; 2 cells; capacity, 2; heating and ventilation poor; 64 prisoners, including 60 vagrants.

Sun Prairie.—No report.

The jail was visited by the board, May 5. It showed the need of the house cleaning, which had just begun. There

Notes Upon Jails.

were 12 prisoners, including one little boy, 11 years old, a wanderer from home, who was soon after sent to the Industrial School.

This old jail has about survived its usefulness and should be replaced by a new one of twice the capacity and better planned. In the present jail there are no facilities for bathing and the ventilation is poor.

The jail was visited again by Secretary Wright, August 6. There were then 27 prisoners, all men, and all sentenced prisoners, 16 of whom were ragged and dirty tramps. The stone pile for some reason seems to be losing its terrors for these fellows and they do not avoid Dane county as they once did.

Madison Police Station was visited May 5, by the board. The cells and bedding were found in fair condition.

DODGE COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff and jailer—John Becker.

Stone jail, under jailer's residence; cost reported to have been \$22,000; capacity, 15.

Whole number of prisoners 39.

No jail yard.

Prisoners work at miscellaneous jobs, usually without guard, and often at a distance from the jail.

Criminal expenses, \$13,394.92.

LOCKUPS.

Beaver Dam—Wood; 4 cells; capacity, 8; wood stove; ventilated by windows only; 21 prisoners.

Horicon—Wood; 3 cells; capacity, 6; stove; ventilated by windows; 6 prisoners.

Mayville—Wood; two cells; capacity 10; no stove; ventilation reported "good;" probably too good; 13 prisoners, all but one tramps.

Fox Lake—No report.

Juneau—Jail used as lockup.

Since this report was made, the marshal of Horicon was shot and killed by a vagrant whom he was in the act of putting into the lockup.

Jails and Police Stations.

The Fox Lake lockup was visited by Secretary Wright June 14. The new marshal has evolved a new lockup to get rid of the bugs. The general plan of construction is the same—that of a box with auger holes for air set in a basement room. Fortunately prisoners are not numerous.

DOOR COUNTY.

Sheriff—Arnold Wagener.

No jail.

Prisoners kept in Sturgeon Bay lockup or Brown County jail or Kewaunee County jail.

Criminal expenses \$1,710.91.

A new jail has been constructed this summer.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Sheriff—Lewis C. Thompson.

Jailer—George Anderson.

A wooden jail, costing \$800; capacity, 16.

Whole number of prisoners, 234.

No jail yard.

No employment for prisoners.

Criminal expenses, \$251.78.

The enormous increase in the number of prisoners in this new county, is doubtless caused by the building of the railroads, fulfilling the adage that “civilization carries hell on its outer border.” More adequate accommodations will soon have to be provided for the increased jail population of this growing county.

DUNN COUNTY.

Sheriff and jailer—Sever Severson.

A brick jail, with jailer's residence in first story; and cells of boiler iron in the second story; capacity, 10.

No jail yard.

No employment for prisoners.

Criminal expenses \$4,960.50.

This jail was visited by Co. Judge Kelly December 18, and was found in excellent condition, with sheets and pillow cases, and generally clean, with no bad odor. There were five in-

Notes Upon Jails.

sane in jail, three males and two females, and one prisoner already sentenced to Waupun. The insane in jail will be removed as soon as a proper place can be provided for them.

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff—A. W. Munger.

Jailer—Geo. W. Williams.

Stone jail with iron cells in the basement of the Court House; capacity, 8.

Whole number of prisoners, 67.

No jail yard.

No employment for prisoners.

Criminal expenses, \$4,500.00.

LOCKUPS.

Augusta—No report.

Fairchild—Wood; no cells; capacity, 4; stoves; 3 prisoners.

Eau Claire—Stone basement of city hall, wholly underground; 5 wooden cells; capacity, 10; furnace and stoves; poor ventilation; drinking water and water closets, with sewerage; 757 prisoners, including 207 vagrants.

Eau Claire, West Side—2 small wooden cells in basement of engine house, just finished; capacity, 2; poor ventilation; heated by the furnace.

This jail was visited September 26th by Secretary Wright, accompanied by Mr. Elijah Swiftt. Several improvements have been made in the line of our recommendations made some two years ago. The absurdly dangerous door has been changed so that the grated door is now the inside one. The brick wall, so easy to dig through, has been covered with boiler iron. The old jailer's office in the basement has been made over into a spare room for women and boys. In this we found a boy, on his way to the Industrial School. There is a room for insane upstairs, and the jailer has a room upstairs where he sleeps. The privy was in good shape. Altogether the jail is, perhaps, as well managed now as is possible while it remains in the basement of the court house. A separate jail should be put up.

There were 7 prisoners besides an insane man, one for murder, the rest for drunkenness and larceny. The records showed that the District Attorney has waged a vigorous warfare upon the houses of prostitution.

Jails and Police Stations.

The police stations were visited by Secretary Wright September 26 and 27. Both are wholly underground, and are unfit places in which to keep human beings, to say nothing of the dirt and vermin. The sewerage and drinking water put in recently are great improvements. There have been 541 arrests since January 1, mostly for drunkenness.

FLORENCE COUNTY.

Sheriff and Jailer — Owen Huff.

A wooden lockup, used as a jail, costing \$150; capacity 3.

Whole number of prisoners, 9.

No jail yard.

No employment for prisoners.

Criminal expenses, *none*.

Florence county was organized in April last. The village lockup is used as a jail. The sheriff writes us: "It is a cheap concern, and small, merely a coop to shut a man in for a short time. We expect to have a better one next year."

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff and Jailer — J. C. Pierron.

Stone jail, with jailer's residence, costing \$35,000; capacity, 45.

Whole number of prisoners, 197.

No jail yard.

No regular employment for prisoners.

Criminal expenses not reported.

POLICE STATIONS.

Fond du Lac — Brick and stone; 10 cells; capacity, 20; furnace and stoves: every cell connected with main ventilator: 542 prisoners, including 175 vagrants.

Ripon — Stone: 4 cells; capacity, 6; coal stove: ventilation reported "good:" 21 prisoners, including 9 vagrants.

Waupun — No report.

The jail was visited September 12th by Mr. Giles and Secretary Wright, accompanied by Mr. David Whitton. The jail, as usual, was clean and orderly. Good sheets were provided, and what is remarkable, individual towels. Of the

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prisoners, 5 were locked up for attempted escape and 13 were out at work. The supper was inspected and found as good as that in any average boarding house.

The records were inspected with special reference to the large number of children last year and this year in jail in this county. The following records were found since January 1, 1882:

1. Jan. 11. — — : school boy: aged 15: for assault: before a justice: fine and costs, \$7.72: did not pay the fine.
2. March 2. — — : school boy: aged 16: for larceny: before a justice: fine and costs, \$7.25 or 15 days: did not pay the fine.
3. April 3. — — : girl: aged 15: for vagrancy: sent to the Industrial School for Girls by the county judge, April 5.
4. April 8. — — : inmate of house of ill-fame: aged 15: before a justice: fine and costs, \$7.25 or 20 days. Did not pay the fine.
5. April 27. — — : boy: aged 12: for larceny: sentenced by county judge to Industrial School for Boys.
6. May 24. — — : school boy: aged 14: for larceny: before a justice: sentenced to 10 days, no fine.
7. May 24. — — : school boy: aged 14: for larceny: before a justice: sentenced to 10 days, no fine. These two cases were implicated in the same theft.
8. June 3. — — : boy: aged 10: sentenced by county judge to Industrial School for Boys.
9. June 8. — — : school boy: aged 15: for larceny: before a justice: was used as witness in a case of burglary and let off.
10. June 16. — — : brother of above: aged 9: for larceny: before a justice: sentenced for 3 days.
11. July 8. — — : boy: aged 10: (same as No. 10, having just passed his birthday) for larceny: before circuit judge: sentenced to jail for 6 months.
12. July 8. — — : boy: aged 14: (same as No. 6): for larceny: before circuit judge: sentenced to jail for 6 months. These two were for the same offense.

These last cases led to a call upon the circuit judge, who stated that he was not aware that the boys had been previously in jail, and that he sentenced them there at the earnest request of their parents, who were respectable householders in the city, not to send them to Waukesha, but rather to send them to jail. A protest was made on behalf

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of the Board, with some effect, we hope, upon the judge, who received it in good part.

We found that the boys were kept in a separate corridor of the jail, apart from the other prisoners, and that thus the chief evil of sentencing boys to jail, the moral contamination, was reduced to the least possible in a jail. But the positive reformatory influences of the Industrial School were, of course, wholly lacking.

We think that the magistrates in Fond du Lac are mistaken in their policy of sending boys and girls to the Industrial Schools only as a last resort, after the jail has lost its terrors for them. For the good of the boys and girls, and the better protection of society by reforming instead of deforming them, they should be sent to the industrial schools instead of to jail.

GRANT COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff — John F. Lane.

Jailer — Wm. Sheffield.

A stone jail, to have a jailer's residence, when completed; cost \$24,000; capacity, 30. Whole number of prisoners, 35 (besides nine insane.)

No jail yard.

No employment for prisoners.

Criminal expenses, \$15,000.

LOCKUPS.

Platteville — No report.

Bloomington — Stone and wood; one cell; capacity, 4; stove; ventilated by windows; 10 prisoners.

Boscobel — No report.

Lancaster — Jail used as lockup.

Grant county jail was visited November 17th by Drs. Reed and Vivian. This jail was found in good condition, except the closets. It contained four prisoners, three of them waiting trial, and one serving a sentence of six months. There were under charge of the sheriff nine insane persons, seven males, and two females, the latter of whom were accommodated in the sheriff's house. The beds in the jail were without

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sheets. There is no bath room. Two years ago we called the attention of the county board to the condition of the closets in this jail; the cess pit was not ventilated and there was no means of flushing the basins; and we were assured that these things should be remedied. The cess pit has been ventilated but the old iron pots remain without means of flushing, and were as filthy as such things could well be. We again called the attention of the committee on public buildings to the matter, who promised to have the matter attended to.

GREEN COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff and jailer — F. K. Studley.

A brick jail with iron cells, with jailer's residence, costing \$25,000; capacity, 22.

Whole number of prisoners, 73.

No jail yard.

Prisoners sometimes saw wood and work on the streets.

Criminal expenses, \$5,184.53.

LOCKUPS.

Brodhead — Stone; three plank cells; capacity 3; wood stove; ventilated only by windows; 12 prisoners.

Monroe — Jail used as lockup.

This jail was visited August 13th by Secretary Wright, and found in its usual good order. It was in process of a summary house cleaning with hose and force pump. There were four prisoners, all male, one charged with libel, and three insane, all violent. One man had been tried by a jury for insanity and acquitted; the testimony showing delusions, but the jury thought him not dangerous.

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff and jailer — S. J. Ellis, Sr.

A stone jail with jailer's residence; cost reported at \$2,000; capacity 12.

Whole number of prisoners, 9.

A jail yard with board fence.

No employment furnished prisoners.

Criminal expenses \$4,311.85.

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GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

LOCKUPS.

Berlin — Wood veneered with brick; 3 cells; capacity 6; stoves; ventilation reported "fair;" 29 prisoners.

Princeton — Stone; 2 cells; capacity 4; stoves; ventilated by windows; no report of prisoners.

Dartford — Jail used as lockup.

Green Lake county jail, at Dartford, was visited April, 10th, by Mrs. Fairbanks. There were three men in the main room, from which opened three cells, not at all clean or comfortable in appearance. Two of these men were criminals awaiting their trial, the other insane and usually confined in his cell. Going down a ladder into the cellar we found a cold damp room in which two insane girls were kept. One helped about the coarse work of the house, bringing in wood and water, and was allowed to go out almost any time during the day.

The sheriff reported that the insane could be sent to the Northern Hospital as their quota lacked just three of being full, but it was thought best to keep them in jail.

He is paid \$4.75 per week, the same price allowed for keeping prisoners, and would have few regular boarders should the insane be removed. Plans were shown us for the new building about to be erected just back of the jail, perhaps attached to it, giving additional room of three cells and a sitting room.

The sheriff thought their chronic insane would all be brought to this building and the county would secure the \$1.50 per week from the state for their care, but after receiving the circular issued by the Board of Charities and Reform in regard to the care of the chronic insane in county asylums, must have seen that such an arrangement as was contemplated could not meet the requirements of the Board.

Since our visit this additional building has been completed, and the younger insane girl has died.

Notes Upon Jails.

IOWA COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff and jailer, Thomas Kennedy.

A stone jail, with jailer's residence, costing \$14,000; capacity 8.

Whole number of prisoners 6.

No jail yard.

No employment for prisoners.

Criminal expenses \$584.10.

LOCKUPS.

Mineral Point—A single cell in the old court house building, cased with boiler iron; capacity 4; stove; ventilation through one narrow slit in the wall; 5 prisoners.

Dodgeville—The jail is used as lockup.

This jail was visited by Mr. Giles September 20. There were no prisoners and there had been none for a long time, except a few police cases of minor importance. The condition of the jail was fair.

It was again visited by Dr. Vivian and Mr. Giles in November. No material change was noticed.

JACKSON COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff and jailer, H. J. Ormsby.

A brick jail with small cage, costing \$5,567.20; capacity 12.

Whole number of prisoners 38.

No jail yard.

No employment for prisoners.

Criminal expenses \$3,343.46.

LOCKUPS.

Merillan—No report.

Black River Falls—Jail used as lockup.

This jail was visited Sept. 26, by Secretary Wright. The jail needs whitewashing, and the room in which the cage is kept should be lined with boiler iron, or else the jailer should keep all dangerous prisoners in the cage. Once outside of that, there is an inviting hole through the ceiling to show them the way to liberty.

There were two vagrants held on suspicion of burglary.

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and a boy from Baltimore who had been tramping, who was to be returned to his father, a respectable citizen.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff and jailer — John B. Messerschmidt.

A brick jail with stone cells and jailer's residence, costing \$18,000, capacity, 32.

Whole number of prisoners, 266.

No jail yard.

No employment for for prisoners.

Criminal expenses, \$4,000.00.

LOCKUPS.

Watertown — Cellars of engine house, entirely underground, stone walls, wooden partitions, two rooms and cells; capacity, 12; one room heated by small stove; inadequate light and ventilation from two small windows; 202 prisoners; 14 at one time; 110 vagrants.

Fort Atkinson — Wood, 3 cells, capacity, 18 (?); wood stove; ventilation only by windows; 75 prisoners, including 59 vagrants.

Palmyra — Wood, no cells; not heated; facilities for ventilation as reported by marshal, "kick off a board;" no prisoners.

Waterloo — Wood; 2 cells; capacity 4; stove; ventilation only by windows in the gables; 4 prisoners.

Jefferson — Jail used as a lockup.

The jail was visited April 19 by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright. It was found in its usual good condition, with the exceptions noticed in previous years. The ventilation of the lower story is shut off by a high board fence placed close to the windows. The cesspool still remains to poison all the wells around.

The chairman of the county board was called upon and urged to remedy these defects. It is probable that the county board will order a sewer built to the river in place of the cesspool.

The only woman in jail hung herself some time ago, but was cut down in time.

The jail was visited again August 31, by Messrs. Elmore and Reed and Secretary Wright. The condition of the jail did not vary from that of the last visit.

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There were 7 prisoners, 5 insane men, one woman waiting trial for crime, and one man sentenced for some petty offense.

This jail needs three things: 1, to tear down the high board fence which shuts off air and light; 2, to build a sewer instead of the foul cesspool; 3, to fit up a room in the sheriff's residence for female prisoners.

Dec. 5. We are informed that the fence has been torn down, and an appropriation has been made to dig a sewer and drain the cesspool.

Watertown police station was visited July 18 by Secretary Wright, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Cunningham, since elected sheriff, and by ex-Senator Bennett. It is the same old place, except a new stairway and privy. Otherwise it is the same old damp, dirty, ill-ventilated, foul-smelling hole in the ground. They kept a woman here thirty days this year when it is not a place fit to keep hogs or cattle in.

JUNEAU COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff and jailer — S. C. Plummer.

A brick jail, with iron cage, and sheriff's residence; costing \$12,500; capacity, 16.

Whole number of prisoners, 63.

No jail yard.

No employment for prisoners.

Criminal expenses, \$6,079.21.

LOCKUPS.

New Lisbon — No report.

Necedah — Wood; single room; no cells; capacity, 3; wood stove; ventilated by windows only; 9 prisoners.

Elroy — Wood; 2 cells; capacity, 2; wood stove; ventilated by windows only; 28 prisoners, including 17 vagrants given lodging without arrest.

Wonevoo — No report.

The jail was visited by Secretary Wright, May 30. There were no prisoners and had been none for a month; except four insane persons, two of each sex. The insane are shut in their rooms almost constantly, except an epileptic girl who does housework. The vagrant girl seen in the jail at Portage, has been several times in this jail, and ought to be

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shut up as *non compos*. She is a prostitute of low grade, brought up in Juneau county.

New Lisbon lockup was visited by Secretary Wright, May 26th, together with the president of the village, James Morrison and Hon. H. F. C. Nichols. It consists of two cells in the village hall, with stone walls, and grated doors with small windows, some blankets and a stove outside the cells.

KENOSHA COUNTY.

Sheriff and Jailer:—H. G. Blackman.

A brick jail, with jailer's residence, in basement of court house; 5 cells.

Whole number of prisoners, 1093.

A small jail yard, not much used.

No employment for prisoners.

The jail is used as a police station.

Criminal expenses, \$13,101.79.

This jail was visited September 7th, by Mr. Elmore, Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright. This is one of the dirtiest jails in the State, and certainly kept up its reputation upon this visit. It is a poor apology for a jail to begin with, and it harbors so many filthy tramps that it is discouraging work to keep it clean; but these are not sufficient reasons for the utter neglect of cleanliness in this dirty den. The only good thing seen here was an improved sewerage and clean privies.

Since the county board met there had been 1752 commitments or 876 cases, nearly all of whom were tramps, as two months' record will show; in December there were 336 commitments, or 168 cases, of whom 166 were for vagrancy; in January there were 642 commitments or 321 cases, of whom 316 were for vagrancy.

The practice of two commitments for each case obtains so far as we have been able to see, only in those counties where tramps abound. The practice may be within the letter of the law, but it is a violation of its spirit.

If Kenosha county will pay its sheriff a salary, it will have fewer tramps.

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If Kenosha county will set its tramps to work at hard labor, breaking stones, tramps will not seek it so often.

If Kenosha county will feed its tramps on bread and water only, tramps will give it a hard name to their fellows.

If Kenosha county will send its sentenced prisoners to the Milwaukee House of Correction, tramps will shun it.

If the people of Kenosha county will hereafter refuse to elect members of the county board to the office of sheriff, there will be smaller bills against the county.

If Kenosha county will reduce the price of prisoners' board to less than half what it now is, it will not pay the sheriff so well to keep a tramp hotel.

These aphorisms will also apply to some other counties.

After writing the above, the jail was visited again by Mr. Giles and Secretary Wright, in order to obtain more accurate statistics than the sheriff's report showed. The jail was full of filthy tramps, the turnkey was a tramp, and altogether the scene was one of the most revolting that could be imagined.

A resolution had passed the county board to set the tramps at work breaking stone, and if the sheriff will only carry it out in good faith, the tramp nuisance will be greatly abated.

On the sheriff's books we found over four times as many commitments as he had reported to us. But as the peculiar style of double entry book-keeping in vogue in the tramp counties counts each vagrant or drunkard twice, we counted only half the commitments to get at the real number of cases. There were 1902 commitments, or 951 cases, for vagrancy. Each tramp is committed twice before sentence, so as to make double fees. There were 169 commitments, or 85 cases of drunkenness. Altogether out of 1093 prisoners there were 1036 for these two offenses, leaving only 57 prisoners for all other offenses.

In the county clerk's office we inquired for and obtained several bills which are of interest to the tax-payers of Kenosha county. The sheriff's bill for Nov. 3, 1881, to Nov. 3, 1882, is a bulky document, covering 208 pages of legal cap,

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and amounting to \$4,444.95. He has also an additional bill for \$760.17, making his bill against the county, not including any fees on civil process, \$5,205.12. We were only surprised that he did not charge mileage on taking the tramps before the justices and return, as some other sheriffs do, and out of which he could have made quite a handsome thing.

We then looked at the justices' bills. One bill of a justice, covered 62 pages of legal cap, and footed up to \$1,467.46; an additional bill had been presented for \$534.80, which had been cut down by the county board to \$525.85. There were also two bills of another justice, one of \$1,066.23, and one of \$355.18, the latter cut down by the county board to \$326.68. These bills were cut down to conform to the law of last winter reducing fees in vagrancy cases. The justices had sent in their bills as if such a law did not exist. But it was also a little remarkable that immediately after that law went into effect in April, the number of vagrants was suddenly reduced, and that of drunkards was increased. The same old cases came around as usual, and were just as willing to plead guilty to a charge of drunkenness as to that of vagrancy, if it was any accommodation to the justices. Next year we expect to see in our reports a remarkable increase of drunkenness and decrease of vagrancy.

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff and jailer — Martin Shilbauer.

A brick jail with jailer's residence, costing \$6,000; capacity, 6.

Whole number of prisoners, 11.

No jail yard.

No employment for prisoners.

Criminal expenses, \$938.15.

LOCKUPS.

Ahnapee — Wood; two cells; capacity 2; stove; ventilation only through window; no prisoners.

Kewaunee — Jail used as lockup.

This jail was visited June 9, by Secretary Wright. It was in excellent condition. The sheriff has the jail washed every two weeks, which accounts for its cleanliness. There were

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two prisoners, both awaiting trial, both from Door county. During the year a complaining witness on a murder trial was held in jail, while the murderer, since convicted, was out on bail. This is one of the anomalies of our judicial system.

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

Sheriff — R. A. Scott.

Jailer — Ole Jenson.

A stone jail, with jailer's residence, costing \$25,000; capacity 38.

Whole number of prisoners, 162.

No jail yard.

No employment for prisoners.

The jail is used as a police station.

Criminal expenses, \$6,863.00.

This jail was visited by H. H. Giles May 19th, and found in its usual filthy condition.

This jail was again visited by Messrs. Elmore and Vivian, accompanied by Hon. John Mather, June 8. In the jail we found twenty men and two women, of whom four, two of each sex, were insane. Of the eighteen most of them were drunk and disorderly, sent for short terms by the city authorities. One, a former inmate of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, was there on charge of larceny and would probably be sent to State Prison. But for the law of last winter discharging all boys there at eighteen, he might be sent back to that institution and saved; but for that law by his own statements, corroborated, he probably would not have been in jail at all, but when out from under the surveillance of the State and not old enough to have more judgment, he was enticed from the right. This youth we found in the female department, and separate from the others.

The seventeen in the jail proper were a hard lot, many of them "Mississippi roughs," and they leered at us, and solicited cigars and tobacco, and seemed reckless and hardened. Several were quite youths, and in such a school when they leave will be ready for careers of crime. One week in such a place, with such associates, will do more to educate a

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youth in crime, than one year in the Industrial School will eradicate it, and yet in such places are those boys sent to that school, frequently kept pending examination and after sentence, before being taken away.

The lower story of the jail is still unventilated. The smell is offensive, but the sheriff informed us an appropriation had been made to ventilate it. One hundred and fifty dollars, a sum so large considering the work necessary to be done that to use the language of one of the La Crosse papers, it fairly "dazed" us. The beds were not clean and had no sheets on them. The sheriff said in excuse, that if sheets were used they would be taken by the inmates for shirts.

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff and Jailer — C. Vickers.

A stone jail, costing 120 acres of land; capacity 8.

Whole number of prisoners, 22.

A jail yard with stone wall.

No employment is furnished prisoners.

Criminal expenses, \$2,171.44.

LOCKUPS.

Shullsburg — No report.

Darlington — The jail is used as a lockup.

La Fayette County Jail visited November 19 by Dr. Vivian.

Nothing can be said of this jail that is not contained in our former report. It is a very poor excuse for a jail and will retain only such prisoners as are not anxious to escape from it. It contained no inmate at the time of this visit.

LANGLADE COUNTY.

Sheriff — Charles Herman.

Criminal expenses, \$387.38.

There is no jail in this new county; and the one solitary prisoner was sent to Marathon county jail.

Notes Upon Jails.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Sheriff — Wm Dereg.

Jailer — R. Truax.

A wooden jail, costing \$1,500; capacity 4.

Whole number of prisoners, 2.

No jail yard.

No employment for prisoners.

The jail is used as a lockup.

Criminal expenses, \$2,280.00.

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff and jailer — M. H. Murphy.

A brick jail, in basement of court house, with jailer's residence; capacity, 14.

Whole number of prisoners, 124.

A jail yard with board fence.

No employment is furnished prisoners.

Criminal expenses, \$12,000.

LOCKUPS.

Two Rivers — Stone; two cells; capacity, 4; stove; ventilation only through windows; 2 prisoners.

Manitowoc — Jail used as city lockup.

This jail was visited by Secretary Wright, June 8th. It was in as good shape as possible for such a jail, except that the privy should be cleaned. The prisoners consist of 3 insane men, 1 very violent, and 5 other men, one awaiting trial, the others sentenced. An unusual number of tramps have reached Manitowoc this winter.

MARATHON COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff — R. P. Manson.

Jailer — John Werner.

A brick jail with iron cells, and jailer's residence; costing \$11,000; capacity, 20.

Whole number of prisoners, 30.

No jail yard.

No employment for prisoners.

Criminal expenses, \$8,777.69.

LOCKUP.

Wausau — Wood; 2 cells; capacity, 8; stove; ventilated by windows only; 52 prisoners.

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MARINETTE COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff and jailer — John J. McGillis.
 Stone jail in basement of court house; capacity, 9.
 Whole number of prisoners, 48.
 No jail yard.
 No employment for prisoners.
 Jail used as lockup.
 Criminal expenses, not reported.

Visited November 29th, by Mr. Giles and Hon. W. A. Ellis, chairman of the county board. Jail in basement of court house; limestone cells, 5x8 feet in size, separated from outer wall by corridor—dark and gloomy, with grated doors. One cell, 12x14 feet, in the corner and used for a dining room. On opposite side of corridor, leading to the jail proper is a cell, 6x8 feet, used for females or detained witnesses. As a jail it compares favorably with the average of its class in construction and arrangement, but like all other basement jails, is unfit for the purpose designed. It has no yard outside.

The bedding—well—on our suggestion that it should serve its best purpose in a hot fire, the chairman directed the sheriff “to take it outside and burn it up, and get new mattresses, pillows and bedding,” we agreed to talk mildly, and having received the assurance from the sheriff, that the order had been complied with, and having seen the blaze before we left town, we desist from further comment.

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Sheriff — F. A. Hotchkiss.
 Jailer — A. D. Wilkins.
 Stone jail; capacity, 6.
 Whole number of prisoners, 8.
 No jail yard.
 No employment for prisoners.
 Jail used as a lockup for Montello.
 Criminal expenses, \$1,700.

Notes Upon Jails.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff—John Rugee.

Jailer—Fridolin Oelhafen.

A brick and stone jail in same block with central police station; capacity 42, often exceeded.

Whole number of prisoners 367.

Classes of prisoners not received here: county and city prisoners after sentence, and police cases.

A small jail yard with brick wall, not used by prisoners.

No employment for prisoners.

Criminal expenses \$4,696.20.

POLICE STATIONS.

Central—Brick and iron, 10 cells; capacity 20; coal stoves; ventilation only when the doors are opened; often overcrowded.

South Side—Brick, iron cage with 6 cells; capacity 12; coal stoves; ventilated through six windows.

West Side—Brick and iron, 5 cells; capacity 10; coal stoves; ventilated by windows.

Total number of prisoners in all 3,766, including 2,192 vagrants.

The jail was visited by Secretary Wright May 20. There were 7 prisoners, all men. The jail was in good order. More rooms are needed for women, and occasionally for men. This jail and the central police station have been visited several times by members of the board.

The South Side police station was visited by Secretary Wright May 16, and was found in good order as usual.

The West Side police station was visited by Secretary Wright May 19, and also found in good order as usual.

The Central police station was visited May 20, by Secretary Wright, and was found in better shape than ever before. Nothing can cure the radical faults of construction in this building, except to build a new one, which has long been a crying need. But as far as can be, the old rattle trap is now made habitable, by good sewerage and some attention to ventilation, and by putting the tramps in a separate room.

The case of a woman with some remains of comeliness

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crying for liquor to brace her up to appear at the police court was a pitiful one. Just out of the House of Correction from one sentence, brought in dead drunk on a wheelbarrow at two o'clock at night, and sent back to the House of Correction in twenty-four hours after she left it, having already served over twenty terms there, having a respectable husband and two fine little children, from whom the fatal appetite had separated her — it was a painful sight. She is now with her parents in the country.

The central station was visited by the secretary again Oct. 19. No material change was observed.

MONROE COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff and Jailer — Ernest Bartels.

Brick jail, with residence for jailer, attached to court house; capacity, 8. Whole number of prisoners, 49.

A small jail yard with board fence.

No employment for prisoners.

Criminal expenses, \$7,100.00.

LOCKUPS.

Sparta — Brick, in engine house; one wooden cage; capacity, 6; stove; transom and window; 61 prisoners.

Tomah — No report.

Jail visited by Mr. Elmore, June 9. Two persons confined therein as shown by the jail record; one for 15 days; time expires to-morrow; drunk and disorderly; the other charged with larceny, awaiting trial. Jailer goes to door and enters, leaving the door open, and while I was looking inside the cells at the bedding and surroundings, the jailer, who had been talking with one of the prisoners, came in. Talked with him about condition of cell and bedding, and stepped into the corridor, see the door of the jail open and but one prisoner; the jailer seeing my look of surprise says, "Oh, he has only gone to feed the horse." I turned to the man sitting there and said, "You, I suppose, are waiting for trial?" "Oh no, my time is out to-morrow, and I will not be caught here again for getting drunk." I said to the Sheriff,

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“Are you not afraid the man you let go to feed the horse will run away?” “Oh no, you could not drive him away, he has been in State Prison twice before and when court sits will plead guilty. He would much rather stay here than be in State Prison, and he cannot live any where else but there or in jail.” This almost equals the laxity of discipline in Dodge county jail, as reported to us last year. Jail in very fair condition.

OCONTO COUNTY.

Sheriff — Thomas Simpson.

Jailer — A. P. Call.

A wooden jail, erected 22 years ago, costing \$3,000; capacity 9.

A jail yard with wood fence.

No employment for prisoners.

The jail is used as a lockup.

Criminal expenses not reported.

Visited November 28th by Mr. Giles and contained six insane and two prisoners. The insane were a harmless class and should have a better home provided.

The jail was found clean and orderly. Mr. and Mrs. Call deserve commendation for doing so well under such unfavorable conditions. We must again to call the attention of the public authorities and the people of Oconto county to the dangerous character of their jail. *It is a tinder box.* A building 25 by 30 feet in size, built of wood, the lower part occupied as a residence for the jailor, with a narrow stairway in about the middle, leading to the second story. The jail proper, is comprised in nine small cells, six on one side and three on the other, separated by a narrow corridor *with windows, all barred*, to prevent escape. What would be the result in case of a fire getting started in any part of the building, especially below, it requires no effort of the imagination to conjecture. There has certainly been great remissness of duty in the past and in case of a possible, even probable, catastrophe in the case above suggested, criminal neglect will be charged.

Jails and Police Stations.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff—Benjamin J. Rogers.

Jailer—James Golden.

A stone jail, with jailer's residence; capacity, 12.

A jail yard, with board fence.

No employment for prisoners.

Criminal expenses, \$3,998.00.

POLICE STATIONS.

Appleton—Wood; 5 cells; capacity, 10; coal stove; ventilator; 143 prisoners, including 96 vagrants.

Seymour—Wood; no cells; capacity, 4; stove; ventilation reported "good;" 7 prisoners.

This jail was visited by Mr. Elmore November 24. Found ten in jail, one insane man in kitchen at work, eleven in all. Jail in very fair order. No offensive smell. Sheets fairly clean, and cells generally in as good order as could be reasonably expected in such a structure.

The present jailer, James Golden, has been elected Sheriff at the last election, and the county is to be congratulated that the jail will be kept at least better than the average in the state for the next two years.

Appleton Police Station also visited the same day. As good as the average, which is not saying much in its favor.

Was well impressed with the county and city officials, all of whom appeared to be wide awake and intelligent.

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

Sheriff—John P. Weyker.

Jailer—Frank Delles.

Stone jail with sheriff's residence in basement of court house; capacity 8.

Whole number of prisoners, 12.

A jail yard with brick walls.

No employment for prisoners except a little road work.

The jail is used as a lockup.

Criminal expenses, \$2,000.00.

This jail was visited June 8, by Secretary Wright. There were no prisoners. The jail was clean; and there were clean sheets on the beds. The privy vault for the court house up-

Notes Upon Jails.

stairs, comes down next to the the jail, and smells badly. It should be cleaned for the sake of the jailer's family.

Tramps are now sentenced to work on the road, which is a move in the right direction.

PEPIN COUNTY.

Sheriff — A. F. Peterson.

Jailer — Miletus Knight.

A wooden jail, costing \$1,500; capacity, 4.

Whole number of prisoners, 10.

No jail yard.

No employment for prisoners.

The jail is used as a lockup.

Criminal expenses, \$690.62.

PIERCE COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff — A. H. Lord.

Jailer — C. Fenton.

A brick jail, with iron cage, and jailer's residence in basement of court house; capacity, 6.

Whole number of prisoners, 6.

No jail yard.

No employment for prisoners.

Criminal expenses not reported.

LOCKUPS.

River Falls — No report.

Prescott — No report.

Ellsworth — Jail used as lockup.

Jail visited May 10th, by H. H. Giles. But one inmate, a demented girl, returned from the State Hospital, September 24th, 1881, helpless and filthy. The jail has had but 10 inmates since February 17th, and few of them were insane.

An application of paint and whitewash was greatly needed. The jail records are missing up to Feb. 18th last.

POLK COUNTY.

Sheriff and jailer — John Brokaw.

Stone jail, with new steel cells in basement of court house: capacity 6.

Whole number of prisoners, 8.

No jail yard.

No employment for prisoners.

Jail used as lockup.

Criminal expenses not reported.

Jails and Police Stations.

The old frame court house, with a single cell for a jail, has been abandoned at last. A building in the center of the village has been rented for a court house and jail, and new steel cells, costing \$1,300, put into the basement, which at one end is above ground. The steel cells were procured upon the recommendation of our secretary made last year. Polk county can now keep its own prisoners securely, without taking them to the old jail at Hudson, which is only a little less insecure than the old jail at Osceola Mills.

PORTAGE COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff — John Finch.

Jailer — M. A. Rousseau.

A stone jail in basement of court house: capacity 10.

Whole number of prisoners, 33.

No jail yard.

No employment for prisoners.

Criminal expenses, \$4,604.00.

LOCKUPS.

Stevens Point — No report.

Plover — No report.

PRICE COUNTY.

Sheriff and jailer — A. W. Bond.

A frame jail with iron cells, costing \$1,600: capacity 3.

Whole number of prisoners, 5.

No jail yard.

No employment for prisoners.

The jail is used as a lockup.

Criminal expenses, none: as county just organized for judicial purposes.

RACINE COUNTY.

Sheriff and jailer — George Bremner.

A brick jail attached to court house: capacity 22.

Whole number of prisoners, 1,131, including 760 tramps.

Small jail yard with board fence, not used by prisoners.

Jail used as police station.

No employment for prisoners.

Criminal expenses, \$17,883.13.

This jail was visited September 7th by Mr. Elmore, Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright. It is kept, perhaps, as clean

Notes Upon Jails.

as possible, considering the intolerable nuisance of the tramps who come here in such numbers.

A boy recently out of the Industrial school, for some misdemeanor, was sentenced to jail instead of being returned to the Industrial School, as he should have been. Steps were at once taken to secure his return, which was accomplished in a few days by a visit to Waukesha by Mrs. Fairbanks.

Since November 8, 1881, the date of the sheriff's report to the county board, there had been 2,022 commitments. But as each case was committed twice there were only 1,011 different cases. A very large share of these were vagrants, as the figures for two months show. In December, 288 commitments, or 144 cases, of which 133 were vagrants; in January, 412 commitments, or 206 cases, of which 184 were vagrants. Most of the other cases were sentenced for drunkenness.

The practice of double commitments on each case may be within the letter of the law, but it certainly violates its spirit.

The following facts were furnished at our request by members of the county board who audited the bills.

The fee bill in each case of vagrancy was \$4.46, as follows:

Serving warrant.....	\$ 25
Travel on same, two miles.....	20
Commitment to prison as officer.....	37
Commitment to prison as jailer.....	50
Notifying complainant.....	12
Travel on same two miles.....	20
Travel to bring up the prisoner from prison to court, two miles.....	20
Attending court one day.....	1 50
Commitment by court.....	37
Commitment to prison as jailer.....	50
Discharge of prisoner.....	25
Total.....	4 46

This is worse than in Kenosha county where it was \$2.90, including 43 cents for board. In Racine county, instead of charging for one day's board, it is the usual custom to charge

Jails and Police Stations.

for two days' board in every case where a tramp, as is usual, comes in at night and is taken to court in the morning. The art of extracting fees from the county has been carried to a fine point in Racine county.

The total amount of the sheriff's bill was reported to me as being \$12,000, of which only \$9,000 was allowed by the county. The justices of the peace cut down their own bills to comply with the law of last winter.

We repeat certain aphorisms given in our report upon Kenosha county jail, the most of which are just as applicable to Racine county.

If Racine county will pay its sheriff a salary there will not be so many tramps.

If Racine county will work its tramps at breaking stone there will not be so many of them.

If Racine county will feed its tramps bread and water only there will not be so many of them.

If Racine county will send its tramps to the Milwaukee House of Correction there will not be so many of them.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff—W. A. S. Barron.

Jailer—G. T. Spangler.

A stone jail costing \$7,000; capacity 8.

Whole number of prisoners 17.

No jail yard.

No employment for prisoners.

Criminal expenses \$3,728.18.

LOCKUP.

Richland Center—Wood; 2 cells; capacity 2; stove; transom and windows; 20 prisoners, all drunk.

ROCK COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff and jailer—H. L. Skavlem.

A stone jail with jailer's residence; capacity 40.

Whole number of prisoners 843.

A jail yard of plank.

Some employment for prisoners, sawing wood and breaking stone.

Criminal expenses \$18,981.45.

Notes Upon Jails.

ROCK COUNTY.

LOCKUPS.

Beloit — Brick and stone; 6 cells; capacity 10; coal stove; ventilation by transoms and windows; 285 prisoners, including 106 vagrants and 185 drunk.

Evansville — Stone; 2 plank cells; capacity 6; coal stove; ventilated by windows; 100 prisoners, including 69 vagrants "without cost to the county," and 12 for selling liquor without license.

Janesville — Jail used as lockup.

This jail was visited by Mr. Giles and found in its usual condition. Much that has already been said in relation to the tramp question in Kenosha and Racine counties will apply also to Rock county, to which we refer.

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff and jailer — James Carroll.

A stone jail, with jailer's residence, in basement of court house, capacity 12,

Whole number of prisoners, 76.

No jail yard.

No employment for prisoners.

Criminal expenses, \$8,775.

LOCKUPS.

Hammond — No report.

Baldwin — No report.

New Richmond — No report.

Hudson — Jail used as lockup.

Visited by H. H. Giles, May 9th. This jail was found in a filthy condition, not having been whitewashed or cleaned in many months. The bedding was tolerably clean, and about the only clean thing. A brush had been purchased for whitewashing the cells and corridors. Tobacco juice and chalk caricatures covered the walls. A sheriff or jailer that cannot stop the defilement of county property by prisoners lacks administrative or executive ability.

Jails and Police Stations.

SAUK COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff and jailer — O. H. Perry.

A jail of wood attached to an octagonal stone jailer's residence; capacity, 16.

Whole number of prisoners, 95.

No jail yard.

No employment for prisoners.

Criminal expenses, \$3,099.23.

LOCKUPS.

Reedsburg — Wood; 3 cells; capacity, 3; stove, ventilation in ceiling; 13 prisoners; 5 at one time.

Spring Green — Wood; 2 cells; capacity 4; heating and ventilation reported "good;" 11 prisoners.

Baraboo — Jail used as a lockup.

This jail was visited by Secretary Wright, August 23, who never found this jail in as good condition as on this visit. There were seven prisoners, all men. Among them were three for burglary, part of a gang of five tramps, all arrested at once, two of whom were already in State Prison. It was said that other tramps, evidently in league with them, had come around the jail and tried to communicate with them.

From a conversation with them the Secretary was satisfied that at least one of these young men had graduated from New York City reform school.

At the time of this visit two women were guarding a hardened desperate crowd of men, shut up in about the most insecure jail in the state. A jailer ought to be furnished, and a decent jail, for both of which Sauk county is abundantly able to pay.

Reedsburg lockup was visited by Secretary Wright, August 25, accompanied by H. J. Smith, President of the village. The lockup is a new frame building, made of 2x4 scantling spiked. There are three cells, with iron doors, and a privy in each cell, on the earth closet plan. The lockup was new and therefore clean.

Notes Upon Jails.

SHAWANO COUNTY.

Sheriff and Jailer — John M. Schweers.

A jail of brick and stone, with sheriff's residence; capacity, 12.

Whole number of prisoners, 25.

No jail yard.

No employment for prisoners.

Criminal expenses, \$689.22.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff and Jailer — W. Pfeil.

Stone jail, with jailer's residence in basement of court house; capacity, 20.

Whole number of prisoners, 69.

A jail yard with fence of oak plank.

No employment for prisoners.

Criminal expenses, \$9,534.65.

LOCKUPS.

Plymouth — Wood and stone; 2 cells; capacity, 2; stove; ventilated only by windows; 5 prisoners.

Sheboygan — Jail used as a lockup.

The jail was visited April 20, by Dr. W. W. Reed and Secretary Wright. The whitewashers were at work and the court in session; both cleaning out the jail. The offensive privy was to be improved by a system of sewerage.

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Sheriff and jailer — John Gay.

A wooden jail costing \$2,000, with jailer's residence adjoining; capacity 4.

Whole number of prisoners, 14.

No jail yard.

No employment for prisoners.

Jail used as lockup.

Criminal expenses, \$1,686.00

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

Sheriff — Nels L. Tolvstad.

Criminal expenses, \$3,918.39.

LOCKUPS.

Trempealeau — No report.

This county has several villages which aspire to be county

Jails and Police Stations.

seats, and therefore has no jail. Prisoners are sent to La Crosse. The number is not so great as to make a jail very necessary.

VERNON COUNTY.

Sheriff and jailer — Frank A. Wallar.

A stone jail with iron cells, and sheriff's residence, costing \$6,000 capacity, 12.

Whole number of prisoners, 23.

No jail yard.

No employment of prisoners.

Jail used as lockup.

Criminal expenses, \$4, 239.63.

Vernon County jail was visited June 10, by Mr. Elmore, accompanied by Hon. John Bradley and Hon. John Mather, of La Crosse county. The jail was without inmates.

WALWORTH COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff and jailer — Geo. W. Wylie.

Brick jail with wrought iron cage, and jailer's residence; costing \$10,000; capacity 28.

Whole number of prisoners 97.

No jail yard.

No employment for prisoners.

Criminal expenses not reported.

LOCKUPS.

Whitewater — Stone and brick; 2 cells; capacity 4; coal stove and ventilating shaft; no report of prisoners.

Geneva — Wood; 2 cells; capacity 2; wood stove; ventilated only by windows; 30 prisoners, one held seven days.

Delavan — Wood; 2 cells; capacity 8; stove and "ventilator;" 4 prisoners.

Sharon — No report.

Elkhorn — Jail used as police station.

This jail was visited by Mrs. E. B. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright, April 17, and was found in fair condition, but evidently before spring house cleaning. The sewerage was not in use, as it should have been. The bedding was in good shape, probably the best of any jail in the state. There was one prisoner charged with burglary.

Notes Upon Jails.

Visited again June 1, by Mr. Elmore. Jail empty.

Visited again Sept. 6, by Mr. Elmore and Secretary Wright, accompanied by county physician Burbank. The jail was in good condition and had three prisoners, all men.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Sheriff and jailer — Peter Boden.

A wooden jail with jailer's residence, built in 1854; capacity 8.

Whole number of prisoners 13.

A jail yard with plank fence.

No employment for prisoners.

Jail used as lockup.

Criminal expenses not reported.

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff and jailer — John Stephens.

A stone jail, rotten with age, adjoining jailer's residence; capacity 14.

Whole number of prisoners, 384, including 347 tramps.

A small jail yard with board fence,

Some employment furnished prisoners in sawing wood and gardening.

Criminal expenses not reported.

LOCKUPS.

Oconomowoc — No report.

Pewaukee — Wood; 2 cells; capacity 6; stove; windows the only ventilation; 21 prisoners.

Waukesha — Jail used as lockup.

The jail was visited December 11th by Mr. Giles and Secretary Wright. Two tramps were found sawing wood in the jail yard, without a guard, and were really working hard. They certainly were not average tramps or they would have run away from hard work through the gate which stood invitingly open.

Visited January 2, 1883, by Dr. Vivian and H. H. Giles. Any words which we could use would inadequately describe the condition of the jail. It would uncomfortably accommodate 10 or 12 persons. At the time of our visit it contained 44 vagrants and two awaiting trial. It had lodged

Jails and Police Stations.

(or floored) 52 the night before. A harder looking set we have seldom, if ever, seen.

How long will the tax payers of Waukesha county stand taxation at the rate of \$5,000 per year to pay officials for arresting and committing these vagrants, and for feeding them, when they can free the county from the nuisance by building a decent jail and providing for making them work.

WAUPACA COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff—H. P. Briggs.

Jailer—O. H. Rowe.

A stone jail, with jailer's residence, costing \$8,000; capacity, 12.

Whole number of prisoners, 76.

A small yard, with board fence, not used for jail purposes.

Some employment for prisoners, sawing wood.

LOCKUPS.

New London—Stone and brick; 3 stone cells; capacity 6; no heating; no ventilation; 25 prisoners, all drunk.

Weyauvega—Wood; 4 cells; capacity, 8; stove; ventilated only by windows; 1 prisoner, drunk.

Waupaca—Jail used as lockup.

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

Sheriff and jailer—Ira B. Coon.

Oak and brick jail, constructed this year, costing \$2,000; capacity 4.

No prisoners yet.

No jail yard.

No employment for prisoners.

Criminal expenses, \$1,404.82.

Waushara county has long been without a jail. What few prisoners there were, have been sent to neighboring counties to be kept. A new jail has been built this year. The sheriff writes us that it was finished in September and accepted by the county board in November.

Notes Upon Jails.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff and jailer — W. D. Harshaw.

A stone jail with jailer's residence in basement of court house; capacity 25.

Whole number of prisoners 665, including 312 tramps.

No jail yard.

Some employment for prisoners sawing wood and work about the court house.

Criminal expenses, \$14,582.90.

LOCKUPS.

Menasha — Wood; 4 cells; capacity, 8; wood stove; ventilated by three windows; 45 prisoners.

Neenah — No report.

Omro — Wood; 2 cells; capacity, 4; wood stove; ventilated by two small holes; 10 prisoners.

Oshkosh — Jail used as police station.

This jail was visited June 20 by Dr. W. W. Reed and Secretary Wright. There were nine prisoners. They complained of their food, which appeared to be ample in quantity but of no great variety. The real difficulty seemed to be in their loss of appetite from confinement in a basement jail, with little exercise. This jail shelters far too many tramps.

WOOD COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sheriff — Ed. Wheelan.

Jailer — C. J. Carman.

A stone jail in basement of court house, built this year; capacity, 6.

Whole number of prisoners, 15.

No jail yard.

No employment for prisoners.

Criminal expenses not reported.

LOCKUPS.

Grand Rapids — Wood; 2 rooms; capacity reported as 12; stoves; ventilated by windows; 42 prisoners, 39 drunk.

Centralia — Wood; 2 rooms; capacity reported as 20; no heating; ventilated by windows, and ventilator in roof; 11 prisoners.

A new court house has just been constructed with a jail in the basement. This is so great an improvement on the rot-

Jails and Police Stations.

ten old dungeon hitherto used, that we cannot criticise it severely. We understand that it was only by a great effort that so much in the way of public improvement could be accomplished in this debt-burdened county. But we must still protest against the idea of a basement jail, which is a radical error.

Wood county jail was visited by W. W. Reed November 28, 1882. The jail and jailer's residence constitute the basement of the court house recently built by that county; like all basement jails, it has no ventilation or drainage.

The size of the basement is about 55 by 60 feet, with a hall ten feet wide, running north and south through the entire building. On the south side of this hall is the sheriff's office, jail proper, and a room that is sometimes used for insane or other persons not requiring restraint. The jail occupies the center portion and consists of a room 15 by 20 feet, with three cells 5 by 7 feet on either side. The room is well lighted by two windows, but the only ventilation is through the door from the hall.

The jailer's residence is on the north side of the hall and seems to be arranged conveniently for that purpose and well kept.

There have been seven persons committed to this jail since January 8th for larceny, one drunk and disorderly, two for stealing, two for assault, one for keeping house of ill-fame, two for willful destruction of property, and one to keep the peace. Of these two have been sent to State's Prison, two remain in jail, and the others have been discharged.

The insane of this county are kept by private families, sometimes temporarily in jail.

Statistics of Jails.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

COUNTIES.	No. in jail October 1, 1881.			No. received during the year.			Total No. during the year.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Adams.....	<i>No jail</i>								
Ashland.....				21	1	22	21	1	22
Barron.....				16		16	16		16
Bayfield.....				23	1	24	23	1	24
Brown.....	5	1	6	88		88	93	1	94
Buffalo.....				12		12	12		12
Burnett.....				6		6	6		6
Calumet.....	2		2	9		9	11		11
Chippewa.....	6		6	298	10	308	304	10	314
Clark.....		1	1	10		10	10	1	11
Columbia.....	6	1	7	97	2	99	103	3	106
Crawford.....	3	1	4	81	3	84	84	4	88
Dane.....	13	2	15	320	14	334	333	16	349
Dodge.....	6	1	7	31	1	32	37	2	39
Door.....	<i>No jail</i>								
Douglas.....	2		2	232		232	294		294
Dunn.....	14		14	129	11	140	143	11	154
Eau Claire.....	3		3	61	3	64	64	3	67
Florence.....	1		1	8		8	9		9
Fond du Lac.....	15	1	16	160	21	181	175	22	197
Grant.....	8	2	10	31	3	34	39	5	44
Green.....	2		2	67	4	71	69	4	73
Green Lake.....	2	2	4	5		5	7	2	9
Iowa.....	1		1	5		5	6		6
Jackson.....	3	2	5	32	1	33	35	3	38
Jefferson.....	10		10	251	5	256	261	5	266
Juneau.....	4	2	6	54	3	57	58	5	63
Kenosha.....	3		3	1,088	2	1,090	1,091	2	1,093
Kewaunee.....	1		1	10		10	11		11
La Crosse.....	14		14	135	13	148	149	13	162
La Fayette.....	1		1	19	2	21	20	2	22
Langlade.....									
Lincoln.....				1	1	2	1	1	2
Manitowoc.....	8		8	113	3	116	121	3	124
Marathon.....	1		1	28	1	29	29	1	30
Marinette.....	4		4	42	2	44	46	2	48
Marquette.....				8		8	8		8
Milwaukee.....	12	1	13	333	21	354	345	22	367
Monroe.....	3		3	43	3	46	46	3	49
Oconto.....	1		1	48	2	50	49	2	51
Outagamie.....	3		3	92	3	95	95	3	98
Ozaukee.....	1		1	11		11	12		12
Pepin.....				10		10	10		10
Pieree.....	1	1	2	6		6	7	1	8
Polk.....	2		2	5	1	6	7	1	8
Portage.....	1		1	31	1	32	32	1	33
Price.....				5		5	5		5
Racine.....	12		12	1,108	11	1,119	1,120	11	1,131
Richland.....				17		17	17		17
Rock.....	13		13	826	4	830	839	4	843
St. Croix.....	10		10	65	1	66	75	1	76
Sauk.....	5		5	88	2	90	93	2	95
Shawano.....				24	1	25	24	1	25
Sheboygan.....	6		6	62	1	63	68	1	69
Taylor.....	1		1	12	1	13	13	1	14
Trempealeau.....	<i>No jail</i>								
Vernon.....	3		3	20		20	23		23
Walworth.....	5		5	90	2	92	95	2	97
Washington.....	1		1	12		12	13		13
Waukesha.....	3		3	376	5	381	379	5	384
Waupaca.....				73	3	76	73	3	76
Wausara.....									
Winnebago.....	26		26	625	14	639	651	14	665
Wood.....				15		15	15		15
Total.....	247	18	265	7,488	183	7,671	7,735	201	7,936

Jails and Police Stations.

MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION—continued.

COUNTIES.	No. removed to state prison during the year.			No. removed to industrial school during the year.			No. discharged because of expiration of sentence.			No. let out on bail.			No. discharged on habeas corpus		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Adams							16		16	2		2			
Ashland							4		4	1		1			
Barron							20	1	21	2		2			
Bayfield							70		70	3		3	1		1
Brown	5		5		1	1	3		3	2		2			
Buffalo	1		1				1		1	4		4	1		1
Burnett							9		9	1		1	1		1
Calumet							273	2	275	2		2			
Chippewa	6		6	1		1	5	1	6	2		2			
Clark	1		1		1	1	67	2	69	4		4	1		1
Columbia				3		3	8		8	1		1	2		2
Crawford	6		6				8		8	1		1			
Dane	15	3	18	4	1	5	180	2	182	15		15			
Dodge	2		2				19	2	21	5		5	8		8
Door							41		41						
Douglas							11		11	2		2			
Dunn	5		5				11		11	1		1			
Eau Claire	7		7	2		2	88	3	91						
Florence							2		2						
Fond du Lac	4		4	2	2	4	76	18	94	10		10	2		2
Grant	8		8	1		1	7		7	12	3	15			
Green	2		2	2		2	12		12	4		4			
Green Lake							4		4	1		1			
Iowa				1		1	4		4				1		1
Jackson	4	2	6	1		1	10		10	3		3			
Jefferson	1		1				240		240	1		1			
Juneau	3		3				42	1	43	3		3	3		3
Kenosha	4		4		2	2	1080		1080	2		2	1		1
Kewaunee							8		8	1		1			
La Crosse	17		17	6		6	61	1	62	12		12	1		1
La Fayette							12		12	2		2			
Langlade										1	1	2			
Lincoln				1		1	46		46	1		1	2	1	3
Manitowoc							21	1	22						
Marathon	3		3				23	1	24	2	1	3	1		1
Marinette	3		3				5		5				1		1
Marquette	2		2				17		17	73	2	75	2		2
Milwaukee	90	7	97	20	2	22	14		14	1		1			
Monroe	3		3	2	1	3	41	2	43	1		1	1		1
Oconto							63	1	64	2		2			
Outagamie	2		2				4		4	4		4	1		1
Ozaukee				1		1	9		9	1		1			
Pepin							9		9	1		1			
Pierce	1		1				4		4	1		1			
Polk					1	1	1		1	2		2			
Portage							20		20				7		7
Price							2		2	1		1			
Racine	6		6	3	1	4	756	3	759	15	1	16	1		1
Richland							12		12				3		3
Rock	6		6	1		1	371		371	6		6	1		1
St. Croix	6		6	1		1	56		56	1		1	1		1
Sauk	3		3				76	1	77	1		1	1		1
Shawano							7		7	3	1	4	1		1
Sheboygan	2		2				46	1	47						
Taylor							7	1	8	1		1			
Trempealeau															
Vernon	3		3				10		10	2		2	4		4
Walworth	5		5				82	2	84	3		3	1		1
Washington							1		1	1		1	1		1
Waukesha	4		4	2		2	357	5	362	7		7	2		2
Waupaca	2		2	2	1	3	8		8	6	1	7	2		2
Wausara															
Winnebago	1		1	2		2	186		186	12		12	2		2
Wood	2		2				2		2	2		2	1		1
Total	295	12	247	58	13	71	4,570	51	4,621	248	10	258	58	1	59

Statistics of Jails.

MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION — continued.

COUNTIES.	No. escaped during the year.			No. died in jail during the year.			No. otherwise removed from jail.			Total No. of prisoners passed out of the jail for any cause.			No. remaining in jail September 30, 1881.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Adams															
Ashland	1		1							19		19	2	1	3
Barron							5		5	10		10	6		16
Bayfield	1		1							23	1	24			
Brown	3		3				3		3	85	1	86	8		8
Buffalo	1		1				6		6	12		12			
Burnett										6		6			
Calumet										11		11			
Chippewa	5		5	1	1	11	7	18	298	10	308	6		6	
Clark	1		1							9	1	10	1		1
Columbia	1		1							94	3	97	9		9
Crawford							21	65	82	3	85	2	1	3	9
Dane	1		1	1	1	98	10	108	314	16	330	19		19	19
Dodge	2		2							36	2	38	1		1
Door															
Douglas	3		3							234		234			
Dunn							188	188	137	9	146	6	2	8	8
Eau Claire							12	12	59	3	62	5		5	5
Florence	6		6						8		8				
Fond du Lac	1		1				65	1	66	160	21	181	15	1	16
Grant										28	3	31	11	2	13
Green	1		1				43	4	47	64	4	68	5		5
Green Lake					1	1	1	1	6	1	7	1	1	2	2
Iowa									6		6				
Jackson	2		2				15	1	16	35	3	38			
Jefferson							12	1	13	254	5	259	7		7
Juneau	1		1	1	2	3	1	1	2	54	4	58	4	1	5
Kenosha	4		4							1089	2	1091	2		2
Kewaunee										9		9	2		2
La Crosse							41	10	51	133	11	149	11	2	13
La Fayette							6	2	8	20	2	22			
Langlade															
Lincoln										1		1			
Manitowoc							64	2	66	114	3	117	7		7
Marathon										24	1	25	5		5
Marinette							13		13	42	2	44	4		4
Marquette										8		8			
Milwaukee	1		1												
Monroe							121	11	132	324	22	346	21		21
Oconto							23	2	25	43	3	46	3		3
Outagamie	6		6							43	2	45	6		6
Ozaukee	2		2				14	1	15	87	2	89	8	1	9
Pepin										12		12			
Pierce										10		10			
Polk							1		1	7		7		1	1
Portage	1		1				2		2	5	1	6	2		2
Price	1		1				2	1	3	30	1	31	2		2
Racine							1		1	5		5			
Richland							332	3	335	1113	8	1121	7	3	10
Rock	3		3	1	1	440	4	444	831	4	835	8		8	8
St. Croix							7	1	8	72	1	73	3		3
Sauk							9	1	10	90	2	92	3		3
Shawano	1		1				12		12	24	1	25			
Sheboygan							17		17	65	1	66	3		3
Taylor	2		2							10	1	11	3		3
Trempealeau															
Vernon				2		2	1	1	2			2	1		1
Walworth							2		2	93	2	95	2		2
Washington							10		10	13		13			
Waukesha	1		1							373	5	378	6		6
Waupaca							53	1	54	73	3	76			
Waushara															
Winnebago	6		6	1	1	422	14	433	632	14	646	19		19	19
Wood	1		1				7		7	15		15			
Total	59		59	6	4	10	2325	90	2415	7495	125	7620	237	16	255

Jails and Police Stations.

5. ADDITIONAL FACTS RESPECTING PRISONERS.

COUNTIES.	No. of foreign born prisoners during the year.			No. of native born.			No. who could not read and write			No. habitually intemperate.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Adams	15		15	6		6	4		4	10		10
Ashland	7		7	9		9				9		9
Barron	14		14	9	1	10	2		2	14	1	15
Bayfield	75		75	19		19	50		50	70		70
Brown	6		6	6		6	1		1	4		4
Buffalo	4		4	2		2						
Burnett												
Calumet												
Chippewa	238	4	242	72		72						
Clark	7		7	3		3	4		4	5		5
Columbia	40		40	55	2	57	5		5	34		34
Crawford	24	2	26	60	2	62	5		5	68	1	69
Dane	120	7	127	213	9	222	30		30	236	2	238
Dodge	22	2	24	15		15				4		4
Door												
Douglas	211		211	23		23				216		216
Dunn	99	6	105	44	5	49				7		7
Eau Claire	44	1	45	17	2	19						
Florence	8		8	1		1						
Fond du Lac	105	2	107	70	20	90	5		5	112		112
Grant												
Green	26	2	28	41	2	43	6	1	7	45	2	47
Green Lake	3		3	4	2	6	1		1	1		1
Iowa	2		2	4		4						
Jackson	11		11	27		27	6		6			
Jefferson	87	5	92	174		174	6		6	12	2	14
Juneau	26	2	28	28	1	29	15	3	18	5	1	6
Kenosha	249	1	250	199	1	200	30		30	366		366
Kewaunee	11		11									
LaCrosse	56	10	66	79	3	82	12	4	16	96	3	99
LaFayette	12		12	8	2	10	4		4	8		8
Langlade												
Lincoln	1		1	1		1						
Manitowoc	85	3	88	35	1	36	14		14	17		17
Marathon	7		7	22	1	23	6		6	1		1
Marinette	16	1	17	26	1	27	4		4	39	1	40
Marquette												
Milwaukee	159	11	170	189	8	197	41		41	2		2
Monroe	19		19	30		30	4		4	18		18
Oconto	44	2	46	4		4				43	2	45
Outagamie	64	3	67	31		31						
Ozaukee												
Pepin	7		7	3		3	1		1	7		7
Pierce				6		6						
Polk	2		2	6		6	1		1	2		2
Portage	16		16	17		17	2		2	5		5
Price							1		1			
Racine												
Richland	4		4	13		13						
Rock												
St. Croix												
Sauk	18		18	70	2	72	1		1	70		70
Shawano	10	1	11	14		14	10		10	10		10
Sheboygan	41		41	28		28				5		5
Taylor	10	1	11	3		3				14		14
Trempealeau												
Vernon	9		9	13		13				1		1
Walworth	85	1	86	10	1	11				90		90
Washington	7		7	6		6						
Waukesha	200		200	30	2	32	10		10	150		150
Waupaca	40	1	41	33	2	35	3	1	4	39		39
Waushara												
Winnebago												
Wood	5		5	10		10						
Total	2371	68	2439	1787	71	1858	284	9	293	1839	15	1854

Statistics of Jails.

ADDITIONAL FACTS RESPECTING PRISONERS.

COUNTIES.	No. of prisoners between sixteen and twenty-one.			No. of prisoners under sixteen.			No. committed in default of paying a fine.			No. of persons detained as witnesses.			No. of vagrants lodged without commitment		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Adams															
Ashland															
Barron	1		1				18		18	2		2	10		10
Bayfield	1		1				7		7						
Brown	50		50	5		5	16	1	17				1		1
Buffalo	1		1				21		21						
Burnett							2		2						
Calumet							1		1						
Chippewa	14		14	12		12	57		57	1		1	2		2
Clark	1		1				8		8				1		1
Columbia	1	1	2	1	1	2	30		30	1		1			
Crawford				2	2	2	14		14				40		40
Dane	51	3	54	7	2	10	270	3	273						
Dodge							6		6				13		13
Door															
Douglas				2		2	39		39				8		8
Dunn	2	2	4	2	2	2	6		6		2	2	18		18
Eau Claire	2		2	2	2	2	16		16						
Florence						1							11		11
Fond du Lac	15	4	19	20	3	23	67	6	73				8		8
Grant	1		1	3		3	3		3				1	1	2
Green	7	1	8	2		2	24		24				40		40
Green Lake							2		2				6		6
Iowa	1		1	1		1	2		2						
Jackson	10		10	2		2	12		12				4		4
Jefferson	7		7				6	1	7						
Juneau	6		6	1		1	6		6						
Kenosha	51		51	2		2	22		22		1	1	54		54
Kewaunee										1		1			
La Crosse	10	1	11	8		8				1		1			
La Fayette				1		1	9		9				12		12
Langdale															
Lincoln															
Manitowoc	8		8	2		2	58		58				43	1	44
Marathon	2		2				20	1	21						
Marinette	41	2	43	1		1	29	1	30				5		5
Marquette							2		2				2		2
Milwaukee	61	4	65	39	1	40	96		96	13	2	15			
Monroe	5	1	6	1	1	2	2		2	1		1	2		2
Oconto							42	2	44				56		56
Ozaukee				1		1	5		5				25		25
Pepin							7		7				3		3
Pierce	1		1				4		4						
Polk					1	1	1		1						
Portage	1		1				15		15						
Price							1		1						
Racine															
Richland	2		2				3		3				1		1
Rock				5		5	150		150	1		1	50		50
St. Croix															
Sauk	12		12	1		1									
Shawano	5		5	2		2	3		3				10		10
Sheboygan	23	1	24	45		45	6		6						
Taylor				1		1									
Trempealeau															
Vernon	2		2				3		3						
Walworth	1		1				5		5						
Washington							1		1						
Waukesha	6		6	3		3	40	1	41				330	1	331
Waupaca	3	1	4	2	1	3		7	7				1		1
Wausara															
Winnebago							55		55						
Wood	2		2				3		3				4		4
Total	414	21	435	178	10	188	1,115	23	1,138	21	5	26	755	3	758

Jails and Police Stations.

ADDITIONAL FACTS—THE INSANE IN JAIL.

COUNTIES.	No. of Insane or Idiotic persons in jail during the year.			No. of Insane in jail September 30, 1882.			No. of Idiotic persons in jail September 30, 1882.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Adams									
Ashland									
Barron	1		1						
Bayfield									
Brown	2	1	3	1		1	1		1
Buffalo									
Burnett	1		1						
Culmnet				2		2			
Chippewa	6		6	6		6	2		2
Clark	1	1	2						
Columbia	6	1	7	1		1			
Crawford	4	1	5		1	1			
Dane	10		10	2		2	1		1
Dodge	1		1						
Door									
Douglas									
Dunn	11	5	16	1	2	3			
Eau Claire	3		3	1		1			
Florence									
Fond du Lac	3		3						
Grant	7	2	9	7	2	9			
Green	6	1	7	4		4			
Green Lake	1	2	3	1	1	2			
Iowa									
Jackson	5		5						
Jefferson	6		6	5		5			
Juneau	4	2	6	1	1	2	1		1
Kenosha	1		1						
Kewaunee									
La Crosse	6	4	10	1	1	2			
La Fayette	6	1	7						
Langlade									
Lincoln									
Manitowoc	14	2	16	3		3			
Marathon									
Marinette									
Marquette	2		2						
Milwaukee	6	3	9						
Monroe	3	1	4						
Oconto	6		6	6		6			
Outagamie	4	1	5	1		1			
Ozaukee									
Pepin									
Pierce	2	1	3		1	1			
Polk									
Portage	2		2						
Price									
Racine									
Richland	2		2						
Rock	4	1	5						
St. Croix	2		2						
Sauk									
Shawano	8		8						
Sheboygan	1		1				1		1
Taylor	2	1	3						
Trempealeau									
Vernon	3		3						
Walworth	2		2						
Washington	4		4						
Waukesha	2		2						
Waupaca	7	1	8						
Waushara									
Winnebago	3		3						
Wood	2		2						
Total	172	32	204	43	9	52	5		5

Statistics of Jails.

ALLEGED OFFENCES—CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.

COUNTIES.	Murder.		Man-slaughter.		Rape.	Assault with intent to kill.		Assault with intent to do bodily harm.		Assault with intent to ravish.	Assault with intent to rob.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Female.
Ashland.....				1								
Bayfield.....					1			2			1	
Brown.....	1					1		4			1	
Buffalo.....	1		2			1						
Burnett.....						1						
Calumet.....						2						
Chippewa.....					1			1				
Clark.....					2							
Columbia.....										1		
Crawford.....	5							6				
Dane.....					1	2						
Dodge.....	1					1		1				
Dunn.....	2					3		3				
Eau Claire.....	1		1					1			1	
Florence.....						1						
Fond du Lac.....	5	1			1			1				
Grant.....	4	2				8					2	
Jackson.....								3				
Jefferson.....					1	1						
Juneau.....	1							1				
Kenosha.....								1				
La Crosse.....	4				1						1	
Lincoln.....		1				1						
Manitowoc.....	2											
Marathon.....			1							1		
Marquette.....	1					4		4			1	
Marquette.....								3				
Milwaukee.....	8		1		1	3		2		2		
Monroe.....						1						
Outagamie.....	1				1							
Polk.....					1					1		
Portage.....										1		
Racine.....	1				1	2				1		
Richland.....	1											
Rock.....					1							
St. Croix.....	1	1										
Shawano.....						1		3				
Sheboygan.....			1			1						
Taylor.....	1					1						
Vernon.....			1									
Walworth.....								2				
Washington.....								1				
Waukesha.....						1		1			1	
Waupaca.....	1		1		2			1			1	
Winnebago.....						1				1	2	
Wood.....						1		2				
Total.....	42	5	8	1	15	38		43		8	11	

Jails and Police Stations.

ALLEGED OFFENSES—CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

COUNTIES.	Arson.		Burglary.		Embezzlement.		Forgery.		Grand Larceny		Horse Stealing		Obtaining money or property under false pretenses.		Robbery.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Barron ¹			3								1		1			
Buffalo									1							
Chippewa			2				3		21				2			
Columbia			1										1		1	
Crawford			1								1				1	
Dane ²			13				1		1		1		2			
Dodge													4			
Dunn		1							4	1	2					
Eau Claire					1		1				1					
Florence			1						1				1		1	
Fond du Lac			3				2		3				1		4	
Grant ³			3				2									
Green									2							
Iowa			1								1					
Jackson			7						3		2					
Jefferson		1							4		2		5			
Juneau			3												3	
Kenosha							1		3		1					
Kewaunee			2													
La Crosse ⁴		1	13		3		2		1				1		6	
La Fayette		1														
Manitowoc							1								1	
Marathon			1				2		2							
Marquette							1		3				1			
Marquette		1														
Milwaukee ⁵			35	1	6		1		15	2					12	
Monroe		1	2				1		3							
Oconto									1				1			
Outagamie							2		2				1			
Ozaukee			2						1				1			
Pierce											1					
Polk															1	
Portage		1	1				1									
Racine		1	3	1			1						1			
Richland											2					
Rock ⁶			1				1					2				
St. Croix			2						1		1		1			2
Sauk			5				2									
Shawano															1	
Sheboygan			2						1		1				1	1
Taylor									2				1			
Vernon			4										1			
Walworth			4				1						1			
Washington			1													
Waukesha			1						2				1			
Waupaca			3				1	1	1						3	
Winnebago			2								3		2		1	
Total	6	2	122	2	10		27	1	78	3	24		28		40	1

¹Defacing building 1, male.²Malicious destruction of property, 1, male.³Obtaining false certificate on wolf scalps, 1, male.⁴Malicious destruction of property, 2, male.⁵Obstruction of railroads, 1, male; larceny from person, 11 males, 1 female.

Statistics of Jails.

ALLEGED OFFENSES—OTHER CRIMES.

COUNTIES.	Adultery.		Bigamy.		Incest.		Fornication		Seduction.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Barron ¹	1									
Buffalo					2		2			
Burnett ²										
Clark									1	
Crawford			1							
Dane ³	3	2							2	
Dodge			1							
Florence							1	1		
Fond du Lac	1									
Grant	1		1							
Green ⁴										
Green Lake	1									
Jackson	1									
Juneau	3									
Kenosha										
Kewaunee					1		1	1		
La Crosse	1								2	
Manitowoc							1			
Marinette			1							
Milwaukee ⁵			1							
Monroe	1						1		1	
Oconto							1	1		
Polk		1								
Price ⁶										
Racine	1	1								
Rock			1				1			
Sauk	1	1								
Sheboygan							4	1		
Taylor									1	
Vernon	1		1							
Waukesha									1	
Total	16	5	7		3		12	4	8	

¹Practicing medicine without diploma, one male.
²Selling liquor without license from town, five males.
³Kidnapping, one male; distributing obscene literature, one male.
⁴Libel, one male.
⁵Blackmailing, one female.
⁶Desertion of child, one male.

Jails and Police Stations.

ALLEGED OFFENSES — OFFENSES AGAINST THE U. S. LAWS.

COUNTIES.	Selling liquor to Indians.		Violation of rev- enue laws.		Robbing the mail.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Dane ¹	4	.....	4	.....	2	.....
Green .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Jackson ² .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse ³ .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee ⁴	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Price	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawano	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vernon .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Walworth ⁵ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	25	1	9	.....	2	.....

¹ Using mail for fraudulent purposes, 2 males.

² Riot, 3 males.

³ Passing counterfeit money, 1 male.

⁴ Cutting timber on U. S. land, 11 males. Sending obscene literature through the mails, 2 males. Deserting from the army, 1 male.

⁵ Passing counterfeit money, 1 male.

Statistics of Jails.

OFFENSES OF PRISONERS SENTENCED.

COUNTIES,	Assault or assault and battery.		Bastardy.		Contempt of court.		Drunk, or drunk and disorderly.		Fornication.		Petit Larceny.		Malicious mischief.		Prostitution.		Violation of Liquor law.		Vagrancy.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ashland	1						19													
Barron							4					1								
Bayfield	1	1					17				2									
Brown	1										1									
Buffalo	2						3													
Calumet	4						2				1									
Chippewa	5						163				6		4						6	
Clark	2						5													
Columbia	6						30				8								22	
Dane ¹	27		3		1		73				29								138	
Dodge ²	3		2		1		3				3	1	1						7	
Douglas							39												8	
Dunn	10		1		1		53				8				1				5	
Eau Claire	5										21				2				7	
Florence							2													
Fond du Lac	11		1		1		61	2			25	1			2				17	2
Grant	2		2																	
Green	11				1		15					1			1				7	
Green Lake	2				1		1													
Iowa ³											2									
Jackson							15				1								2	
Jefferson ⁴	3		1				8	4			8								186	
Juneau	4						6	1											28	4
Kenosha ⁵	66	1					98		1	1	6								951	
Kewaunee	1																			
La Crosse ⁶	15		4		2		2	2			39						1		7	1
La Fayette	1				1		4				3		1				1			
Manitowoc ⁷	8		2				14		1		3		5						31	
Marathon ⁸							20	1			1									
Marinette ⁹	2						10				10								8	1
Marquette											1									
Milwaukee ¹⁰	46	1	8		2		5	1	3		41	3	2		4				20	
Monroe	3		1		1		4												4	
Oconto ¹¹	6	1					31												4	
Outagamie ¹²	9		1				22				7		1						31	2
Ozaukee	3						4				2									

¹Threats, 1 male; disturbing worship, 1 male; abusive language, 4 males; resisting officer, 1; incorrigibility, 1.
²Abusive language, 2 males; procuring whiskey for a habitual drunkard, 1 male.
³Default of giving peace bond, 1 male; default of paying fine, 1 male.
⁴Violating city ordinance, 13 males.
⁵Refusing to pay poll tax, 1; obstructing pound master, 1.
⁶Carrying concealed weapons, 3 males; cruelty to animals, 1 male; incorrigible, 3 males.
⁷Abusive language, 2 males; indecent exposure of person, 1 male.
⁸Carrying concealed weapons, 1 male.
⁹Abusive language, 1 male.
¹⁰House of ill fame, 1 male, 1 female; safe keeping, 32 males, 1 female; execution against body, 15 males, 1 female; sodomy, 1 male; abandoning children, 3 males, 1 female; false pretense, 7 males; defiling female child, 1 male; abusive language, intended to provoke assault, 5 males; threatening injury to property, 1 male; disorderly house, 1 male; threatening injury to property, 1 male; disorderly house, 1 female.
¹¹Exposure of person in public, 3 males, 1 female.
¹²Violating city ordinance, resisting officer, exposing person and other offenses 9 males, 1 female.

Jails and Police Stations.

OFFENSES OF PRISONERS SENTENCED.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Assault or assault and battery.		Bastardy.		Contempt of court.		Drunk or drunk and disorderly.		Fornication.		Petit Larceny.		Malicious mischief.		Prostitution.		Violation of liquor law.		Vagrancy.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Pepin	4						6													
Pierce	3										1									
Polk	2						2				1									
Portage ¹³	4				15						9									
Price ¹⁴							2													
Racine ¹⁵	59		3		3		25	3			29	1	3							758
Richland	1										1									
Rock ¹⁶	11		1				120	3					27							162
St. Croix	5		1				23				7		1							29
Sauk	3		1				6				5		2		1					63
Shawano	5	1					12													
Sheboygan	3		2		1		13		4	1	3		2							18
Taylor							1				2									
Vernon	2		1				1				2									
Walworth ¹⁷													1							63
Washington ¹⁸	3		1								1									
Waukesha	10						20													347
Waupaca	4				2		39													2
Winnebago ¹⁹	48						245	1			41	2	2							312
Total	427	5	36		33		1448	18	9	2	332	8	53			12		11		3243

¹³For safe keeping, 1 male.¹⁴Gambling, 2 males; mayhem, 1 male.¹⁵Cruelty to animals, 1 male; sodomy, 1 male; abusive language, 12 males, 3 females.¹⁶Embezzlement, 1 male; gambling, 1 male.¹⁷Indecent exposure of person, 1 male.¹⁸Breaking the peace, 1 male; execution against body, 1 male.¹⁹Meddling with switch, 1 male; keeping house of ill fame, 2 females.

V. STATISTICS OF POLICE STATIONS.

1. CHARACTER OF BUILDING.

LOCATION.	Material.	Material of cells.	No. of cells.	Cap'y of station.	Heating.	Ventilation.
Ahnapee	Wood	Wood	2	2	Stove	Window.
Alma	Wood	Wood	1	4	Stove	Windows.
Appleton	Wood	Wood and iron	5	10	Coal stove	Registers in each cell.
Augusta	No report.					
Baldwin	Brick	Plank	2	2	Stove	Windows.
Beaver Dam	Wood	Wood	4	4	Stove	Windows.
Beloit	Brick	Brick and plank	6	10	Coal stove	"Good."
Berlin	Brick and wood	2x4 spiked	3	6	Stove	Windows, air holes in cells.
Bloomington	Wood	Wood and iron	1	4	Stove	Windows.
Boscobel	No report.					
Brodhead	Stone	Iron and wood	3	3	Stove	Windows.
Cambria	Plank	Wood	2	2	Stove	Windows and transom.
Centralia	Wood	Wood	2	4	"Extra clothing"	Windows and ventilator.
Columbus	Wood	Wood and iron	3	6	Stove	Ventilator.
Cumberland	Plank	Plank	3	6	Stove	Windows.
Delavan	Wood	Wood	2	4	Stove	Ventilator.
Depere	No report.					
Eau Claire	Stone					
Eau Claire, West	No report.	Wood and iron	5	10	Furnace & stove	"Poor."
Elroy	Wood					
Evansville	Stone	Wood	2	2	Stove	Windows and ventilator.
Fairchild	Wood	Plank	2	6	Coal stove	Windows.
Fond du Lac	Brick	No cells	1	4	Stove	
Fort Atkinson	Wood	Stone	10	20	Furnace & stove	Ventilator in each cell.
Fort Howard	Wood	Wood	3	18	Stove	Windows.
Fountain City	Stone and wood	Stone and wood	3	2	Stove	"Good."
Fox Lake	Brick	Brick	2	4	Stove	Windows.
Fox Lake	Wood	Wood	1	2	Stove	Windows.
Geneva	Wood	Wood	2	2	Stove	Windows.
Grand Rapids	Wood	Wood	2	12	Stove	Windows.
Green Bay	Stone	Iron and wood	2	2	Stove	Windows.
Horicon	Wood	Wood	2	2	Stove	None.
Kilbourn City	Wood and brick	Wood	3	6	Stove	Windows.
Madison	Brick	Brick	2	4	Stove	Windows.
Madison	Brick	Wood	3	10	Coal stove	"Poor."

Statistics of Police Stations.

STATISTICS OF POLICE STATIONS—CHARACTER OF BUILDINGS—continued.

LOCATION.	MATERIAL.	MATERIAL OF CELLS.	NO. OF CELLS.	CAPACITY OF STATION'S.	HEATING.	VENTILATION.
Marinette	<i>No report.</i>					
Mayville	Wood	Plank	2	10	None	"Good."
Mazomanie	Stone	Wood and stone	2	2	Stove	Transom.
Menasha	Wood	Wood	4	8	Stove	Windows.
Merrillan	<i>No report</i>					
Milwaukee Central	Brick	Iron and stone	10	20	Coal stove	"Poor; in fact, bad."
Milwaukee South	Brick	Iron and stone	6	12	Coal stove	Six windows.
Milwaukee West	Brick	Wood and iron	5	10	Coal stove	Windows.
Mineral Point	Cell in city hall	Brick and iron	1	3	Coal stove	Slit in wall.
Necedah	Wood	None	1	3	Stove	Window.
Neenah	<i>No report</i>					
New Lisbon	Wood and stone	Stone	2	8	Stove	Windows.
New London	Brick and stone	Stone	3	6	None	None.
New Richmond	Stone	None	1	4	Stove	Windows.
Oconomowoc	Wood	Wood	1	4	Stove	Small grate in door.
Omro	Wood	Wood	2	4	Stove	"Two small holes."
Palmyra	Wood	None	1	10	None	"Kick off a board."
Pewaukee	Stone and plank	Plank	2	4	Stove	Windows.
Platteville	<i>No report.</i>					
Plymouth	Stone and wood	Stone and wood	2	2	Stove	Windows.
Portage	Brick	Plank; iron doors	4	12	Stove	Ventil'g app'atus & tr'som
Princeton	Stone	Stone and iron	2	4	Stove	Windows.
Reedsburg	Wood	Wood	3	3	Stove	Ventilator in ceiling.
Richland Center	Wood	Plank	2	2	Stove	Windows.
Ripon	Stone	Stone	4	6	Coal stove	"Good."
River Falls	Wood	Plank	2	6	Stove	Windows.
Seymour	Wood	Plank	1	4	Stove	
Sharon	<i>No report.</i>					
Shullsburg	Wood	Wood	2	6	Stove	Window.
Sparta	Brick	Wood	1	2	Stove	Window and transom.
Spring Green	Wood	Plank	2	2	Stove	
St. Croix Falls	<i>No report.</i>					
Stevens Point	Stone	Stone and iron	4	8	Stove	None.
Stoughton	Wood	Wood	2	2	Stove	"Poor."
Sturgeon Bay	Wood	Wood and plaster	4	8	Stove	Window in each cell.
Sun Prairie	Wood	Wood	1	4	Stove	Grating in door.

Jails and Police Stations.

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Statistics of Police Stations.

Trempealeau.....	Stone	2x4 scantling	3	6	Stove	Windows.
Tomah	Brick	Brick	1	10	Stove	Window.
Two Rivers.....	Stone	Stone	2	4	Stove	Windows.
Waterloo	Wood	Wood	1	7	None	Windows.
Watertown	Stone	Wood	3	12	Stove	Windows.
Waupun.....	Stone	Stone	3	6	Stove	Windows.
Wausau	Wood	Wood	2	8	Stoves	Windows.
West Depere	Wood	Wood	2	4	Stove	"Fair."
Weyauwega.....	Wood and stone	Wood and iron.....	4	8	Stove	Windows.
Whitewater	Stone and brick	Wood.....	2	4	Coal stove	Register in each cell.
Wonewoc.....	<i>No report.</i>					

Jails and Police Stations.

STATISTICS OF POLICE STATIONS—PRISONERS.

LOCALITY	Total No. during the year (including vagrant lodgers).		Largest No. at one time (including vagrant lodgers).		No. held longer than one day.		No. on the night of Sept. 30, 1882.		Longest time any one prisoner was held.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Alma	7		2		7				
Appleton	139	4	4		1				Don't know.
Baldwin	37	1	6	1	5				Two days.
Beaver Dam	19	2	3		3				Four days.
Beloit	283	2	11		6				Two days.
Berlin	29		3		2				Two days.
Bloomington	10		2		1				2½ days.
Boscobel	12								
Brodhead	12		1						
Centralia	11		2		2				One day.
Cumberland	59	1	5		15				Ten days.
Delavan	4		2						One day.
Eau Claire	757		8		3				Fifteen days.
Edgerton	5		2						One day.
Elroy	10		3						One day.
Evansville	100		5		1				One day.
Fairchild	3								
Fond du Lac	542		16		2				Five days.
Fort Atkinson	75		7		1				One day.
Fountain City	2		2						
Geneva	30		4		1		1		Seven days.
Grand Rapids	42		9						One day.
Green Bay	300		6		3		1		Two days.
Horicon	6		2		1				One day.
Kilbourn City	6		1				1		One day.
Madison	374		11				1		One day.
Mayville	13		2				1		One day.
Mazomanie	15		2		1				Two days.
Menasha	45		10		10				Five days.
Milwaukee 3 stations	3766		24		250		2		Nineteen days.
Mineral Point	5		2		2				Two days.
Necedah	9		1						Twelve hours.
New London	25		2						Over night.
Oconomowoc	60	1	7		12				Seven days.
Omro	11		1						24 hours.
Pewaukee	20	3	4		2				Two days.
Plymouth	5		1		1				Twelve hours.
Reedsburg	13		5		1				One day.
Richland Center	20		2						Twelve hours.
Ripon	21		7		12				Three days.
Seymour	7		4		1				Two days.
Shullsburg	12	1	2						Twelve hours.
Sparta	61		7		25		1		Thirty-six hours.
Spring Green	11		1		1				2 nights & 1 day.
Stoughton	64		2						24 hours.
Sturgeon Bay	33		3						One day.
Two Rivers	2		1						Twelve hours.
Waterloo	4		2						24 hours.
Watertown	202		14		21		6		48 hours.
Wausau	50	2	4		1				Five days.
West Depere	42		3						About 10 hours.
Weyauwega	1								One day.
Total	7,387	17	232	1	397		18		

Statistics of Police Stations.

OFFENSES OF PRISONERS IN POLICE STATIONS.

LOCATION.	Drunkenness or drunk and disorderly.		Vagrants arrested.		Vagrants given lodging with-out arrest.		Other misdemeanors.		Alleged state prison offenses.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Alma										
Appleton	28	4	76		20		15			
Baldwin	7				18				1	
Beaver Dam					5				1	
Beloit	183	2	6		100		10			
Berlin	22		3		3					
Bloomington	5				4		1			
Boscobel										
Brodhead	10						2			
Centralia	9				2					
Cumberland	53	1					1		6	
Delavan	4									
Eau Claire	442				207					
Edgerton	5									
Elroy	1		5		17		4			
Evansville	10		69		1		20			
Fairchild	1				2					
Fond du Lac	280		31		144		71		12	
Fort Atkinson	16				59					
Fountain City										
Geneva	10		10					1		
Grand Rapids	39				8		3		1	
Green Bay	104		2				300			
Horicon	1		1		100					
Kilbourn City			2		2					
Madison	193		117		4		60		4	
Mayville	1				12					
Mazomanie	5		6		10					
Menasha	20		5		4		10			
Milwaukee, three station	2,572		228		1,964		861		108	
Mineral Point	3		2		4					
Neecedah	4		1				4			
New London	25									
Oconomowoc	25		10		25	1				
Omro	10						1			
Pewaukee	4		8		2		2			1
Plymouth	1		1		2		2			
Reedsburg	7		1				1		5	
Richland Center	20									
Ripon	14		7		2					
Seymour	3		2		2		4			
Shullsburg	8		2		1		2			
Sparta	48		4		8					
Spring Green	4		5		2					
Stoughton	60				2					
Sturgeon Bay	29		1				4			
Two Rivers	2						3			
Waterloo	2									
Watertown			2		1					
Wausau	52		60		50		34		6	
Wausau	47				2		10			
West Depere	11		1		6		23		1	
Weyauwega	1									
Total	4,402	7	668		2,800	1	1,433	11	145	1

PART IV.

POORHOUSES AND PAUPERISM.

POORHOUSES AND PAUPERISM.

ADAMS COUNTY.

County system of poor relief. Outdoor relief administered by the Superintendents of the poor. The chairmen of the several towns can relieve immediate want and then await orders from the superintendents.

Superintendents of Poor, { LACEY SHOONOVER, Easton,
C. M. SIMONS, Arkdale,
W. J. SINEMAN, Big Spring,

Overseer of Poor House:—IRA C. WARD, Big Spring.

Salary of Overseer and wife, \$450.

Other employes—one hired man \$18.00 a month; two girls, \$1.50 a week each.

Buildings all wood; ill arranged; capacity, 20; heated by wood stoves.

Whole number of inmates, 23; males 10; females, 13.

Number at date of report, 15; males, 8; females, 7.

Insane 5; males, 3; females, 2. Idiots, 3; males, 2, females, 1.

Acres land, 260; improved, 95; twelve miles north-east of Kilbourn City.

Value of real estate, \$3,000. personal property, \$2,500.

Average cost of support per week, \$0.94.

Cost of outdoor relief	\$487 57
Cost of poorhouse	831 00
Total cost of pauperism	\$1,318 57

This institution was visited Oct. 4, by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright, accompanied by Hon. Jonathan Bowman. The poorhouse was in fair condition, except that the kitchen drain leaves a puddle just back of the house, which is not conducive to health. The food was inspected and found good; the bread and butter were very good.

The county board are talking of building. We asked the Overseer to tell them our decided conviction, that instead of

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

patching up the old building, they ought to build on a better plan and in a better location, close to a little lake on the poor farm.

ASHLAND COUNTY.

Town system of poor relief.

No poorhouse; all relief outdoor relief, administered by the town boards.

Total cost of outdoor relief, \$1,633.68.

Persons wholly supported, 13; partly supported or temporarily relieved, 22.

Dependent children reported, 2.

The cost of poor relief is very high, being more than a dollar apiece to the population of the county.

BARRON COUNTY.

Town system of poor relief.

No poor house; all relief is outdoor relief, administered by the town boards.

Total cost of outdoor relief, \$2,584.14.

Persons wholly supported, 29; partly supported or temporarily relieved, 18.

Dependent children reported, 9.

The cost of pauperism is about 24 cents apiece on the population of the county.

BAYFIELD COUNTY.

Town system of poor relief.

No poorhouse; all relief outdoor relief, administered by the town boards.

Total cost of outdoor relief, \$1,118.10.

Number of persons supported, not reported.

Dependent children, none reported.

The cost of poor relief is excessive, being about two dollars for every man, woman and child in the county.

BROWN COUNTY.

Mixed system of poor relief; non-resident paupers kept at poorhouse at county expense; other paupers in poorhouse kept at the expense of their respective towns; outdoor relief administered by town and city authorities, at expense of town or city.

County insane asylum in operation.

Superintendent of poorhouse and insane asylum, JOHN CRYAN, Green Bay.

Pauperism by Counties.

BROWN COUNTY — continued.

Salary of superintendent and wife, \$600.

Other employes: assistant matron, \$2.00 a week; female attendant for insane, \$2.00 a week; male attendant for insane, \$20 a month.

Building, brick; well arranged; heated by steam; capacity, one hundred.

New brick building for male insane; capacity, 35; heated by steam; cost, \$2,200.

Whole number of inmates, 80; males, 46; females, 34.

Number at date of report, 40; males, 22; females, 18.

Insane, 24; males, 12; females, 12; idiots, 2; both female.

Acres of land, 114; improved, 64; located four miles east of Green Bay.

Value of real estate, \$19,200; of personal property, \$100; too low an estimate.

Average cost of support per week, \$1.90.

Charged back to cities and towns for support of paupers at poorhouse, \$1,540.20.

Outdoor relief.....	3,122 35
Cost of poorhouse.....	3,835 59
Total cost of poorhouse.....	<u>\$6,957 94</u>

This institution was visited April 20 by H. H. Giles, accompanied by Rev. H. Stone Richardson. The main object of the visit was to examine into the condition of the insane, of whom seventeen were under care, seven males and ten females. Everything was found in quite a satisfactory shape. Of the seventeen but six were locked in their rooms nights, and this was the only restraint. We found no special attendants in charge, but the overseer was looking for suitable persons to have immediate charge of the insane. All the rooms were found in most excellent condition as regards cleanliness and order. We renewed a recommendation previously made, that there should be a communicating door between the two wards in the upper story, to afford means of escape in case of fire.

This institution was visited by Mr. Elmore, Dr. Reed and Secretary Wright, accompanied by A. D. Wickham, of Janesville. The house and furniture were scrupulously clean. No inmates were restrained and many of them were employed.

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

Two insane men were seen from an upper window, at work, at a distance and alone.

A new insane building for men has been put up. Iron bedsteads have been put in throughout. Clothes rooms have been arranged, with a separate place for each one's clothes.

The management of Mr. and Mrs. Cryan is most excellent and deserves our highest commendation, especially in relation to the insane. They study each case and treat it accordingly. One woman, returned from the Northern Hospital incurable, is apparently cured. Several others are much improved.

The total cost of pauperism, including the expense of maintaining many insane, and keeping up one of the best poorhouses in the state, was only twenty cents per capita of the population. Dominick Hunt, told the writer of this in Boston, the day before his death, that what he had heard at the Chicago National Conference of Charities, from Seth Low, now mayor of Brooklyn, about cutting off needless outdoor relief, had, by his using it on his return, saved Brown county thousands of dollars every year.

BUFFALO COUNTY.

Town system of poor relief.

No poor house; all relief outdoor relief, administered by the town boards.

Total cost of outdoor relief, \$1,222.15.

Persons wholly supported, 11; partly supported or temporarily relieved, 46.

Dependent children reported, 16.

The total cost of poor relief is about 8 cents apiece to the population; a low rate.

BURNETT COUNTY.

Town system of poor relief.

No poor house; all relief out door relief, administered by town boards.

Total cost of poor relief \$484.35.

Persons wholly supported, none; partly supported or temporarily relieved, 13.

Dependent children reported, none.

The cost of poor relief is about 15 cents per capita of the population of the county.

Pauperism by Counties.

CALUMET COUNTY.

Town system of poor relief.

No poor house; all relief out door relief; for town poor administered by the town boards; for city poor, by city board.

Total cost of poor relief \$3,380.82.

Persons wholly supported 18; partly supported or temporarily relieved 92.

Dependent children reported, three.

The cost of poor relief is about 20 cents per capita to the population of the county.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

County system of poor relief, administered by superintendents of poor exclusively.

Commissioners of poor. { SAMUEL G. ROYCE, Chippewa Falls.
JOHN MORNING, Chippewa Falls.
AMBROSE HOFFMAN, Chippewa Falls.

Overseer of poor house, MICHAEL S. GILL, Chippewa Falls.

Salary of overseer and wife \$500.

Other employes, one hired girl \$3.00 a week.

Building, wood; capacity 18; heated by stoves.

Whole number of inmates, 30; males 23, females 7.

Number at date of report, 9; males 8, females 1.

Insane, 1 male; idiots 3, all males.

Acres of land 80, improved 45; located two miles north of Chippewa Falls.

Value of real estate \$3,000, of personal property \$500.

Average cost of support per week \$1.79.

Cost of out door relief..... \$ 649.22

Cost of poor house..... \$ 1,646.01

Total cost of pauperism..... 2,295.23

The average cost of pauperism was about 15 cents per capita of the population, which for such a county is quite low, and is much less than the average of the state. The reports made by the superintendents of the poor are very well done. The small amount of out door relief is undoubtedly due to the fact that the superintendents of the poor are allowed by the county board to have exclusive control of it, and are expected to manage it as they would their own business.

Changes have been made in the poorhouse, according to

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

Mr. Giles' suggestions last year, which provide for the separation of the sexes.

CLARK COUNTY.

County system of poor relief; but the several chairmen of towns administer the out door relief.

Superintendents of Poor, { W. CAMPBELL, Neillsville,
M. B. WARNER, Greenwood,
N. C. RANSOM, Unity.

Overseer of poorhouse — IRA FISKE, Neillsville.

Salary of overseer — \$499.50.

Other employes; one woman, \$2.50 a week; one man, \$23.00 a month.

Buildings, wood; capacity, 20.

Whole number of inmates, 17; males, 12; females, 5.

Number at date of report, 6; males, 4; females, 2.

Insane, 1 female; idiots, 1 female.

Acres land, 160; improved, 85; located five miles northeast of Neillsville.

Value of real estate, \$7,500; of personal property, \$2,500.

Average cost of support per week, \$3.82.

Out door relief, not reported.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

County system of poor relief; administered by Superintendents of Poor, but Chairmen of towns can give out door relief not to exceed \$10.00 in one case or \$25.00 in any town without consent of Superintendents.

County Insane Asylum nearly ready.

Superintendents of Poor, { H. W. ROBLIER, Wyocena,
J. Q. ADAMS, Columbus,
JOHN GRAHAM, Portage.

Overseer of Poorhouse — B. MILLER, Wyocena.

Salary of Overseer and wife, \$600.

Other employes; two women, \$2.00 and \$1.30 a week; female attendant for insane, salary not reported.

Buildings wood and brick; heated by stoves; capacity, 60.

Brick cottage for the insane, heated by furnace; capacity, 40.

Whole number of inmates, 98; males, 55; females, 43.

Number at date of report, 53; males, 31; females, 22.

Insane, 26; males, 10; females, 16; no idiots.

Acres land, 45; improved, 5; located in village of Wyocena.

Value of real estate, \$7,500; of personal property, \$1,500.

Average cost of support per week, \$1.31.

Out door relief \$2,643.89

Cost of poorhouse 3,915.29

Total cost of pauperism \$6,559.18

Pauperism by Counties.

The cost of pauperism is 23 cents per capita of population, which is just about the average of the State, although many insane are kept here, and the poorhouse has no farm to help reduce expenses.

The poorhouse was visited September 11 by Mr. Elmore and Secretary Wright, accompanied by Superintendent of Poor Roblier.

There had been a change of Overseer. The new Overseer and his wife appear to be well fitted for the place. One index of that is that two insane persons have been so far improved by their treatment they have been sent home. Two recent cases of insanity were found here which ought to have been sent to Madison. There is now a special attendant employed for the female insane, which is a step of progress.

A woman was found here suffering with syphilis, whose husband used to sell her to lecherous men until she contracted this loathsome disease. He followed her to the poorhouse and was there when we visited it. Of the daughters, one is sent to the Industrial School, and the other is in a family.

The new building for the female insane was just far enough along to allow of some changes of rooms and windows without expense, which was done on recommendation.

It was visited again by Mr. Giles in December.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Town system of poor relief, administered by town and city authorities entirely.

No county poor house, but the city of Prairie du Chien maintains a poorhouse.

Total cost of poor relief, \$3,837.02.

Persons wholly supported, 25, (including Prairie du Chien); partly supported and temporarily relieved, 57.

Dependant children reported, 29.

The total cost of poor relief is about 25 cents per capita to the population.

Prairie du Chien city poor house was visited December

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

20th by H. H. Giles. This poor house still keeps its reputation as one of the most cleanly and well ordered of the smaller class of poor houses in the State. Mrs. Brew is a model housekeeper.

The salary of the overseer has been raised to \$600 the past year. The house has had an average of about three and a half paupers during the year.

DANE COUNTY.

County system of poor relief: out door relief administered by Superintendents of Poor, but most of it outside of Madison by the chairmen of towns.

County insane asylum nearly ready; material, brick; capacity, 100.

Superintendents of poor. { C. E. WARNER, Windsor.
JOSEPH BAYER, Madison.
A. B. PLATT, Mazomanie.

Overseer of Poor house, J. S. MEYERS, Verona.

Salary of overseer and wife, \$800.

Other employes: two hired men at \$20 and \$22 a month in summer and \$15 and \$16 in winter; two hired girls at \$3.50 and \$3.00 a week; two female attendants for insane at \$2.50 and \$2.25 a week.

Buildings stone and brick; capacity, 60, now overcrowded.

Whole number of inmates, 115; males 75, females 40.

Number at date of report, 81; males 49, females 32.

Insane, 46; males 26, females 20; idiots, 4; males 1, females 3.

Acres land, 273; improved, 120; located one mile east of Verona, ten miles southwest of Madison.

Value of real estate \$50,000; of personal property \$5,500.

Average cost of support, \$1.32.

Out door relief	\$7 550 00
Cost of poor house	5 463 64
Total cost of pauperism.....	\$13 013 64

The cost of pauperism is over 24 cents per capita to the population. This is needlessly large, and as will be seen, is made so by the large amount of out door relief granted. The system in Dane county is nominally the county system, but as far as out door relief is concerned, it is practically the town system. Each chairman of a town gives out door relief in his own discretion and brings in the bill against the county. The system is radically vicious, human nature

Pauperism by Counties.

being what it is, and should be changed to the mixed system of poor relief as in Brown county, or else the superintendents should attend to all the poor relief, and the members of the county board should keep their hands off. In the city of Madison out-door relief is attended to by the superintendent of the poor, and the amount is small.

The Superintendents of the poor make their financial year close September 30, get in all bills, and make a very clear printed report, which is sent to each member of the county board some time before they meet, a practice which we commend to other counties. The reports of the overseer of the poorhouse are careful and accurate.

This institution was visited September 16th by Mr. Giles and Secretary Wright, accompanied by Mr. Allen Bogue, of the County Board of Columbia county.

The building is overcrowded but clean. A constant war is carried on against vermin of all sorts and they are not suffered to get a lodgment. Although it was Saturday the bedding was clean. The dinner was ready upon our arrival, and was inspected in the kitchen and while the inmates were eating. The workmen upon the insane asylum ate with the paupers and did not complain. We had the same fare at the overseer's table, which was as follows: boiled pork, potatoes, green corn, beets, bread and butter and milk. Coffee and tea are served at the other meals but not at dinner, but milk is given to all who wish.

In consequence of the employment of a sufficient number of attendants the condition of the insane was considerably improved, and was, perhaps, as good as it could be in the present crowded quarters. With the exception of one shut up, and one woman tied up in the common sitting room, there was no restraint, and nearly all the insane had more or less employment.

DODGE COUNTY.

Mixed system of poor relief: insane and non-resident paupers charged to county and kept at poorhouse: resident paupers either relieved at home

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

or at the poorhouse, at the discretion of the town and city authorities and at their cost.

County insane asylum nearly ready; of brick; capacity, 90.

Superintendent of poorhouse, W. C. FULLER, Juneau.

Salary of superintendent and wife, \$800.

Other employes: assistant, \$1.00 per day; two men at \$20 and \$15 per month; four girls, at \$2.50 per week; one man and one girl as attendants for the insane.

Buildings, brick; heated by stoves; capacity, 80.

Whole number of inmates, 87; insane, 47; paupers, 40.

Number at date of report, 57; males, 25; females, 31.

Insane, 24; males, 11; females, 13; idiots, 7; males, 3; females, 4.

Acres land, 140; improved, 125; located one mile north of Juneau.

Value of real estate, \$30,000; of personal property, \$7,286.27.

Average cost of support, \$1.71 per week.

Amount charged back to towns and cities for paupers in poorhouse, \$1,543.05.

Outdoor relief, by county, \$1,629.29; by towns and cities, \$7,969.88.

Cost of poorhouse, \$5,491.68.

Total cost of pauperism, \$15,090.85.

The cost of pauperism in Dodge county is 36 cents per capita to the population, which is nearly twice as great as it should be. The amount of out door relief is too great, and should be reduced. It will be well for the citizens of Dodge county to compare the administration of poor relief in this county with that in Jefferson or Brown counties, which have a similar population.

The report of the poorhouse, given by the superintendent, is very clear and accurate.

This institution was visited June 15, by Secretary Wright, accompanied by Rev. H. A. Miner and Rev. Mr. White. The new insane building was going up. The insane, all but two, were out in the yards. As we recommended last year, the large single yard had been divided into two good sized ones, one for each sex, so that they can stay out all day in good weather. There is quite an improvement in the condition of the insane already, following upon the agitation of the subject the past year in this county.

The privies were very clean, the cells in good condition, and the whole institution exceeded its usual high standard.

Pauperism by Counties.

Several rooms on the men's side had flowers in pots and other adornments.

Rev. Mr. White preaches in the poorhouse weekly.

Visited by H. H. Giles, November 8th. It was found scrupulously clean and neat. It was suggested to the overseer that cupboards in dormitories to hold the clothing, and dispense with hooks, would add much to the orderly appearance of the rooms and make things just right. The insane department was greatly improved.

The new County Asylum, nearly completed, was visited and thoroughly inspected. We judge that the ventilation will be quite perfect, and the general arrangement of the rooms quite satisfactory.

DOOR COUNTY.

Town system of poor relief.

No poor house; all relief out door relief, administered by the town boards.

Total cost of poor relief, \$2,189.70.

Persons wholly supported, 4; partly supported, or temporarily relieved, 78.

Dependent children reported, 7.

The total cost of poor relief is about 19 cents per capita to the population of the county.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Town system of poor relief.

No poor house; all relief out door relief, administered by town board.

Total cost of poor relief, \$1,168.12.

Persons wholly supported, 12; partly supported or temporarily relieved, 10.

Dependent children, none reported.

The total cost of poor relief is about \$1.78 to each man, woman and child in the county when the census was taken, which is excessive. The officers of the county are considering the expediency of a poor house, and have written to us in regard to it. We think it unwise for so small a county.

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

DUNN COUNTY.

Town system of poor relief.

No poor house; all relief out door relief, administered by town boards.

Total cost of out door relief, \$5,125.65.

Persons wholly supported, 19; partly supported or temporarily relieved, 138.

Dependent children reported, 8.

The total cost of poor relief was about 30 cents per capita of the population, which is too great, and, taken with the number of persons relieved shows that sufficient discrimination is not exercised in granting poor relief. The detailed report of the county clerk shows that more than half of this excessive relief was given in the town of Menomonie, including what is now the city. The city is considering the question of a poor house.

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY..

Town system of poor relief.

No county poor house, but one belonging to the city of Eau Claire, in which county paupers are occasionally boarded. Out door relief administered by the town board.

Total cost of poor relief, \$8,985.46.

Persons wholly supported, 12; partly supported, 91.

Dependent children reported, 9.

The cost of poor relief is about 45 cents per capita to the population. The bulk of this excessive poor relief comes in the city of Eau Claire, which, having about one half the population of the county, paid over eight-tenths of the total amount paid for poor relief in the county, making its per capita cost for poor relief 76 cents, or about three times the average of the whole state of Wisconsin.

Eau Claire city poor house was visited Sept. 26, by Secretary Wright with Mr. Elijah Swift. This as previously noted, is more of a city hospital than an ordinary poor house. The house was clean and comfortable, and was a better place than the sick poor usually get. The great defect is the

Pauperism by Counties.

lack of ventilation. An epidemic of typhoid fever caused the institution to be greatly overcrowded during the winter.

The city pays \$3.50 a week for each patient and the county \$4.00. An extra nurse is provided when needed, and extra diet when ordered by the physician. A change of the medical system has been made, by employing a single physician for the city poor, and another for the county poor, instead of allowing each patient to call any physician he pleases.

A poor house is likely to be built outside the city, and some measures ought to be taken to diminish the excessive amount of out door relief.

FLORENCE COUNTY.

Town system of poor relief.

No poor house, all relief out door relief, administered by town boards for town poor, and by chairman of county board for county poor.

This is a new county just organized.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

Mixed system of poor relief, insane and non-resident paupers charged to county, resident paupers charged to towns and cities, out door relief managed by towns and cities.

County insane asylum: building approved but not the management.

Overseer of poorhouse, J. F. M. GAERTNER, Fond du Lac.

Salary of overseer \$500; salary of his wife as matron \$225.

Other employes: male attendant of insane \$300, female attendant of insane \$180, farm hand \$240.

Buildings of grout, old and tumbledown; heated by stoves; capacity 45; cottage for insane of brick, new and good, heated by furnace; capacity 32;

Whole number of inmates 57; males 39, females 18.

Number at date of report 43, males 29, females 14.

Insane 24, males 12, females 12; idiots 3, all females.

Acres land 172, improved 142, located two miles southwest of Fond du Lac.

Value of real estate \$17,000, of personal property \$3,000.

Charged back to cities and towns for paupers at poor house \$127.20.

Average cost of support \$1.30 a week.

Cost of out door relief.....	\$ 7,853.70
Cost of poor house.....	3,062.08
Total cost of pauperism.....	<u>\$ 10,915.78</u>

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

The cost of pauperism is about 23 cents per capita to the population, which is about the average of the state.

This poorhouse was visited September 13 by Mr. Giles and Secretary Wright. Many bedbugs were found, in fact quarts of them, and they are so entrenched in the woodwork of the men's part, that it would be a long time before even good housekeeping could destroy them effectually, much less such housekeeping as there is here. We recommended plastering over the walls of all these rooms, which are now ceiled up, and then a thorough weekly use of some good bug-exterminator as often as once a week, and that this should not be trusted to the paupers to do but be attended to by the Matron herself.

The insane building is the only good thing about the premises, and that needs changes in the heating apparatus to prevent the inmates freezing, and a cemented floor in the basement. There is a male and female attendant and the insane receive fairly good care, though we think it can be improved. The general slackness in the poorhouse pervades this fine building and is rapidly spoiling it. A sickening smell and a general air of restlessness, with bedbugs here and there, all show incompetence somewhere.

It was also visited by Mr. Elmore and Dr. Reed, accompanied by Dr. Hancker, lately appointed county physician, in December.

At Mr. Gaertner's request we publish the following corrected report for last year: As he reported to us last year the net expenses were \$4,735.41, an average of \$1.87 a week for each inmate. He now gives us the following figures: Cash expended, \$3,812.54, of which \$337.41 were expended for improvements and \$408.61 for outside relief for transients, leaving net expenses of poor house \$3,066.50, or an average of \$1.21 a week for each inmate.

GRANT COUNTY.

Mixed system of poor relief; the county cares for the insane and all non-resident paupers at the poorhouse, the towns for all resident paupers, giving

Pauperism by Counties.

them out door relief or sending them to the poor house, in either case at the expense of the towns.

County Insane Asylum nearly completed; capacity, 60.

Overseer of Poorhouse — R. B. SHOWALTER, Lancaster.

Overseer's contract — \$1.60 a week for each inmate, and use of farm, netting this year \$1,007.76. Out of this he has a family of six to do the work at \$800 a year, leaving him the balance, \$207.76, for his supervision. Although on the contract plan the poor and insane seem to be well cared for.

Building, brick; capacity, 40; now overcrowded; heated by stoves.

Whole number of inmates, 56; males, 35; females, 21.

Number at date of report, 47; males, 28; females, 19.

Insane, 18; males, 9; females, 9; idiots, 10; males, 5; females, 5.

Acres land, 220; improved, 135; located two miles south of Lancaster.

Value of real estate, \$21,700; of personal property, \$2,700, all belonging to Mr. Showalter.

Cost of out door relief.....	\$5,804.77
Cost of poorhouse.....	3,308.90
	\$9,113.67

The cost of pauperism is about 24 cents per capita of the population, which is about the average of the State.

Grant County poorhouse visited November 17, by Drs. Reed and Vivian.

On this visit we found the new insane building fast approaching completion. A substantial brick building, with all partitions of brick and all covered with a slate roof. Proper precautions seem to have been taken to provide for ventilation and heating. This building, when completed, will afford abundant accommodation for 60 insane, 30 of each sex; by slightly crowding, it may be made to accommodate 100 patients.

We found the active superintendence of the poorhouse in the hands of Mr. Petty, who was completing the unfinished part of Mr. Showalter's contract.

It is to be hoped Grant County will, with the close of its present contract, abandon its past vicious system of providing for its paupers on the contract system. A system which has proved an expensive one to the county, and without any compensating benefit.

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

The house was found in its usual fair condition as to cleanliness, etc.

Many of the rooms need replastering badly, and still bath rooms are a crying necessity.

It contained at this visit 49 inmates, 29 males, 20 females. Of the inmates 19 were insane, viz: 9 males, and 10 females. Of course the house is overcrowded; but when the insane shall have been placed in the asylum there will be abundant room for the sane.

GREEN COUNTY.

County system of poor relief; outdoor relief administered by superintendents of the poor exclusively.

County insane asylum nearly completed; capacity, 40.

Superintendents of Poor, { D. SMILEY, Albany,
WM. BROWN, Monroe,
J. C. ZIMMERMAN, New Glarus.

Overseer of poorhouse — R. C. WHITCOMB, Monroe.

Salary of overseer, \$700; wife not expected to work.

Other employes: matron, \$3.00 a week; girl, \$2.50 a week; two farm hands, \$20.00 a month.

Buildings of white brick; well arranged; heated by furnaces; capacity, 50.

Whole number of inmates, 52; males, 26; females, 26.

Number at date of report, 45; males, 20; females, 25.

Insane, 21; males, 10; females, 11; idiots, 3; males, 1; females, 2.

Acres land, 320; improved, 280; located two miles northwest of Monroe.

Value of real estate, \$24,500; of personal property, \$5,650.25.

Average cost of support, \$0.87½ a week; the inmates live bountifully upon the products of a large and good farm.

Cost of out door relief.....	\$1,214 60
Cost of poorhouse	1,901 25

Total cost of poorhouse.....	\$3,115 85
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The cost of pauperism was about 14 cents per capita of the population, which is quite low, and shows good administration by the superintendents and overseer. The overseer's report is clear and accurate.

This poorhouse was visited August 17th by Dr. Vivian and Secretary Wright, accompanied by Superintendent of the Poor Brown, and Rev. L. W. Brigham.

Pauperism by Counties.

The new insane asylum was going up and was inspected. The old building for the insane was overcrowded.

The poorhouse was in good shape, as usual.

Dinner was just ready upon our unannounced arrival, and as we had lately heard of the horrors of poorhouses at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections we ate the same dinner as the paupers. The bill of fare was boiled pork, potatoes, green corn, stewed onions, bread and butter, good Rio coffee, (milk or tea), all palatable. By actual inspection of the kitchen and of the paupers at their dinner, we were convinced that we had the same as the paupers, except that for us a dessert was added.

Mr. Whitcomb has been quite successful in the moral treatment of the insane, some of whom have recovered and gone home.

There are two insane women here whose husbands have left the state and married again, and another whose husband is seeking a divorce.

Another visit was made by Mr. Giles December 5th. Everything, as usual, was found in first-rate condition.

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

Town system of poor relief.

No poorhouse. All relief out door relief, administered by town boards.

Total cost of out door relief, \$5,225.60.

Persons wholly supported, 55; partly supported, or temporarily relieved, 96.

Dependent children reported, 9.

The cost of poor relief is 36 cents per capita to the population, which is too large. The number of county poor, or persons having no legal residence in any particular town, is large, being 10, wholly, and 51, partly, supported at a cost of \$1,699.71.

IOWA COUNTY.

County system of poor relief: out door relief administered by town boards, not to exceed \$10.00 to each person.

Superintendents of poor, { ROBERT WILSON, Dodgeville.
 { PATRICK GRANT, Highland.
 { GEORGE PAULSON, Moscow.

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

IOWA COUNTY — continued.

Overseer of poorhouse, E. J. PERKINS, Dodgeville.

Salary of overseer and wife, \$1,000.

Other employes, none.

Buildings, stone and wood, heated by stoves; capacity 50; insane building, wood, heated by stoves; capacity 16.

Whole number of inmates 64; males 38, females 26.

Number at date of report 59; males 29, females 21.

Insane 21.

Acres of land 120, located five miles west of Dodgeville.

Average cost of support \$1.30.

Cost of out door relief.....	\$ 708 64
Cost of poorhouse.....	2 506 39
Total cost of pauperism.....	\$3 215 03.

The cost of pauperism as reported is not far from 14 cents per capita to the population. We think, however, that owing to the carelessness of the officers it is not all reported. According to the report read to the county board, the cost of poorhouse and out door relief was \$5,044.49, or 21 cents per capita on the population, which is still a low rate.

The poor house was visited September 20th by H. H. Giles and November 16th by Dr. Vivian and H. H. Giles in company of the County Board of Supervisors. Attention was called to an improvement in the ventilation of the buildings for the insane and need of the county for better accommodation for its large number of insane.

The board by resolution appointed a committee to investigate the matter and report to an adjourned meeting. The interest manifested by the members of the Board of Supervisors promises well for the future. The poor house has at all times been found clean and orderly although overcrowded to an uncomfortable degree.

JACKSON COUNTY.

County system of poor relief. Out door relief administered by superintendents of the poor exclusively.

Superintendents of Poor.	{	R. C. JONES (Ch'n.), Black River Falls.
		M. L. BURDICK, Black River Falls.
		OLE A. OLESON, Taylor Station.

Pauperism by Counties.

JACKSON COUNTY — continued.

Overseer of poorhouse — MARCUS CLARK, Black River Falls.
 Salary of Overseer and wife, \$700.
 Other employes — two men in summer at \$18 and \$20 a month; one girl at \$1.50 to \$1.75 a week.
 Building wood, heated by stoves; capacity, 25.
 Whole number of inmates, 19; males, 9; females, 10.
 Number at date of report, 6; 3 males, 3 females.
 Acres land, 200; improved, 100, located some miles west of Black River Falls.
 Value of real estate, \$3,650; of personal property, \$2,658.33.
 Average cost of support, \$1.99. With so small a number of paupers, this rate is low. The farm more than paid all expenses aside from salaries and wages.

Cost of out door relief.....	\$279 82
Cost of poorhouse.....	776 29
Total cost of pauperism	\$1,056 11

The cost of pauperism, as reported, is about 7 cents per capita of the population, which is quite low, and indicates that the poorhouse is economical by preventing out door relief. Very little out door relief is given.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

County system of poor relief. Out-door relief administered by superintendents of the poor exclusively.

County insane asylum in operation.

Superintendents of Poor. { GEORGE TRUCKS, Jefferson.
 WM. H. ROHR, Watertown.
 THOMAS CRANE, Fort Atkinson.

Overseer of poorhouse — GEORGE TRUCKS, Jefferson.
 Salary of overseer and wife, \$800; also \$200 as superintendent.
 Other employes: male attendant, \$25.00 a month; farm hand, \$18.00 a month; hired girl, \$2.00 a week. Mrs. Trucks looks after the female insane.
 Buildings of brick, heated by steam; capacity 30, and two brick cottages for insane, heated by steam; capacity, 30 each.
 Whole number of inmates, 66; males, 37; females, 29.
 Number at date of report, 59; males, 30; females, 29.
 Insane, 31; males, 12; females, 19; idiots, 6; males, 5; females, 1.
 Acres land, 100; improved, 75; location one and a half miles southwest of Jefferson.

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

JEFFERSON COUNTY — continued.

Value of real estate, \$10,000; of personal property, \$1,200.

Average cost of support, \$0.92 a week. The farm is productive, and little is bought outside.

Out door relief not reported.

This institution was visited April 19th by Dr. Reed, Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright, accompanied by Hon. J. W. Ostrander, chairman of the county board, and Mrs. Reed. No change was noted from previous reports. Cleanliness was found *before* the annual house cleaning. The food was inspected and found good. It was visited again June 15th, by Dr. Reed and Secretary Wright, accompanied by Rev. H. A. Miner. The new building for the insane was going up. All the inmates were at liberty except one woman temporarily in seclusion. The insane were nearly all in the airing courts.

It was visited again Oct. 19th, by Mr. Giles, and found as usual.

JUNEAU COUNTY.

Town system of poor relief.

No poor house. All relief out door relief, administered by town boards.

Total cost of out door relief, \$6,958.52.

Persons wholly supported, 12; partly supported or temporarily relieved, 146.

Dependent children reported, 26.

The cost of poor relief is about 26 cents per capita to the population of the county. Of the cost \$1,889.88 is for county paupers, a large amount, of itself sufficient with the proceeds of a good farm to support a fair poor house, as may be seen by referring to our table of expenses of poor houses. Contrary to the usual rule, the poor relief is pretty evenly distributed between the villages and the country.

KENOSHA COUNTY.

Town system of poor relief. Town paupers cared for by town and city authorities; county paupers by the county agent.

Pauperism by Counties.

KENOSHA COUNTY—continued.

No county poor house, but one belonging to the city of Kenosha, in which county paupers are occasionally boarded.

Total cost of poor relief, \$4,002.58.

Persons wholly supported, 14; partly supported or temporarily relieved, 40.

Dependent children reported, 10.

The cost of poor relief was about 30 cents per capita to the population. More than half the cost of poor relief comes upon the city of Kenosha, with less than half the population.

The city poorhouse was visited Sept. 7, by Mrs. Fairbanks, Mr. Elmore and Secretary Wright. The old frame building behind its embankment of sand blown up by the lake winds, was much cleaner than its external appearance gave promise of. There were five inmates; three men and two women. We doubt if it is worth while for Kenosha to try to keep a poorhouse, with so few inmates.

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

Mixed system of poor relief; the county supports insane, idiots and non-resident paupers, and the towns support resident paupers, almost entirely by out door relief.

Overseer of Poorhouse:—PETER DRISSEN, Alaska.

Overseer's contract: The use of the farm and \$2.00 a week for each inmate.

Building, wood; heated by wood stoves; capacity 12.

Whole number of inmates during year, 11; males, 6; females, 5; all remaining at date of report.

Idiots, 7; males 4, females, 3; no insane.

Acres land, 120; improved, 75; location, 6 miles north of Kewaunee, over a villainous road.

Value of real estate, \$5,000.00; personal property belongs to Overseer.

Cost of out door relief.....	\$2,474.43
Cost of poorhouse.....	1,066.00
Total cost of pauperism.....	\$3,540.43

The cost of pauperism is about 22 cents per capita of the population.

This institution was visited June 9, by Secretary Wright,

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

accompanied by Sheriff Shilbauer and Mr. Sullivan, chairman of the committee on insane of the county board. The house has been improved so as to provide for the separation of the sexes, in accordance with our recommendation last year. The housekeeping is not very orderly or cleanly, but probably in advance of what the inmates have been accustomed to.

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

Town system of poor relief, administered by town boards, and in La Crosse city by a commissioner of poor.

No county poor house, but one belonging to the city of La Crosse, in which county paupers are occasionally boarded.

Total cost of poor relief \$6,487.49.

Persons wholly supported 23, partly supported or temporarily relieved 269.

Dependent children reported 17.

Total cost of the poor relief was 24 cents per capita to the population. La Crosse city by maintaining a poor house keeps down her pauperism to about the proportion of the whole county.

When visited by Mr. Giles early in the spring, there were 5 insane, 3 males and two females. The men were shut up in their rooms and the women were about the house. The men are let out "once in a while." The state hospital returned 9 insane "at one lick" September 20th, and two since. A yard should be built. The county of La Crosse should at once provide accommodations for its insane. The poor house is overcrowded, two sleep in the cellar.

Dr. Vivian and Mr. Elmore accompanied by Hon. John Mather, visited La Crosse poor house June 8. Of the thirteen inmates, nine, seven males and two females, are insane, two of them violent, and have to be restrained. The others were found walking about or sitting in the shade, and all of them, save two, who are victims of self abuse, and should be castrated, looked cheerful, and were cleanly and well dressed.

The paupers, three of whom are old and infirm, were cheer-

Pauperism by Counties.

ful and contented, said they were well fed, and so their looks showed. The other had been sick with typhoid fever and when well will not remain. The building is the same dilapidated old concern heretofore described. No yards for the violent insane to exercise in, and no separate sitting room for the sexes. La Crosse may be congratulated on the small number of paupers they have, and the excellent persons at the poor house in charge of the inmates, for it is difficult to see how it could be improved in cleanliness and management with the means furnished, but the house and the surroundings are unfit for the purposes used.

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

Mixed system of poor relief; county keeping county paupers at the poor house and receiving such town paupers as are sent by town board at the rate of one dollar a week for each person. Out door relief given by the town boards.

A committee of the county board act as superintendents of the poor.

Superintendent of poor house, WM. W. MURPHY, Darlington.

Salary of superintendent and wife, \$700.

Other employes: chambermaid and attendant for female insane, \$3.50 a week; two hired girls, \$2.50 each; hired men \$20.00 a month.

Building of stone, costly and imposing but poorly arranged; heated by stoves; capacity 60.

Whole number of inmates 61; males 45, females 16.

Number at date of report 35: males 27, females 8.

Insane 5: males 4, females 1; idiots 5: males 4, females 1.

Acres land 177; improved 110; location four miles southwest of Darlington.

Value of real estate \$30,000; of personal property \$2,200.

Average cost of support \$1.81 a week.

Cost of out door relief	\$ 2,922 04
Cost of poor house	3,448 63
Total cost of pauperism.....	\$ 6,370 67

The cost of pauperism is about 30 cents per capita of the population, which is high.

La Fayette county poor house was visited November 19 by Dr. Vivian.

At the time of this visit both the superintendent, Mr. Mur-

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

phy, and his wife were absent. The house was found in good condition, rooms and beds clean and inmates apparently quite comfortable.

There has been no change in the house and surroundings during the past year. The insane are still cooped up in the miserable cells in the basement. In the absence of the superintendent nothing could be learned of the past year's history. There were three children, two of them infants, but one too old to be an inmate of a poor house.

LANGLADE COUNTY.

Town system of poor relief administered by town boards.

No county poor house.

Total cost of poor relief \$10.00.

Dependent children, none reported.

This is a new county with a very small population and has had little pauperism thus far.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

County system of poor relief; administered by a poor commissioner.

No county poorhouse.

Total cost of poor relief, not reported.

We have been unable to secure a report from Lincoln county.

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

Town system of poor relief; administered by town and city officers; for county poor, by committee of county board.

No county poorhouse.

Total cost of poor relief, \$6,946.84.

Persons wholly supported, 74; partly supported, 122.

Dependent children reported, 34.

The cost of poor relief is about 19 cents per capita of population. The city of Manitowoc has a disproportionate amount, paying \$3,033.00 to wholly support 43 and partly support 20 persons, or nearly half the total cost of poor relief, with a population of a little over one sixth of the entire county. The city of Two Rivers has a small amount of poor relief. The rest is distributed pretty evenly over the whole county.

Pauperism by Counties.

MARATHON COUNTY.

County system of poor relief.

A committee of the county board have entire charge of the poorhouse and of out door relief.

Overseer of Poorhouse — HENRY PAULUS, Wausau.

Contract of Overseer — \$3.00 for each well person and \$5.00 for each sick one; he pays rent for poorhouse of \$155.00 a year.

Building, an ordinary farm house; not well arranged for the purpose of a poorhouse; capacity, 25.

Whole number of inmates, 31; males, 23; females, 8.

Number at date of report, 15; males, 10; females, 5.

No insane or idiots.

Acres land, 100; improved, 40; located three miles west of Wausau.

Value of real estate, \$2,000; of personal property, \$1,000.

Cost of out door relief	\$3,500 00
Cost of poorhouse.....	1,445 00
Total cost of pauperism.....	<u>\$4,945 00</u>

The total cost of poor relief in Marathon county is 29 cents per capita, which is too great.

MARINETTE COUNTY.

Town system of poor relief, administered by town boards,

No county poorhouse.

Total cost of poor relief not reported.

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Town system of poor relief, administered by town boards.

No county poorhouse.

Total cost of poor relief, \$970.63.

Persons wholly supported, 9; partly supported or temporarily relieved, 11.

Dependent children reported, 11.

Total cost of poor relief, \$970.63.

The average cost of poor relief is 11 cents per capita to the population, a low rate.

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

County system of poor relief, managed by county board.

County insane asylum, under separate board of trustees appointed by the Governor.

County hospital for sick poor managed by county board.

Superintendent of poorhouse — GERARD VERFURTH, Wauwatosa.

Superintendent of out door relief — JOSEPH WALTHER, Milwaukee.

Superintendent of county hospital — F. A. MARDEN, M. D.

Salary of Superintendent of Poorhouse and wife, \$800.

Other employes: four hands, \$25 a month; teamster, \$25; baker, \$22; two cooks, \$12.50 each.

Buildings, brick and wood; old and ill-arranged; heated by stoves; capacity, 160.

Whole number of inmates, 219; males, 159; females, 60.

Number at date of report, 142; males, 107; females, 35.

Idiots, 1, male; no insane.

Acres land, 156, all improved; location, 1 mile west of Wauwatosa.

Value of real estate, \$100,000; of personal property, \$5,000.

Average cost of support, \$1.59 a week; a large amount of subsistence purchased besides what was raised on the farm.

Cost of out door relief.....	\$39,985 37
Cost of poorhouse.....	10,596 88
Cost of county hospital.....	12,983 93
Total cost of pauperism.....	<u>63,566 28</u>

The total cost of pauperism is very great, being at the rate of about 46 cents for each man, woman and child in the county. The system is a vicious one. Each supervisor for his ward or town can practically decide who should have poor relief, and within certain limits the amount of such relief. The work of the superintendent of the poor consists in keeping the records and dealing out the rations of flour, meat, groceries and wood, all of which is done in a very systematic and business like way. But the fundamental vice of the system is that there is no central authority to regulate the amount of outdoor relief. We have called public attention to the abuses of outdoor relief in the city of Milwaukee, in various ways, and an effort is now in progress to cut off

Pauperism by Counties.

the worst parts, and reduce the amount to a reasonable limit. But we believe that no permanent good can be accomplished until either all power over poor relief is taken out of the hands of individual supervisors and placed in the hands of superintendents of the poor, chosen for the purpose of managing poor matters economically, or until all outdoor relief is cut off entirely.

The poorhouse was visited April 14th, by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright, accompanied by Mr. John J. Fairbanks. There is a new barn for cattle and a root cellar. The privies ought to be earth closets.

As there had been a change of superintendent, many inmates were questioned privately. All agreed that the new superintendent and his wife were starting out well. While we by no means rely upon the expressions of inmates of such institutions, yet it is fair to give them considerable weight, especially where they are unanimous. All the facts that we could learn from them tallied with what we could see in and about the building, and seemed to show general good management, and kindly treatment of the inmates.

The food was inspected in the kitchen and also while the inmates were at dinner, and was found to be good.

All this was done in the absence of the superintendent, who upon his return was congratulated upon the successful beginning of his administration. This poorhouse has been visited several times since, by different members of the Board.

The county hospital was visited April 14th, by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright, accompanied by Mr. John J. Fairbanks. The quarters occupied were clean though crowded, and the Superintendent, as well as inmates, were looking with great anxiety to the time when they could move into their new quarters.

The county hospital was visited again by a majority of the board January 2, 1883. The new buildings had been in use for some time. They are a credit to Milwaukee county. The

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

management appeared to be quite satisfactory. We give the following extract from Dr. Marden's report:

January 2, 1882, I had the honor to resume the superintendency of the hospital, located in the portion of the alms-house that was formerly occupied by the insane. With poor accommodations for about sixty patients, little chance for ventilation, and with hygienic surroundings very unfavorable for the treatment of the sick, we found eighty-nine patients. The demands for hospital accommodations had so increased that the apartments we were obliged to use for hospital purposes continued in an overcrowded condition until September 5th, when we moved to the new hospital, where we have ample accommodations, pure air, sunshine and the best of hygienic surroundings; and now Milwaukee county hospital, though not as large as some, is as complete as any in the country. We have admitted and treated in the hospital during the year five hundred and ninety-four (594) patients, five hundred and forty-three (543) of whom were admitted to the Medical and Surgical, and fifty-one (51) to the Obstetrical wards; of the fifty-one admitted to the Lying-in department forty-two (42) were unmarried, and, as in 1880, so now I call your attention to the number that seek relief in this department, a large percentage of whom have no claim on Milwaukee. While I with pardonable pride report to you that this county now has a complete hospital in which to treat the sick poor, I am reminded that I should call your attention to the necessary increased expenditures. Of the eight thousand dollars appropriated by the county board for furnishing the hospital there has been expended \$7,222.61, leaving a balance unexpended of \$777.39. The current expense of the hospital for the year has been \$12,983.93, inclusive of salaries. The average cost of one patient for one week is \$3.37 2-5.

MONROE COUNTY.

County system of poor relief.

Superintendents of Poor, { A. H. ISHAM, Sparta,
WM. Y. BAKER, Oakdale,
HENRY H. CREMER, Cashton.

Overseer of poorhouse — J. E. MOONEY, Sparta.

Salary of overseer, wife and son, \$525.

Other employes: one hired girl at \$1.75 and \$2.00 a week, and farm hand occasionally by the day.

Building, wood; heated by wood stoves; capacity, 26.

Insane building, wood; heated by stove in basement; capacity, 14.

Whole number of inmates, 32.

Pauperism by Counties.

MONROE COUNTY — continued.

Number at date of report, 19; males, 7; females, 12.

Insane, 8; males, 4; females, 4.

Acres land, 300; improved, 100; located ten miles southeast of Sparta as far away from anywhere as possible.

Value of real estate, \$6,000; of personal property, \$3,000.

Average cost of support, \$1.47 a week.

Cost of out door relief not reported.

Cost of poor house, \$1,811.80.

This was visited by Mr. Elmore, June 9, accompanied by Judge Steele. The oldest settler in the county, once chairman of the county board, was found here as an inmate. Whiskey did it. Unlike most people in a similar situation, he was manly enough to say he was treated a great deal better than he deserved. The institution was clean, and appeared to be well managed.

This was visited again by the board October 3. The poorhouse was found in good condition, and the general management was satisfactory. The board, however, could not approve the new building for the insane, and refused to certify to the Secretary of State that Monroe county possesses proper accommodations for its chronic insane.

OCONTO COUNTY.

Town system of poor relief, administered by town boards; county poor cared for by committee of county board.

No county poor house.

Total cost of poor relief not reported.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

Town system of poor relief; administered by town boards; in Appleton by commissioner of the poor.

No county poorhouse; but one belonging to the city of Appleton.

Total cost of poor relief, \$7,988.70.

Persons wholly supported, 42; partly supported, or temporarily relieved 237.

Dependent children reported, 107.

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

The cost of poor relief is about 28 cents per capita of the population. The village of Kaukauna has a larger proportionate poor tax than the city of Appleton, which probably indicates something wrong in the poor relief of Kaukauna.

Appleton city poorhouse was visited by Mr. Elmore, November 24. Found the same keeper as was there last year. Three inmates, paupers, and one boarder, who pays \$3.00 a week to the city of Appleton. All the inmates aged and infirm.

Cleanly and comfortable as so old a building can be expected to be.

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

Mixed system of poor relief; the county supporting insane and non-resident paupers at the poorhouse, and the towns giving outdoor relief to resident poor, and sending poor, at their expense, to poorhouse when they choose.

Overseer of Poorhouse:—EDWARD WINKLER, Saukville.

Overseer's Contract:—\$2.20 a week for paupers, and \$2.50 for insane.

The county owns no land or buildings; the contractor lives in Saukville, and keeps the paupers and insane in his house.

Whole number of inmates, 14; males, 10; females, 4.

Number at date of report, 10.

Insane, 4; males, 2; females, 2; no idiots.

Cost of outdoor relief.....	\$ 881.47
Cost of poorhouse.....	1237.00
Total cost of pauperism.....	\$2118.47

The cost of pauperism is about 14 cents per capita of the population, which is low.

This institution was visited June 8, by Secretary Wright, accompanied by County Treasurer Ahlhauser. The general air was that of a cheap tavern. The beds were comfortable, and German fashion had feather beds on top. All but two of the inmates had gone to church, it being a holy day, or were wandering around town. The greatest freedom is given to all, including the insane. The girl with her face from chin to eyebrows all eaten away by what they call a cancer, is still alive. She is a horrible sight and is kept in a separate room. All the flies that light on her face die.

Pauperism by Counties.

Eyes, nose, cheeks and upper jaw are all gone, and with them sight, speech and the power to eat solid food.

PEPIN COUNTY.

Town system of poor relief, administered by town boards exclusively.

No county poorhouse.

Total cost of poor relief, \$1,070.61.

Persons wholly supported, 5; partly supported, or temporarily relieved, 10.

Dependent children — none reported.

Total cost of poor relief was 17 cents per capita to population of county — a low rate.

PIERCE COUNTY.

County system of poor relief, administered by chairmen of towns and county agents. Chairmen are authorized to grant out-door relief to the amount of \$1.00 a week in each case, and more in case of sickness.

County Agents.	}	GEORGE A. DILL, Prescott.
		J. B. JENSON, Ellsworth.
		C. C. HOLT, Ellsworth.

Overseer of poorhouse — JEROME A. HALL.

Overseer's contract: \$1.60 a week for each pauper, and the use of the farm.

Buildings frame, heated by wood stoves; capacity, 20.

Whole number of inmates, 18.

Number at date of report, 12.

Insane, 2 females; idiots, 7; males, 2; females, 5.

Acres of land, 200; improved, 40.

Cost of out-door relief, \$1,518.47.

Cost of poorhouse about \$1,000.

Total cost of pauperism is about 14 cents per capita of the population, which is low.

Visited by H. H. Giles, May 10. This institution has been but little improved since our last visit. The cellar contained vegetables, and being unventilated the odors pervaded the entire house. There were the day of our visit 11 paupers, 5 males and 6 females. Two of them were insane women returned from the state hospital last fall. Jerome Hall, the

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

Overseer, came in charge a year ago. One girl is hired at \$1.00 per week. The Overseer has \$1.60 per week and use of farm, and furnishes all the help, the county paying for medicine and doctors' bills. The Overseer was not at home; we saw him in town, but he seemed more interested in playing "old sledge" for the drinks than in going to the poorhouse with us. All the information we obtained was from the hired girl.

POLK COUNTY.

County system of poor relief, administered by one Superintendent of the Poor.

Superintendent of Poor — F. WILKE, St. Croix Falls.

Overseer of Poorhouse — ED. PERENT, Volga.

Overseers' contract: pays \$150.00 a year for rent of farm, and receives \$1.60 to \$2.00 a week for board of paupers.

Buildings frame; capacity, 12.

Whole number of inmates, 10; males 6; females, 4.

Number at date of report, 5; males, 1; females, 4.

Insane, 1 female; idiots, 1 female.

Acres land, 206; improved, 52; located as far from anywhere as it could be put.

Value of real estate, \$3,500; of personal property, \$1,000.

Cost of out door relief	\$840 02
Cost of poorhouse	229 48
Total cost of pauperism	\$1,069 50

The cost of pauperism is about ten cents per capita to the population, and is so low because together with a poorhouse the out door relief is put into the hands of an efficient superintendent.

PORTAGE COUNTY.

Town system of poor relief, administered by town and city officers.

No county poor house, but one belonging to the city of Stevens Point.

Total cost of poor relief, \$4,399.28.

Persons wholly supported, 31; partly supported or temporarily relieved, 76.

Dependent children reported, 11.

Pauperism by Counties.

The total cost of poor relief was forty-three cents per capita to the population of the county, which is excessive. The city of Stevens Point by having a poor house reduces its cost per capita to the population to much less than the average of the county.

PRICE COUNTY.

County system of poor relief, administered by superintendents of poor exclusively.

No county poor house.

Total cost of poor relief, \$3,747.96.

Persons wholly supported, partly supported or temporarily relieved, 26.

Dependent children, none reported.

Total cost of poor relief was \$4.77 per capita to the population of the county. This is an enormous rate for this new county.

RACINE COUNTY.

Mixed system of poor relief; the insane and non-resident paupers are kept at poorhouse at cost of county; resident paupers are either aided outside by the towns or city, or kept at poorhouse and charged to the town or city sending them, at the rate of \$1.50 per week apiece.

Overseer of poorhouse JOHN DIETRICH, Union Grove.

Salary of Overseer and wife, \$550.

Other employees, one hired man, eight months, at \$18.00; one hired girl at \$2.25 a week.

Buildings frame; heated by stoves; capacity, 40; building for insane; capacity 4.

Whole number of inmates, 41; males 33; females 8.

Number at date of report, 22; males 16; females 6.

Acres land, 120; improved, 80; and 40 woodland; located 3 miles north of Union Grove.

Value of real estate, \$5,000; of personal property, \$570.

Charged back to cities and towns for support of paupers at poorhouse, \$565.

Average cost of support \$2.21. per week; much subsistence purchased; farm apparently not large enough.

Cost of out door relief.....	\$10,178 07
Cost of poorhouse	4,098 00
	\$14,276 07
Total cost of pauperism	

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

The total cost of pauperism is about 56 cents per capita to the population, which is more than twice the average of the state, and ought to be cut down. Most of the out door relief is in the city of Racine. The citizens of Racine ought to cut down their poor relief to reasonable limits.

This institution was visited by Mr. Elmore and Secretary Wright September 6. Even Racine county shares in the general improvement of the poorhouses of Wisconsin, and is in a better condition than heretofore. Several improvements should be noted. Iron bedsteads are beginning to be introduced and a bath room has been provided. The paupers were in fair condition. But the situation of the insane is still deplorable; two are kept in the basement, a damp, dark place, and the rest in a little building which reminds us of an enlarged chicken coop. We expect to remove them to some other county as soon as there is a place with room for them, and so notified the overseer.

Although Racine county poorhouse is by no means what a poor house should be, it is so greatly improved on what it has been, that we do not feel like giving any severe criticism.

It is doubtful if the poor house ever can be made what it ought to be in this location. The old buildings and the old associations will all work against it, to say nothing of the fact that the location is itself by no means the best that could be selected.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

County system of poor relief. Administered by a superintendent of the poor, but the chairmen of towns may expend not more than \$30.00 to a family for out door relief.

Superintendent and overseer, J. A. MEEKER, Woodstock. Salary of overseer and wife, \$750, including management of out door relief.

Other employes, one man, \$18.00 a month; one girl, \$2.00 a week.

Building of wood, heated by stoves; capacity, 30; insane building of brick; capacity, 8.

Whole number of inmates, 32.

Number at date of report, 11.

Pauperism by Counties.

RICHLAND COUNTY — continued.

Insane, 1; idiots, 3.

Acres of land, 200; improved, 130; located twelve miles north of Richland Center.

Value of real estate, \$8,000; personal property not reported.

Average cost of support, \$2.37 per week.

Cost of out door relief.....	\$925 38
Cost of poor house	1,972 32

Total cost of pauperism.....	\$2,897 70
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The cost of pauperism is 16 cents per capita to the population, a low rate.

Richland county poorhouse was visited in November, by Mr. Elmore, accompanied by Hon. John Mather, Judge Miner and Judge Downs. A new building was nearly finished for the insane. The general condition of the housekeeping was good. Our arrival unannounced just in time for dinner, gave us an opportunity to eat a good farmers' dinner, which was already provided for the overseer's family, as well as for the inmates.

ROCK COUNTY.

County system of poor relief; administeed by superintendents of poor, except that in the country the town boards can give some out door relief.

County insane asylum in operation.

Superintendents of the Poor.	}	VOLNEY ATWOOD, Janesville.
		M. M. CONANT, Johnstown Center.
		C. F. NORTH, Beloit.

Overseer of poor house, M. M. CONANT, Johnstown Center.

Salary of overseer and wife, \$800.

Other employes; male attendent for insane, \$30 a month; female attend-ant for insane, \$20 a month; farm hand, \$240 a year; engineer, \$16 a month; one girl, \$3.00 a week; one girl, \$2.50 a week; and two girls at \$2.00 a week each.

Buildings wood, heated by steam; capacity, 70; two cottages for insane; wood, heated by steam; capacity of both, 65.

Whole number of inmates, exclusive of insane, 59; males, 42; females, 17.

Number at date of report; exclusive of insane, 29; males, 20; females. 9.

Insane, 35; males, 18; females, 17; idiots, 1 male.

Acres of land, 199; improved, 120; located at Johnstown Center, ten miles east of Janesville.

Value of real estate, \$25,500; of personal property, \$2,300.

Average cost of support, \$1.47 a week.

Out door relief not reported.

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

This institution was visited April 18, by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright, accompanied by Superintendent of Poor Atwood, and by the county physician, Dr. W. M. Rockwell. The new building for the female insane was built too hastily and cheaply. The inside walls are ceiled up, and the lumber had already shrunk badly. The rooms are low, but the ventilation is very fair. The steam heating, with proper ventilation, is perhaps the best for such uses. There is a force pump and hose to guard against fire. The poorhouse and the building for male insane were in good shape.

Two excellent attendants are employed.

Another visit was made October 13, by Dr. Vivian, Mr. Giles and Secretary Wright, and found as usual in good condition.

After a faithful service of nineteen years in charge of Rock county poorhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Pickett resigned last spring on account of the smallness of their salary. Such long service is rare in this country, and deserves special mention. During this time, like all others engaged in the care of the dependent classes, they have learned much. It is to their praise that, as fast as improvements have been asked for by the state board of charities and reform, who have represented the progress of enlightened opinion in such matter, they have been ready to make them. And we do not doubt the other improvements, which we expected to suggest in regard to the care of the insane in the new building with improved facilities, would have been cordially adopted and intelligently carried out by them, had they remained in charge. We are sorry to lose them.

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

County system of poor relief, administered by Superintendents of the Poor exclusively.

Superintendents of Poor } A. R. MARVIN, President, Star Prairie.
 } JAS. A. BUNKER, Secretary, Hudson.
 } HOMER RYDER, Treasurer, Baldwin.

Overseer of Poorhouse—S. G. BOWRON, Pleasant Valley.

Overseer's contract—The use of farm and \$1.50 per week for each inmate.

Pauperism by Counties.

ST. CROIX COUNTY — continued.

Buildings wood; heated by wood stoves; capacity, 22.

Whole number of inmates, 20, all males.

Number at date of report, 7, all males.

Insane, 7, all males.

Acres land, 160; improved, 100; located 18 miles south-east of Hudson.

Value of real estate, \$5,000; of personal property, \$1,000.

Amount of out door relief, \$618.12.

Cost of poorhouse, about \$1,000.

Total cost of pauperism, about \$1,600.

The total cost of pauperism in St. Croix county is about five cents per capita, which is the lowest in the state.

Visited by H. H. Giles May 10th.

Mr. S. G. Bowron has again contracted with the county for three years from January 17, 1882, at \$1.50 per week with use of farm and increase of stock, the county furnishing medicine and medical attendance and paying burial expenses.

This system of poor support is a vicious one and we did not expect it would be continued in as enlightened a community as St. Croix county.

There were eight paupers, all males, one old man, said to be one hundred and four years old, with good promise of twenty years more. He used to be a steam boat hand on the Missouri river, is of Irish birth and has been in poorhouse since 1873. He has a sister ninety-eight years old, living in the county. The average of paupers during the winter months is sixteen.

Some improvements have been made since our last visit. A bath tub has been provided, a sewer or drain from the back door leading under ground to a distance from the house, transoms have been placed over the doors of sleeping rooms, and ventilation secured in the cells of the "asylum." Two of the paupers were insane, but of a quiet class.

SAUK COUNTY.

County system of poor relief, administered by superintendents of the poor, but chairmen of towns may give relief to the amount of \$10.00 to one person.

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

SAUK COUNTY — continued.

Superintendents of Poor. {
 NER STOWE, Ironton.
 E. O. HOLDEN, Baraboo.
 GEORGE OWENS, Prairie du Sac.

Overseer of Poorhouse — A. H. PERRY, Reedsburg.

Salary of overseer and wife, \$800.

Other employes: One hired man, \$20 a month; two hired girls, \$2.25 a week each.

Building brick, well arranged; capacity, 50; building for insane of lumber; capacity, 12.

Whole number of inmates, 63; males, 39; females, 24.

Number at date of report, 41; males, 24; females, 17.

Insane, 13; males, 6; females, 7; idiots, 6; males, 3; females, 3.

Acres land, 122; all improved, Located five miles south of Reedsburg.

Value of real estate, \$16,000; of personal property, \$1,800.

Average cost of support, \$1.44 a week.

Cost of out door relief.....	\$2,613 94
Cost of poorhouse.....	3,127 23
Total cost of pauperism	<u>\$5,741 17</u>

The cost of pauperism is 20 cents per capita to the population, which is very reasonable.

This institution was visited by Secretary Wright August 23 and 24. Staying over night, the food was inspected on the paupers' table, and partaken of on the overseer's table, and found in good quantity and quality, there being no difference between the two tables.

A thorough monthly inspection and house cleaning is kept up by Mrs. Perry, which accounts for the cleanliness and good order.

The insane building, though better than in many counties, is not what it ought to be, and the people of this county are considering the question of putting up a proper insane asylum on the grounds of the poor farm or elsewhere.

Two insane men from Richland county are boarded here at \$3.00 a week apiece.

Pauperism by Counties.

SHAWANO COUNTY.

Town system of poor relief, administered by town boards.

No county poor house.

Total cost of poor relief \$684.00.

Persons wholly supported, 3; partly supported or temporarily relieved, 17.

Dependent children, none reported.

Total cost of poor relief was six cents per capita to the population of the county. The returns are not complete, but even if they were full, they would leave the rate of cost of pauperism to population low.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Town system of poor relief, administered by town boards, and in Sheboygan city by superintendent of poor; county poor cared for by committee of county board.

No county poor house; but one belonging to the city of Sheboygan.

Total cost of poor relief, \$9,715.46.

Persons wholly supported, 148; partly supported or temporarily relieved, 119.

Dependent children reported, 49.

The total cost of poor relief was twenty-eight cents per capita to the population. But in the city of Sheboygan the cost per capita is forty-three cents, indicating looseness in the system of poor relief. Plymouth spends about one dollar per capita of its population, which is worse yet.

Sheboygan city poorhouse was visited April 20, by Dr. Reed, Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright, accompanied by Hon. Wm. Elwell. The house-keeping was slatternly but comfortable for the class of people who get here. Able bodied male paupers are now set to work upon the streets, which is an example worthy of imitation.

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Town system of poor relief, administered by town boards.

No county poorhouse.

Total cost of poor relief, \$1,483.10.

Persons wholly supported, 5; partly supported or temporarily relieved, 43.

Dependent children none reported.

Total cost of poor relief was 64 cents per capita to the population, which is excessive.

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

Town system of poor relief, administered by town boards; county poor looked after by county clerk.

No county poorhouse.

Total cost of poor relief, \$4,519.90.

Persons wholly supported, 47; partly supported or temporarily relieved, 77.

Dependent children reported, 24.

Total cost of poor relief was 26 cents per capita to the population, and pretty evenly distributed over the county.

VERNON COUNTY.

County system of poor relief, administered by one superintendent of the poor, but chairmen of towns give immediate relief when necessary.

Superintendent of the Poor — D. A. BARNARD, Viroqua.

Overseer Poorhouse — L. DECKER, Viroqua.

Salary of overseer and wife, \$725.

Other employes, \$20 all told.

Buildings, wood; heated by wood stoves; capacity, 40; insane building of wood; heated by stove; capacity, 4.

Whole number of inmates, 41; males, 22; females, 19.

Number at date of report, 30; males, 16; females, 14.

Insane, 6; males, 2; females, 4; idiots, 13.

Acres land, 160; all improved, including pasture; location two miles north of Viroqua.

Value of real estate, \$6,000; of personal property, \$3,254.

Average cost of support, \$1.24 a week.

June 10, 1882, Vernon county poorhouse was visited by Mr. Elmore, accompanied by Hons. John Bradley and John Mather, of La Crosse county, and the superintendent of the poor. It was found in its former well-kept condition; but the idiotic inmates were sickening to behold, and could every member of the legislature see them as we did, an institution for feeble-minded persons would soon be in process of erection.

The minutes made at the time have been mislaid or lost.

Pauperism by Counties.

WALWORTH COUNTY.

County system of poor relief.

Administered by superintendents of the poor, but chairmen of towns can give relief up to \$10 in urgent cases.

County insane asylum in operation.

Superintendents of Poor. { HOLLIS LATHAM, Elkhorn.
 { ELISHA HULCE, Richmond.
 { CHARLES DUNLAP, Elkhorn.

Overseer poorhouse, JOHN P. DAVIS, Elkhorn.

Salary of overseer and wife, \$700.

Other employes; two men, at \$264 each; two women, at \$130 each; of these one man and one woman are special attendants for the insane.

Building of brick; capacity 80; with detached brick cottage for male insane; capacity, 40.

Whole number of inmates, 77; males, 44; females, 33.

Number at date of report, 58; males, 34; females, 24.

Insane, 36; males, 14; females, 22.

Acres of land, 160; all improved; location, three miles southeast of Elkhorn.

Value of real estate, \$20,000; of personal property, \$5,822.90.

Cost of out door relief.....	\$3, 251 25
Cost of poor house.....	3, 664 19

Total cost of pauperism	\$6, 815 44
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This institution was visited April 17th, by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright, accompanied by Major S. S. Rockwood. There had been a change of overseer, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap declining to serve longer to our great regret. Mr. Dunlap, however, remains superintendent, and as he lives near, can give general direction to the institution. A few bedbugs were found. There is very little restraint upon the insane. There were that day two cases of seclusion. The bathing facilities for the men were poor. There is no good water supply. A force pump and hose is needed to guard against fires.

On June 1st, Walworth county poorhouse was again visited by Mr. Elmore. Mr. and Mrs. Davis, keeper and wife, said the house was upside down when Mr. Wright and Mrs. Fairbanks were there some six weeks ago. Found the

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

poorhouse in its usual cleanly condition, and the insane department all I had expected, in good shape, and what was to me particularly noticeable and commendable was the apparent unrestraint of the inmates, who looked cleanly and cheerful. No change as to numbers and condition since their visit.

It was visited again September 6th, by Mr. Elmore and Secretary Wright, accompanied by District Attorney Sprague, and Superintendent of Poor Latham. It was found in its usual good condition. None of the insane were restrained, and nearly all were employed at something.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

County system of poor relief; no out door relief granted except in cases of contagious disease.

Superintendents of Poor, { PETER WEIMER, Aurora.
CHR. HERMANN, Riceville.
HERMAN GRUHLE, Fillmore.

Overseer of poorhouse—L. HORLEMUS, West Bend.

Salary of Overseer and wife, \$350.

Other employes—one hired man \$165 a year; and one hired girl at \$80 a year.

Building stone; heated by stoves; capacity 60; insane building stone; capacity, 4.

Whole number of inmates, 50.

Number remaining at date of report, 42.

Insane, 9; males, 6; females, 3; idiots, 2 males.

Acres land, 200; improved, 160; located some miles southeast of West Bend.

Average cost of support a week \$1.10.

Cost of out door relief	000 00
Cost of poor house	\$2, 122 04
Total cost of pauperism	<u>\$2, 122 05</u>

The per capita cost of pauperism in Washington county is nine cents; a low rate, which is secured by cutting off all out door relief.

Pauperism by Counties.

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Mixed system of poor relief; insane and non-resident paupers kept by county; resident paupers by towns, either at poorhouse or by out door relief.

Overseer of poorhouse — GEO. C. PRATT, Waukesha.

Salary of overseer and wife, \$700.

Other employes, two men most of the time and one woman; total wages \$444.00.

Three buildings of wood, stone and brick, heated by stoves; capacity, 60.

Whole number of inmates 67; males 43, females 24.

Number at date of report, 37; males 20, females 17.

Insane 10; males 4, females 6; idiots 4; male 1, females 3.

Acres land 165; improved 120; located five miles south of Waukesha.

Value of real estate \$12,000; of personal property, \$3,000.

Charged back to town for care of paupers at poorhouse \$473.76.

Average cost of support \$0.94; very little subsistence purchased besides what was raised on farm.

Cost of outdoor relief.....	\$2,602 50
Cost of poorhouse	1,958 50
Total cost of poorhouse.....	<u>\$4,560 55</u>

The cost of pauperism is about sixteen cents per capita to the population, which is quite low.

This institution was visited Dec. 11, by Mr. Giles and Secretary Wright. No change has occurred here, and the institution is in pretty good shape except that it is overcrowded every winter by tramps. Two cases will sufficiently illustrate the phases of this growing evil.

A tramp who was sitting around in one of the rooms very intent on doing nothing, chuckled as he told us how he secured winter quarters there, a story which was confirmed by the overseer. He had come there a few days before, and being too well known, had been turned away by the overseer. He immediately proceeded to Waukesha, where he hunted up a justice of the peace, and complained of himself for vagrancy, and was thereupon sentenced to the poorhouse for six months. With his commitment paper in his pocket and no guard, he contentedly trudged back to serve out his term of "hard labor" in the poorhouse. He winked and chuckled

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

as he said, "there are kind hearted justices of the peace in this country."

The other case is that of a tramp who was so determined to avoid work, that he preferred to be confined in a cell on bread and water all summer and fall rather than work, in which situation we found him. Both these cases are capital illustrations of a faithful adherence to the cardinal principle of all tramps, to get a living without work.

The accommodations for the insane are not what they should be. The subject of building a county insane asylum is under consideration in this county. We hope if one is determined on that no false idea of economy will induce the county board to attempt to patch up or add to the buildings on the poor farm. Some location much nearer the railroad should be chosen, and new buildings constructed on a proper plan.

WAUPACA COUNTY.

County system of poor relief.

Superintendent and Overseer — JOHN GORDINIER, Little Wolf.

Salary of Superintendent and wife, \$600.

Other employes, one hired girl, and part of the time another, at \$2.00 a week each.

Building, wood; heated by stoves; capacity, 75. Stone building for insane; capacity, 8.

Whole number of inmates, 62.

Number at date of report, 42.

Insane, 13; idiots, 7.

Acres land, 57; improved, 50

Value of real estate, \$7,500; personal property, \$300.

Average cost of support \$1.11 per week.

Cost of out door relief	\$2,235 67
Cost of poorhouse.....	2,457 32

Total cost of pauperism.....	\$4,692 99
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The cost of pauperism is about 22 cents per capita of the population, which is not far from the average for the State.

Waupaca County Poorhouse was visited by H. H. Giles April 20th. Found in its usual good condition as regards cleanliness and order. Good housekeeping will show itself in a poorhouse as well as in a private family.

Pauperism by Counties.

The almost perpendicular narrow stairway by which the old men climb to their rooms is yet the only means of ascent. An enlargement of the insane asylum was contemplated.

The dependent class in Waupaca county are well cared for by Mr. and Mrs. Gordinier.

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

Town system of poor relief, administered by town boards.

No county poorhouse.

Total cost of poor relief, \$1,440.13.

Persons wholly supported, 10; partly supported or temporarily relieved, 23.

Dependent children reported, 1.

Total cost of poor relief was 11 cents per capita to the population of the county, which is very low.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Mixed system of poor relief; county cares for insane, idiots, and non-resident paupers; towns and cities care for resident paupers, either by out door relief or at the poorhouse.

The city of Oshkosh has a superintendent of poor.

Overseer of Poorhouse—THOMAS HOUGH, Winnebago.

Salary of overseer and wife, \$700.

Other employes, one male and two female attendants for insane, \$12.00 a month each; one farm hand, \$20.00 a month; one man in laundry, \$10.00 a month; two girls at \$2.50 and \$1.75 a week.

Building, brick; heated by furnaces; capacity, 100; one wing set apart for insane.

Whole number of inmates, 84; males, 52; females 32.

Number at date of report, 58; males, 33; females, 25.

Insane, 29; males, 10; females, 19; idiots, 3; males, 2; females, 1.

Acres land, 129; improved, 115; located four miles north of Oshkosh.

Value of real estate, \$27,500; of personal property, \$5,000.

Charged back to towns and cities for support of their poor at poorhouse, \$1,475.76.

Average cost of support, \$1.32 a week; comparatively small amount of subsistence purchased beside what was raised on farm.

Cost of out door relief.....	\$8,067 14
Cost of poorhouse.....	3,836 81

Total cost of pauperism\$11,903 95

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

The cost of pauperism is about 28 cents per capita of the population, which is too high. The great waste comes in the out door relief given in the city of Oshkosh, where the out door relief alone, not including the share of expense of the poorhouse borne by Oshkosh, amounts to 30 cents to each inhabitant.

This institution was visited June 19th by Dr. Reed and Secretary Wright, accompanied by Dr. W. A. Gordon, county physician. The new overseer seems to be doing well. The food was good. We found some of the insane in the basement and directed them to be removed. One woman was put in a crib bed at night. After a careful examination of her case, as it was the only one of that kind of restraint in any of our county insane asylums, we directed that she should be put upon the ward and the crib bed be entirely disused, the practice having been borrowed from the Northern Hospital a mile away. This has been done and the overseer reports every month that the patient was benefited by removing the restraint. One case we left in the basement, a girl, filthy and noisy, past endurance, who when she was sent away from the Northern Hospital, was the worst case on the female side.

Dr. Gordon inspects the institution thoroughly twice a month.

WOOD COUNTY.

Town system of poor relief; administered by town and county officers.

No county poorhouse.

Total cost of poor relief not reported.

Statistics of Poorhouses.

TABLE I.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN POORHOUSES.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	Number in Poorhouse October 1, 1881.			Number Received during the year.			No. born in the Poorhouse.			Total Population during the year.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
COUNTY POORHOUSES.												
Adams	8	7	15	2	5	7	.....	1	1	10	13	23
Brown	20	16	33	26	18	44	.....	.....	.....	46	34	80
Chippewa	7	1	8	16	6	22	.....	.....	.....	23	7	30
Clark	2	2	4	10	3	13	.....	.....	.....	12	5	17
Columbia	28	25	53	26	18	44	1	.....	1	55	43	98
Dane	41	23	64	33	16	49	1	1	2	75	40	115
Dodge	27	33	60	20	7	27	.....	.....	.....	47	40	87
Fond du Lac	30	16	46	9	2	11	.....	.....	.....	39	18	57
Grant	27	20	47	7	1	8	.....	.....	.....	30	45	75
Green	21	24	45	5	2	7	1	.....	1	35	21	56
Iowa	20	17	37	18	9	27	.....	.....	.....	26	26	52
Jackson	3	4	7	6	6	12	.....	.....	.....	38	26	64
Jefferson	39	27	57	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....	9	10	19
Kewaunee	5	5	10	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	37	29	66
La Fayette	27	8	35	16	8	24	2	.....	2	6	5	11
Marathon	13	4	17	10	4	14	.....	.....	.....	45	16	61
Milwaukee	78	33	111	81	27	108	.....	.....	.....	23	8	31
Monroe	9	8	17	11	3	14	.....	1	1	159	60	219
Ozaukee	10	4	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	12	32
Pierce	7	4	11	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....	10	4	14
Polk .....	.....	2	2	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....	10	8	18
Racine	17	7	24	16	1	17	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10
Richland .....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	33	8	41
Rock	19	10	29	23	6	29	.....	1	1	.....	17	33
St. Croix	9	.....	9	11	.....	11	.....	1	1	42	.....	59
Sauk	26	17	43	12	7	19	1	.....	1	20	.....	20
Vernon	17	15	32	5	3	8	.....	1	1	39	24	63
Walworth	30	27	57	14	6	20	.....	.....	.....	22	19	41
Washington .....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	1	44	37	77
Waukesha	20	17	37	21	7	28	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	50
Waupaca	28	11	39	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	2	43	24	67
Winnebago	28	19	47	22	13	35	2	.....	2	52	33	82
CITY POORHOUSES.												
Appleton	2	2	4	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	6	3	9
Eau Claire	4	1	5	20	2	22	.....	.....	.....	24	3	27
Kenosha	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
La Crosse	12	9	21	4	3	7	.....	1	1	16	13	29
Prairie du Chien	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Sheboygan	9	2	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	9	3	12
Stevens Point .....	.....	1	1	8	3	11	2	.....	2	10	4	14
Total	638	426	1,106	472	195	729	13	7	22	1,097	817	1,859

NOTE.—Owing to the sexes not being reported separately in some poorhouses the totals in this and the following tables do not balance, the total in each third column exceeding the sum of the males and females in the two preceding columns.

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

TABLE I.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN POORHOUSES.—CON-
tinued.

COUNTIES AND CITIES	Number dis- charged.			No. bound out or adopted.			No. ran away.			Number died.			Total loss of population.			No. remain- ing Sep. 30, 1882.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
COUNTY POOR- HOUSES.																		
Adams	4	4	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	0	2	8	7	15			
Brown	19	15	34				1	6	7	5	1	6	24	16	40	22	18	40
Chippewa	3	3	6				9	6	15	3	3	6	15	6	21	8	1	9
Clark	6	3	9				1	1	2	1	1	2	8	3	11	4	2	6
Columbia	22	18	40	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	24	21	45	31	22	53
Dane	15	3	18				5	5	10	11	26	8	34	49	32	81	32	81
Dodge	15	6	21							7	3	10	22	9	31	25	31	56
Fond du Lac	2	2	4							4	4	8	10	4	14	29	14	43
Grant	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	7	2	9	25	19	47
Green	2	2	4				1	1	2	3	1	4	6	1	7	20	25	45
Iowa	7	5	12							2	2	4	9	5	14	29	21	50
Jackson										2	2	4	6	7	13	3	3	6
Jefferson	5		5							2	2	4	7		7	30	29	59
Kewaunee																6		11
La Fayette	14	6	20	1	2	3				3		3	18	8	26	27	7	35
Marathon	8	2	10	1	1	2				4	4	8	13	3	16	10	5	15
Milwaukee	51	21	72	1	1	2				1	3	4	52	25	77	107	35	142
Monroe	10		10							3	3	6	13		13	7	12	19
Ozaukee		1	1							1	2	3	1	3	4	9	1	10
Pierce	5		5							1	1	2	6		6	4	8	12
Polk	4		4				1	1	2						5	1	4	5
Racine	14		14				1	1	2	2	2	4	17	2	19	16	0	22
Richland															22			11
Rock	17	4	21				4	4	8	1	4	5	22	8	30	20	9	29
St. Croix	10		10	2		2				1	1	2	13		13	7		7
Sauk	8	2	10	1	3	4	3	3	6	3	2	5	15	7	22	24	17	41
Vernon	3	3	6	1	3	4				2	2	4	6	5	11	16	14	30
Walworth	7	7	14							3	2	5	10	9	19	34	24	58
Washington											1	1			8			42
Waukesha	12	5	17				5	1	6	6	1	7	23	7	30	20	17	37
Waupaca															14			42
Winnebago	14	5	19	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	5	19	7	26	33	25	58
CITY POOR- HOUSES.																		
Appleton	3	1	4							1	1	2	4	1	5	2	2	4
Eau Claire	12	1	13							9	1	10	21	2	23	3	1	4
Kenosha	1		1							1	1	2	2		2	3	2	5
La Crosse	1	9	10				1	1	2	3	5		4	12	16	12	1	13
Prairie du Chien																1	3	4
Sheboygan																9	3	12
Stevens Point	8	4	12							1		1	9	4	13	1		1
Total	279	111	426	8	12	20	33	7	40	85	41	134	439	191	674	658	426	1179

Statistics of Poorhouses.

TABLE II.—AGES OF PAUPERS IN POORHOUSE.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	Under five.			From five to sixteen.			From sixteen to sixty.			Over sixty.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
COUNTY POORHOUSES.												
Adams							4		4	4	7	11
Brown	1		1				13	16	29	8	2	10
Chippewa							4		4	4	1	5
Clark								2	2	4		4
Columbia	1		1				16	12	28	14	10	24
Dane		2	2	1		1	30	21	51	18	9	27
Dodge		1	1				13	16	29	19	7	26
Fond du Lac				1		1	19	11	30	10	2	12
Grant			1	1		1	16	13	29	12	4	16
Green						1	13	16	29	7	8	15
Iowa	1		1			2	11	14	25	15	7	22
Jackson					1	1	12	1	13	1	1	2
Jefferson	1		1	3		3	17	20	37	9	9	18
Kewaunee							5	4	9	1	1	2
LaFayette	2		2		1	1	16	3	19	9	4	13
Marathon	2	1	3	1		1	6	3	9	2		2
Milwaukee							31	8	39	76	27	103
Monroe		2	2	3		9	4	1	5			7
Ozaukee							1	2	3	2	5	7
Fierce							4	8	12			1
Polk		1	1					3	3	1		1
Racine		1	1				8	5	13	8		8
Richland						3	3	5	8	2	1	3
Rock							10	8	18	10	1	11
St. Croix						1	5		5	2	2	2
Sauk	1	1	2		1	1	12	11	23	11	3	14
Vernon		1	1	2		3	7	14	21	2	3	5
Walworth	1		1				14	18	32	19	6	25
Washington	3	2	5	1	1	2	6	9	15	19	1	20
Waukesha	1		1				7	13	20	8	8	16
Waupaca			4									17
Winnebago	3		3				19	22	41	11	3	14
CITY POORHOUSES.												
Appleton												
Eau Claire							3	1	4			
Kenosha												
La Crosse							9	1	10	3		
Prairie du Chien								3	3	1		1
Sheboygan		1	1	1	1	2	5	1	6	3		3
Stevens Point							1		1			
Total	17	14	35	15	17	35	334	285	640	315	130	462

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF PAUPERISM IN POORHOUSES.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	Insanity.			Idiocy.			Old Age.			Chronic Disease.			Loss of Members.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
COUNTY POORHOUSES.															
Adams	3	2	5	2	1	3	3	4	7				1		1
Brown	15	15	30		2	2	10	3	13	2	3	5			
Chippewa	1	1	2	1		1	1		1						
Clark	1	1	2		1	1	4		4						
Columbia	29		29				19		19	12		12	1		1
Dane	33	22	55	5	4	9	3	8	11	3		3	1		1
Dodge	17	16	33	3	4	7				1		1			
Fond du Lac	12	15	27	3		3	8		8	4		4			
Grant	11	12	23	5	5	10	3		3	6		6			
Green	12	12	24	1	2	3	6	5	11	4	2	6			
Iowa															
Jackson															
Jefferson	12	19	31	5	1	6	4		4						
Kewaunee				4	3	7	1	2	3						
La Fayette	8	3	11	4	2	6	10	2	12	1	3	4	1		1
Marathon															
Milwaukee				1		1									
Monroe	7	12	19	4	4	8									
Ozaukee	2	2	4												
Pierce	2	3	5	2	3	5									
Polk	2	1	3		1	1	1		1	1		1			
Racine	7	3	10							2	1	3			
Richland						3			4			7			
Rock	20	17	37	1		1	2		2				1		1
St. Croix	1		1	1		1	3		3						
Sauk	8	10	18	3	3	6	6	2	8	3	2	5			
Vernon	3	3	6	7	7	14			10	1		1			
Walworth															
Washington	6	3	9	2		2									
Waukesha	9	8	17	2	2	4	7	3	10	3	2	5			
Waupaca			13			7						1			
Winnebago	14	20	34	2	2	4	4	2	6	8		8		1	1
CITY POORHOUSES.															
Appleton															
Eau Claire								1	1						
Kenosha															
La Crosse, city	10	6	16				3		3	1		1			
Prairie du Chien															
Sheboygan							3		3						
Stevens Point		2	2												
Total	245	208	468	58	47	115	111	32	157	52	13	73	5	1	6

Statistics of Poorhouses.

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF PAUPERISM IN POORHOUSES—Continued.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	Blindness.			Other Causes.			Hospital Cases.			Lying in Cases.			Not Disabled		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
COUNTY POORHOUSES.															
Adams										1	1	7			7
Brown	3		3	6	9	15	10	2	12						
Chippewa	1		1				4		4	1	1	13	7		20
Clark	1		1	1		1						4	3		7
Columbia	4		4	22		22				1	1	10			10
Dane	1		1	22	2	24	5		5	2	2	2	2		4
Dodge												31	15		46
Fond du Lac	3		3	12		12									
Grant	6	2	8	3	1	4	1		1	1	1				
Green		1	1	3	4	7									
Iowa															
Jackson															
Jefferson										1	1	14	10		24
Kewaunee	1		1									6	5		11
LaFayette	1		1	9	9	18				2	2	6			6
Marathon															
Milwaukee												106	35		141
Monroe					1	1				1	1				
Ozaukee															
Pierce							1	3	4						
Polk							2	1	3					1	1
Racine				2		2									26
Richland			1							1	1	26			26
Rock	1	1	2	8	3	11	3		3	1	1	26	12		38
St. Croix	1		1	4		4						10			10
Sauk	3		3									16	7		23
Vernon							1		1			9			9
Walworth															
Washington															
Waukesha	2	1	3	8		8				2	2	17	1		18
Waupaca															61
Winnebago				21	4	25	3	1	4	2	2	52	32		84
CITY POORHOUSES.															
Appleton									2				2		4
Eau Claire									26						
Kenosha															
La Crosse					4	4	2	2	4	1	1				
Prairie du Chien															
Sheboygan				6	3	9									
Stevens Point				8	2	10									
Total	28	5	34	135	42	177	32	9	69	17	17	357	132		550

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

TABLE IV.—OTHER FACTS RESPECTING INMATES OF POORHOUSES.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	Insane in poorhouses Sept. 30, 1882.			No. of those who have been in hospital.			Idiotic and feeble minded in poorhouses Sept. 30, 1882.			Children betw'n 5 and 16 of sound mind and body.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
COUNTY POORHOUSES.												
Adams.....	3	2	5	1	1	2	2	1	3			
Brown.....	12	12	24	11	10	21		2	2			
Chippewa.....	1		1				3		3			
Clark.....		1	1					1	1			
Columbia.....	10	16	26	5	7	12						
Dane.....	26	20	46	18	16	34	1	3	4	1		1
Dodge.....	11	13	24	6	11	17	3	4	7			
Fond du Lac.....	12	12	24	10	11	21	3		3			
Grant.....	9	9	18	8	8	16	5	5	10			
Green.....	10	11	21	5	9	14	1	2	3			
Iowa.....												
Jackson.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2			
Jefferson.....	12	19	31	10	15	25	5	1	6			
Kewaunee.....							4	3	7			
La Fayette.....	4	1	5	3		3	4	1	5			
Marathon.....												
Milwaukee.....							1		1			
Monroe.....	4	4	8		2	2	7	6	13			
Ozaukee.....	2	2	4	1	1	2						
Pierce.....	2	2	4		2	2	2	5	7			
Polk.....		1	1		1	1		1	1			
Racine.....	7	3	10	3	1	4						
Richland.....			1			1			3			
Rock.....	18	17	35				1		1			
St. Croix.....	7		7	1	1	2	1		1			
Sauk.....	6	7	13	2	3	5	3	3	6			
Vernon.....	2	4	6	3	1	4			13			
Walworth.....												
Washington.....	6	3	9				2		2	1	1	2
Waukesha.....	4	6	10		2	2	1	3	4			
Waupaca.....			13			13			7			
Winnebago.....	10	19	29	7	18	25	2	1	3			
CITY POORHOUSES.												
Appleton.....												
Eau Claire.....												
Kenosha.....												
La Crosse.....	9	1	10	9	1	10						
Prairie du Chien.....												
Sheboygan.....										1	1	2
Stevens Point.....												
Total.....	186	186	386	106	119	227	52	43	118	3	2	5

NOTE—Estimating the sexes of the insane to be equal in number in the poorhouses not reporting them separately, there were 193 of each sex, or 386 in all of insane in poorhouses Sept. 30, 1882. Deducting, however, the insane in county poorhouses who were reported as in those poorhouses, with which county asylums are connected, there were 143 male and 120 female insane in poorhouses proper, or a total of 263.

Statistics of Poorhouses.

TABLE IV.—OTHER FACTS RESPECTING INMATES OF POORHOUSES.—Continued.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	No. Inmates of Native Birth.			No. Inmates of Foreign Birth.			No. who have not legal settlement in county.			No. who have not legal settlement in state.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
COUNTY POORHOUSES.												
Adams.....	6	6	12	2	1	3						
Brown.....	8	9	17	14	9	23	2	1	3			
Chippewa.....	7	5	12	16	2	18						
Clark.....	2	2	4	2		2						
Columbia.....	16	9	25	15	13	28					1	1
Dane.....	7	10	17	41	22	63	10	3	13			
Dodge.....	12	7	19	20	17	37						
Fond du Lac.....	9	2	11	12	14	26						
Grant.....	13	11	24	14	9	23						
Green.....	12	16	28	1	9	17		2	2		1	1
Iowa.....												
Jackson.....	2	2	4		1	1	1		1			
Jefferson.....	13	9	22	19	18	37						
Kewaunee.....	4	1	5	2	4	6						
La Fayette.....	12	16	28	23	4	27	1		1	1		1
Marathon.....	1		1	9		9	1		1	1		1
Milwaukee.....	5	3	8	102	32	134						
Monroe.....				4	4	8						
Ozaukee.....				2	2	4						
Pierce.....	3	3	6	1	5	6						
Polk.....	2		2	4	4	8				1		1
Racine.....	3	2	5	13	4	17	10	2	12			
Richland.....			1									
Rock.....	7	5	12	12	4	16						
St. Croix.....	3		3	4		4						
Sauk.....	9	11	20	15	6	21	4		4			
Vernon.....			15			15						
Walworth.....	17	13	30	12	16	28						
Washington.....	1		1			1						
Waukesha.....	5	9	14	14	9	23	3		3	3		3
Waupaca.....			19			19			1			
Winnebago.....	11	12	23	22	13	35						
CITY POORHOUSES.												
Appleton.....				4		4						
Eau Claire.....												
Kenosha.....												
La Crosse.....	7		7	2	1	3						
Prairie du Chien.....												
Sheboygan.....			3			3						
Stevens Point.....				1		1						
	203	163	404	415	283	728	32	9	54	6	2	8

NOTE.—Several poorhouses do not report the number of inmates who have no legal settlement in the county or state, because they cannot give the number exactly.

TABLE V.—FINANCIAL REPORT OF POORHOUSES — EXPENSES.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	Salary of Overseer.	Wages of other employes.	Medical attendance.	Subsistence purchased.	Fuel purchased.	Clothing.	Ordinary repairs.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Total expenses.
COUNTY POORHOUSES.									
Adams	450 00	372 00	10 00	133 00		98 00	30 00	100 00	1,196 00
Brown	600 00	440 00	150 00	1,584 80	370 46	425 65	114 41	119 33	3,804 70
Chippewa	500 00	256 29		487 53	42 50	141 61		245 99	1,673 92
Clark	499 50	406 00	8 00					816 33	1,729 83
Columbia	600 00	318 00	234 10	1,754 17	345 34	336 68	38 84	568 16	4,245 29
Dane	800 00	1,225 00	105 00	1,931 50	375 00	740 01	396 03	1,159 62	6,732 16
Dodge	800 00	1,123 00	400 00	1,852 17	330 00	325 41	150 00	1,028 18	6,068 76
Fond du Lac	500 00	1,309 00	127 81	855 26	262 37	302 34	268 25	142 07	3,797 10
Grant	109 46	800 00	75 00	2,441 74		150 00		75 00	3,651 20
Green	641 66	749 16	71 25	1,232 80	425 39	370 82	315 77	331 42	3,988 27
Iowa	1,000 00		65 00	336 50	124 00	793 52		150 88	1,738 71
Jackson									
Jefferson	800 00	528 00	40 00	700 00	300 00	350 00		248 81	2,966 81
Kewaunee*									
La Fayette									
Marathon*									
Milwaukee	800 00	1,176 00		7,426 89	775 00	449 35	62 71	637 80	11,327 75
Monroe	525 00	159 50	176 00	435 00	50 00	184 00	202 20	100 00	1,831 70
Ozaukee*									
Pierce*									
Polk				239 65		82 05	38 53	23 50	333 73
Racine	550 00	260 00	90 00	2,200 00	115 00	175 00	10 00	128 00	4,078 00
Richland	750 00	507 00	12 00		22 50	249 00		791 82	2,332 32
Rock	717 00	1,217 00	129 50	1,889 64	335 75	354 51	113 83	334 21	5,201 44
St. Croix*									
Sauk	800 00	488 82	75 00	548 48	195 75	303 28	490 98	755 99	3,655 30
Vernon	725 00	20 00	40 31	891 54	20 00	233 87	66 85		2,000 57
Walworth									
Washington	350 00	245 00	56 25					1,470 79	2,122 04
Waukesha	700 00	444 00	50 00	466 00	127 00	331 00	110 00	300 00	2,528 00
Waupaca	600 00	168 00	8 00						3,518 93
Winnebago	700 00	1,028 95	218 83	834 61	512 00	367 89	108 94	222 00	4,043 22

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

TABLE V.—FINANCIAL REPORT OF POORHOUSES—EXPENSES—Continued.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	Salary of Overseer.	Wages of other employes.	Medical attendance.	Subsistence purchased.	Fuel purchased.	Clothing.	Ordinary repairs.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Total expenses.
CITY POORHOUSES.									
Appleton	360 00	125 00	.....	216 00	100 00	30 00	25 00	30 00	886 00
Eau Claire*.....	600 00	.....	500 00	.....	.....	80 00	.....	.....	1,180 00
Kenosha*.....	.....	.....	.....	2,280 26	.....	40 00	10 75	50 15	2,381 16
La Crosse*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	950 00	450 00	.....	52 85	1,777 85
Prairie du Chien*.....	125 00	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stevens Point*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	15,602 62	13,365 72	2,842 05	39,840 54	5,898 06	7,413 99	2,826 90	9,982 95	90,740 76

*Contract System

Statistics of Poorhouses.

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

TABLE V.—FINANCIAL REPORT OF POORHOUSES—RECEIPTS.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	From Sales.	Expenses Refund- ed.	Miscellaneous Re- ceipts.	Total Receipts.	Net Expenses.	Total No. of weeks Board Furnished Inmates.	Per Capita cost of Support
COUNTY POORHOUSES.							
Adams	200 00	165 00		365 00	831 00	884	94
Brown	69 41			69 41	3,835 59	2,015	1 90
Chippewa	27 91			27 91	1,646 01	921	1 79
Clark	421 68	6 00		427 68	1,302 15	841	3 82
Columbia		330 00		330 00	3,915 29	2,992	1 31
Dane	540 03		728 49	1,268 52	5,463 64	4,125	1 32
Dodge	439 72	129 11	8 25	577 08	5,491 05	3,213	1 71
Fond du Lac	595 02	110 00		705 02	3,062 08	2,353	1 30
Grant	900 00			900 00	2,751 20	2,282	1 21
Green	2,046 27	40 75		2,087 02	1,901 25	2,184	87
Iowa	257 32		30 00	287 32	2,506 39		
Jackson					776 29	390	1 99
Jefferson					2,966 81	3,224	92
Kewaunee							
La Fayette					3,448 63	1,904	1 81
Marathon					1,445 00		3 00
Milwaukee	730 87			730 87	10,596 86	6,656	1 59
Monroe	81 90	31 00	7 00	119 90	1,711 80	1,241	1 46
Ozaukee							
Pierce							
Polk	154 25			154 25	229 48	146	1 57
Racine					4,098 00	1,840	2 21
Richland	360 00			360 00	1,972 32	833	2 37
Rock	616 96			616 96	4,584 48	3,105	1 47
St. Croix							
Sauk	175 11	352 96		528 07	3,127 23	2,167	1 44
Vernon					1,093 42		1 24
Walworth					3,664 19	3,068	1 21
Washington							1 10
Waukesha	410 00	150 50		569 50	1,958 50	2,084	94
Waupaca			1,061 61	1,061 61	2,457 32	2,205	1 11
Winnebago	190 34	16 07		206 41	3,836 81	2,906	1 32
CITY POORHOUSES.							
Appleton	275 00	60 00		335 00	441 00	362	1 22
Eau Claire		113 00		113 00	1,067 00	443	4 00
Kenosha							
La Crosse					2,331 16	837	2 84
Prairie du Chien							
Sheboygan					1,777 85		1 50
Stevens Point							2 50
Total	\$8,491 79	\$513 39	\$1,835 35	\$11,840 53	\$176,340 43	56,723	

Statistics of Poorhouses.

TABLE VI.—FINANCIAL REPORT—OTHER ITEMS.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	Paid for Lands, buildings and other improvements.	Total number acres of land.	Number of acres improved.	Estimated value of real estate.	Estimated value of personal property.	Estimated value of pauper labor.	Amount charged to cities and towns in same county.
COUNTY POOR-HOUSES.							
Adams.....		230	95	3,000 00	2,500 00	100 00	
Brown.....	2,450 00	114	64	19,200 00	100 00	250 00	1,540 20
Chippewa.....	554 33	80	45	3,000 00	500 00	360 00	
Clark.....	437 00	160	85	7,500 00	2,500 00		
Columbia.....	91 20	45	5	7,500 00	1,500 00	200 00	
Dane.....	35,000 00	273	120	50,000 00	5,500 00	600 00	
Dodge.....		140	125	30,000 00	7,286 27	100 00	1,543 05
Fond du Lac.....	156 98	172	142	17,000 00	3,000 00	400 00	127 20
Grant.....	342 30	220	135	21,700 00	2,700 00	300 00	
Green.....	76 45	320	280	24,500 00	5,650 25	300 00	
Iowa.....		120					
Jackson.....	404 04	200	100	3,650 00	2,658 33		
Jefferson.....		100	75	10,000 00	1,200 00		
Kewaunee.....		120	75	5,000 00	2,200 00	100 00	1,698 40
La Fayette.....	1,136 97	177	110	30,000 00	1,000 00		
Marathon.....	3,000 00	100	40	2,000 00			
Milwaukee.....		156	156	100,000 00	5,000 00	2,000 00	
Monroe.....		200	100	6,000 00	3,000 00		
Ozaukee.....							
Pierce.....		200	40				
Polk.....	158 50	206	52	3,500 00	1,000 00	25 00	
Racine.....		120	80	5,000 00	570 00	100 00	565 00
Richland.....		200	130	8,000 00			
Rock.....	12,650 00	199	120	25,500 00	2,300 00	500 00	
St. Croix.....	25 00	160	100	5,000 00	1,000 00		
Sauk.....	897 88	122	122	16,000 00	1,800 00	200 00	
Vernon.....							
Walworth.....		160	160	20,040 00	5,822 90	500 00	
Washington.....		200	160				
Waukesha.....		165	120	12,000 00	3,000 00	100 00	473 76
Waupaca.....		57	50	7,500 00	300 00		
Winnebago.....	2,865 50	129	115	27,500 00	5,000 00	400 00	1,475 76
CITY POORHOUSES.							
Appleton.....		40	30	5,000 00	150 00	25 00	
Eau Claire.....							
Kenosha.....		1	1				
La Crosse.....		120	50	5,000 00	2,000 00	30 00	
Prairie du Chien.....		5					
Sheboygan.....	300 00	30	20	6,000 00	200 00		
Stevens Point.....		40	10				
Total.....	60,746 27	9,111	3,112	486,090 00	69,437 75	6,590 00	7,423 37

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

TABLE VII.—STATISTICS OF LIQUOR LICENSE AND THE POOR FUND.

COUNTIES.	Number of places li- censed to sell liquor.	Number of places where liquor is sold without a license.	Amount received for license.	Amount of license fees turned into the poor fund.
Adams	None.	None.	None.	None.
Ashland	22	1	\$1,787 50	\$1,787 50
Barron	18		1,600 99	1,600 99
Bayfield	9		1,130 00	
Brown	143	1	6,203 56	333 33
Buffalo	47		2,197 50	1,595 00
Burnett	7	5		
Calumet	54		1,590 25	1,326 25
Chippewa*				
Clark [†]				
Columbia	62		3,504 50	
Crawford	43		1,861 80	1,600 50
Dane	147		8,176 02	
Dodge	129	1	3,832 20	3,016 72
Door	29	5	1,023 89	1,023 89
Dougllass	10		1,255 00	1,255 00
Dunn	25	1	2,205 00	2,060 00
Eau Claire	83	1	10,910 00	10,910 00
Fond du Lac	105	48	2,942 35	60 00
Grant	97	1	7,143 81	3,525 27
Green	29	12	2,196 60	100 00
Green Lake	42	7	2,259 89	2,259 89
Iowa	59		3,037 09	
Jackson	12		1,225 00	125 00
Jefferson	133	3	5,226 59	
Juneau	38	5	2,651 25	2,368 07
Kenosha	32	6	2,002 30	25 00
Kewaunee	57		1,631 09	872 00
La Crosse	134		8,471 16	1,509 66
La Fayette	54		4,964 35	629 85
Langlade	2		25 75	25 00
Lincoln*				
Manitowoc	167	1	3,699 12	2,754 65
Marathon	72		3,111 50	
Marinette*				
Marquette	2		37 50	37 50
Milwaukee	1,071		52,262 50	
Monroe*				
Oconto*				
Outagamie	100		6,931 97	1,758 35
Ozaukee	64	10	1,514 56	100 00
Pepin	9		722 00	347 00
Pierce	28	1	2,809 15	472 50
Polk	7		630 00	
Portage	47	2	3,806 12	684 37
Price	8		225 00	
Racine	143	5	6,774 00	6,643 75
Richland	16	8	940 00	
Rock	50		3,681 25	1,954 16
St. Croix	53	1	4,556 65	
Sauk	61	1	4,453 50	
Shawano	12		544 50	25 00
Sheboygan	141		4,193 50	3,442 18
Taylor	12	2	407 50	317 50
Trempealeau	32	6	2,110 00	1,460 00

Statistics of Poorhouses.

TABLE VII.—STATISTICS OF LIQUOR LICENSE AND THE POOR FUND—continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of places licensed to sell liquor.	Number of places where liquor is sold without a license.	Amount received for license.	Amount of license fees turned into the poor fund.
Vernon.....	9	2	715 85	
Walworth.....	21	20	1,235 00	
Washington*.....				
Waukesha.....	121	1	3,837 69	1,445 55
Waupaca.....	51	2	3,219 20	
Waushara.....	11	4	365 00	315 56
Winnebago.....	130	2	10,348 68	676 25
Wood.....*				
Total.....	4,010	160	\$213,246 98	\$57,443 24

*No report.

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

TABLE VIII.—STATISTICS OF OUTDOOR RELIEF.

COUNTIES.	Number of persons wholly supported outside of the poorhouse.	Number of persons partly supported or temporarily relieved.	Number of persons provided transportation to other places.	Number of dependent children.	Amount of out door relief.
Adams	13	22	9	2	1,633 68
Ashland	29	18		9	2,584 14
Barron		4	2		1,118 10
Bayfield					
Brown	22	200	15	3	3,122 35
Buffalo	11	46		16	1,222 15
Burnett		13			484 25
Calumet	18	92	1	3	3,330 82
Chippewa					649 22
Clark					
Columbia	2	177	20	5	2,643 89
Crawford	25	57	14	29	3,837 02
Dane		250	30		7,550 00
Dodge	100	257	5	63	9,861 91
Door	4	78		7	2,189 70
Douglas	12	10			1,168 12
Dunn	19	133	5	8	5,125 65
Eau Claire	12	91	10		8,985 46
Fond du Lac	113	324	30	119	7,853 70
Grant	20	173	13	46	5,804 77
Green		180	9	37	1,214 60
Green Lake	35	96	17	9	5,225 60
Iowa		18	2		708 64
Jackson		11	1	1	279 82
Jefferson	10	420	33	99	6,660 80
Juneau	12	146	6	26	6,958 52
Kenosha	14	40	3	10	4,002 58
Kewaunee	18	57		15	2,474 43
La Crosse	23	269	61	17	6,487 49
La Fayette	18	77	9	15	2,922 04
Langlade					10 00
Lincoln					
Manitowoc	74	122	15	34	6,946 84
Marathon	40	15	4		3,500 00
Marquette					
Marquette	9	11		11	970 63
Milwaukee		3,000	352		33,985 37
Monroe					
Oconto					
Outagamie	42	237	10	107	7,988 70
Ozaukee	10	36		7	881 47
Pepin	5	10			1,070 61
Pierce	5	26		13	1,518 47
Polk	3	69	2	3	840 02
Portage	31	76	6	11	4,399 28
Price		26			3,747 96
Racine	156	222	92	250	10,178 07
Richland		8	2		925 38
Rock					
St. Croix		33	2	4	618 12
Sauk					2,613 94
Shawano	3	17	1		684 00
Sheboygan	148	119	13	49	9,715 46
Taylor	5	43			1,483 10
Trempealeau	47	77	6	24	4,519 90

Statistics of Poorhouses.

TABLE VII.—STATISTICS OF OUTDOOR RELIEF—continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of persons wholly supported outside of the poorhouse	Number of persons partly supported or temporarily relieved.	Number of persons provided transportation to other places.	Number of dependent children.	Amount of outdoor relief.
Vernon					
Walworth					
Washington					
Waukesha	7	211	26	17	2,602 05
Waupaca	3	30			450 77
Waushara	10	23		1	1,440 13
Winnebago	16	523	26	182	8,067 14
Wood					
Total	1,134	7,553	820	1,153	220,307 06
Estimated numbers for counties not reporting...	15	1,600	125	45	15,000 00
Estimated totals.....	1,149	9,153	975	1,198	235,307 06

PART IV.

PRIVATE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

PRIVATE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

I.— IN GENERAL.

1. The Past Year a Prosperous One.
2. New Institutions.
3. Additions and New Buildings.
4. Other Institutions Needed.

II. ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

1. Taylor Orphan Asylum.
2. St. Æmilianus' Orphan Asylum.
3. St. Rose's Orphan Asylum.
4. St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum (Milwaukee).
5. Milwaukee Orphans' Asylum.
6. St. Vincent's Infant Asylum.
7. St. Michael's Male Orphan Asylum.
8. St. Francis' Female Orphan Asylum.
9. The Roman Catholic Religious Association.
10. St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum (Green Bay).
11. St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum (Fond du Lac).
12. Milwaukee Infants' Home.
13. Wittenberg Orphan Asylum.
14. Northwestern Orphans' Home.

III. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

1. House of the Good Shepherd.
2. Boys' Home.

IV. HOSPITALS.

1. St. Mary's Hospital.
2. Milwaukee Hospital.
3. St. Luke's Hospital.
4. Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

V. HOMES FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

1. Milwaukee Home for the Friendless.
2. Home for the Aged.
3. Seamen's Bethel Home.
4. Cadle Home and Hospital.
5. St. John's Church Home.
6. Home of the Friendless.

VI. INSTITUTIONS FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

1. St. John's Catholic Deaf Mute Institute.
2. Wisconsin Phonological Institute.
(Twenty-nine institutions in all).

VII. STATISTICAL TABLES.

PRIVATE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

I. IN GENERAL.

1. THE PAST YEAR A PROSPEROUS ONE.—The past year has been a prosperous one for the country, and private benevolent institutions have shared in that prosperity. Indebtedness is being paid off; enlargements of buildings are begun or building funds are increased; and new institutions are begun. It is well, however, for those institutions which do not have a certain and reliable income, to move cautiously in the matter of incurring debt, because there is no certainty about the long continuance of this general prosperity. Hard times, when they come, as they must some time in the future, will be peculiarly hard for institutions which are in debt and depend upon contributions raised by solicitation to defray their current expenses.

2. NEW INSTITUTIONS.—The projected orphan asylum at Wittenberg, in Shawano county, which we mentioned in our last report, is now a reality, under the management of Rev. E. J. Homme.

Another orphan asylum has been established at Green Bay, by the efforts of Rev. Karl E. G. Oppen. The first is a Scandinavian Lutheran institution and the other a German Lutheran one. Reports are given from both of these.

We were informed too late to visit it, that a Roman Catholic hospital has been organized at Racine, but have been unable to get a report from them.

Some benevolent ladies in Milwaukee were interested this spring in the case of a baby whose parents had starved and beaten it so cruelly that its life was almost despaired of, and who had been rescued from their inhumanity by the Humane Society. Having it taken care of, they soon had other cases of deserted or neglected babies brought to them whom they could not turn away, until in a short space of

Private Benevolent Institutions.

time they found they had practically a new benevolent institution on their hands, supported by their own contributions and those of other charitable ladies. They have not seen their way clear as yet to a formal incorporation or to a permanent home for the babies. But doubtless the constant demand on their charity which is sure to continue, will lead to another full-fledged private benevolent institution soon whose object will be to care for deserted and neglected babies and find them homes as fast as possible. Mrs. W. S. Stanley is the chief manager of this informal organization, giving much time to caring for it and raising funds for its support.

3. ADDITIONS AND NEW BUILDINGS. — The Sisters of Charity at St. Mary's hospital expect to put an addition to their building to accommodate the increasing demand upon them.

Dr. W. A. Passavant is busy with the new and greatly-needed building for the Milwaukee hospital.

The building funds for several other institutions have been slowly increasing.

The permanent endowment of the Taylor Orphan Asylum is increasing by the addition of a part of the interest to the principal each year.

4 OTHER INSTITUTIONS NEEDED. — The private benevolent institutions are massed in Milwaukee to a remarkable degree, because both the wealth to relieve and the necessities that call for relief, are found there in much greater proportion than in other parts of the state. Still there is need of something in all our cities of the second class. Racine has an orphan asylum amply endowed by the bequests of a charitable husband and wife, and a small hospital supported by subscriptions. Green Bay has a home for the friendless and two orphan asylums. Oshkosh has a hospital for men only recently established. La Crosse has a Catholic orphan asylum. Fond du Lac has a Catholic orphan asylum and an efficient home for the friendless, which does general charity. Such an institution as this last is needed in each of our cities

In General.

of the second class, to provide for cases of sickness or accident, and for destitute women and children. It need not be large. A building already erected for a dwelling house can often be purchased cheap, and as cases arise which call for charity, the money can be raised to do the work needed. All that is needed is that the necessity exists and the fact that some competent persons are ready to attend to it, and the money to supply the need can always be found in any American community. A few benevolent ladies or gentlemen who have the confidence of the community in which they live, can organize such an institution, a combined hospital and home for the friendless, and carry it on successfully in any such a city as Madison or Janesville or La Crosse or Eau Claire, and we hope that such ladies and gentlemen may be found soon in these and others of our larger towns to organize such institutions.

II. ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

TAYLOR ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Located at Racine; incorporated 1868.

For orphans of Racine county only.

Trustees—Mrs. Charlotte Tapley, Mrs. Sarah Dyer, Mrs. Marietta Olin, Mrs. Angelina W. Tillepaugh, Mrs. Mary Murray, Hon. N. D. Fratt, H. Beebe, Charles H. Lee, La Fayette Parker; all of Racine.

Matron—Miss Amelia Piper.

Value of real estate, \$50,000; of personal property, \$150,000; no debt.

Whole number of children, 38; remaining at date of report, 30.

This institution was visited September 7 by Mrs. Fairbanks, Mr. Elmore and Secretary Wright. The building was found luxurious in its apartments and surroundings, much better than the children had ever had before coming there or were likely to have again, after leaving there.

It was vacation in the school department and the older children were at work and the younger ones at play. The numbers here were not so great as to prevent careful individual management. The results of which were apparent

Private Benevolent Institutions.

in the behaviour of the children; orderly, without being constrained.

ST. ÆMILIANUS' ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Location — St. Francis; incorporated October 31, 1850.

For boys only.

Trustees — Rev. A. Zeininger, St. Francis, and Casper Crueger, Henry Surges, J. F. Gromscheid, A. Porth, E. Brulmayer, Michael Kraus, Charles Holzhauser, Andrew Greulich, John B. Koetting and the Archbishop, Most Rev. Michael Heiss; all of Milwaukee.

General Manager — Rev. A. Zeininger, assisted by sisters of St. Francis.

Value of real estate, \$12,000; of personal property, \$3,000; debt not reported.

Whole number of inmates, 135; number at date of report, 107; all boys.

ST. ROSE'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Location, Milwaukee; incorporated December 6, 1850.

For girls only.

Trustees — Archbishop M. Heiss, John Dahlman, Thomas Shea, Jeremiah Quinn, Patrick Drew, Edward O'Neil.

Manager — Sister Camilla, assisted by 11 sisters of clarity.

Value of real estate \$20,000; of personal property \$1,000; no debt.

Whole number of orphans, 167, all girls; number at date of report, 130.

This institution was visited October 11, by Dr. Vivian, Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright. It is crowded, and the buildings occupied are old and illy arranged. The trustees and the sisters in charge are considering the question of moving up to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, provided they are able to erect a new building on that site. There would be a great advantage to the crowded institution in such a course, and the only question is one of ability to raise the needed funds.

Each pupil is provided with a separate towel, a separate wash basin, a separate bag with comb and brush and a separate tooth brush, all being in a place marked with her own number; cleanliness being thus promoted and contagious diseases of the skin and scalp prevented from spreading if they appear.

The ventilation of the associate dormitories, as in several

Orphan Asylums.

other private institutions, is very imperfect, and when a new building is erected, special attention should be paid to this subject.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

(See St. Rose's Orphan Asylum, of which this is a branch for the younger girls. Statistics not reported separately.)

This institution was visited October 11, by Dr. Vivian, Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright. No particular changes was noticed from former visits.

MILWAUKEE ORPHANS' ASYLUM.

Location, Milwaukee, incorporated, February 27, 1852,

Managers, forty-seven ladies of Milwaukee, President, Mrs. C. Shepard.

Matron in charge, Miss Maria P. Mason.

Value of real estate, \$16,000; personal property, \$5,350.

Whole number of inmates, 79; at date of report, 47.

This institution was visited October 11 by Dr. Vivian, Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright. Everything was moving off well, and there was nothing specially new or noteworthy to record which we have not already said about this institution.

There is a building fund which now amounts to about \$20,000. The managers show good business sense in accumulating this fund, which will soon be needed.

ST. VINCENT'S INFANT ASYLUM.

Location, Milwaukee; incorporated June 2, 1877.

Trustees, Mother Euphemia, Emmetsburg, Md., Sister Mary Joseph and and Sister Stanislaus, St. Mary's Hospital, Sister Camilla, St. Rose's Asylum, Sister Mary Elizabeth, St. Vincent's Asylum, all of Milwaukee.

Managers, Sisters of Charity.

Value of real estate, \$1,300; of private property, not reported; debt, \$7,000.

Whole number of inmates, 157, including 28 women in lying-in department; number remaining, 32.

This institution was visited by the Board October 10.

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There has been a change of the sisters in charge, but no essential change in the management. The death rate for new comers is still rather high though better than in many Eastern and European institutions. Of course the death rate could be reduced by refusing to receive any infants that were not healthy, but this the objects of the institution, of course, will not allow. We think, however, that the death rate can be reduced, and many infants saved by a separation of the sick infants as far as possible from each other and from the well ones. The general management seemed to be excellent and the children of two years old and over seemed to be nearly all in good health and good spirits.

ST. MICHAEL'S MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Location, La Crosse; incorporated.

Trustees — The Bishop acts as such.

Managers — Sisters of St. Francis; Sister Bridget, Superior.

Value of real estate \$5,300; of personal property \$500; debt not reported.

Whole number of orphans 44, all boys; number remaining, 23.

St. Michaels' Orphans Asylum was visited June 8, by Dr. Vivian, Mr. Elmore and Hon. John Mather. It being a church holiday many of the pupils had gone out with a procession, leaving only some ten small boys at home, all of whom looked clean, bright and happy, and the buildings and surroundings all appeared to be well kept. Whole number of boys in the institution 33 — aged from two to twelve years.

ST. FRANCIS' FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Location, Sparta; incorporated.

Trustees — The Bishop acts as such.

Managers — Sisters of St. Francis; Rev. Mother Ludovica, Superior.

Value of property and debt, not reported.

Whole number of orphans, 53, all girls; number remaining 32.

This institution was visited by Mr. Giles in July, and found in good condition.

Orphan Asylums.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATION.

Location, St. Nazianz; incorporated July 27, 1874.

Trustees — Rev. A. Mutz, A. Anhalt, J. Goodrich, Anton Stoll.

Manager — Anton Stoll.

This institution is only reported here because some orphans are received and cared for. Just how many does not appear from their report to us.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Location—Green Bay; incorporated December 19, 1879.

Trustees:—Right Rev. F. X. Krautbauer, Rev. Norbert Kersten, Sister M. Melania.

Manager:—Rev. N. Kersten, assisted by six Sisters of Notre Dame.

Value of real estate, \$7,000; personal property, \$2,000; debt not reported.

Whole number of orphans, 102; boys, 60; girls, 42; number remaining at date of report, 75; boys, 43; girls, 32.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Location—Fond du Lac; incorporated.

Trustees:—Sisters of Mercy,

No report.

MILWAUKEE INFANTS' HOME.

Location—Milwaukee; not incorporated.

Manager:—Mrs. W. S. Stanley.

This institution was visited October 11th, by Dr. Vivian, Mrs. Fairbanks and the Secretary. It is now established in a cheap frame house, near the Home for the Friendless, on VanBuren street. Mrs. Hunting, the matron, is apparently an excellent person for the place. She rents the building and furnishes everything, and is paid so much for each baby. This plan will work well for a time, but must eventually give way to a regular salary, and a building owned by the institution.

The institution was begun May 13th. There had been eighteen different babies, of whom seven remained. The babies were all well, except one, and there has been very

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little sickness. It is not the policy here to keep the babies any longer than is necessary, but to secure homes for them as fast as possible.

The history of this institution has already been given on a previous page.

WITTENBERG ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Location—Wittenberg; not incorporated.

Manager and Proprietor, Rev. E. J. Homme.

Number of inmates, 5.

This institution is a project of the Rev. E. J. Homme, a Norwegian Lutheran, who is seeking to have it adopted by the Lutheran synod, and then incorporated. Meanwhile he is collecting funds and carrying on the institution in his own name. The institution was opened August 26th of this year, in a building costing \$3,000. Since the date of this report several other inmates have been received.

It is to be an asylum for aged and infirm persons as well as an orphan asylum and has now several inmates, of this class also. December 3d, Mr. Homme informs us that there were twelve orphans and four aged people.

NORTHWESTERN ORPHANS' HOME.

Location — Green Bay; incorporated October 16, 1882.

Trustees — Rev. Karl E. G. Oppen, Green Bay; H. A. Alwardt, Lebanon; Rev. H. Ernst, Michigan City, Ind.; J. M. Voight, Esq., Fort Howard, A. Weise, Esq., Green Bay; Jacob Huhn, Esq., Oshkosh; Capt. Alex. Oppen, Milwaukee.

President and Manager — Rev. Karl E. G. Oppen.

Value of real estate, \$12,000; of personal property, \$900; indebtedness, \$5,000.

Whole number of inmates, 43; number at date of report, 34.

This institution is under the patronage of the German Lutherans and was begun about one year ago.

Industrial Schools.

III. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

Location—Town of Wauwatosa, near Milwaukee; incorporated December 20, 1877.

Trustees—Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

President—Mother Mary St. Bernard (Margaret F. Ivers.)

Value of real estate, \$50,000; of personal property, \$2,950; debt, \$21,100.

Whole number of inmates, 127, all females; number remaining, 86.

This institution was visited January 3, 1883, by Mr. Elmore, Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright. We found a school room fitted up with seats and desks, blackboards, outline maps and other apparatus. The school was not in session; but an inspection of the writing books and the school records showed evidence of dilligence in the school room. We were gratified at the change from what was seen at our last visit two years ago. As confessions were going on, many of the girls were excused from work to attend to their religious duties. The traces of the Christmas festivities were seen in the school room, and in the play room for little children, who were eager to show us their presents and the representations of the holy family in the stable at Bethlahem, contrived for their amusement and instruction. Their happiness was unconstrained and spoke volumes for the kindness of the management on the protectory side. On the reformatory side more serious looks predominated, as was fitting. We were much pleased with the general condition of the building, and the appearance of the inmates.

BOYS' HOME.

Location—St. Francis; incorporated March 27, 1878.

Trustees—Rev. A. Zeininger, and Rev. Jas. Rainer, St. Francis, Henry Surges, Chas. Holzhauser, A. F. Greulich, Anton Porth, Peter Schmitz, John T. Gernscheid, Gustav Kaiser, all of Milwaukee, assisted by Sisters of St. Francis, and male teachers from theological seminary.

Manager—Rev. A. Zeininger.

No property. The institution is practically a part of St. Æmilianus Orphan Asylum.

Whole number of inmates, 36, all boys; number remaining, 32.

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This institution is really a part of St. Æmilianus Orphan Asylum. It consists of all the boys at St. Francis, who have been committed by the courts.

IV. HOSPITALS.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

Location — North Point, Milwaukee; incorporated March 11, 1859.

Trustees — Sister Mary Joseph Melody, Sister Stanslaus Coyle, Sister Simplicia Bell, Sister Felicia Puls, all of St. Mary's Hospital, and Sister Camilla O'Keefe of St. Rose's Orphan Asylum.

Managers — Sister Mary Joseph, assisted by the Sisters of Charity.

Value of real estate, \$70,000; of personal property, \$5,000; debt, \$1,500.

Whole number of patients, 435; males, 380; females, 55; number remaining at date of report, 39; males, 26; females, 13.

This institution was visited October 11 by Dr. Vivian, Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright. As usual it was found in perfect order, and a model of neatness and quiet. The bread made in their own bakery was better than that made in most hotels.

Dr. Marks has medical charge of the general patients and Dr. Allen of the U. S. marine patients.

A wing is to be built on the south side in the spring to accommodate the increasing demand for more room. There were 40 patients at the time of our visit.

MILWAUKEE HOSPITAL.

Location — Milwaukee; incorporated April 4, 1864.

Corporate Body — The Institution of Protestant Deaconesses, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Director — Rev. W. A. Passavant, D. D., Pittsburg, Pa.

Matron — Sister Barbara Kaag.

Financial report not given.

Whole number of patients, 153; males, 114; females, 39.

Number of patients at date of report, 12; males, 10; females, 2.

A new building is in process of construction, which is needed.

Hospitals.

Visited by Dr. Vivian October 31. On visiting the grounds of this hospital, we were somewhat surprised to see the progress made toward building an entirely new hospital, on a much more extended scale than we anticipated. The plan comprises a main building 76x36 feet and a transverse wing 92x29 feet wide. It contemplates the completion of the building in the future by constructing another transverse wing of the same size as the one now in process of construction.

The basement story was nearly completed at this visit, which will finish the work for this winter, and the hope is that the coming year will see the completion of the superstructure. As far as could be learned from a somewhat hurried visit, every precaution seemed to be taken to ensure perfect heating and ventilation. The sewerage was not inquired into but the location is such that drainage and sewerage are easily obtained, and we infer that it will be provided for. It is estimated that the hospital will furnish accommodations for at least 150 patients, with dormitories, sitting rooms and a large chapel. The first floor rooms will be twelve feet in height, while those on the second and third floors, which will constitute the hospital proper, will be fifteen feet high.

If completed as now contemplated it will be a commodious and well appointed hospital, and will fill a great want long felt in the city of Milwaukee.

Of course the building of the new hospital has prevented any improvement of the old building, as it would seem foolish to expend the money necessary to effect any great improvement in it, as it will probably be torn down in another year; consequently it continues much as when we last visited it. There seemed an absence of the mephitic odors which we noticed there. This is probably due to the fact that being warmer weather the wards were not closed, but open doors and windows afforded better ventilation. As nothing has been done to improve it, the condition in winter will be necessarily as when we last visited it. The building,

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rooms, beds, etc., were all as clean as could be expected. The management is the same as before reported, there have been no changes; everything is of course postponed till the completion of the new building. It contains at this visit ten patients, eight males and two females. The bulk of these were surgical cases, viz.: six males and one female sent there for operations of different kinds, and the after treatment, as this seems to be Dr. Senn's specialty. These seemed all comfortable as persons so situated could be.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

Located at Racine; incorporated 1872.

Trustees—Rev. A. Z. Gray, D. D.; Rev. Arthur Piper, Rev. Dr. Falk, H. B. Monroe, Dr. J. G. Meacham, Dr. J. G. Meacham, Jr., all of Racine.

Steward—Robert Bell.

Value of real estate, \$7,500; of personal property, \$500; no debt.

Whole number of inmates, 31; remaining at date of report, 1.

This institution was visited by Mrs. Fairbanks, Mr. Elmore and Secretary Wright, September 7, and was found in its usual good condition. There were four sick persons, one of whom was a woman.

ALEXIAN BROTHERS' HOSPITAL.

Located at Oshkosh; incorporated October 18, 1882.

Trustees—The Alexian Brothers.

Rector—Brother Clemens.

Value of real estate, \$11,185; of personal property, not reported; debt, \$5,690.

Whole number of patients, 92, all males; remaining at date of report, 10.

This institution was visited by Dr. Reed and Secretary Wright, June 20. The building was very clean and comfortable. There were six sick men, of whom three were convalescent. There were also two old men supported by the Alexian Brothers. There was also an idiot, with congenital chorea, strapped to a chair.

The Brothers are thinking of putting up a separate building for insane and idiots.

This institution was visited by Mr. Giles in June and found in its usual wholesome condition.

Homes for the Friendless.

HOME FOR THE AGED.

Location — Milwaukee; incorporated April 25, 1877.

Trustees — The Little Sisters of the Poor.

President — Sister St. Anselm.

Value of real estate, \$34,000; of personal property, \$5,000; indebtedness, \$5,000.

Whole number of inmates, 127; at date of report, 100.

MILWAUKEE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Location, Milwaukee; incorporated 1868.

Trustees — Twenty-seven ladies of Milwaukee.

President — Mrs. W. C. Durant.

Matron — Mrs. M. E. Blackwell.

Whole number of inmates, 324; at date of report, 10.

SEAMEN'S BETHEL HOME.

Location — Milwaukee; incorporated, —, —.

Trustees — Not reported; J. A. Dutcher, Treasurer.

Superintendent — H. J. Weaver.

Value of property, not reported; indebtedness, \$2,400.

This institution was visited May 19 by Secretary Wright, accompanied by Rev. C. O. Maltby. As usual, it was found to be a good sailors' boarding house, free from the vices that tempt sailors in the ordinary sailors' boarding house, and with opportunities furnished for intellectual, moral and religious improvement. The system of a savings bank for each sailor who wished it seemed to be well managed. The building and furniture are old, but superior to anything in the neighborhood. It is virtue that is gilded, not vice in that society.

V. HOMES FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

CADLE HOME AND HOSPITAL.

Location — Green Bay; incorporated.

Trustees —

This institution was visited by Dr. Reed, Mr. Elmore and Secretary Wright June 20.

The institution is located in an old rambling frame build-

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ing, cheaply built and sadly in need of repair. The furniture was nearly all worn out, and the need of money was painfully apparent. The recent death of the Matron had disorganized things, and the need of a thorough house-cleaning was evident.

There were at the time of our visit 9 inmates, one a man with a leg amputated, three old ladies, one sickly girl, one blind man and three children. During the year previous there had been something over 20 different inmates.

This institution is doing much good, and sadly needs money to carry it on.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH HOME.

Location—640 Cass street, Milwaukee; incorporated, 1869.

Trustees:—Messrs. D. C. Reed, E. H. Abbott, R. C. Johnson, D. R. Brewer, J. F. Burchard, W. O. Greene, S. W. French, J. B. Oliver, J. W. White, F. W. Friese, E. W. Barnes and Wm. Passmore, all of Milwaukee.

Matron:—Miss Harding.

Value of property and debt not reported.

Whole number of inmates 27, of whom 24 remain.

This institution was visited October 11th, by Dr. Vivian, Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright. There is no change in this comfortable home for old ladies, except that the increase of number to twenty-four while there are only twenty rooms, compels a doubling up of inmates, not always pleasant.

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.

Location—Fond du Lac; incorporated.

Managed by the Fond du Lac Relief Society, a society of ladies.

This institution was visited by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright, accompanied by Mrs. J. F. Aldrich, and Mrs. J. R. Smith, of the Board of Managers. The place was clean and comfortable. There were four old ladies, and one boy who was under treatment for hip disease and was to go out soon. A change of matrons had occurred since our last visit.

This institution is managed by an organization of representative ladies of Fond du Lac, called the Ladies' Relief

Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb.

Society, and speaks well for the benevolence, enterprise and good sense of the ladies of Fond du Lac. We wish it might be imitated in all our other cities of the second class, where it is not possible to have many separate institutions for different classes of cases.

VI. INSTITUTIONS FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC DEAF MUTE INSTITUTE.

Location — St. Francis; not incorporated.

Trustees — Archbishop Heiss and secretary Rev. L. Batz.

Rector — Rev. Chas. Fessler.

Value of real estate, \$14,500; personal property, nothing; no debt.

Whole number of inmates, 45, boys, 27; girls, 18; number at date of report, 37; boys, 19; girls, 18.

WISCONSIN PHONOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Location — Milwaukee; incorporated January 20, 1879.

Trustees — Twelve gentlemen, all of Milwaukee.

Superintendent — Prof. Adam Stettner.

Whole number of inmates, at date of report, 21.

Private Benevolent Institutions.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

INSTITUTIONS.	Number of inmates Oct. 1st, 1881.			Number received during the year.			Whole number of inmates during the year.			Number discharged during the year.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
ORPHAN ASYLUMS.												
Taylor Orphan Asylum.	13	19	32	5	1	6	18	20	38	1	7	8
St. Emilianus' Orphan Asylum	91	.....	91	44	.....	44	135	.....	135	27	.....	27
St. Rose's Orphan Asy	.....	138	138	.....	29	29	.....	167	167	.....	36	33
St. Joseph's Orph' Asy	30	15	45	20	14	34	50	29	79	16	13	29
Milwaukee Orphan Asy.	28	6	34	69	54	123	97	60	157	.....	23	28
St. Vincent's Infant Asy.	31	.....	34	10	.....	10	44	.....	44	11	.....	11
St. Michael's Male Orphan Asylum	.....	45	45	.....	8	8	.....	53	53	.....	19	19
St. Francis' Female Orphan Asylum	48	27	75	12	15	27	60	42	102	15	17	32
St. Jos'ph's Orphan Asylum, Green Bay	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
St. Jos'ph's Orphan Asylum, Fond du Lac*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wittenberg Orphan Asy.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northwestern Orphans Home	2	9	11	17	15	32	19	24	43	1	7	8
Total	246	259	505	182	136	318	428	395	823	71	117	188
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.												
Home of Good Shepherd	.....	81	81	.....	46	46	.....	127	127	.....	36	36
Boys' Home	34	.....	34	2	.....	2	36	.....	36	4	.....	4
Total	31	81	115	2	46	48	36	127	163	4	36	40
HOSPITALS.												
St. Mary's Hospital	22	18	40	358	37	395	380	55	435	330	40	370
Milwaukee Hospital	16	12	28	98	27	125	114	39	153	98	34	132
St. Luke's Hospital	2	.....	2	23	9	29	25	6	31	17	5	22
Alexian Brothers' Hospital	11	.....	11	81	.....	81	92	.....	92	79	.....	79
Total	51	30	81	560	70	630	611	100	711	524	79	603
HOMES FOR THE FRIENDLESS, ETC.												
Cadle Home*	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	24	24	.....	1	1
St. John's Church Home	.....	20	20	.....	9	9	.....	62	62	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Aged	47	53	100	18	9	27	65	62	127	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless Milwaukee	.....	10	10	.....	314	314	.....	334	334	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless Fond du Lac*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seamens' Bethel Home*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	47	83	130	18	327	345	65	410	475	.....	1	1
INSTITUTIONS FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.												
St. Johns' Catholic Deaf Mute Institute	17	11	28	10	7	17	27	18	45	8	.....	8
Wisconsin Phonological Institute	12	6	18	1	2	3	13	8	21	.....	.....	.....
Total	29	17	46	11	9	20	40	26	66	8	.....	8
RECAPITULATION.												
Industrial Schools	34	81	115	2	46	48	36	127	163	4	36	40
Orphan Asylums	246	259	505	182	136	318	428	395	823	71	117	188
Hospitals	51	30	81	560	70	630	611	100	711	524	79	603
Homes for the Friendless, etc.	47	83	130	18	327	345	65	410	475	.....	1	1
Institutes for the Deaf and dumb	29	17	46	11	9	20	40	26	66	8	.....	8
Grand total	407	470	877	773	588	1,361	1,180	1,058	2,238	607	233	840

*No Report.

Private Benevolent Institutions.

GENERAL STATISTICS — continued.

Number transferred to other institutions.			Number died during the year.			Number ran away during the year.			Total loss of inmates.			Number remaining September 30, 1882.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
									1	7	8	17	13	30
						1		1	28		28	107		107
				1	1					37	37		130	130
1	1	2	1	1	1				18	14	32	32	15	47
27	17	44	27	26	53				54	71	125	17	15	32
						1		1	12		12	32		32
				2	2					21	21		32	32
	2	2		1	1	2		2	17	10	27	43	32	75
									2	7	9	5		5
						1		1				17	17	34
28	20	48	28	30	58	5		5	132	167	299	270	254	524
	2	2		3	3					41	41		86	86
									4		4	32		32
	2	2		3	3				4	41	45	32	86	118
			24	2	26				354	42	396	26	13	39
			6	3	9				104	37	141	10	2	12
1	1	2	6		6				24	6	30	1		1
			3		3				82		82	10		10
1	1	2	30	5	44				564	85	649	47	15	62
				1	1					2	2		22	22
			10	9	19				18	9	27	47	53	100
										314	314		10	10
			10	10	20				18	325	343	47	85	132
									8		8	19	18	37
												13	8	21
									8		8	32	26	58
	2	2		3	3				4	41	45	32	86	118
28	20	48	28	30	58	5		5	132	167	299	270	254	524
1	1	2	39	5	44				564	85	649	47	15	62
									18	325	343	47	85	132
			10	10	20				8		8	32	26	58
29	23	52	77	48	125	5		5	726	618	1,344	428	466	894

Private Benevolent Institutions.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

	RECEIPTS.					
	Cash on hand Oct, 1st, 1882.	From donations.	From counties or cities.	From board of inmates.	From sales.	From other sources.
ORPHAN ASYLUMS.						
Taylor's Orphan Asylum.						
St. Æmilianus' Orphan Asylum	\$644 50	7,649 80				
St. Rose's Orphan Asylum				250 00		
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum (Mil.)		1,381 00				
*Mil. Orphan's Asylum	19,452 74	4,467 49	33 16	1,045 00		1,431 50
St. Vincent's Inf'nt Asylum		1,057 37		2,832 31		
St. Michael's Male Orphan Asylum	257 76	736 86		217 00		189 05
St. Francis' Female Orphan Asylum		334 86		111 90		
The Roman Catholic Religious Association	1,000 00	2,400 00				1,800 00
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum (Green Bay)	142 49	2,633 84		2,052 95	55 93	332 30
† St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum (Fond du Lac)						
† Mil. Infant's Home						
† Wittenberg Or. Asylum						
N. W. Orphans' Home	233 04	1,430 88		155 50	1 45	250 00
Total	21,736 53	19,633 10	2,439 16	6,654 66	57 33	4,063 30
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.						
House of Good Shepherd.	50 00	3,941 72	4,594 98	865 92	192 00	6,654 38
Boys' Home	94 19			3,180 34		
Total	144 19	3,941 72	4,594 98	4,046 20	192 00	6,654 38
HOSPITALS.						
St. Mary's Hospital	1 32			9,798 77		500 00
† Milwaukee Hospital						500 00
St. Luke's Hospital	250 91	533 50	3 55	22 00		333 00
Alexian Bros.' Hospital		979 81		478 59	211 17	
Total	252 23	1,513 31	3 55	10,299 36	111 17	1,333 00
HOUSES FOR FRIENDLESS.						
Milwaukee Home for the Friendless						
† Home for the Aged	502 09	1147 70		330 05	40	353 84
† Seamen's Bethel Home						
(† Cadle Home and Hospitl)						
St. John's Church Home	2 25	1,031 61		710 50		1457 02
† Home of the Friendless						
Total	504 25	2,179 31		1,090 55	40	1,810 86
INSTITUTIONS FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.						
St. John's Catholic Deaf Mute Institute		2,500 00		1,200 00		
† Wis. Phonolog'l Institute						
Total		2,500 00		1,200 00		
RECAPITULATION.						
Industrial Schools	144 19	3,941 72	4,594 98	4,046 26	192 00	6,654 38
Orphan Asylums	21,736 53	19,633 10	2,439 16	6,654 66	57 33	4,063 30
Hospitals	252 23	1,513 31	3 55	10,299 39	211 17	1,333 00
Homes for the Friendless Insts. for Deaf and Dumb	504 25	2,179 31		1,090 55	40	1,810 86
Grand Total	22,637 20	29,772 44	7,037 69	23,290 83	460 95	13,861 54

* Cash on hand includes building fund.

† No report.

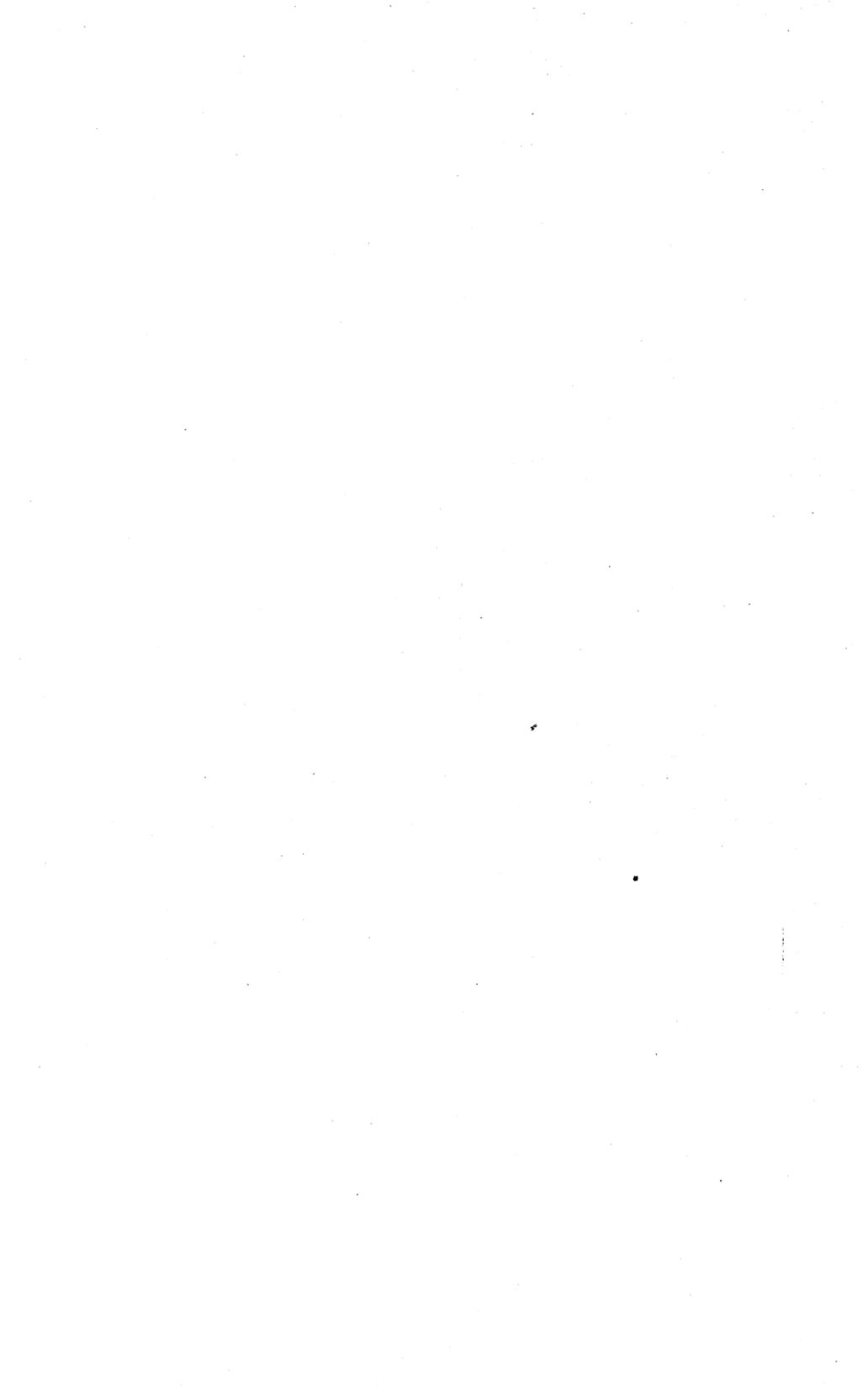
Private Benevolent Institutions.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS—continued.

Total Receipts.	EXPENDITURES.							Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1882.
	For building and repairs.	For salaries and wages.	For subsistence.	For clothing.	For old in debt-ness.	For all other ex-penses.	Total ex-pen-di-tures.	
8,204 30 1,611 00	900 00	1,200 00				5,563 20	7,663 20	631 10
26,435 89 3,879 68	819 83	1,372 00 416 31	1,797 61 2,709 48	237 21 147 67		562 30 535 27	4,788 95 3,800 73	21,646 94 69 95
1,461 12 316 76	604 00 34 74		302 00 142 60	233 35 149 77		295 25 323 81	1,433 60 676 67	21 52 16 65
5,200 00	400 00		600 00	700 00	1,500 00		3,200 00	2,000 00
5,283 51	1,128 61	793 66	1,183 54	284 99	1,200 00	640 42	5,233 22	47 20
2,076 87	330 61	223 25	1,065 73		262 44	116 09	2,048 12	28 75
54,539 13	4,267 79	4,030 97	6,740 23	2,823 72	2,962 44	8,037 34	28,862 49	24,462 20
16,299 00 3,274 53	610 25	168 80 675 00	4,149 04 1,880 00	1,314 29 581 18	7,900 00	2,068 19 133 10	16,210 57 3,274 28	88 43 25
19,573 53	610 25	843 80	6,029 04	1,895 47	7,900 00	2,206 29	19,484 85	88 68
10,309 09	1,065 42	988 13	4,610 95	443 36		3,171 11	10,278 97	21 12
1,300 96 2,002 57	3 35 469 17	480 00	248 31	95 61	361 00	550 00 1,027 66	1,281 66 1,953 44	28 30 49 13
13,612 62	1,537 94	1,468 13	4,859 26	538 97	361 00	4,748 77	13,514 07	98 55
2,383 99	176 43	507 88	714 49			86 44	1,485 24	898 75
3,201 38	46 43	681 42	464 88			511 09	1,703 82	1,497 56
5,585 37	222 86	1,189 30	1,179 37			597 53	3,189 06	2,396 31
3,700 00					3,500 00		3,500 00	200 00
3,700 00					3,500 00		3,500 00	200 00
19,573 53 54,539 13 13,612 62 5,585 37 3,700 00	610 25 4,267 79 1,537 94 222 86	843 80 4,030 97 1,468 13 1,189 30	6,029 04 6,740 23 4,859 26 1,179 37	1,845 47 2,823 72 538 97	7,900 00 2,962 44 351 00 3,500 00	2,206 29 8,037 34 4,748 77 597 53	19,484 85 28,862 49 13,514 07 3,189 06 3,500 00	88 68 24,462 20 98 55 2,396 31 200 00
97,060 65	6,638 84	7,532 20	18,807 90	5,258 16	14,723 44	15,589 93	68,550 47	27,245 74

PART V.

THE CHRONIC INSANE.



THE CHRONIC INSANE.

I. THE INCREASE OF INSANITY.

We presented last year some facts upon the increase of insanity in this state, accompanied by the first complete census of the insane under public care. There were then in this state 1,773 insane persons under public care, or one to every 742 persons in the state. And we predicted that we should, at the lowest computation, reach the number of 3,200 insane in the state by the close of this century.

We are now able to give returns of the insane under public care for another year, and to compare the two years together. On September 30, 1882, the number of insane under public care had increased, over the number at the same date last year to 1,913 persons, or one to every 688 of the population. This is an increase of 140 over the number a year ago, and amply justifies our prediction. If the same increase occurs every year till 1900, we shall have about 4,400 insane persons at that time under public care. With every allowance for a less rate of increase, the number will not be likely to fall short of that we gave last year.

We do not believe that the rate of increase will continue to be so great. If such a rate of increase should continue for the next eighteen years, or until the close of the century, there would be about one insane person to every 300 of the population. This is a greater proportion of insanity than is found in any state in the Union at present, at least of insane under public care. It is not likely that the increase during the whole period will be so rapid, or the number of insane at the end of the century so great, as these figures seem to show. In all probability, insanity will continue to increase until eventually we reach the ratio of Massachusetts, one to 338 or even that of Scotland, one to 290. But this increase will be by a continually retarded ratio. As the number of insane

The Chronic Insane.

increase, the rate of increase will grow less, until some fixed ratio of insanity to the population is reached, from which the variations will be slight and temporary, as long as the conditions of society remain the same.

The increase, or in some cases, decrease, by counties, is shown by the following table:

The Increase of Insanity.

The Insane under public care in Wisconsin in 1881 and 1882, showing their increase by counties.

COUNTIES.	Number of insane in 1881.	Number of insane in 1882.	Proportion to population in 1881.	Proportion to population in 1882.
Adams	8	9	823	738
Ashland		2		1559
Barron	4	5	1,756	1,405
Bayfield	1		564	
Brown	44	53	775	643
Buffalo	5	11	3,106	1,412
Burnett	3	4	1,647	785
Calumet	17	23	1,978	723
Chippewa	11	18	1,408	861
Clark	14	11	765	974
Columbia	40	47	700	597
Crawford	11	14	1,422	1,117
Dane	89	86	598	619
Dodge	67	64	685	718
Door	11	8	1,059	1,456
Douglas	1	1	655	655
Dunn	20	21	841	801
Eau Claire	26	24	769	833
Florence				
Fond du Lac	71	68	660	689
Grant	59	63	641	601
Green	37	48	587	453
Green Lake	12	10	1,207	1,448
Iowa	41	45	576	525
Jackson	13	14	1,022	949
Jefferson	58	61	554	527
Juneau	16	17	974	916
Kenosha	21	20	644	678
Kewaunee	12	13	1,316	1,216
La Crosse	37	31	732	873
La Fayette	25	28	851	759
Langlade		1		685
Lincoln	1	1	2,011	2,011
Manitowoc	61	56	605	669
Marathon	8	12	2,140	1,427
Marinette	5	9	1,786	992
Marquette	9	10	990	890
Milwaukee	240	267	577	519
Monroe	21	22	1,029	982
Oconto	18	21	547	469
Outagamie	42	45	684	638
Ozaukee	19	19	814	814
Pepin	7	5	889	1,245
Pierce	21	19	845	934
Polk	9	9	1,113	1,113
Portage	14	17	1,266	1,043
Price				
Racine	37	33	836	937
Richland	11	14	1,652	1,298
Rock	53	54	733	719
St. Croix	13	21	1,458	903
Sauk	25	29	1,149	991
Shawano	9	10	1,152	1,037
Sheboygan	54	63	633	543
Taylor	1	2	2,311	1,156
Trempealeau	15	22	1,146	781
Vernon	23	24	1,010	968
Walworth	50	54	525	486
Washington	37	34	634	689
Waukesha	46	54	629	536
Waupaca	29	30	723	698
Waushara	9	9	1,410	1,410
Winnebago	54	67	791	638
Wood	10	9	898	998
State at large	47	52		
Total	1,773	1,913	742	688

The Chronic Insane.

The counties which have had the largest increase are the following:

Milwaukee	27	Chippewa	7
Winnebago.....	14	Columbia	7
Green	11	Trempealeau	7
Brown	9	Buffalo.....	6
Sheboygan	9	Calumet	6
St. Croix	8	Iowa	6
Waukesha	8		

The counties which have had a decrease of insane under public care are the following:

La Crosse	6	Washington.....	3
Manitowoc	5	Pierce.....	2
Racine	4	Eau Claire.....	2
Clark	3	Green Lake.....	2
Dane.....	3	Pepin	2
Dodge	3	Kenosha	1
Door	3	Wood	1
Fond du Lac.....	3		

The decrease of insane under public care may come from three different causes. The insane may recover, or at least improve so much as to be discharged from public care, they may die, or they may be returned as chronic insane from the state institutions to the counties, and in consequence of the counties having no adequate provisions for them they may be taken home by relatives. Decrease of course occurred from all these causes, and in the counties just named, the decrease from these causes was greater than the increase, from new cases of insanity or from old cases placed under public care. From the fact that none of these counties, which had a net decrease, have had during the past year adequate accommodations for their chronic insane, though some of them are preparing such accommodations, we think it is fair to conclude that in most of them the decrease is not a real decrease of the insane by death or recovery, but only an apparent decrease, caused by sending chronic insane back from state institutions to the care of their relatives.

If this is the case, we shall see another year a considerable increase in the number of insane under public care, owing to the increased accommodations which will be provided in

The Location of Insane Under Public Care.

the new county asylums, causing a number now kept at home to be placed in these institutions. A large increase in the number of insane under public care next year need not, therefore, surprise us. The increase will be more apparent than real; although there will be a real increase of a considerable amount.

We are unable to find any law governing the distribution of insanity in this state, except that given in our report last year — that the older settled portions of the state have a greater proportion of insanity than the newer portions. We cannot find that the proportion of native or foreign born population, seems to affect the proportion of insanity; or that any other of the causes so frequently alleged to be the chief factor in producing insanity, have any considerable influence upon the geographical distribution of insanity in the state. Thus the use of alcoholic beverages is much more prevalent in some portions of the state than in others, but the proportion of insanity does not seem to be greater in those sections than in other portions of the state.

II.—THE LOCATION OF INSANE UNDER PUBLIC CARE.

We give a table showing in what institutions the insane of the state were kept September 30, 1882.

It should be noted that this does not include certain patients in the Milwaukee County Insane Asylum from the United States and from other states, nor does it include the insane in this state who were not under public care.

The Chronic Insane.

Table Showing the Insane Under Public Care in the Several Counties of Wisconsin on September 30, 1882.

COUNTIES.	State hos- pital.	Northern hospital.	Milwaukee Co. insane asylum.	Other Co. asylums.	Poorhouse's.	Jails.	Boarded out.	Total in- sane.	Population in 1880.	Ratio of in- sane to popu- lation.
Adams	4				5			9	6,741	.788
Ashland		2						2	1,559	1,559
Barron	5							5	7,023	1,405
Bayfield									564	
Brown		28		24		1		53	34,090	643
Buffalo	11							11	15,528	1,412
Burnett	4							4	3,140	785
Calumet		21			1	2		23	16,631	723
Chippewa	5	6			1	6		18	15,492	861
Clark		10			1			11	10,715	974
Columbia	19	1			26	1		47	28,065	597
Crawford	12				46	1	1	14	15,644	1,117
Dane	37				24	2	1	86	53,234	619
Dodge		40						64	45,928	718
Door		7	1					8	11,645	1,456
Douglas	1							1	655	655
Dunn	14					3	4	21	16,818	801
Eau Claire	21	2				1		24	19,992	833
Florence										
Fond du Lac		44			24			68	46,855	689
Grant	34	1			18	9	1	63	37,852	601
Green	13				21	4		48	21,729	453
Green Lake		8				2		10	14,481	1,448
Iowa	23		1		21			45	23,628	525
Jackson	12				2			14	13,285	949
Jefferson	20	5		31		5		61	32,155	527
Juneau	13					2	2	17	15,580	916
Kenosha		15	5					20	13,550	678
Kewaunee		13						13	15,806	1,216
La Crosse	19				10	2		31	27,072	873
La Fayette	23				5			28	21,278	759
Langlade		1			5			1	685	685
Lincoln	1							1	2,011	2,011
Manitowoc ¹		37				3	16	56	37,506	669
Marathon		12						12	17,121	1,427
Marinette		8	1					9	8,929	992
Marquette		10						10	8,907	890
Milwaukee		6	261					267	138,523	519
Monroe	14				8			22	21,606	982
Oconto ²		12			3	6		21	9,848	469
Outagamie		38				1	6	45	28,716	638
Ozaukee		15			4			19	15,462	814
Pepin	5							5	6,226	1,245
Pierce	15				2	1	1	19	17,744	934
Polk	8				1			9	10,018	1,113
Portage ³	1	14			1		1	17	17,731	1,043
Price									785	
Racine		22			10		1	33	30,921	937
Richland	13				1			14	18,174	1,208
Rock	12	7		35				54	38,823	719
St. Croix	12		1		7		1	21	18,956	903
Sauk	16				13			29	28,729	991
Shawano		10						10	10,371	1,037
Sheboygan		20		39			4	63	34,206	543
Taylor		2						2	2,311	1,156
Trempeleau	17						5	22	17,189	781
Vernon	18				6			24	23,235	968
Walworth	16	2		36				54	26,249	486
Washington		23	2		9			34	23,442	689
Waukesha		21	13		10			54	28,957	733
Waupaca		20			10			30	20,954	658
Waushara		9						9	12,638	1,410
Winnebago		36		31				67	42,741	633
Wood		9						9	8,981	998
State at large	26	26						52		
Total	463	564	285	197	288	52	44	1,913	1,315,480	687%

¹ Manitowoc county has 15 insane kept by the Roman Catholic Religious Association at St. Nazianz, which are included in the number reported as "boarded out."² Oconto county has three insane in Waupaca county poorhouse.³ Portage county has one insane in Winnebago county poorhouse.

County Insane Asylums.

From the above table it appears that 1,027 insane were at that date in state institutions for the insane; that 285 insane belonging to the state were in Milwaukee county insane asylum; that 197 were in other county asylums; that 288 were in poorhouses; that 52 were in jails; and that 44 were boarded out, including 15 kept under contract by the Roman Catholic Religious Association at St. Nazianz.

III. THE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR INSANE.

The total accommodation for insane, including buildings now in progress, is as follows:

State hospital.....	520
Northern hospital.....	620
Milwaukee county insane asylum.....	300
Other county asylums.....	690
Total	<u>2,130</u>

In addition to these, several counties have determined to build, or have the matter before them in such shape that they will doubtless build for the chronic insane. Accommodations will thus be provided during the next two years for two or three hundred more insane. It is therefore reasonable to hope that few if any insane will be left outside of some proper institution for their care, except those who are well cared for at home.

IV. COUNTY INSANE ASYLUMS.

We have already given in our report proper, the dates of beginning work in the new county insane asylums, and the amounts to be paid by the state to each. The number of inmates in each upon September 30, 1882, were as follows:

The Chronic Insane.

Table showing number of inmates in County Insane Asylums September 30, 1882.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brown county asylum.....	12	12	24
Jefferson county asylum.....	12	19	31
Rock county asylum.....	18	17	35
Sheboygan county asylum.....	22	17	39
Walworth county asylum.....	14	22	36
Winnebago county asylum.....	12	20	32
Total	90	107	197

The weekly per capita cost of maintenance at these institutions, as near as it can be ascertained, is as follows:

Brown county asylum.....	\$2 15
Jefferson county asylum.....	1 02
Rock county asylum	1 70
Sheboygan county asylum	2 30
Walworth county asylum.....	1 32
Winnebago county asylum	1 47

The cost of maintenance will differ according to circumstances. One prominent factor in lowering the cost in some cases, is the amount of subsistence raised upon a good farm by the labor of the insane and of their attendants. This is the kind of economy we believe in. An economy which benefits the insane by furnishing them occupation, at the same time that it reduces the cost of their support. In the case of Sheboygan county there are only nineteen acres of land, none of which was under cultivation this year, and everything used was purchased.

V. COUNTY INSANE ASYLUMS BY COUNTIES.

We give below a more detailed statement of county insane asylums by counties:

BROWN COUNTY.

Superintendent — JOHN CRYON.

Matron — MRS. CRYON.

Physician — HENRY RHODE, M. D.

One male and one female attendant.

County Insane Asylums by Counties.

This county insane asylum was placed upon our list December, 19, 1881. It is well managed, with no restraint and a good degree of occupation for the inmates. The building for male insane is a brick cottage, heated by steam from the poorhouse. The female insane have a part of one wing of the insane building which is brick and heated by steam.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

A cottage to accommodate 40 insane has been constructed, and is nearly ready. The total cost, including heating apparatus, is \$5,228.00. The building is a two story brick veneered, and is heated and ventilated on the Ruttan system. The windows have iron sash, painted white, so as to avoid the prison appearance of bars.

DANE COUNTY.

A building to accommodate over one hundred insane is nearly completed. It is solid brick with air spaces in the walls, and brick partitions, constructed under the direction of a good architect, at a cost of about \$34,000, including heating apparatus. It is heated and ventilated on the Ruttan system.

DODGE COUNTY.

A building to accommodate over ninety insane persons is nearly completed. It is solid brick with air spaces in the walls and brick partitions, constructed under the direction of a good architect, at a cost of about \$28,000, including heating apparatus. The heating by furnaces, and the ventilation, are a system of the architect's, which we think will work well as it already does in Sheboygan County Insane Asylum built by the same architect.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

The building for the insane is a two story brick structure costing about \$10,000, and the only creditable building about the poor farm. It was accepted by this board November 15, 1881, but the management in our opinion is not what is re-

The Chronic Insane.

quired for the insane, and we have thus far refused to officially approve it. Dr. W. H. Hancker, late first assistant in the Northern Hospital, and who is fully qualified for the place, has been appointed county physician, a step which we heartily approve. We hope other reforms will be made, so that we can approve the management as well as the construction of this asylum.

GRANT COUNTY.

A building for insane costing \$15,000 is nearly completed, to accommodate sixty insane.

GREEN COUNTY.

A building to accommodate forty insane is nearly completed. It is brick veneered, and will cost about \$8,000.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Superintendent — GEO. TRUCKS.

Matron — MRS. TRUCKS.

Physician — W. W. REED, M. D.

One male and one female attendant.

A new cottage for female insane, constructed upon plans made by a good architect, is nearly ready. The building for male insane is to be re-partitioned and changed throughout inside. The whole is now heated by steam.

No restraint has been used for the insane, except in one or two cases, in which seclusion was used for a few days. There is a considerable amount of occupation provided for the insane, but not so much as we should like to see.

MONROE COUNTY.

A building of the old type of "crazy house" with arrangements adapted for safe-keeping and seclusion, rather than for liberty and occupation, was enlarged upon the same plan this summer, and offered to us for our acceptance. We visited it, but could not persuade ourselves that we ought to certify to the secretary of state that Monroe county pos-

County Insane Asylums by Counties.

essed proper accommodations for its chronic insane, and we refused to make such a certificate.

ROCK COUNTY.

Superintendent — M. M. CONANT.

Matron — MRS. CONANT.

Physician — W. M. ROCKWELL, M. D.

One male and one female attendant.

Rock county had a very good cottage for insane men, accommodating twenty, and since the passage of the law authorizing county insane asylums, has erected a cottage for female insane accommodating forty or more. Both buildings are heated by steam.

The insane have very little restraint, and a fair amount of occupation. By direction of the physician no insane persons are allowed the use of tobacco, which he thinks has an injurious effect on them.

We have ordered the transfer of eight insane women from Dunn county to this institution.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Superintendent — A. J. WHIFFEN.

Matron — MRS. WHIFFEN.

Physician — DR. ALMON CLARK.

One male and one female attendant.

Number of inmates, 39; male, 22; female, 17.

Net cost of maintenance per capita, \$2.30.

A fine building for fifty insane has been erected, at a cost of \$15,000, and was accepted by us May 5th, 1882. The insane were removed from the old county insane asylum where they had been kept by a contractor, and a number were withdrawn from the Northern Hospital. With the exception of one homicidal man who is kept in his room most of the time to protect the rest, but who has exercise every day, there has been no restraint. There has been some occupation provided for the insane. All the sewing and mending, formerly hired, is now done by the women.

The Chronic Insane.

The cost of land and building improvements is \$19,957.18, and of furniture and personal property \$1,957.40.

Sheboygan county insane asylum was visited in May by Dr. Reed, Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright, accompanied by Hon. Wm. Elwell, chairman of the committee on insane of the county board. The building was inspected and found excellent. Built of brick with double walls, well arranged, well heated and ventilated, it is a model for its size. The location upon a rise of ground overlooking the city of Sheboygan and Lake Michigan, is one of the finest in the state. Sheboygan county has done a creditable thing in the care of its insane, and set a good example to its neighbors. The building was not yet occupied.

This institution was visited again June 8th, by Secretary Wright, accompanied by Hon. Wm. Elwell. The insane had just been moved in. All were at liberty except one dangerous and homicidal man, and several were at work.

We append Dr. Clark's report to the county board which contains some points of much interest and value:

To the Honorable Committee of the County Board of Supervisors, in Charge of the Chronic Insane:

GENTLEMEN:—I began my duties under your appointment as medical attendant of the insane in the new asylum, on the first of June, 1882. The list of patients then numbered 22, equally divided between the sexes. On the 20th of June, 15 more were admitted from the northern hospital at Winnebago, and since then two have been admitted from Sheboygan city, and one from the town of Lima,

As none have died and none have been discharged, the list at present numbers 40; 23 males and 17 females. During the period of my attendance there has been one case of mild typhoid fever which resulted in recovery. This is all the acute sickness there has been, with the exception of slight colds and disorders of digestion requiring little or no treatment. All of the inmates at present are in good physical health. They eat heartily, enjoy good digestion, and most of them sleep well. I have made frequent inspection of the sanitary condition of the buildings, closets and grounds, and always found them properly cared for. Several times I have unexpectedly visited the asylum at meal time, the meals served were appetizing and abundant, and, indeed the latter quality was necessary, for I never saw

County Insane Asylums by Counties.

laboring men or soldiers in camp fall to with greater zest than was shown by those patients.

It is safe to say that none of them in their best days were ever better fed than they are now.

A casual observer can readily see the favorable effect of this good feeding; almost without exception the patients have improved in physical condition since they have become inmates of this asylum.

This has not failed in the majority of cases of a favorable effect upon their mental condition.

They have become less irritable, better natured, more quiet. All or nearly all, are cases of very chronic, and in most instances probably incurable insanity, representing many varieties of monomania, melancholia and dementia. Some are very quiet, some conceited and hilarious, some sad and mournful, while others are boisterous, profane, talkative, and still others busy with great schemes and ambitiously working out their crooked thoughts; only one, a powerful man, is considered dangerous, and he is mostly confined to his room. The superintendent and his assistants, alive to the welfare of unfortunates under their charge, and always attentive to advice, have allowed the inmates the largest liberty compatible with safety, some of them being permitted to make short visits to their homes, and all but one allowed the liberty of the asylum grounds.

Thus far this plan has worked well, good food, cleanliness, good beds, pure air, sufficient exercise, warm rooms and clothing, and regular habits have constituted the general plan of treatment, very little medicine having been administered. In my judgment a better plan could not have been adopted. The favorable results impress themselves on all visitors in the general atmosphere of good comfort, quiet and good cheer which they not unfrequently remark with some surprise, as something they did not expect to see in such a place.

In conclusion I think, I but voice the sentiment of every citizen who has visited the asylum, that this noble charity in its conception and management is an institution of which every inhabitant of this highly progressive and wealthy county has great reason to be proud.

It is something to know that, as citizens, while enjoying our faculties in health and prosperity, we have thus generously provided a comfortable home and tender care for the most unfortunate victims of poverty and disease.

Respectfully submitted,

ALMON CLARKE, M. D.

Sheboygan, Wisconsin, November 11, 1882.

The Chronic Insane.

WALWORTH COUNTY.

Superintendent—JOHN P. DAVIS.

Matron—MRS. DAVIS.

Physician—DR. BURBANK.

One male and one female attendant.

A cottage was erected for the male insane, brick veneered. The female insane have a portion of one wing of the poorhouse set apart for them. No restraint is used here, except occasional seclusion for a short time. A large amount of occupation is secured, the largest of any county insane asylum in the state. There are other institutions in which the buildings are more costly and more convenient, but there is none which excels this in the chief requisites for the treatment of chronic insanity—freedom, occupation and moral treatment.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Superintendent:—THOMAS HOUGH.

Matron—MRS. HOUGH.

Physician—W. A. GORDON, M. D., late first assistant physician in Northern Hospital for Insane.

One male and one female attendant.

The insane here have one entire wing of the poorhouse; the men in one story and the women in the two other stories. Among the insane here are some of the worst cases of insanity in the state. There have been four cases almost continuously under restraint by the use of muffs. At a visit in June last made by Dr. Reed and Secretary Wright accompanied by Dr. Gordon, it was found that a woman was put every night in a crib bed, because she had attempted to run away several times. We directed her to be taken out and the crib bed to be disused. The result is that she has since then improved considerably, and does a fair amount of work.

Aside from these cases the liberty and occupation of the inmates are about as in the other county insane asylums.

PART V.

APPENDIX.



APPENDIX.

We give as an appendix to our report the following papers read before the National Conference of Charities and Corrections by citizens of this state, both of which we regard as intrinsically valuable:

COUNTY CARE OF INSANE PAUPERS.

By HON. H. H. GILES, Madison, Wisconsin.

That the incurable insane should have more humane, and at the same time more economical care, is a fact which is forcing itself upon the attention of philanthropists and statesmen.

The rapid increase of this class, either by accumulation or by a growing frequency of the malady of insanity, is crowding the question to the front, and, under the system generally prevailing, threatens in the near future a burden of taxation that is appalling to the political economist.

There are causes for the disturbed or diseased mental condition of so large a number of the human family. There are also remedies and means of prevention discoverable in the realms of natural and pathological science; and we can but hope, that in view of the earnest thought and deep research given to all these great questions, that a mastery will soon be gained over the danger that threatens to render the burdens of society quite unbearable.

In the meantime what shall be done with the dependent incurable insane? Can not we care for them as wisely and humanely, and at the same time more economically?

The insane hospitals of the United States are all, except at Kankakee, Illinois, so far as I am informed, built on one general plan. Each state undertakes to care and provide for all its insane. The buildings provided are used both as hospitals for the acute, or recent, and the chronic or incurable cases. The increase of the insane has been in excess of the accommodations provided, and there is now no state where the insane are all in state buildings.

Almost irremediable mistakes have been made in dealing with the question of insanity; none perhaps more serious than the attempt to care for all, and to gather both acute and chronic into the same building, and that constructed for a hospital.

Appendix.

While from four to eight dollars per capita per week might not be deemed extravagant for hospital treatment, we must consider that not to exceed thirty per cent. of the inmates of our hospitals are looked upon as curable cases, leaving seventy per cent. as incurable. The tax-payers have reason to complain of the wisdom, or lack of wisdom, of those who planned the existing order of things, especially when they are told that it has required from eight to fifteen hundred dollars per capita to build the houses they occupy.

It is not my purpose to enter into any historical details of insane hospitals, interesting as they would undoubtedly be. Suffice it to say that they furnish us with remarkable instances of epidemic aberrations of the brain.

Another mistake made was in providing for so large a number under one administration. The plan for our hospitals was devised by the American Association of Superintendents of the Insane, and, in the early years of its history, the Association limited the maximum number to be treated in one building to two hundred and fifty, quite high enough. But, as the insane increased in numbers, the maximum was also enlarged, or their ideas expanded, until five hundred were thought not to be too many to be cared for in one institution. Several institutions to-day contain nearly a thousand patients. Probably the growing ambition of specialists to be at the head of large institutions may have had something to do with the decisions of the Association.

A large majority of the insane belong to the humbler classes of society, and many are wholly dependent upon public bounty. They were poor in purse and without wealthy friends or relations when misfortune overtook them. Such become the wards of the state and it must bear the expense of their support. That they should receive kind treatment, and their wants be even generously supplied is the dictate of our civilization. How can we most conscientiously, reasonably and cheaply care for them?

As a rule the insane do not lose all memory of early life. Habits acquired in the home circle become second nature, yet in removing patients to hospitals this fact is too often forgotten. The difference in circumstances and surroundings creates a feeling of great unrest, and homesick dependency often aggravates their disease. It has always been urged that insane persons should, at as early a day as possible in their malady, be taken to a hospital for special treatment; yet how little individual attention is given to individual cases; how much must be sacrificed to patients collectively. The first experience is that of being placed with from fifteen to thirty other insane persons and compelled to associate with them in the wards and at meals. Comparatively few recover or improve, and the wonder is that the percentage of cures is not even smaller than it is. The whole atmosphere of the buildings and the grounds, however much care may be exercised, is laden with disease. From a common sense standpoint

County Care of Insane Paupers.

we fail to see any reason, either sanitary or scientific, for aggregating the insane in large numbers. On the other hand it seems to us the height of refined cruelty. It is endured only because it is refined and because it is sanctioned by law and approved by blind philanthropy.

The State Board of Charities and Reform in Wisconsin has vigorously wrestled with the problem of the chronic insane since its organization in 1871. It early adopted the teachings of the sincere but unwise experts in charge of the insane hospitals of the country, viz.: that all classes should be placed in the same institution and that the state only could extend proper care. In the early years of the board it annually recommended hospital enlargement to the legislature. But the increase of insane was greatly in excess of the enlargements made. It was urged that an asylum be erected upon the grounds of one of the Wisconsin hospitals, of sufficient capacity to take all the chronic insane from the poorhouses. Institutional jealousy, with perhaps other causes, defeated the purpose of the board. In the meantime particular attention had been bestowed upon county poor houses. As their standard of excellence was raised, the condition of the chronic insane remaining in them was improved. The overseers and matrons in studying the cases with a view toward personal influence, naturally became more interested. They soon found that occupation and employment were conducive to quiet and order; that diseased minds should not, any more than healthy ones, be allowed to prey upon themselves. With only a limited number to superintend, it was seen that the peculiarities and idiosyncracies of each could be studied, and the special attention given generally resulted in the awakening of some dormant faculty, or in the glad discovery that a new world had been opened to a darkened soul. The violent were tamed by their own industry, the morose and sullen were lifted out of themselves by their own cheerful occupations, the demented gained strength by their own efforts, however feeble, to do something. In these respects the poorhouses, with a small number, were found to possess decided advantages over the large hospitals, where patients must be treated almost in a mass. The system of non-restraint and light occupation has been very successful in hospitals also. I will not detail the instances which our records show, but will only state that in Wisconsin the cases of insane paupers, who are able-bodied and not actively employed are the exception in most of our poorhouses.

Objections to this plan are raised because county boards are proverbially stingy and politically designing. It is true that they are composed of many self-prospective candidates for legislative honors, ambitious to acquire a reputation for economy, and who have it in their power to withhold the means for making insane paupers comfortable. But the aid from the state is an incentive to good care and the best conditions in county asylums. It is also argued that inhumanity and even cruelty might be pra-

Appendix.

ticed. Such an abuse of power is no more likely to arise in a county asylum than in a state hospital, and the chances of exposure are much greater in the former than in the latter. Our information regarding affairs in the wards of our hospitals must necessarily be limited, while there is much familiarity with the inner workings of our county poor houses. Our experience has been that any abuses practiced in them soon meets the public ear or eye.

Under what regulations shall the counties be permitted to care for the insane? The following abstract of the Wisconsin law will give the best judgment of the Wisconsin Board of Charities and Reform on this subject:

“Whenever in the opinion of the Board of Charities and Reform there is insufficient provision for the insane in the state hospitals and county asylums, they may file with the secretary of state a list of those counties that possess accommodations for the proper care of the chronic insane, and thereafter each of said counties which shall care for its chronic insane under such rules as said Board may prescribe, on the properly verified certificate of said Board to the secretary of state, receive the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per week for each person so cared for and supported as further provided.

“On the first day of October in each year, the superintendent of the poor or other officer having charge of the poor, certifies to the secretary of state the names of all persons cared for at public cost, the number of weeks supported, etc. If such certificate is approved by the State Board, the secretary of state includes the amount in the next state tax, and on the first day of February places the amount to the credit of said county.”

The board is also given the power of transfer of patients from counties that possess insufficient accommodations for their own insane, and at the expense of the county to which they belong, to other counties. Whenever a county possesses accommodations for the care of a greater number of insane than belongs to it, it may receive such additional insane as the State Board of Charities and Reform may direct to be transferred to it, and for the care of such so transferred the county caring for them shall receive the sum of three dollars per week, one-half the amount to be paid by the county to which they belong and one-half by the state.

In addition, the amount expended for clothing such persons shall be paid by the county to which they belong. No county is entitled to pay for the care of any person that has not been adjudged insane under the laws of the state, nor for the care and support of any insane person who is not lawfully and necessarily a public charge.

The rules adopted by the State Board of Charities and Reform are as follows:

County Care of Insane Paupers.

1. The buildings or parts of buildings set apart for the insane must be sufficiently warmed, lighted and ventilated. They must be clean and free from all offensive odors; and in addition to the sleeping apartments, they must have an associate day room or common sitting room for each sex.
2. There must be a large airing court or enclosed yard for each sex.
3. There must be a sufficient number of special attendants for each sex.
4. As far as possible regular occupation should be provided for the insane, at such kinds of work as they can be induced to engage in. We would specially suggest gardening and farm labor for the men and housework for the women.
5. Restraints of all kinds, such as shutting up in cells, tying the hands with handcuffs or "muffs," or shutting into covered beds, should be used only in extreme cases.
6. A daily record book must be kept showing the persons in restraint, the kind of restraint and the reasons for it.
7. The overseer of the poorhouse and his wife, and all employes who have charge of the insane must be intelligent and humane persons of correct habits.
8. Some experienced physician must be appointed county physician, who shall thoroughly inspect the building and patients as often as may be necessary, and at least semi-monthly.
9. The overseer of the poorhouse and the county physician shall report to the State Board of Charities and Reform, in such form and at such times as the board shall prescribe.
10. The buildings or parts of buildings set apart for the insane shall at all times be open to the inspection of the State Board of Charities and Reform, or of any person or persons authorized by them.
11. The State Board of Charities and Reform may at any time add to, change or modify these rules as they may deem best for the interests of the patients.

A rigid observance of the above rules is required on the part of the board. Neglect or non-observance will endanger any aid from the state.

Under the system adopted the care and support of the insane is but little more and generally less than one-half what it costs in our state hospitals. It needs but a visit to the poor houses of the state and a familiarity with the workings of the system, to confirm the most skeptical that it, at least, has the merit of humanity. Our experience is, that, as a rule, the insane are more quiet naturally than in our hospitals. No drugs or opiates are used, or, if ever, very seldom used—exercise and occupation obviating to a great extent this necessity.

The farms connected with the poor houses afford work for nearly all, and nearly all the inmates returned from the hospitals are found able to do some kind of farm or garden work.

On the score of greater economy and a wiser humanity, then, we favor county care of the chronic insane under efficient state supervision.

Appendix.

"PRISONS ARE FOR THE PROTECTION OF SOCIETY."

INDETERMINATE SENTENCES A NECESSITY.

By GEO. W. BURCHARD, President of the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions.

Wherever any person is deprived of liberty, by process of law, upon conviction of crime, and required to submit to the will of another, there is

A PRISON;

and by whatsoever name we call it, whether penitentiary, reformatory, house of correction, or industrial school, it exists, of right, for the sole and only purpose of protecting society, and not at all primarily, for either the punishment, or reformation of offenders. There is punishment and there is reformation, but these are, or should be, only incidents to the end,—aids in securing protection from crime.

For the purposes of this paper, then, I do not discriminate between the different kinds of prisons, but assume that every reformatory is a prison, and that every prison ought to be a reformatory.

Indeed, if this branch of the general subject of

CRIMES AND PENALTIES

had been assigned to me for discussion, I should argue for the total abolition of the present system of prison nomenclature, and, instead of sentencing convicts to confinement in specific places with specific names, advocate committing them simply to the custody of the prison managers, with authority to confine them wherever the least harm and most good would accrue, and to change the place and character of confinement, from time to time, as circumstances might seem to require. This, of course, would necessitate placing all the prisons of a state under one management or supervision, but, from the Wisconsin standpoint, that would be not an objectionable feature in the administration of state institutions.

The present inquiry, however, tends in a different direction, and may be thus formulated:

Given a prison, and who shall fix the day of discharge and what shall determine the period of confinement?

In Wisconsin, we have seventy-five judges, more or less, who are authorized to sentence convicts to our state prison. As men and as officers they will compare not unfavorably with the judges in other states, but the mere circumstance that sentence is pronounced by one or another judge,—or by the same judge on different days, or in different states of health,—may make a term long or short. So also the circumstances, as to whether the information which comes to the judge, concerning the prisoner's ante-

Indeterminate Sentences.

cedents, is correct or incorrect, and how much of the one kind has been suppressed and of the other, manufactured, complicate the problem, and render its solution uncertain. Your professional criminal understands these points quite as well as anybody, and not infrequently selects his judge with adroitness and works him with success, thereby bringing the administration of public justice into ill repute.

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

Of the three hundred and six convicts in the Wisconsin State Prison, who are there for terms less than life, forty-eight are known to have served one or more previous terms in that or some other prison, and more than that number may be properly classed as professional criminals; and yet, with a single exception, these men receive lighter sentences than the average awarded for the crimes of which they were convicted.

Take the crime of burglary for example, for which, in its different forms, we have ninety-nine convicts in prison, with an average term of three and one-third years. Among the number are two men from Richland county, jointly convicted for the same act and sentenced each for two years. So far, this reads and sounds well, and doubtless it appeared to the prosecuting attorney and presiding judge very like even and exact justice, but when these men arrived at the prison, the light of some

ACCUMULATED EXPERIENCE,

was thrown upon the cases, and then the mistake became apparent. One of these men was within prison walls for the first time, but the other had already served two terms with us from other counties. Another case comes from Dunn county, for two and one-half years, and his record is: one term at Stillwater, Minn., one at Fort Madison, Iowa, and one previous term with us at Waupun. This man, as I need not to say, is a professional crook, and at one time was connected with the notorious Williams brothers. Still another case comes from Waupaca county, with a certificate from the court that in one year, which he can make in eleven months, he will be fit for liberty, notwithstanding the fact, probably not known to the court that this was his third conviction, in this state, for the same offense. And that Waupaca might not be exceptionally distinguished in this direction, in less than four weeks thereafter Rock county sends up a third-termer, also for one year.

Cases of this kind are not confined to convictions and sentences for burglary. In forgery we have one man sent up for two years for disposing of a false note of thirty dollars, his first offense, while two others, who negotiated a forged draft of \$1,650, get off with one year each — one of them certainly, and both of them probably, old offenders.

Appendix.

SIMILAR TRAVESTIES UPON JUSTICE

and equally improvident attempts to protect society appear all too frequently in sentences for other crimes. They may be found also in other states, as well as in Wisconsin, because being inherent in the system they are inevitable. It is not a question of the ordinary fallibility of human judgment. It is the impossibility of bringing out at the trial the facts which will show the prisoner's previous history and habits, and the impracticability of requiring the judge, then and there, without time or opportunity for proper study, reflection or comparison, to pronounce sentence,

FOR BETTER OR FOR WORSE,

with no power of amendment, and without reference to future conduct.

Such a system, indefensible in theory and unsatisfactory in practice, ought to be buried in the tomb of history, beside its progenitor, fruitful parent of many evils, the doctrine of the divine right of kings.

Society, that is, the state, may interfere with the individual, not for his good, but solely for its protection. The limitations and suggestions here sought to be indicated are generic, and, if founded in reason, must not be discarded, even though they lead ultimately to radical changes in criminal law and its administration.

All authorities agree that the

ESSENCE OF CRIME

is the intent which accompanies the deed. It would be the very acme of nonsense to claim that the disposition to be made, whether in time, or eternity, of the late assassin of the president (he should evermore be nameless) could in any degree properly depend upon the recovery, or death, of his illustrious victim. So in any case of deadly assault, the circumstance that death does not ensue within a year and a day is of much less importance in determining what to do with the assailant, than is a careful study of his antecedent habits and character. The question is, how most effectually, without trenching upon the rights of the criminal, may governments secure to us the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. If this cannot be done and preserve the culprit's life, then, and only then, is capital punishment justifiable. But we may not hang a man, because, forsooth, of fear that some other man (a governor, for instance), will do less or more than his duty.

Truly the essence of crime is the intent which accompanies the deed, but its

QUINTESENCE

is the antecedent disposition and character which lead up to the intent, and make it possible for that to develop and reproduce itself. Eradicate this disposition and remold this character, and there is accomplished every use-

Indeterminate Sentences.

ful purpose which imprisonment can serve. Discharge a prisoner before this change takes place and society will be more in jeopardy from him than ever before. Hold him in confinement after reasonable assurance that he may be at large without prejudice to the lives, persons or property of his fellow men, upon any theory that he has not paid the penalty of his guilt or fully expiated his offense, and you usurp the

PREROGATIVES OF PROVIDENCE,

who has said: I will repay. And well said, too! For, indeed, nothing short of infinite wisdom can properly apportion pains and penalties to offenses. Let us, then, professing to be reasonable beings, justify that profession, and at once and for all leave the business of punishment, as such, to God, where it properly belongs; and, instead of vainly enquiring what and how much punishment is adequate for the infinite variety of crimes, in their ever-varying degrees of turpitude, let us devote ourselves to the more practicable, and, to us, far more important subject of self protection, that is, protection to society.

I know that much importance is assigned to the assumed

DETERRENT INFLUENCE

and example of punishment, but I also know that practical observers have signally failed to discover any considerable effects thus produced. On the contrary, it is a matter of every day experience, for those who come in contact with criminals, to learn that every person about to commit a crime, if he reflects at all, calculates to escape detection, or, failing that, is not without hope that the jury, or the judge, or the supreme court, or the governor will open up an avenue of escape for him. And then, too, modern prison discipline and fare are tolerable, as they should be, and, if the worst should happen, short terms in prison are accepted by the craft as among the occasional accidents of their trade, uncomfortable to be sure, but not at all unendurable or disabling.

Considered only as deterrent punishment, the principle of

INDETERMINATE SENTENCES,

for all kinds of crimes and all classes of criminals, will secure to the state adopting it and adhering to it the largest measure of security against crime and criminals of every degree. The unknown and the uncertain have much more terror for men, as well as children, than the known and the certain. A burglar may be willing to take the chances of being sent up for five years, but a possible fifteen or twenty years, with a certainty that all his previous misdeeds will be brought to light and count against him, will tend to make him cautious and to direct his attention to more congenial fields.

Prisons are for the

Appendix.

PROTECTION OF SOCIETY.

Whatsoever, therefore, in criminal law, or prison discipline, goes beyond, or falls short of, affording this protection is as unjustifiable as unwise. Whenever any person will live and remain at liberty without prejudice to the welfare of his fellow men, then he is entitled to release, and, what is quite as important, not till then. It is a mockery of justice and a confession of the inutility of the present system to be sending so many men and women to prison for third, fourth and fifth terms.

What a record is this for Wisconsin:

"There is a character in the prison who has spent more than the average time behind the bars. He has been imprisoned as follows: in jail six years; two terms in the Michigan prisons, 6 years; one term at Jefferson City, Mo., 1 year; one term at Joliet, Ill., 1½ years, and is now on his fifth term in the Wisconsin prison. He is now fifty-four years old, and when his present term is concluded, which will be in about three years, he will have spent 3¾ years of his life in prison."

And this for Pennsylvania:

"There has recently died in the eastern penitentiary of Pennsylvania the German who, being imprisoned there at the time of Dickens' visit to that institution, in 1842, is most vividly and pathetically described in his *American Notes*. 'The taste and ingenuity he had displayed,' in ornamenting his cell and cultivating the few feet of ground connected with it says Dickens, 'were most extraordinary; and yet, a more dejected, broken-hearted, wretched creature it would be difficult to imagine. I never saw such a picture of forlorn affliction and distress of mind.' At the time of his death this prisoner was serving his fifth term in that institution, and meanwhile had also served two terms in other prisons, giving him all told a prison experience of thirty-five years."

Suppose ye that these states are sinners above all the states because they suffer such things? Not at all. The next item of this class which comes to the surface in the newspapers may be from New York or Massachusetts. Such cases may be found anywhere and everywhere,—in families, schools or states,—whenever and wherever the doctrine of retributive punishment prevails.

Prisons are for the protection of society. There should be

FEWER FINES

and fewer short terms in jails, houses of correction, and prisons for a large class of pregnant crimes, such as vagabondage, drunkenness and prostitution. That others may be to blame does not exculpate the persons addicted to these crimes, nor give them license to prey upon society. Our sympathies may go out to them and for them, but never at the expense of the public welfare. With them, as with others, the rule should be, once in prison let them stay there, not for a definite period, but for a definite purpose, let it be two years or twenty.

Given a prison therefore, and the period of confinement therein in any case, should be determined by putting under contribution the authentic

Indeterminate Sentences.

history of the prisoner's previous life, all the facts and circumstances of his crime, and the record of his conduct from the day of incarceration to the hour of discharge; and those who have had the best opportunities to study and to know the prisoner, and are best informed as to the peculiarities and idiosyncrasies of the criminal classes, should from these data fix the day of discharge.

It is not possible to announce an acceptable

UNIVERSAL FORMULA;

nevertheless, it has seemed quite proper to attempt to place the prison question upon high and tenable ground, by eliminating from it every element of possible vindictiveness and proselytism. Yet would I avoid all merely verbal disputes. If there be some who prefer to say that to punish the guilty is the most effective way to insure protection from crime, and others who hold that the reformatory road is the most direct route to individual and public safety, I beg of them not to pronounce against indeterminate sentences, because, perchance, they cannot assent to every phrase of mine. Rather let them consider whether indeterminate sentences, with conditional discharge and authority to re-imprison if good habits are not maintained, do not offer the most feasible means, whether for insuring proper punishment, or stimulating reformation. If there be those who fear that prison officers and managers would become the dupes of hypocrites and be exposed to the danger of having sympathy dominate reason in the matter of the retention or discharge of criminals, I ask them to consider the practical workings of the present system, and candidly answer whether hypocrites do not now impose upon judges, or whether sometimes public sympathy and sometimes public vengeance may not be found in criminal judgments. So also, if there be those who question the propriety of supervising discharged convicts and following them into private life, to guide, admonish and protect, as well as in case of necessity, to re-imprison, and look upon it as unwarrantable official espionage, let them reflect and enquire whether this class of people do not in fact quite as much need to be protected from the unwise and unreasonable opposition and prejudices of society, as society needs protection from them; and whether they cannot recall more than one case where, in all human probability, a little kindly help or an official admonition would have averted a fatal relapse into criminal habits.

There is no process of reasoning, with which I am acquainted, that can explain or excuse the

INCONGRUITIES AND INCONSISTENCIES

which appear whenever we study prison records. Omitting all discussions of the folly of turning loose upon society the confirmed criminal, whose notions of right and wrong and whose respect for law run parallel with

Appendix.

those of an enraged and starving lion, how is it with those prisoners, who, having eyes to see and ears to hear, have learned that they have been kept in confinement one, two, or more years longer than others convicted of similar crimes, accompanied by more aggravating circumstances? These go out firmly convinced that the state has done them a grievous wrong; that under the forms of law it has unjustly taken from them, for varying periods, their liberty and meantime subjected them, without reason, to prison fare prison discipline and prison toil. And there is no legal redress, no satisfactory explanation that can be offered, no lawful way of getting even with the world. Put yourself in his place, imagine what influence such convictions and such situations would have upon you, and you can forecast the probable future of this class of discharged prisoners. Thistles do not produce figs, nor thorns grapes.

Certainly,

PERFECTION IS NOT ATTAINABLE

under any system. Mistakes are inevitable. But with indeterminate sentences and conditional discharges, regulated by prison managers, the margin for mistakes will be reduced to the minimum, and the egregious blunders which now disfigure the records of our courts and prisons appear no more forever. While there would be not many terms of less than two years and the average of all terms would be, as it ought to be, much increased, yet, withal, would these terms be so apportioned as to command the respect, if not in all cases the approval, of prisoners and public alike.

Prisons are for the protection of society, and every consideration, whether of prudence, economy, safety or justice, requires that sentences thereto should be wholly indeterminate.

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NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES

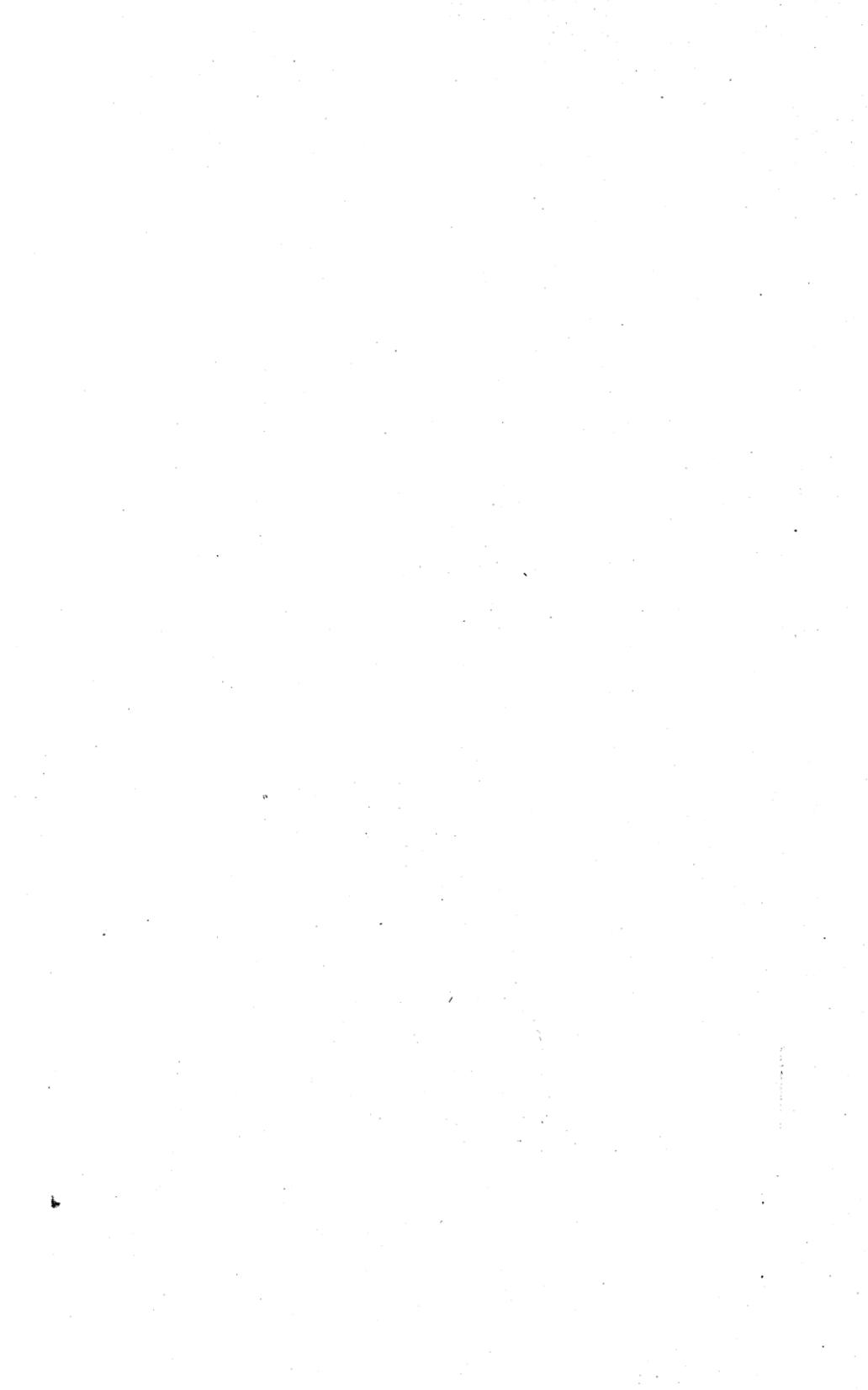
FOR THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1882.





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NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin:

Legislative enactment causes us to present for your consideration this the ninth annual report of the Commissioners of Fisheries for year ending December 31, 1882. Special reference is made to the Treasurer's report herein for a complete statement of receipts and disbursements during the time mentioned.

We deem it proper to here say that in July last the superintendent, Mr. Bailey tendered, and the Commission accepted his resignation, and knowing full well the decided importance of having a competent person in that position, we took ample time to secure such a one, which we have been fortunate in doing in the person of Mr. James Nevin, of Canada. Mr. Nevin has spent years of labor in this pursuit in a country that thoroughly believes in the value and utility of such labors, and from our four months contact with and observance of him we are perfectly convinced that, he possesses such skill acquired by experience, that coupled with good executive ability make him a valuable and competent superintendent.

SKETCH OF PISCICULTURE.

The science of pisciculture which now engages so much attention is not altogether a new one. The Chinese had an inkling of it ages ago. It is stated that in the fourteenth century, a monk in Europe hatched, by an artificial process, some fish eggs; but whether they were taken impregnated from the water where they were naturally cast, or by artificial means, we are not told. The first authentic case of artificial impregnation is credited to an officer in the Prussian army — Lieutenant Jacobi — the result of whose experiments were published in 1763. No further advance seems to have been made in this science for nearly a hundred years, when

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a fisherman named Remy, in German-France, was so successful with artificial impregnation that in 1851 the French government, whose interest had become enlisted, established the extensive hatchery, still in operation at Huningen, now in the jurisdiction of Germany.

From these small beginnings the science has spread to nearly all civilized nations.

On the American continent, attention was first practically drawn to this subject by the alarming decrease of shad in rivers where before they had existed in such plenty, as, in their season, to furnish large populations with cheap, abundant and wholesome nitrogenous food.

Experiments were tried with varying success, previous to 1867, to hatch in the Connecticut river the spawn of artificially striped shad, but the right methods were not hit upon until Seth Green, who had been an enthusiastic fisherman from his boyhood, and a watchful investigator for many years of the secrets of the finny tribes, solved the problem. His method was to depress one end of the hatching boxes, so that when anchored in the stream, that end should dip lower than the other. The current striking the lower or depressed end received a recoil which gave and kept up a sort of rotary motion to the eggs. This was akin to the motion which the eggs received when naturally cast in the open water, and the device proved to be the correct one. The further discovery that in order to preserve the newly-hatched fry from finny depredators they must be deposited out from the shores where predaceous fish watch for their prey, revealed the whole secret, and made the multiplication of shad an operation as certain as the propagation of blackberries, and gave to the world a theme of wonderment scarcely less than that of the miracle by which the multitude was fed by "five loaves and three small fishes."

This has put the cart before the horse. The Holton box is on the principle of the shad box, and is only a modification of Mr. Green's invention, which is at the base, etc.

Important improvements, it is claimed, have been made in

Commissioners' Report.

the first successful methods, but the principle remains the same. The rotary ebullition, in harmony with the effects of the natural deposit of spawn in currents, is still maintained in all successful processes, and this, applied in the Holton box, patented by an employe of the New York hatchery, who subsequently lost his life in his zeal to serve the state, is at the base of all the methods now employed for the hatching of shad, white fish, trout and salmon eggs. The principle of this invention is to keep up a flow of water from the bottom of the box, jar or other vessel containing the eggs.

As the hatching season of our native eastern varieties of trout and white fish occurs in the cold months, and is consequently of long duration, the artificial process is required to be performed under shelter, and with such conditions of skill and watchfulness as are not needed for shad and some other varieties of ocean fish that visit the fresh water only to spawn. These, breeding in the spring and early summer when the water is of comparatively high temperature, are brought forth by more simple methods and in a space of time which limits the production only to the amount of spawn to be procured.

Some fresh water fish, as particularly the bass, have not been brought within the purview of artificial culture, as in their case the processes of nature seem sufficient to maintain the stock in reasonable plenty. The spawn of this family has a glutinous coating and adheres to water plants and sticks, where it is deposited in carefully selected places, and the eggs and fry are watched with nearly the same vigilant care that a hen bestows on her young brood. The result is, few perish in infancy, and as a mature bass casts from twenty to forty thousand spawn at her annual deposit, little is needed in stocking with this kind of fish, but that the water should be pure and the supply of appropriate food sufficient.

Fish of the salmon tribe, which includes all varieties of the trout, show no such providence in the care of their eggs and the rearing of their young. When the fish of this

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species reach the spawning season, they seek some clean sand or gravel bed in a clear running stream where there are springs coming up from the bottom, and having scooped out a place the female casts her spawn, which is immediately impregnated with the milt of the accompanying male, cast over it. Then the bed is slightly covered with sand or gravel and the deposit is left to its fate. The pair, with an economy hardly consistent with the waste afterward made, devour all spawn that has been omitted in the covering process, and proceed to other business. The next day, perhaps, another pair, in prospecting for a spawning place, discover this bed, and approving its fitness proceed ruthlessly to scratch up the deposit of their predecessors and cast their own in its place. The upturned spawn they considerately appropriate for lunch. How many times this may be repeated in a spawning season can be ascertained only by one who will spend several days vigil at a trout stream in spawning time.

But even if the spawn be spared from this destruction, there are other dangers which constantly threaten. A sudden rise of the stream may so foul the water that the spawn are, as it were, strangled, or it is washed from its place of deposit by floods and becomes the prey of fish or of birds that feed in water. And even when the hazards of hatching are passed, and the young fry have emerged from their filmy coverings, they are hampered in their movements by the yolk sac from which they draw sustenance for the first few weeks of their existence. This to the fish, though necessary to its life, is a common cause of its death. The sac is as great an impediment to free movement in the fish as a ball and chain is to the culprit to whose leg it is attached. Where predaceous fish abound, millions of trout, produced by natural means, are annually devoured in the streams where they are hatched, by one or another of the predaceous tribes. And when the floods come, as they frequently do when the fry are in a helpless state, millions more are destroyed by the fouling of the waters. It is estimated by close

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observers, that of every one hundred trout spawn naturally cast, only one per cent hatch and live to a stage where they are exempt from the most common accidents. And herein is illustrated the marvelous value of artificial culture. In a well-conducted hatching-house, ninety-five per cent. of the spawn is quite certain to hatch, and as the young fry are kept out of harm's way until they become of an age when they can be trusted to take care of themselves, nearly all that are hatched survive, and if they are deposited in water suited to their nature, the larger portion become mature fish worthy the angler's best art and capable of indefinitely multiplying and replenishing the waters with their kind.

These, statements, and many more which are given in this paper, have no merit of novelty, and are brought in only for the reason that pisciculture now so extensively commands public attention, that many may here read of them for the first time and be interested as those, to whom they are old stories, were once interested.

THE STATE HATCHERY

as is well known, is very favorably situated, and does not suffer by comparison with that of any other state. It is sufficiently near to our great railroad system as to do away with all danger of delays in shipment of fry to fill orders. The water is clear, pure, and never ending. The buildings, troughs, ponds and all appliances and property of the state at this point, which is worth at least \$10,000, are in good repair and condition. The capacity of the institution now is 4,000,000, and it will be run to one half its capacity or 2,000,000 the coming year. The ponds are simply oblong excavations in the earth, three to four feet deep, and of varying lateral dimensions, lined and bottomed with hemlock plank and supplied with screens so that the whole body of water may be drawn off without removing the fish; thus affording the opportunity of daily cleansing, which is of considerable importance in view of the large amount of animal food that sometimes sinks to the bottom and remains un-

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consumed. At the head of each pond occupied by spawning fish is a race-way with a movable cover and a good gravel bottom. The fish, when ready, enter this race-way and seek a place where they may cast their spawn. They are always mated at this stage, so that a male accompanies the female to perform his part of the office of reproduction. There are sometimes contests among the males for the favor of the female, which in fierceness and desperation rival the combats which occur under similar circumstances with the quadruped and feathered races.

When the fish are wanted for stripping a bag net is fitted to the race-way so as to cover its entire mouth, the lids of the race-way are raised and the fish driven down the passage to the mouth and into the net. They are taken out and deposited in tubs of fresh water and taken to the hatchery for stripping.

An experienced manipulator can tell, almost at sight in the water, which fish are ripe. These are taken out delicately and immediately subjected to the stripping process. Should the fish struggle in such a manner as to be liable to injury it is gently placed back in the water, and the effort is renewed with greater care after a less nervous fish has been disposed of. The spawn is pressed out of the ovarian passage, by a gentle movement from front to rear, into a pan. The milt of the female is expressed in a similar manner and falls on the spawn. When a sufficient quantity has been gathered in the pan, it is gently shaken and stirred so that the milt is brought in contact with every part of the spawn. Formerly water was put in with the milt and spawn to facilitate impregnation; but experience has shown that what is known as the dry process is the best. The theory of impregnation is this: The milt is a body consisting of millions of spermatoza, or living animacule which, till they enter the spawn, are in a state of constant activity. In each egg or particle of spawn is a small opening, into which one or more of the spermatoza which swarm about the egg enters. The opening immediately closes and the impregna-

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tion is completed. Very soon after, changes appear in the egg. It loses its flesh color and puts on a pearly aspect, by which it is recognized as a vital egg; the embryo of a live fish. Frequently, when the eggs hatch, there will be found many deformed fry, generally monsters with double heads, which soon perish. These are supposed to be the result of the occupation of the egg by more than one of the spermatozoa. It has been observed that the greater proportion of monsters and deformed fry come from hybrid eggs.

When the eggs become impregnated, in the manner described, they are transferred to trays which fit in hatching cases, there being twelve to fifteen trays to each case. These are placed in troughs. The water is admitted at the bottom and passing in a current through the layers of spawn escapes at the top. The effect is the same as when the spawn have been naturally cast in spring currents. Each day the contents of the trays are carefully inspected, and any dead spawn found removed. This is readily recognized by its opaque appearance and by its loss of gravity causing it to rise to the surface.

The fry, when hatched, which in the case of trout is usually about ten weeks, pass to or are deposited in shallow troughs, with gravel bottoms, where they lay, usually quiescent, till the yolk sac is absorbed, which is about the fifth week. Each day they are carefully inspected, and the dead, if there are any, removed. When the yolk sac is gone the fry are transferred to the boxes with screened bottoms, which are anchored in the open water. The fry are then ready for distribution, and if kept longer in the boxes require feeding with blood or some other minute animal substance.

In our last report we made reference to the value and necessity, as it seemed to us, of having a

BRANCH HATCHERY

at Milwaukee for the hatching of white fish and lake trout. Since the publication of said report, arrangements have

Commissioners' Report.

been made so that this branch of the business is located with good and ample facilities in the building of the Milwaukee Exposition Company. This has of course been attended with some expense, but its value for the purposes in our opinion outweighs the cost. By the use of the automatic glass jars, larger and better returns are secured in hatching, and at much less expense than by the former methods. See superintendent's report.

BROOK TROUT.

The spawning season of this fish at the hatchery usually commences about the 25th of October and continues till the 10th of March. The production of fry this year was about one million. Our stock of ten thousand mature fish are all the production of the hatchery or of the stream on which it is situated. No fish, except the California trout, are so eagerly sought after as this, and in none has the distribution been more successful where the fry have been placed in proper waters. Those which should be preferred are the large rather than the small waters. Low temperature and perfect purity are absolute essentials to success.

As precedent to stocking any water there should be always thorough investigation to ascertain the quantity, stability and temperature of the water, and what is equally important, the amount and kind of natural fish food. If these conditions are favorable, stocking, commencing with moderate allotments, increasing as observation points towards success, and adding annually to the supply, is certain to be successful; but if the work is commenced in ignorance and kept up at haphazard, failure is equally sure.

CALIFORNIA TROUT.

There are several varieties which go by the name of the California trout. The differences between them are not radical, and arise, probably, from the influences of locality rather than from natural variation. The differences appear principally in external markings. The fish of high-

Commissioners' Report.

est development are found in the McCloud river, from which they take their distinctive name. They are the true rainbow trout, having a band of bright red, like the iris along the whole extent of the lateral line. The mountain trout have the same marking but in fainter tint. In some specimens it is hardly perceptible. It has been noticed that in wild waters this tint is much more strongly brought out than in fish confined to artificial ponds.

In producing and raising from helpless infancy some of the fish tribe, art may surpass nature; but only by a return to the ways of nature at a period when helpfulness succeeds helplessness can the best development come.

The spawning season commences about the first of March and continues till June. They, therefore, afford what the brook trout does not, good autumn fishing.

The California trout is, in its structure, pretty much the counterpart of our brook trout. It has not the carmine spots which distinguish the latter, but has the same dorsal markings, a slightly more forked tail, and the same color and texture of flesh. The general external color is a silvery green or olive, mottled with irregular spots of a black or darkish color. Along the lateral line is, as has been already stated, a marking of red of varying distinctness, according to habit and habitat.

The fish is one of remarkable vigor and hardiness. It will thrive in water which to salmon and brook trout would be certain death. It will bear rough handling with comparative impunity, and bruises on its skin which in other fish would be followed by fungus and death, make apparently no harmful impression. It is an active fish, and though it will thrive in either lake or river, loves best a swift running stream, and the most thoroughly aired water. It is a voracious feeder, but its tastes are as delicate as others of the trout family. It loves best to take its food alive, and cannot resist the temptation of a struggling grasshopper or miller, no matter how full its maw may be already. No fish known is so certain as this to be attracted by the artificial fly. It

Commissioners' Report.

does not matter much what the form or color may be, so that a motion is given to resemble life. In its greed for insect food it takes no account of seasons, and will rise as readily in January to a red fly when it is hardly possible for a natural fly to exist, as in July when the surface of the water swarms with insect life. It grows with nearly double the rapidity of the brook trout in the same water, and is, of all fish whose habitat is exclusively in fresh water, most suitable for the large streams of the state and all other streams which over-much fishing, dams, saw mills and other destructive agencies of human contriving have spoiled for good trout fishing. Whether it can endure the poison of tanneries has not been yet tested. If it shall be found to stand this last, desperate test, to which all others of the trout family have succumbed, it will deserve to take rank with the immortals.

The only unfavorable criticism which has been made on this fish is that they are not good keepers; that they rapidly soften after killing, and do not bear transportation well. This may be a disadvantage or an advantage, according to the standpoint from which it is considered. The residents in the neighborhood of trout streams do not care to have all the stock shipped to market; they want some for their own use; and if California trout will not bear transportation, there will be all the more to eat at home. No fish anywhere or at any time is as good as when fresh caught. The complaint of softness, we think, does not apply to all California trout, but to such as are caught out of season or in very mild waters. The quality of all trout is very much affected by the character of the water in which they live and by what they feed on. Speckled trout caught within a few weeks of spawning time, and after spawning, till they recover vigor, will be slimy and soft and tend quickly to putrefaction, and those that live in shallow water with muddy bottom and feed on leeches and lizards are never good keepers. Every one who has done much trout fishing will have observed that fish caught in a running stream, especially if the stream

Commissioners' Report.

be one much subject to the influence of rainfalls, soften much more quickly than those taken in lakes. Even on a good spring stream the angler will sometimes observe the ribs of the first trout protruding before the last has been put in his basket. On the other hand, the whole day's fishing on the lake will be firm and hard. California trout, in this respect, will not differ materially from any other trout.

We will have for distribution this year close in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 Brook trout and 200,000 California trout.

THE GERMAN CARP

placed in the ponds at the hatchery has not done well and our opinion is that the water is too cold for them. They should be placed where there is sluggish water and we shall endeavor to find a suitable place this coming summer. There is a great demand for them. When properly placed they grow very rapidly, often gaining several pounds a year in weight.

In their native country, Germany, they are reared on what may be denominated fish farms. One man constructs ponds suited to the wants of the breeding fish. The young of these are raised as a breeder raises pigs for another man to fat. When of sufficient age, they are sold to the grower for the market. The fish are kept in ponds by themselves, and daily fed and tended with the same care that is given to other market stock. Their food is cabbage, water vegetables and sometimes meal or preparations of meal from grain. Under this treatment they grow with great rapidity, frequently attaining the weight of several pounds in a year's time. When fit for market they are taken in tanks alive and sold as wanted by consumers.

As to their qualities as table fish, there are contrary opinions. Neither of the commissioners has had a fair opportunity to test this question. Some hold that they are a superior table fish, and others count them poor and insipid. Probably their quality largely depends upon the care that has been expended in rearing them. A chicken brought up on

Commissioners' Report.

short commons is poor meat indeed. The same animal properly fed and nourished, is a luxury all delight in. Doubtless a poor, half-fed, half-grown, neglected and bony carp will not make an attractive dish; but if raised according to the manner of his native country, he may be fat, flaky, and possibly delicious. It is certain that in Germany they are rated a standard fish, and are in more general use than any other.

The United States Fish Commission has taken the leading part in introducing the carp into the several states. They have the means through their purposely constructed ponds at Washington and in Maryland, to provide an adequate supply, and through their widely-spread connections, to introduce them under the best auspices. Remarkable accounts reach us of the success of carp culture in Tennessee, Texas and other southern states, and doubtless what we have heard of their trial is not exaggerated.

WHITE FISH.

It is an impossibility for anyone to make anywhere near a correct estimate of the money invested in the catch of these fish, as it would be of the revenue derived from their sales. They are one of the best native fish we have, and in connection with the

WALL EYED PIKE,

we do not think the state could do an act more beneficial to the people as a class than to stock our great lakes with the former and our inland lakes with the latter.

Experience has proven the utility of the former, and as they are both indigenous to our waters there can be no doubt of the success of the latter as well. We will have for distribution this coming year, 16,000,000 of the white fish.

Your honorable body should carefully consider the question of seining fish, and should enact a stringent law upon the subject and in our opinion you should also pass a bill authorizing the commissioners to make fish districts in the state and appoint

Commissioners' Report.

FISH WARDENS

for them, said wardens to receive as compensation what in your judgment would be just, and to be paid perhaps out of the fines.

LAKE TROUT.

The commission have no eggs of the lake trout taken this season, deeming it the part of wisdom to await satisfactory returns from those already planted.

Congressman Deuster, of this state, has introduced a bill in congress asking the location of one of the U. S. Branch hatcheries at Milwaukee, and feeling its value to the fish interest of our great lakes, we suggest that you memorialize congress in favor of the passage of said bill.

PRIVATE HATCHERIES.

The preceding legislature very wisely, in our opinion, repealed the law requiring us to supply private ponds at the state's expense, and of course in view of that law private parties cannot this season be supplied with fry.

INTEREST IN PISCICULTURE.

From the constantly increasing correspondence of the commission it is evident that interest in our work is constantly on the increase. By the stocking of our lakes as well as trout streams, the time is fast approaching when the work of the commission will be regarded as a public benefit and not in the interest merely of sportsmen.

CONCLUSION.

The thanks of the Commissioners are certainly due to the railroads of our state for the lively interest they have taken in our work, and which they have shown in many and practical ways. We think it highly probable that each year in the future will furnish strong evidences of the effectiveness of our labors. Wisconsin is justly famed among pleasure as well as health seekers all through our country and what one thing brings more of the former among us than

Commissioners' Report.

our fishing? Almost *every* state in the Union is now engaged in the propagation of fish, and it is a source of great satisfaction to us, and should be as well to our people, that Wisconsin stands second to none in the output of fry and *first* in the *economy* of management. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that bi-ennial sessions of your body being now an accomplished fact it will be necessary for you to make provisions for our work for *two* years instead of one as heretofore, and we ask an appropriation for the coming year of eight thousand dollars. Annexed to this report will be found all laws now in force upon matters with which we have to do; a statement showing number of trout fry distributed and where placed, and letters from different parties reporting upon success of past efforts.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PHILO DUNNING,
C. L. VALENTINE,
J. V. JONES,
J. F. ANTISDEL.
MARK DOUGLAS,
C. HUTCHINSON.

DECEMBER 31, 1882.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DECEMBER 30, 1882.

Dr.

January 1, 1882. To cash on hand.....	\$1,104 93
To appropriation of 1882.....	7,000 00
	\$8,104 93

Cr.

By Milwaukee expense account.....	\$3,727 22
By Madison expense account.....	3,321 09
By general expense account.....	460 25
By commissioner's expense account.....	204 10
	\$7,712 66
Balance on hand.....	392 27
	\$8,104 93

C. L. VALENTINE,
Treasurer.

Superintendent's Report.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

MADISON, December 27, 1882.

To the Commissioners of Fisheries:

GENTLEMEN:—Having received from you in August last a tender of the position of Superintendent, I accepted the same, and on the first of September was delivered possession of the State Hatchery and assumed the care and charge thereof.

I devoted considerable time to cleaning the ponds, fixing spawning races and by putting in a new supply of pipe from the upper pond to the new hatchery have secured double the quantity of water previously had during the hatching season. The first spawn was taken on the eighth day of November and at the present time we have none hatching.

The ova in the new hatchery are laid on wire trays instead of on gravel as formerly. We have at this date in the hatching houses one million five hundred thousand brook trout eggs with the expectation of half a million or more by the first of February. Unless some unforeseen event occurs we expect to be able to fill all orders for trout fry this coming spring. From the number of mountain trout we have on hand we ought to be able to have some two hundred thousand fry to distribute during the month of June next.

Succeeding as we earnestly hope the troutlets will be ready to plant during the latter part of February, March and April—as the speckled trout is by divine ordination a fish of the streams, *Salmo Fontinalise*, signifying of the “fountains,” bubbling brooks, spring-fed and swift coursing rill and rivulet being the patrimony bequeathed them by honored ancestry. Applications for them for inland lakes cannot

Superintendent's Report.

be entertained for it would hardly show a wise policy with our limited provided commissariat supplies to wage war against destiny. Applications too for them for those rivers whose waters during the summer months reach a temperature of seventy or eighty degrees; this would be a premeditated slaughter of the innocents, and will of necessity have to be refused. Applications also for them for purely private ponds or springs, owned or controlled by a private individual or party are respectfully ruled out, and this ruling out comes in virtue of the public character of our work and also because of the injustice which might result to private individual investment and enterprise. It is well known there are within this State many private trout hatching establishments where considerable means are invested and labor and skill employed, and it seems to me contrary, not more to good policy than to good faith for the State to interpose any *bar* to these local and private institutions, supplying if within their power, every private order and demand. If the State would farm her public waters as they should be farmed, she will have plenty of work on hand to engage her attention for some time to come, and this, the stocking of her public waters, we conceive to be her first legitimate and paramount duty. But applications for *Brook Trout Fry* will be gladly received and filled for those parties for public brooks, streams and rivulets whose waters course through whole *townships* and *counties*, and which are mainly spring-fed and maintain during the year a pretty uniform stage of water and where summer temperature ranges anywhere between fifty-five and sixty-five degrees. Such streams are the natural habitation of the Brook Trout, and the closer our partnership is with nature in the stocking of waters with trout the greater our assurance that our labors will not be in vain.

FISH DEPOSITORS.

In a few instances our cans have not been promptly returned. The failure to return the cans promptly often times

Superintendent's Report.

results in serious consequences. They are our tools, and we cannot do without them. Notices may have gone out to other depositors, and when the day of shipment occurs and the cans not returned the shipment must fail altogether and depositors disappointed and subjected to loss of time and possibly money, or else our wits ends is taxed to find substitutes for the cans. Now the above suggestions to depositors if remembered, will greatly facilitate our labor and enable us to perform our part of the work with more certainty.

The orders for young fry have got to be greater than the present *parent* breeders can supply. I would recommend the building of two or three additional ponds, so as we would be able to keep on a larger quantity of young fry for breeders.

The hatchery building wants painting; and the superintendent's residence wants some necessary repairs, which I hope may be attended to this coming summer.

LAKE FISH.

The Milwaukee branch of the state fish hatchery, is in the basement of the exposition building, and no more suitable room could be found for the propagation of lake fish.

During the past summer the hatchery has been overhauled and remodeled to harmonize with the improved apparatus for hatching and its interior is a model of economy and convenience. The superiority of Chase's automatic glass jar over the Holten hatching box for the hatching of white fish and wall-eyed pike was so apparent that the board directed their discontinuance, and authorized the purchase of one hundred glass jars to take the place of the Holten hatching box, with a hatching capacity of 200,000 eggs to the jar which makes a grand total for the holding of 20,000,000 of white fish eggs. By this arrangement the commission saves some \$500 for help to pick and feather the eggs. The work is now done by one man, Mr. Martin O'Brien, the officer in charge. Otherwise, with the Holten box, he would require the help of four or five all winter through. These

Superintendent's Report.

jars are 20 inches deep and 7 inches wide with an oval shaped bottom, with a glass tube extending down the center of the jar to within one-eighth of an inch from the bottom. The water is brought from the supply pipe by a half inch wooden faucet, a small piece of hose connects the faucet to the center tube and when the water is turned on the water passes down the tube and strikes the bottom of the jar and branches off and keeps the eggs in constant motion. The motion of the eggs is regulated by the faucet.

The eggs that are not impregnated turn white and being much lighter in weight than the good eggs come to the surface. The officer in charge then gives the eggs more motion and with the increased volume of water the bad eggs rise and flow off which saves a great deal of extra labor.

I was not successful in getting our full quota of eggs this fall to fill the one hundred jars, on account of being a stranger in the locality where we collected the eggs and not knowing where the spawning grounds were. However, we succeeded in collecting in all seventeen millions, and will have in the neighborhood of sixteen millions of fry for the lakes this coming spring, as the eggs at this date are in extra fine condition.

In collecting our eggs this fall the fishermen assisted us in every possible way that they could. A great many of the fishermen think that there ought to be fish wardens appointed to examine all nets and see that the meshes are of a size to allow all small fish to pass through them, also to have each net pay a license to pay said warden, and also to go towards paying the expenses of the state hatcheries, and I suggest this for your consideration. I would recommend the hatching of a large number of wall eyed pike this coming spring for the inland lakes whose waters are better adapted for them than for white fish or lake or Mackinaw trout. In this connection I desire to make acknowledgment of the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. G. A. Patterson and Mr. John Frank, who have discharged their

Superintendent's Report.

duties in a creditable manner. I annex herewith an extract from the Michigan report, proving the utility of white fish plants as the facts therein stated are largely within my own knowledge.

Very respectfully,

JAMES NEVIN.

Superintendent

Extract From Michigan Report.

EXTRACT FROM MICHIGAN REPORT.

EVIDENCES OF SUCCESS.

This is the all important matter to consider, for if the state is not receiving something like just returns for the money expended, economy and wisdom demand a discontinuance of the work. And yet to reach a full knowledge of the measure of success is a most difficult and perplexing endeavor. Certain facts, however, loom up before us, which compel the belief that the plants of whitefish in our larger lakes and rivers have lived and have constituted a very large porportion of the catch of the past fall. As evidence of this we present an excerpt from a paper read by the Superintendent at the State Sportsman's Association, held at Bay City in February last:

“From the inland lake plants, not very extensive reports have been received, yet a few have fallen into our hands by mere stealth and perserving efforts.

“The law prohibiting net or seine fishing in the lakes, leads parties who disregard its provisions to conceal that class of evidence, which, to the board, is most reliable in establishing the success of whitefish growth. But I have indubitable evidence that large numbers of small whitefish were netted in Paw Paw Lake, Berrien county, last spring, and quite a number of catches of individual fish in various lakes of the state.

“But it is to the great lakes and rivers, the natural home of this fish, that we are to look for proofs of the wisdom and practicability of their culture.

“And here looms up a class of evidence that ought to convince the most skeptical.

“It is well known among fish dealers that there exists a

Extract From Michigan Report.

marked difference in the structure or form and flesh of the fish caught in different localities. This is so clear and distinctive, they are able to select from a promiscuous pile bought at different lakes, the fish belonging to each. This dissimilarity is so apparent that a mere novice in ichthyology can distinguish it when attention is called to it.

“For instance: The whitefish of Lake Erie and Detroit River are remarkably thick and wide, with large fins and scales, rather coarse meated, with a rapid rise from the neck, or atlas joint, to the dorsal fin, with an excess of adipose, or fatty tissue. On the other hand: The same fish caught in Lake Michigan is symmetrical in form, with small scales, flesh fine-grained, and but little adipose matter. This variance doubtless arises from the crustacea upon which they feed, and temperature of water—Lake Erie being only 200 feet deep, and fed with water which reaches a high temperature in the rivers before being emptied into it; while Lake Michigan has a depth of 900 feet, with the cold streams of the north pouring their crystal floods unceasingly into its rocky basin.”

When at Petosky last December (1879), looking up whitefish eggs, Mr. McCormick, a large fish dealer in Erie and Michigan Lake fish, said:

“Your work explains what had been a mystery to me this fall. We have been taking Lake Erie fish here, and could not account for it. Now, it is clear. The fish you have planted in Lake Michigan were hatched from eggs taken in the Detroit river, and they have grown up with the structural character of their progenitors.”

I have no question of the truth of this statement, as Mr. McCormick is a gentleman of ability and character.

But one other class of evidence let me adduce here: Some 30 years since, Geo. Clark, of Ecorse, now deceased, pursued fishing in Lake St. Claire, above the Detroit river, and pronounced it the very best fishing ground in the Western lakes.

Within a few years, from excessive seine and pound net-

Extract From Michigan Report.

fishing, it was so depleted of whitefish that fishermen abandoned it altogether. This last fall, however, the catch has been reasonably remunerative, and of fish of uniform size, weighing about two pounds. Fishermen, without a dissenting voice, ascribe their success to the planting by the Commission, since the commencement of their work, in the rivers of St. Clair and Detroit, and lake St. Clair.

“They claim that their uniform weight corresponds with what is known of the growth of such fish, in the same period of time, and there can be no reasonable doubt that they are the product of the plant made in 1876 and 1877 of 4,478,000.”

It should also be added that the catch of Mr. Moran of Detroit, at Grosse Point, three years ago this fall, was about twelve hundred, and that of two years since, between seven and eight thousand, while the past fall, up to the time he was compelled to relinquish work by the heavy storms, the catch with the same number of nets, was on an average of five to one of the previous year (1879). The catch of fish on the river has greatly increased during the same period, and of a size under that of former years.

Formerly the average weight of the season's catch ran $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., but as the number decreased the weight dropped off until the average was about 2 lbs. The past season, however, with increased numbers, the average weight is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., while scarcely any old fish have been taken.

On consulting the fishermen and dealers of Detroit River, only one opinion is found to prevail among them as to the decrease in weight, and increase in number of fish.

With uniform assent, they declare them to be the product of the plants made by Michigan and Canada, since the commencement of their work in 1874; and this is the only rational solution to be given of the facts.

Below is added a statement given by the fishermen and dealers, over their own signatures, embodying their views upon this question:

Extract From Michigan Report.

DETROIT, December 9, 1880.

Deeming it essential to the people and legislature of Michigan to have, as far as possible, a correct understanding of the success which has attended the efforts of the fish commissions of Canada and Michigan, in increasing the supply of white fish in Lake St. Clair and Detroit river, we the undersigned, who have followed the business of catching and handling fish for a term of years, desire to make the following statement:

Formerly but very few, if any, could be taken in Lake St. Claire, but for the past three years there has been a steady increase of a size quite uniform, and average weight of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

We can see no other way to account for this, than that of ascribing it to the work of the commissioners during the past five years.

We give it therefore our firm endorsement, and firmly believe that we are catching the identical fish hatched by the commissioners in the hatcheries of Detroit and Sandwich, and planted in the lake and river.

P. Beaubien,	Geo. Martin,	Fred. Moran,
Geo. Collins,	Ed. Moran,	Wm. E. Moran,
E. B. Paxton,	Gilbert Delaurier,	Louis G. Moran,
S. H. Davis & Co.,	Alex. Moran,	Robert Marter.
Jas. Craig,	Richard Moran,	

Names of fishermen on Detroit river, on Canada side:

James McKee,	Joseph Maloche,	Michael Antio,
D. Meloshe,	David Peforter,	A. P. Donfour,
Louis Gerod,	Antoine Lashorty,	A. A. Donfour,
Richard Gignac,	D. Bondy,	Tantan Donfour
Michael Gignac,	Joseph Parie,	Henry Cottie,
Marise Reno,	Joseph Bisso,	L. Reaume.
Jacob Gerod,	Joseph Giraub,	

Distribution of Trout Fry During the Year.

NAMES OF PERSONS AND COUNTIES TO WHOM WAS
SENT TROUT FRY FOR 1882.

Adams County —	
S. W. Pierce.....	20,000
Brown County —	
G. W. Lamb.....	43,000
A. D. Gray.....	5,000
Buffalo County —	
C. H. Cook.....	5,000
M. W. McDonald	10,000
Crawford County —	
G. W. Parker	20,000
Calumet County —	
A. Moeller	5,000
Columbia County —	
W. H. Proctor.....	10,000
Dane County —	
H. N. Moulton.....	5,000
J. B. Stickney.....	18,000
C. Waterman	5,000
J. G. Brader.....	5,000
S. D. B. Mooney.....	5,000
C. R. Gill	5,000
Eau Claire County —	
I. B. Bradford.....	20,000
Fond du Lac County —	
J. Miklejohn	10,000
Geo. Otten	10,000
H. L. Parsons	5,000
H. Makin	5,000
E. Babcock	10,000
A. Cooley.....	5,000
Grant County —	
G. W. Parker	21,000
W. H. Beebe	25,000
J. T. Howeller.....	6,000

Distribution of Trout Fry During the Year.

Green County —	
A. W. Randall.....	19,000
Mr. Howe.....	5,000
A. L. Broughton	10,000
J. Bolander	5,000
Geo. McLean.....	10,000
Green Lake County —	
C. D. McConnell.....	7,000
A. Cooley.....	14,000
Iowa County —	
C. Spensely.....	20,000
G. W. Cobb.....	4,000
S. W. Reese.....	25,000
Thomas Reese.....	7,000
W. B. Dowe.....	7,000
Juneau County	6,000
La Crosse County —	
L. Lottridge.....	50,000
M. P. Wing.....	35,000
John Bradley	20,000
La Fayette County —	
J. O'Neil.....	5,000
Manitowoc County—	
A. Speck.....	5,000
C. F. Pfeil	5,000
Portage County —	
D. Fitch	5,000
J. Een	5,000
C. A. Lane	10,000
Rock County —	
A. W. Randall.....	10,000
Sauk County —	
D. E. Welch.....	2,000
Trempealeau County —	
A. A. Arnold	35,000
H. G. Comstock.....	5,000
Vernon County =	
T. O. Juve.....	20,000
T. J. Spear.....	5,000

Distribution of Trout Fry During the Year.

Waukesha County —

J. A. Leus	5,000
M. J. Bovee	10,000
S. D. Stubbs	5,000

Waushara County —

M. W. Milliken	34,000
M. C. Wilson	10,000

Winnebago County —

J. G. Pickett	15,000
R. McMillen	5,000

Correspondence.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WEST SALEM, November 1st, 1882.

HON. PHILO DUNNING:

Fish Commissioner, Madison, Wis.

Sir:— Last spring five cases of young trout were put in creeks in this vicinity. I am pleased to inform you that the condition of the fry is excellent and nearly all lived and apparently are growing finely. Those planted three years ago are now of sufficient size to furnish first class sport to those fond of the rod and line.

Yours etc.,

LEONARD LOTTRIDGE.

MERRILL, Wis., November 6th, 1882.

HON. PHILO DUNNING:

Madison, Wisconsin,

Dear Sir:— The fry you furnished Hon. M. H. McCord and myself in the spring of 1881, we planted them all in Prairie River, Lincoln County. The reports from the settlers along the stream are that they are healthy and doing well. The stream is over twenty miles long and numerous branches and a splendid stream for trout. We also have other streams well adapted to trout. We will need 25,000 more for this county for next spring. Have no doubt will have plenty of trout in a few years.

Yours truly,

THOMAS B. SCOTT.

Correspondence.

IRONTON, Wis., November 16, 1882.

HON. PHILO DUNNING.

Fish Commissioner, Madison, Wis.:

Dear Sir:—Yours received in due time. The trout fry received by me from the state were planted in head waters of Furnace creek, Can Valley creek and Blakeslee's creek, Sauk county. They are all doing finely; those planted in 1881 are seven inches long and commenced breeding this fall. The propagation of brook trout by the State is in my opinion a grand success and ought to be encouraged by all lovers of choice fish. The only drawback to trout I planted is mink; they have destroyed a great many, but I have got boys trapping them and think we will be able to keep the upper hand of them.

Yours truly,

E. BLAKESLEE.

GREEN BAY, Wis., November 3, 1882.

PHILO DUNNING, ESQ.,

President Fish Commission, Madison, Wis.,

Dear Sir:—Your circular letter of October 20th received. I have visited during past month five of the seven streams in which I deposited trout fry last winter. In four of the streams I found a good supply of young fish, two and one-half to three inches in length, healthy and active. The fifth stream was well filled with large trout 6 to 10 inches long and some small, but the small not as plenty as in the other streams.

Our fish have a good chance to grow and thrive as a special act of last winter's legislature makes fishing or catching trout in this county a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment. Said act to be in force three years from February, 1882.

Yours, etc.,

GEORGE W. LAMB.

Correspondence.

WHITEWATER, Wis., November 11, 1882.

Dear Sir:—I have taken some pains to learn what I could about the young brook trout which were put in the brook east of Whitewater two years ago. None have been caught out as I could ascertain, but they have been seen occasionally. The lake trout put in Green and Pleasant or Perch lakes have not been reported, and it is supposed by the people who live about the lakes, that they have been destroyed by the perch, pike, bass and pickerel which abound there. One was caught a year ago last summer about a foot in length and was a strong, healthy fish, but none have been caught this year to my knowledge.

Yours,

E. D. COE.

Hon. P. DUNNING, Madison.

RIPON, Wis., Nov. 25, 1882.

Hon. PHILO DUNNING, *President Fish Commission:*

Dear Sir:—In answer to your letter of October 20th I herewith report progress. The plant made in Silver Creek, in April, 1880, has proved a splendid success. The first week in July last, Mr. Henry Cody, of this city, took two trout from the stream, one of them seventeen inches long and weighing two and one-half pounds, and the other sixteen and three-quarters inches long and weighing two and one-quarter pounds. That was all he had permission to catch, but he says he saw several others in the stream as long as those he caught and large quantities of young ones. The fish are coming into the pool now at the head of the stream in large quantities for spawning. There are three sizes of them. The first are the ones placed there by me, some of which are twenty inches long, and, I should think, would weigh three pounds. The next are the product of the first spawning and are from seven to nine inches in length, and the last are the product of the second spawning and are from three to five inches long. The two last are very numerous. The plants of trout fry made last

Correspondence.

spring are doing well. Those placed in the outlet of Green Lake, in Strong's spring and in Henderson's spring are quite plenty and have got large enough to show their spots. The 100,000 lake trout furnished me by the commission last spring were all placed in Green Lake, and have not shown up since.

I received thirty-one carp from Washington the 11th of March, 1881, and planted them in the upper mill pond in this city, and in April following the dam was carried away by a flood which also destroyed the next dam below, and whether the carp went up stream or were carried down by the flood I had no means of judging. If they went down stream they would be in the Arcade pond, two and one-half miles below. If they went up stream, as fish are inclined to do in the spring, they must be in the deep places in the stream. In September, 1881, T. M. Dakin, in fishing for minnows, caught a carp about three miles up the stream. It was about as large as a medium-sized rock bass. He returned it to the stream. Last December I received another lot from Washington which I placed in the Censco pond and have not seen them since. Next summer I expect they will show themselves. Our city council passed an ordinance prohibiting fishing in all waters within the city limits, for the protection of the trout and carp, for two years. The time expires the first of June next when we are all a-going a-fishing. Then look out for fish stories.

Yours truly,

A. COOLEY.

NEW HOLSTEIN, Wis., December 4th, 1882.

MR. PHILO DUNNING:

Commissioner of Fisheries, Madison, Wis.

Hon. Sir:—As much as I can find out the young trout in the spring creek in this town do first rate. The trout which we set in 1881 are about one and one-half years old now and measure about eight inches, and those set in this spring about three to four inches. I do not doubt but they will prove a perfect success.

Resp'y yours,

AD. MCELLER.

Correspondence.

SPARTA, Wis., November 13, 1882.

PHILO DUNNING, PREST.:

Madison, Wis.

Dear Sir:—Yours at hand, and in reply would say, I have not made a personal examination of the fry put in last year. But from the rapid increase of trout in our streams since we commenced planting them, there can be no doubt whatever of the successful working of our State hatchery.

We have never received fry in better condition than last year and you have my thanks for your attention to us.

Yours very truly,

M. A. THAYER.

In the spring of 1882, Fish Commissioner Valentine placed 5,000 young speckled trout in a creek in the town of Porter, and within the past ten days David Earl, Frank Pease, and O. S. Burdick, of Edgerton, have taken from the brook three hundred and seventy as fine trout as were ever caught in the famous streams in the northern part of this state. Some of them measured twelve to fourteen and three-quarter inches in length. This is the best possible evidence that it does pay to stock the creeks with trout.—*Janesville Gazette*, June 1882:

GALESVILLE, Nov. 11, 1883.

PHILO DUNNING, Esq:

President of the Board of Commissioners of Fisheries:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of inquiry as to the condition of the fry placed in the streams of this county, I will say, 1st: That there were but few placed in the streams. I think the first was in the spring of 1880. Just after they were put in we had a heavy freshet that must have destroyed many. However, in all the streams where they were put in it is an acknowledged fact that there are many more than the other streams. 2d. In the spring of 1882, thirty-five thous-

Correspondence.

and young trout from the Madison hatchery were placed in our best trout streams. Of these the neighbors speak of the young fish as quite plenty, but further than this I cannot state. We have never had other than trout fry.

Yours very truly,

ALLEN A. ARNOLD.

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APPENDIX.

**STATUTES IN FORCE RELATIVE TO FISH AND THE
COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES.****OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES.***Chapter 62, Revised Statutes 1878.*

SECTION 1495. There is constituted a board of seven commissioners, composed of the governor while in office, and six appointed by him. The terms of office of the latter six, commencing with the date of their appointment, shall be six years, and until their successors are appointed, except that of the first six appointed: the term of two shall expire in one year; the term of two shall expire in two years; and the term of the remaining two shall expire in three years. The governor shall make such appointments with the advice and consent of the senate. No person shall be appointed as commissioner who is engaged in fish breeding as a private business. The appointments provided for shall be made by the governor as soon as practicable, and reported to the senate, and in case the senate is not in session, the said commissioners shall act from and after the date of such appointment. The governor shall fill all vacancies by appointment, the person so appointed to hold for the residue of the term only.

SECTION 1496. The board may adopt by-laws for their government, not inconsistent with law, and shall meet at such times and places as it may prescribe. A majority shall be a quorum. They shall receive no compensation, but shall be each reimbursed his expenses actually and necessarily incurred in the performance of his official duties, out of such appropriation as may be made by the legislature. They shall choose from their number a president and secretary, and such other officers as their by-laws may prescribe, but no officer shall receive any compensation, except such as is herein provided for.

SECTION 1497. The said board shall have general charge of such public matters as pertain to the propagation and cultivation of fish, and shall gather and diffuse information beneficial to citizens concerning the same. They shall have the government and control of the state hatching house, ponds and grounds, and of all other property belonging at any time to, and held by the state for the propagation of fish; shall receive from commis-

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sioners of the United States, and other persons, all spawn or fry donated to or purchased by the state; and, in the most practical ways, procure, receive, distribute and dispose of spawn and fish, and take such other measures as shall, in their judgment, best promote the abundant supply of food fishes in the public waters of the state. They may take at all seasons, and in any way, fish from the public waters, for the purpose of artificial propagation. They shall, in January, of each year, report to the legislature their transactions, an account in detail of their receipts and expenditures, and of the spawn and fish received and distributed, with time and place thereof, and such other matters or suggestions as they shall deem proper.

SECTION 1498. The board shall appoint, and may remove at pleasure, a superintendent and one assistant, at a salary to be fixed by them, not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum to be paid from the appropriation made for fish culture. The board may permit the superintendent to occupy the tenement house, and such ground therewith as shall be reasonable, subject to the governor's approval. The superintendent shall, under direction of the commissioners, receive and hatch all spawn furnished, and distribute the fry in the public waters, and perform all other duties prescribed by the board. He shall be reimbursed his expenses of distributing fry, out of such appropriations as may be made by the legislature.

SECTION 4560. Any person who shall catch or take from any inland lake or water course within this state, any fish, except mullet, suckers, bill fish and dog fish, by the use of any spear, net, seine, grapple, basket, trap or by any other device or means other than by hook and line or angling, or who shall disturb or destroy their spawning beds, shall be punished by fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and such spear, net, seine, grapple, trap or other device, so unlawfully used, shall be forfeited to the state.

SECTION 4561. Any person who shall catch or take, or attempt to do so, from any stream, pond or other waters within this state, any brook trout, by any device or means whatsoever, between the fifteenth day of September and the succeeding fifteenth days of April in any year, or who shall catch or take, or attempt to do so, from any such stream, pond or other waters, any brook trout, at any time, by any device or means other than by hook and line or angling, or who shall injure or destroy any pen, sluice, dam or other construction, contrivance or device for catching any brook trout on the premises of another, or who shall catch any such trout or poison or disturb the same, upon such premises, when any such construction, contrivance or device has been placed for such purpose by the owner, or shall put or place any sun fish, pickerel, or other fish destructive of brook trout, in any stream upon such premises, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SECTION 4562. Any person who shall use or set in any of the inland streams or water courses within this state any net, rack, or obstruction, for

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the purpose of catching fish, whereby the free passage of fish up and down the same may be obstructed or prevented, shall be punished by fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

SECTION 4566. The provisions of the preceding sections relating to fish and game shall not apply to tribal Indians on their reservations, or to any places within this state where other penal laws of a local character, conflicting therewith, and applicable to the same subject, are in force.

Laws of 1879, Chapter 23.

SECTION 1. The fish commissioners of the state of Wisconsin are hereby authorized to supply private parties, resident in the state, with the spawn or fry of fish, as provided in this act, provided that such action shall not interfere with the stocking of public waters.

SECTION 2. The person or persons applying for such spawn or fry shall first provide a proper pond, with suitable water, in which the same may be placed, such pond to be constructed under the direction of the superintendent of fisheries, in which the spawn or fry of the particular fish shall be placed, and thereafter, and until the hatch of the second and third year shall have respectively occurred, construct a second and third pond in like manner, each to be connected by raceways, in which the hatch of three years shall be placed. Such person or persons so constructing said series of ponds shall not be supplied with more than five thousand of the spawn or fry of any one year for each of said three years, and shall be at the expense of taking and transporting such spawn or fry from the state ponds to the place of deposit. The commissioners shall have the right to take spawn from the ponds so stocked with fry or fish, for the use of the state, in consideration of such stocking of said ponds.

SECTION 3. The said commissioners shall furnish to parties supplied with spawn or fry, printed instructions as to the manner of caring for and rearing them, and the person or persons so receiving such spawn or fry shall properly care for the same.

SECTION 4. This act shall not be construed so as to allow any person or persons to obstruct the free passage of native fish up or down any stream in which they naturally exist, and such pond or ponds shall be constructed only upon private property, and within this state.

Laws 1879, Chapter 192, in lieu of Section 4563, R. S. 1878.

SECTION 1. Any person or persons who shall catch or take any fish from the waters of Lake Michigan or Lake Superior, within the jurisdiction of this state, or from the waters of Green Bay, within such jurisdiction, with any trap or pound net, or with any net or seine the meshes of the pot of which are less than one inch and a half from knot to knot, or with a mesh less than three (3) inches, shall be punished by fine of not less than ten (10)

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dollars nor more than fifty (50) dollars for each day's or part of a day's unlawful use of such net, with costs, to be recovered in an action in the name of the State of Wisconsin, before any justice of the peace or police justice within the proper county; one-half of which said fine shall go to the use of the complainant.

SECTION 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to have in his or their possession and offer for sale any young whitefish or lake trout (commonly called Mackinaw trout) of a weight of less than three-fourths of a pound, and any violation of the provisions of this section shall subject the offender or offenders to a fine of not less than five (5) dollars nor more than fifty (50) dollars for each offense, with costs of prosecution to be recovered in like manner as is provided in section one (1), half of the fine to be paid to the complainant.

SECTION 3. It is hereby made the duty of all sheriffs, and of their deputies, of all constables and marshals, and of all police officers in the state, to take care that the provisions of this act are enforced; and upon verbal complaint made to any such officers by any person that the provisions of this act have been violated, to make complaint before the proper court, and upon warrant to arrest the offender or offenders and to take him or them before the proper court for trial; and any such officer may summarily arrest, without warrant, any person or persons found in the act of violating the provisions of this act; and such person or persons so arrested shall, within twenty-four hours after such arrest, be taken before the proper court, to be dealt with according to law; and during such period of time shall be held in close custody, and until taken before such court.

SECTION 4. Any officer named in this act who shall neglect or refuse to discharge the duties hereby imposed upon him shall be deemed guilty of malfeasance in office, and upon conviction shall be subject to a fine of not less than five (5) dollars nor more than fifty (50) dollars for each offense, with costs, to be recovered in an action in the same manner as is provided in section one (1) of this act, and by removal from office.

Laws of 1881, Chapter 46.

AN ACT for the protection and preservation of wall-eyed pike and black bass in the several streams, water courses and lakes within the state of Wisconsin.

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to catch or kill in any manner, or by any device, any wall-eyed pike or black bass in any of the streams, water courses or lakes within the boundaries of this state, between the first day of February and the first day of May in each and every year.

SECTION 2. Any persons found violating the provisions of this act, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not less than five dollars nor

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more than twenty dollars, one-half of which shall be paid to the person prosecuting therefor.

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

Approved March 4, 1881.

Laws of 1881, Chapter 218.

AN ACT to amend section four thousand five hundred and sixty of the revised statutes of 1878, entitled of offenses against public policy.

SECTION 1. Section four thousand five hundred and sixty of the revised statutes of 1878 is hereby amended by inserting after the word "beds," where it occurs in the fifth line of said section, and before the word "shall" in said fifth line of said section, the following: "Except the same be for the purpose of artificial propagation of fish," so that said section when amended shall read as follows: Section 4560. Any person who shall catch or take from any inland lake or water course within this state any fish, except mullet, suckers, bill fish or dog fish, by the use of any spear, net, seine, basket, grapple, trap, or by any other device or means other than by hook and line or angling, or who shall disturb their spawning beds, except the same be for the purpose of artificial propagation of fish, shall be punished by fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and such spear, net, seine, grapple, trap or other device shall be forfeited to the state.

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

Approved March 25, 1881.

Laws of 1881, Chapter 289.

AN ACT To amend section one, chapter three hundred and twenty-one (321) of the general laws of 1880, entitled an act for the protection of brook trout in the state of Wisconsin.

SECTION 1. Any person who shall catch or take, or attempt to do so, from any stream, lake or other waters in this state, any brook trout, by any device or means whatsoever, between the 15th day of August and the succeeding 15th day of May in any year, or who shall catch or take, or attempt to do so, from any such stream, lake or other waters at any time by any device or means other than hook and line or angling, or who shall have any brook trout in his possession or custody taken by any means or device except hook and line or angling, or between the 15th day of August and the succeeding 15th day of May in any year, shall be punished by fine not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, together with costs of prosecution, for every such offense, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail until such fine and costs are paid.

SECTION 2. This act shall not apply to the counties of Ashland, Bayfield

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and Douglas, but in the aforesaid counties it shall be lawful to catch brook trout with hook and line between the first day of April and the 15th day of September.

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

Approved April 2, 1881.

Laws of 1882, Chapter 115.

AN ACT to amend section 1 of chapter 289 of the general laws of 1881, entitled "An act for the protection of brook trout in the state of Wisconsin.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1 of chapter 289 of the general laws of 1881 is hereby amended by striking out the word "May," when it occurs in said section, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "April," so that said section, when so amended, shall read as follows: Section 1. Any person who shall catch or take, or attempt to do so, from any stream, lake or other waters in this state, any brook trout, by any device or means whatsoever, between the fifteenth day of august and the succeeding fifteenth day of April in any year, or who shall catch or take, or attempt to do so, from any such stream, lake or other waters, at any time, by any device or means other than hook or line or angling, or who shall have any brook trout in his possession or custody taken by any means or device, except hook and line or angling, between the fifteenth day of August and the succeeding fifteenth day of April in any year, shall be punished by fine not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, together with costs of prosecution, for every such offense, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail until such fine and costs are paid, or until he shall be otherwise thence discharged by due course of law.

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

Approved March 15, 1882.

Laws of 1882, Chapter 160.

AN ACT to repeal chapter 23, laws of 1879, relative to supplying private parties with trout.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter 23, laws of 1879, relative to supplying private parties with trout, is hereby repealed.

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

Approved March 18, 1882.

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Laws of 1882, Chapter 285.

AN ACT to amend section 4560 of the revised statutes as amended by chapter 218 of the laws of 1881, relating to the taking of fish in lakes, and to repeal chapter 351, session laws of 1865, and 171 of laws of 1874.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 4560 of the revised statutes, as amended by said chapter 218 of the laws of 1881, is hereby amended by adding the words "bull heads" after the words "bill fish," in the fourth line of said section, so that said section will read, when so amended, as follows: "Section 4560, Any person who shall catch or take from any inland lake or water course within this state any fish except mullets, suckers, bill-fish, bull heads or dog fish by the use of any spear, net, seine, basket, grapple, trap or by any other device or means other than by hook and line, or angling, or who shall disturb or destroy their spawning beds, except the same be for the purpose of artificial propagation of fish, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and such spear, net, seine, grapple, trap or other device so unlawfully used, shall be forfeited to the state."

SECTION 2. Chapter 351 of the private and local laws of 1865, relating to setting of nets in Lake Koshkonong, is hereby repealed; also chapter 171 of the private and local laws of 1874, is also hereby repealed, relating to the same subject.

Section 3. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the foregoing sections of this act are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This act shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 29, 1882.

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[From *Forest and Stream.*]

OFFICIAL LIST OF FISH COMMISSIONERS.

The expiration of the terms of office are indicated by the dates in parenthesis. Where no date is given the term is indefinite.

CANADA.

W. F. Witcher, Ottawa, Ontario.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

W. H. Venning, inspector of fisheries, St. Johns.

NOVA SCOTIA.

W. H. Rogers, inspector, Amhurst.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

J. H. Duvar, inspector, Alberton.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Alex. C. Anderson, inspector, Victoria.

THE UNITED STATES.

Prof. Spencer F. Baird, Washington, D. C.

ALABAMA.

C. S. G. Doster, Plattville; D. B. Huntley, Courtland.

ARIZONA.

John J. Gosper, Prescott (1884); Richard Rule, Tombstone, (1884); Dr. J. H. Taggart, Yuma (1884).

ARKANSAS.

N. B. Pierce, Osage Mills; James Hornibrook, Little Rock; John E. Reardon, Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

S. R. Throckmorton, San Francisco (1883); B. B. Redding, San Francisco (1883); J. D. Farwell, Niles (1883).

COLORADO.

W. E. Sisty, Brookvale (1883).

CONNECTICUT.

Dr. W. M. Hudson, Hartford (1882); Robert G. Pike, Middleton (1882); G. N. Woodruff, Sherman (1884).

GEORGIA.

J. T. Henderson, commissioner of agriculture and *ex-officio* commissioner of fisheries, Atlanta (1882); Dr. H. H. Carey, superintendent of fisheries, La Grange (1882).

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ILLINOIS.

N. K. Fairbank, president, Chicago (1882); S. P. Bartlett, Quincy (1884); S. P. McDoel, Aurora (1884).

INDIANA.

Calvin Fletcher, Spencer.

IOWA.

B. F. Shaw, Anamosa (1882); A. A. Mosher, Assistant for northwestern portion of Spirit Lake (1882).

KANSAS.

D. B. Long, Ellsworth (March, 1883).

KENTUCKY.

Wm. Griffith, president, Louisville; Dr. S. W. Combs, secretary; B. Green, P. H. Darby, Princeton; John B. Walker, Madisonville; Hon. C. J. Walton, Mumfordsville; Hon. J. A. Steel, Versailles; W. C. Price, Danville; Dr. W. VanAntwerp, Mount Sterling; Hon. J. M. Chambers, Independence; A. H. Gobel, Catlettsburg.

MAINE.

Henry O. Stanley, Dixfield (1883); E. M. Stillwell, assistant commissioner, Bangor (1883).

MARYLAND.

T. B. Ferguson, Baltimore (1882); Thomas Hughlett, Easton (1882).

MASSACHUSETTS.

Theodore Lyman, Brookline (1881); E. A. Brackett, Winchester (1884); Asa French, South Brainten (1881).

MICHIGAN.

Eli R. Miller, Richland (1883); A. J. Kollogg, Detroit (1885); Dr. J. C. Parker, Grand Rapids (1887).

MINNESOTA.

1st district, Daniel Cameron, La Crescent (1883); 2d district, Wm. M. Sweeney, M. D., Red Wing (1883); 3d district, Robt. O. Sweeny, Pres., St. Paul (1883).

MISSOURI.

Hon. Silas Woodson, St. Joseph (1882); John Ried, Lexington (1882); J. G. W. Steedman, 2803 Pine St., St. Louis (1882).

NEBRASKA.

R. B. Livingstone, Plattsmouth; H. S. Kaley, Red Cloud; W. S. May, Fremont.

NEVADA.

G. H. Parker, Carson City (1882).

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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Albion H. Powers, Plymouth (1886); Luther Hays, Milton (1886); Dr. Edward Spaulding, Nashua (1886).

NEW JERSEY.

Dr. B. P. Howell, Woodbury (1883); Maj. E. J. Anderson, Trenton (1883); Theo. Morford, Newton, (1883).

NEW YORK.

Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, 76 Chambers St., New York City; Edward M. Smith, Rochester; Richard U. Sherman, New Hartford; Eugene G. Blackford, Fulton Market, New York City.

NORTH CAROLINA.

S. G. Worth, Morgantown. (Mr. Worth is acting as commissioner and superintendent, there being no special fish commissioner recognized in the state. The department is under the general supervision of the commissioner of agriculture, Hon. Montford McGehee, Raleigh.

OHIO.

L. A. Harris, Cincinnati (1884); C. A. Bond, Toledo (1884); H. C. Post, Sandusky (1884).

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. H. J. Reeder, Easton (1881); Hon. Benj. L. Hewitt, Holidaysburg (1881); James Duffy, Marietta (1881); John Hummel, Selingsgrove (1881); Robert Dalzell, Pittsburg (1881); G. M. Miller, Wilkesbarre (1881).

RHODE ISLAND.

Newton Dexter, Providence (1883); John H. Barden, Rockland (1883); Alfred A. Reed, Jr., Providence (1883).

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A. P. Butler (Commissioner of Agriculture, and *ex-officio* Commissioner of Fisheries), Columbia.

TENNESSEE.

W. W. McDowell, Memphis (1883); George F. Akers, Nashville (1883); H. H. Sneed, Chattanooga (1883).

TEXAS.

J. H. Denkins, Austin (unknown).

UTAH.

Prof. J. L. Barfoot, Curator Deseret Museum, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

Dr. M. Goldsmith, Rutland (1881); Charley Barrett, Grafton (1882).

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VIRGINIA.

Col. M. McDonald, Berryville (1882).

WEST VIRGINIA.

H. B. Miller, Wheeling (1885); C. S. White, Romney (1885); N. M. Lowry, Hinton (1885).

WISCONSIN.

The Governor, *ex-officio*, Madison (1884); Philo Dunning, president, Madison (1885); John F. Antisdel (1885); C. L. Valentine, secretary and treasurer, Janesville (1887); J. V. Jones, Oshkosh (1886); Mark Douglas, Melrose (1887); C. Hutchinson, Beetown, (1866).

WYOMING TERRITORY.

Henry B. Runsey, Red Buttes. Deputies: Dr. M. C. Barckwell, Cheyenne; Otto Gowen, Laramie.

*Appendix.*STATE SUPERINTENDENTS OF FISHERIES OR
HATCHERIES.

CANADA.

S. Wilmont, Superintendent of Fisheries, New Castle, Ont.

CALIFORNIA.

John G. Woodbury, San Leandro.

CONNECTICUT.

H. J. Fenton, Poquonunock; George Jeliffe, Westport.

GEORGIA.

Dr. H. H. Carey, La Grange.

IOWA.

G. F. Slocum, Anamosa; A. A. Mosher, Spirit Lake.

KENTUCKY.

J. Griffith, Louisville.

MARYLAND.

Frank Behler, Druid Hill Park, Baltimore.

MICHIGAN.

James G. Portman, Paris; Orrin M. Chase, Overseer, Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

S. S. Watkins, Red Wing.

MISSOURI.

Charles H. Brownell, St. Joseph.

NEVADA.

H. G. Parker, Carson City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A. H. Powers, Plymouth.

NEW YORK.

Seth Green, Rochester; Monroe A. Green; Mumford.

NORTH CAROLINA.

S. G. Worth, Morgantown.

OHIO.

Emery D. Potter,

PENNSYLVANIA.

John Cowling, Marietta; Seth Weeks, Corry.

RHODE ISLAND.

J. H. Barden, Rockland.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

C. J. Huske, Columbia.

VIRGINIA.

W. F. Page, Lynchburg.

WISCONSIN.

M. T. Bailey, Madison.

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DIRECTIONS.

There are within our confines some 2,000 lakes and innumerable streams; and whether the distribution of fry can be made at the expense of the commission, is entirely dependent upon the question whether the legislative appropriation is ample to do this, in connection with the necessary and general expenses attendant upon our work.

If the appropriation should not be large enough to allow this expense, parties applying for fry will be so notified; in which case applicants will be expected to come for, receive and care for the fry, at their own expense. It must be understood where fry are furnished at the commission's expense, that the applicant will receive them at his nearest railroad station, with the proper conveyance to carry them to the place of deposit; and return *immediately* the cans, as per instructions on the tags affixed to them. Lumber or spring wagons with good strong springs are suitable for transporting the fry. Each person receiving fish is *expected* to communicate with the president or superintendent, from time to time up to December 31st, the progress the fry seem to be making, so that reliable information can be accumulated as to whether success attends their development, in the streams or lakes where placed.

BROOK TROUT

will be distributed during the months of March and April. All orders for the same should be addressed to the commissioner living nearest the applicant, and should be in on or before March 1st of each year. These fish should be properly placed in the small spring rivulets or branches of the large streams, so as to protect them from destruction by the larger fish, which are mainly to be found in main streams.

LAKE TROUT.

Lake or Mackinaw trout will be distributed in April and May; and applications for same should be in by April 1st. These fish are a deep lake fish and do not thrive in small streams. The lakes in which they are most successful should have a rocky or sandy bottom.

The above are the only varieties of fish we have for distribution during the coming season.

All parties coming for fish will be given full directions how to manage them, and if they do not follow the directions to the letter they will be sure to lose them.

Milk cans are used to carry all kinds of fish. A twelve gallon milk can (the most convenient size) will hold four thousand salmon trout or five thousand brook trout, or from ten to twenty adult fish, such as black bass,

Appendix.

etc. Six twelve gallon milk cans, filled with fish, is all one man can take charge of.

All communications must be addressed to superintendent or to one of the commissioners, and must describe particularly the waters to be stocked, giving their names, location and size, and stating whether the bottoms are rocky or muddy, or have eel grass, flags and pond lilies, and temperature of water during summer months. Trout are suited to clear waters with rocky bottoms. It should also be stated what kind of fish are found in the waters.

All fish deposited in lakes should be placed as near the head as possible, so they will not go into the outlet before they become familiar with the waters. The young fish should be deposited during the night, when most fish do not feed, and will find hiding places before morning.

Parties ordering fish will be notified when they are ready for distribution, and no parties should come until after receiving such notification. All applications must be made between December 15th and April 1st, as before indicated, and addressed to the

PRESIDENT OR SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES,
Madison, Wis.

Appendix.

APPLICATION FOR TROUT FRY.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Commissioners of Fisheries.

NUMBER.	NAME OF STREAMS.	COUNTY.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Give nearest R. R. Station,

Name of Applicant,

Post Office,

County,

Date,

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.



MADISON, WIS.:
DAVID ATWOOD, STATE PRINTER.
1882.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Adjutant General's Office,
September 30, 1882.

To His Excellency, JEREMIAH M. RUSK,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR:— I have the honor to submit herewith, as required by law, the annual report of the transactions and expenditures of this department for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1882.

OFFICE BUSINESS.

For the more convenient and systematic transaction of the office business of this department, it has been divided into two branches, "Volunteer Service" and "National Guard," the work of the former being devolved on the clerk of the office under my supervision, and the latter receiving especially my personal attention.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

The work of this department shows no signs of diminishing. It consists mainly in the preparation of certified copies of the records and files of the office, showing the military history of Wisconsin

Report of Adjutant General.

Volunteers. These are required to replace their lost discharges, and to enable them to avail themselves of the benefits of the pension and land laws.

While some of these service certificates are prepared without much difficulty, others frequently require hours of patient labor to exhaust the resources of the office in furnishing as complete a record as possible. The importance of this work both to the government and the veteran, and those dependent on the government's indebtedness to him, can scarcely be over-estimated, as a single error or omission may prevent the allowance of a just, or permit the allowance of an unjust application for pension or back pay.

The principal source of information is the record furnished by each company commander — with few exceptions — just before the close of the war, supplemented by the company, detachment or individual muster in and muster out rolls, bi-monthly musters, monthly returns of casualties, and other reports on file in the office.

CONDITION OF WAR RECORDS.

It is seldom that a complete history can be made up from the bound record, thus necessitating constant reference to the files. Many, indeed nearly all of these latter, written in the field, with poor ink, on cumbersome blanks often the size of an ordinary newspaper page, and of poor and brittle paper, are now so worn and broken by use that, unless soon recopied, and their frequent handling avoided by entering in the bound records the most important facts now shown by the files alone, they will soon become so illegible as to be worthless as evidence of the important facts they are intended to perpetuate.

A casual inspection of the work to be done will readily show that it ought not to be entrusted to ordinary copyists, but that only the most skilled labor should be employed upon it.

The present condition of these most important records is not peculiar to this state. The reports of the Adjutant Generals of other states frequently mention their similar experience, and the methods adopted to remedy the constantly increasing defects. In some instances, the best methods of doing the work have not been adopted

Report of Adjutant General.

in the first instance, and a large part of the work has had to be done over again, at great expense and labor. This was the experience of Massachusetts, as detailed in the Adjutant General's report of 1881.

The matter has frequently been alluded to in the annual reports of my predecessors, who, recognizing the importance of the work, have hesitated to enter upon it, until adequate provision should be made for its thorough accomplishment, on the best possible system.

I would recommend that some provision be made to allow this office to avail itself of the results of the experience of others in similar work, and that it then be entered upon, without delay, and prosecuted in the most thorough and systematic manner to completion.

No reliable estimate can be made of the time or expenditure required for this work, but whatever is required to do it in the best possible manner should be freely expended upon it.

DIRECTORY OF OFFICERS NEEDED.

Another important work which should be performed in this office is the preparation and maintenance of a directory of the present addresses of surviving officers of Wisconsin volunteer regiments, and the compilation of a list of those deceased.

Nearly three hundred applications for addresses of officers have been received at this office during the year. The only considerable source of information on this subject which is available is the roster of soldiers attending or reported at the Milwaukee Re-union of 1880. This is, of course, very incomplete, as any such directory must be at its best; but it has been a very great assistance in furnishing the information sought.

With such assistance as I am sure would be given by Grand Army Posts and National Guard companies in the several parts of the state, and authority to make a moderate expenditure in printing and postage, I am confident that very valuable assistance could be rendered to the old soldiers, their widows and orphans, whose applications for pensions are so often denied because they cannot reach the officers whose evidence is needed in support of

Report of Adjutant General.

their just claims. The value of a mortuary list, kept as one of the official records of this office, rests on the fact that on evidence being produced of the death of the officer whose testimony is demanded the pension office will take other evidence, which could not otherwise be admitted.

NATIONAL GUARD.

That the marked increase in interest in the National Guard, which has had such a steady and general growth throughout the United States during the past five years, is no mere temporary furore which has happened to strike the popular fancy, but is based on sound reasons of public policy, which no citizen can afford to ignore, is daily becoming more and more evident.

This interest is by no means confined to the force itself, but is shared by all thoughtful students of the possible future history of the country, and notably by those whose duty it is to forecast the future and as far as possible make adequate preparation for its contingencies. Prominent among these may be mentioned the General, the Adjutant General and the Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army, and many, if not most, of its older officers.

The fact that this country has had four considerable wars within its first century, and that no one generation, since the colonial period, has escaped a practical acquaintance with its stern realities, gives little ground to hope for perpetual peace, except it be attained by such adequate preparation as shall of itself prevent any actual conflict with foreign or domestic aggressors.

WAR EXPERIENCE BECOMING UNAVAILABLE.

While the principles of strategy and grand operations always have been and probably always will be essentially the same, the improvements in arms and minor tactics, since the close of the late war, have doubtless been greater than they were during the whole period intervening between the commencement of the revolution and the close of the rebellion. This, and the further fact that the great majority of those who actively participated in the work of the volunteer armies of 1861-5 are now or soon will be unfitted by age and infirmities for active field duty, renders their store of mil-

Report of Adjutant General.

itary experience, gained in the best possible of schools, practically obsolete and unavailable, and to supply its place comes our National Guard, composed in the main of the *post bellum* generation, without the practical teachings of active service, and compelled to prepare itself, with such aid as the state may give, to meet the responsibilities that the future may devolve upon it.

ITS CLAIMS FOR SUPPORT.

The principal reasons for the organization and maintenance of the "well regulated militia," which is declared by the constitution to be "necessary to the security of a free state," may be briefly stated as follows:

First.—To aid the civil authority in the execution of the laws, when its power fails.

Pennsylvania was taught the force of this reason at an estimated expense of over four millions of dollars and twenty lives, besides the disgrace of having one of its chief cities in the hands of a mob for several days. That she has learned the lesson well was shown by her magnificent division of state troops, numbering seven thousand five hundred present for duty, fully uniformed and equipped for instant field service, present at the inauguration of President Garfield.

Second.—To provide an organized, instructed, disciplined and equipped force available in any great national emergency to supply the place of the regular army (now barely strong enough to constitute an efficient frontier Indian police force), while a volunteer army is being formed and equipped to meet the special demand of the time.

The soundness of this reason has had no less practical demonstration than the first. How can we over-estimate the debt of the whole country to New York and Massachusetts for having in readiness, in the dark days of April, 1861, a force instantly available [to] open communication between Washington and the north? And who that remembers the anxieties of those days is likely to under-estimate the value of a practically useful National Guard?

Third.—To spread among the body of the people some knowl-

Report of Adjutant General.

edge of at least the rudiments of the art of war, to become available in organizing and instructing for any possible necessity, the only large army tolerated by the spirit of our institutions, one raised from the people for a specific purpose after the necessity has become imperative, to be immediately disbanded when its special purpose is accomplished.

In support of this reason, attention is called to the greater interest taken in volunteer militia companies in the south before the war, and the consequent greater ease with which its people organized their forces and adapted themselves to active military life, than was possible in the north, where the first year was one mainly of preparation, and many of whose regiments went under fire before either officers or men had sufficient knowledge of their duties to enable them to change front without being thrown into confusion. It has been estimated that one-third the losses in men and money would have been obviated if the same relative state of preparation for war had existed in 1861 that exists now. Mere barbarism at its best, any course that will serve to make it, when it can no longer be avoided with honor, short, sharp and decisive, ought not to lack the heartiest support.

Fourth.—To furnish that best possible guarantee of peace, a state of at least approximate preparation to meet and effectually resist any assault from foreign or domestic foes.

This reason is believed to be self-evident, needing neither argument nor reference to the experience of the past.

Such a force organized by the people, for the people and from the people, every soldier no less a citizen, with the same business, social, property and other interests in the welfare of the state as other citizens — not like him personally bearing any of the burden of its protection — can never be used against the state or the welfare of its citizens, and is wholly free from any of the objections that may well be urged against the maintenance of a large standing army of regular soldiers, whose interests and sympathies, personal and professional, may not always be identical with those of the people.

To maintain such a force, suitably proportioned to the popula-

Report of Adjutant General.

tion of the state, at a maximum of efficiency with a minimum of expense, is the problem to be solved by this department.

ORGANIZATION.

What is a suitable number for our state is an important question, that may well receive the most careful consideration. The weight of opinion among those who have given this subject the most study, fixes this number at seven hundred to each congressional district. The maximum force now organized by law in this state is within a small fraction of four hundred to each congressional district. With a more perfect equipment, a more compact organization and better geographical distribution, I think this force could be strengthened and made in every way more serviceable and satisfactory, if still further reduced twenty-five per cent. But such reduction should not fail to be accompanied by the improvements indicated, so that the force in its entirety would be prepared in all essential points for instant active service, without unnecessary hardship and suffering to the men.

The present authorized force of the National Guard is thirty-five companies, each required to have a minimum membership of fifty-five, and permitted a maximum of one hundred and one. The full force may thus vary from nineteen hundred and twenty-five to thirty-five hundred and thirty-five, a difference of sixteen hundred and ten, which seems too wide a margin to be subject to no central control. Battalion organizations may consist of from three to seven companies, and regiments of from eight to twelve companies, with the usual complement of field and staff officers.

The present force is organized as follows. The strength given is that at the date of the annual inspection:

1st Regiment, 8 companies, total strength	618
2d Regiment, 9 companies, total strength	665
3d Battalion, 4 companies, total strength	310
4th Battalion, 5 companies, total strength	359
*	462
.....	2,414
Add commander-in-chief and staff	13
Add field and staff officers	20
Total force	<u>2,447</u>

* The Bayfield Rifles being practically lifeless, and being about to be mustered out of state service, is not included in the number of separate companies.

Report of Adjutant General.

Owing to the practice hitherto in vogue of organizing companies in the order of their application, without reference to location, the distribution throughout the state is very unequal, and at least two small towns are struggling to maintain two companies each, when all their energies might well be concentrated on one.

I believe a better organization would be attained with four regiments of infantry of eight companies each, one troop of cavalry, and possibly one four gun battery of light artillery. The propriety of the latter organization involving some special considerations of much importance, it is here only suggested, not definitely recommended. Some geographical and other considerations might make two four company battalions preferable to one of the eight company regiments, but as this would not materially affect the number or efficiency of the force, it might safely be decided by the preference of the companies interested.

With the companies then reduced to a minimum of fifty and a maximum of seventy-five, with a careful oversight to maintain them in a thoroughly "live" condition, free from the incubus popularly termed "deadwood," with the high state of instruction and discipline, such oversight would certainly ensure, and last but not least, a thorough equipment, for instant active service, in accordance with the system adopted in the older eastern and middle states, we would have a force of much greater practical value, and one in which every citizen might well take pride.

During the year the following changes have occurred in the composition of the force:

Monroe City Guard, organized March 30, 1882.

First and Second Regiments, organized April 26, 1882, from First and Second Battalions.

Unity Guards, disbanded September 30, 1882.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

The state troops are now armed as follows: Twenty-six infantry companies with the latest pattern Springfield breech-loading muskets, caliber 45, with metal bayonet scabbards and McKeever cartridge boxes; six infantry companies have the old style altered

Report of Adjutant General.

breech-loaders, caliber 50, with cartridge belts manufactured by the state from unservicable body and shoulder belts, with old style leather bayonet scabbards. The cavalry have the latest style Springfield breech-loading carbines, caliber 45, with sabres and belts. One cavalry company is about to change its organization to infantry, and will have to be supplied with the obsolete 50-caliber breech-loaders from the stock in the state armory.

The great disadvantage of having two styles of arms, using different sizes of ammunition, are self-evident. The credit on the state ordnance account with the government, to accrue next July, will be nearly, if not quite, sufficient to complete the arming of the state troops with the latest pattern of arms, of uniform calibre.

I would recommend that an earnest effort be made to obtain authority from the War Department to anticipate this credit for a few months, so that this very desirable end may be accomplished with the least possible delay. If, at the same time, authority can be obtained to return the obsolete altered breech loaders, for which the state will then have no use, together with the stock of cartridge boxes now in possession of the companies, our ordnance account would be so increased as to permit a complete outfit of the latest pattern of woven cartridge belts to be drawn, together with a full supply of ammunition, so that each company may have a reserve of one thousand rounds on hand, in addition to the year's quota of one thousand rounds for target practice.

I regard these recommendations as very important for the best interests of the state and the National Guard, and, judging from the success which has attended similar efforts in behalf of other states, I have no doubt but they can be carried out, on a proper showing of the necessities of the case to the War Department.

UNIFORM.

The uniform prescribed by the state regulations has not been shown by use to be well adapted to the wants of the National Guard. Its specifications were copied from the full dress uniform of a company which was provided with a serviceable fatigue uni-

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form for drills, encampments and other active work. While it is stylish and not over trimmed, the pattern of the coat is now obsolete as a service dress, and the facings are too delicate for ordinary wear. While this can hardly be criticized as a full dress for troops provided with two uniforms, a service dress is the only one the state is interested in providing, and for which the state money should be used. This style of coat, though very popular for many years, and almost universally used when first adopted in this state, has now been very generally displaced by a pattern better adapted to practical use, and at the same time, having a solid soldierly appearance, far more attractive to the military eye than the more showy cut-away. If it is not deemed best to change the present regulation full dress, for the short skirted tunic or blouse, with light blue pants, now so popular in the eastern states, I would recommend that a simple fatigue be prescribed, similar to the United States army regulation, with some distinctive feature in stripe or facing, and that companies be prohibited from using any of the state uniform fund, for full dress uniforms, until provided with at least fifty suits of the fatigue.

In addition to the uniform proper, each soldier from whom any service is expected by the state should be provided with an overcoat, a woolen and a rubber blanket.

The motley array of civilian overcoats, bed quilts, comforters, horse blankets, and rubber coats and ponchos of various colors and patterns in use by the troops ordered to Eau Claire was little less than a disgrace to the state. The idea of the state of Wisconsin calling on a body of its citizens to abandon their avocations for an indefinite period, and at a moment's notice, to serve for a dollar a day and furnish themselves with these necessities of active duty, needs only to be considered to be condemned.

But for the hope that the general government will soon increase the annual appropriation for the militia, fixed in 1808 at \$200,000, to at least \$1,000,000, and make it available to be drawn in clothing and camp equipage as well as arms and equipments, I should deem it my duty to urge that immediate provision be made for the supply of these articles of prime necessity.

Report of Adjutant General.

INSPECTIONS.

The annual inspection of companies required by Sec. 634, R. S., has been made by me in person. I have thus acquired a knowledge of the condition and special circumstances of each company that cannot fail to be of great service in the discharge of my official duties. As an aid in arriving at some definite conclusion as to the state of instruction in the several companies, each has been required to execute a series of movements selected from the authorized tactics and expressed in the technical language of the book. A record of the proficiency of each company was kept by a system of markings which are believed to show, at least approximately, the actual and relative state of instruction. I believe the system should be continued, and hereafter the record of inspections published in detail for the information of all concerned.

The greatest deficiency on the part of the men is a lack of training in the "setting up" exercise, the value of which is evidently very greatly under-estimated. In about two-thirds of the companies there is a want of that machine like accuracy and promptness of movement in the manual and personal movements of the men, which makes the instant execution of orders so nearly a second nature that there will be no failure, or hesitation even, under the most intense excitement. Those officers whose knowledge of the school of the company was shown by the inspection to be deficient, were at the same time so thoroughly impressed with the cause of that deficiency and the means of remedying it that I confidently expect a marked improvement to be shown on the occasion of the next inspection.

A tabular statement is appended showing the number of each grade, present and absent, the per cent. present, and the gain or loss of each company since the last inspection. An examination of the table will show the relative, reported, and actual strength of each company, battalion, regiment, and the entire force.

ENCAMPMENTS.

As provided by chapter 162, laws of 1882, an encampment of about two-thirds of the National Guard was held during the past

Report of Adjutant General.

summer. Although the encampment of the entire force was authorized by law, a considerable expenditure being necessitated in the purchase of tents and camp equipage, it was deemed best to reduce the expenditure for transportation and subsistence by not ordering the encampment of the Fourth Battalion of five companies or any of the separate infantry companies.

The importance of annual encampments as the best practical schools of instruction in all that pertains to the duty of a soldier has been amply demonstrated not only by our limited experience but also by the greater experience of other states who have maintained the system for many years. On this subject the Adjutant General of Massachusetts in his report for 1881, says:

“Camp duty, which has for many years been performed in this state, has given our militia a high standing among similar organizations of the country, and it was owing to this duty that Massachusetts was able to send a well organized body of troops to the front in 1861.”

Quotations of similar import might easily be multiplied from the reports of New York, Pennsylvania and many other states, as well as from the writings of prominent officers who have given much intelligent study to the best methods of promoting the efficiency of the National Guard, but it is believed that the advantages, not to say the necessity of encampments for this purpose is now well understood and universally admitted. Certainly the practical experience of our 1st Regiment, 3d Battalion and Cavalry Troop in camp the past summer, has doubled their value to the state as an efficient force for any service, and if other troops in camp did not profit by the experience in the same degree, it was not due to any defect in the system itself, but in the application of it.

An abstract of the consolidated morning reports, on which the subsistence allowance was based, will be found in the appendix. It shows that 4,628 days duty were performed by the twenty-one companies ordered into camp.

SPECIAL TOURS OF DUTY.

In addition to the encampments and the usual local parades by companies, the 1st Regiment, Colonel W. B. Britton, commanding,

Report of Adjutant General.

in accordance with its annual instruction custom, was assembled for and participation in the usual ceremonies of Decoration Day at the station of one of its companies, this year at Delavan. These assemblies are made wholly at the cost of the regiment for transportation and other expenses, and reflect great credit on the enterprise and military spirit of officers and men.

Detachments of the National Guard have also been called upon to assist in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of the Governor and other state officers, and also at the funeral of ex-Governor Washburn.

On the former occasion the escort was composed of the South Side Turner Rifles, Captain Geo. P. Traeumer; Fond du Lac Guard, Captain S. L. Brasted; Oshkosh Rifles, Captain Jas. N. Ruby; Burchard Guard, Captain O. F. Weaver, under special orders No. 43, 1881; the La Crosse Light Guard, Captain F. A. Copeland; Governor's Guard, La Crosse, Captain F. J. Toeller, attending as the guests of the Madison companies, the Governor's Guard, Madison, Captain C. A. Wedelstedt, and Lake City Guard, Lieutenant C. L. F. Kellogg; the whole under command of Lieutenant Colonel M. T. Moore, 3d Battalion, in the absence of Colonel Bouck, who had been specially assigned to that duty.

In addition to the escort duty incident to the inauguration ceremonies, the troops present were formed for dress parade, review and drill, making a very full and profitable day's work, which, with the valuable experience incident to the mobilization and transportation of the companies, certainly fully compensated in the matter of instruction for the expense incurred, which, owing to the courtesy of the railroad companies, was insignificant. A similar tour of duty, especially for troops not encamped during the year, would be a profitable experience, whether any special occasion is furnished by a public ceremonial or not.

A special guard of honor of twenty men of the Lake City Guard of Madison, under Lieutenants C. L. F. Kellogg and A. L. Burdick, accompanied your Excellency and the committee of state officers and representatives of the State University and State Historical Society from Madison to Chicago, to receive the remains of ex-

Report of Adjutant General.

Governor C. C. Washburn and accompany them to La Crosse, where the funeral escort was composed of the local companies; the La Crosse Light Guard, Captain F. A. Copeland, and the Governor's Guard of La Crosse, Captain F. J. Toeller, and a detachment of the Light Horse Squadron of Milwaukee, Captain W. A. Collins, the whole under command of Lieutenant Colonel M. T. Moore, of the Third Battalion, assisted by his staff.

The conduct and bearing of all the troops, both off and on duty, en route and during the funeral ceremonies, was such as to evoke the warmest commendations, not only from the distinguished civilians present, but also from a number of officers of the regular army, whose expressions of surprise and admiration on seeing the perfect smoothness with which those most delicate and laborious duties were performed, were well merited.

RIFLE PRACTICE,

which has become one of the chief subjects of instruction in the National Guard of the older states, has never been systematically taught in this state. The methods of instruction and practice having passed their experimental stage and become well settled and defined in the text-books on the subject, I would recommend that some definite amount of work in this department be prescribed and put in practice during the present winter, so that at least the rudiments of the position and aiming drill be taught in each company, and that gallery practice be encouraged whenever practicable. In New York an average of \$45,000 per year for the last seven years has been expended on rifle practice. A hint of the value placed on it when it is best understood and most successfully practiced.

REGULATIONS.

The system of regulations for the National Guard prepared by Gen. E. E. Bryant, have now been in force for more than a year, have had a thorough trial, and have been found of the greatest practical utility. A high compliment to the wisdom and judgment displayed in their composition and arrangement is involved in the fact that experience has shown no cause for alteration or amend-

Report of Adjutant General.

ment. In some special features it far surpasses any similar code that has come under my observation. The method prescribed for relieving companies of the incubus of inefficient members is especially to be commended. While it gives every man his day in court and prevents any snap judgments by accident or intention, it avoids the great expense in time and labor of the ordinary course of trial by court martial. The code will long remain a signal example of Gen. Bryant's valuable labor in this department.

AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED.

There are several minor amendments to the military law as it now stands that would materially promote the efficiency of the force without involving any appreciable expense, such as some provision for furnishing each medical officer with a suitable supply of medicines and stores for the use of the troops when under orders; a uniform system of blank account and record books for the several companies; some provision for enlistment for a less term of men who have served five years; a reduction of the statutory fine for non-attendance at drills; and other similar matters which have been shown by actual experience to be needed. Such matters should not be left to the chance of some individual interest being sufficient to induce the "introduction of a bill," but should be brought forward by the systematic consideration of a board of experienced officers who would be much more likely to improve than injure the code. Believing that the interests of the state and National Guard, which are identical, would be served by the deliberations of such a board, I would recommend that one be appointed in time to report their conclusions early in the approaching session of the legislature.

The several appendices — marked A to K, inclusive — herewith transmitted, are made a part of this report.

CONCLUSION.

The time and labor required to discharge the duties of this office have far exceeded my anticipation, and have doubtless been much greater than for any year since the war. The growth of the National Guard in the past few years from a few practically independent

Report of Adjutant General.

companies to a well organized and coherent force of twenty-five hundred men in thirty-four companies and four battalion organizations has necessitated the expenditure of much labor and a careful study of the experience of other states to properly maintain that supervision of the force which the interests of the state and the force itself require.

My interest in the welfare of the National Guard, and my appreciation of its present value and the possibilities of good to the state in its more perfect development, have never been small, but have largely increased with my labors for it. This interest, and the kindly evidences of appreciation of my efforts for the improvement of the force, which have been so often shown by both officers and men, coupled with the knowledge that it was never in better condition than to-day and is steadily increasing in efficiency and in the appreciation of all thoughtful citizens, has been and will be a great incentive to do my utmost for its improvement.

In conclusion, I wish to express for myself and in behalf of the officers and soldiers of the Wisconsin National Guard, our high appreciation of the great interest always shown by your Excellency in the welfare and efficiency of the state troops; and also to make a proper acknowledgment of the hearty co-operation which has been so courteously extended to me in all my endeavors to promote the efficiency of the force.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHANDLER P. CHAPMAN,

Adjutant General.

Appendices.

APPENDICES.

- A. ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.
- B. TABLE OF RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS.
- C. SCHEDULE OF COMMISSIONS ISSUED.
- D. CASUALTIES.
- E. ABSTRACT OF INSPECTION REPORTS.
- F. ABSTRACT OF CONSOLIDATED MORNING REPORTS OF ENCAMPMENTS.
- G. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.
- H. LIST OF EXCLUSIONS FOR THE GOOD OF THE SERVICE.
- I. GENERAL AND SPECIAL ORDERS.
- K. AMENDMENTS TO REVISED STATUTES RELATING TO THE NATIONAL GUARD, SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF THE REGULATIONS.

Roster.

[A.]
ROSTER.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF.
Commander-in-Chief.

Governor JEREMIAH M. RUSK, Viroqua, Inaugurated Jan. 2, 1882.

*Adjutant-General — Rank, Brigadier-General. Ex-officio Inspector-General
 and Chief of Staff.*

CHANDLER P. CHAPMAN, Madison, Jan. 2, 1882.

*Quartermaster-General — Rank, Brigadier-General. Ex-officio Commissary
 General and Chief of Ordnance.*

THOMAS REYNOLDS, Madison, Jan. 2, 1882.

Surgeon-General — Rank, Brigadier-General.

HENRY PALMER, Janesville, Jan. 2, 1882.

Engineer-in-Chief and A. D. C. — Rank, Colonel.

EDWIN E. WOODMAN, Baraboo, Jan. 2, 1882,

Aids de-Camp — Rank, Colonel.

GOTTLIEB SWEITZER, Milwaukee, Jan. 2, 1882.

WILLIARD C. BAILEY, Green Bay, Jan. 2, 1882.

H. D. FARQUHARSON, Lancaster, Jan. 2, 1882.

WILLIAM S. STANLEY, Milwaukee, Jan. 2, 1882.

Military Secretary and A. D. C. — Rank, Colonel.

LYCURGUS J. RUSK, Viroqua, Jan. 2, 1882.

Additional Aids de-Camp — Rank, Colonel.¹

CHARLES KING, Madison, Mar. 28, 1882.

JOHN D. CLEM, Galesville, Mar. 28, 1882.

Aid-de-Camp to Adjutant-General — Rank, Captain.

Aid-de-Camp to Quartermaster-General — Rank, Captain.

JOHN W. CURRAN, Sparta, Mar. 23, 1882.

¹ Appointment authorized by Chapter 162, Laws of 1832, being officers of the United States Army on duty as Professors of Military Science and Tactics within the State.

Roster.

FIRST REGIMENT.

ORGANIZED BY GENERAL ORDER NO. 25, APRIL 26, 1882. HEADQUARTERS,
JANESVILLE.

FIELD AND STAFF.

	<i>Date of Rank.</i>
<i>Colonel.</i>	
WILLIAM B. BRITTON, Janesville,	April 6, 1882.
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>	
H. H. McLENNEGAN, Beloit,	April 6, 1882.
<i>Major.</i>	
FRANK M. REED, Racine	April 6, 1882.
<i>Surgeon — Rank, Major.</i>	
GEORGE G. CHITTENDEN, Janesville,	May 22, 1882.
<i>Assistant Surgeon — Rank, Captain</i>	
FREDERICK W. BYERS, Monroe,	May 22, 1882.
<i>Adjutant — Rank, 1st Lieutenant.</i>	
M. A. NEWMAN, Janesville,	Feb. 1, 1879.
<i>Quartermaster — Rank 1st Lieutenant.</i>	
C. E. JONES, Beloit,	April 16, 1881.
<i>Judge Advocate — Rank, 1st Lieutenant.</i>	
JOSEPH W. BATES, Janesville,	May 22, 1882.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

<i>Sergeant Major.</i>	
GEORGE NILSON, Bower City Rifles,	May 30 1882
<i>Quartermaster-Sergeant.</i>	
F. J. BAILEY, Beloit City Guard,	May 28, 1881.
<i>Commissary Sergeaoat.</i>	
P. V. G. ESTERLY, Custer Rifles,	May 1
<i>Hospital Steward.</i>	
WM. M. SAULSBURY, Custer Rifles,	April 24, 1880.
<i>Chief Musician.</i>	
H. M. WEAVER, Bower City Rifles,	April 24, 1880.
<i>Color Sergeant.</i>	
J. L. BEAR, Bower City Rifles,	April 24, 1880.

Roster.

CO. A. JANESVILLE GUARD.

ORGANIZED AUGUST 8, 1878.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Rank.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
H. A. SMITH,	<i>Captain,</i>	Feb. 1, 1879,	Janesville.
M. A. NEWMAN,	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	Feb. 1, 1879,	Janesville.
CHAS. F. GLASS,	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	Feb. 1, 1879,	Janesville.

CO. B. BOWER CITY RIFLES — JANESVILLE.

ORGANIZED AUGUST 18, 1878.

J. B. LAGRANGE,	<i>Captain,</i>	July 15, 1879,	Janesville.
JOHN ANDREWS,	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	Aug. 14, 1880,	Janesville.
C. E. BROWN,	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	Aug. 14, 1880,	Janesville.

CO. C. CUSTER RIFLES — WHITEWATER.

ORGANIZED JULY 7, 1877.

M. DEWOLF,	<i>Captain,</i>	May 22, 1882,	Whitewater.
J. W. RICHMOND,	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	Sept. 9, 1882,	Whitewater.
A. F. CALDWELL,	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	Sept. 9, 1882,	Whitewater.

CO. D. DELEVAN GUARDS.

ORGANIZED APRIL 27, 1880.

H. L. CLARK,	<i>Captain,</i>	Sept. 9, 1882,	Delevan.
R. J. WILSON,	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	Sept. 9, 1882,	Delevan.
I. Y. FITZER, JR.,	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	Sept. 9, 1882,	Delevan

CO. E. БЕЛОIT CITY GUARD.

ORGANIZED AUGUST 31, 1877.

C. H. PARMELY,	<i>Captain,</i>	May 27, 1880,	Beloit.
E. J. BENDING,	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	May 27, 1880,	Beloit.
W. T. BOIS,	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	May 27, 1880,	Beloit.

Roster.

Co. F. RACINE LIGHT GUARD.

ORGANIZED APRIL 6, 1881.

GEO. A. GRAVES,	<i>Captain,</i>	June 1, 1882,	Racine.
JOHN T. VAUGHN,	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	April 6, 1881,	Racine.
F. M. ROBERTS,	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	April 6, 1881,	Racine.

Co. G. GARFIELD GUARD, RACINE.

ORGANIZED AUGUST 30, 1881.

JAMES W. GREELEY,	<i>Captain,</i>	Jan. 16, 1882,	Racine.
PETER J. RICE,	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	Aug. 30, 1881,	Racine.
— — — — —,	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	— — — — —,	— — — — —.

Co. H. MONROE CITY GUARD.

ORGANIZED MARCH 30, 1882.

SAMUEL J. LEWIS,	<i>Captain,</i>	April 3, 1882,	Monroe.
SAMUEL P. SHADEL,	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	April 3, 1882,	Monroe.
ANDREW ARNOT,	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	April 3, 1882,	Monroe.

Roster.

SECOND REGIMENT.

ORGANIZED BY GENERAL ORDER NO. 25, APRIL 26, 1882, HEADQUARTERS,
OSHKOSH.

FIELD AND STAFF.

	<i>Colonel.</i>	<i>Date of Rank.</i>
GABE BOUCK, Oshkosh.		April 19, 1882.
— — —, —.	<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>	— —, —.
	<i>Major.</i>	
J. H. MARSTON, Appleton.		April 19, 1882.
	<i>Surgeon — Rank, Major.</i>	
F. J. WILKIE, Oshkosh.		April 19, 1882.
	<i>Assistant Surgeon — Rank, Captain.</i>	
LLEWELLYN A. BISHOP, Fond du Lac.		May 22, 1882.
	<i>Adjutant — Rank, 1st Lieutenant.</i>	
W. S. WHEELER, Oshkosh.		April 19, 1882.
	<i>Quarter-Master — Rank, 1st Lieutenant.</i>	
JOHN KENEALLY, Fond du Lac.		Feb. 19, 1881.
	<i>Judge Advocate — Rank, 1st Lieutenant.</i>	
EMIL BAENSCH, Manitowoc.		April 19, 1882.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

	<i>Sergeant Major.</i>	
C. P. RICHMOND, Appleton Light Infantry.		— —, —.
	<i>Quarter-Master Sergeant.</i>	
W. C. KIMBALL, Oshkosh Guard.		— —, —.
	<i>Commissary Sergeant.</i>	
— — —, —.		— —, —.
	<i>Hospital Steward.</i>	
— — —, —.		— —, —.
	<i>Chief Musician.</i>	
CHAS. E. ROGERS, Fond du Lac.		— —, —.

Roster.

CO. A. MANITOWOC VOLUNTEERS.

ORGANIZED JULY 18, 1868.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Rank.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
F. BECKER,	<i>Captain,</i>	Aug. 3, 1868,	Manitowoc.
HENRY SCHWEITZER,	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	Jan. 12, 1877,	Manitowoc.
W. MENGE,	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	Jan. 12, 1877,	Manitowoc.

CO. B. OSHKOSH GUARD.

ORGANIZED MARCH 25, 1876.

W. H. PATTON,	<i>Captain,</i>	Dec. 2, 1880,	Oshkosh.
H. W. LEACH,	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	May 10, 1881,	Oshkosh.
OTTO LAAB,	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	May 10, 1881,	Oshkosh.

CO. C. EVERGREEN CITY GUARD, SHEBOYGAN.

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER 4, 1877.

C. A. BORN,	<i>Captain,</i>	Feb. 6, 1882,	Sheboygan.
H. W. TRESTER,	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	Feb. 24, 1880,	Sheboygan.
ROBERT SYM,	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	May 24, 1880,	Sheboygan.

CO. D. RIPON RIFLES.

ORGANIZED MARCH 28, 1878.

HUGO SCHULTZ,	<i>Captain,</i>	July 25, 1878,	Ripon.
EDWARD KATH,	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	Mar. 16, 1882,	Ripon.
H. E. GIESE,	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	Mar. 16, 1882,	Ripon.

CO. E. FOND DU LAC GUARD.

ORGANIZED APRIL 9, 1880.

S. L. BRASTED,	<i>Captain,</i>	April 9, 1880,	Fond du Lac.
JOS. D. RADFORD,	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	June 2, 1882,	Fond du Lac.
ANTHONY A. KELLY,	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	June 2, 1882,	Fond du Lac.

Roster.

Co. F. OSHKOSH RIFLES.

ORGANIZED APRIL 8, 1880.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Rank.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
J. N. RUBY,	<i>Captain,</i>	July 24, 1880,	Oshkosh.
— — — — —,	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	— — — — —,	— — — — —.
— — — — —,	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	— — — — —,	— — — — —.

Co. G. APPLETON LIGHT INFANTRY.

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 27, 1881.

HENRY C. SLOAN,	<i>Captain,</i>	June 10, 1882,	Appleton.
WM. H. CHILSON,	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	June 10, 1882,	Appleton.
— — — — —,	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	— — — — —,	— — — — —.

Co. H. PRAIRIE CITY GUARD, RIPON.

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 2, 1881.

F. N. WEBSTER,	<i>Captain,</i>	Dec. 2, 1881,	Ripon.
J. E. FOLLETT,	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	Dec. 2, 1881,	Ripon.
E. S. MASON,	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	Dec. 2, 1881,	Ripon.

Co. I. RANKIN GUARDS, MANITOWOC.

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 29, 1881.

W. H. HEMSCHMEYER,	<i>Captain,</i>	Dec. 29, 1881,	Manitowoc.
OLE BENSON,	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	Dec. 29, 1881,	Manitowoc.
EMIL BAENSCH,	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	Dec. 29, 1881,	Manitowoc.

Roster.

THIRD BATTALION.

ORGANIZED BY GENERAL ORDER NO. 2, MAY 19, 1881. HEADQUARTERS
LA CROSSE.

FIELD AND STAFF.

	<i>Date of Rank.</i>
	<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>
M. T. MOORE, La Crosse,	May 19, 1881.
	<i>Major.</i>
B. F. PARKER, Mauston,	June 24, 1881.
	<i>Assistant Surgeon — Rank, Captain.</i>
CHAS. E. ROGERS, La Crosse,	July 3, 1882.
	<i>Adjutant — Rank, 1st Lieutenant.</i>
LOUIS TILLMANS, La Crosse,	June 24, 1881.
	<i>Quartermaster — Rank, 1st Lieutenant.</i>
JOHN R. CANON, Neillsville,	June 24, 1881.
	<i>Judge Advocate — Rank, 1st Lieutenant.</i>
LEWIS J. GLASS, Marshfield,	Mar. 28, 1882.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

	<i>Sergeant Major.</i>
ED. S. CASE, La Crosse Light Guard,	May 30, 1882.
	<i>Quartermaster Sergeant.</i>
G. K. REDMOND, Sherman Guard,	July 29, 1881.
	<i>Commissary Sergeant.</i>
O. F. HEADSTREAM, Mauston Light Guard,	July 29, 1881.
	<i>Hospital Steward.</i>
M. W. MULLOWNEY, Mauston Light Guard,	Aug. 7, 1882.
	<i>Chief Musician.</i>
E. N. MARKEY, Sherman Guard,	Sept. 29, 1881.

Roster.

CO. A. SHERMAN GUARD — NEILLSVILLE.

ORGANIZED MAY 15, 1875.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Rank.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
J. W. FERGUSON,	<i>Captain,</i>	Feb. 14, 1878.	Neillsville.
G. A. LUDINGTON,	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	June 29, 1881.	Neillsville.
SAMUEL DIXON,	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	June 29, 1881.	Neillsville.

CO. B. GOVERNOR'S GUARD — LA CROSSE.

ORGANIZED AUGUST 1, 1873.

F. J. TOELLER,	<i>Captain,</i>	Dec. 13, 1880.	La Crosse.
F. X. WEIGEL,	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	Aug. 31, 1880.	La Crosse.
JULIUS KIRCHIES,	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	May 22, 1882.	La Crosse.

CO. C. LA CROSSE LIGHT GUARD.

ORGANIZED AUGUST 14, 1878.

F. A. COPELAND,	<i>Captain,</i>	June 17, 1881.	La Crosse.
F. H. HANKERSON,	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	May 22, 1882.	La Crosse.
CHAS. P. CROSBY,	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	May 22, 1882.	La Crosse.

CO. D. MAUSTON LIGHT GUARD.

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 11, 1875.

R. P. POWERS.	<i>Captain,</i>	Aug. 24, 1881.	Mauston.
G. H. WINSOR,	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	Aug. 24, 1881.	Mauston.
HENRY SCHALL,	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	Aug. 24, 1881.	Mauston.

CO. E. UNITY GUARD.

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER 15, 1879.

Mustered out of state service September 30, 1892.

Roster.

FOURTH BATTALION.

ORGANIZED BY GENERAL ORDER NO. 4, MAY 26, 1881. HEADQUARTERS,
MADISON.

FIELD AND STAFF.

<i>Lieutenant Colonel</i>	<i>Date of Rank.</i>
CHANDLER P. CHAPMAN, Madison,	May 19, 1881.

To January 2d, 1882, when promoted Adjutant General.

NOTE.—Commissioned Assistant Inspector General—rank, Lieutenant Colonel, assigned to command by Executive order on request of line officers.

Major.

<i>Adjutant—Rank, 1st Lieutenant.</i>	
WILLIAM HELM, Madison,	June 14, 1881.

To June 13, 1882, when promoted Captain Company A., 4th Battalion.

<i>Assistant Surgeon—Rank, 1st Lieutenant.</i>	
W. E. SPALDING, Watertown,	June 14, 1881.

<i>Quartermaster—Rank, 1st Lieutenant.</i>	
GEO. C. CARNAGIE, Portage,	Oct. 13, 1880.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

<i>Sergeant Major.</i>	
J. D. TAYLOR, Lake City Guard,	June 25, 1881.

<i>Quartermaster Sergeant.</i>	
JOHN B. MILLS, Guppy Guard,	June 25, 1881.

<i>Commissary Sergeant.</i>	
CHAS. A. BURCHARD, Burchard Guard,	June 25, 1881.

<i>Hospital Steward.</i>	
HERMAN BASSLER, Watertown Rifles,	June 25, 1881.

<i>Chief Musician.</i>	
GEO. JOACHIM, Governor's Guard,	June 25, 1881.

Roster.

Co. A. GOVERNOR'S GUARD, MADISON.

ORGANIZED MARCH 24, 1875.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Rank.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
WILLIAM HELM,	<i>Captain,</i>	June 13, 1882.	Madison.
JOHN HEYL,	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	Nov. 6, 1878.	Madison.
GEO. NECKERMAN,	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	Dec. 10, 1878.	Madison.

Co. B. GUPPY GUARD, PORTAGE.

ORGANIZED JUNE 23, 1877.

J. C. BRITT,	<i>Captain,</i>	Aug. 19, 1881.	Portage.
H. W. ORTHMAN,	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	Aug. 19, 1881.	Portage.
J. B. MILLS,	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	Aug. 19, 1881.	Portage.

Co. C. LAKE CITY GUARD, MADISON.

ORGANIZED MAY 27, 1879.

C. P. CHAPMAN,	<i>Captain,</i>	July 30, 1879.	Madison.
C. L. F. KELLOGG,	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	Aug. 24, 1881.	Madison.
A. L. BURDICK,	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	June 13, 1879.	Madison.

Co. D. WATERTOWN RIFLES.

ORGANIZED JULY 7, 1880.

ALBERT SOLLIDAY,	<i>Captain,</i>	May 22, 1882.	Watertown.
C. F. ZAUTNER,	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	July 7, 1880.	Watertown.
NICHOLAS BRUEGGER.	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	July 7, 1880.	Watertown.

Co. E. BURCHARD GUARD, BEAVER DAM.

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 4, 1880.

O. F. WEAVER,	<i>Captain,</i>	Oct. 5, 1880.	Beaver Dam.
F. F. CONGDON,	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	Aug. 24, 1881.	Beaver Dam.
JOHN CARROLL,	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	Aug. 24, 1881.	Beaver Dam.

Roster.

SEPARATE COMPANIES.

SHERIDAN GUARD — MILWAUKEE.

ORGANIZED JUNE 23, 1869.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Rank.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
WM. P. O'CONNOR,	<i>Captain,</i>	Sept. 9, 1882,	Milwaukee.
JOHN E. COOGAN,	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	Oct. 8, 1881,	Milwaukee.
WM. H. HALSEY,	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	Oct. 8, 1881,	Milwaukee.

BAYFIELD RIFLES.

ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 5, 1873.

R. D. PIKE.	<i>Captain,</i>	Mar. 14, 1873,	Bayfield.
J. T. GARGNON.	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	Mar. 14, 1873,	Bayfield.
F. M. HERRICK.	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	May 22, 1879,	Bayfield.

GERMANIA GUARD — WAUSAU.

ORGANIZED JANUARY 10, 1875.

CARL H. MUELLER.	<i>Captain,</i>	Oct. 11, 1881,	Wausau.
CARL KRUEGER.	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	June 28, 1879,	Wausau.
WM. ABRAHAM.	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	June 28, 1879,	Wausau.

LUDINGTON GUARD — MENOMONIE.

ORGANIZED JANUARY 16, 1877.

THOS. J. GEORGE.	<i>Captain,</i>	Jan. 16, 1877,	Menomonie.
GEO. R. BREWER.	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	May 10, 1880,	Menomonie.
— — —	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	— — —,	— — —.

KOSCIUSKO GUARD — MILWAUKEE.

ORGANIZED AUGUST 24, 1877.

F. J. BORCHARDT.	<i>Captain,</i>	Aug. 25, 1877,	Milwaukee.
L. MICHAELSKI.	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	Dec. 30, 1881,	Milwaukee.
M. SCHUBERT.	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	Dec. 30, 1881,	Milwaukee.

Roster.

SOUTH SIDE TURNER RIFLES, MILWAUKEE.

ORGANIZED JUNE 20, 1879.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Rank.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
GEO. P. TRAEUMER,	<i>Captain,</i>	June 5, 1879,	Milwaukee.
ALBERT BLEUEL,	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	June 5, 1879,	Milwaukee.
HERMAN KLOEHN,	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	Aug. 7, 1880,	Milwaukee.

LIGHT HORSE SQUADRON, MILWAUKEE.

ORGANIZED APRIL 27, 1880.

GEO. J. SCHOEFFEL,	<i>Captain,</i>	Sept. 9, 1882,	Milwaukee.
C. H. M. TOBEY,	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	Sept. 9, 1882,	Milwaukee.
— — — — —,	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	— — — — —	— — — — —

LINCOLN GUARD, MILWAUKEE.

ORGANIZED MAY 2, 1881.

AUG. F. DAHLMAN,	<i>Captain,</i>	May 2, 1881,	Milwaukee.
C. W. G. MILLER,	<i>1st Lieutenant,</i>	May 2, 1881,	Milwaukee.
WM. MILLER,	<i>2d Lieutenant,</i>	May 2, 1881,	Milwaukee.

Relative Rank.

[B.]

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

No	NAME.	ORGANIZATION.	DATE OF RANK.
1	Chandler P. Chapman .	General Staff	Jan. 2, 1882
2	Henry Palmer.....	General Staff	Jan. 2, 1882
3	Thomas Reynolds	General Staff	Jan. 2, 1882

COLONELS.

No	NAME.	ORGANIZATION.	DATE OF RANK.
1	Edwin E. Woodman ...	A. D. C. and Engineer-in-Chief..	Jan. 2, 1882
2	Gottlieb Sweitzer	Aid de Camp	Jan. 2, 1882
3	Williard C. Bailey	Aid de Camp	Jan. 2, 1882
4	H. D. Farquharson	Aid de Camp	Jan. 2, 1882
5	William S. Stanley	Aid de Camp	Jan. 2, 1882
6	Lycurgus J. Rusk.....	A. D. C. and Military Secretary.	Jan. 2, 1882
7	Charles King	Aid de Camp	Mar. 28, 1882
8	John D. Clem.....	Aid de Camp	Mar. 28, 1882
9	William B. Britton.....	1st Regiment	Apr. 6, 1882
10	Gabe Bouck	2d Regiment.....	Apr. 19, 1882

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

No	NAME.	ORGANIZATION.	DATE OF RANK.
1	M. T. Moore.....	3d Battalion.....	May 19, 1881
2	H. H. McLennegan	1st Regiment.....	April 6, 1882

MAJORS.

No	NAME	ORGANIZATION.	DATE OF RANK.
1	B. F. Parker.....	3d Battalion.....	June 24, 1881
2	Frank M. Reed.....	1st Regiment	Apr. 6, 1882
3	J. H. Marston.....	2d Regiment.....	Apr. 19, 1882
4	F. J. Wilkie.....	Surgeon, 2d Regiment.....	Apr. 19, 1882
5	Geo. C. Chittenden.....	Surgeon, 1st Regiment	May 22, 1882

Relative Rank.

CAPTAINS.

No	NAME.	ORGANIZATION.	DATE OF RANK.
1	F. Becker	Manitowoc Volunteers.....	Aug. 3, 1868
2	R. D. Pike.....	Bayfield Rifles.....	Mar. 14, 1873
3	T. J. George.....	Ludington Guard.....	Jan. 16, 1877
4	F. J. Borchardt.....	Kosciusko Guard.....	Aug. 25, 1877
5	J. W. Ferguson.....	Sherman Guard.....	Feb. 14, 1878
6	Hugo Schultz.....	Ripon Rifles.....	July 25, 1878
7	H. A. Smith.....	Janesville Guard.....	Feb. 1, 1879
8	Geo. P. Traeumer.....	South Side Turner Rifles.....	June 5, 1879
9	J. B. La Grange.....	Bower City Rifles.....	July 15, 1879
10	C. P. Chapman.....	Lake City Guard.....	July 30, 1879
11	S. L. Brasted.....	Fond du Lac Guard.....	April 9, 1880
12	C. H. Parmely.....	Beloit City Guard.....	May 27, 1880
13	J. N. Ruby.....	Oshkosh Rifles.....	July 24, 1880
14	O. F. Weaver.....	Burchard Guard.....	Oct. 5, 1880
15	W. H. Patton.....	Oshkosh Guard.....	Dec. 2, 1880
16	F. J. Toeller.....	Governor's Guard, La Crosse...	Dec. 13, 1880
17	Aug. F. Dahlman.....	Lincoln Guard.....	May 2, 1881
18	F. A. Copeland.....	La Crosse Light Guard.....	June 17, 1881
19	J. C. Britt.....	Guppy Guard.....	Aug. 19, 1881
20	R. P. Powers.....	Mauston Light Guard.....	Aug. 24, 1881
21	Carl H. Mueller.....	Germania Guard.....	Oct. 11, 1881
22	F. N. Webster.....	Prairie City Guard.....	Dec. 2, 1881
23	W. H. Hemschemeyer..	Rankin Guard.....	Dec. 29, 1881
24	James W. Greeley.....	Garfield Guard.....	Jan. 16, 1882
25	Chas. A. Born.....	Evergreen City Guard.....	Feb. 6, 1882
26	John W. Carran.....	A. D. C. to Q. M. G.....	Mar. 20, 1882
27	Sam. J. Lewis.....	Monroe City Guard.....	April 3, 1882
28	Mannering De Wolf....	Custer Rifles.....	May 22, 1882
29	Albert Soliday.....	Watertown Rifles.....	May 22, 1882
30	Llewellyn A. Bishop....	Assistant Surg. 2d Regiment....	May 22, 1882
31	Frederick W. Byers....	Assistant Surg. 1st Regiment....	May 22, 1882
32	George A. Graves.....	Racine Light Guard.....	June 1, 1882
33	Henry C. Sloan.....	Appleton Light Infantry.....	June 10, 1882
34	William Helm.....	Governor's Guard, Madison....	June 13, 1882
35	Chas. E. Rogers.....	Assistant Surg. 3d Battalion....	July 3, 1882
36	William P. O'Connor..	Sheridan Guard.....	Sept. 9, 1882
37	Geo. J. Schoeffel.....	Light Horse Squadron.....	Sept. 9, 1882
38	Horace L. Clark.....	Delavan Guard.....	Sept. 9, 1882

Relative Rank.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

No	NAME.	ORGANIZATION.	DATE OF RANK.
1	J. T. Gargnon	Bayfield Rifles	Mar. 14, 1873
2	Henry Schweitzer	Manitowoc Volunteers	Jan. 12, 1877
3	John Heyl	Governor's Guard, Madison	Nov. 6, 1878
4	M. A. Newman	Janesville Guard	Feb. 1, 1879
5	Albert Bleuel	South Side Turner Rifles	June 5, 1879
6	Charles Kruger	Germania Guard	June 28, 1879
7	H. W. Trester	Evergreen City Guard	Feb. 24, 1880
8	George R. Brewer	Ludington Guard	May 10, 1880
9	E. J. Bending	Beloit City Guard	May 27, 1880
10	C. F. Zautner	Watertown Rifles	July 7, 1880
11	John Andrews	Bower City Rifles	Aug. 14, 1880
12	Frank X Weigel	Governor's Guard, La Crosse	Aug. 31, 1880
13	John Keneally	Quartermaster, 2d Regiment....	Feb. 19, 1881
14	John T. Vaughn	Racine Light Guard	Apr. 6, 1881
15	C. E. Jones	Quartermaster, 1st Regiment....	Apr. 16, 1881
16	C. W. G. Miller	Lincoln Guard	May 2, 1881
17	Henry W. Leach	Oshkosh Guard	May 10, 1881
18	Louis Tillmans	Adjutant, 3d Battalion	June 24, 1881
19	John R. Cannon	Quartermaster, 3d Battalion	June 24, 1881
20	W. C. Spalding	Assistant Surgeon, 4th Battalion	June 24, 1881
21	Geo. A. Ludington	Sherman Guard	June 29, 1881
22	H. W. Orthman	Guppy Guards	Aug. 19, 1881
23	C. L. F. Kellogg	Lake City Guard	Aug. 24, 1881
24	G. H. Winsor	Mauston Light Guard	Aug. 24, 1881
25	F. F. Congdon	Burchard Guard	Aug. 24, 1881
26	Peter J. Rice	Garfield Guard	Aug. 30, 1881
27	John E. Coogan	Sheridan Guard	Oct. 8, 1881
28	J. E. Follett	Prairie City Guard	Dec. 2, 1881
29	Ole Benson	Rankin Guard	Dec. 29, 1881
30	Louis Michaelski	Kosciusko Guard	Dec. 30, 1881
31	Edward Kath	Ripon Rifles	Mar. 16, 1882
32	Louis J. Glass	Judge Advocate, 3d Battalion ...	Mar. 28, 1882
33	Samuel P. Shadel	Monroe City Guard	Apr. 3, 1882
34	W. S. Wheeler	Adjutant, 2d Regiment	Apr. 19, 1882
35	E. Baensch	Judge Advocate, 2d Regiment..	Apr. 19, 1882
36	Jos. W. Bates	Judge Advocate, 1st Regiment..	May 22, 1882
37	Fred. H. Hankerson ...	La Crosse Light Guard	May 22, 1882
38	Joseph D. Radford	Fond du Lac Guard	June 2, 1882
39	William Henry Chilson	Appleton Light Infantry	June 10, 1882
40	Joel W. Richmond	Custer Rifles	Sept. 9, 1882
41	C. H. M. Toby	Light Horse Squadron	Sept. 9, 1882
42	R. J. Wilson	Delavan Guard	Sept. 9, 1882

Relative Rank.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

No	NAME.	ORGANIZATION.	DATE OF RANK.
1	William Menge.....	Manitowoc Volunteers.....	Jan. 12, 1877
2	George Neckermann...	Governor's Guard, Madison.....	Dec. 10, 1878
3	Charles F. Glass.....	Janesville Guard.....	Feb. 1, 1879
4	Frank M. Herrick.....	Bayfield Rifles.....	May 22, 1879
5	A. L. Burdick.....	Lake City Guard.....	June 13, 1879
6	Wm. Abraham.....	Germania Guard.....	June 28, 1879
7	Robert Sym.....	Evergreen City Guard.....	May 24, 1880
8	Wm. T. Bois.....	Beloit City Guard.....	May 27, 1880
9	Nicholas Bruegger.....	Watertown Rifles.....	July 7, 1880
10	Herman Kloehn.....	South Side Turner Rifles.....	Aug. 7, 1880
11	Charles E. Brown.....	Bower City Rifles.....	Aug. 14, 1880
12	Frank M. Roberts.....	Racine Light Guard.....	April 6, 1881
13	William Miller.....	Lincoln Guard.....	May 2, 1881
14	Otto Laab.....	Oshkosh Guard.....	May 10, 1881
15	Samuel Dixon.....	Sherman Guard.....	June 29, 1881
16	J. B. Mills.....	Guppy Guard.....	Aug. 19, 1881
17	John Carroll.....	Burchard Guard.....	Aug. 24, 1881
18	Henry Schall.....	Mauston Light Guard.....	Aug. 24, 1881
19	Wm. H. Halsey.....	Sheridan Guard.....	Oct. 8, 1881
20	L. S. Mason.....	Prairie City Guard.....	Dec. 2, 1881
21	E. Baensch.....	Rankin Guard.....	Dec. 29, 1881
22	Martin Schubert.....	Kosciusko Guard.....	Dec. 30, 1881
23	H. E. Giese.....	Ripon Rifles.....	Mar. 16, 1882
24	Andrew Arnott.....	Monroe City Guard.....	April 3, 1882
25	Chas. P. Crosby.....	La Crosse Light Guard.....	May 22, 1882
26	Julius Kirchies.....	Governor's Guard, La Crosse...	May 22, 1882
27	Anthony A. Kelly.....	Fond du Lac Guard.....	June 2, 1882
28	Allen F. Caldwell.....	Custer Rifles.....	Sept. 9, 1882
29	Isaac Y. Fitzer, Jr.....	Delavan Guard.....	Sept. 9, 1882

SCHEDULE OF COMMISSIONS ISSUED FROM OCTOBER 1, 1881, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

DATE.	TO.	RANK.	ORGANIZATION.	REMARKS.
1881. October 8...	Thomas H. McGrath...	Captain.....	Sheridan Guard.....	Re-commissioned.
1881. October 8...	John E. Coogan.....	1st Lieutenant.	Sheridan Guard.....	Vice O'Connor, resigned.
1881. October 8...	William H. Halsey....	2d Lieutenant.	Sheridan Guard.....	Vice Foley, resigned.
1881. October 11...	Carl H. Mueller.....	Captain.....	Germania Guard.....	Vice Kreuger, resigned.
1881. October 27...	J. H. Marston.....	Captain.....	Appleton Light Infantry.....	New appointment.
1881. October 27...	H. C. Sloan.....	1st Lieutenant.	Appleton Light Infantry.....	New appointment.
1881. October 27...	D. C. Pavey.....	2d Lieutenant.	Appleton Light Infantry.....	New appointment.
1881. December 2.	F. N. Webster.....	Captain.....	Prairie City Guard.....	New appointment.
1881. December 2.	J. E. Follett.....	1st Lieutenant.	Prairie City Guard.....	New appointment.
1881. December 2.	L. S. Mason.....	2d Lieutenant.	Prairie City Guard.....	New appointment.
1881. December 29.	Wm. H. Hemschemeyer.	Captain.....	Rankin Guard.....	New appointment.
1881. December 29.	Ole Benson.....	1st Lieutenant.	Rankin Guard.....	New appointment.
1881. December 29.	Emil Baensch.....	2d Lieutenant.	Rankin Guard.....	New appointment.
1881. December 30.	Louis Michaelski.....	1st Lieutenant.	Kosciusko Guard.....	Vice Zowak, resigned.
1881. December 30.	Martin Schubert.....	2d Lieutenant.	Kosciusko Guard.....	Vice Schubert, P. Res.
1882. January 2...	Chandler P. Chapman..	Brig. General..	Adjutant-General.....	Vice E. E. Bryant, term ex
1882. January 2...	Thomas Reynolds.....	Brig. General..	Quartermaster-General.....	Vice G. E. Bryant, ter' ex.
1882. January 2...	Henry Palmer.....	Brig. General..	Surgeon-General.....	Re-appointment.
1882. January 2...	Edwin E. Woodman....	Colonel.....	Aid-de-Camp and Eng-in-Chief.	New appointment.
1882. January 2...	Gottlieb Schweitzer....	Colonel.....	Aid-de-Camp to Com. in-Chief.	New appointment.
1882. January 2...	Williard C. Bailey.....	Colonel.....	Aid-de-Camp to Com. in-Chief.	New appointment.
1882. January 2...	H. D. Farquharson....	Colonel.....	Aid-de-Camp to Com. in-Chief.	New appointment.
1882. January 2...	Wm. S. Stanley.....	Colonel.....	Aid-de-Camp to Com. in-Chief.	New appointment.
1882. January 2...	L. J. Rusk.....	Colonel.....	Aid-de-Camp and Military Sec'y	Vice Smith, term expired.
1882. January 16...	James W. Greeley.....	Captain.....	Garfield Guard.....	Vice Smith, resigned.
1882. March 16....	Edward Kath.....	1st Lieutenant.	Ripon Rifles.....	Vice Allen, resigned.
1882. March 16....	H. E. Giese.....	2d Lieutenant.	Ripon Rifles.....	Vice Kath, promoted.

Commissions Issued.

SCHEDULE OF COMMISSIONS ISSUED FROM OCTOBER 1, 1861, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1862 — continued.

DATE.	TO.	RANK.	ORGANIZATION.	REMARKS.
1862. March 23	John W. Curran	Captain	A. D. C. to Q. M. General	Vice Kaiser, term expired.
1862. April 3	Samuel J. Lewis	Captain	Monroe City Guard	New appointment.
1862. April 3	Samuel P. Shadel	1st Lieutenant	Monroe City Guard	New appointment.
1862. April 3	Andrew Arnot	2d Lieutenant	Monroe City Guard	New appointment.
1862. April 26	William B. Britton	Colonel	1st Regiment, W. N. G.	New app.— Rank, Apr. 6.
1862. April 26	H. H. McLennegan	Lieut.-Colonel.	1st Regiment, W. N. G.	New app.— Rank, Apr. 6.
1862. April 26	Frank M. Reed	Major	1st Regiment, W. N. G.	New app.— Rank, Apr. 6.
1862. April 26	Gabe Bouck	Colonel	2d Regiment, W. N. G.	New app.— Rank, Apr. 19.
1862. April 26	C. A. Born	Lieut.-Colonel.	2d Regiment, W. N. G.	New app.— Rank, Apr. 19.
1862. April 26	J. H. Marsion	Major	2d Regiment, W. N. G.	New app.— Rank, Apr. 19.
1862. April 26	F. J. Wilkie	Major	Surgeon 2d Regiment	New app.— Rank, Apr. 19.
1862. April 26	W. S. Wheeler	1st Lieutenant	Adjutant 2d Regiment	New app.— Rank, Apr. 19.
1862. April 26	Emil Baensch	1st Lieutenant	Judge Adv. 2d Regiment	New app.— Rank, Apr. 19.
1862. April 26	Louis J. Glass	1st Lieutenant	Judge Adv. 3d Battalion	New app.— Rank, Mar. 28.
1862. April 26	Charles King	Colonel	Aid-de-Camp to Com.-in-Chief.	New app.— Rank, Mar. 28.
1862. April 26	John D. Clew	Colonel	Aid-de-Camp to Com.-in-Chief.	New app.— Rank, Mar. 28.
1862. May 22	Llewellyn A. Bishop	Captain	Assist. Surgeon 2d Regiment	New appointment.
1862. May 22	Julius Kirchies	2d Lieutenant	Governor's Guard, La Crosse	Vice Tillmans, promoted.
1862. May 22	Fred. H. Hankerson	1st Lieutenant	La Crosse Light Guard	Vice Webb, resigned.
1862. May 22	Charles P. Crosby	2d Lieutenant	La Crosse Light Guard	Vice Pitken, resigned.
1862. May 22	Albert Solliday	Captain	Watertown Rifles	Vice Henze, resigned.
1862. May 22	Joel W. Richmond	2d Lieutenant	Custer Rifles	Vice Rogers, resigned.
1862. May 22	Mannerling De Wolf	Captain	Custer Rifles	Vice Basset, resigned.
1862. May 22	George G. Chittenden	Major	Surgeon 1st Regiment	New appointment.
1862. May 22	Frederick W. Byers	Captain	Assistant Surgeon 1st Regiment.	New appointment.
1862. May 22	Joseph W. Bates	1st Lieutenant	Judge Adv. 1st Regiment	New appointment.
1862. May 22	Thomas W. Maclean	Captain	Chaplain 1st Regiment	New appointment.
1862. June 1	George A. Graves	Captain	Racine Light Guard	Vice Reed, promoted.
1862. June 2	Joseph D. Radford	1st Lieutenant	Fond du Lac Guard	Vice Hunter, resigned.
1862. June 2	Anthony A. Kelley	2d Lieutenant	Fond du Lac Guard	Vice Dickenson, resigned.

Commissions Issued.

1882. June 10.....	Henry Clay Sloan.....	Captain	Appleton Light Infantry	Vice Marston, promoted..
1882. June 10.....	William H. Chilson	1st Lieutenant..	Appleton Light Infantry	Vice Sloan, promoted....
1882. June 13.....	William Helm	Captain	Governor's Guard, Madison	Vice Wedelstedt, resigned
1882. July 3.....	Charles E. Rogers.....	Captain	Asst. Surgeon, 3d Battalion.....	Vice Freeman, resigned..
1882. July 10.....	George B. Van Norman.	2d Lieutenant..	Light Horse Squadron.....	Vice Schoeffel, resigned..
1882. September 9.	George J. Schoeffel.....	Captain	Light Horse Squadron.....	Vice Collins, resigned ...
1882. September 9.	Charles H. M. Tobey ...	1st Lieutenant..	Light Horse Squadron.....	Vice Peck, resigned.....
1882. September 9.	M. C. Goucher	2d Lieutenant..	Light Horse Squadron.....	Vice Van Norman, res...
1882. September 9.	Allen F. Caldwell	2d Lieutenant..	Custer Rifles	Vice Richmond, promot'd
1882. September 9.	Joel W. Richmond	1st Lieutenant..	Custer Rifles :	Vice Hogan, resigned
1882. September 9.	Horace L. Clark.....	Captain	Delavan Guards	Vice Vedder, resigned....
1882. September 9.	Richard J. Wilson.....	1st Lieutenant..	Delavan Guards	Vice Isham, resigned
1882. September 9.	Isaac Y. Fitzer.....	2d Lieutenant..	Delavan Guards	Vice Wilson, promoted ..
1882. September 9.	Wm. P. O'Connor	Captain	Sheridan Guards... ..	Vice McGrath, resigned..

Commissions Issued.

[D.]

SCHEDULE SHOWING CASUALTIES FROM OCTOBER 1, 1881, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

NAME.	RANK.	ORGANIZATION.	DATE.	CAUSE.
W. B. Allen	1st Lieutenant.....	Ripon Rifles.....	Dec. 13, 1881...	Resigned.
Jacob Zovak	1st Lieutenant.....	Kosciusko Guard.....	Dec. 30, 1881...	Resigned.
Peter Schubert	2d Lieutenant.....	Kosciusko Guard.....	Dec. 30, 1881...	Resigned.
William E. Smith.....	Commander-in-Chief.	Wisconsin National Guard.....	Jan. 2, 1882...	Term expired.
Edwin E. Bryant	Brigadier General...	Adjutant General.....	Jan. 2, 1882...	Term expired.
Geo. E. Bryant	Brigadier General...	Quartermaster General.....	Jan. 2, 1882...	Term expired.
Henry Palmer.....	Brigadier General...	Surgeon General.....	Jan. 2, 1882...	Term expired.
Florian J. Ries	Colonel.....	Aid-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief...	Jan. 2, 1882...	Term expired.
Jerome A. Watrous	Colonel.....	Aid-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief...	Jan. 2, 1882...	Term expired.
Geo. Tonnar.....	Colonel.....	Aid-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief...	Jan. 2, 1882...	Term expired.
Geo. W. Burchard	Colonel.....	Aid-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief...	Jan. 2, 1882...	Term expired.
Nicholas Smith.....	Colonel.....	Aid-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief...	Jan. 2, 1882...	Term expired.
Grant A. Smith.....	Colonel.....	Military Secretary.....	Jan. 2, 1882...	Term expired.
Chandler P. Chapman...	Lieutenant Colonel..	Assistant Inspector General.....	Jan. 2, 1882...	Term expired.
Fred. A. Kaiser.....	Captain.....	Aid-de-Camp to Quartermaster General..	Jan. 2, 1882...	Term expired.
George E. Smith.....	Captain.....	Garfield Guard.....	Jan. 16, 1882...	Resigned.
George Henze	Captain.....	Watertown Rifles.....	Apr. 2, 1882...	Resigned.
William B. Webb.....	1st Lieutenant.....	La Crosse Light Guard.....	Apr. 2, 1882...	Resigned.
Milo J. Pitkin	2d Lieutenant.....	La Crosse Light Guard.....	Apr. 28, 1882...	Resigned.
A. H. Bright	Captain.....	Aid-de-Camp to Adjutant General.....	Apr. 28, 1882...	Resigned.
J. E. Bassett.....	Captain.....	Custer Rifles.....	May 23, 1882...	Resigned.
J. J. Rogers.....	2d Lieutenant.....	Custer Rifles.....	May 23, 1882...	Resigned.
Charles Wedelstedt	Captain.....	Governor's Guard, Madison.....	May 24, 1882...	Resigned.
Charles J. Hunter	1st Lieutenant.....	Fond du Lac Guard.....	June 2, 1882...	Resigned.
C. E. Dickinson	2d Lieutenant.....	Fond du Lac Guard.....	June 2, 1882...	Resigned.
Fred. Hecker.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Oshkosh Rifles.....	June 2, 1882...	Resigned.
Darwin C. Pavey.....	2d Lieutenant.....	Appleton Light Infantry.....	June 7, 1882...	Resigned.

Casualties.

Henry E. Knapp	2d Lieutenant	Ludington Guard	June 21, 1882..	Resigned.
D. R. Freeman	1st Lieutenant.....	Assistant Surgeon 3d Battalion	July 3, 1882..	Resigned.
George J. Schoeffel.....	2d Lieutenant	Light Horse Squadron	July 10, 1882..	Resigned.
Thomas H. McGrath.....	Captain	Sheridan Guard	July 12, 1882..	Resigned.
Menson Vedder.....	Captain	Delavan Guard	Aug. 5, 1882..	Resigned.
C. T. Isham.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Delavan Guard	Aug. 5, 1882..	Resigned.
Julius Zimmerman	2d Lieutenant.....	Garfield Guard	Aug. 5, 1882..	Resigned.
John D. Hogan.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Custer Rifles.....	Aug. 5, 1882..	Resigned.
John Cowling	2d Lieutenant.....	Oshkosh Rifles	Aug. 5, 1882..	Resigned.
W. A. Collins	Captain	Light Horse Squadron	Aug. 19, 1882..	Resigned.
T. W. McLean.....	Captain	Chaplain 1st Regiment.....	Sept. 9, 1882..	Resigned.
Geo. W. Peck.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Light Horse Squadron	Sept. 9, 1882..	Resigned.
Geo. B. Van Norman.....	2d Lieutenant.....	Light Horse Squadron	Sept. 9, 1882..	Resigned.
M. C. Goucher.....	2d Lieutenant.....	Light Horse Squadron	Sept. 12, 1882..	Died.
Unity Guard.....		Company E, 3d Battalion.....	Sept. 30, 1882..	Mustered out.
J. H. Cook	Captain	Unity Guard.....	Sept. 30, 1882..	Mustered out.
G. W. Ghoca.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Unity Guard.....	Sept. 30, 1882..	Mustered out.
G. W. Henderson	2d Lieutenant.....	Unity Guard.....	Sept. 30, 1882..	Mustered out.

Casualties.

[E.]

ABSTRACT OF INSPECTION REPORTS, FIRST REGIMENT, W. N. G.

COMPANY.	Letter.	LOCALITY.	PRESENT.				ABSENT.				Aggregate.	Per cent. present.	Strength at last muster.	Gain.	Loss.	Order.
			Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.						
Janesville Guard.....	A	Janesville	3	10	35	48	...	3	31	34	82	58.5	71	11	...	24
Bower City Rifles.....	B	Janesville	3	12	32	47	...	1	19	20	67	70.1	72	...	5	17
Custer Rifles.....	C	Whitewater.....	3	9	36	48	...	1	20	21	69	69.5	65	4	...	18
Delavan Guard	D	Delavan	3	12	32	47	...	1	34	35	82	57.3	62	20	...	26
Beloit City Guard.....	E	Beloit	3	13	28	44	...	...	41	41	85	51.7	88	...	3	32
Racine Light Guard.....	F	Racine	3	12	33	48	...	1	20	24	72	66.6	65	7	...	20
Garfield Guard ¹	G	Racine	3	9	30	41	1	...	34	35	76	53.9	68	8	...	30
Monroe City Guard ¹	H	Monroe	3	10	50	63	...	3	19	22	85	74.1	67	18	...	13
		Total.....	23	87	276	386	1	10	221	232	618	62.4	558	60	...	5

¹ Organized since last inspection. Strength is that at muster-in. Figure in last column shows precedence of organizations in respect to per cent. present.

Inspection Reports.

ABSTRACT OF INSPECTION REPORTS, SECOND REGIMENT, W. N. G.

COMPANY.	Letter.	LOCALITY.	PRESENT.				ABSENT.				Aggregate.	Per cent. present.	Strength last inspection.	Gain.	Loss.	O:der.
			Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.						
Manitowoc Volunteers	A	Manitowoc	3	9	33	45	...	4	19	22	67	67.1	67	...	...	19
Oshkosh Guards	B	Oshkosh	3	11	42	56	...	2	31	33	89	62.9	86	...	...	22
Evergreen City Guard	C	Sheboygan	2	9	43	54	1	2	6	9	63	85.7	76	...	13	3
Ripon Rifles	D	Ripon	3	9	34	46	...	4	24	28	74	62.0	65	9	...	23
Fond du Lac Guards	E	Fond du Lac	3	13	39	55	...	...	11	11	66	83.3	76	...	10	5
Oshkosh Rifles	F	Oshkosh	1	13	33	47	1	...	14	15	62	75.8	64	...	2	11
Appleton Light Infantry ...	G	Appleton	1	11	35	47	1	2	38	41	88	53.4	75	13	...	31
Rankin Guard	H	Manitowoc	2	9	43	54	1	4	35	40	94	57.4	74	20	...	25
Prairie City Guard	I	Ripon	3	12	37	52	...	...	10	10	62	83.8	66	...	4	4
		Total	21	96	339	456	4	18	188	209	665	68.5	649	16	...	3

Inspection Reports.

ABSTRACT OF INSPECTION REPORTS, THIRD BATTALION, W. N. G.

COMPANY.	Letter.	LOCALITY.	PRESENT.				ABSENT.				Aggregate.	Per cent. present.	Strength last inspection.	Gain.	Loss.	Order.
			Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.						
Sherman Guard.....	A.	Neillsville.....	3	11	43	57	...	2	13	15	72	79.1	59	13	...	9
Governor's Guard.....	B.	La Crosse.....	3	11	41	55	...	2	20	22	77	71.4	74	3	...	16
La Crosse Light Guard.....	C.	La Crosse.....	3	13	34	50	...	19	19	69	69	72.4	82	...	13	14
Mauston Light Guard.....	D.	Mauston.....	2	10	34	46	...	1	3	42	92	50.0	77	15	...	33
Unity Guard.....	E.	Unity.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.....	11	45	152	208	1	7	94	102	310	67.0	292	18	....	4

Inspection Reports.

ABSTRACT OF INSPECTION REPORTS, FOURTH BATTALION, W. N. G.

COMPANY.	Letter.	LOCALITY.	PRESENT.				ABSENT.				Aggregate.	Per cent. present.	Strength last inspection.	Gain.	Loss.	Order.
			Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.						
Governor's Guard.....	A.	Madison	3	12	49	64	0	1	15	16	80	80.0	64	16	....	7
Guppy Guard.....	B.	Portage	2	13	33	48	1	0	36	37	55	56.4	33	2	....	28
Lake City Guard.....	C.	Madison	3	12	39	54	0	1	20	21	75	72.0	72	3	....	15
Watertown Rifles.....	D.	Watertown	3	12	35	50	0	1	10	11	61	61.9	38	....	7	6
Burchard Guard.....	E.	Beaver Dam.....	3	13	28	44	0	0	14	14	58	75.8	75	....	17	10
		Total	14	62	184	260	1	3	95	99	359	72.4	362	....	3	2

Inspection Reports.

No. 13.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

ABSTRACT OF INSPECTION REPORTS, SEPARATE COMPANIES, W. N. G.

COMPANY.	LOCALITY.	PRESENT.				ABSENT.				Aggregate.	Per cent. present.	Strength last inspection.	Gain.	Loss.	Order.
		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.						
Sheridan Guard	Milwaukee ..	3	12	41	56	0	1	2	3	59	94.9	72	....	13	1
Bayfield Rifles	Bayfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	....	0	0
Germania Guard	Wausau	3	11	32	46	0	2	13	15	61	75.4	58	3	....	12
Ludington Guard	Menomonie ..	2	9	30	41	0	4	27	31	72	56.9	31	....	9	27
Kosciusko Guard	Milwaukee ..	3	13	36	52	0	0	13	13	65	80.0	68	....	3	7
S. S. Turner Rifles	Milwaukee ..	3	13	44	60	0	0	7	7	67	89.5	67	....	3	23
Light Horse Squadron	Milwaukee ..	2	10	27	39	0	1	21	22	61	63.9	67	....	6	21
Lincoln Guard	Milwaukee ..	3	13	26	42	0	0	35	35	77	54.5	67	10	....	29
Total		19	81	236	336	0	8	118	126	462	72.7	480	....	18	1
Grand total.		88	371	1,187	1,646	7	46	716	768	2,414	68.1	2,341	73	....	....

Inspection Reports.

Consolidated Encampment Reports.

[F.]

ABSTRACT OF CONSOLIDATED MORNING REPORTS, ENCAMPMENT 1ST REGIMENT, W. N. G., CAMP ERSKINE, RACINE, JULY 26-31, 1883.

ORGANIZATION.	Letter.	LOCALITY.	July 26.	July 27.	July 28.	July 29.	July 30.	July 31.	Total.
Field and Staff.....			8	8	8	8	8	8	48
Non-Com. Staff.....			4	4	4	4	4	4	24
Janesville Guard.....	A.	Janesville ...	41	41	41	41	45	43	252
Bower City Rifles....	B.	Janesville ...	31	31	31	31	30	29	183
Custer Rifles.....	C.	Whitewater ...	30	30	29	28	25	25	167
Delavan Guard.....	D.	Delavan.....	30	30	29	30	36	36	191
Beloit City Guard....	E.	Beloit.....	23	23	23	30	29	29	157
Racine Light Guard..	F.	Racine.....	40	40	41	43	43	43	250
Garfield Guard.....	G.	Racine.....	27	24	23	30	29	19	152
Monroe City Guard ..	H.	Monroe.....	51	51	51	51	51	51	306
Total.....			285	282	280	296	300	287	1,730

ABSTRACT OF CONSOLIDATED MORNING REPORTS, ENCAMPMENT 2^D REGIMENT, W. N. G., CAMP BOUCK, OSHKOSH, AUGUST 23-28, 1882.

ORGANIZATION.	Letter.	LOCALITY.	Aug. 23.	Aug. 24.	Aug. 25.	Aug. 26.	Aug. 27.	Aug. 28.	Total.
Field and Staff.....			4	6	4	4	4	4	26
Non-Com. Staff.....			3	3	3	3	3	3	18
Manitowoc Volunteers	A.	Manitowoc ...		25	25	25	23	23	121
Oshkosh Guards.....	B.	Oshkosh ...	41	29	30	35	45	24	204
Evergreen City Guard	C.	Sheboygan ..							
Ripon Rifles.....	D.	Ripon.....	36	36	36	36	35	34	213
Fond du Lac Guard ..	E.	Fond du Lac ..	36	36	38	36	39	38	223
Oshkosh Rifles.....	F.	Oshkosh ...	39	33	28	48	45	20	213
Appleton Light Inf'y.	G.	Appleton....	33	31	30	32	32	33	191
Rankin Guard.....	H.	Manitowoc ..	25	25	26	37	29	37	179
Prairie City Guard ...	I.	Ripon.....	39	37	38	36	23	23	196
Total.....			256	261	258	292	278	239	1,584

Consolidated Encampment Reports.

ABSTRACT OF CONSOLIDATED MORNING REPORTS. ENCAMPMENT 3^d BATTALION W. N. G., CAMP CHAPMAN, DEVIL'S LAKE, AUGUST 14-19, 1882.

ORGANIZATION.	Letter.	LOCALITY.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 16.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 18.	Aug. 19.	Total.
Field and Staff.....			6	6	6	6	6	6	36
Non-Com. Staff.....			5	5	5	5	5	5	30
Sherman Guard.....	A.	Neillsville...	43	43	43	43	43	43	258
Governor's Guard....	B.	La Crosse...	37	37	39	43	46	43	245
La Crosse Light Guard	C.	La Crosse...	43	43	44	47	46	48	271
Mauston Light Guard	D.	Mauston ...	38	38	38	41	46	47	248
		Total.....	172	172	175	185	192	192	1,088

ABSTRACT OF MORNING REPORTS, ENCAMPMENT OF LIGHT HORSE SQUADRON, CAMP GORDON, OCONOMOWOC, AUGUST 4-9, 1882.

ORGANIZATION.	Letter.	LOCALITY.	Aug. 4.	Aug. 5.	Aug. 6.	Aug. 7.	Aug. 8.	Aug. 9.	Total.
Light Horse Squadron....		Milwaukee	41	39	41	40	35	30	226

RECAPITULATION.

No. days attendance camp 1st Regiment	1,730
No. days attendance camp 2d Regiment.....	1,584
No. days attendance camp 2d Battalion	1,088
No. days attendance camp Light Horse Squadron.....	226
Whole number days attendance in camp.....	4,628
Add double pay of cavalry	226
Add extra pay of field and staff when actually mounted	22
Subsistence and incidental expense account at \$1 per day	\$4,876

Financial Statement.

[G.]

FINANCIAL STATEMENT,

SHOWING AMOUNT AND CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT, CHARGEABLE TO THE CALENDAR YEAR 1882.

CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Armory fund of companies as provided by Sec. 635, R. S.	\$9,900 00
Uniform fund of companies as provided by Sec. 623, R. S.	8,230 00
Subsistence and camp expense fund of companies and regimental headquarters, as provided by Sec. 640, R. S.	4,876 00
Total payments to troops.	\$23,006 00
Transportation of troops to and from camp, as provided by Sec. 640, R. S.	960 08
Freight, cartage and care of tents, as provided by Sec. 640, R. S.	285 26
Expense of inspections, as provided by Sec. 634, R. S.	518 41
Freight on arms issued.	51 98
Expense of Board of Survey.	18 25
Total expense of National Guard.	<u>\$24,839 98</u>

PURCHASES OF MILITARY STORES.

Expense of Equipment Board.	\$25 23
107 tents and freight, (Chap. 162, Laws of 1882).	2,134 41
Camp equipage purchased (Chap. 162, Laws of 1882)	157 50
Cartridge belts.	65 00
	<u>\$2,382 14</u>

MILITARY EXPENSES NOT CHARGEABLE TO NATIONAL GUARD.

SALARIES.

Adjutant General and extra clerk.	\$515 00
War Record clerk, Adjutant General's office.	1,200 00
Military Secretary, Executive office.	400 00
Quartermaster General.	500 00
Aid to Quartermaster General.	900 00
	<u>\$3,515 00</u>

Financial Statement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Painting and repairing cannon	\$173 00	
Powder and service firing salutes	203 28	
Embalming eagle	25 00	
Expenses of escort at Governor Washburn's funeral..	113 63	
		<u>514 91</u>
Total		<u><u>\$4,029 91</u></u>

RECAPITULATION.

Current expenses of National Guard	\$24,839 98
Purchases of Military Stores	2,382 14
Military expenses other than National Guard	4,029 91
Total Military expenses for 1882	<u><u>\$31,252 03</u></u>

NOTE.—The inspections for 1881, on which payments to troops are based, were not made until after the close of the fiscal year, hence nearly all the expense chargeable to 1881 was paid during this fiscal year, as shown by the report of the Secretary of State. This statement is believed to show every item of expense, paid or to be paid for the calendar year 1882.

The salary account could not justly be reduced if there were no National Guard, services of fully that value being required in the care and management of the war records and stores.

The current expense account averages a little over ten dollars per man paid by the state. The cash expense to each man cannot be estimated at less than an equal amount, to which should be added at least twice as much more for working time used, to say nothing of holidays and evenings, which shows that the National Guard pays fully three-fourths of its own expenses, and then assists the other tax payers to pay the remaining fourth.

Financial Statement.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF ARMORY, CLOTHING AND SUBSISTENCE FUNDS.

ORGANIZATION.	Armory fund.	Clothi'g fund.	Subsistence.	Totals.
Appleton Light Infantry.....	\$300	\$235	\$191	\$726
Beloit City Guard.....	300	220	157	677
Bower City Rifles.....	300	235	183	718
Burchard Guard.....	300	220	.....	520
Custer Rifles.....	300	240	167	707
Delavan Guard.....	300	235	191	726
Evergreen City Guard.....	300	270	.....	570
Fond du Lac Guard.....	300	275	223	798
Garfield Guard.....	300	205	152	657
Germania Guard.....	300	230	.....	530
Governor's Guard, La Crosse.....	300	275	245	820
Governor's Guard, Madison.....	300	320	.....	620
Guppy Guard.....	300	240	.....	540
Janesville Guard.....	300	240	252	792
Kosciusko Guard.....	300	260	.....	560
La Crosse Light Guard.....	300	250	271	821
Lake City Guard.....	300	270	.....	570
Light Horse Squadron.....	300	195	452	947
Lincoln Guard.....	300	210	.....	510
Ludington Guard.....	300	205	.....	505
Manitowoc Volunteers.....	300	225	121	646
Mauston Light Guard.....	300	230	248	778
Monroe City Guard.....	300	315	306	921
Oshkosh Guard.....	300	280	204	784
Oshkosh Rifles.....	300	235	213	748
Prairie City Guard.....	300	260	196	756
Racine Light Guard.....	300	240	350	790
Rankin Guard.....	300	270	179	749
Ripon Rifles.....	300	230	213	743
Sheridan Guard.....	300	280	.....	580
Sherman Guard.....	300	285	258	843
South Side Turner Rifles.....	300	300	.....	600
Watertown Rifles.....	300	250	.....	550
Field and Staff, 1st Regiment.....	.....	.....	88	88
Field and Staff, 2d Regiment.....	.....	.....	50	50
Field and Staff, 3d Battalion.....	.....	.....	66	66
Totals.....	\$9,900	\$8,230	\$4,876	\$23,006

Exclusions for the Good of the Service.

[H.]

LIST OF EXCLUSIONS FROM WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD,
FOR THE GOOD OF THE SERVICE, OCTOBER 1, 1881, TO
SEPTEMBER 30, 1882, INCLUSIVE.

DATE.	NAME.	COMPANY.	ORDER.
1881. Oct. 4..	Charles Blay*	Bower City Rifles.....	No. 6
1881. Nov. 1..	M. W. Parker.....	Sherman Guard.....	No. 7
1881. Nov. 1..	Elmer Gallaner.....	Sherman Guard.....	No. 8
1881. Nov. 2..	J. L. Royce	Beloit City Guard.....	No. 9
1881. Nov. 2..	J. C. Rau.....	Beloit City Guard.....	No. 10
1881. Nov. 2..	C. M. Corcoran	Beloit City Guard.....	No. 11
1881. Dec. 13..	H. A. Merrill.....	Beloit City Guard.....	No. 12
1881. Dec. 13..	R. L. Browning.....	Beloit City Guard.....	No. 13
1882. Mar. 17..	John Uherr.....	Watertown Rifles.....	No. 5
1882. Apr. 15..	John J. Keenze.....	Fond du Lac Guards.....	No. 8
1882. Apr. 21..	J. P. Anderson	Burchard Guard.....	No. 9
1882. Apr. 21..	C. C. Brown	Burchard Guard.....	No. 10
1882. Apr. 21..	A. Caspair.....	Burchard Guard.....	No. 11
1882. Apr. 21..	G. W. Fogel.....	Burchard Guard.....	No. 12
1882. Apr. 21..	C. W. Harung	Burchard Guard.....	No. 13
1882. Apr. 21..	C. M. Keefer	Burchard Guard.....	No. 14
1882. Apr. 21..	D. McGill.....	Burchard Guard.....	No. 15
1882. Apr. 21..	O. W. Miller	Burchard Guard.....	No. 16
1882. Apr. 21..	G. L. Stultz.....	Burchard Guard.....	No. 17
1882. Apr. 21..	M. Swieger.....	Burchard Guard.....	No. 18
1882. Apr. 21..	M. Tobin.....	Burchard Guard.....	No. 19
1882. Apr. 21..	T. Tobin	Burchard Guard.....	No. 20
1882. Apr. 21..	P. P. Weeks	Burchard Guard.....	No. 21
1882. Apr. 21..	F. C. Herbert.....	Burchard Guard.....	No. 22
1882. Apr. 21..	J. W. Rozenenthal	Burchard Guard.....	No. 23
1882. Apr. 21..	J. Lininig	Burchard Guard.....	No. 24
1882. Apr. 28..	G. J. Zimmerman.....	Light Horse Squadron ..	No. 26
1882. Apr. 28..	A. P. Mayers	Light Horse Squadron ..	No. 26
1882. Apr. 28..	A. F. Graham.....	Light Horse Squadron ..	No. 26
1882. Apr. 28..	H. R. King	Light Horse Squadron ..	No. 26
1882. Apr. 28..	William Spence.....	Light Horse Squadron ..	No. 26
1882. Apr. 28..	H. S. Sutton.....	Light Horse Squadron ..	No. 26
1882. Apr. 28..	F. A. Merrill.....	Light Horse Squadron ..	No. 26
1882. Apr. 28..	O. A. Brown.....	Light Horse Squadron ..	No. 26
1882. June 3..	Henry Doolittle.....	Racine Light Guard.....	No. 28
1882. June 3..	James L. Marshall	Racine Light Guard.....	No. 28
1882. June 3..	Henry S. Piggins.....	Racine Light Guard.....	No. 28
1882. June 3..	Arthur Pugh.....	Racine Light Guard.....	No. 28
1882. June 3..	William Towle.....	Racine Light Guard.....	No. 28
1882. June 3..	John G. Williams.....	Racine Light Guard.....	No. 28
1882. June 3..	Henry L. Smith.....	Racine Light Guard.....	No. 28
1882. June 3..	William Ralph.....	Racine Light Guard.....	No. 28
1882. June 3..	O. Johnson.....	Racine Light Guard.....	No. 28

* Modified by Special Order No. 1, 1882, so as to permit re-enlistment.

*Exclusions for the Good of the Service.*LIST OF EXCLUSIONS FROM WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD,
FOR THE GOOD OF THE SERVICE—continued.

DATE.	NAME.	COMPANY.	ORDER.
1882. June 3..	Wm. F. Fixen	Racine Light Guard.....	No. 28
1882. June 3..	Edward Root	Racine Light Guard.....	No. 28
1882. June 3..	Albert Johnson.....	Racine Light Guard.....	No. 28
1882. June 3..	Frank L. Rogers.....	Racine Light Guard.....	No. 28
1882. July 7..	Van Dean	Evergreen City Guard....	No. 31
1882. July 7..	Emil Gunderman....	Evergreen City Guard....	No. 31
1882. July 7..	Arthur Leighton....	Evergreen City Guard....	No. 31
1882. July 7..	William Russel.....	Evergreen City Guard....	No. 31
1882. July 7..	Frank Thorpe	Evergreen City Guard....	No. 31
1882. July 7..	Fred Trautschold, Jr.	Evergreen City Guard....	No. 31
1882. July 7..	George Wright	Evergreen City Guard....	No. 32
1882. July 7..	Robert Reenwald....	Evergreen City Guard....	No. 32
1882. July 12..	William Drake.....	La Crosse Light Guard...	No. 33
1882. July 12..	A. G. Prentiss	La Crosse Light Guard...	No. 33
1882. July 12..	A. L. Smith	La Crosse Light Guard...	No. 33
1882. July 12..	Jacob Steinman.....	La Crosse Light Guard...	No. 33
1882. July 12..	Mat. Weix	La Crosse Light Guard...	No. 33
1882. Sept. 30..	John Schaffer	Monroe City Guard	No. 34
1882. Sept. 30..	Louis Blake.....	Monroe City Guard	No. 34
1882. Sept. 30..	Adams Schaffer.....	Monroe City Guard	No. 34
1882. Sept. 30..	J. A. Casler.....	Monroe City Guard	No. 34
1882. Sept. 30..	W. E. Spurr.....	Prairie City Guard.....	No. 35
1882. Sept. 30..	Martin C. Jantz.....	Prairie City Guard.....	No. 35

Orders.

[I.]

APPENDIX.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL ORDERS.

OCTOBER 1, 1881, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1882, INCLUSIVE.

NOTE.—Only the more important orders are reported in full. A memorandum is appended showing the substance of the orders not transmitted herewith.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Numbers 6 to 13, inclusive, series 1881, 5, and 8 to 24, inclusive, 26, 28, 31, 32, 33, B., 34 and 35, series 1882, exclude enlisted men from the Wisconsin National Guard for the good of the service. See appendix "H."

Number 1, series 1882, announces the Governor's Staff as shown in appendix "A."

Number 2, series 1882, fixes pay of clerks.

Numbers 3, 4, 6 and 7, series 1882, assign companies to 1st and 2d Battalions, W. N. G.

Numbers 25, 27, 29, 30, 33 and 36, series 1882, are reported in full.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Numbers 42 and 47, of 1881, 2, 21, 22, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 39, 43, 45, 46, 47 and 48, of 1882, accept resignations as shown in table of "casualties."

Numbers 35, 37, 39, 41, 45 and 47, of 1881, and 14 and 16, of 1882, announce appointments as shown in table of "commissions issued."

Numbers 9, 10, 11, 12, 20, 23, 24, 29, B., 30, A., 44 and 53, of 1882, honorably discharge enlisted men on recommendation of company commanders, for statutory causes.

Numbers 36, 38 and 43, of 1881, and 13, 17, 18, 28, 40, 49 and 50, of 1882, assign officers to special duty, as on boards of survey, to make inspection, etc.

Numbers 40 and 46 of 1881, and 2 to 8, inclusive, 15, 19, 25, 35, 36, 37 and 52 of 1882, relate to issue and transfer of arms and equipments and liability therefor.

Number 44, of 1881, grants rehearing to Private Chas. Blay, excluded from Bower City Rifles, and number 1, of 1882, modifies order of exclusion so as to permit his re-enlistment.

Orders.

Numbers 38, 41, 42 and 51, of 1882, grant permission to troops of other states to enter this state with their arms.

Number 3, of 1882, assigns a company to the 2d Regiment.

Number 31, of 1882, authorizes a fatigue uniform for Garfield Guard and Monroe City Guard.

Numbers 43, of 1881, and 29, of 1882, are reported in full.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Adjutant General's Office,
 MADISON, April 26, 1882.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 25. }

I. The recent assignment of three additional companies to the 1st Battalion, W. N. G. entitling it to a full regimental organization; it will hereafter be known and designated as the "First Regiment, Wisconsin National Guard."

II. The recent assignment of four additional companies to the 2d Battalion, W. N. G., entitling it to a full regimental organization; it will hereafter be known and designated as the "Second Regiment, Wisconsin National Guard."

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
 CHANDLER P. CHAPMAN,
Adjutant General.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Adjutant General's Office,
 MADISON, May 15, 1882.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 27. }

I. The sad duty is devolved upon the Commander-in-Chief of announcing to the National Guard the death of Ex-Governor Cadwallader C. Washburn at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, May 14, 1882.

II. The National Guard of Wisconsin will share with their fellow citizens the feelings of grief inspired by the death of an honored and beloved public officer and benefactor. His distinguished public services, rendered to both State and Nation, are too well known to need recital here.

His attainment of the highest rank given to any non-professional soldier during the late war, is an assurance to the National Guard that in great emergencies, the citizen soldier, if competent and worthy, may find a field for, and appreciation of any service he may be competent to render.

III. As a mark of respect to the deceased Governor and General, the officers of the National Guard on all occasions of ceremony during the ensuing three months, will wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm and

Orders.

sword hilt, and all colors will be furled and draped with crape during that time.

IV. The Adjutant General will cause a suitable detail to be made from the National Guard to act as Guard of Honor and Funeral Escort.

V. The Quartermaster General will cause the flag upon the capitol to be displayed at half staff until after the funeral ceremonies, and while the ceremonies are in progress, will cause the proper salute due a Major General and Governor of a State, to be fired at the Capitol.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

CHANDLER P. CHAPMAN,

Adjutant General.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

Adjutant General's Office,

MADISON, June 23, 1882.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 29. }

The following General Order is published for the information and guidance of the Wisconsin National Guard:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Adjutant General's Office,

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1881.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 49. }

I. The *safety-notch* of the rifle-musket now issued to troops having been introduced since the adoption of the present system of Infantry Tactics (Upton's), so much of paragraph 72 as prescribes that "the piece is habitually carried at half-cock" is modified to read: *The piece is habitually carried at the safety-notch.*

II. Paragraph 113 is therefore modified to read:

The recruit being at order arms, bayonet fixed, to cause an inspection of arms, the instructor commands:

1. *Inspection.* 2. ARMS.

Commencing on the right, the instructor inspects the pieces in succession. Each recruit, as the instructor approaches him, tosses his piece quickly with the right hand opposite the left eye, catching it with the left hand between the rear sight and the lower band, the thumb extended along the stock, the barrel to the right, and inclined slightly to the front, the hand at the height of the chin; he then passes his right hand quickly to the lock, placing the thumb on the head of the hammer, the elbow raised as high as the hand, the

Orders.

fingers, closed together, extending in front of the lock. (Two.) The recruit presses the thumb on the hammer, lowering the elbow at the same time, and brings the hammer to the half-cock; then drops the right hand by the side; the instructor takes the piece with the right hand at the small of the stock (the recruit dropping the left hand by the side), inspects and hands it back to the recruit, who receives it with the left hand in the position prescribed in the first motion, passes his right hand, as before, to the hammer, and the forefinger to the trigger, which he pulls, at the same time pressing the hammer downwards to free it from the half-cock notch, thus bringing the hammer to the safety notch; the piece is then lowered with the left hand, seized near the middle band with the right and brought to the position of *order*.

As the instructor returns the piece, the recruit next on the left throws up his piece to the position of *inspection*, and so on throughout the squad.

Should the piece be inspected without handling, the recruit brings the hammer to the safety-notch, and resumes the *order* as the inspector passes to the next man, who immediately tosses up his piece.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM,

Adjutant General.

In a letter from the Adjutant General's Office, August 2, 1881, in reply to a question presented by Col. John H. King, U. S. A., the General of the Army decided as follows:

"After the piece has been inspected and returned to the recruit, and the hammer placed on the safety-notch, the right hand is *not* dropped to the side before lowering the piece with the left hand, but is passed at once directly to 'near the middle band' and the piece lowered to the ground."

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

CHANDLER P. CHAPMAN,

Adjutant General.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

Adjutant General's Office,

MADISON, June 24, 1882.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 30. }

The sudden death of Brig. Gen. James M. Lynch, late Quartermaster General of the State of Wisconsin, in the city of Madison on the 23d inst., is announced to the National Guard.

The able and faithful service rendered by General Lynch to his adopted State during the entire period of the war, first as chief clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, and later as Quartermaster General, well deserves a special recognition.

Orders.

The most complete and accurate account of the services of Wisconsin regiments in the war, contained in the Adjutant General's Report of 1865, was largely the work of his hands, and is a lasting example of that conscientious and painstaking devotion to duty that rendered his official labors so valuable to the State, and so highly appreciated by the great corporation which he has so ably served for the last ten years.

Faithful to all his trusts, true to all his friendships, generous in all his impulses, he commanded the respect and esteem of all.

In token of respect to his memory, the general staff will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Brigadier General Thomas Reynolds, Quartermaster General, will attend the funeral at Kenosha, on the 25th inst., as the special representative of the Commander-in-Chief.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHANDLER P. CHAPMAN,

Adjutant General.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

Adjutant General's Office,

MADISON, July 13, 1882.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 33. }

I. The encampment of the Wisconsin National Guard, authorized by chapter 162 laws of 1882, for the current year will be as follows:

First Regiment — Col. W. B. Britton, commanding, at Racine, Wis., for six days, July 26, to 31, inclusive.

Second Regiment — Col. Gabe Bouck, commanding, at such time and place as may be hereafter designated.

Third Battalion — Lieut. Col. M. T. Moore, commanding, at Devil's Lake, Wis., for six days, August 14, to 19, inclusive.

Milwaukee Light Horse Squadron — Capt. W. A. Collins, commanding, at Oconomowoc, Wis., for six days, August 4, to 9, inclusive.

II. In view of the large disbursements for the current year on account of the National Guard, necessitated by the purchase of tents and camp equipage, as authorized by the late amendments providing therefor, it is deemed best that the entire force should not encamp this year. It is hoped and expected that those organizations not ordered on that duty, will appreciate the necessities of the case, and cordially acquiesce in this decision.

III. Commanding officers will make timely requisition on the Quarter Master General for the transportation of troops, and for such tents and camp equipage as they deem necessary, accompanying the requisition by a statement of the number of men to be transported from the several company sta-

Orders.

tions to camp and return, and the most practicable route and trains to be taken each way, in case regular trains are used.

IV. Copies of the consolidated morning reports will be forwarded each day to the Adjutant General, who will muster each organization, for payment of subsistence allowance, at such time during its encampment as he may designate by notice to the commanding officer.

By order of the Commander in Chief,

CHANDLER P. CHAPMAN,
Adjutant General.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Adjutant General's Office,
MADISON, September 30, 1882.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 36. }

I. It appearing by the report and petition of Capt. J. H. Cook and other officers and members of the Unity Guard, verified by the investigation made by the Adjutant General on the day fixed for the annual inspection of said company, that the population of the vicinity in which said company is located is insufficient to maintain it at such standard of efficiency as is desired by the members thereof, and is required for the best interests of the state, said company is hereby disbanded and the members thereof honorably discharged from the service of the state of Wisconsin, to take effect as of this date.

II. Capt. J. H. Cook will forward to the Adjutant General a roll of the members of his company at this date, on the receipt of which certificates of honorable discharge will be prepared for each member and forwarded to Capt. Cook for distribution.

III. Captain Cook will forward to the Quartermaster General a full and complete invoice of all public property in his possession as Commanding Officer of said company, and will prepare such property for shipment in accordance with such directions as he shall receive from the Quartermaster General.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHANDLER P. CHAPMAN,
Adjutant General.

Orders.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

Adjutant General's Office,

MADISON, December 27, 1881.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 43.

I. The following named companies of the Wisconsin National Guard are hereby ordered to rendezvous at the city of Madison, January 2d, 1882, for the purpose of being present at the inauguration of the Governor and State officers elect, viz:

The Oshkosh Rifles,
Capt. Ruby commanding.
The Fond du Lac Guard,
Capt. Brasted commanding.
The South Side Turner Rifles,
Capt. Traeumer commanding
The Burchard Guard,
Capt. Weaver commanding.

II. Allowance will be made for their subsistence, as provided by chapter 185, Laws of 1880, for the period of four days, to be collected by the Quartermaster General, and applied toward their subsistence while at Madison.

III. The several railroad companies having tendered free transportation to the State for such companies from their several stations and return, the Quartermaster General will arrange the time of starting and arrival for each, and notify the company commanders.

IV. Lieut. Col. Gabe Bouck of the Second Battalion is expected to accompany the companies of his command, and if present, will command the Battalion composed of the Oshkosh, Fond du Lac and Milwaukee companies.

V. The Quartermaster General will informally give such directions to the company commanders as may be necessary in respect to providing themselves with blankets and subsistence *en route* for their men; and will arrange for as early an arrival as possible on the day of the inauguration.

VI. Lieut. Col. Chapman will arrange a suitable schedule of movements and order of march, and notify commanders so that the same be properly executed on their arrival.

VII. Col. Chapman will act as officer of the day, and from his own command will make such details as he deems necessary for the proper care and entertainment of the companies from abroad.

By command of the Governor,

EDWIN E. BRYANT,

Adjutant General.

Orders.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

Adjutant General's Office,

MADISON, May 15, 1882.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 29. }

I. In compliance with General Order, No. 29, C. S., the following details and assignments for duty in connection with the ceremonies incident to the funeral of Ex-Governor C. C. Washburn, are announced:

II. 1st Lieutenant C. L. F. Kellogg, Company C, 4th Infantry will detail a lieutenant and twenty men from his command for duty as Guard of Honor to accompany the remains from Chicago to La Crosse, and perform such other duty as may be required. Lieut Kellogg will command the detail and report to the Adjutant General for special instructions.

III. Lieut. Col. M. T. Moore, 3d Infantry, W. N. G., will detail two companies from his command for duty as funeral escort at La Crosse. Col. Moore will command the escort and all troops on duty in connection with the ceremonies, and will report to the Adjutant General on his arrival at La Crosse for special instructions.

* * * * *

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

CHANDLER P. CHAPMAN,

Adjutant General.

Amendments to Revised Statutes.

[K.]

AMENDMENTS TO REVISED STATUTES SINCE PUBLICATION OF REGULATIONS.

[Published March 28, 1882.]

CHAPTER 162.

AN ACT to amend chapter 185 of the laws of 1880, entitled an act to amend chapter 34 of the revised statutes, entitled of the militia, and the acts amendatory thereof, and to provide for the greater efficiency of the Wisconsin National Guard.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1 of chapter 185 of the laws of 1880 is hereby amended by striking out the words, "and at the encampment for such year into which the said company may be ordered," so that said section, when so amended, shall read as follows: Section 1. Section 623 of the revised statutes is hereby so amended as to read as follows: Section 623. Every company or battery of the Wisconsin National Guard shall provide suitable uniforms, which shall be the same prescribed for similar organizations in the United States army, unless the governor authorize or permit a different uniform to any company or battery. There shall be paid annually to each company or battery, which shall be entitled to the benefits of this chapter, from the state treasury, for the purpose of aiding in procuring uniforms, and keeping them in repair, a sum equal to five dollars for each of its members who are actually and fully uniformed, and are in attendance at the annual inspection, not to exceed seventy-five members to each company, and no company with less than fifty-five members shall be entitled to such allowances. Such fund shall constitute the clothing fund of the company or battery, and shall be used or applied to no other purpose than the procuring or repair of uniforms. The governor shall order such payment to be withheld from any company or battery which shall be delinquent in returns or reports, neglectful of its duties, parades, drill or instruction, or guilty of any insubordination or misapplication of its funds drawn from the state. The governor may, by orders, require any or all of the companies to leave all or any part of such fund in the treasury on deposit, and to be expended for uniform or repairs thereon, when and in such amount as he shall direct, and may make such orders or regulations, or require such security from officers, from time to time as he deems necessary for the proper care or expenditure of said fund or the clothing procured therewith.

Amendments to Revised Statutes.

Section 2. Section 2 of said chapter 185 of the laws of 1880, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 2. Section 640 of the revised statutes is hereby so amended as to read as follows: Section 640. The governor may form the companies of the national guard into battalions and regiments and appoint officers therefor on the recommendation of a majority of the commissioned officers of the companies forming such battalion or regiment. Any number of volunteer companies, not less than three nor more than seven, may be formed into a battalion; and any number of companies, not less than eight nor more than twelve, may be formed into a regiment, and the officers of such regiment shall be a colonel, who shall be the commanding officer, one lieutenant-colonel and one major. A battalion of five or more companies shall be officered by a lieutenant-colonel, who shall be the commanding officer, and one major; and a battalion of three or four companies shall be commanded by a major. The staff of a colonel or of a lieutenant-colonel or major commanding a battalion shall consist of one adjutant, one quartermaster and one judge advocate, each with the rank of first lieutenant, and one assistant surgeon, with the rank of captain, and, when the command consists of six or more companies, a surgeon, with the rank of major. The non-commissioned staff of a regiment or battalion shall consist of one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, one hospital steward and one chief musician, to be appointed by the commanding officer. The governor may, with or without permanently organizing battalions or regiments, order the regiments, battalions or separate companies into encampments for military instruction, not to exceed six days in any year, and may fix the place of such encampment. Not less than four military companies shall be ordered into any encampment composed in whole or in part of infantry. Regiments, battalions or companies, when so ordered into encampment, shall be furnished by the state with transportation, tents and camp equipage, and an allowance for subsistence, and other expenses not herein provided for, equal to one dollar per day for each day's actual service in such encampment, or en route to and from the same, by each officer and enlisted man on duty at such encampment under orders, to be paid out of the state treasury on such vouchers and proofs as the governor may require and on his approval. The amount due on account of any company to be paid to its commanding officer, and the amount due on account of the field staff and non-commissioned staff or other officers and men, if any, on duty in such encampment, under orders, to be paid to the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion encamped. In case the proper discharge of the duties of any officer or enlisted man at such encampment requires that he shall be mounted, and he furnishes and uses in the discharge of his duty a proper mount, at his own cost, charge and risk, the subsistence allowance on his account shall be doubled for each day's actual service under orders, mounted.

Amendments to Revised Statutes.

The allowances herein provided for may be withheld by order of the governor, and applied to the payment of any damages to grounds, buildings or property which may be caused by the fault or neglect of any officer or enlisted man in camp or en route to or from the same.

Section 3. The governor is hereby authorized to detail a board of officers of the Wisconsin National Guard to prepare and report to him specifications for a sufficient number of wall tents and proper kind and quantity of camp equipage, of the kinds usually furnished to troops in camp, to comfortably encamp four hundred men with their proper complement of officers, and on his approval of their report to purchase the tents and camp equipage specified therein for the use of the state troops.

Section 4. Payment for the property so purchased and for its transportation to and from any encampment, by order of the governor, and the transportation of troops as herein provided for, shall be paid out of the state treasury on such vouchers and proofs as the governor may direct, and on his approval.

Section 5. If any arms, equipments, tents, camp equipage, or other military stores or property belonging to the state, shall be, or may have been heretofore, destroyed by fire, or otherwise lost or destroyed or damaged, without the fault or neglect of the officer responsible for the same, such officer may, by order of the governor, on the report of a board of survey or other satisfactory proof, be relieved of all liability therefor.

Section 6. The armory owned by any regiment, battalion or company, used exclusively for the purposes of such organizations, shall be exempt from all taxes and assessments, except local assessments for the improvement of streets, sidewalks, sewerage or drains.

Section 7. The governor is hereby authorized to appoint any officer of the United States army who may be on duty as professor of military science and tactics in the state university or other institution of learning in this state, as aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel.

Section 8. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated a sum sufficient to defray the expenses and pay the allowances authorized by this act.

Section 9. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 18, 1882.

Chapter 301, Laws of 1882, amends Sec. 635, R. S., so as to limit payments to thirty-five companies.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

OF

WISCONSIN.

1882.



MADISON, WIS.:
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1883.

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MEMBERS.

K. HOEGH, M. D., LA CROSSE.

S. MARKS, M. D., MILWAUKEE.

GEN. J. BINTLIFF, DARLINGTON.

J. T. REEVE, M. D. APPLETON.

H. P. STRONG, M. D. БЕЛОIT.

G. F. WITTER, M. D. GRAND RAPIDS.

S. MARKS, M. D., PRESIDENT.

J. T. REEVE, M. D., SECRETARY.

GENERAL REPORT OF THE BOARD.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
OF WISCONSIN, October 31, 1882.

To his Excellency, HON. J. M. RUSK,
Governor of Wisconsin;

Sir:—In accordance with the provisions of the law under which the State Board of Health is organized, the following, its seventh annual report, is respectfully submitted:

For a full account of much of the practical work done under the auspices of the Board, reference is made to the report of the secretary of the Board, submitted herewith. This report gives, with some detail and with statistical tables, as complete an account as it was practicable to make of the chief zymotic diseases and of some others that have prevailed in the state during the year. In particular, there is given a detailed history of the epidemic of Small Pox from which the state has suffered within that time, the disease making its appearance soon after the date of our last report.

This epidemic was foreseen by this Board as probably inevitable, owing to the large number of unvaccinated persons in the state, and the frequent communication of our citizens with places where the disease was known to exist, and, so far as was possible, it was guarded against by the issue of repeated circulars of warning to our citizens to protect themselves from threatened danger, and of instruction for the control and management of the disease, should it unfortunately be brought to them. For this purpose also, prior to the appearance of a single case of the malady in any part of Wisconsin, communication was opened with Local Health Boards and Health Officers generally throughout the

General Report of the Board.

State, and all possible arrangements were made to insure an early knowledge of any outbreak of Small Pox that might occur in Wisconsin, to the end that the Board might cooperate intelligently and to the extent of its powers with the local authorities in case of need. Heads of educational institutions were also advised of the threatened danger, and urged to use their influence in causing proper preventive measures to be adopted by those under their charge.

It is with no small degree of satisfaction that this Board has received the assurance that these efforts have contributed to prevent Small Pox from obtaining a foothold at all in many places, and to its control within very circumscribed limits in others, and that upon the whole, Wisconsin has suffered lightly in comparison with other states from the visitations of this loathsome disease.

We invite attention to the detailed account of the disorder given in connection with the secretary's report, as showing in many repeated instances that Small Pox is really one of the most readily controlled of all zymotic diseases. This report shows in such numerous cases the controlling power of vaccination, that it may seriously be questioned whether it be not the duty of the state at least to limit its educational privileges to those who, having successfully undergone this operation, are not in themselves continual sources of danger to others, as are the unvaccinated. That there are prejudices against vaccination, especially among certain of our foreign born citizens, we are fully aware, but careful examination of the opinions of a very large number of the physicians of this state, as given in the secretary's report, will show that not one of them has ever personally known disease or serious injury to result from it. This testimony from so many well-known and competent observers merits careful examination and is especially commended to your attention. We believe that the following terse statement from the London Lancet is fully justified: "One case of Small Pox in a com-

General Report of the Board.

munity, uncontrolled by medical science, would work results, compared with which the effects of an irregular or careless vaccination would be a mere flea-bite."

In view of the facts shown by the late epidemic and detailed in this report, this Board recommends such legislation as will make successful vaccination a pre-requisite to admission to any public school of the state. An effort was made at the last session of the legislature to secure this result; had the measure been successful it is probable that there would to-day be few unvaccinated persons in attendance upon the schools, and that one great source of danger would thus have been permanently removed from our midst.

Another point to which we desire to call attention in connection with this history, is the frequency with which Small Pox has been brought to the state by foreigners who brought with them the germs of the disease, contracted before leaving Europe, or *en route*, which developed in contagious shape, occasionally even in public conveyances, but more frequently immediately after arrival at the new home to which they thus introduced disease and death. Such new comers frequently have exalted ideas of personal liberty, but "the liberty to disseminate disease is the one of all liberties that common interest demands should be put under complete control."*

Situated as Wisconsin is, it has not seemed necessary or wise for this Board to enter into any systematic surveillance of the emigrants coming into it, *en route*, but in other states, so situated as to be more exposed to danger from this source, excellent service has been done by Health Boards, acting under the auspices of the National Board of Health, in the sanitary inspection of all emigrants passing through them. It is eminently desirable that such service be maintained and that the powers of the National Board be enlarged.

*Martin; before the Royal Academy of Belgium.

General Report of the Board.

But though Small Pox has attracted the most of public attention during the year,

DIPHTHERIA

has, as in past years, been productive of much greater suffering and loss of life in the aggregate. We are however, happy to note that this disease has greatly diminished during the year, and it is earnestly to be hoped that, with such better knowledge of its contagious character and of the means by which it may be controlled as we now possess, it may never again attain the height it has reached in this state in former years.

These remarks are equally true of

SCARLET FEVER.

These two diseases have for several years past been most heavily destructive of child-life, and the percentage of decrease of each during the past year has been quite remarkable and highly gratifying.

TYPHOID FEVER

on the other hand has notably increased, and this increase, which has been steady during the past four or five years, is one that calls for an earnest effort to search out and remove the cause. Attacking, as this disease usually does, those in the most vigorous period of life, its presence with increasing frequency causes anxiety and forms a drain upon the best resources of the state that is heavily felt. We commend the pages devoted to this subject in the secretary's report to careful consideration, as well as those there occupied by the discussion of other diseases not here enumerated.

Taken as a whole, it will be seen from this Report that, notwithstanding the excitement produced by the presence of Small Pox, the

General Report of the Board.

GENERAL HEALTH OF THE STATE

has been unusually good, and that not only Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, but also Diarrhoeal and Dysenteric disorders, Malarial diseases, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis and pulmonary diseases generally, have been less in amount than during previous years of the Board's history.

Upon these facts the people of the state are to be congratulated. With proper attention to the rules of healthful living, which it is the object of state medicine to inculcate, and the importance of which the people of Wisconsin are, as a whole, quick to perceive, there seems no good reason why the State should not maintain the high standing to which its soil, climate and situation entitle it, as one of the most healthful spots upon the earth.

Societies and clubs organized for various purposes are to be found in almost every town and village within our borders; prominent among them, and truly regarded as indicating the advancement of humanity in our time, are societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, for aiding children, for the study of various social problems, for taking care of the convict as he leaves the prison cell, helping him to stand upon his feet, and in striving to regain the respect of his fellow-men; it would almost seem as if, the lower down in the scale the more certain is the man who has sunk to find some association expressly organized to meet his special wants. But the societies founded upon such plans as those suggested by Dr. Bingham in our last report, which shall study the conditions of daily and hourly life, the art of building houses that shall be really well planned, well lighted, well warmed, well ventilated, thoroughly healthy places in which to live, the associations that shall study the science of family and individual sanitation, how best to prevent the entrance of disease into the home, how best to guard against its spread, not only amongst the members of the household, into which it may unhappily find its way,

General Report of the Board.

but among the members of the community of which the household forms a part, how to care for the victims of sickness or of accident with all the tenderness and assiduity that their condition demands, while yet a due regard is had for the welfare of the attendants, the societies that shall study all these and many more subjects of equally vital importance, are not yet formed.

Here and there, chiefly in New England towns, we hear of the formation of Sanitary Protective Associations, organizations which have much to recommend them, and which aim to do a part of the work outlined. We trust that the people of Wisconsin, who have not hitherto been among the slow to take an advanced position in matters relating to the public welfare, will soon move in this direction also; the health of individuals, and as a consequence that of the State as a whole cannot fail to be benefited by such movements.

SPECIAL WORK OF THE BOARD.

In addition to the general work of the Board already alluded to, it has been called upon to make an investigation into the causes of an outbreak of Diphtheria, which was supposed to have been produced by the vicinity of certain overflowed lands devoted to the cultivation of cranberries. In this inquiry the Board availed itself of the services of one of its correspondents in the immediate vicinity of the land in question, Dr. N. M. Dodson, with whom were associated Dr. J. S. Walbridge and Dr. J. M. Dodson, also residents of the neighborhood; the intimate knowledge of the ground and the people possessed by these gentlemen, enabled them to obtain facts that no visiting committee without such acquaintance could possibly have learned, and to reach conclusions which the Board regards as eminently sound. From their report, based upon careful and thorough research and examination of the district complained of, and strengthened by a comparison of the statistics of disease in

General Report of the Board.

the neighboring townships, it seems evident that the causation of Diphtheria in this locality must be assigned to some source other than the existence of the cranberry marshes and their periodical overflow. The table given does not show any marked increase either in the number of cases or in the fatality at the time when the water is drawn off from the marshes, and when, if the disease were due to the decay of vegetation thus left exposed, such an increase might reasonably be looked for — rather the reverse. But such an increase *is* noticeable in each year at about the time when picking begins, and many persons are gathered upon the marshes from all quarters, bringing with them clothing and bedding of various kinds. From such a congregation, embracing those of all habits, from the most cleanly to the most careless, those who have never known what sickness means, and those who have just barely recovered from some form of disease, and who look to the open air employment and moderate exercise as a means of recuperation, the spread of contagion, if any exist, may not only be looked for but may be predicted with a tolerable degree of certainty. There is hardly room for doubt that the conclusions at which Drs. Dodson and Walbridge have arrived, are eminently sound.

Their report, which is presented in connection with that of the secretary, illustrates anew the necessity for precautions to prevent the spread of contagious disease the importance of which this Board has constantly endeavored to impress upon the people of our state.

The Board through a committee, has also, at the request of your excellency, made a sanitary investigation of the sewer of the State Prison at Waupun, a similar request having been likewise made by the Local Board of Health of that city. A report of the result of this examination has already been made to you, and a copy thereof, together with a copy of a special communication made to the Local Board

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of Health of Waupun, is given in connection with the Secretary's Report.

SPECIAL PAPERS.

In addition to the papers already referred to there are also presented herewith some that have been prepared at the request of the Board upon subjects of sanitary interest. One of these is a report upon an

ENDEMIC OF TYPHOID PNEUMONIA,

prepared by Dr. S. B. Hubbell of Medford. Though this outbreak was limited in extent and circumscribed in the area over which it prevailed, it illustrates in a very striking way the influence of unsanitary habits and surroundings upon the malignancy of disease, and from these circumstances this brief paper possesses an interest and a value greater than many more pretentious and voluminous documents. The rise and progress of the pestilence are clearly traced, and its origin in the filth-pollution of the soil and water is clearly proven. We trust that the paper will be read with the care and attention that its importance deserves.

A second paper from the pen of Prof. W. A. Henry, of the State University, gives a method whereby the dangers of such outbreaks may be largely diminished, if not wholly avoided, while at the same time, the risk attendant on exposure to cold and disagreeable weather while responding to the calls of nature, so dreaded by many persons, especially by women and delicate children, may be entirely done away with. The simple and inexpensive arrangement described by Prof. Henry, is available and practicable almost everywhere, and, unlike many arrangements for the same purpose, it has the great advantage of having been tested by actual use.

Prof. Peckham contributes some further tables in connection with, and in continuation of the work begun by him under the auspices of this board; the tables prepared by Prof. Peckham and published in our last report have at-

General Report of the Board.

tracted much notice and commendation from both sanitarians and physiologists in various parts of the country. They furnish material which, while not of a popular character, is valuable for purposes of study, and the obtaining of which requires an amount of labor, which is not often performed, and a perseverance and patience not very common.

Dr. K. Hoegh contributes a paper upon

THE HYGIENE AND DIETETICS OF INFANCY,

which is worthy of careful perusal. Dr. Hoegh has endeavored, not so much to cover new ground as to make plain and clear to the popular understanding, truths that are accepted by all intelligent physicians. In so doing he has however allowed himself a somewhat wider range than is customary, and has given attention to the well-being of the parent as involving primarily that of the child. The subject of artificial feeding also is considered, and some unwise practices on the part of nurses and midwives in their treatment of children are mentioned and condemned.

Prof. Chittenden, who has contributed several papers to previous reports, has furnished an article upon

NOSTRUMS,

in which the results of analyses of many of these compositions are given, and the methods used to secure their sale discussed. There is little room for doubt that if the public could once be made fully aware of the true character of many compounds sold and largely used for the cure of disease, and could be made to comprehend the fact that those which are innocent are worthless, while those which produce any effect do so by the agency of potent drugs, such as corrosive sublimate, aconite, morphine, arsenic, etc., the presence of which is concealed under some delusive name, the gains of their proprietors would soon be greatly decreased, and there would be some hope that they would betake themselves to some way of money-getting less injuri-

General Report of the Board.

ous to their fellow citizens. In addition to these papers very much matter of general or local interest will be found in the

EXTRACTS FROM SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE,

and from reports of Local Boards published in connection herewith. It is a most gratifying proof of the interest taken, not only by the medical profession, but by others in the work of this Board, that the material thus furnished has constantly increased in amount and in value since the publication of our first report. While, at the beginning, physicians only, favored us with any communications, we are now in frequent receipt of reports from the clerks of Local Boards, from school authorities and others, giving information in regard to sanitary matters of general or local interest, and very rarely indeed is the request made that such information be suppressed. It happens occasionally that a writer desires that the names of persons, or more rarely of localities shall not be mentioned, but even such communications are always guaranteed by the writer's own name and full address.

The extracts given are published without reference to whether the opinions expressed by our correspondents agree with those held by the Board on the subjects discussed or not, the object being to encourage the freest interchange of opinion upon all subjects properly within the scope of the Board's work.

To the correspondents of the Board, both in Wisconsin and elsewhere, we have been greatly indebted for valuable information at many times during the year. Our relations with other State Boards have been cordial, and we have been indebted to their executives for a free exchange of reports, circulars, and other documents, many of which contain matter of great value from a sanitary point of view.

REGISTRATION.

The importance of a correct system of registration of vital

General Report of the Board.

statistics is a matter which still engages the attention of the Board, but much yet remains to be done before Wisconsin can claim that anything worthy of the name exists for her. Every marriage demands careful authentication upon public official records, as does also every birth and death, while a formal permit for burial should in all cases be required, in order that no death should be allowed to occur without such record, and without a certification of the cause of such death.

A part of the machinery needed for such system has been in existence in Wisconsin for many years, but further legislation is needed before that which exists can be made of any public value as a system of vital statistics, and the benefits derived from registration as now practiced are such only as accrue to the individuals concerned in the imperfect records now kept.

Among the many gratifying evidences of the growing interest in matters pertaining to sanitation, we have great pleasure in calling attention to the work done by the late incumbent of the State Superintendency, Hon. W. C. Whitford. This gentleman in his last report has embodied a series of plans for school-houses of different grades, in which careful attention has been given to matters of proper lighting, heating and ventilation. While it cannot be said that these plans reach the highest ideal of the sanitarian, they are still so far in advance of the plans used in too many buildings all over the state, that we heartily commend them to the consideration of school authorities throughout Wisconsin, especially those who contemplate either the erection of new buildings or the remodelling of old ones, for which latter proceeding many useful suggestions may be drawn from the plans in question. It is an ungracious task to criticise such a work, but it should be said that in some of the larger buildings, as drawn, the architects have not allowed sufficient floor space, and have tolerated the vicious systems of attaching seats to the desks behind them, and of

General Report of the Board.

double desks, two features originally introduced directly in the interests of over-crowding. For these errors, which may readily be avoided in the furnishing of any school-room, the draughtsmen only are responsible. Mr. Whitford has left as a monument of his official term a report which has thus far never been surpassed in its practical value.

Another evidence of the growing care for the welfare of the children we find in one of the acts of the last legislature. In our last report reference was made at some length to the dangers of the toy pistols at that time so frequently used by children. That these dangers were not overstated is proven by the numerous reports of accidents resulting from these deadly playthings, which have occurred in other states since then, and which many physicians and surgeons of Wisconsin have been called upon to treat. We are happy to say that the attention of the legislature having been called to this danger, both the sale and use of such weapons have been interdicted in Wisconsin. The following is the text of the law:

AN ACT to prohibit the sale or use of toy pistols and other firearms.

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

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or use, or to have in his possession for the purpose of exposing for sale or use, any toy pistol, toy revolver or other toy firearm.

Section 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Section 3. This act shall take effect and be in force ninety days after its passage and publication.

This act was approved by the Governor March 18, 1882, and published three days latter, thus taking effect June 18, 1882, just in time to stop the sale, which would otherwise have commenced about that date, of the dangerous toys that

General Report of the Board.

had caused so much suffering and so many deaths among promising children.

In conclusion, it is proper that reference should be made to the loss sustained by the Board in the retirement of two of its original members, namely, Dr. Favill at the expiration of his term of office in February last, and Dr. Griffin, by resignation in August. The vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. Favill was filled by the appointment of Dr. Knut Hoegh of La Crosse—that caused by Dr. Griffin's resignation yet remains unfilled.*

As Dr. Griffin from the organization of the Board by the continuous choice of his associates had filled with great acceptance the office of president, in which he had largely contributed to the success of the Board, it seemed fitting that the Board should place on record some testimonial expressive of the loss sustained not only by the Board but by the state, by reason of his retirement. The resolutions adopted by the Board on the occasion will be found in the secretary's report.

The vacancy in the office of President caused by Dr. Griffin's resignation was filled by the unanimous election of Dr. S. Marks for the remainder of the term.

Finally, the Board returns its thanks to your excellency for the interest in its work manifested by you; it also returns thanks to the large and increasing number of men and women throughout the State who have co-operated with it in the work committed to its hands.

It is gratifying to know, as we do; that notwithstanding the existence of many unsanitary conditions, the average length of human life is steadily increasing throughout the civilized world. It is the grand mission of Health Boards to point out how disease may be prevented, how suffering from that which is inevitable may be ameliorated and how

* It has since been filled very acceptably by the appointment of Prof. W. W. Daniells, of the State University at Madison.

General Report of the Board.

life may be still further prolonged. In such work we invoke the aid and co-operation of all well-wishers to humanity.

SOLON MARKS, M. D.,
JAMES BINTLIFF,
G. F. WITTER, M. D.,
H. P. STRONG, M. D.,
KNUT HOEGH, M. D.,
J. T. REEVE, M. D.,

State Board of Health.

Secretary's Report.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Board of Health and Vital Statistics of the State of Wisconsin:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to present the following, my seventh annual report as your secretary and executive officer, for the year ending October 31, 1882:

Since the date of my last annual report to you, there have been some important changes in the constitution of the Board, two of its original members having retired from it, viz: Dr. J. Favill, at the expiration of his term of office in February last, and at a later date Dr. E. L. Griffin, who, since the organization of the Board, and until the date of his resignation, had served continuously as its president.

The probability that this resignation would be made at some time during the year, was intimated to you at the annual meeting in January last, Dr. Griffin having stated in a communication presented to you at that time, that the pressure of his private business was so great as to require his whole time, and having desired then to retire from the presidency of the Board. His re-election to that position, however, was unanimous, and he accordingly continued to serve until at a special meeting of the Board, held at Madison, August 9 and 10, at which all the members but himself were present, the following communication was received from him:

WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Office of the President,
FOND DU LAC, August 9, 1882.

To the members of the Wisconsin State Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN:—The demands of private interests have compelled me to resign my commission as a member of the Wisconsin State Board of Health.

Secretary's Report.

I herewith resign the office of President of the Board, which office, through your courtesy and by your repeated action, I have held during the entire period of the Board's existence.

I cannot thus voluntarily surrender my official connection with you, without making some expression of my feeling of personal obligation to each member for the consideration and courtesy that I have received, or without the assurance that this severing of my legal relations to the Board, will not in the least diminish my interest in the health service of the state.

The work accomplished by this department during the past seven years may appear small to some, but it will seem so only to those who fail impartially to survey the field that has been opened, and the nature of the service which has been rendered. It is doubtful whether an equal amount of the public funds has been expended during the time of the Board's existence, for a wiser purpose, or in a way more manifestly for the benefit of the state. It is not always the more demonstrative or the more actively aggressive measures that are of the greatest advantage, whether to the individual, the family, or the state; it is rather the more silent agencies that quicken thought, lead to self-culture and tend to aspirations after things higher, purer, cleaner, and better in human life.

In this direction you have accomplished much; you have not aimed to introduce radical and boldly aggressive measures, but your work has been educational and suggestive, touching the things that lie close to the welfare and safety of the individual and the family.

Entering upon the labor at a time when there was not much of precedent to guide you, and when the public mind was to a great extent ignorant of and indifferent to the beneficent ends sought, you have already created a public sentiment in this state which is appreciative of your work, which gives you moral support and which would enter a strong protest against any retrograde movement.

Nor has the influence of your efforts been confined to our own state. Your annual reports have been received as authority on health matters by other State Boards of Health, and prominent sanitarians everywhere have commended your work as practical, suggestive, and worthy of imitation by others.

I need not remind you of the rapid progress that is now being made toward the discovery of the *primary cause* of contagious diseases. The great stimulus given to these investigations comes from the general interest in Preventive Medicine. It is not too much to hope and expect that in the near future, Sanitary Science will be able to demonstrate to the public the primary cause of nearly if not quite all of the zymotic diseases, and to apply an efficient destructive agent to each one.

With this inviting field of sanitary research before you, with lines of useful work already gathered up, and with a people waiting expectantly

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for your suggestions, you represent an interest in the state second to none in its value to our commonwealth. Esteeming it an honor to have been associated with you in the initiation of such a work, I shall continue to cherish a warm interest in it, and in those who may be privileged to carry it on to its possible results.

Respectfully yours,

E. L. GRIFFIN.

The resignation of Dr. Griffin tendered in the foregoing communication was accepted, and Gen. Bintliff was appointed a special committee to draft and report suitable resolutions, expressive of the appreciation of the Board of the faithful and efficient service rendered by Dr. Griffin during his presidency.

The following is the report of the special committee (presented at a subsequent meeting), and which was unanimously adopted as the sense of the Board:

WHEREAS, Dr. E. L. Griffin, one of the original members of this Board, and its President, by the unanimous choice of his associates from the date of its organization, has resigned his office as President and his membership in this Board; and,

WHEREAS, It is fitting and proper that we should place on record some expression of our loss and our appreciation of the invaluable services rendered by Dr. Griffin to the cause of Sanitary Science, and to the people of this state; and,

WHEREAS, Commanding as he has done the confidence of the medical profession, and being in this field of effort a worthy representative of its best thought, he has given liberally of his ripe experience and mature judgment to create in the public mind the conviction, by disseminating the knowledge upon which that conviction may securely rest, that the medical faculty might be more properly employed in teaching the people how to live so as to avoid disease, than in attempting to parry the blows which nature inflicts as the penalty of violated laws. Long after our labors in this life shall have ended, the brief, but comprehensive address delivered by Dr. Griffin upon the organization of this Board, will be read with profit by those who shall succeed us in the work of completing the demonstration that "sanitary and economic science are inseparable in a wise administration of civil government." No more beneficent work can be presented to the intelligently philanthropic, than to assist in preparing the way for that evolution of thought, which shall comprehend how fully the physical salvation of the race from a long list of diseases now prevalent, is within the

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reach of all who will live cleanly, temperate and well-ordered lives. In this branch of educational effort Dr. Griffin has justly earned for himself a national reputation; therefore,

Resolved, That in the retirement of our late president we feel deeply sensible of the loss we have personally suffered, and of the greater loss experienced by a cause, the principal object of which is, "to enlighten the public mind as to the nature and causation of diseases and the means of their prevention."

Resolved, That in the intelligent, conscientious and thoughtful work done by Dr. Griffin during the years in which he directed the activities of this board, we recognize a fitting memorial of his worth as a citizen, as a sanitarian, as a distinguished member of the medical profession, and as a pioneer in our state in the beneficent labor of giving to the people a broader knowledge of the laws of life.

The vacancy in the office of president caused by the resignation of Dr. Griffin was filled by the unanimous election of Dr. Marks to that office.

The vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. Favill was filled by the appointment of Dr. Knut Hoegh of La Crosse; that caused by the resignation of Dr. Griffin is up to this date unfilled.

The present constitution of the board is as follows:

(Vacancy)	Term expires February 2, 1883.
G. F. Witter, M. D., Grand Rapids	Term expires February 2, 1884.
H. P. Strong, M. D., Beloit	Term expires February 2, 1885.
J. T. Reeve, M. D., Appleton.....	Term expires February 2, 1886.
Gen. J. Bintliff, Darlington.....	Term expires February 2, 1887.
S. Marks, M. D., Milwaukee.....	Term expires February 2, 1888.
K. Hoegh, M. D., La Crosse.....	Term expires February 2, 1889.

The following standing committees were appointed at the annual meeting of the Board.

On Finance — Drs. Marks, Witter and Hoegh.

On Legislation — Gen. Bintliff, Drs. Strong and Witter.

On Printing and Stationery — Drs. Reeve, Griffin and Hoegh.

On Visitation and Sanitary Inspection of Public Buildings — Gen. Bintliff, Drs. Marks and Reeve.

During the year there have been in addition to the regular annual and semi-annual meetings of the Board, three

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special meetings, and also some informal meetings of portions of the Board, as occasion required, for conference concerning its work, or for special investigations.

At these meetings the work of the Board has been outlined and certain investigations determined upon, the result of two of which, in addition to the papers which have been approved by you for publication, are presented to you with this report. The investigations referred to are, *first*, "An investigation into the influence of the overflowing of lands for cranberry culture, at, and in the vicinity of Auroraville, upon the health of those living near said lands, undertaken at the request of the Local Board of Health of said village, under circumstances stated in connection with the report"; and, *second*, An examination into the condition of the sewer of the state prison at Waupun, said examination having been requested by his excellency, the Governor, and also by the Board of Health of the city of Waupun.

REPORTS FROM LOCAL HEALTH BOARDS.

By the statutes of this state the officers of every town, village or city not otherwise specifically providing for a Board of Health, themselves constitute such Board, and the clerks of such Boards are required to report annually to this Board upon blanks and according to instructions furnished. The following is a copy of the circular of instructions and the blanks for reports sent to these local Boards for the present year:

OFFICE OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

APPLETON, Wis., May 1882.

To the Clerk of the Local Board of Health, or Town, Village or City Clerk:

DEAR SIR:— Enclosed herewith are sent you blank forms for making your Health Report for the year ending May 31, 1882. As heretofore these blanks are sent in duplicate, and after filling them you are requested to return one copy to this office, and place the duplicate on file among your own official records.

It is not necessary to call the attention of clerks who have held office in former years, to the fact that, in the absence of any specific local provisions,

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the regularly elected Town, Village or City Boards are also Boards of Health, and the clerks thereof *ex-officio* clerks of such local Health Boards, and, as such required to report to this office; but newly elected officers are reminded of this portion of their duties, and all are especially requested to aid to the extent of their abilities in making the reports as *complete and satisfactory a record of the Health conditions of their respective organizations as it is possible to make them*, remembering that this Board has a right to expect from you early and trustworthy information on these matters, and that the subjects themselves are such that, while it is legally your duty to report upon them, you may properly be expected to take such interest in them that your report shall be no merely perfunctory affair, but a substantial contribution to a knowledge of the health of the state. The Board earnestly desires not merely a formal compliance with the law, but intelligent and hearty co-operation from all citizens, and especially from all who are in any way officially related to local Health organizations.*

I take pleasure in acknowledging the fact that increasing interest has been generally manifested by clerks of Local Health Boards in the work of the State Board, the records of which for the last year show reports from about ninety-three per cent. of all the town and other municipal organizations of the state and, while not all of these reports are complete and satisfactory, some indeed being quite otherwise, each year that has passed since the establishment of this Board has witnessed a marked improvement in those respects.

In no single year since this Board was organized, have so many voluntary communications been received giving valuable information concerning the Sanitary conditions of the state, as during the last year. The Board especially invites such voluntary correspondence, in addition to the formal report,

*NOTE. Chapters LVI and LVII, sections 1410 and 1411 of the revised statutes, provide that "town boards, village boards and common councils of every town, village and city shall be boards of health when not otherwise provided in city and village charters, and as such shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties" prescribed by law to Boards of Health. Under these provisions and without any specific appointment, you as the clerk of your town, village or city, are also the clerk of the Board of Health for such town, village or city, and one of the duties devolving on you in that capacity is to "report at least once a year to the State Board of Health" the transactions of your local Board and "such facts as shall be required, upon blanks and according to instructions furnished," and further "to make special reports whenever you are required to do so." This duty the law demands of you absolutely. Whether the local authorities of your town, village or city have ever assembled and organized as a Board of Health or not, is a question which is not considered in this connection. The law is explicit and requires you in virtue of your office to make the proper returns in any case, and any expenditure for postage, stationery, etc., necessary in connection therewith, is properly chargeable to your official expenses.

Sections 1414, 1415 and 1416 of the revised statutes clothe the Local Health Boards with the most ample powers to do any and every act, which may be necessary for the preservation of the public health. They may make any needful rules and regulations which must be obeyed under heavy penalties; they may enter upon private property and remove or destroy anything there found prejudicial to the health of the community; they may remove any person sick with any contagious or infectious disease, or isolate him in any way or by any means which the circumstances of the case may require; they are, in short, the guardians of public health throughout the state, and have the fullest authority to enforce any measures necessary for the safety of public health in their respective jurisdictions.

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upon any topics of either local or general interest; facts concerning local causes of sickness, and sanitary measures taken by local authority are especially desired. These communications are regarded as being strictly confidential whenever a request to that effect is made.

To the continued prevalence of Small Pox in many parts of the country, your attention has been specially and repeatedly called, during more than a year, and is now again invited. That Wisconsin as a whole has suffered from this disease lightly in comparison with other states, is largely due to the commendable vigilance exercised by our local health authorities, but the malady still exists so extensively in communities with which our citizens are in constant relations, and in countries from which we are almost constantly receiving immigrants, that it is only by continued watchfulness that we can hope to secure continued exemption from its presence. At this time Small Pox exists in at least two places in Wisconsin, into which it was brought direct from foreign countries by immigrants. This board will esteem it as a favor to have, accompanying your formal report, a detailed history of any cases of the disease that may have occurred in your town. The certainty with which the spread of Small Pox may be prevented by isolation, notwithstanding that it ranks among the most contagious of diseases, affords a valuable suggestion as to the facility with which other disorders of the same character may be controlled. Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, which are in the aggregate vastly more destructive to life than is Small Pox, may be greatly restricted if care be taken to isolate the first cases. It is the hope of securing such results with these and other diseases that stimulates this Board to continued exertion in which it earnestly desires your assistance.

As it is desirable that the Board shall have a complete record of all Physicians in the State, it will be esteemed a favor if you will furnish the names of all who are practicing medicine or surgery in your town at present, together with their P. O. addresses, using the enclosed blank form for the purpose.

You are requested to bear in mind that the labor of compiling, arranging and copying the large number of reports now received is very great, and that it is therefore very much to be desired that *your report* shall be forwarded as promptly as is consistent with correctness; it is for the year ending May 31. It is to be hoped that you have kept such memoranda as will be helpful to you in filling up all blanks, and that you will forward the report early in June.

The sixth report of this Board is still in the printer's hands, but a copy will be forwarded to your address, to be placed on file in your office, as soon after the receipt of your report as possible. As heretofore, it will contain sanitary information and carefully prepared articles on various health matters which will give it permanent interest and value.

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You are again reminded that the board will, on application to the Secretary, be glad to furnish special circulars to any community where Small Pox, Diphtheria or other contagious diseases may prevail, and to co-operate in every practicable way with Local Health Boards for the prevention and control of such diseases.

Respectfully yours,

J. T. REEVE, M. D., Secretary.

By order of the State Board of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR
ENDING MAY 31, 1882.

To the Secretary of the State Board of Health, Appleton, Wis.:

SIR: The Territory for which this report is made includes the corporate limits of the* — of —, in the county of —, containing about — acres of land, of which there are now under cultivation about — acres. The nature of the soil is generally —. Its population numbers about —, and is composed chiefly of† —. Their principal occupation is —.

I estimate the number of acres of low or wet land from swamps, etc., in above limits to be now about —. The proportion of this land which is capable of being efficiently drained is —, and the number of acres of originally wet or low land that have been thoroughly drained during the last year is about —.

In this locality the drinking water is derived chiefly from —, and the quality of the water is§ —. The wells are of the average depth of — feet.

The proportion of dwellings having cellars which are wet either habitually or in wet weather is** —. There has been** — greater care exercised in the drainage of cellars during the last year than in former years.

The average distance of privies from dwelling houses is — feet. The average distance of privies from the source of water supply is — feet; the least distance in any known case is — feet. There has been** — greater care exercised in the location and cleansing of privies during the last year than in former years. Earth closets are known to be in use in — cases.

The diseases which have been most prevalent in this community during the last year have been —.

Upon the whole the amount of sickness has been ¶ — than it has averaged for some years past, and the number of deaths has been¶ —.

* Insert Township, Village, or City. † Give approximate proportion of nationalities represented. ‡ Insert poorly, well, abundantly, &c. § Hard or soft. ¶ Insert greater or less, give proportion if possible. ** Give the facts in the case.

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The whole number of deaths from all causes in this* — during the past year has been —.

There have been in this* —, during the last year, to the best of my knowledge and belief,

— cases of, and — deaths from Small Pox, and there are now sick with this disease — cases.

— cases of, and — deaths from Diphtheria, and there are now sick with this disease — cases.

— cases of, and — deaths from Scarlet Fever, and there are now sick with this disease — cases.

— cases of, and — deaths from Typhoid Fever, and there are now sick with this disease — cases.

— cases of, and — deaths from Measles, and there are now sick with this disease — cases.

— cases of, and — deaths from Whooping Cough, and there are now sick with this disease — cases.

[Please give, on separate sheet, the origin, where known, of any of these diseases; and the history of any special epidemics with the means which have been adopted to prevent their spread, with results; also a detailed history of any cases where it is believed that sickness of any kind has been caused by contamination of the water supply.]

The diseases prevailing at the date of this report, other than those enumerated are —.

This Board of Health has appointed Doctor —, as its health physician. His P. O. address is —. He is paid a salary of \$— per year.

During the past year this Board has held — regular or special meetings, and its most important acts have been —.

My post-office address is —.

Dated, —.

Signature, — —,

Clerk of the Board of Health for the* — of —, State of Wisconsin.

The number of reports received in reply to the above has been very nearly the same as those received for the year 1881, but I am glad to report a continuous improvement both in the fullness of the reports received, and in the promptness with which they have generally been made, though there are still many who do not appreciate how helpful greater fullness and greater promptness would be to us, or how much more valuable *our* reports might be made by their intelligent co-operation.

No very large increase in the number of these reports is to be looked for in the future, by far the greater part of all

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the towns in the state being at present in communication with this office. Until human nature reaches absolute perfection, there will always be a certain proportion of men holding important offices who will endeavor to evade the performance of any duty which may involve a little extra trouble. One of this class for two successive years caused the blanks sent to him from this office to be returned, with the usual official stamp of the postal service, implying that the individual addressed was not to be found. Quiet inquiry from our correspondents in his vicinity proved that there was no mistake, (as occasionally unavoidably occurs,) in securing the proper name and address, and the blanks were placed in a plain envelope, accompanied by a very plainly worded letter addressed to the individual in question; it is only necessary to add that within a short time after this missive was despatched a very full report was received. Another kindly offered to give the required information for the sum of twenty-five dollars, and became very indignant when the fact was pointed out to him that the law expressly made the furnishing thereof one of the duties pertaining to his office. Such cases as these are the very rare exceptions however at this time, the vast majority of all town clerks and other local officers recognizing the importance of the Board's work, and giving all the aid thereto that lies in their power; this gratifying fact is shown by the increasing number of voluntary communications which have accompanied the formal reports required of them, from many of which extracts have been made which form an interesting addition to the extracts from special correspondence submitted herewith, and also by the frequency with which the advice of the Board is sought on some question of local sanitation.

The whole number of reports received for the year ending May 31, 1882, was 896, the following counties having made complete returns, to wit:

Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Calumet, Crawford, Door,

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Douglas, Green Lake, Jefferson, Kenosha, Langlade, Marathon, Marinette, Milwaukee, Monroe, Oconto, Ozaukee, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Price, Racine, Richland, Rock, St. Croix, Taylor, Walworth, Washington and Waupaca, twenty-nine in all, while nine others, viz., Buffalo, Dunn, Iowa, LaFayette, Lincoln, Manitowoc, Marquette, Vernon and Waushara, lack each only a single town to render their returns complete also.

In accordance with our custom hitherto, we give a list of all towns from which reports have been received for the year, and also a list of towns which are delinquent.

LIST OF TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES FROM WHICH REPORTS
HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1882.

Adams County—Big Flats, Dell Prairie, Easton, Leola, Lincoln, Monroe, New Chester, New Haven, Preston, Quincy, Richfield, Rome, Springville, Strong's Prairie.

Ashland County—Ashland, Butternut, Jacobs.

Barron County—Cedar Lake, Clinton, Dallas, Maple Grove, Prairie Farm, Shetek, Stanfold, Stanley, Sumner, Turtle Lake, Vance Creek.

Bayfield County—Bayfield.

Brown County—Allouez, Ashwaubenon, Bellevue, Depere (town), Eaton, Glenmore, Green Bay (town), Holland, Howard, Humboldt, Lawrence, New Denmark, Pittsfield, Preble, Rockland, Scott, Suamico, West Depere.

Buffalo County—Alma (town), Alma (village), Belvidere, Buffalo (town), Buffalo (city), Canton, Cross, Dover, Fountain City, Gilmanston, Glencoe, Lincoln, Maxville, Milton, Mondovi, Montana, Naples, Nelson, Waumandee.

Burnett County—Bashaw, Grantsburg, Marshland, Trade Lake, Wood Lake.

Calumet County—Brillion, Brothertown, Charlestown, Chilton (town), Chilton (city), Harrison, New Holstein, Rantoul, Stockbridge, Woodville.

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Chippewa County—Anson, Auburn, Bloomer, Eagle Point, Edson, Flambeau, La Fayette, Sigel, Wheaton.

Clark County—Beaver, Colby, Eaton, Fremont, Grant, Hewitt, Hixon, Levis, Loyal, Lynn, Mayville (including village of Dorchester), Mentor, Neillsville, Pine Valley, Sherman, Thorp, Unity, Warner, Washburn, Weston, Withee, York.

Columbia County—Arlington, Caledonia, Columbus (town), Columbus (city), Courtland, Dekorra, Fort Winnebago, Leeds, Lewiston, Lodi, Lowville, Marcellon, Otsego, Pacific, Portage City, Scott, Springvale, West Point, Wycocena.

Crawford County—Bridgeport, Clayton, Eastman, Freeman, Haney, Marietta, Prairie du Chien, Scott, Seneca, Utica, Wauzeka.

Dane County—Albion, Berry, Black Earth, Blooming Grove, Bristol, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Cross Plains, Dane, Deerfield, Dunkirk, Dunn, Fitchburg, Madison (town), Madison (city), Mazomanie, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Pleasant Springs, Roxbury, Rutland, Springdale, Springfield, Stoughton, Sun Prairie (town), Sun Prairie (village), Vermont, Verona, Vienna, Westport, Windsor.

Dodge County—Ashippun, Beaver Dam (town), Beaver Dam (city), Burnett, Calamus, Chester, Clyman, Elba, Emmett, Fox Lake, Hubbard, Hustisford, Juneau, Lebanon, Le Roy, Lomira, Lowell, Oak Grove, Portland, Randolph, Rubicon, Shields, Theresa, Waupun (city), Westford.

Door County—Bailey's Harbor, Brussels, Clay Banks, Egg Harbor, Forestville, Gardner, Gibraltar, Jacksonport, Liberty Grove, Nasewaupee, Sevastopol, Sturgeon Bay (town), Sturgeon Bay (village), Union, Washington.

Douglas County—Superior.

Dunn County—Colfax, Dunn, Eau Gallé, Elk Mound, Hay River, Lucas, New Haven, Otter Creek, Peru, Red Cedar, Rock Creek, Sand Creek, Sheridan, Sherman, Spring Brook, Stanton, Tainter, Tiffany, Weston.

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Eau Claire County—Augusta, Brunswick, Drammen, Fairchild, Lincoln, Ludington, Otter Creek, Pleasant Valley, Seymour, Union, Washington.

Fond du Lac County—Alto, Ashford, Byron, Calumet, Eden, El Dorado, Empire, Fond du Lac (town), Fond du Lac (city), Forest, Friendship, Metomen (including village of Brandon), Osceola, Ripon (town), Ripon (city), Rosendale, Springvale, Taycheedah, Waupun (town).

Grant County—Beetown, Bloomington (town), Bloomington (village), Boscobel, Cassville, Castle Rock, Clifton, Ellenboro, Fennimore, Glen Haven, Harrison, Hickory Grove, Jamestown, Liberty, Lima, Little Grant, Marion, Millville, Mt. Ida, Paris, Patch Grove, Smelzer, Waterloo, Wingville, Wyalusing.

Green County—Adams, Albany, Cadiz, Clarno, Decatur (including village of Brodhead), Jefferson, Jordan, Monroe (including village of Monroe), Mount Pleasant, New Glarus, Spring Grove, Sylvester, Washington, York.

Green Lake County—Berlin (town), Berlin (city), Brooklyn, Green Lake, Kingston, Mackford, Manchester, Marquette, Princeton, St Marie, Seneca.

Iowa County—Clyde, Dodgeville, Eden, Highland, Linden, Mifflin, Mineral Point (town), Mineral Point (city), Moscow, Pulaski, Ridgeway, Waldwick, Wyoming.

Jackson County.—Albion (including Black River Falls), Franklin, Garfield, Hixton, Manchester, Melrose, Merrilan, Millston, Northfield, Springfield, Sullivan.

Jefferson County—Aztalan, Cold Spring, Concord, Farmington, Hebron, Ixonia, Jefferson, Koshkonong, Lake Mills, Milford, Oakland, Palmyra (town), Palmyra (village), Sullivan, Sumner, Waterloo (town), Waterloo (village), Watertown (town), Watertown (city).

Juneau County—Armenia, Clearfield, Fountain, German town, Kildare, Kingston, Lemonweir, Lindina, Lisbon, Lyn-

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don, Marion, Necedah, New Lisbon, Orange, Seven Mile Creek, Summit, Wonewoc.

Kenosha County—Brighton, Bristol, Kenosha, Paris, Pleasant Prairie, Randall, Salem, Somers, Wheatland.

Kewaunee County—Ahnapee, Franklin, Kewaunee (town), Lincoln, Montpelier, Pierce, West Kewaunee.

La Crosse County—Bangor, Barre, Burns, Farmington, Greenfield, Hamilton, Holland, Shelby, Washington.

La Fayette County—Argyle, Belmont, Benton, Blanchard, Elk Grove, Fayette, Gratiot, Kendall, Monticello, New Diggings, Seymour, Shullsburg, Wayne, White Oak Springs, Willow Springs, Wiota.

Langlade County—Antigo, Carpenter, Gagen, Norwood, Polar, Rolling.

Lincoln County—Ackley, Corning, Pine Plains, Rock Falls, Scott.

Manitowoc County—Cato, Centreville, Cooperstown, Eaton, Franklin, Gibson, Kossuth, Liberty, Manitowoc* (town), Manitowoc Rapids, Maple Grove, Meeme, Mishicott, Newton, Rockland, Schleswig, Two Creeks, Two Rivers (town), Two Rivers (city).

Marathon County—Bergen, Berlin, Brighton, Day, Easton, Hamburg, Holton, Hull, Knowlton, Maine, Marathon, Mosinee, Rib Falls, Rietbrock, Spencer, Stettin, Texas, Wausau (town), Wausau (city), Wein, Weston.

Marinette County—Marinette, Peshtigo.

Marquette County—Buffalo, Crystal Lake, Douglas, Harris, Mecan, Montello, Moundville, Neshkoro, Newton, Oxford, Packwaukee, Shields, Westfield.

Milwaukee County—Franklin, Granville, Greenfield, Lake, Milwaukee (town), Milwaukee (city), Oak Creek, Wauwatosa.

Monroe County—Adrian, Angelo, Byron, Clifton, Glendale, Greenfield, Jefferson, La Fayette, La Grange, Leon, Lincoln, Little Falls, New Lyme, Oakdale, Portland,

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Ridgeville, Sheldon, Sparta, Tomah, Wellington, Wells, Wilton.

Oconto County—Gillet, Howe, Little River, Little Suamico, Maple Valley, Oconto (town), Oconto (city), Pensaukee, Stiles.

Outagamie County—Appleton, Black Creek, Bovina, Buchanan, Centre, Cicero, Dale, Deer Creek, Ellington, Grand Chute, Greenville, Hortonia, Liberty, Maine, Maple Creek, Osborne, Seymour (town), Seymour (city).

Ozaukee County—Belgium, Cedarburg, Fredonia, Grafton, Mequon, Port Washington (town), Port Washington (city), Saukville.

Pepin County—Albany, Durand, Frankfort, Lima, Pepin, Stockholm, Waterville, Waubeck.

Pierce County—Clifton, Diamond Bluff, Ellsworth, El Paso, Gilman, Hartland, Isabelle, Maiden Rock, Martell, Oak Grove, Prescott, River Falls, Rock Elm, Salem, Spring Lake, Trenton, Trimble, Union.

Polk County—Alden, Apple River, Balsam Lake, Black Brook, Clam Falls, Clear Lake, Clayton, Eureka, Farmington, Georgetown, Laketown, Lincoln, Lorraine, Luck, Milltown, Osceola, St. Croix Falls, Sterling, West Sweden.

Portage County—Alban, Amherst, Belmont, Carson, Eau Pleine, Grant, Hull, Linwood, New Hope, Pine Grove, Plover, Sharon, Stevens' Point (town), Stevens' Point (city), Stockton.

Price County. — Brannan, Fifield, Worcester.

Racine County—Burlington, Caledonia, Dover, Mt. Pleasant, Norway, Racine, Raymond, Rochester, Waterford, Yorkville.

Richland County—Akan, Bloom, Buenà Vista, Dayton, Eagle, Forest, Henrietta, Ithaca, Marshall, Orion, Richland, Richwood, Rockbridge, Sylvan, Westford, Willow.

Rock County—Avon, Beloit (town), Beloit (city), Bradford, Centre, Clinton, Evansville, Fulton, Harmony, Janesville

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(town), Janesville (city), Johnston, La Prairie, Lima, Magnolia, Milton, Newark, Plymouth, Porter, Rock, Spring Valley, Turtle, Union.

St. Croix County—Baldwin, Cady, Cylon, Eau Galle, Emerald, Erin Prairie, Forest, Hammond (town), Hammond (village), Hudson (town), Hudson (city), Kinnikinnick, New Richmond (town), New Richmond (village), Pleasant Valley, Rush River, Star Prairie, Somerset, Springfield, St. Joseph, Stanton, Troy, Warren.

Sauk County—Baraboo, Bear Creek, Dellona, Delton, Excelsior, Fairfield, Franklin, Freedom, Greenfield, Honey Creek, Ironton, La Valle, Merrimack, Prairie du Sac (including Sauk City), Reedsburg, Spring Green (town), Spring Green (village), Sumpter, Troy, Washington, Westfield, Woodland.

Shawano County—Almon, Angelica, Fairbanks, Green Valley, Grant, Hartland, Herman, Lessor, Maple Grove, Morris, Navarino, Pella, Richmond, Seneca, Washington, Waukeechon, Wittenberg.

Sheboygan County—Greenbush, Herman, Holland, Lima, Mitchell, Mosel, Rhine, Sheboygan (town), Sheboygan (city), Sheboygan Falls (town), Sheboygan Falls (village), Sherman, Wilson.

Taylor County—Chelsea, Deer Creek, Little Black, Medford, Westboro.

Trempealeau County—Albion, Arcadia (town), Arcadia (village), Caledonia, Chimney Rock, Dodge, Ettrick, Gale, Hale, Lincoln, Pigeon, Preston, Trempealeau, Unity.

Vernon County—Bergen, Christiana, Coon, Forest, Franklin, Geneva, Greenwood, Hamburg, Harmony, Hillsboro, Jefferson, Kickapoo, Liberty, Stark, Sterling, Union, Viroqua, Webster, Wheatland, Whitestown.

Walworth County—Bloomfield, Darien, Delavan, East Troy, Elkhorn, Geneva, La Fayette, La Grange, Linn, Lyons,

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Richmond, Sharon, Spring Prairie, Sugar Creek, Troy, Walworth, Whitewater.

Washington County—Addison, Barton, Erin, Farmington, Germantown, Hartford, Jackson, Kewaskum, Polk, Richfield, Schleisingerville, Trenton, Wayne, West Bend (town), West Bend (village).

Waukesha County—Brookfield, Eagle, Lisbon, Menomonee, Merton, Muskwango, New Berlin, Ottawa, Oconomowoc (town), Oconomowoc (city), Pewaukee, Summit, Vernon, Waukesha (town).

Waupaca County—Bear Creek, Caledonia, Dayton, Dupont, Farmington, Fremont (town), Fremont (village), Helvetia, Iola, Larrabee, Lebanon, Lind, Little Wolf, Matteson, Mukwa, New London, Royalton, St. Lawrence, Scandinavia, Union, Waupaca (town), Waupaca (city), Weyauwega.

Waushara County—Aurora, Coloma, Dakota, Deerfield, Hancock, Leon, Marion, Mt. Morris, Oasis, Plainfield, Poyssippi, Richford, Rose, Saxville, Springwater, Warren, Wautoma.

Winnebago County—Algoma, Black Wolf, Clayton, Menasha (town), Menasha (city), Neenah (town), Nekimi, Nepewskun, Oshkosh (town), Oshkosh (city), Poygan, Rushford, Utica, Vinland, Winchester, Winneconne, Wolf River.

Wood County—Auburndale, Grand Rapids (town), Lincoln, Marshfield, Port Edwards, Rock, Saratoga, Seneca, Sigel, Wood.

LIST OF TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES FROM WHICH NO REPORTS
HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Adams County—Adams, Jackson.

Barron County—Barron, Cumberland (village).

Brown County—Depere (village), Fort Howard * (city), Green Bay (city),† Morrison, Wrightstown.

† Reports were received from Fort Howard, Green Bay, Depere and some other places on this list concerning *Small Pox* and its course, but such reports, made by resident physicians, must not be confounded with the formal reports which should be made by the Local Health Boards, which last are the only ones here considered.

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- Buffalo County*—Modena.
- Chippewa County*—Big Bend, Chippewa Falls, Wheaton.
- Clark County*—Sherwood, Forest, Warner.
- Columbia County*—Fountain Prairie,* Hampden,* Kilbourne City, Newport, Randolph.
- Dane County*—Blue Mounds, Burke,* Medina, Middleton,* York.
- Dodge County*—Herman, Trenton, Williamstown.
- Dunn County*—Menomonee.
- Eau Claire County*—Eau Claire, Union.
- Fond du Lac County*—Auburn, Lamartine,* Marshfield,* Oakfield.*
- Grant County*—Hazel Green, Lancaster,* Mt. Hope, Muscoda, Platteville, Potosi, Watterstown,* Woodman.
- Green County*—Brooklyn, Exeter.
- Iowa County*—Arena.
- Jackson County*—Alma, Garden Valley, Irving.
- Juneau County*—Mauston, Plymouth.
- Kewaunee County*—Carlton, Casco, Kewaunee (village), Red River.
- La Crosse County*—Campbell, La Crosse, Onalaska.
- La Fayette County*—Darlington.
- Lincoln County*—Merrill.
- Manitowoc County*—Manitowoc (city).
- Marquette County*—Springfield.*
- Outagamie County*—Freedom, Kaukauna.*
- Portage County*—Almond, Buena Vista,* Lanark.*
- Sauk County*—Baraboo (village), Winfield.
- Shawano County*—Belle Plaine, Hutchinson, Shawano (city).
- Sheboygan County*—Lyndon, Plymouth (town), Plymouth (city), Russel.*
- Trempealeau County*—Burnside, Sumner.
- Vernon County*—Clinton.

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Waukesha County—Delafield, Genesee,* Muskego, Waukesha (village).

Waushara County—Bloomfield.

Winnebago County—Neenah (city), Omro.

Wood County—Centralia, Dexter, Grand Rapids (city)
Remington, Rudolph.

The towns of which the names are marked by an asterisk have never thus far made any report to this office. The number of these is now very small and is decreasing every year; they are for the most part places of no very great importance, only five of the whole number having populations exceeding fifteen hundred, according to the census of 1880, and at least half of the remainder fall below one thousand; still in the aggregate these places represent about twenty-two thousand of our citizens, a number quite sufficient to render knowledge of their sanitary conditions and surroundings desirable, and to justify special and continued effort to obtain such knowledge.

SICKNESS AND ITS DISTRIBUTION.

Of the six diseases that have thus far formed the subjects of regular annual inquiry, the history of one, the most generally dreaded of all, though far from being the most fatal, as it occurred during the year in Wisconsin, will be presented to you at length elsewhere. For the purpose of comparison, however, the returns of all the six as made in the reports from the clerks of local boards are given in the customary tabular form.

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TABLE I.

Showing Cases of Disease as Actually Reported, Outside of Milwaukee.

	Small Pox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.
No. of towns reporting.....	82	491	278	350	501	275
No. of cases reported.....	645	6,337	2,962	2,013	15,322	5,219
No. of deaths reported.....	109	1,496	413	401	258	88

The above table is constructed upon the returns of cases and deaths as actually reported from all parts of the state, excluding the city of Milwaukee, because the monthly reports received from thence give deaths only, presumably with almost or quite perfect accuracy. Hence it is necessary to estimate the cases of sickness occurring in that city, taking as a basis the number of its residents, the number of deaths from each disease and such other data as are accessible.

There are also reports, the authors of which have apparently been at very small pains to ascertain the facts upon which information is particularly desirable, but have contented themselves with intimating that one or another disease has appeared in their respective townships, by simply writing "few, many, several, some," and similar indefinite expressions in the space designed for numbers. It is obvious that no information can be gathered from such reports beyond the mere fact that the diseases thus specified have prevailed to a greater or less extent in certain places. Reports of this kind have therefore been disregarded as being too indefinite to base any statistics upon, but inasmuch as we have accurate reports of the number of *deaths* from these diseases in Milwaukee during the year we may, without going far

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astray, estimate that the ratio of mortality from them has been the same in that city as in other parts of the state. Upon this estimate the following table is constructed, in which the statistics of the city of Milwaukee are added to those already given from the remainder of the state.

TABLE II.

Showing Whole Number of Cases of Disease as Actually Reported for the Year, Including the City of Milwaukee:

	Small Pox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.
No. of towns reporting....	83	492	279	351	502	276
No. of cases reported.....	707	6,757	3,492	2,249	16,632	5,572
No. of deaths reported....	121	1,593	487	447	280	94

It would probably be both safe and proper to add about eighteen per cent. to each of the above numbers, excepting only those relating to Small Pox, to cover the cases and deaths which have either not been reported at all or have been reported so indefinitely as to render their rejection necessary, but it has been the purpose in this report to give only actual returns.

These tables show a large increase in the number of cases of Small Pox as compared with previous years, an increase which was anticipated, and as far as possible guarded against by this Board by the repeated distribution of circulars of warning, the first of which was issued several months before the disease had appeared in this state, and in view of its prevalence in other sections of the country with which our citizen were in constant communications. As it gradually but repeatedly invaded this state the correspondence of this office was greatly increased, the de-

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mands for advice both from officials and citizens being both numerous and urgent. These demands were cheerfully complied with and advice and counsel were freely given in all cases, and circulars giving directions for the restriction and management of the disease were distributed in very large numbers.

The need of such advice and of sound, but simple and practical instruction concerning the nature of this disease and the means by which it may be prevented, is well illustrated, not alone by the eager desire of the people for such information, but also by the character of the literature on this subject, which in its absence is supplied even by Local Health Boards, and those who should be leaders and instructors of the people. One of these Boards, for example, being in fear that Small Pox, which was prevalent in a severe form in a town immediately adjoining it, would also reach the territory under its supervision, published and distributed largely as a circular, some so-called "Common Sense Hints," which it had copied from a daily paper printed in another state, which, while commending vaccination in a very weak and feeble way as "an invention to meet the disease generally" and temporarily declares that this "invention" while it has diminished the virulence of Small Pox "has also perpetuated it." The circular characterizes Small Pox as "a created disease," "created by neglect of the laws of nature," says that it may be caused by eating improper food, by uncleanness of person, or by unsanitary surroundings, and stating its desire to be to drive away the fear of Small Pox, declares it to be "a disease of neglect," commends as neutralizing agents, cleanliness, fresh air, healthy food and exercise, and declares that the fumes of pure alcohol, and washings with alcohol and with ammonia, are preventives, and that the fumes of vinegar is "a sure preventive of contagion."

The whole tendency of such a circular is to confuse and

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to darken that which should be clear and plain, and the little that is good in it, is lost sight of in the much that is misleading—one can hardly read such a paper without feeling how large the field is which state medicine is called upon to occupy, or how urgent its demands. As this disease has attracted to an unusual degree both public and professional attention during the year, we give here in connected form as complete an account of its course, progress and extent in Wisconsin, as it has been possible to obtain from the very full correspondence had with those who had the best possible opportunity for knowing the facts, to wit—the physicians who had the care of the patients. It should be borne in mind that this history (being obtained from a different source, and also covering a somewhat different period), will not be found in its statistical part to agree wholly with the reports given by clerks of Local Boards of Health and embodied in preceding tables; but considering the excitement caused by the outbreak of Small Pox wherever it appeared, it is somewhat remarkable that the two sets of statements should agree so closely as they do.

As showing in what localities the disease has been most prevalent we may state that Brown and Manitowoc counties seem to have suffered most severely; seventy-seven cases are reported from each of these counties, with fifteen deaths in Brown, and twelve in Manitowoc. In both these counties concealment of the disease was practiced, and many were exposed by this criminal procedure who were wholly unconscious of the danger. Milwaukee, as might be expected, reports quite a large number of cases, fifty-six in all with thirteen deaths. Calumet county comes next with fifty-two cases, and nine deaths, and Dodge county follows with forty-six cases, though only two of this number are reported as proving fatal. * Waupaca county comes next, twenty-seven

*(Note.) So small a mortality as that reported from Dodge county gives rise to the suspicion that some cases were mistaken for Small Pox which were not really so.

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cases being reported from thence with five deaths; here a mistaken diagnosis of Measles followed by a party at the house, gives sufficient explanation of the spread of the disease; in Dunn county, twenty-six cases are reported with eleven deaths; St. Croix county makes return of twenty-one cases, five ending fatally; Richland county with eighteen cases and five deaths; Green Lake and Rock, with seventeen cases each; Fond du Lac, Sauk and Winnebago, with fifteen cases each; Jefferson with fourteen cases; Columbus and Portage with thirteen cases each; Monroe, Racine and Walworth each with twelve cases; Oconto with eleven, and Dane with ten cases, follow next in order; Clark, Crawford, Grant, Green, Juneau, Kenosha, Kewaunee, La Crosse, Marathon, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Vernon, Washington and Waukesha counties, all have small numbers with a low rate of mortality.

The whole history of Small Pox during the year goes to enforce once more the lesson that it is the same contagious, fatal disease that it has been in all past time, and that they are wholly in the wrong who claim that it has lost any of its deadly might, either through any process of wearing out or through any accession to human powers of resistance. In general we may say, however, of the progress of this disease in Wisconsin, that as a result of the very laudable efforts made by local boards of health, and by private citizens, it was speedily checked and controlled in nearly all places where it appeared. The only exceptions were those of localities where it had obtained a special foothold through mistaken diagnosis, or where, as happened in several instances, patients suffering from it were concealed, their relatives and attendants meanwhile mingling freely with neighbors and fellow-citizens, thus becoming centres of infection from which Small Pox was propagated without suspicion being excited, until the mischievous work was done. In spite of such cases, however, we have to congratulate the

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people of Wisconsin upon the fact that the disease was confined to comparatively narrow limits and that our state has suffered lightly as compared with other communities.

Following is the historical account referred to:

SMALL POX IN WISCONSIN.

During the latter half of the year 1880 the attention of this and other State Boards of Health was drawn to the fact of the great prevalence of Small Pox in various parts of the world, but more particularly to its existence in those portions of Europe from which we receive large numbers of immigrants, and upon our own Atlantic seaboard. Early in 1881, the disease having extended to states immediately bordering on Wisconsin, and being prevalent along the main lines of travel from the coast to the western and northwestern states, and thus being liable to appear in our own territory at almost any time, this Board felt that it was called upon to issue a circular* calling attention to the danger, and the means whereby it might be avoided. This circular was speedily followed by another,† giving the advise most approved by high sanitary authority for the restriction of the disease should it unfortunately make its appearance in any community, and the best means for keeping it out altogether.

The circulars were distributed as widely as possible (the press of the state doing valuable service in calling public attention to them, in many instances reprinting them either wholly or in substance), and were the means of making known to our citizens generally the fact of impending danger. Many were wise in time and adopted the only means known by which the attacks of Small Pox may be prevented, but in this, as in every other community, there was a certain proportion of its members who, either through habits of procrastination, or carelessness, or disbelief in the

† Printed on p. lx of the 6th Rept.

* Issued Feb. 1881, and printed on p. lviii of the 6th Rept.

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efficacy of the preventive, or some other similar reason, neglected to avail themselves of the protection which vaccination offers, and thus formed a mass of material upon which the disorder could readily seize.

This proportion amounted probably to from twenty-five to thirty per cent. of the whole population; with this number of unprotected individuals scattered all over it, Wisconsin could not hope to escape a visitation of Small Pox more or less severe, and accordingly, toward the end of 1881, it came. From various authentic sources we have the history, more or less complete of about four hundred and fifty cases, with a mortality of about fifteen per cent. In addition to these known and recorded cases there were others to the number in all of perhaps one hundred and fifty or even more of which we have no history, and among a certain portion of these the mortality was probably greater than that above stated. The localities in which most of these cases of the disease occurred are known, and in some instances the names of the physicians who had charge of the patients have been furnished, but we have been unable to obtain any facts in relation to them; in other places only the occurrence of the disease was reported together with such circumstances as were generally known to residents of the vicinity, usually sufficient to place the fact of the existence of the disease beyond question, but it was found impracticable to ascertain the name and address of the medical attendant.

In order to obtain the fullest and most trustworthy information copies of the following circular were sent in the first instance to all the regular correspondents of the Board and to all Health Officers whose names and addresses were in its possession, and, as fast as answers were received, copies were sent to all physicians reported as having had charge of Small Pox patients within the period named in the circular.

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WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
APPLETON, August, 1882.

DR. — — —:

DEAR DOCTOR: This Board again returns thanks to its special correspondents, to Health Officers and to other physicians for courteous and valued answers to circulars heretofore issued, and will be placed under renewed obligations if, in reply to this, you will kindly favor it with such information as you may be able to give relative to the prevalent diseases, the causes thereof, and the general health conditions of the locality in which you reside.

Suggestions concerning the sanitary needs of any part of the state, and facts concerning any local or general unsanitary conditions are especially desired, and, while it is the wish of the Board to have liberty to publish your reply, upon any expression of preference on your part that the whole or any part of your letter be considered as confidential, it will be so regarded.

That there may be obtained at this time as complete a history of the recent epidemic of Small Pox as it is possible to obtain, will you kindly and fully reply to the following questions, writing your answers in the blank spaces following, if there be room. If there is not room fully to give your answer, please continue the same on a separate sheet, upon which it will be sufficient to refer to the questions by their numbers only.

A stamped envelope is enclosed for reply. Please use it, leaving any excess of postage to be paid at this office. It is requested that you will send your reply as early in the month of September as possible.

By order of the Board.

Very respectfully,

J. T. REEVE, M. D., *Secretary.*

1. Are there now *i. e.* at the date of your answer, any cases of Small Pox under your care?

2. How many cases of Small Pox have occurred in your practice, within the state during the prevalence of the recent epidemic at any time during the year 1881, and up to August 31, 1882. *Please give date of the first case.* How many of these cases resulted fatally?

3. Please give the ages of the patients, stating which were the cases which resulted fatally.

4. Of the cases occurring in your practice during the time named how many had been previously "successfully" vaccinated *more than once*, as shown by typical cicatrices? (Please give the dates of the vaccinations if practicable.) How many such cases ended fatally?

5. How many cases had been previously *once* successfully vaccinated, as above described? (Give date of the operation.) How many such cases proved fatal?

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6. How many cases had been vaccinated once or more times, *without success, i. e.* without the production of a typical cicatrix? How many such cases proved fatal?

7. How many had never been vaccinated at all? How many of this class of cases proved fatal?

8. At this present time and after the unusual number of vaccinations performed during the past year, what proportion of the people of Wisconsin within your knowledge are now protected against Small Pox, *i. e.*, bear cicatrices that may properly be called typical?

9. Do you believe that a single successful vaccination *i. e.*, one giving typical results, is a perfect protection against Small Pox for life or for any definite period? How often do you advise re-vaccination?

10. In your own practice have you exclusively or habitually confined yourself to the use of one form of virus (either Bovine or Humanized)? If so, please state which and give the reasons for your preference.

11. Have you ever had *personal knowledge* of the communication of any disease, other than the vaccine by the medium of vaccination? If so, please give as full particulars as practicable.

12. How did Small Pox as it occurred in your practice, or in your neighborhood originate? Please answer as fully as possible, giving history of first case.

13. At the first appearance of the disease, was your Local Health Board so organized that it was at once able to act efficiently in such an emergency as the outbreak of a dangerous contagious disorder?

14. What measures were taken by the Local Board to prevent the spread of Small Pox, and how soon after the presence of the disease was known were such measures inaugurated?

15. With what success were preventive or restrictive measures carried out?

16. Had there been a better or earlier organization of the Local Health Board, is it your opinion that better results would have been attained?

17. Please give any peculiar or specially noteworthy facts or circumstances connected with the occurrence of the disease in your vicinity.

18. Do you know of any cases of Small Pox now existing at any point in this State? If so can you give the name and address of the physician attending?

19. Please furnish us with the names and address of any physician in Wisconsin whom you know to have had charge of any case of Small Pox at any time during the years 1881 and 1882.

20. To what extent has Diphtheria prevailed in your locality during the past year, and what has been its type as compared with the type of preceding years?

21. Has there been in the best of your judgment, either in the homes

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where Diphtheria has prevailed or in their immediate surroundings any one constant unsanitary condition, or any such condition usually present which might either cause or modify the disease; especially do you believe that wet cellars or excessive soil saturation from marshy lands, etc., has any special influence upon the prevalence or malignancy of Diphtheria?

22. If Diphtheria has either notably increased or diminished in your neighborhood during the past year, to what cause do you attribute such change?

23. Additional information relative to the above or to other prevalent diseases—to local unsanitary conditions—to matters of general or personal Hygiene—suggestions, etc., etc.

Name of correspondent answering as above, _____.

Post Office address, _____.

Date, _____.

To this circular answers were received from the following gentlemen, and from their communications is drawn the information given in the following pages. For convenience of reference the names are arranged in alphabetical order without regard to the date at which the reply came to hand: J. M. Adams, Lomira; W. R. Allison, Independence; L. G. Armstrong, Boscobel; C. B. Bannister, Eagle; J. R. Barnett, Neenah; J. K. Bartlett, Milwaukee; W. H. Bartran, Ft. Howard; J. J. Bennett, Jefferson; A. W. Bickford, Richland Centre; G. A. Bodestab, Fountain City; C. E. Booth, Elroy; H. L. Barnes, Ripon; B. C. Brett, Green Bay; R. Broughton, Brodhead; S. C. Buchan, Union Grove; W. D. Bulkley, Lyndon; F. W. Byers, Monroe; J. W. Cairncross, Mukwanago; F. A. Canfield, Necedah; G. E. Catlin, Geneva; L. W. Clarke, Cambridge; J. N. Clemmer, Juda; C. B. Cody, Sheboygan Falls; H. B. Cole, Black River Falls; C. T. Corey, Patch Grove; R. Cottington, Bloomer; G. Covert, Clinton; J. R. Currens, Two Rivers; J. S. Daniells, Omro; M. T. Darling, Burlington; D. C. Davies, Columbus; M. M. Davis, Baraboo; J. B. Devlin, Calumet Harbor; J. W. De Voe, Wausau; J. Dinsdale, Soldiers' Grove; F. H. Dodge, Lake Mills; G. W. Dodge, Menasha; N. M. Dodson, Berlin; W.

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H. Earles, Wrightstown; C. D. Eddy, Fremont; L. Eidemiller, New Cassel; E. Ellis, Ashland; O. Ewers, De Soto; J. Finney, Clintonville; M. H. Fisk, Depere; L. Formes, Kellnersville; E. T. Ganneau, Superior; B. M. Gill, Linden; T. Gillespie, Kenosha; H. Gilluly, Union Centre; C. Girard, Spaulding, Michigan; M. P. Goodwin, Clear Lake; W. A. Gott, Viroqua; L. Grasmuck, Menasha; H. Grivelly, Colby; J. C. Hall, Monroe; S. Hall, Rosendale; W. E. Hallock, Juneau; J. M. Harrison, Friendship; J. D. W. Heath, Shawano; C. Hebard, Mondovi; J. J. Herrick, Mauston; H. M. Hittner, Mishicott; K. Hoegh, La Crosse; S. B. Hubbell, Medford; A. T. Hunter, Stockbridge; G. W. Jenkins, Kilbourn City; H. L. Jenckes, Glen Haven; B. D. Jewell, Pine River; J. S. Johnson, Oxfordville; A. Jones, Delton; A. F. Jones, Sauk City; E. S. Kellogg, Wrightstown; E. Le Sage, Sheboygan; E. J. Lewis, Ironton; E. E. Loomis, Janesville; G. T. Loomis, Cascade; T. E. Loop, Eureka; O. G. Lord, Kaukanna; D. W. Lynch, West Bend; C. Mahneke, Hilbert; T. C. Malone, St. Martin's; D. L. Manchester, Waupaca; I. Manley, Markesan; L. O. E. Manning, Big Flats; C. A. Marquardt, La Crosse; R. Martin, Milwaukee; J. Massmann, Mayville; N. Mattson, St. Croix Falls; I. N. McComb, Brillion; N. McVey, Alma; J. G. Meachem, Racine; S. A. Meller, Retreat; B. J. Merrill, Stillwater, Minn.; N. T. Millard, Princeton; C. I. Miller, Whitewater; E. Monteith, Colfax; D. W. Moore, Waupun; J. R. Moore, New London; J. J. Morgan, Arkansasaw; D. P. Moriarity, Oconto; D. G. Morris, Sharon; H. Morrow, Gillingham; O. N. Murdock, New Richmond; L. H. Nichol, Shetek; W. F. Nichols, Menomonee; J. C. Noyes, Oshkosh; R. S. O'Connell, Cato; J. Oettiker, Georgetown; H. M. Parrott, Douglas Centre; J. Phillips, Stevens Point; W. J. Pierce, Cobb; F. Pinch, Hillsborough; J. F. Pritchard, Manitowoc; F. S. Reynolds, Neosho; W. W. Reed, Jefferson; J. W. Regan, Occonomowoc; J. A. Renggly, La Crosse; J. C. Reynolds, Geneva; A.

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J. Rodman, Darien; E. M. Rogers, Hartford; C. A. Rood, Reedsburg; W. W. Salladin, Reedsburg; J. C. Saltzman, Whitewater; W. H. Saunders, Kenosha; J. Schroendener, Kewauskum; G. Seiler, Alma; J. L. Shepard, Sheboygan Falls; J. J. Sherman, Marinette; H. C. Sibree, Peshtigo; G. L. Smith, Jefferson; J. E. Smith, Wonewoc; D. C. Spencer, Augusta; L. A. Squires, Poynette; T. F. Stair, Mazomanie; H. J. Stalker, Mauston; G. M. Steele, Oshkosh; E. Steiger, Prairie du Chien; G. C. Stockman, Ft. Atkinson; B. F. Strong, Seymour; L. Tabor, Stephenville; G. R. Taylor, Waupaca; H. J. Thomas, Greenwood; W. F. Tift, Sheboygan; E. H. Townsend, New Lisbon; O. M. Twitchell, Madison; H. C. Van Arsdale, Saxville; J. H. Voje, Fredonia; S. R. Wakefield, West Salem; S. E. Webster, Friendship; H. P. Wenzel, Milwaukee; F. C. Werner, Watertown; M. Whinery, Rice Lake; J. B. Whiting, Janesville; W. F. Whyte, Watertown; J. L. Williams, Cambria; C. M. Willis, Berlin; G. F. Witter, Grand Rapids; M. Wood, Little Wolf; A. L. Wooster, Osseo; J. D. Wyatt, Phillips; A. Young, Prescott.

Besides the above named physicians the following have also furnished information of value in voluntary communications, sent to the secretary at various times during the prevalence of Small Pox: W. A. Anderson, La Crosse; J. E. Bacon, Waukesha; E. L. Boothby, Hammond; J. Cody, Watertown; H. E. Combacker, Osceola Mills; C. A. Culver, North Prairie; G. T. Dawley, Royalton; S. C. Farnsworth, Baldwin; C. H. Grannis, Menomonee; E. D. Horton, Valton; J. Panetti, Hustisford; J. A. Schmidt, Hustisford; C. W. Voorees, Lowell; L. Wade, Rockville; R. M. Wigginton, Watertown; J. J. Worthy, La Valle; L. Basford, Esq., Glen Haven; G. F. Bronson, Health Commissioner, Fond du Lac; T. G. Brunson, Esq., Prairie du Chien; Prof. J. F. Fuller, Depere; L. J. Hebard, Esq., Dayton; J. Noble, Esq., Reedsville; and A. Oaks, Esq., Burton.

The date of the earliest case reported in answer to the

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circular of inquiry was July 8, 1881. This case was that of an immigrant who had contracted the disease either on ship-board or prior to embarkation from the old country, and was one of the few cases mentioned in our last report. The patient was promptly isolated, and in due time recovered without communicating the disorder to any one else; this favorable result was due to the wise precautions adopted by the attendant physician, seconded by the local authorities. This case occurred at Soldiers' Grove, and was reported by Drs. Dinsdale and Gott.

The second case occurred at Kenosha, exactly one month later, and likewise ended favorably. It was one of a number that originated, as was supposed, in a family the head of which did business in Chicago, whence a younger member returned home sick and covered with an eruption which the attendant physician called "a rare form of Eczema." It ran on until it became confluent and other members of the family were infected, when counsel was called in and the true nature of the disease discovered. "A large number were exposed and probably fifteen or sixteen cases resulted, five or six of them proving fatal. The public was notified, by placards on all infected houses, and all cases that could not be properly treated at home were removed to the pest-house. The success of these measures was as good as might have been expected," and the disease was finally stamped out. This outbreak also was referred to in our last report.

The earliest cases which have not been mentioned at all occurred in the city of Racine, and were twelve in number. About September 28, two cases were brought to that city from Chicago, the patients being children, one aged two years, the other about fourteen; neither had ever been vaccinated, and one died. Another case, that of an adult, independent of those just referred to in its origin, was the cause of a fourth instance, and others still followed. As the history of the disease in Racine will be given here-

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after in a communication from J. G. Meachem, M. D., it will not be necessary to pursue it further in this place.

It does not appear that there was anything like a general outbreak of Small Pox in Wisconsin until the month of November when the disease appeared almost simultaneously in widely separated localities; in Rock county, at Janesville, a tramp introduced the disease, the first case occurring in the jail at that place; the patient was promptly removed to the pest-house, together with all other inmates of the prison who had been exposed to the contagion, general vaccination was performed upon all officials and others connected therewith, the building and its bedding, furniture, etc., was carefully disinfected, and from this point the spread of the disease was effectually prevented. About the middle of November a family removed from Chicago to Janesville, and about a week after their arrival the man was taken sick; two practitioners were called to see the case, neither of whom was familiar with Small Pox, and neither of whom recognized the disease in the case before them; hence visitors were freely admitted for some little time; and when at last the nature of the disease became known, a number had been exposed. Four other cases resulted from this, one of them being one of the medical attendants who first had charge. The authorities now took action, isolation was enforced, disinfection and vaccination were practiced and the further progress of the disease was arrested. Dr. E. E. Loomis, Health Officer of the city, had charge of all preventive measures.

At about the same time the disease appeared in Rock county it broke out also in Manitowoc county. There were probably fifty or more cases scattered widely over this county, some of which will be more particularly mentioned hereafter, and it was not until the end of April, or the beginning of May, 1882, that the malady disappeared. A few days after Small Pox had made its appearance in Rock and Manitowoc counties, it broke out in Waupaca county also,

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where it was at first supposed to be Measles, an error in diagnosis which led to the exposure of many persons, with disastrous results. Other cases occurred in Portage county during the same month, two at Stevens Point, both of which were in one family, and others at Junction City, about twelve miles west of Stevens Point; these cases were among some Polish immigrants newly arrived, and some of them probably received no proper medical treatment. The report received at the secretary's office says that in one instance, which ended fatally, "no effort was made to keep the patient isolated; on the contrary, other members of the family attended the public school, neighbors went in and out as in any ordinary case of sickness, and worse still, when death occurred public funeral services were held." Dr. Phillips, of Stevens Point, who had charge of the cases in that city above referred to, says that the account given is probably correct, adding that later on some attempts were made at quarantining Small Pox patients. That stringent measures were not taken in the beginning was probably owing to the fact that some uncertainty was felt as to the character of the disease, but that the condition of things above described was allowed to continue when the nature of the cases was established speaks loudly in condemnation of the local authorities, who possessed full power to interfere in the interest of the health of the residents, and were much to blame if that power was not exercised. We have information from several of our correspondents that the Poles and Bohemians generally object very strenuously to both vaccination and isolation, and that communities of those nationalities have been severely scourged by Small Pox in consequence of such objection.

At about the middle of November or a little later quite a large number of cases occurred in Waupaca county, of a portion of which Drs. Wood and Manchester give accounts. Dr. Wood had charge of fifteen cases in all, the first of which

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had been under treatment for Measles for some eight or ten days when Dr. Wood first saw the patient, having been called in as a consultant. In Ogdensburg the disorder was introduced by a stranger from the southern part of Wisconsin who developed Small Pox while staying at a tavern; this case also was pronounced Measles by the physician who was first called in, and soon afterward a quilting party was held at the house by which the disease was pretty widely spread over the townships of St. Lawrence and Little Wolf. Dr. Manchester had four cases and it is reported that others occurred in Iola, Dayton, and other townships in the same county; of these, if they really occurred, we have not been able to obtain the history. A single case, the origin of which could not be ascertained, occurred in the city of Appleton; it was conjectured that infected rags at one of the paper mills caused this case, a relative of the patient being employed in the sorting-room of one of these establishments. The case was strictly isolated and on its fatal termination the premises were carefully disinfected.

In December the disease was first seen in Columbia county, Dr. Davies of Columbus City having been called upon (December 2d), to visit a patient whom he found to be in about the fifth day of its development. About the middle of the month Dr. Finch, of Hillsborough, Vernon county, and Dr. Nichols, of Menomonee, Dunn county, each saw a case upon the same day; a few days later, at Fort Howard, Brown county, a young man employed as brakeman upon the C. & N. W. Railroad, brought the disease to that city from Chicago, and before the month closed it had made its appearance in Green Bay and Depere, both in the last named county.

At Ft. Howard, Dr. W. H. Bartran had four cases, all in one family, the original case having, as has already been said, contracted the disease in Chicago, where he "lay over

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one day on every trip; he came home feeling sick and in three days Small Pox developed itself. All the cases had been vaccinated in childhood, but the scars were not typical in any case; they were tolerably good in two instances, and both of these cases had only varioloid. Had we had an efficient Board of Health and a pest-house, we should have had only one case; as it was the family was quarantined immediately without waiting for the Board to be formally organized, the result being as above stated."

At Green Bay the disease was introduced by "a man who had been traveling, and was taken sick at Spaulding, Mich. He started south from that place and, his condition being discovered, was put off the train at Ft. Howard, whence he came directly to Green Bay, where, arriving at night, he was sent to the pest-house next morning. Several were exposed but only one took the disease from him. Vaccination was recommended, and made a necessary qualification for admission to the public schools; all persons who had not been vaccinated within five years were advised to test their susceptibility by re-vaccination. With a single exception, which was quarantined in his own house, all cases were lodged in the pest-house immediately on their discovery." A careful watch was kept upon all who were known to have been exposed to the infection, but no further cases occurred, and by the end of February the city was entirely free from the disease.

At Depere the outbreak was quite severe; Dr. Fisk reports that there were nine cases in all under his charge, but that the history of the first case is obscure, and its origin unknown. The authorities at Depere did not act with the promptness and decision evinced at many other places. The disease was first reported there on or about December 29, 1881. Dr. Fisk reports on January 20, 1882, nearly a month later, that there were then five cases in the village "with dilatory action on the part of the authorities," and on January

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24 he writes that "we have seven cases within the village. The first case was quarantined and cared for carefully. The second case was concealed in the village and not known to authorities or any physician till convalescence was fully established. The exposure of the community to the case kept quiet has been very general, and I expect additional cases to develop very soon." The case of which Dr. Fisk spoke as having been concealed until convalescence led to a very general condition of alarm and excitement among the residents; and the real number of cases then existing was much exaggerated.

"The Board of Health finally adopted a resolution providing that a physician should visit every house and satisfy himself that every person was properly vaccinated before February 10." At the time "some were frantically urging the closing up of the schools, but the cooler and less frightened urged their continuance making vaccination a prerequisite to admission thereto."

A few days later a correspondent from the same place writes thus of the discovery of another concealed case: "It appears that a young girl is just recovering who lives about three miles out, whose case has been kept secret, and it is supposed that the disease will go through the family, one of whom is a boy who has all along been attending one of the schools!"

There is ground for the belief that such concealment was practiced quite often in various parts of the state. While every allowance can be made for the affection which desires to care for a sick friend or relative at home, whatever the risk to the immediate attendants may be, hardly any words of condemnation can be too strong for concealing the existence of a dangerous contagious disease, and the sending members of a household in which such a disease exists out to carry on their usual and ordinary business among unsuspecting and unprotected persons constitutes a crime

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against society of a very grave character. Concerning this we shall have something more to say hereafter.

Several cases of Small Pox occurred during the same month (December) at Union Centre, Juneau county, whither it was brought "probably by a citizen who made frequent visits to Chicago; his wife was the first attacked, and, the disease being unrecognized until she was convalescent, his two children also contracted it." These were probably the cases referred to by Dr. Finch as having caused the disease in his practice at Hillsborough.

Still other cases occurred during the month of December in Richland county, where Small Pox probably manifested itself about the 24th or 25th. Dr. L. H. Nichol reports that the first case was probably exposed on or about December 10th, while travelling between some point in Kansas and the city of Chicago. Ten cases resulted from this, of which three were fatal; none of these individuals had been previously vaccinated, and Dr. Nichol says: "I vaccinated the whole family as soon as practicable; those upon whom the virus worked before Small Pox declared itself had the disease lightly and recovered; the others all died."

In January 1882 the disease probably reached its height; cases were reported by Drs. O. G. Lord, of Kaukauna, E. H. Grannis, of Menomonee, L. Grasmuck, of Menasha, E. H. Townsend of New Lisbon, W. H. Earles of Wrightstown, H. L. Jenckes of Glen Haven, I. J. Bennett of Jefferson, F. C. Werner of Watertown, N. M. Dodson and C. M. Willis of Berlin, D. P. Moriarty of Oconto, C. W. Voorus of Lowell, and others. The earliest instances of the disease reported in this month were in the town of Tainter, Dunn county, where there were in all six cases, the first occurring in a family then recently from Canada. The only means known by which the disorder could have reached them were letters from Canada received shortly before it broke out among them.

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A day or two after these cases seven others were reported in Dodge county, in the town of Lowell, whence Dr. Voorus wrote asking advice as to the propriety of keeping the public schools open, "one school-building being located about a block from a house in which all the patients above mentioned were lodged, and which building two-thirds of the scholars were obliged to pass on their way to and from school." It was recommended that the schools should be closed under the circumstances until the Small Pox cases should be removed from such undue proximity, and the building in which they were could be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Some days later Dr. V. wrote again requesting further information on some questions of disinfection and reported that the schools had been promptly closed upon receipt of the recommendation of the Board to that effect, and that it had been decided to require evidence of successful vaccination from every child as a prerequisite to admission upon their re-opening.

The cases reported by Drs. Dodson and Willis of Berlin were both very mild in type; Dr. Willis indeed expressed some doubt as to the one seen by him being really Small Pox; he saw it in consultation, and says of it, "Most of the symptoms were regular, but the child did not seem as sick as it should have been, considering that it had never been vaccinated, and convalesced very rapidly; still the family had been visiting where, undoubtedly, Small Pox existed." Both cases ended in recovery.

At or near Hilbert, about January 12th, members of a family in which the disease appeared went about for some days among their neighbors as usual. They were at length compelled by public sentiment (but not by public authority,) to take due precautions.

To East Holland, Brown county, the disease was carried by a man from Depere, and Dr. O. G. Lord reports fourteen cases as having been under his charge at that place, gener-

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ally ending in recovery. At Oconto a railroad laborer, who had contracted the disorder at some place in Michigan, introduced it, and here "the Health Board, though duly organized, was not advised of the existence of the disease until two fatal cases had occurred." This neglect was the cause of the spread of the malady until six cases had occurred in the practice of one physician; others also are reported of which we have no history. As soon as the Local Board became aware of the presence of Small Pox in the city prompt and vigorous action was taken, and from that time it ceased to spread; all the sick were rigidly isolated and thorough disinfection was practiced, with the best results. At New Lisbon there was one patient "who had been visiting Chicago, where doubtless he contracted the disease." To Glen Haven it came by way of Iowa; "the patient was here for some days," says Dr. Jenckes, "sick, without knowing what ailed him. He had been visiting his sister in whose family an eruptive disease called Chicken Pox existed, *with which many persons in that neighborhood had been very sick.* Two others in the same family contracted the disease in a mild form, but it did not spread."

Dr. Grasmuck, of Menasha, writes as follows: "A case of Variola was discovered here (Jan. 21) to-day in about the sixth day of its development. It had been kept hidden and many have been exposed; the disease was probably contracted at the paper mills. The people are Poles. I am vaccinating all and strict quarantine has been established." Subsequently Dr. G. furnished the facts which follow. "Two more cases of Small Pox have developed in the same family, a boy of 14 and a girl of 10. Both had been vaccinated, but subsequent to full exposure; I have learned that the boy had been exposed and hidden away afterward, and that the whole family had been visiting at a neighbor's, where they met a number of newly-arrived compatriots; I have some suspicion that the disease originated there, al-

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though I cannot trace the matter out as fully as I would like to. I have learned, however, that there was some sort of eruptive disease among them, but when they are pressed with questions they take refuge in ignorance and pretend that they don't understand any language whatever! I took a policeman with me and made them all comprehend what vaccination meant, and that they must all submit to that operation!

"There were quite a number of persons who said that the disorder was nothing but Chicken Pox, and one member of the city government complained that I was making a useless bill of expense for the city. Now, however, I hear no more about Chicken Pox, and I think they see the wisdom of my course.

"In these cases vaccination came too late to be of service, but the virus is working right along, surrounded by a big crop of Small Pox pustules, and apparently not at all affected by them."

At Wrightstown, where quite a large number of cases occurred, Dr. Earle reports that he was unable to trace their origin, but is inclined to the opinion that the germs of the disease were brought in infected clothing from the northern pineries.

Thus far Small Pox had been increasing in the number of persons attacked, although the number of cases resulting in death had not been very large, and during the month of February there was little, if any, prospect of a decline. On the 6th, Dr. Steiger, of Prairie du Chien, reported the first case occurring in his practice, and Dr. Dodge, of Lake Mills, reported another upon the same date. On the 7th, Dr. McComb, of Brillion, mentioned the occurrence of the disease in that vicinity.

February 11, Dr. D. C. Davies, of Columbus, wrote as follows: "The Small Pox trouble is over with us here, and although many were exposed, only two, both in the same

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family, came down with it. This favorable result can be accounted for only by the cleanliness, intelligence and obedience of the family. The parents followed instructions implicitly, and no further danger is to be apprehended from the visitation. The two boys are badly marked, as neither had ever been vaccinated."

On February 13, Dr. W. F. Whyte wrote from Watertown that "Two cases of Variola have made their appearance here, both imported from Chicago. Vaccination has been quite general this winter, but still many are unprotected. If the disease should spread would it not be advisable to close the public schools? I told the superintendent of schools to-day that I thought every child attending the schools should bring a certificate of recent vaccination."

Dr. Reynolds, of Geneva, was called to visit a patient with Small Pox, February 17th, and Dr. Mahneke, of Hilbert, records the appearance of the disease in his practice on the 27th.

In the city of Madison the disease appeared about February 23, a stranger who had contracted the disease in Chicago being the means of its introduction. It is thought that, but for the mistake of allowing an unvaccinated man to assist in the burial of the first patient, the disorder would have been confined to a single individual.

The outbreak at Prairie du Chien was traced directly to Chicago, where a lady had attended the funeral of a relative dead from Small Pox; "ten days after her return one of her children came down with the disease; when I was first called in to see the case many friends and neighbors had been in to visit and sit up with the patient." During the existence of the malady at this place a resident distinguished himself by an extraordinary act of foolish bravado; a lady being very sick with Small Pox, the house placarded and every method taken to warn the public away, this individual entered the premises, made his way to the sick room, where

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he sat down by the bedside and read a postal card to the patient, all this being done apparently with no object other than that of running the risk of taking the disease himself and communicating it to others. Four cases in all are reported as having occurred in that city.

At Lake Mills "the first patient, a young man of twenty-six, contracted the disease by sleeping with a man just recovering therefrom, not knowing what his bed-fellow was affected with." Six cases occurred at this place, all ending in recovery.

At Geneva "a farmer contracted the disease while spending several days in the stockyards at Chicago; this man communicated Small Pox to his wife and to two of his hired girls, the latter, in their turn carrying it home to their own families."

At Hilbert "a peddler who had the disease came to the house of a resident to sell his wares; he took dinner with the family, who were, of course, totally ignorant of the dangerous character of the guest they were entertaining. The boy who sat next to him at table came down with Small Pox some ten or twelve days thereafter." There were twenty-three cases reported as occurring at this place and its vicinity. A pedler traveling from house to house and spreading out his goods for examination and handling at many places would prove a very efficient agent in extending Small Pox or any other contagious disease.

Dr. McComb, of Brillion, reports having had ten cases under his care. "It was brought from a neighboring village by a family visiting there, by some of whose members it was contracted. The disease existed for two or three days before it was discovered; as soon as it was known, however, strict quarantine was enforced."

At several localities in Calumet county the disorder was quite prevalent; concealment seems to have been practiced

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here also in several instances, with the usual disastrous consequences.

During the month of March the disease seemed to be declining; Dr. Stalker, of Mauston, reports the first case on the 2nd of that month, the only one in his practice. March 7th a case occurred in Janesville under the care of Dr. J. B. Whiting, but the authorities here were vigilant and active, and this outbreak seems to have been soon checked; Dr. W. says that the "efficient mayor, Mr. Lovejoy, rendered valuable aid in the matter, and the success with which restrictive measures were carried out was almost perfect." Dr. Hittner, of Mishicott began the treatment of the disease in that neighborhood, though not in that town, on the 4th. On the 10th Dr. Squires, of Poynette was called to the first case in that neighborhood; a medical student, brother to the patient, who had acted as nurse in the Small Pox hospital at Chicago, was probably the medium of its introduction here; two cases in all, both from the same family, are reported from this place. Dr. Currens, of Two Rivers, reports its first appearance in his practice on the 20th; and on the 22nd Dr. J. E. Bacon, of Waukesha, mentions a case that had appeared a day or two before in the county jail, the subject being a tramp confined therein. March 24th Dr. J. H. Voje, of Fredonia, records its appearance, and Dr. Dodge, of Menasha, first had it to deal with on the 27th.

The case at Mauston originated as was supposed either from exposure at Chicago or between that place and Mauston. At Fredonia "the first patient while in attendance at court at the county seat had slept for several nights at a hotel; two other persons occupied the same room, one of whom, it was afterwards learned, had come directly from a family in which Small Pox existed."

The disease in Manitowoc county, was spread largely by a concealed patient in regard to whom we have the following facts from a correspondent in the vicinity. No less than

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six families in one town were affected, Small Pox having been spread by means of a case for a long time kept secret, the other members of the family mingling freely the while with their friends and neighbors; the head of the household even had a "raising-bee" to which he invited a large party, while one of the members of his family, if not two, were lying sick with Small Pox. Reports being freely circulated to that effect, the Health authorities of the place at length took steps to verify or disprove the rumors, with the result of finding two patients then concealed in the house. Proper quarantine measures were instituted immediately and further exposure prevented, but not until a large number of persons had unknowingly run the risk of contracting the malady, and its germs had been spread broad-cast. Among those who took the disease, and to whom it proved fatal was one of the officers who made the examination that resulted in its discovery; it is greatly to be regretted that exemplary punishment was not inflicted upon the person who wilfully exposed the community in which he lived to so great a danger, which might have been done under section 4 of chapter 168 of the laws of 1881, which provides that any person who shall in any way knowingly and wilfully subject others to danger of contracting Small Pox, Diptheria, &c., shall be liable upon conviction to a fine of not less than fifty or more than three hundred dollars.

The origin of the disease at Two Rivers, in Dr. Curren's practice, it was impracticable to trace with certainty. "The patient had not been out of the city for thirty days previously, no cases had existed up to that time, (March 20th,) and he had no knowledge of having been exposed. The only channel through which it seemed that might have reached him was by means of some of his fellow-countrymen, Bohemians, of whom several parties had called on him during the spring to act as interpreter. While it is not known that any

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one of these had Small Pox, this is the only discoverable explanation."

In April, the number of cases declined perceptibly. From the concealed cases in Manitowoc County, already referred to, the disease continued its spread until about April 25th, after which date no instances occurred that could be fairly traced to that cause. The earliest instance reported for the month was by Dr. Boothby, of Hammond, and made its appearance about April 8th, although the date is somewhat uncertain, as no physician was called in to the first case, the nature of the disease having been apparently unsuspected until many had been exposed.

The history as ascertained by Dr. Boothby is an illustration, apparently, of the recklessness, or worse, of the agents of certain transportation companies referred to in a former report of this Board; the facts being, as nearly as they could be learned under the difficulties that presented themselves, as follows: A party of emigrants left Copenhagen, Denmark, on a steamer of the American line, the name of which is not given, arriving at Philadelphia about March 29, 1882. On board this vessel was a passenger who was said to be sick and was visited by the ship's surgeon only, the nature of his disease being kept secret. When the vessel reached Philadelphia, all the passengers were vaccinated, and, without further precautions or quarantine detention, were put on board the cars and started off with all possible haste for their destinations, one party, three in number, being bound for Baldwin, in this state, where they had relatives; this party, with which we have to do, reached Baldwin April 1st, four days after landing at Philadelphia, and one week thereafter the eldest member, a woman of about 56, was taken with Small Pox, of a type so mild, however, that no physician was called in, and the woman apparently went about as much as usual, although the eruption was plainly marked. A second member of this party, a woman of about

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20, went to visit a relative who lived some ten miles away three or four days after their arrival, and while there came down with Small Pox. Next, a son of the woman first mentioned, who had been in this country some time and had visited his mother soon after her arrival and during the sickness above mentioned, complained of being unwell and medical advice was sought. It unfortunately happened that both of physicians residing in the neighborhood were absent from home; an irregular practitioner was hence called in, who at first pronounced the disease Typhoid, and at a second visit called it "Black Measles." This man was soon after dismissed from attendance, the patient and his relatives accepting his diagnosis, and thinking that if the disease were only Measles the further services of a medical attendant would not be necessary.

Meanwhile the young woman before spoken of as having gone away to visit a relative, had come down with Small Pox, and others had taken the disease from her, no physician having been called in. The local authorities of the town in which she was staying had heard rumors of an eruptive disease "like Measles, but much worse," and had requested Dr. Farnsworth to investigate the cases and report. At about the same time Dr. Boothby was called to see a sick babe belonging to the family with whom the young woman was staying, which babe had been placed temporarily with a neighbor for care while there was so much sickness among its own people. Thus it happened that both Dr. Farnsworth and Dr. Boothly diagnosed Small Pox in two cases at almost the same time, both cases being virulent in type. Remembering the case of reported "Black Measles" near his own home, Dr. Boothby at once suspected its true nature and, reporting his suspicions to the town board, he was authorized to investigate, which he did, the result being the discovery of a case of Small Pox a week old, and of the facts already given concerning previous cases.

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Strict quarantine measures were at once instituted in both localities, but the disease had already been contracted by others who had been exposed, and, although vaccination was promptly performed upon all in the houses and in their vicinities, others still came down, the last case occurring May 18, ending in recovery.

Dr. Boothby says: "The parties were all Danes and but few of them spoke English; those who knew the most concerning the sickness were new-comers and spoke no language but their own, hence the difficulty of obtaining intelligible information was great. I could not learn the name of the steamship, nor did they know over what railroad they travelled from Philadelphia to Chicago; from Chicago to Baldwin, however, they came by the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad. They cannot, of course, tell what it would be very interesting to know, how many of their fellow-travelers were attacked by Small Pox after leaving the ship, or whether the case of sickness on ship-board, which was Small Pox almost beyond doubt, was the only one. If this case were not Small Pox why the hasty vaccination on arriving at Philadelphia,—a vaccination which proved useless in the case of these three persons—and whence otherwise came the disease which caused the death of five unvaccinated persons out of the twenty-four who took Small Pox here?" Certainly there seems to have been criminal negligence or criminal concealment on the part of some one, though whether it were the ship's officers or the inspecting officers at the port of Philadelphia cannot perhaps be certainly learned at this late day. "The story carries its own impressive lesson with it; the unprotected died, those who had been vaccinated, even though imperfectly, escaped with their lives, although some of them were dangerously sick."

The next case in order of time reported in April was in Sheboygan and was a newly arrived immigrant also; his

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nationality was not mentioned. Dr. E. Le Sage whose patient he was, says that he had been only ten days in the town when the malady declared itself.

At Hustisford in Dodge county a case occurred about April 23d, in a hired man newly arrived from Germany, though he contracted the disease, it is thought, after his arrival in Wisconsin. A little while afterward another case appeared in this place in the person of a young girl. Some attempt at concealment or denial of the character of the disorder seems to have been made in this instance, but some of the neighbors becoming suspicious reported the case to the authorities who desired Dr. J. A. Schmidt to make an examination thereof; this being done, a diagnosis of Small Pox was made, and Dr. Schmidt thenceforward took charge. Five other cases followed, one proving fatal. Later on a man from Juneau again introduced the disease, and three other cases resulted which were treated by Dr. Panetti, all ending in recovery.

On the 26th, Dr. Clemmer, of Juda, had a patient, also a newly arrived immigrant, come under his care, and on the 29th Dr. B. J. Merrill had charge of a case at the city of Hudson. On the same day Dr. Bacon reported "another inmate of the county jail at Waukesha developed Small Pox and was immediately removed to the building appropriated for a pest-house." "There have been no other cases since the one reported over a month ago. In both these instances the cells at the jail were immediately cleaned out, fumigated, whitewashed, and the other inmates were vaccinated. This patient had been incarcerated sixteen days when the disease manifested itself."

During this month of April Small Pox appeared also at Lynn, Clark county, where it was introduced by a man just from Montana. The practitioner first called in was one "who, when asked for his diploma, could only show a certificate of attendance upon a course of lectures with the word 'Diplo-

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ma' written across its face;" this person pronounced the disease to be "Stone Pox," but an intelligent layman hardly satisfied with this diagnosis, notified the chairman of the town board, *who, after some others had sickened*, called in Dr. Morley, of Neillsville, who found the disease to be Confluent Small Pox. Strict quarantine measures were now instituted and the disease spread no further; six cases in all resulted from the exposure at first, with one death; it is very probable that, had proper medical advice been had at the outset, the malady, would have been confined to the original patient. These ten were all the cases that were reported during April.

The first case reported for the month of May was a most instructive one; it occurred at the city of Hudson under the care of Dr. Merrill, whose graphic account we quote as follows: "The case was that of the man employed as a nurse for the first patient; he began nursing May 3d, and died May 20th. The first man was a tramp who had been circulating through Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin; when the disease manifested itself he was in the pineries on the Northern Wisconsin Railroad and came thence to Hudson; the character of his complaint was recognized immediately upon his arrival, and he was sent to the pest-house. On the 2nd of May a patient having a very suspicious-looking eruption presented himself at my office; physicians who saw him deemed it prudent to send him also to the pest-house for further observation, which was accordingly done; I took the precaution to vaccinate him thoroughly before he went; the vaccination took well, worked in a typical manner, and, his eruption disappearing in three or four days, he was discharged and went to his home seven miles in the country, and has had no symptom whatever of Small Pox. He had never been vaccinated before and furnished a very good illustration of what vaccination will do.

* "The nurse employed by the Health Board for the first pa-

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tient went into the pest-house on the same day; he had never been vaccinated, but asserted that he had had Varioloid when a small boy; it proved afterward that it was only Chicken Pox that he had been affected with. On the sixth day thereafter the first symptoms of Small Pox made their appearance in him, and on May 20th he died. Here we have vaccination and no vaccination fairly contrasted. First, a pest-house. Second, an inmate with typical Small Pox. Third, the advent of two other inmates, both robust young men on the same day, the one vaccinated, the other wholly unprotected by vaccination; the one as patient, the other as nurse; the one with a suspicious eruption, the other asserting positively that he had had modified Small Pox when a child. Fourth, the inmate with suspicious eruption is discharged in three or four days, his vaccination working well; he goes home and has had no sign of Small Pox since, though carefully watched. Fifth, the unvaccinated, unprotected nurse takes Small Pox in a virulent form and dies, Finale: At midnight the doctor and the original patient, now convalescing, bury the dead nurse. The whole furnishes an illustration with no complicating factors eminently fit to be laid before the reasoning faculties—if any such there be—of all anti-vaccinationist societies.”

May 6th, the disease appeared in the practice of Dr. Ira Manley, of Mankesan, who had in all sixteen cases. It originated among a party of seven emigrants from Germany; “a babe belonging to one of these had been vaccinated on ship-board, but it had failed to work; the child took Small Pox, which was called Chicken Pox, and received no treatment whatever, nor was any precaution taken. Dr. Manley was called in to see one of the women of the party soon after they reached the neighborhood of Markesan, and found her and her two boys with Small Pox eruption just appearing. The woman had Varioloid only, but the boys

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had unmodified Small Pox and one died. Dr. Manley took the responsibility of advising the immediate closing of the school, *which the boys had been attending up to this time*, and notified the town board, which, although unorganized at the time, took prompt measures for the suppression of the disease. Dr. M. was authorized to take whatever steps he deemed best, and a vigorous quarantine was at once instituted. No less than thirty-seven persons had been exposed, however, all Germans, *and every unvaccinated one among them took the disorder.*

Small Pox next showed itself at Juneau, Dodge County, where Dr. Hallock had charge of eleven cases in all, of which number one proved fatal. There was a good deal of excitement in the village, owing to the fact that one of the cases occurred near the business center, and applications were made by several citizens to the State Board, apparently under the impression that powers could be exercised by it which are lodged exclusively, and wisely, in the hands of the local authorities. Three families were affected, the original case occurring in a boarding house, to which some newly-arrived German immigrants had come, one of whom was suffering under Variola; the character of the disease was not suspected, however, until the landlord's son came down with it, and when a proper diagnosis had been made in his case, many had been exposed and the excitement was very great. "A man who had stopped at this house for a few days, *en route*, carried the disease to Hustisford, where a case is reported under the care of Dr. Schmidt, and other cases in the neighborhood of Watertown. Still another case is reported at Horicon." These cases extended through the months of May and June, about the 20th of which latter month Dr. Hallock wrote that there were still some Small Pox patients in the village, but that all were well under control, and there was no further apprehension of the spread of the malady.

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On May 15th, a case of Varioloid was reported at Wonewoc, under the care of Dr. J. E. Smith; its origin was not given. At about the same time a telegraphic dispatch was received by the President of this Board saying that Small Pox existed in a very bad form at Mather, a little settlement in Juneau County, on the Wisconsin Valley branch of the Chicago, St. Paul and Milwaukee R. R.

The facts in the case appear to have been as follows: When Small Pox first made its appearance at Mather's a resident at that place who is a practitioner of medicine to some extent, attended the case until its character was certainly ascertained, when he called upon a physician from a neighboring town, who went thither, saw the patient and gave general directions for the treatment, but not until after an unknown number of persons had been exposed. All of the members of the family in which the first case appeared came down with the disease, and the resident practitioner first mentioned took charge of them, and of all subsequent cases. Dr. Stannard of Tomah was requested by the commissioners of the poor in that township to go to Mather's, but his engagements did not admit of his doing so, except on a single occasion, when he vaccinated to hands employed in a saw-mill, "and saw the practitioner in charge of the Small Pox case, talked with him about it, but was not asked to see it."

After the month of May the force of the disease appeared to have been broken, inasmuch as comparatively few cases were reported. During June all that we have to record are the following: Dr. Regan, of Oconomowoc, had four cases under his charge, the first occurring June 1st. This patient, a resident of Oconomowoc or its vicinity, had paid a business visit to Dodge county, where he contracted the disease at a hotel, and coming home communicated it to his wife and two children, one of whom died.

In addition to the cases above reported there were a num-

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ber from various places, the dates of which were not given. One of these occurred in the city of Oshkosh, probably during the month of January; the patient was a tramp, confined in the county jail, who had, according to his own statement, contracted the disease from some of his vagrant associates, at some point either in Illinois or in the southern portion of Wisconsin. He was promptly removed to a pest-house where he died. The other inmates of the prison were vaccinated, the building and its furniture were disinfected and precautionary measures taken with such good effect that no other case appeared either there or elsewhere in the city. At Union Center, Dr. Gilluly had charge of four cases, probably those referred to by Dr. Finch in December, as having been the source from which Small Pox originated in his practice. These cases, it was thought, were caused by infection brought in clothing from Chicago, the gentleman in whose family they occurred being engaged in shipping produce to that city, to which he had paid a visit shortly before the appearance of the disorder. His wife was the first to come down with Varioloid, and his two unvaccinated children contracted unmodified Small Pox from their mother. It was not until several days after the outbreak that the health authorities of the town were notified, but when made aware of the existence of Small Pox in their jurisdiction, their action was prompt and vigorous, and its further spread was prevented.

At Portage City Dr. Meacher reports two cases of Small Pox, both patients being children, and both recovering. Dr. M. also says: "I heard of some other cases, but whether they were cases of Small Pox or Chicken Pox I am not able to say; I incline to the opinion that they were only Chicken Pox, as I saw some cases of that disorder about the time that Variola was talked about, which might have been easily mistaken for Small Pox by an inexperienced practitioner. The father of the two children above spoken of is a carpen-

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ter in the employment of the R. R. Co., and spends much of his time on the road."

Dr. Salladin, of Reedsburg, reports six cases, three of which were confluent Small Pox, and ended fatally. The malady here originated in a case of Varioloid. The patient suffering under it came from Chicago, and communicated the disease in its more severe form to the unprotected friends with whom he stayed. The Local Health Board acted promptly and energetically, ordering the closing of all churches and schools, and prohibiting, for the time being, any public assemblies. These measures, together with the strict quarantine instituted, entirely prevented the spread of the disease. There were many, especially among the Bohemian part of the population, who were disposed to resist the enforcement of the regulations of the Health Board, "and to rely on religious processions and other ceremonials rather than on vaccination as a safeguard against the disorder."

Dr. Witter, of Grand Rapids, reports four cases as having been under his care in that neighborhood, one ending fatally. Dr. Reed, of Jefferson, also reports four cases, all terminating favorably; all of the patients had been vaccinated in infancy it was said. Two members of the family who had never been vaccinated until the disease declared itself in their relatives, were protected thereby and escaped entirely. A young man employed as a laborer upon a railroad in Iowa brought Small Pox thence to this place.

In addition to the cases thus far mentioned there were fifty-four in the city of Milwaukee, the first occurring April 1, 1881, and having been, together with two others which followed it, mentioned in the last report of this Board. Next to these, and the first properly belonging to this account, a case occurred on July 12, from clothing brought to the city by immigrants newly arrived; two other cases resulted from this. September 6th a case was imported from Chicago which gave rise to two others, and on each October

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1st and December 2nd a case was discovered, one in the hospital, the other coming from Chicago. December 29th a case came from Chicago which caused four others, and on March 3d, 1882, one, the origin of which was not ascertained, communicated the disease to five other persons. Many of the remainder were newly arrived immigrants, a few were tramps, and in one case it was supposed that a physician communicated the disorder to one of his patients. The last case occurred July 7th in the person of a newsboy employed on one of the railroads running between Milwaukee and Chicago. This was the last case reported in Wisconsin, and it is hoped that Small Pox as an epidemic is now over throughout the state.*

For more convenient reference we here present a table embracing all the cases hitherto mentioned with the name and address of the physician reporting, the date of the first case and the number of deaths:

Name of Physician reporting.	P. O. Address.	No. of cases.	No. of deaths.	Date of first case.
R. Martin	Milwaukee	51	.....	July 12, 1881
T. Gillespie	Kenosha	1	.....	Aug. 8, 1881
J. G. Meachem	Racine	13	2	Sep. 28, 1881
R. S. O'Connell	Cato	18	4	Nov. —, 1881
J. Phillips	Stevens Point.	1	.....	Nov. —, 1881
E. E. Loomis	Janesville	5	.....	Nov. 6, 1881
D. L. Manchester	Waupaca	4	1	Nov. 23, 1881
M. Wood	Little Wolf	15	4	Nov. 29, 1881
D. C. Davies	Columbus	2	.....	Dec. 2, 1881
F. Pinch	Hillsborough	5	1	Dec. 18, 1881
W. F. Nichols	Menomonie	10	4	Dec. 18, 1881
L. H. Nichol	Chetek	10	1	Dec. 21, 1881
W. H. Bartran	Fort Howard.	4	1	Dec. 22, 1881
M. F. Owen	Cedar Falls	6	2	Dec. 25, 1881
B. C. Brett	Green Bay	6	.....	Dec. 29, 1881
M. H. Fisk	Depere	9	3	Dec. 29, 1881
G. Rood	Stevens Point.	16	3	Jan. —, 1882

* A case has been reported at Kewaunee occurring October 8th, originating in Chicago, but up to the present time no other has resulted from it.

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Name of Physician reporting.	P. O. Address.	No. of cases.	No. of deaths.	Date of first case.
F. C. Werner	Watertown	1		Jan. —, 1882
C. M. Willis	Berlin	1		Jan. —, 1882
N. M. Dodson	Berlin	1		Jan. —, 1882
D. P. Moriarity	Oconto	6	3	Jan. —, 1882
I. J. Bennett	Jefferson	1		Jan. —, 1882
L. Grasmuck	Menasha	12	1	Jan. 1, 1882
C. W. Voorus	Lowell	7		Jan. 2, 1882
E. H. Townsend	New Lisbon	1		Jan. 21, 1882
W. H. Earles	Wrightstown	17	4	Jan. 29, 1882
O. G. Lord	Kaukauna	14		Jan. 7, 1882
H. L. Jenckes	Glen Haven	1		Jan. 30, 1882
F. H. Dodge	Lake Mills	6		Feb. 6, 1882
E. Steiger	Prairie du Chien	4	1	Feb. 6, 1882
I. W. McComb	Brillion	10	1	Feb. 7, 1882
W. F. Whyte*	Watertown	2		Feb. 13, 1882
J. C. Reynolds	Geneva	11	4	Feb. 17, 1882
O. M. Twitchell	Madison	1	1	Feb. 23, 1882
C. Mahneke	Hilbert	23	4	Feb. 27, 1882
H. J. Stalker	Mauston	1		Mar. 2, 1882
H. M. Hittner	Mishicot	20	2	Mar. 4, 1882
J. B. Whiting	Janesville	7		Mar. 7, 1882
L. A. Squires	Poynette	2		Mar. 10, 1882
J. R. Currens	Two Rivers	1		Mar. 18, 1882
J. E. Bacon	Waukesha	2		Mar. 20, 1882
J. H. Voje	Fredonia	2		Mar. 24, 1882
G. W. Dodge	Menasha	2		Mar. 27, 1882
W. B. Morley	Neillsville	6	1	Apr. —, 1882
E. L. Boothby	Hammond	24	5	Apr. 8, 1882
E. LeSage	Sheboygan	2		Apr. 19, 1882
J. A. Schmidt	Hustisford	7	1	Apr. 23, 1882
J. N. Clemmer	Juda	1		Apr. 26, 1882
B. J. Merrill	Stillwater, Minn.	2	1	Apr. 29, 1882
S. C. Farnsworth	Baldwin	6	2	May —, 1882
I. Manley	Markesan	16	2	May 6, 1882
W. E. Hallock	Juneau	11	1	May 13, 1882
J. E. Smith	Wonewoc	1		May 15, 1882
J. Regan	Oconomowoc	4	1	Jun. 1, 1882
J. Panetti †	Hustisford	3		July 1, 1882
T. Galluly	Union Centre	3		No date.
G. F. Brownson	Fond du Lac	3	2	No date.
J. C. Noyes & G. M. Steele	Oshkosh	1	1	No date.
W. W. Reed	Jefferson	4		No date.
N. W. Salladin	Reedsburg	6	3	No date.
G. F. Witter	Grand Rapids	4	1	No date.
W. Meacher	Portage	2		No date.

*Probably one of these cases was that reported by Dr. Warner, in January.

†The date here given is almost certainly erroneous.

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PRACTICAL LESSONS FROM THE EPIDEMIC.

Prominent among the lessons taught by the outbreak of Small Pox, which now seems happily ended, is the one that vaccination, properly and skillfully performed, is a certain preventive of the disease, and that vaccination, even when unskillfully done, diminishes the danger to a very great extent. Of the four hundred cases and more, of which we have the history directly from their medical attendants, comparatively few had undergone this beneficent operation, and of these few a still smaller proportion suffered from unmodified Small Pox. Here are some of the testimonies given by physicians in various parts of the state. "My first case was a young lady who had been vaccinated fifteen years before; she had only Varioloid; another was a girl of eight, vaccinated ten days before attack; she also had Varioloid lightly. No case proved fatal where vaccination had been performed." "One of my cases had never been vaccinated until I vaccinated him shortly after exposure; he had only a light form of Varioloid and did not keep his bed for a day." "All of my cases had been vaccinated in infancy, but the operation had never been repeated; all recovered, and the type of the disease was mild. Two members of the family, whom I vaccinated after the appearance of the disease in the household, did not contract it at all." "Six of my cases had been vaccinated at periods varying from eight to fifteen years before they contracted the disease; none of these cases proved fatal." "One case had been vaccinated about fifteen years before; he showed a very small and imperfect mark only; he recovered." "Two boys, brothers, had never been vaccinated; the rest of the family had been, at dates ranging all the way from five to forty years previously; all the vaccinated escaped the disease, although they had been confined to the house for nearly two months. Some dozen persons were exposed." The following account is especially instructive: "I was

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called to see a sick child, and found upon my arrival a babe, dead, a second child three years old having high fever and the mother of both with severe headache and nausea. The infant had been sick but a few hours and had died in convulsions; next day the other child and the mother had well marked Small Pox eruption. The child recovered and the mother died. In the same family was a little girl of five years old whom I vaccinated at once, and repeated the operation three or four times. In about ten days her arm became sore, but she came down with Small Pox also; her attack was very light, however, and she recovered nicely." "But a more striking case was that of a man who showed a good vaccination scar; he had only Varioloid, and his family six in number, all refused to be vaccinated. *They all came down with unmodified Small Pox*, and the mother and eldest daughter died."

The evidence in fact, all tended one way; examination of the reports received shows that among the deaths from Small Pox in this state, seven only were of individuals who had been vaccinated, while but two cases of unmodified Small Pox are specifically returned as being among the protected class; it is to be borne in mind moreover, that all who even claimed to have been vaccinated are included in this class, even though no evidence in the shape of a vaccine scar was to be found upon them. "One case, that of a newly-arrived German whom I treated, claimed to have been vaccinated in infancy, but I could discover no mark." "One individual said he had been vaccinated fifteen years before, but showed only a small and very imperfect mark." "The adults were generally tramps, and, although they asserted that they had been vaccinated, not one of them had any typical scar." "All four of my patients had been vaccinated in childhood, but the results were not typical; their ages ranged from sixteen to forty-eight, one only being under twenty; this youngest patient and his father showed the

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best marks, and they had only Varioloid." "My single case was vaccinated, but subsequent to exposure, and the disease had too much the start for vaccination to be altogether successful." "Two children were vaccinated about ten days before they came down with the disease, and one woman who died was pregnant at the time she contracted it; she also had been vaccinated but a short time previously." Had such cases as these been excluded from the list of the vaccinated it would be found that not a single case of death or of unmodified Small Pox had occurred in that list; it is, however, one of the strongest evidences of the great benefit of the operation, that even with all these and others similar in kind, but of which no specific mention has been made, included, the number is so small that it may well be said that the history of Small Pox in Wisconsin during the years 1881 and '82 has added one more to the already abundant proofs of the efficiency of vaccination as a protective against that disease; even in instances where the operation had been performed so long before that its effect might have been thought exhausted, it still showed its power to modify the disorder and render its course milder than would otherwise have been the case, while in other instances in which vaccination had been delayed until after the exposure to the Variolous contagion, it still manifested its ability either to render the poison wholly innocuous, or to so mitigate its virulence that little or no danger to life resulted therefrom.

A second point worthy of careful attention is the certainty with which Small Pox was controlled by the adoption of proper quarantine measures when once its true character was discovered in any given place, and such measures were enforced by the local health authorities. The testimony on this point is emphatic and unanimous. "Measures for preventing the spread of the disease were carried out with perfect success." "It was confined to the families in which it originated, no one else being even exposed. Within two

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hours after the existence of the disease was known to our board the patient was lodged in the pest house and the spread of it was entirely prevented." "One single case was removed to the pest house as soon as the eruption was seen, and all who had been exposed were vaccinated, their clothing, etc., properly disinfected, and they themselves duly watched until all danger was over. These measures were attended with perfect success." "Five cases appeared all in one house which was placed under strict quarantine; all who had been exposed were vaccinated, disinfected and kept under medical observation for a sufficient length of time. Success was complete and no other cases occurred from this center of infection." "Our board has had for some years past a well fitted Small Pox hospital always in readiness for use, in a field about a mile from the town, and has always known where efficient nurses could be had in case of any emergency. Fortunately the disease did not visit us, but had it done so there is no doubt that its spread would have been absolutely prevented."*

Such quotations as these might be extended almost indefinitely; in every case where the Local Health Board was properly organized to meet and cope with the disease, its spread was surely prevented, no one felt any particular alarm, and the business of the place went on without interruption. On the other hand, wherever the Local Board was unorganized, or being organized was slow to act from any cause, Small Pox spread more or less widely, the citizens became anxious and excited, general fear prevailed, and trade received a check from which it did not soon recover. Evidences of these conditions was received, at times quite frequently at the office of the Secretary of this Board, in the shape of telegraphic and other communications, from vari-

*The above communication is from Dr. J. J. Sherman, of Marinette. The condition of readiness described therein is as praiseworthy and as economical as it is unfortunately rare.

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ous parts of the state, urgently asking for advice or assistance, the malady having appeared in their midst, and the Local Board being wholly unorganized, and thus unable to take any steps legally for its confinement and suppression, or else failing to act, perhaps from timidity, or from ignorance of its own powers. "Our Board was very slow to act, but finally did some good work in the way of quarantining infected houses. The measures taken were only partially successful, and better results would have been reached had the organization been more perfect." In the town of which this is said, there were many cases with a mortality of one-fourth of the whole number. "The Health Board was not organized, nor is it organized even now. Everything was left to the attendant physicians, and success in preventing the spread of Small Pox was only moderate. Better results would almost certainly have been reached had the organization of the Board been effected properly and seasonably." Twelve cases appeared in the care of the physician making this report in one town, "nearly all of which were small children, and not one over eighteen years old;" another practitioner had several cases in the same place, and there is reason for the belief that others occurred which were carried through to their termination without being seen by any physician, which were not isolated, and which were the means of spreading the infection through several adjoining townships. "We had no legally organized Board; had such a body been in existence and provided us with a proper pest-house, we should in all human probability have had but a single case of Small Pox; as matters stood, we had four." Many such pieces of evidence might be presented, all tending to show the same thing, viz.: that wherever the Local Board of Health was properly organized beforehand, or was in such shape that organization could be effected and prompt action taken, Small Pox was confined within narrow limits, and was soon stamped out at compar-

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atively little trouble and cost. Wherever, on the contrary, no efficient organization was had, or where the local authorities were timid, the disease spread rapidly and widely, and the cost of its suppression was usually large and lives were sacrificed that might well have been saved.

Another point still, is the fact that no period of life was exempt from attack if the individual were unvaccinated. Persons of advanced age and newly-born children were alike liable to be seized upon. Our reports show that of the whole number of cases embodied therein, about seventeen per cent. were children under five years of age, the youngest being but a few hours old; about thirteen per cent. were from five to fifteen years old; twenty-three per cent. between fifteen and twenty-five; thirty-two per cent. between twenty-five and forty; and fifteen per cent. over forty years of age; the oldest being a man of seventy-eight, and two others upwards of seventy. Thus, it is evident, that Small Pox has little preference for one age over another, but that all ages alike, if unprotected, are obnoxious to seizure.

RISK OF COMMUNICATING DISEASE BY VACCINATION.

By far the larger proportion of our medical correspondents are decidedly of opinion that no disease other than the protective affection which it is the aim and object of the operation to impart, can be communicated from one individual to another by means of vaccination. Their language is as emphatic upon this point as language can well be. "I have never had any such experience, nor do I think that such a thing can possibly happen." "I never had knowledge of any disease except the vaccine being communicated by vaccination, and I never expect to have." "Have never seen such a case nor do I believe one to be possible." "Never knew of any such thing." "Years ago I was employed in a hospital where Syphilization was practiced, and I believe, from my observation there, that a true vaccine pustule taken

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from a Syphilitic patient, will produce vaccinia, but not Syphilis." "A case of the communication of disease by means of vaccination has never come under my observation." "I doubt that any other disease can be produced by means of vaccination." "I have never seen an instance of the communication of any disease by means of vaccination, and I hope that physicians will give careful attention to this matter, since it is the fear of such communication which gives rise to much of the opposition to the operation." Such are the expressions used by the large majority of the physicians of our state upon this subject; there are some who do not speak quite so strongly, but the general drift of their testimony also is in the same direction. "I have known instances," says one, "where virus of questionable purity has produced phlegmonous swellings, but I have never known specific disease to be so produced." Says a second, "I have suspected that disease which was already dormant in the system has sometimes been brought into activity by vaccination, but I have never seen disease communicated from one individual to another thereby." "I saw, while serving in the army, some dreadful ulcers which it was claimed were the results of impure vaccine virus, although no evidence was adduced which proved their origin, but I have personally never seen such effects from vaccination, nor have I seen any disease that was certainly so produced." "I have had a few anomalous cases from using humanized virus, but even these only gave rise to a peculiar rash, which disappeared in a short time and left no permanent ill effects. I have never known a case in which specific disease was communicated." "I have seen only rashes, indefinite in character, but which always subsided with the exacerbations of the vaccinia. I once had a run of Scarlet Fever in a large family during and after vaccination, but I have always regarded it as co-incident only, and not at all as having had any connection with the operation." "The

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only ill effects that I have ever seen, were in two cases in which the parties procured their own virus which they insisted on using. The arms became so sore that I suspected which institute

Such were some of the opinions, based on personal experience, of the possibility of communicating other diseases by vaccination. As it was desirable if possible to obtain direct evidence of the occurrence of such communication special correspondence on this point was opened with several gentlemen whose replies to question 11 of the circular seemed to imply that they were in possession of such evidence, with the following results: "I have seen certain forms of skin disease follow vaccination, but I do not know that vaccination was the cause." "Years ago a number of persons were vaccinated with virus taken from the arm of a soldier who was home on furlough, and *it was said* that the sores resulting were Syphiloid in character. Certainly the scars which I saw were not typical." "I have seen one case, that of a *child vaccinated by its father with virus from the arm of a neighbor*; the neighbor, as was afterward learned was affected with Syphilis, and the child showed secondary symptoms." In these three cases the following things are to be noted: In the first that no connection was shown between vaccination and the skin disease which followed, nor is the assertion made that such connection existed; in the second, the gentleman who reports it, speaks of it only as hearsay, and only testifies from his own knowledge that the scars were not typical vaccine scars; in the third case the operation was performed by a non-professional man, and the source of the virus was subsequently found to be impure; there are other circumstances also, suggested by the account, which a physician would take into serious consideration before deciding, that the vaccination and the Syphilitic symptoms that followed stood in the relation to each other of cause and effect. "One

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family, the only instance of the kind I ever knew," says another correspondent, "had Scabies at the same time with vaccinia." Here nothing whatever is said to intimate that the two had any connection; anyone indeed, whether professional or non-professional, who knows the nature of Scabies and its existing cause, will find it hard to believe that vaccination can have aught to do with producing it.

But the strongest statement made in answer to question 11 was as follows: "YES, SIR; BAD! will furnish you with particulars hereafter." Here it was certainly thought that we had found a correspondent who believed that he had evidence of injurious results which would prove something, and the promised details were looked for with interest. After waiting for some time a note was addressed to the writer, who was known to be a very busy man, asking that the history of cases alluded to might be forwarded; in reply a long communication was received, the substance of which is as follows: "A general vaccinating crusade was organized * * * and during the weeks that followed there were many, very many sore arms, but as no humanized virus was used I always assured the friends that all would be well. *The cases were confined almost exclusively to those who took the least care of the person, who were poorly fed and living under the poorest possible conditions.** One family had a serious time, the tissues sloughing nearly from shoulder to elbow, and nearly if not quite half the circumference of the arm. All recovered in time.

"I am attending one child now who was vaccinated on the 6th, and on the 22nd was reported ill with Scarlatina. I saw him on the 30th and confess that for the first time I was alarmed for the safety of the child, knowing that *although it was the Scarlatinal poison at work, still the family and others would attribute it directly to the vaccination.**"

*The italics are ours.

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Than this we have nothing stronger to offer, and the careful reader will see at once that in this there is no evidence of the communication of any disease, the worst being bad cases of ulceration in subjects of depraved constitution, living under the worst possible conditions in all respects — such subjects in fact as the surgeon or physician always dreads to encounter, and upon whom the results of any operation are doubtful, but that even these finally recovered without permanent injury. We feel fully justified in the assertion that in all the communications we have received *there is not a word of evidence that vaccination, when properly and carefully performed, is a source of danger of any kind.*

PERIOD DURING WHICH VACCINATION IS PROTECTIVE.

Upon this point we find a wide diversity of opinion; some hold that one thorough vaccination extends its beneficial influence over the whole remaining life of the individual; others that a few years serves to exhaust its powers, and between these two classes there are all conceivable variations, compatible with agreement on the main point that the protection conferred is absolute for a longer or shorter time. "I believe that it will protect fully for life in a large majority of cases and will modify the course of the disease in all," says one correspondent who has had a large experience in Small Pox cases. Another speaks thus: "I know that a single vaccination has protected me thus far, and I have been thoroughly exposed of late while examining cases." A third, with whom many others agree, thinks "That as a rule a single successful vaccination does give a perfect protection for life, but, as there are many exceptions, re-vaccination should be practiced as a matter of prudence." Another still, with whom also a number are in accordance, says that "a single successful vaccination in early childhood protects, I think, until adolescence; then I advise re-vaccination." Another class are of opinion that

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one successful vaccination will always protect for life as against unmodified Small Pox, but does not give absolute security against Varioloid, and yet others think that there is no definite period over which vaccination can be said to be protective, but that, in this as in many other matters, each individual must be a law to himself. A large number consider it wise to re-vaccinate whenever Small Pox is prevalent, while others deem it sufficient if the condition of the system be tested about once in ten years, regardless of whether Small Pox be in the vicinity or not. Very few seem to think it necessary to practice re-vaccination as often as once in five years, the majority naming from seven to ten years as the minimum period within which a vaccinated individual may be considered safe.

With a single other point we close this account of the rise and progress of Small Pox in Wisconsin, during 1881 and 1882. By far the larger part of the gentlemen who have favored us with answers to our circular of inquiry reply that they prefer the use of bovine to that of humanized virus, giving generally as reasons for such preference the certainty of having a matter free from all taint, the greater energy of its action and the desire of their patients. A few use either humanized or bovine indiscriminately, and some prefer the use of humanized virus altogether, taking care to select healthy children vaccinated for the first time as its source. As we have already seen, there are very, very few who think there can be danger of communicating any disease other than the vaccine through the medium of the virus, and even those who have any fear of this, base their apprehension rather on theoretical than on practical grounds.

Dr. R. Martin, Health Commissioner of Milwaukee, than whom few, if any, physicians of our state have had wider opportunities for observing the advantages or disadvantages of vaccination says: "The freedom from Small Pox

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which we enjoy to-day is wholly due to the thorough vaccination done four years ago. We have not one case among our own resident population; can any other city where they have not been protected show as good results?"

[The following communication from Dr. J. G. Meachem of Racine, concerning Small Pox, is so interesting and instructive that we present it in full.—Sec'y.]

There have been twelve cases of Small Pox in Racine during the past year, and one case just outside of the city in the town of Mount Pleasant.

The disease was brought here in four instances direct from Chicago, and the other cases came from exposure to these. The first that occurred (September 28, 1881), were two cases in a German family who came here from Chicago; both were children, one about two years old, the other, I think, fourteen or fifteen; neither had been vaccinated, and one died. The remaining members of the family were all vaccinated, and all escaped the disease.

The next case in order of time was a lady of between twenty and thirty, who also came from Chicago. She had been vaccinated when a child, and in her case the disease ran a mild course. A man of twenty-five contracted it in a severe form from her; he had never been vaccinated. Another case originated from this in a lady of forty-five or more who had been vaccinated and consequently escaped with varioloid in the mildest form. Many exposures resulted from these three cases, but the individuals were all vaccinated and all escaped. The first of the three occurred in January not long after the 1st.

About January 23, a lady came from Chicago completely broken out with Small Pox; she was kept concealed for forty-eight hours at the house of her daughter and pretended that she did not know what ailed her. The daughter

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had a small child that had never been vaccinated, though she herself and her husband had been. At my first visit I vaccinated the child and revaccinated the husband and wife, but notwithstanding the operation was successful, they all three came down with mild varioloid.

The house in which the family lived was double, and the other half of it it was occupied by a family named M—, who were fortunately away from home when the Small Pox case came into the house, and they were forbidden to return until the disease should be over; they staid away for a few days, and then, becoming uneasy, M—, his wife and child paid a secret visit to the house and took thence some articles of clothing, etc., which they said that they were in much need of. No one suspected this visit until the father and child came down with Small Pox some little time afterward. Neither had been vaccinated, and both were confluent cases; the father died and the child recovered; the mother had been vaccinated in infancy and escaped.

While M— was suffering under the primary fever he met a lady and her little daughter upon the sidewalk and conversed with them for some time; she remembered that he complained bitterly of headache, etc., and two weeks thereafter both she and the child came down with the unmodified form of the disorder. Neither had ever been successfully vaccinated; although many attempts had been made in the case of the mother, no effect had ever been produced; both recovered, and the husband and another child who had been vaccinated successfully previously, and were re-vaccinated at the time, escaped.

Yet another case was that of a workman at the plow factory, who continued at his work all through the first stages of the disease, and until the eruption was fully out without suspecting what the matter was until he received the information from a fellow-workman at his side. This man was boarding with his brother, who had a family of four

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children and a wife who expected to be confined in about a week from the time the disease declared itself. No persuasion would induce the family to allow the Small Pox patient to be sent to the pest-house; he had the disease in a severe form; I vaccinated the whole family immediately and the child immediately after its birth; the operation was entirely successful and all escaped an attack. It was a remarkable illustration of the protective power of vaccination against Small Pox, and the same power I think is also well shown in the other cases I have narrated.

On the day that the case was discovered at the plow factory every man connected with the establishment was vaccinated, and every one escaped an attack.

Still another case was that of a young lawyer from New York who had been making a collecting trip in the northern part of Wisconsin. He was re-vaccinated while in Milwaukee and while under the full influence of the operation came down with Varioloid. Had he not been re-vaccinated he would doubtless have suffered from the unmitigated disease.

All the cases I have reported as unvaccinated were genuine unmodified Small Pox; none that had been vaccinated suffered from anything worse than Varioloid, and the great majority escaped altogether.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases of this disease which have occurred in the state during the year have notably decreased as compared with the preceding year which may be owing to one or both of two causes, both of which are mentioned by competent observers as being probably in action to produce this most desirable result: 1st, it is probable that we are entering upon a period of decline in the prevalence of the disease, the theory being that Diphtheria has its phases of increase

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and decrease running through a space of time more or less prolonged; that it has just passed through one of the phases of accession and entered upon that of decline which will last for an unknown period, possibly to be again succeeded by an increase in the extent and violence of the disease. 2d, that the people are learning to hold the disease in salutary fear, are also learning that its spread may be certainly checked by isolation of those who are unfortunately attacked by it, and by thorough and systematic disinfection of the sick room and everything used therein. Such measures have been persistently recommended by this Board, and their efficacy has been proven beyond all reasonable doubt in so many cases that it seems strange that they are not universally practiced. When their adoption becomes the rule in this or any other state, and when the public shall be so educated as to hold that exposure to the Diphtheritic contagion is as inexcusable as is exposure to the contagion of Small Pox, then we believe that outbreaks of Diphtheria will be as infrequent comparatively as are those of Small Pox, and that the occurrence of seven thousand cases of Diphtheria with sixteen hundred or more deaths in a single year will be a thing unheard of and impossible; that a tenth part of such mortality as has been reported for the past year will startle the whole state and lead to such close supervision of sanitary conditions, and the enforcement of such sanitary precautions, as would effectively control and prevent such frightful waste of life. The apathy of the people in reference to the contagious diseases which are commonly present among us, and which claim numerous victims among the children especially, in each year, is in striking contrast to the excitement and terror that prevailed during the presence of Small Pox which killed less than two hundred of our citizens, while Diphtheria which carried off upwards of fifteen hundred, is quietly accepted as inevitable, scarcely a show of resistance being made, the sick and the well in too many cases being

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allowed to mingle freely together in the home, the school and in all public assemblies.

The extent of this disease, and the terrible drain it has been upon child life, may be more fully appreciated by giving the aggregate number of cases which have been reported as occurring in Wisconsin during the past five years, which is no less than thirty-four thousand, eight hundred and ninety-four, of which number six thousand, nine hundred and sixty cases are reported as ending fatally, the probability, amounting to almost certainty, being that these numbers are considerably below the actual truth, since in no year have our returns been complete from the whole state, while in 1878 and 1879 not more than 70 per cent of the whole number of towns made *any* report.

The mortality from this disease during the year has been about 24 per cent as against about 23 per cent during the previous year.

Diphtheria has been most prevalent during the year in the following counties: Eau Claire, Polk, St. Croix, Chippewa, Rock, Portage, Winnebago, Monroe, Burnett, Outagamie, Dunn, Pepin, Door, Iowa, Sheboygan, Dodge, Columbia, Brown, La Fayette, Green Lake and Waupaca, the number of cases reported greatest being in the first named and decreasing in the others in the order in which they are mentioned.

SCARLET FEVER.

Much that has been said of Diphtheria and its prevention applies to Scarlet Fever also; it is so commonly regarded as one of the developmental diseases of the human race that the needless waste of life which it causes is too generally overlooked. Dane County reports the largest number of cases, although the mortality has been small; Eau Claire, Columbia, Clark, Rock and Brown Counties have been the most severely visited after Dane, in the order in which they are named.

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The death-rate for the state at large from Scarlet Fever during the year has been 13.9 per cent. of cases almost exactly the same as for the year preceding. Adams, Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Langlade, Marinette, Oconto, Price and Shawano counties have all apparently escaped the visitations of this disease entirely, no mention being made of its occurrence in any of the reports received from those localities.

TYPHOID FEVER.

This disease, which too often selects as its victims those who have arrived at the most vigorous period of life, is increasing over nearly the whole of the state, both in the number of cases and in the severity of its character. Seizing usually upon youths, young adults and those in the very prime of life, it causes a more serious drain upon the best resources of a community than any other of the diseases upon our list, and this fact gives it an importance which is not possessed by any disorder peculiar to childhood, or which attacks children in preference to older individuals.

The means by which Typhoid Fever is spread from person to person and through whole communities, has been ascertained with a close approach to certainty, and will be discussed hereafter. Unlike some other diseases of the zymotic class, Typhoid Fever is not generally considered contagious; "great numbers of Typhoid patients are treated in our large hospitals and it is seldom that physicians, nurses or patients contract the disease from being brought into contact with it." It may very possibly therefore be the case that the appearance of a case of Typhoid in a neighborhood is considered as affecting only the patient, and that no particular precautions are deemed necessary for the protection of those living in the vicinity, using, it may be, water from the same well, and in other ways ignorantly exposing themselves to the danger of contracting the disease. This hypothesis will account for two significant facts discovered on consulting the registers of this Board, one of which is the tendency which

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the disease shows to remain in a town in which it has once made its appearance for several years in succession, and the other that in a large proportion of such instances the number of cases reported increases with each successive year. Thus out of 257 towns taken promiscuously, which have reported Typhoid as being more or less prevalent, 54 report its occurrence in a single year only, 121 report it in two successive years, 53 for three years in succession and 29 for four consecutive years or more. Again taking the reports sent to this office and studying them with regard to the recurrence of the disease in the same locality in successive years we frequently find such statements as are embodied in the following table:

FIRST YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	THIRD YEAR.
2 cases.	5 cases.	
1 case.	5 cases.	
1 case.	4 cases.	
5 cases.	12 cases.	14 cases.
7 cases.	9 cases.	
2 cases.	10 cases.	11 cases.
2 cases.	5 cases.	9 cases.
8 cases.	12 cases.	20 cases.
7 cases.	24 cases.	37 cases.
2 cases.	10 cases.	14 cases.
4 cases.	7 cases.	9 cases.
4 cases.	13 cases.	8 cases.
3 cases.	12 cases.	28 cases.
6 cases.	10 cases.	6 cases.
4 cases.	6 cases.	10 cases.
4 cases.	5 cases.	5 cases.
6 cases.	8 cases.	32 cases.
6 cases.	8 cases.	10 cases.
4 cases.	12 cases.	7 cases.
6 cases.	8 cases.	5 cases.
12 cases.	6 cases.	8 cases.
4 cases.	10 cases.	8 cases.

In all of these cases the general tendency toward increase, or at best a slow decline is observable.

The disease has been most extensively prevalent in Sheboygan, Calumet, Washington, St. Croix, Juneau, Monroe,

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Jefferson, Pierce, Sauk, Winnebago, Manitowoc, Dane, Racine, Fond du Lac and Brown counties in the order in which they are named. But very few counties in the state have escaped its attacks in some degree; the only ones making no report of its occurrence are Langlade, Pepin and Price counties. The rate of mortality seems to have been greatest in Fond du Lac county; Manitowoc county is second in order, and Jefferson ranks third. The average mortality for the whole state has been very nearly twenty per cent. of cases, a decided increase over that of the preceding year.

The researches of Dr. Budd and others have rendered it exceedingly probable that Typhoid Fever has its origin in accumulations of filth, animal and vegetable, around human habitations, and "it has been proven beyond a doubt that water used for drinking and culinary purposes is often the medium through which the Typhoid poison enters the human system." There are many considerations also which render it certain that the excreta of persons suffering under the disease have contaminated the water of wells and other sources of supply with disastrous effects. Not to go beyond the records of our own state, cases of this kind have occurred under the notice of competent observers far too often to leave any doubt on the matter. Drs. Guernsey, of Almond; Catlin, of Geneva; Murdock, of New Richmond; Meller, of Retreat; Wenzel, formerly of Theresa, now of Milwaukee; Jenkins, of Kilbourn City; Miller, of Ontario; Smith, of Wonewoc; Monteith, of Colfax; Barnett, of Neenah; Allen, of Oconto; Davis, of River Falls, with others among our own correspondents have put on record observations of this kind, and Dr. Schweichler, of Manitowoc, has given a valuable account (published in a former report of this Board) of an outbreak largely due to the use of water so contaminated. So many different cases in parts of the state so remote from each other, the steady increase in the number of cases from year to year, the per-

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sistence of the disease in the same place year after year, and the general rule, to which attention has been called on a preceding page, of the gradual augmentation, the tendency to remain at a fixed rate, or, at best, the slow decline of Typhoid Fever in a place where it has once obtained a foothold, are all significant features in studying this disorder and its progress, and all tend to the conclusion that some insidious agency is at work in the matter.

A fact worthy of particular notice in connection with the occurrence of Typhoid during the year in Wisconsin, is that the large number of cases recorded *is the aggregate of quite small numbers* reported from many places. The largest number reported from any single place is only about one and one-half per cent. of its whole number of inhabitants as given in the United States census of 1880.

In former reports of this board many instances have been recorded, as has already been said, in which accompanying circumstances were such as to lead the attending physicians to believe that the drinking of impure water had produced the disease. In the history given by Dr. Schweichler the spread of the malady was such as to render it exceedingly probable that the excreta of the first patient found a way into the well at the boarding house where he was, the water from which being used by several families carried Typhoid to them. Dr. Miller says: "A family of five contracted fever from the use of water drawn from a cistern; the fever took on a Typhoid character and was intractable until the use of the water was discontinued." Says Dr. Catlin: "Five cases of Typhoid Fever were clearly traceable to bad well water; one proved fatal." Says Dr. Barnett: "In a single family I had charge of six cases of Typhoid affording almost unmistakable evidence of filth origin; the well and privy were only eight yards apart, and the soil was a sandy loam upon a clay sub-stratum. No other case of the disease existed in the neighborhood, but the distinctive clinical

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phenomena were all present, and all unmistakable." Other quotations might be made at great length, but these are sufficient.

Let us consider the general condition of the soil in almost any of our cities and towns in the more densely populated parts of the state, and having done so let us ask the question, what kind of water is probably to be drawn from wells sunk in such soil?

Taking twenty of the more important towns and cities in the oldest portions of the state, having populations of from two to ten thousand, the areas which they cover will be found to vary from 750 acres to 5,000 acres, the more densely populated occupying in several instances less ground than places of smaller population. Thus one town having a population of about 8,000 contains 960 acres within its corporate limits, while another place with a population of 5,000 covers an area of 3,200 acres. Consider now any one town which has been settled and growing for thirty or forty years, and which has attained only a medium population, say 3,000, in that time.

Physiologists tells us that each individual discharges every twenty-four hours through the bowels and urinary organs about fifty-six ounces of excrementitious matter, and that other portions are removed from the skin by washing, and in other ways. Regarding only the portions first spoken of, we have a total annual amount of one hundred and thirty-six pounds of solid excreted matter, and eleven hundred and forty pounds of liquid excretion for each individual, and, in a population such as that assumed above, a quantity equal to ten thousand five hundred pounds is daily deposited in or upon the soil, or nearly two thousand tons every year. It is unnecessary to carry this calculation any further; every one can furnish any additional details for himself.

Yet there are very few places in the state where any

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thought whatever is given to the removal or disposition in any way of such matters after they have once been deposited in the privy vault or upon the surface of the ground. Add now to the matters above spoken of those produced by the many animals kept in a town of 3000 people, the household refuse produced in many ways, all of which finds its way to the soil by one or another road, and all of which decays, and increase the whole by the organic *debris* from manufactories of various kind, and it will be evident that a soil upon which such huge amounts of noxious material are deposited every year cannot fail to contaminate the water which percolates through it, and that water drawn from wells dug in such soil cannot in time fail to become other than foul and unwholesome.

Here then we have a cause at work all over the state, increasing year by year in power, insidious and apt to be overlooked, yet capable of producing all the effect of which we have spoken. It is not asserted that to this and to this alone is due the continued existence or the steady increase of Typhoid Fever. There is no positive evidence that such is the case; but evidence enough, wholly incontrovertible does exist that Typhoid Fever has been again and again produced by the use of polluted water, that dangerous, even deadly pollution may be present in water which to all appearance is pure, and no one it would seem can study the facts without admitting that there is serious reason for apprehension. It is earnestly hoped that the people of Wisconsin will heed these facts and by timely measures prevent unnecessary fouling of the soil, and thus preserve the purity of their water supply. In this way a long step may be taken toward the preservation of health and an experiment be tried which will go far toward answering the questions suggested by the increased prevalence of Typhoid Fever in Wisconsin.

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MEASLES

Has been more widely prevalent in all parts of the state than any other disease, although as a rule it has not been of a very severe type, the mortality averaging only one and seven-tenths per cent. of cases. Two striking exceptions to this average, however, are noticed in Dane and Brown counties in which the mortality is reported at six and seven-tenths per cent., and four and one-half per cent. respectively, death rates so large as to engender a suspicion that there must be some error in the reports. Dane, Rock, Richland, Portage, Waupaca, Sauk, Jefferson, Brown, Adams, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Columbia, Calumet, Walworth and Wood counties, in the order named, have been the chief sufferers from the disorder; the death rate in any of these, with the exceptions named, has not risen above two per cent.

Door and Marinette counties are the only ones from which no cases of Measles are reported; Lincoln, Pepin, Eau Claire, Price and Kewaunee counties report very few cases, the numbers ranging from one to ten only. Buffalo, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Door, Douglas, Eau Claire, Green Lake, Jackson, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Monroe, Oconto, Ozaukee, Pepin, Price, Sheboygan, Trempealeau, Waushara and Winnebago counties all seem to have been visited by a very mild type of the disease, no deaths being reported from any of them, although the number of cases in some is given at nearly three hundred.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

This disorder has also been somewhat more widely prevalent during the past year than in the year covered by our last report, though the number of cases has not been greatly above the average of the last four years; the increase indeed is not greater than was to be expected with the increasing population of our state. The districts most severely visited have been Sauk, Winne-

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bago, Outagamie, Dunn, Portage and Brown counties. The death rate has been highest in Brown county, where it is reported at 9 per cent., and Dunn county, in which it has reached 4 per cent. In the state at large the mortality from Whooping Cough has been one and three-tenths per cent. of cases, thus showing the type of the disease to have been much milder than in the preceding year.

For purposes of comparison we give here in tabular form the percentage of mortality from the six diseases which form the special subjects of inquiry in our state during the last five years:

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 31.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	AVER- AGE.
Small Pox	16.6*	42.74†	22.2‡	5.88||	17.8	20.88
Diphtheria	18.59	14.54	20.06	22.66	23.6	19.89
Scarlet Fever.....	12.	11.94	12.09	13.89	13.9	12.76
Typhoid Fever.....	15.66	19.16	20.63	16.14	19.9	18.29
Measles	0.92	1.38	1.52	1.33	1.7	1.37
Whooping Cough.....	1.17	2.4	1.69	2.5	1.3	1.81

*The whole number of cases reported in this year was 421, with 70 deaths.

†32 cases and 27 deaths were returned during this year.

‡There were but 9 cases in all reported in 1881, two of which proved fatal.

||The record for this year shows 17 cases, with one death.

§These figures represent the present year; vide table.

OTHER DISEASES.

Pneumonia and other acute affections of the respiratory organs have been reported as prevailing to an unusual extent in eighty-five towns; chronic pulmonary diseases are recorded in seventy-three different localities; both acute and chronic disorders of this class are reported from places situated in all parts of the state.

MALARIAL DISEASES,

are reported from fifty-two places situated for the most part on a line starting from Buffalo county, extending thence southwardly through Trempeleau, La Crosse, Vernon, Rich-

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land, Crawford, and Grant counties, running thence through Iowa, Green, and others of the southern tier of counties to Racine county whence it returns, taking Jefferson, Columbia, Green Lake, Marquette, Juneau and Monroe counties in its course. Another smaller district, where Malarial disorders are said to have been prevalent to a limited extent, is formed by parts of Door, Shawano and Marinette counties. Diseases of this character are much less frequently reported in all parts of the territory in which they occur than for the preceding year.

DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, ETC.,

including Cholera Infantum, are reported as occurring in widely scattered localities in Buffalo, Calumet, Clark, Dodge, Eau Claire, Grant, Marathon, Portage, Rock, Waupaca, and other counties. From the small number of localities making report of these diseases, and the extent of the area over which they are distributed, it is inferred that there was but little sickness of this kind anywhere in the state during the year.

MUMPS,

which attracted considerable attention in the preceding year by the severity with which it attacked many individuals, and the serious character of its sequelae in some instances, has been this year of very little importance in any respect. It has lingered in Adams, Barron, Clark, Pierce, Portage, Waupaca and Winnebago counties, whence its occurrence was reported last year, and has probably traveled into La Fayette, Marathon, Outagamie, Rock, Shawano and Washington counties from contiguous counties in which it was prevalent a year ago; nowhere, however, does it appear to have been very widely spread.

CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS.

This formidable malady is reported as having occurred to some extent in Barron, Columbia, Crawford, Grant, Green,

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Green Lake, Juneau, Marathon, Pierce, Polk and Wood counties, in several of which it was reported as occurring during the preceding year. It has been most severe in Crawford county, from one town in which twelve cases with seven deaths are reported. In the other counties it has been much milder in type and the cases have been few and scattered.

These are chief diseases which have appeared anywhere in Wisconsin within the year in amount sufficient to attract attention, and the exhibit is, upon the whole, a satisfactory one. But it is frequently remarked by the officers and others to whom we are indebted for much of our information, that the general good health of the state is owing rather to natural advantages of soil, climate, etc., than to any general obedience to the laws of health, or any attention paid by our citizens to keeping their dwellings and surroundings in good sanitary condition.

It is greatly to be feared that this remark is true, and that conditions now existing are such as to render an increase in the number and severity of character of certain disorders tolerably certain in the near future.

SANITARY WORK.

Of what may be called individual sanitary work the prospect is encouraging; many reports speak of the general cleansing that towns and villages have undergone, not through any action of the municipal authorities, though they have not been idle, but by means of the work done by individual residents upon and around their own premises. For example, it is reported from more than three hundred towns that greater care is taken in the drainage of cellars. From about an equal number the report is made that more attention is paid to the proper location of privies in the first instance, and to their more frequent cleansing and disinfection thereafter, while in about a hundred and fifty localities

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earth closets have superceded the foul and disgusting vault to a greater or less extent.

Such work as this gives the best possible foundation for public sanitation in any community, large or small. When once the people begin to set their own homes in good sanitary order, it will not be long before they will demand that the same thing shall be done for the town or village in which they reside, and when once such demand is made in earnest the authorities must comply therewith. Such works as well-considered plans of drainage and sewerage and public improvements of like character, are much more apt to be carried out in a community where the houses are carefully regulated in a sanitary point of view, than elsewhere, and the questions asked in the blank forms for reports issued annually by this Board are doing their part in calling attention to many things which, but for them, would receive little or no attention.

HEALTH OFFICERS.

The number of these valuable officials has been very little increased during the past year. In more than one town where Small Pox made its appearance it spread solely because there was no one authorized to take the prompt and efficient measures that the emergency demanded; the physician who was called in could only advise that his patient should be isolated, and notify some member of the town board of the prevalence of the hateful disease; then, at his leisure, the official notified might consult with the town clerk, and the two together would call a meeting of the board on notice to all the members. All proper formalities being complied with the board might assemble and vote that a watchman should be employed and that the dwelling of the patient should be quarantined. Meanwhile sympathetic neighbors might have been — were in many cases — running in and out, discussing the question of whether the doctor

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really knew what he was talking about, whether it actually were Small Pox or only "Black Measles," whether vaccination really does any good or not, and laying tracks on which the malady should soon enter their own homes; another portion were sending to the president and secretary of this board telegraphic dispatches urging that all sorts of things should be done, the power to do which rests wholly with the local authorities. Had every town appointed a capable man — a physician if practicable — as health officer, giving him power to act in case of need, subject to the subsequent approval of the board, if such course be thought proper, but authorizing him at once to act, to isolate a case of Small Pox or other contagious disease, and, if he were not himself a medical man, directing him to see that the rules prescribed by the attendant physician in regard to communication of the patient and his attendants with friends and visitors were strictly carried out, and providing that all this shall be done promptly and without waiting for meetings to be called, and for the special authorization of the local board in each particular case; had this been done in all the towns of the state in preparation for the emergency which came to many, a large proportion of the cases of Small Pox that have occurred during the year would never have been recorded, because a large majority of the initial cases would have been promptly isolated before any serious exposure had taken place.

It is true that, in not a few cases, physicians took the responsibility of enforcing their own directions, and that they were in such instances sustained by the authorities, but no man likes to feel that he is acting at considerable personal risk even when what he does is done for the safety of the community; and no community has the right to ask that such risks shall be taken when it has the power to take all needful steps for its own protection, which power it neglects to exercise.

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This Board, feeling the necessity that exists at all times for the appointment of an efficient health officer in every town, a necessity that was terribly evident on a number of occasions during the winter of '81-82, caused a carefully drawn bill to be prepared requiring the organization of a health board and the appointment of a health officer, in each town of the state, where they were not already provided for. The question of compensation was left entirely to each local municipal authority, as it was felt that each town organization could judge best of the value of the service which might be rendered. The bill failed to receive the approval of the legislature however, having been indefinitely postponed in the senate after passing the assembly. The following is the text of the bill as prepared by this Board and presented to the legislature:

A BILL for the better preservation of the Public Health.

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

Section 1. Every town board, village board, or common council of every town, village or city in this state shall hereafter, within thirty days after each annual election, organize themselves into a Board of Health, or shall appoint from their own members or otherwise, a suitable number of competent persons, who shall organize by the election of a chairman and clerk, and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of a Board of Health in and for such town, village or city: provided, that no special health department shall have been established or constituted by the charter or other act of incorporation of any such town, village or city. And every board of health organized, appointed or elected under the provisions of this act, or of any general or special act heretofore enacted, which does not specifically provide for and direct the appointment of a health officer, shall, within ten days after its organization as herein provided, appoint a competent and proper person, who shall be, whenever the same is practicable, a reputable physician, who shall be the health physician and health officer of the town, village or city; and who shall hold office during the pleasure of the board by whom he shall be appointed, and until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified; and in case of the occurrence of a vacancy, by reason of the death, resignation, removal or refusal to serve of any such health officer, the board of health shall, within ten days thereafter, proceed

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to fill such vacancy, by making a new appointment as herein provided; and immediately upon the appointment of any health officer under the provisions of this act, the board of health making the same shall transmit to the office of the State Board of Health the name and post office address of the health officer so appointed. And all health officers appointed under the provisions of this act shall be *ex-officio* members and executive officers of the boards by whom they are appointed.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of every health officer appointed under the provisions of this act, upon the appearance of Small Pox, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever or other contagious, infectious or pestilential disease in the town, village or city under his supervision, immediately to investigate all the circumstances attendant upon the appearance of such disease, and to make full report thereof to the board of which he is the executive officer, and to the State Board of Health, and promptly to take such measures for the prevention, control and suppression of any contagious, infectious or pestilential disease as may in his best judgment be needful and proper, subject to the approval of the board of which he is a member; and it shall be the duty of every health officer to keep and to transmit to his successor in office a record of all his official acts. And the salary or other compensation to be paid to every health officer appointed under the provisions of this act shall be established by the board of health by whom such officer shall be appointed.

Section 3. Whenever any householder, or the head of any family shall know of, or have reason to suspect the existence of Small Pox, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, or any other contagious disease in his house or family, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the health officer or to some member of the board of health of the town, village or city of which he is a resident, and any householder or head of a family who refuses or neglects to give such notice for forty-eight hours after he shall know of, or suspect the existence of any such contagious disease in his family or household, shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars for each day of such refusal or neglect after the expiration of said term of forty-eight hours; and whenever any physician shall know that any person whom he shall be called upon to visit is sick with Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria or other contagious, infectious or pestilential disease, it shall be his duty immediately to give notice thereof to the health officer or to the board of health of the town, village or city wherein the person so affected shall be at the time; and any physician who shall refuse or neglect to give such notice within forty eight hours after he shall know of the existence of any case of any of the aforesaid diseases, in the person of any one whom he may be called upon to visit, shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars for each day of such refusal or neglect, after the expiration

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of the said term of forty-eight hours; and every householder, head of a family or physician who shall knowingly and wilfully conceal the existence of any case of Small Pox or other contagious or pestilential disease, or who shall willfully assist or connive at such concealment, shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars or more than three hundred dollars for each day of such willful concealment, or to imprisonment in the county jail for a term of not less than one month and not longer than six months.

Section 4. The district board of any school district, or the board of education of any city, or the faculty or governing board of any college, university, normal school, academy or other institution of learning, shall have power to exclude from the school, college or other institution of learning under their charge, and it shall be their duty to exclude therefrom, whenever advised to do so by the board of health of the town, village or city in which such school or other institution of learning is situated, any child or student, who, by reason of being affected by any contagious disease, or of living in any family, household or dwelling where any such disease exists, may be a source of danger to the health of others; and such exclusion shall continue until the health officer or some reputable physician shall, in writing certify, that to the best of his belief, such child or student may be readmitted to school without danger of communicating disease to others.

Section 5. The district board of any school district, board of education in any city, faculty or governing board of any college, university, normal school, academy or other similar institution, shall have power to exclude from attendance at any school, college or other institution under their charge, any child or student who has not been properly vaccinated, or who does not present a certificate signed by some reputable physician, to the effect that such child or student has been properly vaccinated or revaccinated, as the case may be, within five years immediately preceding; and it shall be the duty of any such board or faculty to exclude any such unvaccinated children or students from attendance, whenever the board of health of the town, village or city wherein the school, college or other institution may be situated, shall certify that such exclusion is necessary or desirable as a means of safety to the public health, by reason of the existence of Small Pox in or near such town, village or city, or in any place wherewith the same may be in frequent communication; but such exclusion shall continue only until the presentation of a certificate of proper vaccination, signed as herein above provided. And all district boards and boards of education may, at their discretion, require any teacher in their employment to present a certificate signed by some reputable physician to the effect that such teacher has been properly vaccinated or revaccinated, as the case may be, within five years immediately preceding, and such boards may, after ten days' notice of their intention so to do, suspend from teach-

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ing in any school under their charge, any teacher who shall neglect or refuse to obtain such certificate of vaccination or revaccination until the same shall have been obtained and presented; and no teacher suspended under the provisions of this section shall have any claim for wages or salary during the time of such suspension. And the board of health in any town, village or city shall have the power to offer vaccination or revaccination at the cost and expense of the town, village or city, to all persons resident therein, and to appoint any competent physician or physicians to vaccinate or revaccinate all who may apply to them for that purpose, who, in the judgment of such board, are unable to pay for such vaccination.

Section 6. From and after the commencement of the school term next following after this act shall take effect, every child or other person who shall for the first time apply for enrollment or admission as a pupil or student in the public schools of any village or city of this state, shall, at the time of making such application, present to the teacher of such school a certificate signed by the health officer of the village or city in which such school is situated, or by some reputable physician, to the effect that the child or person so applying for admission presents evidence of having been properly vaccinated, or that in the opinion of the said health officer or physician vaccination of such child or other person is unnecessary, or would be injurious; and the enrollment lists of all public schools in cities and villages of this state shall show by whom such certificates was signed; and any child or other person who shall fail to present a certificate in the manner and to the effect provided for by this section, shall be excluded from admission or enrollment as a pupil in the public schools of any village or city in this state, until such time as he or she shall obtain and present such certificate as herein provided.

Section 7. The state board of health shall prescribe suitable forms in which all certificates and notices required by this act may be given.

Section 8. All expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act or any of them shall be paid by the town, village or city by which, or on behalf of which such expenses shall have been incurred.

Section 9. Upon complaint made in writing, under oath, before any magistrate or justice of the peace charging the commission of an offense against the provisions of this act in his county, it shall be the duty of the district attorney to prosecute the offender, and all sums recovered under the provisions of this act shall be paid into the treasury of the town, village or city wherein the offense shall have been committed for the benefit of the general fund thereof.

Section 10. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage and publication, and all acts and parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act in so far as they contravene the same are hereby repealed.

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It is worthy of note that such provisions as are embodied in the above act for the appointment of health boards and health officers, with clauses requiring the report of contagious disease, are very commonly to be found in city charters, and that this bill only proposed to make general what is found desirable in many localities. The correspondence of this office makes me confident that had the above bill, or one equivalent thereto been in force when Small Pox first made its appearance, the benefits would have been great, inasmuch as the more prompt control of the disease would have been insured in several places where it prevailed and the early discovery, and proper management of concealed cases would have been rendered almost certain. Such a law also by its requirement that all cases of dangerous contagious disease be promptly reported, would render valuable service in the prevention and control of all disorders of that class.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES, AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It will be observed that sections 4, 5 and 6 of the bill printed in foregoing pages, relate almost exclusively to the public schools and other educational institutions in the state; these sections were intended to supply what seems to be a defect in the laws of the state, and one which possibly may make serious difficulty for school authorities in the future. Indeed such difficulty seemed very likely to occur in one of the larger cities in the western part of Wisconsin, during the prevalence of Small Pox therein in December and January last, and was the subject of considerable correspondence with this office.

There is at present no statute under which a child or other person coming from a dwelling in which contagious disease of any kind is known to exist can be excluded from attendance at the public school. It is probable that local boards of health acting in conjunction with school authorities could exclude from the public schools children coming from

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houses in which contagious disease exists, or that the board of health of any town might do so upon its own motion, but what is needed is some provision which shall give specific authority to school boards acting through the teachers to do the same thing whenever the necessity therefor may exist.

There is little doubt that should the question ever come before the courts of Wisconsin, their decision would be in favor of the right of the school authorities to exclude; the decision has already been made in other states that the right to attend the common schools is not an exclusive personal right, but must "like other common rights, that of way for example, be exercised under such limitations and restrictions that it shall not interfere with the equal and co-extensive rights of others. *Take the case of a contagious disease; can it be doubted that the presence of a pupil infected could be lawfully prohibited* [from attending school], not for any fault, or crime, or wrong conduct, but simply because his attempt to insist on his right to attend under such circumstances would be dangerous and noxious, and so an interruption to the equal and common right?"* It will be observed that the court in the above quoted decision uses the case of a child personally affected as an unquestionable illustration of a case in which attendance on school may be prevented, and there is little room for question that, in the absence of any express statutory provision, the courts of this or any other state would decide in favor of the district board excluding a pupil under such circumstances. The danger is equally great, however, and the invasion of the common right no less in the case of a child who, though not himself actually affected, yet comes from a dwelling in which contagious disease exists, it may be directly from the room in which a brother or sister lies suffering under Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever or Measles, and having his clothing and person fully charged with the subtle germs of such

* Supreme court of Massachusetts, quoted in Wisconsin School Laws.

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a malady, to be freely distributed among his schoolmates. Such instances have occurred repeatedly, and the mysterious appearance of these diseases in different towns might have been accounted for in some such way, had careful inquiry concerning it been made.

Instance after instance has been recorded in our own reports in which contagious disease has started from the school house as a focal point, spreading thence all over the town, or village, or district, carrying death into many homes, visiting others with expenses hard to be borne, perhaps with actual privation, and bringing in all cases anxiety and distress. "The public school was the focal point of an outbreak of Diphtheria."—"Measles affected one school district, the origin of which was clearly traced to one boy who had communicated the disorder to others."—"Some children who attended school scattered Measles through every household where there was any one liable to attack."—"Whooping Cough was spread over the town by the agency of the public school."—"The children of a certain family contracted Diphtheria, carried it to school and communicated it to their class-mates, and then it spread throughout the town." Such are a few of very many illustrations of the necessity for some regulation such as that under discussion.

REGISTRATION.

A law has for some years stood upon our Statute Books which requires physicians to report all cases of Births and Deaths occurring in their practice. This law has been conscientiously and carefully obeyed by some; by others it has been obeyed when convenient, and by others still it has been systematically disregarded on the plea that its requirements are unjust, if not unconstitutional, because it requires service without compensation. Such a plea has no foundation inasmuch as the state grants to the medical profession certain

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privileges and exemptions which constitute an ample return for any service required ~~or trouble~~ involved by the registration law.

But even though no such privileges were granted it is still the duty of the physician to obey the laws and to give due and timely information of all births and deaths occurring in his practice, because, in the first place, the state has an undoubted right in the exercise of its supreme power in the interest of the whole people to require such information, and, in the second place, the only ground on which the claim that "such a requirement is unconstitutional" can be based, is, that such knowledge is property and that no man can be deprived of his property except by due process of law, or that the time and labor demanded are the equivalents of property. The last mentioned objection is disposed of by the mere mention of the fact that the state under various conditions demands the time and labor of its citizens, holding that the advantages of protection, &c., constitute an ample return. Concerning the first "There is no law," says Dr. O. W. Wright, (formerly Health Commissioner of the city of Milwaukee, and an educated lawyer as well as a physician) in discussing this subject, "that transforms into property the knowledge * * * * * which the physician incidentally acquires in the practice of his profession. The knowledge which a citizen fortuitously acquires of any fact material to the issue of a cause in litigation, is not his private property on which he may set a price and refuse to part with it except on his own terms. The State orders him peremptorily into court and requires him to part with his knowledge under oath * * * Any person who happens to know of the existence of a felony, is required by the state to inform the proper authorities under penalty of being treated as a criminal himself. There are many things which the governing agency refuses to stamp with law as property.

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“The obligations of physicians to furnish the public health authorities with death certificates, and reports of contagious diseases in their practice, not only pertain to this higher plane of legal duties, which is above and beyond mere property considerations as viewed in the amendments of the Federal Constitutions, and in provisions of the constitutions of various states, but may be construed as in the nature of a license. The state, in the exercise of its police power, may impose any reasonable condition on the practice of medicine. It may require an annual license fee or it may allow any man to practice physic or surgery only upon the condition that the practitioner shall furnish the public with certificates of death and information of the existence of infectious diseases. ‘It is universally understood to be one of the implied and necessary conditions upon which men enter into society and form governments that sacrifices must sometimes be required of individuals for the general benefit of the community, for which they have no rightful claim to specific compensation.’”

“As then there cannot possibly be any property, any vested interest in a mere potentiality of service, only in service actually performed, and as the state and its municipalities cannot be required, like private corporations, to precede or accompany the demand for service with payment, it follows that the proper remedy is, not refusal to comply with the demand, but to present a claim for compensation and to enforce the same through the agency of the courts. The same court that will inflict a penalty for disobedience to the law may adjudge that the party convicted and fined would have been entitled to compensation if the required service had been rendered.

“Such services are usually rendered within municipalities which have ample authority to consider claims, to allow and

* From the opinion of the court in the case of Bradley vs. the N. Y. & New Haven R. R. Co.

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order payment of the same; which are amenable to the processes of the courts and are liable like individuals for services ordered and received. It cannot be said, therefore, that the state has made no provision for payment of a just compensation when such services shall be adjudged to be invested with a property right.

“If then medical men in any particular locality wish to test the validity of statutes and ordinances requiring them to make death certificates and report cases of infectious disease, my sincere and earnest advice to them is that they proceed by a courteous demand for compensation and not by a defiant refusal to obey law. They will thus secure the sympathy if not the co-operation of the health authorities; the public, for whose benefit and protection the state uses its almost unlimited police power, will in that case be much more inclined to treat their claim with consideration and respect.”

The legislature of this state at its last session, however, took a step which effectually does away with the claim above spoken of, that the state in requiring physicians to make registration, demands of them service without compensation, and it is earnestly to be hoped that this step will be followed up by others which will end in giving us, in the course of no very long time, a registration system under which the dates of all births, marriages and deaths with all the necessary circumstances attendant upon these events will be duly and promptly recorded.

The following is the text of the statute to which reference has been made:

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

Section 1. Every physician, surgeon, or other professional person who shall comply with the provisions of sections 1023 and 1024 of the revised statutes, shall receive for each certificate returned to the register of deeds, and certified to as provided in said sections, the sum of fifteen cents, to be

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audited and paid out of the county treasury, on an itemized account, verified by his oath.

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

Published April 12, 1882.

The sections of the Revised Statutes to which reference is made in the above act are as follows;

Section 1023. Every physician or other professional person under whose care a birth shall take place, shall at once make a record thereof in a book therefor, which shall contain, so far as can be ascertained, the full name of the child, if any have been conferred, its sex, color, names of any other child or children of the same parents living, full name and occupation of the father, full name of mother previous to marriage, the day, hour and place in and at which such birth occurred, and shall within thirty days after such birth return the same facts in the form of a certificate duly dated and signed by him, to the register of deeds of the county in which such birth shall have taken place. In case any birth shall occur without the care of a physician or other professional person, and no physician or other such person shall be in attendance professionally upon the mother immediately thereafter, the parent or parents of such child shall certify and make return of such birth to the register in the manner and form and within the period above required.

Section 1024. Every physician or surgeon who shall be in attendance professionally at the time of the death of any person shall at once make record of such death in a book therefor; which record shall, so far as can be ascertained, contain the full name, sex, color, age, occupation, place of birth, names of parents, time and place of death, and the disease or cause of death, and if within his knowledge the name of the burial ground in which interred, and if married at the time of such death, the name of the husband or wife; and shall within thirty days after such death return the same facts in the form of a certificate, duly dated and signed by him to the register of deeds of the county in which such death shall have occurred.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

The number of gentlemen to whom we are indebted for information has been larger this year than ever before. To those who constituted our special *corps*, and to local health officers in many parts of the state, we owe much of the knowledge embodied in this report concerning disease and

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the sanitary conditions prevailing in various localities, and from their communications chiefly has been drawn the material that has enabled us to trace so accurately the course and extent of Small Pox in Wisconsin during the year. Many of them are personally unknown to us, but with scarcely an exception they have returned the fullest and most courteous answers to our circulars of inquiry and have sought to give us all practical information upon matters connected with public health and sanitary affairs. We return once more our sincere thanks for their hearty co-operation in our work, and their sympathy with our efforts to extend a knowledge of sound sanitary principles among the people, and invoke their aid in the work yet to be done. We again cordially invite all who are interested in our work to communicate with us, to give us any facts that may be within their knowledge in regard to the public health, or to make any suggestions in relation thereto.

There are yet many parts of the state with which we desire to put ourselves in connection, and where the presence of known co-laborers would be gratifying and helpful.

THE LIBRARY OF THE BOARD

is constantly increasing in the number of its volumes chiefly by the way of exchanges with other Boards, gifts of works on sanitary and kindred subjects, presented by their authors, and volumes published by state authority. While some of these contributions have only a local or temporary value, there are many others in which are to be found original contributions to sanitary science of much worth and which are highly prized. The acquisitions for the past year are as follows:

Gifts. Report on Diphtheria, by Franklin Staples, M. D., from the author; Water Supply and its relations to Health and Disease, by W. H. Dickinson, M. D., from the author; Reports from United States Consuls on the Commerce and

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Manufactures of their districts, November 7 and 14, 1881, from the Department of State, Washington, D. C.; Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of New Jersey, from E. M. Hunt, M. D., Secretary; First Annual Report of the National Board of Health, from T. J. Turner, M. D., Secretary; Third Annual Report of the State Board of Health, of Illinois, with Official Register of Physicians and Midwives, from J. H. Ranch, M. D., Secretary; Taste and Odors of Surface Waters, by Prof. W. R. Nichols, from the Transactions of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, from the author; Annual Report of the Health Officer of the City of Burlington, Vt., from H. H. Atwater, M. D. H. O.; Eighth Annual Report of the Secretary of the Board of Health, of Knoxville Tennessee, from S. B. Boyd, Secretary; Historic Sketch of the Origin and Progress of International Hygiene, by J. L. Cabell, M. D., from the author; Bulletins of the Essex Institute, Mass.; Personal Sanitary Responsibilities by J. K. Allen, Esq., from the author; Small Pox Hospitals, from the State Board of Health of Iowa; The Aim and Work of the Social Purity Alliance, by J. K. Allen, Esq., from the author; How to Combat Small Pox, by O. W. Wright, M. D., from the author; One Hundred and Eleventh Annual Report of the New York Hospital and Bloomingdale Asylum; First Biennial Report of the State Board of Health, of Iowa from R. J. Farquharson, M. D., Sec.; Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the city of Augusta, Ga., from the board; Annual Report of the Board of Health of the city of Reading, Penn., from the board; Reports from U. S. Consuls on the Commerce and Manufactures of their Districts, November 16, 1882, from the Department of State Washington, D. C.; Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the state of New Jersey, from E. M. Hunt, M. D., Secretary; Ninth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of New Haven, Conn., from the Board; Seventeenth Annual Report of the Water Board, and Annual Report of

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the Engineer of the City of Cambridge, Mass., from W. S. Barbour, Esq., City Engineer; Natural Filtration at Berlin, by Prof. W. R. Nichols, from the author; Fourth Annual Report of the state Board of Health of Connecticut, from C. W. Chamberlain, M. D., Secretary; Worcester Sewage and the Blackstone River, from the State Board of Health, etc., Mass.; Report of the State Superintendent for 1881, from Hon. W. C. Whitford, Superintendent; Eighth Annual Report of the Railroad Commissioner, from Hon. N. P. Haugen, Commr.; Fourth Biennial Report of the State Board of Health of Maryland, from C. W. Chancellor, M. D., Secretary; Effect of Student Life upon the Eyesight, by Prof. A. W. Calhoun; issued by the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., from Hon. J. Eaton, Commr.; The Separate System of Sewage, by G. E. Waring, Jr., from the author; The Inception, Organization and Management of Training Schools for Nurses, issued by the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., from Hon. J. Eaton, Commr.; Sanitary and Statistical Reports of the Surveyor General U. S. N., 1880; from P. S. Wales, M. D., Surg. Gen. U. S. N.; Resuscitation of the Drowned, circular from the State Board of Health of California, by F. W. Hatch, M. D., Sec.; Blue Book of the House of Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, containing the testimony taken before the Committee to Investigate the Working of the Vaccination Act, Report of the Fourth Poor Law Conference for Yorkshire and Hart's Truths about Vaccination, from S. W. North, M. D., York, England; Small Pox and Vaccination, Copy of Memorandum of Dr. Buchanan, Medical Officer of the Local Government Board on the Present Prevalence of Small Pox in London among Vaccinated and Unvaccinated Persons respectively, from G. Buchanan, M. D. Med. Officer; Returns Relating to Births and Deaths in England and Wales, Vaccination, Small Pox, etc., Printed by order of the House of

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Commons; Returns Relating to Deaths in England and Wales, and mortality, general and infant, in England and Wales, from the Registrar General, by W. Ogle, M. D., Supt. State Dept.; Twenty-eighth Registration Report of the State of Rhode Island, from C. E. Fisher, M. D., Sec. S. B. H.; Annual Report of the Health Officer of the District of Columbia, from S. Townshend, M. D., H. O.; Transactions of the State Medical Society of Michigan, from G. E. Ramsey, M. D., Sec.; Fourth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Rhode Island, from C. E. Fisher, M. D., Sec.; Ninth and Tenth Registration Reports of the State of Michigan; Restriction and Prevention of Scarlet Fever, Restriction and Prevention of Small Pox, The Work of Health Officers and Local Boards of Health, and Contagious Diseases, from H. B. Baker, M. D., Secretary of the State Board of Health, Michigan; First Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Detroit, Michigan, from O. W. Wight, M. D., Health Officer; Report on the Methods and Apparatus for Testing Inflammable Oils, based upon Investigations ordered by the State Board of Health of New York, for establishing a Safety Test of Illuminating Oils, from A. H. Elliot, School of Mines, Columbia College, New York; The Amended Public Health Laws, Powers and Duties of Local Health Boards, Organization, Powers and Duties of Local Health Boards, Duties and Proceedings of Local Health Boards and their Officers, Examples, Methods and Suggestions, with a Memorandum on contagious Disease Refuges, Temporary Hospitals for Small Pox and other Pestilent Maladies, Rules to be observed in the Public Registration of Deaths, Births and Marriages, and in the Regulation of Burials, Concerning Vital Statistics and Certified Records, Prevention of Small Pox, Duties of Local Authorities, Health Officers and Others, Memorandum of Rules to be adopted to prevent the Spreading of Contagious Diseases in Schools, Report to the State Board of Health on

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Methods of Sewerage for Cities and Large Villages in the State of New York,* and Preliminary Statement Relating to the Law for Safety-testing Illuminating Oils, all published by the State Board of Health, of New York, from E. Harris, M. D., Secretary; Protection to Bathers, Circular as to Illuminating Oils, Sanitary School Circular, To Charitable and Penal Institutions, all published by the State Board of Health of New Jersey, from E. M. Hunt, M. D., Secretary; Report of the Commissioners of Education for 1880, from Hon. J. Eaton, Washington, District of Columbia, Reports from U. S. Consuls on the Commerce and Manufactures of their Districts, from the Department of State, Washington, D. C.; Annual Report of the Board of Health and Vital Statistics of the County of Hudson, N. J., for 1881, from the Board; Adulteration and Analysis of Milk by J. Morris, M. D., from the Author.

Purchases.—Rumbold's Catarrh; The Doctor's Suggestions; Wilderness Cure; Prescott's Strong Drinks; Sanitary Care of Children; Alcohol and Tobacco; Guy's Hospital Reports, Vol. 4; Martin's Human Body; Kirkbride's Hospital Construction; Magnin's Bacteria; Blythe's Food and Poison; Beale's Microscope; Satterthwaite's Histology; Woodman & Tidy's Forensic Medicine; Wood's Library; Reynold's Medicine; Blythe's Dictionary Hygiene; Edward's Heat and Ventilation; Parry's Water; U. S. Postal Guide; Dangerous to Health; Seaton's Vaccination. The following periodicals are also regularly received: Sanitary Engineer, Journal of Chemistry, Popular Science Monthly, Journal of Education, Lancet, Sanitary Journal, Medical Record, Medical Gazette, Sanitarian.

THE PRESS.

I have once more to acknowledge the obligations of the board to the press of Wisconsin for the expressions of friendly

*By J. T. Gardiner, Director of the New York State Survey.

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feeling, and for the cordial sympathy in the work of the Board almost universally shown. With scarcely an exception the newspapers of the state have heartily seconded the efforts of the Board to disseminate sound sanitary knowledge among our citizens, and the very few instances in which such has not been the case have been the results of misunderstanding. By giving publicity to the various circulars of the Board, and by calling attention in many ways to our work, the press has rendered signal service ever since the first organization of the Board; especially has this been the case during the prevalence of Small Pox in our State; many of the papers reprinted our circulars entire, while others published copious extracts therefrom, thus bringing a knowledge of them to the people who were most deeply interested, and creating a larger demand for them than would otherwise have been raised.

EXPENSES.

The expenditures of the year are classified under the various heads of the following statement. The vouchers therefor, which have been duly examined by the committee on Finance and have received your approval, are numbered from 350 to 428, inclusive:

Official expenses of members.....	\$427 57
Postage and telegraphing.....	512 12
Stationery.....	38 06
Printing and Binding.....	857 84
Books and instruments.....	264 70
Secretary.....	1,800 00
Clerical services.....	300 00
Transportation.....	72 42
Miscellaneous expenses.....	27 85

\$4,300 56

The figures above given would apparently show an excess of expenditure over the appropriation, which could not

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occur. The discrepancy is caused by the fact that the expense above reported is for the year ending October 31st, last, while the appropriation is for the calendar year. The expenses of the Board have been unusually heavy, partly because of the prevalence of Small Pox, but the monetary saving to the state because of this expense has been many fold its cost. The great number of localities in which the disease appeared, and the frequency with which it was arrested without going beyond the family in which it first appeared, shows conclusively that, with a few notable and blameworthy exceptions, such preventive measures as have been persistently urged by this Board, have been generally observed. Had a much greater sum been expended in this way than actually was expended, it would in view of these facts have been wise economy.

Throughout the year, as during previous years, I have associated with me in the duties of this office Prof. T. W. Chittenden, whose interest in sanitary matters is attested by several published articles in the reports of the board. To him I have been greatly indebted for valuable services rendered in the varied work which it falls to this office to do, especially for compilations from general and special reports, for which this general acknowledgement is made.

Very Respectfully,

J. T. REEVE, M. D.,
Secretary.

The Auroraville Marshes.

THE AURORAVILLE MARSHES.

About the middle of June last the following papers were received at the secretary's office, and at the next meeting of the board they were laid before it for action:

AURORAVILLE, WIS., June 12, 1882.

J. T. REEVE, M. D.,*

Secretary State Board of Health, Appleton Wisconsin:

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find a petition, etc., which will explain itself. The board of health in this town do not feel that they have the power to remove the nuisance complained of because of the large interests involved.

This town contains the cranberry marshes of Geo. B. Sackett, Carey Bros. and Ruddock, Rounds & Co., all of whom are wealthy and threaten the town with a large amount of litigation if any action is taken to prevent their flowing their marshes.

If the lands on which cranberries grow were the only ones flowed there would be little complaint, but such is not the case, such flowed lands being in the minority.

You will see by my report of last year an alarming prevalence of Diphtheria in the town, and there has been a number of cases since.*

Please present these matters to the State Board and advise me of its action.

Yours respectfully,

S. BARKER.

The following petition, and official certification accompanied the foregoing letter:

To the Board of Health of the Town of Aurora:

The petition of the undersigned, residents of said town of Aurora, respectfully shows that there are certain lands of a marshy character situated in sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 25 and 26, and others in said town that are used in part for the cultivation of cranberries; that in pursuance of such cultivation and attempts thereto the owners of some of those parts used

*The registers of this board show the following numbers of cases of Diphtheria reported from the town in question: 1881 — cases, 100; deaths, 10; 1882 — cases, 6; deaths, 4—Sec'y.

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for such cultivation have retained large quantities of water on their said lands overflowing them, together with large tracts of land adjacent thereto, from early winter until the month of June yearly, during which said month of June said water is let off from said lands, leaving the surface of the same wet and exposed to the intense solar heat of that season of the year.

And your petitioners would further show that there has been much sickness among the people living near said lands on account of the prevalence of Diphtheria and other diseases (the attacks of which have in a large majority of cases, proved fatal) caused, as your petitioners firmly believe, by the poisonous exhalations arising from said lands because of the overflowing and draining aforesaid.

Now, therefore, your petitioners, believing that said overflowing and draining is a nuisance very dangerous to the health of the people living near said lands, respectfully petition that you cause said nuisance to be abated, and direct that said lands be properly drained.

And your petitioners would ever pray.

Dated at Aurora, April 4, 1882, [and signed by]

E. Shead,	John C. Ostrum,	L. Eldred,
I. Jenkins,	C. J. Davis,	John Lemew,
Isa. Kettlewell,	D. C. Evans,	Thos. Curran,
Jas. Blair,	John J. Clark,	W. M. Brill,
David Evans, Jr.,	J. J. Williams,	Jerome B. Eldred,
Geo. Hanson,	Zephi Rundell,	John Blair, Jr.,
Thos. Stewart,	P. S. Peck,	C. R. Shead,
S. J. Corbett,	F. H. Clark,	Chas. Shead,
F. Bronsdon,	E. Olmstead,	G. S. Shead,
W. H. Bliss,	A. N. DeGroff,	A. Jordan,
S. A. Carley,	J. E. Thomas,	H. W. Robinson,
Daniel W. Evans,	John H. VanHouten,	W. H. Davis,
Jacob Fralish,	Wm. Hughes,	A. Parsons,
John Moriarty,	Joseph Blair,	S. J. Jones,
T. Coleman,	Pat'k Quinn,	Alex. McGreggor,
John Hollenbeck,	D. J. Thomas,	B. G. Bliss,
T. R. Williams,	Judson Becker,	A. Malony,
M. Coleman,	E. G. Carley,	L. J. Bliss,
Warren Nutting,	Jas. Morrow,	Dennis Hart,
Aaron Walker,	John Blair,	D. E. Jones,
G. T. Smith,	R. J. Becker,	Robt. Blair,
John Evans,	Chas. Hartfield,	Rich'd. W. Naramon,
W. J. Jones,	Sheldon Walker,	Gustave Stanitzky,
S. C. Culver,	Wm. Delaney,	Michael Albrecht,

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L. M. Kellogg,	C. Fralish,	Parmer Beulin,
Thos. G. Davis,	Wm. Shead,	Martin George,
J. A. Parsons,	M. C. Lalley,	Evan Elliss,
C. Spoor,	J. H. Lalley,	A. C. Trasher,
John Peck,	Geo. H. Hoffmann,	Evan T. Williams,
Rhienhold Peck,	Alex. Stewart,	W. M. Durfey,
Horace Osborn,	John Riordan,	C. E. Fero,
John Eldred,	H. Floyd,	Delor Hale,
Michael Fralish,	Lewis Clark,	E. Warner,
W. Eldred,	C. H. Gill,	A. J. Durfey,
Joshua Eldred,	Evan C. Ellis,	John Merritt,
M. E. Estabrock,	Wm. Parker,	B. F. Gillman,
Robt. Mitchell,	Clarence Clark,	E. Sherwood,
N. D. Allen,	W. H. Wells,	A. Strang,
Abram Fero,	M. B. Bailey,	R. R. E. Grantham,
Jas. L. Brown,	Geo. Brown,	S. L. Coville,
C. A. Davenport,	C. E. Kentfield,	D. L. Davenport,
J. B. Davenport,	Chester Clark,	David F. Clark,
G. W. Bradley,	Nathan Hodge,	D. A. White,
H. E. Adams,	John Riordan, Jr.,	B. F. Davenport,
W. A. Carley,	John Hodge,	M. C. Clark,
S. Mitchell,	Richard Towne,	D. Culver.

 WAUSHARA COUNTY, *Town of Aurora—ss.*

We, the undersigned, Board of Health of said town of Aurora, having met at the office of the town clerk in said town on the twelfth day of June, 1882, at one o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and acting on the annexed petition, which said petition was presented to us on the eighth day of June, 1882, asking that the overflowing of the marshes in this town for the purpose of cultivating cranberries be stopped, and signed by one hundred and thirty-nine residents of said town; it is therefore determined as follows:

That we, the said board, believe that the said petition is just, and fully endorse the same, and that the overflowing complained of is a nuisance, dangerous to the health of the persons living near thereto, and feeling our power inadequate for the removal of the same,

It is therefore ordered and determined that the clerk of this board be directed to prepare a true certified copy of the said petition with the proceedings had thereon, and forward the same to the State Board of Health,

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asking them to take action on the same, and to send a committee to look over the lands described in said petition and, if in their opinion a nuisance exists, to abate the same.

B. F. CLARK,
A. T. CLARK,
W. H. WILLIAMS,
Board of Health.

Attest—S. BARKER, *Clerk.*

Dated at the town of Aurora, June 12, 1882.

WAUSHARA COUNTY, *Town of Aurora—ss.*

I, S. Barker, clerk of the Board of Health in said town, do hereby certify that the foregoing petition and proceedings thereon are correct copies of a petition and proceeding on the same now on file in my office, and that I have compared said copies with said originals and find them correct as to the whole thereof.

Dated at Aurora June 12, 1882.

S. BARKER,
Clerk of Board of Health.

To this communication the following answer was returned:

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
APPLETON, WISCONSIN, June 22, 1882.

S. BARKER, ESQ., *Clerk Board of Health—Auroraville.*

Dear Sir:—On my return home after an absence I find your communication of the 12th inst., enclosing copy of a numerously signed petition to your Board asking for the drainage of certain lands, the periodical and artificial overflowage of which is alleged to be the cause of much sickness, the justice of which petition your Board has endorsed, and, declaring its belief that its power is inadequate for the removal or redress of the nuisance, refers the same to this Board with request that it examine the same, and, if a nuisance be found, to abate the same.

In accordance with your request I will present the matter to the Board at the earliest opportunity, but in the meantime permit me to state that your board is in error in reference to the extent of its powers to deal with any nuisance or cause of sickness existing in the territory under its supervision as a Board of Health, chapter 57 of the Revised Statutes giving ample authority by which it may control or abate any cause of sickness which may be found therein. This power rests solely within your Board, the state Board having no such authority, as its functions in such cases are purely those of an advisory body.

All action in this case must therefore of necessity be by the local Board of

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health, and in accordance with the provisions above cited; but, while the board has ample power to abate any causes of sickness, prudence would dictate that it proceed in the case in hand with a wise caution, to establish the fact that the overflowage referred to is the cause of sickness which would be removed by the remedy sought, and that the drainage asked for is in the interest of the public health, the large pecuniary interests involved making particular care necessary, fortified as such interests may to some extent be by the provisions of the statutes relative to the cultivation of cranberries.

I would therefore respectfully suggest that your board before proceeding to formal action, make or cause to be made such careful investigation as will fully establish all the facts in the case, and shall be glad to be informed of your future action.

Very respectfully yours, etc.,

J. T. REEVE, M. D.,
Secretary of the State Board of Health.

The following note was also sent to Dr. N. M. Dodson, a physician residing and practicing in the immediate vicinity of the territory referred to by the petitioners, and a correspondent of the board, whose knowledge of the country in question and the amount and character of sickness prevailing therein would be of value in determining the character of the action to be taken.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
APPLETON, WISCONSIN, June 22, 1882.

N. M. DODSON, M. D.

Dear Doctor:—The Board of Health of Auroraville has forwarded to me with request that I present the same to this board, copy of a petition signed by 139 citizens, setting forth their belief that a large amount of sickness is being caused by the overflowage and periodical drainage of the cranberry marshes of that vicinity, and praying for the abatement of this alleged nuisance by proper drainage of the land in question.

Presuming that you are familiar with the facts in the case I would be glad to know whether there is any unusual amount of sickness in that locality which, in your judgment, is fairly attributable to the cause named, together with any additional facts you may be able to give.

Respectfully and truly yours, etc.,

J. T. REEVE, *Secretary.*

To this letter an answer was received to the effect that Dr. Dodson was just then about leaving home for a time,

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but that upon his return he would investigate the matter so far as was practicable and report the result. A second letter was subsequently addressed to him, as follows:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
APPLETON, WISCONSIN, August 3, 1882.

N. M. DODSON, M. D.:

Dear Doctor:—Your letter of June 29th ult., in reference to alleged excessive amount of sickness in vicinity of Auroraville, and the influence of overflowage and subsequent drainage of the cranberry marshes of that vicinity upon such sickness was duly received. In your letter you say that after your return from a visit to the east which you were then about making, you would investigate the matter and report your conclusions. Presuming that you have returned before this, I write to say that we shall be very glad indeed to have you, as one favorably situated for such investigation, and having an extensive and intimate knowledge of that country, make such study both of the amount and causation of such sickness as may have prevailed in the township referred to or in contiguous districts, and to have the benefit of your judgment after such study. Any necessary expenses connected with such investigation will be cheerfully met by the board.

Respectfully and truly yours, etc.,

J. T. REEVE,

Secretary.

Shortly after the date of this letter the board held a special meeting, and the foregoing papers were laid before it. The action taken by the secretary was approved by the board, and the course indicated by the following letter was decided upon.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
APPLETON, WISCONSIN, August 18, 1882.

N. M. DODSON, M. D.:

Dear Doctor: Since I wrote you last, the board has held a meeting, and on laying before them the Auroraville petition with copies of my reply thereto, and of the correspondence had with you on the subject, it was formally voted that you be requested to inquire into the facts concerning sickness in the region referred to, and the causes thereof, if any are apparent, and particularly whether there is or has been such excessive amount of sickness as the Auroraville petition alleges, and whether the same is, in your opinion, due to the cause named in these letters.

For this purpose it will be perfectly proper for you, if you desire so to do,

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to ask the assistance of one or more neighboring physicians (the name of Dr. Walbridge having been mentioned as one) if such assistance is desired, and if that will be agreeable to you. For your information I enclose copy of the communication from Auroraville, and of my reply thereto, from which you will see the scope of our powers in the premises.

This board believes that this statement and petition should receive respectful and careful attention, and that such statements should be made in reply thereto as the facts will warrant, and it further believes that your familiarity with the district alluded to will enable you to present such facts better than they could be learned by a committee formed from any members of this board. It is therefore desired that you will place the board in possession of all the facts in the case which you can learn by careful investigation, and that you will do so as soon as you have been able to complete such investigation.

Any expenses incurred in the work, together with reasonable compensation for services rendered will be cheerfully paid by the board.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

J. T. REEVE,
Secretary.

To which the following answer was received:

BERLIN, Aug. 23, 1882.

J. T. REEVE, M. D., *Secretary State Board of Health.*

Dear Doctor:—Yours of the 18th duly received. I have consulted with Dr. Walbridge; we will undertake to investigate the matter to the best of our abilities and time. To make a report satisfactory to the board and just to all concerned will require a good deal of labor, and must include, I think, a much larger extent of territory than the marshes and immediate surroundings. It would be well for us to have the petition upon which the action is based that we may have the benefit of the knowledge and grounds of belief of each petitioner, or at least of all the more intelligent ones. Please send the petition and such suggestions as may occur to you.

Very truly yours,
N. M. DODSON.

In accordance with the request contained in this letter a copy of the petition with the names of the signers was sent to Dr. Dodson; some further correspondence followed between that gentleman and this office, and with the president of this board — correspondence which related to matters of detail only and which is not essential to give in this connec-

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tion, at the close of which Dr. Dodson entered upon the investigation, having associated with himself in accordance with the authority given, Dr. J. S. Walbridge and Dr. J. M. Dodson.

The result of their inquiries is given a place here because the questions involved are of very general interest. It is proper to add also that this report having been carefully reviewed by the board, has been approved and formally adopted by it, and that the thanks of the board have been expressed to the committee for the carefulness and thoroughness with which this investigation was made.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

To the Honorable, the State Board of Health of Wisconsin:

GENTLEMEN — The undersigned your committee, to whom was referred the petition of E. Shead, J. C. Ostrom, and others, asking that an investigation be had with reference to the effects of the overflowing of certain marsh lands in the town of Aurora, county of Waushara, upon the health of the citizens, respectfully report:

That the town of Aurora contains about twenty-two thousand acres of land; that about one-third of said land is marsh or swamp land, most of which in its natural state is covered with coarse grasses, and is useful only as hay marshes or for pasturage, but by drainage and the introduction of tame grasses makes valuable meadows. Another part of this marsh land, however, consists but of deep beds of peat upon which no useful vegetation grows except the cranberry, which is indigenous, and naturally adapted to this soil.

From the first settlement of the town the gathering of this fruit has been an important item among its industries. Finding that this crop could be largely improved in quality and quantity by scientific cultivation, various persons have expended large sums of money in drainage, in the erection

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of dams, and in making canals for the artificial supply of water. This outlay has been rewarded by abundant returns to the proprietors, and by furnishing lucrative employment to hundreds of men, women and children in the harvesting of the crop.

To aid in determining the question of the effects of this cultivation upon the health of the citizens, we had prepared a map of the town, giving the location of the marshes and the whole extent of territory flowed by artificial means, and showing, also, the location of each farm and dwelling, the public roads, streams, canals and dams. We were thus enabled to locate each family and each individual, each case of sickness and each death.

The only cultivators who in any manner obstruct or change the natural flow of water, except by drainage, are Carey Bros., Rounds, Palmetter & Co. and G. B. Sackett. Carey Bros. have a canal from Willow Creek, at Auroraville, one and one-fourth miles in length, and flow about twenty-one hundred acres; the firm of Rounds, Palmetter & Co. flow about six hundred acres by means of a canal three miles in length, by which the water is brought near the marshes and from which it is lifted over a dam by steam-pumps, while Mr. Sackett, by means of dams obstructing the outflow of water naturally passing through his marsh, covers about six hundred and forty acres. We have thus three thousand, three hundred and forty acres as the entire amount of land overflowed by artificial means during a part of the year, thereby becoming the subject of this investigation. It may be well to say at this point that in the whole amount of land thus named is included some belonging to other cultivators than those already mentioned, as Messrs. Randall, Alex. Strauss & Co., C. Walter, Hamilton Bros. and some others.

The cranberry ripens in September, harvesting usually commencing about on the 10th or 15th of that month, and

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being completed by the middle of October, soon after which time (about Nov. 1st) the water is turned upon the marshes and the gates let down, so that in a few hours the land is covered to a depth varying from a few inches to two or three feet. It remains thus covered with water till about the 1st of May, when the water is turned off, the gates are raised, and the vines are given the benefit of the sun and air, that flowering and the season's growth may commence. From this time it is necessary that great care be exercised lest stagnant pools remain undrained, for stagnant, impure or too warm water is fatal not only to the growing crop but to the vines themselves, which seem as sensitive to such deleterious influences as the fish in the streams, and when once destroyed will not be replaced for years.

The water that drains into any shallow excavation made for the purpose, always seems pure and healthful,—a fairly potable water even during the hottest summer weather. Before extreme heat approaches the marshes are covered with a luxuriant growth of vines certainly not favorable to any unhealthy decomposition of vegetable matter, and the peat, of which the soil of the marshes is composed, seems hardly susceptible of decomposition at all. We have no reason to suppose that any of the ordinary forms of malarial disease originate here. Fever and Ague has never appeared among the residents here, and the cases of fever that occasionally occur are not more frequent near the marshes than at other points farther removed therefrom.

The population of the town, was on June 1st, 1880, ten hundred and eighty-two. There have been added by births and immigration up to this date (October 1, 1882) eighty-three, making a total of eleven hundred and sixty-five souls who have been subject to all existing causes of disease.

We have believed that the area included within a line extending around the marshes, at a distance of one-half mile from them might be taken, as the area within which the ef-

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fects would be most marked, if there were any danger from proximity to the overflowed lands. We have therefore divided the population into two classes, those living within the supposed dangerous district, and numbering four hundred and forty-nine, of whom two hundred and seventeen are over twenty years of age, the remaining two hundred and thirty-two being below that age, making one class, while those living more than one-half mile from the overflowed marshes form the other class, numbering seven hundred and twenty-six persons, of whom three hundred and eighty-five are twenty years old and upward, and three hundred and forty-one are less than twenty years of age.

Careful inquiry has been made at each dwelling, or of those well informed in the immediate vicinity, with reference to all sickness and deaths that have occurred since June 1, 1880, the date of the U. S. Census, to which the board is referred for information as to the deaths previous to that date. Since that time there has been little sickness of grave character and few deaths from any or all diseases other than Diphtheria. We note four cases of Pneumonia, two of Scarlet Fever, two of Dysentery, two of Bilious Remittent Fever, four of Typhoid Fever, one of Peritonitis, one of Cholera Infantum, with three deaths. There were also three fatal cases of Apoplexy, and four deaths attributed to old age. These cases of sickness and death have been so distributed as to disease and locality that no suspicion of miasm or unhealthfulness of locality could be entertained.

But it is to that dread scourge Diphtheria that the attention of the citizens has been turned, and the question has been raised whether this disease, so much more malignant than ever before, has not been caused and rendered so virulent by reason of poisonous emanations or exhalations from overflowed lands, or from the decomposition of vegetable matter left exposed to the heat of the summer sun after the waters were withdrawn.

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For the better understanding of the question we deem it necessary to give some history of the disease as it has prevailed in this vicinity, and as the town and city of Berlin adjoin the town of Aurora, they will be included in the account as also will the towns of Warren and Rushford and especially the town of Seneca, which is one tier south and one tier west of Aurora, just touching it at its southwest corner. The Fox river runs through the town of Seneca as also through the town of Berlin, giving to each a considerable extent of hay marsh, but no land adapted to the culture of cranberries, neither is there any system of artificial flowage in any of the towns just mentioned, *i. e.*, Berlin, Warren, Rushford or Seneca.

An epidemic of Diphtheria appeared in Berlin in the autumn of 1861, and prevailed with great malignity for several months, gradually losing its force, however, growing more mild and finally becoming a disease not very severe, easily managed and not very evidently contagious; still the false membrane, the swollen cervical glands, the peculiar odor of the breath, etc., marked the disorder clearly as Diphtheria. In this form the disease has continued to prevail down to the present time, having been, though quite common, very rarely fatal. We believe that the contagious principle or germ introduced in 1861, has been, whether by exhaustion through transmission from person to person during so long a time, or by other modifying circumstances, largely deprived of the deadly powers which it at first possessed. Whatever it may have been that lessened its malignity, the fact remains that no fatal cases of Diphtheria had occurred in the city for some years prior to the spring of 1880, or until the pestilence had been re-introduced in its old, intensely malignant form.

About the beginning of the winter of 1879-80 a large number of laboring men, Germans and Poles, residents of Berlin, Seneca and Warren, were employed on the Lake

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Shore & Western R. R., near Clintonville. They are said to have lived under very unhealthy conditions, large numbers being crowded into small close cabins, with little or no regard for ventilation or cleanliness.

Whether, as they claim, the disease was introduced by some newly-arrived Russian laborers, or whether from a mild form of the disease already existing the process of germ cultivation was carried on in this rich soil under very favorable circumstances, it is at least true that the younger part of these laborers, boys of from sixteen to twenty years of age, began coming home sick with Diphtheria, about the 1st of April, 1880, generally dying within a few days, and planting in each of their homes where there were children a most malignant form of the disease.

The town of Seneca had, on June 1, 1880, a population of four hundred and forty-four, of whom two hundred and forty-two were under twenty years of age. Here the first death occurred April 16, 1880, and there were ten deaths before the month ended. There were three deaths in May, three in June, four in July, four in August, two in September, and since that time nine, making in all thirty-five deaths, with only thirty-one recoveries reported.

We think that in every one of these cases a history of exposure to the contagion can be clearly traced. One family of seven children was entirely exterminated within a month; the oldest of these was also the oldest of the fatal cases that came home with the disease. From this nucleus several related families received the seeds of death. Many striking instances occurred of the wide dissemination of the disease by laborers employed in families at a distance, in neighboring towns and in the city of Berlin. It was worthy of note that our milder form of Diphtheria was still prevailing in occasional cases throughout this section, often puzzling the practitioner to know whether he had a case that he might leave to a single prescription and nature, or one

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where he had less than an equal chance to save life by the exercise of all his skill. But if he could find a history of exposure to the malignant contagion, his worst anticipations of a serious case were never disappointed.

The town of Warren, adjoining Aurora on the west, suffered at the same time, though not so severely, and the town of Rushford, lying east of Aurora, numbered its dead by the score while Aurora was yet unscathed.

But the picking time of cranberries for 1880 came and with it several hundred men, women and children, drawn together by the liberal pay offered, the novelty of the employment, something of social advantages and the sports and amusements of the hours of rest from labor, out-door work and the zest of a camp-life. They were prepared to supply their own wants; those from infected districts came perchance from sick beds as soon as they were able, and brought with them the clothing worn when sick, even the very bed-coverings from the late sick beds, still unwashed.

Thus about September 20th we find that three families, living in the flowed districts and mixing daily with the pickers, have contracted Diphtheria. From these three centres, situated some distance apart and representing two marshes, the disease again radiates and before the end of the month we have ten cases.

Since the same conditions of soil, soil-moisture, exposure to heat and cold, uncomfortable sleeping accommodations, excessive labor and imprudent amusements had never before been followed by this disease, it is fair to assume that the germs, or whatever it may be that constitutes the contagion of Diphtheria, were received and developed by reason of exposure arising from the presence of persons recovering therefrom, or of clothing, etc., worn or used by such persons during sickness.

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The following statement shows the course of the malady from then to the present time:

Months.	Cases.	Deaths.	Recoveries.	Months.	Cases.	Deaths.	Recoveries.
1880.				September.....	11	3	8
September.....	9	1	8	October.....	4	.....	4
October.....	18	6	12	November.....	1	.....	1
November.....	16	.....	16	December.....	9	1	8
December.....	10	1	9	1882.			
1881.				January.....	5	1	4
January.....	12	1	11	February.....	13	3	10
February.....	10	4	6	March.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....	12	.....	12	April.....	1	.....	1
April.....	.....	.....	.....	May.....	1	1	.....
May.....	.....	.....	.....	June.....	1	1	.....
June.....	.....	.....	.....	July.....	1	.....	1
July.....	7	.....	7	September.....	11	2	9
August.....	7	1	6				

While all epidemics depending upon paludal exhalations prevail in this climate and latitude during the months of July, August, September and October, it will be observed from the table that Diphtheria has paid little attention to seasons of the year or the laws of any other than a contagious disease. The entire absence of the disease from the town during April, May and June, 1881, was due to the better understanding of its contagious nature and greater care in avoiding exposure, and *its re-introduction in July was known to be by the employment of a servant girl only partially recovered from it*, in the family of one of the cultivators, which was immediately followed by a death in the family and the spread of the malady from thence.

Now, as already stated, there were eleven hundred and sixty-five persons who lived in the town during the period between June 1, 1880, and October 1, 1882. The number of residents has been somewhat reduced by emigration. Of these eleven hundred and sixty-five, four hundred and

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twenty-three live within our supposed danger line, that is within one half mile of lands flowed by artificial means. Among these persons there have been seventy-five cases of Diphtheria with fifteen deaths resulting, while without this territory, with a population of seven hundred and eighteen there have been eighty-four cases and eleven deaths. All of the deaths were of persons under twenty years of age, and only thirteen individuals were reported as having suffered from disease at all who were over that age. Although it thus appears that a large proportion suffered within the limit assumed, we think it a sufficient explanation that they were in daily contact and communication with the pickers from the infected districts, while the inhabitants of other parts of the town were not.

The per centage of deaths among the residents near the marshes is three and one-half; among those more distant, one and one-half, but in the town of Seneca the proportion is seven and nine-tenths per cent., and of deaths to cases, fifty-six per cent. Seneca, as already mentioned, being a town where cranberries are not cultivated, and no land is artificially flowed.

It is to us evident, that the belief that the cranberry culture was the cause of the increase of sickness in the town, arose from only a partial knowledge of the epidemic, and that the petition presented to the board was in good faith a philanthropic effort to abate the mortality and terrors of this scourge, and, while no amount of expenditure will give to this section the character for healthfulness of an elevated and dry country, we believe that the miles and miles of ditches and drains, the careful guarding of the waters, and the watchful care and supervision given to the whole system conduce to the healthfulness of the country rather than to either the origination or increase of disease.

N. M. DODSON, M. D.,

J. S. WALBRIDGE, M. D.,

Dated Berlin, Oct. 10, 1882.

J. M. DODSON, M. D.

The Sewer of Waupun Prison.

THE SEWER OF WAUPUN PRISON.

The following communication was received by the Secretary at the close of the month of August last:

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,
WAUPUN, WIS., Aug. 29, 1882.

Honorable State Board of Health, Appleton:

GENTLEMEN: A petition, signed by seventy-five residents of this city, has been filed with our local Board of Health, setting forth that the sewer leading from the Wisconsin State Prison, and used to convey therefrom the excreta and other things of like nature, is faulty of construction so as to permit its contents to impregnate wells used for domestic purposes, and that the same emits foul and unwholesome odors prejudicial to the public health, and asking that action be taken in regard thereto.

In the opinion of our board the matter is such as requires prompt and thorough investigation in order to avert probable epidemics of such diseases as result from the use of impure water, etc. To the end that such investigation may be thorough and complete, your co-operation is invited, and I am instructed by the common council, acting as a Health Board, to request that you send such members of your Board as you may deem proper, to make such investigation with us, and suggest what in your opinion may be necessary and proper to do in the premises.

If you will inform me at what time we may expect you, our board will be ready to proceed without delay.

Very Respectfully,

S. J. SUMNER,

City Clerk and Secretary of the Board of Health.

Copies of this communication were at once forwarded to Dr. Marks, the president of the board, and to Gen. Bintliff, chairman of the committee on Sanitary Inspection of Public Buildings. A few days later the copy sent to Dr. Marks was returned by him to the secretary with the following note, which he had received meantime from his excellency the governor concerning the same subject.

The Sewer of Waupun Prison.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
MADISON, Wis., Sept. 7, 1882.

DR. S. MARKS:

President State Board of Health and Vital Statistics, Milwaukee, Wis.:

Dear Sir: I have been informed that there are numerous complaints made about the improper condition of the sewerage from the state prison, where the same passes through the city of Waupun. Being desirous to ascertain the exact truth, I would request that you, as President of the State Board of Health and Vital Statistics, have the matter investigated and give me the benefit of the conclusions you reach upon the report of the investigation. I am with esteem, Yours very truly,

J. M. RUSK.

In accordance with the requests contained in the above communication, after some further correspondence between the secretary's office and other members of the board, an appointment was made with the Board of Health at Waupun by which the president of this board, Gen. Bintliff and the secretary met at that city September 14th, and as a committee of this board made a careful investigation of the sewer in question, reaching the conclusions that are given in the following reports, which embrace 1st, a formal report to the governor concerning the sewer, a copy of which was also sent to the Board of Health at Waupun, and 2d, a special communication to that board.

These reports having been submitted to you for your consideration, have received your formal approval.

HON. J. M. RUSK, *Governor of Wisconsin:*

SIR:—In accordance with the request made by your excellency, that the State Board of Health should investigate the condition of the sewer of the State Prison at Waupun, a committee of the Board, composed of the undersigned members, met at the city of Waupun on the 14th day of September last, and carefully examined the sewer in question, concerning which the following report is respectfully submitted. It is proper to state here that almost simultaneously, without your request for this examination, a similar request was received from the Local Board of Health of the city of Waupun, in which that Board alleges its belief that "the sewer is faulty in construction so as to permit its contents to impregate wells used for domestic purposes and that the same emits foul and unwholesome odors, prejudicial to the public health."

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REPORT.

This sewer was built and is used for the disposal of water and excreta of the inmates of the State Prison, now numbering about four hundred. From reports made from time to time by the Wardens of the prison, we learned that the sewer was commenced in the year 1864 and completed in the year 1866; that its total length is 2863 feet; that its dimensions are, height, 3 feet 6 inches; width, 2 feet 6 inches; that both at bottom and top it is semi-circular in section; that it was laid up in "mortar lime and plastered with water lime;" that its actual cost was three thousand dollars, the work having been done by convicts, and that its estimated cost, had the work been done by ordinary labor, would have been thirteen thousand six hundred and forty-four and 92-100 dollars. Certified measurements of the City Surveyor of the City of Waupun give the length of this sewer outside of the prison walls as 2856 feet, and its total fall in that distance at 39 94-100 feet, making an average fall of about one and four-tenths inches for every ten feet; this inclination, however, not being uniform, varying from one and five-tenths inches per ten feet at the greatest, to one and one-tenth inches per ten feet at the least.

From other sources we learn that this sewer, although constructed originally for the sole use of the inmates of the State Prison, receives at two or three points in its course through apertures left in its walls, a small amount of surface drainage from the streets of the city, and that, in two or three instances, the sewer has been tapped by private parties, and for the disposal of excreta from private premises, but that all such connections have long been abandoned, there being now but one private connection with the sewer, which is at the corner of Madison and Main Street, from which it receives only the drainage of a cellar.

With this preliminary information this committee proceeded to make a personal examination of the sewer, the

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course of which is as follows: After leaving the prison enclosure, and crossing diagonally a small portion of the prison property to Madison street, on which the prison faces, it runs in a straight line beneath the center of that street to Rock river, here a small and somewhat tortuous stream, into which it empties, the mouth of the sewer being beneath the bridge which crosses the river at this point. About thirty rods above said bridge is situated a mill, and a dam extends across the river at this point. At the time of our first visit, the mill having been purposely shut down for a number of hours, the water in the stream below it was very low having but little current, in which condition about one-half of the [mouth of the sewer was covered thereby; at a later hour in the day, the mill being then in operation, there was much more water in the stream at this point and the mouth of the sewer was almost wholly covered.

Proceeding to a more minute examination, we next caused the sewer to be opened at four different points, the first being at the margin of the prison property, the others at intervals along the course of the sewer, between the prison grounds and the river, the last being about twenty-five feet from the mouth of the sewer. At all of these points, excepting that last referred to, we found the sewer quite free from any accumulated sediment or deposit, and with a small stream of water trickling through it; the sewer was also reasonably free from any offensive odor. At the opening nearest the mouth of the sewer there was found a deposit of sewage matter about fifteen inches in depth, which was covered with some inches of water apparently set back into the sewer from the river, and having no discernible motion in either direction.

Further examination revealed the fact that the sewer was partially obstructed by the caving in of one of its walls at a point about sixteen feet from its mouth, this obstruction favoring the deposit of sewage matter just mentioned.

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It is very probable, however, that a very considerable proportion of the solid part of the sewage, would be thus deposited even though no obstruction existed, inasmuch as the inclination of the sewer is here so slight that, in ordinary stages of the river, the water sets back in the sewer for a long distance, this back-set being estimated by the city engineer and the city clerk as varying at different times (*i. e.*, as the water in the river may be low or high) from seventy-five to three hundred feet or more.

The mouth of the sewer is not in the current of the river, but in practically still water. This point is of such importance as to merit particular description. The sewer running, as before stated, under the center of the street, terminates at the edge of the river and the bridge which crosses it; this bridge is elevated considerably above the river and the road-bed is raised accordingly to reach the bridge, thus forming an embankment against which the current of the river strikes very nearly at a right angle, and by which it is so turned that for several rods its course is practically parallel with that of the sewer; the main current of the stream is thus carried beyond the mouth of the sewer in such a way as to leave it, as has already been said, in practically still water, in which the heavier portions of the sewage, to some extent settle and remain, except as they are swept away by unusual currents or freshets, thus giving rise to foul and unwholesome odors at this point.

Having thus ascertained the facts concerning the construction, course and condition of the sewer, the important practical point which remained was to determine, if possible, whether there were any leakage from it which might contaminate the water supply of any of the citizens of Waupun, or whether from any cause it might be detrimental or dangerous to the health of the residents of that city. In studying these questions, the geological formation on which the city stands is worthy of consideration. It is

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everywhere underlaid by a limestone formation which is full of seams running very irregularly, which seams offer free opportunity for the passage of currents of water from place to place. This formation generally lies close to the surface, and forms as we were told a part of the floor of the sewer, other portions of the sewer being blasted through it. It forms also the bottom of many cellars, some of which we examined, finding small water courses in the seams above described; we were informed, moreover, that it was an exceedingly difficult task to cement these cellars, as the water pressing up through the seams in the rock from below would break and force off the cemented coating.

This history led us to fear that the same thing might have occurred in the sewer and that its walls were pervious, and to seek for some method by which we might ascertain, if possible, whether this were the case and whether sewage were finding its way into the wells of the citizens. For this purpose no more practical or feasible plan suggested itself than that of placing in the head of the sewer some substance which, mingling with the sewage, would find its way therewith into the wells in the event of there being any channel of communication between them and the sewer, which could not by any reasonable probability reach the wells from any other source, which could be with readiness and certainty detected if there, and which, in the quantity that might get into any one well, would be harmless to those using the water. Such an agent seemed to offer itself in the Ferrocyanide of Potassium (the Yellow Prussiate of Potash of commerce) a salt readily soluble in water, harmless in any possible quantity that could filter into the wells, and giving chemical reactions not to be mistaken even when present in exceedingly minute proportions. It was believed that a small quantity of this salt placed in the sewer on several consecutive days could not fail to permeate wherever the sewage water might go, but in order to

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render its doing so as certain as possible it was determined to use an excessive amount.

Accordingly arrangements were made with a trustworthy person to place fifteen pounds of the salt in the head of the sewer each evening for five consecutive days, while arrangements were also made to have samples of water taken from all the wells that could possibly receive any of the sewage for ten consecutive days after the first placing of the salt in the sewer, and on the fourth, seventh and tenth days after the expiration of that time. These samples of water were collected by the Local Board of Health and forwarded to the office of this Board, where they were carefully and patiently examined to the number of two hundred and seventy-three, first with reference to the presence of the salt referred to, and second with reference to the presence of sewage matter and other impurities from any source. These examinations of necessity occupied much time and have delayed the making of this report. The result however has been that, while in a considerable portion of the specimens of water examined, sewage matter was undoubtedly present, in no single instance was there found the slightest evidence of the presence of the agent with which we were working in any sample of the water examined. We are therefore clearly of the opinion that there is no evidence that any of the wells of the city of Waupun have thus far suffered contamination from the prison sewer; neither has any evidence been presented to us of injury to the health of any of the citizens by reason of odors arising from said sewer, although we were satisfied from personal experience that odors of decidedly unpleasant character do emanate from thence.

While recording these facts however, we do not think that we should be fulfilling our whole duty in the premises were we to stop short at this point, and say simply that *there is no proof of injury* arising from this source. Our examination of the sewer and the knowledge obtained thereby

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of the character of the rock formation upon and through which it is made, leads us to fear that the danger apprehended by the Waupun Board of Health may in the future be found to exist. To avoid its occurrence at least to a great extent we therefore recommend: *First*; such changes at the mouth of the sewer as may be necessary to bring it fully into the main current of Rock River. *Second*; such additional water supply at the prison as will render practicable frequent and forcible flushing of the sewer, the present water supply of the prison (which is not more than sufficient for its ordinary use) being wholly inadequate for the purpose. This might necessitate the sinking of an additional deep well and the construction of an additional storage tank which could be rapidly emptied into the sewer as occasion required. It may also be said incidentally that the usefulness of such increased water supply would be apparent in case of fire at the prison. *Third*; that in view of the manifest impropriety and danger of discharging a large quantity of poisonous' sewage matter into so small and sluggish a stream as is the Rock River at this point, the use of the sewer for disposing of the excreta of the prisoners be abandoned and that the dry earth or earth closet system be introduced in lieu thereof, a system which we are the more earnest in recommending here because we believe the entire city of Waupun (including the prison) from the geological formation on which it rests, to be a place where the danger is especially great that the water supply will be contaminated by the filtration of sewage or other material through the soil, and where therefore the adoption of the dry earth system of disposal of the excreta of its inhabitants, should, as far as possible displace both sewage and privy vaults.

In closing we acknowledge our obligations to the authorities of the prison, and to the Board of Health at Waupun.

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for their courtesy in extending every facility and for all necessary assistance in conducting the investigation.

In addition to the above report to the governor the following communication was made to the Board of Health of Waupun:

GENTLEMEN:—The report made to the governor of the state upon the condition of the sewer connected with the prison in your city, the conclusions to which we have come in reference thereto, and the recommendations that we have felt it incumbent upon us to make, are all embodied in the paper which precedes this communication, which has already been forwarded to Madison for such consideration and action as may be deemed proper by the executive of the state.

There are some points, however, in connection with the investigation, which, while they could not properly be mentioned in our report to the governor, are yet of special importance to your city and its residents, and of these points we desire to speak more particularly in this communication.

The examination of the many samples of water forwarded to us from Waupun was directed more especially as a matter of course, and as was desired by yourselves to determining whether any connection existed between the sewer of the prison and the wells along its course—whether there were any channels of communication through which the contents of the sewer might reach and poison the water used by your citizens and their families, as indeed it seemed very probable might be the case, in view of some of the facts discovered during our inspection; the methods to be used in answering this question were carefully considered, and very delicate chemical tests with careful microscopic observations were employed in the determination, the result being

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as stated in the report to the governor, that no evidence was discovered tending to show that any such channels of communication probably exist, or that any infiltration from the prison sewer to the wells has taken place.

Notwithstanding this fact, many of the samples of water examined were found which presented clear evidence of contamination from some source, several of them to an extent that renders the use of them in their present condition very unwise and imprudent. We cannot say that disease germs are or are not present in them, because the means that chemical and optical science have placed at our disposal are not yet sufficient for this; but the existence of such germs in water contaminated by sewage has been too often proven by outbreaks of specific disease, to render safe the use of water in which sewage contamination is shown to exist.

The tests applied, in addition to the special chemical test used to determine whether there were any infiltration of the contents of the sewer into the wells along its course, were three in number; first, Heisch's sugar test to ascertain the fact of sewage contamination; second a test for Chlorine in excess, and, third, careful microscopic examination for various forms of animal life and suspended impurities generally. In quite a number of the samples sent only ordinary eyesight was necessary to show the presence of animal life in great abundance; several samples are, at the time of writing, preserved in this office, which support many curious specimens of such life in vigorous activity, and which contain abundant material for their support in the form of decaying vegetable and other matter; the samples marked No. 9 in the various lots sent were all of this character, and no very careful examination was needed to show that the water of this well in its present condition is unfit for use. Several of the samples marked No. 7, also presented specimens of animal life visible to the naked eye. The samples marked No.

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12, usually contained much sediment, which seemed to consist of decayed vegetable matter in which sand was mingled.

The results of the first test applied as above mentioned were to show that Nos. 9, 10 and 12 were all more or less contaminated by sewage infiltration. The second test showed Chlorine in excess in Nos. 1, 2, 9 and 10, in a smaller proportion in Nos. 4, 7 and 12 and in less quantities in the other samples, No. 16 containing least of all. It may be remarked, incidentally, that the samples taken from this well (No. 16) showed it to be a water of as good character as it is reasonable to expect in any well situated within the limits of a city. It is right to say that we have no knowledge of the relations of these wells to each other, or to the sewer, but your attention is called to the fact that some of the samples sent by you for comparison, and which were said to be taken from sources where no connection with the sewer was possible, gave decided evidence of sewage contamination.

Thus it seems evident that there is in Waupun some cause operating over different parts of the city, which produces contamination of the water supply to an extent that renders the use of the water in many cases dangerous, and the fact that an excess of chlorine was found in so many of the samples, points to one of two sources of such contamination.

Chlorine is found to a greater or less extent in almost all natural waters, its source being the rocks and soils through which the water percolates, but it is always more abundant in wells and springs found in thickly settled localities than in streams and springs in sparsely settled districts; its source in the former locations is chloride of sodium, better known as common salt, which forms a constituent of all animal excreta, sweat, urine, feces, etc., and hence its presence in water in anything more than a very small quantity, gives

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grave reason for suspecting contamination, either by the refuse water from house drains or waste thrown upon the surface of the ground, or still worse, by infiltration from privy vaults.

That this danger is by no means an imaginary one, very many too well authenticated instances show, and Waupun is by no means an exception to the general rule; rather does it seem to us that the danger of contamination to the water supply by this means is especially great in your city, owing to the peculiar rock formation on which it stands to which reference has already been made in the report to the governor.

The recommendations made in that report to abandon the prison sewer as a means of disposing of excreta, and for the substitution of earth closets or some other form of the dry earth system of disposal of these matters at the prison, are applicable also to the city of Waupun, and we recommend to your consideration the passage of an ordinance requiring the removal of the contents, the thorough cleansing out, disinfection and subsequent filling up of all privy vaults as ordinarily constructed, the entire prohibition of the future construction of such vaults unless they conform to certain sanitary rules to be strictly enforced, and the general introduction throughout the city of the dry earth system of disposing of all excreta. We also recommend the abandonment of all cess-pools and all similar receptacles for household waste, and the prohibition of their future construction unless under the same restrictions as shall govern the construction of privy-vaults. We believe that only by some such radical and far-reaching reform, can the purity of the water supply of your city be preserved and the dangers which now threaten the health of your citizens be averted.

With the renewed expression of our thanks for the courtesy

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extended to us on the occasion of our visit to your city, and the facilities offered in conducting the investigation, we remain

Very respectfully yours,

S. MARKS,
J. BINTLIFF,
J. T. REEVE.

Hints Concerning Infantile Hygiene and Dietetics.

HINTS CONCERNING INFANTILE HYGIENE AND DIETETICS.

BY KNUT HOEGH, M. D., OF LA CROSSE.

The mortality of infants is great in all countries, and while it may be less in the United States than elsewhere we know it to be formidable even among us. From 1856 to 1870 there died in Massachusetts, in each year, nearly fourteen out of every one hundred children under one year of age. This must indeed be called a heavy rate of mortality, and a disgrace to our civilization, which prides itself upon its respect for human life, and it becomes the duty of the sanitarian to examine into the causes thereof and to see whether they can be removed.

Every-one who is familiar with the way in which infants are usually brought up in our communities, and who has given any attention to the subject, will admit that there is room for improvement, but while well-informed physicians are agreed upon the proper principles of infantile hygiene and diet, we see many mothers and nurses who persist in traditional mistakes that need only to be pointed out to intelligent persons to be abolished. It is to be deplored that a great many of those who are concerned in these matters, are too conservative to adopt improved methods, and often too ignorant to understand their own deficiency.

Diseases of the digestive organs or of some part of them, cause more deaths in infants under one year than any other class of illness, and since, in a great number of cases, they may be attributed to improper feeding, attention will first be called to the subject of

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DIET.

Care for the proper nourishment of the child ought to begin before its birth. The child, subsisting upon its mother's blood, should be provided with blood of the best quality that the mother can give, and it therefore becomes her duty to live according to the generally recognized laws of health; she should be moderate and regular in her diet, avoid every kind of excess, take exercise in the open air, and pay attention to the regular performance of the functions of the organs of excretion. She must attend to the breasts, and try to enable them to perform their important work in a reliable way, and should put them into a healthy condition at an early period. A large number of women have small nipples, scarcely rising above the surface of the breasts; others again have nipples so tender that they crack and become sore as soon as they are put to their proper use. The pressure of tight clothing is probably a frequent cause of these conditions, and should therefore be avoided. The care of the breasts ought to begin in the middle of pregnancy, by frequent washings, at first with plain water and soap, and later with alum water or brandy. For those with a very delicate skin, washing with tar-water, or the occasional application of a mild tar ointment will often be found beneficial. Where the nipple is very small it may be made more prominent by the use of a breast pump, or still better, by having some one draw it out by sucking. To assist in keeping it in its proper shape, a so-called shield may be used; this is of hard and smooth material, having a hollow prominence designed to receive the nipple and protect it from pressure. A nipple may at the time of birth be very small, so that the newly-born baby may be too weak to draw it out; an older and stronger child or other person should then try to do so and will often succeed; such an attempt must however always be preceded by a careful examination as to the individual's health, since some of the most dreadful contagious diseases have been

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communicated through the act of nursing. A competent physician must thoroughly investigate matters, as anyone else will frequently overlook important signs of a diseased condition. After child-birth the breasts need continued careful attention; whenever the child has nursed, the nipples should be washed with warm water to remove any remnants of milk that might else become decomposed and unduly irritative, or cause cracks and ulcers; they should also be kept covered with some soft and warm material that will absorb moisture and protect against changes of temperature.

When the labor of childbirth is over, and the mother is comfortably fixed in bed, she frequently falls into a refreshing sleep; as soon as she wakes the child should be laid to her breast, when it will make a short attempt at suckling and then let the nipple go, to repeat its efforts a few minutes later. Every two or three hours it should be offered the breast, although there is but little milk for the first two or three days. In this way the child usually gets what it needs, while the effect of sucking the nipple is very beneficial to the mother in whom, by a peculiar action, it produces contraction of the womb, with expulsion of the blood that may be collected there, and the shutting up of the gaping blood-vessels of the internal surface. An infant may cry a good deal for the first two days, and this is generally supposed to be from hunger; different kinds of food are given but usually with no beneficial result. When a child shows signs of distress it should be undressed and examined; tight clothes ought to be loosened, and a warm application, for instance, a warm saucer wrapped in flannel, should be made over the stomach. Restlessness is often due to pains in the bowels, perhaps produced by the action of the first milk which is gently laxative. Medicine should never be given to an infant except upon the recommendation of the physician. When it becomes necessary to give a new-born infant food in the

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absence of mother's milk, then, well-boiled barley-water, strained, sweetened and mixed with one-sixth part of skimmed and boiled milk, is the best substitute for the natural food.

After two or three days a richer supply of milk from the mother's breast gives the child abundant nourishment, and sometimes even more than it can digest; part of it is vomited to the great benefit of the child who else would suffer from the too abundant nutrition. The infant need not be nursed any oftener than once in two hours, and gradually with longer intervals, so that with the beginning of the second month it is put to the breast only once in every three hours. At night the intervals are lengthened to allow the mother more rest and sleep, which she needs as well as food to preserve the vigor of her nervous system; if this be considerably impaired, she becomes a poor nurse, giving milk deficient in many important matters, as phosphatic salts and caseine (cheesy matter), substances that the child cannot do without. It is remarkable how easily children will get the habit of regularity in their meals, and this is of great importance for them as well as for adult persons, who usually never feel quite well except when taking their meals and sleep at regular hours. The nervous system has a tendency to perform its functions at regular intervals, and when the meals are taken regularly the sleep is also more regular and so are the functions of the bowels. Prudent mothers begin the education of their children from their earliest infancy, by forming habits of regularity and moderation. Regular hours for nursing have this additional advantage, that they allow mothers greater liberty in leaving their children to the care of others, while those who accustom the babies to nurse at all hours are obliged to remain in very close attendance upon them for months. It is hardly necessary to add that such children cry a good deal because they suffer from

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pains brought on by the indigestion that results from too frequent feeding.

When the child is about six months old and healthy, the mother may begin to give it some artificial food. This may be done by a nurse-girl in the middle of the night to economize the strength of the mother, who frequently begins to show signs of debility after some months of nursing. The artificial food ought to consist of cow's milk mixed with some diluent as water, barley-water or gum-arabic-water as further explained below.

Experience sufficiently shows the difference between children that are nursed by a healthy mother, or wet-nurse and those who are raised on artificial food; mothers who have tried both plans do not fail to appreciate the advantages of nursing, and the experience of foundling hospitals, where children are from necessity, brought up on artificial food, is very discouraging. The death-rate of some large cities, where the manner of feeding children has been investigated, shows emphatically the dangers connected with artificial feeding.* The mothers are also benefited to some extent by nursing, the milk carrying off some substances that have performed their work, and which find a natural outlet from the body through the milk. The interests of the mother and child are not conflicting in this respect, and every mother, whose health permits, has the duty of nursing her baby.

Many women who originally have but little milk, and who would have absolutely none if they gave up nursing, may by persistency and proper nourishment produce a very satis-

*(NOTE) In the city of Munich, Bavaria, official statistics for the years 1868-70 show a mortality of 8,309 infants below six months; of these 7,078, nearly 85 per cent., were nourished on artificial food, while only 1,231, about 15 per cent. were nursed. In the absence of numbers expressing how many children of each class survived, these percentages have of course no absolute value, but still they point decidedly to the greater safety of breast nursing.

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factory supply; efforts in this direction, therefore, should not be easily given up. If the child does not increase in strength and weight artificial food must be added, but nursing should be continued if the child gives no evidence that the milk is injurious; such evidence would be Diarrhœa, great restlessness, etc. Anæmic women usually give poor milk and their children show by their lack of fat, and by digestive disturbances that they are improperly fed. Such a child should have a wet-nurse if circumstances permit; if not, artificial food should be used. If, however, a child thrives and grows it may be safely concluded that the mother gives sufficient milk of good enough quality. Chronic and constitutional diseases that seriously impair the health, usually unfit a woman for the office of nursing; so also do Epilepsy and other grave nervous disorders connected with spasms and cramps; even a very passionate temper may prove a bar to successful nursing, as children have been taken violently sick after some nervous disturbance of this kind in the mothers. Some mothers may make their milk injurious by partaking of certain foods that easily affect the milk; such are, for instance, cabbage, onions, certain condiments, ice-cream, etc.; others may safely enjoy such substances, but care should be exercised, as they may do harm. Many mothers are in the habit of drinking beer or wine during the period of nursing; small quantities of such beverages may be permitted if the mothers are accustomed to them, but excess is certainly injurious, and the children are better off if the mother can get along without any form of alcoholics. Women who nurse should abstain as far as possible from the use of medicine and should never take any, except by direction of a competent physician who is aware of the fact of their nursing.

The appearance of menstruation, which in many women comes a few weeks after childbirth, ought not to preclude nursing if the mother's health remains good and the child

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continues to thrive. It is otherwise with pregnancy, which is justly considered an objection to continued nursing.

If the mother cannot nurse and a wet nurse cannot be had, the usual and best substitute is an admixture of cow's milk. The milk of the ass or goat is sometimes recommended as preferable, but it is not always easily procurable, and there is no reason for believing it superior to that of the cow. Although cow's milk resembles human milk very much, there are still some important differences which make it, unmixed, a less desirable food. It contains more caseine (cheese and butter) than human milk, less sugar, and is less alkaline; what is more important still is, that the caseine in the two kinds of milk is somewhat different in its chemical relations, and behaves differently in the stomach; the human milk coagulates in thin, fine flakes, easily penetrated by the digestive juices, while cow's milk forms larger, more solid curds not so easily accessible to the action of the gastric juice. To be sure of a good supply of milk it should be taken from a dairy, where cows are kept in good sanitary condition with cleanliness, fresh air and healthy food, mainly consisting of hay and bran. Ordinary good stock, that gives an average good milk is to be preferred to high-bred cattle, that give a very fat milk. It is a common belief that the milk of one cow is more conducive to the baby's health than the mixed milk of a herd, but the best informed and most experienced physicians no longer entertain this idea. The milk of a whole herd is likely to approach the average milk more closely, and to be more uniform in composition than that of a single cow in which accidents of feeding, fatigue or ill-health may cause a deviation from the normal standard. It is best to get milk both morning and evening, that it may be always fresh, but, if this cannot be done, and milk can be obtained only once a day, the morning milk is preferable as being less rich in butter. It must be kept in a cool place, if in an ice-box, not in the

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same compartment with victuals, from which it will readily take their peculiar flavors. It is well to add one tablespoonful of a solution of carbonate of soda, (made by dissolving one drachm of bicarbonate of soda in six ounces of water), or four tablespoonfuls of lime-water to each pint of milk.

Usually cow's milk is mixed with different articles to make it resemble human milk more closely, and to prevent the too rapid and complete coagulation of its caseine. The most common admixture is water with a little sugar and some bicarbonate of soda, but a better one is barley-water, gum-arabic-water or thin oatmeal gruel. To infants below two months of age it is proper to give two pints of this admixture to one of skimmed and boiled milk; to older children proportionately more milk should be given.

To prepare barley-water whole barley is procured, ground at home in a clean coffee-mill, and one teaspoonful is boiled with six ounces of water for twenty minutes, or even more for very young children. This decoction is strained through a cloth, and a little sugar and a very little salt are added. Oatmeal may be prepared in the same way and will be found useful when the child suffers from costiveness, while barley-water is preferable where the opposite condition prevails. For older children the barley or oatmeal gruel may be made somewhat thicker. Sugar must be added in a very moderate dose, *e. g.*, one-third of a teaspoonful to four or six ounces of nourishment. An excess of sugar is apt to give rise to digestive disturbances and sore mouth.

It is quite a common notion that exclusive fluid food is insufficient, and pap, mush, crackers, etc., are very popular as infant foods. But these are not suited to very young infants because their prevailing food-element is starch, and starch is not easily digested by the new-born child, whose salivary glands are but slightly developed. The office of these glands and partly that of the pancreas also, a gland lying behind the stomach and popularly known as the sweet-bread, is to

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produce saliva that changes starch to sugar, and thereby makes it digestible; in the first months of life the saliva is smaller in quantity and less efficient than later. With the appearance of the first teeth the development of these glands is so far advanced that starchy food may be gradually introduced. Barley and oatmeal water certainly contain some starch, but not in great quantity, and, further it is more easily digested than is the starch of wheat, potatoes and corn-meal.

There are some children who cannot digest milk or any mixture of milk, and some children who can usually do so, cannot digest it at all times. Such children will usually get along with barley water or oatmeal gruel for a long time. Condensed milk mixed with five or six times its weight of water is sometimes tolerated where ordinary milk is not. In extreme cases, where all these preparations fail, the so-called "Liebig's Artificial Milk" might be tried. It is prepared in the following manner: one ounce of wheat flour is boiled with ten ounces of milk for three or four minutes, and then allowed to cool off to 90 degrees Fah. One ounce of malt powder mixed with fifteen grains bicarbonate of potassa, and two ounces of water is then stirred into it, after which it is put into a corked vial and allowed to stand one hour and a half at a temperature of 100 degrees to 150 degrees Fah. It is then again put over the fire and allowed to boil gently for a few minutes and is finally carefully strained.* The only objection to this preparation is the amount of care and precision required; if not accurately prepared it may be harmful instead of beneficial.

Infants ought to be fed from a glass nursing bottle, with a short, black rubber nipple perforated by small holes in the end. It thus becomes necessary to hold the child in the arms or on the lap when it feeds, but this is preferable to using a bottle with a long tube which allows the child to

* From Dr. Jacobi's "Infant Diet."

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nurse in the cradle; this practice is injurious because the tube cannot be kept sufficiently clean, and because the child is allowed to go to sleep with the nipple still remaining in its mouth, where the last unswallowed drops of milk soon undergo decomposition which easily proceeds further down the alimentary canal. If any food is left in the bottle when the child has finished nursing it should invariably be thrown away, as it becomes unfit for use after it has remained in the bottle a few hours; especially is this the case in hot weather. Fresh barley or oatmeal water should be made for each meal. The bottle must be cleaned with strong soap-suds, then washed out with hot water and rinsed with cold water in which it should be kept until needed for use. The nipple must be cleaned in the same scrupulous way, turned inside-out, and scrubbed with a brush kept for that purpose. There should be at least two bottles and four nipples to allow sufficient time for cleaning. It may be asked whether all this trouble cannot be avoided by allowing the child to drink from a cup, or to be nourished with a spoon, but in this way a child would swallow its food too rapidly, and would not get it mixed with saliva, which is produced in greater quantity during the act of sucking, and which is important for the complete digestion of the food; sucking is moreover likely to be a useful exercise for the child, whose muscles need some work.

A very common mistake in feeding consists in giving the child more food than is necessary. This is only to tax the digestive powers unduly and leads frequently to habitual constipation. In the summer time, when the nervous system is somewhat depressed by the heat, the evil consequences of this over-feeding appear most strikingly; the child has Diarrhoea, loses strength rapidly, and frequently finally succumbs. These Diarrhoeas are usually looked upon as the result of teething, and are allowed to run their course until they cannot be stopped. But their true explana-

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tion is that the digestion which, in cool weather, was able to contend with considerable success with the heavy burden imposed upon it, becomes unequal to the task when the child's strength is impaired by excessive heat. "Summer complaint" is thus a very proper name for this disease, which may usually be avoided if children are given less food and more water during the hot season, and if they are kept cool by proper attention to baths, sponging and ventilation.

The process of weaning should be gradual if possible; children should have at first only small quantities of artificial food once in twenty-four hours; when they reach the age of from five to eight months, if they are healthy, they begin to crave more than they can get from their mothers, and when they are from nine to twelve months old they are usually able to live without nursing. There is quite a large number of articles manufactured on a grand scale, and forming important matters of trade, that have succeeded in becoming very popular as foods for children. While some of them may not be quite destitute of merit, it is safe to say that the majority owe their popularity, not so much to their intrinsic value as to the extent and manner in which they are advertised, and to the profits derived from their sale.

Children should not be weaned during excessively hot weather, nor when they are temporarily suffering from any illness. If they are nursed too long the maternal milk becomes less nutritious, and the mothers begin to assume a pallid appearance and to suffer from anæmia, with headache, impaired digestion, weakness in the back, pains in the limbs, disturbed sleep and other symptoms of nervous exhaustion.

Fresh air is as necessary for the child as for the adult and should be liberally provided. The infant may be put into the mother's bed, well covered, and the windows may be

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opened several times a day without exposing either of them to any undue risk. The fear of taking cold is exaggerated, and entirely groundless if the child is in a good bed and the cold air does not strike it directly; by overheating the room and keeping the foul air in, the conditions are given that produce both colds and other disorders. In the summer, when the buildings in populous cities have been overheated by the sun during the daytime, they retain their heat during the greater part of the night, and this is a very dangerous condition for infants, who can endure heat a great deal better if they get nightly intervals of a more endurable temperature.

When the excessive heat acts uninterruptedly, the nervous system is prostrated sooner and more completely than when cool nights give it a chance to overcome the effects of previous days. Under such circumstances windows must be thrown open and the child bathed frequently and sponged with cool water. The clothes and the bed coverings must be of the lightest kind. The child should drink water freely and the amount of food should be lessened. In the daytime the dress should be very light and the child must be carried in the arms as little as possible; it is well to allow it to lie on a quilt spread on the floor, if it be old enough to do so. Simple and self-evident as all this seems to be, daily experience shows how little people understand the danger of heat and the proper way of guarding against its evil influence. In the winter and on cold days the opposite conditions prevail, and the child should then be protected by warm clothing leaving no part of the body except the hands and face exposed. In our climate light flannel, outside a thin cotton shirt is necessary as well as woolen stockings. The temperature of the air should be the guide to the amount of clothing needed, as it should be the aim to allow the child to be out in the fresh air daily except on extremely cold or rainy days. The clothes should be loose so as not to interfere with

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breathing or the easy movement of arms and legs; they should be of fine material that they may not chafe the skin.

Cleanliness of body and clothing needs only to be mentioned, as everyone is familiar with its importance. Baths morning and evening are necessary for children under three months old; their cooling effect makes them specially valuable in summer.

In carrying children in the arms care should be taken not to carry them habitually on the same side as this tends to make them one-sided, a condition that may be frequently observed in all the children of a mother who can nurse only from one breast. Not only the bodies, but the heads and faces of a whole family can sometimes be seen drawn over to one side. The only remedy is to change the position frequently, a very difficult thing for such mothers to do, but something that good-will and attention can accomplish.

It would finally be proper to warn against one or two of the more common abuses to which newly-born children are exposed by their nurses. One of these consists in pressing of the nipples until a drop or two of the secretion which is in them at birth is forced out. This does no good but produces unnecessary pain and frequently inflammation of the breast with its attendant dangers. Another abuse to which infants are exposed is the cutting or tearing of the "tongue-band;" although this interference enjoys a venerable antiquity and very general popular sanction, it is usually uncalled for, and is an unjustifiable cruelty.

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NOSTRUMS.

BY PROF. THOS. W. CHITTENDEN, OF APPLETON, WIS.

Just one hundred years ago a learned English physician wrote as follows: "In the last century and in part of the present one the Pharmacopœia and shops were overloaded with syrups and distilled waters, simple and compound, with boles, conserves and an ostentatious heap of compositions, loathsome or insignificant. The shops have very properly, if I may be permitted a technical phrase, been purged of a considerable part of this trash, and imperial, alixipharmic and heavenly waters, exhilarating confections for the heart, whets for genius, pearl juleps, clays, boles, volatile acid spirits and distilled oils are now all banished." Could the doctor "re-visit the glimpses of the moon" to-day, and inspect the shelves of almost any druggist in the United States, and read the advertising columns of the newspapers, he would be compelled to think the conclusion chronicled above somewhat premature, and that the "trash" had only changed a few of the numerous names that it bore in his own day, remaining in all essential respects the same thing.

It is practically impossible at the present time to take up any popular newspaper or periodical, be its character whatsoever it may, whether literary or scientific, the organ of a trade or a political party, whether devoted to the interests of art or religion, without finding a very considerable portion of the advertising space taken up by the announcements of the makers, proprietors or venders of nostrums; and not only in the space devoted to business announcements are advertisements of this class to be found; probably there are very few newspaper readers to-day who have not been tricked into reading some pretended anecdote of

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one or another prominent personage, some seemingly interesting statement of scientific fact, some counterfeit item of news, or some apparent *jeu d'esprit*, which in the end has proven to be an ingenious trap leading to the tumid puff of some nostrum, which, had it appeared in its own proper place and guise, would have been passed over with the contempt that it deserved; such announcements are thus obtruded into editorial columns, among telegraphic dispatches, items of news, in brief into every portion of journals, hebdomadals and monthlies of all classes. Seemingly with a view to insure the perusal of as many advertisements of this sort as possible, some journals even provide a special column in which appears a regular alternation of facetious notes or anecdotes with apparent editorial commendation of all the nostrums which are regularly blazoned forth in other portions of the sheets.

So prominent and marked a feature of the advertising of our day, cannot be without significance from a sanitary point of view, and we are led to inquire who are the purchasers of the thousands of articles thus thrust upon our notice, and what is the character of the articles themselves? An answer to the first of these questions, were it complete, would probably reveal a very singular state of things; it would be found that it is by no means the ignorant and illiterate only among whom the chief purchasers of nostrums of all kinds are to be looked for, but that men and women of so high a degree of intelligence, that they would upon no consideration purchase for their tables an article of food or drink concerning which they had no knowledge whatever, people who search the markets through to find soaps of acknowledged purity for their bath-rooms and wash-stands, will yet buy so-called panaceas, of the constituents of which they know absolutely nothing, the compounders of which in many cases preserve a mysterious incognito, and in many others assume names to which they can lay no truthful

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claim, and who in the most favorable instances are and must be wholly unknown to those who consume their wares "There are ague medicines," so runs the best argument in favor of what seems fearful recklessness, "cathartics, preparations to stimulate the liver or other great secreting organs, to loosen coughs, to stop diarrhoeas, to help digestion, and there are many of these remedies and appliances which *our friends tell us from experience*, are good and helpful. People need no prompting to call in the doctor when anyone is really sick, but there are minor ailments and discomforts which some one of these specifics *will hit nearly enough for the purpose*. A visit from a physician costs from a dollar upward; may not a fifty cent bottle of some preparation answer the same purpose?"

It seems incredible that men of shrewdness and ability in regard to other matters should argue thus, but that they do, is an unquestionable fact and must be accepted and dealt with as such. It is easy to ask how the man or woman having the usual amount of knowledge concerning the human system, and its workings in health and disease can tell whether a cathartic, or a preparation which claims on its label to be able to "stimulate the liver or help digestion" is the exact thing needful in his own particular case, or on what principle he proceeds in deciding that a diarrhoea should be stopped; and it would probably puzzle the majority of people to decide whether a headache or like seemingly "minor ailment and discomfort" is actually such and such only, or the fore-runner of some serious, perhaps fatal malady, and whether or not some fifty-cent, advertised specific will really "hit near enough to answer the purpose." If moreover, the friends who are so ready to assure us from the vastness of their own experience, that this or the other dose is good and helpful, were asked on what the confident assurance is based, or what ground they have, admitting that they

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know the goodness and helpfulness for themselves, for their certainty that the same remedy will exactly suit the case of another, the inquiries might prove somewhat perplexing. Yet it is almost invariably the case, that the only knowledge of any nostrum in the possession of those who purchase and use it, is derived either from the advertisement of the stuff in the columns of some newspaper or magazine, or from some one who, knowing nothing more than this, has used it himself for some perhaps fancied ailment and has received equally fanciful benefit, or who has known, or more probably has heard, of a third party who has had, or fancies that he has had, such an experience.

Concerning the ingredients which go to make up the compounds under discussion, nothing whatever is known by their consumers; it is true that many of them have been analyzed by competent chemists with results hereafter to be spoken of, but such analyses rarely if ever come to the knowledge of those for whose benefit they are made; they are usually published in medical or other strictly professional journals, whence they are seldom if ever transferred to the columns of the daily press; this ignorance, however, does not prevent recommendations being given, any more than does the want of other knowledge to which allusion has just been made; so far from it, the fact that such ignorance exists is practically denied by the use of such terms as "well-known medicinal agents, famous proprietary medicines, far-famed remedies," etc. In very many instances the name borne by a nostrum is a lie, inasmuch as the mixture contains none of the ingredients from which it is believed to derive its virtues. This has been repeatedly proven by analysis, and was conspicuously shown some years ago in the case of a class of compounds as widely advertised and extensively used then, as is any nostrum whatever to-day—the so-called sarsaparillas, which every one of middle age or over will remember. Repeated examination had shown that iodides and

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mercurial salts, generally chlorides, were the chief agents in producing whatever benefit was due to the use of these preparations, but, notwithstanding this fact, their makers had the amazing assurance to publish advertisements headed with "Why ruin the health with calomel?" and similar questions. The point which finally pricked this bubble was probably an article that first appeared in a popular medical publication giving the following facts: A large drug importer in the city of New York found himself pressed for money at a time when a large quantity of sarsaparilla-root of very fine quality had just reached his warehouse; he went to a noted maker of so-called sarsaparilla and offered to sell the root at a very low figure but his proposal was declined. He went to a second "sarsaparilla maker" and a third, but meeting with no better fortune, and becoming somewhat anxious for the credit of his house, he returned to the first with a proposal which he felt confident that no manufacturer who had an eye to his own interest would reject, to be at last frankly told: "Mr. ———, I must tell you that if I had any use for sarsaparilla I would take the lot you offer, but there is no maker of syrup in the country who ever uses a stick of it!"

A device frequently resorted to is that of obtaining a certificate from some chemist, to the effect that he has found nothing harmful or injurious in a certain compound, a certificate which may the more readily be given as it says nothing whatever of any examination or analysis. In some few instances the chemist goes a little further and declares that he has found no mercury, or that some other specified metal is not present, and in very rare cases a certificate that he has made a thorough examination, and found nothing harmful or injurious, will be given. Now, there are very few things concerning which general ideas are more hazy or confused than they are regarding chemical analysis; some persons look upon it as a process of almost magical

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powers, the application of which to any substance or compound must result in revealing its composition with unerring certainty, while others suppose that it includes far more than really belongs to it, and more than any chemist, as such, ever thinks of doing. The facts are that there are certain elementary and other substances which the chemist to-day can detect, even in the most minute quantities, with absolute certainty, and with hardly the remotest possibility of mistake; among these substances are the metals, carbon, phosphorus, sulphur, iodine, chlorine, bromine, and similar bodies, many organic compounds, especially such as are poisonous, and therefore liable to be used for criminal purposes, together with certain other classes of matter which, from one cause or another, have been carefully studied. But there remains an immense number of substances concerning which the chemist can give no account so far as their effects upon the human system is concerned, and which he can only submit to ultimate analysis; thus oil of turpentine, the properties of which differ very widely from oil of lemons, is identical with the latter, so far as chemical analysis can show, nor can the chemist assign any reason whatever for the different effects of these two bodies on the human or animal economy; there is, moreover, a large class of substances of the same type as the two just mentioned, substances which chemical analysis shows have an identical composition but which differ widely from each other in other respects, some being among our valued medicines and others ranking among virulent poisons.

Again Strychnia and Morphia when subjected to ultimate analysis give as their constituents Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen and Oxygen, in slightly varying proportions, but such an examination throws no light upon their widely different physiological effects, and if we were compelled, as happily we are not, to depend upon it for the detection of one or the other of these drugs, in cases where either one

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has been employed criminally or suicidally, we should, in very many instances, be unable to decide between them. In the case of these two there are other methods of analysis, which render the detection of either one of them almost a certainty in experienced hands, but we are absolutely without knowledge at present, why two substances that resemble each other so closely in their composition, should produce such widely different and strongly marked effects. Thus it will be seen that chemical analysis has its limits, and that a certificate that such an examination has been made with the result of finding nothing prejudicial, may be very far from having any value; it may indeed easily happen that an analysis may be so conducted as to destroy injurious or noxious ingredients of organic origin altogether. It has been charged that some chemists have given certificates of the harmless character of certain nostrums without examination upon the payment of a heavy fee, and one writer has even asserted that he was the witness of such an occurrence; that in his presence a chemist gave a certificate, which the writer in question afterward saw printed, stating that a certain widely advertised compound, contained nothing harmful or injurious in any way, while the only knowledge which that chemist possessed of the composition of the stuff, was derived from the statement of its maker and vender, and from an examination which consisted simply of drawing the cork from a vial, and smelling at the contents thereof! It is sincerely to be hoped that chemists who would thus degrade a noble calling are few in number.

Although chemistry is thus powerless along certain lines, and in some directions, however, in other ways it is potent and its methods are daily being improved and its scope extended. What is called proximate analysis, which has for its object the separation of organic compounds into their immediate components, has already reached a high degree of perfection and is making rapid advances, so that we are

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now able to perform much good work, which a few years ago would have been pronounced impracticable. Many nostrums have been subjected to examination in this way, as has already been mentioned, with results which, could they be generally known, would render their sale almost impossible, at least to people of ordinary intelligence. In a French paper some time since there appeared a report of the trial of a certain self-styled doctor on a charge of swindling; his offense was the sale of a nostrum which he called "Eau Anti-Neuralgique" (Anti-neuralgic water), and for which he claimed that it was not only a potent cure for Neuralgia, but would prevent Epilepsy and act as a prophylactic against Apoplexy as well. According to the official report of the chemist who examined this wonderful compound it consisted of inferior brandy in which tobacco, previously treated with boiling water, had been soaked, the whole being colored with a little sulphate of indigo; this atrocious stuff was sold at five francs per bottle, and the accused party did not venture to deny the correctness of the analyst's report. Similar revelations have been made on this side of the Atlantic, though none probably quite so bad as the above. Professor Prescott, of the Michigan State University, says that certain "specifics for Rheumatism," analyzed in the laboratory of that institution, contained in one instance red pepper, liquorice and sugar; in another alum, common salt and water colored by cochineal. "One of them claimed to be charged with electricity in combination with essential oils! Oil of origanum and oil of tar were found, but the electricity must have evaporated before reaching the analyst."

Prof. Prescott gives yet other instances quite as bad as those just quoted.* "In a German report of the analyses of

* It is only right to say here that the quotations above and subsequently given are not literally exact, although it is believed that their sense is in no wise altered.

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articles sold as cures for Epilepsy, it was stated that one of these was a red-colored spirit of camphor; another was a powder of roasted acorns; another closely related to the large and increasing pad family of this country, was an amulet of certain seeds quilted in cotton to wear around the neck. Four of these articles — steadily sold for years under the same name and with the same declarations — had undergone many changes of composition during the time; one in particular had been changed three times, the only constant constituent being the volatile oil of cajeput by which it was scented; at one time it contained magnesia; muriate of ammonia remained through two changes; and for a long time it retained powdered valerian root." Such changes are not uncommon in American nostrums; there is one notorious class of preparations of which the composition has been altered as often as an analysis of it has been published, the name being almost the only thing about it that has remained unchanged. It is, however, "*the name that people are to buy and pay for, and swallow when deadly disease stares them in the face.*"†

Returning to the exposures that have been made of the character of nostrums, we find it recorded that pain curers, warranted to relieve pain of any kind, external and internal, which, to quote from an advertisement of one of them published some time ago, but having its counterpart in many newspapers to-day, are guaranteed to cure "Rheumatism, Backache, Gout, Swellings of all kinds, Sciatica, Sore Throat, Lumbago, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Toothache, Earache, Headache, Frosted Feet and all bodily pains generally," consist for the most part of turpentine, which is a very common ingredient, alcohol, which is also frequently used,

†Since the above was written, it has been the fortune of the writer to hear this plainly avowed by the render of a worthless nostrum. This man was asked why he did not patent his stuff, and replied that he "couldn't patent a name, and *the name was all that he cared for.*"

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ether, glycerine, ammonia, various petroleum products, kerosene being often one, camphor, pepper, with various essential oils, as peppermint, sassafras, juniper, etc., all of which are added to disguise the odor of the other more abundant constituents. Very many, if not all of these, bear on their labels the proper dose to be taken when they are used internally; who, not being an idiot or insane, would think of swallowing a mixture of kerosene and ammonia with a few drops of some essential oil added thereto for the relief of an earache or an attack of Neuralgia? Yet the writer has known of just such a compound being sold, and in all probability used for such purpose by its purchasers! Or who, suffering from pain of any kind, would resort to the closet and select ammonia, turpentine or strong alcohol or glycerine for its relief? Yet those who purchase King of Pain or any similar stuff and pour it into their stomachs do exactly that thing, without the advantage of knowing what quantity of any, or it may even be all of those substances they are taking, or what noxious additions may have been made thereto.

It matters not what the character of the nostrum may be, for what purpose it is thrust upon public attention the same principle of deceit runs through them all. Nerve tonics consist of morphine or opium; so-called sedatives have been found containing nothing but pure rice starch; helps to digestion are composed of refined saltpetre, while an elixir of life and lung balsam, so potent that caution must be used in not exceeding the prescribed dose, must have contained something so volatile that it escaped all the refined precautions of a modern chemical laboratory and left nothing but spring water behind it. These are comparatively venial deceptions, setting aside the fraud by which a cheap or worthless article is sold at a high price under the pretense that it is something costly and of great virtue, but there is another class for which condemnation cannot be too

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severe. Some few years ago the writer was visited by a poor fellow well-known in the town in which he lived who was the victim of a cancer of the lower jaw and whom the doctor in attendance, well knowing that all that remained to be done for his benefit was to relieve the pain under which he suffered and render his passage to the grave as easy as possible, had prescribed morphine. The man was poor and the medicine was costly, and in addition to these circumstances, his relatives were anything but intelligent, and had inspired him with a horror of the remedy and a grossly exaggerated idea of the evil effects consequent upon its use. Thus seeing the advertisement of an "opium cure" he had written to its proprietor and received a reply which confirmed him in the notions previously conceived, assured him that his case was entirely curable, and proposed to take him in hand for a certain sum named, payable in advance each month — all this, be it remembered, with no examination of the patient, and absolutely with no knowledge of the circumstances of his case, other than that obtainable from a single brief note written by a comparatively illiterate man! The patient had scraped together the sum demanded for the first month and forwarded it, receiving in return an eight-ounce vial filled with a transparent liquid of a delicate pink color, an odor which the man said "was quite familiar, though he couldn't name the stuff," and a taste peculiar to itself; a certain quantity of this preparation was to be taken daily at the hours at which the morphine had been previously taken, and certain cautions, unnecessary to quote here, were added to the directions given for its use. The effects produced, however, were so precisely similar in all respects to those of the morphine that the suspicions of the patient, who, though uneducated, was by no means lacking in shrewdness, were aroused. He brought the bottle to the writer and was soon in possession of the knowledge that he had purchased a solution of mor-

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phine with some coloring matter and a few drops of some essence, added for purposes of disguise, paying therefor five times the sum for which he could have bought the same thing at home. It is needless to add that the proposed treatment came to an end with the consumption of the single bottle; the unfortunate man lingered a few months longer, but the harpy who had expected to profit by his sufferings was happily disappointed.

Still worse than this, however, is a case recorded some years ago by a medical journal published in Michigan. "A highly colored liquid preparation has been sold all over the country under the name of an Antidote to the Opium Habit, at an enormous price, and with the promise that it will cure the habit of taking opium; it is declared by its venders to be free from opium or any preparation thereof. Mr. F. Repert has subjected a sample of this magical liquid to analysis and finds it to contain meconic acid, narcotine, with traces of thebaine, codeine, etc., but no morphia.

Now, this appears to be the climax of shrewd economies; *selling off the worthless residue from the manufacture of morphine at a price far better than that of the original opium, to cure the victims of the latter!* Let the next man distil wine and sell the residue to neutralize the appetite for brandy."

"To every deep, still lower deeps succeed,"

but surely we have touched the bottom of all possibleascalities in this direction, and may turn our thoughts another way.

It has probably been made plain that anyone who ventures on using nostrums does so at his own risk, and in perfect ignorance of what he is taking; indeed in this fact lies the chief means by which they are sold. "No one would swallow any of them if he knew their composition, but in the uncertainty of the unknown, in the imaginary possibil-

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ities of the hidden, the fancy of the poor and well-nigh desperate victim of an obstinate malady clings to the specious promise of the craftily worded advertisement as to the very spectre of a chance for recovery. Just as men driven to straits will put their last pittance into the lottery, or as harassed persons will, in critical times, turn to the fortune-teller, so the sick man tries one game of chance among the unknown remedies, and tries again, and one more, and yet another," and the maker of the nostrum knows this weakness well, and counts upon it for his success.

No small amount of ingenuity is exhibited, moreover, in the advertisements themselves and in the means employed to inspire their readers with confidence. Passing over such brazen mendacity as that exhibited in certain publications much used by the peripatetic fraternity, who assure the public that by the use of a pair of magnetic spectacles "the stomach and digestion and all the muscles of the throat and lungs may be benefited, and "if you don't believe it you give proof of your own ignorance," there are announcements plausibly written and seeming to give the evidence of great physicians to the merits of the thing advertised. A little investigation shows one of two methods of deceit; either the pretended recommendation proves on examination to be some quotation from a famous medical writer, made simply for the purpose of using his name, having no bearing on the so-called remedy and assuredly having not the slightest reference thereto, or the name of the physician from whom quotation is ostensibly made, is somewhat altered by the change or omission of some initial letter, or by some orthography—cacography rather, which, while giving the sound correctly, enables the advertiser to creep out of the hole thus purposely left in the remote event of his being called to account—something which he trusts will never happen through the reluctance of the distinguished man

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whose name he thus abuses to dabble in dirt of a very dirty description.

The question of what can be done to put some check upon the great evil just discussed is a perplexing one; to a growing intelligence on the part of the general public, to education by those competent and willing to give it, it may be that we must look for any marked improvement, and progress by these paths, while certain and abiding, is very slow. There are some few members of the press in the United States into whose columns no advertisement of any nostrum whatever can find admission, and who have done good service in exposing the character of very many widely sold preparations; but such enormous sums are annually expended in advertising nostrums generally, and so large a proportion of the revenues of newspaper publishers is drawn therefrom, that it would be expecting human nature generally to rise to a far greater moral elevation than it has yet attained as a whole, to expect the whole body of the press, or even any considerable proportion thereof, to turn about and denounce the source of so important a part of its income. Some attempts have been made by various governments to suppress the sale of nostrums of which the composition is kept a secret, and in France, especially, as already incidentally mentioned, under some circumstances their proprietors are liable to conviction and punishment as swindlers. Generally, however, the means adopted have been by taxes and heavy licenses, and the proprietors and vendors have turned these to good account by announcing that their wares are sold under governmental guarantee, as evidenced by the stamps affixed to the boxes, bottles or other packages containing them. Other measures must clearly be employed by legislators if any good results are looked for from legal means, and the most practical as yet suggested seem to be those recommended by Prof. Prescott, in the paper from which much has already been drawn for this article and which are briefly

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these: compel every person who puts a nostrum into the market to put a statement of the constituents and their proportions upon the label; discourage by every possible means the universal practice of placing the names of *diseases* upon such labels; oblige the makers to put their true names and addresses instead of fictitious ones on their goods.

Thus much the law can and should do; in other matters it does all these already; it allows no article of food to be sold for anything other than it really is; why should medicines be an exception to the rule? Poisons may not be sold except they are properly labeled with their own names, and in some countries with a statement of the antidote; but many nostrums contain virulent poisons—substances which no one would think of taking if he knew it—*e. g.*, arsenic in ague-cures, corrosive sublimate in so-called sarsaparillas, turpentine and chloroform in pain-killers, and many other similar instances which might be named; why should these be exempted from a salutary rule?

With regard to a certain class of articles sold as panaceas nothing will avail but a higher or rather a different education in some respects, than anything as yet generally given in our schools; a more general instruction in Physiology must be the rule, if people are ever to cease believing that a belt or a pad covering any part of the skin can have any effect upon the organs underneath, or that a few strips of metal riveted or otherwise fastened together will produce an electrical current capable of working miracles of cure, when hung around the neck after the fashion of an amulet or twisted about the limbs or body like a savage's ornament, or that the use of a hair-brush into some part of which a magnetized needle has been driven, will avail to cure Neuralgia or Rheumatism.

It may be said that the prescriptions written by every physician are composed of ingredients which are wholly unknown to the patient, but this is true only to a very

Nostrums.

limited extent; almost every one now-a-days who can read manuscript knows enough to decipher any ordinary prescription, and even if this be not the case, neither physicians or druggists are much disposed to keep up the traditions of former generations which wrapped medicine in mystery, and there are probably few of either who would not under any ordinary circumstances, or unless it was needful to keep a patient in ignorance for his own good, frankly tell him what medicine he was to take.

At any rate, all preparations which are sold for general public use should be compelled to make known their composition, because as matters now stand "it is very clear that to a so-called patent* medicine proprietor, the ingredients and their proportions are very little, either in cost or consequence as compared with name and notoriety."

The whole matter as against nostrums and their use, is summed up by Prof. Prescott so well that nothing better can be done, than to present in conclusion his reasoning, which is here done with the full conviction that it is not only cogent but entirely unanswerable.

"The use of patent medicines without a knowledge of their composition does injury to the health of the people.

1. Because they may, and, in fact, sometimes do, contain powerful or poisonous drugs unsuspected.

2. Because they always may be, and often are, inert and become a false reliance to the neglect of other and due measures in the care of health.

3. Because they are liable to be changed in composition (at the will of their makers) so that any experience of their effects, as they are purchased at one time, is not conclusive evidence as to the effects of the same named articles purchased at another time.

* None of these preparations are really patented; the very word patent, i. e., open, conspicuous, is contradicted by the fact that no one but the makers of the nostrums knows anything about their constituents.

Nostrums.

4. Because the use of them is simply submitting the treatment of disease to a distant and irresponsible stranger, and is hazarding health in an apparent game of chance.

5. Because they are trusted to act as antidotes to disease in a sense in which no medicines can act as antidotes.

6. Because they favor excessive [and needless] recourse to medication, and thereby increase the resort to physicians, and intensify the demand that physicians shall give medicine, whether needed or not.

7. Because their analysis shows the greater part of them to be tainted with multiplied falsehood, and the patronage of falsehood is, and must be, demoralizing and dangerous, both to body and mind," and,

8. Because there is not a single one that is not sold under false pretences, none of them being able to do more than a very small portion of what is claimed for it, while in very many cases they are wholly incompetent to produce any good effect, whatever.

The Influence of Unsanitary Surroundings and Habits.

THE INFLUENCE OF UNSANITARY SURROUNDINGS AND HABITS.

Report of a malignant outbreak of disease occurring at Chelsea, Wisconsin, showing the influence of unsanitary surroundings and habits.

By. S. B. HUBBELL, M. D., OF MEDFORD.

[NOTE: — The following paper was received by the Secretary in the ordinary course of correspondence, but was deemed by the Board of such interest that its publication entire, was ordered.]

The past year has been one of unusual sickness and fatality in Taylor county: Measles, hitherto unknown, swept through most of our towns and villages, attacking almost every child. The disease was mild in character, with very few, if any, sequelæ, when unaccompanied or followed by Scarlet Fever. This latter disease appeared in several of our towns and villages, but by closing the schools and maintaining a strict quarantine of the affected persons, it was confined to a very few families. The cases that did occur were mild in character, but very fatal in the renal dropsies which followed in a large number of instances noted. It was difficult to make even the most intelligent class of our citizens believe, that private funerals, and strict isolation of the sick, were necessary to protect the well against infection, and more difficult still, to impress upon them the danger of kidney inflammation, and dropsy which so frequently follows this terrible disease.

Aside from these two contagious forms of disease, we have had nothing of general import except an outbreak of Typhoid Pneumonia, which appeared in August last at Chelsea, a small village on the line of the Central Railroad,

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seventy-two miles north of Stevens Point. The first person attacked was in the family of a German emigrant, and his case was followed by thirty-six more in the same locality.

Whole number sick.....	37
Died	21
Adult sick.....	20
Children from 4 to 6 years.....	17
	=

The disease in every case began with a slight hacking cough, accompanied by moderate fever, pain in chest, loss of appetite and general weakness. A few days developed inflammation in one or more lobes of lung tissue, but often only a very circumscribed point of such inflammation could be detected. At the end of ten to fourteen days the stools — which in the majority of cases had been constipated — suddenly assumed a loose and purging character, accompanied with tenderness in groins and gaseous distention of abdomen. In a few of the cases blood was noticed more or less frequently in the alvine discharges. The fatal cases gradually grew weaker, passed into delirium, unconsciousness and death. The recoveries were protracted and tedious, the patients for a long time seeming to be utterly without energy and vital force to wean them back to convalescence and health. So large a number of cases in one locality, with so great mortality, presupposes a local cause of a most virulent nature. The reason for this outbreak of disease is so apparent and its remedy so palpable, that a statement of the facts will be most interesting.

The village of Chelsea consists of a hundred or more houses, situated within a radius of one thousand feet of the depot; and yet notwithstanding the nearness of all the dwellings to each other, the disease was confined to a group of houses in the southeast portion of the village, contained in a square of ground with a distance across of not more than three hundred feet, and bounded on three sides by a

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road, raised somewhat above the level of the square. The buildings are most of them small, one-story houses, facing the three roads, leaving a hollow square of two hundred feet within the circle, in which are located all the outhouses, stables and wells used by the denizens of these tenements. These rows have been occupied for the past six years, and the offal and garbage and filth had been allowed to accumulate about and under them without any attempt having been made to get rid of it. Owing to the elevation of the road on three sides, and a rise of ground upon the fourth, there was no way that the refuse from house and barn and privy vault could escape, and so we had a most apparent predisposing cause for this outbreak. The exciting cause of the disease lay in the fact that, during the month of August some ten families of German emigrants were added to the occupants of this square. Twenty-eight of these people crowded into a small house, and of this number thirteen died of the disease, which broke out a few weeks after their arrival. About two weeks before the first case of sickness occurred, a well was dug a distance of sixty feet from this house and thirty feet from the nearest privy. The local sanitary inspector states "that the entire ground between these houses was devoted to the uses peculiar to a privy," so the distance from the well to adjacent buildings is of little import. An examination of the water did not show any unhealthy matter present,* but that this outbreak of disease was due to long accumulated filth, defective sewerage, over-

*NOTE. An inquiry concerning the nature of the examination made of this water brought the following reply from Dr. Hubbell:

There was nothing in the taste or smell of the water to indicate filth. I brought a sample home and applied Heisch's test, but could discover no change that would indicate presence of an unhealthy organic matter. However, the persons who did not use the water were not attacked by the disease. So I had the well closed up and other water used both by sick and well. All cases began to improve at once. I have no doubt but that the water was contaminated.

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crowding and utter neglect of hygienic laws or even ordinary rules of health, admits of no doubt for the following reasons: This disease appeared nowhere else in the village except in the square of houses described. It was not contagious and could not have been imported, and the only people who escaped the fatal consequences of the disease, were a few families who were clean and neat about their premises, and careful to avoid all unnecessary exposure to unsanitary provoking causes. As a matter of treatment, it may be said in conclusion that the cases that recovered were in families where cleanliness and decency were the rule, and where the patients were provided with wholesome food and light and air.

The above history strikingly illustrates the importance of public health boards, and the necessity for the more stringent enforcement of our sanitary laws, which, through the forgetfulness or neglect of local officers, are so little regarded until sickness, misery and death awakens them to their duty.

Various Observations on Growth.

VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS ON GROWTH.

BY GEO. W. PECKHAM, M. D., OF MILWAUKEE.

[NOTE:—The following tables, are in continuation of the studies commenced some time ago by Prof. Peckham, on "The Growth of Children," the first results of which were published in the last Report of this Board and which are to be further continued hereafter.]

The observations in Table No. I were obtained through the courtesy of Prof. H. M. Whitney; the subjects being students in attendance on Beloit College. Beloit is a town of about 5000 inhabitants, situated on the southern border of Wisconsin, near the center.

TABLE NO. I.—*Showing Average Heights Without Shoes, in Inches, of Students at Beloit College, Irrespective of Nationality:*

Age at last birthday.	No. of Observations.	Inches.
14	10	63.34
15	19	65.13
16	40	66.04
17	53	66.55
18	59	67.88
19	69	68.11
20	90	68.54
21	89	68.77
22	52	68.67
23	29	68.96
24	18	69.30
25	11	69.71

(Tables Nos. II and III show average heights and weights of children one, two and three years old.)

*Various Observations on Growth.*TABLE No. II.—*Showing Average Heights Without Shoes of Boys and Girls, one, two and three years old.*

Age at last birthday.	BOYS.						GIRLS.					
	Irrespective of Nationality.		Americans.		Germans.		Irrespective of Nationality.		Americans.		Germans.	
	Number of Obs.	Inches.	Number of Obs.	Inches.	Number of Obs.	Inches.	Number of Obs.	Inches.	Number of Obs.	Inches.	Number of Obs.	Inches.
1.....	25	29.53	13	28.71	7	30.71	36	29.67	15	29.71	10	28.83
2.....	38	33.82	12	34.56	12	32.88	33	32.94	8	33.93	9	32.24
3.....	32	37.06	11	37.85	9	37.01	52	36.31	19	36.98	12	36.09

TABLE No. III.—*Showing Average Weights of Boys and Girls one, two and three years old.*

Age at last birthday.	BOYS.						GIRLS.					
	Irrespective of Nationality.		Americans.		Germans.		Irrespective of Nationality.		Americans.		Germans.	
	Number of Obs.	Pounds.	Number of Obs.	Pounds.	Number of Obs.	Pounds.	Number of Obs.	Pounds.	Number of Obs.	Pounds.	Number of Obs.	Pounds.
1.....	31	24.39	15	23.18	8	27.59	37	23.11	12	21.94	11	22.68
2.....	42	30.38	12	32.33	12	30.04	35	29.30	10	30.23	9	26.61
3.....	34	25	11	36.18	9	36	49	33.17	20	35.40	12	32.54

Various Observations on Growth.

Various Observations on Growth.

Table No. IV shows the growth from year to year of children in the same family. It is interesting to note the difference in their heights at similar ages.

TABLE No. 4, showing actual increase in heights from year to year of seven brothers and sisters. Children born in the United States. Parents and Grand-Parents English.

AGE.	HEIGHTS IN INCHES AND TENTHS.						
	GIRLS.					BOYS.	
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
2.....	29.1						
3.....							
4.....	38.3	40			32.7		
5.....	40.9	41.5			35.6		
6.....	42.5	44.4			38.1	46.3	
7.....	44.3	46.4			39.7	48	
8.....	46.5	48.3	47.7		42.3	50	
9.....	48.2	50	49.3		44.2	51.8	
10.....	49.9	52	51.2		46	53.5	
11.....	52.4	53.2	53.3		48	54.7	
12.....	53.9	55.1	56	55.9	49.3	56.1	
13.....	56.2	56.1	58.5	56.5	51.7	58	
14.....	58.4	58.5	60.4	59.1	52.7	59.3	57.9
15.....	61	60.7	61.2	61.6	54.7	62.5	59.4
16.....	61.9	62	61.3	63.5	57.1	66.1	62.5
17.....	62.6	62.5	61.3	63.8	59.9	68.9	65.7
18.....	63	63.5	61.5	63.8		69.9	66.8
19.....	63.5	63.5		63.8		70.9	66.8

A Simple Earth Closet.

A SIMPLE EARTH CLOSET.

BY PROF. W. A. HENRY, STATE UNIVERSITY, MADISON, WIS.

While mankind has of late attained rapidly to the comforts that increasing knowledge brings, progression has been far from symmetrical. As an example of this let the reader reflect for a moment upon the almost universal method adopted for the disposal of human excrement. He who desires to show how wretchedly imperfect is our present civilization, need do no more than point to the common "privy." True, the water closet is now about all that can be desired, but its use is at present limited mostly to cities where there is an abundant supply of water. Comparatively, this system is the exception and not the rule. Outside the city go where you will, the ever present out-building meets the eye at each point in the landscape. In location it is too near the house by its odors, and too far for comfort.

However, I did not start out to find fault but to tell of what had been done in one instance to improve upon the common plan. It occurred to me, upon going on a farm to live not long since, and finding there the usual objectionable out-building, that there might be some simple way of remedying the present conditions without any radical change. To put in a water closet was out of the question, so nothing was left but to try the Dry Earth System. I was aware that there were several patented arrangements for this purpose, but preferred something simpler, and the purpose of this paper is to tell just what was done and how.

The privy as I found it was like most others in size and shape and the first thing necessary was to elevate it suffi-

A Simple Earth Closet.

ciently to slide a box under the seat to hold the droppings and dry earth. The building was elevated two feet and placed on a good brick foundation, the wall running only on the two sides and front. At the back part it was left entirely open. The old vault was filled up with fresh earth, all odors being thus destroyed. Next a strong, tight box of 2-inch pine plank was made. The sides were twenty inches high and the bottom sixteen inches wide. It was twenty inches wide at the top, which was left open. This box was placed on two runners about five feet long, made of scantling. These runners projected about three feet in front of the box, and, at the extremities of the runners and above, a cross-piece was bolted, to which, by means of doubletrees, a team would be attached. The whole, when completed, resembled, somewhat, a very wide, short sleigh, on low runners. Under the privy two planks were placed to support the runners when the box was slid in so as to be directly under the seat. When thus shoved under, the box completely closed the opening at the back of the building.

The next step was to prepare a receptacle for dry earth. This was accomplished by making a box inside the privy long enough to hold several bushels of earth and placing it in a corner against the wall so as to be filled through a small door cut through the side of the building. The bottom of the box was placed more than a foot above the floor and was provided below with a spout through which the dry earth could run into a low box. A common dipper to handle the earth with, completed the arrangements.

At first dry earth, taken from the road during dry weather, served an excellent purpose. At present the earth is prepared by spreading fresh soil over boards, laid on the ground in the wagon shed, a couple of months before being needed.

Experience has shown that a small dipper full of earth after each sitting, is amply sufficient to keep down all odors.

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When the box becomes full a team is hitched to the cross-piece before described, and it is drawn to the field where it is dumped by unhooking the team and two men lifting at the runners.

It will be seen that this method of disposal is simple and inexpensive. In the whole process one does not encounter as much odor as in remaining in the ordinary privy five minutes. It is pre-eminently practical on the farm, as any privy can be so located as to be approached by a team from the rear. The box to be placed below the seat can be made by any farmer boy having ordinary skillfulness in the use of the saw and hammer. Instead of the box for holding the dry earth, as I have described, a barrel might be used. The dry earth should be fine and free as possible from sticks and stones if it is to run well through the spout into the box described. The amount of earth necessary for the purpose is far less than one would suppose who had not tried this system. Of course to succeed some one must have an oversight of the affair, and a little daily attention is needed, as there are always careless persons about, whose habits are not at all creditable, but the attention required is usually quite small. It is not my purpose here to discuss the dangers arising from the proximity of privy vaults to wells, or of the valuable fertilizing material usually wasted. The advantages of the system in these regards is most evident.

I believe that with a good wind-mill upon the farm the water-closet is practicable, but if we are to wait for this, in most cases improvement will be slow indeed. The plan I offer is applicable to all cases and at a slight expense.

A word or two more and I have finished. There should always be two privies on the farm. One should be located at the barn and convenient for those working there morning and evening. The best location for that designed for

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house use that I know of is in the woodshed, which should be attached to the house. By so placing it, it is accessible at all times without that exposure now so universally forced upon all the household members.

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erals in case of death from this disease, are at last having some effect.

From BERLIN; Drs. N. M. Dodson and C. M. Willis. Diphtheria has not prevailed to any very great extent, and its type has been milder than it was last year. The most constant and important unsanitary condition has been wet cellars; the neighborhood of low and marshy land has evidently favored the spread of the disease, but wet cellars, crowded houses and filth have been the most important factors; where these have been we have found the worst types of the disease. The virulence of the original cause, whatever that may be, has diminished apparently, to a certain extent; but increased care and cleanliness, with greater attention to quarantine, have also done their part in rendering the disease less fatal and preventing its spread.

Measles and Whooping Cough, both of severe type, have prevailed extensively, indeed the latter is still prevalent very severely for the season, and while no deaths have occurred from either uncomplicated, both have determined fatal results in connection with pulmonary disorders.

From BLACK RIVER FALLS; Dr. H. B. Cole. The one case of Diphtheria that I have seen during the year was in a locality that must have been affected by drainage from a barn-yard, and other cases that have occurred in this locality were apparently traceable to bad drainage and bad water. Yet I have not had sufficient experience to say positively that these had an injurious effect. There has been less Diphtheria here and in the surrounding country than for a few years past, but I do not know that there has been any great change in the drainage or in local hygiene.

From BLOOMER; Dr. R. Cottingham. We have had Diphtheria in a very severe epidemic form during the year, and the type in many cases has been malignant; the death-rate was at least twenty-five per cent. I cannot say that I observed much difference in the sanitary condition of the

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various places where the disease prevailed; one place appeared about as subject to it as another. I must say, however, that bad sanitary surroundings added very materialiy to the *malignancy* of the attacks. I should estimate that three-fourths of the children of this town had at least one attack during the past twelve months, and among certain classes of the foreign residents who lived in poorly ventilated houses, and under very unfavorable hygienic conditions there certainly was a marked increase in the death-rate. I confess my inability to account for the out-break in the first instance, and I with many others am looking anxiously to the leaders in the medical world in the hope that they will yet be able to furnish us with some weapon which we can use with effect in the battle with this pestilence which is desolating so many homes.

[The weapons which have proven most effective as against the spread of this disease wherever it has unfortunately obtained an entrance, are at the hand of any one who will use them; but it rests chiefly with the friends and neighbors of the sick whether these weapons shall be employed or neglected. Careful and complete isolation of the patient, the prompt destruction of all discharges from the body, and the thorough disinfection of clothing and other articles used in the sick room, whenever faithfully employed, have prevented Diphtheria from becoming epidemic. It is true that we have no such method of rendering the system invulnerable to its attacks, as vaccination gives us in the case of Small Pox, but it is the height of folly not to avail ourselves of such means, as we have for protection for no better reason than that medical science has as yet furnished no perfect antidote.]

From BOSCOBEL; Dr. L. G. Armstrong. Wet cellars and soil saturation, and want of proper ventilation of living rooms and cellars are in the best of my judgment factors which have an influence upon the *character* of Diphtheria.

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From BRILLION; Dr. I. N. McComb. Diphtheria has not been so prevalent hereabouts as during the two preceding years; the cases I have seen have been of the croupal form. I do not think that the saturation of the soil, or wet cellars, have so much influence in the disease as the unsanitary condition of many of the houses, especially with regard to their ventilation and general uncleanness.

From BRISTOL; Dr. L. D. Scherer:—Several cases of Typhoid have had their origin in poorly ventilated cellars, in the use of water from superficial sources, and in drinking from wells located in the barn-yards.

From BRODHEAD; Dr. R. Broughton:—Cases of Diphtheria have not been very many; I have seen but seventeen in all, ten of which, with six deaths, were in one family. Filth was a cause.

From CAMBRIA; Dr. J. L. Williams:—Twenty-five years ago we were troubled here by a malignant Dysentery every autumn. At that time almost all the inhabitants used water from the creeks carried in barrels, and usually enough at one time to last for three or four days; as settlers began to dig wells, and to use water drawn from them instead of surface water, the disease began to grow less frequent, and now that every one uses well water we have no cases of Dysentery. The same thing has held good for Remittent Fever which used to be very common, and in a measure with Intermittents also; all ceased with the change of water. I have had one family with Typho-Malarial Fever, one death before I visited them and seven others sick. The house was too small, but the well was sunk bordering on the cattle-yard, where I think foul water might get in.

From CAMBRIDGE; Dr. L. W. Clarke.—For seven months ending with May, 1882, there has been much more sickness in this vicinity than is usual. Measles, followed by pulmonary congestion and influenza, have been the prevailing

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troubles; the latter seemed due to some atmospheric influence, which, of course, was beyond the physician's control; the best regulated houses seemed as much subject to invasion as those where there was no sanitary regulation at all. There was quite a large percentage of deaths. In answer to your question on the communication of disease by vaccination, I will say that I saw some of our soldiers who were vaccinated when prisoners in Texas who were affected with what I should judge to be Syphilis. I was in charge of an army Small Pox hospital, and hence was often exposed during the war. I never took the disease nor could I make re-vaccination work on myself; hence, I infer that a single vaccination is a protection for life so far as I am concerned, however it may be with others.

From CASCADE; Dr. G. F. Loomis.—Diphtheria has prevailed in this vicinity for three years past with a mortality of about twenty-five per cent; this year the cases have not been so many—not more than one-third of the number occurring in the two years preceding—but the death-rate has been about the same. This county has suffered terribly from it during the time above mentioned; I judge that there have been at least a thousand cases. In nearly or quite all the cases that have proven fatal in my practice, the sanitary surroundings were not good; the houses were small, the cellars damp and the rooms low. While I cannot assert that filth will generate the disease, I am positive that it assists in feeding and perhaps rendering the type more malignant. I attribute very many of my worst cases to the want of isolation; I may say that death was caused by direct contact, for many cases that were removed from the rest when the disease entered a family were saved.

Typhoid Fever has prevailed hereabout to an alarming extent during the year, and with a fatality long unknown. I have no doubt of its being contagious; I can give instances where it has been brought into a family from without with deadly

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results. The fall of 1881 was very wet, and surface drainage found its way into many wells, giving rise to the disease in many cases. An instructive instance was that of two men, carpenters, who were at work in an adjoining town, where they were compelled to drink from a small pond by the way-side during two weeks; both came down with Typhoid, severe and well marked, their families were attacked and several members of them died; the disease continued in their neighborhood for months. The sanitary conditions of many houses are very far from perfection, and should receive attention. Vaccination is sadly neglected here; not over two-thirds of the children are protected, although most of the adults can show good scars.

From CATO: Dr. R. S. O'Connell. We have had but little Diphtheria here, and what few cases have occurred have been **mild in** type. I have noticed very generally that where the disease has prevailed there has been a lack of cleanliness or damp cellar, or some other **unsanitary** condition. This is not invariably true, but sufficiently often so to attract attention. I think the decrease of the disorder largely due to greater care and attention to surroundings. About two-thirds of our people are vaccinated.

*From CLEAR LAKE; Dr. M. P. Goodwin:—*Diphtheria has long been prevalent and has assumed a malignant type in very many instances. The cause to a very great extent has been the entire lack of anything in the nature of sanitation; up to the present summer the town has been very foul; decaying vegetable matter and other filth could be seen everywhere, and little if any effort was put forth for the improvement of things. Now, however, a Board of Health has been organized and we hope for some systematic attempt to establish and maintain cleanliness and to check the spread of disease which has hitherto been wholly uncontrolled.

*From CLINTON; Dr. G. Covert:—*Being health officer of

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this town last winter I advised vaccination and re-vaccination, and my advice was very generally followed; probably about seventy-five per cent. of the population are now protected. During the last year there has been but little Diphtheria, and that of a mild type; the season was wet and cold, and in our village there have been more wet cellars than usual; hence I am compelled to infer that cold, wet weather and soil saturation are unfavorable to the development of the diphtheritic poison. But another reason may be found in the fact that more attention is now being paid to general hygiene and preventive medicine than ever before; we are making progress in that direction, although slowly.

I should add that in vaccinating I have not confined myself to either bovine or humanized virus. I prefer the humanized, however, if taken from a healthy child; I have never known it to fail in giving protection even seven days after exposure.

From COLBY; Dr. H. Grivelly. I have not been long enough in this county to answer your questions satisfactorily; so far as I know, Diphtheria prevailed here in a gangrenous form last winter. I know from my own experience that marshy lands, wet cellars, uncleanliness, decomposition of organic matters, over-crowded houses, miasma generally, all have a specifically bad influence on the character of the disease.

From COLFAX; Dr. E. Monteith. I think that bad drinking water and foul cellars have a decided bad influence upon Diphtheria. As an illustration, there are three families, A, B and C. A and C living about a mile apart, and B midway between them; B has good spring-water to drink and keeps things neat and clean generally, and has never been troubled with Diphtheria. A and C have both bad drinking water and both have had severe attacks of the disease in their houses. I have had more adult patients during the last

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year than ever before. The Norwegians in many cases hereabout spread the disease largely; they are apt to trust too extensively to the preacher's rather than to the doctor's directions, and there are many among them who say that when their time comes they must die, and so will not call in a physician, no matter what the trouble may be.

From COLUMBUS; Dr. D. C. Davies. Filth, unwholesome food, and impure air, in my opinion, are factors of greater importance in determining the malignancy of Diphtheria than are damp surroundings and their congener, malaria; such has certainly been my experience. The disease has decreased perceptibly of late, but the why and wherefore are beyond my ken.

Last spring a German immigrant family brought a malignant type of Scarlatina into a neighborhood known as the Portland settlement, which disease was declared by an ignorant charlatan to be "Rotheln." As a consequence of this blunder, some ten families were victims to the poison of the malady before its ravages could be arrested, and five children and a young man of twenty-three died.

"Rotheln" was unknown in these parts prior to the winter or spring of '81, but since then has prevailed and traveled over the whole surrounding country. It doesn't amount to very much generally, its severity being in the majority of cases about equal to that of Chicken Pox.

From DARIEN; Dr. A. J. Rodman. I believe that a certain indefinite proportion of individuals are protected from Small Pox for life by a single successful vaccination, and that all are protected for a term of at least ten years; after the expiration of that time I would advise re-vaccination. I have used humanized virus for twenty-five years, and have found it much more certain than the bovine.

With regard to Diphtheria, I once had eight cases in one family, two malignant, which I attributed to water standing in the cellar; Diphtheria was not prevalent in the neigh-

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borhood at the time, and what seemed to make the case still stronger was the fact that the father of the family, who was away from home all day and slept in the upper story at night, was not affected at all. In May last I had a series of eleven cases of Diphtheria, all so directly traceable to one individual that the history is worth recording. I was called upon to see a lady who had come here upon a visit from Racine who was said to be sick, and whom I found to be suffering under pronounced Diphtheria. Two days afterwards this lady's hostess and her three children, together with a neighboring boy, who had called at the house, staying there not over ten minutes, and the visitor's husband, all was seized. From the boy his sister, who nursed him, and the physician in attendance on both, caught the disease, and soon afterwards a little brother of the visitor's was taken down and died. The boy who carried the malady home to his sister and to the doctor, also died, but all the others recovered, the doctor only after a severe sickness. All these cases were traced directly to the visitor's daughter who had had Diphtheria in Racine. Her mother, who nursed her took the disease directly from her; her father, the hostess and four children caught it from the second case; the older sister and the doctor took it from the visiting boy, and the last child contracted it from the second case. Seven of the ten came down two days after exposure.

From DELAFIELD; Dr. S. B. Sperry. On July 19, 1882, I was called to a case, which on my second visit I found to be Diphtheria of a very malignant type, and which was followed by others in rapid succession until four members of the family had been stricken down and died. The family occupied a large, airy house situated on a hill in a beautiful region of country; everything in the surroundings gave evidence of prosperity, and it was not until I had made a thorough examination of the premises that I discovered a condition of things that I am about to describe. In the

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middle of the house was a cistern, the water of which had a bad smell; the privy was but thirty feet distant from the well and the vault was filled with solid excrement up to the seat; the barn was sixty feet from the well, and the land sloped gradually from the former to the latter and the soil was sandy and porous. They had been advised by a physician formerly in attendance to dig a new well and they would have done wisely had they heeded the advice.

Six months before the same family had suffered from Pneumonia from which three had died, *i. e.* the mother and two elder daughters, and the family had always been a sickly one.

Now look at the sequence of events; first Pneumonia which carries off three victims; a sickly family generally left; six months afterward Diphtheria comes among them, the first attacked having probably contracted the disease by chewing gum which had been used by another child just recovered therefrom; then the father came down, then the oldest son, then the youngest, and lastly a child of four years old; they have the benefit of the best medical advice and counsel that can be obtained, but these four last named all die, seeming not to have any strength wherewith to resist the attacks of the disease; the first seized has a long siege of six weeks illness, and then slowly recovers; the water is discovered to be in the condition above described. Here are seven deaths in one house within six months there being strong ground for ascribing this appalling mortality to the use of excrementally polluted water.

From DE SOTO; Dr. O. Ewers. Diphtheria has prevailed over this section of country with considerable severity, generally affecting families whose surroundings have been unsanitary. In one family I found a foul cellar which I believe caused the disease; in another the children contracted the Diphtheria by attending school in an old school house where the disease had been six months before.

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From DOUGLAS CENTRE; Dr. H. H. Parrott. Diphtheria has been much less frequent and severe than in preceding years; while I have seen cases in high and apparently dry locations, I believe that the disease is greatly aggravated by damp and marshy situations.

From DURAND; Dr. D. W. Hunt. Diphtheria has prevailed hereabouts among the very poorest, and those who live in filthy and badly ventilated dwellings; it has sometime attacked a whole family under such circumstances, not another person in the neighborhood suffering; the dwellings in all such cases being poor and filthy. One man lost six children, and in another instance a father and three children died.

From EAGLE; Dr. C. B. Bannister. Diphtheria has been quite severe in limited areas in this vicinity, and my observation has been, that both it and Typhoid Fever are more malignant in low marshy localities and over damp cellars than in dry situations. It does not seem to me that the question of soil, wet or dry, ought to be a moot one any longer; stagnant water is death, and no man who has any regard for his life should live on a damp soil; drainage is a large factor in promoting a healthy condition of any place.

From ELROY; Dr. C. E. Booth. During the entire year I have seen only four cases of Diphtheria—one fatal. I had but little opportunity to investigate, and I know of no deleterious influences existing in any of these cases, but I believe that the unsanitary influences enumerated in your question all have a very disastrous effect upon this disease.

There is much vaccinating being done here, and much more ought to be done. There are many, and those of the class whose powers of resistance to the attacks of disease are, from various causes, at the lowest, and whose ability to care for the seriously sick is the poorest, who will neither subject themselves to vaccination or allow their children to be subjected thereto. These people should be reached, not

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only for their own sakes, but for the protection of their neighbors and the community at large, since they are a constant menace, which may at any moment be carried into action; I am well satisfied that this can only be done by compulsory measures; it is said that compulsion would excite a spirit of opposition; but in my judgment, such a spirit is already in action, and we are controlled by it, when we ought to meet it and firmly control it.

In relation to the general health of this section, we have been afflicted with much more sickness during the year past than for any other year of our history; no new forms of disease have developed, but there have been more cases and those of a more severe type. Malaria, which ten years ago was rife, has gradually disappeared, and Typhoid has taken its place, in most cases assuming a very severe character, and the same thing is true of disorders which commonly give the physician little uneasiness, and readily yield to treatment; they have taken on a stubborn^d resisting character, with a persistent tendency to relapse.

The cause of all this, I am persuaded, is two-fold: first, there is the loss of recuperative power sustained by many during the severe cold of the winter; and, second, the heavy and prolonged rains of the season just ended, which have rendered drinking water impure by introducing into wells, &c., much surface drainage; have filled cellars with water; saturated the soil, and in a variety of ways produced deleterious results.

From ETRICK; Dr. W. E. Parker. Pneumonia has visited two sections of this township, but I cannot see that there has been any marked difference between the sanitary conditions of these sections and others where the disease has not appeared. It has generally been very insidious in its approaches, and where the threatened individual has been seen in good season, and the slight chilliness and general malaise which have formed the initial symptoms have been

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treated, it has several times been possible to prevent the more serious attack. Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis has prevailed sporadically, occurring in every instance but one, in cold, damp or over-crowded houses where hygienic surroundings are non-existent. The single exception was a case in which it followed upon an attack of Scarlet Fever, and this was the sole instance of recovery. There were seven cases in all, six proving fatal.

From EUREKA; Dr. I. E. Loop. Diphtheria has prevailed in both mild and malignant forms, but not to so great an extent as two years ago. Wet cellars and soil saturation have their influence, I think, upon the disease, but I have seen bad cases which I could not account for by reason of them.

I have seen some forms of skin disease follow upon vaccination which I supposed were originated thereby, and I have seen Erysipelas follow. I am not positive, however, that disease was communicated from the virus, though I supposed at the time that it might be.

From FORT ATKINSON; Dr. G. C. Stockman. We have had considerable Diphtheria in and about this city, and in most cases it has been unusually severe; in one home where two members of the family had it, a pig-pen was very offensive, and was thought by many to be the cause of the disease. Very many of the cellars are full of water during more than half the year.

There has been much complaint of bad water in the wells of our city of late; we have no health board, and I have been asked to examine the water, in which I find sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid in great excess. We need both a health board and a health officer in our city, but no one is appointed, and the common council seem disinclined to take any action or precaution that may benefit the health of our people.

From FORT HOWARD; Dr. W. H. Bartran. During May

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and June last, Diphtheria broke out in four families in quite malignant form; two of these families lost one member each and one suffered the loss of two. They were among the best citizens of the place, and their surroundings were good and healthy. While I think that wet cellars and undrained foundations may be a cause of Diphtheria, I am unable to say that they are the specific cause. I do attribute the increase of the disease to dampness of soil and water standing under and around dwellings. We have no system of sewerage here, a lack that will in time prove dangerous to the health of our residents.

From FOUNTAIN. Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis has been quite prevalent and fatal here, attacking chiefly families who are rather filthy in their habits, and whose houses are damp and unventilated.

From FOUNTAIN CITY; Dr. G. A. Bodenstab. My observation of Diphtheria has shown me that wet cellars, marshy lands and excessive soil saturation have a special influence upon the prevalence and malignancy of the disease.

From FRANKFORT. Diphtheria has prevailed here chiefly in low-ceilinged, unventilated log-houses—places hardly fit for human beings to live in. In such habitations it has taken away two out of every four of the residents.

From FREDONIA; Dr. J. H. Voje. The severest cases of Diphtheria that I have ever seen have always been where sanitary conditions were unfavorable, especially in log-houses with wet and unventilated cellars, and located near marshy ground. It would be well if people in general could receive information, either through local newspapers or some other accessible channel, where and how to sink wells, to locate necessary outbuildings and upon other matters of the same kind. If they could be taught to make their windows larger, and thus secure more light and air, it would be a good thing also.

I had some cases of Small Pox in a household consisting

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of husband and wife, five children and two hired men, none of whom had ever been vaccinated. When the man came down I vaccinated all the rest; the virus took in all the cases except that of a child four years old, and in her case the operation was repeated seven days later with success; two days after the second operation she was taken sick, but escaped with the disease in its mildest form. No one of the others was affected at all, though they were strictly confined to the house during the existence of the malady.

From FRIENDSHIP; Dr. J. M. Harrison. There has been no case of Small Pox in Adams county since 1873, when a young man brought the disease hither from the pineries; it was carefully isolated then, and did not spread beyond the house to which he went. In my judgment not more than one-fifth of the people here are *properly* protected by vaccination; scabs have been used which have produced scars which are a positive damage, as those who bear them think themselves protected when they are not. I have seen Scabies transmitted from one family to another by self-vaccination, undertaken to save expense.

I do not think that genuine Diphtheria has ever prevailed in this neighborhood as an epidemic, but I am decidedly of the opinion that the conditions enumerated in your circular letter would have a very special and bad influence on its character.

From GENEVA; Dr. G. E. Catlin. We have been almost wholly free from Diphtheria during the past year. While I do not think that the disease is *produced* by any surroundings or unsanitary conditions, I find that the poorly fed and poorly clad suffer most from it, and that the death rate is apt to be much heavier among patients of that class.

From GEORGETOWN; Dr. J. Oettiker. There have been many cases of Typhoid within the last few weeks, all thus far on the bottom lands; they seem to be so closely associated with the mists and fogs that hang over the creeks and

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along the bottoms, that I cannot help suspecting a malarial origin.

From GILLINGHAM; Dr. H. Morrow. In every fatal case of Diphtheria we had, there was bad water — in fact surface drainage had washed into the wells and springs from which the supply was drawn. Greater care is needed in this vicinity in regard to using spring water which may be contaminated.

We had no Small Pox in this neighborhood, and worse still, we had no vaccination. I have never seen any such thing as disease communicated by vaccine lymph, and have always regarded the stories to that effect as sensational and untrue.

From GRAND RAPIDS; Dr. G. F. Witter. Diphtheria has occurred in this vicinity a few times only. I believe that damp cellars and excessive soil saturation furnish conditions which favor both the quantity and malignancy of Diphtheria.

There are very few in this neighborhood who are not protected by vaccination. I believe that there are striking exceptions to the rule, but as a general thing one successful vaccination is protective to the individual for life; nevertheless, to insure safety in all cases, I advise re-vaccination whenever there is danger of an epidemic of Small Pox or when there has been exposure.

From GRANT. The chief causes of ill-health here are overwork, especially among the farmers, living over damp cellars, insufficient variety in diet, and neglect to provide for sudden changes of temperature, particularly rapid declines, by corresponding changes of clothing.

From GRATIOT; Dr. H. L. Stephens. Measles prevailed in this town in an epidemic form from March to July, and nearly all who were susceptible were attacked, adults and children alike. Mumps were tolerably abundant at about the same time.

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Diphtheria had a history so peculiar that I must give it at some length. To the west and southwest of this village lies a plat of about a hundred acres, generally flooded by a dam on Wolf Creek and forming the Gratiot mill pond; late in June the dam was carried away leaving this ground, which in the course of years had become covered with mud, dry, and causing the death of many aquatic animals and plants; during July and August at certain times of the day, when the wind was in the right direction, the stench from this place pervaded the whole village. Nothing was done toward repairing the dam until late in August, when the mill was rented; although many citizens made application to the town board to have the nuisance abated the chairman of that body declared that it was needless and that the foul odors could have no influence on the public health. Diphtheria in very malignant form made its appearance in July and did not subside until September, on the 6th of which month the last death occurred. A family consisting of father, mother and seven children, living to the east of the village, was attacked with Diphtheria, which was not recognized until three had died and two others were beyond hope, the diagnosis having been "a mere cold following upon Measles," which was made by a practitioner who claims to have had large experience. August 8th the two cases referred to came into my charge; one died on the 14th, the other lingered on through various complications, which excited now hopes and now fears until September 4th, when she also died. On the 30th of August a sixth child was attacked, dying on the 6th of the next month, and on September 3d the last surviving child was seized, but happily recovered, though not until after removal from the house.

Now for the surroundings; on the east of this house was a bog-pasture of eight or ten acres in extent. A well is about twenty-five feet distant from the house, the water from which is clear, cold and has no objectionable taste,

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and the cellar is dry and well ventilated. The pasture was once a mill-pond and is at times muddy, but no bad odor arises from it according to my observation; aside from this I know of no cause for the extreme virulence of the disease; could the mud-bed have had anything to do with producing it? There were many points connected with the cases worthy of note, but they are rather of medical than sanitary interest.

From HAMMOND. One of our resident physicians says that the privies and wells here are so close together in many cases that they are in actual partnership.

From HARTFORD ; Dr. E. M. Rogers. I am disposed to think one typical vaccination protective for the rest of life, although for perfect safety I recommend re-vaccination whenever there is danger.

Diphtheria has prevailed in this village, but not to any great extent, during the past year; in most houses where the disease has appeared there have been unsanitary conditions, such as damp cellars and the like. Better sanitary regulations, more careful isolation of the sick, &c., are the causes of diminution.

From HEBRON. The reclaiming of marsh lands seems to have its effect upon the health of the community, and in changing the character of prevailing sickness although the change is not always immediately perceptible. Something is done every year hereabouts in the way of ditching and draining, and I must confess that I fear for the results while the transition from worthlessness to value is going on.

From HILBERT ; Dr. C. Mahneke. I have had but a few cases of Diphtheria, and not one proved fatal; I do believe that a cause of the disease is to be found in wet cellars, bad water and marshy lands; three years ago the malady was very prevalent and fatal; I think the reasons of its decline are to be found in the facts that people are trying more to have good water, to keep their houses cleaner and

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in better sanitary condition generally, and that proper medical attendance is more frequently called for as soon as the disease is recognized than was formerly the case.

From HILLSBOROUGH; Dr. F. Pinch:—Judging from my own observations in former years, for I have had no Diphtheria cases during the past year, I should say that a damp or swampy location was decidedly bad for a patient laboring under that disease; certainly the malady has always been more malignant in such situations.

Four cases of Typhoid which I attended in one family I attributed to their supply of drinking water, which was obtained from a sluggish “spring” flowing from a low spot only a few rods from a rising ground on which stood the house, stable, barn-yard and privy, and which “spring” must have received the drainage from all! I could accomplish little in the way of improvement; all I could do was to secure the cleaning of the “spring” itself from the accumulation of offensive material actually in and around it. The common people of our state ought to be better educated in regard to matters pertaining to their health especially; whenever they are, we may look to find fewer instances such as that above described.

I had one case of Small Pox which presented the following noteworthy circumstances: The patient had been exposed about ten days before the disease was known to be in this vicinity, but none of the primary symptoms were manifest when he was vaccinated. In due time a vesicle appeared on the arm which seemed quite typical; just then the Small Pox symptoms became evident, and with their appearance the inflammation in the arm subsided wholly and the vesicle dried up. The man had regular Variola, but I have no doubt that had vaccination been performed earlier, he would either have escaped entirely or with the lighter form of Varioloid.

From HUSTISFORD; Dr. J. Panetti:—The chief source of

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danger to health hereabout is stagnant water on marshes and around dwellings; this with excremental saturation of the soil and unventilated cellars constitutes a standing menace. We have had no Diphtheria.

From JANESVILLE; Drs. E. E. Loomis and J. B. Whiting. There have been a few isolated cases of Diphtheria during the year, but much less malignant in character than usual, and at no time threatening to become epidemic. Wet cellars, impure water with neglect of thorough and perfect ventilation under the ground floors of many houses, and the presence of thick, heavy foliage in close proximity to the walls are fruitful causes of Diphtheria. The improved sanitary condition of our city in some respects, and the steady high water mark of our river, which has kept a large tract of land wholly overflowed that usually is covered in the Spring, remains dry during hot weather and is flooded again in the Fall, have been the chief causes of the decline of the disease in question. (E. E. L.)

The great danger that threatens our people is the saturation of the soil from privy vaults, many of which have been in use for more than thirty years, and have been made receptacles not only for personal excreta but for household waste as well—made into general cess-pools in fact until the earth is saturated to a disgusting and alarming extent. Our city is well situated for surface drainage and every considerable shower washes off all superficial filth into the river the rapid current of which carries it quickly away. But these horrible holes in the ground become more disgusting and dangerous with every year, and unless a remedy is found, Janesville, which has stood pre-eminent for the smallness of its death rate, will be compelled to surrender its place at the head of the list. I hope that I shall live to see the time when the law will make it a crime, to have one of the abominable nuisances within the limits of an incorporated city or village. (J. B. W.)

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From JEFFERSON: *Dr. I. J. Bennett.* I have had a number of cases of Diphtheria, especially during wet weather. Decaying log-houses, and drainage of filthy water into sources from which the supplies for drinking are drawn, have been very frequent accompaniments of the disease. I believe that wet cellars and saturated soil favor not only the malignancy but the spread of Diphtheria in all its forms.

From JUDA: *Dr. J. N. Clemmer.* I have treated over thirty cases of Diphtheria within the last year, and the conditions especially referred to in your circular, or some of them, have been present in a majority of instances. I am strongly of opinion that wet cellars and the proximity of marshy land have much to do with the causation of the disease.

From JUNEAU: *Dr. W. E. Hallock.* Diphtheria has, I think, been a little milder in type during the past year than heretofore. I hardly know what to say in reply to your question as to conditions; I had four cases in one house where large quantities of frozen potatoes were boiled down to feed to stock.

From KAUKAUNA: *Dr. O. G. Lord.* I was called in to see a little fellow of about six years old, whom I found suffering from Small Pox, not in a severe form, but still typical. He was one of a family consisting of father, mother and five children, all of whom, with the exception of the last, had been vaccinated, the parents in Ireland, the children about eight years ago. The mother told me that the oldest son had "had some sort of sickness" about a fortnight previously and that the other children had all been unwell, some of them suffering from nausea, and all being feverish; at the time I was called in all but the one mentioned were quite well, and no precaution had been taken to prevent them from contracting the disease further than keeping them out of the room in which the patient lay. I saw that this was useless, and told them so; and from that time on they were all in and out of the room freely, and not one contracted the

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disorder. I had vaccinated the little fellow about four weeks prior to the outbreak of the disease with bovine virus, but the operation was not successful.

From KENOSHA; Dr. W. H. Saunders. Bad water in surface wells has been a more frequent attendant on cases of Diphtheria, than any other single condition that I know of. Four children out of six died in one family whose residence was in an undrained section, where water stood in the cellars for three months. These were the most malignant cases that have occurred here.

The constantly extending use of Artesian well water is I think, an important factor in the improved health of our city, and I wish, through the State Board of Health as an appropriate medium, to make a suggestion for the benefit of those who may desire hereafter to sink these wells, especially in the southern part of this state. A sufficient number has now been drilled to show that the water obtained from the St. Peter's sandstone, is the same in character over the whole region above named, and northern Illinois; it is very heavily charged with carbonic acid which corrodes with great rapidity the iron pipes in which the water is distributed; thus the water soon carries so large an amount of iron in solution as to render it nauseous in taste and useless for many domestic purposes. The purity of the water in its normal condition recommends it as the best, obtainable in quantity sufficient for many towns and villages; to preserve this purity is eminently desirable and I wish to bring to the knowledge of those contemplating the use of Artesian well water, the experience already had therewith, to the end that errors heretofore made may be avoided and a pure and palatable water secured for domestic use.

Iron being the only available material for water mains must continue to be used, but its inner surface should be protected by a heavy coating of some material not liable to attack, as tin, or probably better, some of the so-called por-

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celain or granite coatings; the service pipe should be of lead, tin-lined.

By making use of such precautions this excellent water may be employed with safety and satisfaction wherever it can be obtained.

[Dr. Saunders has pointed out a danger attendant on the use of Artesian well water, such as is largely used in this state, and has also shown the remedy. Carbonate of Iron which would be formed in the pipes is soluble in water containing an excess of free Carbonic Acid gas, and is indeed the form in which Iron is present in most chalybeate springs; nearly all the iron is deposited merely by allowing such water to stand until the free acid has escaped, and the whole of it may be precipitated by boiling. It is better, as Dr. Saunders has pointed out, to avoid the necessity for doing this by properly lining the pipes in the first instance, but the propriety of lining lead pipes with tin is questioned.]

From KEWASKUM; Dr. J. Schroendener. A very severe type of Diphtheria prevailed in a neighboring town in December, '81, and January, '82. At first nearly every patient died, but the malady seemed to lose its intensity after awhile, and the last cases were comparatively mild.

I cannot say that any unsanitary conditions existed in the houses where the disease occurred that were not present in other houses which were exempt from its attacks. The worst cases, however, were within a region where we always have a good crop of Typhoid. In one family which I attended the father first had Typhoid Fever, then three children had Diphtheria, then the smaller ones had Catarrhal Pneumonia. After this, the mother had Typhoid Fever and died in four weeks from hemorrhage and the exhaustion consequent thereon. Then the three children who at first had had Diphtheria, came down with Typhoid Fever, and those who had previously escaped Diphtheria came down therewith. What I desire to call attention to is the

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intermingling of Typhoid and Diphtheria in the same family. This house was kept in as cleanly a condition as it is usual to find in farm-houses, and the well was distant from the privy one hundred feet, and from the barn yard two hundred feet. They said that the well water had been bad during the preceding summer; no specially unsanitary condition existed in or near the house.

[It seems highly probable that the use of the well water was the cause of the large amount of sickness above described. Nothing is said about the distance of the well from the *house*, or the way in which the waste water and slops of the household were disposed of, or of the character of the soil between the privy and the well. The water may have been contaminated by specific Typhoid poison, for all that appears to the contrary, and that it was so contaminated from some source or other, is, to say the least, very probable.]

From KILBOURNE CITY; Dr. G. W. Jenkins. Probably seventy-five per cent. of our people are protected by vaccination. All the cases of Small Pox that I have ever seen, originated in those who have never been vaccinated. I recall one case of Varioloid that was caused by burning the clothing, bedding, carpets, etc., used by a Small Pox patient; the poison was carried clear across a garden and an alley into an open window in an upper story where the man took the disease. Diphtheria has been very limited in extent and mild in type; I believe that wet cellars have a marked effect upon the malignancy of the disease.

Some two years ago I attended a case of Scarlet Fever in a family of seven children, all of whom, with one exception, had had the disease; this one took it at Grand Rapids and died soon after reaching this place. Eighteen months later another child was born, and was dressed in clothing that had been worn by the child who had died a year and a half before, which clothing had been put away in a trunk which

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had remained unopened since the time of the death; the second child took Scarlatina soon after beginning to wear the clothes described, there being no other case of the disease or source of contagion to which I could trace it. The case ended favorably.

From KILDARE; W. B. Bulkley. I can safely say that all the residents in this neighborhood have been vaccinated. I have generally preferred to use humanized virus, taking care to obtain it from healthy children, *i. e.*, those known to me to be healthy; I have never known any bad results to follow, excepting in one case in which Erysipelatous inflammation was excited when the vaccine pustule was fully matured; this, however, was in a scrofulous subject. There has been no Diphtheria here during the last year; this disease has no doubt prevailed very largely near water courses, and on low and marshy ground; of this I am quite positive.

There is too little care exercised by people generally in the disposition of garbage and excrementitious matters generally. The dwellings are none too clean, and when filth is deposited in the immediate vicinity, as is often the case, to impregnate the air and be breathed in by the residents, the sick of disease is greatly augmented. There should be greater vigilance in regard to these matters, and inasmuch as what is every one's business is no one's business, there should be a health officer in every town, who should be held responsible for its cleanliness. Of course he should be paid a reasonable compensation for his services, and in case of neglect to appoint such an officer by the town, the state should do so.

From LA CROSSE Dr. K. Hoegh. It is quite impossible to say what proportion of the people here are unvaccinated. The Poles and Bohemians, and a certain part of the Germans also, prefer to take their chances of Small Pox without vaccination, and their imported irregulars and a part of

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their press throw all their influence against it. I have used Bovine virus very largely, but prefer the humanized, and always use it whenever I can obtain permission so to do; I believe it to be more certain as well as more moderate in its action, and that it oftener produces the true Jennerian vesicle.

I do not think that the conditions named in your circular of inquiry have any influence upon the production of Diphtheria, or affect its character at all. I consider it as a purely infectious disease, the *materies morbi* being reproduced in the bodies of the sick and reaching thence to other victims through various channels. I have seen it on all kinds of soils. I have even been able to trace its transportation from one family to another by healthy carriers, sometimes in clothing; a case is known to me where the poison must have remained quiescent about a house for more than a year, and another in which it remained inactive for six months.

We have here in La Crosse every fall, and on during the winter, many cases of Typhoid Fever. The disease runs through a given cycle, usually making its appearance in August, becoming more prevalent during the following months, and dying out in the winter, so that if a few straggling cases are found in the spring they may always be brought into direct causal relations with cases that have occurred earlier. Many practitioners fail to recognize its true character, but I have always found the characteristic exanthemata. The cause must be, I think, a specific poison which seems to have the property of remaining latent in the soil; new villages seem particularly obnoxious to its attacks, but I believe that it is always the result of the poison produced by some preceding case.

From LAKE MILLS; Dr. F. H. Dodge. There has been no case of genuine Diphtheria here for several years. I have no doubt that wet cellars, decaying vegetable matter under

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dwelling and the like, have a bad influence on the malignancy of the disease.

From LINDEN; Dr. B. M. Gill. Probably not more than one-half of the residents hereabouts are properly protected by vaccination at this time. I favor the use of carefully selected humanized virus. Diphtheria has been mild in its type except in a single instance, where three persons in one household died. I believe that the practice of throwing house slops of all kinds out at the back door of dwellings is a fruitful cause of the development of the poison germs, especially in winter. One cause of the decrease of Diphtheria is the greater care in communicating with patients suffering from it. Too much cannot be said in regard to the proper ventilation of bed-rooms, particularly in warm weather.

From MARINETTE; Dr. J. J. Sherman. There is much in this town that is unsanitary and that I believe might aggravate Diphtheria should the disease break out; under proper conditions it might even originate the disorder; during the last year there has not been one case of genuine Diphtheria in my practice.

Last year we had much Typho-Malarial fever with no means of properly caring for patients without homes, but now we have a good hospital capable of taking charge of from twenty-five to thirty patients; it is called a private enterprise but our town and prominent business corporations have made such arrangements, as will insure prompt and efficient care for all.

From MARKESAN; Dr. I. Manley. There has been no *constant* unsanitary condition that I am aware of in the cases of Diphtheria that have come under my care. I have just treated a mild case, however, in a house where five persons have died from the disease at different times in three distinct families: this house stands in a low situation and the cellar is very damp. In another location I have had six

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cases in one house, one fatal and all severe; the original case was brought from Fond du Lac; the grand-father refused to have the patient isolated until five others had come down. There has been a marked decrease in the number of cases with which I think isolation has had very much to do. I think that there is a very marked improvement in sanitary conditions, much more care is taken in preventing filth accumulations, foul cess-pools, privies, etc., more attention paid to the condition of wells and cisterns, and I attribute very much of the improvement to the work of the State Board of Health. The publications of that Board are the standard authority among our citizens, and have been of the greatest service in stimulating Town Boards to active exertion and in every effort at isolating contagious disease, as also in instructing the people how to take care of themselves and their sick friends.

From MAUSTON; Drs. J. I. Herrick and H. J. Stalker.

There seems to be some cause existing which tends to produce Diphtheria very generally; when treated in good season and among good surroundings it is usually mild; otherwise violent. In almost every case that has come to my knowledge, however, there has been some unsanitary condition present, as uncleanness, imperfect ventilation, etc., etc. (J. I. H.)

Diphtheria, as I have seen it, has increased and has been more malignant in type. Excessive soil saturation last autumn and wet cellars have undoubtedly had some influence in its causation and on its character. Dysentery is at present prevailing to some extent among children, and, in some cases that were just recovering from Diphtheria, I was led, from the character of the discharges, to conclude that it was only one manifestation of the last mentioned disease. (H. J. S.)

From MENASHA; Dr. L. Grasmuck. In August and September last a form of Remittant Fever was very prevalent

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here; I prescribed for about sixty cases, and there were many others in the care of other physicians. Nearly all occurred in the city and very few, if any, in the country, showing that the cause must have been a local one. In four or five of my patients only did it assume anything like a Typhoid form, and one-third were "walking cases," never confined to bed at all. There were two or three deaths.

Of the cases of Small Pox reported elsewhere, eight were vaccinated after exposure, and six had good vaccine pustules, but all took the disease in some form or other; the other two were quite small children and vaccination failed with them entirely; both had unmodified Variola, and one died. The reason of failure was doubtless that the operation was not well performed, the parents resisting and even resorting to violence for its prevention.

From MENOMONEE; Dr. W. F. Nichols. I have observed that all cases of Diphtheria in my practice have occurred either in old log-houses, in houses standing on low, damp ground, or where large quantities of decaying sawdust are found.

From MILWAUKEE; Drs. R. Martin and H. P. Wenzel. During the first eight months of 1881 there were 234 cases of Diphtheria in this city; during the first eight months of 1882 there were 155 cases, and the disease does not appear to have been so malignant. Sanitation has been the cause of its diminution; our streets and alleys, lots and cess-pools are kept in a better condition and are cleaner. (R. M.)

Many scars that I have examined, supposed to be vaccine scars, have proven not to be such; they have been produced by worthless vaccinations and are simply blemishes which apparently satisfy their wearers, but are no signs of protection against Small Pox. A single successful vaccination in childhood is, I believe, protective until adolescence, at which time re-vaccination should be performed. After-

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ward re-vaccination by way of precaution when Small Pox threatens can do no harm.

Wet cellars, made land, saturated soils, filthy privies, foul surroundings, sewer gas, putrid sinks and foul back yards all have a tendency to increase the virulence of Diphtheria, but whether by stimulating the malady or by depressing the patient's strength, I am not able to decide. Greater atmospheric purity, better precautions against infection, or contagion, growing fear of the disorder, and absence of any epidemic influence are the causes of its decrease.

If in this city the tanneries, lumber-yards, mills and manufacturing establishments generally were restrained from making common sewers of the water courses, or if the water courses were kept clean and sweet by frequent flushing, and if proper persons were appointed, regardless of politics, to see that these things were done and so paid that they should devote their whole time to sanitation, we might look for great improvement in the health of our citizens, and, though a Sanitary Millennium might not immediately follow, a long stride would have been made in that direction.

"It is hard to teach old dogs new tricks," but our schools might begin teaching the children what it is to be clean, in the first place, and how to attain cleanliness in the second; pamphlets on the same subject addressed to the general public might also do much good. (H. P. W.)

From MONDOVI; Dr. C. Hebard. Diphtheria has been of a much milder type than heretofore; during the past year I have had no fatal cases. While I cannot say that there has been any constant unsanitary feature present in even a majority of cases, I believe that saturation of the soil and wet cellars can induce the disease.

From MONROE; Dr. J. C. Hall. If by the expression, typical results, in your questions, be meant a considerable febrile reaction in addition to strongly marked local effects,

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thus giving evidence of pronounced constitutional disturbance, I answer that a single vaccination, thus successful, is protection for life. My aim is always to produce such effects, and when they are not secured, I advise re-vaccination once in each four or five years. I have used Bovine virus for some years past, but I still am of opinion that the humanized form, *if not over-cultivated* by too many, removes from its original source, is safer from bad or poisonous effects, is more certain to work, and insures protection more promptly.

In regard to Diphtheria, the number of cases has been very small during the past year as compared with the two years preceding, but I think that its character has been unchanged. I cannot say positively that there has been any one constant unsanitary condition, because in the better class of houses and families in which the disease has prevailed, I find it so difficult to make the necessary thorough investigation required to form a correct judgment; especially is this true in regard to personal cleanliness, an important, though neglected point. The fact that the disorder has decreased, is due, not so much to any sanitary improvement, I think, as to the fact that nearly all the children in this city and vicinage have had it, and our experience here shows that one attack protects against further invasion. This immunity is not absolute or universal, unless mistakes in diagnosis are made; but I am inclined to distrust the reports sometimes made of patients who have Diphtheria two or three times a year; recurrent cases do occur, but I think they are rare.

I will add that in regard to sanitary conditions the *malignancy* of Diphtheria has, on the whole, held a strict ratio to the dirt, filth, dampness, and other contaminations surrounding those afflicted. The facts attendant on its history here, tend strongly to confirm the germ theory of its origin. The situation of this place, as well as its surface conformation, is favorable to health; but there is a total neglect of drainage, of privy vaults and their proximity to wells, and

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of the accumulations of filth, garbage, etc., in alleys, which neutralizes to a great extent our natural advantages.

P. S. I have seen one of our physicians to whom I read the above; he endorses it except as to the recurrence of Diphtheria, of which he thinks that one invasion renders the individual *more* liable than less to a second attack, and that the disease may recur in the same person over and over again.

From NEEDEDAH; Dr. F. A. Canfield. I am disposed to believe that one thorough vaccination is protective for the rest of life; I was vaccinated forty years ago and have never been able to make it take since upon myself, and although I have often been exposed I have always escaped Small Pox.

I think that damp weather with occasional showers of rain falling on the decaying saw-dust in our streets produces an atmosphere that greatly aggravates Diphtheria.

We are having a few cases of this disease of malignant type which I attribute principally to the character of the water supply which is drawn from sloughs and streams into which saw-dust, bark and slabs from the mills found their way for years.

Twenty miles north of us Small Pox appeared but was confined to a single family, in which, however, five cases out of seven proved fatal. A noteworthy circumstance connected with these cases, was the death of a gentleman who had the disease years ago and was well marked by it. Supposing that he was safe from attacks he offered his services as nurse; nevertheless he was seized after two days exposure and died.

From NEENAH; Dr. J. R. Barnett. There is no definite time during which vaccination may be said to be protective in all cases; re-vaccination is frequently successful where the primary operation has failed — that is, susceptibility to the action of the vaccine virus has either returned or been

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developed and with it the liability to contract Small Pox. I use bovine virus on account of its greater safety and certainty of action, but I have known of instances where humanized virus has been successfully used after the bovine has repeatedly failed. I have seen rashes follow upon vaccination of both kinds of virus, having some of the characteristics of the Varioloid rash, but I have never seen specific disease, *e.g.*, Syphilis or any other so produced. During the last winter a special Board of Health was appointed in this city, of which physicians were members, and every one in the place was vaccinated, voluntarily or compulsarily; there were no cases of Small Pox here.

I renew the suggestion made several years ago, that all rags used in paper mills should be thoroughly disinfected before assortment, that such disinfection should be made compulsory and the means legally prescribed; also that the operatives in paper mills should be subject to frequent vaccination, for example, annually, after examination by a competent physician. [An excellent suggestion.]

From NEW LISBON; Dr. E. H. Townsend. There has been more Diphtheria within a circuit of ten miles from this place, especially among Norwegians and Germans, than for three years preceding. Low places under bluffs, and in the vicinity of wet, marshy lands, dirt and over-crowding increase the mortality very greatly; although there has been little of the malignant form, the death rate has been seventy-five per cent. With isolation of patients, better water, less dirt, and more perfect drainage, at least one-half of the deaths from Diphtheria in this neighborhood might have been prevented.

From NEW RICHMOND; Dr. O. N. Murdock. In the village proper, Diphtheria has invaded only a single family, and there it originated by contagion; in the section tributary to the village, there have been thirty-four cases and eighteen deaths, showing quite a malignant type of the disease. In

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two instances certainly it could be attributed to local un-sanitary conditions, but its increase generally is due to the ignorance and heedlessness of the Irish portion of the residents which leads to reckless and unnecessary exposure. Even though they have confidence in their physician they will not admit that the disease is contagious in many instances.

From OCONOMOWOC; Dr. J. Regan. I believe that a single successful vaccination is effective during life as a modifier of Small Pox virus, but I do not believe that it is effectual as an absolute preventive of the disease. I have not confined myself to the use of a single form of vaccine virus, although I prefer the humanized, provided the subject from whom it is obtained is free from constitutional taint; I think it more reliable, since there is much spurious bovine virus which, though it may give rise to a gangrenous pustule, is worthless as a preventative or modifier of Variola, which might have abundant time for development while experimentation with such virus is going on.

Diphtheria has been rare during the year, and mild in type, yielding readily to treatment as a general rule; I believe that wet cellars and damp habitations especially, have a marked influence on the malignancy of the disease, and that a case of irritable sore throat may develop into Diphtheria if kept in such a habitation, while in a dry and warm atmosphere such cases will convalesce with no or very little difficulty. I have observed that when the wind blows from a northeasterly direction, especially in the spring, outbreaks of Diphtheria are very apt to follow.

From OMRO; Dr. J. S. Daniells. In this locality we vaccinated every body last winter, those who had never been vaccinated before and some who showed one or two good cicatrices; the virus worked well in a majority of all cases, better in many of the secondary than in the primary vaccinations. I advocate the use of bovine virus exclusively,

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believing it to be free from all risk of communicating or developing dormant disease.

We have had considerable Diphtheria in this vicinity, quite a good many cases occurring within the last two months. It has been of malignant type, many cases proving fatal. I cannot say that unsanitary conditions have always been present, though I think that such conditions may determine an outbreak and cause the spread of the disease, at the same time increasing its malignity. Certainly, when sanitary conditions are good, our patients' chances are much better, and they improve more rapidly.

A case illustrating one manner in which the disease may be spread, occurred under my own immediate observation not very long since, in a family numbering ten individuals, a father, mother and eight children. The first case, a child, died without treatment after an illness of sixty hours; I was called in to determine the cause of death, which I pronounced to be Diphtheria, and advised the funeral be strictly private and that medical attendance should be called in case of further outbreak. Two other children were seized that night and others in rapid succession, until the father only was left well enough to do the household work and nursing. A neighbor with whom the family had frequent and familiar intercourse, had had friends visiting him who had just recovered from the disease, and from the visitors the infection came to the whole family as above described. A man lost his daughter at Manawa by Diphtheria last spring and came here without having changed or disinfected his clothing; his brother-in-law and three children took the disease from him and all died; he visited another family where there were two children both of whom were attacked and both died. I record these cases as showing the power of the contagion and the means whereby it is often transported.

From ORFORDVILLE; Dr. J. I. Johnson. There have been some thirty cases of Diphtheria in this vicinity during the

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year; in many instances the type has been mild, but where unsanitary influences have prevailed, the disease has been violent and intractable. I have always found the type and prevalence of Diphtheria to be modified by the sanitary influences.

From OSHKOSH; Dr. G. M. Steele. During the recent high-water period, the lower parts of our city were so flooded that cellars, privies, wells, stables, etc., were all united; a result has been that early in the season we have had a greatly increased amount of fevers, malarial in type. There has been very little Diphtheria in this vicinity for the past year, and it has been easily controlled as a general thing. I am not able to say that there has been any *constant* sanitary error in the condition of premises where the disease has prevailed, but there has generally been more or less of filth and frequently wet cellars or sewer gas coming into cellars through the drains.

From OSSEO; Dr. A. L. Wooster. I have used both forms of virus for vaccination, and if the humanized can be procured free from all unhealthy taint, I prefer it to the bovine. I have seen Erysipelas set in, to an alarming extent, after vaccination with bovine virus, in a subject of scrofulous constitution.

I think Diphtheria is worse where foul cellars exist, and that poor diet also has its effects,— meaning by poor diet an excess of fried pork, etc. Where the well and privy are far apart, and the well drainage is toward the privy and barn-yard instead of the reverse; where bed-rooms are well-aired, and cellars frequently white-washed and thoroughly ventilated; where vegetables are seldom stored under the living rooms, and never allowed to decay there; where these and similar precautions are taken, Diphtheria seldom comes, and when it does it is in some one of the lighter forms, being very rarely malignant. Not every case that is called Diphtheria is really so, however.

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From PESHTIGO; Dr. H. C. Sibree. A very marked unsanitary condition prevailing here, is the proximity of privy-vaults and wells; the water in the wells moreover is generally derived from superficial sources.

I have had three instances in which after vaccination with bovine virus, a rash has made its appearance, attended with a good deal of itching, and characterized by many of the features of Roseola.

From PINE RIVER; Dr. B. D. Jewell. There has been no unusual amount of Diphtheria here, and only three cases have occurred that can be called malignant. I have observed that the disease is more common and more malignant on low, wet ground, and in the vicinity of marshes, than on high, dry lands.

From PORTAGE; Dr. W. Meacher. Diphtheria has prevailed to the extent of some two dozen cases, in some instances being quite malignant. I had five cases in one family, of the worst type, all proving fatal; the household consisted of father, mother and five children -- girls, the oldest about 14, the youngest 1 year old. The children were all attacked and all died within a week, the disease rapidly assuming the gangrenous form. The habitation was the dirtiest I have ever seen, 'which is a good deal to say, for I have seen many that were bad enough,' and the whole family lived in one room. Previous to this there had been no Diphtheria in the neighborhood; since then I have had another series of five cases in one family, three proving fatal. I have little doubt that it was hatched in the place described above; these cases showed once more, how powerfully contagious the disease is.

From POYNETTE; Dr. L. A. Squires. Diphtheria has prevailed quite extensively in some neighboring townships, and its type has been malignant. In some cases the disease originated in block or log-houses where the cellars were damp and the whole structure lacked ventilation; I believe

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that excessive soil saturation conduces to the development of the disorder. Diphtheria is now decreasing, one cause therefor being, I think, the efforts made to have the people improve their sanitary surroundings.

From PRAIRIE DU CHIEN; Dr. E. Steiger. If we are to judge from strictly typical vaccine cicatrices, I fear that comparatively few are protected from Small Pox; very many have marks, but in many cases they are such only as prove some local irritation and perhaps inflammation at a former time. I have used both forms of virus and have secured the best results, as a general thing, from the humanized.

Diphtheria has been somewhat rare in this vicinity, though I have seen cases of follicular Tonsillitis that has been called Diphtheria. All diseases with tendency toward tissue destruction, whether gangrenous or otherwise, are more or less unfavorably influenced by wet cellars and similar unsanitary surroundings.

From PRESCOTT; Dr. A. Young. I am of opinion, judging from my own case, that a single vaccination may be protective during the remainder of life, though I am far from saying that such is the rule. There are probably very few adults in whom vaccination will not take a second time during life, if this be ordinarily prolonged, and I therefore advise re-vaccination once in ten years, or thereabouts, in all cases.

I have always used humanized virus until the past winter with satisfactory results. In deference to the popular demand I then procured bovine virus, with which I was not at all satisfied — the result in every case was complete failure, or what I deem still worse. I must confess that I decidedly prefer the humanized form, believing it to be more certain to take, and equally protective in its action, with less risk of severe local inflammation. I have never seen any disease communicated by vaccination, and believe, with ordinary

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prudence in the selection of virus, that there is no risk whatever.

From PRINCETON; Dr. M. T. Millard. There has been little Diphtheria here, and that mild in type. Two cases I think were caused by water standing in the cellar; it was very offensive in odor when agitated or disturbed.

From REEDSBURG; Dr. C. A. Rood. There have been but few cases of Diphtheria here, and only four that I have seen of malignant character. In all these instances water was in the cellars, marshes surrounded the houses, and one family was drinking water obtained from the cellar.

From RETREAT; Dr. S. A. Meller. I have had a good deal of Diphtheria in my practice during the year, probably a hundred cases in all, some of which were malignant; in one family the water was bad and potatoes in large quantities were rotting in the cellar; very plainly, I think the disease was caused by existing conditions in this instance, but in others different causes were at work; in one a neglected cold developed into Diphtheria; in a second the clothing of children who died were worn by other children without previous disinfection; and in other cases I could see no special reason why one or two should contract the disease and the rest escape; my practice has been to give preventives whenever Diphtheria attacks one member of a family, and they may have had an effect.

From RICE LAKE; Dr. M. Whinery. My opinion is that one entirely successful vaccination is protective for life; my own case is one in point; I have never been revaccinated and have been very thoroughly exposed. I prefer the use of humanized virus, if carefully collected; results are better, the cicatrix is equally distinct and there is less destruction of tissue.

Diphtheria has prevailed at Rice Lake and in the neighboring villages during the larger part of the year. I think

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that in our locality soil saturation and imperfect drainage have had all to do with causing the disease among children.

From RICHLAND CENTRE; Dr. A. W. Bickford. Unwholesome drinking water, damp cellars, decaying vegetable matter are the most frequent causes of Diphtheria, and greatly increase its severity.

From ROYALTON; Dr. M. Wood. Most of the families who have suffered from Diphtheria in this vicinity have lived in localities surrounded by low, marshy lands, and mill ponds. I have noticed that Scarlet Fever and continued fevers prevail to a greater extent in these marshy situations and upon undrained land.

From ST. MARTINS; Dr. T. C. Malone. We have had but little Diphtheria and that little of mild type. I believe that wet cellars, especially in connection with decomposing vegetable matter, have a decided influence on the malignity of this disease, and may even at times originate it. During an epidemic of considerable severity, which was at its height about two years ago, the note, "cellar poorly drained," appeared in the majority of cases, and where the cellar odor was most perceptible, the disease was apt to be most severe. It is my opinion, from personal experience, that the practice of storing vegetables in damp cellars is a most reprehensible one from a sanitary point of view, under any circumstances.

From SAUK CITY; Dr. A. F. Jones. I have seen few cases of Diphtheria during the past year, whereas during the two years preceding I had constantly many in my charge. I have observed that the proximity of marshes, decaying vegetation, foul cellars, and in one instance of a slaughter house, has *always* seemed to increase the virulence of the disease.

From SAXVILLE; Dr. H. C. Van Arsdale. Diphtheria has been generally of mild type, but in some cases malignant, and most so over damp cellars, on low, wet lands, flanked bA

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cultivated fields; in one such place I had three fatal cases in a family of four. I am of the opinion that if prophylactic medicines were more frequently used on the first appearance of the disease, and sanitary precautions duly taken, Diphtheria would cease to be the scourge that it now is.

From SEYMOUR; Dr. B. F. Strong. I believe that, while Diphtheria always originates from contagion, filthy surroundings, and especially cellars filled with decaying vegetables, have very much to do with its character and malignancy. I attribute the decline of the disease largely to the greater care taken in avoiding contagion.

From SHAWANO; Dr. J. D. W. Heath. Wet cellars and excessive soil-saturation have very unquestionably a bad influence in cases of Diphtheria. I think the decline of the disease due to two causes; first, the general sanitary condition of the state is better than it has been heretofore, and second, I think that one attack gives immunity from a second for a time at least, and as we have had so many cases within a few years, there is not so much material on which the disorder can lay hold.

I have seen an instance in which a child of two years old, on being vaccinated, had an eruption similar to the vaccine pustule, over the body, arms and face; bovine virus was employed. This can hardly be called a communication of any specific disease, however.

From SHEBOYGAN; Dr. W. F. Tift. This city contains alleys between the streets running east and west, which are used as deposit grounds for all kinds of refuse matters; pig-pens and stables are also located thereon, and whenever a heavy rain falls, this material with the manure, etc., from the last mentioned institutions is floated off and deposited here and there about the streets, in many instances close to dwellings. As health officer, I have only power to examine all places and report upon their condition to the aldermen of the ward in which they are located, who have authority

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to order removal or cleansing — which authority they sometimes exercise and sometimes don't. Sheboygan is growing rapidly and everything in the shape of a house, no matter what its sanitary condition may be, is occupied often to overcrowding, in the case of the poorer classes. What can be done?

From SHEBOYGAN FALLS; Dr. C. B. Cody. Diphtheria and Typhoid have followed close upon high water in this vicinity. Excessive soil saturation must, by contaminating the wells and in other ways also, help to produce the specific disease.

In the villages probably two-thirds of the residents are vaccinated and in the country probably not more than one-third of the people are protected at all.

From SOLDIER'S GROVE; Dr. J. Dinsdale. During February, March and April, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis was quite prevalent here, more than fifty per cent of the cases ending fatally. The disease was confined principally to families living on flat lands where the soil was a black loam, and was especially severe where the houses were small and cold, and the children had not abundant clothing.

From SUPERIOR; Dr. E. T. Gauvreau. A local Board of Health has been organized here from which good results are expected. There has been little sickness of any kind; a few cases of Scarlet Fever confined to two families, and a few of Typhoid have been all in the way of zymotics. Our chief sanitary defect is the lack of good drinking water; to this want many cases of fever are due, and it is one which can be easily remedied whenever the town authorities see fit to act.

From TWO RIVERS; Dr. J. R. Currens. Very rarely within this city does disease of any kind attain a very malignant type, while only two or three miles back in the country, Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever have both been very severe, in many cases ending fatally. The only theory on

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which I can account for our exemption is, that the location of the city on ground that extends far out into the lake gives us a purer air, and the rivers afford a more perfect natural drainage than that with which most localities are favored. Slaughter houses are located in the city, and fishermen throw their refuse into the rivers, so that one would naturally look for some disease to follow on such carelessness, but thus far we have escaped anything like an outbreak of zymotic disease. Diphtheria has made its appearance in one or two instances, always in houses having wet cellars; when the cellars were drained the disease disappeared, and hence the connection between the two things seems established.

From UNION CENTRE; Dr. T. Gilluly. I have found Diphtheria to show itself with most violence in damp places, surrounded by marsh and timber, and where buildings were so situated that there could be no ventilation to the cellars.

With regard to vaccination, I do not believe that more than one-half the population are protected at all. I think as a rule that a single successful vaccination is protective for life; that it is only under peculiar and exceptional circumstances that the disease is taken after vaccination. Many years ago, at Columbus, Ohio, an old man was employed as nurse in the pest-house who had had Small Pox when young. He was in the hospital for four years, during which time he occasionally slept in the room with the Small Pox patients, and was thoroughly and frequently exposed without a thought of danger. Nevertheless, a patient was finally admitted with Congestive Variola from whom this old nurse took the disease and died. Now, I think it is such exceptional cases as this, which give rise to the impression on the part of the public and the profession also, that vaccination will in time wear out.

I vaccinated a five year old girl with virus that had proved

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effective in every other instance, but in her case it failed to make any impression, although repeatedly tried. Two years later she was exposed to Small Pox, took the disease and died.

From VIROQUA; Dr. W. A. Gott. In my judgment, filthy houses, and I use the word in the broadest sense, tend to spread disease, and wet cellars and excessive soil saturation have a similar power.

I saw one case of Small Pox in consultation, in which, according to the patient's statement, exposure took place on shipboard, where there were a number of cases. The eruption began to show itself just two weeks after landing at Castle Garden (the patient, who had immediately left for the west), being taken down immediately after his arrival at his destination. As there was no Health Board, the citizens took matters into their own hands on discovering the nature of the disease, and after some fifteen or twenty had been exposed, and measures were taken to isolate the patient, the resident physician had no difficulty in persuading all to be vaccinated in the village, and the action taken was so successful that no other case occurred.

From WATERTOWN; Dr. W. F. Whyte. In the majority of cases of Diphtheria, the hygienic conditions have been unfavorable and the surroundings bad; dampness of location and wet cellars have always seemed to me to be predisposing causes.

From WAUPUN; Dr. D. W. Moore. The only fatal case of Diphtheria that I have had during the year was over a wet cellar, with barn-yard near and wood-shed filled with old rails that emitted a smell of rotting wood. Generally the type of the disease has been mild.

From WAUZEKA; Dr. C. C. Halsted. Measles and Whooping Cough came to us through contagion from an adjoining town; Scarletina has been sporadic in its occurrence, and I am not able to trace it to any direct or incidental contagion.

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Typhoid, of which we have had twenty-eight cases, was due to impure drinking water and damp filthy cellars. No means have been taken to control the spread of disease in any way.

From WEST BEND; Dr. D. W. Lynch. Diphtheria has been more prevalent than usual in this vicinity, though it has been confined to low, marshy localities, excepting in a few cases. I have had but a single case of Small Pox which came into my hands in the later stages. Other cases developed from this, but they were not under my care. In regard to vaccination, I prefer the humanized form of virus, thinking it equally effective, and much less severe in its effects than the bovine. I do not believe that more than sixty per cent. of the people hereabouts have been properly vaccinated.

From WRIGHSTOWN; Dr. W. H. Earles. I am inclined to believe that excessive soil saturation, wet cellars, etc., do exert an influence both as to prevalence and malignancy of Diphtheria. In my own cases, which have been few, some unsanitary condition has generally been present.

The following notes upon the epidemic of Diphtheria from which we have suffered during two years, may not be without value. The territory which has been chiefly affected has been a strip about four miles long, lying on both sides of the Fox river, and not exceeding two and a half miles wide in the widest part. The disease has been especially severe in this village where the first case appeared in June, 1880; from this time until August following, the cases that came under my observation were mild in type though quite numerous; two only proved fatal. During the months of August and September, the malady assumed its most malignant form, fully sixty per cent. ending in death. After September the type again became milder, until the spring of 1881, when the malignant character again developed and continued for about two months.

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Since May, 1881, severe cases have been somewhat rare; Paralysis was a very frequent sequel. I have records of upwards of two hundred cases treated by myself and other physicians, all upon the same limited territory, and the general history was the same in all.

It is difficult to trace any connection between the existence and severity of the disease and the condition of those affected, as it proved equally fatal among the well-nourished and well cared for patients and those in poorer circumstances and worse surroundings; treatment in many cases was useless while in others it served only to prolong life; not a few cases proved fatal within two days after the appearance of the membrane, but the death rate from this and from other diseases is undoubtedly increased by the unhealthy surroundings of our village, particularly by stagnant water, the odor from which is quite perceptible throughout the summer months and at times during the whole year.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF CLERKS OF LOCAL
BOARDS OF HEALTH.

To the special correspondence of the Board, the following extracts from communications accompanying the formal reports of the clerks of Local Board, contain matter of general interest. In one or two instances, by the wish of the writer, the name of the locality is suppressed.

From ALABAMA. A family resident here spent some months in Minnesota where a child contracted Diphtheria; after his recovery they returned home and very soon afterward the child of a neighbor, a playmate of the little fellow first referred to, was taken sick and died. The nature of the disease was not known and there was a large attendance

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at the funeral; other cases of Diphtheria followed, although they could not be or were not in all instances traced to exposure, direct or indirect. I have given warning of danger many times, and have been laughed at by some for my childishness as they call it, and have given offense to others for what they call my officiousness, but many are getting their eyes opened to the contagiousness of the disease, and I hope that people generally will do so in the course of time. One source of the fatality is the insidiousness with which Diphtheria makes its approaches; people do not realize that their children are sick enough to need a doctor until it is too late to do any good; doctors, moreover, are not easily accessible at all times; the nearest to us is twenty miles away.

From ARCADIA. Typhoid Fever began here in a family who used water from a driven well which was only four feet distant from a privy vault. Seven patients had come down with the disease, when the doctor forbade further use of the water.

From BALDWIN. Our Board of Health has ordered that all privy vaults be filled up and that no more shall be dug within the limits of the village.

From BIG FLATS. Since last fall the higher lands as well as the marshes, have been completely surcharged with water, and I fear the development of Diphtheria and Malarial Fevers, the more especially, as the greater [part of our population, of both sexes, are liable to overwork themselves during hay and harvest time, and expose themselves needlessly to vicissitudes of weather at all seasons. Such unnecessary exposure is a prolific cause of sickness among farmers and their families.

From BLANCHARDVILLE. There is great carelessness shown in visiting at houses where Diphtheria is either actually existing or has recently occurred, and in this way, more than in almost any other, the disease is spread. As showing the power and persistency of the contagion, the

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following instance is instructive: A family had seven children all of whom had Diphtheria, two dying therefrom. Shortly after these deaths a young girl made a visit to the family and remained over night; she came down with the disorder a few days afterwards, and within six months two other cases of the same kind occurred. Nearly a year afterward another girl stayed over night at this house and died of Diphtheria within a week. There was no Diphtheria in the town at the time, and no means was known by which these girls could have contracted the disease other than by passing the night in this infected house.

From BLOOM. Our people are taking greater interest in sanitary matters than they have ever done hitherto; there is much more attention paid, whether in building new dwellings or in renovating old ones, to matters of ventilation, etc. Much of this is due to the teaching and influence of our resident physician.

From BRANNAN. I have carefully examined the water supply of this town, or rather, or the more thickly settled portion of it, for it includes ten townships of wild land, and have found it very poor; I do not know of more than a half dozen wells that are even an approach to proper construction; the majority of them are mere holes in the ground with more or less of stagnant water at the bottom. The village stands on low ground, the mill-dam helps to keep the soil saturated, particularly in rainy weather, and many of our people, while not sick in bed, are yet far from being robust and healthy. More dependence is put on Cough Syrups, Pain Drops and Liniments, than on skillful medical advice and more money is spent for them than would pay liberally for the latter.

From BURTON. Diphtheria of a malignant type has prevailed here to some extent, caused, I have no doubt, by the effects of the back water from the river upon the bottom lands in the immediate vicinity of dwellings and also by

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filthy barn-yards and cellars. In two families there have been six cases, of which five have already proven fatal. Vaccination has been general, but not so general as it should have been. Two cases of Small Pox have occurred in neighboring towns, both imported from Iowa, but the disease has not spread in either place.

From BYRON. There has been much greater care exercised in the drainage of cellars within the last year, than ever before; many new drains were put in during the fall.

From CHELSEA. Our Board of Health has been looking after the mill-owners, during the past year, and they have been obliged to clean up the filth and accumulations of rubbish around their premises.

From CLEAR LAKE. A Board of Health has been organized in this place lately, and will find abundance of work to do. Cholera Infantum has been very prevalent and very fatal here during the summer, as has Diphtheria also. The lake here is a small one having no outlet, and many are of opinion that it causes much of the sickness; the Health Officer has begun to clear away manure heaps of which there are plenty, he being of opinion that they have a worse effect upon the public health than the lake.

From COLFAX. Diphtheria came in the majority of cases from causes that might easily have been avoided, notably from contact with the sick and neglect of proper hygienic measures, especially a lack of personal cleanliness. Much sickness was also due to the use of impure water for drinking purposes.

From EATON. There has been much sickness in this vicinity that might well have been avoided altogether by proper precautions. Scarlet Fever has been spread in not a few instances by the carelessness of nurses and other attendants on the sick, and by the neglect to properly disinfect houses and clothing.

From EAU GALLE. I should be glad to fill out your blanks

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in full as desired, but no reports are ever made to the clerk by physicians or any one else, and hence there are absolutely no data to go upon except such as are within the clerk's own personal knowledge. There is no resident physician and our Board has never given any attention to sanitary matters. One great lack here is, that many of the houses have no privy conveniences whatever, and many have no cellarage.

From FORT WINNEBAGO. Our people have paid greater attention of late to cellar drainage, to cleansing and disinfecting old privies and to the location of new ones; as they are beginning to recognize the connection between Diphtheria and fevers and filth and dampness. The effects are decidedly good.

From KENOSHA. Our Board of Audit or Common Council act as a Board of Health when occasion requires—that is when any contagious disease such as Small Pox appears in our midst. Our doctors make reports semi-occasionally, to the County Recorder who pigeon-holes them when made, until there is quite an accumulation, say for six months, and then writes them up. Under the circumstances such a report as you require is rather difficult to make.

From LEON. During the heavy rains that have fallen during a part of the year, a great many cellars were filled with water and remained wet for two or three consecutive months. This state of things has been a sort of blessing in disguise, for it has led to many improvements that would never have been made without it. Privies have been reconstructed, and in many cases moved away from the water supply; drains have been put in and many precautions taken to prevent a recurrence of the flooding.

Much more care is taken when a contagious disease breaks out in a family in regard to isolation; when such a case unfortunately occurs, the household now isolates itself as completely as possible, and the trouble is thus usually confined.

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to the place where it originates. Illustrations of this have been tolerably frequent during the year; a young lady took Scarlet Fever in an adjoining town and when she was deemed convalescent, came home here; soon after her return her brothers and sisters came down with the same disease, but it was kept confined to the one house. The head of a family probably brought Whooping Cough to his children; only two households suffered from it, and they were near neighbors and very intimate. The chairman of our local board has been very persistent in his efforts to keep the streets and roads clear of anything that can cause sickness, as dead animals, stagnant pools, etc., etc.

From LESSOR. A portion of our foreign population are exceedingly filthy in their habits, using the banking beside the house as a substitute for a privy, and getting their drinking water from holes dug in some low spot which receives all the surface drainage for a distance around. From these and similar causes a large amount of Typhoid Fever is developed.

From LINCOLN. Old and decaying log houses, and the use of impure water for drinking purposes, have much to do with the causation of disease in this vicinity.

From LINDEN. Our local Board has acted to suppress several nuisances, and to have pig-pens, manure heaps, and other similar offences, that were much too near dwellings, removed, and to have foul barnyards cleansed and rendered less offensive.

I received your note accompanying the report returned for further and fuller information, which I give herewith to the best of my ability. We have no regular organized Board of Health, and when the blank first reached me I filled them out in some haste, not thinking, to tell the truth, that they amounted to anything or were likely to be of much value to any one. On more careful examination however, I see their importance and the necessity that exists

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for having them filled out with all possible care, and have accordingly, with the help of our resident physician, done the best I could with them, and return them with all the information I can obtain.

From LODI. I am satisfied that much ill health is produced and that many cases of sickness are aggravated by over study. Our young children—certainly in this village—go to school too much and too early, and there is not a year that passes that does not see some of them break down under the strain imposed upon them.

From LORRAINE. Measles has broken out here on two separate occasions and in two families; by prompt action and by careful isolation it was confined to the houses to which it was brought from elsewhere at both times, and we have been spared the too frequent experience of an epidemic which breaks up schools and causes a great deal of sickness and attendant expense.

From LYNN. Typhoid Fever was occasioned in this town by the use of foul water for drinking purposes. Small Pox was brought hither by a man from Montana, the nature of the disease not being suspected until others began to come down. A seven-year-old boy attended the public school while his uncle was sick in the house with Small Pox; many children had not been vaccinated and hence the consternation was great when the true character of the sickness became generally known; within a week there were very few unvaccinated persons to be found. Fortunately no evil results followed the exposure, and the house was quickly and thoroughly quarantined. It is frightful to think of what might have happened, however.

From MAPLE GROVE. Small Pox was brought hither from the neighboring village of Hilbert by some persons visiting that place; as soon as its presence was discovered, our town Board took vigorous steps to prevent its spread, closing all schools and churches and forbidding any public assemblies;

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many persons were very indignant and claimed that the Board had gone beyond its powers, but neither pains nor expense was spared and the disease was soon stamped out. We believe that we kept entirely within the law, which does not define the powers of a Health Board very strictly.

We have some ground for thinking that there is a local cause of Diphtheria here, as most of the cases occur near a large marsh where water always stands, and others near a creek which is very much blocked with decaying rubbish. The Board made an effort not long since to drain the marsh, which could be done for about five hundred dollars, but there was so much opposition that the plan was abandoned.

[The law is purposely indefinite in prescribing the powers of the Board of Health, inasmuch as it may be needful to act very promptly in order to prevent serious disease. All the action above described and much more was clearly and fully within the powers granted by the statute, which authorizes a local board to do any act which, in its judgment may be necessary for the public safety.]

From MATTSON. Our local board has made a good many stringent regulations concerning health matters of late, ordaining, among other things, that no dead body shall be taken into a school house for funeral services unless a certificate signed by two physicians shall first be obtained that the disease which caused death was non-contagious, such certificate to be filed with the town clerk; that no person in attendance as nurse, etc., upon anyone sick with contagious disease shall enter any public place without changing his or her clothing, and that no child who has within fifteen days been exposed to any contagious disease shall be allowed to enter the public schools.

These rules have worked hardship, and, in my opinion, are all wrong, as they put everyone at the mercy of two persons.

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[The correspondent writing the above gives as an illustration of his position an account too long for publication here, but which does not in our judgment make out a very strong case. The circumstances as he narrates them show only a disagreement between two physicians as to a diagnosis and that the members of a single family have been very wisely excluded from attendance on the public school because of this disagreement. The rules, of which the substance is given above, are eminently judicious, and such as should be enforced in every town in the land. The case cited is an extreme one, but even so, and admitting its hardship, it is far better that one or more individuals should be even permanently excluded from school privileges, than that a whole community should be exposed to the risk of a disease like Diphtheria. Simple Tonsillitis does not often kill, and the physician who made the diagnosis of Diphtheria was probably entirely correct therein.]

From MINERAL POINT. During the past year our Local Board of Health has held frequent meetings; its most important acts have been the removal of pigsties and similar nuisances, and the enforcement of cleanliness generally. It has also made an attempt to compel the removal of slaughter-houses from the stream running through the city, but in this it has been unsuccessful, petitions having been presented asking that these establishments may be permitted to remain where they are, because they have already been there forty years; the procrastination of the common council has also been an obstacle to this reform.

[Probably the common council could be moved to more rapid action by the application of such a stimulant as is provided for by section 1418 of the revised statutes, published in the last report of this Board, and the owners of the slaughter houses might be proceeded against under the same section.]

From MISHICOTT. There has been little disease here of contagious character during the year, but it has not

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been because of intelligent action on the part of either the local authorities or the majority of people looking toward that end. I believe that a principal cause of sickness is the lack of hygienic knowledge. Thus, for instance, I have seen children attending school and going sometimes a distance of two or three miles to do so, wearing clothing such as to suggest the idea that the parents must have had a very high opinion of the child's heat-producing powers, and this in cases where the plea of poverty cannot be urged. Again, those who plan and build our school houses have little or no idea of what proper ventilation means; hence, the buildings become saturated with the foul exhalations from the bodies and breath of their occupants, and in a very short time are mere breeders of disease. People need instruction, too, upon what constitutes cleanliness, both in regard to their habitations and their bodies, and if our schools should teach their pupils something about these matters, and enforce the teaching by the scrupulous cleanliness of the houses which they occupy and their surroundings, they would be doing a far better work than is now done in too many instances. As it is, for the want of knowledge the people perish.

[The last report of the State Superintendent contains a number of plans for school-houses of almost every grade, which are in most respects well planned from a sanitary point of view, the chief defect being the lack of sufficient floor space to each pupil, and even this defect is not found in all. If the plans thus freely given to the people are followed, as they should be, our school-houses will very soon cease to be "mere breeders of disease," and the reproach to our western civilization that too many of them are at the present time.]

From MOUNDVILLE. Some thirty years ago Fever and Ague was very prevalent in this section; during the spring the marshes were overflowed, becoming dry again as the summer advanced, so that one walking upon them was sur-

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rounded by a cloud of dust composed of fine vegetable matter, and when the wind blew strongly this dust was carried pretty much everywhere for people to breathe in. When the dam and lock at Montello were built, there was a great outcry, on the ground of the increased amount of Fever and Ague that would follow, and predictions were abundant that the place would shortly become uninhabitable; the dam was built however, and the predictions were falsified, for Fevers entirely disappeared, Agues vanished, and nothing came to take their place. The summer of '79 was a very dry season, and the marshes were dry again for the first time since the building of the dam; at once the old trouble sprang up again in more malignant shape than ever before, and this continued until the heavy rains of last year covered the lands with water, when again Malarial Fevers were at an end. It seems to me pretty clear that Chills and Fever do not come from wet marshes, but from those that are alternately wet and dry through different seasons of the year.

From NEW DIGGINGS. Scarlet Fever broke out in our midst and carried off some victims, as usual, and caused much suffering and trouble wherever it made its appearance. There is little doubt that one cause of its malignancy was a privy, the vault of which was not over ten feet in depth, the drainage from which can hardly fail to reach the well of a family, said well lying on a hill below the privy, and not more than fifty feet distant from it. The privy belongs to the public school, and is allowed to remain in a vile condition of filthiness at almost all times.

From OTTER CREEK. Diphtheria here occurred in a family who drew their supply of drinking water from a marsh where the cattle ran and pastured at all times.

From PENSATKEE. Some cases of Typhoid fever occurred at a boarding house in this town, the cause of which was the pollution of the well water by slops thrown upon the ground close by the well. There were no deaths.

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From PITTSVILLE. There have undoubtedly been cases of disease here that might have been avoided by the timely adoption of proper hygienic precautions. Measles and Whooping Cough, for example, have been spread through the town by the agency of the public school. Cleansing of cellars and more frequent cleansing and disinfection of privies would do much for the improvement of the general health.

From PLAINFIELD. A peculiar form of low, continued fever has been prevalent here, evidently traceable to decaying animal and vegetable refuse; it originated in an alley on which a butcher's establishment was kept that was carelessly conducted, and usually selected for attack members of families who were not very particular about the disposition of household filth.

From PLEASANT PRAIRIE. The past season has been an unusually wet one, and has had the good effect of moving people very generally to drain their cellars more thoroughly than ever before.

From PORTER'S MILLS. The Board of Health in this town exists in name only. It never meets and I venture to say that none of its members know that they are members of a Board of Health. There are no records, and making a report under such circumstances is a matter of difficulty.

From PRAIRIE DU SAC. The chief sanitary work done by our local Board of Health has been to abate a nuisance caused by yarding hogs in large numbers close to dwelling houses in the village.

From RIB FALLS. Measles was brought into this town by a farmer's daughter who had been working in a family living at Wausau, in which family the disease was then prevalent. The girl in question came home on a visit, went around among her friends and acquaintances, and attended a dance. The day after the ball she came down with

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Measles, and soon afterward many of the young people where she had visited, and those who were at the dance, also came down with the disorder, which did not finally disappear until the end of the winter. Some fifty persons in all, ranging from six to eighteen years old, were attacked.

From RIDGEWAY. Diphtheria prevails very extensively here among the Irish, the causes being, in my opinion, lack of care in keeping the houses, and especially the cellars properly clean, and carelessness in coming into contact with the disease. One family, who several years ago lost several children by Diphtheria, have during the winter lost four more by the same disease. To the best of my knowledge they had not been exposed to the contagion, and I am disposed to think that the malady originated in the house where they lived. Other cases however were clearly the result of contagion, a person coming here from a neighboring state who had lost five children by the disease.

From RIPON. Diphtheria here can be traced directly to the use of impure drinking water; the well used by the family in which the cases occurred being located by a pond of stagnant water which must leach through the soil into the wells in its vicinity.

From ROCKLAND. Notwithstanding that neighboring towns have been sorely afflicted with Small Pox, we have been wholly free from it, and our exemption is due to the fact that, as soon as it was reported that the disease was in our vicinity, vaccination was generally and promptly resorted to, and was repeated until it took effect, in some cases as many as five times.

From RUSK. Small Pox was without doubt introduced here by means of infected clothing sent hither from Canada. It was confined to two families, but there were ten cases. Typhoid was caused, in one instance, at least, by stagnant water around the house and in the cellar.

From ST. LAWRENCE. We have had Small Pox here and

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the cost to the town has been from \$3000 to \$5000, not reckoning the amount spent by the sufferers and their families.

From SPARTA. The health of the town is at present good; the natural drainage, however, is all that we have to depend upon, and the record of the place for healthfulness is due much more to natural causes than to any effort made by its inhabitants.

From SPRING GREEN. The school-house is the cause of more sickness in this place than any other one thing. The report made by a clerk of the school board in answer to the question, "Is the school house well ventilated?" was, "Yes, by broken windows;" and the same condition of things still exists. The needless and dangerous draughts thus caused, the fact that the temperature of the building cannot be satisfactorily regulated, and the furniture being of antediluvian date, the benches being such that no child can sit upon them for any length of time without discomfort, all combine to produce the effect above alluded to.

From STURGEON BAY. Our town board has done a certain amount of sanitary work during the year, the most important being to prohibit the deposit of dead carcasses and other refuse upon the streets or in the Bay.

From WEST SWEDEN. Diphtheria was prevalent to a very considerable extent during the year, until the Local Board closed the public school and engaged a physician to take charge of all cases that occurred. The citizens also wisely abstained from all public meetings and general gatherings so far as was practicable, and thus by common co-operation, the disease, which at one time threatened to be very severe, was promptly and effectually controlled.

From WHITESTOWN. The chief sources of danger to health in this locality lie in the poor ventilation of very many of dwelling houses and the neglect to keep cellars properly

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the clean by removing decaying vegetables which have been allowed to accumulate through the winter.

From ———. [Permission was given to publish the following communication on condition that no names, either of person or place, should be printed.] Naturally our town is healthier than many adjoining it, as it occupies high ground, and has other advantages, but disease brings trouble and death to many a household that might well be saved but for the ignorance and carelessness of many of the people, and the perfect indifference of the sanitary officers and their failure to act.

Probably not one per cent. can be made to believe in the contagiousness of Diphtheria and accordingly mothers not only caress and kiss their little ones when that terrible disease has laid hold of them, but permit other children to do the same, and to receive the visits of sympathetic neighbors and friends, and thus the disease is kept alive and new centers of infection are constantly developed, whereas were proper care exercised and isolation enforced, we should soon see the last of the disease.

The same thing may be said of other contagious diseases. We have had Small Pox in three families; into two of these it was imported by men coming from the pineries, where they had come into contact with it, but in the third it was caused by pure recklessness, such as deserves the severest condemnation. A family came hither from the north having some cases of Small Pox, contracted as mentioned already, and when recovery had taken place they returned to the place from which they came. A resident here *purchased the provisions which they had left, and some furniture, and in spite of warning, removed what of his purchase he could to his own house, going to and fro between that and the infected dwelling without any precaution, and using the material without any previous disinfection.* The result was what might have been expected; every member of his family,

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eight in all, were stricken down by Small Pox of a virulent type, he himself being the first victim.

In many places in the town there are privies and manure heaps in close promixity to wells, with which they are in the freest possible communication. There was sufficient reason last year for the local Health Board to take all possible precautions for restraining the spread of contagious disease, but nothing whatever was done, for the reason that there is no law which compels action, and the members feared to lose popularity, and consequently re-election.

[The writer of the above has furnished name and address as guarantees of good faith, and communications from him have several times been received at this office and published in these reports; communications from other sources also confirm some of the statements above made, and it is certain that Small Pox was prevalent and severe in the vicinity; there is therefore reason for accepting the history given, astounding as it appears. There is a general provision in the Revised Statutes under which any officer who fails to perform the duties imposed upon him by law. may be brought to trial, and, if convicted, duly punished. Whether this provision would cover the failure of a Town Board to organize as a Board of Health in the presence of a dangerous contagious disease, and to take such precautions as are demanded under such circumstances, is doubtful. There is no doubt, however, that a local board failing to take action under such a condition of affairs as that above described, was guilty of a neglect of duty deserving of the severest reprehension. That a house in which Small Pox had occurred should be allowed to remain without prompt and thorough disinfection for a single day after being vacated is bad enough, but that the sale and removal therefrom of furniture and provisions should be tolerated or allowed is infinitely worse, and is evidence in itself of carelessness on the part of the authorities that is nothing less than criminal.]

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THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

JUNE, 1882.



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THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

PART I.---FIRE, FIRE-MARINE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Department of Insurance,
MADISON, April 1, 1882.

To His Excellency, J. M. RUSK,
Governor of Wisconsin:

Sir — I have the honor to submit herewith the thirteenth annual report of this department, in compliance with the requirements of law.

COMPANIES TRANSACTING BUSINESS IN THE STATE
IN 1881.

During the year, one hundred and thirty-six fire, fire marine and marine insurance companies — those organized under the laws of this State included — were granted the usual license to transact business in this State.

Companies Withdrawn and Admitted.

COMPANIES WITHDRAWN.

Of the companies transacting business in this State during 1881, the following, representing capital of \$2,908,000 have either not applied for or been refused license for ensuing year:

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	CAPITAL.
Atlantic Fire and Marine	Rhode Island	\$200,000
Exchange Fire	New York.....	200,000
Firemen's	Maryland.....	378,000
Hoffman Fire.....	New York.....	200,000
Knickerbocker Fire	New York.....	280,000
Lamar.....	New York.....	200,000
New York and Boston	New York.....	200,000
New York City.....	New York.....	300,000
Northern	New York.....	250,000
Orient Mutual.....	New York.....	Mutual
Republic Fire	New York.....	300,000
Revere Fire	Massachusetts	200,000
Reassurance Generale.....	France	200,000

COMPANIES ADMITTED.

The following companies representing capital of \$2,150,000, which did not transact business in this state at the date of last report have been licensed for present year:

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	CAPITAL.
California	California	600,000
City of London.....	Great Britain.....	200,000
Michigan Fire & Marine	Michigan	200,000
Millers & Manufacturers' Mutual.....	Minnesota	Mutual.
Union	California	750,000
Standard Fire Office (limited).....	Great Britain.....	200,000
Thames & Mersey Marine	Great Britain.....	200,000

Certificates Issued for 1882.

COMPANIES TO WHICH CERTIFICATES HAVE BEEN
ISSUED FOR 1882.

Up to April first there have been licensed by this department one hundred and twenty-nine companies representing capital of \$55,891,912, being seven less than were licensed during 1881. Of the companies licensed for the present year six are Wisconsin companies; ninety-seven those of other states, and twenty-six those of foreign countries, classified as follows:

Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies	-	-	-	3
Wisconsin Mutual Companies	-	-	-	3
Companies of other states — stock	-	-	-	89
Companies of other states — mutual	-	-	-	4
Companies of foreign countries	-	-	-	26
Marine Companies	-	-	-	4

Licenses have also been issued to the Accident Insurance Company of Canada; the Guarantee Company of Canada; the German American Hail Insurance Company of Minnesota, and the Plymouth Mutual Hail Insurance Company of Plymouth, Wis.

Business in Wisconsin.

BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN.

Compared with 1880, the premiums received in Wisconsin show an increase of \$230,789, and the losses paid a decrease of \$185,725. The following comparative statement is given showing premium receipts and losses paid from 1869 up to and including 1881:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

COMPANIES.	Number of companies.	Risks written.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of losses to premiums received.
1869.					
Wisconsin joint stock companies	2	\$5,773,559	\$51,065	\$30,786	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies ...	6	31,804,660	316,561	177,434	.....
Companies of other states	74	.....	1,119,719	613,452	.....
Companies of foreign countries..	5	.....	53,455	12,008	.....
Totals	87	\$37,580,219	\$1,540,800	\$882,660	57.29
1870.					
Wisconsin joint stock companies	2	\$13,450,910	\$97,961	\$36,192	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies ...	8	28,809,559	339,474	231,096	.....
Companies of other states	74	100,237,448	1,136,170	868,654	.....
Companies of foreign countries..	4	4,654,978	43,727	36,270	.....
Totals	88	\$147,172,955	\$1,622,332	\$1,175,212	72.44
1871.					
Wisconsin joint stock companies	3	\$14,912,048	\$133,753	\$37,236	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies ...	8	21,023,328	272,099	281,023	.....
Companies of other states	60	75,054,421	896,219	385,387	.....
Companies of foreign countries..	6	11,061,674	129,126	9,434	.....
Totals	77	\$122,081,464	\$1,436,197	\$713,030	49.65
1872.					
Wisconsin joint stock companies	3	\$17,530,664	\$210,433	\$63,516	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies ...	7	25,204,801	366,394	262,983	.....
Companies of other states	68	84,478,871	1,129,565	496,392	.....
Companies of foreign countries..	10	15,137,040	204,285	99,746	.....
Totals	88	\$142,351,376	\$1,910,677	\$922,637	48.29

Business in Wisconsin.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT — continued.

COMPANIES.	Number of companies.	Risks written.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Per centage of losses to premiums received.
1873.					
Wis. joint stock companies ...	3	\$18,274,028	\$236,050	\$119,177	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies ..	7	26,431,816	409,366	208,702	.....
Companies of other states	88	98,564,529	1,332,712	573,510	.....
Companies of foreign countries	11	14,085,716	196,803	91,492	.....
Totals	109	\$157,406,089	\$2,174,931	\$993,281	45.67
1874.					
Wis. joint stock companies ...	3	\$17,918,006	\$30,186	\$105,590	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies ..	7	28,232,467	450,557	278,587	.....
Companies of other states	89	95,739,674	1,373,226	582,845	.....
Companies of foreign countries	15	12,855,483	187,089	43,001	.....
Totals	141	\$154,795,630	\$2,271,059	\$1,010,023	44 00
1875.					
Wis. joint stock companies ...	3	\$17,012,018	\$226,422	\$155,667	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies ..	6	19,591,053	286,951	281,655	.....
Companies of other states	110	95,892,289	1,395,232	1,282,451	.....
Companies of foreign countries	14	14,444,956	201,429	157,338	.....
Totals	133	\$147,440,316	\$2,110,034	\$1,777,111	89 00
1876.					
Wis. joint stock companies ...	3	\$3,200,204	\$165,234	\$19,796	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies ..	5	14,314,348	215,783	129,434	.....
Companies of other states	116	91,760,086	223,481	415,761	.....
Companies of foreign countries	15	14,339,656	193,930	39,683	.....
Totals	139	\$133,614,294	\$1,798,428	\$634,674	34 00
1877.					
Wis. joint stock companies ...	4	\$12,777,853	\$165,157	\$102,475	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies ..	5	11,616,047	167,741	97,487	.....
Companies of other states	99	107,538,010	1,127,220	665,191	.....
Companies of foreign countries	16	15,021,704	184,992	108,760	.....
Totals	123	\$146,943,804	\$1,645,110	\$973,913	59 00

Business in Wisconsin.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT — Continued.

COMPANIES.	Number of Companies.	Risks written.	Premiums received	Losses paid.	Percentage of losses to premiums received.
1878.					
Wis. Joint stock companies...	4	\$13,545,807	167,220	\$97,332	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies .	4	10,435,206	147,626	80,117	.....
Companies of other states.....	96	101,228,024	1,010,155	669,216	.....
Companies of foreign countries	17	15,102,352	193,954	122,813	.....
Total	120	\$140,411,389	\$1,508,955	\$975,478	64 00
1879.					
Wis. joint stock companies....	4	\$20,955,411	\$183,448	\$120,513	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies .	4	10,368,812	137,830	107,180	.....
Companies of other states.....	104	101,555,179	1,044,953	698,293	.....
Companies of foreign countries	22	18,822,632	222,241	111,177	.....
Total	134	\$151,731,034	\$1,589,472	\$1,037,193	64 00
1880.					
Wis. joint stock companies....	3	\$11,761,481	\$146,538	\$76,363	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies .	3	10,622,216	142,778	81,687	.....
Companies of other states	99	109,527,234	1,192,413	754,762	.....
Companies of foreign countries	25	27,199,926	276,797	200,902	.....
Marine companies.....	3	2,550,003	8,002	25,827	.....
Grand totals.....	133	\$ 61,660,860	\$1,766,528	\$1,143,541	61 50
1881.					
Wis. joint stock companies ...	3	\$15,109,348	\$171,018	\$53,397	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies.	3	10,298,373	139,923	66,786	.....
Companies of other states.....	92	112,335,291	1,326,459	682,820	.....
Companies of foreign countries	24	24,612,766	344,144	147,496	.....
Marine companies.....	4	898,073	9,166	5,368	.....
Accident companies.....	3	921,672	6,607	1,949	.....
Grand totals.....	129	\$164,175,523	\$1,997,317	\$957,816	47 95

Town Insurance Companies — Taxes and Fees.

TOWN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The number of town insurance companies reported is considerably in excess of last year, and the ratio of losses to amount insured is very small. Policy holders, being as it were stockholders, exercise such care in the use of their property that rates are low and losses light. I shall prepare and furnish such companies this year with blanks for their reports so as to secure uniformity, and embracing only such items as will be valuable and useful for information and study.

TAXES AND FEES.

Taxes and fees were received and disbursed, for the year ending December 31st, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Companies other than life insurance companies.	\$40,729 24	.....
License tax — life insurance companies.	11,294 26	.....
Fees —		
Certificates.....	\$9,535	.....
Other fees.....	4,922	.....
	<u>14,457 00</u>	.....
		<u>\$66,480 50</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenses of department, including compensation of commissioner and clerks.....	\$5,000 00	.....
Paid into state treasury.....	61,480 50	.....
	<u>66,480 50</u>	.....

Respectfully submitted,
 PHILIP L. SPOONER, JR.,
Commissioner of Insurance.

LIST OF FIRE AND FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES TRANSACTING BUSINESS IN
WISCONSIN IN 1881-2.

TABLE NO. I.— OFFICERS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	OFFICERS.		Name of attorney to accept ser. vice of process in Wisconsin.	Commenced business.
		President.	Secretary.		
<i>Wisconsin Joint-Stock Companies.</i>					
Concordia Fire.....	Milwaukee.....	Jobst H. Boening.....	Gustav Wallaeger.....		March, 1870
Hekla Fire.....	Madison.....	John A. Johnson.....	H. T. Lerdahl.....		June, 1871
Northwestern National.....	Milwaukee.....	Alexander Mitchell.....	John P. McGregor.....		July, 1869
<i>Wisconsin Mutual Companies.</i>					
Germantown Farmers' Mutual.....	Germantown.....	Andrew Martin.....	Martin Schottler.....		1854
Herman Farmers' Mutual.....	Herman.....	John Zirbel.....	Charles Ringle.....		March, 1857
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	Milwaukee.....	Christian Preusser.....	Adolf J. Cramer.....		April, 1852
<i>Companies of other states.</i>					
Etna.....	Hartford, Conn.....	Lucius J. Hendee.....	Jotham Goodnow.....	C. W. Potter, Milwaukee	June, 1819
Allemania.....	Pittsburg, Penn.....	Robert C. Schmeritz.....	Chas. T. Herosee.....	J. O. Meyers, Milwaukee	June, 1863
Amazon.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Gazzam Gano.....	J. H. Beattie.....	C. P. Phelps, Fond du Lac	Oct., 1871
American.....	Boston, Mass.....	Francis Peabody.....	J. W. Field.....	Adolph C. Dick, Milwaukee	June, 1818
American.....	Chicago.....	H. Z. Culver.....	C. L. Carrier.....	C. P. Whitford, Beloit	April, 1859
American.....	Newark, N. J.....	S. G. Gould.....	Fred H. Harris.....	Alexander H. Main, Madison	April, 1846
American Central.....	Saint Louis, Mo.....	George T. Cram.....	James Newman.....	Samuel P. Gary, Oshkosh	Feb'y, 1853
American Fire.....	New York.....	James M. Harsted.....	David Adee.....	John L. Hathaway, Milwaukee	May, 1857
American Fire.....	Philadelphia.....	Thos. R. Maris.....	Albert C. L. Crawford.....	Elisha C. Hibbard, Milwaukee	March, 18:0
Boylston Mutual.....	Boston, Mass.....	Joseph W. Balch.....	Washington Glover.....	Wm. T. Durand, Milwaukee	Jan'y, 1873
Buffalo.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Pascal P. Pratt.....	Edward B. Smith.....	Elisha C. Hibbard, Milwaukee	July, 1874
Buffalo German.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Philip Becker.....	Oliver J. Egger.....	Theodore O. Hartman, Milwaukee	Feb'y, 1867
California.....	San Francisco.....	Thomas Hopkins.....	Zenas Crowell.....	C. F. Hibbard, Milwaukee	Feb'y, 1861
Citizens.....	New York.....	James M. McLean.....	Frank M. Parker.....	P. C. Hale, Milwaukee	April, 1837
Clinton Fire.....	New York.....	G. T. Patterson, Jr.....	Chas. E. W. Chambers.....	Wm. T. Durand, Milwaukee	July, 1850

Officers.

Officers.

Commerce	Albany, N. Y.	Adam Van Allen	Richard V. DeWitt. . .	L. A. Wheeler, Milwaukee.	June, 1859
Commonwealth	Boston, Mass.	Samuel Appleton	James Brunton	J. O. Myers, Milwaukee.	May, 1875
Commercial Fire	New York	David Quackenbush. .	Wal er Lawrence.	John H. Warner, Milwaukee.	May, 1859
Connecticut	Hartford, Conn. . .	J. D. Browne	Charles R. Burt	John S. Dean, Madison	July, 1850
Continental	New York	George T. Hope	Cyrus Peck	A. H. Main, Madison	Jan'y, 1853
Detroit Fire and Marine	Detroit, Mich.	Caleb Van Hausen	James J. Clark	Chas. G. Mayers, Madison	March, 1863
Dwelling House	Boston, Mass.	Arthur Wm. Hobart	Henry F. Perkins	J. A. Helfenstein, Milwaukee.	Jan'y, 1873
Eliot	Boston, Mass.	George A. Curtis	Greenleaf C. George. .	Charles J. Cary, Milwaukee.	Jan'y, 1873
Equitable Fire and Marine	Providence, R. I. . .	Frederic W. Arnold	Jas. E. Pillinghast.	B. M. Weil, Milwaukee	Sept. 1860
Fire Association	Philadelphia	A. London Snowden	Jacob H. Lex	E. C. Hibbard, Milwaukee	March, 1823
Firemen's Fund	San Francisco	D. J. Staples	Wm. J. Dutton	A. H. Conkey, Appleton	June, 1863
Firemen's	Newark, N. J.	S. R. W. Heath	Daniel H. Danham	Charles F. Hibbard, Milwaukee. .	Dec., 1855
Firemen's Fire	Boston	Thos. W. Tucker	Henry C. Short	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee	Dec., 1872
Fire Insurance Co. Co. of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	James N. Stone	John W. Dulles	S. C. West, Milwaukee	April, 1863
Franklin Fire	Philadelphia	James W. McAllister. .	Ezra T. Cresson	A. H. Main, Madison	June, 1829
German	Freeport, Ill.	M. Hettinger	F. Gund	Theodore Herfurth, Madison	Oct., 1866
German American	New York	Emil Oelberman	James A. Silvey	A. H. Main, Madison	March, 1872
Germania Fire	New York	Rudolph Garrigue	Hugo Schumann	E. G. Halle, Milwaukee	March, 1859
Girard Fire and Marine	Philadelphia	Alfred S. Gillett	J. B. Allen	E. S. McBride, Madison	May, 1853
Glens Falls	Glens Falls, N. Y. .	R. M. Little	J. L. Cunningham	J. W. Hobbins, Madison	May, 1850
Greenwich	New York	Samuel C. Harriot	Mason A. Stone	E. C. Hibbard, Milwaukee	Jan'y, 1875
Hanover Fire	New York	Benjamin S. Walcott. .	J. Remsen Lane	E. G. Halle, Milwaukee	April, 1852
Hartford Fire	Hartford, Conn. . .	Geo. L. Chase	C. B. Whiting	J. W. Lusk, Reedsburg	Aug., 1810
Hartford Steam Boiler Insp. & Ins. Co.	Hartford, Conn. . .	J. M. Allen	P. L. Pierce	P. L. Spooner, Jr., Madison	Oct., 1866
Home	New York	Charles J. Martin	John H. Washburn	H. S. Durand, Racine	April, 1853
Howard	New York	Henry A. Oakley	Charles A. Hull	Geo. I. Jones, Milwaukee	April, 1825
Insurance Company of North America	Philadelphia	Charles P. Att	Greville E. Fryer	A. H. Main, Madison	1792
Ins. Co. of the State of Pennsylvania. .	Philadelphia	Henry D. Sherrerd	Jr. s. H. Holtzshead. .	E. C. Hibbard, Milwaukee	Nov., 1794
Irving	New York	Martin L. Crowell	William A. Magorical	William T. Durand, Milwaukee. .	April, 1872
Lorillard	New York	Carlisle Norwood	E. B. Maginis	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee	Jan'y, 1872
Mannhattan Fire	New York	Andrew J. Smith	Louis P. Carman	H. S. Durand, Racine	March, 1872
Manufacturers' and Merchants' Mutual	Rockford, Ill.	Henry W. Price	George S. Roper	T. H. Gill, Madison	Feb., 1881
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine	Boston, Mass.	Samuel Appleton	Samuel H. Wise	Wm. T. Durand, Milwaukee.	Jan'y, 1873
Manufacturers' and Builders'	New York	Edward V. Loew	J. Jay Nestell	J. L. Hathaway, Milwaukee	Nov., 1870
Mechanics' and Traders'	New York	James R. Lott	John M. Tompkins	W. B. & E. C. Hibbard, Milwaukee.	April, 1813
Mercantile	Cleveland, Ohio. .	W. J. Gordon	Geo. A. Tisdale	W. P. McLaren, Milwaukee	Dec., 1871
Merchants'	Newark, N. J.	Henry Powles	J. R. Mullikin	Urban J. Lewis, Kenosha	April, 1858
Merchants'	Providence, R. I. . .	W. T. Barton	Wm P. Goodwin	P. L. Spooner, Jr., Madison	July, 1851
Michigan Fire and Marine	Detroit, Mich.	Francis Palms	E. C. Preston	Philetus C. Hale, Milwaukee	March, 1881
Mercantile Marine	Boston, Mass.	George R. Rogers	B. F. Field, Jr.	Adolph C. Dick, Milwaukee	May, 1823

TABLE NO. I.—OFFICERS—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	OFFICERS.		Name of attorney to accept service of process in Wisconsin.	Commenced business.
		President.	Secretary.		
<i>Companies of other States—con.</i>					
Metropolitan Plate Glass.....	New York.....	Henry Hartean.....	Thomas S. Thorp....	L. A. Wheeler, Milwaukee.....	April, 1874
Miller's Manufacturers' Mutual.....	Minneapolis, Minn.....	E. V. White.....	C. B. Shove.....	Geo. B. Shaw, Eau Claire.....	May, 1881
Mississippi Valley Manf. Mutual.....	Rock Island, Ill.....	J. S. Keaton.....	Wm. B. Ferguson....	Jos. V. Quarles, Kenosha.....	June, 1880
National Fire.....	New York.....	Henry T. Drowné.....	Henry H. Hall.....	B. M. Weil, Milwaukee.....	April, 1838
National Fire.....	Hartford, Conn.....	Mark Howard.....	James Nichols.....	C. G. Mayers, Madison.....	Dec. 1871
Newark City.....	Newark, N. J.....	H. J. Poiniar.....	Henry Schoppe.....	Theo. O. Hartman, Milwaukee.....	March, 1860
Newark Fire.....	Newark, N. J.....	C. M. Woodruff.....	John J. Henry.....	S. C. West, Milwaukee.....	May, 1810
New Hampshire Fire.....	Manchester, N. H.....	James A. Weston.....	John C. French.....	Frank H. Whipp, Milwaukee.....	April, 1870
New York Bowery Fire.....	New York.....	John A. Delanoy, Jr.....	Henry Griffen.....	L. A. Wheeler, Milwaukee.....	Sept., 1833
Ni-gara Fire.....	New York.....	Peter Notman.....	Thomas F. Goodrich..	A. H. Main, Madison.....	Aug., 1850
Orient.....	Hartford, Conn.....	J. C. Preston.....	Geo. W. Lester.....	W. L. Jones, Milwaukee.....	Jan'y, 1872
Pacific Fire.....	New York.....	Thomas F. Jeremiah..	Frank T. Stinson.....	L. A. Wheeler, Milwaukee.....	April, 1853
Pennsylvania Fire.....	Philadelphia.....	John Devereaux.....	John L. Thomson.....	P. C. Hale, Milwaukee.....	April, 1825
People's.....	Newark, N. J.....	Geo. A. Halsey.....	I. H. Lindsley.....	Frank H. Whipp, Milwaukee.....	Oct., 1867
People's Fire.....	New York.....	F. V. Price.....	A. C. Milne.....	L. A. Wheeler, Milwaukee.....	April, 1851
Phenix.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Stephen Crowell.....	Philander Shaw.....	A. H. Main, Madison.....	Sept., 1853
Phoenix.....	Hartford, Conn.....	H. Kellogg.....	D. W. C. Skilton.....	A. H. Main, Madison.....	June, 1854
Prescott.....	Boston, Mass.....	Franklin Greene.....	Francis H. Stevens..	J. A. Helfenstein, Milwaukee.....	Jan'y, 1873
Providence Washington.....	Providence, R. I.....	J. H. De Wolf.....	J. B. Branch.....	Benjamin M. Weil, Milwaukee.....	1799
Rochester German.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	Frederick Cook.....	Henry Norden.....	Jos. Phillips Sr., Milwaukee.....	Feb., 1874
Saint Paul Fire and Marine.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	C. H. Bigelow.....	C. B. Gilbert.....	W. T. Jones, Milwaukee.....	May, 1865
Security.....	New Haven.....	Charles Peterson.....	H. Mason.....	Wm. B. Hibbard, Milwaukee.....	April, 1841
Shoe and Leather.....	Boston, Mass.....	John C. Abbott.....	Charles A. Fuller.....	J. A. Helfenstein, Milwaukee.....	Jan'y, 1873
Springfield Fire and Marine.....	Springfield, Mass.....	J. N. Dunham.....	S. J. Hall.....	Benj. M. Weil, Milwaukee.....	1851
Standard Fire.....	New York.....	William M. St. John..	Robert H. Myers.....	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee.....	March, 1859
Star Fire.....	New York.....	Nicholas C. Miller.....	James M. Hodges.....	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee.....	Dec., 1864
Sterling Fire.....	New York.....	Andrew L. Soulard.....	Louis P. Bayard.....	J. L. Hathaway, Milwaukee.....	Jan'y, 1864
Tradesmen's Fire.....	New York.....	David B. Keeler.....	Timothy Y. Brown....	Adolph C. Dick, Milwaukee.....	Dec., 1858
Traders'.....	Chicago.....	Charles Comstock.....	R. J. Smith.....	John P. McGregor, Milwaukee.....	May, 1872
Union.....	Philadelphia.....	Colson Hieskell.....	John B. Craven.....	A. H. Main, Madison.....	July, 1803

Union	San Francisco	Gustave Touchard	James D. Bailey	Jos. Phillips, Milwaukee	June, 1865
Washington Fire and Marine	Boston, Mass.	Isaac Sweetser	A. Willard Damon	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee	Jan., 1873
Watertown Fire	Watertown, N. Y.	Willard Ives	Jesse M. Adams	Charles G. Mayers, Madison	Dec., 1867
Westchester Fire	N. Rochelle, N. Y.	George R. Crawford	John Q. Underhill	J. O. Myers, Milwaukee	March, 1837
Western Manufacturers Mutual	Chicago	Jesse Spalding	P. A. Montgomery	W. A. Rust, Eau Claire	April, 1869
Williamsburg City Fire	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Edmund Driggs	N. W. Messerole	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee	March, 1853
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries.</i>					
British America Assurance Co	Toronto, Can.	P. Paterson, Gov	L. H. Boulton, Manager	Morris Well, Milwaukee	1833
Commercial Union Assur'g Co., U. S. B.	New York	C. F. Mullins, Resident Sec'y Chicago, Ill. ....	.....	W. B. Hibbard, Milwaukee	Oct., 1861
City of London Fire, ¹ U. S. B.	Boston	John C. Paige, Manager .....	.....	L. A. Wheeler, Milwaukee	March, 1881
Fire Insurance Association, U. S. B.	New York	Jos. H. Wellman, Attorney .....	.....	P. L. Spooner, Jr., Madison .....	.....
Guardian Fire and Life, U. S. B.	New York	H. E. Bowers, Manager .....	.....	J. L. Hathaway, Milwaukee	Sept., 1872
Hamburg Bremen Fire, U. S. B.	New York	L. E. Amsinck	Alfred Klanhold, Managing Director	Harlow Pease, Watertown	Jan., 1855
Hamburg Madgeburg Fire, U. S. B.	New York	H. B. Washington, Manager .....	.....	Louis Auer, Jr., Milwaukee	April, 1876
Impenial Fire, U. S. B.	New York	R. D. Alliger, Manager .....	.....	E. C. Hibbard, Milwaukee .....	.....
Lancashire, U. S. B.	New York	Henry Robertson, Manager, N. York .....	.....	B. M. Weil, Milwaukee	June, 1852
La Confiance, U. S. B.	Chicago	R. J. Smith, General Agent .....	.....	E. C. Hibbard, Milwaukee .....	.....
Liverpool and London and Globe, U. S. B.	New York	James E. Pulsford, Resident Manager	Wm. Warren, Resident Sec'y, Chicago	Robert Elliot, Milwaukee	U. S., 1851
Lton Fire, U. S. B.	Hartford	M. Bennett, Jr., Manager, Hartford, Conn .....	.....	Adolph C. Dick, Milwaukee	Oct., 1880
London Assurance Corporation, U. S. B.	New Ycrk	B. Lockwood, Resident Manager .....	.....	Philetus C. Hale, Milwaukee	U. S., 1872
London and Lancashire, U. S. B.	Chicago	Charles H. Case, Manager .....	.....	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee	March, 1862
Metropole, U. S. B.	Boston	John C. Paige, Resident Manager .....	.....	L. A. Wheeler, Milwaukee	1879
North British and Mercantile, U. S. B.	New York	Chas. E. White and Sam P. Blagden, Managers .....	.....	Samuel C. West, Milwaukee	Dec., 1866
Northern Assur. Co. of London, U. S. B.	New York	R. D. Alliger, Manager .....	.....	E. C. Hibbard, Milwaukee	U. S., 1879
Norwich Union, U. S. B.	New York	J. Montgomery Hare, Manager .....	.....	Chas. F. Hibbard, Milwaukee	U. S., 1879

¹ Admitted since compilation of tables.

Officers.

TABLE NO. I.— OFFICERS — continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	OFFICERS.		Name of attorney to accept service of process in Wisconsin.	Commenced business.
		President.	Secretary.		
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries.— continued.</i>					
Phoenix Assurance..... ¹	New York.....	J. Claussen, Resident Manager.....	.....	J. W. Hobbins, Madison.....	U. S., 1877
North German Fire, U. S. B.....	New York.....	Alexander D. Irving, Manager.....	.....	Samuel C. West, Milwaukee.....	Sept. 1879
Queen, U. S. B.....	New York.....	James A. McDonald, Manager.....	.....	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee.....	May, 1866
Royal, U. S. B.....	Chicago.....	Charles H. Case, Manager.....	.....	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee.....	..... 1851
Scotch Union & National, U. S. B....	Hartford.....	M. Hennett, Jr. Manager.....	.....	John P. McGregor, Milwaukee.....	Oct. 1880
Standard Fire Office, U. S. B.....	New York.....	John W. Simonson, Resident Manager.....	.....	Jos Phillips, Milwaukee.....	Oct. 1881
Transatlantic, U. S. B.....	New York.....	E. Barbers, Manager.....	.....	Morris Weil, Milwaukee.....	.....
Tames & Mercy Marine, U. S. B.....	New York.....	Evan J. Fraser, Manager.....	.....	R. P. Fitzgerald, Milwaukee.....	.....
Union Marine, U. S. B.....	New York.....	Jas. A. Whitlock, Attorney.....	.....	C. F. Hibbard, Milwaukee.....	Oct. 1880
Western Assurance.....	Toronto, Canada....	John M. Murrish.....	Jas. Boomer.....	Geo. W. Hayes, Milwaukee.....	Aug. 1851
<i>Marine Companies.</i>					
Great Western.....	New York.....	Ferdinand Motz.....	Wm. T. Lockwood....	Elisha C Hibbard, Milwaukee....	Oct. 1855
Boston Marine.....	Boston.....	Ransom B. Fuller....	Thomas H. Lord.....	Jones & Bel', Milwaukee.....	Janu'y 1874
<i>Accident and Guaranty Companies.</i>					
Accident of North America.....	Montreal, Canada.	Alex. T. Galt.....	Edward Rawlings....	Charles E. Bross, Madison.....	June, 1874
Fidelity & Casualty.....	New York.....	Wm. M. Richards....	John M. Crane.....	.....	May, 1876
Guarantee of North America.....	Montreal, Canada	John Rankin.....	James Grant.....	Charles E. Bross, Madison.....	April, 1873

¹ Admitted since compilation of tables.

Officers.

TABLE NO. II.—ASSETS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Real estate.	Loans on bonds and mortgages.	Stocks, bonds and securities.	Loans on collateral and other loans.	Cash in office and in bank.	Interest due and accrued.	Premiums unpaid	Miscellaneous.	Deductions for doubtful assets.	Total assets admitted by department.	Total assets as claimed in reports.
Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.											
Concordia Fire, Milwaukee.....		\$120,745	\$15,000		\$4,162	\$2,571	\$8,917	\$700	\$700	\$201,595	\$202,095
Hekla Fire, Madison.....	4,200	241,500			36,479	7,105	6,223	5,162	2,251	295,418	297,669
Northwestern National, Milwaukee		145,500	784,323		96,133	2,043	20,158	8,123		1,056,280	1,056,280
Totals.....	\$4,200	\$507,745	\$799,323		\$186,774	\$11,719	\$35,298	\$13,985	\$2,951	\$1,553,093	\$1,556,044
Wisconsin Mutual Companies.											
Germantown Farmers' Mutual.....	\$12,474	\$42,224		\$3,726	\$8,981	\$2,436	\$10,586	\$35,666	¹ \$40,039	\$76,054	\$116,093
Herman Farmers' Mutual.....		22,806			2,441	1,137	2,843	38,585	² 34,657	33,149	67,806
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	46,850	203,121	395,920	21,000	39,191	4,983	18,064	67,910	³ 66,819	730,111	769,990
Totals.....	\$59,274	\$268,145	\$395,920	\$24,726	\$50,613	\$8,556	\$31,493	\$142,161	\$141,575	\$839,314	\$980,889
Companies of Other States.											
Aetna, Conn.....	\$35,000	\$75,572	\$6,925,391	\$51,050	\$1,181,739	\$2,456	\$301,069			\$8,902,272	\$8,902,272
Allemania, Penn.....	130,400	49,250	69,675		25,780	2,606	31,412	1,900	1,900	309,123	311,023
Amazon, Ohio.....	279,300	67,956	133,720	9,300	15,304	21,295	22,210	3,546	2,317	549,814	552,131
American, Mass.....	64,000		353,474	61,613	40,856	2,668	58,543	265	1,417	580,022	591,419
American, Ill.....	3,000	319,287	33,500	346,006	38,497	13,568	13,257	80,674	31,904	815,885	847,789
American, N. J.....	381,224	600,171	458,257		39,813	40,747	13,955	4,195	4,192	1,534,186	1,538,378
American Central, Mo.....		981,684			76,993	7,320	94,348			1,160,545	1,160,545
American Fire N. Y.....		118,720	847,112	17,000	50,985	1,504	7,578		1,242	1,041,557	1,042,99
American Fire, Penn.....	150,100	289,333	974,260	118,792	38,488	12,892	16,365	20,148	20,146	1,600,161	1,620,307
Boylston Mutual, Mass.....	20,000	175,500	538,959	92,400	22,592	3,807	56,175			909,433	909,433

¹ Including \$33,946 premium notes.² Including \$34,357 premium notes.³ Including \$64,879 premium notes.

Assets.

TABLE No. II.—ASSETS—continued.

NAMES OF COMPANY.	Real Estate.	Loans on bonds and mortgages.	Stocks, bonds and securities.	Loans on collateral and other loans.	Cash in office and in bank.	Interest due and accrued.	Premiums unpaid	Miscellaneous.	Deductions for doubtful assets.	Total assets admitted by department.	Total assets as claimed in reports.
<i>Companies of other states—con.</i>											
Buffalo, N. Y.			206,000		75,835	1,166	10,798			293,599	293,599
Buffalo German, N. Y.	275,000	38,830	489,546	33,847	46,769	587	46,079	314	312	900,644	900,956
California	133,107	39,507	445,222	7,500	170,605	6,377	35,690	17,623		856,517	856,517
Citizens, N. Y.	126,000	78,452	639,235	115,650	28,947	1,829	26,599	794	1,074	1,016,432	1,017,506
Clinton Fire, N. Y.		26,400	431,285	2,000	7,669	908	22,065	60		493,387	493,387
Commerce, N. Y.	35,000		362,165		16,331	630	4,407	123	123	418,533	418,656
Commonwealth, Mass.	10,000	199,650	340,284	69,600	65,290	3,811	46,413	69	67	735,050	735,117
Commercial Fire, N. Y.	1,000	42,950	370,125		37,404	5,881	44,553			501,613	501,613
Connecticut, Conn.		216,750	1,201,647	88,750	185,328		53,077			1,745,562	1,745,562
Continental, N. Y.	664,000	520,575	2,236,070	336,350	224,032	50,029	168,149	8,000	8,000	4,199,295	4,207,205
Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.	54,206	434,630	48,895	60	53,297	10,978	14,566	850	3,781	614,281	618,062
Dwelling House, Mass.		99,450	245,525		17,963	11,064	489			374,491	374,491
Elliot, Mass.		70,000	330,354	1,500	9,325	6,889	15,613			434,381	434,381
Equitable Fire & Marine, R. I.	129,900	50,000	246,212		28,789		11,650	1,500	1,500	466,551	468,051
Fire Association, Penn.	76,750	914,317	2,986,278	55,600	168,925	100,543	101,918	315	185,914	4,218,732	4,404,646
Firemens' Fund, Cal.	222,047	104,942	699,752	22,750	96,948	58,247	34,180	1,049	1,049	1,238,866	1,234,915
Firemen's, N. J.	105,411	731,804	248,179	114,000	20,182	13,739	3,545	195	301	1,277,554	1,237,055
Firemen's Fire, Mass.		187,600	549,673	11,000	15,440		11,371		33	782,070	782,103
Fire Ins. Co., County of Phil., Penn.	36,500	115,420	205,300	29,000	9,941	2,168	4,769	384	101	403,431	403,532
Franklin Fire, Penn.	619,650	1,328,323	447,330	5,830	118,656	33,038	47,443	359		3,163,729	3,163,729
German, Ill.			71,400	750	90,741	25,417	32,535	242,404		933,013	933,013
German American, N. Y.	10,000	443,016	3,213,990		134,133	800	104,825		810	3,452,938	3,453,748
Germania Fire, N. Y.	32,346	294,600	1,897,468	40,200	94,726	8,210	4,043	99,468	49,733	2,422,328	2,471,661
Girard Fire & Marine, Penn.	290,000	406,283	314,483	15,500	54,098	8,722	37,861	5,538		1,130,157	1,132,485
Glenn Falls, N. Y.	13,450	267,636	616,075	125,000	70,181	1,440	21,631		5,495	1,109,918	1,115,413

Assets.

Assets.

Greenwich, N. Y.	127,500	28,176	471,693	90,50	32,50	962	42,743	1,857	1,856	803,225	805,081
Hanover Fire, N. Y.		183,750	2,182,569	12,675	70,968	11,169	6,674	97,345	49,673	2,515,468	2,567,141
Hartford Fire, Conn.	651,175	749,800	1,655,222	589,788	119,755	21,104	566,856	18,875	18,875	4,053,700	4,072,574
Hartford Steam Boiler Inp. Co. Con.	4,149	98,75	210,360		29,462	6,097	27,461			376,279	376,279
Home, N. Y.	47,399	1,555,858	4,865,875	229,750	130,172	85,818	80,637			6,995,509	6,995,509
Howard, N. Y.	125,000	21,700	1,608,876		7,831	2,002	22,621	417	416	851,031	851,447
Ins. Co. of North America, Penn.	334,284	1,761,056	4,944,257	485,300	686,510	16,013	361,705	229,770		8,818,805	8,818,805
Ins. Co. State of Penn., Penn.	65,929	114,250	248,930	210,450	13,785	5,277	30,721	1,299	591	706,210	7,664
Irving, N. Y.		32,000	210,275		5,435	160	4,965			252,835	252,835
Lorillard, N. Y.			393,130	4,000	15,046	2,075	21,871			406,122	406,122
Lumbermen's, Penn.	74,235	116,066	318,335	2,900	13,349	1,538	5,847	2,339	1,218	533,411	534,629
Manhattan Fire, N. Y.	23,881	145,667	294,009	29,582	44,212	6,616	100,341	7,78	7,303	644,814	652,117
Manufacturers & Merchants' Mut. Ill.			181,580	10,215					2,67,979	31,816	99,795
Manufacturers' Fire & Marine, Mass.	80,000	52,725	422,447	144,900	224,955	8,59	78,221	44,262	1,250	1,054,379	1,055,629
Manufacturers & Builders' N. Y.		57,000	323,157	6,250	38,567	512	9,772			435,258	435,258
Mechanics & Traders', N. Y.	44,000	217,850	201,425	5,400	29,712	2,072	11,446	8,485	5,471	514,919	520,390
Mercantile, Ohio.		67,400	281,550		19,891	3,286	9,478	1,039		362,644	382,644
Merchants', N. J.	139,391	386,132	440,100	42,875	65,826	17,728	35,733	1,310	1,741	1,127,253	1,128,994
Merchants', R. I.		3,000	275,424	1,52	112,132	625	15,753			407,949	407,949
Michigan Fire & Marine, Mich.		85,985	16,384	3,000	104,550	1,235	2,090			213,244	213,244
Mercantile Marine, Mass.		41,500	634,353	26,650	17,476	6,399	3,605	34,005		765,988	765,988
Metropolitan Plate Glass, N. Y.			143,437		11,984	468	4,838	5,508	2,752	163,400	166,160
Millers & Manufacturers' Mutual			1,95,234		1,957				2,81,893	15,299	97,191
Miss. Valley Mann's Mutual, Ill.			1,200,155		29,164			1,191	2,201,344	29,166	230,510
National Fire, N. Y.	9,695	105,738	302,637		9,920	6,043	17,682			452,015	452,015
National Fire, Conn.	39,887	330,300	1,013,102	59,302	240,877	31,365				1,704,803	1,704,803
Newark City, N. J.	97,625	88,466	53,907		45,358	2,106	12,085	492	492	299,527	300,019
Newark Fire, N. J.	71,100	308,615	270,543		46,600	7,103	20,300	2,180	591	525,850	726,441
New Hampshire Fire, N. H.	5,885	39,296	425,400	67,308	50,720	10,204	20,179			618,192	618,192
New York Bowery Fire, N. Y.		51,600	799,600	18,350	11,328	1,013	26,594			913,885	913,885
Niagara Fire, N. Y.	25,000	113,800	1,369,522	40,800	19,012	22,884	143,808	1,237	1,237	1,734,328	1,735,563
Orient, Conn.	19,495	228,425	738,177	72,038	290,513	16,386	44,497			1,419,531	1,419,531
Pacific Fire, N. Y.	70,000	87,100	525,537		17,745	1,316	11,529	336	333	713,630	713,963
Pennsylvania Fire, Penn.	113,000	249,070	1,673,73	110,800	19,525	5,610	55,873			2,227,615	2,227,615
Peoples', N. J.	166,905	85,420	135,490	7,500	43,432	15,499	4,743	15,881	15,881	458,999	474,880
Peoples' Fire, N. Y.		16,500	312,988	5,000	7,799	3,992	11,679	50	50	357,959	358,009
Phenix, N. Y.	375,500	205,95	1,712,306	113,400	342,683	8,843	51,819	16,283	13,653	2,813,220	2,826,874
Phenix, Conn.	178,255	219,788	2,738,517	653,794	322,981	21,096	174,405	1,144	1,141	4,308,831	4,309,972
Prescott, Mass.	11,000		357,643	10,000	18,191	2,245	12,708			411,587	411,587

¹ Deposit notes and notes in course of collection.

² Including deposit notes and office furniture.

TABLE NO. II.—ASSETS—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Real estate.	Loans on bonds and mortgages.	Stocks, bonds and securities.	Loans on collateral and other loans.	Cash in office and in bank.	Interest due and secured.	Premiums unpaid.	Miscellaneous.	Deduction for doubtful assets.	Total assets admitted by department.	Total assets as claimed in reports.
<i>Companies of other States—con.</i>											
Providence Washington, R. I.			\$691,190		\$76,109	\$4,106	\$57,052	\$62,046		\$890,503	\$890,503
Rochester German, N. Y.	\$2,231	\$219,650	142,368		89,771	7,047	32,684	931	27	493,758	493,758
Saint Paul F. and M., Minn.	102,624	82,684	3-8,504	147,098	88,296	17,017	36,950	564	4,817	868,910	873,727
Security, Conn.		48,850	181,700	30,000	42,018	854	34,505	7,731	44	345,642	345,686
Shoe and Leather, Mass.		41,000	667,625		144,776	5,771	85,093	77,839		1,022,104	1,032,104
Springfield F. and M., Mass.	111,900	341,416	1,512,796	61,075	62,514	26,980	138,000	1,126	1,126	2,254,681	2,255,807
Standard Fire, N. Y.	15,180	24,759	822,612	55,000	10,251	1,965	12,229			442,087	442,087
Star Fire, N. Y.	20,000	155,075	505,906	60,400	70,254	6,081	76,051	2,235	2,232	893,769	896,001
Sterling Fire, N. Y.		51,600	357,673		4,216	256	7,505			419,750	419,750
Tradesmen's Fire, N. Y.		54,800	406,500	9,400	8,572	1,258	51,368	1,092		533,490	533,490
Traders, Ill.	117,379		825,965		31,116	4,851	22,020	30,267	15,132	1,016,466	1,031,598
Union, Penn.	172,190	31,000	493,916	12,715	13,422	4,992	71,297	51,929	1,070	893,491	894,561
Union, Cal.	100,000	348,350	430,575	1,350	104,186	6,278	37,545	8,004		1,036,398	1,036,398
Washington F. and M., Mass.		46,000	639,227	45,000	140,994	3,913	20,816			943,009	943,009
Watertown Fire, N. Y.	29,200	344,593	336,247	69,178	107,448	14,998	116,896	11,115		1,069,675	1,069,675
Westchester Fire, N. Y.	56,300	121,900	641,450	4,283	21,686	2,673	52,599	1,200	1,200	900,891	902,091
Western Manufacturers Mutual, Ill.			5,162		9,761		30,447	273,656	427,685	46,371	319,056
Williamsburg City Fire, N. Y.	100,183	296,900	557,724	29,220	29,870	9,689	50,237	182	179	1,073,821	1,074,005
Totals	\$8,022,224	\$18,378,726	\$71,177,038	\$5,902,929	\$7,773,347	\$932,695	\$4,233,548	\$1,568,627	\$1,129,363	\$116,915,544	\$118,044,903
<i>Companies of foreign countries.</i>											
British America Assur. Co., Can.			\$785,199		\$30,393	\$10,075	\$38,785	\$8,142	\$8,142	\$864,452	\$872,594
Commercial Union Assur. Co., G. B.	130,121		1,284,447		328,899	3,052	249,611	1,421	1,421	1,996,161	1,997,581
City of London Fire.			591,500							591,500	591,500
Fire Insurance Association, G. B.			552,481		61,263		77,661			691,405	691,405
Guardian Fire and Life, G. B.			802,781		130,990	6,979	49,765			1,050,515	1,050,515

Assets.

Liabilities.

Hamburg Bremen Fire, Germany.....	23,000	868,503	15,000	38,763	32,417	120	977,803	977,803			
Hamburg Ma. deburg, Germany.....		426,488		76,532	104		527,784	527,784			
Imperial Fire, G. B.....	165,000	793,919		3,246	60,481	3,351	1,027,646	1,030,997			
La Confiance, France.....		529,312		173,915	5,638	102,933	815,066	815,066			
Lancashire, G. B.....		1,391,395		75,058	36,127		1,502,580	1,502,580			
Liverpool, London and Globe, G. B.....	953,000	1,631,287		528,005	33,315	313,421	4,747,616	4,777,589			
Lion Fire, G. B.....		470,000	45,800	87,100		54,929	657,819	657,819			
London Assur. Corp., G. B.....		1,260,400		109,426		36,453	1,406,279	1,406,279			
London and Lancashire, G. B.....		1,002,405		39,729	118	86,169	1,148,588	1,149,021			
Metropole, France.....		469,108		3,989	2,850	65,443	546,163	546,163			
North British and Mercantile, G. B.....		1,704,673		140,447		186,985	2,040,829	2,044,684			
Northern Assur. Co. of London.....		813,781		3,246		60,482	877,509	877,509			
Norwich Union, G. B.....		641,737		55,514		14,883	712,134	712,134			
North German Fire, Germany.....		374,923		33,878		25,674	494,475	494,475			
Phoenix Assurance, G. B.....		687,987		47,504	5,855	40,018	782,617	782,617			
Queen, G. B.....	351,394	1,173,010		125,483	557	19,712	1,670,670	1,674,936			
Royal, G. B.....	87,940	2,445,747		200,488	51,600	177,483	2,965,958	2,966,312			
Scottish Union and National, G. B.....	253,500	464,125		55,774		46,969	820,338	820,338			
Standard Fire Office, G. B.....		282,456		125,166		77,781	485,404	486,328			
Transatlantic, Germany.....		441,912		22,923		18,096	422,031	422,031			
Thames' and Mersey Marine.....		293,750				15,991	309,741	309,741			
Union Marine, G. B.....		353,030		1,883		21,698	375,511	375,511			
Western Assur. Can.....		738,473		61,013		91,029	890,681	890,681			
Total	\$1,687,455	\$1,565,686	\$23,214,149	\$60,800	\$2,559,627	\$120,153	\$1,925,767	\$99,032	\$52,700	\$31,300,845	\$31,352,048
<i>Marine Companies.</i>											
Great Western, N. Y.....	\$32,500		\$721,050		\$34,533		\$151,440		\$75,720	\$363,893	\$399,523
Boston Marine, Mass.....		\$128,404	\$933,333	\$310,120	388,861	\$9,167	153,542	\$448,107		2,366,535	2,366,535
Total	\$32,500	\$128,404	\$1,654,383	\$310,120	\$418,394	\$9,168	\$304,982	\$448,107	\$75,720	\$3,230,338	\$3,306,058
<i>Accident and Guaranty Companies.</i>											
Accident of North America, Can.....			\$142,153		\$27,884	\$587	\$13,191			\$183,823	\$183,823
Fidelity and Casualty, N. Y.....			258,551	\$51,650	21,579		42,850	\$2,714		377,344	377,344
Guarantee of North America, Can.....	\$1,600		303,745		34,760	1,596	5,879	2,969		850,549	351,549
Total	\$1,600		\$704,449	\$51,650	\$84,223	\$2,183	\$61,925	\$5,683		\$911,716	\$911,716

4 Deposit notes and office furniture.

TABLE NO. III — LIABILITIES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Net claims for losses.	REINSURANCE FUND.		Dividends unpaid.	Borrowed money.	All other claims	Total liabilities.	Cash capital.	Surplus over capital or deficiency therein.
		Fire and Inland.	a Marine. b Reclaimable on perpetual fire policies.						
<i>Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.</i>									
Concordia Fire, Milwaukee.....		\$64,751				\$1,369	\$66,121	\$59,550	\$76,424
Hekla Fire, Madison.....	3,841	51,935				883	56,659	200,000	41,010
Northwestern National, Milwaukee.....	36,408	186,432	a 1,000			2,403	226,244	600,000	230,035
Totals.....	\$40,249	\$303,118	\$1,000			\$4,655	\$349,024	\$59,550	\$347,469
<i>Wisconsin Mutual Companies.</i>									
Germantown Farmers' Mutual.....	\$2,500	\$31,886					\$34,386		
Herman Farmers' Mutual.....		10,118				569	10,687		
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	7,122	228,581					235,703		
Totals.....	\$9,622	\$270,585				\$569	\$280,776		
<i>Companies of other States.</i>									
Aetna, Conn.....	\$185,046	\$1,539,468	b \$7,578			\$51,757	\$1,774,849	\$4,000,000	\$3,127,422
Allemania, Penn.....	8,192	63,610				600	72,402	200,000	38,621
Amazon, Ohio.....	11,437	82,226		166		4,280	98,149	300,000	154,022
American, Mass.....	31,804	172,682		185		1,354	146,025	3,000,000	134,240
American, Ill.....	33,825	296,459		16,500		3,847	350,631	200,000	297,158
American, N. J.....	13,659	125,961		5,707		18,294	163,621	600,000	774,756
American Central, Mo.....	49,610	262,698		573		14,152	327,033	600,000	233,511
American Fire N. Y.....	23,537	88,391				10,851	122,779	400,000	520,119
American Fire, Penn.....	40,981	240,746	b 275,500	860		987	559,074	400,000	661,232
Boylston Mutual, Mass.....	59,060	114,305				1,577	175,382	557,200	176,850
Buffalo, N. Y.....	19,008	40,362				3,461	62,831	200,000	30,768
Buffalo German, N. Y.....	32,528	202,665				7,871	243,064	200,000	457,892

Liabilities.

Liabilities.

California	3,564	78,931	a 46,546	.....	2,517	131,548	600,000	124,969
Citizens, N. Y.	30,100	180,194	.....	.....	4,400	216,494	307,000	501,012
Clinton Fire, N. Y.	7,418	80,324	.....	.....	3,311	111,053	250,000	132,334
Commerce, N. Y.	14,314	59,352	.....	\$20,000	672	74,337	200,000	144,318
Commonwealth, Mass.	38,639	171,753	.....	.....	9,283	219,675	500,000	15,441
Commercial Fire, N. Y.	29,394	167,668	.....	500	9,351	206,913	200,000	94,700
Connecticut, Conn.	56,677	358,557	.....	.....	.....	415,234	1,000,000	330,328
Continental, N. Y.	298,802	1,453,827	.....	294	42,561	1,800,484	1,000,000	7,406,720
Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.	23,849	77,384	.....	.....	.....	101,233	300,000	216,828
Dwelling House, Mass.	1,002	61,920	b171	1,260	.....	64,353	300,000	10,138
Eliot, Mass.	21,404	76,916	.....	255	2,875	101,490	200,000	132,891
Equitable Fire & Marine, R. I.	13,682	70,124	.....	283	1,500	88,540	300,000	81,511
Fire Association, Penn.	156,768	871,064	b1,751,405	.....	.....	2,779,238	500,000	1,125,407
Firemen's Fund, Cal.	45,193	333,425	.....	039	10,444	389,101	750,000	100,814
Firemen's, N. J.	12,156	111,927	.....	.....	3,435	127,518	500,000	669,536
Firemen's Fire, Mass.	10,716	110,763	.....	355	4,327	126,161	500,000	355,942
Fire Ins. Co., County of Phil., Penn.	2,813	26,995	b72,153	267	900	103,128	200,000	100,403
Franklin Fire, Penn.	41,469	438,353	b1,378,855	2,616	2,681	1,863,974	400,000	899,754
German, Ill.	25,041	429,884	.....	.....	2,803	457,728	200,000	275,284
German American, N. Y.	109,810	904,235	.....	.....	24,463	1,038,508	1,000,000	1,415,240
Germania Fire, N. Y.	72,583	575,109	.....	.....	.....	617,692	1,000,000	823,369
Girard Fire & Marine, Penn.	19,234	226,731	b107,194	.....	11,930	365,093	300,000	467,387
Glens Falls, N. Y.	20,720	291,796	.....	.....	3,245	315,761	200,000	594,157
Greenwich, N. Y.	50,291	205,395	.....	.....	11,100	266,736	200,000	338,294
Hanover Fire, N. Y.	95,987	635,741	.....	.....	668	732,394	1,000,000	832,744
Hartford Fire, Conn.	137,599	1,327,112	.....	.....	25,000	1,489,711	1,250,000	1,332,863
Hartford Steam Boiler Imp. Co. Con.	11,996	118,644	.....	.....	376	131,016	200,000	45,262
Home, N. Y.	245,595	1,943,733	.....	.....	.....	2,189,328	3,000,000	1,806,180
Howard, N. Y.	39,482	191,921	.....	.....	.....	231,403	500,000	120,044
Ins. Co. of North America, Penn.	387,700	1,541,220	b408,357	.....	22,050	2,359,327	3,000,000	3,439,478
Ins. Co. State of Penn., Penn.	56,234	134,574	b78,722	.....	6,801	276,331	200,000	230,309
Irving, N. Y.	7,927	40,271	.....	050	1,613	49,861	200,000	2,974
Lorillard, N. Y.	11,150	64,067	.....	.....	3,504	78,721	300,000	27,400
Lumbermen's, Penn.	4,566	39,342	b109,972	.....	3,111	156,891	250,000	127,738
Manhattan Fire, N. Y.	43,780	281,851	.....	.....	12,000	337,631	250,000	64,486
Manufactures & Merchants' Mut. Ill.	5,117	.....	.....	.....	19,358	24,475	67,979	7,341
Manufacturers' Fire & Marine, Mass.	95,050	299,000	a44,196	.....	052	438,998	500,000	117,331
Manufacturers & Builders' N. Y.	7,436	53,119	.....	.....	2,210	62,765	200,000	172,493
Mechanics & Traders', N. Y.	15,181	104,238	.....	.....	584	120,002	200,000	200,388
Mercantile, Ohio.	16,147	54,814	.....	.....	5,411	76,372	200,000	106,271

TABLE NO. III.—LIABILITIES — continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Not claims for losses.	REINSURANCE FUND.		Dividends unpaid.	Borrowed money.	All other claims.	Total liabilities.	Cash capital.	Surplus over capital or deficiency therein.
		Fire and inland.	a Marine. b Reclaimable on perpetual fire policies.						
<i>Companies of other States — con.</i>									
Merchants', N. J.	\$27,056	\$230,384	b \$570			\$20,933	\$278,943	\$400,000	\$450,051
Merchants', R. I.	15,547	50,945				1,227	107,719	200,000	100,230
Michigan Fire & Marine, Mich.		11,867					11,867	200,000	1,376
Mercantile Marine, Mass.	55,400	85,851	a 42,407			1,860	185,518	400,000	180,470
Metropolitan Plate Glass, N. Y.	1,035	37,654				2,237	40,926	100,000	25,233
Millers' and Manufacturers' Mutual								81,383	15,808
Miss. Valley Manuf's Mutual, Ill.	6,360	132,575					138,935	200,153	91,575
National Fire, N. Y.	19,500	132,398					151,838	200,000	100,177
National Fire, Conn.	3,680	210,195					242,875	1,000,000	461,927
Newark City, N. J.	18,731	75,492				3,484	97,707	200,000	2,311
Newark Fire, N. J.	25,367	151,477				12,188	189,042	250,000	287,399
New Hampshire Fire, N. H.	26,614	158,470					185,084	250,000	183,108
New York Bowery Fire, N. Y.	19,000	143,446				6,000	168,446	330,000	445,439
Niagra Fire, N. Y.	75,175	474,508				45,553	595,236	500,000	640,326
Orient, Conn.	24,489	216,254					240,723	1,000,000	178,797
Pacific Fire, N. Y.	14,300	110,968				3,688	128,956	200,000	385,000
Pennsylvania Fire, Penn.	51,328	381,444	b 437,275			10,000	882,047	400,000	945,467
Peoples', N. J.	31,326	115,144				601	147,071	300,000	27,809
Peoples' Fire, N. Y.	8,370	46,153				3,203	57,725	200,000	101,000
Phoenix, N. Y.	167,189	1,41,110				7,018	1,315,267	1,000,000	511,604
Phoenix, Conn.	137,457	1,056,231					1,190,688	2,000,000	1,119,284
Prescott, Mass.	23,990	110,952				2,366	137,308	200,000	74,478
Providence Washington, R. I.	99,069	267,072		\$330			366,471	400,000	124,032
Rochester German, N. Y.	12,035	143,884				2,420	158,359	200,000	135,445
Saint Paul F. and M., Minn.	31,575	272,175				4,259	308,009	400,000	165,717
Security, Conn.	18,274	75,192	a 11,872			5,232	110,570	200,000	35,116
Shoe and Leather, Mass.	103,437	174,283	a 106,063			2,576	386,409	600,000	35,694
Springfield F. and M., Mass.	88,955	715,035				20,700	824,690	1,000,000	431,116
Standard Fire, N. Y.	23,311	58,404				4,342	86,037	200,000	156,030

Liabilities.

Star Fire, N. Y.	63,803	366,707				8,325	378,835	500,000	17,165
Sterling Fire, N. Y.	5,200	35,417				1,613	42,230	350,000	27,520
Tradesmen's Fire, N. Y.	22,883	150,081				10,273	183,237	300,000	50,252
Traders, Ill.	71,003	162,629				34,409	268,041	500,000	263,556
Union, Penn.	73,796	158,672		2,426		500	325,666	500,000	68,894
Union, Cal.	21,964	139,050		135		1,656	162,815	750,000	123,583
Washington F. and M., Mass.	55,884	98,097		a 50,864		8,678	213,523	400,000	329,485
Watertown Fire, N. Y.	62,419	691,015					753.4.4	200,000	116,241
Westchester Fire, N. Y.	53,031	367,144				7,825	427,050	310,000	175,041
Western Manufacturers Mutual, Ill.	5,000						5,000	273,685	40,370
Williamsburg City Fire, N. Y.	30,248	279,348				14,222	323,818	250,000	500,186
Totals	\$4,619,093	\$26,566,400	\$5,627,833	\$32,801	\$10,000	\$621,754	\$46,678,490	\$36,880,400	\$34,680,375
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries.¹</i>									
British America Assur. Co., Can.	\$75,174	\$310,496					\$385,670	\$500,000	² \$13,076
Commercial Union Assur. Co., G. B.	166,301	883,331				38,939	1,038,541	200,000	709,040
Fire Insurance Association, G. B.	35,532	228,039				12,219	275,790	200,000	215,615
Guardian Fire and Life, G. B.	45,023	201,849				13,469	320,341	200,000	530,174
Hamburg Bremen Fire, Germany.	45,681	306,816					352,497	200,000	525,406
Hamburg Magdeburg Fire, Germany.	14,245	162,361				1,049	177,655	200,000	150,128
Imperial Fire, G. B.	40,575	290,838				7,705	339,118	210,000	491,879
La Con fiance, France.	114,157	412,857				15,995	543,609	200,000	72,057
Lancashire, G. B.	89,257	£97,406				19,500	706,163	200,000	596,416
Liverpool and London and Globe, G. B.	461,094	1,983,017		b 36,327		193,144	2,948,482	£200,000	1,629,107
Lion Fire, G. B.	34,163	168,121					202,284	200,000	255,535
London Assurance Corporation, G. B.		504,701				35,000	539,701	200,000	666,577
London and Lancashire, G. B.	99,349	482,127				19,981	601,457	295,000	152,564
Metropole, France.	30,558	209,254				11,375	251,217	200,000	94,946
North British and Mercantile, G. B.	98,813	878,126					976,939	200,000	867,725
Northern Assur. Co. of London.	40,575	290,838				7,705	339,118	200,000	491,879
Norwich Union, G. B.	46,021	223,545				662	270,228	200,000	241,906
North German Fire, Germany.	22,826	137,585					160,421	200,000	74,054
Phoenix Assurance, G. B.	86,654	422,049					508,703	200,000	73,913
Queen, G. B.	170,244	742,451				3,943	916,668	200,000	558,268
Royal, G. B.	168,021	1,373,801		b 35,866		204,927	1,782,115	200,000	914,197
Scottish Union & National, G. B.	37,025	151,688					188,713	200,000	431,624
Standard Fire Office, G. B.	37,865	140,625				19,582	198,072	200,000	88,355

Liabilities.

¹ Capital of foreign companies, except Canadian companies, means U. S. Deposit. ² Deficiency.

TABLE No. III.— LIABILITIES — continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Net claims for losses.	REINSURANCE FUND.		Dividends unpaid.	Borrowed money.	All other claims.	Total liabilities.	Cash Capital.	Surplus over capital or deficiency therein.
		Fire and inland.	<i>a</i> Marine. Reclaimable on perpetual fire policies.						
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries.— con.</i>									
Transatlantic, Germany.....	26,391	125,528					151,919	200,000	130,112
Union Marine, G. B	17,076	18,220				6,632	41,928	200,000	133,653
Western Assurance, Canada	83,029	366,033				18,206	467,268	400,000	23,413
Totals	2,085,659	11,686,832	341,593			631,038	14,834,017	5,795,000	10,201,519
<i>Marine Companies.</i>									
Great Western, N. Y	58,454		<i>a</i> 79,770	1,599		115,168	254,991	662,082	22,452
Boston Marine, Mass.....	287,607		<i>a</i> 653,159				940,766	1,000,000	425,768
Totals	346,061		732,929	1,599		115,168	1,195,757	1,662,082	448,220
<i>Accident and Guaranty Companies.</i>									
Accident of North America, Canada	216	19,277				3,640	23,13	152,300	8,390
Fidelity & Casualty, N. Y.....	8,140	92,344				11,037	1,1,421	253,00	15,922
Guarantee of North America, Canada.....	1,336	55,192		335		1,661	38,524	292,580	19,444
Totals	9,692	166,713		335		16,337	173,078	694,880	43,756

Liabilities.

TABLE No. IV.—INCOME.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Cash premiums.	Interest, dividends and rents.	Cash from other sources.	Total income.	Excess of income over expenditures.	Excess of expenditures over income.
<i>Wisconsin Joint-Stock Companies.</i>						
Concordia Fire	\$60,269	\$9,842	.....	\$70,111	\$36,181	.....
Hekla Fire	56,204	23,880	.....	80,084	18,428	.....
Northwestern National	358,017	46,673	.....	4,4,690	31,202	.....
Totals	\$474,490	\$80,395	.....	\$554,885	\$75,811	.....
<i>Wisconsin Mutual Companies.</i>						
Germentown Farmers' Mutual	\$20,720	\$4,729	.....	\$25,449	\$2,878	.....
Herman Farmers' Mutual	4,098	2,164	.....	6,262	113	.....
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual	266,531	32,773	\$1,417	300,721	54,958	.....
Totals	\$291,349	\$39,666	\$1,417	\$332,432	\$57,979	.....
<i>Companies of other States.</i>						
Ætna, Conn	\$2,359,614	\$380,000	.....	\$2,739,663	\$381,376	.....
Allemania, Penn	127,569	8,521	\$7,270	143,360	2,215	.....
Amazon, Ohio	143,897	14,848	9,180	167,925	.....	\$13,514
American, Mass	176,330	20,741	.....	197,071	22,063	.....
American, Ill.	403,278	46,388	67	449,733	16,945	.....
American, N. J.	211,204	83,295	.....	294,499	48,390	.....
American Central, Mo.	411,801	35,665	300,000	747,466	279,736	.....
American Fire, N. Y.	176,830	49,551	1,253	227,634	17,337	.....
American Fire, Penn	425,262	67,707	5,435	498,404	50,837	.....
Boylston Mutual, Mass.	325,301	41,944	3,243	370,488	.....	44,770

Income.

TABLE NO. IV.—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Cash premiums.	Interest, dividends and rents.	Cash from other sources.	Total income.	Excess of income over expenditures.	Excess of expenditures over income.
<i>Companies of other States—continued.</i>						
Buffalo, N. Y.	\$146,148	\$10,930	\$4,000	\$161,078	\$25,613	.....
Buffalo German, N. Y.	3 0,347	35,288	11,725	380,290	47,961	.....
California, Cal.	199,634	28,831	310,954	338,917	113,128	.....
Citizens, N. Y.	301,940	45,695	7,605	355,240	21,605	.....
Clinton Fire, N. Y.	165,632	19,626	.....	185,258	1,955	.....
Commerce, N. Y.	105,960	20,436	.....	126,396	.....	\$5,959
Commonwealth, Mass.	295,412	33,817	801	330,030	20,439	.....
Commercial Fire, N. Y.	339,440	20,594	222	360,256	.....	9,106
Connecticut, Conn.	596,901	81,712	.....	678,613	97,683	.....
Continental, N. Y.	2,041,235	187,169	.....	2,228,404	29,382	.....
Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.	164,680	39,695	55,122	259,497	37,139	.....
Dwelling House, Mass.	31,839	18,796	485	51,118	.....	6,650
Elliot, Mass.	127,160	19,061	326	146,547	.....	109
Equitable Fire and Marine, R. I.	129,653	23,288	100,016	252,957	115,104	.....
Fire Association, Penn.	1,437,966	234,245	6,160	1,678,371	.....	16,107
Firemen's Fund, Cal.	601,183	52,587	.....	653,770	65,267	.....
Firemen's, N. J.	193,385	65,093	7,180	265,658	49,956	.....
Firemen's Fire, Mass.	130,694	35,286	.....	165,928	14,408	.....
Fire Insurance Co. Co. of Philadelphia.	45,893	19,500	103	65,496	11,406	.....
Franklin Fire, Penn.	536,307	118,969	37,629	692,905	.....	31,209
German, Ill.	488,591	41,226	.....	529,827	123,330	.....
German American, N. Y.	1,363,948	126,615	.....	1,490,563	273,815	.....
Germania Fire, N. Y.	963,819	105,134	.....	1,068,953	87,800	.....
Girard Fire and Marine, Penn.	329,504	30,726	18,219	388,449	41,606	.....
Glens Falls, N. Y.	320,867	43,068	.....	363,935	54,655	.....

Income.

Greenwich	853, 114	32, 340	4, 509	389, 963	22, 184	.....
Hanover Fire	496, 664	93, 055	500, 000	1, 589, 719	612, 273	.....
Hartford Fire, Conn.	1, 732, 654	186, 092	.....	1, 978, 746	218, 564	.....
Hartford Steam Boiler Imp. and Ins. Co.	232, 747	17, 407	2, 272	252, 426	36, 919	.....
Home, N. Y.	2, 457, 254	260, 548	.....	2, 715, 802	120, 176	.....
Howard, N. Y.	322, 419	31, 286	3, 989	357, 694	12, 623	.....
Insurance Co. of North America.	3, 280, 805	331, 573	24, 599	3, 636, 977	.....	122, 321
Insurance Co. of the State of Pennsylvania	295, 076	27, 560	2, 938	325, 574	13, 034	.....
Irving	84, 355	11, 874	.....	96, 229	.....	9, 510
Lorillard, N. Y.	131, 465	14, 698	.....	146, 163	.....	6, 466
Lumbermen's, Penn.	65, 036	27, 240	3, 845	96, 123	3, 638	.....
Manhattan Fire, N. Y.	634, 262	24, 084	1, 413	659, 759	5, 683	.....
Manufacturers' and Merchants' Mutual, Ill.	20, 460	.....	333	20, 793	.....	19, 838
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine, Mass	821, 472	49, 324	5, 506	876, 302	.....	235, 771
Manufacturers and Builders, N. Y.	93, 693	23, 601	313	117, 607	.....	34, 717
Mechanics and Traders, N. Y.	281, 650	24, 240	4, 790	310, 680	.....	4, 768
Merchantile, Ohio.	122, 032	20, 797	.....	142, 829	.....	13, 149
Merchants, N. Y.	375, 862	59, 164	.....	435, 026	25, 841	.....
Merchants, R. I.	140, 489	18, 447	.....	158, 936	6, 208	.....
Michigan Fire and Marine, Mich	22, 624	3, 470	202, 725	228, 819	211, 109	.....
Mercantile Marine, Mass.	195, 009	35, 036	.....	230, 045	5, 313	.....
Metropolitaa Plate Glass, N. Y.	73, 975	5, 638	.....	79, 613	7, 459	.....
Miller's Manufacturers' Mutual, Minn.	14, 880	.....	.....	14, 880	1, 859	.....
Mississippi Valley Manf. Mutual, Ill.	30, 445	.....	.....	30, 445	.....	3, 842
National Fire, N. Y.	285, 438	18, 319	870	304, 627	17, 428	.....
National Fire, Conn.	341, 473	72, 057	402, 771	816, 301	459, 743	.....
Newark City, N. J.	154, 770	97, 344	3, 384	167, 898	322	.....
Newark Fire, N. J.	251, 478	37, 743	1, 852	291, 073	.....	22, 780
New Hampshire Fire, N. H.	259, 732	32, 624	.....	292, 356	23, 426	.....
New York Bowery Fire, N. Y.	273, 149	35, 646	9, 005	317, 791	10, 611	.....
Niagara Fire, N. Y.	737, 814	80, 835	6, 951	835, 600	66, 878	.....
Orient, Conn.	349, 089	48, 800	.....	397, 889	34, 558	.....
Pacific Fire, N. Y.	184, 608	23, 439	2, 781	213, 823	.....	9, 091
Pennsylvania Fire, Penn.	654, 290	101, 268	10, 682	766, 240	7, 438	.....
People's, N. J.	227, 598	19, 282	.....	246, 880	7, 413	.....
People's Fire, N. J.	90, 365	13, 052	.....	103, 417	.....	1, 660
Phoenix, N. J.	2, 069, 033	93, 622	.....	2, 162, 655	240, 408	.....
Phoenix, Conn.	1, 706, 288	148, 556	.....	1, 855, 144	189, 055	.....
Prescott, Mass	174, 244	18, 396	.....	192, 640	.....	15, 368
Providence Washington, R. I.	605, 633	85, 718	.....	641, 851	78, 146	.....

Income.

TABLE NO. IV.—INCOME—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Cash premiums.	Interest, dividends and rents.	Cash from other sources.	Total income.	Excess of income over expenditures.	Excess of expenditures over income.
<i>Companies of other States—continued.</i>						
Rochester German, N. Y.	\$261,995	\$32,628	\$322	\$284,945	\$4,917	.....
Saint Paul Fire and Marine, Minn.	495,971	55,777	.....	551,748	22,410	.....
Security, Conn.	250,003	15,807	.....	265,810	13,142	.....
Shoe and Leather, Mass.	604,755	35,405	.....	640,160	.....	18,726
Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass.	1,033,701	102,914	.....	1,036,615	89,173	.....
Standard Fire, N. Y.	107,561	21,366	176	129,103	.....	3,524
Star Fire, N. Y.	608,106	30,924	1,211	640,241	37,595	.....
Sterling Fire, N. Y.	72,395	17,760	.....	90,155	.....	18,653
Tradesmen's Fire, N. Y.	235,777	21,470	.....	307,247	.....	41,680
Traders', Ill.	354,344	34,131	18,960	407,435	11,081	.....
Union, Penn.	591,782	32,412	14,925	639,119	35,340	.....
Union, Cal.	313,082	44,440	8,245	365,817	21,480	.....
Washington F. & M., Mass.	322,953	37,344	187	360,484	22,919	.....
Water-town Fire, N. Y.	1,047,991	32,846	.....	1,080,837	104,018	.....
Westchester Fire, N. Y.	559,528	31,470	2,498	593,496	40,524	.....
Western Manufacturers' Mutual, Ill.	65,350	.....	5,161	70,511	2,658	.....
Williamsburg City Fire, N. Y.	444,650	59,785	2,805	498,240	53,113	.....
Totals	\$44,770,501	\$4,973,441	\$2,136,012	\$51,573,544	\$5,142,724	\$588,780
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries.</i>						
British America Assurance Co., Canada	\$570,120	\$30,048	.....	\$600,168	\$24,138	.....
Commercial Union Assurance, G. B.	1,359,918	54,827	2,290	1,417,035	203,383	.....
Fire Insurance Association, G. B.	428,210	12,412	.....	440,622	81,715	.....
Guardian Fire and Life, G. B.	420,145	37,994	.....	458,139	78,661	.....
Hamburg Bremen Fire, Germany.	594,453	36,791	.....	631,244	115,044	.....

Income.

Income.

Hamburg Magdeburg Fire, Germany	286,304	17,642	10,000	313,946	27,920	
Imperial Fire, G. B.	495,839	27,629	20,078	543,546	48,777	
La Confiance, France.....	684,337	16,579		700,816	43,860	
Lancashire.....	971,509	33,511		1,010,020	123,938	
Liverpool, London and Globe, G. B.....	2,877,737	166,573	42,562	3,086,872	466,609	
Lion Fire, G. B.....	375,785	111,804		487,589	263,865	
London Assurance Corporation, G. B.....	756,546	47,177	40,000	843,723	115,496	
London and Lancashire, G. B.....	854,584	34,879	2,360	890,823		\$6,124
Metropole, France.....	353,772	8,131		366,903	16,127	
North British and Mercantile, G. B.....	1,284,389	73,842		1,358,231	167,527	
Northern Assurance Co. of London.....	495,839	32,818		528,657	43,862	
Norwich Union, G. B.....	425,946	21,600		447,546	85,175	
North German Fire, Germany.....	250,743	14,678		265,421		7,102
Phoenix Assurance, G. B.....	708,072	22,180		730,252	97,643	
Queen, G. B.....	1,252,499	48,936	29,110	1,330,545	129,060	
Royal, G. B.....	1,885,727	112,568	969	1,999,246	152,760	
Scottish Union and National, G. B.....	327,198	22,908	156,236	500,342	310,152	
Standard Fire Office, G. B.....	133,601	1,539		135,140	101,003	
Transatlantic, Germany.....	242,971	15,226		258,197	21,022	
Union Marine, G. B.....	172,855	8,000		180,855	81,266	
Western Assurance, Con.....	798,172	31,258		829,430		17,088
Tota's.....	\$19,011,171	\$1,046,544	\$299,605	\$20,355,320	\$2,666,923	\$30,314
Marine Companies.						
Great Western, N. Y.....	\$596,323	\$28,588		\$624,911		\$20,582
Boston Marine, Mass.....	1,131,848	69,834	\$504,629	1,706,311	\$746,284	
Totals.....	\$1,728,171	\$98,432	\$504,629	\$2,331,222	\$746,284	\$20,582
Accident and Guaranty Companies.						
Accident of North America, Con.....	\$51,340	\$2,447	\$117,556	\$171,343	\$127,071	
Fidelity and Casualty, N. Y.....	178,623	7,679	172,500	358,802	188,352	
Guarantee of North America, Con.....	76,524	9,538	153,247	239,309	157,459	
Totals.....	\$306,487	\$19,664	\$443,305	\$769,454	\$472,882	

TABLE No. V—EXPENDITURES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Losses paid.	Dividends.	Commissions and brokerage.	Salaries of officers and employes.	Taxes state and national.	All other payments.	Total expenditures.
<i>Wisconsin Joint-Stock Companies.</i>							
Concordia Fire, Milwaukee	\$19,184	\$4,367	\$12,121	\$3,761	\$1,687	\$2,860	\$43,930
Hekla Fire, Madison	18,639	20,000	11,440	4,560	1,439	5,617	61,655
Northwestern National, Milwaukee.....	187,410	60,000	49,967	34,783	8,640	32,688	373,468
Totals	\$225,183	\$84,367	\$73,488	\$43,104	\$11,766	\$41,165	\$479,073
<i>Wisconsin Mutual Companies.</i>							
Germantown Farmers' Mutual.....	\$14,164	.....	3,320	\$2,187	\$468	\$2,432	\$22,571
Herman Farmers' Mutual.....	4,610	.....	839	342	185	143	6,149
Milwaukee Mechanics Mutual	145,253	.....	58,409	19,333	7,620	15,108	245,733
Totals	\$164,067	.....	\$62,568	\$21,862	\$8,273	\$17,683	\$274,453
<i>Companies of other States.</i>							
Aetna, Conn.	\$1,100,522	\$510,000	\$354,387	\$140,466	\$44,930	\$108,032	\$2,358,384
Allieman, Penn	76,943	16,000	24,991	9,220	5,590	8,401	141,145
Amazon, Ohio	102,419	17,964	25,998	17,710	4,932	11,786	180,839
American, Mass.....	101,272	29,930	16,700	15,393	5,381	6,332	175,008
American, Ill.....	215,016	16,500	94,568	60,757	11,754	34,133	432,788
American, N. J.....	89,217	73,415	31,331	29,751	8,685	13,710	246,109
American Central, Mo.....	245,948	65,399	55,060	33,226	7,886	24,711	467,730
American Fire, N. Y	100,113	40,000	25,699	29,930	13,117	36,112	244,971
American Fire, Penn	243,742	39,975	40,338	38,303	18,529	16,680	447,557
Boylston Mutual, Mass	251,598	66,864	38,535	24,750	16,321	23,190	415,258
Buffalo, N. Y.....	89,868	.....	33,453	5,000	2,962	4,182	135,465
Buffalo German, N. Y.....	171,728	30,000	66,160	15,429	6,342	22,670	312,330
California, Cal	74,165	64,500	27,560	23,278	2,850	28,438	225,791
Citizens, N. Y	161,616	40,836	43,334	46,289	12,840	18,720	333,635
Clinton Fire, N. Y	91,854	25,000	39,428	15,325	3,915	7,781	183,303

Expenditures.

Commerce, N. Y.	65,094	24,000	18,405	12,325	5,250	7,281	182,355
Commonwealth, Mass.	201,298	15,000	51,320	19,150	11,523	21,800	319,591
Commercial Fire, N. Y.	220,603	19,932	81,867	18,959	4,928	23,073	369,362
Connecticut, Conn.	297,092	100,000	104,060	30,369	11,668	37,741	580,930
Continental, N. Y.	1,097,400	144,113	360,915	225,900	52,936	137,758	2,019,022
Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.	90,965	77,500	21,729	11,030	5,719	16,415	222,353
Dwelling House, Mass.	7,543	23,260	7,283	9,200	5,825	4,656	57,768
Eliot, Mass.	73,735	19,747	28,118	12,067	4,710	8,279	146,656
Equitable Fire and Marine, R. I.	70,160	17,007	23,050	19,087	5,568	2,981	137,853
Fire Association, Penn.	1,003,032	200,000	337,204	61,187	73,097	19,958	1,694,478
Firemens' Fund, Cal.	279,003	90,251	69,039	34,373	10,567	87,270	588,503
Firemens', N. J.	87,645	60,000	26,861	17,385	6,508	17,303	215,702
Firemens' Fire, Mass.	67,799	29,525	26,287	12,350	8,166	7,093	151,520
Fire Ins. C. Co. of Philadelphia, Penn.	16,862	17,882	8,665	4,560	1,614	4,505	54,088
Franklin Fire, Penn.	310,432	125,888	72,595	72,614	51,546	87,939	724,044
German, Ill.	165,141	22,159	150,591	33,840	7,279	21,487	406,497
German American, N. Y.	652,858	120,000	186,444	107,538	32,360	117,498	1,216,748
Germania Fire, N. Y.	476,061	100,000	183,512	68,636	4,161	124,753	991,153
Girard Fire and Marine, Penn.	129,219	60,000	77,570	33,996	17,531	28,527	346,843
Glens Falls, N. Y.	185,615	20,000	57,449	19,425	7,463	19,328	209,280
Greenwich, N. Y.	177,499	60,000	78,169	33,925	5,826	12,350	367,779
Hanover Fire, N. Y.	531,511	75,000	157,076	49,627	23,569	140,663	977,446
Hartford Fire, Conn.	956,034	251,500	259,252	105,414	40,932	147,050	1,760,182
Hartford Steam Boiler Insp. and Ins. Co.	13,123	50,000	53,157	12,416	3,496	113,285	215,477
Home, N. Y.	1,311,897	300,000	442,549	246,127	£2,264	212,789	2,595,626
Howard, N. Y.	185,174	50,000	49,657	33,775	11,792	34,672	345,071
Ins. Co. of North America, Penn.	2,406,666	400,000	432,246	136,000	194,225	196,111	3,759,298
Ins. Co. State of Pennsylvania.	202,149	21,712	50,382	12,800	6,792	18,705	312,540
Irving, N. Y.	54,002	19,950	13,309	8,590	1,943	7,945	105,739
Lorillard, N. Y.	82,636	.....	25,610	17,256	10,587	17,540	152,629
Lumbermens', Penn.	49,248	15,000	11,967	8,358	2,210	4,702	92,485
Manhattan Fire, N. Y.	509,903	25,000	101,122	42,961	17,306	57,784	754,076
Manufacturers' and Merchants' Mut., Ill.	23,691	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,940	40,631
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine, Mass.	790,467	49,950	132,629	27,339	20,048	91,640	1,112,073
Manufacturers' and Builders', N. Y.	62,007	24,000	18,889	18,407	12,714	16,217	152,324
Mechanics' and Traders', N. Y.	205,679	20,000	43,010	18,521	11,786	11,449	315,448
Mercantile, Ohio	93,776	20,000	16,967	12,898	3,778	8,561	155,978
Merchants', N. J.	182,864	48,150	70,256	28,075	13,009	65,931	400,185
Merchants', R. I.	92,515	12,000	32,090	11,123	5,003	.....	152,728
Michigan Fire and Marine, Mich.	7,144	.....	4,237	3,282	.....	3,047	17,710

Expenditures.

TABLE No. V.—EXPENDITURES—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Losses paid.	Dividends.	Commissions and brokerage.	Salaries of officers and employes.	Taxes state and National.	All other payments.	Total expenditures.
<i>Companies of other States—continued.</i>							
Mercantile Marine, Mass.....	123 140	40,000	3,883	12,800	5,752	12,157	224,732
Metropolitan Plate Glass, N. Y.....	25,206	10,000	16,802	20,166			72,174
Millers & Manufacturers' Mutual, Minn.....	8,139			2,077		2,805	13,021
Mississippi Valley Manfrs. Mutual, Ill.....	21,404		1,261	8,165	259	3,199	34,287
National Fire, N. Y.....	154,991	20,000	58,517	29,808	5,839	1,044	287,199
National Fire, Conn.....	178,418	72,000	50,202	26,928	9,755	19,257	316,558
Newark City, N. J.....	108,486		33,315	11,213	5,862	8,720	167,576
Newark Fire, N. J.....	185,008	24,693	44,090	29,533	6,084	24,455	273,863
New Hampshire Fire, N. H.....	167,239	20,000	51,610	9,602	9,163	12,316	268,930
New York Bowery Fire, N. Y.....	167,562	60,000	30,434	25,550	4,488	19,146	307,180
Niagara Fire, N. Y.....	359,783	69,693	134,212	58,862	27,019	109,153	758,722
Orient, Conn.....	198,051	50,000	54,647	22,732	8,412	29,490	363,331
Pacific Fire, N. Y.....	103,770	40,000	32,720	24,868	8,933	12,578	222,919
Pennsylvania Fire, Penn.....	376,917	40,000	102,329	92,551	35,544	11,462	658,802
People's N. J.....	162,397		49,146	10,990	8,651	7,783	230,467
People's Fire, N. Y.....	45,428	20,000	16,428	10,174	2,805	10,242	105,077
Phenix, N. Y.....	1,077,497	100,000	380,000	173,712	38,226	152,812	1,921,247
Phenix, Conn.....	886,551	245,000	275,254	73,295	46,532	139,457	1,666,089
Prescott, Mass.....	128,267	20,000	34,596	9,310	3,541	12,294	208,008
Providence Washington, R. I.....	382,748	34,417	90,787	16,307	9,265	34,679	568,203
Rochester German, N. Y.....	170,355	20,000	51,214	11,474	8,923	18,012	280,028
Saint Paul Fire and Marine, Minn.....	348,007	40,000	74,521	27,116	10,363	29,331	529,338
Security, Conn.....	183,577		47,833	18,818	2,440		252,666
Shoe & Leather, Mass.....	496,246	50,000	50,436	20,364	9,463	32,377	658,886
Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass.....	603,131	100,000	168,223	41,661	24,793	99,627	1,047,442
Standard Fire, N. Y.....	61,751	24,930	17,296	14,314	2,769	11,577	132,627
Star Fire, N. Y.....	496,246	50,000	50,436	20,364	9,463	32,377	658,886
Sterling Fire, N. Y.....	63,226		10,802	17,433	3,230	14,117	108,808
Tradesmen's Fire, N. Y.....	197,738	30,000	58,812	28,990	7,851	25,436	348,827
Traders', Ill.....	228,110	50,000	61,694	23,316	10,097	23,187	396,404

Expenditures.

Union, Penn	372,641	39,710	99,373	26,342	17,755	47,958	603,779
Union, Cal	117,171	89,975	45,350	46,891	10,510	34,440	344,337
Washington F. and M., Mass	212,973	40,000	48,111	16,612	7,624	12,245	337,565
Watertown Fire, N. Y.	560,689	20,000	267,669	44,550	18,712	65,169	976,789
Westchester Fire, N. Y.	315,320	30,126	103,263	25,049	14,866	65,838	552,972
Western Manufacturers' Mutnal, I.I.	25,754	.....	.....	11,725	031	20,343	67,853
Williamsburg City Fire, N. Y.	195,451	49,900	103,222	44,110	7,459	44,975	445,127
Totals	\$25,660,077	\$5,334,199	\$7,506,157	\$3,268,536	\$1,402,095	\$3,665,612	\$47,281,208
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries.</i>							
British America Assur. Co., Can.	\$386,119	.....	\$116,587	\$13,016	\$13,392	\$46,916	\$576,030
Commercial Union Assurance, G. B.	800,017	.....	2,273,1	77,816	34,147	88,941	1,213,652
Fire Insurance Association, G. B.	177,065	.....	86,840	25,337	7,541	62,124	358,907
Guardian Fire and Life Assur Co., G. B.	210,456	.....	85,504	24,560	10,690	46,258	379,478
Hamburg Bremen Fire, Germany	321,239	.....	130,839	24,670	12,673	27,779	516,200
Hamburg Magdeburg, Germany	169,422	.....	69,017	13,941	.....	33,646	286,026
Imperial Fire, G. B.	314,605	.....	86,725	37,701	19,473	6,265	494,769
La Confiance, France	437,534	.....	199,838	19,423	7,161	.....	656,956
Lancashire	579,974	.....	157,809	127,709	23,590	.....	809,032
Liverpool, London and Globe, G. B.	1,750,438	.....	511,302	157,206	53,670	147,647	2,640,263
Lion Fire, G. B.	162,261	.....	59,200	13,434	6,698	42,121	223,724
London Assur. Corporation, G. B.	473,217	.....	122,884	31,446	22,771	77,929	728,247
London and Lancashire, G. B.	606,495	.....	155,709	52,148	18,878	63,717	896,947
Metropole, France	237,661	.....	77,090	25,030	11,715	.....	359,896
North British and Mercantile, G. B.	801,006	.....	175,966	91,006	31,280	90,846	1,190,704
Northern Assur. Co. of London.	342,368	.....	86,725	37,701	15,805	2,196	484,795
Norwich Union, G. B.	221,275	.....	61,380	37,049	7,914	31,753	362,311
North German Fire, Germany	173,087	.....	47,382	20,424	9,678	21,052	272,523
Phoenix Assurance, G. B.	413,762	.....	104,084	28,401	18,652	67,710	632,609
Queen	791,652	.....	220,053	80,198	28,413	81,167	1,201,483
Royal, G. B.	1,239,918	.....	369,172	110,862	42,018	84,534	1,846,504
Scottish Union and National, G. B.	93,377	.....	46,476	13,434	5,660	30,243	189,160
Standard Fire Office, G. B.	13,002	.....	10,138	4,853	084	5,310	34,137
Transatlantic, Germany	152,152	.....	45,683	15,948	5,077	18,309	227,169
Union Marine, G. B.	82,518	.....	5,245	9,434	1,163	1,209	91,589
Western Assurance, Can	598,523	.....	176,292	.....	16,133	53,570	846,518
Totals	\$11,517,173	.....	\$3,424,491	\$1,038,347	\$426,216	\$1,032,142	\$17,588,769

Expenditures.

TABLE NO. V.—EXPENDITURES — continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Losses paid.	Dividends.	Commissions and brokerage	Salaries of officers and employes.	Taxes state and national.	All other payments.	Total expenditures.
<i>Marine Companies.</i>							
Great Western, N. Y.....	\$524,125	\$26,446	\$51,112	\$25,605	\$8,205	.....	\$645,493
Boston Marine, Mass.....	685,815	75,000	77,425	54,977	26,161	\$40,639	960,027
Totals	\$1,209,040	\$101,446	\$128,537	\$80,582	\$34,366	\$40,639	\$1,605,520
<i>Accident and Guaranty Companies.</i>							
Accident of North America, Can.....	\$12,246	\$4,631	\$10,343	\$7,017	\$1,318	\$8,717	\$44,272
Fidelity and Casualty, N. Y.	66,770	.....	45,328	24,367	3,308	30,677	170,450
Guarantee of North America, Can.. ..	18,020	10,927	5,221	7,188	387	40,107	81,850
Totals	\$97,036	\$15,558	\$60,892	\$38,572	\$5,013	\$79,501	\$296,572

Expenditures.

TABLE NO. VI.—ASSETS, SURPLUS, RISKS AND LOSSES.

3—INS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Net assets.	Surplus as regard* pol- icy holders.	Net risks in force Dec. 31, 1880.	Risks written during the year.	Net risks in force Dec. 31, 1881.	Losses in- cur'd during the year.	Losses paid during the year.
<i>Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.</i>							
Concordia Fire, Milwaukee.....	\$20,726	\$76,424	\$8,437,108	\$4,986,416	\$9,652,583	\$19,134	\$19,134
Hekla Fire, Madison.....	292,915	41,010	6,550,240	4,543,868	6,999,375	26,464	18,633
Northwestern National, Milwaukee.....	1,017,467	230,035	28,145,632	45,913,839	31,200,921	199,993	187,410
Totals.....	\$1,511,138	\$347,469	\$43,127,980	\$55,444,123	\$36,912,879	\$239,591	\$225,182
<i>Wisconsin Mutual Companies.</i>							
Germantown Farmers' Mutual.....	\$113,593	\$41,760	\$5,747,926	\$1,394,556	\$5,118,219	.....	\$14,164
Herman Farmers' Mutual.....	67,238	22,762	2,085,415	512,049	2,073,411	\$3,518	4,440
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	789,868	494,407	29,239,473	20,315,697	30,866,770	144,564	145,268
Totals.....	\$970,699	\$561,929	\$37,072,814	24,222,282	\$ 8,058,400	\$148,082	\$164,067
<i>Companies of other States.</i>							
Aetna, Conn.....	\$8,658,891	\$3,127,422	\$270,475,240	\$276,512,092	\$278,709,690	\$1,126,835	\$1,100,522
Allemania, Penn.....	302,231	38,621	9,332,618	11,632,458	10,327,510	78,947	76,943
Amazon, Ohio.....	536,248	154,922	9,899,243	12,039,703	11,116,401	99,661	102,419
American, Mass.....	546,923	134,240	11,002,484	17,310,063	14,536,482	119,566	101,271
American, Ill.....	793,617	297,158	97,434,121	70,311,255	79,356,700	196,808	215,016
American, N. J.....	1,500,748	773,756	28,088,714	30,998,615	30,288,833	100,639	89,217
American Central, Mo.....	1,096,208	233,511	29,303,956	39,477,485	35,144,647	264,938	245,948
American Fire N. Y.....	1,008,511	523,119	38,249,848	55,725,252	40,433,114	122,240	100,111
American Fire, Penn.....	1,301,979	661,232	46,230,073	47,451,070	52,724,518	253,244	243,742
Boylston Mutual, Mass.....	848,353	176,853	24,055,493	44,501,549	18,635,412	271,593	251,598
Buffalo, N. Y.....	271,130	20,763	7,554,715	26,126,049	7,739,736	89,410	89,868
Buffalo German, N. Y.....	860,557	457,892	32,335,483	40,774,839	39,097,666	191,849	171,728
California, Cal.....	850,336	124,969	9,253,504	15,497,521	11,853,764	58,248	74,165
Citizens', N. Y.....	981,206	501,012	50,728,525	58,494,365	53,011,451	189,756	161,616
Clinton Fire, N. Y.....	462,658	132,334	25,749,413	18,329,563	22,466,694	95,573	91,854

Assets, Surplus, Risks and Losses.

No. 14.]

COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

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TABLE NO. VI.—ASSETS, SURPLUS, RISKS AND LOSSES.— continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Net assets.	Surplus as regards policy holders.	Net risks in force Dec. 31, 1880.	Risks written during the year.	Net risks in force Dec. 31, 1881.	Losses incurred during the year.	Losses paid during the year.
<i>Companies of other States—continued.</i>							
Commerce, N. Y.	403,671	144 3/8	10 007,547	12,981,007	12,482,844	73,610	65,094
Commonwealth, Mass.	187,191	15,441	28,978,874	26,462,096	31,151,480	210,151	201,298
Commercial Fire, N. Y.	482,368	94,700	40,337,191	46,031,424	31,596,037	218,963	220,603
Connecticut, Conn.	1,688,881	330,378	53,711,860	66,921,617	63,334,106	294,482	297,492
Continental, N. Y.	3,865,547	1,406,720	308,730,517	383,152,067	339,061,209	1,176,784	1,097,400
Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.	23,819	591,213	11 378,614	17,953,032	12,764,361	102,890	90,965
Dwelling House, Mass.	3 2 0/8	10,138	14,680,834	5,029,643	16,487,575	7,455	7,573
Elot, Mass.	409,847	132,891	11,983,426	14,226,929	12,875,319	92,321	73,735
Equitable Fire and Marine, R. I.	452,587	81,511	12,815,193	15,476,977	13,317,943	74,607	70,160
Fire Association, Penn.	2,496,472	1,154,407	221,159,261	132,154,666	226,700,999	91,469	1,003,032
Firemens' Fund, Cal.	1,184,229	100,814	45,227,585	58,610,969	49,253,889	297,122	297,003
Firemens', N. J.	1,221,462	609,536	27,672,851	28,721,460	28,447,976	96,904	87,645
Firemens' Fire, Mass.	776,705	357,942	18,301,113	14,663,078	20,010,118	74,116	67,799
Fire Ins. Co. of Philadelphia, Penn.	372,556	100,473	2,027,763	6,310,570	4,885,679	17,076	16,862
Franklin Fire, Penn.	2,688,610	899,754	137,967,542	57,468,415	138,533,812	310,148	310,432
German, Ill.	905,169	275,255	33,427,837	29,678,246	51,428,363	164,124	165,149
German American, N. Y.	3 3 9,475	1,415,240	166,263,819	189,411,532	203,814,727	673,078	652,858
Germania Fire, N. Y.	1,395,952	823,369	96,162,901	114,390,090	111,807,256	486,701	476,611
Gtard Fire and Marine, Penn.	994,118	467,887	43,707,090	39,711,215	47,346,433	135,52	129,219
Glens Falls, N. Y.	1,075,953	591,157	57,89,195	36,711,215	61,750,109	175,415	185,615
Greenwich, N. Y.	743,689	338,294	62,542,803	119,647,959	85,107,510	108,430	177,479
Hanover Fire, N. Y.	1,929,400	837,744	166,263,819	189,411,532	117,534,643	118,498,465	531,514
Hartford Fire, Conn.	3,909,976	1,392,873	206,755,358	183,179,814	227,679,547	974,608	856,134
Hartford Steam Boiler Insp. and Ins. Co.	363,907	75,262	17,489,267	20,681,312	20,176,732	15,747	13,123
Home, N. Y.	6,749,914	1,806,180	353,578,164	262,892,493	351,650,760	1,308,878	1,311,897
Howard, N. Y.	811,965	123,044	31,050,896	42,124,887	36,049,995	189,781	165,174
Ins. Co. of North America, Penn.	3,106,498	3,459,478	241,382,909	49,047,807	255,475,180	2,690,000	2,400,676
Ins. Co. State of Pennsylvania.	572,067	230,379	22,431,752	40,327,953	22,238,791	202,149	253,417
Irving, N. Y.	243,275	2,974	9,912,496	9,912,496	7,915,090	60,309	51,042
Lorillard, N. Y.	391,465	27,400	19,348,812	20,148,395	18,480,741	81,333	82,636

Assets, Risks, Surplus and Losses.

Assets, Risks, Surplus and Losses.

Lumbermans', Penn.	417,710	128,468	4,797,319	8,469,300	6,745,644	43,465	49,248
Manhattan Fire, N. Y.	371,266	64,486	47,663,254	20,559,738	51,221,600	480,153	509,903
Manufacturers' and Merchants' Mut., Ill.	94,678	75,320	.....	1,147,731	8,063,1	28,808	23,691
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine, Mass.	960,528	117,331	77,865,767	153,878,612	98,878,329	983,030	790,467
Manufacturers' and Builders', N. Y.	423,612	172,493	21,735,660	25,762,417	20,845,430	53,312	62,097
Mechanics' and Traders', N. Y.	574,628	500,388	16,762,940	31,293,182	15,319,071	200,085	302,679
Mercantile, Ohio	361,085	108,271	8,342,932	15,897,932	8,247,913	81,195	83,776
Merchants', N. J.	1,080,436	40,051	47,328,207	50,756,050	51,389,35	189,655	182,864
Merchants', R. I.	391,174	100,239	16,251,280	15,976,511	16,774,886	99,413	92,512
Michigan Fire and Marine, Mich.	201,377	1,376	.....	2,472,251	1,758,869	8,615	7,144
Mercantile Marine, Mass.	708,728	180,470	23,677,703	21,369,307	22,115,065	166,148	123,140
Metropolitan Plate Glass, N. Y.	162,888	25,233	1,659,621	2,553,627	2,414,505	32,356	25,206
Millers & Manufacturers' Mutual, Minn.	97,191	15,808	.....	58,866	678,866	.....	8,139
Mississippi Valley Manfrs. Mutual, Ill.	224,151	91,575	1,091,785	872,191	1,739,335	26,254	21,464
National Fire, N. Y.	432,505	100,177	23,179,497	24,772,965	31,923,141	163,191	154,991
National Fire, Conn.	1,672,123	461,927	32,980,559	36,783,637	88,504,561	176,185	173,418
Newark City, N. J.	277,794	2,311	12,855,705	16,435,705	13,336,881	103,664	103,486
Newark Fire, N. J.	574,964	287,399	33,234,770	29,256,639	29,972,009	19,1691	185,068
New Hampshire Fire, N. H.	591,579	183,108	23,643,339	22,470,350	25,910,716	178,732	167,239
New York Bowery Fire, N. Y.	888,885	445,439	43,423,890	51,536,585	48,745,319	171,262	167,562
Niagara Fire, N. Y.	1,261,055	640,326	81,231,795	111,238,415	15,733,885	404,254	359,783
Orient, Conn.	1,395,132	178,797	25,560,633	35,012,400	34,927,616	196,836	198,050
Pacific Fire, N. Y.	695,975	385,006	27,774,461	34,167,850	32,355,062	112,995	103,770
Pennsylvania Fire, Penn.	1,727,012	945,567	59,840,397	65,775,712	64,683,973	385,245	376,917
People's N. J.	442,954	27,809	20,644,962	20,777,584	19,919,287	157,401	162,397
People's Fire, N. Y.	346,493	100,284	10,135,532	14,766,087	12,228,773	49,289	45,438
Phenix, N. Y.	2,652,717	511,607	186,471,627	299,595,663	213,756,406	1,106,325	1,077,497
Phenix, Conn.	4,172,485	1,119,284	146,653,625	161,231,336	172,646,874	903,546	886,551
Prescott, Mass.	385,431	74,478	16,228,749	13,240,285	18,892,037	131,143	128,267
Providence Washington, R. I.	791,104	124,032	26,267,663	89,087,058	83,884,335	409,516	382,748
Rochester German, N. Y.	479,330	135,445	26,164,423	31,769,412	26,766,058	166,458	170,355
Saint Paul Fire and Marine, Minn.	837,893	165,717	38,716,549	51,068,903	41,856,363	323,390	348,007
Security, Conn.	322,132	35,116	12,319,196	33,201,179	13,872,347	183,817	183,577
Shoe and Leather, Mass.	916,041	35,694	27,157,421	72,759,999	30,946,941	557,589	496,216
Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass.	1,146,152	431,116	102,002,318	101,403,160	116,351,507	623,484	603,133
Standard Fire, N. Y.	414,434	156,030	13,327,974	17,679,899	14,113,430	89,257	61,751
Star Fire, N. Y.	715,019	17,165	45,150,311	89,425,379	33,451,517	368,692	347,769
Sterling Fire, N. Y.	412,937	27,520	12,917,172	19,495,081	12,288,562	56,857	63,226
Tradesmen's Fire, N. Y.	500,331	50,252	21,837,321	33,782,016	28,196,464	189,830	197,738
Traders', Ill.	926,186	263,556	21,615,339	35,458,126	21,996,233	260,878	228,110

TABLE NO. VI.—ASSETS, SURPLUS, RISKS AND LOSSES—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Net Assets.	Surplus as regards policy holders.	Net risks in force Dec. 31, 1881.	Risks written during the year.	Net risks in force Dec. 31, 1881.	Losses incurred during the year.	Losses paid during the year.
Union, Penn.....	\$675,793	\$68,894	\$23,477,929	\$68,022,660	\$28,876,266	\$538,576	\$372,641
Union, Cal.....	1,012,633	123,583	13,194,575	34,400,160	19,833,981	125,557	117,171
Washington F. & M. Mass.....	878,402	\$29,485	50,051,829	33,509,584	21,095,310	249,142	212,973
Water own Fire, N. Y.....	1,007,256	116,241	110,215,891	111,330,853	132,328,054	580,385	561,689
Westchester Fire, N. Y.....	842,184	175,041	72,681,223	68,679,244	78,844,260	314,261	3,5,320
Western Manufacturers' Mutual, Ill.....	314,056	40,370	2,362,695	1,120,516	2,627,066	36,070	35,754
Williamsburg City Fire, N. Y.....	794,657	509,186	65,438,933	70,375,230	71,572,533	183,383	195,451
Totals	\$104,619,598	\$34,943,866	\$250,698,747	\$5,468,735,808	\$5,731,720,976	\$27,149,979	\$25,909,633
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries.</i>							
British America Assurance Co. Canada	\$797,419	\$13,076	\$52,156,190	\$63,182,730	\$53,864,532	409,671	\$36,119
Commercial Union Assurance, G. B.....	1,792,341	769,049	171,672,252	217,107,696	187,171,823	833,725	800,017
Fire Insurance Association, G. B.....	643,654	215,615	2,816,683	53,676,548	33,856,189	211,597	177,065
Guardian Fire and Life, G. B.....	638,666	530,173	40,411,757	61,582,256	52,029,537	236,279	210,446
Hamburg Bremen Fire, Germany.....	470,987	425,306	46,462,364	62,600,742	50,963,409	333,524	320,239
Hamburg Magdeburg Fire, Germany	512,490	150,128	21,023,200	27,427,837	23,124,666	.....	169,422
Imperial Fire, G. B.....	501,879	491,879	50,777,205	57,291,881	49,318,211	356,910	344,605
La Confiance, France.....	6,4,914	72,657	42,901,910	86,976,851	67,722,175	487,191	437,534
Lancashire	1,393,823	5,6,415	95,038,040	118,446,803	99,490,333	577,533	579,974
Liverpool, London and Globe, G. B.....	3,617,121	1,629,107	402,157,672	455,670,324	449,866,889	1,919,775	1,750,433
Lion Fire, G. B.....	623,656	255,535	7,026,180	50,649,384	31,173,701	130,932	102,261
London Assurance Corporation, G. B.....	1,371,274	605,577	83,5,3,881	91,946,778	101,185,154	.....	473,217
London and Lancashire, G. B.....	1,029,691	347,563	82,899,507	120,930,181	94,144,427	628,921	606,495
Metropole, France	336,879	94,946	42,111,147	42,111,147	29,612,535	251,493	237,061
North British and Mercantile, G. B.....	1,945,851	867,725	164,967,385	333,178,019	197,121,790	846,070	801,206
Northern Assurance Co. of London.....	8,9,229	338,390	59,777,205	57,290,881	49,318,216	356,910	342,368
Norwich Union, G. B.....	755,451	241,906	32,946,232	69,454,993	51,752,131	241,565	211,275
North German Fire, Germany	411,639	74,054	22,312,173	29,246,949	23,7,8,212	184,904	173,087
Phoenix Assurance, G. B.....	695,963	73,914	47,639,274	104,513,951	83,244,478	437,283	413,762
Queen, G. B.....	1,500,749	558,238	113,108,825	157,580,078	137,769,786	836,243	791,652

¹ Deficiency.

Assets, Surplus, Risks and Losses.

TABLE No. VI.—ASSETS, SURPLUS, RISKS AND LOSSES.— continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Net assets.	Surplus as regard policy holders	Net risks in force Dec. 31, 1880.	Risks written during the year.	Net risks in force Dec 31, 1881.	Losses incurred during the year.	Losses paid during the year.
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries.— continued.</i>							
Royal, G. B.	\$2,537,998	\$924,197	\$257,811,602	\$85,559,373	\$20,823,775	\$1,262,168	\$1,259,918
Scottish Union and National, G. B.	783,812	431,624	7,165,972	41,183,864	26,140,481	128,265	93,377
Standard Fire Office, G. B.	428,881	88,256		24,895,013	28,771,386	50,867	13,003
Transatlantic, Germany	455,640	130,112	21,329,904	25,645,964	21,161,798		152,152
Union Marine, G. B.	351,873	123,653	2,085,763	23,991,752	1,452,543	98,524	82,548
Western Assur. Can.	789,446	23,413	52,239,324	81,459,449	50,797,588	621,500	598,523
Totals	26,481,672	10,212,930	340,662,565	2,612,421,052	2,073,636,320	11,341,938	11,517,573
<i>Marine Companies.</i>							
Great Western, N. Y.	794,302	22,452	11,441,069	6,038,758	7,324,327	610,343	524,125
Boston Marine, Mass.	2,078,928	425,768	8,614,418	89,014,644	13,278,090	1,009,566	685,815
Totals	2,843,230	448,220	20,055,487	157,054,402	20,602,417	1,619,908	1,209,940
<i>Accident and Guaranty Companies.</i>							
Accident of North America, Can.	179,967	8,390	3,314,250	8,483,805	5,666,370	12,246	12,246
Fidelity and Casualty, N. Y.	353,147	15,922	13,068,413	21,208,668	16,946,660	66,770	66,770
Guarantee of North America, Can.	347,217	19,444	5,304,523	4,725,985	8,406,625	19,357	18,020
Totals	885,331	43,756	21,687,186	37,418,458	31,019,655	98,373	97,036

¹ Deficit.

Assets, Risks, Surplus and Losses.

TABL No. VII.—PREMIUMS, INCOME, EXPENSES AND LOSSES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Premiums received.	Cash income.	Expenses.	Losses paid.	PERCENTAGE OF	
					Expenses to income	Losses to premiums received.
<i>Wisconsin Joint-Stock Companies.</i>						
Concordia Fire, Milwaukee].....	\$60,269	\$70,111	\$20,429	\$19,134	29.14	31.75
Hekla Fire, Madison.....	56,204	89,081	23,017	18,638	23.74	33.16
Northwestern National, Milwaukee.....	358,017	401,690	126,078	187,410	31.15	52.35
Totals	\$474,490	\$554,885	\$169,524	\$225,182	30.55	47.26
<i>Wisconsin Mutual Companies.</i>						
German-town Farmers' Mutual.....	\$20,720	\$25,449	\$8,407	\$14,164	33.03	68.36
Herman Farmers' Mutual.....	4,098	6,262	1,509	4,640	24.10	113.20
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	266,531	300,721	100,470	145,263	33.41	54.50
Totals	\$291,349	\$332,432	\$110,386	\$164,067	33.21	56.81
<i>Companies of other States.</i>						
Aetna, Conn.....	\$2,354,614	\$2,739,663	\$647,864	\$1,100,522	23.65	46.64
Ailemania, Penn.....	127,569	143,310	48,201	76,943	33.62	60.31
Amazon, Ohio.....	143,897	167,925	60,455	102,419	36.00	71.18
American, Mass.....	176,329	197,071	43,807	10,271	22.23	47.43
American, Ill.....	403,278	448,733	271,291	215,016	44.75	53.32
American, N. J.....	211,204	294,499	83,477	89,217	28.35	42.24
American Central, Mo.....	411,801	747,465	135,882	245,948	16.84	59.72
American Fire, N. Y.....	176,830	227,631	104,861	100,111	46.07	56.61
American Fire, Penn.....	4,5261	498,404	163,849	243,742	32.87	57.32
Boylston Mutual, Mass.....	325,301	373,428	96,796	251,598	26.13	77.31
Buffalo, N. Y.....	146,148	161,078	45,597	89,868	28.31	61.49
Buffalo German, N. Y.....	330,347	380,290	110,600	171,728	29.08	51.98
California, Cal.....	301,040	355,240	131,183	161,616	36.93	53.53
Citizens, N. Y.....	199,634	538,919	87,125	74,165	16.17	37.15
Clinton Fire, N. Y.....	165,632	185,253	66,448	91,854	35.87	55.46

Premiums, Income, Expenses and Losses.

Premiums, Income, Expenses and Losses.

Commerce, N. Y.	105,960	126,396	43,261	65,094	34.23	61.43
Commonwealth, Mass.	295,412	330,130	103,292	201,298	31.24	68.14
Commercial Fire, N. Y.	339,440	360,256	128,826	220,603	35.76	64.99
Connecticut, Conn.	596,901	678,613	183,837	297,092	27.09	49.77
Continental, N. Y.	2,041,234	2,228,404	777,199	1,097,409	34.88	53.76
Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.	164,680	259,497	53,893	90,965	20.77	55.24
Dwelling House, Mass.	31,834	51,118	26,965	7,543	52.76	23.69
Eliot, Mass.	127,160	146,547	51,175	73,755	36.28	57.99
Equitable Fire & Marine, R. I.	129,652	252,957	50,685	50,160	20.04	51.11
Fire Association, Penn.	1,431,966	1,676,333	491,444	1,003,032	29.32	69.75
Firemen's Fund, Cal.	601,182	653,770	201,248	297,003	30.78	49.40
Firemen's, N. J.	193,334	265,658	67,954	87,645	25.58	45.32
Firemen's Fire, Mass.	120,642	135,928	53,895	67,799	32.48	51.88
Fire Ins. Co., County of Phil., Penn.	43,892	65,496	19,343	16,862	29.53	36.74
Franklin Fire, Penn.	526,207	692,805	287,694	310,432	41.53	57.89
German, Ill.	488,590	529,827	219,195	165,141	41.37	33.79
German American, N. Y.	1,363,948	1,490,563	443,890	652,858	29.58	47.87
Germania Fire, N. Y.	93,819	1,068,953	415,092	476,061	38.83	49.39
Girard Fire & Marine, Penn.	329,504	383,449	157,623	129,210	40.59	33.22
Glens Falls, N. Y.	320,866	363,935	103,664	185,615	28.48	57.85
Greenwich, N. Y.	353,111	389,963	130,279	177,409	33.41	50.27
Hanover Fire, N. Y.	996,664	1,589,719	370,934	531,511	38.33	53.33
Hartford Fire, Conn.	1,792,634	1,974,746	552,648	956,034	27.93	53.33
Hartford Steam Boiler Ins. Co. Con.	232,747	252,426	182,353	13,123	72.24	5.64
Huffman, N. Y. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home, N. Y.	2,455,253	2,715,802	983,728	1,312,897	36.22	53.43
Howard, N. Y.	322,419	357,694	129,896	165,174	36.31	51.23
Ins. Co. of North America, Penn.	3,280,805	3,636,977	958,632	2,400,666	26.35	73.17
Ins. Co. State of Penn., Penn.	295,076	325,574	88,678	202,149	27.24	68.51
Irving, N. Y.	84,354	96,229	23,803	55,042	24.78	64.07
Lorillard, N. Y.	131,464	146,163	69,993	82,636	47.89	62.86
Lumbermen's, Penn.	65,636	96,123	28,236	49,248	29.37	75.72
Manhattan Fire, N. Y.	634,262	659,759	219,172	509,903	33.22	80.39
Manufacturers & Merchants' Mut. Ill.	20,460	20,773	16,941	23,691	81.54	105.81
Manufacturers' Fire & Marine, Mass.	821,472	876,302	171,655	790,467	19.59	96.23
Manufacturers & Builders' N. Y.	93,693	117,607	66,226	62,697	56.31	66.28
Mechanics & Traders', N. Y.	231,650	310,606	84,768	202,679	27.28	71.96
Mercantile, Ohio.	122,032	142,829	42,202	93,776	29.55	76.85
Merchants', N. J.	875,862	435,026	178,170	182,864	40.96	43.65
Merchants', R. I.	140,489	158,936	48,215	92,512	30.34	65.85

TABLE NO. VII.—PREMIUMS, INCOME, EXPENSES AND LOSSES—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Premiums received.	Cash Income.	Expenses.	Losses paid.	PERCENTAGE OF	
					Expenses to Income.	Losses to Premiums Received.
<i>Companies of other States—continued.</i>						
Michigan Fire & Marine, Mich.....	22,624	228,819	10,566	7,144	4.62	31.58
Mercantile Marine, Mass.....	195,009	134,045	61,592	123,140	26.77	63.15
Metropolitan Plate Glass, N. Y.....	73,975	79,613	36,968	25,206	46.43	34.07
Millers' and Manufacturers' Mutual.....	14,880	14,880	4,881	8,139	32.80	54.69
Miss. Valley Manuf.'s Mutual, Ill.....	30,445	30,445	12,883	21,444	42.32	70.30
National Fire, N. Y.....	285,438	304,637	112,307	154,691	36.83	54.29
National Fire, Conn.....	341,472	816,391	106,139	172,418	13.00	52.25
Newark City, N. J.....	154,768	167,898	59,090	108,486	35.19	70.09
Newark Fire, N. J.....	251,478	291,073	104,161	185,008	35.79	73.57
New Hampshire Fire, N. H.....	259,732	292,356	81,691	167,339	27.94	64.39
New York Bowery Fire, N. Y.....	273,140	317,791	79,618	167,562	21.91	61.35
Niagra Fire, N. Y.....	1,261,055	640,326	329,246	359,783	51.42	28.53
Orient, Conn.....	349,089	397,879	115,220	198,050	28.97	56.73
Pacific Fire, N. Y.....	184,608	213,228	79,148	103,770	37.01	56.21
Pennsylvania Fire, Penn.....	654,290	766,240	241,884	376,917	31.57	57.61
Peoples', N. J.....	227,598	246,880	77,069	162,397	31.22	71.35
Peoples' Fire, N. Y.....	90,365	103,417	39,649	45,428	38.34	50.27
Phoenix, N. Y.....	2,069,032	2,162,655	844,750	1,477,497	39.06	52.08
Phoenix, Conn.....	1,706,288	1,855,144	534,538	886,551	28.81	51.91
Prescott, Mass.....	174,244	192,640	59,741	128,267	31.01	73.61
Providence Washington, R. I.....	605,633	641,351	151,037	382,748	23.55	63.19
Rochester German, N. Y.....	261,994	284,945	89,672	170,355	31.47	65.02
Saint Paul F. and M., Minn.....	495,970	551,748	141,331	348,007	25.62	70.17
Security, Conn.....	250,003	265,810	69,090	183,877	25.99	73.43
Shoe and Leather, Mass.....	604,755	640,160	112,639	496,246	17.59	82.06
Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass.....	1,033,700	1,133,615	344,379	603,133	30.29	58.35
Standard Fire, N. Y.....	107,559	129,103	45,925	61,751	35.59	57.41
Star Fire, N. Y.....	608,106	640,241	209,877	347,769	32.78	57.19
Sterling Fire, N. Y.....	72,393	90,155	45,582	63,226	50.56	87.34
Tradesmen's Fire, N. Y.....	265,777	307,247	121,089	197,738	39.41	69.19

Premiums, Incomes, Expenses and Losses.

Premiums, Incomes, Expenses and Losses.

Traders', Ill	854,343	407,435	118,294	228,110	29.03	64.88
Union, Penn	591,782	639,119	191,447	372,641	49.95	62.97
Union, Cal.	313,082	365,817	137,190	117,171	37.50	37.43
Washington F. and M., Mass.....	322,953	360,484	84,592	212,973	23.47	65.95
Watertown Fire, N. Y.	1,047,991	1,080,837	396,099	560,689	36.65	53.50
Westchester Fire, N. Y.	559,528	593,496	207,525	315,320	34.97	56.35
Western Manufacturers Mutual, Ill	65,310	70,511	32,099	35,754	43.52	54.71
Wilkesburg City Fire, N. Y.	441,650	498,249	199,766	195,451	40.09	43.96
Totals	\$45,313,805	\$51,616,072	\$15,931,792	\$25,812,599		
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries.</i>						
British America Assur. Co., Can.....	\$570,120	\$600,168	\$189,911	\$386,119	31.64	67.73
Commercial Union Assur. Co., G. B.	1,359,918	1,417,035	413,635	810,017	29.19	58.83
Fire Insurance Association, G. B.	428,210	410,622	181,841	177,065	41.27	41.35
Guardian Fire and Life, G. B.	420,145	458,139	169,022	210,456	36.89	50.09
Hamburg Bremen Fire, Germany.....	594,452	631,244	195,961	320,239	31.04	53.87
Hamburg Madgeburg Fire, Germany.....	286,304	313,948	116,604	169,422	37.14	59.18
Imperial Fire, G. B.	495,839	543,546	210,164	344,605	38.65	69.49
La Confiance, France	684,237	700,816	219,421	487,514	31.31	63.94
Lancashire, G. B.	971,508	1,010,020	369,118	579,914	30.60	59.69
Liverpool and London and Globe, G. B.	2,577,737	3,086,872	869,825	1,750,438	28.18	60.83
Lyon Fire, G. B.	375,785	487,589	121,463	102,261	24.91	27.21
London Assurance Corporation, G. B.	756,546	845,723	255,019	473,217	36.23	61.53
London and Lancashire, G. B.	853,584	890,823	290,452	606,495	32.60	71.05
Metropole, France	358,772	366,963	113,835	237,061	31.03	66.68
North British and Mercantile, G. B.	1,284,829	1,358,231	359,697	801,006	28.69	62.36
Northern Assur. Co. of London.....	495,839	528,657	142,426	342,368	26.94	69.05
Norwich Union, G. B.	425,916	447,546	141,096	221,275	31.53	51.95
North German Fire, Germany.....	250,743	265,421	99,436	173,087	37.46	69.03
Phoenix Assurance, G. B.	708,072	730,252	213,847	413,762	29.97	58.43
Queen, G. B.	1,252,499	1,330,545	409,831	791,653	30.80	63.21
Royal, G. B.	1,885,727	1,990,264	606,586	1,239,918	30.34	65.75
Scottish Union & National, G. B.	317,197	500,342	95,813	93,377	19.15	28.53
Standard Fire Office, G. B.	133,601	135,140	21,135	13,002	15.64	9.73
Transatlantic, Germany.....	242,971	258,191	85,016	152,152	32.93	62.62
Union Marine, G. B.	172,855	180,855	17,041	82,548	9.42	47.76
Western Assurance, Can.	793,172	829,420	245,995	598,523	29.66	74.99
Totals	\$19,011,168	\$20,356,320	\$6,129,190	\$11,517,573		

TABLE NO. VII.—PREMIUMS, INCOME, EXPENSES AND LOSSES—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Premiums received.	Cash Income.	Expenses.	Losses paid.	PERCENTAGE OF.	
					Expenses to Income.	Losses to Premiums Received.
<i>Marine Companies.</i>						
Great Western, N. Y.	\$506,323	\$624,911	\$94,922	\$124,125	15.19	87.89
Boston Marine, Mass.	1,133,848	1,706,311	199,201	685,815	11.67	60.59
Totals.	\$1,728,171	\$2,331,222	\$294,123	\$1,209,940		
<i>Accident and Guaranty Companies.</i>						
Accident of North America, Con.	\$51,340	\$171,343	\$7,394	\$12,246	15.99	23.55
Fidelity and Casualty, N. Y.	178,623	358,802	103,678	66,770	28.89	73.80
Guarantee of North America, Con.	76,524	239,309	52,902	18,020	22.11	13.55
Totals.	\$306,487	\$89,454	\$183,974	\$97,036		

Premiums, Income, Expenses and Losses.

TABLE NO. VIII.—SHOWING PREMIUMS RECEIVED AND LOSSES PAID BY THE COMPANY FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO DATE.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.
<i>Wisconsin Joint-Stock Companies.</i>			<i>Companies of other States—con.</i>		
Concordia Fire, Milwaukee	\$133,671	\$185,651	Commerce, N. Y.	\$3,321,749	\$2,213,867
Hekla Fire, Madison	831,334	167,949	Commonwealth, Mass.	1,52,154	716,404
Northwestern National, Milwaukee	4,373,188	2,448,091	Commercial Fire, N. Y.	4,562,377	2,537,329
Totals	\$5,188,203	\$2,801,691	Connecticut, Conn.	3,886,429	1,896,036
<i>Wisconsin Mutual Companies.</i>			Continental, N. Y.	24,319,471	12,843,168
Grandtown Farmers' Mutual			Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.	2,613,324	1,437,831
Herman Farmers' Mutual	\$4,647	\$34,576	Dwelling House, Mass.	301,210	51,839
Milwaukee Mechanics Mutual	2,996,474	1,415,877	Edot, Mass.	932,089	367,029
Totals	\$3,061,121	\$1,450,443	Equitable Fire and Marine	1,873,551	1,359,014
<i>Companies of other States.</i>			Fire Association, Penn.	12,731,463	6,001,666
Aetna, Conn.	\$57,362,354	\$53,403,047	Firemen's Fund, Cal.	7,293,400	4,551,284
Allemania, Penn.	2,312,666	1,123,181	Firemen's, N. J.	3,090,078	1,021,988
Amazon, Ohio	5,081,111	2,918,046	Firemen's Fire, Mass.	1,273,085	534,741
American, Mass.	8,150,000	5,820,000	Fire Ins. Co. Co. of Philadelphia	441,335	274,445
American, Ill.	5,806,760	2,430,339	Franklin Fire, Penn.	21,837,311	12,092,475
American, N. J.	3,385,787	906,192	German, Ill.	2,251,705	715,326
American Central, Mo.	6,461,665	3,523,310	German American, N. Y.	10,269,090	4,340,269
American Fire, N. Y.	3,708,103	2,200,565	Germania Fire, N. Y.	13,107,218	6,099,212
American Fire, Penn.	7,397,081	4,637,185	Grard Fire and Marine, Penn.	5,370,096	2,371,161
Boylston Mutual, Mass.	3,089,762	1,734,314	Glens Falls, N. Y.	4,547,023	2,573,880
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,253,731	799,336	Greenwich	3,888,568	2,091,239
Buffalo German, N. Y.	2,595,680	1,146,896	Hanover Fire	11,788,000	6,073,845
California, Cal.	3,245,259	1,594,676	Hartford Fire, Conn.	39,043,827	21,677,339
Citizens, N. Y.	6,474,900	2,857,597	Hartford Steam Boiler Imp. and Ins. Co.	2,056,412	142,513
Clinton Fire, N. Y.	2,677,294	1,221,409	Home, N. Y.	53,385,894	32,594,193
			Howard, N. Y.	7,194,961	4,719,322
			Insurance Co. of North America	56,167,170	45,735,588
			Insurance Co. of the State of Pennsylvania	16,447,340	13,778,003
			Irving	869,336	514,562
			Lorillard, N. Y.	1,616,465	737,354

Premiums Received and Losses Paid.

TABLE NO. VIII.—PREMIUMS RECEIVED AND LOSSES PAID—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.
<i>Companies of other States—continued.</i>			<i>Companies of other States—continued.</i>		
Lumbermen's, Penn.	\$311,458	\$108,751	Rochester German, N. Y.	\$1,806,565	\$893,745
Manhattan Fire, N. Y.	6,139,955	3,845,510	St. Paul F. and M., Minn.	5,311,192	3,576,788
Manufacturers' and Merchants' Mutual, Ill.	24,686	23,191	Security, Conn.	2,969,101	2,135,841
Manufacturers' F. and M., Mass.	5,339,880	3,080,207	Shoe and Leather, Mass.	2,883,756	1,453,853
Manufacturers and Builders, N. Y.	1,059,385	283,707	Springfield F. and M.	13,147,110	8,548,507
Merchants and Traders, N. Y.	4,078,146	2,400,791	Standard Fire, N. Y.	2,423,104	1,389,878
Mercantile, Ohio.	1,641,319	980,427	Star Fire, N. Y.	3,352,750	1,784,224
Merchants, N. J.	4,274,563	1,799,867	Sterling Fire, N. Y.	1,028,733	500,425
Merchants, R. I.	4,393,344	3,074,710	Traders' Fire, N. Y.	3,326,627	2,504,472
Michigan F. and M., Mich.	29,231	8,645	Traders, Ill.	3,331,793	1,876,328
Mercantile Marine, Mass.	5,348,770	4,091,460	Union, Penn.	15,184,439	11,724,931
Metropolitan Plate Glass, N. Y.	411,934	120,675	Union, Cal.	5,796,052	3,268,856
Millers' and Manufacturers' Mutual.	108,581	8,129	Washington F. and M., Mass.	2,556,376	1,411,714
Mississippi Valley Manufacturers' Mutual, Ill.	57,395	21,404	Watertown Fire, N. Y.	5,004,826	2,428,183
National Fire, N. Y.	3,377,057	1,653,579	Westchester Fire, N. Y.	7,584,490	4,462,261
National Fire, Conn.	3,404,537	1,579,385	Western Manufacturers' Mutual, Ill.	91,296	41,895
Newark City, N. J.	1,513,310	708,487	Williamsburg City Fire, N. Y.	6,892,219	3,576,407
Newark Fire, N. J.	2,221,251	729,318			
New Hampshire Fire, N. H.	1,819,871	945,811	Totals	\$707,827,287	\$404,315,805
New York Bowery Fire, N. Y.	5,054,121	1,910,288			
Niagara Fire, N. Y.	12,699,803	6,979,008	<i>Companies of Foreign Countries.</i>		
Orient, Conn.	3,250,447	1,681,787	British America Assur. Co., Can.	\$3,407,048	\$1,931,304
Pacific Fire, N. Y.	3,616,858	1,605,770	Commercial Union Assurance, G. B.	8,930,448	4,984,023
Pennsylvania Fire, Penn.	9,236,205	6,245,317	Fire Insurance Association, G. B.	579,979	178,331
People's, N. J.	2,863,145	1,459,583	Guardian Fire and Life Assur. Co., G. B.	2,060,372	698,446
People's Fire, N. Y.	1,893,933	943,998	Hamburg Bremen Fire, Germany		2,000,060
Phenix, N. Y.	34,344,473	18,051,699	Hamburg Magdeburg, Germany		
Phoenix, Conn.	26,020,771	15,367,943	Imperial Fire, G. B.	8,435,239	5,765,785
Prescott, Mass.	1,362,442	650,233	Lancashire	6,221,693	3,506,130
Providence Washington, R. I.	6,876,406	3,583,340			

Premiums Received and Losses Paid.

TABLE No. VIII.—PREMIUMS RECEIVED AND LOSSES PAID — continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries— continued.</i>			<i>Companies of Foreign Countries— continued.</i>		
La Confiance, France.....	\$1,491,760	784,205	Western Assurance, Canada.....	\$3,528,646	\$2,074,967
Liverpool, London and Globe, G. B.....	49,075,749	29,198,163	Totals.....	\$121,650,106	\$74,801,667
Lion F.re, G. B.....	434,571	14,947	<i>Marine Companies.</i>		
London Assur. Corporation, G. B.....	.....	.....	Great Western, N. Y.....	\$37,251,836	\$25,863,933
London and Lancashire, G. B.....	2,089,957	1,233,878	Boston Marine, Mass.....	7,001,018	4,646,467
Metropole, France.....	654,314	371,604	Totals.....	\$44,252,854	\$29,910,400
North British and Mercantile, G. B.....	17,900,229	11,920,101	<i>Accident and Guaranty Companies.</i>		
Northern Assur. Co. of London.....	2,535,239	1,316,591	Accident of North America, Can.....	\$320,413	\$16,995
Norwich Union G. B.....	928,933	392,952	Fidelity and Casualty, N. Y.....	439,114	140,595
North German Fire, Germany.....	.....	.....	Guarantee of North America, Can.....	34,532	149,203
Phoenix Assurance, G. B.....	1,201,671	587,665	Totals.....	\$1,044,079	\$336,793
Queen.....	11,652,332	7,144,104			
Royal, G. B.....	.....	.....	
Scottish Union and National, G. B.....	388,145	95,516			
Standard Fire, G. B.....	133,601	13,002			
Transatlantic, Germany.....	.....	.....	
Union Marine, G. B.....	.....	.....	

Premiums Received and Losses Paid.

TABLE No. IX.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FOR THE YEARS 1879, 1880 AND 1881.

NAME OF COMPANY.	1879.		1880.		1881.	
	Assets.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Liabilities.
<i>Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.</i>						
Concordia Fire, Milwaukee.....	\$143,432	\$53,198	\$160,287	\$7,072	\$302,095	\$96,121
Hekla Fire, Madison.....	289,219	55,365	278,051	49,497	297,669	55,659
Northwestern National, Milwaukee.....	954,249	28,148	1,007,193	199,512	1,056,280	226,214
Totals.....	\$1,386,899	\$316,711	\$1,445,531	\$306,081	\$1,556,044	\$349,024
<i>Wisconsin Mutual Companies.</i>						
Germantown Farmers' Mutual.....	\$85,620	\$50,815	\$147,820	\$38,443	\$116,093	\$34,886
Hornum Farmers' Mutual.....	62,112	9,247	66,853	11,937	67,806	10,687
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	702,523	212,895	783,149	227,937	796,990	235,713
Totals.....	\$850,255	\$272,957	\$947,822	\$278,317	\$980,889	\$281,286
<i>Companies of other States.</i>						
Æna, Conn.....	\$7,078,224	\$1,742,258	\$7,424,073	\$1,694,801	\$8,901,272	\$1,774,849
Allemania, Penn.....	300,566	50,396	319,786	63,681	311,023	72,402
Amazon, Ohio.....	575,598	107,893	573,993	100,413	552,131	98,109
American, Mass.....	525,011	87,389	551,761	96,617	581,419	146,025
American, Ill.....	881,074	321,131	884,656	364,553	847,769	350,631
American, N. J.....	1,453,588	135,179	1,488,650	139,032	1,538,378	163,621
American Central, Mo.....	781,382	250,793	816,105	265,810	1,160,545	327,033
American Fire, N. Y.....	972,101	6,129	1,044,604	101,640	1,042,899	122,779
American Fire, Penn.....	1,463,607	474,798	1,543,887	504,946	1,620,307	559,074
Boylston Mutual, Mass.....	928,659	191,966	970,257	187,754	909,433	175,322
Buffalo, N. Y.....	266,136	45,163	259,007	52,507	293,599	62,831
Buffalo German, N. Y.....	781,162	160,039	827,432	181,161	901,956	243,064
California, Cal.....	445,978	159,398	967,899	174,289	856,517	131,548
Citizens, N. Y.....	455,578	75,322	465,633	83,388	1,017,596	216,494
Clinton Fire, N. Y.....					493,357	111,053

Assets and Liabilities.

Assets and Liabilities.

Commerce, N. Y.....	401,814	48,610	429,014	55,937	418,656	74,837
Commonwealth, Mass.....	701,599	170,606	721,048	196,150	735,117	219,675
Commercial Fire, N. Y.....	513,544	201,143	530,711	234,112	1,011,613	206,913
Connecticut, Conn.....	1,483,480	273,817	1,636,382	348,659	1,745,562	415,234
Continental, N. Y.....	3,478,188	1,372,889	3,888,719	1,632,583	4,207,205	1,800,284
Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.....	545,768	63,085	570,451	71,160	618,062	101,233
Dwelling House, Mass.....	373,202	60,522	379,140	61,991	374,491	64,333
Etiot, Mass.....	411,221	71,619	433,968	77,930	434,381	101,490
Equitable Fire and Marine, R. I.....	852,638	71,979	349,271	78,003	468,051	86,540
Fire Association, Penn.....	4,165,717	2,518,971	4,312,270	2,631,108	4,404,646	2,779,238
Fireman's Fund, Cal.....	742,013	307,592	1,160,017	348,043	1,239,915	389,101
Firemen's, N. J.....	1,150,106	112,534	1,208,800	114,213	1,237,055	127,518
Firemen's Co, Mass.....	746,797	123,909	765,006	177,115	782,103	126,161
Fire Ins. Co. County of Philadelphia, Pa.....			386,004	85,764	403,532	103,128
Franklin Fire, Penn.....	3,262,627	1,899,080	3,219,557	1,876,442	3,163,729	1,863,974
German, Ill.....	586,282	210,904	746,407	372,718	933,013	457,728
German American, N. Y.....	2,619,368	743,702	3,094,029	881,938	3,453,748	1,038,508
Germania Fire, N. Y.....	1,066,831	414,076	2,365,293	529,206	2,471,061	647,692
Girard Fire and Marine, Penn.....	1,161,633	303,731	1,153,364	306,377	1,332,485	365,098
Glens Falls, N. Y.....	961,197	313,380	1,034,165	309,154	1,115,413	315,761
Greenwich, N. Y.....	680,905	137,155	748,933	214,476	805,081	266,734
Hanover Fire, N. Y.....	1,650,700	464,755	1,900,682	569,455	2,565,141	732,396
Hartford Fire, Conn.....	3,460,620	1,270,621	3,761,579	1,333,441	4,072,575	1,489,711
Hartford Steam Boiler Insp. & Ins. Co.....	314,459	93,384	336,169	109,660	376,279	131,016
Home, N. Y.....	6,410,188	2,090,102	6,850,605	2,221,259	6,995,509	2,189,348
Howard, N. Y.....	746,404	129,589	812,783	163,974	851,447	231,403
Ins. Co. of North America, Penn.....	6,591,740	2,177,278	7,300,936	2,845,948	8,818,865	2,359,347
Ins. Co. State of Penn.....	62,137	237,686	700,461	260,835	706,641	276,331
Irving, N. Y.....	247,821	41,333	257,834	28,668	252,835	49,861
Lorillard, N. Y.....	413,076	81,732	402,940	92,371	406,122	78,721
Lumbermen's, Penn.....					534,629	156,891
Manhattan Fire, N. Y.....	729,428	340,812	741,542	369,307	652,117	337,631
Manufacturers' and Merchants' Mutual, Ill.....			10,077	709	99,795	24,475
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine, Mass.....	1,160,805	407,721	1,271,769	443,190	1,055,629	438,298
Manufacturers and Builders, N. Y.....	469,746	76,836	468,659	76,016	433,258	62,765
Mechanics and Traders, N. Y.....	510,245	72,078	537,029	101,825	520,390	120,062
Merchantile, Ohio.....	422,471	81,206	465,208	85,528	382,644	76,372
Merchants, N. Y.....	1,087,877	268,242	1,097,449	257,514	1,328,994	278,943
Merchants, R. I.....	381,454	95,514	385,976	99,965	407,949	107,719
Michigan Fire and Marine, Mich.....					213,244	11,867

TABLE NO. IX.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FOR THE YEARS 1879 AND 1881.—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	1879.		1880.		1881.	
	Assets.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Liabilities.
<i>Companies of Other States.— continued.</i>						
Mercantile Marine, Mass.	\$732,856	\$131,533	\$753,030	\$121,276	\$765,988	\$164,518
Metropolitan Plate Glass, N. Y.			152,660	31,170	166,160	40,426
Miller's Manufacturers' Mutual, Minn.					97,191	
Mississippi Valley Manf. Mutual, Ill.			12,667	1,500	230,510	138,935
National Fire, N. Y.	883,758	87,244	432,081	111,535	452,015	151,838
National Fire, Conn.	1,140,058	155,753	1,228,409	208,259	1,704,803	142,875
Newark City, N. J.	308,756	82,651	309,345	5,173	306,019	97,707
Newark Fire, N. J.	760,457	15,892	766,194	180,519	726,441	189,012
New Hampshire Fire, N. H.	537,803	140,690	185,334	164,061	618,191	175,074
New York Bowery Fire, N. Y.	792,823	1,6,247	888,420	140,843	913,885	168,416
Niagara Fire, N. Y.	1,351,776	331,139	1,457,426	439,128	1,735,563	525,236
Orient, Conn.	809,020	162,721	853,581	170,969	1,499,521	240,723
Pacific Fire, N. Y.	684,328	5,275	722,319	93,645	713,963	128,956
Pennsylvania Fire, Penn.	2,011,112	804,083	2,131,035	846,169	2,327,615	82,047
People's, N. J.	501,445	145,326	475,978	114,416	474,880	147,071
People's Fire, N. J.			345,842	49,144	358,103	57,725
Phoenix, N. J.	2,532,669	1,044,553	2,538,258	1,136,775	2,826,874	1,315,267
Phoenix, Conn.	2,733,311	58,836	3,072,163	975,748	4,309,972	1,190,688
Proscott, Mass.	402,302	113,437	429,193	117,454	411,787	137,378
Providence Washington, E. I.	664,823	191,695	759,531	266,485	890,593	366,471
Rochester German, N. Y.	437,265	117,192	468,983	145,474	493,785	158,339
St. Paul F. & M., Minn.	857,631	291,306	851,305	295,422	873,727	378,079
Security, Conn.	336,167	123,843	39,764	96,877	345,656	110,570
Shoe & Leather, Mass.	752,328	231,566	859,939	272,690	1,022,104	386,479
Springfield F. & M., Mass.	1,858,477	661,143	2,032,555	730,637	2,255,807	824,690
Standard Fire, N. Y.	426,948	57,827	436,736	61,592	442,087	86,057
Star Fire, N. Y.	585,510	163,978	864,349	255,596	896,001	378,845
Sterling Fire, N. Y.	274,033	45,513	275,953	51,428	419,750	42,230
Tradesmen's Fire, N. Y.	509,297	106,407	541,411	161,314	533,490	183,237
Traders, Ill.	853,133	221,766	912,013	220,955	1,031,598	268,041

Assets and Liabilities.

Assets and Liabilities.

Union, Penn.....	407,222	159,220	871,797	269,894	894,561	325,666
Union, Cal.....					1,036,398	162,815
Washington F. and M., Mass.....	845,760	172,067	936,865	181,025	941,090	283,523
Watertown Fire, N. Y.....	778,304	467,678	908,428	579,288	1,069,675	753,434
Westchester Fire, N. Y.....	831,121	409,618	850,722	399,724	902,091	427,050
Western Manufacturers Mutual, Ill.....			21,414	4,842	319,056	5,000
Williamsburg City Fire, N. Y.....	1,019,151	325,837	1,010,835	311,264	1,174,005	323,818
Totals.....	\$ 9,217,494	\$3,298,718	\$10,959,784	\$33,955,046	\$118,044,903	\$36,678,490
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries.</i>						
British America Assur. Co., Can.....	1,343,908	672,288	1,439,866	724,517	872,594	385,670
Commercial Union Assur. Co., G. B.....	1,653,390	881,087	1,885,329	980,864	1,997,581	1,088,541
Fire Insurance Association, G. B.....			1,349,943	60,512	691,405	275,190
Guardian Fire and Life, G. B.....			944,711	228,194	1,050,515	330,341
Hamburg Bremen Fire, Germany.....	780,408	255,264	905,101	304,348	977,803	352,497
Hamburg Madgeburg Fire, Germany.....	449,539	145,321	439,315	181,634	527,784	177,655
Imperial Fire, G. B.....	921,900	261,764	996,201	310,082	1,030,997	339,118
La Con fiance, France.....	586,634	134,606	728,458	355,080	815,066	543,099
Lancashire, G. B.....	881,899	510,313	1,509,362	756,459	1,502,580	706,163
Liverpool and London and Globe, G. B.....	4,366,961	2,569,915	4,462,065	2,647,030	4,777,589	2,948,482
Lion Fire, G. B.....			375,754	35,268	657,819	202,284
London Assurance Corporation, G. B.....	1,157,774	366,885	1,257,502	441,505	1,406,279	539,701
London and Lancashire, G. B.....	775,003	308,663	1,014,939	500,126	1,144,121	601,457
Metropole, France.....	253,191	33,329	450,047	181,735	546,163	251,217
North British and Mercantile, G. B.....	1,164,518	855,000	1,958,089	849,203	2,044,664	976,939
Northern Assur. Co. of London.....	754,846	256,309	855,609	310,082	877,509	330,118
Norwich Union, G. B.....	574,701	99,040	652,207	184,563	712,134	270,228
North German Fire, Germany.....	391,430	140,177	400,969	149,189	434,475	161,421
Phoenix Assurance, G. B.....	451,742	42,310	688,557	295,418	782,617	508,703
Queen, G. B.....	1,635,027	662,520	1,631,345	701,139	1,674,936	916,663
Royal, G. B.....	2,703,954	1,490,008	3,031,402	1,379,195	2,966,312	1,782,115
Scottish Union & National, G. B.....			487,461	32,894	800,338	188,713
Standard Fire Office, G. B.....					406,328	198,072
Transatlantic, Germany.....	430,223	117,113	476,803	148,681	482,051	151,919
Union Marine, G. B.....					375,581	41,928
Western Assurance, Can.....	1,352,176	601,634	865,944	418,317	£90,681	467,168
Totals.....	\$23,343,304	\$10,372,037	\$29,286,433	\$12,569,616	\$31,352,043	\$14,834,017

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TABLE NO. IX.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FOR THE YEARS 1879, 1880 AND 1881.— continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	1879.		1880.		1881.	
	Assets.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Liabilities.
<i>Marine Companies.</i>						
Great Western, N. Y.	\$1,120,043	\$204,034	\$1,125,470	\$296,018	\$939,523	\$254,991
Boston Marine, Mass.	926,637	211,088	1,033,316	287,083	2,366,535	940,766
Totals	\$2,046,680	\$505,122	\$2,258,786	\$583,101	\$3,306,058	\$1,195,757
<i>Accident and Guaranty Companies.</i>						
Accident of North America, Con					\$183,823	\$23,133
Fidelity and Casualty, N. Y.	\$119,045	\$38,678	\$174,776	\$33,947	377,344	111,421
Guarantee of North America, Con					350,549	38,524
Totals	\$149,045	\$38,678	\$174,776	\$68,947	\$911,716	\$173,078

Assets and Liabilities.

Business in Wisconsin.

TABLE NO. X.—BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Risks written.	Premiums received.	LOSSES.	
			Paid.	Incurred
<i>Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.</i>				
Concordia Fire, Milwaukee.....	\$4,586,416	\$62,312	\$19,134	\$19,134
Hekla Fire, Madison.....	3,189,375	41,012	11,980	13,748
Northwestern National, Milwaukee	6,933,557	67,694	22,283	24,511
Totals	\$15,109,348	\$171,018	\$53,397	\$57,393
<i>Wisconsin Mutual Companies.</i>				
Germanatown Farmers' Mutual.....	\$1,294,556	\$21,173	\$14,164	\$14,306
Herman Farmers' Mutual.....	512,029	4,098	4,640	3,518
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	8,391,788	114,652	47,982	49,429
Totals	\$10,298,373	\$139,923	\$66,786	\$67,253
<i>Companies of other States.</i>				
Aetna, Conn.....	\$3,833,280	\$46,580	\$24,284	\$23,896
Allemania, Penn.....	497,035	5,935	1,022	1,002
Amazon, Ohio.....	554,341	8,115	4,810	3,433
American, Mass.....	190,325	1,717		
American, Ill.....	1,684,602	9,320	22,165	17,228
American, N. J.....	523,466	6,114	1,188	1,538
American Central, Mo.....	492,806	8,263	4,377	4,517
American Fire N. Y.....	204,800	2,357	56	56
American Fire, Penn.....	1,578,166	25,565	14,600	14,585
Boylston Mutual, Mass.....	349,915	5,161	766	766
Buffalo, N. Y.....	243,260	2,771	129	25
Buffalo German, N. Y.....	849,067	9,942	2,515	2,505
California, Cal.....				
Citizens', N. Y.....	286,921	2,735		50
Clinton Fire, N. Y.....	316,332	4,508	318	318
Commerce, N. Y.....	96,617	1,046	016	016
Commonwealth, Mass.....	576,243	8,724	4,860	2,867
Commercial Fire, N. Y.....	607,495	7,731	4,233	4,233
Connecticut, Conn.....	1,499,800	13,541	9,872	8,114
Continental, N. Y.....	17,852,778	115,189	61,105	62,184
Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.....	715,701	5,512	128	128
Dwelling House, Mass.....	78,500	620	225	225
Eliot, Mass.....	307,895	4,252	1,431	1,431
Equitable Fire and Marine, R. I.....	125,722	1,686	1,795	1,777
Fire Association, Penn.....	3,205,072	50,429	27,035	27,800
Firemen's Fund, Cal.....	908,272	10,965	2,718	2,718
Firemen's, N. J.....	503,675	4,811	1,724	1,724
Firemen's Fire, Mass.....	371,023	4,243	1,431	1,131
Fire Ins. Co. of Philadelphia, Penn.....	112,325	1,855		
Franklin Fire, Penn.....	826,619	11,830	6,662	6,662
German, Ill.....	1,522,897	21,810	7,299	6,895
German American, N. Y.....	2,924,963	41,082	29,814	28,726
Germania Fire, N. Y.....	1,720,147	26,023	13,647	12,933
Ghard Fire and Marine, Penn.....	1,027,470	10,808	1,471	1,471
Glens Falls, N. Y.....	586,108	5,547	1,944	2,079
Greenwich, N. Y.....	517,725	5,986	551	
Hanover Fire, N. Y.....	1,720,147	26,023	13,647	12,933
Hartford Fire, Conn.....	5,656,050	68,223	18,318	21,873
Hartford Steam Boiler Insp. and Ins. Co.....	483,300	4,744	122	122
Home, N. Y.....	6,565,447	85,281	55,166	50,377

Business in Wisconsin.

TABLE NO. X—BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Risks written.	Premiums received.	LOSSES.	
			Paid.	Incurred
<i>Companies of other States—continued.</i>				
Howard, N. Y.	\$593,170	\$6,792	\$1,318	\$1,318
Ins. Co. of North America, Penn.	6,374,191	105,545	69,816	63,489
Ins. Co. State of Penn.	538,341	4,593	667	667
Irving, N. Y.	211,090	3,335	1,844	1,844
Lorillard, N. Y.	632,462	7,152	1,661	3,161
Lumbermen's, Penn.	92,300	988		
Manhattan Fire, N. Y.	933,634	8,013	3,974	3,974
Manufacturers' and Merchants' Mutual, Ill.	127,666	3,727	6,165	6,165
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine, Mass.	1,237,487	13,867	6,155	6,256
Manufacturers and Builders, N. Y.	44,875	394	8	8
Mechanics and Traders, N. Y.	496,295	6,975	4,344	5,344
Mercantile, Ohio.	455,163	8,401	3,427	1,817
Merchants, N. J.	740,131	8,473	4,013	4,013
Merchants, R. I.	125,722	1,686	1,795	1,777
Michigan Fire and Marine, Mich.				
Mer. anti. Marine, Mass.	410,385	5,769	2,214	2,214
Metropolitan Plate Glass, N. Y.	1,176	41		
Millers & Manufacturers' Mutual, Minn.	120,166	3,648		
Mississippi Valley Manfrs. Mutual, Ill.	239,950	6,066	454	454
National Fire, N. Y.	651,276	11,017	6,971	7,571
National Fire, Conn.	713,364	9,693	2,140	1,513
Newark City, N. J.	271,266	5,058	6,156	8,706
Newark Fire, N. J.	393,676	6,026	4,121	5,653
New Hampshire Fire, N. H.	385,165	6,055	7,094	4,657
New York Bowery Fire, N. Y.	243,034	2,829	624	624
Niagara Fire, N. Y.	1,516,044	19,145	4,374	4,086
Orient, Conn.	904,173	20,763	4,942	2,530
Pacific Fire, N. Y.	246,134	2,829	624	624
Pennsylvania Fire, Penn.	2,328,828	43,312	27,618	22,981
People's N. J.	275,116	3,990	3,730	162
People's Fire, N. Y.	66,050	782	016	016
Phoenix, N. Y.	5,280,300	52,968	35,640	27,744
Phoenix, Conn.	4,257,682	55,196	34,866	31,252
Prescott, Mass.	219,850	2,367	051	051
Providence Washington, R. I.	422,897	4,119	1,936	3,419
Rochester German, N. Y.	996,824	12,441	11,091	11,091
Saint Paul Fire and Marine, Minn.	5,703,144	49,412	34,871	34,547
Security, Conn.	205,010	2,204	016	016
Shoe and Leather, Mass.	664,659	6,297	1,776	1,876
Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass.	1,760,780	27,109	9,317	7,367
Standard Fire, N. Y.	271,883	3,240	33	33
Star Fire, N. Y.	577,223	7,031	2,210	1,125
Sterling Fire, N. Y.	36,427	422	1,022	1,022
Tradesmen's Fire, N. Y.	582,541	7,055	753	753
Traders', Ill.	1,167,716	13,470	2,761	1,411
Union, Penn.	798,285	8,664	4,458	4,678
Union, Cal.	241,865	2,483	18	18
Washington F. and M., Mass.	339,765	4,121	789	1,456
Watertown Fire, N. Y.	2,615,550	29,598	5,085	4,509
Westchester Fire, N. Y.	2,031,147	27,062	10,443	10,833
Western Manufacturers' Mutual, Ill.	154,500	15,391	7,523	7,523
Williamsburg City Fire, N. Y.	359,805	3,565	71	71
Totals	\$112,385,291	\$1,326,459	\$682,829	\$630,727

Business in Wisconsin.

TABLE NO. X.—BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Risks written.	Premiums received.	LOSSES.	
			Paid	Incurred
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries.</i>				
British America Assur. Co., Can.....	\$1,112,479	\$16,920	\$6,031	\$ 7,527
Commercial Union Assurance, G. B.....	1,754,484	19,715	5,475	4,445
Fire Insurance Association, G. B.....	801,013	8,874	2,211	2,211
Guardian Fire and Life Assur Co., G. B.....	375,650	4,622	.....	.....
Hamburg Bremen Fire, Germany.....	763,100	9,382	5,782	5,782
Hamburg Magdeburg, Germany.....	800,022	13,422	5,440	4,318
Imperial Fire, G. B.....	735,255	13,356	5,749	5,749
Lancashire.....	1,262,854	21,124	8,303	9,470
La Confiance, France.....	542,906	7,447	2,746	1,733
Liverpool, London and Globe, G. B.....	2,274,827	29,043	16,958	16,943
Lion Fire, G. B.....	389,125	3,070	.....	.....
London Assur. Corporation, G. B.....	1,161,053	15,223	9,023	8,583
London and Lancashire, G. B.....	376,622	4,305	96	96
Metropole, France.....	495,751	9,531	7,275	8,275
North British and Mercantile, G. B.....	2,685,251	26,144	16,348	14,975
Northern Assur. Co. of London.....	735,255	13,356	5,749	5,749
Norwich Union G. B.....	467,117	5,533	799	1,799
North German Fire, Germany.....	448,146	7,040	3,054	3,054
Phoenix Assurance, G. B.....	1,083,290	13,614	3,590	3,590
Queen.....	2,030,461	27,989	15,484	12,166
Royal, G. B.....	2,063,094	22,405	8,723	8,192
Scottish Union and National, G. B.....	206,218	2,282	.....	.....
Standard Fire, G. B.....	407,265	5,683	23	23
Transatlantic, Germany.....	162,237	1,712	664	63
Union Marine, G. B.....	30,238	236	.....	.....
Western Assurance, Canada.....	1,449,053	32,306	17,963	16,493
Totals.....	\$24,612,766	\$344,144	\$147,496	\$151,441
<i>Marine Companies.</i>				
Great Western, N. Y.....	\$248,305	\$4,184	\$5,006	\$655
Boston Marine, Mass.....	649,768	4,982	362	429
Totals.....	\$898,073	\$9,166	\$5,368	\$1,084
<i>Accident and Guaranty Companies.</i>				
Accident of North America, Canada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fidelity & Casualty, N. Y.....	\$896,672	\$6,427	\$1,949	\$1,949
Guarantee of North America, Canada.....	25,000	180	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$921,672	\$6,607	\$1,949	\$1,949

Amount of State Tax Paid.

TABLE No. XI.—AMOUNT OF STATE TAX PAID.

*(Not including fees nor fire department tax.)**Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.*

Concordia Fire, Milwaukee.....	\$1,253 95
Hekla Fire, Madison.....	1,094 00
Northwestern National, Milwaukee.....	1,082 42
Totals.....	<u>\$3,430 37</u>

Wisconsin Mutual Companies.

Germantown Farmers' Mutual.....	\$401 66
Herman Farmers' Mutual.....	115 55
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	2,987 34
Totals.....	<u>\$3,504 85</u>

Companies of other States.

Æne, Conn.....	\$931 61
Altmania, Penn.....	118 70
Amazon, Ohio.....	162 30
American, Mass.....	34 34
American, Ill.....	47 46
American, N. J.....	122 30
American Central, Mo.....	165 36
American Fire, N. Y.....	47 16
American Fire, Penn.....	511 32
Boylston Mutual, Mass.....	103 22
Buffalo, N. Y.....	55 44
Buffalo German, N. Y.....	198 84
Citizens, N. Y.....	74 70
Clinton Fire, N. Y.....	90 16
Commerce, N. Y.....	20 92
Commonwealth, Mass.....	174 70
Commercial Fire, N. Y.....	154 62
Connecticut, Conn.....	270 83
Continental, N. Y.....	2,303 78
Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.....	110 26
Dwelling House, Mass.....	12 40
Esot, Mass.....	85 04
Equitable Fire and Marine, R. I.....	33 72
Fire Association, Penn.....	1,008 60
Fireman's Fund, Cal.....	219 32
Firemen's, N. J.....	96 24
Firemen's Fire, Mass.....	84 86
Fire Ins. Co. County of Philadelphia, Pa.....	37 10
Franklin Fire, Penn.....	236 60
German, Ill.....	436 20
German American, N. Y.....	821 64
Germania Fire, N. Y.....	520 46
Girard Fire and Marine, Penn.....	276 16
Glens Falls, N. Y.....	110 96
Greenwich, N. Y.....	119 74
Hanover Fire, N. Y.....	520 47
Hartford Fire, Conn.....	1,364 48
Hartford Steam Boiler Insp. & Ins. Co.....	112 91
Home, N. Y.....	1,705 63
Howard, N. Y.....	135 84

Amount of State Tax Paid.

TABLE NO. XI.—AMOUNT OF STATE TAX PAID—continued.

Companies of other States—continued.

Ins. Co. of North America, Penn.....	\$2,110 90
Ins. Co. State of Penn., Penn.....	91 88
Irving, N. Y.	66 72
Lorillard, N. Y.	143 08
Lumbermen's, Penn.....	18 47
Manhattan Fire, N. Y.....	160 28
Manufactures & Merchants' Mut. Ill.....	74 54
Manufacturers' Fire & Marine, Mass.....	277 35
Manufacturers & Builders' N. Y.	7 90
Mechanics & Traders', N. Y.	139 50
Mercantile, Ohio.....	168 03
Merchants', N. J.	169 48
Merchants', R. I.	33 72
Mercantile Marine, Mass.....	115 38
Metropolitan Plate Glass, N. Y.	82
Millers' and Manufacturers' Mutual.....	60 96
Miss. Valley Mann's Mutual, Ill.....	121 32
National Fire, N. Y.	220 34
National Fire, Conn.....	194 86
Newark City, N. J.	101 16
Newark Fire, N. J.	120 52
New Hampshire Fire, N. H.	121 10
New York Bowery Fire, N. Y.	56 58
Niagra Fire, N. Y.	882 90
Orient, Conn.	215 26
Pacific Fire, N. Y.	56 58
Pennsylvania Fire, Penn.....	866 25
Peoples', N. J.	79 80
Peoples's Fire, N. Y.	15 66
Phoenix, N. Y.	1,059 38
Phoenix, Conn.....	1,101 92
Prescott, Mass.....	47 35
Providence Washington, R. I.	82 38
Rochester German, N. Y.	248 82
Saint Paul F. and M., Minn.	983 24
Security, Conn.....	78 21
Shoe and Leather, Mass.....	125 94
Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass.....	542 19
Standard Fire, N. Y.	44 82
Star Fire, N. Y.	140 62
Stirling Fire, N. Y.	8 44
Tradesmen's Fire, N. Y.	141 12
Traders', Ill.	269 42
Union, Penn.....	173 28
Union, Cal.	49 67
Washington F. and M., Mass.....	84 42
Watertown Fire, N. Y.	591 86
Westchester Fire, N. Y.	540 06
Western Manufacturer's Mutual, Ill.....	307 84
Williamsburg City Fire, N. Y.	71 30
Totals.....	\$26,463 90

Amount of State Tax Paid.

TABLE NO. XI.—AMOUNT OF STATE TAX PAID—continued.

Companies of Foreign Countries.

British America Assurance Co., Canada	\$338 40
Commercial Union Assurance, G. B.	394 32
Fire Insurance Association, G. B.	165 48
Guardian Fire and Life, G. B.	92 46
Hamburg Bremen Fire, Germany	187 66
Hamburg Magdeburg Fire, Germany	267 12
Imperial Fire, G. B.	268 46
La Confiance, France	423 70
Lancashire	148 94
Liverpool, London and Globe, G. B.	550 86
Lion Fire, G. B.	61 40
London Assurance Corporation, G. B.	304 46
London and Lancashire, G. B.	86 10
Metropole, France	190 64
North British and Mercantile, G. B.	722 89
Northern Assurance Co. of London,	267 12
Norwich Union, G. B.	110 68
North German Fire, Germany	140 80
Phoenix Assurance, G. B.	272 28
Queen, G. B.	559 78
Royal, G. B.	448 10
Scottish Union and National, G. B.	45 64
Standard Fire Office, G. B.	113 66
Transatlantic, Germany	34 24
Union Marine, G. B.	4 72
Western Assur. Can.	646 13
Totals	<u>\$6,876 04</u>

Marine Companies.

Great Western, N. Y.	\$83 69
Boston Marine, Mass.	99 66
Totals	<u>\$183 35</u>

Hail Companies.

Plumouth Mutual Hail, Wis.	\$11 09
German American Hail, Minn.	127 79
Total	<u>\$138 88</u>

Accident and Guaranty Companies.

Accident of North America, Can.	
Fidelity and Casualty, N. Y.	\$128 54
Guarantee of North America, Can.	3 61
Totals	<u>\$132 15</u>

TOWN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TABLE No. I.

NAME OF COMPANY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	SECRETARY.	Com'l. business.
Aurora Fire	Aurora	Wauzara	A. S. Rogers	1875
Arlington Farmers' Mutual Fire	Arlington	Columbia	S. W. Clark	
Albion Mutual F.re.....	Albion	Dane	Samuel Clarke	1879
Ashford Fire.....	Ashford	Fond du Lac	J. A. Hendricks	
Ashippun Mutual Fire.....	Ashippun	Dodge	John Dunn	1874
Brighton Mutual Fire and Lightning	Brighton	Kenosha	L. Molitor	
Baraboo Farmers' Mutual	Baraboo	Sauk	G. A. Pabodie	
Bloomfield Mutual Fire	Bloomfield	Wauzara	F. B. Wolff	1831
Bohemian Mutual Farmers' Fire	Kosauh	Manitowoc	Frank Kliment	
Berry Mutual Fire	Berry	Dane	Otto Kerl	1876
Blue Mounds Fire and Lightning	Blue Mounds	Dane	G. E. Mickelson	
Burnett Farmers' Mutual Fire	Burnett	Dodge	J. L. B. Thomas	
Bloomington Farmers' Fire	Bloomington	Grant	Thomas Pendleton	1874
Caledonia Fire	Caledonia	Waupaca	George Mader	1873
Calumet County Mutual Fire	New Holstein	Calumet	Wm. Greverns	
Cedarburg Mutual Fire.....	Cedarburg	Ozau ec.	Wm. Vogenitz	1873
Columbus Farmers' Mutual	Columbus	Columbia	W. H. Proctor	1873
Cottage Grove Fire	Cottage Grove	Dane	James Bell	
Courtland Mutual Fire	Courtland	Columbia	H. B. Rust	1874
Crystal Lake Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Crystal Lake	Marquette	J. A. Wegenke	
Concord Mutual Fire	Concord	Jefferson	Albert May	
Darien Mutual Fire	Darien	Walworth	A. J. Rodman	
Deutsche Farmers' Fire	Michicot	Manitowoc	Louis Heyroth	
Dodgeville Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Dodgeville	Iowa	Jos. Perkins, Jr	
Eagle Point Fire	Eagle Point	Chippewa	John Bates	1879
Elba Mutual Fire.....	Elba	Dodge	F. J. Williams	1872
Ettrick Scandinavian Fire	Ettrick	Trempealeau	E. O. Gilbertson	1877
Fountain City Mutual Farmers' Fire	Fountain City	Buffalo	John J. Senn	
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Center	Rock	J. B. Whitmore	
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Ripon	Fond du Lac	E. P. West	
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Oak Grove	Dodge	H. C. Engelbracht	
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Sugar Creek	Walworth	Thos. Davis	

Town Insurance Companies.

TABLE NO. I.—TOWN INSURANCE COMPANIES—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	SECRETARY.	Com- busi- ness.
Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Wonevoo.....	Juneau.....	Alex Mutch.....	.....
Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Clarno.....	Green.....	Peter Guagi.....	.....
Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Menomonie.....	Dunn.....	W. H. Landon.....	.....
Farmers' Mutual Protective Fire.....	Medina.....	Dane.....	J. H. Porter.....	.....
Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Dover.....	Racine.....	P. G. Chevis.....	1874
Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Wauwatosa.....	Milwaukee.....	E. W. Robbins.....	1875
Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Tomah.....	Monroe.....	M. Robertson.....	.....
Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Harmony.....	Rock.....	John Stockman.....	1872
Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Mukwanago.....	Waukesha.....	A. J. Boss.....	1874
Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	New Berlin.....	Waukesha.....	A. Snyder, Jr.....	.....
Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Greenfield.....	Milwaukee.....	Edwin Johnson.....	.....
Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Waterford.....	Racine.....	L. J. Hoover.....	1875
Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Geneva.....	Wauworth.....	D. Mackibbin.....	.....
Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	A. V. B. Dey.....	.....
Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Franklin.....	Milwaukee.....	Rudolph Brann.....	.....
Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Otsego.....	Columbia.....	H. Phillips.....	.....
Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Albany.....	Pepin.....	C. N. Averill.....	1876
Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Bristol.....	Dane.....	J. E. Hiddon.....	.....
Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Burlington.....	Racine.....	F. H. Marshland.....	.....
Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	West Bend.....	Washington.....	Chas. F. Lewis.....	.....
Farmers' Home Mutual.....	Kaukauna.....	Outagamie.....	Martin Gerrits.....	.....
Farmington Mutual Fire.....	Farmington.....	Polk.....	August Beyl.....	1876
German Mutual.....	Marion.....	Grant.....	Paul Weelner.....	.....
German Home Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Montpelier.....	Kewaunee.....	Carl Karnapp.....	.....
Hartland Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Hartland.....	Shawano.....	T. Simon.....	.....
Herman Mutual Fire.....	Herman.....	Sheboygan.....	Wm. Reineking.....	.....
Hebron Mutual Fire.....	Hebron.....	Jefferson.....	L. B. Green.....	.....
Huntsford Farmers' Mutual.....	Huntsford.....	Dodge.....	Geo. Newton.....	.....
Lindina Mutual Fire.....	Lindina.....	Juneau.....	Franklin Wilcox.....	1877
Linden Farmers' Mutual.....	Linden.....	Iowa.....	John Fremonting.....	1872
Lisbon Mutual.....	Lisbon.....	Waukesha.....	Wm. Small.....	1874
Lodi Farmers' Mutual.....	Lodi.....	Columbia.....	J. R. Collins.....	.....
Lynn Mutual Fire.....	Lynn.....	Clark.....	Chas. Shrintzky.....	.....
La Prairie Mutual Fire.....	La Prairie.....	Rock.....	Henry Tarrant.....
Luck Mutual Fire.....	Luck.....	Polk.....	Nelson Lawson.....

Town Insurance Companies.

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Town Insurance Companies.

Manchester Mutual Fire	Manchester	Green Lake	C. A. Millard	1876
Manitowoc Rapids Farmers' Fire	Manitowoc Rapids	Manitowoc	Chas. Klingholz	
Merrimack Mutual Farmers' Fire	Merrimack	Sauk	Wm. Theile	
Mount Pleasant Mutual Fire	Monroe	Green	Benedict Miller	
Mount Morris Norwegian Mutual	Mount Morris	Waushara	James Peterson	
Martell	Martell	Pierce	C. G. N. Hayerdahl	
Marshfield Mutual Fire	Marshfield	Fond du Lac	M. J. Mieson	1874
Meeme Mutual	Meeme	Manitowoc	C. A. Danforth	
Middleton Fire and Lightning	Middleton	Dane	G. W. Sanford	
Mutual Fire	Hampden	Columbia	Stewart C. Bell	
Mutual	Spring Grove	Green	J. W. Stuart	
New Denmark Mutual	New Denmark	Brown	Erantz Hesse	
Newport Mutual	Newport	Manitowoc	Chas. A. Femker	
Newark Mutual Fire	Newark	Rock	E. H. Skinner	
Oakfield Fire	Oakfield	Fond du Lac	H. D. Hutt	1873
Oakland Mutual	Oakland	Jefferson	Jas. N. Kennedy	
Oconomowoc Mutual Fire	Oconomowoc	Waukesha	Wm. G. Travis	
Princeton and St. Marie Fire	Princeton	Green Lake	Alvin Whittemore	
Perry Fire	Perry	Dane	L. M. Anderson	1874
Plymouth Farmers' Fire	Plymouth	Sheboygan	Wm. Swart	
Primrose Fire	Primrose	Dane	N. N. Byrge	1874
Raymond Mutual Fire	Raymond	Racine	George Hay	
Rosendale	Rosendale	Fond du Lac	Frank B. We	
Salem Mutual Fire	Salem	Kenosha	A. D. Cornwell	1870
Saukville Mutual Fire	Saukville	Ozaukee	Jas. Albrecht	
Scandinavian Mutual	Manitowoc Rapids	Manitowoc	T. Osulson	1873
Shelby Farmers' Mutual	Shelby	La Crosse	Peter Kehnholz, Jr	1874
Spring Prairie Farmers' Mutual	Spring Prairie	Wauworth	Chas. Erickson	
Stockholm	Stockholm	Pepin	J. Hosmer Felch	1876
Stockton	Stockton	Portage		
Sullivan Mutual	Sullivan	Jefferson	C. J. Collin	
Summit Mutual Fire	Summit	Fond du Lac	Daniel Williams	
Trenton Mutual Fire	Trenton	Dodge	S. C. McDowell	1872
Theresa Mutual	Theresa	Dodge	P. Langenfeld	1879
Town of Lima Mutual	Lima	Rock	H. J. Wilkinson	1872
Town of River Falls	River Falls	Pierce	E. B. Holmes	
Utica Fire	Christiana	Dane	L. J. Miller	
Vernon Mutual Fire	Vernon	Waukesha	S. Vandewalker	1873
Wauworth Farmers' Mutual	Wauworth	Wauworth	F. W. Maxson	
Warren Mutual Fire	Warren	St. Croix	J. C. Searle	1880

TABLE No. I.—TOWN INSURANCE COMPANIES — continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	SECRETARY.	Com. business.
Watertown Fire.....	Watertown.....	Jefferson.....	F. T. Buckholz.....	.....
Waupaca Fire.....	Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	C. J. Shearer.....	.....
Waupun Farmers' Mutual.....	Waupun.....	Fond du Lac.....	David Ferguson.....	1874
Westfield Mutual Farmers'.....	Westfield.....	Marquette.....	Nicholas Ha-z.....	.....
Winchester Fire.....	Winchester.....	Winnebago.....	F. Kleberg.....	.....
Wilson Mutual Fire.....	Wilson.....	Sheboygan.....	Peter Schneider.....	.....
Wrightstown Farmers' Mutual.....	Wrightstown.....	Brown.....	August Grijunirog.....	1875
Yorkville and Mount Pleasant Farmers' Mutual.....	Yorkville.....	Racine.....	A. B. Hayes.....	1875

Town Insurance Companies.

TABLE NO. II.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	Amount in force Jan. 1, 1882.	Amount insured during the year.	Amount of losses paid during the year.	Amount of losses paid since organization	Receipts during 1881.	Expenditures during 1881.
Aurora Fire	Aurora	\$468,452					
Arlington Farmers' Mutual	Arlington	3,236				\$1,513	\$,514
Albion Mutual	Albion	174,820		10	85	205	46
Ashford Fire	Ashford	1,137,847	242,715	1,448	6,790	1,892	1,857
Ashippun Mutual Fire	Ashippun	332,307		56		276	157
Brighton Mutnal Fire and Lightning	Brighton	203,835		300		372	331
Baraboo Farmers' Mutual	Baraboo	207,042					
Berry Mutual Fire	Berry	369,328				748	146
Bloomington Farmer's Fire	Bloomington	521,175	115,295	1,853	3,393	1,515	317
Blue Mounds Fire and Lightning	Blue Mounds	503,740	90,900	113	638	665	248
Bohemian Farmers'	Kossh	540,981		506	1,121		180
Bloomfield Mutual Fire	Bloomfield						
Burnett Farmers' Mutual	Burnett	277,607	105,467	1,312		1,442	1,451
Caledonia Fire	Caledonia	106,600	4,050	6		128	61
Calumet County Mutual	New Holstein	2,384,920			30,203	7,059	7,396
Cedarburg Mutual Fire	Cedarburg	1,786,485		219		2,004	1,093
Columbus Farmers' Mutual	Columbus	363,213	35,017	16	1,352	155	154
Cottage Grove Fire	Cottage Greve	605,856	104,348	1,068		1,254	1,471
Courland Mutual Fire	Courland		32,874	130	360	174	170
Crystal Lake Farmers' Mutual	Crystal Lake	187,241	2,830	651		793	718
Concord Mutual Fire	Concord	383,460	86,105	845		1,066	924
Darien Mutual Fire	Darien	81,082	16,720		115		
Deutsche Farmer's Fire	Mishicott	418,041		399	1,536	1,299	536
Dodgeville Farmers' Fire	Dodgeville	47,335		73		91	78
Eagle Point Fire	Eagle Point	181,107	77,661	839		960	957
Elba Mutual Fire	Elba	883,840	268,680	57	2,522	358	356
Etrick Scandinavian	Etrick	596,514	125,341	425	1,155	886	572
Fountain City Mutual	Fountain City	927,295	262,638	292		393	405
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Center	93,818	56,939	1,082	1,241	238	1,282
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Ripon	816,313	26,331	1,774		2,418	2,194
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Oak Grove	310,540	62,825	57	922	132	124
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Sugar Creek	717,323	205,633	2,349		2,512	2,752

Town Insurance Companies.

TABLE NO. II.—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	Amount in force Jan. 1, 1882.	Amount insured during the year.	Amount of losses paid during the year.	Amount of losses paid since organization.	Receipts during 1881.	Expenditures during 1881.
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Wonevot	186,825	7,165	€8	1,396	227	185
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Clarno	186,812	44,186	.....	175	38	13
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Menominee	374,771	216,126	720	1,457	433	111
Farmers' Mutual Protective Fire	Medina	351,459	124,637	154	85	124	37
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Dover	376,614	78,300	.....	278	137	138
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Wauwatosa	106,339	.....	825	875	909	888
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Tomah	414,788	.....	1,427	2,795	1,627	1,545
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Harmony	592,236	53,254	2,750	.....	3,278	3,160
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Mukwonago	561,541	107,202	1,529	3,318	2,100	1,620
Farmers' Mutual Fire	New Berlin	295,054	66,467	115	.....	102	195
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Greenfield	227,285	.....	9	.....	41	24
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Waterford	256,590	64,775	260	621	219	83
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Geneva	427,367	183,006	128	1,995	372	177
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Waukesha	1,301,774	140,151	277	.....	375	343
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Franklin	264,813	125,523	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Otsego	262,981	120,487	67	.....	161	145
Farmers' Mutual	Albany	62,822	.....	30	327	118	112
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Bristol	97,126	.....	51	.....	20	53
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Burlington	388,660	112,733	4	178	108	48
Farmers' Mutual Fire	West Bend	1,040,133	.....	123	202	383	244
Farmers' Home Mutual	Kankana	15,450	.....	19	.....	106	73
Farmington Mutual Fire	Farmington	151,111	14,990	.....	.....	56	42
German Mutual	Marion .....	.....	.....	.....	32	1,650	1,090
German Home Farmers' Mutual	Montpelier	745,504	146,243	444	.....	2,253	1,064
Hartland Farmers' Mutual	Hartland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herman Mutual Fire	Herman	1,939,992	740,437	2,362	11,924	4,017	2,788
Hebron Mutual Fire	Hebron	163,620	.....	37	352	120	90
Hustisford Farmers' Mutual	Hustisford .....	.....	452,840	1,494	4,835	870	1,893
Lindina Mutual Fire	Lindina	152,093	50,274	.....	483	149	127
Linden Farmers' Mutual	Linden	116,155	25,580	25	69	201	86
Lisbon Mutual	Lisbon	319,509	87,075	20	512	414	84
Lodi Farmers' Mutual	Lodi	232,000	6,230	1,490	.....	.....	.....

Town Insurance Companies.

TOWN Insurance Companies.

Lynn Mutual Fire	Lynn	\$129,960	\$45,903	\$10		\$11
La Prairie Mutual	La Prairie	876,297	54,885	1,683	\$1,944	2,098
Luck Mutual Fire	Luck	35,700			164	85
Lima Mutual Fire	Lima	285,595	27,630	1,153	\$1,698	1,251
Manchester Mutual	Manchester	224,384		971	2,599	1,194
Manitowoc Rapids Farmers' Fire	Manitowoc Rapids	625,323	272,069			2,503
Merrimack Farmers' Mutual	Merrimack	743,380		1,000		1,294
Mount Pleasant Mutual Fire	Monroe	345,075	118,459	917		986
Mount Morris Norwegian Mutual	Mount Morris	51,449	5,030		20	8
Martell	Martell	102,463		31		71
Marshfield Mutual Fire	Marshfield	1,452,698	221,915	123	1,363	2,675
Meeme Mutual Fire	Meeme	1,693,326	497,867			1,417
Middleton Fire and Lightning Mutual	Middleton	385,369		325	631	433
Mutual Fire	Hamden	132,782	42,894		85	14
Mutual	Spring Grove	125,091				66
New Denmark Mutual	N-w Denmark	492,840	150,279	19	2,511	1,329
Newton Mutual	Newton	628,410	153,429	12	3,533	2,178
Newark Mutual Fire	Newark	227,007				97
Oakfield Fire	Oakfield	989,073	131,841			2,354
Oakland Mutual	Oakland	368,143	10,295	92	5,159	178
Oconomowoc Mutual Fire	Oconomowoc	367,235	31,830	28	691	172
Princeton and St. Marie Fire	Princeton	91,700		59	259	
Perry Fire	Perry	297,662	86,225	490	1,541	737
Plymouth Farmers Fire	Plymouth	1,009,307	197,127	1,998	8,604	3,042
Primrose Fire	Primrose	126,685	41,790	148	163	59
Raymond Mutual Fire	Raymond	226,070	30,735	161		175
Rosendale	Rosendale	784,276	176,103	365	3,213	360
River Falls Farmers	River Falls	96,185		25		
Salem Mutual Fire	Salem	180,220		700	1,177	
Saukville Mutual Fire	Saukville	1,054,658		1,483	3,966	1,748
Scandinavian Mutual	Manitowoc Rapids	316,028	61,515	60	760	183
Shelby Farmers' Mutual	Shelby	1,213,146		2,202	5,323	1,518
Spring Prairie Farmers' Mutual	Spring Prairie	572,280	180,865	1,581	1,799	1,493
Stockholm	Stockholm	120,853	30,472	61		
Stockton	Stockton			319		
Sullivan Mutual	Sullivan	854,611		40	239	
Summit Mutual Fire	Summit	275,188	12,400	29		421
Trenton Mutual Fire	Trenton	391,344	67,260	9	8,049	155
Theresa Mutual	Theresa	672,384	40,117	33	3,706	70
Utica Fire	Christiana	489,052	112,375	690		893

Town Insurance Companies.

TABLE NO. II.—TOWN INSURANCE COMPANIES—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	Amount in force Jan 1, 1882.	Amount insured during the year.	Amount of losses paid during the year.	Amount of losses paid since organization.	Receipts during 1881.	Expenditures during 1881.
Vernon Mutual Fire.....	Dode's Corners.....	\$457,915	\$1,335	\$43	.....	\$195	\$124
Walworth Farmers' Mutual.....	Wa worth.....	130,795	27,870	376	.....	396	408
Warren Mutual Fire.....	Warren.....	80,070	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watertown Fire.....	Watertown.....	116,505	.....	579	1,227	.....	.....
Waupun Farmers' Mutual.....	Waup in.....	828,707	37,650	427	2,270	311	669
Waupaca Fire.....	Waupaca.....	171,174	52,375	9	.....	146	66
Westfield Mutual Farmers'.....	Westfield.....	208,657	108,698	125	.....	261	243
Winchester Fire.....	Winches.er.....	236,276	30,600	13	.....	.....	.....
Wilson Mutual Fire.....	Wilson.....	1,062,599	.....	816	.....	1,840	1,104
Wrightstown Farmers' Mutual.....	Wrightstown.....	749,164	.....	1,205	.....	2,355	1,749
Yorkville and Mount Pleasant.....	Yorkville.....	690,423	119,195	95	2,552	233	220
Totals.....	.....	\$50,575,785	\$3,222,327	\$50,748	\$142,531	\$86,241	\$73,679

STATEMENTS

OF

Fire and Marine Insurance Companies

WISCONSIN JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

CONCORDIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

(Incorporated in 1870. Commenced business in 1870.)

JOBST H. BUENING, *President.* GUSTAV WOLLAEGER, *Secretary.*

I.—CAPITAL.

Capital authorized	\$500,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash	<u>59,550 00</u>

II.—ASSETS.

Loans on bond and mortgages, first liens	\$210,745 00
Interest due on bond and mortgage loans	2,071 59
Value of lands mortgaged	\$193,050 00
Value of buildings mortgaged	147,800 00
Total value of said mortgaged premises	<u>\$340,850 00</u>

STOCKS AND BONDS OWNED BY THE COMPANY.

Bonds of the town of New H. lstein (8 per cent. interest) Nos. 16-20, both inclusive at \$1,000	\$5,000	
Nos. 21-25, both inclusive at \$300	5,000 00	
Bonds of the town of Schleswig, No. 6	1,000 00	
Bonds of town of Schleswig, Nos. 12-19, both inclusive, at \$500 ..	4,000 00	
		<u>15,000 00</u>
Cash in company's principal office, in currency .. .	\$3,162 62	
Cash belonging to the company deposited in bank	51,000 00	
Total amount of cash items		<u>54,162 62</u>

Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.

Interest due and accrued on stocks not included in the market value.	500 00
Gross premiums in course of collection	8,916 64
All other property belonging to the company, office furniture.....	700 00
Aggregate of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value....	<u>\$202,095 85</u>

III.—LIABILITIES.

Reinsurance at 50 per cent. of premium, on fire risks under one year.....	\$12,074 99	
Reinsurance <i>pro rata</i> , on fire risks running more than one year..	52,676 18	
Amount required to safely insure all outstanding risks.....		\$64,751 17
Commissions and brokerage due agents.....		1,369 91
Total liabilities, except capital stock.....		<u>\$66,121 08</u>
Capital stock actually paid up in cash.....		59,550 00
Surplus beyond capital stock.....		76,424 77
Total.....		<u>\$202,095 85</u>

IV.—INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

Gross cash received for premiums.....	\$63,104 88	
Deduct reinsurance, rebate and return premiums.....	2,835 63	
Net cash received for premiums.....		60,269 25
Received from interest on bonds and mortgages.....		9,842 40
Income received for increased capital.....		15,880 00
Aggregate amount of income received during the year in cash.....		<u>\$70,111 65</u>

V.—EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Net amount paid during the year for losses.....		19,134 30
Cash dividends paid stockholders.....		4,367 00
Paid for commissions and brokerage.....		12,120 34
Salaries and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents and all other employes		3,761 00
Paid for state, national and local taxes.....		1,687 59
All other payments; office rents, traveling expenses, printing, stationery, advertising, and all other incidental expenses.....		2,860 17
Aggregate amount of expenditures during the the year in cash.....		<u>43,930 40</u>

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire risks	Premiums thereon.
In force December 31, 1880.....	8,432,108	106,237 53
Written during 1881.....	4,986,416	62,312 03
Total.....	13,418,524	168,549 56
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated.....	3,765,941	46,859 39
Net amount in force December 31, 1881.....	9,652,583	121,690 17
Deduct amount reinsured.....	37,950	601 05
Net amount in force.....	<u>9,614,633</u>	<u>121,089 12</u>

Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total premiums received from the organization of the company to date.....	\$183 671 83
Total losses paid from the organization of the company to date.....	185,651 42
Total amount of losses incurred during the year.....	19,134 30
Total amount of company's stock owned by the directors, at par value.....	38,900 00
Total dividends payable in stock.....	11,650 00
Total amount loaned to stockholders, not officers, secured by mortgage.....	4,400 00
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HEKLA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Incorporated in 1871. Commenced business in 1871.)

J. A. JOHNSON, *President.*HALLE STÆNSLAND, *Secretary.*

I.—CAPITAL.

Capital authorized	\$500,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....	200,000 00
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II.—ASSETS.

Value of real estate owned by company, less incumbrances.....	\$4,200 00
Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens)	241,500 00
Loans on collaterals .....	.....
Interest due and accrued on bond and mortgage loans	7,464 77
Value of land mortgaged.....	\$747,550 00
Value of buildings mortgaged	208,650 00
Total value of said mortgaged premises	956,200 00
Cash in company's principal office, in currency.....	3,361 88
Cash belonging to the company deposited in bank	33,118 31
Total amount cash items	36,479 69
Gross premiums in due course of collection	6,223 54
Bills receivable taken for fire risks	4,212 44
All other property belonging to the company, viz: Office furniture at half cost and tax certificates	589 36
Gross amount of all the assets of the company	300,669 80
Amount which should be deducted from the above assets, on account of bad and doubtful debts and securities	3,000 00
Aggregate of all assets of the company, stated at their actual value	297,669 80
	<hr/> <hr/>

III.—LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted, including all reported and supposed losses... ..	2,641 50
Losses resisted, including interest cost and expense	1,200 00
Total gross amount of claims for losses.....	3,841 50

Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.

Re-insurance at 50 per cent. of premium, on fire risks, under one year	12,827 34	
Re-insurance, pro rata, on fire risks running more than one year	39,108 55	
Amount required to safely re-insure outstanding risks.....		51,935 89
Due and accrued for salaries, etc.		881 75
Total liabilities, except capital stock.....		56,659 14
Capital stock actually paid up in cash		200,000 00
Surplus beyond capital stock.....		41,010 66
Total.....		<u>\$297,619 80</u>

IV.—INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

Gross cash received for premiums.....	\$61,184 06	
Deduct reinsurance, rebate and return premiums	5,979 55	
Net cash received for premiums.....		\$56,204 51
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages, collateral loans and notes for premiums		23,746 18
Income received from rents.....		133 33
Aggregate amount of income received during the year		<u>\$80,084 02</u>

V.—EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Net amount paid during the year for losses		\$18,633 66
Cash dividends paid.....		20,000 00
Paid for commissions and brokerage		11,400 75
Salaries, and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents, and all other employes		4,560 00
Paid for state national and local taxes		1,439 78
All other payments, viz., traveling expenses, printing, stationery, advertising, and all other incidental expenses		5,616 72
Aggregate amount of expenses during the year, in cash.....		<u>\$61,655 91</u>

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force December 31, 18 0	\$6,550,240	\$90,903 81
Written during 1881.....	4,543,868	62,703 60
Totals	\$11,094,108	\$153,607 41
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated.....	4,094,733	58,240 81
In force December 31, 1881.....	\$6,999,375	\$95,366 60
Deduct amount reinsured.....	80,852	1,493 12
Net amount in force December 31, 1881	<u>\$6,918,523</u>	<u>\$93,868 48</u>

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total premiums received from the organization of the company to date.....	\$381,244 32
Total losses paid since the organization of the company to date.....	167,949 07
Total dividends declared since the company commenced business.....	93,177 42
Total amount of losses incurred during the year.....	20,464 16
Total amount of company's stock, owned by the directors at par value	91,300 00
Total amount loaned to directors.....	.....
Total amount loaned to stockholders, not officers.....	<u>300 00</u>

Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Incorporated in 1869. Commenced business in 1869.)

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, *President.* JOHN P. MCGREGOR, *Secretary.*

I.—CAPITAL.

Capital authorized.....	\$1,000,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....	600,000 00

II.—ASSETS.

Loans on bonds and mortgages (first liens).....	145,500 00
Interest due on bond and mortgage loans.....	2,042 80
Value of land mortgaged.....	\$262,000 00
Value of buildings mortgaged (insured for \$118,750 as collateral) ..	204,000 00
Total value of said mortgaged premises.....	<u>\$466,000 00</u>

Stock and bonds owned by the company —

	Total par value.	Total market value.	
United States bonds currency, 6s.....	\$100,000 00	\$129,500 00	
United States Bonds, 4 per cent.....	210,000 00	249,375 00	
United States bonds, 4½ per cent.....	100,000 00	114,750 00	
Milwaukee water bonds, 7s.....	150,000 00	183,000 00	
Milwaukee county bonds, 8s.....	23,200 00	26,448 00	
Chl. Mil & St. Paul Railway, 1st mort. bonds.			
Pra. du Chien division, 8s.....	15,000 00	20,250 00	
Chicago division, 7s.....	50,000 00	61,000 00	
Total par and market value.....	<u>\$648,200 00</u>	<u>\$784,323 00</u>	784,323 00
Cash in company's principal office, in currency.....		\$8,686 72	
Cash belonging to company deposited in bank.....		88,046 77	
Total amount of cash items.....			96,133 49
Gross premiums in due course of collection.....			20,158 96
Bills receivable, not matured taken for fire, marine and inland risks.....			1,154 50
All other property belonging to the company, viz., salvage on losses already paid, certificates of membership of Chl. and Mil boards of trade, and due from insurance companies.....			6,967 75
Aggregate of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value ..			<u>\$1,056,280 00</u>

III.—LIABILITIES

Losses adjusted and unpaid.....	\$16,993 66	
Losses unadjusted, including all reported and supposed losses ..	19,415 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses and claims.....		\$36,408 66
Reinsurance at 50 per cent. [of premium, on fire risks under one year.....	\$105,989 73	
Reinsurance pro rata, on fire risks running more than one year ..	80,412 40	
Reinsurance on marine risks, estimated.....	1,000 00	
Total unearned premiums as computed above.....		187,432 23

Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.

Commissions and brokerage due agents and other claims against company	2,403 94
Total liabilities, except capital stock	\$26,644 82
Capital stock actually paid up in cash	600,000 00
Surplus beyond capital stock	230,035 18
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and net surplus	<u>\$1,066,280 00</u>

IV.—INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

	For fire risks.	For marine and inland risks.	
Gross premiums received in cash without deduction	\$320,414 17	\$75,678 35	
Deduct reinsurance, rebate and return premiums...	28,777 99	9,297 21	
Net cash received for premiums.....	<u>\$291,636 18</u>	<u>\$66,381 14</u>	\$358,017 32
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages			10,717 10
Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds and from other sources.			35,956 00
Aggregate amount of income received during the year in cash			<u>\$404,690 42</u>

V.—EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

	On fire risks.	On marine and inland risks.	
Gross amount paid for losses.....	\$142,606 52	\$49,501 91	
Deduct salvage and reinsurance.....	131 11	4,566 68	
Net amount paid during the year for losses	<u>\$142,475 41</u>	<u>\$44,935 23</u>	\$187,410 64
Cash dividends paid.....			60,000 00
Paid for commissions and brokerage.....			49,967 80
Salaries and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents, and all other employees			34,781 31
Paid for state, national and local taxes.....			8,640 88
All other payments, viz.: office rent, traveling expenses, stationery, advertise- and all other incidental expenses.....			32,688 11
Aggregate amount of expenses during the year in cash			<u>\$373,488 77</u>

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire risks.	Premiums thereon.	Marine and inland risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force December, 1880.....	\$27,795,632	\$321,097 97	\$150,000	\$2,000 00
Written during 1881.....	35,211,896	326,234 72	10,701,943	75,678 35
Totals.....	<u>\$63,007,528</u>	<u>\$647,332 69</u>	<u>\$10,851,943</u>	<u>\$77,678 35</u>
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	32,824,607	293,948 15	10,773,943	76,678 35
In force December 31, 1881	\$30,182,921	\$353,384 54	\$78,000	\$1,000 00
Deduct amount reinsured.....	283,995	1,776 94		
Net amount in force	<u>\$29,898,926</u>	<u>\$351,607 60</u>	<u>\$78,000</u>	<u>\$1,000 00</u>

Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total premiums received from the organization of the company to date.....	\$4,373,188 93
Total losses paid from the organization of the company to date	2,448,091 10
Total dividends declared since the company commenced business	387,000 00
Total amount of losses incurred during the year.....	199,993 94
Total amount of the company's stock owned by the directors, at par value	357,000 00
Total dividends payable in stock.....	<u>174,000 00</u>

BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN DURING THE YEAR 1881.

	Fire.	Marine and inland.	Aggregate.
Risks taken.....	\$5,362,745 00	\$1,570,812 00	\$6,933,567 00
Premiums received	52,982 80	14,712 09	67,694 89
Losses paid on risks taken.....	18,756 59	3,527 08	22,283 67
Losses incurred during the year in Wisconsin.....	17,938 50	6,572 90	24,511 40
Taxes on premiums paid to the state of Wisconsin.			1,446 81
Taxes on premiums paid to fire department in Wisconsin			<u>363 68</u>

Wisconsin Mutual Companies.

WISCONSIN MUTUAL COMPANIES.

GERMANTOWN FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Incorporated 1854. Commenced business in 1854.)

ANDREW MARTIN, *President.* MARTIN SCHOTTLER, *Secretary.*

I.—CAPITAL.

Capital authorized.....	Mutual.
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II.—ASSETS.

Value of real estate owned by the company, less incumbrances.....	\$12,473 51
Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens).....	42,224 10
Interest due on bond and mortgage loans.....	2,286 81
Loans on collaterals.....	3,726 98
Cash in company's principal office, in currency.....	5,981 66
Cash in bank.....	3,600 00
Interest due and accrued on cash loans.....	150 00
Gross premium in due course of collection, not more than three months due...	10,586 72
Bills receivable for fire risks.....	917 65
All other property belonging to the company, viz.: office furniture.....	800 00
Premium notes.....	33,946 34
Aggregate of assets of the company, atated at their actual value.....	\$116,093 78

III.—LIABILITIES.

Net amount of unpaid losses.....	\$2,500 00
Re-insurance at 50 per cent. of premiums on fire risks under one year.....	\$2,928 14
Re-insurance, pro rata, on fire risks running more than one year..	28,958 63
Amount required to safely re-insure all outstanding risks.....	31,886 77
Total liabilities.....	\$34,386 77
Surplus beyond all liabilities.....	47,700 66
Premium notes on policies in force.....	33,946 34
Total.....	\$116,093 77

IV.—INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

Gross cash received for premiums.....	\$31,356 82	
Deduct reinsurance, rebate and return premiums.....	635 94	
Net cash for premiums.....	\$30,720 88	
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages and cash loans.....	4,653 30	
Rents.....	75 76	
Aggregate amount of income received during the year in cash.....	\$35,449 94	

Wisconsin Mutual Companies.

V.—EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Net amount paid during the year for losses	\$14,164 82
Paid for commissions and brokerage.....	3,320 25
Salaries and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents and all other employes.....	2,187 00
Paid for state, national and local taxes	468 41
All other expenditures, viz.: office expenditures	2,431 37
Aggregate amount of expenditures during the year, in cash	<u>\$22,571 85</u>

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force December 31, 1880	\$5,747,926	\$83,029 20
Written during 1881	1,394,556	20 011 76
Total	\$7,142,482	\$103,040 96
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated.....	2,024,263	34,827 04
Net amount in force December 31, 1880.....	<u>\$5,118,219</u>	<u>\$68,213 92</u>

HERMANN FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Incorporated in 1856. Commenced business in 1857.)

JOHN ZIRBEL, *President.*

CHARLES RINGLE, *Secretary.*

I.—CAPITAL.

Capital authorized	<u>Mutual.</u>
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II.—ASSETS.

Loans on bonds and mortgage (first liens)	\$22,800 00
Interest due on bonds and mortgage loans.....	989 00
Value of lands mortgaged	\$63,000 00
Value of buildings mortgaged.	4 5 00
Total value of mortgaged premises.....	<u>\$637,415 00</u>
Personal notes with sufficient sureties.....	\$3,927 00
Cash in company's principal office.....	2,411 23
Interest due and accrued on collateral loans.....	148 15
Gross premiums in course of collection.....	2,843 87
All other property belonging to company, viz., office furniture.....	300 00
Premium notes.....	34,337 23
Aggregate of all assets of the company, stated at their actual value.....	<u>\$67,806 47</u>

III — LIABILITIES.

Net amount of unpaid losses	None.
Reinsurance at 50 per cent. of premiums on fire risks, under one year	\$125 48
Reinsurance, <i>pro rata</i> , on fire risks running more than one year.....	9,992 95
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks.	<u>10,118 43</u>

Wisconsin Mutual Companies.

All other demands against the company, viz., commission and brokerage.....	568 77
Total liabilities, except premium notes	10,687 20
Premium notes	34,357 22
Surplus beyond premium notes	22,762 05
Totals	<u>\$67,806 47</u>

IV.—INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

Gross premiums received in cash	\$4,199 75	
Deduct reinsurance rebate and return premiums	101 35	
Net cash received for premiums		<u>\$4 098 49</u>
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages		1,824 00
Received for interest on notes		339 80
Aggregate amount of income received during the year in cash		<u>6,262 20</u>

V.—EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Net amount paid during the year for losses	\$4,640 26
Paid for commissions and brokerage	839 94
Salaries and all other charges of officers, clerks and other employees	342 92
Paid for state, national and local taxes	185 47
All other payments, viz: traveling expenses, printing, stationery advertising, and all other incidental expenses	141 29
Aggregate amount of expenses during the year, in cash	<u>6,149 88</u>

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire Risks.	Premium thereon.
In force December 31, 1880	\$2,085,418	\$19,820 74
Written during 1881	512,029	4,870 46
Totals	<u>2,597,447</u>	<u>24,691 20</u>
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	524,036	4,824 36
Net amount in force December 31, 1881	<u>2,073,411</u>	<u>19 866 84</u>

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total premiums received from the organization of the company to date	\$61,647 26
Total losses paid from the organization of the company to date	34,566 44
Total amount of losses incurred during the year	3,518 42
Total amount loaned to officers and directors	200 00

Wisconsin Mutual Companies.

MILWAUKEE MECHANICS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Incorporated in 1852. Commenced business in 1852.)

CHRISTIAN PRUESSER, *President.* ADOLF J. CRAMER, *Secretary.*

I.—CAPITAL.

Capital authorized.....	<u>Mutual.</u>
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II.—ASSETS.

Value of real estate owned by the company, less incumbrances.....		\$46,800 00
Loans on bond and mortgage (first lien).....		203,121 11
Interest due on bond and mortgage loans.....		4,200 00
Value of land mortgaged.....	\$316,800 00	
Value of buildings mortgaged (insured for \$148,300 as collaterals).....	243,500 00	
Total.....	<u>\$560,300 00</u>	

Stocks and bonds owned by the company:	Total par value.	Total market value.	
U. S 4½ per cent. registered bonds of 1891.....	\$209,000 00	\$229,900 00	
U. S. Government bonds, 3½.....	51,900 00	51,900 00	
Milwaukee city water bonds.....	62,000 00	68,500 00	
Brown county bonds.....	41,000 00	41,820 00	
Cream City Railway Co., Milwaukee stock.....	3,150 00	3,150 00	
Stock Milwaukee Industrial Exposition Ass'n....	650 00	650 00	
Total par and market value.....	<u>\$366,700 00</u>	<u>\$395,920 00</u>	\$395,920 00

Cash loans secured by collaterals.....		21,000 00
Cash in the company's principal office, in currency.....	\$5,450 43	
Cash belonging to the company, deposited in bank.....	<u>33,741 41</u>	39,191 84

Interest due and accrued on stocks not included in market value.....	783 00
Net cash premiums in due course of collection.....	18,064 44
Bills receivable taken for fire risks.....	1,031 02
All other property belonging to the company, viz : office furniture and fixtures.....	2,000 00
Premium notes.....	<u>66,879 11</u>

Aggregate of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value.....	<u>\$796,990 52</u>
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III.—LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted, including all reported and supposed losses.....	\$6,522 00	
Losses resisted, including interest, cost and expenses.....	600 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses.....	<u>\$7,122 00</u>	\$7,122 00
Reinsurance of 50 per cent. of premium, of fire risks under one year.....	104,762 57	
Reinsurance, pro rata, on fire risks running more than one year.....	123,819 02	
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks.....	<u>—————</u>	\$228,581 59

Wisconsin Mutual Companies.

Total liabilities, except premium notes.....	235,703 59
Premium notes and office furniture.....	66,879 11
Surplus beyond premium notes and all other liabilities.....	494,407 82
Total	<u>796,990 52</u>

IV.—INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

Gross premiums received in cash	278,937 00	.....
Deduct reinsurance, rebate and return premiums.....	12,405 00	.....
Net cash received for premiums.....	.....	\$266,531 00
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages.....	.....	13,398 00
Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds and collateral loans..	.....	19,376 00
Received from rents and sundries.....	.....	1,415 00
Aggregate amount of income received during the year in cash.....	.....	<u>\$300,721 00</u>

V.—EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Net amount paid during the year for losses.....	\$145,263 28
Paid for commissions and brokerage.....	58,409 23
Salaries and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents and all other employes	19,333 09
Paid for state, national and local taxes.....	7,620 68
All other payments, viz.: traveling expenses, printing, stationery, advertising, and all other incidental expenses..	15,107 61
Aggregate amount of expenditures during the year, in cash	<u>\$245,733 89</u>

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force December 31, 1880	\$29,239,473	\$146,503 54
Written during 1881.....	20,315,697	281,141 92
Total	\$49,555,196	\$127,645 46
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated.....	18,683,400	268,239 19
In force December 31, 1881	<u>\$30,866,770</u>	<u>\$159,406 27</u>

GENERAL INTERRODATORIES.

Total premiums received from the organization of the company to date.....	\$1,996,474 99
Total losses paid from the organization to date.....	1,415,877 81
Total amount of losses incurred during the year.....	<u>144,561 28</u>

BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN DURING THE YEAR 1881.

Risks taken	\$8,391,788 00
Premiums received.....	114,652 30
Losses paid on risks taken.....	47,982 48
Losses incurred	49,429 48
Paid to Wisconsin for taxes on premiums.....	1,687 07
Paid fire departments in Wisconsin for taxes on premiums.....	<u>1,348 38</u>

Hail Companies.

HAIL COMPANIES.

GERMAN AMERICAN HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SAINT PAUL, MINN.

(Organized April 2, 1875. Commenced business May 3, 1875.)

JOHN B. SANBORN, *President.* WALTER H. SANBORN, *Secretary.*

I.—CAPITAL.

Whole amount of capital actually paid up in cash	\$16,256 67
Amount of unpaid, but subscribed capital, for which obligations are held.....	8,743 33
	<u>25,000 00</u>

II.—ASSETS.

Stock notes	\$8,734 33
Premium notes unpaid	23,573 04
Loans on bond and mortgage, stocks, bonds and other securities.....	9,350 76
Cash on hand and deposited in bank	10,732 87
Office furniture and supplies on hand	500 00
Total assets, stated at their actual value	<u>\$52,900 00</u>

III.—LIABILITIES.

Amount of unearned premiums, stock.....	\$5,000 00
Due and accrued for salaries and clerk hire.....	384 25
Traveling fees and expenses and agents' commissions.....	125 00
Total liabilities, except capital stock and net surplus	<u>\$5,509 25</u>
Joint stock capital actually paid up in cash	16,256 66
Surplus beyond capital, as regards-policy-holders	11,134 08
Total liabilities, including deposit and net surplus.....	<u>\$52,900 00</u>

IV.—INCOME.

Net cash actually received for premiums.....	\$31,991 41
Notes received for premiums.....	1,252 25
Total income actually received in cash	<u>\$33,243 66</u>

V.—EXPENDITURES.

Net amount paid for losses during the year.....	\$5,635 52
Total expenditures	<u>\$5,635 52</u>

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Amount of premium received in Wisconsin during the year.....	\$6,389 64
Amount of losses paid in Wisconsin during the year.....	<u>2,062 22</u>

Hail Companies.

PLYMOUTH MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY.

PLYMOUTH, WIS.

(Organized April 20, 1880. Commenced business May 1, 1880.)

EDWARD HENZE, *President.*ADAM WOLF, *Secretary.*

I — CAPITAL.

Whole amount of capital actually paid up in cash.....	<u>Mutual.</u>
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II.— ASSETS.

December 31, 1880	\$650 61
Received during the year ending December 31, 1881.....	1,030 28
Total	<u><u>\$1,680 89</u></u>

III.— DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses paid.....	\$13 33
Stationery, postage, taxes and general expenses	583 61
Total	<u>596 94</u>
Receipts	1,680 89
Disbursements.....	<u>596 94</u>
Net assets December 31, 1881.....	<u>\$1,083 95</u>
Consisting of—	
Office furniture	120 00
Notes secured	200 00
Cash on hand	496 47
Due from agents.....	267 48
Total	<u><u>\$1,083 85</u></u>

IV.— MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of policies issued during the year	271
Amount of risks	<u><u>\$3,976 00</u></u>

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

PART II.—LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

Department of Insurance,

MADISON, April 1, 1882.

To his Excellency, J. M. RUSK,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith Part II of the thirteenth annual report of this department, relating to life and accident insurance companies, transacting business in the state during the year 1881.

COMPANIES TRANSACTING BUSINESS IN THIS STATE IN 1881.

During the year 1881, twenty-two life insurance companies were licensed by this department.

COMPANIES NOW TRANSACTING BUSINESS IN THIS STATE.

Twenty companies have been licensed for the present year, as follows:

Life and Accident Insurance.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	Paid Capital.	Commenced Business.
Northwestern Mutual	Milwaukee	Mutual.	1858
Ætna	Hartford	\$150,000	1850
Charter Oak	Hartford	Mutual.	1859
Connecticut Mutual... ..	Hartford	Mutual.	1846
Continental..... ..	Hartford	300,000	1864
Equitable Life Assurance Society ...	New York	100,000	1859
Germania	New York..... ..	200,000	1860
Home... ..	Brooklyn..... ..	125,000	1860
Massachusetts Mutual..... ..	Springfield, Mass.....	Mutual.	1851
Mutual Benefit..... ..	Newark	Mutual.	1845
Mutual	New Ycrk..... ..	Mutual.	1813
New Eng'and Mutual	Boston	Mutual.	1843
New York..... ..	New York..... ..	Mutual.	1845
Penn Mutual..... ..	Philadelphia	Mutual.	1847
Phoenix Mutual..... ..	Hartford	100,000	1851
Provident Savings Life Society.....	New York..... ..	125,000	1875
Travelers'..... ..	Hartford..... ..	600,000	1866
United States..... ..	New York..... ..	250,000	1850
Union Mutual	Augusta, Me..... ..	Mutual.	1849
Washington	New York..... ..	125,030	1860

Life and Accident Insurance.

ADMITTED ASSETS, LIABILITIES, INCOME, SURPLUS,
CAPITAL, ETC.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Total admitted assets.....	\$368,136,671	\$375,150,745	\$401,662,651	\$403,257,900	\$406,527,387
Total liabilities, exclusive of capital.....	310,366,939	294,416,612	331,334,848	339,309,229	341,413,584
Surplus as regards policy holders.....	58,538,089	56,580,882	61,158,667	64,875,247	65,701,439
Capital stock.....	3,250,090	3,935,090	3,750,000	2,750,000	2,150,000
Net surplus.....	55,381,143	57,062,520	47,591,643	62,125,247	62,807,730
Cash income.....	76,807,550	72,698,740	71,908,901	71,294,488	75,822,503
Note income ..	2,307,934	2,199,387	1,892,459	1,730,602	1,476,017
Cash expenditures.....	67,738,803	66,236,204	66,064,602	63,430,277	63,085,882
Note disbursements.....					
Net premium reserve.....	301,701,226	306,203,321	323,481,915	332,030,035	334,389,474
Number of companies.....	21	21	22	21	20

INCOME, EXPENDITURES, CASH PREMIUMS AND LOSSES.

YEAR.	Income.	Expenditures.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.
1872.....	\$97,235,897	\$64,131,532	\$72,023,110	\$20,663,181
1873.....	98,949,253	69,500,788	72,656,572	21,351,585
1874.....	104,350,734	73,555,632	73,128,065	22,774,164
1875.....	98,382,757	72,072,585	71,252,214	23,962,135
1876.....	88,115,661	69,288,220	65,720,604	23,524,472
1877.....	79,098,502	67,738,803	57,861,739	23,751,335
1878.....	74,898,127	66,236,204	53,289,038	26,658,189
1879.....	73,801,380	66,064,002	50,937,577	29,562,980
1880.....	73,025,090	63,430,277	50,767,255	28,982,730
1881.....	75,454,928	63,085,882	53,069,931	29,712,987

Life and Accident Insurance.

COMPOSITION OF ASSETS.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Loans on bond and mortgage	\$187,739,772	\$178,417,037	\$168,539,819	\$157,317,481	\$149,793,007
Loans on collaterals	6,024,496	4,622,826	11,171,345	23,628,727	38,065,811
Prem notes & loans on polic's	29,827,953	25,472,751	25,592,814	23,657,010	20,054,950
Real estate.....	27,904,316	37,900,762	62,158,125	53,336,121	52,267,253
Stocks and bonds.....	92,060,831	103,867,219	109,367,345	116,790,324	119,919,594
Cash in office and bank.....	9,306,553	12,089,318	13,658,673	18,198,132	16,319,651
Interest and rents	8,409,464	8,035,954	7,506,276	6,591,113	5,599,433
Unpaid and deferred premi's	3,975,620	3,648,682	3,677,495	3,735,640	3,921,664
All other admitted assets...	97,666	255,221	149	3,383	586,024
Total admitted assets...	\$368,136,671	\$375,150,745	\$411,662,051	\$403,257,930	\$406,527,387
Total unadmitted assets	1,079,549	1,190,279	987,887	904,882	362,969
Number of companies	21	21	21	21	20

These companies had according to their statements, as made to this department on the 31st day of December, 1881, admitted assets, \$406,527,387; liabilities, not including capital, \$341,413,584; capital stock, \$2,650,000, net surplus, \$62,807,730; total income, \$75,459,928; total expenditures, including losses, \$63,085,882. The excess of income over expenditures was \$13,928,749. The total number of policies issued during the year was 75,440; insuring \$202,643,857. The number of policies terminating during the year was 53,006; insuring, \$136,070,698.

Life and Accident Insurance.

The following comparative table of the more important items is given:

ADMITTED ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND PREMIUM RESERVE.

YEAR.	Total admitted assets.	Total liabilities.	Premium reserve.
1872	\$285,087,195	\$259,570,167	\$244,293,331
1873	300,969,556	270,242,792	255,800,768
1874	347,736,522	300,456,226	288,156,560
1875	363,818,149	313,543,981	301,597,033
1876	373,490,519	315,034,616	307,270,085
1877	368,136,671	299,078,685	301,701,226
1878	375,150,745	294,416,612	306,203,321
1879	401,662,051	331,331,848	323,481,915
1880	403,257,930	339,309,229	332,030,035
1881	406,527,387	341,413,534	334,389,474

INCOME.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Cash premiums.....	\$55,552,805	\$51,089,651	\$49,045,122	\$49,036,653	\$51,474,334
Interest, dividends and rents ...	21,157,315	20,527,989	22,614,281	21,667,830	21,681,530
Cash from other sources.....	96,420	1,081,100	249,490	590,983	828,047
Note income	2,307,934	1,307,934	1,892,459	1,730,602	1,476,017
Total	\$79,098,502	\$1,347,368	\$73,801,861	\$93,025,468	\$75,459,928
Number of companies.....	21	21	22	21	20

Life and Accident Insurance.

EXPENDITURES.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Cash for losses and claims.....	\$22,775,257	\$25,310,821	\$25,607,913	\$27,839,263	\$28,738,271
Lapsed, surrendered and purchased policies ..	14,138,995	12,260,267	10,850,773	8,318,694	7,781,377
Dividends to policy holders	12,672,172	12,404,817	11,614,632	11,653,177	11,083,332
Dividends to stockholders.....	398,554	252,011	301,563	277,512	239,338
Commissions and salaries to agents	3,465,348	2,861,192	3,459,609	3,880,694	4,469,451
Medical examiners' fees.....	2,661,677	2,606,809	2,639,067	2,818,876	2,897,099
Salaries of officers, etc					
National, state and local taxes)					
All other cash payments	5,903,572	4,470,754	4,751,219	5,572,454	5,255,564
Note disbursements.....	5,722,229	5,061,014	6,789,847	3,068,565	2,681,450
Total	\$67,738,803	\$66,236,204	\$66,084,623	\$63,430,277	\$63,085,882

Life and Accident Insurance.

BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN.

The total amount of premiums received in the state during the year was \$873,148; losses paid, \$565,743; number of policies issued was 2,601; number of policies in force at the end of the year, 20,859. Compared with 1880, there was an increase in premium receipts of \$46,217; an increase in losses of \$10,842; an increase in the number of policies issued of 412, and in number of policies in force of 1,086. The following table shows the premiums received and losses paid in this state from 1871 to present time:

YEAR.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Per centage.
1871	\$1,884,838	\$315,327	17.18
1872	1,669,252	349,557	20.94
1873	1,535,662	420,322	28.02
1874	1,437,153	482,269	35.55
1875	1,349,766	528,653	39.42
1876	1,211,728	408,939	35.91
1877	1,025,632	507,564	49.00
1878	962,692	521,493	54.00
1879	828,481	709,101	85.89
1880	826,931	554,901	67.00
1881	873,148	565,743	64.79

LIST OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES TRANSACTING BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN.

TABLE No. I.—OFFICERS.

NAME OF COMPANIES.	LOCATION.	OFFICERS.		Name of attorney to accept service of process in Wisconsin.
		President.	Secretary.	
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>				
Northwestern Mutual.....	Milwaukee	Henry L. Palmer	J. W. Skinner.....	.....
<i>Companies of Other States.</i>				
Aetna	Hartford, Conn.	Morgan G. Bulkeley...	J. L. English.....	F. T. & T. C. Day, Milwaukee.
Charter Oak	Hartford, Conn.	G. M. Bartholomew...	C. E. Willard	Wilson Graham, Milwaukee.
Connecticut Mutual	Hartford, Conn.	Jacob L. Greene	John M. Taylor	Thomas J. Pereles, Milwaukee.
Continental.....	Hartford, Conn.	James S. Parsons	Robert E. Beecher.....	Phil L. Spooner, Jr., Madison
Equitable Life Assurance Society.....	New York City	Henry B. Hyde.....	William Alexander.....	George I. Brewster, Milwaukee.
Germania.....	New York City.....	Hugo Wesendonck.....	Cornelius Doremus.....	Louis Auer, Jr., Milwaukee.
Home	Brooklyn, N. Y.	George C. Ripley.....	Joseph C. Hoibrook	E. H. Hollister, Kenosha.
Massachusetts Mutual.....	Springfield, Mass.	E. W. Bond	John A. Hall	Charles C. Rogers, Milwaukee.
Mutual Life.....	New York City.....	F. S. Winston	Isaac T. Lloyd	W. H. Rogers, Madison.
Mutual Benefit	Newark, N. J.	Amzi Dodd	E. L. Dobbins	Henry Nichols, Milwaukee.
New England Mutual.....	Boston, Mass.	B. T. Stevens.....	Joseph M. Gibbons.....	E. O. Ladd, Milwaukee.
New York Life.....	New York City.....	Morris Franklin.....	Wm. H. Beers.....	L. S. Kellogg, Fort Atkinson.
Penn Mutual	Philadelphia, Pa.	Samuel C. Huey.....	Henry Austie.....	A. G. Peabody, Jr., Milwaukee.
Phoenix Mutual.....	Hartford, Conn.	Asen C. Goodman.....	John M. Holcomb	W. E. Thompson, Milwaukee.
Provident Savings Life Society.....	New York City.....	James T. Burns.....	W. E. Stevens	H. C. Hopkne, Milwaukee.
Travelers.....	Hartford, Conn.	James G. Batterson.....	Rodney Dennis.....	D. M. Be'den, Milwaukee.
Union Mutual	Augusta, Me.	John E. Dewitt.....	Jas. P. Carpenter.....	David Atwood, Madison.
United States.....	New York City.....	T. H. Bresnan.....	Chas. P. Fraleigh.....	L. R. Roeder, Milwaukee.
Washington.....	New York City.....	W. A. Brewer, Jr.	Wm. Haxton	John G. White, Milwaukee.

Officers.

TABLE NO. II.—ASSETS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Real estate.	Loans on bonds and mortgages.	Loans on collaterals.	Premium notes and loans on policies.	Stocks and bonds.	Cash in office and in bank.	Interest and rents.	Unpaid and deferred premiums.	All other admitted assets.	Total admitted assets.	Unadmitted assets.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>											
Northwestern Mutual.....	1,760,219	11,043,228	.....	1,620,674	2,486,491	1,364,422	295,654	232,409	.....	18,803,397	56,061
<i>Companies of other States.</i>											
Aetna, Conn.	543,473	9,539,672	836,057	2,475,888	9,169,704	3,829,214	441,049	151,468	.....	26,986,526	31,492
Charter Oak, Conn.	2,724,766	1,726,060	32,219	1,550,554	244,965	62,247	253,710	14,678	1,137	6,610,336	11,708
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.	12,657,974	18,037,201	401,303	3,347,600	11,864,970	2,931,319	939,957	43,661	.....	50,225,885	.....
Continental, Conn.	293,031	388,549	308,549	612,251	629,000	8,534	269,318	24,100	.....	2,833,352	201,064
Equitable Life Ass. Society, N. Y.	9,463,973	8,920,000	9,265,000	.....	13,597,298	1,697,743	345,777	788,230	.....	44,078,011	.....
Germany, N. Y.	1,008,057	5,811,988	208,000	.....	1,977,449	191,551	53,965	205,231	.....	9,456,241	.....
Home, N. Y.	253,080	771,525	1,415,491	755,819	1,694,739	33,220	21,617	66,922	.....	5,037,322	.....
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.	1,592,099	2,287,240	319,730	626,307	1,775,619	221,113	189,264	128,809	.....	7,140,261	3,203
Mutual Life, N. Y.	7,302,749	47,563,849	16,615,000	.....	19,222,030	1,792,015	1,223,017	785,833	.....	94,506,498	.....
Mutual Benefit, N. J.	2,738,602	7,068,736	4,440,000	3,915,269	15,709,432	649,955	623,296	107,343	346,178	35,718,811	33,758
New England Mutual, Mass.	1,323,326	1,909,900	240,731	1,162,951	10,305,152	718,339	189,812	142,456	217,768	16,210,465	.....
New York N. Y.	4,486,506	18,215,030	2,376,000	545,227	19,315,305	1,271,587	291,254	513,360	.....	47,044,269	.....
Penn. Pa.	763,235	2,203,401	412,672	634,287	3,453,847	194,783	65,207	111,800	20,919	7,860,191	10,947
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.	1,498,096	5,180,221	8,000	1,820,538	1,386,219	555,694	101,125	25,667	.....	10,588,560	.....
Provident Savings Life Soc'y, N. Y. ....	.....	18,000	175	1,970	103,500	14,629	304	18,843	.....	157,921	14,214
Travelers, Conn.	999,706	1,893,163	316,483	.....	2,431,269	330,361	47,883	91,135	.....	6,114,502	34,212
Union Mutual, Me.	2,263,331	1,470,497	263,493	903,620	1,031,119	83,423	133,059	101,136	.....	6,355,641	22,431
United States, N. Y.	87,835	2,253,854	564,525	82,015	1,770,586	89,273	69,600	57,062	.....	5,004,760	5,534
Washington, N. Y.	522,195	3,468,873	42,471	.....	1,747,899	258,229	3,225	135,996	.....	6,191,888	38,345
Totals	\$5,297,253	\$149,793,007	\$38,065,811	\$20,054,950	\$119,919,594	\$16,319,651	\$5,599,433	\$2,921,664	\$586,024	\$406,567,387	\$962,969

Assets.

TABLE NO. III.—LIABILITIES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Losses and policy claims.	Net premium reserve at 4½ per cent.	Dividends to policy holders.	All other claims.	Total liabilities except capital.	Surplus as to policy holders.	Capital stock.	Net surplus.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>								
Northwestern Mutual.....	\$221,790	\$15,553,068	\$4,000	\$57,989	\$15,836,847	\$3,022,611	.....	\$3,022,611
<i>Companies of other States.</i>								
Ætna, Conn.....	\$308,588	\$20,923,706	\$36,148	.....	\$21,318,442	\$5,668,083	\$750,000	\$4,918,083
Charter Oak, Conn ..	87,961	5,283,023	.....	\$538,417	5,909,409	70,927	.....	700,927
Connecticut Mutual, Conn ..	618,293	145,810,598	97,553	344,763	46,871,212	3,387,572	.....	3,387,572
Continental, Conn ..	51,770	2,172,872	.....	10,243	2,234,885	298,467	300,000	31,533
Equitable Life Assurance Society, N. Y.	161,875	34,681,930	76,301	72,939	31,393,045	9,718,440	100,000	9,618,440
Germania, N. Y ..	162,031	7,975,404	31,359	25,524	8,197,326	1,258,915	200,000	1,058,915
Home, N. Y.....	41,250	3,538,533	14,594	510	3,594,917	1,448,719	125,000	1,323,719
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.....	151,807	5,706,220	12,502	3,366	5,873,885	1,266,376	.....	1,266,376
Mutual Life, N. Y.....	1,026,021	81,250,888	.....	23,137	82,300,048	12,206,450	.....	12,206,450
Mutual Benefit, N. Y.....	564,528	29,850,004	190,484	7,782	30,112,798	5,106,013	.....	5,106,013
New England Mutual, Mass.....	138,893	12,483,615	101,896	140	12,724,545	3,487,920	.....	3,488,920
New York, N. Y.....	602,202	30,628,259	.....	28,890	37,259,351	9,833,591	.....	9,833,591
Penn. Pa.....	156,320	5,910,643	25,314	72,565	6,164,847	1,706,291	.....	1,706,291
P. cent Mutual, Conn ..	172,933	8,967,796	.....	169,913	9,310,633	1,277,917	100,000	1,177,917
Provident Savings Life Society, N. Y..	6,000	56,679	.....	.....	62,679	95,242	100,000	4,757
Travelers', Conn ..	263,097	3,387,675	.....	100,000	3,660,772	2,453,720	600,000	1,853,730
Union Mutual, Me ..	64,637	5,488,463	9,186	23,364	5,585,670	678,545	.....	678,545
United States, N. Y.....	27,040	4,132,718	9,798	16,624	4,186,180	841,010	250,000	591,010
Washington, N. Y.....	121,751	5,187,375	175	6,782	5,316,083	875,805	125,000	750,805
Totals	\$4,948,828	\$334,389,474	\$662,303	\$1,702,969	\$341,413,524	\$65,701,439	\$2,650,000	\$62,807,730

¹ Four per cent. valuation.² Deficiency.³ In computing this item unadmitted assets are deducted.

Liabilities.

TABLE NO. IV.—INCOME.

NAME OF COMPANY.	PREMIUMS.		Interest, dividends and rents.	Cash from other sources.	Total income.	Excess of income over expenditures.	Excess of expenditures over income.
	Cash.	Notes.					
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>							
Northwestern Mutual.....	\$2,012,469	\$167,193	\$1,194,571	.....	\$3,374,123	\$482,347	.....
<i>Companies of Other States.</i>							
Ætna, Conn.....	\$2,227,110	\$161,831	\$1,443,384	.....	\$3,832,325	\$550,647	.....
Char'er Oak, Conn.....	197,799	58,589	472,544	.....	728,932	.....	\$1,069,685
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.....	5,223,745	15 066	2,83,328	\$91,627	8,160,766	944,464	.....
Continental, Conn.....	161,125	49,333	102,311	288,302	601,080	140,690	.....
Equitable Life Assurance Society, N. Y.....	7,712,808	.....	2,192,306	178,391	10,083,505	3,102,103	.....
Germania, N. Y.....	1,316,515	.....	456,616	349	1,773,480	413,519	.....
Home, N. Y.....	329,060	125,667	259,804	.....	714,531	117,322	.....
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.....	727,119	103,925	413,859	.....	1,244,933	136,697	.....
Mutual Life, N. Y.....	12,196,634	.....	5,051,492	.....	17,248,116	2,490,173	.....
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	3,832,524	167,779	1,812,920	.....	5,813,223	235,824	.....
New England Mutual, Mass.....	1,300,440	402,604	835,226	13,702	2,551,973	208,205	.....
New York, N. Y.....	7,834,375	.....	2,352,740	145,827	10,332,945	3,764,929	.....
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	1,086,932	102,721	43,373	9,495	1,602,523	370,330	.....
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	779,910	54,351	685,370	.....	1,499,630	.....	2,077
Provident Savings Life Society, N. Y.....	61,361	1,133	3,735	10,000	76,226	13,303	.....
Travelers', Conn.....	2,191,871	.....	323,911	.....	2,515,682	618,783	.....
Union Mutual, Me.....	629,824	65,925	272,516	90,353	1,058,618	.....	368,052
United States, N. Y.....	553,689	.....	256,128	.....	809,817	.....	110,337
Washington.....	1,119,031	.....	318,386	.....	1,437,417	338,515	.....
Totals.....	\$51,474,334	\$1,476,017	\$21,68,530	\$828,047	\$75,459,628	\$13,928,749	\$1,550,151

Income.

TABLE No. V.—EXPENDITURES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Losses and claims		Lapsed, surrendered and purchased policies.		Dividends to policy holders.		Dividends to stockholders.	Commissions.	Salaries, medical fees and other charges of employees.	All other expenditures.	Total expenditures.
	Cash.	Notes.	Cash.	Notes.	Cash.	Notes.					
<i>Wisconsin Companies.</i>											
Northwestern Mutual	\$1,287,971	\$103,524	\$91,186	\$ 9,720	\$509,582	\$259,028	.....	\$265,934	\$192,691	\$161,649	\$2,891,285
<i>Companies of other States.</i>											
Ætna, Conn.....	1,809,248	135,517	178,410	44,787	337,056	163,477	75,000	239,288	85,218	213,681	3,581,677
Quarter Oak, Conn.....	446,722	89,468	569,241	184,083	.....	.....	.....	28,796	42,934	457,373	1,798,617
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.....	3,614,043	104,603	927,908	153,325	1,208,832	76,010	.....	286,797	122,121	723,162	7,216,301
Continental, Conn.....	2 6 015	45,328	50,590	50,061	12,090	.....	.....	7,556	60,890	27,829	460,389
Equitable Life Assurance Society, N. Y.....	2,927,029	.....	803,694	.....	1,605,232	.....	7,000	6 6,564	366 642	764,841	6,981,400
Germania, N. Y.....	668,628	.....	171,506	.....	169,484	.....	24,000	145,217	129,592	51,143	1,359,570
Home, N. Y.....	275,324	31,541	19,081	24,961	29,408	66,639	15,000	45,758	63,020	26,777	597,209
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.....	5 3,282	33,684	57,445	21,198	116,015	80,957	.....	60,973	93,921	120,731	1,107,206
Mutua. Life, N. Y.....	6,389,467	.....	3,303,247	.....	2,947,395	.....	.....	774,032	477,217	866,585	14,757,943
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	2,569,876	146,355	363,507	116,371	1,336,943	57,324	.....	362,749	139,238	480,036	5,577,399
New England Mutual, Mass.....	1,188,909	58,816	101,600	62,120	463,304	73,471	.....	121,678	86,239	182,641	2,343,768
New York, N. Y.....	2,968,356	18,132	349,516	25,546	1,723,649	6,618	.....	663,920	339,619	472,099	6,567,515
Penn. Pa.....	559,483	21,364	67,873	16,485	214,665	64,711	.....	85,277	88,756	120,679	1,237,243
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	679,210	70,839	221,511	96,021	164,019	.....	6,000	40,829	90,296	132,993	1,501,707
Provident Savings Life Society, N. Y.....	22,417	.....	316	101	835	.....	1,380	12,267	14,197	11,414	62,926
Travelers, Conn.....	887,644	.....	47,914	.....	.....	.....	72,000	456,231	250,373	182,837	1,896,999
Union Mutual, Me.....	816,392	115,856	93,065	68,385	37,301	22,355	.....	146,753	63,522	63,038	1,416,610
United States, N. Y.....	450,935	.....	109,104	.....	44,502	.....	30,270	58,089	102,519	94,735	920,154
Washington, N. Y.....	427,320	.....	239,663	.....	208,119	.....	.....	8,688	83,049	71,322	1,068,904
Totals	\$28,738,271	\$971,716	\$7,781,377	\$838,144	\$11,033,332	\$868,590	\$239,338	\$4,469,451	\$2,897,099	\$5,255,564	\$62,085,882

Expenditures.

Assets and Liabilities.

TABLE NO. VI.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, ON THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1880, AND INCOME AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1880.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Assets.	Liabilities except capital.	Income.	Expenditures.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>				
Northwestern Mutual	\$18,803,397	\$15,836,847	\$3,374,125	\$2,891,285
<i>Companies of other States.</i>				
Aetna, Conn	\$26,986,526	\$21,318,442	\$3,832,285	\$3,281,677
Charter Oak, Conn	6,610,334	5,949,499	728,932	1,798,617
Connecticut Mutual, Conn	50,235,385	46,871,212	8,160,766	7,216,301
Continental, Conn	2,533,354	2,234,885	601,080	460,389
Equitable Life Assurance, N. Y.	44,088,021	34,393,045	10,033,505	6,981,404
Germania, N. Y.	9,456,241	8,197,326	1,773,480	1,359,570
Home, N. Y.	5,037,322	3,594,917	714,531	597,309
Massachusetts Mutual, N. Y.	7,140,261	5,873,885	1,244,903	1,108,206
Mutual Life, N. Y.	94,564,998	82,000,048	17,248,116	14,757,943
Mutual Benefit, N. J.	35,718,811	30,612,798	5,813,233	5,577,399
New England Mutual, Mass	16,210,465	12,724,545	2,551,973	2,343,768
New York, N. Y.	47,074,269	3,259,351	10,332,945	6,567,515
Penn. P.	4,860,191	6,164,847	1,602,523	1,237,243
Phoenix Mutual, Conn	10,588,560	9,310,643	1,499,630	1,501,707
Provident Savings Life Society, N. P. .	157,921	62,679	76,229	62,926
Travelers, Conn	6,114,502	3,600,772	2,515,722	1,896,999
Union Mutual, Me	6,258,681	5,585,690	1,653,618	1,426,670
United States, N. Y.	5,004,760	4,186,180	809,817	920,154
Washington, N. Y.	6,191,888	5,316,083	1,437,417	1,098,904
Totals	\$406,577,387	\$341,413,581	\$75,459,928	\$63,085,882

TABLE No. VII.—RATIO OF NET ASSETS TO COMPUTED PREMIUM RESERVE OF 4¼ PER CENT.
DECEMBER 31, 1880 AND 1881.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Computed premium reserve.	Net Assets,	Net assets less capital.	PERCENTAGE TO COMPUTED PREMIUM RESERVE OF			
				Net assets.		Net assets less cap.	
				1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>							
Northwestern Mutual.	\$15,553,068	\$18,596,618	\$18,519,618	\$119 07	\$119 60	\$119 07	\$119 60
<i>Companies of Other States.</i>							
Aetna, Conn.	\$20,923,706	\$26,591,790	\$25,841,790	\$127 09	\$126 40	\$121 50	\$ 22 13
Charter Oak, Conn.	5,283,023	5,998,777	5,998,777	113 54	110 51	113 54	110 51
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.	45,810,598	49,198,170	49,198,170	107 39	100 64	167 39	100 64
Continental, Con.	2,172,872	2,471,339	2,171,339	113 74	107 50	94 92	94 29
Equitable Ass'n Society, N. Y.	34,081,930	43,800,371	43,700,371	128 51	128 10	128 22	127 28
Germania, N. Y.	7,975,404	9,234,399	9,034,399	115 78	116 24	113 58	113 64
Home, N. Y.	3,534,533	4,980,938	4,855,938	140 76	140 00	137 23	136 41
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.	5,706,290	6,972,596	6,972,596	122 19	113 60	122 19	113 60
Mutual Life, N. Y.	81,251,888	93,457,339	93,457,339	115 02	115 03	115 02	111 02
Mutual Benefit, N. J.	29,851,044	31,956,017	34,956,017	116 71	120 60	116 71	140 60
New England Mutual, Mass.	12,483,615	15,969,536	15,969,536	127 92	119 79	127 92	1 9 79
New York, N. Y.	56,628,259	46,413,177	46,413,177	146 71	127 87	126 71	127 87
Penn Mutual, Pa.	5,910,648	7,860,191	7,860,191	132 93	129 01	131 98	129 01
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.	8,967,796	10,245,713	10,145,713	114 25	112 68	113 13	111 58
Provident Savings, N. Y.	56,679	151,921	51,921	268 03	343 83	91 61	105 67
Travelers, Conn.	3,387,675	5,841,405	5,641,405	172 43	169 37	166 53	155 17
Union Mutual, Me.	5,488,463	6,161,476	6,161,476	112 26	111 18	112 26	111 18
United States.	4,132,718	5,004,760	4,754,760	121 10	121 54	115 05	115 51
Washington, N. Y.	5,187,375	6,063,180	5,938,180	116 88	119 24	114 47	116 85
Totals.	\$334,394,744	\$399,891,633	\$377,643,133	.....	.....	.....	.....

1 Four per cent. valuation

Ratio of Net Assets.

Ratio of Premium Notes and Loans to Net Assets.

TABLE NO. VIII.—RATIO OF PREMIUM NOTES AND LOANS TO
NET ASSETS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Net Assets.	Premium notes and loans.	PERCENTAGE.	
			1881.	1880.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>				
Northwestern Mutual	\$18,519,618	\$1,620,674	8.75	10.37
<i>Companies of other States.</i>				
Ætna, Conn	\$26,591,790	\$2,475,888	9.31	11.05
Charter Oak, Conn	5,999,777	1,550,554	25.85	23.41
Connecticut Mutual, Conn	49,198,170	3,347,609	6.89	7.66
Continental, Conn.	2,471,339	611,501	24.74	27.26
Equitable Assurance Society, N. Y.	43,800,371	.....	.....	.....
Germania, N. Y.	9,234,319	.....	.....	.....
Home, N. Y.	4,980,938	755,819	15.17	16.06
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.....	6,972,596	626,307	8.28	9.86
Mutual Life, N. Y.	93,457,339	.....	.....	.....
Mutual Benefit, N. Y.	34,956,017	3,955,269	11.20	11.74
New England Mutual, Mass	15,969,536	2,162,951	7.23	9.54
New York, N. Y.	46,413,177	545,227	1.17	1.41
Penn Mutual, Pa	7,869,191	631,287	8.07	9.13
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.	10,245,713	1,820,538	17.77	19.17
Provident Savings, N. Y.	151,921	1,970	1.30	.64
Travelers, Conn	5,841,405	.....	.....	.....
Union Mutual, Me	6,161,476	903,620	14.67	16.59
United States, N. Y.	5,004,760	82,015	1.64	2.16
Washington, N. Y.	6,063,189	.....	.....	.....
Totals	\$399,892,663	\$ 0,054,220		

Deferred and Uncollected Premiums.

TABLE NO. IX.—RATIO OF DEFERRED AND UNCOLLECTED PREMIUMS TO NET ASSETS AND PREMIUM RECEIPTS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Net assets.	Total premium receipts.	Deferred and uncollected premiums.	PERCENTAGE TO	
				Net assets.	Total premium receipts.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>					
Northwestern Mutual.....	\$18,519,618	\$2,179,562	\$232,407	1.25	10.66
<i>Companies of other States.</i>					
Aetna, Conn.....	\$26,591,790	\$2,888,914	\$951,463	.57	6.34
Charter Oak, Conn.....	5,998,777	256,898	14,678	.24	5.72
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.....	49,118,170	5,238,811	43,058	.08	.82
Continental, Conn.....	2,471,339	210,456	24,096	.97	11.44
Equitable Assurance Society, N.Y.	43,803,371	7,712,806	788,224	1.80	10.21
Germania, N. Y.....	9,224,319	1,316,515	205,228	2.22	15.59
Home, N. Y.....	4,980,939	454,727	66,919	1.34	14.72
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.....	6,972,596	831,044	128,883	1.84	15.51
Mutual Life, N. Y.....	13,457,339	12,196,624	785,837	.54	6.44
Mutual Benefit, N. Y.....	34,956,017	4,000,302	1,07,343	.59	5.18
New England Mutual, Mass.....	15,969,536	1,730,044	142,456	.89	8.36
New York, N. Y.....	46,413,177	7,834,378	543,355	.12	6.93
Penn. Mutual, Pa.....	7,860,191	1,189,655	111,840	1.42	8.56
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	10,245,713	814,260	85,664	.85	4.37
Provident Savings, N. Y.....	151,921	62,493	18,841	12.40	30.14
Travelers', Conn.....	5,841,445	2,191,871	96,134	1.64	4.39
Union Mutual, Me.....	6,161,476	695,749	102,132	1.65	14.67
United States, N. Y.....	5,004,709	553,689	87,056	1.74	15.72
Washington, N. Y.....	6,063,180	1,119,031	135,591	2.24	12.15
Totals.....	\$399,892,633	\$58,050,347	\$3,921,664		

*Expenses, Excluding Dividends.*TABLE NO. X.—RATIO OF EXPENSES, EXCLUDING DIVIDENDS,
TO PREMIUM RECEIPTS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Gross premium receipts.	Expenses.	PERCENTAGE.	
			1881.	1880.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>				
Northwestern Mutual.....	\$2,179,562	\$620,274	28.45	26.70
<i>Companies of Other States.</i>				
Æt'na, Conn.....	\$2,388,941	\$538,182	22.52	19.77
Charter Oak, Conn.....	256,278	559,103	218.05	191.50
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.....	5,338,811	1,132,080	21.60	19.41
Continental, Conn.....	210,456	96,265	45.75	46.31
Equitable Assurance Society, N. Y.....	7,712,806	1,733,047	22.53	22.05
Germania, N. Y.....	1,316,515	325,952	24.75	25.91
Home, N. Y.....	454,727	135,555	29.81	27.63
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.....	831,044	200,625	33.74	34.15
Mutual Life, N. Y.....	12,196,624	2,117,831	17.36	21.32
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	4,000,302	982,073	24.55	23.87
New England Mutual, Mass.....	1,703,144	390,548	22.93	20.19
New York, N. Y.....	7,834,378	1,475,693	18.83	18.60
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	1,189,655	294,712	24.76	22.47
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	814,269	264,118	32.43	40.97
Provident Savings, N. Y.....	62,494	37,577	60.61	66.24
Travelers', Conn.....	2,191,871	809,411	40.57	41.99
Union Mutual, Me.....	695,749	273,313	39.28	37.99
United States, N. Y.....	553,689	255,343	46.11	43.27
Washington, N. Y.....	1,110,131	215,114	19.22	23.73
Totals.....	\$53,050,347	\$12,622,114		

Expenses, Excluding Dividends.

TABLE NO. XI.—RATIO OF EXPENSES, INCLUDING DIVIDENDS
TO STOCKHOLDERS, TO TOTAL INCOME.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Total income.	Expenses.	PERCENTAGE.	
			1881.	1880.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>				
Northwestern Mutual	\$3,374,133	\$620,274	18.38	15.93
<i>Companies of other States.</i>				
Aetna.....	\$3,832,323	\$532,182	13.93	11.95
Charter Oak.....	728,932	559,103	76.70	71.11
Connecticut Mutual	8,160,766	1,132,80	13.87	12.52
Continental.....	601,080	96,275	16.02	34.53
Equitable Ass. Society	10,038,505	1,738,047	17.23	17.23
Germania.....	1,773,450	325,952	18.38	18.95
Home.....	714,531	135,555	18.97	18.01
Massachusetts Mutual	1,344,903	2-0,625	22.54	21.63
Mutual	17,348,116	2,117,834	12.28	15.26
Mutual Benefit	5,813,223	982,023	16.89	14.55
New England Mutual	2,551,973	390,548	15.30	12.87
New York	10,332,945	1,475,694	14.28	13.68
Penn Mutual	1,602,523	294,712	18.39	16.26
Phoenix Mutual	1,499,630	264,118	17.61	23.27
Provident Savings	76,29	37,877	49.68	57.60
Travelers	2,515,722	889,441	35.33	35.81
Union Mutual	1,058,618	273,313	25.82	25.85
United States.....	89,817	255,343	31.53	28.45
Washington	1,437,417	215,114	14.97	17.97
Totals	\$75,459,923	\$12,622,114	...	.....

Losses and Claims Paid.

TABLE No. XII.—RATIO OF LOSSES AND CLAIMS PAID TO MEAN AMOUNT AT RISK.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Com- menced busi- ness.	Mean amount at risk.	Losses and claims paid.	PERCENTAGE.	
				1881.	1880.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>					
Northwestern Mutual	1858	\$69,735,410	\$1,391,495	1.99	1.96
<i>Companies of other States.</i>					
Aetna.....	1850	78,862,122	\$1,944,765	2.47	2.42
Charter Oak.....	1850	16,535,105	534,190	3.24	4.01
Connecticut Mutual	1846	161,572,617	3,718,646	2.32	2.19
Continental.....	1864	7,544,699	251,343	3.33	2.68
Equitable Ass. Society	1859	189,134,361	2,927,030	1.55	1.55
Germania.....	1861	35,131,727	668,629	1.90	1.94
Home.....	1860	14,656,523	306,566	2.09	2.48
Massachusetts Mutual	1851	29,708,411	546,966	1.84	1.47
Mutual	1843	310,951,150	6,389,468	2.05	2.06
Mutual Benefit	1845	124,439,528	2,716,232	2.18	1.80
New England Mutual	1843	56,975,103	1,247,725	2.18	2.24
New York	1845	143,743,870	2,986,488	2.08	1.96
Penn Mutual	1847	33,123,001	580,847	1.75	1.67
Phoenix Mutual	1851	31,542,137	750,038	2.38	2.19
Provident Savings	1875	3,059,497	22,417	.73	.87
Travelers	1866	19,805,080	887,644	4.48	4.18
Union Mutual	1849	24,560,205	932,243	3.80	3.23
United States	1850	16,764,047	480,935	2.87	1.94
Washington	1860	24,689,710	427,321	1.73	2.21
Totals		\$1,391,538,136	\$29,712,993	.....	.....

TABLE No. XIII.—RATIO OF VARIOUS ITEMS, COMPOSING THE TOTAL EXPENDITURES, TO TOTAL INCOME.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Total income.	Amount for losses and claims.	Amount paid for lapses, surrendered and purchased policies.	Dividends to policy holders.	Expenses, including dividends to stockholders.	Total expenditures.	Excess of income.	Percent. to total income of			
								Amount paid for losses and claims.	Amount paid for lapses, surrendered and purchased policies.	Dividends to policy holders.	Expenses including dividends to stockholders.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>											
Nor'western Mutual	\$3,374,133	\$1,391,495	\$110,906	\$762,610	\$620,274	\$2,891,285	\$482,847	40.99	3.27	22.64	18.38
<i>Companies of other States.</i>											
Aetna, Conn.	3,832,325	1,944,765	223,197	500,533	613,182	3,281,677	550,647	50.75	5.82	13.06	16.00
Quarter Oak, Conn.	728,932	836,190	703,324	96,047	559,103	1,798,617	1,069,665	73.56	96.49	.....	76.70
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.	8,160,766	3,718,646	1,081,233	1,284,342	1,132,081	7,216,301	944,464	45.67	13.25	15.74	13.87
Continental, Conn.	60,080	251,343	100,681	12,090	96,275	460,389	140,690	41.82	16.75	20.11	16.02
Equitable Life Assurance Society, N. Y.	10,082,505	3,927,030	803,694	1,505,630	1,745,046	6,181,400	3,102,103	29.03	7.97	14.93	17.30
Germania, N. Y.	1,773,480	668,629	171,506	169,494	349,951	1,359,570	413,919	37.70	9.67	9.56	19.73
Home, N. Y.	714,531	396,566	44,042	96,047	150,559	597,009	117,322	42.90	6.16	13.44	21.10
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.	1,244,903	546,966	83,643	196,972	280,635	1,108,306	126,697	43.93	6.72	15.82	22.54
Mutual Life, N. Y.	17,248,116	6,389,468	3,303,241	2,947,395	2,117,835	14,757,943	2,490,173	37.04	19.15	17.18	12.25
Mutual Benefit, N. J.	5,813,223	2,716,231	484,878	1,394,267	982,032	5,577,399	235,824	46.72	8.31	23.98	16.89
New England Mutual, Mass.	2,551,973	1,247,725	163,720	511,775	390,548	2,313,768	208,205	44.07	6.42	21.23	15.80
New York, N. Y.	10,333,945	2,986,488	375,062	1,730,207	1,475,698	6,567,515	3,764,929	28.90	36.27	16.75	14.28
Penn. Mutual, Pa.	1,602,523	580,847	84,308	277,376	294,712	1,237,203	370,330	36.24	5.26	17.31	18.39
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.	1,469,630	750,038	317,532	164,019	270,111	1,501,707	12,077	59.01	21.17	10.13	18.01
Provident Savings Life Society, N. Y.	76,229	22,417	316	936	39,557	62,926	13,303	29.40	.41	1.23	51.50
Travelers, Conn.	2,515,782	887,644	47,914	.....	961,441	1,896,999	618,783	35.28	1.90	.....	38.22
Union Mutual, Me.	1,053,618	932,248	161,450	59,659	273,313	1,446,670	1368,052	88.06	15.25	5.64	25.82
United States, N. Y.	809,817	480,935	109,104	44,502	285,613	930,154	110,337	59.37	13.37	5.56	35.27
Washington, N. Y.	1,437,417	427,321	239,661	203,119	223,601	1,098,901	338,513	29.73	16.67	14.47	15.57
Totals	\$75,451,528	\$29,709,987	\$8,619,521	\$11,901,922	\$12,861,452	\$63,085,882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

† Excess of expenditures over income.

Items Composing Total Expenditures.

TABLE No. XIV.—EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Policies in force December 31, 1880.		Policies issued during the year.		Policies terminated and decreased		Re-insured.		Policies in force December 31, 1881.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>														
Northwestern Mutual.....	34,172	\$64,967,08	6,274	\$5,588,96	2,955	\$3,023,056			37,491	\$74,503,740	3,319	\$9,536,659		
<i>Companies of other States.</i>														
Aetna, Conn.....	56,651	\$77,951,819	4,785	\$8,293,270	3,872	\$6,472,764			57,564	\$79,772,525	913	\$1,820,606		
Charter Oak, Conn.....	17,354	17,398,126	1,200	1,517,449	4,441	3,243,490			14,119	15,672,085			3,235	\$1,726,041
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.	64,343	162,053,367	3,681	8,561,750	4,111	11,631,349			63,913	159,039,868			430	3,065,499
Continental, Conn.....	7,971	7,616,422	8,8	1,146,489	992	1,289,895		\$8,500	7,857	7,472,996			114	143,406
Equitable Ass. Soc., N. Y.	52,272	177,597,703	12,051	44,693,807	6,211	23,107,780			53,112	200,679,019	5,840	23,081,366		
Germania, N. Y.....	20,189	31,885,522	2,081	4,791,125	1,683	3,163,814			20,587	35,512,833	398	1,627,311		
Home, N. Y.....	7,467	14,348,467	1,230	2,216,627	835	1,599,615			7,862	14,565,079	395	617,012		
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass	13,175	24,275,690	1,493	4,114,705	1,272	3,249,202			13,396	30,141,112	221	865,502		
Mutual Life, N. Y.....	97,978	36,002,164	0,532	34,673,750	7,020	24,775,577		261,610	101,496	315,900,137	3,512	8,897,973		
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	44,350	121,466,979	5,469	14,523,938	3,107	8,579,240			46,652	127,411,677	2,302	5,943,695		
New England Mutual, Mass	19,001	56,148,627	1,994	6,310,612	1,595	4,658,654			19,400	57,801,580	399	652,953		
New York, N. Y.....	48,548	135,726,916	9,941	32,374,281	4,562	16,340,373		4,216,900	53,927	151,760,824	5,379	16,033,908		
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	12,234	31,608,564	2,437	6,017,976	1,163	2,989,096	52	292,660	13,503	34,637,444	1,274	2,758,800		
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	21,541	32,608,084	1,088	1,202,360	2,150	3,350,254		99,392	20,482	30,468,190			1,062	2,147,691
Provident Savings, N. Y..	2,243	2,927,710	1,131	1,143,825	1,022	880,250	78	310,500	2,255	3,191,285	12	263,575		
Travelers, Conn.....	11,914	13,098,639	1,827	3,691,246	1,185	2,278,363	17	57,680	12,556	20,511,522	642	1,412,883		
Union Mutual, Me.....	14,120	25,036,861	2,106	3,679,527	2,501	4,632,898	8	12,778	13,725	24,083,550			395	953,311
United States, N. Y.....	9,428	16,857,766	1,217	3,025,445	1,137	3,210,833	39	211,450	9,503	16,671,328	80			185,438
Washington, N. Y.....	11,076	23,451,770	2,076	5,072,179	1,192	2,595,299			11,967	25,928,150	834	1,476,880		
Totals.....	577,381	\$1,338,494,932	75,410	\$202,643,857	51,006	\$136,070,698	189	\$5,480,870	586,364	\$1,426,224,924	25,570	\$74,990,156	5,236	\$8,221,589

Exhibit of Policies.

TABLE NO. XV.—TERMINATION OF POLICIES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	BY DEATH OR MATURITY.		BY EXPIRY.		BY SURRENDER.		BY LAPSE.		BY CHANGE.		NOT TAKEN.		TOTAL TERMINATION.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>														
Northwestern Mutual.....	779	\$1,415,316	7	\$1,434,503	283	\$540,261	1,431	\$2,896,814	6	\$612,754	449	\$1,117,403	2,955	\$8,023,056
<i>Companies of Other States.</i>														
Aetna, Conn.....	1,446	\$1,935,700	35	\$106,800	661	\$1,195,640	927	\$1,828,758			803	1,403,463	3,872	6,472,764
Charter Oak, Conn.....	23	312,195	285	206,373	3,623	2,259,538	252	409,909			43	5,475	4,441	3,243,490
Connecticut Mutual, Conn.....	1,453	3,699,361	4	450	1,506	4,531,833	925	2,529,650		289,700	223	575,200	4,111	11,630,249
Continental, Conn.....	69	94,98	153	170,405	260	315,249	255	310,869		221,378	254	197,034	992	1,289,895
Equitable Life Ass. Society, N. Y.	755	2,614,90	7	28,200	886	3,653,912	2,595	7,801,916		1,353,226	1,968	7,650,66	6,211	23,107,780
Germany, N. Y.....	311	525,895	105	144,574	457	856,803	534	824,487	8	27,900	268	783,853	1,683	3,163,814
Home, N. Y.....	180	305,465			395	834,150	111	195,300		18,500	144	246,200	835	1,599,615
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.....	260	542,292	453	1,101,800	87	213,824	218	549,500		268,787	254	573,000	1,272	3,249,203
Mutual Life, N. Y.....	1,917	5,445,530			1,803	5,036,138	2,042	5,101,432		5,421,792	1,258	3,770,655	7,020	24,775,577
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	744	2,337,669	170	475,748	350	786,795	743	1,566,625	644	2,327,708	416	1,034,700	3,107	8,579,240
New England Mutual, Mass.....	436	1,264,309	1	5,000	135	4,677	817	2,287,300		14,774	206	675,50	1,595	4,658,659
New York, N. Y.....	868	2,633,852	109	350	664	3,868,247	1,617	4,670,650		185,821	1,274	4,911,508	4,552	16,340,373
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	180	502,755	58	102,755	168	386,047	486	1,125,857	17	179,942	254	691,730	1,103	2,899,096
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	547	769,151			52	2,823,239	595	858,665	299	705,822	185	198,377	2,150	2,351,254
Provident Savings, N. Y.....	25	30,275	547	666,750	7	9,500	357	70,100		4,100	86	99,525	1,022	880,250
Travelers', Conn.....	138	279,137	1	1,000	93	126,777	633	1,208,500	136	360,249	174	34,700	1,185	2,278,363
Union Mutual, Me.....	201	401,400	660	1,168,118	253	430,605	671	1,152,677	425	933,273	288	546,762	2,501	4,632,838
United States, N. Y.....	28	460,331			226	443,136	429	1,093,795	20	119,121	234	1,094,500	1,137	3,210,883
Washington.....	146	33,316			159	567,443	518	1,009,250	72	110,311	295	534,973	1,192	2,595,299
Totals.....	10,921	\$25,921,225	2,595	\$5,596,881	12,577	\$27,290,864	16,205	\$37,487,060	1,630	\$13,166,213	9,076	\$26,605,209	53,006	\$136,070,698

Termination of Policies.

TABLE NO. XVI.—BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN.

NAME OF COMPANY.	POLICIES IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1889.		POLICIES ISSUED DUR- ING THE YEAR.		POLICIES IN FORCE DEC 31, 1881.		Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>								
Northwestern Mutual	7,973	\$11,287,670	861	\$1,505,894	8,636	\$12,157,034	\$291,237	\$239,998
<i>Companies of other States.</i>								
Aetna, Conn	1,443	\$1,512,307	40	\$49,670	1,414	\$1,475,342	\$41,533	\$40,922
Charter Oak, Conn ..	422	236,930	13	11,745	332	197,157	2,463	9,574
Connecticut Mutual, Conn	1,230	2,429,986	45	52,167	1,197	2,339,802	66,784	40,249
Continental, Conn	215	252,735	161	198,300	262	310,458	7,976	5,000
Equitable Life Assurance Society, N. Y.	814	1,533,981	77	408,374	89	1,749,135	48,952	29,570
Germania, N. Y.	297	552,138	9	16,874	262	511,504	20,893	17,159
Home, N. Y.	434	952,841	95	168,659	446	1,007,100	36,519	10,400
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass	137	195,198	7	12,000	127	179,181	4,213	4,874
Mutual Life, N. Y.	2,570	5,342,956	177	393,475	2,631	5,474,286	157,375	55,497
Mutual Benefit, N. Y.	414	770,635	172	301,300	521	975,887	21,851	4,000
New England Mutual, Mass	332	502,347	35	59,070	348	527,847	19,497	13,000
New York, N. Y.	1,075	1,836,355	307	676,293	1,236	2,193,870	57,643	21,717
Penn Mutual Pa.	77	132,600	66	102,000	121	212,100	7,012	7,012
Penix Mutual, Conn.	607	707,465	14	14,952	564	651,971	12,064	12,134
Provident Savings Life Society, N. Y.	247	521,509	246	466,500	385	799,000	16,864	1,500
Travelers', ¹ Conn.	442	532,523	22	30,384	441	535,612	6,833	4,010
Union Mutual, Me.	46	79,885	16	18,137	45	69,590	3,527	4,700
United States, N. Y.	63	109,765	4	15,000	63	113,265	3,620	.....
Washington, N. Y.	881	1,103,860	141	236,205	932	1,225,815	44,345	18,285
Totals	19,773	\$30,641,572	2,601	\$4,666,326	20,859	\$32,705,956	\$873,148	\$565,743

¹ Accident business not included.

Business in Wisconsin.

Amount of License Tax Paid.

TABLE No. XVII.—AMOUNT OF LICENSE TAX PAID, NOT INCLUDING FEES.

Wisconsin Company.

Northwestern Mutual..... \$5,294 26

Companies of Other States.

Aetna, Conn	\$300 00
Charter Oak, Conn	300 00
Connecticut Mutual, Conn	300 09
Continental, Conn.....	300 00
Equitable Assurance Society, N. Y.....	300 00
Germany, N. Y.....	300 00
Hartford Life and Annuity	360 00
Home, N. Y.....	300 00
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.....	3 0 00
Mutual Life, N. Y.....	300 00
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	300 00
New England Mutual, Mass	300 00
New York, N. Y.....	300 00
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	300 00
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	300 00
Provident Savings, N. Y.....	300 00
Travelers', Conn.....	700 00
Union Mutual, Me.....	300 00
United States, N. Y.....	300 00
Washington, N. Y.....	300 00
Totals	<u>\$11,294 26</u>

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LOCATED IN MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

(Organized November 25, 1858.)

H. L. PALMER, *President.*

J. W. SKINNER, *Secretary.*

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

Cash received for premiums without deductions for commissions or other expenses.....	\$1,697,761 34	
Premium notes, loans or liens taken in part payment for premiums.....	167,093 93	
Premiums paid by dividends, including recon-verted additions, \$275,719 62; by surrendered policies, \$38,987 47.....	314,707 09	
Total premium income.....		\$2,179,562 36
Cash received for interest upon mortgage loans.....		848,466 73
Received for interest on bonds owned, and dividends on stocks.....		128,677 09
Received for interest on premium notes, loans, or liens.....		138,298 33
Received for interest on other debts due the company.....		67,159 86
Received as discount on claims paid in advance.....		3,240 66
Received for rents for use of company's property.....		8,728 31
Income during the year.....		<u>\$3,374,133 33</u>
Balance of net or ledger assets, December 31, 1880.....		<u>17,818,107 84</u>
Total.....		<u><u>\$21,192,241 17</u></u>

Statement of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Cash paid for losses and additions	\$778,786 65	
Premium notes, loans, or liens used in payment of the same.....	37,648 85	
Cash paid for matured endowments and additions	509,184 23	
Premium notes, loans, or liens used in the payment of the same.....	65,876 18	
Total amount actually paid for losses and matured endowments	—————	\$1,391,495 91
Cash paid for surrendered policies.....		51,762 77
Premium notes, loans, or liens used in purchase of surrendered policies, and voided by lapse		19,720 49
Cash surrender values, including re-converted additions, applied in payment of premiums.....		39,424 99
Cash paid for dividends to policy holders.....		509,582 67
Premium notes, loans or liens used in payment of dividends to policy holders		259,028 19
Total payment to policy holders.....	—————	\$2,271,015 02
Paid for commission to agents.....		265,934 85
Paid for salaries and traveling expenses managers of agencies, and general, special, and local agents.....		62,012 17
Paid for medical examiners' fees.....		17,010 88
Paid for salaries and other compensation of officers and other employes		113,669 10
Paid for state and local taxes in state where organized, taxes, license, fines and fees in other states.....		31,740 29
Paid for rent.....		8,856 17
Cash paid for furniture and fixtures		727 95
Cash paid for advertising.....		6,153 56
Cash paid for miscellaneous expenses.....		114,165 91
Expenses of management	—————	\$620,270 88
Total expenditures		\$2,891,285 90
Balance December 31, 1881.....		18,300,955 27

Invested in the following:

ASSETS AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Cost value of real estate, exclusive of all incumbrances.....	\$1,760,219 30	
Loans secured by deeds of trust or mortgages upon real estate	11,048,228 04	
Premium notes, loans, or liens on policies in force, reserve on each policy being in excess of all indebtedness thereon....	1,620,674 45	
Cost value of bonds and stocks owned by the company (as schedule following)		2,456,349 30
Cash in company's office.....		71,080 00
Cash deposited in banks		1,293,342 97
Bills receivable.....		3,035 35
Agents' ledger balances, \$44,829.66; other balances, \$696.12 ..		45,525 78
Office furniture		7,500 00
Total net ledger assets, as per balance.....	—————	\$18,300,955 27
Total net or ledger assets, less depreciation	—————	\$18,300,955 27

Statement of the Northwestern Mutnal Life Insurance Co.

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest due, \$19,911.19, and accr, \$160,949.39, on bonds and mortgages.....		230,860 58
Interest due, \$141.45, and accrued, 61,826.98, on premium notes, loans or liens.		64 968 43
Rents accrued on company's property on lease.....		125 00
Market value of bonds and stocks over cost.....		30,142 20
Gross premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31, 1881	57,181 53	
Gross deferred premiums on policies in force December 21, 1881.....	252,695 00	
Total	369,876 53	
Deduct the loading on above gross amount.....	77,469 13	
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums.....		232,407 40
Total assets, as per books of the company.....		18,859,458 96

ITEMS NOT ADMITTED AS ASSETS.

Furniture, fixtures and safes	7,500 00	
Agents and other balances	45,525 78	
Bills receivable.....	3,035 35	
Deduct items not admitted		56,031 13
Total		\$18,803,397 82

LIABILITIES.

Present value of all outstanding policies and additions thereto, in force December 31, 1881, computed by the Wisconsin State Insurance Department, according to the American Experience Table of Mortality, with 4 per cent. interest....	\$15,553,068 00	
Net reinsurance reserve.....		\$15,553,068 00
Claims for death losses and matured endowments, in process of adjustment, or adjusted and not due.....	194,490 44	
Claims for death losses and other policy claims resisted.....	27,300 00	
Total policy claims		221,790 00
Unpaid dividend of surplus, or other description of profits due policy holders estimated		4,020 00
Amount of any other liabilities of the company, viz.: Premiums paid in advance, \$3,692,91; accrued commissions, \$5,000; reserve for paid up insurances claimable, \$49,296.00; total.....		57,988 91
Liabilities as to policy holders.....	15,836,847 35	
Surplus as regards policy holders.....		3,022,611 61
Total liabilities.....		\$18,859,458 96

PREMIUM NOTE ACCOUNT.

Premium notes, loans or liens on hand December 31, 1881....	\$1,873,329 46	
Received during the year.....	185,536 24	
Total		\$2,058,865 70

Statement of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Deductions during the year as follows:

Amount used in payment of losses and claims	\$103,525 03	
Amount used in purchase of surrendered policies, and voided by lapse	10,040 57	
Amount used in payment of dividends to policy holders.....	253,028 19	
Amount redeemed by maker in cash	39 887 16	
Amount voided by lapses.....	25,710 30	
Total reduction.....	<u>433,191 25</u>	
Balance note assets at end of year		<u>\$1,620,674 45</u>

SCHEDULE.

	Actual cost to company.	Total par value.	Total market value.
U. S. 4 per cent. coupon.....	\$1,525 09	\$1,500 00	\$1,779 38
U. S. 4½, registered.....	54,037 25	59,000 00	57,250 00
U. S. 5s, registered	25,000 86	50,000 00	51,562 50
Currency 6s.....	194,991 00	170,000 00	223,056 00
U. S. 6s of 1881, extended at 3½.....	1,363,306 74	1,250,000 00	1,290,626 00
U. S. 6s of 1881 called (\$1,200 interest unpaid).....		40,000 00	41,200 00
Missouri State 6s, long bonds.....	52,497 50	50,000 00	55,420 00
Kansas City, Mo., 8 per cent. bonds.....	71,250 00	75,000 00	87,650 00
Kansas City, Mo., 6 per cent. bonds	52,500 00	59,000 00	54,000 00
St. Louis City, Mo., 6 per cent bonds.....	105,000 00	100,000 00	105,416 67
City of Cincinnati, O., 5 per cent. bonds.....	192,150 00	183,000 00	193,675 00
City of Covington, Ky., 5 per cent. bonds.....	124,800 00	120,000 00	128,500 00
City of Sheboygan, Wis. 6s	3,841 88	3,750 00	3,900 00
City of Sheboygan, Wis. 7s.....	51,030 00	50,000 00	52,916 66
City of Oskosh, Wis. 5s.....	45,030 00	45,000 00	47,062 50
City of Stevens Point, Wis. 8s.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,113,33
City of Springfield, Ill. 5s	12,700 00	12,700 00	12,911 67
City of Milwaukee, Wis. 5s	6,150 00	6,000 00	6,325 00
City of Milwaukee, Wis. 7s.....	3,570 00	3,000 00	3,645 00
City of Green Bay, Wis. 6s extended.....	14,292 00	13,900 00	14,854 80
City of Beloit, Wis. 5s	50,736 25	43,500 00	45,650 82
Town of Beloit, Wis. 6s.....	.....	7,000 09	7,583 33
Total	<u>\$2,456,849 38</u>	<u>\$2,326,350 00</u>	<u>\$2,486,491 66</u>

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF POLICIES AND ADDITIONS, CLASSIFIED.

Policies in force at commencement of year :

	Number.	Amount.
Whole life policies.....	26,609	\$51,250,267
Endowment policies.....	7,034	11,276,278
All other policies	529	2,440,536

New policies issued during the year :

Whole life policies.....	3,988	10,591,664
Endowment policies	1,969	4,318,173
All other policies.....	55	128,405

Statement of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Old policies revived during the year :

Whole life policies	205	440,912
Endowment policies	33	57,013
All other policies	4	14,000

Old policies increased in amount :

	Number.	Amount.
Whole life and other policies		
Endowment policies	21	\$38,529
All other policies		

Additions by dividends during the year.

Whole life policies .....	....	\$31,856
Endowment policies .....	....	10,636
All other policies .....	....	1,928,587
Total number and amount	40,446	82,526,796
Deduct policies decreased and ceased to be in force	2,955	8,023,056
Total policies in force at the end of the year	37,491	74,503,740

Policies in force at the end of the year, including additions classified.

Whole life policies	23,860	\$57,370,249
Endowment policies	8,114	14,200,100
All other policies	517	2,933,391
Total policies in force at the end of the year	37,491	74,503,740

Number and amount of policies which have ceased to be in force during the year, with the mode of their termination.

Terminated by death	381	\$329,223
By expiry	7	1,434,508
By surrender	233	540,261
By lapse	1,431	2,896,814
By change and old policies decreased	6	618,754
Not taken	449	1,117,403
By maturity	398	586,093
Totals	2,955	8,023,056

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business in Wisconsin for 1881.

Number and amount of policies on lives of citizens of Wisconsin in force December 31, of previous year	7,963	\$11,287,670
Number and amount of policies on the lives of citizens of Wisconsin issued during the year	861	1,505,894
Totals	8,824	12,793,564
Deduct total number and amount which have ceased to be in force during the year, including removals from the state	188	636,530
Total number and amount of policies in force in Wisconsin, December 31, 1881	8,636	12,157,034

Statement of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Amount of losses and claims on policies in Wisconsin, unpaid December 31, of previous year.....	15	\$19,526 43
Amount of losses and claims on policies in Wisconsin, incurred during the year... ..	213	266,061 61
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total's	228	285,558 04
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Amount of losses and claims on policies in Wisconsin paid during the year	208	\$269,998 41
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Amount of premiums collected or secured in Wisconsin, during the year, in cash and notes, or credits, without any deduction for losses, dividends, commissions or other expenses.....		
Cash.....		\$264,712 81
Notes or credits		26,515 18
		<hr/>
Total		291,227 99
		<hr/>

INSURANCE LAWS.

Chapter LXXXIX,—Statutes 1878.

WISCONSIN COMPANIES.

SECTION 1896. Any number of persons, not less than fifteen, may, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, form a corporation for the purpose of insuring dwellings, stores, buildings of any kind, and any kind of personal property, against loss or damage by fire, and when such purpose shall have been expressed in their articles of organization and patent, may insure yessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal and inland navigation and transportation.

SECTION 1897. Such persons shall make, sign and file in the office of the commissioner of insurance, written articles of organization, containing a declaration in which shall be stated:

1. That they associate for the purpose of forming a corporation under this chapter to transact the business of insurance, stating the nature and kind thereof.
2. The name of the corporation and the place where the principal office for the transacting of business shall be located.
3. The capital stock, the number of shares thereof, and the amount of each share.
4. The designation of the general officers, and the number of directors or trustees.
5. The mode and manner of electing directors or trustees, filling vacancies in their number, and their term of office.
6. The period for the commencement and termination of their fiscal year.

Insurance Laws.

7. The time for which such corporation shall continue, which shall not in any case exceed fifty years.

8. Such other provisions or articles not inconsistent with law, as they may deem proper to be therein inserted for the interest of such corporation or the accomplishment of the purposes thereof, or to define the manner in which the corporate powers granted in this chapter shall be exercised; and shall thereupon publish a notice of such intention, once in each week for at least four weeks, in all the public newspapers published in the county where such insurance company is proposed to be located.

SECTION 1898. No such stock corporation with a less capital than one hundred thousand dollars, actually paid in in cash, shall be organized under this chapter in any city, nor establish an agency for the transaction of business therein, or elsewhere in the state, with a capital of less than fifty thousand dollars actually paid in in cash; nor shall any corporation so organized for the purpose of doing the business of fire and inland navigation or transportation insurance on the plan of mutual insurance, commence business until agreements have been entered into for insurance with at least three hundred applicants, the premiums on which shall amount to not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which at least thirty thousand dollars shall have been paid in, in cash, and notes of solvent parties founded on actual and bona fide applications for insurance shall have been received for the remainder; nor shall any corporation so organized for the purpose of doing the business of fire insurance only, on the plan of mutual insurance, commence business until agreements have been entered into for insurance, with at least one hundred and fifty applicants, the premiums on which shall amount to not less than one hundred thousand dollars, of which twenty-five thousand dollars at least shall have been paid in, in cash, and notes of solvent parties founded on actual and bona fide applications for insurance for the remainder, shall have been received. No one of the notes received as above shall amount to more than five hundred dollars, and no two shall be given for the same risk, or be made by the same person or firm, except where the whole amount of such notes shall not exceed five hun-

Insurance Laws.

dred dollars, nor shall any such note be represented as capital stock unless a policy be received upon the same within thirty days after the organization of the corporation, upon a risk which shall be for no shorter period than twelve months. Each of said notes shall be payable in parts or in whole, at any time when the directors shall deem the same requisite for the payment of losses by fire or inland navigation, and such incidental expenses as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of the corporation; and no note shall be accepted as part of such capital stock unless the same shall be accompanied by a certificate of the county judge of the county where the person making such note shall reside, that the person making the same is, in his opinion, pecuniarily good and responsible for the same, and no such note shall be surrendered during the life of the policy for which it was given.

SECTION 1899. The persons associated for the purpose of organizing any such corporation, after having filed the articles of organization and published notice as aforesaid, and after filing in the office of the commissioner of insurance proof of such publication, by the affidavits of the publishers of such newspapers, shall have power to open books for subscription to the capital stock of such proposed corporation, and keep the same open until the whole amount thereof is subscribed, and in case the business is proposed to be conducted on the plan of mutual insurance, then to open books to receive propositions and enter into agreements in the manner and to the extent specified in the next preceding section.

SECTION 1900. The articles of organization, notices and proofs of publication so filed shall be examined by the attorney general, and if found in conformity with this chapter, and not in conflict with the constitution or laws, he shall so certify to the commissioner of insurance, who shall thereupon himself examine or cause an examination to be made by a disinterested person specially appointed by him for that purpose, and if he shall find, or the person so appointed shall certify after such examination, under oath, that the proper capital of such corporation, according to the nature of its proposed business, has been paid in and is possessed by it in money, or in such stocks, bonds and mortgages as are required by section nine-

Insurance Laws.

teen hundred and three; or if a mutual corporation, that it has received and is in actual possession of the capital, premiums and *bona fide* engagements for insurance, or securities to the full extent and of the value required by section eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and the name of the residence of the maker of each such premium note, the amount being stated in such certificate, and file such certificate in the office of the commissioner of insurance, and the corporators or officers of such corporation shall also file with said commissioner a certificate under oath, that the capital exhibited to such examiner is *bona fide* the property of the corporation, thereupon said commissioner of insurance shall deliver to such corporation a patent reciting the articles of organization and declaring such corporation duly organized and empowered to transact accordingly the business of insurance therein defined. Said commissioner shall have the right to reject any name or title of any corporation applied for, when he shall deem the name too similar to one already appropriated, or likely to mislead the public in any respect. The name of every corporation doing business on the mutual plan shall contain the word "mutual." Thereupon such corporation shall be deemed and taken to be duly organized as a corporation, and shall have all the powers and be subject to all the provisions of law relating to corporations, so far as the same are applicable.

SECTION 1901. Each director or trustee of any such stock corporation shall be the owner of at least five hundred dollars of the stock of the corporation of its par value. The directors, trustees and corporators, and those empowered to participate in the profits of any corporation organized under the provisions of this chapter, shall be jointly and severally liable for all debts and responsibilities of such corporation, until the whole amount of the capital shall have been paid in, and a certificate therefor filed, as hereinbefore provided.

SECTION 1902. No fire or inland navigation or transportation insurance corporation, organized under any law of this state, shall directly or indirectly deal or trade in buying or selling any goods, wares, merchandise or other commodities whatever, excepting such goods or articles as may have been insured by such corporation,

Insurance Laws.

and are claimed to be damaged by fire or water; nor hold or convey real estate, excepting for the purposes and in the manner herein set forth, to wit: Such as shall be necessary for its convenient accommodation in the transaction of its business, or such as may have been conveyed or mortgaged to it in good faith by way of surety for loans, or for debts or money due in its legitimate business, or such as have been purchased at sales upon judgments, or mortgages obtained or made for such debts; but all such real estate as may be so acquired, which shall not be necessary for the accommodation of such corporation in the transaction of its business, shall be sold or disposed of within four years after such corporation shall have acquired the same, unless such corporation shall procure a certificate from the commissioner of insurance that it will suffer materially from a forced sale thereof, in which event the sale may be postponed for such period as said commissioner may therein direct.

SECTION 1903. Any insurance corporation may from time to time invest its capital and its accumulated funds in bonds and mortgages on improved unincumbered real estate within this state, worth at least fifty per cent. more than the sum loaned thereon, exclusive of buildings, unless such buildings are kept insured and the policy held by said corporation, or in the lawfully authorized stocks of this state, or any city, county, town or village therein, or of the United States, or lend the same on the surety thereof, and may change and re-invest the same from time to time; and any surplus money over and above the capital stock may be invested or loaned upon the pledge of the like stocks and bonds of any one of the states, or on the stocks, bonds or other evidence of indebtedness of any solvent dividend corporation, incorporated under the laws of this state or of the United States, except their own stock, provided the market value of such stocks, bonds or other evidences of debt shall be at all times during the continuance of such loans at least ten per cent. more than the sum loaned thereon.

SECTION 1904. Any insurance corporation may have a lien upon the stock or certificate of profits owned by any member, for any debt due or to become due the corporation for premiums, by pro-

Insurance Laws.

viding therefor by the by-laws, and by stating on the face of the certificate of stock or profits, that the same is subject to any such lien, and such lien may be waived in writing by the consent of the president of such corporation upon the transfer of any such stock.

SECTION 1905. Every corporation shall have the power to affect reinsurance of any risks taken by it, and to reinsure the risks taken by any other such corporation. But no stock fire insurance corporation shall expose itself to any loss on any fire or inland navigation risk or hazard to an amount exceeding ten per cent. of its paid-up capital, exclusive of any guaranty, surplus, or special reserve fund.

SECTION 1906. The directors, trustees or managers of any fire insurance corporation shall not make any dividend, except from the surplus profits arising from their business, and in estimating such profits there shall be reserved therefrom a sum equal to the whole amount of premiums on unexpired risks and policies, which are hereby declared to be unearned premiums, and also there shall be reserved all sums due the corporation on bonds and mortgages, stocks and book accounts, of which no part of the interest or principal thereon has been paid during the last year, and for which no suit or foreclosure has been commenced for collection, or which, after judgment thereon obtained, shall have remained more than two years unsatisfied, and on which interest shall not have been paid, and also there shall be reserved all interest due or accrued, and remaining unpaid; provided, however, that any corporation may declare dividends not exceeding ten per cent. on its capital stock in any one year that shall have accumulated and be in possession of a fund, in addition to the amount of its capital stock and of such dividend and all actual outstanding liabilities equal to one-half of all premiums on risks not terminated at the time of making such dividend. Any corporation making any dividend contrary to the foregoing provisions, shall be liable to a forfeiture of its charter, and each stockholder receiving it shall be liable to the creditors of such corporation to the extent of the dividend received, as well as to the penalties in such cases made and provided. This section shall not apply to the declaration of scrip dividends by par-

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ticipating companies; but no such scrip dividends shall be paid, except from surplus profits, after reserving all sums above provided, including the whole amount of premiums on unexpired risks. The word "year," wherever used in this section, shall mean the calendar year.

SECTION 1907. All notes deposited with any mutual insurance corporation at the time of its organization, according to section eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, shall remain as security for all losses and claims until the accumulation of profits invested as aforesaid shall equal the amount of cash capital required to be possessed by stock corporations organized under this chapter, the liability of each note decreasing proportionately as the profits are accumulated; but any note which may have been deposited subsequent to its organization, in addition to the cash premium on any insurance effected with such corporation, may, at the expiration of the time of such insurance, be relinquished to the maker thereof or his representative, upon his paying his proportion of all losses and expenses which may have accrued thereon during the term. The directors or trustees of any such corporation may determine the amount of the note to be given, in addition to the cash premium, by any person insured; but in no case shall the note be more than twice the whole amount of the cash premium. And any person effecting insurance in a mutual corporation, and their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, continuing to be insured, shall thereby become members of such corporation during the period of insurance, and bound to pay for all losses and necessary expenses as aforesaid, in proportion to the amount of their deposit notes, but not exceeding in all the amount of their respective notes. The directors or trustees shall, as often as they deem necessary, after receiving notice of any loss or damage by fire, sustained by any member, and ascertaining the same, or after the rendition of any judgment against the corporation, determine and assess the sums to be paid by the several members thereof, as their respective portions, and serve notice thereof, personally or by mail or by publication as described in the by-laws, and payment shall be made thereof within thirty days after the service or publication of such

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notice; and if any member shall, after that period and after demand for payment shall have been made, neglect or refuse to pay the sum so assessed upon him, the directors may recover the whole amount of his deposit note or notes, with costs of suit, but execution shall issue only for assessments and costs as they accrue, and every such execution shall be accompanied by a certificate of the secretary, of the assessment so made. If the whole amount of deposit notes shall be insufficient to pay the loss occasioned by any fires, the sufferers insured shall receive a proportional share of the whole amount of such notes, according to the sums by them respectively insured.

SECTION 1908. Every fire insurance corporation may increase its capital stock with the written consent of three-fourths in amount of its stockholders, unless otherwise provided in its charter, after notice given once a week for four weeks in some newspaper of the county where the corporation is located, of such intention, by filing in the office of the commissioner of insurance a duly certified copy of a resolution of the directors or trustees to that effect, and proof of such consent of the stockholders, and upon the same examinations and proceedings as prescribed in section nineteen hundred.

GUARANTY SURPLUS FUNDS AND SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.

SECTION 1909. Any fire insurance corporation now or hereafter organized may create the funds to be known as the guaranty surplus fund and the special reserve fund, by the adoption of a resolution of its board of directors at a regular meeting thereof, and by filing a copy thereof with the commissioner of insurance, declaring the desire and intention of such corporation to create such funds and do business under the provisions of this chapter therefor. Thereupon the commissioner shall make, or cause to be made, an examination of such corporation, and make a certificate of the result thereof, which shall particularly set forth the amount of its surplus funds at that time, which may, under the provisions of the next section, be equally divided between, and set apart to constitute such funds, which certificate shall be recorded in the insurance department. After the date of the recording of such certificate,

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all policies and renewals issued by such corporation shall have printed thereon a notice that they are issued subject to the provisions of sections nineteen hundred and nine and nineteen hundred and thirteen, inclusive, of these statutes.

SECTION 1910. Thereafter no such corporation shall declare or pay in any form any dividend exceeding seven per cent. per annum upon its capital stock until after its guaranty surplus fund and its special reserve fund shall have together accumulated to an amount equal to its said capital stock; and the entire surplus profits of such corporation above such annual dividend, shall be equally divided between, and be set apart to constitute the said funds, which shall be held and used as hereinafter provided, and not otherwise; and any such corporation which shall declare or pay any dividend contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be liable to be proceeded against by the attorney general for its dissolution. In estimating such surplus profits for the purpose of making a division thereof between said funds, there shall be deducted from the gross assets of the corporation, including for this purpose the amount of the special reserve fund, the sum of the following items:

1. The amount of all outstanding claims;
2. An amount sufficient to meet its liability for the unearned premiums received on policies having less than one year to run from date of policy, and a *pro rata* proportion of the premiums received on the policies having more than one year to run from date of policy, which shall be known as the re-insurance liability;
3. The amount of its guaranty surplus fund, and of its special reserve fund;
4. The amount of the capital of the corporation;
5. Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum upon the amount of the capital for whatever time shall have elapsed since the last preceding cash dividend; and the balance shall constitute such divisible surplus.

SECTION 1911. The said guaranty surplus fund shall be invested in the same manner as capital or surplus accumulations may be, and shall be held liable and applicable in the same manner as the capital stock to the payment of the losses generally, and such spe-

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cial reserve fund shall be invested only as capital stock may be, and shall be deposited from time to time as the same shall accumulate and be invested with the state treasurer, who shall permit said corporation to collect and receive the interest or dividends upon such securities as the same may accrue, but no such securities so deposited shall be withdrawn unless others of equal amount and value are substituted therefor; and such special reserve fund shall be deemed a fund contributed by the stockholders to protect such corporation and its policy holders other than claimants, for losses already existing, or then incurred in case of such extraordinary conflagrations as are mentioned in the next section; and said fund shall not be regarded as any part of the assets of said corporation so as to be liable for any claims for losses, except as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 1912. In the event of any extensive conflagration, whereby the claims upon any such corporation shall exceed the amount of the capital stock and of its guaranty surplus fund, the corporation shall notify the commissioner of insurance thereof, who shall then make, or cause to be made, an examination of the corporation, and shall issue his certificate of the result, in duplicate, showing the amount of capital, of guaranty surplus fund, of special reserve fund, of reinsurance liability, and of other assets, one copy to be given to the corporation and one to be recorded in the insurance department; thereupon the said special reserve fund shall be immediately held to protect all policy holders other than such as are claimants upon it at the time, or such as become claimants in consequence of such conflagration; and the amount of such special reserve fund and an amount equal to the unearned premiums of such corporations to be ascertained as provided in section nineteen hundred and ten, shall constitute the capital and assets of such corporation for the protection of policy holders other than such claimants, and for the further conduct of its business; and such certificate of the commissioner shall be binding and conclusive upon all parties interested, whether as stockholders, creditors or policy holders, and upon payment to the claimants for losses or otherwise, existing at the time of, or caused by such general conflagration, of

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the amount to which they are respectively entitled in proportion to their several claims, of the full sum of the capital of such corporation, its guaranty surplus fund, and its assets, excepting only such special reserve fund and an amount of its assets equal to its liability for unearned premiums as so certified, such corporation shall be forever discharged from any and all further liability to such claimants and to each of them; and the state treasurer shall, after issuing such certificate by the commissioner, upon the demand of such corporation, transfer to it all such securities as it shall have deposited with him as such special reserve fund; and if the amount of such special reserve fund be less than fifty per cent. of the full amount of the capital of the corporation, a requisition shall be issued by the commissioner of insurance upon the stockholders to make up such capital to that proportion of its full amount in the manner provided by law in the case of corporations with impaired capitals; and any capital so impaired shall be made up to at least the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, and in case such corporation, after such requisition, shall fail to make up its capital, to at least said amount of two hundred thousand dollars, as therein directed, said special reserve fund shall still be held as security and liable for any and all losses occurring upon policies of such corporation after such conflagration.

SECTION 1913. If at any time after said special reserve fund shall have been set apart by any corporation, it shall appear upon examination by the commissioner of insurance that the capital of such corporation has, without the occurrence of any such extensive conflagration, become impaired, so that he shall order a call upon the stockholders to make up such impairment, the board of directors may either require the necessary payment by the stockholders, or at their option apply for that purpose so much of said special reserve fund as will make such impairment good.

SECTION 1914. All fire or fire and inland navigation or transportation insurance corporations, organized under any law of this state, shall be subject to all the provisions of this chapter properly applicable thereto, except their capitals may continue of the amount and character provided by their respective charters, during the

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term authorized by such charters, and their investments may remain as prescribed by their charters, and they shall enjoy any peculiar privileges and powers given in their charters, not inconsistent with this chapter.

OF INSURANCE CORPORATIONS OF OTHER STATES AND COUNTRIES.

SECTION 1915. No fire or fire and inland navigation or transportation corporation, incorporated under the laws of any other state of the United States, or of any foreign governments, shall directly or indirectly take risks or transact any business of insurance in this state, except upon compliance with and maintenance of the following requirements:

1. It shall be possessed of, if a stock corporation, an actual paid up, in cash, capital of two hundred thousand dollars; but mutual corporations of other states may be admitted, in case the state where such corporations are located admit the mutual corporations of this state by complying in all respects with the conditions and obligations imposed by such states on the mutual corporations of this state.

2. It shall first file a written instrument duly signed by the president and secretary thereof, with the corporate seal affixed, declaring that it desires to transact the business of insurance in this state, and that it will accept a license therefor according to the laws of this state, which shall cease and terminate in case such corporation shall remove or make application to remove into any court of the United States, any action or proceeding commenced in any court of this state, upon a claim or cause of action arising out of any business or transaction done in this state, or in case it shall violate or fail to comply with any provision of law applicable to such corporation, or in case its capital shall be impaired to the extent of twenty per cent., and shall not be made good within such time as the commissioner of insurance shall require; if the commissioner of insurance shall in either case declare its license revoked therefor, and it shall therein appoint an attorney to reside in this state, specifying his place of residence, on whom and where any summons, notice or process of any court of this state may be served, and

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stipulate that any service of any such summons, notice or process upon such attorney in any action brought upon any cause arising out of any business or transaction in this state during the term of such license, shall be accepted irrevocably as a valid service upon said corporation, unless some other attorney shall be subsequently appointed with like authority in his stead.

3. It shall file in the office of the commissioner of insurance a copy of its charter, duly certified by its secretary, together with a statement, verified by the oath of the president, vice president or other chief officer, and of the secretary, containing the name of the corporation, place where located, amount of its capital stock, and a detailed statement of its assets, showing the amount of cash on hand and in bank, the amount of real estate, and how much of the same is incumbered by mortgage or otherwise, the number of shares of stock of every kind owned by it, the par and market value of the same, the amount loaned on bond and mortgage, the amount loaned on other securities, stating the amount and kind loaned on each, the estimated value of the whole amount of such securities, and all the other assets or property, and the value thereof; also showing the amount of its indebtedness, the amount of losses adjusted and unpaid, the amount incurred and in process of adjustment, the amount resisted as illegal or fraudulent, and all other claims existing against it; also a copy of the last report, if any, made under any law of the state by which it was incorporated.

4. Every such corporation organized under the laws of any foreign government, shall, in addition to the foregoing, file in the office of the commissioner of insurance a statement, verified by the oath of the president, secretary or manager residing in the United States, showing to the satisfaction of the commissioner of insurance that such corporation has invested in the stocks or bonds of the United States, of the states of New York or Wisconsin, such stocks or bonds to be in all cases equal to a stock producing six per centum per annum, and in bonds or mortgages on unincumbered real estate worth fifty per cent. more than the amount loaned thereon, the sum of at least two hundred thousand dollars, and that such stocks or bonds are deposited with the superintendent of the insur-

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ance department, state treasurer or other proper state officer of some one of the states of the United States, or are held by citizens of the United States, as trustees, and that such securities are not pledged or incumbered, but are held and remain for the benefit and security of the policy holders of such corporation residing in the United States; or in default of such statement, shall deposit with the state treasurer for the benefit and security of policy holders residing in the United States, a sum not less than fifty thousand dollars, or stocks of the United States or of the state of Wisconsin, in all cases to be equal to a stock producing six per cent. per annum, said stocks not to be received by said treasurer at a rate above their par value, or above their current market value, or in bond and mortgages on improved unincumbered real estate in the state of Wisconsin, worth fifty per cent. more than the amount loaned thereon. The stocks and securities so deposited may be exchanged from time to time for other securities receivable as aforesaid; and so long as the corporation so depositing shall continue solvent and comply with the laws of this state, such corporation may be permitted by the state treasurer to collect the interest or dividends on said deposit, and where deposit is made of bonds or mortgages accompanied by full abstracts of titles, the fees for an examination of title by counsel, to be paid by the party making the deposit, shall not exceed twenty dollars for each mortgage, and the fees for an appraisal of property shall be five dollars to each appraiser, not exceeding two, besides expenses for each mortgage.

5. It shall renew from year to year, in such manner and form as may be required by the commissioner of insurance, the statements and evidences of investments and deposits above required, and shall make and file the annual statement and report required by the provisions of section nineteen hundred and twenty, so long as it shall transact business in this state.

6. It shall first procure from the treasurer a certificate for the deposit so made when required by the foregoing provisions; and from the commissioner of insurance a certificate of authority, stating that such corporation has complied with all the provisions of this chapter applicable to it.

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7. It shall pay to the state treasurer the license fees required to be paid by section twelve hundred and nineteen, at the time and in the manner therein described.

SECTION 1916. The commissioner of insurance shall, upon being satisfied that any such insurance corporation has fully complied with the requirements of the preceding section, and all other provisions of law applicable thereto, deliver to such corporation a license to transact business in this state, as prescribed in these statutes, and shall renew the same from year to year so long as such corporation shall desire to do business in this state, and its capital, securities and investments remain secure, and shall give to every agent of such corporation a certificate that such corporation has complied with all the provisions of law, and is authorized to transact business in this state, which shall continue in force, unless sooner revoked, in case of fire, marine or inland navigation and transportation and mutual hail corporations, until the thirty-first day of January next after the date thereof, and in case of life or accident corporations, until the first day of March next after the date thereof, and shall be annually renewed.

REMOVAL OF CAUSES TO UNITED STATES COURT PROHIBITED.

SECTION 1917. No fire or fire and inland navigation insurance corporation shall transact any insurance business in this state without first having paid the license fees prescribed therefor by section twelve hundred and nineteen, and obtained a license therefor as provided in the preceding section; and if any such corporation shall remove or make application to remove into any court of the United States any action or proceeding commenced in any court of this state, upon a claim or cause of action arising out of any business or transaction done in this state, or if it shall violate or fail to comply with any provision of law applicable thereto, or in case its capital shall be impaired to the extent of twenty per cent., and shall not be made good within such time as the commissioner of insurance shall require, according to section nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, it shall be the imperative duty of the commissioner to revoke any and every authority, license or certificate granted to such corpora-

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tion, or any agent thereof, to transact any business in this state, and no such corporation, or agent thereof, shall thereafter transact any business of insurance in this state, till again duly licensed; in case such revocation shall be made because of the removal of any action to any court of the United States, no renewal, license or certificate of authority shall be granted to such corporation for three years after such revocation. Whenever any such license shall be revoked, the commissioner shall give notice of such revocation, by mail, to every agent of such corporation who shall have obtained any certificate of authority therefor, and shall also publish notice thereof in the official state paper.

SECTION 1918. Whenever any such foreign corporation shall elect to discontinue business in this state, and shall have risks unexpired on property issued therein, it shall, before withdrawing its bonds or other securities deposited with the treasurer, re-insure in some good and solvent corporation authorized to transact business in this state, all such unexpired risks to the satisfaction of the insured and the commissioner of insurance, and when so re-insured, the said commissioner shall certify the fact to the treasurer, who shall thereupon, and not otherwise, surrender and deliver its bonds and other securities in his custody.

SECTION 1919. If the license of any such corporation not organized under any law of this state, shall be revoked, or if it shall cease to transact business in this state, the attorney last appointed, and the agents last designated as acting as such for it, shall continue attorney and agents for the purpose of serving process for commencing actions upon any policy or liability incurred or contracted in this state while it transacted business therein, so long as any such liability shall exist.

REPORTS.

SECTION 1920. The president, or vice president, and secretary of each fire, inland navigation or transportation insurance corporation, except town corporations, doing business in this state, shall annually, within the month of January, prepare and deposit in the office of the commissioner of insurance, a statement verified by

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their oaths, of the business of the corporation during the year, and of the condition thereof on the thirty-first day of December, then next preceding, exhibiting the following items:

First. The amount of the capital stock of the corporation.

Second. The property or assets of the corporation, specifying —

1. The value, as near as may be, of the real estate held by such corporation.

2. The amount of cash on hand in such corporation's office, and also the amount deposited in bank to the credit of such corporation, and specifying in what bank or banks the same is deposited.

3. The amount of loans secured by bonds or mortgages, constituting the first lien on real estate, on which there shall be less than one year's interest due or owing.

4. The amount of loans on which interest shall not have been paid within one year previous to such statement.

5. The amount due the corporation on which judgments have been obtained.

6. The amount of stocks of this state, of the United States, of any incorporated city of this state, and of any other stocks owned by the corporation, specifying the amount, number of shares, and the par and market value of each kind of stocks held.

7. The amount of stocks held thereby as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par value and market value.

8. The amount of the assessments on stocks and premium notes, paid and unpaid.

9. The amount of interest actually due and unpaid.

10. The amount of premium notes on hand on which policies are in force.

11. The amount and manner of the investment of its guaranty surplus fund, if any.

12. The amount and manner of the investment of its special reserve fund, if any.

Third. The liabilities of such corporation, specifying —

1. The amount of losses due and unpaid.

2. The amount of claims for losses resisted by the corporation.

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3. The amount of losses incurred during the year, including those claimed and not yet due, and those reported to the corporation upon which no action has been taken.

4. The amount of dividends declared due and unpaid.

5. The amount of dividends, either cash or scrip, declared but not yet due.

6. The amount of money borrowed and security given for the payment thereof.

7. The amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks.

8. The amount of all other existing claims against the corporation.

Fourth. The income of the corporation during the preceding year, specifying —

1. The amount of interest money received.

2. The amount of cash premiums received.

3. The amount of notes received for premiums.

4. The amount of income received from other sources.

5. The amount received in cash premiums for insuring property in this state.

6. The amount received in premium notes, in cash notes, and the amount received from other sources in this state.

Fifth. The expenditures during the preceding year, specifying —

1. The amount of losses paid during the year, stating how much accrued prior, and how much subsequent, to the date of the preceding statement.

2. The amount of dividends paid during the year.

3. The amount of expenses during the year, stating the amount paid officers' salary and fees; the amount paid agents, commission and fees, and the amount paid for office expenses and rent, the amount paid for taxes, and the amount of all other payments and expenditures.

4. The amount paid in this state for salaries, commissions to agents, and for losses.

Sixth. Any other items or facts which the commissioner of insurance may require.

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The statement of every such corporation whose capital is composed in whole or in part of notes, shall show the amount of notes originally forming such capital, and what portion of them is still held by such corporation and considered capital.

The statement of any such foreign corporation shall set forth its business and affairs in the United States, duly verified by its resident manager in the United States. For any failure to make and deposit such annual statement or to promptly reply in writing to any inquiry addressed by the commissioner of insurance in relation to the business of any such corporation, or for wilfully making any false statement therein, every such corporation or officer so failing or making such false statement, shall forfeit five hundred dollars, and for neglecting to file such annual statement, an additional five hundred dollars for every month that such corporation shall continue thereafter to transact any insurance business in this state until such statement be filed.

SECTION 1921. All receivers and trustees of any such insurance corporation shall, in the month of January of each year, and at any other time when required by the commissioner of insurance, make and file annual and other statements of their assets and liabilities, and of their income and expenditures, in the same manner and form as the officers of such corporations are required by law to do, and under the same penalties for a failure or neglect so to do.

BOARDS OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS AND FIRE PATROL.

SECTION 1922. Any three or more agents or underwriters, lawfully doing the business of fire insurance in any city of this state, may be incorporated as a board of underwriters in such city, under the provisions of chapter eighty-six, for the usual purposes for which such boards are established.

SECTION 1923. Any incorporated board of fire underwriters may establish a fire patrol in any city wherein it is located, and for that purpose may appoint and remove at pleasure a superintendent and such number of patrols as they shall deem proper, and provide suitable accommodations and apparatus for each patrol, and from time to time make all needful rules and regulations for the government

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and direction thereof; the duty of each patrol shall be to discover and prevent fires, and to save and preserve life and property at and after fires, and for that purpose full power is given to such superintendent and patrol to enter any building on fire or which may be exposed to or be in danger of taking fire from other burning buildings, subject to the control of the chief of the fire department of the city, and to remove such property, or any part thereof, at or immediately after a fire, and to guard and protect the same.

SECTION 1924. For the purpose of establishing and defraying the necessary expenses of such fire patrol, there shall be a meeting of the said board of fire underwriters in the month of March in each year; prior notice of such meeting, specifying the time and place at which it will be held, shall be inserted for at least ten days in one daily newspaper published in the city where such board is located; at such meeting each insurance corporation, agent or person doing a fire insurance business in such city, shall have the right to be present, and each corporation represented shall be entitled to one vote. Such meeting may determine whether such fire patrol shall be established, or continued, if established, and fix the maximum amount of expenses which shall be incurred therefor during the ensuing year; but such maximum amount shall not in any one year exceed two per centum of the aggregate amount of premiums for fire insurance received in such city during such year.

SECTION 1925. On the first days of April and October in each year, each insurance corporation, underwriter or agent doing any fire insurance business in such city, shall furnish to said board a statement verified by affidavit, of the aggregate amount of premiums received for insuring property in such city during the six months next preceding the said first days of April and October. Upon the statements so furnished, said board shall assess one-half the amount fixed as aforesaid, for the expenses of said fire patrol for the current year, upon the several corporations, underwriters or agents, in proportion to the amount of the premiums returned as received by each, and such assessments may be recovered by action in the name of such board. If any such statements shall not be made as above required, said board shall cause a demand, in

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writing, to be served on the corporation, underwriter or agent so failing to make such sworn statement. Such demand shall be served by leaving the same during business hours at its or his office, with the person in charge thereof; and every such corporation, underwriter or agent who shall wilfully make false statement, or who shall, for fifteen days after such demand, neglect to render such statement, shall forfeit fifty dollars for each day's neglect after the expiration of said fifteen days, one-half to the use of said board, when it shall prosecute therefor.

SECTION 1926. There shall be paid on the first day of February in each year to the treasurer of any fire department of any city or village, whether such village be incorporated or organized under any law of this state or not, having one regularly organized, by every underwriter who shall effect any fire insurance, and by every person who shall act as agent for any fire insurance corporation or underwriter whatever, in such city or village, a duty of two per centum upon the amount of all premiums which, during the year or a part of a year ending on the next preceding first day of January, shall have been received by such underwriter or agent, or by any other person for him, or shall have been agreed to be paid for any insurance effected, or agreed to be effected, or promised by him as such agent, or otherwise, against loss or injury by fire in any such city or village. No person shall, in any such city or village, as underwriter, agent, or otherwise, effect, or agree to effect, or procure to be effected, any insurance upon which the above duty is required to be paid, until he shall have executed and delivered to such treasurer a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, with such sureties as such treasurer shall approve, conditioned that he will annually render to such treasurer, on the first day of February in each year, a just and true account, verified by his affidavit, of all premiums which, during the year ending on the first day of January preceding such report, shall have been received by him or any other person for him, or agreed to be paid for any insurance against loss or injury by fire in any such city or village, which shall have been effected or agreed to be effected by him, and that he will annually, on the first day of February in each year, pay to the said

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treasurer two per centum upon the full amount of such premiums. Every person who shall effect, or agree to effect, any fire insurance in any such city or village, without having executed and delivered such bond, or who shall wilfully omit to pay such duty, shall, for each offense, forfeit one hundred dollars, one-half to the use of such fire department. In case the fire department of any such city or village shall have no such officer as treasurer, the foregoing provisions shall apply to the treasurer of such city, or village, or town in which such village may be located, having no treasurer, and the treasurer of such city, village or town shall pay over all moneys received or recovered by him under this section to the fire department of such city or village. No fire department shall be entitled to such duty unless it shall consist of at least one fire engine company, with not less than thirty active members, having at least one good fire engine, and not less than five hundred feet of sound rubber or leather hose, kept in an engine house, fit and ready at all times for actual service, and at least one hook and ladder company, with not less than fifteen active members, having a good hook and ladder truck, and such companies shall hold meetings at least once a month.

TOWN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECTION 1927. Any number of persons, not less than twenty-five, residing in the same town or adjoining towns, not exceeding fifteen in number, who collectively shall own property of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars in value, which they desire to have insured, may form themselves into a corporation for mutual insurance against loss or damage by fire or lightning, by complying with the following conditions, namely:

They shall sign articles of organization which shall be substantially in the following form:

The undersigned, residents of the towns below named, and owners of more than twenty-five thousand dollars worth of property, which we desire to insure, do hereby associate for the purpose of forming a mutual fire insurance corporation, to do such insurance in the towns of (here insert the name of each town in which such corporation proposes to do business, and the names of the counties

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in which they are situated), under the provisions of section nineteen hundred and twenty-seven to nineteen hundred and forty-one inclusive, of the revised statutes of this state. The name of such corporation shall be: The — (give the name at length). The officers shall be a board of directors of — (insert the number, not less than five nor more than nine), a president and secretary, and such others as may be provided for in the by-laws of such corporation, and the office of such corporation shall be in the town of —, in the county of —. The following named persons shall constitute the first board of directors, and shall hold their respective offices for one year, and until their successors are elected (here insert the names).

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names, this — day of —, A. D. 18—.

Such articles of organization shall be subscribed by at least twenty-five persons, residents of the towns therein named, and who are owners of at least twenty-five thousand dollars worth of property which shall be insured by such corporation. And when so signed shall be filed and recorded in the office of the town clerk of the town in which the office of the corporation is to be or is situated, and a copy of the by-laws of such corporation shall at the same time be filed in said office, with the names of the officers of said corporation; and thereupon the persons subscribing said articles, and such as shall afterward become insured thereby, shall be a corporation by the name mentioned in said articles, with the usual powers and subject to the usual duties and liabilities of a corporation for the purposes hereinafter mentioned. The name of every such corporation shall embrace the name of the town in which the office of the corporation is located, but in case any of the towns embraced in such corporation shall adjoin a city or village, the office thereof may be located in such city or village; and in such case the name shall embrace the name of one or more of such adjoining towns.

SECTION 1928.¹ The directors, subsequent to the first board, shall be chosen by ballot, at the annual meeting of the corporation,

¹Amended in chap. 28, Laws of 1880.

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which shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of January of each year, unless some other day be fixed for such annual meeting by a majority of the voters of such corporation; and every person insured by such corporation shall have one vote for each two hundred dollars for which he is insured, at such election, and in the transaction of any other business of the corporation, but no person shall vote by proxy except women.

SECTION 1929.¹ The directors shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are elected; they shall choose one of their number president, and one secretary, and from the members of the corporation a treasurer, keep a record of their proceedings in a book kept for that purpose, together with the names and places of residence of all persons insured, and the amount for which each is insured, which shall be kept open for the inspection of all the members of such corporation from the hour of nine o'clock A. M. to four o'clock P. M. of each day, Sundays and legal holidays excepted.

SECTION 1930. The treasurer before entering upon the duties of his office shall execute to such corporation and file with the secretary, a bond conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, with two or more sureties, in such sum, not less than five thousand dollars, as the directors may order, such bond and sureties to be approved by the president and a majority of the directors.

SECTION 1931.^{2,3} No such corporation shall insure any property out of the town or towns in which said corporation is located; provided that any such corporation at its annual meeting may, by a majority vote of the members present, authorize its directors to insure any farm property or detached dwelling houses and contents in any adjoining town or towns, or in any incorporated city or village, which is located in any adjoining town in which such town insurance corporation is located; provided, such farm property or dwelling and contents shall be detached at least two hundred feet from exposure. No such corporation shall insure any property other than detached dwellings and their contents, farm buildings

¹ Amended by chap. 146, Laws of 1882.

² Amended in chap. 134, Laws of 1880.

³ Amended in chap. 48, Laws of 1881.

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and their contents, live stock on the premises or running at large, farm products in the stack or bin, and farming implements; but such corporation, at its annual meeting, may by a majority of all the votes by law entitled to be cast by its members, authorize its directors to insure country stores and their contents, school houses, churches, town and society halls, but such risks shall not exceed fifteen hundred dollars in any one case.

SECTION 1932.² The board of directors may issue policies of insurance, signed by the president and secretary, agreeing in the name of the corporation to pay to the insured all loss or damage, of and to the property mentioned and described therein, which may be occasioned by fire or lightning, for a term not exceeding five years, and not exceeding the sum named in such policy; and the said board of directors or the corporation may classify the property insured at the time of issuing policies thereon under different rates, corresponding as near as may be to the greater or less risks from fire and loss, which may attach to the several buildings or personal property insured.

SECTION 1933.¹ Every person to whom any such policy is issued, shall be deemed a member of such corporation, and shall give his undertaking, bearing even date with the policy so issued to him, binding himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay his *pro rata* share to the corporation of all losses or damages by fire or lightning, which may be sustained by any member thereof, and every such undertaking shall, within ten days after its acceptance, be filed in the office of the secretary, and shall remain on file in such office, except when required to be produced in court as evidence. He shall also, at the time of effecting such insurance, pay such percentage in cash, and such reasonable sum for a policy as may be required by the rules or by-laws.

SECTION 1934.² Every member of such corporation who may sustain loss or damage by fire or lightning, shall immediately notify the president of such corporation, or, in his absence, the secretary thereof, who shall forthwith convene the directors of said corporation, whose duty it shall be, when so convened, to appoint a committee of not less than three nor more than five members of such

¹ Amended by chap. 146, Laws of 1882.

² Amended in chap. 13, Laws of 1881.

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corporation, except in case the loss is supposed to be less than three hundred dollars, then the president and secretary to appoint such committee to ascertain the amount of such loss or damage; and in case of the inability of the parties to agree upon the amount of such loss or damage, the claimant may appoint one disinterested person on his part, and upon receiving notice from such claimant of such appointment, and the name of the person so appointed, the president of the corporation shall forthwith appoint a member of such corporation, and the two persons so appointed shall forthwith proceed to appoint a third person, who shall be disinterested, and the three persons so appointed shall constitute a committee of reference, who shall have full authority to examine witnesses and to determine all matters in dispute, who shall make their award in writing to the president, or, in his absence, to the secretary of such corporation, which award thereon shall be final. The said committee of reference shall each be allowed the sum of two dollars per day for each day's service so rendered, and the sum of five cents per mile necessarily traveled in the discharge of such duties, which shall be paid by the claimant, unless the award of said committee shall exceed the sum offered by the corporation in liquidation of such loss or damage, in which case said expense shall be paid by said corporation.

SECTION 1935.¹ Whenever the amount of any loss so ascertained shall exceed the amount of the cash funds of the corporation, the president shall convene the board of directors, who shall make an assessment upon all property insured by such corporation in proportion to the amount thereof, and the rate under which it may have been classified, sufficient at least to pay such loss; [²*provided, however, that such board of directors shall be authorized, if they see fit to do so, to assess up to two and a half mills, even if such loss should not require such an amount*]; and when such assessment shall have been completed, the secretary shall immediately notify every member of such corporation, by letter sent to his usual postoffice address, of the amount of such loss, and the sum due from him as his share thereof, and the time when, and to

¹ Amended in chap. 42, Laws of 1851; chap. 240, Laws of 1882.

² Words in brackets added by chap. 251, Laws of 1879.

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whom, payment thereof is to be made, which time shall not be less than sixty days nor more than ninety days from the date of such notice, and the treasurer, or person designated to receive such money, may demand and receive two per cent. in addition to the amount of each such assessment, for his fees in receiving and paying over the same. Such assessment, when collected, shall be paid to the person entitled thereto according to the terms of the policy issued to him; provided, that if any loss shall occur during the first eight months of any year, the board of directors at the time of making the assessment therefor may borrow money sufficient to pay such loss, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent., and shall therein include the interest in the assessment, and direct payment of such assessment to be made not later than the thirty-first day of December next following.

SECTION 1936. An action at law may be brought against any member of such corporation who shall refuse or neglect to pay any such assessment made on his insured property. The directors of any such corporation who shall willfully neglect or refuse for thirty days to perform the duties imposed upon them, either in this or the next preceding section, shall be jointly and severally liable, in their individual capacity, to the person sustaining such loss.

SECTION 1937.¹ Any member of such corporation may withdraw therefrom at any time by giving notice in writing to the president, or, in his absence, to the secretary thereof, and paying his share of all claims then existing against said corporation, and the directors, or a majority thereof, shall have power to annul any policy, by giving notice in writing to that effect, to the holder thereof.

SECTION 1938.² The secretary of every such corporation shall annually prepare a statement, showing its condition on the day preceding its annual meeting, which shall contain the names of all persons then insured, the amount insured by each policy, the whole number of policies issued, the whole number then in force, the aggregate amount then insured, and the aggregate amount of each class of insured property, the amount of losses paid during the year, the whole amount of losses paid by the corporation since its organization, the whole amount insured since its organization, the amount

¹ Amended by chap. 146, Laws of 1882.

² Amended in chap. 48, Laws of 1881, and chap. 205, Laws of 1882.

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of losses sustained and unpaid, if any, and all such other matters pertaining to the interest of such corporations, as by the by-laws he may be required to report upon. Such statement shall be read to the members of such corporation at their annual meeting, and entered at length upon its records; and within fifteen days after such annual meeting shall be filed in the office of the town clerk of the town in which such corporation has its office, and a certified copy thereof transmitted to the commissioner of insurance.

SECTION 1939. A non-resident of any town owning property therein may become a member of any such corporation authorized to insure property in such town, and shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of such member, except that he shall not be a director.

SECTION 1940.¹ Any such corporation and any town insurance corporation heretofore organized, and now existing under any law of this state, relating to town insurance corporations, may attach any adjoining town or towns to a part of its territory, and in which it may thereafter do business, provided the town or towns so attached, together with those already within its jurisdiction, shall not exceed fifteen towns. No town or towns shall be so attached except by a resolution adopted by a vote of two-thirds of all the shares of stock present and voting thereon at some annual meeting thereof, and by filing a copy of such resolution, duly certified by its secretary, in the office of the town clerk of the town in which its office is located.

SECTION 1941. All town insurance corporations heretofore organized under any law shall be deemed to be organized under and governed by the provisions of this chapter; and such existing corporations shall, without re-organization, be authorized to insure in such town or town, as they may have heretofore effected insurance in, not exceeding in all fifteen adjoining towns; but each such corporation desiring to extend its territory beyond the town or towns in which it was originally organized, shall, within six months after the adoption of these statutes, file in the office of the town clerk of the town in which its office is located, a declaration, signed by its

¹Amended in chap. 211, Laws of 1880.

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president and secretary, and duly acknowledged by them, naming the town or towns in which it has heretofore transacted the business of insurance, and declaring its intention to continue its business in such towns thereafter.

OF MILLERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1941*a*. Any number of persons, not less than nine, being actual residents of this state, and engaged in the business of milling or manufacturing therein, and owning in the aggregate property within this state, of the value of not less than one hundred thousand dollars, may, in the manner prescribed in section one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and hereinafter prescribed, form a corporation for the purpose of insuring, upon the plan of mutual insurance, mills and manufactories against loss or damage by fire or lightning. The first nine persons signing the articles of organization shall be the directors of the corporation until the first annual meeting. The articles of association having been filed with the commissioner, with proof of publication of notice, and proof that policies in the requisite number and amount have been applied for, shall be examined by the attorney general, and if found in conformity with law, the commissioner shall issue his certificate that said corporation is duly organized and is entitled to do business under the laws of this state.

SECTION 1941*b*. Every such corporation, in addition to the powers granted by chapter eighty-five, shall have power:

1. To make contracts of insurance in this state and elsewhere with any person against loss and damage, by either fire or lightning, of mills and manufactories, and the property contained in or about them, for such premiums or consideration, and under such regulations or restrictions, as such corporation in its by-laws may provide.

2. To purchase, receive, hold, possess and convey all such real estate and personal property as shall be necessary for its accommodation and the convenient transaction of its business, or in the cases when a general fire insurance corporation may take and hold the same.

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3. To prescribe the manner and form for the admission of members and the withdrawal of the same.

4. To make all necessary rules and regulations concerning insurance on property, and the appraisal and payment of losses, and alter and amend the same at pleasure, subject to the restrictions hereinafter prescribed.

5. To fix the compensation of its officers, and their duties and obligations, and to require bonds for the faithful performance of their duties.

6. To exercise such other powers as shall be necessary to effect the objects of such corporation.

SECTION 1941c. Such corporation, when duly organized, and on receiving the certificate of the commissioner, may issue policies on mills, manufactories and the property contained in and about such mills and manufactories, for any time not exceeding five years, and not to extend beyond the time such corporation is to continue, and for an amount not to exceed ten thousand dollars on any one risk. Any such corporation may classify the property insured therein at the time of issuing policies thereon, under different rates, corresponding as nearly as may be to the greater or less risk from fire and loss which may attach to each of the several buildings insured. All persons so insured shall give their obligations to the company, binding themselves, their heirs and assigns, to pay their *pro rata* to the corporation of the necessary expenses and losses by fire which may be sustained by any member thereof during the time for which their respective policies are written; and they shall also, at the time of effecting the insurance, pay such percentage in cash, and such other charges as may be required by the by laws of the corporation; but no policy shall be issued until at least twenty-five applications for insurance, of at least one thousand dollars each, have been obtained; and if, at any time after such corporation shall have been organized and begun business, the number of policies in force shall become less than twenty-five, of one thousand dollars or more each, the secretary shall at once notify the commissioner of insurance, and said corporation shall wind up its affairs in the manner provided by law. Such corporation may be proceeded

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against and dissolved as provided by law in case of other insurance corporations organized in this state.

SECTION 1941*d*. The president or vice president and secretary of each such corporation shall annually, within the month of January, prepare and deposit in the office of the commissioner of insurance, a statement verified by their oaths of the business of the corporation during the year, and of its condition on the thirty-first day of December then next preceding, in such form and containing such items or facts in regard to its business or condition as the commissioner may require.

SECTION 1941*e*. Every member of such corporation who may sustain loss by fire shall immediately notify the secretary, who shall proceed at once to determine the amount of loss or damage, and, if possible, make settlement. If the party sustaining loss shall not acquiesce in the decision, the claim shall be submitted to referees, mutually agreed upon, whose award shall be final. If the amount awarded by the referees shall be greater than the amount awarded by the corporation, the corporation shall bear the expense of the reference; if smaller, the party procuring the reference shall bear the expense. Whenever the amount of any loss has been ascertained, which requires an assessment to be made, then the president and the officers of the corporation shall make an assessment, sufficient to pay such loss, upon all the property insured, according to the amount for which each several piece of property is insured, taken in consideration with the rate of premiums under which it may have been classified. The secretary, when any such assessment shall have been completed, shall immediately notify every person composing such corporation, by letter sent to his usual post-office address, of the fact of a loss, the amount thereof, and the sum due from him as his share thereof, and of the time when and to whom such payment is to be made, but such time of payment shall not be less than thirty nor more than sixty days from the date of such notice. If the assured neglect payment of any assessment within sixty days from date of notice, then his policy shall be null and void until such assessment is paid, and also the assessments which may be levied during the suspension of the

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policy on account of the non-payment of a previous assessment. Actions may be brought against any member of such corporation who shall refuse or neglect to pay an assessment made upon him by the provisions hereof; and the directors of any corporation who shall willfully neglect or refuse to perform the duties imposed upon them by the provisions hereof, shall be liable individually to the persons sustaining such loss.

SECTION 1941*f*. Any member of any such corporation may withdraw therefrom by giving notice in writing to the secretary thereof, and paying all dues, and his ratable share of all loss or damage by fire or lightning suffered by the corporation up to the date of his withdrawal. The officers shall have power to annul any policy by giving notice in writing to that effect to the holder thereof, and paying any sums which may be due from the association to such member.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS RELATING TO FIRE INSURANCE.

SECTION 1942. Every insurance corporation, if doing business on the mutual plan, shall contain in its name, which shall be upon the first page in every policy or renewal receipt, the word "mutual," and if doing business as a cash stock corporation, it shall, upon the face of its policies, express that it is a stock policy.

SECTION 1943. Whenever any policy of insurance shall be written to insure any real property, and the property insured shall be wholly destroyed, without criminal fault on the part of the insured or his assigns, the amount of the insurance written in such policy shall be taken conclusively to be the true value of the property when insured, and the true amount of loss and measure of damages when destroyed.

SECTION 1944. Every promissory note or obligation, except ordinary notes received in payment of premiums for policies issued on the cash basis, taken by any fire insurance corporation doing business in this state, or by any agent thereof, for which the consideration in whole or in part shall be the issuing of a policy of insurance, shall have written in the body thereof the words "given in payment for a policy of insurance, and if transferred either be-

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fore or after maturity, shall remain subject to all defenses." Such notes or obligations shall be subject to all defenses the maker thereof may or could have against the original promisee, in whosoever hands the same may be; and if any such corporation or agent thereof shall take any such note or obligation, not so written, such corporation shall forfeit its license to do business in this state.

SECTION 1945. Every note or obligation given in payment of any premium for any policy of insurance issued by any fire insurance corporation shall, if before the expiration of such policy such corporation shall become insolvent or bankrupt, become utterly void, in whosoever hands the same may be, so far as the premiums for which the same was given was unearned at the time of such insolvency or bankruptcy.

SECTION 1945a. All fire insurance corporations, except town insurance corporations, shall, upon the issue or renewal of any policy, attach to such policy, or indorse thereon, a true copy of any application or representations of the assured which, by the terms of such policy, are made a part thereof, or of the contract of insurance, or referred to therein, or which may in any manner affect the validity of such policy. The omission so to do shall not render the policy invalid, but if any corporation neglects to comply with the requirements of this section, it shall forever be precluded from pleading, alleging or proving such application or representations, or any part thereof, or the falsity thereof, or any part thereof, in any action upon such policy; and the plaintiff in any such action shall not be required, in order to recover against such corporation, either to plead or prove such application or representations, but may do so at his option.

SECTION 1946. Every person who shall, in the city of Milwaukee, as agent or otherwise for any fire insurance corporation, effect or agree to effect any insurance, shall, on or before the tenth day of February in each year, and whenever he shall change his place of doing business in said city, report in writing to the treasurer of the fire department of such city the street and number of his place of doing business, specifying for what corporation he acts as agent; and for every default in any of these particulars such person shall forfeit one hundred dollars.

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PENALTIES FOR MAKING DECEPTIVE REPRESENTATIONS AS TO
CAPITAL, ETC.

SECTION 1946a. It shall not be lawful for any company, corporation, association, individual or individuals now transacting or now or hereafter authorized, under any existing or future laws of this state, to transact the business of fire insurance within this state, to state or represent, either by advertisement in any newspaper, magazine or periodical, or by any sign, circular, card, policy of insurance, or certificate of renewal thereof, or otherwise, any fund as assets to be in possession of any such company, corporation, association, individual or individuals, and not actually possessed by such company, corporation, association, individual or individuals, and available for the payment of losses by fire, and held for the protection of the holders of policies of fire insurance; and such statement shall also show the amount available and held in the United States.

SECTION 1946b. Every advertisement or public announcement, and every sign, circular or card hereafter made or issued by any company, corporation, association, individual or individuals, or any officer, agent, manager or legal representative thereof, now or hereafter authorized by any existing or future laws of this state to transact the business of fire insurance within this state, which shall purport to make known the financial standing of any such company, corporation, association, individual or individuals, shall exhibit the capital actually paid in in cash, and the amount of net surplus of assets over all liabilities of such company, corporation, association, individual or individuals actually available for the payment of losses by fire, and held for the protection of holders of their policies of fire insurance, including in such liabilities capital actually paid in and the fund reserved for reinsurance of outstanding risks, and shall correspond with the verified statement made by the company, corporation, association, individual or individuals making or issuing the same to the insurance department of this state next preceding the making or issuing of the same; but in policies or renewals thereof there may be stated a single item showing the amount of authorized capital.

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SECTION 1946c.¹ It shall not be lawful for any company, association or corporation transacting the business of fire insurance in this state to publish any statement, by newspaper advertisement, card or otherwise, which shall represent said company as transacting a different business than it in reality is, in regard to the nature and class of risks written by said company.

SECTION 1946d. Any company, association or corporation transacting the business of fire insurance in this state, shall cancel any policy of insurance at any time, by request of the party insured or his assignee, and shall return to said party the amount of premium paid, less the customary short rate premium for the expired time of the full term the said policy has been issued.

SECTION 1946e.² Any violation of any provision of the four preceding sections shall, for the first offense, subject the company, corporation, association or individual so violating, to a penalty of five hundred dollars, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the state, with costs and expenses of such prosecution, by the district attorney of any county in which the company, corporation, association, individual or individuals shall be located or may transact business, or in any county where such offense may be committed, and such penalty, when recovered, shall be paid in the treasury of such county for the benefit of the school fund. Every subsequent violation shall subject the company, corporation, association, individual or individuals guilty of such violation to a penalty of not less than one thousand dollars, which shall be sued for, recovered and disposed of in like manner as for the first offense.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1947. No life or accident insurance corporation whatever shall do any business in this state, nor shall any person act as agent or otherwise within this state, in receiving or procuring applications for life or accident insurance, or in any manner aid in transacting such business for any such corporation, unless it shall

¹ Amended in chap. 126, Laws of 1887, and chap. 166, Laws of 1882.

² See chap. 171, Laws of 1879.

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have a guaranty capital paid in, in money, of at least one hundred thousand dollars, and invested as hereinafter provided, or actual assets to the like amount invested in stocks or bonds of the United States or of this state, estimated at their market value, or in such other stocks or securities as may be approved by the commissioner of insurance, or in mortgages, being first liens upon real estate, worth at least twice the amount of money loaned thereon, with abstract showing a good and sufficient title, and the affidavit of two respectable freeholders to the value of such property; nor until it shall have first procured a license from the commissioner of insurance, authorizing it to issue policies of insurance in this state, and have paid therefor the license fee required to be paid by section one thousand two hundred and twenty.

SECTION 1948. Whenever any such corporation shall apply for a license to transact business in this state, the commissioner of insurance, or some person authorized by him, shall examine its capital and assets, and when satisfied that it has complied with the requirements of the preceding section, and all other requirements of law, he shall issue his license, and not otherwise.

SECTION 1949. Whenever the actual funds of any life or accident insurance corporation doing business in this state are not of a net value equal to the net value of its policies, according to the "American Experience Table of Mortality," with interest at four and a half per cent. per annum, the commissioner of insurance shall give notice to such corporation and its agents to discontinue issuing new policies within this state, until such time as its funds have become equal to its liabilities, valuing its policies as aforesaid. Any officer or agent who, after such notice has been given, issues or delivers a new policy for and on behalf of such corporation, before its funds shall have been examined by the commissioner of insurance, and a new certificate of authority issued, shall forfeit for each offense not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars.

SECTION 1950. If the policies of any such life or accident insurance corporation shall not be valued by the insurance department or proper officers of either the state under whose laws it is

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organized, or of New York or Massachusetts, and a certified copy thereof filed in his office, the commissioner of insurance shall calculate the existing value of all its outstanding policies, and the corporation shall pay annually to the commissioner of insurance, by way of compensation, one cent on every thousand dollars for the valuation of its policies issued on lives.

SECTION 1951.¹ Every such corporation organized under the laws of this state may invest its funds and accumulations in stock or bonds of the United States, or of this state, or of any incorporated city or town in this state, or in mortgages, being first liens on real estate, worth at least twice the money loaned thereon, and it may also loan to its policy holders sums not exceeding one-half the annual premiums on their policies, upon notes to be secured by the policy of the persons to whom the loans may be made, and when such corporation shall transact business in any other state, it may invest its surplus funds in such state on like security and under the same restrictions as in this state. No life insurance corporation organized under the laws of this state shall issue policies insuring fire, marine, accident or live stock risks, nor do any banking business.

SECTION 1952. Every life or accident insurance corporation doing business in this state which does business upon the principle of mutual insurance, or the members of which are entitled to share in the surplus funds thereof, may make distribution of such surplus as they may have accumulated, annually, or once in two, three, four or five years, as the directors thereof may from time to time determine. In determining the amount of the surplus to be distributed, there shall be reserved an amount not less than the aggregate net value of all the outstanding policies; said value to be computed by the "American Experience Table of Mortality," with interest not exceeding four and one-half per cent.

SECTION 1953. Every life or accident insurance corporation not organized under the laws of this state shall, before doing business therein, deposit with the commissioner of insurance a copy of its charter, and a statement, signed and verified by the affidavit of the

¹ Amended by chap. 204, Laws of 1882.

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president or vice-president, and of the secretary, in the form hereinafter prescribed for its annual statements; and also a written instrument duly signed by the president and secretary thereof, with the corporate seal affixed, and therein appoint an attorney to reside in this state, specifying his place of residence, upon whom and where any summons, notice or process of any court of this state may be served, and stipulate that any service of any such summons, notice or process upon any such attorney in any action brought upon any cause of action arising out of any business or transaction in this state, shall be accepted irrevocably as a valid service upon such corporation; unless another attorney shall be subsequently appointed with like authority in his stead, such authority shall be continued unrevoked while any liability remains outstanding against the corporation in this state, and such an appointment shall not be revoked until another be made, and a like letter of attorney deposited.

REPORTS.

SECTION 1854. Every life or accident insurance corporation doing business in this state shall, on or before the first day of March in each year, file in the office of the commissioner of insurance, a statement of its business, standing and affairs, signed and verified by the affidavits of the president or vice president, and of the secretary (but in case of a foreign corporation, it may be signed and verified by the resident managing officer thereof in the United States), and covering the year ending on the preceding thirty-first day of December, and exhibiting the following facts and items:

1. Name of corporation.
2. When chartered.
3. For what period.
4. Where located.
5. State in full the assets of the corporation.
6. Number of shares owned in any bank; state par value, cost and market value per share.
7. Number of shares owned in any railroad; stating the corporate name of each, and money invested in each at cost, on its books; state the par value and market value of each share.

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8. Amount owned in railroad bonds; state par value, cost and market value per share.

9. Amount invested in real estate at cost on the books of the corporation.

10. Amount loaned on mortgages of real estate, and estimated value of said real estate.

11. Amount loaned on notes secured by collaterals or personal property.

12. Amount loaned on notes without collaterals.

13. State in full all other investments.

14. How much, included all the foregoing statement of assets, consists of premium notes on policies not returned as now in force.

15. Number, date, kind and amount of each outstanding policy, and age of the insured, excepting in case of corporations whose policies have been valued by the proper officers in some other state, which valuation shall be shown by certificate from the insurance department of such state.

16. Number and amount of each class or kind of policies which have, within the year, ceased to be in force; how terminated; what has been paid to the legal holders of the policies.

17. Amount of losses ascertained and unpaid.

18. Amount of losses claimed against the corporation, whether acknowledged as due or not by the corporation.

19. Amount due from the corporation on its declared, promised, or acknowledged indebtedness or other claims, including dividends, bonuses or distribution of surplus, or as profits.

20. Amount received for premiums the past year.

21. Amount received for premiums in cash.

22. Amount received for premiums in promissory notes or securities.

23. Amount received for interest the past year.

24. Amount paid for interest the past year.

25. Amount of guaranty funds; and state particularly whether the same are in cash or subscription notes.

26. How are dividends, distribution of surplus funds, bonuses or estimated profits paid? Whether in cash, scrip or otherwise, on

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credit, and whether on demand; or if on credit, for what length of time, and whether payable at a specific time or indefinitely, at the discretion of the corporation.

27. Amount paid for expenses, taxes and commissions the past year, classified.

28. Amount of dividends paid, specifying the amount paid to stockholders and the amount paid to policy holders.

For any failure to make and deposit such annual statement, or to promptly reply in writing to any inquiry addressed by the commissioner of insurance in relation to the business of such corporation, or for wilfully making any false statement therein, every such corporation, or officer, so failing, or making such false statement, shall forfeit five hundred dollars, and for every neglect to file such statement an additional five hundred dollars for every month that such corporation shall continue thereafter to transact any insurance business in this state, until such statement be filed.

SECTION 1955. If any such corporation shall violate or fail to comply with any provision of law applicable thereto, or in case its capital shall be impaired and shall not be made good within such time as the commissioner of insurance shall require, according to section nineteen hundred and sixty-eight, it shall be the imperative duty of said commissioner to revoke any and every authority, license or certificate granted to such corporation, or any agent thereof, to transact business in this state; and no such corporation or agent thereof shall thereafter transact any business of insurance in this state till again duly licensed, and shall give notice thereof as required in the case of fire insurance corporations.

OF THE FORMATION OF INSURANCE CORPORATIONS AGAINST LOSS OR
DAMAGE BY HAIL.

SECTION 1956. Any number of persons not less than five, residing in this state, may file in the office of the commissioner of insurance, a declaration signed and acknowledged by them, expressing their desire to form a corporation for the purpose of transacting the business of mutual insurance against loss or damage by hail, of and to all kinds of grain, fruits, hops and legumen. Such declaration shall set forth the name of the corporation, the place where the

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principal office for the transaction of its business shall be located, the names of at least five persons who shall constitute its first board of directors; but the commissioner of insurance may reject the name so given in such declaration, when he shall deem the same similar to one already appropriated, or likely to mislead the public in any respect. Every such corporation shall possess the usual powers of a corporation for the purposes hereinafter mentioned. The persons named in such declaration as its first board of directors shall manage the affairs of such corporation, and hold their offices until the first annual meeting and until others are elected, and shall prepare and present by-laws for adoption at the first annual meeting.

SECTION 1957. All persons who shall become insured in any such corporation, and their heirs, assigns and personal representatives continuing to be insured therein, as hereinafter mentioned, shall be members thereof during the current year in which they have insured, and until and including the second Monday of March thereafter.

SECTION 1958. The members of every such corporation shall hold an annual meeting on the last Monday of March, at its principal office, for the transaction of business. At the first annual meeting five directors shall be chosen by ballot, and the directors so chosen shall divide themselves by lot into five classes, whose terms of office shall expire respectively at the end of one, two, three, four and five years, and thereafter, at every annual meeting, one director shall be elected from the members for five years, and any director elected who shall cease to be a member of such corporation, shall forfeit his office as director, and every vacancy in the board occurring before the expiration of a term, from any cause, shall be filled by the board until the next annual election, when the same shall be filled by election for the residue of the term; notice of the time and place of holding every annual meeting, except the first, shall be published at least two weeks prior thereto, in two newspapers having a general circulation in the district where the members of such corporation reside. There shall also be a meeting on the first secular day of December in each year after the first annual meeting,

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for the purpose of reviewing the affairs of the corporation financially and otherwise; and each member shall be allowed one vote at all meetings of the corporation.

SECTION 1959. The directors shall choose one of their number president, who shall also act as treasurer, and one as secretary; they shall manage generally the affairs of the corporation, and perform all other duties required of them by law or the by-laws of such corporation.

SECTION 1960. The president and secretary, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, shall execute and file in the principal office of such corporation a bond in such sum as shall be fixed by the board of directors, with good and sufficient sureties to be approved by such board, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices, and that they will faithfully and truly account for and pay over all moneys coming into their hands belonging to such corporation.

SECTION 1961. Every such corporation, in addition to the powers granted by chapter eighty-five, shall have power:

1. To make contracts of insurance in this state and elsewhere, with any person, against loss and damage by hail of and to all kinds of grain, fruit, hops and legumen, at such times in the year, for such amounts, for such premiums or consideration, and under such regulations or restrictions, as such corporation in its by-laws may provide; but all policies for such insurance shall expire with the harvesting of the crops or the gathering of the fruits so insured.

2. To purchase, receive, hold, possess and convey all such real estate and personal property as shall be necessary for its accommodation and the convenient transaction of its business, or in the cases when a fire insurance corporation may take and hold the same.

3. To prescribe the manner and form for the admission of members, and the withdrawal of the same.

4. To make all necessary rules and regulations concerning insurance on property, and the appraisal and payment of losses, and alter and amend the same at pleasure.

5. To fix the compensation of its officers, and their duties and obligations, and to require bonds for the faithful performance of their duties.

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6. To invest such portion of its reserve fund as shall not be used for the payment of losses or dividends, in notes or bonds secured by mortgages or unincumbered real estate in this state, or in the public stocks of the United States, and the interest received from such investments shall also be placed to the credit of the reserve fund.

7. To exercise such other powers as shall be necessary to effect the objects of such corporation.

SECTION 1962. If the amount of premiums received for insurance by any such corporation in any one year shall be insufficient to pay the losses, such corporation may levy an assessment upon each member thereof, in proportion to the amount insured, to cover such deficiency. All notes or obligations taken by such corporation shall be subject to the provisions of sections nineteen hundred and forty-four and nineteen hundred and forty-five.

SECTION 1963. The net profits of any such corporation shall constitute a reserve fund, of which not more than one-half shall ever be drawn for the payment of losses; and if such reserve fund shall at any time exceed five per cent. of the aggregate amount at risk on all its policies, such excess shall be divided between the members of such corporation in proportion to the amounts of their respective insurance, but such dividend to any member shall in no case exceed one-half of the amount of the premiums of his insurance.

SECTION 1964. The president of every such corporation shall, at each annual meeting, show what moneys have been received and what paid out, and the vouchers for the same, attested by the secretary. The secretary shall also prepare a statement showing the condition of the corporation on the day preceding the annual meeting, which shall contain the number of policies issued, and to whom, the amount insured by each, and the aggregate amount thereof, and all other matters pertaining to the interest of such corporation, and such statement shall be read to the members of such corporation at their annual meeting.

SECTION 1965. Every such corporation shall make an annual report to the commissioner of insurance, in like manner as mutual fire

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insurance corporations doing a general business in this state are required to make, and every such corporation and every agent thereof shall be subject to the provisions of law applicable to mutual fire insurance corporations doing business in this state.

SECTION 1966. No resolution for the dissolution of any such corporation shall be adopted or take effect unless three-fourths of the members present shall vote for its adoption.

THE DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.

SECTION 1967.¹ For the purpose of a thorough supervision and examination of the affairs of all insurance corporations doing business in this state, there is hereby established a distinct department of insurance, under the charge of an officer to be styled "the commissioner of insurance." The commissioner now in office shall hold for the term of his appointment, unless sooner removed for cause. In the month of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and biennially thereafter, the governor, by and with the consent of the senate, shall appoint a commissioner of insurance, who shall hold his office for the term of two years from the first Monday of April in the year in which he shall be appointed, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed for cause by the governor. Before entering upon his duties, such commissioner of insurance shall take and subscribe an oath of office to be filed with the secretary of state, and he shall also execute a bond to the state of Wisconsin in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, with two or more sufficient sureties, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, which bond, when approved by the governor, shall be deposited with the state treasurer. The commissioner of insurance shall have an official seal, and shall employ such clerical and other assistance at such expense as he shall deem necessary to maintain and keep such department, and to enable him to take charge of and conduct, or cause to be conducted, all examinations of the affairs of insurance corporations that are or may be required by law; and generally shall exercise such supervision and control over insurance companies doing business in this state as the law may require. The whole amount of

¹ Amended in chapter 300, Laws of 1881.

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expenses of such department in each year, shall not exceed the amount of fees paid by insurance companies during such year, and including compensation of commissioner, in no one year shall exceed the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars;¹ and the amount of all fees over and above thirty-five hundred dollars, received from fire and life insurance companies, by virtue of any law in this state, shall be paid over by the commissioner of insurance to the state treasurer, and go into the general fund. A statement of the receipts and disbursements of his office shall be included in the annual report of said commissioner of insurance. Said commissioner shall hold his office in the capitol, and be provided with suitable room and accommodations therefor; and all books and papers relating to the subject of insurance heretofore kept by the secretary of state shall be by him delivered to, and hereafter kept and possessed by said commissioner in his office. He shall perform the duties relating to insurance imposed by law; all fees required heretofore to be paid to the secretary of state shall hereafter be paid to and accounted for by said commissioner; all reports required to be made by any insurance corporation shall be made to said commissioner; and he shall, on or before the first day of July in each year, make a report to the governor of all the transactions of his office, including a statement of the fees received by him as such commissioner, and such other matters as have been heretofore included in such report, or as he may be required to make report of by law.

SECTION 1968.¹ The commissioner may address inquiries to any insurance corporation doing business in this state, or officer thereof, in relation to its doings or condition, or any other matter connected with its transactions; and it shall be the duty of every corporation or officer so addressed, to promptly reply in writing to such inquiries; and whenever he shall deem it expedient so to do, or when any responsible person shall file with him written charges against any such insurance corporation, alleging that any return or statement filed by it with such commissioner, or heretofore with the secretary of state, is false, or that its affairs are in an unsound condition, he shall, in person, or by one or more persons to be appointed

¹ Amended by chap 240, Laws of 1880.

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by him for that purpose, not officers or agents of, or in any manner interested in, any insurance corporation doing business in this state, except as policy holders, examine into its affairs and condition; and it shall be the duty of the corporation, its officers or agents, to cause their books to be opened for inspection, and otherwise to facilitate such examination, and to pay all reasonable expenses incurred in such examination upon the certificate and requisition therefor of the said commissioner. Whenever examinations shall be made of any insurance corporation by the commissioner of insurance, personally, or by one or more of the clerks of said department, no charge shall be made on such examination but for necessary traveling and other actual expenses, and all charges for making examinations of any insurance corporation, and all charges against any company by an attorney or appraiser of this department, shall be presented in the form of an itemized bill, which shall first be approved by said commissioner and then audited by the secretary of state, and paid on his warrant upon the state treasurer, to the person or persons making such examination; and the corporation examined, on receiving a certified copy of said bill of charges, as audited and paid as aforesaid, shall repay the amount of the same to the state treasurer, to replace the money so paid, and no corporation examined shall either directly or indirectly pay, by way of gift, gratuity or otherwise, any other or further sum to said commissioner or examiners, for services, extra services, or for purposes of legislation, or on any other pretense whatever. Any commissioner, examiner, or any officer, clerk or other employe, of any insurance company, violating the provisions of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The commissioner or person so appointed by him shall have power to examine, under oath, the officers and agents of such corporation, relative to the business thereof; and whenever he shall deem it best, shall publish the result of said investigation in one or more papers in this state, and whenever it shall appear to him from such examination that the assets of any such corporation of this state are insufficient to justify its continuance in business, he shall either direct the officers thereof to require the stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency, within such period as he

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may designate, or communicate the fact to the attorney general, who shall then apply to the circuit court of the county where the principal office of the corporation shall be located, for an order requiring it to show cause why its business should not be closed, and the court shall thereupon proceed to hear the allegations and proofs of the respective parties; and if the court shall find that its assets and funds are not sufficient, as aforesaid, or that the interest of the public so require, such court shall decree a dissolution of such corporation, and a distribution of its effects. Such court may order a reference to ascertain the facts, but no examination shall be ordered or required of any corporation organized under the laws of any other state, the laws of which require a similar supervision thereof as is required by the laws of this state, if the officer in charge of such supervision shall furnish, whenever required by the commissioner of insurance, a certificate and statement exhibiting the solvency of such corporation. Said commissioner shall not be required to make an examination of such corporations organized outside of this state, in states where, under the laws thereof, they are similarly supervised by and under the proper officer, as in such laws provided; and such officer shall furnish, whenever required to do so by the commissioner of insurance, a certificate and statement exhibiting the solvency of such corporation.

SECTION 1969. Any insurance corporation which shall have been directed to require its capital to be made good, as required in the preceding section, shall forthwith call upon its stockholders for the necessary amount, and in case any stockholder of such corporation, organized under the laws of this state, shall refuse to pay the amount so called for, after notice personally given, or by advertisement in such time and manner as the commissioner of insurance shall prescribe, such corporation may require the return of the original certificate of stock held by him, and in lieu thereof issue new certificates for such number of shares as the said stockholders may be entitled to, in the proportion that the ascertained value of the funds of such corporation may be found to bear to the original capital; the value of such shares for which new certificates shall be issued, to be ascertained under the direction of said commissioner, the cor-

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poration paying for the fractional parts of shares; and the directors may create new stock, and dispose of the same to an amount sufficient to make up the original capital, and in the event of any additional losses accruing from new risks taken after the expiration of the period limited by said commissioner for the filling up of the deficiency in the capital, and before such deficiency shall have been made up, the directors or trustees shall be individually liable to the extent thereof. The transfer of the stock of any such corporation, made during the pending of such investigation, shall not release the party making the transfer from his liability for losses which may have occurred previous to such transfer.

SECTION 1970. Whenever it shall appear to the commissioner of insurance, from an examination thereof, that the capital stock of any stock insurance corporation, organized under any law of this state, is impaired to an amount exceeding twenty-five per cent. thereof, and he shall be of opinion that the interests of the public will not be prejudiced by permitting such corporation to continue with reduced capital, such corporation may, with his permission, reduce its capital and the par value of the shares thereof to such amount as he shall certify to be, in his opinion, justified by the assets and property of such corporation; but no part of such assets and property shall be distributed to the stockholders, nor shall the capital stock of such corporation be reduced in any case to an amount less than the sum required by law for the organization of a new corporation for the transaction of the same kind of business at the place where such corporation is located. Such a reduction of the capital stock shall only be made by adoption of a resolution by its directors, approved and signed by at least two-thirds of the directors, and by its president, with the corporate seal affixed, and filed in the office of the commissioner of insurance. Upon the filing of such resolution, the commissioner of insurance shall execute a new patent to such corporation to conform with such reduced capital, and the articles of organization shall be deemed to be amended accordingly in respect to the amount of its capital, and of the par value of its shares so as to conform to such reduction. Such corporation may require the return of the original certificate

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of stock held by each stockholder, and in lieu thereof issue new certificates of such number of shares as each stockholder may be entitled to.

SECTION 1971. The commissioner of insurance shall prepare and furnish to each insurance corporation organized under the laws of the state, and to the attorneys of corporations incorporated in other states and countries doing any business of insurance in this state, printed forms of annual and other statements required by the laws of this state to be made by such corporations, and he may make such changes in such forms as shall seem best adapted to elicit from them a true exhibit of their condition, in respect to the matters required by law to be reported to the commissioner of insurance; and all such corporations are required to make their annual and other statements as required by said commissioner of insurance; and he may, for such reasons as he shall deem sufficient, extend the time for filing such annual statements, not exceeding sixty days. He shall cause the information contained in such annual statements to be arranged in tabular form, and publish the same with his annual report as commissioner of insurance; and he shall also cause all such annual statements to be published in the official state paper for one week, and for a like period in a newspaper having a general circulation published in the city of Milwaukee, at the expense of such corporation.

SECTION 1972. There shall be paid to the commissioner of insurance, by every insurance corporation, person or agent to whom this chapter applies, except [town insurance companies,¹] millers' and manufacturers' mutual insurance corporations, the following fees: For filing the first declaration or statement, with certified copy of charter, twenty-five dollars; for filing the annual statement of any insurance corporation, other than life or accident corporations, twenty-five dollars; for filing such annual statement of any life or accident insurance corporation, twenty-five dollars; for each certificate of authority to agents of all corporations doing business in this state, one dollar;² for every copy of paper filed in his office, fifteen cents per folio, and for cer-

¹ Words in brackets added by chap. 162, Laws of 1879.

² Amended by chap. 240, Laws of 1881.

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tifying and affixing seal, fifty cents. Millers' and manufacturers' mutual insurance corporations organized under the provisions of section one thousand nine hundred and forty-one, *a, b, c, d, e* and *f*, shall pay the following fees: For filing first declaration or statement, and issuing certificate thereon, ten dollars; for filing annual statement, and issuing certificate thereon, three dollars. In case two or more corporations shall combine to effect insurance under a joint policy or policies, each and every such corporation so combining shall pay the fees above provided, the same as if each and every one wrote separate policies.

SECTION 1219. Every company transacting the business of insurance against fire, or by the risks of inland navigation and transportation, shall pay to the state treasurer, on or before the first day of February, in each year, as a license fee for transacting such business, two per centum of the amount of the gross income, including [cash notes, receipts for installment notes taken for premium and assessments on premium notes] received by such company during the preceding year in this state, as shown by the annual statement of its business, required to be made by law, but for the purpose of estimating the amount of such license fee to be paid by companies organized under the laws of this state, the sum paid for officers' salaries and office expenditures, shall be deducted from the total amount of such gross income, and the license fee shall be two per centum of the remainder, after such reduction. Such license, when granted, shall authorize the company to whom it is issued to transact its business until the last day of January, in the ensuing year, unless sooner revoked or forfeited according to law.

SECTION 1220. Every company transacting the business of life or accidental insurance in this state shall, on or before the first day of March in each year, pay to the state treasurer, as an annual license fee for transacting such business, the sum of three hundred dollars, and in addition, each such company, organized under the laws of this state, shall pay two per centum of its cash receipts for premiums by it received in this state, during the calendar year preceding, as shown by its reports required to be made by law. Such

¹ Words in brackets added by chap. 138, Laws of 1879.

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license, when granted, shall authorize the company to whom it is issued to transact business until the first day of March in the ensuing year, unless sooner revoked or forfeited according to law. The payment of such sum shall be in lieu of all taxes for any purpose authorized by the laws of this state, except taxes on such real estate as may be owned by such corporation.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1973. The state treasurer, in his official capacity, shall take and hold on deposit the securities of any life insurance corporation, incorporated under the laws of this state, which are deposited by it for the purpose of securing policy holders, and complying with the laws of any other state, in order to enable such corporation to transact business in such state, and also to receive and hold in trust for the policy holders of any other insurance corporation of this state, such bonds, stocks or other securities as may be offered by such corporation; and upon the application of such corporation, to give such a certificate, from year to year, of such deposit, as may be required by the laws of other states in order to the transaction of the business of insurance therein; every corporation depositing such securities shall have the right to receive the income thereof, and to exchange the same from time to time, according to the laws of the state in which it may be doing business, and to withdraw the same when it no longer desires to maintain such deposit.

SECTION 1974. No insurance corporation doing any kind of insurance in this state, against which a final judgment shall have been recorded in any court in this state, shall, after sixty days from the rendition of such judgment, and whilst the same remains unpaid, issue any new policy of insurance in this state; and in case any such insurance corporation, or its officers or agents, shall violate the provisions of this section, it shall forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars. And any agent of any such corporation who shall knowingly so violate the same, shall forfeit not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars.

SECTION 1975. No insurance corporation, underwriter or agent,

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shall incorporate in any contract, mortgage, note, bond, obligation or policy of insurance, any condition or provision prescribing in what court any action may be brought thereon, or that no action or suit shall be brought thereon, or brought in any of the courts of this state, and all and every such condition and provision, if so incorporated, shall be null and void; and any renewal of any policy of insurance, containing any such provision or condition, shall not be a renewal of such conditions or provisions therein, but shall be deemed a renewal thereof without such conditions and provisions. A violation of this section shall be cause of forfeiture of any license to do business in this state.

SECTION 1976.¹ No officer, agent or sub-agent of any insurance corporation of any kind doing business in this state, except town insurance corporations, shall act or aid in any manner in transacting the business of insurance of or with such corporation, in placing risks or effecting insurance therein, without first procuring from the commissioner of insurance a certificate of authority as provided by law, or after the period named in such certificate shall have expired. Every person violating the provisions of this section shall forfeit not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense.

SECTION 1877.¹ Whoever solicits insurance on behalf of any insurance corporation, or transmits an application for insurance or a policy of insurance to or from any such corporation, or who makes any contract of insurance or collects or receives any premium for insurance, or in any manner aids or assists in doing either, or in transacting any business for any insurance corporation, or advertises to do any such thing, shall be held an agent of such corporation to all intents and purposes, and the word "agent," whenever used in this chapter, shall be construed to include all such persons.

SECTION 1978. No corporation, association, partnership, or individual shall do any business of insurance of any kind, or make any guaranty, contract or pledge for the payment of annuities or endowments or money to the families or representatives of any policy or certificate holder, or the like, in this state, or with any resident of

¹ Amended by chapter 240, Laws of 1880.

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this state except according to the conditions and restrictions of these statutes. And the term insurance corporation, as used in this chapter, may be taken to embrace every corporation, association, partnership or individual engaging in any such business.

LAWS OF 1879.

CHAPTER 171.

(Published March 20, 1879.)

AN ACT for a more vigorous enforcement of the insurance laws of this state.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of insurance to take cognizance of the provisions of the insurance laws of this state, and to bring such violations to the attention of any company in respect to which such violations shall be committed, and in case of persistent violations of any of such provisions in respect to any company, it shall be his duty, if the company be incorporated by the laws of this state, to report the same to the attorney general for dissolution, and if it be a company incorporated by any other state or country, it shall be his duty to revoke its authority to do business in this state; and upon satisfactory evidence to him of the violation of any of such provisions by any agent of such corporations, it shall be his duty to revoke the license of such agent.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of July next.

Approved March 4, 1879.

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CHAPTER 204.¹

(Published March 20, 1879.)

AN ACT relating to secret, beneficiary, charitable and benevolent orders.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The secret, beneficiary, charitable and benevolent orders of Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, The Ancient Order of United Workmen, Royal Arcanum, Independent Order of Mutual Aid, Sons of Herman, Druids, Harugari, Independent Order of B'nai Brith, Kecher Shel Barzel, Free Sons of Israel, Diamond Brothers, Independent Order of Red Men, Temple of Honor, Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, Patrons of Husbandry, Expressmen's Mutual Benefit Association, Telegraphers' Mutual Benefit Association, The Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Insurance, The Railway Employees' Mutual Benefit Association of the West, Passenger and Freight Conductors' Mutual Benefit Association, Brewers' Relief Society, Milwaukee Mutual Workingmen's Relief Society, Eintracht's Society, Vorwartz Society, Concordia Society, Knights and Ladies of Honor, Turners' Aid Society of the State of Wisconsin, Heldmann's Independent Relief Society, Masonic Benefit Association of Wisconsin, Clergymen's Insurance League, The Preachers' Mutual Aid Society of the Wisconsin Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Mutual Protection Association of Wisconsin, are hereby declared not to be life insurance companies, in the sense and meaning of the general laws of the state relating to life insurance companies, and such societies, orders and associations are, and shall hereafter be exempt from the provisions of said general laws aforesaid.

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

Approved March 4, 1879.

¹Amended by chap. 246, Laws of 1881, and chap. 249, Laws of 1882.

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LAWS OF 1880.

CHAPTER 28.

(Published February 24, 1880.)

AN ACT to amend section one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, chapter eighty-nine of the revised statutes of 1878, relating to town insurance companies.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight of the revised statutes of 1878, is hereby amended by striking out the words "in" and "any" where they occur in the seventh line of said section, and inserting in lieu of the word "any" the word "all," and by adding after the word "corporation," where it occurs in the eighth line of said section, the words, "may be determined viva voce," so that said section when so amended shall read as follows: Section 1928. The directors subsequent to the first board shall be chosen by ballot at the annual meeting of the corporation, which shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of January of each year, unless some other day be fixed for such annual meeting by a majority of the votes of such corporation; and every person insured by such corporation shall have one vote for each two hundred dollars for which he is insured at such election; and the transaction of all other business of the corporation may be determined viva voce; but no person shall vote by proxy, except women.

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

Approved February 20, 1880.

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CHAPTER 105.

(Published March 8, 1880.)

AN ACT to allow general accident insurance companies to do business in this state.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for accident insurance companies, organized under the laws of any other state, to make insurance upon individuals of this state against personal injuries, disablement or death resulting from traveling or general accident by land or water, also against accidents by land or water, also against accidents to property from causes other than by fire or lightning, also guaranteeing the fidelity of persons holding places of public or private trust, under authority issued by the commissioner of insurance of this state. Such companies shall be possessed of a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, actually paid up, and shall have the same amount deposited with the insurance department of the state where such company is organized, and shall file annual statements, and shall be subject to the same fees and taxes as are now paid by fire insurance companies doing business in this state.

SECTION 2. The commissioner of insurance shall compute the reserve fund for re-insurance to be held by such companies at fifty per centum of the gross premiums received and receivable upon all policies which shall be in force at the time of making such computation. Whenever the capital of any company, authorized under this act, shall become impaired to the extent of fifteen per cent. or shall otherwise become unsafe, it shall become the duty of the commissioner of insurance to cancel the authority of such company.

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

Approved March 5, 1880.

¹ Amended by chap. 227, Laws of 1882.

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CHAPTER 126.

(Published March 12, 1880.)

AN ACT to amend subdivision *c* of section one thousand nine hundred and forty-six of chapter eighty-nine of the revised statutes of 1878, entitled of insurance corporations.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Subdivision *c* of section one thousand nine hundred and forty-six of chapter eighty-nine of the revised statutes of 1878, is hereby amended by striking out the words, "to publish" after the word "state," in the second line in said section, and substituting the words, "or any agent thereof to permit or cause to be," so that said section when so amended will read as follows: Section 1946. It shall be unlawful for any company, association or corporation transacting the business of fire insurance in this state, or any agent thereof, to permit or cause to be published any statement, by newspaper advertisement, card or otherwise, which shall represent said company as transacting a different business than it in reality is, in regard to the nature and class of risks written by said company.

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

Approved March 6, 1880.

CHAPTER 134.

(Published March 12, 1880.)

AN ACT to amend section one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, of chapter eighty-nine of the revised statutes, entitled "of insurance corporations."

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one of chapter eighty-nine of the revised statutes is hereby amended

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by striking out the word "two," where it occurs in the ninth line of said section, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "one," so that said section when so amended shall read as follows: Section 1931. No such corporation shall insure any property out of the town or towns in which such corporation is located: *provided*, that any such corporation, at its annual meeting, may by a majority vote of the members present, authorize its directors to insure any farm property or detached dwelling houses and contents in any adjoining town or towns or in any incorporated city or village, which is located in any adjoining towns in which such town insurance corporation is located: *provided*, such farm property or dwelling and contents shall be detached at least one hundred feet from exposure. No such corporation shall insure any property other than detached dwellings and their contents, farm buildings and their contents, live stock on the premises or running at large, farm products in the stack or bin, and farming implements; but such corporation at its annual meeting, may by a majority of all the votes by law entitled to be cast by its members, authorize its directors to insure country stores and their contents, school houses, churches, town and society halls; but such risks shall not exceed fifteen hundred dollars in any one case.

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

Approved March 6, 1880.

CHAPTER 211.¹

(Published March 17, 1880.)

AN ACT amending section one thousand nine hundred and forty of chapter eighty-nine of the revised statutes, relating to town insurance companies.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one thousand nine hundred and forty of chapter eighty-nine of the revised statutes of 1878, is amended by inserting after the word "thereof," in the ninth line of said section, the words "or at some special meeting called for said purpose, of

¹ Amended by chap. 260, Laws of 1881.

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which at least ten days' notice shall be given by advertising in some newspaper published in that county, and by posting said notice in at least three of the most public places in said town or towns where such insurance companies are doing business," so that said section, when so amended, shall read as follows: Any such corporation, and any town insurance corporation, heretofore organized and now existing under any law of this state relating to town insurance corporations, may attach any adjoining town or towns as part of its territory, and in which it may hereafter do business: *provided*, the town or towns so attached, together with those already within its jurisdiction, shall not exceed fifteen towns. No town or towns shall be so attached except by a resolution adopted by a vote of two-thirds of all the shares of stock present and voting thereon at some annual meeting thereof, or at some special meeting called for said purpose, of which at least ten days' notice shall be given by advertising in some newspaper published in that county, and by posting said notice in at least three of the most public places in said town or towns where such insurance companies are doing business, and by filing a copy of such resolution, duly certified by its secretary, in the office of the town clerk of the town in which its office is located.

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

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER 240.¹

(Published March 17, 1880.)

AN ACT to prohibit unauthorized companies and agents from transacting the business of insurance in this state, and relating to the department of insurance.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The commissioner of insurance may address inquiries to any insurance corporation doing business in this state, or officer, in relation to its doings or conditions, or any other matter

¹ Amended by chap. 300, Laws of 1881.

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connected with its transactions and it shall be the duty of every corporation or officer so addressed, to promptly reply in writing to such inquiries; and, whenever he shall deem it expedient so to do, or when any responsible person shall file with him written charges against any such corporation, alleging that any return or statement filed by it with such commissioner of insurance is false, or that its affairs are in an unsound condition, he shall, in person, or by some one to be appointed by him for that purpose, not an officer or agent of, or in any manner interested in, any insurance corporation doing business in this state, except as policy holders, examine into its affairs and conditions; and it shall be the duty of the corporation, its officers or agents, to cause their books to be opened for inspection, and to pay all reasonable expense of, and compensation for, such examination, upon the certificate and requisition therefor of the said commissioner: which expenses, however, shall not exceed the sum of five dollars per day during the time of the examination, and five cents per mile for traveling by the most direct route in going to and coming from the place where such examination took place; but no corporation examined, shall either directly or indirectly pay, by way of gifts, gratuity or otherwise, any other or further sum to said commissioner or examiners for services, extra services, or for purposes of legislation, or on any other pretense whatever. Any commissioner, examiner, or any officer, clerk or employe of any insurance company violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. And whenever it shall appear to the said commissioner of insurance, from the report of the person appointed by him, that the affairs of any company not incorporated by the laws of this state are in an unsound condition, he shall revoke the certificate granted in behalf of such company, and shall cause a notification thereof to be published in the official state paper, mail a copy thereof to each agent of the company, and the agent or agents of such company, after such notice, shall be required to discontinue the issuing of any new policy and the renewal of any previously issued. The commissioner of insurance shall in like manner and upon like conditions examine insurance corporations applying for admission to transact business in this state, and

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if the affairs or condition of any such corporation are not such as to fully meet the requirements of law, he shall withhold his certificate.

SECTION 2. All examinations of insurance corporations in this state, and of life and accident corporations, shall be made as now provided by the revised statutes.

SECTION 3. No corporation transacting the business of fire insurance in this state, not incorporated by the laws of this state, shall write or cause to be written, any policy of insurance on property situated in this state, except by or through a duly authorized agent of such corporation licensed by the commissioner of insurance, or at the personal request or application of the person who desires to effect insurance on his own property.

SECTION 4. No officer or broker, agent or sub-agent of any insurance corporation of any kind, except town insurance corporations of this state, shall act or aid in any manner in transacting the business of or with such corporation, in placing risks or effecting insurance therein, without first procuring from the commissioner of insurance a certificate of authority as provided by law, nor after the period named in such certificate shall have expired. Every person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense.

SECTION 5. Whoever solicits insurance on behalf of any insurance corporation or property owner, or transmits an application for insurance, or a policy of insurance, other than for himself, to or from any such corporation, or who makes any contract for insurance, or collects any premium for insurance, or in any manner aids or assists in doing either, or in transacting any business of like nature for any insurance corporation, or advertises to do any such thing, shall be held to be an agent of such corporation to all intents and purposes, unless it can be shown that he receives no compensation for such services.

SECTION 6. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of insurance, when he deems the evidence sufficient, to prosecute or cause to be prosecuted, all violations of the insurance laws of the state,

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and for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the department of insurance and compensation of the commissioner of insurance and his clerks, there shall be paid annually to the commissioner of insurance by insurance companies organized under the laws of this state, one dollar; by life and accident insurance companies not organized under the laws of this state, one dollar; and by fire and marine insurance companies not organized under the laws of this state, two dollars — for each certificate issued by him to the agents of such companies during the year: *provided*, that the several sums aforesaid, to be paid to the said commissioner of insurance, shall be fully and accurately accounted for by him each year; the account whereof to be separately stated in the annual report of said commissioner, and whenever such sums as aforesaid to be received by him under the provisions of this section, shall exceed the sum of five thousand dollars in any one year, such excess over the sum of five thousand dollars shall be paid over to the treasurer of the state of Wisconsin and be credited to the general fund; and which sums aforesaid amounting to, or less than five thousand dollars, shall be in lieu of all compensation now allowed by law, both for salary and for all expenses of the department of insurance. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of insurance to tabulate and publish in his annual report, the statistics given in the reports of town insurance companies; also to give the name and location of each company, together with the names of its officers, and to furnish the secretary thereof with a copy of each annual report.

SECTION 7. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SECTION 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 15, 1880.

Insurance Laws.

CHAPTER 281.

(Published March 23, 1880.)

AN ACT to authorize mutual hail insurance companies of other states to do business in this state.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for hail insurance companies, organized under the laws of any other state, to do business and insure the crops of individuals, co-partnerships and corporations in this state, against loss or damage by hail, upon complying with the following conditions, namely: Such company or companies shall, on or before the first day of April of each year, file with the insurance commissioner of this state a statement, showing the financial condition of said corporation, and, if a stock company, the amount of capital stock, the amount of said stock paid in in cash, and the amount in notes of the stockholders, the names and residences of the stockholders, on the first day of April of each year, and such company shall thereupon obtain from the insurance commissioner of this state a certificate, under his hand and seal of office, authorizing such company to do business in this state for the next ensuing year, and certifying that he has examined into the affairs of such company; that the stockholders, in case of a stock company, are solvent and responsible men, able to pay at once their stock notes, and any liability that attaches to them as such stockholders, and that the whole amount of stock subscribed is not less than twenty-five thousand dollars, and that said company is solvent, as he verily believes: *provided*, that the stockholders on the first day of April in each year, as shown to the insurance commissioner, and as they appear in his said certificate, shall remain liable as such stockholders for one year from that date, whether said stock is disposed of or not: *and provided further*, that such company receiving such certificate shall, at or prior to receiving the same, file with said commissioner a stipulation to the effect that in all suits brought against such company in this state, service of the summons shall

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be made upon said company by leaving a copy of the summons with said insurance commissioner: *and provided further*, that such company shall pay the same fees and taxes as are now provided by law in case of foreign fire insurance companies.

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

Approved March 15, 1880.

CHAPTER 308.

(Published March 23, 1880.)

AN ACT relating to insurance companies doing business in the city of Oshkosh.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All corporations, companies and associations, not incorporated under the laws of this state, engaged in the city of Oshkosh, in effecting fire insurance, shall pay to the city treasurer of said city, at the rate of two per cent. upon the amount of all premiums which shall have been received, or shall have been agreed to be paid for any insurance effected, or agreed to be effected, on any property in said city, by or with such corporation or association, respectively, in manner and at the times as prescribed by the general laws of the state in relation thereto; and all laws or parts of laws of this state applicable to said city, and contravening the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

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

Approved March 16, 1880.

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LAWS OF 1881.

CHAPTER 13.

(Published February 21, 1881.)

AN ACT to amend section one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three of the revised statutes, relating to town insurance companies.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1.¹ Amend section one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three of the revised statutes, by adding after the word "thereof," where it occurs in the sixth line of said section, the following: "together with all legal costs and charges incurred in case legal proceedings are commenced to collect any assessment made upon him;" so that said section when so amended shall read as follows: Section 1933. Every person to whom any such policy is issued shall be deemed a member of such corporation, and shall give his undertaking, bearing even date with the policy so issued to him, binding himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay his *pro rata* share to the corporation of all losses or damages by fire or lightning, which may be sustained by any member thereof, together with all legal costs and charges incurred in case legal proceedings are commenced to collect any assessment made upon him; and every such undertaking shall, within ten days after its acceptance, be filed in the office of the secretary, and shall remain on file in such office, except when required to be produced in court as evidence. He shall also, at the time of effecting such insurance, pay such percentage in cash, and such reasonable sums for a policy as may be required by the rules or by-laws.

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

Approved February 19, 1881.

¹Amended by chap. 146, Laws of 1882.

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CHAPTER 42.

(Published March 8, 1881.)

AN ACT to amend section one of chapter two hundred and fifty-one of the general laws of 1879, and amendatory of section one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five of chapter eighty-nine of the revised statutes of 1878, entitled "of insurance corporations."

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1.¹ Section one of chapter two hundred and fifty-one of the general laws of 1879, is hereby amended by striking out the word "two" where it occurs in the eighteenth line of said section, and insert in lieu thereof the word "three," so that said section when so amended shall read as follows: Section 1. Whenever the amount of any loss so ascertained shall exceed the amount of the cash funds of the corporation, the president shall convene the board of directors, who shall make an assessment upon all property insured by such corporation, in proportion to the amount thereof, and the rate under which it may be classified, sufficient at least to pay such loss; provided, however, that such board of directors shall be authorized, if they see fit to do so, to assess up to three and a half mills, even if such loss should not require such an amount; and when such assessment shall have been completed, the secretary shall immediately notify every member of such corporation, by letter sent to his usual postoffice address, of the amount of such loss, and the sum due from him as his share thereof, and the time when, and to whom, payment thereof is to be made, which time shall not be less than sixty days nor more than ninety days from the date of such notice; and the treasurer, or person designated to receive such money, may demand and receive two per cent. in addition to the amount of each such assessment, for his fees in receiving and paying over the same. Such assessment, when collected, shall be paid to the person entitled thereto according to the terms of the policy issued to him; provided, that if any loss shall occur during the first eight months of any year, the board of directors at the time of

¹ Amended by chap. 146, Laws of 1882, and chap. 240, Laws of 1882.

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making the assessment therefor may borrow money sufficient to pay such loss, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent., and shall therein include the interest in the assessment, and direct payment of such assessment to be made not later than the thirty-first day of December next following.

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

Approved March 4, 1881.

CHAPTER 48.

(Published March 8, 1881.)

AN ACT to amend sections one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one and one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight of chapter eighty-nine of the revised statutes of 1878, entitled town insurance companies.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one of chapter eighty-nine of the revised statutes of 1878, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "halls," where it occurs in the sixteenth line in said section, the words "country hotels and water mills."

SECTION 2. Section one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight of chapter eighty-nine of the revised statutes of 1878, is hereby amended by striking out the words "shall be filed in the office of the town clerk, in which such corporation has its office, and," and also by striking out the words "the whole amount of losses paid by the corporation since its organization, and the whole amount insured since its organization," where they occur in the seventh, eighth and ninth lines, so that said sections, when so amended, shall read as follows: Section 1931. No such corporation shall insure any property out of the town or towns in which said corporation is located: *provided*, that any such corporation at its annual meeting may, by a majority vote of the members present, authorize its directors to insure any farm property, or detached dwelling house and contents,

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in any adjoining town or towns or in any incorporated city or village which is located in any adjoining towns in which such town insurance corporation is located: *provided*, such farm property or dwelling or contents shall be detached at least two hundred feet from exposure. No such corporation shall insure any property other than detached dwellings and their contents, farm buildings and their contents, live stock on the premises or running at large, farm products in the stack or bin, and farming implements; but such corporation, at its annual meeting, may by a majority of all the votes by law entitled to be cast by its members, authorize its directors to insure country stores and their contents, school houses, churches, town and society halls, country hotels and water mills, but such risks shall not exceed fifteen hundred dollars in any one case. Section 1938. The secretary of every such corporation shall annually prepare a statement, showing its condition on the day preceding its annual meeting, which shall contain the names of all persons then insured, the amount insured by each policy, the whole number of policies issued, the whole number then in force, the aggregate amount then insured, and the aggregate amount of each class of insured property, the amount of losses paid during the year, the amount of losses sustained and unpaid, if any, and all such other matters pertaining to the interests of such corporations, as by the by-laws he may be required to report upon. Such statement shall be read to the members of such corporation at their annual meeting, and entered at length upon its records; and within fifteen days after such annual meeting, a certified copy thereof shall be transmitted to the commissioner of insurance.

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

Approved March 4, 1881.

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CHAPTER 55.

(Published March 12, 1881.)

AN ACT to legalize the acts of the Spolecna Smlouva Kossuthske town fire insurance company, comprising the towns of Gibson, Cooperstown, Franklin and Kossuth in county of Manitowoc, state of Wisconsin.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All transactions of said Spolecna Smlouva Kossuthske town fire insurance company, comprising the towns of Gibson, Cooperstown, Franklin and Kossuth, in county of Manitowoc, and state of Wisconsin, being a town insurance company organized under the laws of the state of Wisconsin, and located in the town of Kossuth, county of Manitowoc, state of Wisconsin, and all acts of the officers and agents, are hereby declared legalized and declared valid, and all policies or other evidence of insurance issued by said company or its authorized officers, and all bonds, notes, mortgages or other evidence of indebtedness, executed and delivered to said company, shall be valid and binding as if all the requirements and forms of the laws of the state had been fully complied with; and no misnomer of said company shall affect the validity of any of the transactions of said company, or of documents issued or executed by such company.

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

Approved March 8, 1881.

CHAPTER 246.

(Published April 8, 1881.)

AN ACT relating to the Northwestern Mutual Relief Association, and amendatory of section one of chapter two hundred and four of the laws of 1879.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter two hundred and four of the

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general laws of 1879, is hereby amended by inserting the following words between the word "church" and the word "and," the words "the northwestern mutual relief association;" also amend by striking out the word "such," where it occurs in the twenty-second line of said section, and insert in lieu thereof, the word "said," so that said section, when so amended, will read as follows: Section 1. The secret, beneficiary, charitable and benevolent orders of Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Royal Arcanum, Independent Order Mutual Aid, Sons of Hermann, Druids, Harugari, Independent Order of Bnai Brith, Kecher Shel Barzel, Free Sons of Israel, Diamond Brothers, Independent Order of Red Men, Temple of Honor, Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, Patrons of Husbandry, Expressmen's Mutual Benefit Association, Telegraphers' Mutual Benefit Association, The Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Insurance, the Railway Employes' Mutual Benefit Association of the West, Passenger and Freight Conductors' Mutual Benefit Association, Brewers' Relief Society, Milwaukee Mutual Workingmen's Relief Society, Eintracht's Society, Vorwartz Society, Concordia Society, Knights and Ladies of Honor, Turners' Aid Society of the State of Wisconsin, Heldmann's Independent Relief Society, Masonic Benefit Association of Wisconsin, Clergymen's Insurance League, The Preachers' Mutual Aid Society of the Wisconsin Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, The Northwestern Mutual Relief Association and the Mutual Protection Association of Wisconsin, are hereby declared not to be life insurance companies in the sense and meaning of the general laws of the state relating to life insurance companies, and said societies, orders and associations are and shall hereafter be exempt from the provisions of said general laws aforesaid.

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

Approved March 31, 1881.

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CHAPTER 260.

(Published April 5, 1881.)

AN ACT to amend section one of chapter two hundred and eleven of the laws of 1880, entitled an act amending section one thousand nine hundred and forty of the revised statutes, relating to town insurance companies.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter two hundred and eleven of the general laws of 1880 is hereby amended by inserting after the word "towns," in the eighteenth line of said section, the following words: "except in cases where all towns embraced by the corporation shall be within the same county," so that said section, when so amended, shall read as follows: Section 1. Section one thousand nine hundred and forty of chapter eighty-nine of the revised statutes of 1878, is amended by inserting after the word "thereof," in the ninth line of said section, the words "or at some special meeting called for said purpose, of which at least ten days' notice shall be given by advertising in some newspaper published in that county, and by posting said notice in at least three of the most public places in said town or towns where said insurance companies are doing business," so that said section, when so amended, shall read as follows: Any such corporation, and any town insurance corporation heretofore organized, and now existing under any law of this state, relating to town insurance corporations, may attach any adjoining town or towns to a part of its territory, and in which it may thereafter do business, provided the town or towns so attached, together with those already within its jurisdiction, shall not exceed fifteen towns, except in cases where all towns embraced in the corporation shall be within the same county. No town or towns shall be so attached except by a resolution adopted by a vote of two-thirds of all the shares of stock present and voting thereon at some annual meeting thereof, or at some special meeting called for said purpose, of which at least ten days' notice shall be given by advertising in some newspaper published in that county, and by posting said notice in at least three of the most public places in

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said towns where such insurance companies are doing business, and by filing a copy of such resolution, duly certified by its secretary, in the office of the town clerk of the town in which its office is located, provided nothing in this act contained shall affect companies already doing business in towns outside of the county in which such company is organized.

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

Approved April 1, 1881.

CHAPTER 300.

AN ACT relating to state officers, and making the railroad commissioner and commissioner of insurance elective, as other state officers, and prescribing their duties and salary, and amendatory of sections one hundred and twenty-eight and one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven of the revised statutes, and to repeal section one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two of the revised statutes, and amendatory of section six of chapter two hundred and forty of the laws of 1880.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one hundred and twenty-eight, chapter eleven, revised statutes of 1878, shall be amended to read as follows: Section 128. The governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, attorney general, state superintendent, railroad commissioner and commissioner of insurance shall be chosen at the general election in the year 1881, and biennially thereafter; and the regular term of office of said state officers, when elected for a full term, shall commence on the first Monday in January next succeeding their election.

SECTION 2. Section one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, chapter eighty-seven, revised statutes of 1878, entitled of the railroad commissioner, is hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. No person in the employment of or owning any stock, bonds, or otherwise pecuniarily interested in any railroad,

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freight or transportation company, or being any officer of such company, shall be eligible to the office of railroad commissioner.

SECTION 4. Section one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven, chapter eighty-nine of the revised statutes of 1878, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 1967. Before entering upon the duties of his office, the commissioner of insurance shall take and subscribe to an oath of office to be filed with the secretary of state; and he shall also execute a bond to the state of Wisconsin in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, with two or more good and sufficient sureties, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, which bond, when approved by the governor, shall be deposited with the state treasurer. The commissioner of insurance shall have an official seal, and shall cause to be conducted all examinations of the affairs of insurance corporations that are or may be required by law; and generally shall exercise such supervision and control over insurance companies doing business in this state as the law may require. Said commissioner of insurance shall hold his office in the capitol, and be provided with postage, stationery, printing and office supplies, the expense thereof to be paid out of the state treasury. All reports required to be made by any insurance corporation, shall be made to said commissioner; and he shall, on or before the first day of July in each year, make a report to the governor of all transactions of his office, including a statement of the fees received by him as such commissioner, and such other matters as have been heretofore included in such report, or as he may be required to make report of by law.

SECTION 5. Section six, chapter two hundred and forty of the laws of 1880, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 6. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of insurance, when he deems the evidence sufficient, to prosecute or cause to be prosecuted, all violations of the insurance laws of the state. There shall be paid annually to the commissioner of insurance, by insurance companies, organized under the laws of this state, one dollar; by life and accident insurance companies, not organized under the laws of this state, one dollar; and by fire and marine insurance companies, not organized under the laws of this state, two dollars; for

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each certificate issued by him to the agents of such companies during the year; which sums aforesaid, together with all fees paid by insurance companies as now required by law, shall be paid over to the treasurer of the state of Wisconsin, monthly, and be credited to the general fund. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of insurance to tabulate and publish in his annual report the statistics given in the reports of town insurance companies; also to give the name and location of each company, together with the names of its officers, and to furnish the secretary thereof with a copy of each annual report.

SECTION 6. The salary of the commissioner of insurance shall be three thousand dollars annually, which shall be paid out of the state treasury the same as the salaries of other state officers; and he may, when necessary, employ a clerk at a salary of twelve hundred dollars, to be paid in like manner.

SECTION 7. All acts and parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SECTION 8. The first term of office of the railroad commissioner, provided by this act, shall commence on the fifteenth day of February, 1882, and the first term of office of the commissioner of insurance, provided by this act, shall commence on the first Monday of April, 1882, and the salary provided by this act shall apply on and after the first Monday of April, 1882.

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

Approved April 2, 1881.

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CHAPTER 146.

AN ACT amending sections one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two and one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four of the revised statutes, section one, chapter thirteen, laws of 1881, section one, chapter forty-two, laws of 1881, and section one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven of the revised statutes, all relating to town insurance companies.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine of chapter eighty-nine of the revised statutes is hereby amended by striking out all after the words "four o'clock P. M.," where they occur in the eighth line, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "of such days of each week as may be determined by the annual meeting of such corporation," so that said section when so amended shall read as follows: Section 1929. The directors shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors are elected; they shall choose one of their number president, and a secretary and a treasurer, and keep a record of all their proceedings in a book kept for that purpose, together with the names and places of residence of all persons insured, and the amount for which each is insured, which shall be kept open for inspection of all members of such corporation from the hour of nine o'clock A. M. to four o'clock P. M. of such days of each week as may be determined by the annual meeting of such corporation.

SECTION 2. Section one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two of chapter eighty-nine of the revised statutes is hereby amended by inserting after the word "lightning," where it occurs in the fifth line, the words "and providing for such conditions of insurance as

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may be determined by the by-laws of such corporation or by the resolutions of its annual meeting," and by adding at the end of said section the following: "The board of directors, however, may delegate such authority to a committee of not less than three, at least two of whom shall be directors," so that said section when so amended shall read as follows: Section 1932. The board of directors may issue policies of insurance signed by the president and secretary, agreeing in the name of the corporation to pay to the insured all loss or damage of and to the property mentioned and described therein, which may be occasioned by fire or lightning, and providing for such conditions of insurance as may be determined by the by-laws of such corporation or by the resolutions of its annual meeting; and the said board of directors or the corporation may classify the property insured at the time of issuing policies thereon under different rates, corresponding, as near as may be, to the greater or less risks from fire and loss which may attach to the several buildings or personal property insured. The board of directors, however, may delegate such authority to a committee of not less than three, at least two of whom shall be directors.

SECTION 3. Section one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four of chapter eighty-nine of the revised statutes is hereby amended by inserting after the word "damage," where it occurs in the ninth line, the words: "provided, that the board of directors may appoint a committee of not less than three members of the corporation for the adjustment of all losses that may occur during the year," so that said section, when so amended, shall read as follows: Section 1934. Every member of such corporation, who may sustain loss or damage by fire or lightning, shall immediately notify the president of such corporation, or, in his absence the secretary thereof, who shall forthwith convene the directors of said corporation, whose duty it shall be when so convened, to appoint a committee of not less than three nor more than five members of such corporation, except in case the loss is supposed to be less than three hundred dollars, then the president and secretary to appoint such committee to ascertain the amount of such loss or damage; provided, that the board of directors may appoint a committee of not less than three

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members of the corporation for the adjustment of all losses that may occur during the year; and in case of the inability of the parties to agree upon the amount of such loss or damage, the claimant may appoint one disinterested person on his part, and upon receiving notice from such claimant of such appointment the president of the corporation shall forthwith appoint a member of such corporation, and the two persons so appointed shall forthwith proceed to appoint a third person, who shall be disinterested, and the three persons so appointed shall constitute a committee of reference, who shall have full authority to examine witnesses and to determine all matters in dispute, who shall make their award to the president, or in his absence, to the secretary of such corporation, which award thereon shall be final. The said committee of reference shall each be allowed the sum of two dollars per day for each day's service so rendered and the sum of five cents per mile necessarily traveled in the discharge of such duties, which shall be paid by the claimant, unless the award of said committee shall exceed the sum offered by the corporation in liquidation of such loss or damage, in which case said expense shall be paid by said corporation.

SECTION 4. Section one of chapter thirteen of the general laws of 1881 is hereby amended by inserting in the fifteenth line thereof, and between the words "thereof" and "together," the following words: "and of the necessary business expenses of such corporation," so that said section when so amended shall read as follows: Section 1. Amend section one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three of the revised statutes by adding after the word "thereof" where it occurs in the sixth line of said section, the following: "together with all legal costs and charges incurred in case legal proceedings are commenced to collect any assessment made upon him," so that said section when so amended shall read as follows: Section 1933. Every person to whom any such policy is issued shall be deemed a member of such corporation, and shall give his undertaking, bearing even date with the policy so issued to him, binding himself, his heirs and assigns, to pay his *pro rata* share to the corporation of all losses or damages by fire or lightning, which may be sustained by any member thereof, and of the necessary

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business expenses of such corporation, together with all legal costs and charges incurred in case legal proceedings are commenced to collect any assessment made upon him; and every such undertaking shall, within ten days after its acceptance, be filed in the office of the secretary, and shall remain on file in such office, except when required to be produced in court as evidence. He shall also at the time of effecting such insurance pay such percentage in cash, and such reasonable sums for a policy as may be required by the rules or by-laws.

SECTION 5. Amend section one of chapter forty-two of the laws of 1881, by striking out the words, "at the time of making the assessment therefor," where they occur in the thirty-second and thirty-third lines, by adding at the end of said section the following words: "Every member of such corporation who shall either neglect or refuse to pay such assessment at the time specified in the notice sent him in compliance with the provisions of this section, shall pay to such corporation a fine of two per cent. of the amount of such assessment for each week or part thereof during which such assessment shall remain due and unpaid," so that said section when so amended shall read as follows: Section 1. Section one of chapter two hundred and fifty-one of the general laws of 1879 is hereby amended by striking out the word "two" where it occurs in the eighteenth line of said section, and insert in lieu thereof the word "three," so that said section, when so amended, shall read as follows: Section 1. Whenever the amount of any loss so ascertained shall exceed the amount of the cash funds of the corporation, the president shall convene the board of directors, who shall make an assessment upon all property insured by such corporation, in proportion to the amount thereof and the rate under which it may be classified, sufficient at least to pay such loss: provided, however, that such board of directors shall be authorized, if they see fit to do so, to assess up three and a half mills, even if such loss should not require such an amount; and when such assessment shall have been completed, the secretary shall immediately notify every member of such corporation, by letter or postal card sent to his usual postoffice address, of the amount of such

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loss, and the sum due from him as his share thereof, and the time when and to whom payment thereof is to be made, which time shall not be less than sixty days nor more than ninety days from the date of such notice; and the treasurer or person designated to receive such money may demand and receive two per cent, in addition to the amount of each such assessment, for his fees in receiving and paying over the same. Such assessment, when collected, shall be paid to the person entitled thereto, according to the terms of the policy issued to him; provided, that if any loss shall occur during the first eight months of any year, the board of directors may borrow money sufficient to pay such loss, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent., and shall therein include the interest in the assessment, and direct payment of such assessment to be made not later than the thirty-first day of December next following. Every member of such corporation who shall either neglect or refuse to pay such assessment, at the time specified in the notice sent to him in compliance with the provisions of this section, shall pay to such corporation a fine of two per cent. of the amount of such assessment for each week or part thereof during which such assessment shall remain due and unpaid.

SECTION 6. Amend section one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven of the revised statutes by inserting after the word "thereof," where it occurs in the fourth line, the words "or such and so many of them as they may have appointed as a committee for such purpose," so that said section when so amended shall read as follows: Section 1937. Any member of such corporation may withdraw therefrom at any time by giving notice in writing to the president, or, in his absence, to the secretary thereof, and paying his share of all claims then existing against said corporation; and the directors or a majority thereof, or such and so many of them as they may have appointed as a committee for such purpose, shall have power to annul any policy by giving notice in writing to that effect to the holder thereof.

SECTION 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 17, 1882.

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CHAPTER 166.

(Published March 28, 1882.)

AN ACT relating to deceptive advertisements by companies, associations and corporations transacting the business of fire insurance of this state, and amendatory of subdivision "c" of section one thousand nine hundred and forty-six of chapter eighty-nine of the revised statutes of 1878, entitled "of insurance corporations."

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Subdivision "c" of section one thousand nine hundred and forty-six of chapter eighty-nine of the revised statutes of 1878, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 1946c. It shall be unlawful for any company, association or corporation transacting the business of fire insurance in this state to publish or cause to be published, or permit to be published by any of its agents or with the knowledge or consent of any of its agents, any statement by newspaper advertisement, card, sign, or otherwise, which shall represent said company, association or corporation as writing risks different in nature or class from those actually written by said company, association or corporation, or shall represent said company, association or corporation as confining its business to a particular class of risks, when it is in reality writing risks of another class. The distribution of any cards or other documents by any agent of any such company, association or corporation, containing such deceptive representations as to the nature or class of risks written by such company, association or corporation, or the existence of any sign exposed to public view containing such deceptive representations as to the nature or class of risks written by such company, association or corporation, belonging to any such company, association or corporation, or any agent thereof, or the existence of any advertisement or card or statement containing any such deceptive representations as to the nature or class of risks written by said company, association or corporation in any newspaper published in any town, village or city in which the said company, association or corporation has an agent transacting business or soliciting

Insurance Laws.

insurance, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the violation of this section by said company, association or corporation. In addition to the penalty provided in subdivision "e" of section one thousand nine hundred and forty-six of the revised statutes of 1878, which is hereby made applicable to this section as amended, it is hereby made the duty of the commissioner of insurance to revoke the license of any company, association or corporation which shall be convicted of violating this section, and the licenses of all its agents for the transaction of the business of fire insurance within this state, immediately upon the filing of a certified copy of the record of such conviction with said commissioner of insurance. Whenever there shall be filed with said commissioner of insurance an affidavit containing a statement of facts constituting *prima facie* evidence of the violation of this section by any such company, association or corporation, said commissioner of insurance shall immediately notify such company, association or corporation of the filing of such affidavit, and shall require such company, association or corporation to show cause before said commissioner of insurance, within thirty days from such notification, why its license should not be revoked, and if such company, association or corporation shall fail within the time specified to establish to the satisfaction of said commissioner of insurance that it has not violated this section in the manner alleged in such affidavit, said commissioner of insurance shall immediately revoke the license of said company, association or corporation, and the licenses of all its agents for the transaction of the business of fire insurance within this state. No license to transact the business of fire insurance within this state shall be granted by said commissioner of insurance to any company, association or corporation, or to any agent thereof, to transact such business of fire insurance for said company, association or corporation for the period of one year from the date when the license of said company, association or corporation has been revoked under the provisions of this section.

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

Approved March 18, 1882.

Insurance Laws.

CHAPTER 204.

AN ACT to amend section one thousand nine hundred and fifty-one of chapter eighty-nine of the revised statutes, entitled "of insurance corporations."

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one thousand nine hundred and fifty-one of chapter eighty-nine of the revised statutes is hereby amended by inserting after the word "any," where it occurs in the third line of said section, the word "county," so that said section when so amended shall read as follows: Section 1951. Every such corporation organized under the laws of this state may invest its funds and accumulations in stock or bonds of the United States or of this state, or of any county, incorporated city or town in this state, or in mortgages being first liens on real estate, worth at least twice the money loaned thereon, and it may also loan to its policy holders sums not exceeding one-half the annual premiums on their policies, upon notes to be secured by the policy of the persons to whom the loans may be made, and when such corporation shall transact business in any other state, it may invest its surplus funds in such state on like security and under the same restrictions as in this state. No life insurance corporation organized under the laws of this state shall issue policies insuring fire, marine, accident or live stock risks, nor do any banking business.

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

Approved March 24, 1882.

Insurance Laws.

CHAPTER 205.

AN ACT to amend section one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight of the revised statutes, relating to town insurance companies.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight of the revised statutes of 1878, is hereby amended by striking out the word "day," where it occurs in the second line of said section, and inserting "the thirty-first day of December," so that said section, when so amended, shall read as follows: Section 1938. The secretary of every such corporation shall annually prepare a statement, showing its condition on the thirty-first day of December preceding its annual meeting, which shall contain the names of all persons then insured, the amount insured by each policy, the whole number of policies issued, the whole number then in force, the aggregate amount then insured, and the aggregate amount of each class of insured property, the amount of losses paid during the year, the whole amount of losses paid by the corporation since its organization, the whole amount insured since its organization, the losses sustained and unpaid, if any, and all such other matters pertaining to the interest of such corporation, as by the by-laws he may be required to report upon. Such statement shall be read to the members of such corporation at their annual meeting, and entered at length upon the records; and within fifteen days after such annual meeting shall be filed in the office of the town clerk of the town in which such corporation has its office, and a certified copy thereof transmitted to the commissioner of insurance.

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

Approved March 24, 1882.

Insurance Laws.

CHAPTER 227.

AN ACT to amend section one hundred and five of the laws of 1880, entitled an act to allow general accident insurance companies to do business in this state.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter one hundred and five of the laws of 1880 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for accident insurance companies, organized under the laws of any other state or of any foreign government, to make insurance upon individuals of this state against personal injuries, disablement or death resulting from traveling or general accident by land or water, also against accidents to property, from causes other than by fire and lightning, also guaranteeing the fidelity of persons holding places of public or private trust, under authority issued by the commissioner of insurance of this state. Such companies shall be possessed of a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, actually paid up, and shall have the same amount deposited with the insurance department of the state where such company is organized, and shall file annual statements, and shall be subject to the same fees and taxes as are now paid by fire insurance companies doing business in this state.

SECTION 2. Every such corporation organized under the laws of any foreign government, shall, in addition to the foregoing, file in the office of the commissioner of insurance a statement, verified by the oath of the president, secretary or manager residing in the United States, showing to the satisfaction of the commissioner of insurance that such corporation has invested in the stocks or bonds of the United States, of the states of New York or Wisconsin, such stocks or bonds to be in all cases equal to a stock producing six per centum per annum, and in bonds or mortgages on unincumbered real estate worth fifty per cent. more than the amount loaned thereon, the sum of at least one hundred thousand dollars, and that such stocks or bonds deposited with the superintendent of the insurance department, state treasurer, or other proper state officer

Insurance Laws.

of some one of the states of the United States, or are held by citizens of the United States, as trustees, and that such securities are not pledged or incumbered, but are held and remain for the benefit and security of policy holders of such corporation residing in the United States; or, in default of such statement, shall deposit with the state treasurer, for the benefit and security of policy holders residing in the United States, a sum not less than fifty thousand dollars or stocks of the United States or of the state of Wisconsin, in all cases to be equal to a stock producing six per cent. per annum, said stocks not to be received by said treasurer at a rate above their par value, or above their current market value, or in bond and mortgages on improved unincumbered real estate in the state of Wisconsin, worth fifty per cent. more than the amount loaned thereon. The stocks and securities so deposited may be exchanged from time to time for other securities, receivable as aforesaid; and so long as the corporation so depositing shall continue solvent and comply with the laws of this state, such corporation may be permitted by the state treasurer to collect the interest or dividends on said deposits.

SECTION 3. The commissioner of insurance shall compute the reserve fund for re-insurance to be held by such companies at fifty per centum of the gross premiums received and receivable upon all policies which shall be in force at the time of making such computation. Whenever the capital of any company, authorized under this act, shall become impaired to the extent of fifteen per cent. or shall otherwise become unsafe, it shall become the duty of the commissioner of insurance to cancel the authority of such company.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 25, 1882.

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CHAPTER 240.

AN ACT to amend section one of chapter forty-two of the general laws of 1881, and amendatory of section one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five of chapter eighty-nine of the revised statutes of 1878, entitled "of insurance corporations"

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter forty-two of the general laws of 1881 is hereby amended by adding the following after the word "immediately" in the eighteenth line of said section: "Insert a notice in one or more newspapers printed in the county or counties where such corporation is doing business, stating therein the time when such assessment was levied, and the time when the same becomes due; such notice shall in justice court or court of record be conclusive evidence of notification to any member of such corporation of such assessment, and;" also amend said section further by adding after the word "letter" in the nineteenth line, the words "or postal card," so that said section when so amended shall read as follows: Section 1. Whenever the amount of any loss so ascertained shall exceed the amount of the cash funds of the corporation, the president shall convene the board of directors, who shall make an assessment upon all property insured by such corporation, in proportion to the amount thereof, and the rate under which it may have been classified, sufficient at least to pay such loss: provided, however, that such board of directors shall be authorized, if it sees fit to do so, to assess up to three and a half mills, even if such loss should not require such an amount; and when such assessment shall have been completed, the secretary shall immediately insert a notice in one or more newspapers printed in the county or counties where such corporation is doing business, stating therein the time when such assessment was levied, and the time when the same becomes due; such notice shall in justice court or court of record be conclusive evidence of notification of such assessment, and notify every member of such corporation, by letter or postal card sent to his usual postoffice address, of the

Insurance Laws.

amount of such loss and the sum due from him as his share thereof, and the time when and to whom payment thereof is to be made, which time shall not be less than sixty nor more than ninety days from the date of such notice; and the treasurer or person designated to receive such money may demand and receive two per cent. in addition to the amount of each such assessment, for his fees in receiving and paying over the same. Such assessment, when collected, shall be paid to the person entitled thereto, according to the terms of the policy issued to him: provided, that if any loss shall occur during the first eight months of any year, the board of directors, at the time of making the assessment therefor, may borrow money sufficient to pay such loss at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent., and shall therein include the interest in the assessment, and direct the payment of such assessment to be made not later than the thirty-first day of December next following.

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

Approved March 28, 1882.

CHAPTER 249.

AN ACT relating to the "American Legion of Honor," and amendatory of section one of chapter two hundred and four of the laws of 1879, as amended by chapter two hundred and forty-six of the laws of 1881.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter two hundred and four of the general laws of 1879, as amended by chapter two hundred and forty-six of the general laws of 1881, is hereby amended by inserting after the words "The Northwestern Mutual Relief Association," in the thirty-third line of said chapter, the words "American Legion of Honor, The Catholic Knights of America," so that said section when so amended will read as follows: Section 1. The incorporated or organized under the laws of this state and having

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secret, beneficiary, charitable and benevolent orders of Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, The Ancient Order of United Workmen, Royal Arcanum, Independent Order of Mutual Aid, Sons of Herman, Druids, Harugari, Independent Order of B'nai Brith, Kecher Shel Barzel, Free Sons of Israel, Diamond Brothers, Independent Order of Red Men, Temple of Honor, Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, Patrons of Husbandry, Expressmen's Mutual Benefit Association, Telegraphers' Mutual Benefit Association, The Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Insurance, The Railway Employes' Mutual Benefit Association of the West, Passenger and Freight Conductors' Mutual Benefit Association, Brewers' Relief Society, Milwaukee Mutual Workingmen's Relief Society, Eintrachts Society, Vorwartz Society, Concordia Society, Knights and Ladies of Honor, Heldmann's Independent Relief Society, Masonic Benefit Association of Wisconsin, Clergymen's Insurance League, The Preachers' Mutual Aid Society of the Wisconsin Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, The Northwestern Mutual Relief Association, American Legion of Honor, The Catholic Knights of America, The Mutual Protection Association of Wisconsin, are hereby declared not to be life insurance companies in the sense and meaning of the general laws of the state relating to life insurance companies, and said societies, and no other orders, societies or associations, are hereby declared to be exempt from the provisions of the general insurance laws of this state.

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

Approved March 28, 1882.

CHAPTER 281.

AN ACT to provide for the exemption of insurance associations for benevolent and charitable purposes from the operation of the general laws relating to life insurance companies.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All companies, societies, orders and associations,

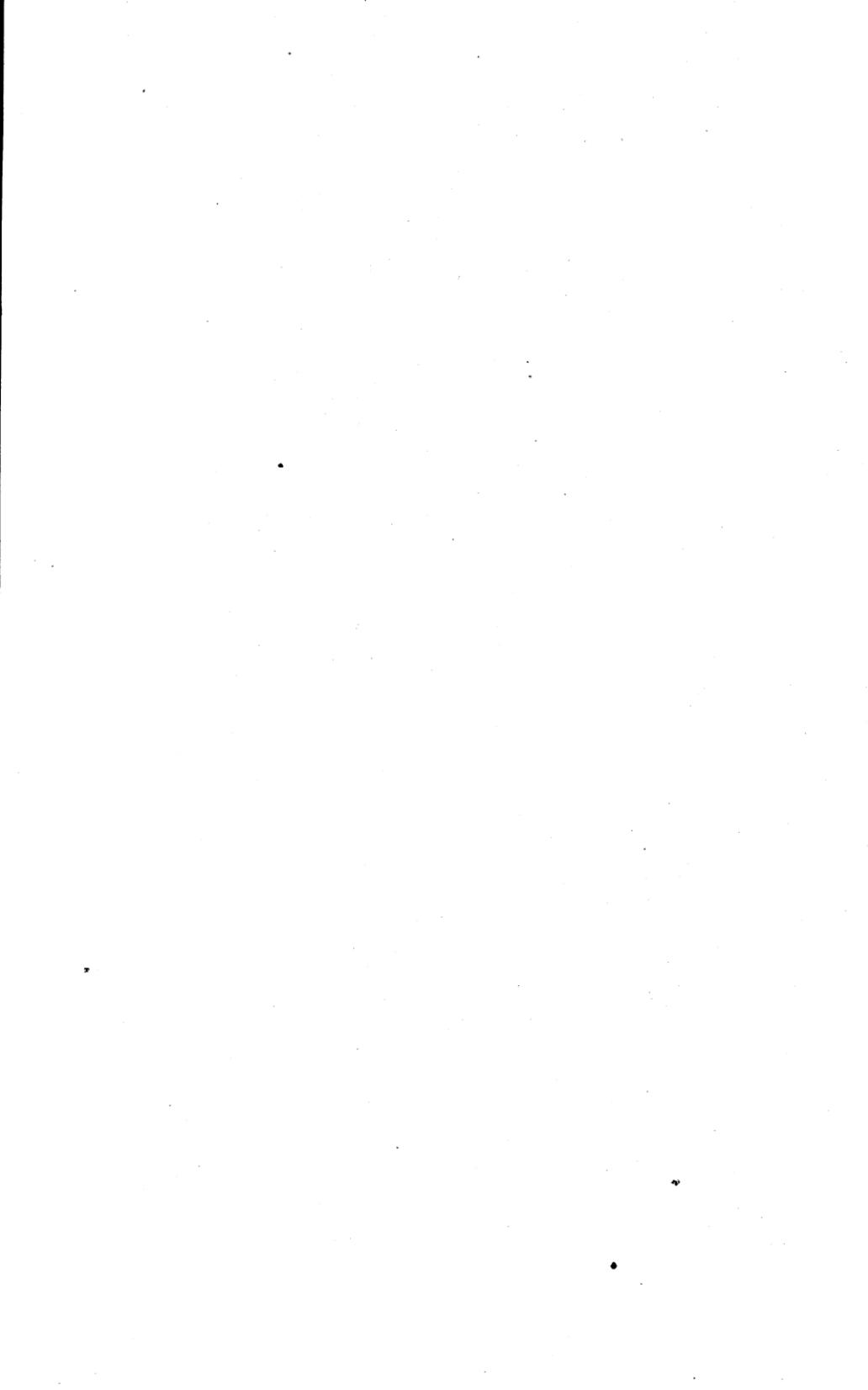
Insurance Laws.

their central office or headquarters within the state of Wisconsin, which are not stock companies and which issue life or accident policies, or contracts of insurance, solely to their members, and not for profit, but at the actual expense thereof, as a mutual, benevolent or charitable undertaking, and raise the funds for such insurance by a fixed assessment on each member when they are actually needed to fulfill the policies, may make application at any time to the commissioner of insurance to be exempted from the operation of the general laws of the state for the time being relating to life or accident insurance companies; and thereupon the commissioner of insurance may in his discretion issue a certificate or license to such company, society, order or association so applying, stating that it has been found to be an association of the kind or nature mentioned in this act, and that the commissioner, by virtue of his discretionary power under this act, has decided it to be properly entitled to the benefits of this act, and that until he shall revoke such license such company, society, order or association shall be exempted from the operation of the general laws for the time being relating to life and accident insurance companies; and thereupon, until such license or certificate is revoked, such association shall be deemed not to be a life or accident insurance company within the meaning of said general laws, and shall be exempt from the operations of their provisions. Such certificate or license shall be revokable at any time in the discretion of the commissioner of insurance. He shall annually report the names of all organizations, licensed or refused to be licensed, or whose licenses have been revoked under this act, with other facts of general interest upon this subject.

SECTION 2. Nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal chapter two hundred and four of the laws of 1879, and the acts amendatory thereof, and the organizations therein named shall remain as heretofore exempt from the operation of the general laws relating to life insurance companies, without license under this act.

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

Approved March 29, 1882.



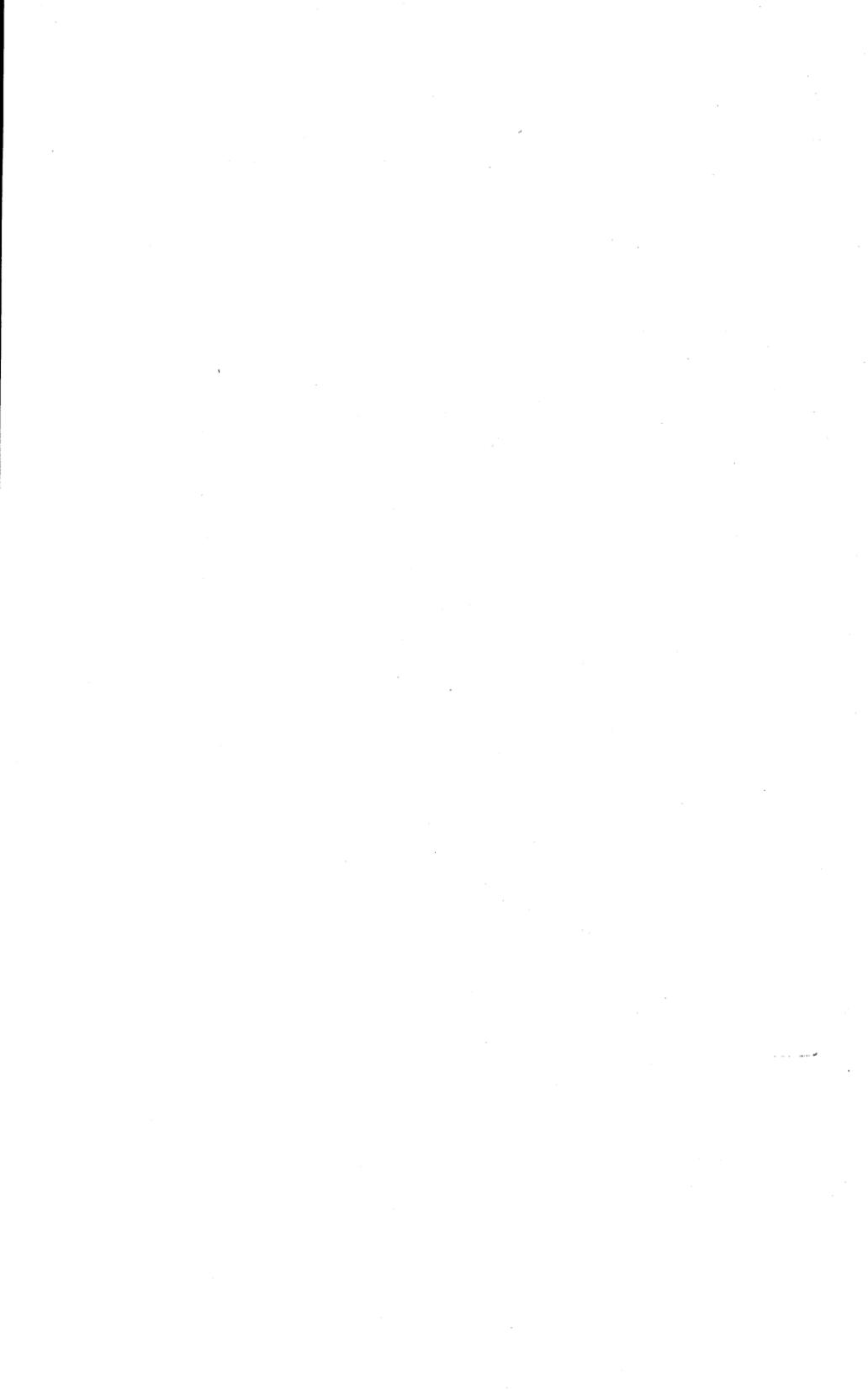




REPORT
OF THE
STATE SUPERVISOR
OF
INSPECTORS OF ILLUMINATING OILS
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.



MADISON, WIS.:
DAVID ATWOOD, STATE PRINTER.
1882.



REPORT.

Hon. J. M. RUSK, *Governor of Wisconsin:*

SIR — In accordance with the provisions of chapter 269 of the Laws of 1880, I have the honor to submit the following as the annual report of the State Supervisor of Inspectors of Illuminating Oils, for the year ending September 30, 1882.

The following tables exhibit in detail the amount of oil inspected in the state during the year — Table 1 showing the total amount of oil inspected during each month of the year, the amount approved and the amount rejected; and Table 2 showing the amount of oil inspected in each inspection district during the year, with the sums received as fees by each inspector and by the Supervisor.

TABLE I.

Showing the number of barrels of oil inspected in each month, from October 1, 1881, to September 30, 1882.

MONTHS.	Bbbs. approved.	Bbbs. rejected.	Total inspections. Bbbs.
October, 1881.....	8,897	24	8,921
November, 1881.....	7,857	68	7,925
December, 1881.....	3,879	29	3,908
January, 1882.....	3,091	22	3,113
February, 1882.....	3,647	22	3,669
March, 1882.....	2,542	35	2,577
April, 1882.....	2,895	5	2,900
May, 1882.....	2,032	6	2,038
June, 1882.....	3,089	5	3,094
July, 1882.....	2,703	2	2,705
August, 1882.....	4,739	0	4,739
September, 1882.....	10,416	0	10,416
Totals.....	55,837	218	56,055

Oil Inspection.

TABLE II.

Showing amount of oil inspected in each district during the year, and the fees received by each inspector and by the Supervisor.

DISTRICTS.	Bbls. approved.	Bbls. rejected.	Total inspections.	Inspector's fees.	Supervisor's fees.	Total inspec- tion fees.
Appleton.....	338	40	378	\$30 24	\$7 56	\$37 80
Ashland.....						
Baraboo.....	165		165	13 20	3 30	16 50
Beloit.....	205		205	16 40	4 10	20 50
Chippewa Falls.....	1,070		1,070	85 60	21 40	107 00
Clintonville.....						
Darlington.....						
Eau Claire.....						
Fond du Lac.....	455		455	36 40	9 10	45 50
Grand Rapids.....	535		535	42 80	10 70	53 50
Green Bay.....	3,520		3,520	281 60	70 40	352 00
Hudson.....	1,946		1,946	155 68	38 92	194 60
Janesville.....	1,600	125	1,725	138 00	34 50	172 50
Kenosha.....	106		106	8 48	2 12	10 60
La Crosse.....	3,055		3,055	244 40	61 10	305 50
Madison.....	1,688	43	1,731	138 48	34 62	173 10
Manitowoc.....						
Milwaukee.....	38,061		38,061	3,044 88	761 22	3,806 10
Monroe.....						
Osceola Mills.....						
Oshkosh.....	1,071		1,071	85 68	21 42	107 10
Portage.....	200		200	16 00	4 00	20 00
Prairie du Chien.....	217	10	227	18 16	4 54	22 70
Racine.....	366		366	29 28	7 32	36 60
Sharon.....	168		168	13 44	3 36	16 80
Superior.....	22		22	1 76	44	2 20
Watertown.....	959		959	76 72	19 18	95 90
Wausau.....	90		90	7 20	1 80	9 00
Totals.....	55,837	218	56,055	\$4,484 40	\$1,121 10	\$5,605 50

In addition to the regular fees received by inspectors, as shown by the above table, under section 4 of chapter 288, Laws of 1881, it was necessary to distribute a surplus which accrued from the sums received during the year ending April 30, 1881, for inspec-

¹ The amount above given as "Supervisor's Fees" is the gross sum due to the Supervisor as his salary under the law which directs the payment to him of two cents per barrel for each barrel of oil inspected. In reality the receipts of the office have been much less than the amount above stated, inasmuch as the Supervisor's fees have in many cases been remitted wholly as a necessity to secure the services of inspectors in unprofitable districts. Such remissions, together with the necessary expenses of the office, have reduced the salary of the Supervisor to about one-half of the sum above named.

Correspondence.

tions at Milwaukee. The section in question is so ambiguous in its language, that the Supervisor found it advisable to apply to the Attorney General for his construction thereof prior to proceeding to make the distribution. The following is the correspondence upon the subject:

OFFICE OF STATE SUPERVISOR OF INSPECTORS OF ILLUMINATING OILS,
APPLETON, WIS., June 3, 1882.

Hon. L. F. FRISBY, *Attorney General, Madison, Wis.:*

DEAR SIR — I shall be obliged if, at your early convenience, you will favor me with your official opinion on the proper construction of section 4, chapter 288, Laws of 1881, relating to the distribution of inspectors' fees.

The section provides that, whenever a certain limit has been reached in the receipts of inspectors, the surplus shall be paid over to the State Supervisor for disbursement, and reads: "If the total amount of fees received by all inspectors in every county * * * exceed the sum of two thousand dollars, all sums in excess thereof shall be paid into the hands of the State Supervisor," but further seems to fix the time for this payment as soon as practicable after the close of the yearly term, which having now come, an official interpretation of the law is made necessary.

I may say, by way of explanation, that if the words "all inspectors in every county" be interpreted as meaning all of the inspectors in the state, then the sum named was, by their aggregated receipts, reached several months since; but if this language is to be construed to mean all the inspectors in *any one* county, then it can affect only the inspector at Milwaukee, as his is the only office the income of which reaches anywhere near the sum above named, his income above Supervisor's fees for the year having been \$3,048.48. This section admits the possibility of this inspector to receive the sum of \$3,000, and I am informed that the intent of the legislature, as shown in the bill as passed, was that he should receive that sum for salary and expenses, the law, as it now stands, differing from the bill as passed, through clerical errors in the process of engrossing, which have both changed and obscured its meaning. I have not supposed, however, that this error could now be remedied or considered in the construction of the law.

The points on which I most especially desire your official opinion are as follows:

From whom should I demand the surplus now due from inspections as a fund for disbursement? From *all* inspectors from the time their net fees aggregated the sum of \$2,000? Or from the inspector at Milwaukee from the time his net fees reached the sum of \$2,000 (the fees of no other inspector

Correspondence.

having reached that sum), or, finally, from this inspector from the time when his net fees have reached \$3,000, the possible limit of his income?

Anything in addition to the above concerning the proper construction of this section of the law, or my duty under it, will be gladly received.

Very respectfully,

J. T. REEVE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

Office of Attorney General,

MADISON, June 6, 1882.

Dr. J. T. REEVE, *Supervisor, Appleton, Wis. :*

DEAR SIR — Yours of the 3d instant, asking "from whom you should demand" the surplus due from inspectors for disbursement under sec. 4, ch. 288, Laws 1881, is received.

In reply, would say that the section is somewhat obscure, but upon a careful examination of it, and the act to which it is amendatory, I think you have a right to require the payment from all inspectors of any surplus they may have in their hands at the end of the year over two thousand dollars — after the payment of the two cents per barrel provided for in sec. 2, ch. 269, Laws 1880. In other words, the inspector can retain only two thousand dollars in the first instance as his fees or salary, yet each inspector gets his share of the two distributions which may be made under said sec. 4, up to three thousand dollars, if the fund should be sufficient to reach that amount under the rule of distribution prescribed. The section does not seem to make any exceptions or distinctions, and is applicable to all inspectors alike. The section was apparently devised to secure a distribution of all fees above two thousand dollars which might come into the hands of any one or more of the inspectors. As the law stood, prior to the enactment of sec. 4, it would seem that each inspector might retain all fees received over and above the two cents per barrel specified in sec. 2, ch. 269, Laws 1880. Now, he retains only two thousand at first, and takes with the other inspectors on the disbursement under sec. 4.

The payment should no doubt be made to you, as soon as practicable after the expiration of the year.

It is quite possible that it was intended to give the inspector at Milwaukee \$3,000 before the payment of any over to you except the two cents per barrel, but such does not seem to be the language of the act as published.

Believing that I have answered your inquiries fully, I am

Very respectfully yours,

L. F. FRISBY, *Attorney General.*

In accordance with the above interpretation of the law, the net sum of \$1,048.48 was shortly afterward paid into the hands of the State Supervisor by the inspector at Milwaukee, for distribution under the provisions of the law, and the same was distributed as

Oil Inspection.

shown by the following statement. Including this distribution the largest gross amount received by any inspector was \$2,601.20, that sum being received by the inspector at Milwaukee. The smallest sum was that received by the inspector at Superior,¹ the amount being \$6.49.

The following statement gives the names of the inspectors participating in the distribution alluded to in the foregoing correspondence, their districts, the sum allotted to each, the number of barrels inspected by each in lots of less than ten barrels, and the whole number inspected *during the year ending April 30, 1882:*

DISTRICTS.	INSPECTORS.	Inspections in small lots, less than ten barrels each.	Total number of barrels inspected.	Allowance for small lots.	Allowance pro rata.	Total allowance.
Appleton	Lester.....	1	831	\$0 17	\$11 80	\$11 97
Baraboo.....	Hawes .....	.....	110	.....	1 56	1 56
Clintonville	Young .....	.....	203	.....	2 88	2 88
Chippewa Falls.	Coleman .....	.....	1,044	.....	14 85	14 85
Eau Claire	Lord .....	.....	268	.....	3 80	3 80
Fond du Lac ...	Bass	6	811	1 02	11 51	12 53
Grand Rapids ..	Hungerford.	5	916	85	13 00	13 85
Green Bay.....	Brett.....	27	6,014	4 59	85 38	89 97
Hudson	Fuller .....	.....	1,926	.....	27 35	27 35
Janesville	Putnam	40	2,069	6 80	29 38	36 18
Kenosha	Bentley	42	102	7 14	1 44	8 58
La Crosse	Remick	55	3,636	9 35	51 62	60 97
Madison	McConnell .....	.....	2,049	.....	29 10	29 10
Milwaukee	Nowell	354	38,106	60 18	541 02	601 20
Oshkosh	Steele	3	2,168	51	30 78	31 29
Portage	Schulze .....	.....	365	.....	5 19	5 19
Prairie du Chien	Samuels....	13	213	2 21	3 03	5 24
Racine	Hindley....	51	1,075	8 67	15 26	23 93
Sharon	Allen	109	188	18 53	2 66	21 19
Superior	Brown	25	34	4 25	48	4 73
Watertown	Eberle	115	1,500	19 55	21 30	40 85
Wausau	Miller.....	90	1 27	1 27
	Totals...	846	63,718	\$143 82	\$904 66	\$1,048 48

¹ Since resigned.

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NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF INSPECTORS.

Following is a list of the inspectors now in service, with their postoffice addresses, the addresses being alphabetically arranged:

Appleton	J. S. Lester.	Madison	R. J. McConnell.
Baraboo.....	J. Hawes.	Milwaukee	W. A. Nowell.
Beloit.....	E. A. Loomis.	Oshkosh	Dr. G. M. Steele.
Chippewa Falls ..	S. S. Coleman.	Portage	F. W. Schulze.
Clintonville	F. M. Young.	Prairie du Chien	Dr. A. F. Samuels.
Fond du Lac	James Bass.	Racine	Prof. R. C. Hindley.
Green Bay.....	Dr. B. C. Brett.	Sharon	C. H. Allen.
Hudson	S. W. Fuller.	Stevens Point...	G. W. Hungerford.
Janesville	Ed. Connell.	Watertown	H. T. Eberle.
Kenosha	E. J. Bentley.	Wausau	H. Miller.
La Crosse	J. C. Remick.		

It being desirable to have inspectors at several additional places, the following circular was prepared soon after the passage of the law of 1881, and sent to the authorities of a number of the cities and larger towns of the state, leading in a number of cases to correspondence, and in some cases to appointments, the appointees refusing to serve after having agreed to accept the office, on learning more fully the nature and extent of their duties and obligations as inspectors:

OFFICE OF STATE SUPERVISOR OF INSPECTORS OF ILLUMINATING OILS,
APPLETON, WIS., — —, 188—.

GENTLEMEN— Your attention is called to the provisions of the inclosed oil inspection law, by which it is made the duty of the Supervisor to appoint inspectors of illuminating oils, upon the nomination of city, village or township authorities.

As there is now no inspector having charge of the territory under your jurisdiction, and as the interests of dealers in illuminating oils therein require that such officer be appointed, I have the honor to request that you will, at the earliest possible day, nominate and transmit to me the name of some suitable man, whom I may appoint to said office.

Very respectfully,

J. T. REEVE, *Supervisor.*

To the Honorable, the — — — —.

The statements already made show that there has been less oil inspected during the year than there was during previous years since the existence of the inspection law. This is explained, partly

Oil Inspection.

at least, for reasons referred to in my report of last year, to wit: that the fees allowed under the law for inspections are so inadequate to the labor required, except at a few points, that at a number of places where it is desirable to have inspectors, it is wholly impossible to secure them, even though the Supervisor not only remit his fees, but promise reimbursement of any actual pecuniary loss which may occur by reason of being required to travel in the discharge of official duties. Because of this inadequacy of fees, some inspectors have peremptorily resigned, whose places it has been impossible to fill, and some others have tendered their resignations, but have continued, by personal request, to serve in more circumscribed localities than heretofore.

To the extent that these changes have occurred, the intent of the law and the effort of the Supervisor, that inspectors should, in every part of the state, be located conveniently near to dealers, has been defeated, and to comply with the law, dealers doing business at places where it has been impossible to secure inspectors, have been subjected to the inconvenience and injustice of being compelled to purchase their supplies at places within the state where inspectors were located. It is quite probable that this has not been done in all cases, and that a limited amount of uninspected oil is now being sold in the state, though no official knowledge of such fact has been obtained.

To compensate to some extent for this, is a knowledge by refiners of the requirements of our law, and of its enforcement at all chief points in the state, in consequence of which but little oil that is not fully up to the required test is now being received in the state at any point. It is indeed a very gratifying fact, that there is evidently an increasing demand for grades of oil of higher test than is required by our statute, the reports of inspectors showing that a large proportion of the oil offered for inspection is of this character. To this cause in part may be attributed the comparative happy freedom from accidents which has continued to this date.

Accidents.

ACCIDENTS.

So far as can be ascertained there have been but two lamp explosions in this state during the year, neither of which was attended with fatal results. The first of these cases occurred at Oshkosh in November, 1881, where a lamp exploded while in the hands of Mr. S. F. Berry, a lawyer of that place. The flame was extinguished and no injury was done. The oil was tested by Dr. G. M. Steele, inspector, and its burning point found to be two degrees above the requirements of our law.

The second case occurred in Milwaukee on the 9th of this present month of October, and was officially reported to me by Mr. Nowell, inspector, on the 12th inst., as follows: "On Tuesday evening, October 9th, Mrs. Reilly, at 190 Greenbush St., in a small shed used for family laundry, etc., and detached from her residence, took up a lamp which had been lighted about one-half an hour, and was about half full of oil, and (according to her belief) it immediately exploded in her hands, saturating her dress with the ignited oil and setting fire to her apparel, inflicting dangerous burns. She ran into the house and was met by her son, who extinguished the fire, burning his hands badly in so doing. * * I have tested a sample of the oil used and find it to be 125° fire test. The temperature at which it emits an inflammable, and under some conditions explosive vapor, is about 85° F."

Three or four other "lamp explosions" have been reported in the papers, but careful investigation of each case has convinced me that the reports were without foundation of fact. One of these cases occurred at Wausau in March last, in which a lamp fell from a sewing machine to the floor, spilling the oil and setting fire to some clothes. A young lady attempting to extinguish this fire was herself burned badly on hands and feet, and inhaled some of the flame which proved fatal to her.

A number of incipient fires have occurred from the use of kerosene oil in oil stoves, none of which happily have been attended with very serious consequences, though the escapes from such consequences have in some cases been very narrow. These occurrences

Accidents.

show the necessity for the exercise of greater care in the selections and management of these stoves, and that it is quite as important that a high grade of oil be used in stoves as in lamps, and also that they be cared for as scrupulously.

In this connection it becomes my duty to refer to one of the most inflammable and dangerous of the products of petroleum, which under the fictitious and meaningless name of

ROSE FLUID,

has had a sale in some parts of Rock county, particularly at Janesville. Prior to the enactment of the present inspection law, this article was freely sold in that locality for illuminating purposes; since that time it has been uniformly "rejected" for such purposes by the inspector, but has to some extent been sold by one of the dealers in oil at Janesville under a label which reads as follows:

ROSE FLUID.

Sold only for

Mechanical and Erasive Purposes.

There is perhaps no legal evidence that this "fluid" has been sold directly for illuminating purposes, but it is quite certain that it has been used for such purposes by those who have purchased it, and its extremely dangerous character is shown by the painful death of Mrs. E. W. Hilt, which occurred at Janesville in February last through its use. The following is an account of this accident, as officially reported to me by the inspector at Janesville:

JANESVILLE, February 11, 1882.

Dr. J. T. REEVE, *Supervisor*:

DEAR SIR— On the evening of the 9th inst., Mrs. Ellen Hilt, of this city, sent her daughter (aged ten years) to the store of John Davis, an extensive oil dealer of this city, where she purchased one quart of "Rose Fluid." At about eight o'clock the child delivered the "fluid" to her mother, who in filling a lamp broke the bottle containing the fluid and spilled a part of it upon her person. The balance she put into a lamp, and after lighting it took it into her hand and started to go into another room. When near the doorway the flame of the burning lamp was conducted to the saturated clothing of the unfortunate woman, and *in an instant she was completely enveloped with fire.* A young man sitting about twelve feet from her sprang to her relief and tried to smother the flames with an overcoat, but his efforts

Accidents.

were of no avail. Quilts were also used for the same purpose, but with no better effect; her clothing was literally burned off from her, and she was so badly burned that she at once became insensible, and died in about four hours. A sample of this fluid burns readily when cooled to a temperature of ten degrees below the freezing point.

Very respectfully,

S. J. M. PUTNAM, *Inspector.*

This case having been made the subject of investigation by a coroner's jury, I subjoin the verdict of that jury, which was as follows:

THE INQUEST.

"The following is the verdict of the coroner's jury in relation to what caused the death of Mrs. E. W. Hilt:

"An inquisition taken at the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock, State of Wisconsin, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1882, before M. S. Pritchard, one of the justices of the peace of the said county, upon the view of the body of Ellen Hilt, then dead, by the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed, who being duly sworn to inquire in behalf of this state when and in what manner and by what means the said Ellen Hilt came to her death, upon their oaths do say: That the said Ellen Hilt came to her death by having been burned, on the 9th day of February, 1882, at the city of Janesville, so that she died, by means of petroleum burning fluid below legal test, which she had spilled upon her clothes; and which became ignited from a lighted lamp filled with the same material, which she held in her hand, she having purchased and used said fluid for illuminating purposes.

"Dated February 10, 1882.

"E. C. NOTBOHM,

"J. H. TAYLOR,

"H. B. WALKER,

"W. S. BENNETT,

"B. M. BUCKLIN,

"A. K. CUTTS,

"Jurors.

"M. S. PRITCHARD,

"Justice of the Peace."

As this "fluid" has been made the subject of experiments before committees and members of the legislature for the last two years with the object of securing special legislation exempting it from the provisions of the present oil inspection law, I beg leave to refer more specifically to its dangerous character. The name of

Accidents.

“Rose Fluid,” by which this article is known in this locality, is a purposely deceptive one. In other localities fluids of precisely the same characteristics are sold under other deceptive titles, some of which are, *Rose Oil, Water Gas, Non-explosive Burning Fluid, Centennial Illuminating Oil, Sunlight Burning Fluid*, etc. All of these fluids are essentially the same, and all are essentially deodorized naphtha or gasoline, to which it is customary to add some ingredients which in no way alter their dangerous character. It is impossible indeed to make any addition to these light, exceedingly inflammable products of petroleum by which they can be made safe for use as illuminants. It is claimed that they are non-explosive, and it is true that explosions from them are rare because they give off their vapors with such exceeding rapidity that the necessary admixture thereof with atmospheric air in the definite proportion necessary to cause an explosive mixture seldom occurs, but such admixture may occur at any time and explosions of great violence follow. It is this volatility of these fluids which enables dealers in them to perform the exceedingly attractive and apparently convincing experiments they are accustomed to make, such as setting fire to the vapor at the top of a lamp, pouring the fluid from a can through its burning vapor, heating it in a vessel and setting fire to the escaping vapor, etc. *Such experiments* are safe ones, but they by no means demonstrate the safety of a fluid for household use, the chief practical danger from which lies in its immense inflammability. *If a lamp in which this fluid is burning is accidentally broken, ignition of its contents over the full extent to which the fluid reaches is fierce and instantaneous.* Such accidents as broken lamps, or spilled burning fluid, are frequent, and were such fluids as I have been describing to come into general use, there must inevitably be frequent loss of life, from the nature of things women and children being most frequently the victims. The character of the particular fluid in question is well shown in the official report of the death of the unfortunate Mrs. Hilt, already given. The general character of these fluids is also shown in the following report from the inspector at Milwaukee:

“At the Exposition building on Saturday P. M., October 21, an accident occurred from the ignition of deodorized gasoline used in a vapor stove, which

Amendments Recommended.

came very near causing the destruction of the contents of the Exposition building, valued at \$2,000,000. A leak in the jet or tube of the "gas" burner of the vapor stove had allowed a quantity of the gasoline to escape while the stove was not being used. Upon attempting to light the "gas" burners or "heaters," sudden ignition ensued, filling the air with flame and setting fire to the booth or room. The flames were extinguished by a chemical fire extinguisher. The manager of the Exposition immediately forbid the use of gasoline under any name or form in the building."

All such fluids being among the most volatile and inflammable of the products of petroleum, are, by the provisions of the present law, wisely prohibited from sale for illuminating purposes, but their exceedingly dangerous character is thus referred to because of the persistent effort which has been made to legalize their sale under misleading names.

AMENDMENTS RECOMMENDED.

I respectfully renew the recommendations made in my report of last year, that the inspection fee be increased to such sum as will be sufficient to command the services of efficient inspectors at places where it is now impossible to obtain them. The present fee is wholly inadequate to secure such officers except at places where much oil is handled, and experience has shown that the surplus accruing at such points available for distribution in unprofitable districts is too small to make these offices attractive, and, moreover, that such surplus should be distributed at shorter intervals than the present law contemplates. I therefore recommend, 1st, that the fee for inspection be changed from the uniform rate of ten cents per barrel to the uniform rate of one-fourth of a cent per gallon; 2d, that the surplus above the monthly proportion of the allowance to the Milwaukee inspector, be paid over to the Supervisor, for distribution, at the close of each month.

I desire further to express the hope that, at some time not far in the future, there may be secured uniform legislation in relation to oil inspection, if not throughout the United States, at least throughout contiguous states in the northwest. At present the test in Wisconsin ranks among the lowest, and the tester in use is one which requires a higher degree of skill in its management to secure

Amendments Recommended.

uniform results than can be expected except from experts in constant practice. For this reason, even if it be desired to make the test no higher than at present, I would recommend a return to the flash test, because abundant experience has proven that this test is far more uniform in its results than the fire test. It may be incidentally mentioned, in this connection, that the New York State Board of Health, to whom the selection of an oil tester was legally committed, have, after very extensive and careful experiments, recently adopted a tester very similar to the one formerly in use in Wisconsin, and the legalized grade of oil in that state is the very excellent one of 100° F. by this instrument, a test which would be readily borne by any of the better grades of oil, large quantities of which are now being sold in this state. This oil will probably rank in the market and sell at the same price as oil of 150° fire test. It is my belief that oil of this grade would prove more satisfactory for general consumption than oil of any other grade in the market, being both safer and of better illuminating qualities than the oil which may now be legally sold in this state. The Water White variety of this grade of oil is especially commended to those who find, as many complain that they do, that oil of present legalized test will thicken or chill in extreme cold weather.

Very respectfully,

J. T. REEVE, M. D., *Supervisor.*

APPLETON, WIS., October 28, 1882.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.



MADISON, WIS.:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1883.



REPORT.
OF THE
QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL
OF WISCONSIN,

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

September 30, 1882.

To His Excellency, JEREMIAH M. RUSK,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin.

GOVERNOR:—I have the honor to report, the transactions and expenditures, of this department, for the year ending September 30, 1882:

The expenditures for the first quarter of the fiscal year, amounted to \$3,229.14, the items for which I have extracted from the report of the secretary of state for the current year. They will be found in schedule "F" with the other expenditures of the year.

Soon after entering upon the duties of the office, I had an inventory taken of the military property of the state, a statement of which will be found in schedule "A."

Following upon the adjournment of the legislature, in accordance with your request, I sent circulars to the principal tent manufacturers in Milwaukee, Chicago, Toledo and St. Louis, soliciting bids for furnishing 100 wall tents complete 9x9, with flies, poles, and pins; 7 hospital tents complete, 14x14, with flies, poles, and pins. The following firms made proposals for furnishing same:

D. Harmon, Toledo, Ohio	\$2,444 50
G. W. Sellars, Toledo, Ohio	2,881 50
G. D. Norris & Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.....	3,690 00
Murray & Baker, Chicago, Illinois	2,736 00
D. Jannopoulos & Co., St. Louis, Missouri	1,965 20

Report of Quartermaster General.

Messrs. D. Jannopoulo & Co., of St. Louis, being the lowest bidders, the contract for furnishing these tents was awarded to them, the terms of which they honestly and promptly complied with. In addition to the above it was decided to purchase

One headquarter tent.....	\$40 00
One hundred and eight gunny sacks, (one for each tent).....	16 20
	66 20

A copy of this contract, with specifications, is on file in this office.

This year being the first that the Wisconsin National Guard was ordered into regimental encampments, additional expenditure was necessary in the purchasing of cooking utensils, table cutlery and other necessaries, a list of which will appear, under the head of "Camp Equipage," in schedule "G."

Shortly after your Excellency had ordered the several regiments into camp, satisfactory arrangements were made with the different railroads, operating in the state, for the transportation of troops to and from their camping rendezvous.

There were three encampments held during the year. The first at Racine, the second at Baraboo and the third at Oshkosh. At all of these encampments, I believe, military discipline was strictly enforced, and military decorum observed.

I had the pleasure of witnessing the proceedings of the 1st Regiment at Racine, and I think it was as well conducted as any I have ever seen.

It will be observed from the foregoing that a great deal of labor and patience were necessary to put all this machinery into running order, and that it was accomplished without the least friction, I am mainly indebted to the tact and untiring energy of my aid-de-camp, Capt. J. W. Curran, for whom I would like to ask your kind consideration.

Under the head of Ordnance, the invoice of military stores received during the year from Colonel D. W. Flagler, in charge of the United States Ordnance Department, at

Report of Quartermaster General.

Rock Island, Ill., will be found, a portion of which has been issued to companies of the National Guard on requisitions which are now on file in this office.

The gun carriages and caissons have been well painted and varnished, and with ordinary care will require no additional expense for a number of years.

The armory and the arms therein stored have been well cared for during the year, and are now in first class condition.

In conclusion I wish to make my most hearty acknowledgments for the uniform courtesy shown me by yourself and your most excellent military secretary (Col. Rusk) in my official intercourse with the executive department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS REYNOLDS,
Quartermaster General.

All particulars of the business and expenditures of the department are made to appear by schedules annexed as follows:

Schedule "A," which shows ordnance, arms and military stores in the state armory January 1, 1882.

Schedule "B," showing arms and military stores issued to and now held by military companies of the state.

Schedule "C," showing arms and military stores issued to and now held by military schools.

Schedule "D," showing cannon issued to and now held by private parties.

Schedule "E," showing ordnance, arms and military stores now in state armory.

Schedule "F," showing expenditures during the year ending the 30th of September, A. D. 1882. I have taken the items for the first quarter, ending December 31, 1881, from the current report of the Secretary of State.

Schedule "G," showing general totals.

Ordnance, Arms and Military Stores in State Armory.

SCHEDULE "A,"

Showing Ordnance, Arms and Military Stores in State Armory Jan. 1, 1882.

Breech-loading muskets, cal. 45	7
Breech-loading muskets, cal. 50	520
Muzzle-loading muskets	540
Gattling guns, accoutrements complete.....	2
Cannon, with accoutrements complete.....	4
Bayonet scabbards	5, 255
Shoulder belts	979
Gun slings	75
Cartridge boxes	2, 313
Cap pouches	3, 419
Waist belts	2, 680
Knapsacks	260
Haversacks	2, 810
Canteens.....	2, 500
Cartridges, cal. 50—ball.....	8, 000
Cartridges, cal. 50—blank.....	8, 000
Cartridges, cal. 45—ball.....	1, 500
Cartridges, cal. 45—blank.....	3, 000

The military stores received during the year were 15,000 rounds blank cartridges, cal. 45, from Col. D. W. Flagler, of the Ordnance Department U. S. Army, Rock Island, Illinois.

SCHEDULE "B."

Showing arms and military stores issued to and now held by military companies of the state.

To whom issued.	Where located.	Commanding officer.	Style and quantity of muskets with accoutrements complete issued.	OTHER ARMS, ETC.	
				Swords.	Tactics.
Appleton Lt. Infantry	Appleton.....	Capt. J. H. Marston.....	60 B. L., Cal. 45.....	.....	.....
Bayfield Rifles.....	Bayfield.....	Capt. R. D. Pike.....	60 B. L., Cal. 50.....	3 N. C.....	3 copies.
Beloit City Guard	Beloit	Capt. C. H. Parmely	50 B. L., Cal. 45.....	1 N. C.....	2 copies.
Bower City Rifles.....	Janesville	Capt. J. B. La Grange.....	60 B. L., Cal. 45.....	2 N. C.....	3 copies.
Burchard Guard.....	Beaver Dam.....	Capt. O. F. Weaver.....	60 B. L., Cal. 45.....	.....	3 copies.
Custer Rifles	Whitewater	Capt. A. F. Caldwell.....	60 B. L., Cal. 45.....	14 N. C.....	.....
Delavan Guard.....	Delavan.....	Capt. H. L. Clark.....	60 B. L., Cal. 45.....	.....	3 copies.
Evergreen City Guard	Sheboygan	Capt. C. A. Born.....	70 B. L., Cal. 45.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac Guard.....	Fond du Lac.....	Capt. S. L. Brasted.....	60 B. L., Cal. 45.....	.....	3 copies.
Garfield Guard	Racine.....	Capt. J. W. Greeley.....	60 B. L., Cal. 45.....	.....	.....
Germania Guard	Wausau.....	Capt. C. H. Mueller.....	60 B. L., Cal. 50.....	3 N. C.....	.....
Governor's Guard	La Crosse	Capt. F. J. Toeller.....	60 B. L., Cal. 45.....	5 N. C.....	.....
Governor's Guard	Madison.....	Capt. Wm. Helm.....	60 B. L., Cal. 45.....	.....	.....
Guppy Guard	Portage.....	Capt. V. E. Brewer.....	60 B. L., Cal. 45.....	.....	3 copies.
Janesville Guard	Janesville.....	Capt. H. A. Smith.....	60 B. L., Cal. 45, 40 carbines.	1 N. C.....	3 copies.
Kosciusko Guard.....	Milwaukee.....	Capt. F. J. Borchardt	60 B. L., Cal. 45.....	.....	3 copies.
La Crosse Light Guard	La Crosse	Capt. F. A. Copeland.....	80 B. L., Cal. 45.....	.....	3 copies.
Lake City Guard	Madison.....	Lieut. C. L. F. Kellogg.....	70 B. L., Cal. 45.....	.....	.....
Light Horse Squadron.....	Milwaukee.....	Capt. Geo. J. Schoeffel.....	65 B. L. carbines, Cal. 45.....	60 Cavalry.....	.....
Lincoln Guard	Milwaukee.....	Capt. A. F. Dahlman.....	60 B. L., Cal. 45.....	.....	3 copies.
Ludington Guard.....	Menomonie.....	Capt. T. J. George.....	56 B. L. carbines, Cal. 45.....	56 Cavalry.....	.....
Manitowoc Volunteers.....	Manitowoc.....	Capt. F. Becker.....	50 B. L., Cal. 45.....	8 N. C.....	.....
Mauston Light Guard.....	Mauston.....	Capt. R. P. Powers.....	50 B. L., Cal. 45.....	.....	.....
Monroe City Guard.....	Monroe.....	Capt. G. J. Lewis.....	60 B. L., Cal. 50.....	.....	1 copy ..
Oshkosh Guard.....	Oshkosh.....	Capt. W. H. Patton.....	60 B. L., Cal. 45.....	.....	3 copies.

Arms and Military Stores Held by Military Companies.

Arms and Military Stores Held by Military Companies.

SCHEDULE "B" continued.— *Showing Arms and Military Stores Issued to and now held by Military Companies of the State.*

To whom issued.	Where located.	Commanding officer.	Style and quantity of muskets, with accoutrements complete, issued.	OTHER ARMS, ETC.	
				Swords.	Tactics.
Oshkosh Rifles	Oshkosh	Capt. J. N. Ruby.....	60 B. L., Cal. 45.....		3 copies.
Prairie City Guard	Ripon	Lt. J. E. Follett.....	60 B. L., Cal. 50.....		
Racine Light Guard	Racine	Capt. Geo. A. Graves...	60 B. L., Cal. 45.....		
Rankin Guard	Manitowoc....	Capt. W. H. Hemscheymer.....	60 B. L., Cal. 50.....		
Ripon Rifles	Fond du Lac...	Capt. Hugo Schultz	59 B. L., Cal. 50.....	5 N. C.....	
Sheridan Guard	Milwaukee	Capt. W. P. O'Connor..	60 B. L., Cal. 45.....		3 copies.
Sherman Guard	Neillsville....	Capt. J. W. Ferguson..	60 B. L., Cal. 45.....		4 copies.
South Side Turner Rifles....	Milwaukee	Capt. Geo. P. Traeumer	60 B. L., Cal. 45.....		
Unity Guard	Unity	Capt. J. H. Cook.....	60 B. L., Cal. 50.....		
Watertown Rifles	Watertown	Capt. A. Solliday.....	60 B. L., Cal. 45.....		3 copies.

Arms and Military Stores Held by Military Schools.

SCHEDULE "C."

Showing arms and military stores issued to and now held by military schools.

To whom issued.	Style and quality.
Capt. E. B. Dunlap, Lodi.....	40 muzzle loading muskets with accoutrements.
Col. E. M. Rogers, Viroqua.....	60 muzzle loading muskets with accoutrements complete.
Capt. N. B. Hood, Lone Rock.....	40 muzzle loading muskets with accoutrements complete.
Capt. Byron Abert, Milwaukee....	40 muzzle loading muskets with accoutrements complete.
Capt. S. Hoyt, Sparta.....	50 muzzle loading muskets with accoutrements complete.
University at Madison, Wisconsin.	100 breech loading muskets with accoutrements complete.
Carroll College, at Waukesha, Wisconsin.....	30 breech loading muskets with accoutrements complete.
Milton College, at Milton, Wisconsin.....	40 muzzle loading muskets with accoutrements complete.
Milwaukee Cadets, Milwaukee, Capt. G. W. Johnson, commanding.....	60 breech-loading muskets with accoutrements complete.....

Cannon Held by Private Parties.

SCHEDULE "D."

Showing cannon issued to and now held by private parties.

By whom held.	Style and quality.
Col. E. M. Rogers, Viroqua	One six pound cannon with accoutrements complete.
Citizens of Baraboo	One three pound Howitzer with accoutrements complete.
L. B. Caswell, Fort Atkinson....	One six pound cannon with accoutrements complete.
J. D. Witter, Grand Rapids	One six pound cannon with accoutrements complete.
Citizens of Amherst	One six pound cannon with accoutrements complete.
Citizens of Plainfield	One six pound cannon with accoutrements complete.

SCHEDULE "E."

Showing ordnance, arms and military stores now in state armory.

Artillery.	Muskets with accoutrements complete.	Extra accoutrements.	Quartermaster store.
Two Gatling guns, accoutrements complete. Two twelve pound brass cannon, accoutrements complete. Four 6 pound brass cannon, accoutrements complete.	7 B. L., Cal. 45. 280 B. L., Cal. 50. 360 Muzzle Loaders. 30 Carbines, M. L.	Bayonet Scabbards... 5,070 Shoulder Belts..... 899 Gun Slings..... 75 Cartridge Boxes..... 2,132 Cap Pouches..... 3,239 Waist Belts..... 2,500	Knapsacks..... 80 Haversacks..... 2,630 Canteens..... 2,320 <p style="text-align: center;">AMMUNITION.</p> Cartridges Ball, Cal. 45.. 500 Cartridges Bl'k Cal. 45... 8,000 Cartridges Bl'k Cal. 50... 5,000 Cartridges Ball Cal. 50... 7,000

Arms and Military Stores in State Armory.

Expenditures.

SCHEDULE "F."

Showing the expenditures during the year ending the 30th of September, A. D. 1882. We have taken the items for the first quarter ending December 31st, 1881, from the current Report of the Secretary of State,

George E. Bryant, transporting troops to Eau Claire	\$1,267 62
George E. Bryant, pay of Custer Rifles	45 88
Fred. Becker, freight on arms	9 25
George E. Bryant, subsistence for Ludington Guards	330 28
George E. Bryant, pay of Ludington Guards	582 48
George E. Bryant, paid surgeons for services	22 20
George E. Bryant, services and expenses paying troops	135 97
George E. Bryant, subsistence and supplies	298 75
V. Beck, freight on arms	8 30
S. L. Brasted, freight on arms	14 91
George E. Bryant, services and expenses. etc., for militia	51 00
John Cory, cartridges and firing salutes	70 00
Peter B. Fields, clerk to Q. M. General	392 50
W. Hemschemeyer, freight	8 73
Wm. Flohr, for cartridges	97 03
J. W. Curran, clerk and A. D. C. for Q. M. General	660 00
T. A. Chapman & Co., merchandise	12 88
C. & N. W. R'y, Co., freight	99 71
J. W. Curran, expenses while in camp	53 11
C. & N. W. R'y Co., transportation	323 65
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R'y Co.	93 06
Frank & Ramsey, camp equipage	157 50
D. Jannopoule & Co., for tents	2,021 40
F. Memhard, cartage and freight	193 60
A. B. Morris, acting quarter-master sergeant	34 75
Thomas Reynolds, board of N. Guard at LaCrosse	66 00
Thomas Reynolds, freight on tents from St. Louis	113 01
E. E. Thomas, firing salutes	10 00
Sol. Tuttle, ammunition and firing salute	26 25
F. N. Webster, transporting arms	5 40
Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams	1 15
Total	<u>\$7,206 37</u>

Totals.

SCHEDULE "G."

Totals.

Number of arms in possession of companies (S. B. L.)	1,989
Number of arms in possession of companies, carbines	161
Number of arms in possession of schools and colleges	420
Number of breech loaders in state armory	287
Number of muzzle loaders in state armory	360
	<hr/>
	3,217
	<hr/>

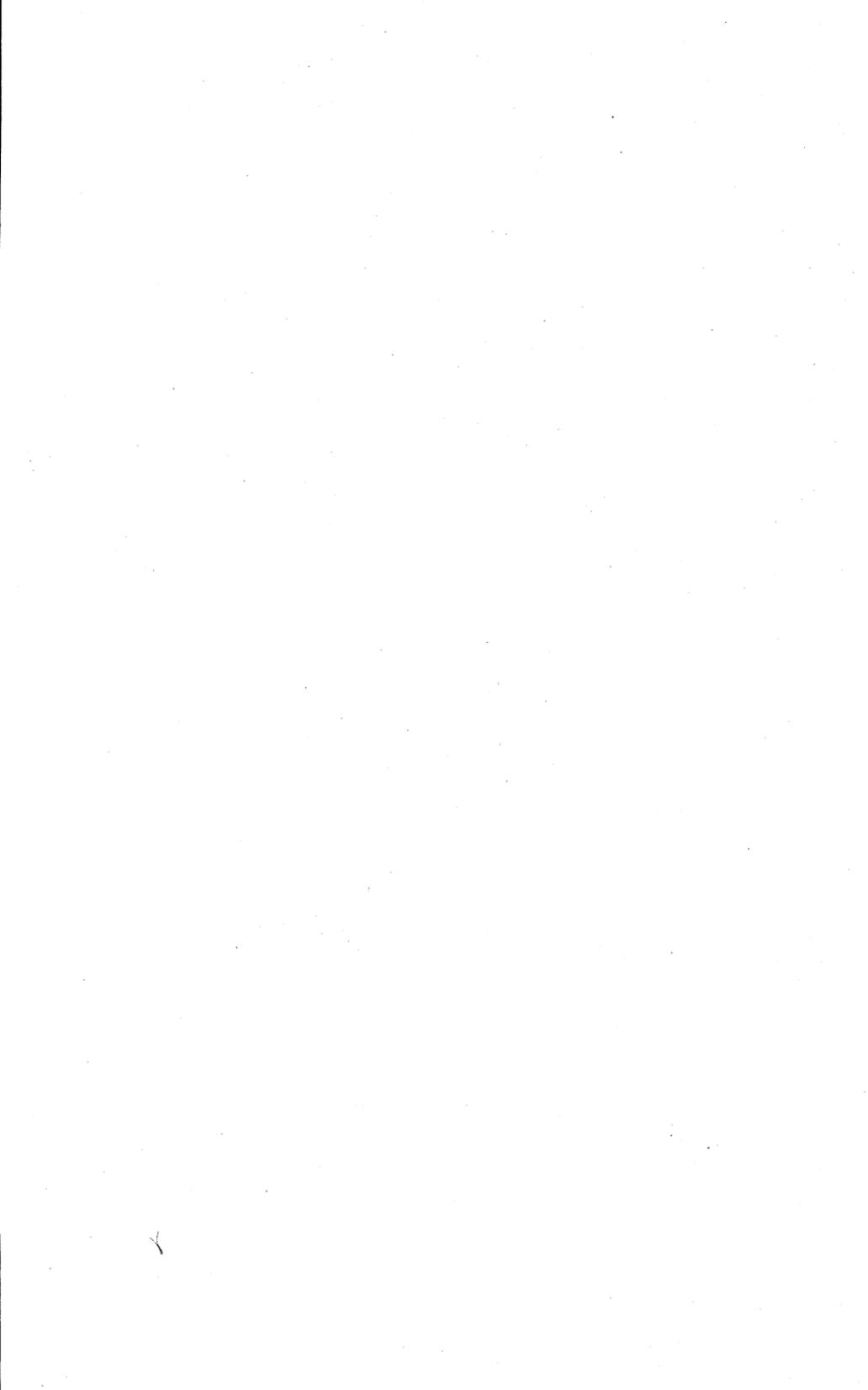
Number of cannon held by private parties	6
Number of cannon at state armory	6
	<hr/>
	12
	<hr/>

Whole number of gattling guns in possession of state	2
Swords all told	200

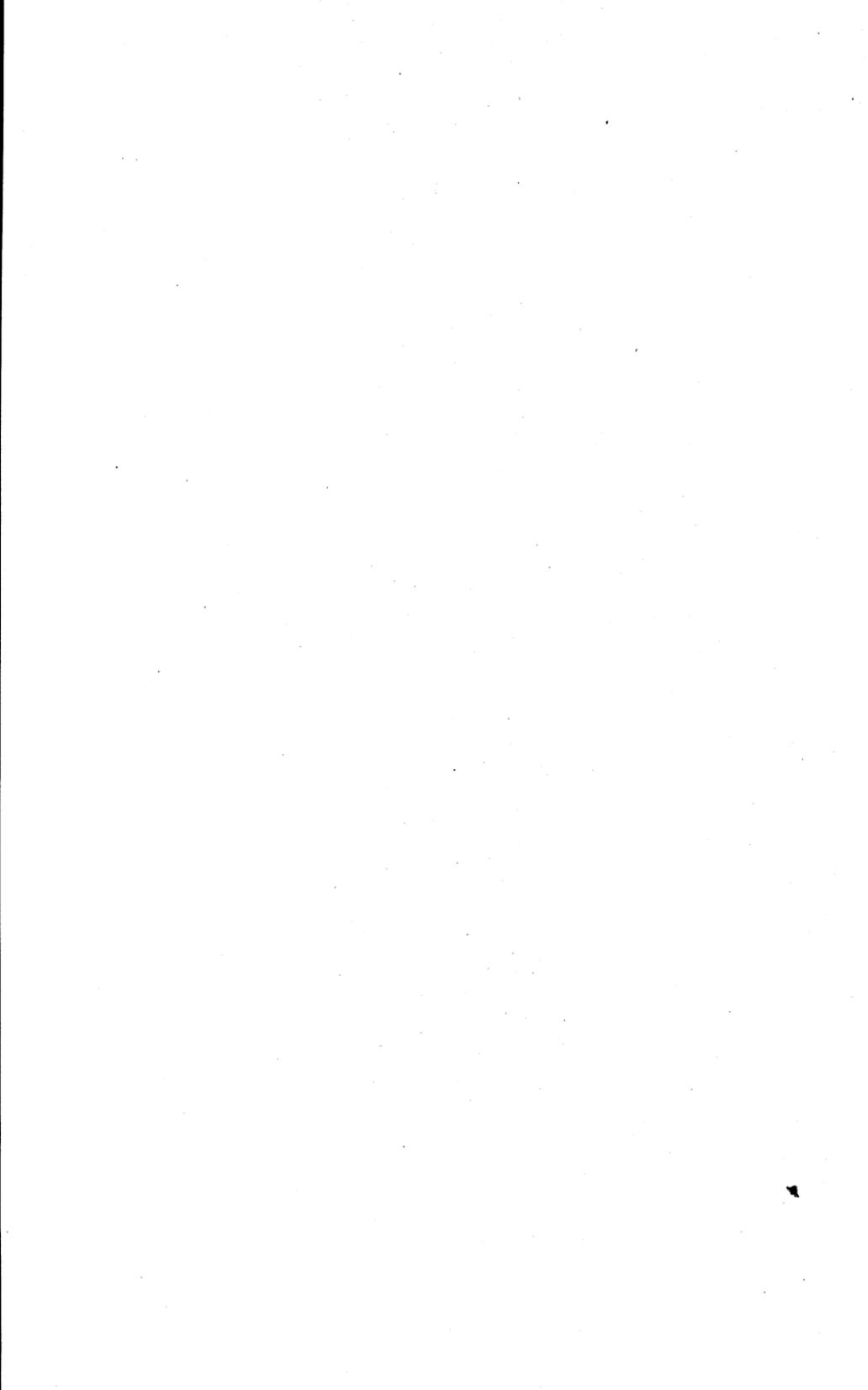
Whole number of tents in possession of state	
Wall tents 9x9	100
Hospital tents	7
Headquarter tent	1
Wedge tents, old	2

CAMP EQUIPAGE.

Sets of knives and forks	400
Sets of spoons	400
Tin Plates	400
Axes, Spades, Hatchets and mallets, each	10
Mess pails	30
Mess Pans	10
Frying Pans	20
	<hr/>







THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

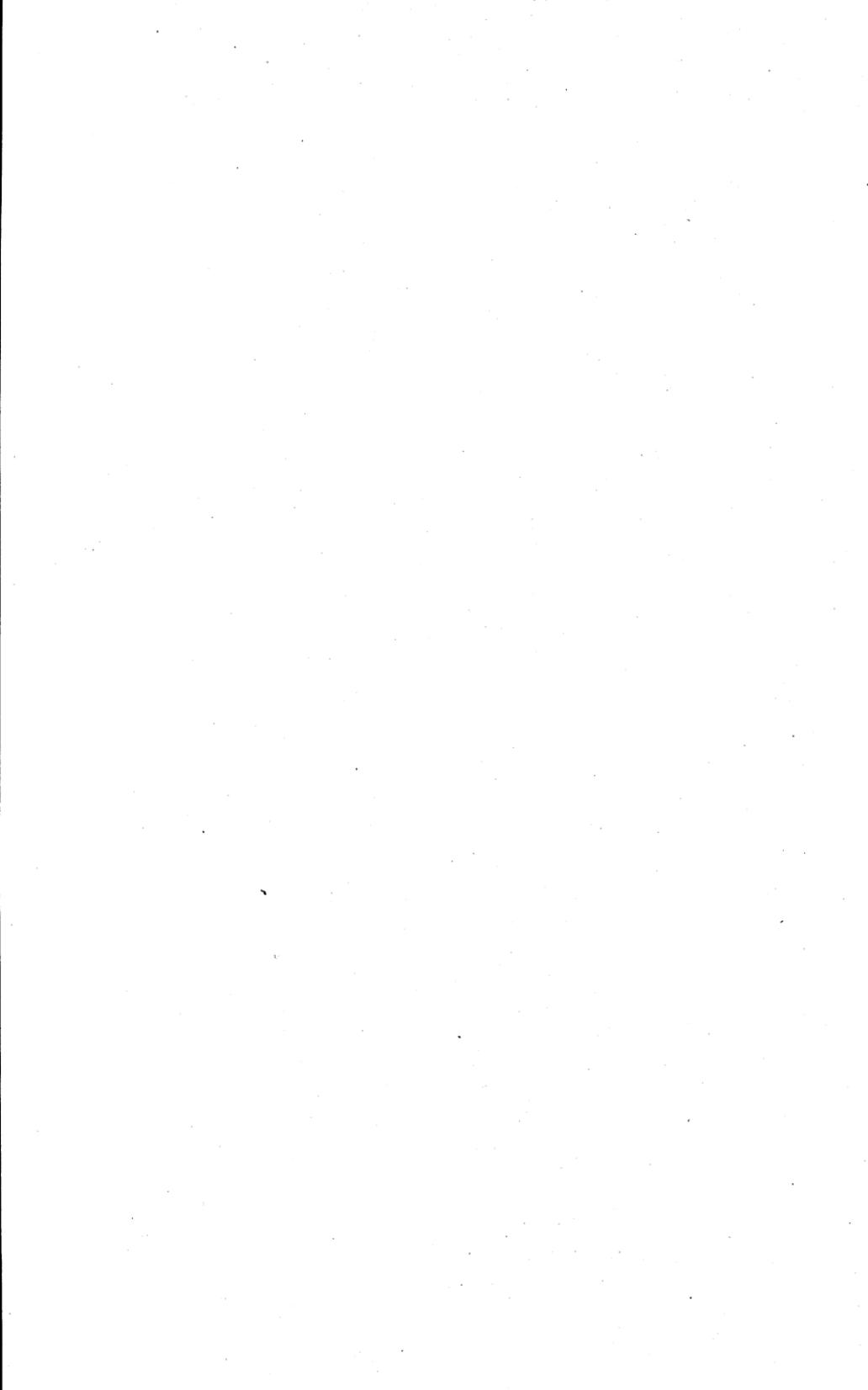
MILWAUKEE INSANE ASYLUM

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.



MADISON, WIS.:
DAVID ATWOOD, STATE PRINTER.
1882.



MILWAUKEE COUNTY ASYLUM.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

CHARLES FINGADO. GEORGE H. PAUL. N. A. GRAY.
BEDFORD B. HOPKINS. JOHN H. TESCH.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

GEO. H. PAUL, President. N. A. GRAY, Secretary.
JOHN H. TESCH, Vice President. COUNTY TREASURER, Ex-officio Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GEO. H. PAUL. JOHN H. TESCH. B. B. HOPKINS.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

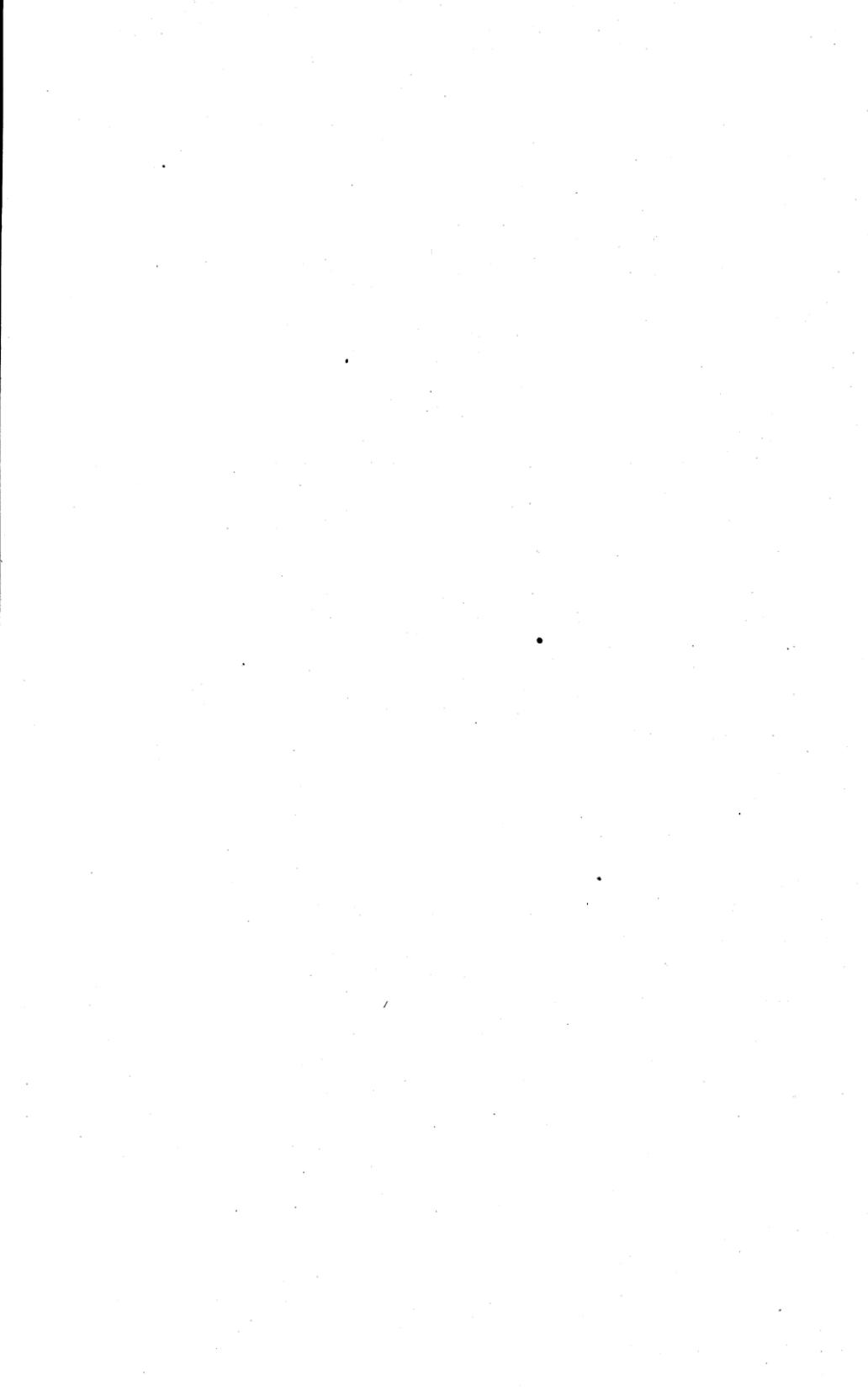
N. A. GRAY. CHARLES FINGADO.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

JAMES H. MCBRIDE, M. D., Supt. EDWARD C. POLLARD, Steward.²
N. DODGE, M. D., Assistant Physician.¹ Mrs. W. J. BENSON, Matron.

¹ Resigned November 1, 1882. Succeeded by W. F. BECKER, M. D.

² Resigned May 20, 1882. Succeeded by P. B. HAID, Clerk.



MILWAUKEE INSANE ASYLUM.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency, JEREMIAH M. RUSK, *Governor*:

The undersigned have the honor to transmit to you herewith a statement of all essential facts relating to the government of Milwaukee Insane Asylum, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882.

It will be seen from the statistics embodied in this report, that the average number of inmates maintained in this asylum during the year specified was 286 $\frac{2}{3}$, of which number 263 were maintained at public cost — the remaining number, or an average of 23 during the year, were maintained at private cost.

The total cost of maintenance during the year, including the estimated value of products from the farm consumed, amounted to \$63,633.23, equal to about \$4.26 per capita per week. Deducting from this total cost the products of the farm, and we find the aggregate cash expenditure to have been \$61,826.42, equal to about \$4.14 per capita per week. Deducting from this aggregate cash expenditure, the total of cash receipts on account of private patients, sales from the farm, and all other private sources, and we find the actual cost of maintenance, from sources outside the earnings of the asylum, to have been but \$50,349.46, equal to about \$3.37 per capita per week.

To this sum of \$50,349.46, paid by Milwaukee county for current maintenance, should be added the sum of \$3,714.29, paid by or due from Milwaukee county during the year for necessary improvements or additions to property, making the total cost to the county for the year \$54,063.75, equal to about \$3.62 per capita per week.

The appropriation of larger sums by Milwaukee county for current improvements, is a necessity already recognized by the author-

Trustees' Report.

ities of the county, and should be calculated upon in any estimate of future payments by the county toward the support of the institution.

It is improbable, however, that the county will be disposed to provide for such permanent enlargements of the present buildings as now seem necessary to the interests of the institution and the state. Nor can it justly be asked to do so. The present buildings were calculated for the accommodation of two hundred and fifty inmates only, and the proportion originally paid by the state toward the cost of the buildings was based upon this estimate. The number actually accommodated during the past fiscal year, however, averaged many more, and the number occupying the buildings at the time of writing this report is three hundred and eight, with no probability of a diminution of the average from this number during the ensuing year.

Under these circumstances, this board respectfully renews its suggestion that the state provide for such an enlargement of the present buildings as is rendered necessary and expedient by the large number of the insane now actually accommodated and seeking admission. In all particulars, this asylum has thus far realized the just expectations of the state, and its enlargements, at least to the proportions of other similar state institutions, seems to be demanded by an intelligent regard for the interests of the public, as well as by a proper sentiment of charity toward that afflicted class whose only hope of restoration or intelligent care may depend upon the wise liberality of the state.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES FINGADO,
GEO. H. PAUL,
B. B. HOPKINS,
JOHN H. TESCH,
N. A. GRAY,

Trustees.

MILWAUKEE, November, 1882.

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF COST

Of articles purchased for the Milwaukee Insane Asylum during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882.

ITEMS.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Allspice.....	30 pounds.	\$0 19	\$5 70
Asparagus.....			14 70
Amusements.....			39 55
Apples.....	21 barrels.	3 37 $\frac{3}{8}$	70 90
Apples.....	36 bushels.	79 $\frac{1}{8}$	28 55
Apples.....	1 box.		60
Apples, dried.....	3,051 pounds.	06 $\frac{5}{8}$	204 74
Apples, pine.....	5	56	2 80
Ale.....	86 dozen.	2 03 $\frac{1}{2}$	174 95
Alcohol.....	9 $\frac{5}{8}$ gallons.		23 99
Apollinaris waters.....	312 pints.		31 25
Batts.....	12 bales.	6 25	75 00
Bed bottoms, wire.....	15	3 99	59 83
Beef, on foot.....	82,823 pounds.	05 $\frac{1}{10}$	4,182 41
Beef, slaughtered.....	22,789 pounds.	05 $\frac{5}{8}$	1,277 45
Beef, dried and corned.....	181 pounds.	13 $\frac{3}{8}$	24 66
Beeves.....	13 head.	38 63 $\frac{1}{2}$	502 25
Baking powder.....	255 pounds.	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 60
Brooms.....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	2 99 $\frac{1}{4}$	79 45
Brooms, whisk.....	3 dozen.	1 46 $\frac{2}{3}$	4 40
Brooms, sweepers.....	2	2 45 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 91
Boiler compound.....	100 pounds.	10	10 00
Barn lock.....	1		1 15
Broma.....	12 pounds.	41	4 92
Boots, ladies'.....	54 pair.	1 27	68 49
Boots, men's.....	54 pair.	2 02 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 28
Boots, rubber.....	8 pair.	3 78	30 21
Beans, dried.....	40 $\frac{2}{8}$ bushels.	3 32	134 17
Beans, green.....	8 boxes.	61	4 89
Beans, Lima.....	158 pounds.	07 $\frac{3}{10}$	11 53
Bells, hand.....	2	1 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 83
Bells, call.....	1		2 25
Bells, cow.....	1		55
Blueing.....	2 $\frac{5}{8}$ gallons.	76	2 00
Blueing.....	5 pounds.	71	3 55
Brick.....	9,250.	8 89	82 25
Brick, fire.....	8 pieces.	50	4 00
Brick, scouring.....	2 boxes.	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 45
Bath mittens.....	1 pair.		2 00
Beets.....			15 05
Bananas.....			56 25
Blueberries.....			8 00
Books.....			121 38
Blackberries.....	292 quarts.	12 $\frac{3}{8}$	37 00
Bay leaves.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.	20	25
Butter.....	16,230 pounds.	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,772 87
Butter cloth.....	60 yards.	05	3 00
Brushes, baker.....	2	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	65

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ITEMS.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Brushes, counter.....	6	\$0 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	\$2 00
Brushes, hair.....	1 dozen.	.....	2 50
Brushes, lather.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	1 00	50
Brushes, paint.....	73	.....	11 04
Brushes, shoe.....	1 dozen.	.....	2 25
Brushes, scrub.....	20 dozen.	1 62	32 40
Brushes, window.....	1	.....	48
Buttons.....	44 gross.	.....	14 37
Brandy.....	11 $\frac{7}{8}$ gallons.	4 55	54 00
Cement.....	57 $\frac{1}{4}$ barrels.	.....	64 81
Cabbage.....	.....	.....	23 70
Cucumbers.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	.....	9 58
Currants.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.	1 54	3 85
Currants, dried.....	340 pounds.	06 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 38
Cherries.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.	2 00	1 00
Cinnamon.....	85 pounds.	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 75
Cloves, ground.....	5 pounds.	42	2 12
Celery.....	.....	.....	1 80
Clothes lines.....	16	.....	2 02
Carriage hire.....	.....	.....	120 50
Cheese.....	218 pounds.	12 $\frac{1}{6}$	26 52
Calves.....	4	4 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 50
Coal, hard.....	50 tons.	6 75	337 50
Coal, soft.....	2,080 $\frac{1}{6}$ tons.	4 03	8,390 96
Chicken.....	1,331 pounds.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	152 37
Chicken.....	32 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen.	3 27	107 21
Coats.....	8	.....	10 58
Cambric.....	97 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards.	05 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 35
Cottonade.....	210 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	.....	37 08
Clothing, miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	26 61
Collars.....	210 boxes.	.....	16 30
Carpets.....	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ yarc's.	.....	48 32
Cake turner.....	1	.....	20
Curry combs.....	3	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 00
Cow ties.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	1 06 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 60
Corn meal.....	657 pounds.	.....	10 25
Corn.....	44 $\frac{5}{6}$ bushels.	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 38
Citron.....	10 pounds.	18	1 80
Clothes pins.....	1 box.	.....	50
Canned fruit.....	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	.....	119 23
Canned vegetables.....	76 dozen.	.....	108 40
Coffee.....	4,942 pounds.	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	671 25
Cracked wheat.....	100 pounds.	04 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 75
Crackers.....	722 pounds.	.....	56 80
Cakes.....	.....	.....	1 44
Cauliflower.....	.....	.....	6 00
Clock.....	1	.....	1 50
Cider.....	2 gallons.	95	1 90
Cranberries.....	.....	.....	28 90
Caustic soda.....	1,383 pounds.	04 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 90
Candles.....	80 pounds.	15 $\frac{1}{8}$	12 10
Claims.....	1	.....	125 00
Cement pipe.....	368 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet.	.....	92 82
Crockery.....	.....	.....	120 23
Car fares.....	.....	.....	17 45
Combs.....	12 dozen.	.....	17 55

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ITEMS.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Duck for cots.....	32½ yards.	\$0 45	\$14 63
Dog.....	1		2 50
Ducks.....	2 dozen.	4 50	9 00
Drugs and medical supplies.....			399 78
Extract of lemon.....			21 11
Extract of vanilla.....			36 43
Express charges.....			7 75
Electric fixtures.....			4 50
Eggs.....	2,209½ dozen.	19½	424 10
Faucets.....	2	42½	85
Fly nets.....	2 pair.	7 00	14 00
Fly nets.....	2	3 12½	6 25
Feed, ground.....	2 ¹⁰⁴⁸ / ₂₀₀₀ tons.		63 80
Farm tools.....			43 18
Fuses.....	12 cases.		20 10
Felting.....	520 sq. feet.		38 47
Fire clay.....	4 barrels.	3 25	13 00
Flour, family.....	410 barrels.	6 61	2,710 56
Flour, fancy.....	30½ barrels.	7 96	242 77
Flour, Graham.....	11½ barrels.	5 49	63 13
Flour, buckwheat.....	½ barrel.		4 38
Fish, cod.....	2,494 pounds.	051 ¹ / ₈	128 30
Fish, fresh.....	684¾ pounds.	081½	58 31
Fish, halibut.....	30 pounds.	131½	4 05
Fish, mackerel.....	5½ barrels.	12 55	69 00
Fish, mackerel.....	48 cans.		16 55
Fish, sardines.....	108 cans.		14 99
Feather dusters.....	3	85	2 55
Flannel, canton.....	1,002 yards.	12	120 62
Grapes.....			45 40
Gelatine.....	2 dozen.	1 65	3 30
Glue.....	81 pounds.	24	19 36
Gasoline.....	4,041 gallons.	19¾	796 28
Glass (hot-house).....	4 boxes.	3 06	12 24
Glassware.....			58 94
Gas machine, rep.....			37 93
Gas fixtures.....			21 25
Gooseberries.....	½ bushel.	2 00	1 00
Ginger.....	15 pounds.	12	1 80
Hardware.....			29 60
Ham.....	160½ pounds.		25 54
Hay.....	19 ²⁴⁸ / ₁₀₀₀ tons.		281 99
Hats.....	17		18 85
Hire of engine.....	6 days.	50	3 00
Hoods.....	2 dozen.	4 50	9 00
Holland.....	52 yards.	10	5 20
Honey.....	54 pounds.	20½	11 04
Hops.....	73 pounds.	25½	18 80
Hominy.....	3 barrels.	5 08	15 25
Hitching weights.....	2	98	1 96
Horses (medical attendance, etc.).....			31 00
Horse blankets.....	7		33 50
Horse brushes.....	5	1 49	7 45
Harness oil and soap.....			2 25
Harness, repairing, etc.....			48 44
Horseshoeing.....			99 75

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ITEMS.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Insect powder.....	61½ pounds.	\$1 00	\$6 50
Jelly.....	36 pounds.	08	2 88
Kettles.....	3		2 95
Knife rests.....	1 pair.		1 25
Knives and forks.....			38 05
Knitting cotton.....	16 pounds.	50	8 00
Ladies' hose.....	29 dozen.	1 49	43 25
Lamp chimneys.....	22	11	2 40
Lamp shades.....	1		75
Lamp wicks.....	3 dozen.		40
Lamps, side.....	2	1 00	2 00
Lanterns.....	4	60	2 40
Lanterns, barn.....	1		5 00
Lap robes.....	3	1 63½	4 90
Laundry tubs.....			7 76
Laundry baskets.....	1 dozen.		6 50
Lemons.....			35 53
Lettuce.....			8 13
Lime.....	20 barrels.	75	15 00
Looking glasses.....	12	1 00	12 00
Lard.....	2, 888½ pounds.	12½	365 01
Lumber.....	12, 327 feet.		317 91
Maccaroni.....			3 99
Magazines and periodicals.....			62 44
Mangle, repairing.....			65 33
Marking ink.....	1 pound.		7 00
Melons.....			16 68
Meals.....			49 15
Milk.....	10, 699¾ gallons.	13½	1, 456 98
Mince meat.....	205 pounds.		16 03
Mittens.....	25 pair.		20 75
Molasses.....	50 gallons.	35	17 50
Mops.....	6½ dozen.		9 53
Muffs and straps.....			46 90
Muslin.....	1, 109¼ yards.		88 76
Mustard.....	73 pounds.		15 92
Mutton, slaughtered.....	1, 744½ pounds.	07¾	129 66
Mutton, on foot.....	7, 140 pounds.	04¼	299 91
Napkins.....	32½ dozen.		54 21
Needles.....			10 97
Netting.....	3 pieces.	30	90
Nutmegs.....	1 pound.		90
Nuts.....	115 pounds.		19 32
Nut-picks.....	1 dozen.		1 75
Oat meal.....	12 barrels.		82 75
Oats.....	1, 499¾ bushels.		790 85
Office baskets.....	1 nest.		2 60
Oil cloth.....	12 pieces.	2 75	33 00
Oil, boiled.....	54½ gallons.		30 97
Oil, kerosene.....	52 gallons.	8¾	4 55
Oil, lard.....	140 gallons.	90	126 62
Oil, neatsfoot.....	2 gallons.	90	1 80
Oil, sperm.....	1 quart.		40
Oranges.....			51 98
Overalls and jackets.....	2 dozen.	7 50	15 00
Oysters.....	17 gallons.		23 15

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ITEMS.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Oysters	50 cans.	\$0 44	\$22 00
Onions			17 60
Packing			29 75
Paints			180 57
Pants	20 pair.		50 92
Paris Green	156 pounds.	25 $\frac{5}{8}$	40 00
Patient's expense home			6 05
Peaches, dried	557 pounds.	05 $\frac{7}{8}$	32 41
Peaches	38 baskets.		22 50
Pears	38 baskets.		28 30
Peas, green	8 boxes.	1 20	9 60
Peas, split	420 pounds.	03	12 60
Pepper, ground	95 pounds.	19	18 10
Pickles	4 gallons.	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 65
Pigeons	2 dozen.	2 00	4 00
Pigs	2	19 50	39 00
Pins			8 50
Plaster Paris	1 barrel.		2 50
Polish powder			56
Pork	177 pounds.	10	17 85
Postage			88 12
Potash	41 pounds.		2 70
Potatoes	471 $\frac{20}{100}$ bushels.		413 25
Potatoes	34 barrels.		89 65
Potatoes, sweet	41 pecks.	51	20 95
Printing			114 75
Prints	3,620 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards.	06	219 76
Plums			9 09
Prunes	1,668 pounds.	06 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 58
Rabbits	2 pair.	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 75
Radish			13 19
Raisins	20 boxes.		55 65
Raspberries	210 quarts.		32 43
Raspberries, dried	8 pounds.	38	3 05
Razors	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	10 00	5 00
Razor strops	1 dozen.		2 75
Rice	1,737 pounds.	06 $\frac{1}{4}$	108 28
Riddles	2	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 45
Rent of city office	4 $\frac{1}{3}$ months.	15 00	65 00
Rhubarb			26 04
Rosin	10 pounds.	04	40
Rubber blankets	12	1 00	12 00
Repairing boilers			580 28
Repairs, ordinary			578 17
Sad irons	5		7 10
Salad dressing	15 bottles.		6 05
Salaries and wages			19,766 10
Sage	5 pounds.	20	1 00
Sago	301 pounds.	05 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 29
Salt, common	18 barrels.		19 60
Salt, table	2 sacks.	75	1 50
Sal soda	5,100 pounds.	01 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 98
Sand paper and emery cloth	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ quires.		3 08
Sauce	$\frac{1}{3}$ dozen.	3 50	1 75
Sausage	63 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds.	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 12
Scales	3		25 55

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ITEMS.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Thread, cotton	97 dozen.	\$0 55	\$53 35
Thread, linen	4 dozen.	84	3 35
Tickets to Exposition	28	25	7 00
Ticking	846½ yards.	09	80 83
Tinware			110 57
Tobacco	294½ pounds.	39¾	117 11
Toll gate charges			46 65
Tomatoes	19 boxes.		18 63
Tongue	4½ dozen.		38 31
Tools			63 80
Towels	6 dozen.		14 00
Toweling	619¾ yards.	11	68 04
Traps	8		1 40
Traveling expenses			39 00
Tray cloths	1 dozen.		3 50
Turkey	556¾ pounds.	12	66 77
Turnips			12 40
Turpentine	41 gallons.		26 70
Twine			3 21
Undershirts and drawers	2 suits.		2 25
Veal on foot	2,237 pounds.	05½	133 34
Veal, slaughtered	1,524¼ pounds.	07¾	132 39
Vehicles, repairing, etc			154 45
Vinegar	354½ gallons.	14½	49 84
Violin strings	9		1 95
Wagon cushion	1		5 00
Wagon, farm	1		53 30
Washboards	½ dozen.	2 30	1 15
Wash machine, repairing			2 87
Wax			1 27
Wheelbarrows	3	1 25	3 75
Whips	11	1 50	16 50
Whitening	1,111 pounds.		15 41
Whisky	114 gallons.	2 81	320 89
Window lights			34 19
Window shades and fixtures			2 40
Wine, sherry	15 gallons.	3 25	48 75
Woodenware			22 98
Wrapping paper	7 pounds.		47
Wringers	1		11 00
Yarn	20 pounds.	72½	14 50
Yeast	77 pounds.		21 56
Total current expenses			\$62,957 06
Improvements —			
To building		\$1,199 36	.....
To grounds		475 45	.....
To hog pen		244 01	.....
To coal shed		75 71	.....
Furniture		1,281 19	.....
Ice elevator		77 33	.....
Fire escapes		182 50	.....
Gymnasium		178 74	.....
Total cost of improvements			3,714 29
Total disbursements for the year			\$66,671 35

Statement of Monthly Expenditures.

STATEMENT OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURES

*Of Milwaukee Asylum for Insane during the fiscal year ending September 30,
1882.*

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	No. of y'chr.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Current expenses.	Improve- ments.
Geo. Burnham & Sons.....	1	Brick.....	\$4 00	
A. E. Foote.....	2	Fire escapes.....		\$181 50
O. L. Rosenkrans & Co....	3	Spectacles.....	4 50	
West & Co.....	4	Stationery....	8 96	
M. Stewart & Co.....	5	Fish and poultry..	33 12	
Mrs. J. G. Bower.....	6	Drain tile.....		7 60
M. Bower.....	7	Stabling horse....	12 75	
Wm. Bothe & Co.....	8	Flour and feed....	93 54	
Jackson & Co.....	9	Leather muff and w.	13 00	
A. S. Chubbuck's Son.....	10	Locks and keys....	45 00	
C. H. Wagner & Bro.....	11	Pictures.....		49 25
Andrus & Thayer.....	12	Carriage hire.....	10 00	
Edw. Keogh.....	13	Printing.....	4 00	
O. L. Packard.....	14	Boiler and fittings.		80 00
Stark Bros.....	15	Carpets.....		44 49
Goll & Frank.....	16	Dry goods.....	119 73	
Chas. H. Meisner.....	17	Services as asst. sec.	5 00	
R. T. Thomas & Co.....	18	Eggs.....	7 05	
John Pritzlaff.....	19	Hardware.....	22 50	30 31
C. F. Kent.....	20	Fruits.....	14 81	
Ira M. Davis & Co.....	21	Apples.....	17 18	
Matthews Bros.....	22	Furniture.....	30	97 75
Ball & Goodrich.....	23	Groceries.....	15 20	
Dutcher, Collins & Smith..	24	Tea.....	15 00	
J. Schoonmaker.....	25	Lime.....	6 00	
Davis Bros. & Porter.....	26	Gasoline.....	30 80	
J. D. Warren.....	27	Flour.....	728 10	
Schrand & Wachs.....	28	Horse blankets....	10 85	
Jas. Lefeber.....	29	Blacksmithing....	4 55	5 73
H. L. Eisen & Co.....	30	Clothing.....	15 15	
A. Grossenbach & Co.....	31	Eggs.....	5 70	
Beals, Torrey & Co.....	32	Slippers.....	9 30	
Smith & Chandler.....	33	Groceries.....	5 20	
Blair & Persons.....	34	Crockery.....	23 25	
Fuller & Stafford.....	35	Fruit.....	4 85	
Jacob Wellauer & Co.....	36	Groceries.....	312 49	
W. H. Little & Co.....	37	Lard.....	4 58	
L. R. Gridley.....	38	Postage.....	1 00	
I. P. Tichenor & Co.....	39	Butter and eggs....	62 18	
Paul Bechtner Co.....	40	Yeast.....	1 50	
Milwaukee Rendering Co..	41	Beef.....	398 17	
H. Mahler.....	42	Meat.....	64 79	
A. Loeffelholz & Co.....	43	Locks and keys....	19 05	
Home Bros.....	44	Cider.....	90	
C. A. Berthelet.....	45	Cement.....	4 00	
Hoffman, Billings & Co...	46	Pipe and fittings...	92 73	
G. F. Parker.....	47	Carriage hire.....	25 00	
A. B. Fuller.....	48	Apples.....	13 75	

Statement of Monthly Expenditures.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	No. of y'ch.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Current expenses.	Improve- ments.
W. E. Goodman.....	49	Gas burners.....	\$7 50	.....
Weisel & Vilter.....	50	Shaft and wheels..	12 75	\$5 60
Patterson Bros.....	51	Therm'trs and ale..	33 15	3 50
J. Seefeld & Son.....	52	Butter and eggs....	568 63	.....
Green & Button Co.....	53	Drugs and medic's..	212 60	.....
H. J. Mabbett.....	54	Lumber.....	7 83	31 86
Hilgen Manuf'g Co.....	55	Sash.....	4 50	26 25
E. H. Daniels & Co.....	56	Ice box and bolts..	11 42	7 00
Jansen, McClurg & Co.....	57	Books.....	.....	15 26
James B. Bradford.....	58	Piano.....	.....	222 88
West. Elec. Manuf'g Co.....	59	Cords.....	4 50	.....
A. L. Boynton.....	60	Stabling horse.....	5 50	.....
M. B. Potter.....	61	Milk.....	71 80	.....
C. F. Steele.....	62	Hay.....	48 52	.....
H. Berthelet & Co.....	63	Pipe and cement....	44 32	.....
Sherin & Co.....	64	Rep. buggy.....	1 25	.....
Symes, Swain & Co.....	65	Printing.....	30 75	.....
Asylum pay roll.....	66	Salaries.....	1,687 62	109 60
E. H. Goodrich.....	67	Brick.....	54 25	.....
C. Taylor.....	68	Potatoes.....	89 28	.....
G. Dyer.....	69	Whips.....	4 50	.....
E. C. Pollard.....	70	Steward's petty c'sh	22 95	27 00
Total disbursements for October.....			\$5,213 15	\$945 58
Weisel & Vilter.....	71	Repairing mangle..	\$1 25	.....
Blair & Persons.....	72	Crockery.....	5 39	.....
J. D. Warren.....	73	Flour.....	10 58	.....
Beals, Torrey & Co.....	74	Boots and shoes....	57 72	.....
M. Bowers.....	75	Stabling horse.....	5 25	.....
I. P. Tichenor & Co.....	76	Butter and eggs....	131 87	.....
Ira M. Davis & Co.....	77	Apples.....	3 50	.....
Smith & Chandler.....	78	Groceries.....	13 00	.....
A. Loeffelholz & Co.....	79	Screws and keys....	2 30	.....
Golden Eagle Cl'th. Store.	80	Clothing.....	7 05	.....
Geo. Ehrlicher.....	81	Rep. organ.....	3 00	.....
O. L. Rosenkrans & Co.....	82	Rep. clock.....	1 00	.....
Andrus & Thayer.....	83	Carriage hire.....	5 00	.....
J. Seefeld & Son.....	84	Beans, eggs, etc....	67 01	.....
Ball & Goodrich.....	85	Groceries.....	3 90	.....
A. J. W. Pierce & Co.....	86	Mince meat.....	10 50	.....
C. A. Folsom & Son.....	87	Oil.....	19 10	.....
Fuller & Stafford.....	88	Fruit.....	19 40	.....
Schrand & Wachs.....	89	Blanket.....	5 00	.....
West & Co.....	90	Stationery.....	3 15	.....
C. F. Kent.....	91	Fruit.....	24 35	.....
H. J. Mabbett.....	92	Lumber.....	40 90	.....
Atkins, Ogden & Co.....	93	Boots and shoes....	57 10	.....
Davis Bros. & Porter.....	94	Gasoline.....	30 40	.....
Milwaukee Rendering Co.....	95	Beef.....	230 34	.....
E. H. Goodrich.....	96	Brick.....	20 00	.....
Landauer & Co.....	97	Dry goods.....	17 36	.....
Harris & Katzenstein.....	98	Clothing.....	146 00	.....
Straw, Ellsworth & Brand	99	Mitts.....	20 00	.....
L. R. Gridley.....	100	Postage.....	3 24	.....
Hoffman, Billings & Co.....	101	Steam fitting.....	24 15	.....

Statement of Monthly Expenditures.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	No. of v'chr.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Current expenses.	Improve- ments.
M. Stewart & Co	102	Poultry	\$18 11	.....
Ricker, Crombie & Co.....	103	Groceries	295 43	.....
Chas. H. Meisner.....	104	Services as As. Sec.	5 00	.....
Hilgen Manufg Co.....	105	Sash .....	.....	\$659 50
John N. Schoonmaker.....	106	Lime	6 75	.....
Geo. Burnham & Sons.....	107	Brick	4 00	.....
H. Mahler	108	Meat	104 46	.....
Patterson Bros.....	109	Liquors	35 75	.....
E. H. Daniels & Co	110	Hardware, etc	10 68	71 77
Edw. Keogh	111	Printing	17 00	.....
F. Irion	112	Straw	2 82	.....
H. L. Eisen & Co	113	Clothing	15 25	.....
Stark Bros.....	114	Carpets	9 27	54 60
C. F. Steele	115	Hay	109 16	.....
J. A. Warren.....	116	Milk	7 96	.....
Dr. R. B. Bayes	117	Doctoring horse ..	5 00	.....
Philip Gross.....	118	Rope	4 35	.....
Paul Bechtner Co.....	119	Yeast	1 20	.....
M. B. Potter	120	Milk	87 44	.....
W. E. Goodman.....	121	Chimneys	1 25	.....
H. Berthelet & Co.....	122	Pipe and cement..	27 99	.....
Jacob Wellauer & Co.....	123	Groceries	61 99	.....
C. A. Hendee	124	Iron	2 40	.....
Jackson & Co.....	125	Straps	1 50	.....
Chas. Munkwitz	126	Poultry	4 98	.....
G. D. Norris	127	Iron shives .....	.....	1 30
Wm. Bayley.....	128	Hooks and eyes ..	1 00	.....
Wm. Bothe & Co.....	129	Flour and feed	97 00	.....
Julius G. Wagner	130	Window guards .....	.....	14 00
James Lefeber	131	Blacksmithing	11 30	.....
E. C. Pollard.....	132	Steward's petty cash	20 85	.....
G. G. Houghton.....	133	Lumber	151 25	.....
Greene & Button Co.....	134	Drugs and med.....	169 52	.....
Goll & Frank	135	Dry goods.....	179 90	.....
John Pritzlaff	136	Hardware	36 96	9 90
Asylum pay roll.....	137	Salaries	1,719 65	.....
Total disbursements for November			\$4,215 98	\$811 07
Lorenz Eckert.....	138	Beef	\$17 79	.....
Wm. Zimmerman	139	Beef	23 69	.....
Fred Ludington.....	140	Beef	54 95	.....
L. H. Gregg.....	141	Beef	69 26	.....
Thos. Atkin.....	142	Beef	47 54	.....
Barker, Vorhis & Co	143	Books .....	.....	\$14 00
J. S. Hibbard	144	Mutton.....	3 10	.....
Fette & Meyer	145	Coal	837 48	.....
Hatch, Holbrook & Co ..	146	Lumber	23 40	64
Patterson Bros.....	147	Drugs and med.....	37 55	.....
Rundle & Spence.....	148	Lanterns .....	.....	11 00
Milwaukee Rendering Co.	149	Beef	40 03	.....
Atkins, Ogden & Co.....	150	Boots and shoes.....	55 65	.....
Paul Bechtner Co	151	Yeast	1 50	.....
R. T. Thomas & Co	152	Butter and eggs.....	39 05	.....
James Morgan	153	Dry goods.....	17 60	.....
C. E. Andrews & Co.....	154	Baking powder.....	6 40	.....

Statement of Monthly Expenditures.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	No. of vchr.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Current expenses.	Improve- ments.
West & Co.....	155	Stationery.....	\$11 79	.....
M. Bower.....	156	Stabling horse.....	7 00	.....
Schrand & Wachs.....	157	Repairing harness.....	6 25	.....
Wm. Bayley & Co.....	158	Hitching posts.....	.....	\$16 80
I. P. Tichenor & Co.....	159	Butter and eggs.....	103 24	.....
Geo. Dyer.....	160	Horse blankets.....	12 00	.....
Chas. Herman & Co.....	161	Stoneware.....	2 06	.....
A. J. W. Pierce & Co.....	162	Mince meat.....	5 53	.....
Fuller & Stafford.....	163	Poultry and eggs.....	35 98	.....
M. Stewart & Co.....	164	Fish and poultry.....	14 68	.....
Wm. Bothe & Co.....	165	Flour and feed.....	94 63	.....
Ricker, Crombie & Co.....	166	Groceries.....	294 30	.....
Jacob Wellauer & Co.....	167	Groceries.....	149 19	.....
T. A. Chapman & Co.....	168	Dry goods.....	1 70	.....
J. Seefeld & Son.....	169	Butter and eggs.....	178 24	.....
Goll & Frank.....	170	Dry goods.....	97 55	.....
John Pritzlaff.....	171	Hardware.....	25 76	8 59
Sundry persons, pay roll.....	172	Hauling coal.....	61 12	.....
H. L. Eisen & Co.....	173	Clothing.....	10 00	.....
W. H. Little & Co.....	174	Beef and lard.....	11 95	.....
B. A. Jacobs & Co.....	175	Chickens.....	5 37	.....
A. Grossenbach & Co.....	176	Butter.....	103 44	.....
H. Berthelet & Co.....	177	Cement.....	18 16	.....
Smith & Chandler.....	178	Groceries.....	18 56	.....
Ball & Goodrich.....	179	Groceries.....	23 40	.....
H. J. Mabbett.....	180	Lumber.....	25 41	.....
Moritz Miller.....	181	Repairing wagon.....	14 10	.....
Chas. Webster & Co.....	182	Books.....	.....	4 00
Jansen, McClurg & Co.....	183	Books.....	.....	5 40
A. L. Boynton.....	184	Stabling horse.....	5 75	.....
Edw. Keogh.....	185	Printing.....	7 00	.....
E. J. & Wm. Lindsay.....	186	Chain, rep. to W. M.....	2 50	.....
Hoffman, Billings & Co.....	187	Pipe and fittings.....	23 87	.....
Dohmen, Schmitt & Co.....	188	Caustic soda.....	27 95	.....
Davis Bros & Porter.....	189	Gasoline and oil.....	147 42	.....
A. S. Chubbuck's Son.....	190	Keys and locks.....	21 25	.....
Matthews Bros.....	191	Furniture.....	.....	6 00
E. & J. B. Young & Co.....	192	Books.....	.....	34 75
W. E. Goodman.....	193	Gas fixtures.....	8 00	.....
H. Mahler.....	194	Meat.....	22 69	.....
James Lefeber.....	195	Blacksmithing.....	7 75	.....
E. H. Daniels & Co.....	196	Hardware.....	16 22	.....
J. A. Warren.....	197	Milk.....	20 32	.....
Greene & Button Co.....	198	Drugs & medicines.....	113 02	.....
Thomas Massey.....	199	Crockery.....	3 80	.....
Blair & Persons.....	200	Crockery.....	8 95	.....
Routledge & Owens.....	201	Horseshoeing.....	18 00	.....
Hansen's Empire Fur Fac.....	202	Buffalo robe.....	.....	10 80
J. D. Warren.....	203	Flour.....	11 50	.....
C. F. Kent.....	204	Fruit.....	26 44	.....
A. Loeffelholz & Co.....	205	Locks.....	2 40	.....
J. D. Devitt.....	206	Tinware.....	24 50	.....
Chas. H. Meisner.....	207	Services as ass't sec.....	5 00	.....
E. C. Pollard.....	208	Steward's petty cash.....	17 02	.....
Beals, Torrey & Co.....	209	Boots.....	3 19	.....
Asylum pay roll.....	210	Salaries.....	1,675 45	.....

Statement of Monthly Expenditures.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	No. of vo'chr	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Current expenses.	Improve- ments.
E. A. Swan	211	Mutton	\$8 53	.....
Weisel & Vilter	212	Car truck .....	.....	\$8 96
M. B. Potter	213	Meat and milk ...	151 94	.....
C. Taylor	214	Beef and milk	49 47	.....
Wm. Wood & Co.	215	Subscription (M. R.)	5 00	.....
International News Co ...	216	Subscription	16 00	.....
Total disbursements for December			\$5,057 33	\$120 94
Lorenz Eckert.....	217	Beef	\$20 65	.....
Adam Kunz.....	218	Beef	28 80	.....
Cornelius Times.....	219	Beef	76 68	.....
E. A. Swan	220	Mutton	24 12	.....
J. Donihue.....	221	Mutton	169 07	.....
L. R. Gridley	222	Postage	5 74	.....
H. O. Putney	223	Hay	124 31	.....
Blair & Persons.....	224	Crockery.....	16 80	.....
I. P. Tichenor & Co.....	225	Butter and eggs...	171 96	.....
A. Grossenbach & Co.....	226	Butter and onions..	80 19	.....
Moritz Miller	227	Bolts	10 10	.....
J. D. Warren.....	228	Flour	326 30	.....
Geo. Dyer.....	229	Horse blankets ...	10 00	.....
A. L. Boynton	230	Stabling horse....	5 75	.....
C. E. Andrews & Co.	231	Baking powder	8 00	.....
Beals, Torrey & Co.....	232	Boots and shoes....	60 90	.....
H. L. Eisen & Co.....	233	Clothing	4 50	.....
M. Stewart & Co	234	Poultry and fish....	11 37	.....
Ball & Goodrich	235	Groceries	145 41	.....
Ira M. Davis & Co	236	Butter and cheese..	15 88	.....
Schrand & Wachs.....	237	Repairing harness..	12 30	.....
H. Mahler	238	Beef and poultry...	7 74	.....
Julius Andrae.....	239	Keys	1 45	.....
West & Co.....	240	Stationery.....	4 64	.....
Goodyear Rubber Co	241	Rubber goods ...	13 50	.....
C. F. Kent.....	242	Fruit	14 57	.....
Hoffman, Billings & Co ..	243	Repairing, miscel..	55 49	.....
H. J. Mabbett.....	244	Lumber .....	.....	\$80 35
Edward Keogh	245	Printing	8 50	.....
J. Seefeld & Son	246	Butter and eggs....	96 97	.....
R. T. Thomas & Co	247	Butter	29 26	.....
B. J. Johnson & Co.....	248	Soap	19 50	.....
Ricker, Crombie & Co.....	249	Groceries	51 35	.....
James Morgan	250	Dry goods.....	67 70	.....
American Fusee Co	251	Fusees	18 00	.....
J. A. Warren.....	252	Milk	13 64	.....
Davis Bros. & Porter	253	Gasoline	101 00	.....
Geo. E. Treat.....	254	Rep. sewing mach..	4 00	.....
Paul Bechtner Co	255	Yeast	1 20	.....
Patterson Bros	256	Medicine.....	6 70	.....
Smith & Chandler.....	257	Groceries	92 34	.....
M. Bower & Son	258	Stabling horse....	5 00	.....
Milwaukee Stone Co	259	Cistern stone	1 80	.....
E. H. Goodrich	260	Hauling coal	13 77	.....
Anton Falbe	261	Hauling coal	42 56	.....
Sundry persons, pay roll..	262	Hauling coal.....	112 72	.....
Fette & Meyer	263	Coal	2,376 57	.....

Statement of Monthly Expenditures.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	N ^o . of v ^{ols} .	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Current expenses.	Improve- ments.
M. B. Potter.....	264	Milk.....	\$89 31	
C. Taylor.....	265	Milk.....	33 78	
A. Loeffelholz & Co.....	266	Batteries.....	6 70	
Fuller & Stafford.....	267	Eggs and fruit.....	39 00	
Jacob Wellauer & Co.....	268	Groceries.....	328 50	
Phillip Gross.....	269	Bolts.....	1 37	
Göll & Frank.....	270	Dry goods.....	86 89	
Wm. Bothe & Co.....	271	Flour and feed.....	126 08	
Greene & Button Co.....	272	Drugs and medic's.....	172 95	
E. C. Pollard.....	273	Steward's petty cash.....	24 98	
G. D. Norris & Co.....	274	Wire rope.....	16 20	
Meyer & Neuser.....	275	Office rent.....	5 00	
Asylum pay roll.....	276	Salaries.....	1,705 58	
James Lefebber.....	277	Blacksmithing.....	10 88	\$9 34
Rundle, Spence & Co.....	278	Pipe.....	9 08	122 85
Stark Bros.....	279	Carpet.....	10 76	
E. H. Daniels & Co.....	280	Tinware.....	19 14	
John Pritzlaff.....	281	Hardware.....	28 71	
Matthews Bros.....	282	Furniture.....		33 50
C. H. Metsner.....	283	Services as ass't sec.....	5 00	
E. L. Griffin, M. D.....	284	Vaccine points.....	7 50	
Total disbursements for January.....			\$7,216 21	\$246 04
Roundy, Peckham & Co.....	285	Groceries.....	\$30 10	
Chas. Ries.....	286	Beef.....	23 99	
Riggs & Carey.....	287	Feed.....	47 96	
Pearson, Kane & Co.....	288	Coal.....	13 00	
Schrand & Wachs.....	289	Repairing harness.....	2 55	
Andrus & Thayer.....	290	Carriage hire.....	5 00	
G. F. Parker.....	291	Carriage hire.....	15 00	
O. L. Rosenkrans & Co.....	292	Knives.....	4 00	
J. D. Devitt.....	293	Cans.....	1 50	
A. H. Gardner & Co.....	294	Cuspadores.....	26 58	
E. A. Sivyer & Co.....	295	Beef and poultry.....	5 63	
C. E. Andrews & Co.....	296	Baking powder.....	16 00	
Pierce & Trask.....	297	Cranberries.....	4 25	
R. T. Thomas & Co.....	298	Butter and eggs.....	22 50	
Paul Bechtner Co.....	299	Yeast.....	1 20	
Smith & Chandler.....	300	Groceries.....	5 38	
W. H. Little & Co.....	301	Pork.....	17 10	
W. D. Brock.....	302	Elevator weight.....	2 08	
Dohmen, Schmitt & Co.....	303	Drugs and medic's.....	163 43	
C. F. Kent.....	304	Fish, fruit, etc.....	17 55	
I. P. Tichenor & Co.....	305	Butter and eggs.....	217 06	
Julius Andrae.....	306	Keys.....	4 80	
J. Seefeld & Son.....	307	Dried apples.....	59 80	
H. J. Mabbett.....	308	Lumber.....	17 82	
Ball & Goodrich.....	309	Groceries.....	178 18	
Phillip Gross.....	310	Spoons.....	9 46	
J. Donihue.....	311	Mutton.....	65 00	
J. Donihue.....	312	Beef.....	284 75	
S. D. Swan.....	313	Beef.....	180 00	
Wm. Bothe & Co.....	314	Flour and feed.....	45 25	
Stark Bros.....	315	Carpets.....		\$52 18
Patterson Bros.....	316	Medicines.....	19 60	

Statement of Monthly Expenditures.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	No. of v'chr.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Current expenses.	Improve- ments.
H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co	317	Prunes.....	\$70 94	.....
Home Bros	318	Fruit	3 00	.....
West & Co.....	319	Stationery.....	11 49	.....
Ira M. Davis & Co.....	320	Beans	46 60	.....
M. Stewart & Co	321	Fish	9 25	.....
Fuller & Stafford	322	Fruit	10 28	.....
Goll & Frank.....	323	Dry goods.....	31 08	.....
B. J. Johnson & Co	324	Soap	15 35	.....
Blair & Persons.....	325	Crockery.....	16 00	.....
Meyer & Neuser.....	326	Office rent.....	15 00	.....
E. H. Goodrich	327	Hauling coal.....	8 84	.....
E. H. Daniels & Co	328	Tinware.....	2 00	.....
H. Mahler.....	329	Chickens.....	8 14	.....
Wm. Bayley	330	Grate bars.....	19 95	.....
James Lefeber	331	Blacksmithing	20 08	\$3 00
A. Grossenbach & Co	332	Butter	77 21	.....
E. W. Robbins.....	333	Straw	15 02	.....
L. R. Gridley	334	Postage	4 00	.....
S. H. Seamans & Co	335	Flour	309 96	.....
Greene & Button Co.....	336	Gasoline and drugs	61 29	.....
O. J. Smith.....	337	Screws and bolts...	58	.....
Fette & Meyer	338	Coal	1,140 85	.....
Sundry persons, pay roll..	339	Hauling coal.....	136 01	.....
Jacob Wellauer & Co	340	Groceries	344 37	.....
J. A. Warren	341	Milk.....	10 20	.....
Henry Dittman	342	Beef	107 00	.....
M. B. Potter	343	Milk.....	94 95	.....
Anton Falbe.....	344	Beef	38 00	.....
C. Taylor.....	345	Milk.....	36 18	.....
L. H. Gregg	346	Beef	29 00	.....
Hatch, Holbrook & Co... 347	347	Lumber	4 40	43 92
A. E. Foote.....	348	Rep'ring tank alarm	20 00	.....
Hoffman & Billings M. Co	349	Pipe and fittings...	6 28	40 20
John Pritzlaff.....	350	Hardware	22 07	.....
G. P. Putnam's Sons.....	351	Sub. to Journal	10 00	.....
M. W. Lynch	352	Buckles and straps..	5 00	.....
A. L. Boynton	353	Stabling horse.....	7 75	.....
E. C. Pollard.....	354	Steward's petty cash	13 53	.....
Asylum pay roll.....	355	Salaries	1,533 85	19 80
R. T. Reinertson	356	Surveying.....	34 00	.....
J. Kirkham.....	357	Stone window sill..	.....	4 00
Total disbursements for February			\$5,796 02	\$163 05
John Kerber.....	358	Beef	\$35 00	.....
Horace Blodgett	359	Beef	145 00	.....
Henry Vogel.....	360	Beef	75 00	.....
J. H. Hibbard	361	Beef	55 00	.....
H. Magraff	362	Beef	50 00	.....
Wm. Bothe & Co.....	363	Flour and feed	76 98	.....
Jos. A. Warren.....	364	Milk.....	9 40	.....
Dohmen, Schmitt & Co... 365	365	Drugs & medicines..	99 88	.....
M. B. Potter	366	Milk.....	141 28	.....
F. Bielefeldt.....	367	Beef	7 25	.....
Alienist & Neurologist.. 368	368	Subscription	5 00	.....
Jos. Diedrich.....	369	Beef	6 00	.....

Statement of Monthly Expenditures.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	Nc. of v'chr.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE	Current expenses.	Improvements.
L. R. Gridley.....	370	Postage.....	\$2 62	.....
E. J. & Wm. Lindsay.....	371	Chain, rep. to gas m	2 25	.....
C. Taylor.....	372	Milk.....	5 40	.....
Pearson, Kane & Co.....	373	Coal.....	90 02	.....
Simonds & Brooks.....	374	Clothing.....	13 55	.....
Dewey & Davis.....	375	Tomatoes.....	2 90	.....
J. D. Devitt.....	376	Tinware.....	6 00	.....
Patterson Bros.....	377	Medicine.....	20 00	.....
J. G. Flint.....	378	Coffee.....	32 05	.....
Thomas Gill.....	379	Soap.....	30 80	.....
Ricker, Crombie & Co.....	380	Groceries.....	4 25	.....
A. Engermeyer.....	381	Beef.....	76 80	.....
E. H. Daniels & Co.....	382	Tinware.....	.....	\$1 76
F. Schmitz.....	383	Straw.....	20 00	.....
James Lefebvre.....	384	Blacksmithing.....	4 05	14 65
Dr. James H. McBride.....	385	Traveling expenses.	24 00	.....
Greene & Button Co.....	386	Paints, oil, etc.....	77 93	.....
Wm. Bayley.....	387	Repairing engine..	4 20	.....
Ball & Goodrich.....	388	Groceries.....	184 73	.....
J. Seefeld & Son.....	389	Butter.....	25 92	.....
Rundle, Spence & Co.....	390	Pipe and fittings..	10 35	.....
A. L. Boynton.....	391	Stab'g & sh'g horse.	9 25	.....
Jacob Wellauer & Co.....	392	Groceries.....	79 50	.....
John Pritzlaff.....	393	Hardware.....	13 97	4 17
G. F. Parker.....	394	Carriage hire.....	5 00	.....
I. P. Tichenor & Co.....	395	Butter.....	124 06	.....
C. F. Kent.....	396	Fruit.....	30 24	.....
Phillip Gross.....	397	Knives and spoons.	18 86	1 67
R. T. Thomas & Co.....	398	Butter and eggs.....	127 56	.....
Goll & Frank.....	399	Dry goods.....	19 85	.....
Rundle & Spence.....	400	Tapers.....	3 45	.....
H. Berthelet & Co.....	401	Cement.....	35 47	.....
Greenwood Bros.....	402	Onions.....	4 50	.....
O. L. Rosenkrans & Co.....	403	Spectacles.....	4 50	.....
Ira M. Davis & Co.....	404	Butter.....	93 90	.....
H. J. Mabbett.....	405	Lumber.....	7 76	.....
B. J. Johnson & Co.....	406	Soap.....	6 40	.....
Schrand & Wachs.....	407	Whip and socket..	2 90	.....
Matthews Bros. Furn. Co.	408	Furniture.....	.....	49 90
Frank Whitnall & Co.....	409	Seeds.....	16 31	.....
Meyer & Neuser.....	410	Office rent.....	15 00	.....
Smith & Chandler.....	411	Groceries.....	20 00	.....
Cream City Furniture Co.	412	Furniture.....	.....	16 00
H. Mahler.....	413	Poultry.....	19 30	.....
C. W. Damon.....	414	Stone-boat plank..	2 00	.....
West & Co.....	415	Stationery.....	14 15	.....
Smith, Mendel & Co.....	416	Groceries.....	8 19	.....
E. C. Pollard.....	417	Steward's petty cash	31 31	.....
Paul Bechtner Co.....	418	Yeast.....	1 20	.....
Atkins, Ogden & Co.....	419	Boots and shoes.....	39 79	.....
Hilgen Manufacturing Co.	420	Sash and moulding.	70	1 80
M. Stewart & Co.....	421	Poultry.....	5 36	.....
Davis Bros. & Porter.....	422	Gasoline.....	91 24	.....
W. E. Goodman.....	423	Gas fixtures.....	5 50	.....
W. M. Brigham.....	424	Traveling expenses	15 00	.....
Routledge & Owens.....	425	Horseshoeing.....	24 50	.....

Statement of Monthly Expenditures.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	No. of v'chrs.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Current expenses.	Improve- ments.
Edward Keogh.....	426	Printing	\$9 50	.....
Henry Jung	427	Beef	10 50	.....
Asylum pay roll	428	Salaries	1,554 41	\$19 40
F. D. Grimshaw.....	429	Salary	18 89	.....
Weisel & Vilter.....	430	Machine work.....	18 75	8 77
Pierce & Trask	431	Corn and tomatoes..	8 30	.....
Blair & Persons.....	432	Crockery	30 00	.....
M. Bower & Son	433	Stabling horse.....	2 75	.....
Moritz Miller	434	Repairing wagon..	8 15	.....
Paris, Allen & Co	435	Medicine.....	98 48	.....
Fuller & Stafford.....	436	Lemons	1 00	.....
Pearson, Kane & Co.....	437	Fire clay.	7 00	.....
Total disbursements for March			\$4,008 06	\$118 12
Michael Foley.....	438	Mutton.....	\$57 00	.....
Phillip Gross	439	Sheet zinc, etc.....	6 38	.....
Greenwood Bros.....	440	Cranberries.....	3 25	.....
Wm. Bothe & Co.....	441	Flour and feed.....	175 05	.....
Blair & Persons.....	442	Crockery	18 35	.....
A. L. Boynton	443	Stabling horse.....	5 50	.....
E. H. Daniels & Co.....	444	Tinware.....	1 86	.....
G. J. Hansen & Co.....	445	Hops	13 50	.....
John Ramstack	446	Potatoes.....	18 05	.....
James Kneeland.....	447	Beef	59 00	.....
Greene & Button Co.....	448	Drugs	48 42	.....
Anson Bros.....	449	Groceries	2 25	.....
Jos. A. Warren.....	450	Milk and mutton ..	70 28	.....
A. S. Chubbuck's Son ..	451	Keys.....	10 00	.....
H. Mahler	452	Poultry	32 97	.....
L. R. Gridley	453	Postage	23 32	.....
Ira M. Davis & Co.....	454	Butter and eggs.....	162 40	.....
Anton Falbe.....	455	Teaming.....	25 50	.....
E. W. Robbins.....	456	Potatoes.....	48 50	.....
Ricker, McCullo' & Dixon	457	Soap	44 10	.....
Fuller & Stafford.....	458	Apples and peaches	7 10	.....
M. B. Potter	459	Milk and potatoes ..	159 53	.....
E. H. Sivyver & Co.....	460	Meat.....	1 44	.....
Smith & Chandler	461	Groceries	15 41	.....
J. G. Rood.....	462	Potatoes	13 50	.....
A. Engermeyer.....	463	Beef	80 70	.....
Thomas Gill.....	464	Scrap	125 58	.....
J. C. Iversen & Co.....	465	Looking glasses.....	12 00	.....
E. Benecke	466	Potatoes.....	6 97	.....
G. F. Parker.....	467	Carriage hire.....	5 00	.....
West & Co.....	468	Stationery.....	2 33	.....
Ball & Goodrich.....	469	Groceries.....	78 31	.....
B. J. Johnson & Co.....	470	Soap stock	10 26	.....
Jewett & Sherman Co ..	471	Spices.....	2 12	.....
Schrand & Wachs.....	472	Cushion and whip..	6 75	.....
Goodyear Rubber Co.....	473	Rubber goods	7 32	.....
W. D. Brock.....	474	Repairing elevator..	6 35	.....
Andrus & Thayer	475	Carriage hire.....	7 50	.....
Sanger, Rockwell & Co..	476	Shavings	7 50	.....
James Lefeber	477	Blacksmithing	5 45	.....
E. J. & Wm. Lindsay.....	478	Repairs to plow	2 15	.....

Statement of Monthly Expenditures.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	No. of v'chrs.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Current expenses.	Improve- ments.
I. P. Tichenor & Co.....	479	Butter and vinegar.	\$37 63	.....
J. Seefeld & Son	480	Butter and eggs ...	48 99	.....
John Pritzlaff.....	481	Hardware	26 01	\$9 43
Patterson Bros.....	482	Therm. & med. fixt.	5 75	1 50
John Andres & Son	483	Cistern stone .....	.....	13 50
Hilgen Manufacturing Co.	484	Moulding .....	.....	78
Meyer & Neuser	485	Office rent.....	15 00	.....
Stark Bros.....	486	Mat .....	.....	1 75
H. J. Mabbett.....	487	Lumber	43 98	12 82
Piankinton & Armour...	488	Hoist and pulley...	.....	25 00
G. Streckewald	489	Seed .....	.....	4 23
Sanders & Wharton	490	Cranberries	4 00	.....
Hoffman & Billings M. Co	491	Pipe and fittings...	22 18	25 38
W. H. Little & Co.....	492	Pork	3 00	.....
J. G. Flint.....	493	Coffee.....	71 12	.....
R. T. Thomas & Co	494	Eggs	8 70	.....
Jacob Wellauer & Co	495	Groceries	158 46	.....
Atkins, Ogden & Co.....	496	Boots	8 08	.....
Smith, Mendel & Co.....	497	Groceries	36 68	.....
S. H. Seamans & Co.....	498	Flour	975 00	.....
James Morgan.....	499	Dry goods	39 05	.....
Dewey & Davis	500	Raisins	6 75	.....
Goll & Frank.....	501	Dry goods	163 04	.....
The Wilmington Coal Ass.	502	Coal	185 50	.....
O. J. Smith	503	Potatoes	27 98	.....
Paul Bechtner Co.....	504	Yeast	1 20	.....
C. F. Kent	505	Fruit	38 12	.....
Davis Bros. & Porter.....	506	Whiting	4 19	.....
A. Loeffelholz & Co.....	507	Keys	4 00	.....
Pierce & Trask	508	Butter	39 37	.....
Jackson & Co.....	509	Straps.....	1 55	.....
Roundy, Peckham & Co	510	Groceries	163 43	.....
Harris & Katzenstein.....	511	Clothing	13 00	.....
Straw, Ellsworth & Co	512	Hats	6 00	.....
Mathews Bros. Furn're Co	513	Pillows, etc .....	.....	45 20
New Era Milling Co	514	Flour	31 25	.....
Dohmen, Schmitt & Co...	515	Drugs & medicines	67 79	.....
C. S. Harris & Co	516	Butter	31 65	.....
Thomas Aitkin	517	Beef	8 00	.....
E. C. Pollard	518	Steward's petty cash	37 19	.....
Simonds & Brooks.....	519	Shirts and socks...	3 50	.....
Asylum pay roll	520	Salaries	1,600 43	22 09
C. Taylor	521	Potatoes	34 00	.....
Total disbursements for April			\$6,080 52	\$161 73
James Lefebber	522	Blacksmithing	\$6 35	.....
Wm. Von Baumbach.....	523	Trees .....	.....	\$164 45
M. Stewart & Co.....	524	Chickens.....	4 80	.....
L. J. Petit & Co.....	525	Salt	10 00	.....
Harris & Katzenstein	526	Clothing	255 60	.....
Roundy, Peckham & Co...	527	Groceries	5 00	.....
Phillip Gross.....	528	Spoons, etc.....	15 77	1 15
I. B. Tichenor & Co.....	529	Butter and eggs...	36 10	.....
Smith, Mendel & Co	530	Groceries	44 14	.....
Atkins, Ogden & Co.....	531	Boot and shoes	63 16	.....

Statement of Monthly Expenditures.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	No. of v'chr.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Current expenses.	Improve- ments.
Straw, Ellsworth & Co...	532	Hats	\$7 50	.....
Stark Brothers	533	Carpets	45 69	\$26 00
West & Co.	534	Stationery.....	9 46	6 00
Robertson & Richardson ..	535	Tea	77 00	.....
Hatch, Holbrook & Co ..	536	Lumber .....	.....	6 44
R. T. Thomas & Co.	537	Butter and eggs ...	35 15	.....
Jackson & Co.	538	Repairing harness ..	5 45	.....
N. J. Swan	539	Potatoes	26 50	.....
Blair & Persons	540	Glassware	17 13	.....
J. G. Flint	541	Coffee	66 92	.....
Horace Blodgett	542	Beef	93 22	.....
John Pritzlaff	543	Hardware	18 58	1 99
Goldsmith & Co	544	Curtain fixtures.....	.....	37 80
A. Engermeyer	545	Beef	616 50	.....
C. Taylor	546	Butter and potatoes	120 53	.....
Patterson Bros	547	Medicine.....	19 10	1 75
Smith & Chandler	548	Groceries	9 35	.....
Jansen, McClurg & Co ..	549	Books	61 38	.....
Jos. A. Warren	550	Potatoes	8 00	.....
E. H. Daniels & Co	551	Hardware	9 90	.....
Paul Bechtner Co.	553	Yeast	1 50	.....
Philip Ramstack	553	Potatoes	49 33	.....
Wm. Bothe & Co.	554	Flour and feed	84 91	.....
H. Mahler	555	Chickens	22 16	.....
E. Benecke	556	Potatoes	33 92	.....
New Era Milling Co	557	Flour	320 00	.....
Ira M. Davis & Co	558	Butter and cheese ..	150 16	.....
E. C. Pollard	559	Steward's petty cash	34 24	.....
E. C. Andrews & Co	560	Apples	4 50	.....
M. B. Potter	561	Milk	121 65	.....
John Schlenk	562	Beef	6 25	.....
Anson Brothers	563	Beans	4 64	.....
Ricker, McCul'gh & Dixon	564	Soap	31 50	.....
E. J. & Wm. Lindsay	565	Wheelbarrows	3 75	.....
Goodyear Rubber Co.	566	Rubber boots.....	7 07	.....
Ball & Goodrich	567	Tobacco	8 80	.....
Symes, Swain & Co	568	Printing	7 25	.....
O. J. Smith	569	Eggs	13 76	.....
John Armstrong	570	Blacksmithing	10 70	.....
Spencer & Lyons	571	Wax tapers	3 00	.....
Davis Bros. & Porter	572	Gasoline	83 34	.....
Miss M. C. Richardson	573	Salary	18 00	.....
J. Seefeld & Son	574	Butter and chickens	70 20	.....
Meyer & Neuser	575	Office rent.....	15 00	.....
C. L. Harris & Co.	576	Oranges	6 75	.....
Goll & Frank	577	Dry goods	116 86	.....
Fuller & Stafford	578	Oranges	3 00	.....
Dohmen, Schmitt & Co ..	579	Drugs	6 67	.....
C. F. Kent	580	Fruit	48 98	.....
Hoffm'n & Billings Mfg Co	581	Pipe and fittings... ..	5 76	20 56
Pierce & Trask	582	Corn and eggs	37 65	.....
H. Berthelet & Co	583	Pipe and cement... ..	9 90	15 40
Jacob Wellauer & Co.	584	Groceries	165 52	.....
Greene & Button Co.	585	Drugs and medic ..	63 73	.....
William Kopp	586	Services .....	.....	10 50
Durr & Rugee	587	Lumber .....	.....	2 48

Statement of Monthly Expenditures.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	Nc. of v'chr.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Current expenses.	Improve- ments.
M. Bower & Son	588	Stabling horse.....	\$4 25	.....
L. A. Gridley	589	Postage.....	2 37	.....
Wm. Odenbrett.....	590	Tuning piano.....	3 50	.....
M. W. Strong.....	591	Potatoes.....	10 00	.....
Mrs. Mary Johnson.....	592	Dried apples.....	4 29	.....
W. M. Brigham & Co.....	593	Butter and eggs ..	85 87	.....
Asylum pay roll	594	Salaries.....	1,596 44	\$168 21
A. L. Boynton.....	595	Stabling horse....	11 25	.....
P. B. Haid.....	596	Clerk's petty cash..	22 00	.....
Total disbursements for May.....			\$4,998 10	\$462 73
George Steiner.....	597	Beef	\$52 00	.....
Nic Maurer.....	598	Straw	9 00	.....
West & Co.....	599	Stationery.....	9 84	.....
Atkins, Ogden & Co.....	600	Shoes	30 00	.....
Michels Bros	601	Beef	260 00	.....
A. V. Bishop.....	602	Cheese.....	5 61	.....
John McGovern.....	603	Potatoes.....	33 00	.....
J. D. Warren	604	Flour	11 80	.....
O. L. Rosenkrans & Co...	605	Clock.....	1 50	.....
Dohmen, Schmitt & Co...	606	Drugs, med. & paint	45 75	\$8 60
Blair & Persons.....	607	Glassware.....	15 18	.....
Anson Bros.....	608	Dried apples.....	46 48	.....
John Pritzlaff.....	609	Hardware	36 08	4 97
W. H. Little & Co.....	610	Lard	37 82	.....
Simonds & Brooks	611	Clothing.....	16 50	.....
A. L. Boynton.....	612	Stabling horse	9 50	.....
Paul Bechtner Co.....	613	Yeast.....	1 90	.....
Goll & Frank.....	614	Dry goods.....	46 06	.....
William Bothe & Co	615	Feed	84 58	.....
James Morgan.....	616	Sheeting	8 70	.....
E. H. Sivyver & Co.....	617	Chickens	9 54	.....
Ball & Goodrich.....	618	Groceries.....	28 20	.....
Phillip Gross	619	Tin and hardware.,	6 96	5 23
Chas. H. Swan & Co.....	620	Coal	151 44	.....
Goodyear Rubber Co.....	621	Rubber blankets...	6 92	.....
M. B. Potter	622	Milk	118 47	.....
A. Engermeyer.....	623	Beef	504 88	.....
Fuller & Stafford	624	Fruit	18 00	.....
Geo. B. Blair.....	625	Beef	250 00	.....
C. Taylor.....	626	Butter and beef....	127 03	.....
Hatch, Holbrook & Co	627	Lumber	6 51	.....
Horace Biodgett.....	628	Beef.....	18 07	.....
J. W. Bannard	629	Peaches	5 00	.....
Mrs. John G. Bauer.....	630	Drain tile.....	.....	4 40
Stark Bros.....	631	Carpet	2 00	3 02
Michael Schrank.....	632	Beef	77 70	.....
Chas Fisher	633	Beef	23 00	.....
Robertson & Richardson..	634	Tea.....	13 44	.....
J. D. Devitt.....	635	Tinware.....	18 50	.....
Cream City Preserving Co.	636	Jelly ..	1 44	.....
B. Westerman & Co.....	637	Sub. to Jr. Neuroly	5 00	.....
Durr & Rugee.....	638	Lumber	6 24	70
H. Mahler	639	Chickens	9 96	.....
W. E. Goodman.....	640	Lamp	25	5 00

Statement of Monthly Expenditures.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	No. of Veh.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Current expenses.	Improve- ments.
C. G. Schneider.....	641	Butter and eggs....	\$37 15	.....
W. M. Brigham & Co.....	642	Butter and eggs....	319 27	.....
John Armstrong.....	643	Blacksmithing.....	9 05	.....
Geo. W. Ringrose.....	644	Vegetables.....	16 77	\$31 00
Jacob Wellauer & Co.....	645	Groceries.....	230 16	.....
P. B. Haid.....	646	Clerk's petty cash..	67 14	.....
H. B. Pearson.....	647	Fire brick.....	4 00	.....
A. J. W. Pierce & Co.....	648	Salt.....	1 50	.....
Sanders & Wharton.....	649	Cauliflower.....	4 25	.....
Wm. Frankfurth & Co.....	650	Window guards.....	.....	24 79
J. H. Rice & Friedman...	651	Collars.....	7 50	.....
Cross Twimen.....	652	Vegetables.....	3 00	.....
Frank Whitnall.....	653	Seed.....	90	.....
Houghton, Mifflin & Co..	654	Sub. to Med. Journ'l	5 00	.....
J. P. Thompson & Co.....	655	Twine.....	1 76	.....
J. G. Flint.....	656	Coffee.....	30 17	.....
H. Stern, Jr., & Bro.....	657	Clothing.....	7 94	.....
Greene & Button Co.....	658	Paints and oils.....	34 89	.....
C. F. Kent.....	659	Fruit.....	14 69	.....
Andrus & Thayer.....	660	Stabling horse.....	1 00	.....
G. D. Norris & Co.....	661	Wire rope.....	23 38	.....
Jansen, McClurg & Co.....	662	Books.....	10 50	.....
Hoffman & Billings M. Co	663	Pipe and fittings...	11 51	14 03
A. Leteber.....	664	Potatoes.....	8 00	.....
Fred. Schmutz.....	665	Straw.....	8 13	.....
Chas. Veitch.....	666	Beef.....	15 05	.....
L. R. Gridley.....	667	Postage.....	3 00	.....
Moritz Miller.....	668	Rep. wagon.....	3 20	.....
Asylum pay roll.....	669	Salaries.....	1,663 14	85 20
Total disbursements for June.....			\$4,710 90	\$186 94
Asylum pay roll.....	670	Salaries.....	\$1,556 77	\$69 07
Dan. Costello.....	671	Repairing boiler..	163 50	.....
Dohmen, Schmitt & Co..	672	Dr'gs and medicin's	81 66	.....
Phillip Gross.....	673	Nails and tinware..	12 12	1 08
Anton Fable.....	674	Pork.....	23 00	.....
Frank Bonelli.....	675	Music for dance...	7 00	.....
Peter Phillipsen.....	676	Mutton.....	44 51	.....
Hoffman & Billings M. Co.	677	Fittings.....	1 89	.....
C. L. Harris & Co.....	678	Fruit.....	14 25	.....
W. H. Little & Co.....	679	Beef and lard.....	55 82	.....
M. Stewart & Co.....	680	Fish.....	2 00	.....
G. Reinders.....	681	Beef.....	6 25	.....
Geo. R. Green.....	682	Fish.....	2 45	.....
West & Co.....	683	Stationery.....	17 74	.....
E. C. Andrews.....	684	Chickens.....	5 00	.....
Michels Bros.....	685	Beef.....	268 00	.....
Stark Bros.....	686	Flannel.....	9 00	.....
Robertson & Richardson	687	Tea.....	39 40	.....
Geo. W. Ringrose.....	688	Vegetables.....	21 03	.....
McKee & Bros.....	689	Glass bottles.....	.....	18 82
M. B. Potter.....	690	Milk.....	126 82	.....
J. H. Nichols & Co.....	691	Potatoes.....	13 75	.....
Goldsmith & Co.....	692	Mats.....	.....	8 90
Shadbolt, Boyd & Co.....	693	Scale.....	.....	12 00

Statement of Monthly Expenditures.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	No. of v'chr.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Current expenses.	Improve- ments.
Paul Bechtner Co	694	Yeast	\$1 20	.....
Ira M. Davis & Co	695	Butter, potatoes, etc.	68 02	.....
H. Berthelet & Co.....	696	Cement	16 54	.....
O. J. Smith	697	Eggs	4 63	.....
Wm. Bayley & Co	698	Bed fasts	1 50	\$6 30
Fred. M. Maybury	699	Boiler compound..	11 25	.....
Goll & Frank	700	Dry goods.....	112 39	.....
Chas. W. Kolbe	701	Surgical instrum'ts.	.....	17 00
Wm. Bothe & Co	702	Feed	90 53	.....
P. A. Van Vranken.....	703	Vegetables ...	8 33	.....
Simonds & Brooks.....	704	Clothing	5 00	.....
E. H. Sivyer & Co.....	705	Fish	1 30	.....
Jackson & Co.....	706	Repairing harness .	44 35	.....
Goodyear Rubber Co....	707	Hose reel & M. cov.	5 85	4 10
Routledge & Owens	708	Horseshoeing.....	5 00	.....
I. P. Tichenor & Co	709	Eggs and vinegar..	31 11	.....
A. L. Boynton	710	Stabling horse....	8 35	.....
R. T. Thomas & Co	711	Potatoes and berries	16 30	.....
Andrus & Thayer	712	Carriage hire.....	11 75	.....
W. M. Brigham & Co	713	Eggs and vegetabl's	137 51	.....
Matthews Bros. Furn. Co.	714	Furniture .....	.....	25 60
Williams & Co.....	715	Re-paring buggy ..	32 65	.....
Wilmington Coal Ass'n...	716	Coal.....	337 50	.....
C. Taylor	717	Butter	105 63	.....
John Pritzlaff	718	Hardware	5 83	16 15
Ball & Goodrich.....	719	Groceries	2 50	.....
Ricker, McCul'h & Dixon	720	Soap.....	15 75	.....
John Armstrong	721	Horseshoeing	10 90	.....
Fuller & Stafford.....	722	Fruit	3 00	.....
J. G. Flint.....	723	Coffee	39 05	.....
James Morgan	724	Dry goods.....	2 20	.....
T. W. Hart	725	Claims	125 00	.....
S. Warren Chase	726	Chickens.....	13 27	.....
A. V. Bishop.....	727	Honey.....	8 92	.....
Davis Bros. & Porter	728	Gasoline.....	55 08	.....
Harris & Katzenstein	729	Clothing	5 00	.....
Meinecke & Co	730	Baskets	3 25	.....
Sanders & Wharton	731	Fruit	3 20	.....
J. Wellauer & Co	732	Groceries.....	197 49	.....
O. A. & C. B. Severance ..	733	Hymn books	3 60	.....
C. F. Kent.....	734	Vegetables	8 40	.....
P. B. Haid	735	Clerk's petty cash .	87 01	6 15
Total disbursements for July			\$4,118 10	\$185 17
Asylum pay roll.....	736	Salaries	\$1,644 49	\$4 73
William Bayley & Co	737	Bed clips .....	.....	6 05
Robertson & Richardson ..	738	Baking powder....	1 50	.....
J. D. Warren	739	Flour.....	5 25	.....
W. M. Brigham & Co.....	740	Butter, eggs, etc ..	460 77	.....
Hoffman & Billings M. Co.	741	Pipe and fittings..	21 39	.....
Jacob Wellauer & Co	742	Groceries	370 93	.....
Frank Barnekow.....	743	Music for dance ..	4 00	.....
Daniel Purlil	744	U. S. maps	2 50	.....
Cream City Furniture Co ..	745	Office desk .....	.....	50 00
A. Loeffelholz & Co.....	746	Locks and keys ...	7 45	4 85

Statement of Monthly Expenditures.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	No. of v'chrs.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Current expenses.	Improve- ments.
Sanger, Rockwell & Co.	747	Sash	\$2 25	
Jos. Schulte	748	Beef	17 00	
Jackson & Co.	749	Repairing harness.	5 77	
E. Benecke	750	Mutton	40 00	
Ricker, Crombie & Co.	751	Groceries	30 35	
John Cushing	752	Straw	8 16	
W. H. Little & Co.	753	Lard and ham	60 11	
C. L. Harris & Co.	754	Fruit	1 00	
H. S. Benjamin	755	Farm wagon	53 30	
C. Taylor	756	Butter	142 00	
Wm. Bothe & Co.	757	Feed	61 05	
Fuller & Stafford	758	Fruit	5 00	
Jones & Boothe	759	Bed bottoms	58 93	
John Armstrong	760	Repairing wagon	18 45	
Henry Gerhart	761	Mutton	14 00	
Andrus & Thayer	762	Stabling horse	8 50	
M. Stewart & Co.	763	Fish	80	
Atkins, Ogden & Co.	764	Slippers	13 50	
Ball & Goodrich	765	Groceries	27 35	
Ricker, McCullo. & Dixon	766	Soap	31 50	
M. B. Potter	767	Milk	119 40	
Mrs. S. S. Frackelton	768	Crockery	24 32	
John Pritzlaff	769	Hardware	11 27	\$0 35
Dewey & Davis	770	Sugar and d. apples	66 16	
Dohmen, Schmitt & Co.	771	Drugs and med.	63 34	
Stanislaus & Mitchell	772	Coffee and tea	28 65	
Paul Bechtner Co.	773	Yeast	1 80	
Hatch, Holbrook & Co.	774	Lumber		11 94
Roundy, Peckham & Co.	775	Groceries	30 84	
Goodyear Rubber Co.	776	Boots	4 52	
H. P. Gilbert	777	Meat	6 00	
Durr & Rugee	778	Lumber	4 08	
Goll & Frank	779	Dry goods	228 49	
James Lefeber	780	Iron		2 46
J. G. Flint	781	Coffee	45 78	
West & Co.	782	Stationery	10 30	
Wilmington Coal Ass'n	783	Coal	1,169 60	
Ira M. Davis & Co.	784	Butter	64 92	
Phillip Gross	785	Tin and hardware	3 44	
The Wis. Tel. Exch. Co.	786	Exchange dues	37 50	
Charles Veith	787	Iron	5 00	
Charles Fisher	788	Mutton	67 00	
Geo. R. Green	789	Fish	5 80	
Michels Bros	790	Beef	380 29	
Pierce & Trask	791	Currants	6 38	
E. C. Andrews	792	Fruit and chickens	17 53	
Richard Davis	793	Repairing boiler	416 78	
G. F. Parker	794	Carriage hire	30 00	
P. B. Haid	795	Clerk's petty cash	50 69	2 50
Kemper Bros	796	Carriage hire	6 00	
Total disbursements for August			\$5,963 18	\$82 85
Asylum pay roll	797	Salaries	\$1,587 38	
Phillip Gross	798	Hardware	5 88	
N. Schoonmaker	799	Hauling coal	11 49	

Statement of Monthly Expenditures.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	No. of v'chrs.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Current expenses.	Improve- ments.
Symes, Swain & Co.....	800	Printing	\$30 75	.....
C. L. Harris & Co	801	Fruit	7 20	.....
T. A. Chapman & Co....	802	Dry goods.....	8 94	.....
Anton Falbe	803	Oats	27 06	.....
Jansen, McClurg & Co ..	804	Books	21 59	.....
Greene & Button Co. . .	805	Turpentine	2 60	.....
F. G. Ott & Sons.....	806	Surgical inst's.....	.....	\$59 30
M. W. Lynch	807	Buckles and straps.	15 75	.....
Charles Gillett.....	808	Hauling coal.....	7 38	.....
James W. Queen & Co....	809	Cabinet .....	.....	5 70
Jefferson Gregg.....	810	Apples	9 20	.....
J. Pauntz	811	Mutton.....	10 00	.....
J. D. Warren.....	812	Flour	36 35	.....
Cream City Furniture Co.	813	Furniture .....	.....	87 25
Frank Barneko	814	Music for dance...	6 00	.....
Stark Bros.....	815	Carpet .....	.....	68 52
Christ. Kenitzer.....	816	Hauling coal.....	9 14	.....
Wm. Bothe & Co.	817	Flour and feed	39 01	.....
Wilmington Coal Ass'n ..	818	Coal	1,995 20	.....
American Jour. of Insanity	819	Subscription	5 00	.....
Pierce & Trask	820	Peaches	4 30	.....
Michels Bros	821	Beef	199 69	.....
John Armstrong	822	Horseshoeing	22 10	.....
E. W. Robbins	823	Apples	6 00	.....
Wm. T. McGovern	824	Beef	90 72	.....
Henry Vogel.....	825	Straw	17 15	.....
M. B. Potter	826	Milk	119 56	.....
Ricker, McCull. & Dixon ..	827	Soap	3 15	.....
Patterson Bros.....	828	Drugs	3 15	3 60
C. K. Rogers	829	Hauling coal.....	14 96	.....
Dohmen, Schmitt & Co. . .	830	Drugs and medic's.	112 69	.....
Hyde & Burr	831	Chickens.....	5 00	.....
L. R. Gridley	832	Postage	11 65	.....
Sanders & Wharton	833	Grapes.....	4 50	.....
Hoffman & Billings M. Co.	834	Pipe and fittings...	39 07	5 70
O. J. Smith	835	Eggs	16 89	.....
J. D. Devitt	836	Tinware.....	24 00	.....
W. M. Brigham & Co	837	Eggs and fruit.....	28 14	.....
Dewey & Davis	838	Codfish.....	4 90	.....
Wm. H. Little & Co.	839	Ham	6 46	.....
E. C. Andrews	840	Peaches	5 80	.....
C. Taylor.....	841	Milk and butter....	139 29	.....
Stanislaus Mitchell.....	842	Coffee	36 34	.....
E. C. Andrews & Co.....	843	Spices	16 20	.....
Goll & Frank	844	Dry goods.....	104 75	.....
R. T. Thomas & Co	845	Berries	3 65	.....
Atkins, Ogden & Co.....	846	Boots and shoes	64 20	.....
I. P. Tichenor & Co.....	847	Fruit	5 20	.....
T. Richardson	848	Baking powder.....	2 25	.....
F. J. Blair & Andree Co. .	849	Glassware	7 75	.....
Davis Bros. & Porter.....	850	Gasoline and oil....	81 63	.....
Harris & Katzenstein.....	851	Clothing	85 50	.....
Geo. R. Green.....	852	Fish	4 88	.....
Jacob Wellauer & Co. . .	853	Groceries	104 18	.....
Ira M. Davis & Co.....	854	Butter and chickens	90 53	.....
John Pritzlaff.....	855	Hardware	4 41	.....

Recapitulation and Classification of Expenditures.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	No. of vchr.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Current expenses.	Improve- ments.
West & Co.....	856	Stationery.....	\$8 02	.....
W. E. Goodman.....	857	Gas fixtures.....	5 00	.....
J. H. Nichols & Co....	858	Fruit.....	2 30	.....
Andrus & Thayer.....	859	Boarding horse.....	2 25	.....
P. B. Haid.....	860	Clerk's petty cash..	60 38	.....
Dr. J. H. McBride.....	861	Salary.....	175 00	.....
Total disbursements for September.....			\$5,579 51	\$230 07

RECAPITULATION OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURES

At Milwaukee Insane Asylum for fiscal year ending September 30, 1882.

MONTH.	Current ex- penses.	Improve- ments.	Total.
October.....	\$5,213 15	\$945 58	\$6,158 73
November.....	4,215 98	811 07	5,027 05
December.....	5,057 33	120 94	5,178 27
January.....	7,216 21	246 04	7,462 25
February.....	5,796 02	163 05	5,959 07
March.....	4,008 06	118 12	4,126 18
April.....	6,080 52	161 73	6,242 25
May.....	4,998 10	462 73	5,460 83
June.....	4,710 90	186 94	4,897 84
July.....	4,118 10	185 17	4,303 27
August.....	5,963 18	82 85	6,046 03
September.....	5,579 51	230 07	5,809 58
Total.....	\$62,957 06	\$3,714 29	\$66,671 35

CLASSIFICATION OF CURRENT EXPENDITURES

At Milwaukee Insane Asylum during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882.

Amusements.....	\$48 50
Patients' clothing.....	1,864 15
Drugs and medical supplies.....	1,053 61
Fuel.....	8,728 46
Lights (including fixtures).....	910 56
Furnishing.....	1,978 75
Laundry expenses.....	717 34
Managers' and trustees' expenses.....	176 95
Alterations and repairs.....	2,126 16
Subsistence.....	23,569 34
Salaries and wages.....	19,766 10
Farm, barn and garden expenses.....	2,108 23
Miscellaneous items.....	908 91
\$62,957 06	

Kind and Cost of Improvements.

KIND AND COST OF IMPROVEMENTS

At Milwaukee Insane Asylum for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882.

OCTOBER.

Fire escapes.....	\$181 50
Drain tile.....	7 60
Pictures.....	49 25
Boiler.....	80 00
Carpet.....	44 49
Hardware.....	37 31
Furniture.....	97 75
Iron work.....	11 33
Surgical instruments.....	3 50
Lumber.....	31 86
Sash.....	26 25
Books.....	15 26
Piano.....	222 88
Labor.....	109 60
Sundries.....	27 00
	<hr/>
	\$945 58
	<hr/> <hr/>

NOVEMBER.

Building.....	\$787 43
Hog pen.....	12 44
Ice elevator.....	11 20
	<hr/>
	\$811 07
	<hr/> <hr/>

DECEMBER.

Medical books.....	\$58 15
Lumber.....	64
Lanterns.....	11 00
Hitching posts.....	16 80
Hardware.....	8 59
Bureau.....	6 00
Buffalo robe.....	10 80
Car truck.....	8 96
	<hr/>
	\$120 94
	<hr/> <hr/>

JANUARY.

Gymnasium.....	\$80 35
Ice elevator.....	9 34
Building.....	122 85
Furniture.....	33 50
	<hr/>
	\$246 04
	<hr/> <hr/>

Kind and Cost of Improvements.

FEBRUARY.

Carpet	\$52 13
Piano truck	3 00
Gymnasium	61 92
Store room	1 80
Pipe and fittings	40 20
Building	4 00
	<u>\$163 05</u>

MARCH.

Building	\$25 46
Coal shed	1 80
Furniture	76 46
Fire escapes	1 00
Wagon-box	10 50
Barrel rack	2 50
Gymnasium	40
	<u>\$118 12</u>

APRIL.

Building	\$68 49
Furniture	50 45
Grounds	17 79
Ice house	25 00
	<u>\$161 73</u>

MAY.

Building	\$109 33
Grounds	281 85
Furniture	71 55
	<u>\$462 73</u>

JUNE.

Barb wire	\$5 23
Drain tile	4 40
Window guards	24 79
Grounds	105 00
Furniture	8 02
Building	39 50
	<u>\$186 94</u>

Kind and Cost of Improvements.

JULY.

Buildings	\$16 15
Grounds	54 00
Furniture	8 05
Mats	8 90
Ten-pin balls for gymnasium	25 60
Glass bottles for drug store	19 72
Surgical instruments.....	17 00
Scale.....	12 00
Hose reel.....	4 10
Lawn mower	15 75
Hektograph.....	3 50
	<hr/>
	\$185 17

AUGUST.

Carpenter's wages.....	\$4 73
Bed clips	6 05
Office desk	50 00
Locks.....	4 85
Hardware	2 81
Lumber	11 91
Turn pole.....	2 50
	<hr/>
	\$82 85

SEPTEMBER.

Surgical instruments.....	\$62 90
Obj. cabinet	5 70
Furniture	92 95
Carpet.....	68 52
	<hr/>
	\$230 07

Cost and Products of Farm.

COST AND PRODUCTS OF FARM
At Milwaukee Insane Asylum for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1883.

	Dr.	Cr.
To Expenses, see classification of current expenditures	\$2, 108 23	.....
Board of farm hands.....	755 42	.....
Wages and salaries of farm hands.....	1, 059 59	.....
By Beets, 63 bushels.....		\$37 80
Beef, 3,540 pounds.....		212 40
Cabbages, 4,134 heads.....		216 15
Carrots, 21 bushels.....		10 50
Cartage, and labor of farm hands for asylum.....		1, 261 20
Cauliflower, 135 heads.....		9 45
Celery, 755 bunches.....		31 38
Corn, 137½ dozen.....		13 75
Cucumbers, 12 bushels.....		24 00
Corn stalks, 3 tons.....		15 00
Hay, 4½ tons.....		54 00
Lettuce, 2,988 heads.....		24 90
Lima beans, 2 bushels.....		3 40
Milk, 295 gallons.....		35 40
Onions, green, 1,400 bunches.....		4 67
Onions, 4¼ bushels.....		1 70
Peas, 25½ bushels.....		29 33
Pork, 7,957 pounds.....		636 56
Potatoes, 835 bushels.....		501 00
Radishes, 1½ bushels.....		6 00
Sales from farm.....		585 94
Squash, 3,421 pounds.....		34 21
Tomatoes, 47¼ pounds.....		28 35
Turnips, 40⅓ bushels.....		14 26
Teaming, improvement of grounds.....		364 00
Balance in favor of farm.....	232 11	.....
	\$4, 155 35	\$4, 155 35

Articles Manufactured in Sewing Room.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN SEWING ROOM

Of Milwaukee Insane Asylum for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1882.

ARTICLES.	Number.	ARTICLES.	Number.
Aprons	304	Mittens	8
Basques	2	Napkins	262
Baker caps	7	Neckties	96
Bedspreads	2	Night caps	9
Bed ticks	78	Night gowns	79
Bibs	10	Pants	3
Blouse	4	Pillow slips	272
Bonnets	57	Pillow ticks	81
Bread cloths	3	Sacques	2
Camisoles	7	Sheets	408
Carriage covers	1	Shirts	142
Carriage mats	2	Shoes	4
Carriage seat covers	6	Skirts	132
Chemises	159	Shrouds	14
Clothes bags	90	Sleeves	8
Coffee bags	4	Slippers	9
Comfortables	84	Socks	60
Cot bed covers	5	Stand spreads	20
Curtains	93	Straight suits	19
Drawers	295	Suspenders	64
Dresses	171	Table cloths	20
Holdes (flat-iron)	112	Tea bags	5
Ironing sheets	2	Towels	396
Meat cloths	4	Wrappers	252
Total number of pieces			3,867

Total Current Cost of Maintenance.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Of Milwaukee Insane Asylum for the year ending September 30, 1882.

CURRENT EXPENDITURES, CASH.	Dr.	
To balance in treasury October 1, 1881.....	\$9,221 50	.....
Appropriations by county board	55,705 50	.....
Cash paid treasurer for private patients.....	9,930 57	.....
Cash paid treasurer for farm sales.....	585 94	.....
Cash paid treasurer for sale of hides, tallow, barrels, etc.....	960 45	.....
Total		\$76,403 96
	Cr.	
By purchases as per invoices	\$40,194 69	.....
Monthly pay rolls and labor	19,766 10	.....
Cost of repairs, including farm repairs, etc.....	2,996 27	.....
		62,957 06
Balance in treasury, current account		\$13,446 90
Less receipts from private patients, sales, etc.....		11,476 96
Balance in treasury to credit of asylum, Septem- ber 30, 1882		\$1,969 94

CURRENT EXPENDITURE — PROPERTY ACCOUNT.

	Dr.
Stock on hand October 1, 1881.....	\$3,944 00
Value of purchases since put in	40,194 69
Value of farm produce since put in	1,806 81
Total	\$45,945 50
Stock and products on hand September 30, 1882	5,074 64
Stock and products consumed	\$40,870 86

TOTAL CURRENT COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Stock on hand October 1, 1881.....	\$3,944 00
Total payments from September 30, 1881, to October 1, 1882, cur- rent	62,957 06
Farm products put in.....	1,806 81
Total	\$68,707 87
Less stock and products on hand October 1, 1882.....	5,074 64
Total cost of maintenance from September 30, 1881, to October 1, 1882	\$63,633 23
Less products of farm put in	1,806 81
Total cost of maintenance — cash expenditure.....	\$61,826 42
Less receipts from private patients, sales, etc.....	11,476 96
Total current cost of maintenance to Milwaukee county..	\$50,349 46

Kind and Estimated Value of Property.

Total number of days board furnished	104,505
Weekly per capita cost on total expenditure.....	\$4.262+
Weekly per capita cost on cash expenditure.....	4.141+
Weekly per capita cost to Milwaukee county.....	3.372+

IMPROVEMENT ACCOUNT.

	Dr.
To balance in treasury October 1, 1881	\$1,371 81
Appropriations by county board.....	2,000 00
Amount overdrawn	342 48
	<hr/> \$3,714 29 <hr/>
	Cr.
By bills paid for improvements from September 30, 1881, to October 1, 1882.....	\$3,714 29

KIND AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY

Belonging to Milwaukee Insane Asylum, September 30, 1882.

Land.....	\$10,000 00
Grading and improvement of grounds	1,599 32
Main building, including barn.....	202,023 94
Ice house and elevator	784 42
Coal house	1,105 06
Hog-pen.....	798 90
Hot-house	85 43
Farming implements.....	650 20
Furniture and fixtures	15,237 45
Engine, boilers and heating apparatus.....	25,000 00
Cabinet and apparatus.....	400 00
Library.....	250 00
Live stock.....	1,050 20
Patients' clothing.....	866 64
Provisions and supplies	1,121 09
Hard coal.....	254 71
Soft coal	2,832 20
Gymnasium	178 74
Fire escapes.....	182 50
	<hr/> \$264,420 80 <hr/>

Statistics as to Inmates.

STATISTICS AS TO INMATES.

 I. TABLE SHOWING ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING YEAR, AND
 NUMBER REMAINING UNDER TREATMENT SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1881.....	133	132	265
Admitted during year	48	48	96
Whole number under treatment.....	181	180	361
Average number under treatment per day			286 $\frac{2}{3}$
Discharged recovered.....	9	9	18
Discharged improved.....	5	5	10
Discharged unimproved.....	3	2	5
Died.....	16	11	27
Total discharged.....	33	27	60
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1882.....	148	153	301

II. FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Acute mania	6	8	14
Subacute mania	8	9	17
Chronic mania	2	4	6
Acute melancholia.....	6	7	13
Subacute melancholia.....	1	6	7
Chronic melancholia.....	2	2	4
Paroxysmal mania.....	5	2	7
Epileptic mania	1	1	2
Puerperal mania.....		1	1
Dementia	8	4	12
Senile dementia ..	5	2	7
General paresis.....	4		4
Imbeciles		1	1
Chronic alcoholism.....		1	1
Total.....	48	48	96

Statistics as to Inmates.

III. PROBABLE CAUSES IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Heredity	5	14	19
Intemperance.....	6	1	7
Sunstroke.....	1	1	2
Sexual excesses.....	1	.....	1
Senility	4	3	7
Exposure and external injury.....	1	.....	1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1	.....	1
Injury to head.....	1	.....	1
Climacteric.....	.....	1	1
Child-birth.....	.....	6	6
Congenital	1	1	2
Pregnancy.....	.....	2	2
Epilepsy	2	.....	2
Business reverses	1	.....	1
Overstudy .....	.....	1	1
Imbecility .....	.....	1	1
Ill health.....	1	3	4
Dissipation	1	.....	1
Overwork	1	1	2
Unknown	21	13	34
Total.....	48	48	96

Statistics as to Inmates.

V. AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fifteen to twenty years .....	.....	2	2
Twenty to twenty-five years	4	11	15
Twenty-five to thirty years	3	4	7
Thirty to thirty-five years	9	10	19
Thirty-five to forty years	6	7	13
Forty to forty-five years	2	2	4
Forty-five to fifty years	5	4	9
Fifty to fifty-five years	5	1	6
Fifty-five to sixty years	4	1	5
Sixty to sixty-five years	5	2	7
Sixty-five to seventy-five years	1	.....	3
Seventy-five to eighty years	1	.....	1
Unknown	3	2	5
Total	48	48	96

Statistics as to Inmates.

VI. OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Saddler	1	.....	1
Servant	1	9	10
Mason	2	.....	2
Editor	2	.....	2
Music teacher	1	.....	1
Express agent	1	.....	1
Housekeeper .....	.....	25	25
Watchman	2	.....	2
Laborer	6	.....	6
Baker	1	.....	1
Journalist	1	.....	1
Draughtsman	1	.....	1
Carpenter	1	.....	1
Barber	1	.....	1
Butcher	1	.....	1
Druggist	2	.....	2
Restaurant keeper	1	.....	1
Painter	1	.....	1
Contractor	1	.....	1
Seamstress .....	.....	1	1
Clerk	1	.....	1
Veterinary surgeon	1	.....	1
Civil engineer	1	.....	1
China decorator	1	.....	1
Tailor	1	.....	1
Merchant	3	.....	3
Cattle dealer	1	.....	1
Fisherman	1	.....	1
Expressman	1	.....	1
Brewer	1	.....	1
Locksmith	1	.....	1
Machinist	1	.....	1
Drover	1	.....	1
Farmer	1	.....	1
Sailor	1	.....	1
School-teacher	1	.....	1
No occupation .....	.....	8	8
Unknown	3	5	8
Total	48	48	96

Statistics as to Inmates.

VII. NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Wisconsin.....	5	14	19
New York State.....	4	3	7
Pennsylvania.....	2	3	5
Virginia.....	.....	1	1
Massachusetts.....	.....	1	1
Illinois.....	1	1	2
Maine.....	1	1	2
Michigan.....	1	.....	1
England.....	2	1	3
Germany.....	18	12	30
Norway.....	.....	1	1
Wales.....	1	.....	1
Ireland.....	4	6	10
Austria.....	1	1	2
Saxony.....	1	.....	1
Poland.....	1	.....	1
Canada.....	1	1	2
Unknown.....	5	2	7
Total.....	48	48	96

Statistics as to Inmates.

VIII. CAUSES OF DEATH AND AGES OF THOSE WHO DIED.

AGE AT TIME OF DEATH.	CAUSE OF DEATH.																			
	Exhaustion of senile dementia.		General paresis.		Cerebral softening.		Exhaustion of epilepsy.		Exhaustion of acute mania.		Exhaustion of melancholia.		Exhaustion of chronic mania.		Syphilis.	Erysipelas.	Cerebro-spinal sclerosis.	Aortic aneurism.	Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
5-10						1													1	...
15-20							1													1
30-35			1																	1
35-40						1				1	1								1	3
40-45										1	1							1	1	2
45-50			1						1			1						1	3	...
50-55			1		1													1	2	1
55-60				1										1				1	1	1
60-65	1					1												2	...	...
65-70		1																	1	2
70-75	1	1									1								1	2
75-80	1																		1	...
80-85	1																		1	...
85-90	1																		1	...
Total	5	2	3	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	16	11			