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Governor's message and accompanying documents. Volume II 1882

Madison, Wisconsin: David Atwood, 1882

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STATE OF WISCONSIN.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

AND

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

1882.

VOLUME II.



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

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VOLUME II.

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 1880-81.



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



BOARD OF REGENTS.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM E. SMITH,

STATE SUPERINTENDENT, WILLIAM C. WHITFORD,

EX-OFFICIO REGENTS.

Term expires first Monday in February, 1882.

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

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.

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

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,
J. H. EVANS.

VICE PRESIDENT,
JAMES MACALISTER.

SECRETARY,
W. H. CHANDLER.

TREASURER,
RICHARD GUENTHER, *ex-officio*.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

EXECUTIVE,

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

FINANCE,

T. D. WEEKS, JOHN PHILLIPS, C. DOERFLINGER.

TEACHERS,

W. H. CHANDLER, W. C. WHITFORD, JAMES MACALISTER.

INSTITUTES,

W. C. WHITFORD, W. H. CHANDLER, W. E. SMITH.

SUPPLIES.

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

GRADUATING CLASSES,

C. A. HUTCHINS, W. H. CHANDLER, W. C. WHITFORD.

COURSE OF STUDY,

JAMES MACALISTER, W. E. SMITH, C. A. HUTCHINS.

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

A. D. ANDREWS, JOHN PHILLIPS, T. D. WEEKS, J. H. EVANS.

REGENTS' REPORT.

To His Excellency, WM. E. SMITH,
Governor of Wisconsin:

SIR — I herewith submit the annual report of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools for the year ending August 31, 1881; including financial exhibits of the Productive Fund, Income Fund, detailed accounts of receipts and expenditures of the several schools, expenses of institutes, reports of the presidents of the schools, and such other information concerning the condition and work of the schools and teachers' institutes under the supervision of the Board, as may be deemed of public interest.

Regular meetings of the Board were held at the capitol in Madison, February 2-3, and July 12-15, 1881. At these meetings the ordinary routine work of the Board was transacted, full reports of which have been published. A special session was held at the mayor's office in the city of Milwaukee, May 15-16 last, and an adjourned session at the Plankinton House in said city, July 15-16, for the purpose of selecting a site for the proposed Normal School to be located in that city pursuant to chapter 299, general laws of 1880. After a thorough inspection of the many sites tendered by the city, and a full discussion of their respective merits, in which dryness of soil, sunny exposure, remoteness from malaria or nuisances, and accessibility were considered, the Board by a unanimous vote adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the city of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, is hereby designated and determined upon as a location for the fifth State Normal School, and such school is hereby located in the said city of Milwaukee, county and State aforesaid.

Resolved, That lots seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), and eleven (11), in block No. 22, in the fourth ward of the city of Milwaukee, tendered to the Board of Regents of Normal Schools of the State of Wisconsin, by the common council of the city of Milwaukee, for a site for a State Normal School

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building, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 299, general laws of 1880, be and the same are hereby accepted by the said Board of Regents of Normal Schools as a site for the buildings of the fifth State Normal School, located by the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, in the city of Milwaukee, this fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1881.

The city of Milwaukee has voted an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for the erection of a Normal School building, plans for which are being prepared by an architect under direction of the Executive committee; these plans will be submitted to the Board for approval at their next meeting.

THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

There is probably no enterprise to which the State gives its support, which has for its aim results more far-reaching or more important than those attempted by the Normal Schools. Let it be conceded that it is the duty of the State to provide for the education of its youth, and that implies, not only that means for supporting the schools shall be provided, but also that teachers shall be trained who shall be competent to carry on that part of education undertaken at public expense. In accordance with this view, the State has endowed these schools, and has aimed to make them in every respect equal to the best Normal Schools in the land.

The training of teachers is the most vital point in the educational system of a people. There is, to the employer, a decided gain in trained and skilled labor, even when the material is of the grossest kind. It is not difficult to show that there is a gain in a much more important sense, when the work of education is under the direction of trained teachers. That there are laws of mental growth, compliance with which will aid, and non-compliance with which will hinder or mar the work of education, few will deny. He who is best acquainted with these laws may rightly be supposed to be best qualified to direct in training the young. It is not claimed that Normal Schools have more than fairly entered upon the study of principles and processes of training, yet this is their specific work, and in this direction they are faithfully applying themselves.

It has been the policy of the Board of Regents to give every

Regents' Report.

encouragement and afford every facility for making the schools under their charge as distinctively professional in character as the material attracted to them will admit. There is, and must be for years to come, much academical work done in our Normal Schools. There is, however, a steady increase in the amount of professional training given. Teachers, too, are becoming more skillful in blending the professional with the academical, in using the instruction needed for the understanding of a subject as an illustration of a principle of teaching. This carrying forward theory and practice abreast is a slow and somewhat difficult process, but it is believed that the results are not less satisfactory than when they are carried on separately. In securing teachers for these schools it has been the aim of the Board to find those who are specially fitted to do this work in its two-fold aspect. Not every one who has a good method of presenting a subject can give the principles upon which this method is based; yet without this ability he cannot give the professional training required. On the other hand, there are teachers whose theory is excellent, but who cannot adequately exemplify their theory by practical teaching. Such are not qualified for the best work in these schools.

Superintendent Wickersham, in a recent report made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, after a visit to Europe, says:

“There are Normal Schools, or Teachers’ Seminaries, as they are called, in all the countries of Europe. They are everywhere considered to be a necessary auxiliary to a system of public education. I visited several of these schools at different places, and at the Paris Exposition I had opportunities of gathering much information concerning their organization and management. The first school of the kind was established in Germany nearly two hundred years ago, and it is in that country now that they are most numerous and flourishing. This sketch will be limited to a brief account of the most striking characteristics of the German Normal Schools.

“There are two classes of Normal Schools in Germany. The first prepares teachers for the elementary schools, and the second for the secondary schools. Of the first class there were, in 1877, one hundred and sixty-eight, with twelve hundred and nine teachers, and twelve thousand six hundred and forty-three students. Of the second class there were only eight or ten, but lectures to those who desire to prepare for teaching are delivered in all the universities.

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"The buildings are all plain. Many of them were erected by municipalities, corporations or individuals, but all of them are endowed and regulated by the State. Some of them possess, in addition, private endowments.

"The instruction is always gratuitous, and in many of the schools provision is made to pay a portion, sometimes as much as one-half, of the living expenses of the students. The charges for boarding are everywhere very low. All students agree to teach three years, after leaving school, wherever placed by the proper authorities.

"The students at about three-fourths of the schools board and lodge in the school building.

"None are admitted as students who do not intend to teach. All must be at least seventeen years of age, and pass through an entrance examination in about what we would call a common school course. Great care is taken to see that they possess proper moral qualifications to become instructors of the young. The course is three years, and the final examination is by government officials. The number of students admitted into one school very seldom exceeds one hundred.

"Model schools or schools of practice are connected with all the normal schools, and the teacher students are required to spend therein, engaged in learning the work of practical teaching, some hours every day during their last school year.

"The policy of the government is to place some teacher of known ability at the head of each normal school, and entrust to him its whole organization and management. It is made his duty, also, to visit the schools of the district for which he is expected to furnish teachers, that he may acquaint himself with their character and wants.

"The branches taught in the normal schools are about the same as with us, but much more attention is given to pedagogy, or the science of teaching.

* * * * *

"In Austria and Hungary there are 127 of these schools; in France, 86; in Italy, 115; in Russia, 45; in Sweden, 10; in England, 41; in Belgium, 33; in Spain, 31; and in Switzerland, 32."

In the United States there are seventy-one Normal Schools. California, Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Virginia, have one each; Alabama, Illinois, Maryland, Mississippi and North Carolina, have two each; Maine, Minnesota and Vermont, have three each; Wisconsin has four; Missouri has five; Massachusetts and West Virginia have six each; New York has eight, and Pennsylvania has ten.

Regents' Report.

The Kindergarten established by the Board at the Oshkosh school has been in successful operation since May, 1880, and has fully met the expectations of its friends. It is affording opportunities for a large number of our Normal pupils to observe and participate in the practical methods of this system of training children; a system which has in view the harmonious development of the mental, moral and physical nature of the child. It cannot be expected that the influence of this department of our Normal Schools will have any great effect upon the common schools of the State for years to come; but there can be no question of the good influence it will exert upon the comparatively few teachers who have the privilege of pursuing the course of study and seeing the work of this "new departure" in primary education, which is now receiving the earnest approval of the most thoughtful and philosophic educators of our country.

The Normal Schools have been visited during the year by the following committees: "Executive," "Inspection of Schools and Buildings," "Employment of Teachers," and "Graduating Classes." These committees report the schools to be prosperous and satisfactorily performing the work assigned to them; that the buildings are in good repair; the grounds and out-houses, with few exceptions, in good condition.

An important addition has been made during the year to the Platteville building, by erecting a two story wing, extending the south front westwardly. This addition is 45x65 feet, substantially built of native blue limestone to match the older structure, and cost, including heating and ventilation, ten thousand dollars. It affords a new entrance hall and stairway, a primary school room, six recitation rooms and two cloak rooms. The Platteville building is now adequate to the necessities of the school, being about the same in size as the other three buildings.

The Board commends the efforts of the teachers, librarians and janitors for the faithful performance of their work, and the special interest taken in caring for the property of the State in their immediate charge.

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TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The report of the Institute committee was presented at the July session of the Board. It embraced a review of the important work under their special charge. The annual meeting of the regular and assistant conductors was held at Appleton July 5th and 6th last. It was attended by two members of the committee, the regular conductors, most of the assistant conductors, and many prominent teachers throughout the State, who participated in the discussion of the subjects presented. Last year, the subjects taught in our institutes were mainly the studies pursued in the primary grade of our public schools; and this year, the studies in the intermediate grade. It is proposed that the syllabus of the institutes for the coming year shall embrace those studies taught in the grammar grade. This course of instruction has been arranged to conform to the curriculum of studies devised by the State Superintendent for the three sections or forms in the ungraded schools of the State. The latter has been prescribed for the purpose of aiding teachers and county superintendents in introducing that system of gradation. In this direction, the labor in the institutes the past year will be found to have been exceedingly valuable.

The special meeting of the regular conductors was held at Madison during the holiday week of last December; full outlines of the instruction to be given this year in the institutes were presented, and adopted after thorough discussion. These outlines were published in pamphlet form, and furnished to members of the institutes by the conductors and county superintendents. Eight thousand copies of the outlines for last year were used during the summer and fall, and three thousand of those for the present year were sent to the spring institutes. In most instances, these outlines were sent to the teachers some time before the institutes were held, in order that they might study the subjects presented therein.

It is due to these conductors that the Board acknowledge their intelligent and skillful management of the work committed to their care. They are industrious in studying any new problems in institute instruction, and in furnishing valuable suggestions for plans

Regents' Report.

or methods in conducting the institutes. In the educational force of the State, there are none who bring such quick returns for the expenditure of money.

The committee on institutes appointed fifty-three institutes for the summer and fall of 1880, and eleven for the spring of 1881. In both series two more institutes were held, and eight weeks' more time was occupied than the previous year. These sixty-four institutes were assigned to fifty-six counties and superintendent districts; together they were in session one hundred and fourteen weeks. They were taught by the four regular conductors and twenty-three assistants. The latter were employed almost wholly during the summer and fall of 1880.

The attendance at these institutes was as follows:

Males	1,081
Females	3,223
Total	<u>4,304</u>

Being a decrease of 661 from the previous year. This result is accounted for to some extent by the exceedingly unpleasant weather of last spring; by the fact that many teachers lacked interest in the special instruction given during the year in primary and intermediate work; but mainly by the revival in business throughout the country, which has opened the way for more profitable and constant employment in other vocations, and has caused a great decrease in the number of applicants to teach in the public schools of the State.

The annual report of the State Superintendent gives in detail the statistics, showing the location of the institutes, time and duration of each, names of the conductors, number of attendants, etc.

The following statement shows the condition of the fund set apart for the support of the institutes, including a summary of the expenditures for the year:

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation by the State	\$2,000 00
Appropriation from Normal School Fund.....	5,000 00
From sales of readers	93 35
	<u>\$7,093 35</u>

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EXPENSES.

Salaries of conductors	\$4,860 00	
Expenses of conductors.....	1,757 58	
Incidental expenses.....	406 69	
		\$7,024 27
Balance on hand.....		\$79 08

Items of expenditures may be found under the head "*Expenditures in detail.*" All bills, with their accompanying vouchers, were examined and approved by the Board at the annual meeting in July.

The institute work in Wisconsin has gradually grown into a well-organized and concrete system; perhaps there is none better in any State of the Union. It is desirable to secure at these institutes a better attendance of those who purpose to teach. This might be accomplished to some extent by a series of popular evening lectures, that would tend to awaken a stronger interest among the people. Many citizens who cannot find time to attend the daily sessions of the institutes, would gladly attend these lectures. To compel attendance of teachers at the institutes, some legislative action would be necessary.

President Hewitt, of the Illinois Normal University, after a thorough discussion of the necessity of these institutes, and the great work they are performing in elevating the tone of the public schools, and in comparing the institute systems of the different States, says of Wisconsin:

"In Wisconsin they do things better. The institutes there are made a part of the Normal School work. Each of the four Normal Schools has one professor, who has the general direction of the institutes in the field, although all the managers work in conformity to a general plan. The law requires an institute to be held in each county of the State each year. The general and local arrangements are made by the county superintendent; the expenses and salaries of the conductors and lecturers are paid out of the Normal School Fund. Other expenses are properly a charge on the county. The work is all planned beforehand, and is carried forward according to a published syllabus, or programme. The results are such that the Superintendent can say: 'It is no exaggeration to say that probably no part of the whole educational system of the State has more firmly entrenched itself in the confidence and esteem of the people than the institute work under the present system.'"

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STATISTICS.

ENROLLMENT.

The following table shows the total enrollment of pupils attending the four schools during the past year:

	Normal.	Preparatory.	Grammar.	Intermediate.	Primary.	Kindergarten.	Total.
Platteville	215	.....	146	48	42	.....	448
Whitewater	258	42	94	54	29	.....	477
Oshkosh	336	47	116	37	33	44	613
River Falls	166	34	65	48	47	.....	360
Totals	975	123	421	184	151	44	1,898

Being an increase of 17 Normal pupils, and 1 in the model schools over the preceding year. Seven only of the new and thinly settled counties were not represented by pupils in the Normal departments of our schools during the past year.

GRADUATES.

The number of students completing the prescribed courses of study at the several schools during the year is as follows:

ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Platteville	17
Whitewater	23
Oshkosh	17
River Falls	10
Number licentiates	67

ADVANCED COURSE.

Platteville	7
Whitewater	7
Oshkosh	6
River Falls	3
Number graduates	23

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Making the number completing the elementary course and receiving certificates since the opening of the schools, as follows:

Platteville	97
Whitewater	152
Oshkosh	116
River Falls	48
Total	<u>413</u>

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

Platteville	35
Whitewater	10
Oshkosh	9
River Falls	8
	<u>62</u>
Died	5
	<u>67</u>
Number holding certificates	<u>346</u>

The entire number of graduates since the organization of the schools is as follows:

Platteville	129
Whitewater	106
Oshkosh	30
River Falls	11
	<u>276</u>
Since died	4
	<u>272</u>
Total number of accredited teachers from the Normal Schools	<u>618</u>

It is difficult to get accurate statistics of the number now engaged in teaching, but a general idea can be obtained by reference to the reports of the presidents of the schools. There are but few exceptions among those who completed either course that did not engage in teaching, and in nearly every instance these exceptions paid the tuition required under the rules of the Board for academic pupils.

LIBRARIES.

All text books used in Normal Schools are purchased by the Board from the publishers at wholesale rates, and furnished pupils at a rental not exceeding three dollars per year, or sold to them at actual cost if preferred. By this plan the pupil is furnished the necessary books for pursuing a course covering a wide range of

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studies, at much less expense than if compelled to purchase at ordinary retail rates. The income derived from rentals and sales of text books is sufficient to keep the text book libraries replenished, pay the salaries of the librarians, and make substantial additions to the reference libraries, books from which are used by pupils without charge. Below will be found a statement of receipts from rents and sales of text books, and of expenditures for the purchase of text and reference books, and salaries of librarians, for the year 1880-81.

RECEIPTS.

Platteville, book rents and sales	\$760 15	
Whitewater, book rents and sales	1,037 77	
Oshkosh, book rents and sales.....	1,034 63	
River Falls, book rents and sales	577 63	
		<u>\$3,410 18</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

	<i>Text.</i>	<i>Reference.</i>	<i>Librarian salaries.</i>	
Platteville.....	\$327 23	\$244 75	.....
Whitewater.....	982 51	124 24	\$100 00	
Oshkosh	368 85	101 96	100 00	
River Falls.....	185 66	152 69	10 00	
	<u>\$1,864 25</u>	<u>\$623 64</u>	<u>\$300 00</u>	<u>\$2,787 89</u>
Balance to Income Fund.....				<u><u>\$622 29</u></u>

TEACHERS.

The roll of teachers, librarians and janitors employed at the several schools, during the past year, and the annual salary paid each, is as follows:

PLATTEVILLE.

D. McGregor, president	\$2,500 00
A. J. Hutton, conductor of institutes and teacher normal dep't....	2,000 00
Geo. 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	800 00
Miss E. Curtis, teacher normal department	800 00
Mrs. S. E. Buck, teacher normal department (fall term) ..	400 00
Chas. H. Nye, director practice work.....	1,200 00
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
Mrs. H. C. Chase, special (winter term) ..	500 00
A. J. Volland, librarian
J. N. McGranahan, janitor	600 00

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WHITEWATER.

J. W. Stearns, president.....	\$2,500 00
Albert Salisbury, conductor of institutes and teacher normal department.....	2,000 00
S. S. Rockwood, teacher normal department (fall term).....	1,500 00
W. S. Johnson, teacher normal department.....	1,500 00
L. C. Wooster, teacher normal department.....	1,500 00
G. E. Culver, teacher normal department since January 1.....	1,000 00
Miss Mary L. Avery, teacher normal department.....	700 00
Miss Mary DeLany, teacher normal department.....	900 00
Mrs. E. M. Knapp, teacher normal department.....	800 00
Miss M. E. Conklin, director of practice work.....	900 00
Miss Ella L. Clothier, teacher academic department.....	900 00
Miss Ella A. Persons, teacher academic department.....	600 00
Miss C. Rogers, teacher preparatory department.....	600 00
Mrs. A. R. Cook, teacher intermediate grade.....	700 00
Miss Ellen J. Couch, teacher primary grade.....	600 00
Miss Louise Townsend, librarian.....	100 00
George Beach, janitor.....	600 00

OSHKOSH.

G. S. Albee, president.....	\$2,500 00
R. Graham, conductor of institutes and teacher normal department.....	2,000 00
W. E. Dennis, teacher normal department.....	1,500 00
Miss A. W. Moody, teacher normal department (half time).....	500 00
Miss M. H. Ladd, teacher normal department.....	1,000 00
Miss Rose C Swart, teacher normal department.....	1,000 00
Miss Emily F. Webster, teacher normal department.....	800 00
Mrs. H. E. Bateman, teacher normal department.....	1,000 00
Miss A. E. Banning, teacher normal department.....	500 00
Miss Nancy M. Davis, teacher normal department.....	500 00
Miss L. A. Duffles, teacher normal department.....	500 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.....	600 00
Miss Frances E. Albee, teacher intermediate grade.....	800 00
Miss Nellie F. Wheaton, teacher primary grade.....	700 00
Miss Nellie E. Talmage, teacher kindergarten.....	600 00
Miss Carrie E. McNutt, special.....	250 00
Miss Mina R. Whiting, librarian.....	100 00
William Bell, 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
Miss C. Caldwell, teacher normal department.....	700 00
Mrs. M. E. Jenness, director of practice work.....	900 00
Miss E. C. Jones, teacher grammar grade.....	800 00
Miss H. A. Salisbury, teacher grammar grade.....	600 00
Miss M. A. Kelly, teacher intermediate grade.....	800 00
Mrs. Louise Parker, teacher primary grade.....	700 00
Miss J. E. Blakeslee, special.....	300 00
Miss E. J. Avery, librarian.....	100 00
T. Martin, janitor.....	600 00

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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, 1881:

Due on lands sold	\$29,567 36
Due on loans	53,943 33
Due on certificates of indebtedness and loans to counties, etc.,	909,750 00
Amount of productive fund	<u>\$993,260 69</u>
Cash balance in treasury	106,701 07
Total permanent fund	<u>\$1,099,961 76</u>
Increase since last year	<u>29,317 65</u>

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 loans	\$6,156 55
Interest on certificates of indebtedness	36,099 00
Interest on Milwaukee city bonds	11,200 00
Interest on Albany city bonds	60 00
Interest on Clifton town bonds	70 00
Interest on River Falls town bonds	236 26
Interest on Kinnickinnic town bonds	70 00
Interest on loan to Brown county	1,306 02
Interest on loan to Iowa county	5,250 00
Interest on loan to Clark county	84 00
Interest on loan to Wood county	4,410 00
Interest on loan to Racine county	131 25
Interest on loan to Taylor county	320 83
Interest on loan to La Crosse city	2,800 00
Interest on loan to city of Waupaca	809 30
Interest on loan to town of Waupaca, Waupaca Co.,	404 65

Regents' Report.

RECEIPTS — continued.

Interest on loan to town of Princeton, Green Lake county	\$245 00
Interest on loan to town of Kewaunee, Kewaunee county	316 16
Interest on loan to town of Mosinee, Marathon Co..	91 80
Interest on loan to town of Marinette, Marinette Co.,	274 15
Interest on loan to town of Barron, Barron county.	43 25
Tuition fees, Platteville Normal School.....	2,591 95
Book rent and sales, Platteville Normal School....	479 70
Sale of organ, Platteville Normal School.....	20 00
Sale of ashes, Platteville Normal School	3 10
Tuition fees, Whitewater Normal School..	2,931 72
Tuition fees, Oshkosh Normal School.....	3,288 53
Tuition fees River Falls Normal School	2,421 63
Interest on loan to board of education, city of Neenah.....	630 00
Interest on loan to board of education, city of Beaver Dam	210 00
Sales of readers, used at institutes	93 35
J. H. Evans, refunded for excess of warrant No. 400	6 50
	<hr/>
	\$83,054 90

DISBURSEMENTS.

Treasurer of Board of Regents of Normal Schools.	\$82,991 31	
Refunded for overpayments.....		63 59
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$83,054 90	\$83,054 90
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

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 commencing July 28, 1880, and ending July 28, 1881, showing the date of the payment, the name of the person to whom paid, the purpose and the amount of each payment.

1880.		
July 15	W. C. Whitford, services and expenses on committee...	\$32 41
July 30	J. H. Evans, janitor's salary, Platteville.....	50 00
July 31	W. J. Park & Co., blank books	15 00
July 31	T. D. Weeks, janitor's salary, Whitewater	50 00
Aug. 3	A. D. Andrews, janitor's salary, River Falls.....	50 00
Aug. 4	D. Appleton & Co., readers for institutes	99 30
Aug. 14	J. C. Bower, repairs at Whitewater.....	61 95
Aug. 14	J. H. Evans, advertising to contractors	14 40
Aug. 14	A. Salisbury, institute conductor	5 60
Aug. 14	J. B. Thayer, institute conductor.....	16 65
Aug. 16	Sanger, Rockwell & C., lumber for repairs, Whitewa'r.	165 38
Aug. 16	C. H. Swan & Co., coal for Whitewater.....	780 30
Aug. 17	A. D. Andrews, wood and stationery, River Falls.....	27 02
Aug. 17	J. Q. Emery, institute cond. ctor.....	141 30
Aug. 17	A. J. Hutton, institute conductor	63 54
Aug. 21	A. Salisbury, institute conductor.....	62 26
Aug. 23	A. D. Andrews, janitor's salary, River Falls.....	50 00
Aug. 26	W. D. Parker, institute conductor	77 80
Aug. 26	Mary A. Kelly, institute conductor.....	56 10
Aug. 26	J. Q. Emery, institute conductor.....	114 90
Aug. 26	L. D. Harvey, institute conductor.....	76 65
Aug. 28	Union School Furniture Co., furniture for Whitewater.	796 60
Aug. 30	J. H. Evans, janitor's salary, Platteville.....	50 00
Sept. 3	A. R. Sprague, institute conductor	84 51
Sept. 3	J. H. Gould, institute conductor	85 26
Sept. 3	C. H. Nye, institute conductor	85 70
Sept. 3	B. M. Reynolds, institute conductor	74 35
Sept. 3	George T. Foster, institute conductor.....	65 90
Sept. 3	W. S. Johnson, institute conductor.....	71 78
Sept. 3	T. D. Weeks, janitor's salary, Whitewater.....	50 00
Sept. 6	Louise Parker, institute conductor.....	40 75
Sept. 7	J. M. Rait, institute conductor.....	94 75
Sept. 7	L. D. Harvey, institute conductor.....	62 80
Sept. 7	A. J. Hutton, institute conductor.....	103 18
Sept. 8	T. B. Pray, institute conductor.....	81 40
Sept. 8	J. Q. Emery, institute conductor.....	109 96
Sept. 9	W. H. Chandler, expenses of institute committee.....	39 60
Sept. 9	Geo. Beck, institute conductor.....	129 85
Sept. 11	A. R. Sprague, institute conductor.....	93 15
Sept. 11	A. Salisbury, institute conductor.....	149 75
Sept 13	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh....	1,605 00
Sept. 15	A. A. Miller, institute conductor.....	143 91
Sept. 16	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's sal., River Falls.	1,232 50
Sept. 18	J. B. Thayer, institute conductor.....	87 65

Regents' Report.

1880.		
Sept. 18	Geo. T. Foster, institute conductor.....	\$93 60
Sept. 21	Hosea Baraes, institute conductor.....	162 70
Sept. 23	Abbie White, institute conductor.....	52 85
Sept. 23	J. Q. Emery, institute conductor.....	112 20
Sept. 23	C. A. Burlew, institute conductor.....	129 40
Sept. 23	D. M. McGregor, institute conductor.....	75 60
Sept. 23	E. I. McLoughlin, institute conductor.....	119 53
Sept. 25	Agnes Hosford, institute conductor.....	119 45
Sept. 27	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater.....	1,390 00
Sept. 27	Nye, Traber & Co., building contract, Platteville.....	1,986 30
Sept. 28	A. Salisbury, institute conductor.....	117 35
Sept. 28	J. H. Gould, institute conductor.....	61 80
Sept. 30	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville.....	1,275 00
Oct. 1	B. R. Grogan, institute conductor.....	41 00
Oct. 1	A. F. North, institute conductor.....	53 50
Oct. 2	A. J. Hutton, institute conductor.....	50 90
Oct. 11	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh....	1,695 00
Oct. 11	A. D. Andrews, salaries teachers and janitor, Riv'r Falls.....	1,085 00
Oct. 11	J. T. Lunn, institute conductor.....	82 71
Oct. 13	W. D. Parker, institute conductor.....	19 92
Oct. 13	A. Salisbury, institute conductor.....	116 65
Oct. 13	J. Q. Emery, institute conductor.....	117 65
Oct. 13	W. H. Chandler, salary and expenses of secretary.....	179 47
Oct. 15	J. B. Thayer, institute conductor.....	264 25
Oct. 20	J. Q. Emery, institute conductor.....	128 45
Oct. 29	R. W. Burton, expenses, state visitor, River Falls.....	41 50
Oct. 29	A. J. Hutton, institute conductor.....	228 25
Oct. 29	Richardson, Boynton & Co., furnace repairs, Platteville.....	51 25
Oct. 29	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater.....	1,390 00
Oct. 24	Nye, Traber & Co., building contract, Platteville.....	1,756 80
Oct. 26	D. Appleton & Co., text books for institutes.....	86 40
Oct. 27	A. Salisbury, institute conductor.....	137 00
Oct. 27	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville.....	1,275 00
Oct. 29	A. J. Hutton, institute conductor.....	223 68
Oct. 29	David Atwood, printing.....	80 05
Oct. 29	David Atwood, printing for institutes.....	20 50
Oct. 30	Robert Graham, institute conductor.....	139 60
Oct. 30	R. Graham, expenses, state visitor, River Falls.....	38 60
Nov. 5	D. R. Jones, plans and specifications.....	247 75
Nov. 6	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Riv. Falls.....	1,235 00
Nov. 6	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh....	1,635 00
Nov. 6	R. Graham, institute conductor.....	50 00
Nov. 10	J. C. Rutaban, expenses, state visitor, River Falls.....	21 20
Nov. 22	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater.....	1,590 00
Nov. 26	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville.....	1,475 00
Nov. 26	J. H. Evans, bills paid for building out-houses.....	493 53
Dec. 4	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh....	1,685 00
Dec. 6	Nye, Traber & Co., building contract, Platteville.....	1,329 30
Dec. 11	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Riv Falls.....	1,285 00
Dec. 18	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville.....	1,475 00
Dec. 18	W. A. Jones, expenses, state visitor, Platteville.....	17 30
Dec. 18	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater.....	1,590 00
Dec. 18	J. C. Plumb & Son, furnishing and planting nursery stock, River Falls.....	23 95
Dec. 30	W. H. Chandler, salary and expenses of secretary.....	197 24
Dec. 30	A. H. Main, insurance, River Falls.....	100 00
Dec. 30	J. B. Thayer, institute conductor.....	84 35
Dec. 30	E. R. Smith, institute conductor.....	54 00

Regents' Report.

1881.		
Jan. 11	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh . . .	\$1,670 00
Jan. 20	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries, R. Falls	1,325 00
Jan. 29	Nye, Traber & Co., building contract, Platteville.	963 74
Jan. 29	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater	1,540 00
Feb. 3	S. M. Hay, expenses and services on committees	62 20
Feb. 3	S. M. Hay, bills paid for supplies and repairs, Oshkosh	1,241 85
Feb. 3	Cook, Brown & Co., fuel, Oshkosh	770 38
Feb. 3	T. D. Weeks, services and expenses on committees	82 73
Feb. 3	T. D. Weeks, bills paid for supplies and repairs, White- water	1,038 42
Feb. 3	J. H. Evans, bills paid for supplies and repairs, Platte- ville	1,480 44
Feb. 3	J. H. Evans expenses and services on committees.	125 85
Feb. 3	A. D. Andrews, expenses and services on committees	102 43
Feb. 3	A. D. Andrews, bills paid for repairs and supplies, R. F	348 16
Feb. 3	C. M. Sikes & Co., labor and material, Whitewater	150 46
Feb. 3	Whitford & Pradt, advertising	37 50
Feb. 3	W. C. Whitford, services and expenses on committees.	40 90
Feb. 3	W. D. Parker, expenses	5 90
Feb. 3	T. D. Weeks, expenses attending meeting	9 35
Feb. 3	J. H. Evans, expenses attending meeting.	22 00
Feb. 3	John Phillips, expenses attending meeting	37 55
Feb. 3	A. D. Andrews, expenses attending meeting.	36 10
Feb. 3	Jas. MacAlister, expenses attending meeting	19 50
Feb. 3	S. M. Hay, expenses attending meeting	21 35
Feb. 3	W. H. Chandler, expenses attending meeting and of Sec	23 76
Feb. 3	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville.	1,460 00
Feb. 3	W. E. Carter, drawing contracts for building.	15 00
Feb. 21	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh	1,730 00
Feb. 25	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater	1,565 00
Feb. 25	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries, R. Falls	1,341 50
Mar. 12	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville.	1,515 00
Mar. 12	Western Bank Note & Engraving Co., printing diplomas	40 00
Mar. 14	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh	1,750 00
Mar. 17	Geo. M. Gaenssey, insurance, Platteville.	135 00
Mar. 17	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries, R. Falls	1,345 00
Mar. 26	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville.	1,315 00
Mar. 23	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater	1,550 00
Apr. 1	A. J. Hutton, institute conductor	130 00
Apr. 7	W. H. Chandler, secretary's salary and expenses.	187 20
Apr. 7	David Atwood, printing.	103 00
Apr. 8	T. D. Weeks, fuel, Whitewater.	499 55
Apr. 8	A. D. Andrews, fuel, River Falls.	247 00
Apr. 23	A. Salisbury, institute conductor.	74 15
Apr. 25	W. H. Richardson, expenses, state visitor, Platteville	19 81
Apr. 25	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh	1,565 00
Apr. 26	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries, R. Falls	1,150 00
Apr. 26	J. B. Thayer, institute conductor	258 40
Apr. 26	A. J. Hutton, institute conductor	137 86
Apr. 26	Geo Beck, expenses of state visitor, Whitewater	40 41
Apr. 30	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater	1,393 00
Apr. 30	R. Graham, expenses of state visitor, River Falls	16 40
Apr. 30	R. Graham, institute conductor.	255 55
Apr. 30	W. C. Whitford, institute committee	13 46
May 2	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville.	1,485 00
May 9	A. F. North, institute conductor.	40 00
May 14	A. Salisbury, institute conductor.	170 70
May 17	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries, R. Falls	1,255 00
May 21	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh	1,765 00

Regents' Report.

1881.		
May 24	Otis Jones, furnaces, Platteville	\$417 96
May 28	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, White- water	1,580 00
June 6	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville	1,465 00
June 11	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries, River Falls	1,243 00
June 18	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh ..	1,765 00
June 20	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, White- water	1,580 00
June 20	A. A. Miller, expenses, state visitor, Oshkosh	28 65
June 25	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville	1,465 00
June 27	Mrs. M. E. Parkinson, administratrix, legal services...	50 00
June 29	J. C. Rathbun, expenses of state visitor, River Falls...	20 70
June 29	D. B. Frankenberger, expenses of state visitor, Platte- ville	29 32
July 2	Betsey M. Clapp, expenses of state visitor, Oshkosh...	56 25
July 2	Lewis A. Proctor, expenses of state visitor, Whitewater	6 70
July 13	S. M. Hay, bills paid for supplies, Oshkosh	1,145 54
July 13	J. H. Evans, bills paid for supplies, Platteville	993 43
July 13	T. D. Weeks, bills paid for supplies, Whitewater	1,150 37
July 13	A. D. Andrews, bills paid for supplies, River Falls	1,061 65
July 13	W. H. Chandler, salary of secretary	150 00
July 13	Nye, Traber & Co., building on contract, Platteville...	1,530 00
July 13	W. C. Whitford, institute committee	20 85
July 13	W. H. Chandler, expenses on committee	80 34
July 13	W. C. Whitford, expenses and services on committees..	29 56
July 13	W. C. Whitford, expenses and services on committees..	43 96
July 13	J. H. Evans, expenses on committees	24 00
July 13	Whitford & Rockwood, advertising	37 50
July 13	G. S. Albee, expenses	15 20
July 13	J. W. Stearns, expenses	25 07
July 13	T. D. Weeks, expenses and services	30 60
July 13	Jas. MacAlister, expenses attending meeting	14 50
July 13	C. A. Hutchins, expenses attending meeting	27 70
July 13	C. Doerflinger, expenses attending meeting	11 10
July 13	A. D. Andrews, expenses attending meeting	35 80
July 13	J. Phillips, expenses attending meeting	35 45
July 13	J. H. Evans, expenses attending meeting	22 00
July 13	J. H. Evans, expenses attending meeting	23 00
July 13	W. D. Parker, expenses attending meeting	31 50
July 13	D. McGreg or, expenses attending meeting	22 00
July 13	S. M. Hay, expenses attending meeting	18 35
July 13	W. H. Chandler, expenses	16 85
July 20	Finch & Barber, legal services	60 00
July 20	Mary Delaney, salary, Whitewater	50 00
July 27	A. D. Andrews, janitor's salary, River Falls	50 00
July 27	C. W. Roby, expenses, state visitor, Whitewater	26 11
	Total	\$89,159 21

Regents' Report.

TABULATED STATEMENT — RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The following tables show the receipts and disbursements at each Normal School during the year ending August 31, 1881, the source of receipts and purpose of each disbursement:

RECEIPTS.

	Tuition.	Book rents.	Book sales.	Other sources.	Total.
Platteville	\$2,311 70	\$687 20	\$72 95	\$23 10	\$3,094 95
Whitewater	1,808 20	1,039 77	.....	83 75	2,931 72
Oshkosh	2,251 40	818 49	216 14	2 50	3,288 53
River Falls	1,696 65	473 23	124 40	127 35	2,421 63
Total	\$8,067 95	\$3,018 69	\$413 49	\$236 70	\$11,736 83

EXPENDITURES.

	Salaries.	Text-Books.	Reference books.	Stationery.
Platteville	\$14,311 20	\$327 23	\$244 75	\$124 55
Whitewater	15,363 50	982 51	124 24	82 44
Oshkosh	16,607 00	368 85	101 96	293 20
River Falls	12,474 50	185 66	152 69	98 08
Total	\$58,756 20	\$1,864 25	\$623 64	\$598 27

EXPENDITURES — continued.

	Fuel and light.	Furniture.	Repairs.	Building.
Platteville.....	\$984 37	\$60 08	\$355 82	\$8,965 01
Whitewater	1,366 85	854 66	876 25	.....
Oshkosh	1,517 44	112 71	338 82	32 86
River Falls	800 25	115 37	127 97	23 95
Total	\$4,668 91	\$1,142 82	\$1,698 86	\$9,021 82

Regents' Report.

EXPENDITURES — continued.

	Printing.	Cabinet and appa- ratus.	Miscella- neous.	Totals.
Platteville.....	\$153 70	\$57 97	\$213 70	\$25,798 38
Whitewater.....	185 00	101 51	110 76	20,047 72
Oshkosh.....	148 80	35 92	250 11	19,807 67
River Falls.....	59 60	40 34	314 77	14,393 18
Total.....	\$547 10	\$235 74	\$889 34	\$80,046 95

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.....	\$80,046 95
Disbursements for institutes.....	7,019 52
Regents' expenses attending meetings of the Board.....	453 85
Services and expenses of committees.....	644 96
Salary of secretary.....	600 00
Expenses of secretary.....	101 22
Printing and incidental expenses.....	230 70
Legal services.....	60 00
Total.....	<u>\$89,159 21</u>

Deducting from the foregoing aggregate the following sums:

Institute expenses.....	\$7,019 52
Paid on new buildings at Platteville.....	8,965 01
Tuition, book rent, book sales, etc.....	11,736 83
Total.....	<u>\$27,721 36</u>

Leaves \$61,437.85 as the net current expense to the invested funds of the four Normal Schools, an average of thirty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents per pupil for the past year.

I respectfully refer you to the annexed reports of the presidents for special information and details relating to the condition and work of the four Normal 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 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 school year ending August 31st, 1881:

STATISTICS.

APPLICANTS.

	District school.	Graded school.	Normal school.
In what schools prepared	34	70	38
Number having previously taught.....	27	3	....

Whole number of applicants for admission to Normal Department..... 142

EXAMINATIONS.

	Fall Term.	Winter Term.	Spring Term.
Number examined.....	63	76	53
Number admitted to first year class.....	22	8	5
Number admitted to second year class.....	1	....	....
Number admitted to preparatory class....	12	27	....

TOTAL ENROLLMENT BY CLASSES.

Normal Department.

Fourth year class.....	5
Third year class.....	17
Second year class.....	47
First year class.....	146

Platteville Normal School.

Training Department.

Grammar grade.....	160
Intermediate grade.....	45
Primary grade.....	42

Number of different Students Enrolled in Normal Department.

Gentlemen.....	80
Ladies.....	130
Total.....	<u>215</u>

Enrolled in Training Department.

Grammar grade —	
Boys.....	88
Girls.....	73
Intermediate grade —	
Boys.....	23
Girls.....	22
Primary grade —	
Boys.....	15
Girls.....	27
Total boys.....	126
Total girls.....	121
Grand total.....	<u>247</u>

Since the organization of the school, the Advanced Course has been completed by 66 gentlemen and 61 ladies, making a total of 127.

The Elementary Course has been completed by 45 gentlemen and 52 ladies, making a total of 97. This latter number includes 10 gentlemen and 7 ladies who completed the Elementary Course in June, 1881.

Of the 80 students who completed the Elementary Course prior to June, 1881, 35 have completed the Advanced Course; 20 have entered upon the Advanced Course; 25 have, thus far, not entered upon the studies of the third year.

BY CLASSES AS FOLLOWS.

Of the Elementary Class of 1875, numbering 8, 7 have completed the Advanced Course; 1 has not entered upon Advanced Course.

Class of 1876, numbering 16, 12 have completed Advanced Course; 2 have entered upon Advanced Course; 2 have not entered upon Advanced Course.

Platteville Normal School.

Class of 1877, numbering 17, 8 have completed Advanced Course; 3 entered upon Advanced Course; 6 not entered upon Advanced Course.

Class of 1878, numbering 20, 5 have completed Advanced Course; 8 have entered upon Advanced Course; 7 have not entered upon Advanced Course.

Class of 1879, numbering 10, 2 have completed Advanced Course; 4 have entered upon Advanced Course; 4 have not entered upon Advanced Course.

Class of 1880, numbering 9, 1 has completed Advanced Course; 3 have entered upon Advanced Course; 5 have not entered upon Advanced Course.

After completing the Elementary Course, students usually teach from one to three years before re-entering the school. This accounts for the proportion of those who have not entered upon the Advanced Course being larger in the later years. With very few exceptions, students who obtain the certificate of the school purpose to obtain a diploma also, either from this school or from some college or university. Statistics show that this purpose has been very generally carried out.

PRACTICE TEACHING.

The amount of Practice Teaching done in the school is steadily increasing year by year. During the school year just closed, 66 different persons were engaged in this work, and taught a total of 751 weeks, or an average of 11.48 weeks for each student who taught. The school has not been able to furnish the amount of Practice Teaching desired, nor the amount to which students are entitled, on account of the limited number of recitation rooms connected with the Training Department.

To reach the amount of work done this year, it was necessary to have some of the classes from the Training Department use recitation rooms on the floor occupied by the Normal Department. There are two objections to operating a department on two floors of a building: First, there is a loss of time and an increase of disorder in changing classes; and second, there is positive danger

Platteville Normal School.

to the health of many of the pupils who are thus compelled to increase the frequency with which they pass up and down the stairs. The addition made to the building this year, and just completed, will materially add to the convenience, comfort and efficiency of the Training Department. Hereafter, it will be possible to divide the larger classes, thus increasing the opportunities for practice teaching, and at the same time improving the character of the work done. Heretofore want of room limited the amount of work, and the large membership of many of the classes made the teaching unduly burdensome to the teachers, and seriously impaired its quality.

The school has just completed the fifteenth year of its existence. For two years after its establishment it was the only State Normal School in Wisconsin, and enrolled during that time an annual average of 260 members. For several years past, the annual enrollment has fallen very little short of 450 members, and this has been reached with the Normal School attendance shared by four schools in the State. At three different times it has been found necessary to enlarge and otherwise remodel the building, to meet the growing demands of the school. From three departments, the number has been gradually increased to five; and the Normal proper has outgrown, by more than one-half, the accommodations originally provided. The course of study, too, has been extended, so that now four years are required for completing the full course, while in the first years of the school only three were required. The standard of entrance examinations, also, has been raised twenty per cent. of what was at first established. These points in the history of the school show that it has been managed in a progressive and liberal spirit, and has been fostered into a growth far exceeding the expectations of its original promoters. Whether the quality of the instruction has kept pace with the growth of the school, no statistics can show. The aim of teachers has, however, always been to make the instruction the best possible. The constantly increasing demand for graduates and under-graduates to teach in nearly all classes of schools, encourages the belief that the character of the instruction given meets with very general approval.

Platteville Normal School.

CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION.

It will be seen from the statistical report given above that only a small proportion of the number applying for admission to the Normal Department succeeded in passing the examinations. At the three regular examinations held as advertised, only 14 per cent. of the number examined reached the required standard. Twelve per cent. more passed after spending one or more terms in a preparatory class. The organization of a Preparatory Department, recently authorized by the Board, will, it is hoped, materially increase the percentage of admissions. A statement of the causes which seem to justify the rejection of such a large percentage of candidates may not be out of place.

Quite a number present themselves, scarcely hoping to be accepted, but desirous of knowing how they grade in examinations. Such usually return, immediately after the examination, to the school from which they came. This number includes the younger members among the applicants. About one-half of the number applying are assigned to classes in the Grammar Grade, and enter upon the regular course in that department. This gives us a Grammar Grade largely composed of pupils ranging from 18 to 25 years of age,—an age at which their hand labor has reached a very considerable money value. Seeing that it will still take years of study, and no small expenditure of money, to enable them to earn as much by teaching as they are already able to earn on the farm and in the shop, it is not strange that the great majority of such students leave school before entering upon the Normal Course. A few, however, in spite of these discouraging conditions, and resisting all temptations that would draw them aside from their purpose, do complete the course, and prove to be among our best students and most successful teachers.

The most noticeable and serious defects of preparation, as shown by the entrance examinations, are found in branches requiring full statements or explanations in the language of the pupil. This arises from poverty of vocabulary as well as from inability properly

Platteville Normal School.

to interpret and use the words with which he has a fair degree of familiarity. Not a few candidates come with minds filled with rules and formulæ, but with little power to use these to any practical purpose. Doubtless, in most schools, the study of arithmetic is encouraged more than any other branch, and in some schools, it is claimed, more than all others. It ought, therefore, to be, and doubtless is, the best understood. Yet if much less time were devoted to arithmetic, and a small portion of that time were spent in changing the questions given into language which the pupil fully understands, we should have fewer failures even in arithmetic. Many of the apparent failures in arithmetic are really failures to comprehend the language of the problem.

Examinations in language, however, bring out these defects in the plainest manner. Here poverty of speech and a consequent inability to express thoughts with a fair degree of accuracy become painfully evident. Failures from this cause are more numerous with us than from all other causes combined. The knowledge may be in the mind, but it requires ability to use language to give the knowledge fitting expression. The assertion of the candidate that he is in possession of the knowledge will not satisfy an examiner, and nothing short of a properly formulated statement containing the facts called for will satisfy him. There is, we believe, a very intimate relation between the expression and the thought attempted to be expressed. A well defined thought will find expression in precise and clear language. The language cannot be clear when the thought is obscure; and it is not safe to infer that the thought is well defined when clothed in vague language. It is believed, too, that a habit of careless expression will react injuriously upon the thoughts. If this view of the relation between thought and the clothing of the thought in words should be correct, there is urgent need for the most earnest effort on the part of teachers to train their pupils in the acquisitive use of language. It is not meant that the formal study of language should be commenced at an earlier age, or that it should consume more time than it does now, though it is worthy of more time, but that in every recitation, whether oral or written, it should be borne in mind that only the

Platteville Normal School.

thought which is expressed with clearness is of value to the child. For those who purpose to engage in teaching it is indispensable that the foundation in language should be carefully laid. Indeed, every pupil, for whatever occupation he may be preparing, will be greatly benefited by a training in the use of words, his interest in school work will be increased, and his powers of comprehension will be augmented more than by any other school exercise. Pupils who are deficient in this respect labor under great disadvantage at every step of their progress. In no way can the Normal School work more effectively for the interest of the common schools than in impressing upon its students the value, as an educational aid, of ready and accurate expression of thought. Let a pupil once appreciate the advantage of a proper choice of words, and from that time on, his vocabulary will increase as fast as the demand is created. Every word gained in this way increases his thinking power. Thought expands and keeps pace with the means of expressing thought. Let the vocabulary be rich, and thoughts will be correspondingly abundant. It is the purpose to give increased attention to this subject in the future, and to strive, through the influence of the school, to encourage an acquaintance with the English language, until its study shall rank, in the estimation of pupils, second in importance to no branch in the common school curriculum.

Through the year, pupils and teachers have cordially labored in the interest of thorough scholarship, and the upbuilding of the teacher's profession. With enlarged accommodations, increased facilities, and improved appliances, the school will enter upon the work of the next year under most favorable conditions.

Respectfully submitted,

D. MCGREGOR.

PLATTEVILLE, WIS., August 31, 1881.

Whitewater Normal School.

WHITEWATER NORMAL SCHOOL.

Hon. J. H. EVANS,

President of the Board of Regents of State Normal Schools:

SIR— I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the State Normal School at Whitewater, for the school year 1880-81:

ENROLLMENT.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Senior class	3	8	11
Junior class	10	12	22
Second year class.....	19	52	71
First year class.....	35	122	157
Preparatory class.....	20	22	42
Totals.....	87	216	303

MODEL DEPARTMENT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Grammar grade.....	55	39	94
Intermediate grade.....	23	31	54
Primary grade.....	15	14	29
Totals.....	93	84	177
Summary of enrollment.....	180	300	480

In these tables three persons are twice counted, so that the total enrollment of different pupils is 477.

Whitewater Normal School.

ATTENDANCE.

I have prepared the following statistics with a view to showing the general movement in attendance during the year. The average attendance in the Normal Department was as follows:

First term.....	198
Second term.....	170

In the following statements regarding the Normal Department, the Preparatory Class is not included:

Number who attended the whole of the first term	145
Number who attended the whole of the second term.....	121
Number who attended the whole year.	91
Number who withdrew to teach, first term	31
Number who withdrew to teach, second term	26
Total.....	57

It thus appears, that in round numbers, one-third of the students in the Normal classes continued at their work throughout the whole year; and that somewhat more than three-fifths continued uninterruptedly the work of the term which they had commenced. As classes commence work twice a year with a view to accommodating those who are not able to attend either the first or the last half year, this result may be considered very favorable. In fact, the work of the first year is now so arranged that students may commence with a section of the class at the middle of each term, that is, about the beginning of the second week in November for the first term, and of April for the second term. This arrangement accommodates both those who wish to teach a portion of the year, and those whose occupations prevent them from coming to the school at the opening of the term in the fall.

The attendance record further shows that ten students made out a term's work (twenty weeks) during the year by attending the first half of the first term and the last half of the second,—an arrangement made possible by the commencement of classes twice a year.

Whitewater Normal School.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

Number examined for admission, first term	102
Number examined for admission, second term.....	31
	133
Number examined for admission during the year	133
Number of these admitted on their examinations.....	79
	79

The character of these examinations may be judged by the series of questions used, which are as follows:

ARITHMETIC.

1. Copy, point off, numerate and read the following: 567804-321978. 4567843789.

2. Find the greatest common divisor and the least common multiple of the following numbers: 1,544, 936 and 396.

3. Reduce to its simplest form:

$$\left(\frac{2\frac{1}{2} - 1\frac{1}{3}}{5 + \frac{3}{4}} + \frac{8\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{3}}{6\frac{1}{2} + 4\frac{2}{3}} \right) \times 3\frac{1}{8} \text{ of } 2\frac{1}{2}.$$

4. Write the tables of Square Measure and of Troy Weight with correct abbreviations.

5. Define and discriminate between Reduction Ascending and Descending, and give examples to illustrate your meaning.

6. If a car load of wheat be sold on commission at two per cent. and bring \$400, how many barrels of salt can be bought with the net proceeds at \$2.00 per barrel, if the commission for buying be at three per cent.?

7. Add the following, and give the sum in the decimal of a month: one-half week, one-half day, two-thirds hours, one-sixth minute.

8. The difference in longitude of two places is $70^{\circ} 24'$. What is the difference in time? Explain the solution.

9. The longitude of Stockholm is $18^{\circ} 3' 30''$ E., and of New York $74^{\circ} 1' 6''$ W. When it is midnight at Stockholm, what is the time at New York city?

10. If I buy a bushel of blackberries for \$3.20 and sell them at 10 cents per quart, liquid measure, do I gain or lose, and how much?

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GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name the New England States, and locate the capital of each.
2. Name the political divisions of Europe which occupy peninsulas, and locate the capital of each.
3. Describe the surface of Wisconsin.
4. Give what you know concerning the manufactures of Wisconsin, and locate six manufacturing towns.
5. Locate six towns of Wisconsin which have considerable commerce, and name any railroad lines which lead to them.
6. Name the several islands which compose the group known as the British Islands.
7. What are the leading industries of the New England States, and why? What are the industries of the Pacific States, and why?
8. Name the principal rivers and mountain ranges of South America.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

1. What part of speech is "round," in the following sentences respectively?
 - (a.) She began her daily rounds.
 - (b.) He ordered the boat to round the point.
 - (c.) The earth is round.
 - (d.) The earth moves round the sun.
2. What part of speech is "that" in the following sentences, respectively:
 - (a.) That day is past.
 - (b.) He that runs may read.
 - (c.) I know that you are right.
 - (d.) The army of England conquered that of France.
3. Name the classes of pronouns. Decline a personal pronoun.
4. Name the classes of verbs. Give a synopsis (by moods only) of an irregular active transitive verb.
5. What parts of speech admit of comparison? Compare a word from each.
6. What are the parts essential to a sentence?

Whitewater Normal School.

7. Write a sentence containing these essentials only.
 8. Write the same sentence with as many modifiers as you can add. Name each modifier as you add it.
 9. Analyze the following sentences:
 - (a.) Ride on to victory or nobly fall.
 - (b.) I tell you that which you know.
- Reading, oral. Spelling.

It will be seen that the examinations are in the elements only of arithmetic, grammar and geography, together with reading and spelling. In order to be admitted, it is required that the candidate shall attain an average of sixty-five on a scale of one hundred. Great pains are taken to avoid a mechanical interpretation or use of the examinations, such as would tend to keep back students whose interests would be better subserved by going on with the Normal classes. The fact that, under these circumstances, so large a number of the applicants fail of admission is convincing proof of the urgent necessity of improving the character of the teaching in our district schools. Every year those who fail are certain that, because they have pursued more advanced studies, they can do successfully the work of the Normal classes, especially as these classes begin with the elements of the third grade studies; and every year experience proves that even of those admitted, a considerable number are unable to accomplish the first term's work satisfactorily in the time allotted to it.

The impression has prevailed with some persons that it is the policy of the Normal School to refuse to recognize the work done elsewhere by those who wish to attend it, and to require of them a needless repetition of studies. Nothing could be farther from the truth. High School graduates and others who wish to prepare themselves for teaching will be given every reasonable facility for completing the course of study in as short a time as they can accomplish the work successfully; but the strictly professional work will require them to spend at least one year at the school before they are entitled to a certificate, and at least another year in order to gain a diploma. How much longer time they will require will depend on themselves and the solidity of their acquirements.

Whitewater Normal School.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The changes made in the Course of Study during the past year have been designed to adapt it to the resolution of the Board of Regents extending the regular time allotted for the Elementary Course to two years and a half. The additional half year relieves in great measure the overcrowding of studies, which has been the evil most felt in the past, and permits a much wiser disposition of the student's time. It is the purpose of the course as at present arranged to give to each student, so far as possible, three studies and an exercise for each day's work, including under the latter head such branches as music, drawing, penmanship and practice work. Experience shows that this is as much as students in general can do satisfactorily. The chief pressure to undertake more comes from those in the first part of the course, who assume that because they are to review "third grade studies," the very elements of the most elementary branches of a common school, which they have already "gone over" several times, they will find little that calls for effort and study. This mistake arises from failure to comprehend the difference between learning processes and forms, and that mastery of underlying principles which is indispensable to fit the teacher for the right discharge of his duties. Perhaps no other work done in the school is more necessary or more fruitful of results, not because it gives what must be in turn imparted to children, but because it lays a foundation of philosophical comprehension which tends to make their teaching broader, more wisely proportioned with reference to the choice of topics to be taught, and more suggestive. It is the aim in this instruction to bring out, as fully as possible, the view of the mature person and the teacher on the subjects presented, and very few pupils come here who are not both sufficiently employed and greatly profited by the work.

PROFESSIONAL COURSE.

There have been, and still are, great differences of opinion as to what should be undertaken in the professional course of a Normal School. Those who are impressed with the necessity of immediate

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improvement in the common schools, the slight attainments of most of those who seek admission to the training schools, and the short time they are willing or able to pass in them, have been disposed to magnify the importance of teaching methods, and to hold it unwise, if not impracticable, to attempt to teach anything of the philosophy of education. The latter work belongs to the university, it is said. On the other hand, it is affirmed that the superior rank and efficiency of the German Normal Schools is due to the fact that they have persistently taught the history and science of education; that the study of the lives and theories of distinguished educators cultivates a professional spirit, tends to prevent the formation of narrow hobbies and the trying of methods whose defects have been long since demonstrated; and leads to a philosophy of education, which vitalizes methods and renders them fruitful. It is becoming more and more evident that American Normal Schools must adopt this view. It is evident that success in teaching, like success in any other difficult art, depends upon a clear perception of the ends to be attained, and an adaptation of means to secure them. Such perception is not intuitive. It is not possible except to those whose culture has been carried far enough to enable them to deal with the elementary notions of psychology. The best methods fail of their end unless intelligently applied, and how can they be intelligently applied by those who have not clear views of the ends sought, and the relations of the means used to them. Methods are not fixed and absolute, but varying according to varying circumstances, and wise only when wisely used.

What has been attempted in this school will be seen by the following scheme of studies. The order of the several parts has been in a measure determined by the necessities of students in the Elementary Course. As many of them do not return to complete the full course, and still more teach a year or two after certification before going on with the work, it is not possible to leave the subject of didactics untouched until after the study of mental science. The study of this is therefore combined with elementary instruction in mental science, and the result is a more thorough preparation to deal practically with psychology when it is reached:

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SCHOOL ECONOMY:— I. School-houses and furniture. Lighting, heating, ventilation.

II. School Organization.

III. School Management, founded upon a study of the motive powers in children. Formation of character. Occupations.

SCHOOL LAW:— Wisconsin School Statutes. Burke's Law of Public Schools. The School System of Wisconsin.

THEORY OF TEACHING:— Didactics founded on the elementary principles of mental science.

METHODICS AND PRACTICE:— The study of methods in the different common school branches, with at least eight weeks' practice in the Model School for each person.

MENTAL SCIENCE with especial reference to teaching.

HISTORY OF EDUCATION:— (*a*) from the middle ages to modern times; (*b*) in the United States. The purpose of this course is to trace the development of the theory and practice of education in such manner as to give a realizing sense of the value of its fundamental doctrines, the manner of their growth, and their present tendencies.

The instruction in this department is in part given in the form of conferences, in which the topics are developed by conversation between teacher and student, and then formulated by the latter for examination on the following day; and in part by the aid of text books. The following are at present used in this work: Gill's School Management; Wisconsin School Laws; Burke's Law of Public Schools; Eldredge's Manuals for Teachers, Nos. 1, 2 and 4; Sweet's Methods of Teaching; Carpenter's Mental Physiology; Bain's Mental Science; Quick's Educational Reformers; Bain's Education as a Science.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:— The Cyclopedia of Education; The Year Book of Education; Barnard's Journal of Education; Calkin's Object Lessons; Sheldon's Elementary Instruction; Herbert Spencer's Education; Von Buelow's Reminiscences of Froebel.

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PRACTICE WORK.

The practice teaching has been considerably extended during the year, and is steadily growing in efficiency and usefulness. The following summary indicates the extent and variety of the work:

	<i>Weeks.</i>
Practice teaching in Preparatory classes.....	65
Practice teaching in Grammar grade.....	155
Practice teaching in Intermediate grade.....	204
Practice teaching in Primary grade.....	264
Total.....	<u>688</u>
Number of persons who have taught.....	50
Average time of each (about).....	<u>13¾ weeks.</u>

GRADUATES.

In my report for last year so full a statement was made regarding the teaching of graduates of the school that it seems necessary now only to add a table showing the occupations of those who have finished either course. This table represents the occupations last year, so far as known up to the time of publishing the catalogue of the schools. As shown last year, many of those who have entered other occupations taught several years before doing so.

OCCUPATIONS.	Graduates.	Licentiates.	Total.
Teachers.....	64	74	138
Lawyers.....	2	..	2
Presiding elder.....	1	..	1
Students.....	2	22	24
Editors.....	1	1	2
Druggist.....	1	..	1
Farmers.....	1	3	4
Merchants.....	1	1	2
Book-keepers.....	..	2	2
Physician.....	1	..	1
Telegraph operator.....	..	1	1
Married (ladies).....	20	12	32
Deceased.....	1	1	2
Unknown or unemployed.....	5	12	17
Totals.....	100	129	229

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Teaching out of Wisconsin:

In Indiana	1
In Illinois	1
In Iowa	4
In Minnesota	1
In Nebraska	1
In Kansas	2
In Dakota	2
In Tennessee	2
In Alabama	1
In Texas	1
In the Argentine Republic.....	1

 17

Of those who are teaching fifteen are principals of public schools,
and ten are employed in Normal Schools.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. STEARNS.

WHITEWATER, August 31, 1881.

Oshkosh Normal School.

OSHKOSH NORMAL SCHOOL.

Hon. J. H. EVANS,

President of Board of Regents:

DEAR SIR—The annual report of the school work under my charge is herewith submitted for your consideration:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of different persons examined for admission . . .	99	120	219
Number of persons admitted to Normal Course	64	87	151
Number of persons admitted to Preparatory Classes	35	33	68

WHERE PREPARED.

Of the 131 admitted to the Normal Course, 1 was a graduate from college; 4 were graduates from high schools; 3 were undergraduates from colleges; 21 were undergraduates from high schools; 3 were undergraduates from other Normal Schools; 19 were wholly prepared in graded schools; 53 were prepared in rural and graded schools; 56 were prepared in rural district schools; 2 were prepared in private schools; 58 had taught school an average of 4.3 terms.

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number registered	157	226	383
Average membership	90	138.6	228.6
Average daily attendance	86.3	132.6	218.9

Oshkosh Normal School.

MODEL DEPARTMENT.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Academic class.....	3	7	10
Grammar grade.....	45	61	106
Intermediate grade.....	17	20	37
Primary grade.....	13	20	33
Kindergarten grade.....	21	23	44

Entire enrollment of school..... 613

CLASS STATISTICS.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

	ENROLLMENT.			Times experience in teaching.	No. who taught during the year.
	Men.	Women.	Total.		
Post graduates.....		2	2	8	2
Seniors.....	3	5	8	13	2
Juniors.....	7	9	16	3.5	3
Second year class.....	34	46	80	3.5	34
First year class.....	93	137	230	2	96
Preparatory class.....	20	27	47	.....	18

Of those enrolled during the year, 212 had previous experience in teaching; 160 taught during the year; 163 will teach this ensuing term; 134 are now members of the school; 6 students graduated in the Advanced Course; 17 students received certificates of Elementary Course.

OCCUPATIONS OF GRADUATES.

Thirty students have completed the Advanced Course, of whom 1 is superintendent of schools; 9 are principals of high schools; 4 are teachers in normal schools; 8 are assistants in high schools; 2 are

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teachers in graded schools; 3 are students at law; 1 is a merchant (taught 4 years); 1 is a book-keeper (taught 1 year); 1 has never taught.

One hundred and four students hold Elementary certificates; 1 is superintendent of schools; 2 are principals of high schools; 10 are principals of graded schools; 1 is teacher in normal school, Winona, Minn.; 3 are assistants in high schools; 31 are teachers in lower graded school departments; 20 are teachers of ungraded schools; 12 are in the advanced course; 3 are students in college; 6 are in other professions; 1 is in real estate business; 5 are married and not teaching; 3 are deceased; 6 are not teaching at present.

With two exceptions, all graduates of both courses have taught since graduation or are now in Advanced Course. Ninety-four have taught continuously since graduation.

PRACTICE TEACHING OF STUDENTS.

GRADES.	Number of Teachers.	Total weeks of teaching.
Grammar	45	407
Intermediate.....	15	144
Primary	17	153
Kindergarten.....	7	69
Totals	84	773

PROFESSIONAL TENDENCIES.

During the work of 1879-80, the influence of the great tide of returning prosperity in general business was felt in the diminished ratio of the number of men in our school, and the professional spirit of those present was marred by a feeling of vague unrest and uncertainty as to whether it "would pay" to prepare for teaching,

Oshkosh Normal School.

with the expectation of continuing in that business any considerable part of one's life.

During the last year, there has been a marked increase in the demand from this school for good teachers — more than we could possibly supply were called for at a perceptible increase of wages offered. During this year, also, the ratio in the attendance of men has increased to the former high per cent. It is probable that this is not an isolated experience, but indicative of a readiness to prepare to meet any demands the community may make towards improving the quality of teaching and the character of our schools.

CHARACTER OF DEMAND.

The demand for excellent teachers has heretofore been small, because of the generally low estimate of the purpose of teaching, and the certainty that excellent school work would greatly increase the expense.

So long as many men who are intelligent on the question of *stock, fertilizers, improved transportation*, and comparative values of *various grades* in all merchandise, see nothing in a *school* but a warehouse of *facts* in process of consignment to minds that feel no desire for them, there will be little demand for a grade of ability in teaching beyond that of any good *clerk*. This idea that education is only a transfer of parcels from brain to brain, with a few peculiar difficulties in transportation, is not limited to so-called "business men," but is, in almost every *practical* sense, accepted by the great mass of teachers as a just estimate of their career.

To be a retailer of facts that costs the teacher little more than an act of memory, so nearly satisfies the ambition of a majority of the youth who would occupy the teacher's position, that there is a strong pressure constantly bearing down any other ideal of the work a teachers' seminary should do.

INFLUENCE UPON SCHOOL IDEALS.

It has been said that the cost of our public schools would be fully compensated if they did nothing more than train children to a prompt and regular employment of time.

Oshkosh Normal School.

With equal truth it may be affirmed that the Normal School is worth fostering, if it succeeds in clearly impressing the truth that school work is the developing of skillful thinking and habits of close observation, with the imparting of mere information always subordinate.

In this age of multiplied and rapidly accumulating knowledge, the field is so vast that teachers are importuned by superintendents, parents and pupils, to be prepared to impart the maximum of knowledge in a minimum period, regardless of the condition of the youth's energies, at the close of the school work.

With this sentiment so strong, there is little fear that teachers will be permitted to lag far behind in mere acquirements. It has, therefore, been made a special characteristic of the Normal work during the last year, to more definitely present the human aspect of the teacher's work in all exercises.

The student is, under each teacher, required to defend his subject, his logic, his language, and his manner, in view of his future duties as *trainer* of minds. This method has tended to diminish, in some degree, the amount of attainment secured, and the students have taken on less fullness of knowledge. In fact, most branches have been left with certain topics undiscussed, from lack of time in the method pursued, although the time would have been ample for a "fattening process."

The large number trained in the Normal and High Schools of this State during the last fifteen years have in most cases become patrons and school officers. These are affecting, perceptibly, the *quality* of the demand for teachers, looking more to strength in practical thought than to feeble fullness of attainment.

We look to this intelligent leaven to warrant a yet more definite advance in our efforts to impress a knowledge of the conditions and laws of mental growth as positively necessary to any worthy teaching. Superintendents stand ready to embody this requirement so soon as the public make the demand and the Normal Schools consent to fit the material.

What knowledge is of most worth involves many conditions of birth, character of community, destined occupation, and native traits, as well as the general laws of mental development. Theories

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matured in our limited environment may be no better, possibly more vicious, than those framed in the closet, when they are applied to minds reared in a different atmosphere.

We are, therefore, pressing the attention of students to a more careful study of the circumstances most prominently affecting habits of thought in different communities, as well as influencing the needs of youth destined to different occupations.

We do this with all the greater earnestness since we realize that the *curriculum* of the elementary schools cannot be properly changed to any great extent in its formal outline. Wise adaptations to varying natures and conditions can only be made by a wise teacher. No state system, no board of education, no educational commission can formulate panaceas for our schools. For this reason we are laying more and more stress upon the training of Normal students to study conditions and adaptations.

Every student conducting his rural school or her department in the city brings back, in person or by letter, the best material for our subsequent work. Notes are made and compared, and theories have been tested and reported from a hundred districts during the past year. The early efforts of students in this direction are very crude and often misleading, but even a single year of membership with one term of service in a school often transforms the lines of a student's thought from a content with performing specified tasks to an earnest examination of their significance in relation to conditions beyond the class room.

Respectfully yours,

G. S. ALBEE.

OSHKOSH, WIS., August 31, 1881.

River Falls Normal School.

RIVER FALLS NORMAL SCHOOL.

RIVER FALLS, WIS., September 1, 1881.

J. H. EVANS, Esq.,

President Board of Regents Normal Schools:

DEAR SIR — Agreeable to law I present the annual report for River Falls Normal School for the year ending at date. The affairs of the school have been regularly administered during one hundred and ninety-six days of actual service, and nothing unusual has modified the progress of events, no serious sickness has interrupted the attendance of students, but the teacher of the Intermediate Grade resumed service in June for three weeks, after an absence of three months through sickness, and she is unlikely to teach again for some months owing to relapse.

At the close of the fall term a class of five students was recommended to the committee on Senior Classes, for examination in the Elementary Course, and the class received certificates on the 17th of December. A class of three seniors and a class of five in the Elementary Course were similarly graduated on the 16th of June, making thirty-eight students now holding certificates and eleven graduates holding the diploma of the school.

The course in English Literature has been inaugurated as an equivalent of Latin, as authorized by the Board two years ago, though no senior has yet graduated with this course in exclusion of Latin.

During the year practice has been greatly expanded, bringing every Normal student into vital sympathy with it, and into vigorous activity for its excellence. The scheme of practice is preceded by definite observation that provokes inquiry as to reasons for specific procedure of model teachers, and this inquiry at once becomes the sustaining power for painstaking study of methods, — practice

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proper, under supervision, coming to correct and reinforce the theoretical conclusions of students as to the real merits of their opinions. The actual professional work has been directed in the channel, first, of school law; second, of school organization and instruction, reaching out into methods in each branch of common school study. The amount of real investigation that students have made to determine the reasons for actual procedure, is a most hopeful sign of progress for district schools. Teachers whose methods are unchallenged by intelligent supervision, tend to drift unreflectingly into methods that are only accidentally philosophical; imitating others, or teaching as by accident, they select methods with little or no reference to the vital relations of the method to the child's receptivity. Non-supervision accounts for oral spelling when thoughtful persons realize that written spelling is the uniform practice out of schools; it also accounts for the dreary reading lessons, in which not to call words at sight and not to understand the writer's thought are average conditions; whereas, to read silently the printed page with the mind open to impressions, is the object of reading nearly everywhere but in schools; and *drift* accounts for the monstrous management that makes prisons of schools, and introduces obstacles to subsequent good citizenship; whereas, by judicious teaching of the teacher-student, the chief obstacles to the true aim of school, general and detail, is replaced by wholesome methods that commend themselves by the certainty of results in lines quite to the approval of the common sense of pupils and citizens alike. This claim for the superiority of Normal instruction is well founded. The transforming process of study and of practice of teacher-students is apparent to the reflecting observer almost from the time of the student's advent in the school. At once he learns how to study by concentrating observation and authorities in the objective, thus discovering the potency of lines of thought having wide relevancies, and establishing generic associations,—students feel the stimulus of numbers seeking similar ends, and all move by the consciousness of intelligent aid constantly at hand during the formative period. It is no exaggeration to say that the appliances of the Normal School re-

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veal to students such possibilities, that the school is required to exercise constant care over the bodily health of students in their intense wish to avail themselves of the advantages of study.

The supervisor of practice has raised the grade of work to the plane occupied by the literary branches, so the school presents unity of purposes that has contributed greatly to its whole efficiency. During the year three hundred and eighty-six weeks of practice have been performed by fifty-five students. As an index of the influence of the school on the actual teachers of district schools, it may be remarked that the students who have been in attendance at the Normal during some portion of the year, number two hundred and one, and each has averaged twenty-one and two-fifths weeks of actual attendance; they have taught district schools an aggregate of one thousand five hundred and fifty-six weeks during the year, besides their attendance at the Normal.

In view of the actual work performed in district schools by teacher-students who attend the Normal some portion of the year, and in consideration of the extreme mobility of the actual teaching force in the district, it is of prime importance under the law, that the organization of the Normal faculty be such as to enable the school to devote superior teaching force to those students who are known as first year students, not at expense of those who complete the course, but parallel to that effort.

That some students attend the Normal for a short time and depart with the bare thought of the manner of the school, using it to the detriment of district schools and to the scandal of the Normal, is true; that some students, owing to success subsequent to attendance at the Normal, feel that return to the Normal is unnecessary, is also true; but that the average student is pervaded with high aims and with the purpose of the Normal to do coherent work with vigor, is true, and he becomes a representative of the Normal wherever he may be found; and experience shows that even the young men and women who are joined in wedlock soon after receiving the impress of the school are far from affording an argument against the system of free Normal instruction, as is urged; but on the contrary,

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they carry to new communities, remote from educational centers, to which their determination to general industry invites them, the most important factor that can be contributed to any community, found in the habits of clear thought, in scholastic prevision, sobriety in all actions, and definite plans for good citizenship, now and hereafter; and that many of Wisconsin's Normal students find homes beyond its territorial limits, is true, thus contributing unmistakably to the chief wealth of other States, so similarly Wisconsin receives accessions, giving a stimulus to educational thought.

Yet the effective force of the school is exerted largely in precisely the direction contemplated by the organic law under which it is operated, to wit: helping the country school by whatever influences the Normal lends to its persistent students.

The Model School has been maintained at a good stage of efficiency and has received fair patronage. The Grammar Grade has been fortunate in the protracted service of a teacher, yielding excellent results through uniform administration and womanly influences of most wholesome character. The Intermediate Grade has been comparatively happy in the excellent character of substitutes for the regular teacher. The Primary Grade has yielded good results under continued service of a devoted teacher.

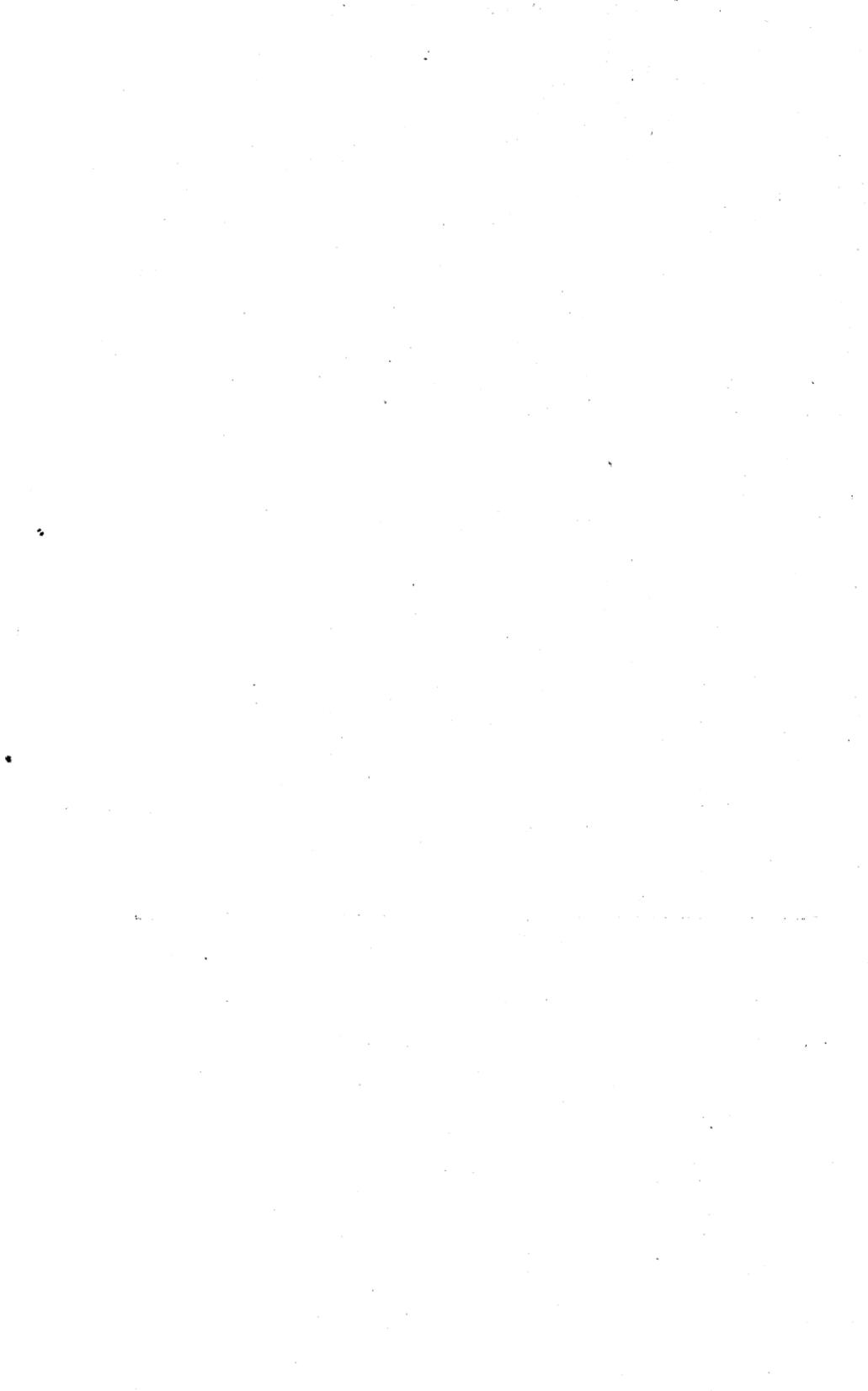
The materials of the school have been maintained at full requirements; text books and reference books have been supplied, and the cabinet specimens have been enlarged and catalogued; the furniture has been kept in repair, and the physical apparatus is preserved. The laboratory has been fitted with tables for manipulation, and the attempt to improve the general assembly room in acoustic properties has been partially successful.

The heating and ventilating system performs all the superlatively excellent service specified in the contract, and the furnaces seem to have suffered no damage from the severe tests made necessary by the intense cold of last winter.

I commend the interests of the school anew to the fostering care of the Board, and through the Board to the attention of the citizens of the State.

Respectfully,

W. D. PARKER.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE BOARD OF SUPERVISION

OF
Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1881.



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

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

CHARLES LULING,	MANITOWOC.	Term expires 1882.
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.

PRESIDENT,
GEO. W. BURCHARD.

SECRETARY,
DAVID S. COMLY.

TREASURER,
M. C. CLARKE.

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REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

MADISON, December 1, 1881.

To His Excellency, WILLIAM E. SMITH,

Governor of Wisconsin:

SIR — The State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions respectfully submits its first annual report, covering the period from June 7, to September 30, 1881, inclusive, together with reports from the retiring boards of management, as far as it has been able to obtain them, for the preceding portion of the fiscal year, and also reports from the resident officers of the several institutions.

The condition of the current expense funds of the institutions at the time we assumed charge of them, with the amounts expended by our predecessors, and the total sums available for the appropriation year in each case are shown in the following table:

INSTITUTION.	Appropriation year extends from.	Amount transferred to this board as of June 7, 1881.	Amount expended from commencement of appropriation year to date of transfer.	Total amount available for the appropriation year.
State Hospital for the Insane.	Jan. to Jan.	\$41,092 71	\$70,529 81	\$111,622 52
Northern Hospital for the Insane.	Jan. to Jan.	45,446 04	69,468 81	114,914 85
Industrial School for Boys.	Jan. to Jan.	19,242 86	34,270 63	53,513 49
Institution for the education of deaf and dumb.	March to March	12,011 24	15,988 76	28,000 00
Institution for the education of the blind.	March to March	14,312 76	4,598 92	18,911 68
State prison.	March to March	.....	13,713 57	.....

¹ Includes \$10,000 paid on boat factory account and subsequently reimbursed.

² Amount contingent upon convicts' earnings.

Report of the Board.

It will be seen that this Board entered upon its onerous duties under no inconsiderable financial embarrassment in connection with four of the institutions placed under its charge. The pro rata amount of the current expense fund, for the seven months from June to December, inclusive, as established by appropriation, amount received from counties and amount on hand at the beginning of the appropriation year, at the State Hospital, is \$65,113.23 instead of \$41,092.71, the amount actually transferred to us. At the Northern Hospital this amount is \$67,033.65, instead of the sum of \$45,446.04 transferred. At the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, of the sum of \$28,000 appropriated for current expenses from March, 1881, to March, 1882, we received only \$12,011.24, whereas we should have had nearly \$20,000. At the State Prison, also, the "old assets" proved less valuable than was anticipated, so that instead of paying the monthly deficits in full to October as estimated by the late Board of Directors, we found them practically exhausted and in their place an existing indebtedness of \$3,146.38.

It is manifest that the balances of appropriations transferred to this Board were insufficient to meet the current expenses of the institutions last named for the remainder of the year and application was therefore made, under the provisions of Chapter 289, Laws of 1880, to the Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney General, for authority to incur indebtedness for that purpose. Upon consideration, these officers authorized us to incur liabilities on account of the State Prison in a sum not exceeding \$7,000, on account of the State Hospital for the Insane not exceeding \$20,000, on account of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, not exceeding \$12,000, and on account of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, not exceeding \$6,000.

From June 7 to the date of this report (December 1, 1881), warrants have been drawn for payments on account of the current expenses of the several institutions, including fuel and sums set apart for salaries and expenses of this Board, as follows:

Report of the Board.

INSTITUTION.	Paid for fuel.	Paid for other current expenses.	Transferred for salaries and expenses of Board.	Total.
State Hospital for the Insane....	\$17,200 46	\$38,976 95	\$4,201 47	\$60,378 88
Northern Hospital for the Insane	7,062 63	34,964 64	4,062 08	46,099 35
Industrial School for Boys.....	2,139 81	20,490 94	2,017 86	24,648 61
Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.....	3,663 09	9,666 45	1,106 22	14,435 76
Institute for Education of the Blind	2,483 32	5,992 12	612 37	9,087 81
State Prison	2,774 00	19,653 42	.....	22,427 42

At the State hospital for the Insane and the Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, it is estimated that the sums paid for fuel will cover the entire expense of that item for the year.

The sums above noted as transferred for salaries and expenses of Board, aggregating \$12,000, constitute the amount estimated by the Secretary of State as necessary to be used for that purpose to January 1, proximo. The amount actually expended to this date, including all accounts for November, is \$6,471.13.

The foregoing table also shows that after making most liberal estimates for fuel consumed during the summer and fall, the ratio of expenditures has been kept well within the decreased appropriation limits of last winter. This has been accomplished without in any degree encroaching upon the usefulness of any institution or failing to respond to its every legitimate demand, except it may be to a very limited extent in the matter of repairs and improvements.

In the economies thus far realized there have been no restrictions imposed upon the purchasing officers as to the quantity or quality of the supplies purchased for the support of the inmates of the several institutions. In this respect, stewards have continued,

¹ Does not include expenditures on account boot and shoe factory.

Report of the Board.

as heretofore, to provide liberally for the employes and inmates. The number of employes has been considerably reduced, but not materially in those classes concerned with the education or personal care of the inmates. It may, therefore, be reasonably claimed that, in so far as time has permitted, the financial results of the policy of this Board to be made manifest, the wisdom of the legislature in placing the government of the charitable, reformatory and penal institutions of the state under one management is amply justified. Constant supervision, comparison of methods of administration, of prices paid and quantities purchased for specific purposes, at one institution with those of another, for the purpose of demonstrating which are the best and most economical methods of accomplishing the ends for which these institutions were organized, produce careful business habits on the part of subordinates, which are as indispensable to the successful conduct of public affairs as of private business.

The following table shows the actual cost, including all supplies consumed, of maintaining the institutions named from June 7 to September 30 inclusive, a period of 16½ weeks, the average population and the rate per week,—the schools for the deaf and dumb and the blind being omitted because their annual vacations occurred during this time.

INSTITUTION.	Average population.	Total cost.	Rate per week.
State Hospital for the Insane	533	\$31,917 54	\$3 61
Northern Hospital for the Insane	538	29,871 08	3 35
Industrial School for Boys	385	11,920 04	1 87
State Prison	296	12,191 92	2 49

It is hardly to be expected that the average for the year can be kept down to this sum per week, especially in view of the unprecedented rise in the cost of supplies. Nevertheless the new system of issuing and accounting, whereby economy in use is stimulated,

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will do much to counteract enhanced prices, and the discharge of supernumerary officers and employes will offset the increased wages which the unusual demand for labor of all kinds has rendered imperative.

The average population and total cash expenditures for all purposes, at the several institutions, for the fiscal year, are shown in the following table:

AVERAGE POPULATION AND TOTAL CASH EXPENDITURES.

INSTITUTION.	Average population.	Paid from October 1 to June 6, inclusive.	Paid from June 7 to September 30, inclusive.	Total.	Sundry receipts proper to be deducted.	Balance.	Average for each inmate for the year.	Paid from special appropriations.
State Hospital for the Insane.....	566	\$108,495 90	\$25,973 18	\$134,469 08	\$4,470 71	\$129,998 37	\$229 68	\$2,728 36
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	521	96,285 23	28,096 07	124,381 30	5,639 89	118,741 41	227 91	16,332 66
Industrial School for Boys.	404	38,280 33	14,768 04	53,048 37	6,834 30	46,214 07	114 39	7,369 98
Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.....	172	32,383 84	7,398 31	39,782 15	1,195 29	38,586 86	224 34	25,479 84
Institution for the Education of the Blind.....	65	11,292 23	5,925 19	17,217 42	886 69	16,330 73	251 24	2,567 08
State prison.....	283	29,624 77	17,084 84	46,709 61	838 50	45,871 11	162 09	.....

¹ Exclusive of payments and receipts on account of boot and shoe factory.

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The foregoing table does not take into account, as it should to exhibit correctly the cost of support and maintenance of inmates, the increase or decrease in quantity or value of stores and supplies on hand at the beginning and close of the year. In some of the institutions no inventories were taken in 1880, and in the others there is too much reason to believe that the quantities were estimated and values guessed at. In the future it will be practicable to give the actual cost per year, as careful inventories have been made and will be preserved.

The movements of population in the several institutions for the fiscal year have been as follows:

INSTITUTION.	Number present or enrolled Oct. 1, 1880.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Died.	Escaped.	Discharged recovered.	Discharged improved.	Dismissed unimproved.	Dismissed on ticket of leave.	Dismissed.	Graduated.	Sentence expired.	Pardoned.	Number present or enrolled Sept. 30, 1881.
State Hospital for the Insane	586	184	770	33	..	60	65	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	487
Northern Hospital for the Insane	489	171	660	58	..	61	20	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	512
Industrial School for Boys	430	95	525	5	7	.....	.....	.....	139	2	.....	.....	.....	372
Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb	156	23	179	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	.....	.....	168
Institution for the Education of the Blind	69	15	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	68
State Prison	277	162	439	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	6	305

The report of the Treasurer, published in connection herewith, will show the financial condition of the several institutions at the close of the fiscal year. His accounts have been carefully checked up and compared, from time to time, by our Secretary, with the stubs of warrants, drawn by order of this Board, and found to be correct.

It will be observed that the same person was appointed Treasurer of all the institutions. This seemed to be clearly permissible under

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the law, and was believed to be important in order that the Treasurer's accounts might be frequently examined and compared with the records in our office, and, by aggregating the several funds, enable a deposit fund to be kept in Milwaukee for the payment of warrants there and avoid as far as possible charges for exchange. This arrangement has proved so satisfactory that we recommend that the State Treasurer be made *ex officio* Treasurer for this Board and directed to pay its warrants in cash or exchange on Milwaukee, Chicago or New York, as may be most acceptable to those in whose favor they are drawn. By such a provision the funds of the State, appropriated for the support of its institutions, would remain in the custody of the State Treasurer, where they legitimately belong, until paid out by him to the State's creditors.

We estimate that the following sums will be needed to carry the several institutions through the next appropriation year, and, unless there is to be a session of the Legislature a year from the coming winter, similar sums should be appropriated for the succeeding year, except in case of the State Prison. The present labor contract there expires December 31, 1882, and it is confidently expected that a new contract can then be made which will secure an income nearly sufficient to meet all necessary expenditures.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES AND APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED FOR NEXT YEAR.

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.
<i>Current Expenses.</i>						
Amusement and instruction.....	\$800 00	\$800 00	\$720 00	\$1,100 00	\$600 00	\$175 00
Barn, farm and garden	1,500 00	2,300 00	1,800 00	1,000 00	400 00	100 00
Clothing.....	5,500 00	6,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....	2,800 00
Drugs and medical supplies	2,000 00	2,800 00	1,720 00	1,100 00	1,150 00	350 00
Fuel and lights	18,000 00	14,000 00	4,320 00	4,800 00	3,050 00	5,150 00
Furnishing and household supplies	4,500 00	5,000 00	2,160 00	900 00	600 00	1,150 00
Miscellaneous.....	2,200 00	2,300 00	2,880 00	2,000 00	1,200 00	3,275 00
Salaries and wages.....	32,000 00	30,000 00	14,400 00	14,000 00	6,700 00	14,500 00
Subsistence	26,000 00	30,000 00	12,960 00	9,000 00	4,300 00	17,500 00
State Board of Supervision	4,300 00	4,300 00	2,250 00	1,700 00	850 00	800 00
Industrial department, salaries and stock.....	.....	.....	57,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$96,800 00	\$97,500 00	\$104,710 00	\$34,600 00	\$17,850 00	\$45,800 00
To be received from counties	53,780 28	45,531 17	12,222 03	.....	.....	.....
Probable receipts from sales, labor, etc.....	.....	.....	59,500 00	.....	.....	30,800 00
To be supplied by appropriation.....	\$43,019 72	\$51,968 83	\$32,987 97	\$34,600 00	\$17,850 00	\$15,000 00

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ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES AND APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED FOR NEXT YEAR — continued.

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.
<i>Special Appropriations.</i>						
Deficit.....	23,000 00	12,000 00	2,000 00	12,000 00	800 00	10,000 00
Painting and repairs.....	3,500 00	3,000 00	2,000 00	800 00	800 00	
Fire hose.....	1,000 00	2,500 00		800 00		
Fire main and hydrants.....		1,000 00		800 00		
Removing coal shed and building carpenter shop.....		2,000 00				
Repairs and renewals to water and steam pipes and appendages.....	2,000 00					
Curbing rear windows and grading.....	300 00					
Railroad track scales.....	800 00					
Removing and building new bath rooms and closets.....	15,000 00					
Completing refrigerator.....				800 00		
Shed in rear of barn.....					125 00	
Water closets, completing family building No. 10 and bakery and well house.....			1,000 00	600 00		
Total for special appropriations.....	45,600 00	20,500 00	3,000 00	15,800 00	925 00	10,000 00

¹ Includes medical services.

² To January 1, 1882.

³ To March 1, 1882.

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These estimates, as will be seen, are not only considerably below the sums usually submitted, but are also less than the sums appropriated last winter, and have been reduced, we believe, to the lowest practicable limit. Indeed, if wages and the cost of supplies continue to advance, it may be found that these estimates are too low, and we would therefore reserve the privilege of applying to the Legislature to add to the appropriations here asked for, if there should seem to be necessity for so doing. The books in our office will show definitely, month by month, what expenditures are made and the experience of the next three months will add very much to the data upon which to base estimates for the future.

The true form of appropriation doubtless would be, not to name a specific amount, but instead thereof appropriate a sum sufficient to meet all necessary expenditures. This Board hopes to win, at no distant day, from the Legislature and people such a degree of confidence in its integrity and judgment that they will be willing to confide to it a liberal discretion as to the amount of money necessary to be expended in any year for the support and maintenance of the State's charitable, reformatory and penal institutions. Until such time, we are content to do the best we can with the means placed at our disposal by the Legislature.

In the matter of the special appropriations asked for, it does not seem necessary to make extended explanations. Considerable sums for painting and repairs are annual necessities to preserve the public buildings and make good the inroads from natural decay and constant use. The items for fire hose, etc., at the hospitals and Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb are necessary to render available the costly apparatus heretofore provided for extinguishing fires. The untoward season and the rise in the price of materials have made it impossible to complete the "fire Main and hydrants" at the Northern Hospital for the Insane, Family Building No. 10 at Industrial School for Boys and the Refrigerator at the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb with the sums appropriated therefor, and hence we have no other alternative but to ask for additional appropriations for those purposes. The removing of the coal shed and building a brick carpenter shop at the

Report of the Board.

Northern Hospital for the Insane are but dictates of common prudence for the protection of the hospital buildings proper. The item of \$2,000, for repairs and renewals to water and steam pipes and appendages at the State Hospital for the Insane becomes necessary in order to repair and replace pipes, etc., which have been worn out by twenty years of constant use. The curbing and grading about the rear basement windows, will be undertaken, if authorized with a view to protect the rear walls, from damage by water from rains and melting snows. These walls are now settling and cracking to an extent which seriously threatens their stability and it is important that they be protected, if possible from further injury. The location and imperfect construction of the present bath rooms and closets have doubtless contributed somewhat to injure the walls of the building, and, for this reason as well as for hygienic purposes and to secure additional rooms for patients, we recommend the building of new bath rooms and closets, projecting from the rear of the buildings. We are of opinion also that a railroad track scale, upon which all coal can be weighed, as delivered, will prove to be a good investment, saving to the state perhaps in a single year, more than its cost.

A roster of the officers and employes at the several institutions on the 30th day of September last follows this report as appendix A. The Treasurer's report follows it as appendix B, a summary of inventories is appendix C, and the reports of the several institutions constitute appendix D.

It would be quite practicable to extend this report to much greater length by recapitulating and dwelling upon the details of work done and methods pursued at the several institutions. The reports, however, of the resident officers, submitted in connection herewith, seem to give all necessary information, and we commend them to the attentive consideration of all who are interested in the charitable and reformatory work of the state.

The members of this Board did not enter upon their duties with any idea that they were "experts" in the management of public institutions, or knew all that was profitable to be known in connection therewith. They have given to the work assigned them their

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whole time and best thought. They have endeavored to shun a timid conservatism as well as its opposite. It has been well said of changes in the methods of caring for the unfortunate classes, that "innovations should never be too sudden or too sweeping; improvements which are new should follow the line of what has already been accomplished, and the old should pass into the new by an imperceptible gradation." The members of this Board believe that they have accomplished something in the way of improvement and reform in the management of the institutions committed to their care, and that further improvement is practicable, but they prefer to let the facts and the figures, rather than their own words, commend their work in the past and give promise for the future.

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

"A."—Roster of Officers and Employes.

APPENDIX "A."—ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES AT
THE SEVERAL INSTITUTIONS, SEPTEMBER 30, 1881.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

NAME.	SERVICE.	SALARY.
R. M. Wigginton	Superintendent	Per year, \$2,000 00
O. A. King	Assistant physician	" 1,000 00
S. B. Buckmaster	Assistant physician	" 800 00
M. C. Halliday	Matron	" 600 00
A. C. Austin	Steward	" 1,000 00
J. E. Weissert	Assistant Steward	" 600 00
Thomas Stone	Supervisor	Per month, 40 00
A. J. Rogers	Assistant	" 25 00
Kitty M. Nolen	Supervisor	" 26 00
Mattie Vermillion	Assistant	" 22 00
Louis Brendler	Attendant	" 30 00
James McDonnell	Attendant	" 28 00
C. E. Young	Attendant	" 26 00
George Hatch	Attendant	" 26 00
D. H. Shafer	Attendant	" 26 00
Pat. Joyce	Attendant	" 25 00
John Sullivan	Attendant	" 25 00
W. R. McFarland	Attendant	" 25 00
Dennis Byrnes	Attendant	" 24 00
John McDonald	Attendant	" 24 00
G. Shillinger	Attendant	" 24 00
J. N. Cooley	Attendant	" 24 00
Peter Hart	Attendant	" 24 00
Dan Johnson	Attendant	" 24 00
A. Clugston	Attendant	" 24 00
O. W. Blomgren	Attendant	" 24 00
J. B. Puthoff	Attendant	" 24 00
Fred Benter	Attendant	" 22 00
Fred North	Attendant	" 22 00
John Lyons	Attendant	" 22 00
I. J. Eales	Attendant	" 22 00
William Moore	Attendant	" 20 00
Thomas Shields	Attendant	" 20 00
Henry Showers	Attendant	" 20 00
Hannah Doyle	Attendant	" 20 00
Lillie Decker	Attendant	" 18 00
Anna Lewis	Attendant	" 18 00
Mary Brown	Attendant	" 18 00
M. H. Farquharson	Attendant	" 17 00
Mary Sheahan	Attendant	" 17 00
Jennie McDonald	Attendant	" 17 00
Ella K. Green	Attendant	" 16 00
Julia Crispe	Attendant	" 16 00
Carrie Erickson	Attendant	" 16 00
Mary Carroll	Attendant	" 16 00
Nettie Howard	Attendant	" 16 00
Mary Madden	Attendant	" 16 00
Julia Larson	Attendant	" 16 00

"A."—Roster of Officers and Employees.

NAME.	SERVICE.	SALARY.
Sarah Brown	Attendant.....	Per month, \$16 00
Kittie Morrow.....	Attendant.....	" " 15 00
Etta Farquharson	Attendant.....	" " 15 00
Amanda Johnston	Attendant.....	" " 15 00
Gertie Oleson.....	Attendant.....	" " 14 00
Annie Sykora.....	Attendant.....	" " 14 00
Annie H. Stight	Attendant.....	" " 14 00
Carrie Howe.....	Attendant.....	" " 14 00
Nellie G. Russ.....	Attendant.....	" " 14 00
Lizzie Howe.....	Attendant.....	" " 14 00
Gilbert Erickson.....	Night watch.....	" " 28 00
Nellie Johnson.....	Night watch.....	" " 20 00
E. O. Eng.....	Baker.....	" " 50 00
George Johnston.....	Cook.....	" " 40 00
Bessie Mullarky.....	Assistant.....	" " 12 00
Ella Austin.....	Assistant.....	" " 12 00
Mary Castle.....	Assistant.....	" " 12 00
Julia Castle.....	Assistant.....	" " 10 00
Marion Baxter.....	Assistant.....	" " 10 00
Margaret Mullarky.....	Assistant.....	" " 10 00
Hattie Richter.....	Housemaid.....	" " 15 00
Lizzie Thompson.....	Housemaid.....	" " 10 00
Sara Elliger.....	Housemaid.....	" " 10 00
Mary E. Jones.....	Housemaid.....	" " 10 00
Nena Sigglekow.....	Housemaid.....	" " 10 00
Effie Robinson.....	Seamstress.....	" " 16 00
M. H. Warren.....	Seamstress.....	" " 16 00
Josie M. Bancroft.....	Seamstress.....	" " 16 00
Ella Sigglekow.....	Seamstress.....	" " 10 00
Clara Mase.....	Seamstress.....	" " 10 00
Mary Wernink.....	Seamstress.....	" " 10 00
M. A. Doyle.....	Launderer.....	" " 56 00
Mary Joyse.....	Laundress.....	" " 16 00
Libbie Bancroft.....	Laundress.....	" " 15 00
Mary Hoepker.....	Laundress.....	" " 12 00
Alice Haven.....	Laundress.....	" " 12 00
Augusta Stoppleworth	Laundress.....	" " 12 00
John Doyle.....	Engineer.....	" " 75 00
Frank Doyle.....	Assistant.....	" " 50 00
E. D. North.....	Fireman.....	" " 35 00
Samuel Askew.....	Gas maker.....	" " 50 00
Albert Berg.....	Carpenter.....	" " 65 00
Ole Skutley.....	Carpenter.....	" " 35 00
Richard Lynch.....	Mason.....	" " 75 00
Pat. Welsh (and team).....	Butcher.....	" " 45 00
Thomas Foy.....	Shoemaker.....	" " 15 00
P. P. Schotzka.....	Gardener and farmer.....	Per year, 800 00
R. B. Disbrow.....	Dairyman.....	Per month, 30 00
B. L. Hollister.....	Laborer.....	" " 25 00
Martin Farrell.....	Laborer.....	" " 25 00
Dennis Hawkins.....	Laborer.....	" " 25 00
William Lyons.....	Laborer.....	" " 20 00
Lawrence Hayes.....	Laborer.....	" " 16 00
George Fosdick.....	Teamster.....	" " 25 00
William Hall.....	Teamster.....	" " 20 00

"A."—Roster of Officers and Employes.

NAME.	SERVICE.	SALARY.
John Koser.....	Teamster	Per month, \$20 00
Barney Lyons.....	Teamster	" " 20 00
John Kelly.....	Teamster	" " 20 00
Charles Hughes.....	Teamster	" " 20 00
G. W. Lathrop.....	Depot agent.....	" " 25 00
Frank Mase.....	Porter	" " 25 00
Lewis Goodchap.....	Porter	" " 20 00

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Walter Kempster.....	Superintendent.....	Per year, \$2,500 00
John R. Thompson.....	Assistant physician.....	" " 1,000 00
Alex Trautman.....	Assistant physician.....	" " 800 00
Joseph Butler.....	Steward	" " 1,000 00
L. A. Butler.....	Matron	" " 500 00
J. C. Gores.....	Assistant steward.....	" " 600 00
J. V. Richardson.....	Supervisor.....	Per month, 30 00
J. Hicks.....	Supervisor.....	" " 30 00
A. Mitchell.....	Supervisor.....	" " 16 00
J. Quatermas.....	Supervisor.....	" " 16 00
J. Watson.....	Attendant.....	" " 45 00
G. Moede.....	Attendant.....	" " 30 00
A. Anderson.....	Attendant.....	" " 30 00
H. C. Brightal.....	Attendant.....	" " 30 00
P. Van Kaas.....	Attendant.....	" " 25 00
H. Desmond.....	Attendant.....	" " 25 00
T. Shepherd.....	Attendant.....	" " 24 00
H. B. Lange.....	Attendant.....	" " 22 00
M. Schneider.....	Attendant.....	" " 22 00
C. Oleson.....	Attendant.....	" " 22 00
R. Hoyt.....	Attendant.....	" " 22 00
A. Bulow.....	Attendant.....	" " 22 00
E. F. Priebe.....	Attendant.....	" " 20 00
A. Kapferer.....	Attendant.....	" " 20 00
A. Fraker.....	Attendant.....	" " 20 00
R. Duff.....	Attendant.....	" " 20 00
L. Coe.....	Attendant.....	" " 18 00
E. J. Hall.....	Attendant.....	" " 18 00
M. Farmer.....	Attendant.....	" " 18 00
A. McDonald.....	Attendant.....	" " 18 00
A. W. Wallis.....	Attendant.....	" " 18 00
R. Cuff.....	Attendant.....	" " 18 00
Sarah Carroll.....	Attendant.....	" " 16 00
L. Platten.....	Attendant.....	" " 16 00
B. Powers.....	Attendant.....	" " 16 00
I. Forbes.....	Attendant.....	" " 14 00
N. Collins.....	Attendant.....	" " 14 00
A. Farrell.....	Attendant.....	" " 14 00
T. C. Cullen.....	Attendant.....	" " 14 00
M. Richardson.....	Attendant.....	" " 14 00
Maggie Casey.....	Attendant.....	" " 14 00
M. Grady.....	Attendant.....	" " 14 00
Maggie Sloat.....	Attendant.....	" " 14 00
Phoebe Sloat.....	Attendant.....	" " 14 00
J. Eilers.....	Attendant.....	" " 14 00

"A."—Roster of Officers and Employes.

NAME.	SERVICE.	SALARY.
Jennie Whitney	Attendant	Per month. 14 00
M. Whitney	Attendant	" 12 00
S. Selle	Attendant	" 12 00
Annie E. Watson	Attendant	" 12 00
F. Cleveland	Attendant	" 12 00
F. M. Spencer	Attendant	" 12 00
Hattie Morrow	Attendant	" 12 00
A. Schultz	Attendant	" 12 00
S. Thomas	Attendant	" 12 00
K. Carroll	Attendant	" 12 00
L. Sawyer	Attendant	" 12 00
Amelia Reynolds	Attendant	" 12 00
S. McIntosh	Attendant	" 12 00
M. Hurley	Attendant	" 12 00
Lizzie Ratchford	Attendant	" 12 00
R. Hoyt	Attendant	" 12 00
Emma Menzel	Attendant	" 12 00
Lizzie Broder	Attendant	" 12 00
Mary Cullen	Attendant	" 12 00
J. Neville	Night watch	" 40 00
W. B. Jewett	Night watch	" 30 00
Mary A. Morrow	Night watch	" 18 00
Henry Oshier	Baker	" 30 00
J. C. Meyers	Cook	" 35 00
G. B. Sawyer	Assistant	" 22 00
Jennie Halpin	Assistant	" 16 00
B. Johnson	Assistant	" 12 00
Cillie E. Jones	Assistant	" 12 00
M. Goggins	Housemaid	" 14 00
M. Allen	Housemaid	" 14 00
Jessie Sullivan	Housemaid	" 12 00
E. Carmody	Housemaid	" 12 00
A. Oshier	Housemaid	" 12 00
M. Meyers	Housemaid	" 12 00
C. Keese	Seamstress	" 15 00
F. E. West	Seamstress	" 14 00
Fred Moede	Launderer	" 30 00
William Welk	Launderer	" 30 00
L. Garfield	Laundress	" 14 00
N. Allen	Laundress	" 14 00
Sarah Goggins	Laundress	" 14 00
Lizzie Goggins	Laundress	" 12 00
L. Wiley	Laundress	" 12 00
Josie Whitney	Saundress	" 12 00
Kate Whitney	Laundress	" 12 00
F. Cullen	Laundress	" 12 00
M. Coe	Laundress	" 12 00
Bridget Murray	Laundress	" 12 00
R. M. Trotter	Engineer	" 80 00
G. E. Hill	Assistant	" 45 00
E. Sanborn	Fireman	" 22 00
R. Copps	Fireman	" 20 00
M. Costello	Gas maker	" 40 00
J. H. Wheeler	Carpenter	" 42 00
S. Johnson	Butcher	" 25 00

"A."—Roster of Officers and Employes.

NAME.	SERVICE.	SALARY.
J. Lewis.....	Gardener.....	Per month, \$50 00
G. Lewis.....	Assistant.....	" " 22 00
W. R. Adams.....	Farmer.....	" " 35 00
John Baus.....	Laborer.....	" " 20 00
John Broder.....	Laborer.....	" " 20 00
Frank Wallace.....	Laborer.....	" " 20 00
M. Opp.....	Laborer.....	" " 18 00
John R. Minnahan.....	Porter.....	" " 20 00
A. H. Thomas.....	Apothecary.....	" " 25 00
J. Lewis, Jr.....	Office boy.....	" " 10 00

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

W. H. Sleep.....	Superintendent and steward.	Per year, 1,600 00
M. Madson.....	Assistant steward.....	" " 1,200 00
George H. Reed.....	Principal teacher.....	Per month, 75 00
E. Dixon.....	Teacher and super'r family 2	" " 30 00
J. H. Witcher.....	Teacher and super'r family 4	" " 30 00
E. W. Malone.....	Teacher and super'r family 8	" " 30 00
J. C. Connor.....	Teacher and super'r family 9	" " 30 00
C. R. Marks.....	Teacher & super'r gen'l work	" " 25 00
Belle Hemingway.....	Teacher.....	" " 20 00
Lizzie Kelly.....	Teacher.....	" " 18 00
Jessie McBeath.....	Teacher.....	" " 18 00
S. H. Hammond.....	Gen'l work & super'r family 1	" " 30 00
A. D. Kent.....	Carpenter & super'r family 3	" " 30 00
H. Jones.....	Gardener & super'r family 5.	" " 30 00
F. N. James.....	Supt. sock fac., super'r fam. 6	" " 35 00
J. S. Lea.....	Painter and super'r family 7.	" " 35 00
F. G. Hennings.....	Gen'l work, super'r family 10	" " 25 00
R. W. Smith.....	Keep'r boot fac., supe'r fam. 11	" " 45 00
J. E. Jewett.....	Storekeeper.....	" " 30 00
Joseph Ham.....	Baker.....	Per year, 500 00
S. W. Baker.....	Carpenter.....	" " 500 00
E. B. Shaw.....	Carpenter.....	Per day, 1 75
Robert Kenzie.....	Tailor.....	Per month, 30 00
David Korn.....	Day watchman.....	" " 25 00
F. J. Atkins.....	Night watchman.....	" " 25 00
George Coombs.....	Care of barn and stock.....	" " 25 00
W. H. Leach.....	Teamster.....	" " 20 00
Stephen King.....	Teamster.....	" " 20 00
John Hepp.....	Teamster.....	" " 20 00
William Kelley.....	Fireman.....	" " 15 00
Gustav Visa.....	Scavenger.....	" " 8 00
Miss Anna Jones.....	Matron family 1.....	" " 12 00
Mrs. H. A. Alvord.....	Matron family 2.....	" " 12 00
Mrs. A. D. Kent.....	Matron family 3.....	" " 12 00
Mrs. H. Witcher.....	Matron family 4.....	" " 12 00
Mrs. H. Jones.....	Matron family 5.....	" " 12 00
Mrs. F. N. James.....	Matron family 6.....	" " 12 00
Mrs. A. C. Smith.....	Matron family 7.....	" " 14 00
Miss M. Bornheimer.....	Matron family 8.....	" " 12 00
Mrs. J. E. Jewett.....	Matron family 9.....	" " 12 00
Mrs. Ellen Godfrey.....	Matron family 10.....	" " 14 00
Mrs. A. G. Smith.....	Matron family 11.....	" " 12 00

"A."—Roster of Officers and Employes.

NAME.	SERVICE.	SALARY.
Mrs. C. A. Fox	Laundress	Per month, \$20 00
Mrs. W. C. Root	Care Knitting class	" " 14 00
Mrs. Mary Ham	Cook	Per week 5 00
Mrs. Emma McIntyre	Assistant	" " 4 50
Mrs. W. H. Leach	House work	Per month, 12 00
M. Abbott	Manager boot factory	Per year, 1,000 00
D. H. Ridley	Cutter boot factory	Per day 3 00
D. D. Mulligan	Sider boot factory	Per month, 60 00
B. B. Monroe	Sole cutter	Per year, 500 00
J. D. Johnson	Bottomer boot factory	Per week, 20 00
F. H. Abbott	Finisher boot factory	Per month, 70 00

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

John W. Swiler	Superintendent	Per year, \$1,500 00
R. A. Gates	Steward	" " 600 00
W. A. Cochrane	Teacher	" " 1,000 00
George F. Schilling	Teacher	" " 1,000 00
W. J. Fuller	Teacher	" " 850 00
Z. G. McCoy	Teacher	" " 720 00
Miss E. Eddy	Teacher	" " 500 00
Miss Mary E. Smith	Teacher	" " 450 00
Mrs. E. McCoy	Teacher	" " 420 00
Miss R. C. Ritscher	Teacher	" " 375 00
Miss M. H. Hunter	Teacher	" " 375 00
Julia A. Taylor	Matron	" " 500 00
Ruth Sturtevant	Assistant	Per month, 15 00
C. M. Kelly	Assistant	" " 15 00
Edgar D. Fiske	Supervisor	" " 25 00
R. S. Minor	Supt. shoe shop	" " 50 00
Miss N. E. Derby	Supt. printing office	" " 16 00
John Ronk	Engineer	" " 58 33
George Fiske	Assistant	" " 30 00
L. Ingalls	Night watch	" " 25 00
Amos H. Reader	Care of barn and stock	" " 18 00
George Baker	Baker	" " 35 00
Maggie Maley	Cook	" " 15 00
Lena Laugner	Cook	" " 12 00
Tillie Cannan	Dining room	" " 12 00
May Kerr	Dining room	" " 12 00
Ida Nairie	Chambermaid	" " 12 00
Lillie Hegeman	Chambermaid	" " 12 00
Julia Cannan	Chambermaid	" " 12 00
May Briggs	Laundress	" " 15 00
Addie Overton	Laundress	" " 12 00
Helen Schlacter	Ironer	" " 12 00
Eva Briggs	Usher	" " 12 00

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Mrs. Sarah Little	Superintendent and steward	Per year, \$1,200 00
Miss Lizzie J. Curtis	Matron	" " 350 00
Miss A. J. Hobert	Teacher	" " 350 00
Miss H. F. Blinn	Teacher	" " 300 00
Miss E. M. Williams	Teacher	" " 250 00

"A."—Roster of Officers and Employes.

NAME.	SERVICE.	SALARY.	
Mrs. J. H. Jones.....	Music teacher.....	Per year,	\$300 00
N. C. Underhill.....	Music teacher.....	"	500 00
Miss A. B. McKibbin....	Teacher girls' work.....	Per month,	20 85
Ellen Hanson.....	Teacher weaving.....	"	15 00
Julia Gorham.....	Teacher cane-seating.....	"	10 00
Lina Oleson.....	Cook.....	"	14 00
Bridget Pepper.....	Kitchen help.....	"	10 00
Anna Holton.....	Dining room.....	"	11 00
Mary Johnson.....	Dining room.....	"	11 00
Anna Schicker.....	General work.....	"	11 00
Minnie Julson.....	General work.....	"	13 00
Julia Julson.....	Scamstress.....	"	13 00
Mary Wertz.....	Laundress.....	"	13 00
Maggie Schicker.....	Laundress.....	"	10 00
Martha Hanson.....	Chamber maid.....	"	11 00
Joanna Gleason.....	Chamber maid.....	"	6 00
J. K. Wilson.....	Engineer.....	"	50 00
Richard Schoof.....	Laborer.....	"	20 00
August Menchon.....	Laborer.....	Per day,	1 50
Fred Benwitz.....	Laborer.....	"	1 50

STATE PRISON.

George W. Carter.....	Warden and steward.....	Per year,	\$2,000 00
Alex. White.....	Deputy warden.....	"	1,000 00
Jacob Fuss.....	Assistant steward.....	"	1,000 00
Drs. H. L. Butterfield and D. W. Moore.....	Physicians.....	"	400 00
Rev. Victor Kutchin....	Protestant chaplain.....	"	800 00
Rev. Joseph Smith.....	Catholic chaplain.....	"	200 00
Henry Brooks.....	Turnkey.....	Per month,	60 00
J. C. Reynolds.....	Keeper.....	"	45 00
E. T. Murray.....	Keeper.....	"	45 00
G. J. Heidemann.....	Keeper.....	"	45 00
O. C. Bissell.....	Keeper.....	"	45 00
W. T. Whiting.....	Keeper.....	"	45 00
A. P. Jones.....	Keeper.....	"	45 00
C. S. Gilman.....	Overseer prisoners' kitchen.....	"	45 00
W. H. Clay.....	Night guard, cell room.....	"	45 00
T. Colvin.....	Night guard, cell room.....	"	45 00
J. McEwen.....	Night guard, shops.....	"	45 00
E. B. Carter.....	Night guard, office.....	"	45 00
John Irving.....	Day guard, office.....	"	30 00
L. H. Parker.....	Day guard office.....	"	30 00
Seymour Peterson.....	Wall guard.....	"	30 00
W. H. Ferris.....	Wall guard.....	"	30 00
M. B. Tucker.....	Wall guard.....	"	30 00
W. H. Parsons.....	Wall guard.....	"	30 00
J. H. Heath.....	Keeper front gate.....	"	30 00
Mrs. A. White.....	Matron female prison.....	"	30 00
Mrs. M. Hart.....	Overseer officers' kitchen.....	"	20 00

“ B.”—*Treasurer’s Report.*

APPENDIX B.—REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

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.

M. C. CLARKE.

MADISON, Wis., September 30, 1881.

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

1881.	CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.		
July 6	Andrew Proudfit, Treasurer retiring Board ..	.....	\$4,626 57
	State Treasurer .....	.....	32,264 67
	A. C. Austin, steward .....	.....	1,432 20
Sept 30	To warrants paid to date	\$18,152 71	.....
	Balance	20,170 73	.....
		\$38,323 44	\$38,323 44
Oct. 1.	Balance .....	.....	\$20,170 73
	Outstanding warrants, as reported by the Secretary of the Board ..	.....	7,921 82
Oct. 1.	Available balance .....	.....	\$12,248 91
	CLOSETS AND BATH ROOMS IN WARDS.		
July 6	Andrew Proudfit, Treasurer retiring Board ..	.....	\$292 70
Sept. 30	Balance	\$292 70	.....
	WASH BASINS AND SINKS.		
July 6	Andrew Proudfit, Treasurer retiring Board ..	.....	\$154 19
Sept. 30	Balance	\$154 19	.....
	NEW FLOORS.		
July 6	Andrew Proudfit, Treasurer retiring Board ..	.....	\$90 10
Sept. 30	Balance	\$90 10	.....
	COVERING STEAM PIPES.		
July 6	Andrew Proudfit, Treasurer retiring Board ..	.....	\$331 18
Sept. 30	Balance	\$331 18	.....

"B."— *Treasurer's Report.*

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—continued.

1881.	MEDICAL LIBRARY.		
July 6	Andrew Proudfit, Treasurer retiring Board.....		\$163 31
Sept. 30	Warrants paid to date.....	\$22 51	
Sept. 30	Balance.....	140 80	
		\$163 31	\$163 31
Oct. 1	Balance.....		\$140 80
	Outstanding warrant as reported by the Secretary of the Board.....		1 00
Oct. 1	Available balance.....		\$139 80
1881.	FIRE PROOF ELEVATORS.		
Sept. 30	State Treasurer.....		\$1,000 00
Sept. 30	Warrants paid to date.....	\$548 83	
Sept. 30	Balance.....	451 17	
		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
Oct. 1	Balance.....		\$451 17
	Outstanding warrants as reported by the Secretary of the Board.....		243 22
Oct. 1	Available balance.....		\$207 95

NORTHERN HOSPITAL.

1881.	CURRENT EXPENSE FUND		
July 1	T. D. Grimmer, Treasurer retiring Board.....		\$6,943 29
	State Treasurer.....		29,272 04
	Jos. Butler, steward.....		1,147 26
	Fire main and Hydrant fund—correction.....		22 45
Sept. 30	Warrants paid to date.....	\$14,737 02	
Sept. 30	Balance.....	21,648 02	
		\$36,385 04	\$36,385 04
Oct 1	Balance.....		\$21,648 02
	Due from Jos. Butler, steward, as reported by the Secretary of the Board.....		1,741 23
			\$23,389 25
	Outstanding warrants as reported by the Secretary of the Board.....		\$13,451 56
Oct. 1	Available balance.....		\$9,937 69

"B."—Treasurer's Report.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL—continued.

1881.	BOARDING HOUSE FUND.			
July 1	T. D. Grimmer, Treasurer retiring Board.....			\$795 71
Sept. 30	Warrants paid to date.....	\$12 00		
Sept. 30	Balance	783 71		
			\$795 71	\$795 71
Oct. 1	Balance			\$783 71
	Outstanding warrants, as reported by the Secretary of the Board.....			36 85
Oct. 1	Available balance.....			\$746 86
	STORM WINDOWS FUND.			
July 1	T. D. Grimmer, Treasurer retiring Board.....			\$0 08
Sept. 30	Balance	\$0 08		
	DRY ROOM.			
July 1	T. D. Grimmer, Treasurer retiring Board.....			\$0 48
Sept. 30	Balance	\$0 48		
	WEIGH SCALES.			
July 1	T. D. Grimmer, Treasurer retiring Board.....			\$0 04
Sept. 30	Balance	\$0 04		
	NEW PIPE FUND.			
July 1	T. D. Grimmer, Treasurer retiring Board.....			\$1 59
Sept. 30	Balance	\$1 59		
	PUMP AND FIXTURES.			
Sept. 30	State Treasurer.....			\$2,241 42
Sept. 30	Warrants paid to date.....	\$2,206 68		
Sept. 30	Fire main and hydrants fund-correction ...	49 11		
Sept. 30	Balance—overdraft.....			14 37
			\$2,255 79	\$2,255 79
Oct. 1	Balance—overdraft.....		\$14 37	
	Outstanding warrants, as reported by the Secretary of the Board.....		1,561 24	
Oct. 1	Total overdraft.....		\$1,575 61	
	FIRE MAIN AND HYDRANTS.			
Sept. 30	State Treasurer.....			\$3,190 52
Sept. 30	Pump and fixtures fund-correction.....			49 11
Sept. 30	Warrants paid to date.....	\$3,044 88		
Sept. 30	Current expense fund-correction	22 45		
Sept. 30	Balance	172 30		
			\$3,239 63	\$3,239 63
Oct. 1	Balance			\$172 30
	Outstanding warrants, as reported by the Secretary of the Board.....			123 16
Oct. 1	Available balance.....			\$49 14

"B."— *Treasurer's Report.*

INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

		CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.	
1881.			
July 7	W. T. Vankirk, Treasurer retiring Board.....		\$41 74
July 7	State Treasurer		5,525 00
July 7	Mrs. Sarah C. Little, Steward.....		910 46
Sep. 30	Warrants paid to date.....	\$4,435 70	
Sep. 30	Balance	2,041 50	
		\$6,477 20	\$6,477 20
Oct. 1	Balance		\$2,041 50
Oct. 1	Outstanding warrants as reported by the Secretary of the Board.....		1,485 10
Oct. 1	Available balance		\$556 40
		IMPROVEMENT FUND.	
July 7	W. T. Vankirk, Treasurer retiring Board.....		\$8 15
Sep. 30	Balance.....	\$8 15	
		ICE HOUSE FUND.	
July 7	W. T. Vankirk, Treasurer retiring Board.....		\$13 41
Sep. 30	Balance.....	\$13 41	
		COAL VAULT AND PAINTING FUND.	
July 7	W. T. Vankirk, Treasurer retiring Board.....		\$871 67
Sep. 30	Warrants paid to date.....	\$762 83	
Sep. 30	Balance	108 84	
		\$871 67	\$871 67
Oct. 1	Balance		\$108 84
Oct. 1	Outstanding warrants, as reported by the Secretary of the Board.....		98 48
Oct. 1	Available balance.....		\$10 36
		PAYMENT DEBT TO STATE PRISON.	
Aug. 3	State Treasurer.....		\$123 42
Sep. 30	Balance	\$123 42	
		\$123 42	\$123 42
Oct. 1	Balance		\$123 42
Oct. 1	Outstanding warrants, as reported by the Secretary of the Board.....		\$123 42

"B."— *Treasurer's Report.*

INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

1881.		CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.	
July 7	State Treasurer.....		\$7,987 98
	S. Rees La Bar, Treasurer Retiring Board.....		269 51
	R. A. Gates, steward.....		516 15
	Refrigerator Fund, correction.....		60
Sept. 30	Warrants paid to date.....	\$4,589 02	
Sept. 30	Balance	4,185 22	
		<u>\$8,774 24</u>	<u>\$8,774 24</u>
Oct. 1	Balance		\$4,185 22
	Due from R. A. Gates, steward, as reported by the Secretary of the Board		124 11
			<u>\$4,309 33</u>
	Outstanding warrants as reported by the Secretary of the Board.....		2,872 36
Oct. 1	Available balance.....		<u>\$1,436 97</u>
1881.		ARCHITECT'S FEES FUND.	
July 7	S. Rees La Bar, Treasurer Retiring Board.....		\$212 54
Sept. 30	Balance	\$212 54	
1881.		REFRIGERATOR FUND.	
Sept. 30	State Treasurer.....		\$1,200 00
Sept. 30	Warrants paid to date.....	\$331 63	
Sept. 30	Current expense — correction.....	60	
Sept. 30	Balance	867 77	
		<u>\$1,200 00</u>	<u>\$1,200 00</u>
Oct. 1	Balance		\$367 77
	Outstanding warrants as reported by the Secretary of the Board		974 79
Oct. 1	Balance over draft.....		<u>\$107 02</u>
1881.		ROTARY OVEN FUND.	
Sept. 30	State Treasurer.....		\$350 00
Sept. 30	Warrants paid to date.....	\$234 81	
Sept. 30	Balance	115 19	
		<u>\$350 00</u>	<u>\$350 00</u>
Oct. 1	Balance		\$115 19
	Outstanding warrants as reported by the Secretary of the Board		71 25
Oct. 1	Available balance.		<u>\$43 94</u>

"B."—Treasurer's Report.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

		CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.	
1881.			
June 28	A. E. Elmore, treasurer retiring board		\$2,135 36
	State treasurer.....		13,588 14
	W. H. Sleep, steward.....		18,278 85
Sep. 30	Warrants paid to date.....	\$20,309 05	
Sep. 30	Balance.....	13,693 30	
		<u>\$34,002 35</u>	<u>\$34,002 35</u>
Oct. 1	Balance.....		\$13,693 30
	Outstanding warrants as reported by the secretary of the board.....		12,376 96
Oct. 1	Available balance.....		<u>\$1,316 34</u>
	COMPLETING FAMILY BUILDING NO. 10.		
June 28	A. E. Elmore, treasurer retiring board.....		\$2,613 07
	State treasurer.....		2,000 00
Sep. 30	Warrants paid to date.....	\$3,313 57	
Sep. 30	Balance.....	1,299 50	
		<u>\$4,613 07</u>	<u>\$4,613 07</u>
Oct. 1	Balance.....		\$1,299 50
	Outstanding warrants as reported by the secretary of the board.....		\$1,081 44
Oct. 1	Available balance.....		<u>\$218 06</u>
	NEW FENCE.		
June 28	A. E. Elmore, treasurer retiring board.....		\$400 00
Sep. 30	Balance.....	\$400 00	
June 28	A. E. Elmore, treasurer retiring board.....		\$600 00
Sep. 30	Warrants paid to date.....	\$182 18	
	Balance.....	417 82	
		<u>\$600 00</u>	<u>\$600 00</u>
Oct. 1	Balance.....		\$417 82
	WELL AND WATER SUPPLY.		
Sep. 30	State treasurer.....		\$1,000 00
	Balance.....	\$1,000 00	
Oct. 1	Balance.....	<u>\$1,000 00</u>	<u>\$1,000 00</u>
	Outstanding warrants as reported by the secretary of the board.....		\$1,000 00
			482 76
Oct. 1	Available balance.....		<u>\$517 24</u>

"B."— *Treasurer's Report.*

STATE PRISON.

1881.		CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.	
Sept. 30	Geo. W. Carter, Warden and Steward		\$11,806 54
	Indebtedness to First National Bank of Madison		5,150 00
	Warrants paid to date	\$14,170 44	
	Balance	2,786 10	
		\$16,956 54	\$16,956 54
Oct. 1	Balance		\$2,786 10
	Outstanding warrants, as reported by the Secretary of the Board	\$3,040 42	
	Balance over drafts		254 32
		\$3,040 42	\$3,040 42
Oct. 1	To balance over draft	\$254 32	

APPENDIX C.—SUMMARY OF INVENTORIES, SEPTEMBER 30, 1881.

ITEMS.	State Hospital.	Northern Hos- pital.	Industrial Sch ^l for Boys.	Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Education of the Blind.	State Prison.	Totals.
Amusement and instruction	\$1,210 25	1,990 88	846 58	430 49	\$2,834 85	\$1,687 81	\$9,000 86
Armory						529 00	529 00
Accounts receivable.....				3 73		1,577 91	1,740 91
Bills receivable.....				159 27		3,978 21	3,978 21
Barn, farm and garden	14,366 81	10,103 36			1,049 72	2,056 45	37,269 93
Boot and shoe factory.....			8,441 59	1,252 00			42,466 20
Clothing	2,973 29	4,362 89	41,235 64	1,230 56			42,466 20
Drugs and medical department.	409 50	907 21	3,163 03	424 25	93 66	2,871 36	13,888 48
Engines and boilers.....	17,008 00	19,763 54	33 02		8 70	196 25	1,554 68
Furniture	16,299 64	10,278 00	785 00	4,978 00	601 20	14,196 00	57,331 74
Fuel	15,861 74	4,607 50	6,593 16	3,684 15	2,726 20		39,581 15
Gas and other lights.....	94 88	1,009 73	2,136 64	3,178 40	2,996 61	3,178 07	31,958 96
Hides and pelts.....	31 50			698 60	82 25	169 75	2,055 21
House furnishing.....	23,431 19	16,059 59	2,466 66	4,248 95	2,441 45	8,082 55	31 51
Improvements			4,895 00				56,730 39
Laundry	3,636 06	1,960 12	1,451 18	976 75	272 03	180 94	4,895 00
Land in Sioux Falls						600 00	8,477 08
Laboratory.....		1,950 24					600 00
Library	3,926 71	2,328 75	674 08				1,950 24
Lumber	2,135 24			625 00			7,554 54
Machinery and tools.....	4,519 07	3,361 81	377 33				2,135 24
Miscellaneous	1,303 77	1,230 82	1,413 76	450 40	228 34	3,236 86	12,173 81
Old stock and materials.....				117 50	70 0	173 50	4,300 35
Printing stationery and postage	208 39	238 84				1,352 50	1,352 50
Printing office.....			125 73	20 00	48 65	55 71	697 32
				463 37			463 37

"C."—Summary of Inventories.

"C"—Summary of Inventories.

Repairs and renewals.....	\$2,396 97	\$1,743 49	\$1,212 93	\$599 71	\$278 74	\$160 80	\$6,981 74
Restraints.....	307 13	294 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	902 01
Real estate, including b'ld'gs, etc.	512,740 96	720,045 05	181,075 00	84,812 45	161,620 00	357,000 00	2,017,293 46
Scraps.....	.....	.....	.....	93 73	.....	.....	93 73
Subsistence.....	1,185 46	6,386 22	1,941 79	264 08	321 42	1,153 61	11,252 58
Surgical instruments and appl'es	630 73	457 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,088 06
Sock factory.....	.....	.....	2,348 41	.....	.....	.....	2,348 41
Tobacco.....	4 37	16 50	.....	.....	.....	67 90	88 77
Work departments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	458 05	.....	453 05
Totals.....	\$624,980 76	\$809,096 75	\$261,220 26	\$108,707 66	\$176,131 87	\$402,505 18	\$2,382,642 48

“D.”—Report of Retiring Board of Trustees.

APPENDIX D.—REPORT OF RETIRING BOARD OF
TRUSTEES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.

MADISON, June 14, 1881.

*To Messrs. Geo. W. Burchard, James Bintliff, Charles Luling,
L. A. Proctor and C. D. Parker, State Board of Supervision
of the Charitable and Penal Institutions;*

GENTLEMEN:—The Board of Trustees of the State Hospital for the insane herewith present a statement relative to the present condition of the hospital, and make brief reference to the immense work it has performed in the past years of its existence.

On the 14th day of July next, twenty-one years will have passed since the first patient was admitted into the State Hospital for the Insane. There have been admitted to the Hospital in each year, closing on the 30th of September, commencing with 1860, the following number of patients: In 1860, 45; in 1861, 106; in 1862, 89; in 1863, 123; in 1864, 112; in 1865, 87; in 1866, 95; in 1867, 114; in 1868, 175; in 1869, 209; in 1870, 168; in 1871, 154; in 1872, 166; in 1873, 212; in 1874, 143; in 1875, 160; in 1876, 181; in 1877, 144; in 1878, 148; in 1879, 214; in 1880, 215; making a total of 3,070 patients that had been treated in the Hospital since its opening in 1860, to the 30th day of September, 1880. Of these, 1,605 were males, and 1,465 were females. There have been discharged as recovered, 825; and as improved 648, thus showing that a fraction over one-half of the patients treated have been cured or improved, while only 606 have been discharged as unimproved. No comment is necessary to prove the great good that has been accomplished in this Institution. These figures are more eloquent than words.

Since the first of October, 1880, there have been admitted 125 patients. The number discharged as recovered has been 26; the number as improved 40; and the number as unimproved 87. This makes a grand total of patients that have been received into the Hospital, since its opening to the close of the term of the Board

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of Trustees on the 6th of June, 1881, 3,195; total number discharged recovered, 851; improved, 688; unimproved, 693.

The average number of patients that has been maintained in the Hospital, in each year ending with the 30th of September, has been: In 1861, 90; in 1862, 117; in 1863, 162; in 1864, 187; in 1865, 179; in 1866, 181; in 1867, 185; in 1868, 203; in 1869, 310; in 1870, 362; in 1871, 359; in 1872, 365; in 1873, 329; in 1874, 337; in 1875, 364; in 1876, 334; in 1877, 370; in 1878, 379; in 1879, 425; in 1880, 550; from Oct. 1, 1880, to June 6, 1881, the average number has been 574.

These figures will give some idea of the vast amount of work that has been accomplished in the Hospital, and the average number maintained in each year will indicate the increased facilities of the Institution from year to year. The increase of 1880 over 1878 is 171. The extra facilities that permitted this increase since 1878 were caused by the conversion of the old chapel into wards, and by the erection of the cross wings, the expense of all which did not exceed \$11,000, exclusive of the necessary furniture. It seems proper to say thus much, in view of the severe criticisms that have been indulged in, relative to the conduct of the authorities in the construction of these improvements. The average cost per patient is less than \$64. The presentation of these figures is all the Board desires to give in defense of the action of the Hospital authorities in making these improvements. A generous public cannot fail to approve of the action, when the facts are known, in view of the great demand for admittance to the Hospital that then existed.

The number of the Board of Trustees, from the opening of the Hospital till 1871, was fifteen, when it was reduced to five members, and has so continued till the present time. The Superintendents have been, John P. Clement, from May 22, 1860, to January 1, 1864; from that time to April 20, 1864, the Institution was in charge of Dr. John W. Sawyer, Assistant Physician. At the latter date Dr. A. H. Van Norstrand became Superintendent, and remained in that position till June 6, 1868, when he was succeeded by Dr. Alex. S. McDill, who was succeeded by Dr. Mark Ranney, July 23, 1873. In April, 1875, Dr. Ranney was succeeded by Dr.

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A. S. McDill, who remained in charge till the time of his death, November 12, 1875. From this time till February 1, 1876, the Institution was under charge of Dr. R. M. Wigginton, First Assistant Physician, when he was succeeded by Dr. D. F. Boughton, as Superintendent, who still holds that responsible position.

In surrendering authority as a Board of Trustees to a Board under an entirely new organization, it is deemed proper to thus briefly set forth the opening, the progress and the results that have been accomplished in the last twenty-one years in the State Hospital for the Insane. It is with no little pride, on the part of the retiring Board of Trustees, that they can point to the Institution and its good works; to the superior farm of four hundred acres, in its present excellent condition; and to be able to state, that in the twenty-one years, all has been produced by labor, from the land in its native wilderness condition, at the commencement of the term. To produce such magnificent results, has required a vast amount of work, both of the brain and of the muscle. The fair and highly cultivated fields, were, twenty years ago, a thick growth of woodland, and all the valuable improvements in building, machinery, etc, have sprung up in these few years. Best of all, there has been no useless extravagance; while the work has been well done, as the results fully show, it has been done at reasonable rates. No speculations have ever been made, or even have they been attempted to be made. The grand hospital buildings and the surrounding appurtenances; the well stocked farm, in a high state of improvement; and every convenience for the successful maintenance, with comfort, of five hundred and fifty patients, we pass over to our successors, in the best condition, hoping that the future will show as good results, as extensive improvements, and as many comforts to the unfortunate insane, as the past has done. The record of the past is before the people of the State, and the Board expresses entire confidence, that it will bear the severest scrutiny of all unprejudiced persons.

The work of the eight months, since our last annual report, has been almost wholly devoted to what was actually necessary in running the Hospital, and but few needed improvements have been

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completed. No expenditure of the appropriations of the last legislature, for special purposes, has been made. The entire amount of these appropriations remains in the State Treasury. As our terms of office were so soon to close after these appropriations were provided, it was deemed best to leave the entire work of making the improvements provided for to our successors.

The farming work has been properly attended to; crops have been planted, and the prospect now is that a rich harvest will be realized.

The stock upon the farm is in good condition, and is of an excellent quality. The Board takes a reasonable pride in this herd of cattle, as it has been brought to its present superior grade with but little expense to the state, by judicious management, which labor has been cheerfully performed, with gratifying results.

The health of the patients, since our last annual report, has been excellent. Less sickness has existed in the hospital than would be found in the same population in the most favored part of the state. We speak of this, as it proves that the supply of water and the surroundings have been of a healthful character, and that good general management has been exercised in everything pertaining to the welfare of the institution and its inmates. That this is not merely the opinion of the Board, but the opinion also of others, better qualified to judge of such matters than its members can claim to be, we take pleasure in embodying, as a part of this report, a statement of the chairmen of the Visiting Committee, voluntarily made to our Board, at its final meeting on the 14th of June. These chairmen were Dr. M. M. Davis, of Baraboo and Dr. L. J. Barrows, of Janesville. They are men well known to the people of the state as eminent in their profession, and as honest, upright and truthful in every walk of life. They have visited the Hospital separately in alternate months, for a long time, and have given the entire institution a thorough examination at each visit. They know whereof they speak, and report as follows:

Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane:

In submitting to your Board this, our final report of the internal condition of the Hospital, we desire to emphasize our continued gratification with

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the progress and success of the management. We believe this institution was never in a more satisfactory condition for practical work. The general good health of its population is remarkable, and it is worthy of note that since the introduction of an abundant supply of lake water, in January, 1877, no institution of the kind can show better results. With a population averaging annually about six hundred, there have been but thirty cases of malarial, or continued, or typhoid, or dysenteric fever, during that period of four and a half years; or six and a half cases of severe illness in each year. Of this whole number, twenty-three recovered and seven terminated fatally. But three suicides have occurred during the incumbency of the present Superintendent.

Your committee are under obligations for courtesies and facilities extended in the performance of their duties.

Respectfully submitted,

L. J. BARROWS,

M. M. DAVIS,

Visiting Committee.

MADISON, June 13, 1881.

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, herewith submitted, will indicate the nature and amount of the expenditures since our last annual report, and the condition of the funds of the Hospital at the present time. A detailed “current expense account” also accompanies this report. A full inventory of the personal property belonging to the Hospital at the date of this report has been prepared, and passed over to the new authorities. The value of property thus inventoried is \$104,734.42.

But little more need be said at this time. But we cannot close these remarks without a brief reference to the several officials we leave in charge of the institution. For over five years Dr. D. F. Boughton has been the superintendent, and, by law, the chief head of the hospital, both in its medical and business management. His labors have been arduous, and often times irksome; but he has shown in their discharge, an ability and a zeal that is worthy of the highest commendation; and the results of his skill, patience and untiring labor speak louder in his praise than can any poor words we can write. For much of the excellence of the condition of the hospital and its surroundings, the State is indebted to the indefatigable labors of Dr. Boughton. Of his assistants, Doctors Fisher, King and Haven, we take pleasure in saying that they have been

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able, faithful, industrious and skillful in the discharge of the numerous and intricate duties that have devolved upon them, and deserve the respect of the members of this Board, and of the people of the State, for their constant and great interest in caring for the insane. One word in regard to the worthy Matron, Mrs. Mary C. Halliday. This lady has acted in that responsible position during the entire twenty-one years the hospital has been in operation, and has never failed to discharge her full duty to the satisfaction of all interested. She is a model Matron, and the State is much indebted to her for many of the comforts the patients in the State Hospital have enjoyed during the full term of its existence. She has become of age in the service of this hospital, and has given the best of satisfaction to the several administrations that have existed in that institution. All honor and respect her, including officials, attendants and patients. The Steward, Mr. Austin, and the book-keeper, Mr. Comly, have been faithful to duty, and have shown superior qualifications for the positions they occupy.

With these remarks we close our labors as a Board of Trustees of the State Hospital for the insane, and commend the institution to the care and attention of our successors, and express the hope that its course will ever be upward and onward, and prove a blessing to the unfortunate insane, brought within its walls for treatment.

Respectfully submitted by the direction of the Board of Trustees.

DAVID ATWOOD, *President.*

LEVI ALDEN, *Secretary.*

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②

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

MENDOTA, Sept. 30, 1881.

*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 submit to you my annual report of its operations.

Having had charge but three months, I hope to be excused from making any lengthy report at this time.

The movement of the population for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1881, has been as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1880.....	293	293	586
Admitted during the year.....	109	75	184
Total number under treatment.....	402	368	770
Daily average under treatment.....	285	281	566
Discharged recovered.....	28	32	60
Discharged improved.....	35	30	65
Discharged unimproved.....	77	48	125
Died.....	19	14	33
Total number discharged.....	159	124	283
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1881.....	243	244	487

It will be noticed by looking over table No. 1 that our population has been considerably reduced since the issuing of the last annual report, closing this year with 487 patients. A due regard for the welfare of the patients committed to our care compelled us to make this reduction. After consulting with the Board, and after careful measurements had been made, and all the rooms, single and double, inspected as to size, ventilation and window space, it was found that the utmost useful capacity of the building did not exceed 450 patients. Of course this number will be exceeded somewhat—many of the counties not being able to make suitable provision in so short a time. However, the proper authorities have been very willing to remove their surplus, when due explanation was given, and accommodations could be provided.

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Many counties were asked to remove only a part of their surplus; and a few, owing to want of accommodations, were not required to remove any of their excess. The quota for each county was carefully made out, and based upon the new census of 1880.

Most of the single rooms contained two beds, and this was especially so on the disturbed wards, and continues to be so to a considerable extent. Associate rooms with a capacity for two, three, five, seven and eight beds, contained respectively three, five, seven, nine and twelve. By thus over-crowding each patient was compelled to occupy a sleeping space of from 460 to 660 cubic feet; about half what it should be.

Owing to the construction of the building and subsequent partitions, many of these large rooms contain but one window. During warm weather, when these can be thrown open and a free ingress of fresh air obtained, it is not so bad; but for six months of the year in this climate, when it is often difficult to keep the rooms comfortably warm, and when it is necessary to shut all windows, the ventilation of the building is not sufficiently effective to keep the air in a condition of healthful purity.

Experiment has shown that four adults sleeping in a room 15x15 by ten feet high, will contaminate the air to a poisonous degree in eight minutes, provided the windows and doors are closed.

Then again, it must be understood that many of the occupants are often very filthy, frequently soiling their persons and clothing to a wretched degree. But this is not the only bad feature of an over-crowded hospital for the insane. The danger of crowding patients together in this manner is very great, as the history of this and other institutions will attest. Under these circumstances patients occasionally kill each other; and the number of black eyes and bruised bodies is a distinguishing feature of hospitals thus over-crowded. Again we have the difficulty of proper classification.

It brings in contact the violent with the quiet class.

It makes the necessity for more restraint.

It brings about frequent altercations between the patients, and produces a general pandemonium where comparative quiet should prevail. In a large degree, under such circumstances, the proper

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effect of treatment is lost, and the recoverable cases are peculiarly the sufferers.

To make our hospital the receptacle for the chronic insane of the district, to the detriment of the recent and more hopeful cases, is all wrong. It is contrary to the sentiment of the people, and in direct conflict with the designs of the law under which we act.

To still further justify the reduction we have made, I must state that the increase in the capacity of the building, recently claimed, is largely only apparent. To illustrate: in building the bay windows it became necessary to set the cross walls back into the adjoining associate rooms four or five feet. This reduced the capacity of each of the rooms so encroached upon to the extent of one bed. As six dormitories were thus treated, the sleeping capacity was reduced six beds. Again, it became necessary to build a large clothes press in one dormitory in each ward, reducing the capacity in each instance at least one [bed, in all twelve beds. A single room in the second male ward had to be taken for a boot and shoe room; and two single rooms for the two assistant supervisors, making three more.

Again, by largely increasing the population, it became necessary to add other attendants. A room in each of the fourth and sixth wards on both wings was taken for this purpose, being four more; making a reduction in all of twenty-five beds. But to offset this reduction, a certain number of the old day rooms can be used for sleeping capacity. Those of the 4th, 5th and 6th wards on both sections can be used for this purpose. The others are needed, on account of the 4th story patients, for sitting rooms; and the third wards, being convalescent, need theirs. Six day rooms then can be used for sleeping apartments. In each can be placed seven beds, making sleeping accommodation for forty-two quiet patients. By dividing up the old chapel a further increase was made of forty-two, making in all eighty-four. Now, deducting twenty-five from eighty-four, we have an actual increase of only fifty-nine beds. From the year 1869 to 1878 a pretty uniform number was kept up, with a slight gradual increase, from three hundred and sixty-four to three hundred and nine-three patients, but in 1879 the number

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seddenly went up to five hundred and seven, and in 1880 to five hundred and eighty-six patients. Why this sudden increase in numbers with but a slight increase in capacity is not for me to comment upon.

The objects of the institution are: First of all, the cure of insanity; secondly, the amelioration of all those cases that can be benefitted by hospital treatment; and, thirdly, the care and custody of all those chronic cases who can be accommodated without detriment to the acute class, to whom the law gives preference. When these points are lost sight of the usefulness of the institution is jeopardized, and the welfare of the patients compromised.

It is bad policy for the state to make the hospital a receptacle for a large number of the chronic insane, overcrowding it, to the detriment of the more recent cases. Hopeful cases should always have the preference, for when, by proper medical and hygienic treatment, we save one case, we prevent what would otherwise become a burden for life on the state, not to speak of the untold misery entailed upon the family, and the often direct pauperism following.

The hospital is therefore always open to all recent cases, and, when not overcrowded, to the chronic.

The law governing the admission of patients is wisely taken on this point: It makes it obligatory on the part of the superintendent to receive all cases when there is a reasonable probability of benefit following treatment; but it also protects the hospital by compelling the county authorities to remove the surplus chronic cases which accumulate from time to time, thereby giving room for proper classification and judicious treatment.

EARLY TREATMENT.

This is a point frequently lost sight of, even by those who ought to know better. The friends of patients often neglect the aid which hospital treatment offers, until the period for recovery has passed. Then, when the patient becomes incurable and intolerable, and the family worn out with vexation and watching, they consent to have their friend sent to the hospital, and, after a few months' residence, wonder why he does not recover.

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Physicians, too, are sometimes at fault in this matter, keeping patients too long at home in the vain hope of producing a cure, when in reality they need that quiet and care that can be had only in a well-regulated hospital for the insane.

In almost every instance it is imperative that the patient should be at once separated from all the surroundings under which he was placed at the onset of the disease. Strangers, as experienced nurses, can control these cases infinitely better than any of the family. This fact is observed here almost daily. Many on coming here are reported as violent in the extreme, having been fastened with straps, cordage, etc., but on entering the wards soon quiet down and give us no trouble whatever.

Early treatment should be had as a matter of economy. A few months’ treatment at the onset of the disease might restore the patient to usefulness and his family; and who can calculate the benefit resulting; a mind restored, a family united, and probably a life of penury avoided.

SECLUSION VERSUS RESTRAINT.

Non-restraint is good; modified restraint is better. Seclusion is bad; modified seclusion is better. Before we can understand these subjects we must comprehend the fact that all these appliances are remedies.

I do not hesitate in pronouncing the absolute non-restraint system a humbug, and the sooner the people, those who govern, and those who have immediate charge of the hospitals for the insane, recognize this fact, the better for all concerned, especially the insane person himself.

“ Seclusion ” (a mild term) is all right in some cases, where light, the presence of others, noise, etc., are undesirable. But to say that seclusion should be substituted in all cases for restraint is a fallacy that is gradually receiving condemnation from all practical alienists.

As the characteristics of insanity are multitudinous, so should the treatment vary to suit each case.

What do the British asylums substitute for our mild restraint. It is beer, ale, porter, stupefying narcotics, and lastly “ seclusion.”

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Seclusion means, generally speaking, the worst kind of restraint. It means confinement of the whole body by being shut up in a strong room, more or less darkened, with but a half window toward the top of the cell, the walls padded, and a mat covering the floor. Does not this look like solitary confinement? Even in this hospital district the idea of seclusion keeps many patients from partaking of the benefits of hospital treatment until the period for recovery has passed. Visitors after going through the wards frequently ask to be shown the secluded rooms,—the dark rooms where we keep the worst cases.

When told we have no such rooms, and that our patients are all out and in the groves, they look at us with doubt, and fear we have not answered them correctly. Seclusion is a bad word, and the American citizen looks upon it with a good deal of suspicion. We claim that our mixed plan is the best. The very nature of the disease, the variety of its phases, the complexity of temperament, the diversity of nationality, all point to a varied and modified treatment. One case needs to be alone, and at times in a darkened room; another, some form of slight restraint, but with the liberty of the hall and sitting room; another needs a narcotic, and still another some form of work or exercise. Some need stimulants, others sedatives, and so on *ad infinitum*. I can only touch upon these points at this time.

MANUAL RESTRAINT.

In reference to this form of restraint, I have nothing to say, as all those who have any knowledge of the treatment of the insane unite in its condemnation.

WORK.

The amount of work that ought to be done by the patients of an asylum is another subject that justly attracts considerable attention. We speak of this also as a remedial means in the treatment of the insane. The large proportion of the population of our hospitals belongs to the working class; and the great majority of the class which work would benefit, ask for it. There can be no possible doubt as to the usefulness of work in almost every type of the

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disease, and especially to that large class, the chronic cases, that so largely swell our numbers. Work is beneficial with the acute form, after the excitement has calmed down; and also in the melancholic type, as the cloud of depression begins to clear away, and something to occupy the patient's mind is desirable. But of course great discretion must be used in making the selections and in apportioning the work. When this is done under the direction of a kind and sympathizing officer, there can be no doubt as to its being one of the most efficient remedial agents in the treatment of insanity.

If well regulated, this is not only an excellent remedy, but also a source of profit to the institution under whose roof the patient so comfortably dwells. The more exercise and light work given these cases the less are seclusion, restraints and hypnotics needed. The larger the farm and the more beautiful the grounds of an institution, the less will be the excitement, the easier the treatment and the better the results. As to the means used in getting patients out to work or exercise, I will say that we compel no one, but at times our powers of persuasion are taxed to no inconsiderable extent. Generally speaking we have no trouble, from the fact that the great majority are only too anxious to work, and simply need the suggestion.

TREATMENT.

This consists largely of what we have just said. As we have already intimated, it is multiform, no two cases requiring the same. We adjust this to the peculiarities of each individual. We have however, general remedies applicable to large classes, such as walking and exercising in the grounds, steam boat riding, dancing, card parties, religious services, music, charades, plays, picture-shows, etc., all of which are regularly instituted here in their season. One would think this was enough, but it is not, as the matter of medication comes in for a large claim. And here comes the necessity for special treatment. Here is where discernment and discretion are needed, where practice and theory must blend together and aid in ministering to the mind diseased. Again the proper classification must not be lost sight of. This requires great tact and judg-

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ment, for upon proper care and association might hinge the recovery or the hopeless chronicity of the case. Stimulating and sedative remedies must be rightly adjusted. Peculiarities of temperament, temper, habits age, sex, etc., all must be carefully taken into consideration in the treatment of each individual case. There is another point in the treatment of patients which deserves mention, and that is the frequent indisposition of friends to follow the advice of the physicians in reference to visiting. It is often impossible to convince people that to visit a patient would be injurious, and many times when they yield to our persuasions they go away feeling that we had some sinister motive in view; that there was something hidden or mysterious about the affair. Quite often these injudicious visits have a very unfortunate effect upon the patient, prolonging the disease in many instances, and occasionally interfering with the cure altogether.

REPAIRS.

During the past month we have torn out all the fire traps commonly known as the dumb waiters. An entirely new shaft of solid masonry, has been built, instead of the old wooden structure, in each section, and carried up through the roof, with a graceful chimney at the top. These have been made fire proof, and so constructed as to give excellent ventilation to each series of dining rooms. The one in the rear center building has received the same treatment. The waiters have all been rebuilt and hung upon a new plan, sliding easily from basement to attic.

WANTS.

All old buildings need constant repair, and frequent general overhauling. All the wards need considerable repairing, especially on the male side. In the east wing the painting is in a very bad state. The four fourth stories need painting and repairing badly.

It is said that the Minnesota hospital burned down for want of proper outside supply of water. We have all the pipes and hydrants necessary set, but very little hose to convey the water to the fire. This deficiency must be supplied at an early day. We

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also need five hundred feet for inside use on the male side. Delay in this matter is dangerous. The fourth story closets and basins need renewing and setting, with new piping and faucets attached. In the dining rooms on the wards, the old sinks, being worn out and thrown away, need to be replaced with new ones. All the new steam piping, as it is put in, needs covering, as the loss of heat by radiation is considerable.

Something must be done with the north walls of the building opposite the closet and bath rooms. If this is not attended to soon, the trouble may be sudden and serious. They have already cracked and sprung out to the extent of an inch or more, separating themselves from all the adjoining crosswalls, loosening the arches, etc. One of the latter has already begun to tumble in.

This has been produced from two causes: the thawing and freezing of the wet walls, and from the large amount of water from freshets and rains settling in the rear of the building, softening the walls and undermining the substructure. The drainage here has always been very imperfect, after a freshet the water often running over the curbing of the basement windows and into the basement itself. Every spring, and after all heavy rains, this takes place, keeping the ground damp and soggy, and causing the walls to give and settle.

One of the most imperative necessities of the institution is a thorough overhauling, enlarging and refitting the bath-rooms and water closets of the entire hospital proper, thereby correcting the imperfect ventilation. This cannot be done with the present room space. Each closet and urinal should have a separate ventilating pipe carried up to, and out at, the roof. All traps in sewer pipes should be outside the building, with a ventilating pipe running above the roof. All inside ventilating pipes should be carried up to the roof through a shaft of sufficient size to contain all the hot water pipes and sewer pipes, thereby receiving additional heat and increasing their ventilating capacity.

In the best constructed hospitals the bottom of this shaft contains the hot water boilers for furnishing hot water for its particular section. In this way a most thorough ventilation can be had in

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this particular part of the hospital, where it is generally so much needed. This shaft should be placed near the center of the room, with the closets on the outside, looking toward the light. I would therefore recommend that instead of repairing the old walls, which will require a considerable sum, an additional appropriation be asked for, and a small section be built out from these walls sufficiently large to accommodate bath and closet room, thereby placing, as it should be, this more or less offensive apparatus farther away from the living portions of the wards. As it now is, these closets are situated nearly opposite the sitting rooms. At times the odor is very offensive, frequently making these rooms uninhabitable.

In making this change much of the old apparatus can be used, such as tubs, closet-stools, sewer-pipe and flagging.

Before closing, we take pleasure in expressing our sincere thanks for the generous contributions from the public press which afford such delightful pastime for the patients from the different parts of the state.

A list of these publications will be found among the statistical tables.

CONCLUSION.

To my assistant officers I feel grateful for their ready co-operation in the arduous task before us. In regard to efficiency and devotion to business, I have everything to commend. The attendants and employes have, with few exceptions, always been found at their posts, and doing their duties well and cheerfully. The faithful, hard working, and cheerful attendant deserves much praise, and should receive every consideration at the hands of the officers in charge.

And lastly, allow me to express myself deeply thankful for the courtesy and cheerful assistance I have had from you as members of the board. Trusting, as in the past, in the Giver of all good, we again commit ourselves to Providence and duty.

R. M. WIGGINTON,
Superintendent.

 "D."—*Statistical Tables.*

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1881.

TABLE No. 1.

Movement of population.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining Sep'tember 30, 1880	293	293	586
Admitted during the year	109	75	184
Whole number treated	402	368	770
Discharged recovered	28	32	60
Discharged improved	35	30	65
Discharged unimproved	77	48	125
Died	19	14	33
Not insane			
Whole number discharged	159	124	233
Remaining September 30, 1881	243	244	487
Daily average under treatment	285	281	566

TABLE No. 2.

Admissions and discharges from beginning of hospital.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted	1,714	1,540	3,254
Discharged recovered	455	437	892
Discharged improved	398	314	712
Discharged unimproved	386	345	731
Died	236	194	430
Not insane	1	1	2

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TABLE NO. 3.

Number at each age in the year.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years.....				1	1	2
Between 15 and 20.....	5	5	10	12	8	20
Between 20 and 30.....	43	28	71	41	33	74
Between 30 and 40.....	18	16	34	22	12	34
Between 40 and 50.....	17	12	29	13	10	23
Between 50 and 60.....	13	8	21	14	8	22
Over 60 years.....	13	6	19	6	3	9
Unknown.....						
Total.....	109	75	184	109	75	184

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.....	10	15	25	38	33	71
Between 15 and 20.....	92	85	177	149	133	282
Between 20 and 30.....	550	470	1,020	513	506	1,019
Between 30 and 40.....	373	417	790	351	376	727
Between 40 and 50.....	357	291	648	307	251	558
Between 50 and 60.....	194	165	359	159	119	278
Over 60 years.....	133	91	224	84	57	141
Unknown.....	4	5	9	112	64	176
Not insane.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total.....	1,714	1,540	3,254	1,714	1,540	3,254

 "D."—Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 5.

Nativity of patients admitted.

NATIVITY.	Within the year.	From the beginning.	NATIVITY.	Within the year.	From the beginning.
Austria		4	Italy		1
Bavaria		11	Indiana	1	25
Belgium		1	Iowa		5
Bohemia	2	36	Kentucky	1	11
Canada	6	78	Maine	2	53
Cuba		2	Massachusetts ..	2	55
Denmark	1	23	Maryland		3
England	6	159	Michigan	1	32
France	1	8	Missouri	1	4
Germany	25	525	Minnesota	2	4
Holland		1	New Hampshire ..	3	45
Ireland	12	348	New Jersey	2	14
Isle of Man		2	New York	21	498
Isle of Wight		1	North Carolina ..		2
New Brunswick ..		8	Ohio	5	102
Norway	21	255	Pennsylvania	5	101
Nova Scotia		12	Rhode Island		5
Poland		9	South Carolina ..	1	4
Sweden	4	32	Tennessee		3
Switzerland	3	41	Vermont	3	72
Scotland	2	37	Virginia		10
Wales		39	Wisconsin	44	388
Alabama		2	On Ocean		2
Connecticut	3	47	United States		6
Illinois	3	32	Unknown	1	106
Total				184	3,254

"D."—Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 6.

Residence of patients admitted.

RESIDENCE.	Whole No. admitted.	Remaining.	RESIDENCE.	Whole No. admitted.	Remaining.
Adams	17	5	Marathon	3	.....
Barron	5	4	Marquette	12	.....
Brown	25	.....	Milwaukee	223	1
Buffalo	27	5	Minnesota	1	1
Burnett	7	3	Monroe	45	13
Calumet	12	.....	Oconto	14	.....
Chippewa	34	9	Outagamie	20	.....
Clark	7	.....	Ozaukee	22	.....
Columbia	139	21	Pepin	14	6
Crawford	49	10	Pierce	39	14
Dane	351	55	Polk	32	7
Dodge	75	.....	Portage	17	1
Door	4	.....	Racine	70	.....
Douglas	1	1	Richland	51	11
Dunn	56	12	Rock	205	30
Eau Claire	62	25	St. Croix	39	12
Fond du Lac	84	.....	Sauk	105	14
Grant	179	28	Shawano	3	.....
Green	104	15	Sheboygan	35	.....
Green Lake	19	.....	Trempealeau	42	12
Iowa	134	29	Vernon	48	15
Jackson	29	13	Walworth	123	19
Jefferson	109	22	Washington	32	.....
Juneau	50	12	Waukesha	98	1
Kenosha	37	.....	Waupaca	19	.....
Kewaunee	3	.....	Waushara	8	.....
La Crosse	102	23	Winnebago	47	.....
La Fayette	85	18	Wood	4	.....
Manitowoc	36	.....	State at large	41	21
Total				3,254	487

"D."—*Statistical Tables.*

TABLE No. 7.

Civil condition of those admitted.

CONDITION.	IN THE YEAR.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	58	26	84	877	451	1,328
Married	47	39	86	717	910	1,627
Widowed.....	4	9	13	60	146	206
Divorced		1	1	7	17	24
Unknown				53	16	69
Total	109	75	184	1,714	1,540	3,254

TABLE No. 8.

Duration of insanity before admission.

DURATION.	IN THE YEAR.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	41	25	66	515	401	916
Between 3 and six months ...	8	7	15	179	194	373
Between 6 and 12 months....	13	13	26	185	205	390
Between 1 and 2 years.....	12	9	21	195	162	359
Between 2 and 3 years.....	7	2	9	106	100	206
Between 3 and 5 years.....	11	5	16	113	113	226
Between 5 and 10 years.....	4	7	11	107	132	239
Between 10 and 20 years.....	7	4	11	62	73	135
Between 20 and 30 years.....				14	13	27
Over 30 years.....				3	4	7
Unknown.....	6	3	9	234	142	376
Not insane.....				1	1	2
Total	109	75	184	1,714	1,540	3,254

"D."—Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 9.

Ages when attacked, of those recovered, from beginning of hospital.

AGE WHEN AT-TACKED.	NO. ADMITTED.			NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CENT. RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years...	38	33	71	2	8	10	5.26	24.24	14.08
Bet. 15 and 20 years..	149	133	282	52	49	101	34.90	36.84	35.81
Bet. 20 and 30 years..	513	506	1,019	142	161	303	27.68	31.81	29.73
Bet 30 and 40 years..	351	376	727	105	94	199	29.91	25.00	27.37
Bet. 40 and 50 years..	307	251	558	82	71	153	26.71	28.28	27.22
Bet. 50 and 60 years..	159	119	278	38	30	68	23.90	25.21	24.46
Over 60 years.....	84	57	141	32	20	52	38.10	35.08	36.88
Unknown.....	112	64	176	2	4	6	1.78	6.25	3.40
Not insane.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,714	1,540	3,254	455	437	892	26.55	28.37	27.41

TABLE No. 10.

Duration of disease before treatment of those recovered from the beginning of hospital.

DURATION OF DIS-EASE BEFORE ADMISSION.	NUMBER ADMIT-TED.			NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CENT. RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months..	515	401	916	236	205	441	45.82	51.12	48.14
Between 3 and 6 mos.	179	194	373	70	76	146	39.11	39.18	39.14
Between 6 and 12 mos	185	205	390	39	56	95	21.08	27.31	24.19
Between 1 and 2 years.	195	162	357	24	27	51	12.31	16.66	14.46
Between 2 and 3 years.	108	100	208	15	11	26	13.88	11.00	12.45
Between 3 and 5 years.	113	113	226	7	20	27	6.19	17.70	11.94
Between 5 and 10 yr's.	107	132	239	5	7	12	4.67	5.30	4.98
Between 10 and 20 yr's	62	73	135	3	3	6	4.84	4.11	4.47
Between 20 and 30 yr's	14	13	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 30 years.....	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	234	142	376	56	32	88	23.93	22.53	23.67
Not insane.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,714	1,540	3,254	455	437	892	26.55	28.37	27.41

"D."—*Statistical Tables.*

TABLE No. 11.

Duration of treatment of those recovered, from beginning of hospital.

DURATION OF TREATMENT.	NUMBER RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	132	71	203
Between 3 and 6 months.....	138	141	279
Between 6 and 12 months.....	119	139	258
Between 1 and 2 years.....	49	59	108
Between 2 and 3 years.....	9	18	27
Between 3 and 5 years.....	6	7	13
Between 5 and 10 years.....	2	2	4
Total.....	455	437	892
Average duration of treatment.....	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ mos.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ mos.	8 $\frac{3}{8}$ mos.

TABLE No. 12.

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

DURATION OF DISEASE.	NUMBER RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	43	15	58
Between 3 and 6 months.....	88	72	160
Between 6 and 12 months.....	129	141	270
Between 1 and 2 years.....	87	101	188
Between 2 and 3 years.....	25	29	54
Between 3 and 5 years.....	17	25	42
Between 5 and 10 years.....	8	18	26
Between 10 and 20 years.....	3	2	5
Between 20 and 30 years.....	1	2	3
Over 30 years.....			
Unknown.....	54	32	86
Total.....	455	437	892
Average duration of disease of known cases.....	14 $\frac{2}{3}$ mos.	20 mos.	17 $\frac{1}{3}$ mos.

"D."—Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 13.

Number and causes of deaths from the beginning of hospital.

CAUSES.	IN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Bony tumor of brain.....					1	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....					1	1
Chlorosis.....					5	5
Chronic diarrhœa.....				2	1	3
Cystitis.....				2		2
Cynauche maligna.....				1		1
Cancer.....				2	1	3
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	3	2	5	9	6	15
Chronic pleurisy.....				1		1
Dysentery.....				5	3	8
Dropsy.....				2		2
Exhaustion from chronic mania.....		3	3	36	57	93
Exhaustion from acute mania.....				26	15	41
Exhaustion from melancholia.....	1	4	5	8	12	20
Epilepsy.....	3		3	19	9	28
Fracture of skull.....				1		1
Gastritis.....					1	1
Gastro-enteritis.....				2	1	3
Gangrene of lung.....					1	1
General paresis.....				38	1	39
Inanition.....				1	2	3
Intemperance.....				1		1
Marasmus.....	3	1	4	30	18	48
Nephritis, acute.....		1	1		1	1
Organic disease of brain.....	1	1	2	7	3	10
Osteo-sarcoma.....				1		1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	4	1	5	16	36	52
Puerperal mania.....					1	1
Purpura hemorrhagica.....				2		2
Phlegmonous erysipelas.....				1		1
Pneumonia.....	2	1	3	5	6	11
Peritonitis.....				3	1	4
Suicide.....	1		1	8	5	13
Typhoid fever.....				3	6	9
Valvular disease of heart.....	1		1	4		4
Total.....	19	14	33	236	194	430

"D."—Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 14.

Age at death.

AGES.	IN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male	Fem.	Total.
Less than 15 years.....					1	1
Between 15 and 20 years.....	1	1	2	9	4	13
Between 20 and 30 years.....	5		5	45	40	85
Between 30 and 40 years.....	6	2	8	50	42	94
Between 40 and 50 years.....	3	10	13	51	46	97
Between 50 and 60 years.....				39	29	68
Between 60 and 70 years.....	2		2	27	21	48
Over 70 years.....	2	1	3	15	11	26
Total.....	19	14	33	236	194	430

TABLE NO. 15.

Ratio of death for ten 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	565	19	14	33	6.66	4.98	5.83
Gen. Av. '72-'81	201	201	402	13	12	25	6.61	5.97	6.29

“D.”—Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 16.

Attributed cause of insanity in 1086 cases — 1876 to 1881, inclusive.

ATTRIBUTED CAUSE OF INSANITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Childbirth.....		39	39
Change of life.....		11	11
Cerebral anæmia.....		1	1
Chorea.....		2	2
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	2		2
Cerebral softening.....	1		1
Cerebral congestion.....	1		1
Diphtheria.....		1	1
Debility.....	2	7	9
Domestic trouble.....	6	22	28
Disappointment.....	1	2	3
Epilepsy.....	21	10	31
Fever.....	1	2	3
Fever, typhoid.....		1	1
Fright.....	3	5	8
Grief.....	8	15	23
Heredity.....	160	144	304
Heredity with childbirth.....		3	3
Heredity with miscarriage.....		1	1
Heredity with injury of head.....	2		2
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.....	4	2	6
Heredity with epilepsy.....	1		1
Heart and arteries, disease of.....	1		1
Intemperance.....	38	4	42
Injury of head.....	14	6	20
Idiocy.....	2		2
Infantile cerebral disease.....		1	1
Locomotor ataxia.....	1		1
Masturbation.....	37	2	39
Menstrual derangement.....		5	5
Meningitis.....	4	2	6
Old age.....	7	3	10
Overwork.....	7	4	11
Privation.....	1	1	2
Pecuniary embarrassment.....	9	2	11
Prostration, nervous.....		2	2
Religious excitement.....	12	12	24
Rheumatism.....	2		2
Sexual excess.....	1	2	3
Struck by lightning.....	1		1
Sun struck.....	8	1	9
Syphilis.....	1	2	3
Tuberculosis.....	1		1
Uterine disease.....		11	11
Unknown.....	222	162	384
Worry and anxiety.....	1	2	3
Not insane.....	1	1	2
Total.....	587	499	1,086

“D.”—Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 17.

Form of insanity in 1,086 cases.

(1876-1881 inclusive.)

FORM OF INSANITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Dementia	70	39	109
Dementia, acute .....	.....	3	3
Dementia, senile	5	4	9
Dipsomania	7	1	8
General paresis.....	4	1	5
Hysteria .....	.....	14	14
Idiocy	3	1	4
Mania	185	142	327
Mania, acute	27	13	40
Mania, sub-acute	7	2	9
Mania, chronic.....	30	43	73
Mania, epileptic.....	18	9	27
Mania, puerperal.....	.....	27	27
Mania, recurrent	17	19	36
Melancholia.....	187	139	326
Melancholia, recurrent.....	10	13	23
Melancholia, chronic.....	17	29	46
Total	587	499	1,086

TABLE No. 18.

Showing the Statistics of the Hospital for each year from July 14, 1860, to September 30, 1881 (Hospital year ending Sept. 30).

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
Males admitted.....	23	50	49	62	59	44	57	57	95	109	82	81	92	115	73	82	99	61	90	103	125	109	1,714
Females admitted.....	22	56	40	61	53	43	38	59	80	100	86	93	74	89	70	78	82	83	58	111	90	75	1,540
Whole number admitted.....	45	106	89	123	112	87	95	114	175	209	168	154	166	212	143	160	181	144	148	214	215	184	3,254
Whole number treated.....	45	147	192	254	300	257	272	294	355	455	532	524	521	585	457	507	557	498	530	607	722	770	.....
Males discharged.....	...	23	33	44	64	34	50	61	51	58	92	83	83	148	44	70	98	62	76	54	84	159	1,471
Females discharged.....	4	21	28	22	66	46	42	53	58	34	80	86	65	123	66	62	101	54	61	46	53	124	1,296
Whole number discharged.....	4	44	61	66	130	80	92	114	109	91	172	169	148	271	110	132	199	116	137	100	137	283	2,767
Males recovered.....	...	13	12	24	23	16	19	30	25	31	31	23	33	21	11	16	19	21	14	21	23	28	455
Females recovered.....	1	6	13	13	33	17	23	19	30	21	22	31	27	18	20	16	15	24	21	16	19	32	437
Whole number recovered.....	1	19	25	37	56	33	42	49	55	51	53	54	60	39	31	32	34	45	35	37	42	60	892
Males died.....	...	3	14	8	9	7	6	7	7	8	18	14	11	9	12	11	10	17	18	9	19	19	236
Females died.....	1	7	7	1	8	6	1	3	8	5	14	15	14	13	12	9	10	11	12	7	16	14	194
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	430
Whole number discharged improved.....	1	8	8	16	21	25	10	33	32	14	41	52	26	76	32	53	40	21	36	36	47	65	712
Whole number discharged unimproved.....	1	7	7	4	36	9	13	22	7	13	46	34	37	134	23	27	105	21	36	11	13	125	731
Not insane.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Whole number remaining at end of year.....	41	103	131	188	170	177	180	185	246	364	360	355	373	314	347	375	355	382	393	507	586	487	.....
Daily average each year.....	...	99	117	162	187	179	181	185	203	310	362	359	365	329	337	364	334	370	379	425	550	566	.....

"D."—Statistical Tables.

 "D."—Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 19.

Occupation of patients, daily average for the year.

FEMALES.

Sewing and knitting on wards.....	92
Helping at all kinds of work on wards.....	100
Working on show case.....	6
Preparing vegetables.....	23
Working at laundry.....	24
Working in sewing room.....	26

MALES.

Working on farm, garden and barn.....	37
Working at laundry.....	11
Boiler rooms and engine house.....	6
Assisting porters.....	2
Assisting mason.....	2
Assisting carpenters.....	2
Assisting baker.....	2
Assisting in kitchen.....	2
Working at gas house.....	1
Assisting dairyman.....	2
Assisting on wards.....	42

TABLE No. 20.

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

Dresses.....	680	Pairs suspenders.....	382
Skirts.....	502	Camisoles.....	28
Night gowns.....	195	Aprons.....	302
Chemises.....	419	Pairs mittens.....	337
Ladies' drawers.....	538	Handkerchiefs.....	24
Striped shirts, men.....	420	Sheets.....	787
Pillow slips.....	814	Mens under shirts.....	36
Pillows.....	100	Mens under drawers.....	36
Mattresses.....	57	Carpet rags.....	26
Table napkins.....	300	Carpets.....	4
Table cloths.....	80	Bed quilts.....	9
Roller towels.....	246	Cas.....	6
Hand towels.....	773	Window curtains.....	104
Bed spreads.....	176	Strong suits for men.....	50
Dish towels.....	448	Suits for boy.....	5
Men's drawers.....	6	Ham bags.....	26
Minstrel suits.....	4	Holders.....	50
Collars for suits.....	12	Hammocks.....	7
Sun bonnets.....	112	Stage curtains.....	2
Hats trimmed.....	24		

 "D."—Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. 21.

Contributions from the Public Press.

Appleton Crescent.	Mineral Point Tribune.
Appleton Volksfreund.	Monroe Sentinel.
Badger State Banner.	Manitowoc Nordwesten.
Black Earth Advertiser.	Mazomanie Sickle.
Black River Falls Independent	Milton Express.
Bloomington Record.	Minneapolis Boddstiken.
Baraboo Bulletin.	Milwaukee Columbia.
Boscobel Dial.	Milwaukee Herald.
Brandon Times.	Milwaukee Seebote.
Buffalo County Journal.	Milwaukee Volksfreund.
Buffalo Republican.	Milwaukee Weekly Wisconsin.
Burlington Standard.	Milwaukee Germania.
Beloit Outlook.	Minneapolis Volksblatt.
Chicago Advance.	Neillsville Republican.
Chicago Femula Ock Aya.	Oconomowoc Local.
Chicago Living Age.	Oconomowoc Weekly.
Chicago Norden.	Oconomowoc Free Press.
Chicago Skandinavian.	Pepin County Courier.
Chicago Svenska.	Pierce County Herald.
Chicago Verdungang.	Polk County Press.
Clinton Herald.	Prairie du Sac News.
Colby Phonograph.	Prescott Plaindealer.
Delavan Times.	Prairie du Chien Courier.
Dodgeville Chronicle.	Reedsburg Free Press.
Eau Claire Free Press.	Reedsburg Herald.
Eau Claire Anzeiger.	Ripon Free Press.
Evansville Review.	Rock County Recorder.
Fond du Lac Journal.	River Falls Journal.
Fox Hjemmett.	Saeboygan Tribune.
Fox Lake Representative.	Stevens Point Democrat.
Green Bay Concordia.	Sparta Democrat.
Hudson True Republican.	Toma Star.
Janesville Gazette.	Trempealeau Republican.
Juneau County Argus.	Viroqua Leader.
Juneau Telephone.	Whitewater Republican.
Jefferson County Independent.	Washington County Republican.
La Crosse Republican.	Watertown Weltbuerger.
La Crosse Emigranten.	Waukesha Freeman.
Lake Geneva Herald.	Watertown Gazette.
Lodi Velley News.	Waupaca County Republican.
Madison Tri-Weekly Journal.	Whitehall Times.
Madison Staats Zeitung.	Wonewoc Reporter.
University Press.	Wonewoc Mocking Bird.
Mauston Star.	Nordens Ganz.
Marquette Eagle.	Banner und Volksfreund.
Merillan Leader.	

“D.”— *Treasurer's Report.*

REPORT OF RETIRING TREASURER.

MADISON, June 6, 1881.

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

Gentlemen — I submit herewith my report for the part of the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1880, and ending on the 6th day of June, 1881:

Amount in treasury October 1, 1880	\$1,135 99
Amount from state treasurer for current expenses.....	111,892 25
Amount from hospital steward	8,038 51
	<u>\$116,066 75</u>
	<i>Cr.</i>
Paid orders of the secretary during the season since October 1, 1880, from order number 1 to order number 284, inclusive....	\$110,408 70
Balance in treasury of special appropriation of 1880.....	1,031 48
Balance in treasury of the general fund.....	4,626 57
	<u>\$116,066 75</u>

June 6, 1881.

To amount in treasury special	\$1,031 48
To amount in treasury for general purposes.....	4,626 57

Respectfully, etc.,

ANDREW PROUDFIT, *Treasurer.*

“D.”—Receipts and Expenditures.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AT THE WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE

From October 1st, 1880, to June 6th, 1881.

RECEIPTS.

BARN, FARM AND GARDEN.		
Use of team.....	\$6 75	
36½ bushels onions.....	18 25	
27 calves.....	60 00	
Cabbage plants.....	2 00	
1 bushel turnips.....	20	
2 pigs and sunry vegetables.....	16 00	
Pork, vegetables and pig.....	31 60	
2 pigs and 1 calf.....	9 18	
2 old bulls, Packham Bros.....	95 00	
½ bushel carrots and ½ bushel parsnips.....	40	
2,300 pounds old bones.....	4 60	
21½ bushels potatoes.....	14 87	
5 calves and 27½ bushels potatoes.....	34 75	
2 calves, 6 bushels potatoes, 5 pounds mangel seed.....	10 00	
		\$303 60
CLOTHING, MALE.		
4 dozen pairs socks.....	\$5 00	
3 pairs rubber boots.....	9 15	
4 pairs slippers.....	4 20	
2 pairs drawers.....	1 60	
4 pairs overalls.....	2 72	
		22 67
CLOTHING, FEMALE.		
25 vests..... @55	\$13 75	
5 vests..... @35	1 75	
11 pairs hose.....	3 30	
2 hoods.....	1 85	
4 pairs mitts.....	2 75	
2 shawls.....	12 00	
45 yards Wamsutta.....	5 40	
Mr. Wright paid on account Almira Wright.....	1 70	
14 pairs sandals.....	6 35	
		48 85
DISCHARGED PATIENTS' EXPENSES HOME.....		5 00
ENGINE AND BOILERS.		
5 old boilers.....		650 00
FREIGHT AND EXPRESS.		
Express Dr. Boughton.....		75

"D."—Receipts and Expenditures.

FUEL ACCOUNT.		
2 ¹¹⁷⁶ / ₂₀₀₀ tons coal.....	\$19 64	.....
¼ cord wood.....	1 25	.....
		\$20 89
HIDES, PELTS, ETC.		
10,861 pounds hides.....	\$745 89	.....
47 sheep pelts.....	56 05	.....
37 shearling skins.....	3 93	.....
Calf skins.....	10 48	.....
15 deacon skins.....	12 30	.....
6 deer skins.....	1 50	.....
2,407 pounds tallow.....	108 32	.....
		937 97
HOUSE FURNISHING.		
1 hair mattress.....	\$18 46	.....
2 pair shears.....	2 00	.....
1 counterpane.....	1 25	.....
2 quilts and 4 spreads.....	7 20	.....
		28 91
LIBRARY.		
Book lost.....		1 00
MANAGERS' EXPENSES.		
Error steward's order— Boughton.....		1 00
MAINTENANCE		382 01
OLD IRON AND OTHER UNSERVICEABLE MATERIAL.		
Old lumber.....	\$6 00	.....
300 feet 1 inch pipe.....	12 00	.....
200 feet old pipe.....	4 00	.....
1 old stove.....	2 00	.....
1535 pounds rags.....	29 70	.....
lot of wet rags.....	1 00	.....
Lot bones, old iron, copper and brass.....	135 92	.....
		190 62
PRINTING, POSTAGE, STATIONERY, ETC.		
Postage stamps.....		7 40
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.		
1 barrel cement.....	\$1 75	.....
Error, paid back by Hyland.....	1 00	.....
1¼ gallon kerosene.....	30	.....
		3 05
RECEIPTS FROM PAST YEAR'S BUSINESS PRIOR TO OCTOBER 1, 1880.		
Cash express charges repaid by Dr. Boughton.....	\$3 53	.....
Hinkle wagon returned.....	20 00	.....
Maintenance and clothing.....	83 68	.....
Maintenance.....	239 47	.....
		346 68

“D.”—Receipts and Expenditures.

SUBSISTENCE.		
26¼ pounds beef.....		\$1 80
MISCELLANEOUS.		
4 gallons kerosene.....		65
TIN SHOP.		
15 pounds galvanized iron.....	\$1 65	
3 sheets tin.....	30	
		1 95
TOBACCO ACCOUNT.		
4¼ pounds smoking tobacco.....		1 09
NEW FLOORS — SPECIAL APPROPRIATION.		
875 feet dressed flooring.....	\$30 62	
625 feet cherry.....	28 13	
25 feet cedar.....	1 00	
225 feet maple flooring.....	7 87	
333½ feet cherry.....	15 00	
		82 62
Total.....		\$3,038 51

EXPENDITURES.

AMUSEMENTS.		
1 set bones.....		\$0 60
2 backgammon boards.....		1 50
10 batts cotton.....		2 10
30 bugles for band.....		3 00
1 cello bow.....		3 50
93 yards colored paper cambric.....		6 09
2 christmas trees.....		12 00
4 lights colored glass.....		1 25
1 gross crayons for band.....		25
110 pounds candy for christmas.....		20 35
6 cloths for band cap covers.....		3 60
4 drum heads.....		4 25
8 pieces dress braid.....		47
1 set drum snares.....		60
Freight.....		5 94
20 yards gilt lace for band.....		3 00
10 yards gingham for masquerade.....		1 30
5 barrels ground pine for christmas.....		10 00
1 game "Go Bang".....		1 00
2 boxes checkers.....		40
2 boxes dominoes.....		2 00
Harp strings.....		3 00
5 yards Holland.....		55

"D."—Receipts and Expenditures.

AMUSEMENTS — continued.		
3 dozen iron rings.....	\$0 75	.....
1 joke book.....	25	.....
4 dozen limes for magic lantern.....	6 00	.....
97 1 ad pipe for magic lantern.....	7 76	.....
90 letters "M. C. B".....	3 00	.....
Music for regular dances.....	96 00	.....
2 gross music paper for band.....	1 10	.....
36 music books for band.....	7 50	.....
Music extra.....	40 00	.....
2 masks.....	35	.....
100 paper sacks, Christmas.....	85	.....
100 pounds pop corn for Christmas.....	2 00	.....
2 bushels pop corn.....	1 60	.....
2½ dozen playing cards.....	6 00	.....
90 yards prints.....	7 07	.....
1 receipt book.....	25	.....
2 boxes raisins.....	8 10	.....
2 copper retorts for magic lantern.....	12 00	.....
213 pounds sulph. acid for magic lantern.....	7 61	.....
12 yards silesia.....	1 32	.....
1 sheet music.....	37	.....
4¼ pounds sash cord.....	2 76	.....
2 yards veiling for masquerade.....	20	.....
137½ pounds nuts.....	9 62	.....
4 sets croquet.....	3 20	.....
		\$312 31
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN.		
4 axes and handles.....	\$5 00	.....
1 dozen axle grease.....	1 25	.....
1 bit.....	25	.....
1 boar pig.....	15 00	.....
1 butter tryer.....	1 00	.....
2 butter prints.....	65	.....
12 brooms.....	3 25	.....
18 baskets.....	3 95	.....
1 dozen condition powders.....	40	.....
18 curry combs.....	2 90	.....
2 gallons castor oil.....	2 60	.....
3 curb bits and straps.....	2 05	.....
12 cattle cards.....	1 05	.....
1 cheese tryer.....	1 00	.....
2 pounds copper rivets.....	1 25	.....
2 clevises.....	1 20	.....
2 collar pads zinc and stps.....	1 20	.....
6 dog collars.....	2 00	.....
Freight.....	8 58	.....
24 feet fuse.....	18	.....
Flower seeds.....	17 45	.....
4 files.....	1 00	.....
240 beet seed.....	105 00	.....
7 pounds rutabaga seed.....	3 50	.....
Bags and sacks for above.....	2 10	.....
4.1195 tons bran.....	48 97	.....
1,502½ bushels corn.....	450 60	.....
1436 pounds corn meal.....	12 92	.....
70.1591 tons hay.....	662 33	.....

"D."—Receipts and Expenditures.

BARN, FARM AND GARDEN — continued.

3,352 pounds middlings	\$26 05
2,678 $\frac{1}{8}$ bushels of oats	682 83
336 pounds oil cake and meal	7 32
1,274 pounds of shorts	7 64
Garden seeds	83 65
3 garden lines	1 35
12 gum tubes for drills	3 60
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ hinges	75
Horse shoeing	37 00
2 horse blankets	5 50
Horse medicine	1 15
12 pick and ax handles	2 50
12 horse brushes	5 25
Horse hire, 1 horse 62 days	31 00
Horse hire, 2 horses 6 days	6 00
1 interfering roll	1 50
Labor with team 14 days	30 00
Handling ice, 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ days (not on pay roll)	26 18
Labor on fence, 4 days (not on pay roll)	5 00
3 mattocks	3 75
12 manure forks	8 50
Meals for men in Madison and horse keeping	51 80
Team hauling manure in Madison 61 days	183 00
Manure paid for in Madison	114 17
1 pair martingals	2 00
6 neck yokes, wood	1 00
1 over check	1 75
36 pails, w-oden	9 75
2 pruning knives	1 50
3 picks	3 00
1 pick and handle	1 25
6 pick handles	1 20
12 padlocks	3 90
5 pounds Peruvian guano	50
Repairing harness	19 95
Repairs wagons, implements, etc	94 97
88 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of rope	9 89
62 renets	5 00
1 set round lines	5 50
Rent of Farwell farm 1 year	300 00
1 pair pole straps	2 00
12 halter straps, etc	6 50
2 barrels fine salt	2 90
1 sack salt, Ashton	2 75
4 sacks salt, Ashton, 56 pounds each	4 00
2 sacks salt, Ashton, 4 bushel each	6 00
5 sponges	1 25
8 surcingles	4 10
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ sacks salt, Higgins	1 90
1 sack salt, Higgins, 4 bushels	3 00
4 sacks salt, Higgins	12 50
88 pounds sled shoes	3 52
6 sweat pads	6 00
6 scoop shovels, steel	9 00
12 shovels, Ames' black	13 00
1 dozen scythe stones	75
Taxes on Farwell place	49 39

"D."—Receipts and Expenditures.

BARN, FARM AND GARDEN — continued.			
1 tackle block		\$0 25	.....
3 wheelbarrows, R. R.		6 75	.....
3 pounds white hellebore powder....		1 50	.....
2 whips		2 50	.....
24 bushels rye.....		19 20	.....
			\$3,304 04
MALE CLOTHING.			
16 bows		\$4 00	.....
20 $\frac{3}{4}$ gross buttons		4 78	.....
6 dozen buckles		7 50	.....
5,000 collars		55 82	.....
Cartage packages, etc.		1 10	.....
1,391 yards cheviot		155 76	.....
118 coats.....		855 25	.....
213 caps		73 60	.....
34 yards corduroy		30 60	.....
50 coats and vests		300 00	.....
15 dozen drawers		98 00	.....
14 yards drilling.....		1 26	.....
Freights		22 42	.....
8 yards flannel		3 20	.....
94 pairs gloves		13 63	.....
6 dozen garibaldiis....		45 50	.....
3 $\frac{9}{12}$ dozen hats.....		25 63	.....
102 handkerchiefs		8 40	.....
1 dozen spools linen thread.....		75	.....
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound linen thread.....		18	.....
$\frac{1}{2}$ yards linen.....		75	.....
22 pairs mitts.....		15 69	.....
25 overcoats.....		325 57	.....
72 pairs overalls.....		48 00	.....
180 pairs pants.....		409 11	.....
225 suits	2,944 00		.....
1,111 pairs socks.....		120 40	.....
144 shirts		150 00	.....
42 dozen shirts and drawers		294 00	.....
221 pairs suspenders		56 26	.....
21 scarfs		8 50	.....
10 dozen undershirts.....		52 50	.....
96 vests		237 90	.....
141 pairs boots		340 07	.....
12 pairs boots (calf)		33 00	.....
72 pairs boots (rubber).....		214 80	.....
354 pairs slippers.....		363 00	.....
59 pairs shoes		137 20	.....
Repairing shoes, etc.		75	.....
			7,502 88
FEMALE CLOTHING.			
42 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards Amoskeag plaid.....		\$4 86	.....
98 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen buttons		31 00	.....
7 breast pins		4 55	.....
112 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards black brilliantine		24 93	.....
6 pieces birds eye.....		7 70	.....
253 yards cambric.....		32 89	.....
540 collars.....		43 05	.....

"D."—Receipts and Expenditures.

FEMALE CLOTHING — continued.	
45 pairs cuffs.....	\$8 75
7 combs, round.....	49
536½ yards corset jeans.....	45 72
1,037½ yards cotton flannel.....	125 23
8 corsets.....	6 93
1 pound carpet thread.....	70
1½ yards cashmere.....	75
2½ pounds cotton twine.....	85
651½ yards cheviot dress goods.....	69 94
12 corset clasps.....	1 13
595 yards dress goods.....	134 43
6 pieces diaper.....	9 00
5 dozen dress braid.....	3 70
100 darning needles.....	13
26½ yards domestic pique.....	2 52
69¾ yards duck.....	9 23
2 dozen elastics.....	94
Freight.....	5 28
6 dozen pairs gloves.....	6 61
82 hoods.....	73 64
672 hose.....	160 91
230 handkerchiefs.....	28 87
10 packages hairpins.....	35
18 yards Hamburg edging.....	90
10 hats.....	5 00
260¼ yards jeans.....	20 17
255 yards Japanese stripes.....	31 56
2 pounds knitting cotton.....	1 23
24 leggins.....	6 00
1 dozen lace edgings.....	1 10
2,650½ yards muslin.....	220 24
12½ dozen mitts.....	63 92
34¾ yards Marseilles.....	4 87
5,375¼ yards prints.....	378 67
225¼ yards plaid flannel.....	90 10
16 yards pique.....	1 52
20 yards paper cambric.....	1 30
10 yards ribbon.....	2 40
2 pieces ribbon.....	2 75
50 shawls.....	300 00
124 spools silk and twist.....	3 91
2 dozen spools thread linen.....	1 80
21½ dozen tape, linen.....	8 15
6 pieces trimming.....	2 15
9 pieces trimming.....	2 16
54 ties.....	11 21
1 tape (cotton).....	15
3 dozen everlasting trimming.....	90
18 dozen vests.....	96 00
18 wrappers.....	9 62
18 rubber boots.....	22 95
145 pairs rubber sandals.....	59 84
8 pairs rubber shoes.....	4 25
32 gross laces.....	16 90
Repairing boots and shoes.....	65
197 pairs shoes.....	352 10
Shoe buttons.....	25
73 pairs slippers.....	64 25
	\$2,684 04

"D."—Receipts and Expenditures.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.		
Sundries.....	\$588 11	
Freight	4 63	
		\$592 74
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.		
144 dozen cotton, spool.....	\$79 20	
8 pounds linen thread	14 00	
Freight	57	
250 needles	31	
175 needles, darning.....	28	
40 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen pins.....	22 66	
		117 02
CARPENTER SHOP.		
9 auger bits	\$3 70	
Arkansas oil stones and slips.....	4 80	
2 brass lift-handles.....	80	
18 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen butts.....	22 15	
40 pairs butts, brass.....	7 80	
13 brackets	1 91	
304 bolts	14 40	
690 bolts, large.....	17 02	
225 belt hooks	1 10	
3 Bailey planes.....	5 75	
1 band saw set	3 15	
12 cupboard catches.....	1 50	
351 pounds castings, iron.....	17 55	
Extra on 5,000 bed castings.....	65 00	
2 cabinet scrapers.....	40	
3 dozen carved handles.....	75	
2 dozen ceiling hooks	21	
6 pairs chest handles	1 88	
Cases and cartage	50	
12 clamps.....	8 00	
3 chisel handles.....	24	
$\frac{1}{8}$ pounds dragon's blood.....	80	
1 door knob.....	15	
6 packages dye stuffs	30	
Freight	9 46	
6 firmer chisels.....	2 30	
51 files.....	9 06	
129 pounds glue.....	32 25	
6 glue brushes.....	6 84	
6 gimlet bits.....	1 90	
2 groovers	2 84	
9 dozen hotel hooks.....	2 44	
14 pounds T hinges.....	1 40	
12 hand screws	6 25	
24 key escutcheons.....	1 50	
152 locks.....	83 88	
6 lifting handles, brass	1 25	
28 inches moulding knives.....	8 33	
300 feet moulding.....	3 00	
1 metric rule.....	1 50	
16 kegs nails.....	59 50	
20 pounds nails, finishing.....	2 10	
10 papers nails.....	65	

“D.”—Receipts and Expenditures.

CARPENTER SHOP — continued.		
3 nest saws	\$3 00	
1 nest screw drivers	1 25	
518 ³ / ₄ feet perforated seats	103 66	
6 pounds pumice stone	60	
2 pulleys	20	
25 ¹ / ₄ pounds sash cord	16 42	
86 ¹ / ₂ gross screws	42 11	
1 ream sand paper	4 75	
2 gross screws, brass	1 18	
2 band saws	2 80	
1 ounce silver solder	2 00	
3 pounds stitching twine	1 95	
1 sponge	25	
1 star set	75	
4 screw boxes	4 15	
10 ¹ / ₂ dozen tacks	5 70	
1 transom sash	1 40	
1 tape line	1 25	
1 thread gauge	1 10	
1 gallon varnish (elastic)	3 50	
2 dozen window pulleys	75	
13 pieces webbing	10 80	
1 wire cutter	1 00	
		\$626 88
DISCHARGED PATIENTS		154 50
EXCHANGE.		
Exchange on sundry drafts		54 02
ENGINE AND BOILERS.		
1 box belt hooks	\$0 75	
8 pounds candle wick	2 40	
72 pounds castings	3 60	
Freight	14 90	
1 barrel fire clay	4 40	
2,370 pounds grate bars for old boilers	71 60	
1 inspirator	45 00	
246 gallons lard oil	188 69	
1 lubricator	16 00	
4 set Lonergan oilers	13 60	
1 melting ladle	20	
65 ¹ / ₄ pounds rubber packing	22 84	
Repairing boilers	12 75	
4 scoop shovels	5 00	
12 water gauge glasses	3 90	
Freight	8 87	
1 No. 4 Hancock inspirator	99 00	
13 days' extra labor	13 00	
104 pounds of iron, 4 by ³ / ₅	4 12	
148 pounds cast plow steel	13 32	
145 pounds castings	7 25	
For 150 H. P. boiler, per contract	3,785 00	
1 eight pound flange Peet valve	37 50	

"D."—Receipts and Expenditures.

ENGINE AND BOILERS — continued.			
1 two inch water meter	\$59 25		
2 extra flues.....	7 50		
6050 brick	40 84		
Taking out, loading four boilers	110 00	}	
Fronts and connections per contract.....			
Also one boiler outside loading.....	11 00		
			\$4,602 28
FREIGHT AND EXPRESS			76 60
FURNITURE.			
3 bedsteads, walnut	\$17 50		
1 bureau and glass	16 00		
8 clocks	15 70		
Freight	1 12		
24 looking glasses.....	21 85		
2 lounges.....	16 00		
1 wire mattress	7 00		
			95 17
FUEL ACCOUNT.			
1012 $\frac{494}{2000}$ tons coal, Lackawanna.....	\$7,490 90		
1548 $\frac{320}{2000}$ tons coal, Bartlett block, Ind	8,232 43		
52 tons coal, Wilmington.	252 20		
26 $\frac{300}{2000}$ tons coal, Wilkesbarre, large egg	199 87		
25 $\frac{380}{2000}$ tons coal, Briar Hill.....	164 06		
15 $\frac{800}{2000}$ tons coal, Grant	78 54		
32 $\frac{400}{2000}$ tons coal, Lehigh	294 80		
77 tons coal gas.....	549 01		
67 $\frac{3}{4}$ cords wood, soft.....	205 30		
347 $\frac{123}{2000}$ cords wood, hard.	1,621 97		
			19,089 08
GAS LIGHTS.			
8 braces	\$2 00		
324 $\frac{1000}{2000}$ tons coal.....	441 18		
Advance charges on coal	1,137 51		
Freight on coal.....	596 96		
526 pound castings.....	26 30		
2 damper tiles	1 50		
1 door tile.....	50		
Freight on fire brick, retorts, etc.....	62 70		
6 barrels fire clay	15 00		
2000 fire brick	50 00		
4 barrels fire brick, ground.....	16 00		
1 lintel.....	1 50		
406 bushels lime	140 95		
Laborer assisting mason, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ days.....	31 56		
Mason, 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ days.....	78 75		
3 retorts	75 00		
4 saddles	8 00		
10 shield tiles	7 50		
3 pounds sal ammonia	75		
4 tiles	8 00		
			2,701 66

“D.”—Receipts and Expenditures.

HOUSE FURNISHING.		
4 alarm bells	\$12 00	.....
2 brushes, floor	4 00	.....
258 blankets, double.....	1,452 30	.....
144 bakers.	12 00	.....
64 dozen brooms.....	137 00	.....
132 bowls.....	17 20	.....
24 brushes, shoe.....	4 00	.....
24 brushes, crumb.....	9 00	.....
6 brushes, wall.....	4 50	.....
145 scrub brushes	28 10	.....
66 brushes hair	20 36	.....
24 brush brooms	4 00	.....
11 boxes bath brick	16 90	.....
12 butter dishes	8 00	.....
12 brushes, shaving	1 50	.....
12 brushes, counter	6 25	.....
48 dozen cups and saucers.	29 25	.....
15 dozen cups.	11 25	.....
60 bread knives.	68 50	.....
1 brush, clothes.	1 20	.....
12 baskets.....	45	.....
12 barrel covers.	1 66	.....
100 bed sacks, linen	90 00	.....
12 bath mats	24 30	.....
Cases and cartage	11 75	.....
1 dozen china coffees	10 00	.....
177 yards carpet, Tapestry.	156 92	.....
245 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards carpet, ingrain	205 85	.....
1 bale carpet lining.	10 00	.....
50 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen chambers	165 20	.....
216 cuspadors	60 00	.....
12 carvers.	7 50	.....
2 pair carvers.	3 50	.....
1 carving knife, fork and steel.	6 75	.....
2 celery glasses.	1 30	.....
1,525 yards crash	184 62	.....
150 combs, coarse.	8 73	.....
200 cotton batts.	26 50	.....
12 combs, barbers	2 00	.....
5 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen crats.	5 75	.....
6 can openers	1 25	.....
3 cork screws	1 15	.....
6 curtain rings	30	.....
144 combs, fine	3 76	.....
200 counterpanes, linen.	245 00	.....
12 call bells.	6 50	.....
18 castors.	13 85	.....
1 dozen cups and saucers, china.	3 00	.....
2 dozen china plates.	5 75	.....
1 dozen china sauce plates.	1 50	.....
Decorating china	11 00	.....
62 dusters, feather	22 20	.....
5 dinner bells	2 00	.....
1 dinner set, blue	17 50	.....
2 dishes, yellow	65	.....
78 dusters, hemp.	19 52	.....
24 dippers.	2 00	.....

"D."—Receipts and Expenditures.

HOUSE FURNISHING — continued.		
Freight		\$84 68
9 faucets		2 10
5 fry pans for gas stove		1 25
700 hair mattresses	322 00	00
28 bags for mattress hair		9 80
50 pounds feathers, live geese		30 00
6 pounds gum camphor		2 40
126 gas and lantern globes		27 88
8 dozen goblets		6 10
20 dozen gas chimneys		18 00
6 gas lighters		7 35
2 dozen gravy bowls		5 00
3 hammers		1 10
60 yards of Holland linen for shades		17 10
1 dozen indelible ink		2 00
2 pints ink		28 00
4 dozen individual creamers		5 00
1 dozen ice picks		2 50
6 3-gallon jugs		1 80
29 sets of knives and forks		51 45
36 keys		90
2 lanterns, brass		5 50
37 lanterns, tin		43 25
120 yards matting		43 95
24 Mason jars		4 50
939 yards muslin	144 70	00
14 dozen mop sticks		25 05
12 mouse traps		1 50
3 dozen mustard spoons		1 40
1 molasses gate		3 00
11 mattress needles		4 50
24 dozen napkins		42 20
12 oyster bowls, china		3 40
10 rolls oil cloth		27 54
5½ yards oil cloth		5 13
4 platters, china		10 50
21 pair and rolls, picture cord		6 40
92 water pitchers		35 50
204 plates		15 13
12 dozen picture nails		2 84
48 pails		30 15
Plating forks, spoons, etc		12 63
2 dozen syrup pitchers		9 00
2 reams paper, white		9 00
2 quires paper		80
1 dozen pitchers, cream		2 25
2 dozen porcelain knobs		50
100 quilts	108 90	00
3½ dozen rings for curtains		88
30 rubber blankets	30 00	00
2 rat traps		80
12 razors		16 80
6 razor straps		9 00
1 razor hone		1 00
169 ²¹⁴ / ₂₁₀ tons straw	677 82	00
2 screw drivers		70
144 sauce dishes		6 00

"D."—Receipts and Expenditures.

HOUSE FURNISHING — continued.		
144 sauce plates.....	\$7 80	
18 stone jars, 1/2 gallon.....	1 60	
3 3/8 gross shelf paper.....	2 50	
1 stove, morning glory.....	15 00	
1 spark guard.....	3 00	
1 box shaving soap.....	3 50	
6 dozen shaving soap.....	3 75	
21 1/2 lbs. soap, white castile.....	3 75	
10 1/2 lbs. soap, castile mottled.....	1 58	
1 dozen soap, toilet.....	5 00	
100 bars soap, ivory.....	5 85	
36 sugar bowls.....	13 50	
8 dozen smoke bells.....	12 50	
11 dozen soup plates.....	15 25	
6 dozen salts.....	7 50	
22 pair shears.....	14 10	
12 stills.....	6 00	
1 scale, Fairbanks scoop.....	12 00	
1 step ladder.....	1 00	
2 1/2 gross screw eyes.....	1 48	
1,675 3/4 yards sheeting.....	319 05	
3 dozen shoe blacking.....	1 50	
12 scissors.....	4 00	
1 gross stove polish.....	5 50	
1,098 yards ticking.....	151 48	
24 dozen tumblers.....	12 00	
10 reams tissue paper, for closets.....	17 00	
41 gross tissue paper for shelves.....	5 45	
648 teaspoons.....	16 00	
288 tablespoons (iron).....	9 75	
2 sets tablespoons, "hospital".....	9 25	
22 pounds twine.....	6 65	
6 table spreads.....	11 35	
133 3/4 yards table linen.....	70 83	
995 3/4 yards toweling.....	133 56	
13 1/2 dozen tacks.....	6 75	
1 dozen staples.....	1 20	
1 dozen tooth brushes.....	88	
1 tap borer.....	2 00	
6 yards tapestry (damask).....	4 50	
2 dozen towels.....	5 40	
1 dozen tape measures.....	38	
10 dozen teacups, unhandled.....	5 00	
2 dozen wine glasses.....	11 50	
12 washdishes.....	1 50	
30 wash basins and pitchers.....	24 60	
4 dozen wisp brooms.....	5 00	
1 set vinegar measures, wood.....	1 25	
		\$6,135 67
IMPROVEMENTS.		
Coal shed at depot, per contract.....	\$200 00	
Freight.....	1 03	
Fifth female ward partition.....	10 06	
1 folding wash stand.....	22 25	
1 new water closet for laundry.....	88 16	
		\$321 50

“D.”—Receipts and Expenditures.

KITCHEN AND BAKERY.		
1 apple parer.....	\$1 00	.....
10 basting spoons.....	1 00	.....
1 butcher's steel.....	1 50	.....
2 coffee pots.....	6 50	.....
1 cake griddle.....	1 35	.....
18½ pounds drip pans.....	4 63	.....
Freight.....	94	.....
100 fire brick.....	12 50	.....
3 kettles.....	3 80	.....
8 dozen pie plates.....	6 00	.....
69 pans.....	22 10	.....
1 pot.....	2 00	.....
12 potato mashers.....	1 00	.....
2 pancake turners.....	25	.....
Repairs cleaver and apple parer.....	1 00	.....
12 rolling pins.....	1 75	.....
2 ranges.....	290 00	.....
2 spiders.....	70	.....
3 soapstone slabs for range.....	10 26	.....
2 saw blades.....	1 30	.....
6 tile.....	12 00	.....
48 tin pans.....	6 00	.....
6 tubs.....	4 37	.....
		\$391 95
LAUNDRY.		
25 feet belting (leather).....	\$5 37	.....
4,590 pounds caustic soda.....	330 65	.....
25 pounds chloride lime.....	3 13	.....
248 pounds iron castings.....	13 70	.....
Freight.....	7 54	.....
36 galvanized rods.....	6 83	.....
20 pounds indigo.....	24 75	.....
2 pounds lace leather.....	2 00	.....
1,740 pounds rosin.....	45 75	.....
3 dozen rubber rings.....	21 00	.....
602 pounds starch.....	40 90	.....
3¼ pounds soie leather.....	3 62	.....
18 wash boards.....	4 75	.....
		510 59
LIBRARY.		
4 subscription papers.....	\$31 15	.....
20 subscription magazines.....	70 85	.....
Binding 48 volumes and missing numbers.....	46 20	.....
12 boxes labels.....	1 50	.....
500 labels.....	2 00	.....
2 scrap books.....	1 60	.....
350 printing circulars and envelopes, notice to newsp'rs	7 00	.....
		160 30
LIQUORS AND WINES.		
49 gallons alcohol.....	\$111 41	.....
22 gallons brandy.....	144 63	.....
Cartage pails, etc.....	50	.....
Freight.....	16 23	.....
21 gallons sherry wine.....	54 00	.....

"D."—Receipts and Expenditures.

LIQUORS AND WINES—continued.		
2 gallons Madeira wine.....	\$7 00	.....
285½ gallons whisky.....	792 64	.....
2 cases Sans Periel & Le Diamont wine.....	26 00	.....
		\$1,152 41
LIGHTS OTHER THAN GAS.		
398 dozen lantern candles.....	\$198 89	.....
53⅓ pounds candles, Star.....	6 69	.....
Cartage, boxes, etc.....	40	.....
Freight.....	4 02	.....
20 cases fuses.....	30 00	.....
3 boxes matches.....	1 05	.....
Wax tapers.....	13 55	.....
		254 60
LUMBER.		
Freight.....	\$47 60	.....
1,000 feet flooring.....	25 00	.....
174 feet oak.....	6 69	.....
4,768 feet pine.....	92 13	.....
11,789 feet pine, clear.....	510 94	.....
2,005 feet pine, sel ct.....	64 16	.....
4,590 feet plank.....	70 55	.....
2,014 feet white wood.....	80 64	.....
54 feet walnut.....	5 40	.....
	\$902 51	.....
Credit by special appropriation.....	25 68	.....
		876 83
MACHINERY.		
1 planer, New Haven Manufacturing Co.....		417 55
MANAGERS' EXPENSES.		
Livery bills, etc.....	\$177 00	.....
Traveling expenses, Dr. Boughton.....	50 00	.....
Traveling expenses, Dr. Fisher.....	17 50	.....
Traveling expenses, G. E. McDill.....	31 63	.....
Hotel bill in Madison, Dr. Boughton.....	9 00	.....
Horse keeping in Madison.....	37 80	.....
Carriage drivers' expenses, meals in Madison.....	13 15	.....
		336 08
MISCELLANEOUS.		
3 cases acid for Babcock fire extinguisher.....	\$13 50	.....
2 awls for shoemaker.....	40	.....
26 pounds bird seed.....	2 20	.....
1 belt (sewing machine).....	25	.....
Bristles for shoemaker.....	20	.....
10 gallons cylinder oil.....	9 00	.....
Copying testimony, investigation.....	100 00	.....
Chaplain's services, 36 Sundays.....	216 00	.....
1 chlorine battery.....	2 10	.....
6 coppers for telephone.....	3 60	.....
Expenses of employees to Madison.....	3 70	.....
6 electric call bells.....	16 50	.....

"D."—Receipts and Expenditures.

MISCELLANEOUS — continued.		
Freight.....	\$0 97	.....
Grocer's Criterion (1 year).....	1 00	.....
2 glass jars for telephone	1 50	.....
17 pounds hardware paper.....	68	.....
Leather.....	2 20	.....
72 machine needles.....	1 77	.....
6 bottles machine oil (for sewing machine).....	90	.....
10 padlocks.....	6 90	.....
Repairing telephone.....	12 00	.....
2 rubbers (for sewing machine).....	10	.....
10½ dozen spectacles and eye glasses.....	30 50	.....
1 sewing machine, second hand	15 00	.....
Shoemaker's kit, for repairing	15 93	.....
10 pounds sulph. copper.....	1 25	.....
1 shuttle hanger.....	25	.....
Rent of telephone.....	129 17	.....
Taking corpse to Madison	1 00	.....
1 set trucks for windlass	20 00	.....
Use of row boats from 1874.....	65 00	.....
1 windlass.....	30 00	.....
23 pounds wrapping paper.....	1 15	.....
6 zincs for telephone	3 60	.....
		\$708 32
NEW BOILER HOUSE.		
New boiler house contract.....	\$875 20	.....
New boiler house, sundries	346 71	.....
		1,221 91
PRINTING, POSTAGE, STATIONERY, ETC.		
15 blank books, medical office.....	\$39 00	.....
11 blank books, sundries.....	8 00	.....
12 sheets blotting pads	98	.....
1 brush (copying).....	50	.....
1 cash book.....	1 50	.....
4 calendars	2 00	.....
1 package charcoal.....	40	.....
1 diary	2 25	.....
10,100 envelopes.....	13 01	.....
12 rubber erasers	25	.....
¾ pound rubber erasers	93	.....
Freight.....	4 60	.....
15 bottles ink	9 60	.....
1 cake India ink	1 00	.....
Mounting 3,000 letter heads.....	3 00	.....
500 postage stamps, 1c.....	5 00	.....
1,000 postage stamps, 2c.....	20 00	.....
4,800 postage stamps, 3c.....	144 00	.....
4,000 stamped envelopes, 3c.....	130 00	.....
Printing 1,000 blanks, examination	10 00	.....
Printing 1,000 blank reports	6 00	.....
Printing 1,750 postals	24 50	.....
Printing and binding 11,000 attendants' reports.....	70 00	.....
Printing blanks (1,000), clothing patients	6 00	.....
3,000 letter heads.....	18 00	.....
6,301 letter and note heads	24 18	.....
5,000 note heads.....	17 50	.....

“D.”—Receipts and Expenditures.

PRINTING, POSTAGE, STATIONERY, ETC.—continued.		
Printing note and letter heads (6,000).....	\$18 00	.....
Printing and binding 12 receipt books	7 00	.....
Printing 200 bill heads	3 00	.....
1 sheet oil paper	40	.....
16 reams note paper.....	18 42	.....
½ ream bill paper.....	2 50	.....
¾ pounds manilla paper	7 75	.....
Lot assorted paper for office use.....	16 57	.....
104 gross pens	7 73	.....
89 pass books.....	5 82	.....
6 sheets drawing paper.....	15	.....
22 dozen pencils	8 97	.....
586 pen holders	4 76	.....
2 pencil sharpeners.....	20	.....
2 paper knives.....	1 00	.....
1 paper folder.....	38	.....
96 scratch blocks.....	7 50	.....
Telegraphing	22 61	.....
1 tablet and pencil.....	35	.....
		\$695 31
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.		
1 gallon asphalt varnish.....	\$1 25	.....
6,000 brick.....	42 00	.....
29 brushes	22 43	.....
2 gallons benzine.....	50	.....
Cartage, etc.....	1 75	.....
16 packages copper bronze	5 60	.....
1 pound chrome green.....	25	.....
12 pairs chair fasteners.....	60	.....
13 barrels cement	24 75	.....
Labor carpenters not on pay roll, 12¼ days, laundry floor	28 68	.....
Labor carpenter Hyland, extra pay June to January...	52 42	.....
1 pound chrome yellow.....	30	.....
4 pounds copper wire.....	2 60	.....
1 pound extract log wood	25	.....
Freights	23 61	.....
12 gas-hall pendants.....	48 00	.....
12 gas one-light brackets.....	6 00	.....
3 gross gas lava tips.....	4 20	.....
10 glass lights	16 00	.....
25 boxes glass.....	131 47	.....
1 pound graining color.....	30	.....
1 package gold leaf.....	8 75	.....
1 grate for stove.....	1 50	.....
25 pounds glue.....	7 00	.....
1 pound gold bronze	3 50	.....
164 feet gilt room moulding	6 81	.....
12¾ bushels hair.....	3 06	.....
364 pounds iron.....	15 21	.....
8,329 feet lumber.....	199 76	.....
91 bus: els line	33 10	.....
2,075 feet lath.....	10 38	.....
3 pounds lamp black.....	1 00	.....
Labor on iron and repairing tanks, 15 hours	6 00	.....
1 barrel Michigan stucco.....	2 50	.....
42 feet moulding.....	1 05	.....

"D."— Receipts and Expenditures.

REPAIRS AND RENEWALS — continued.		
1 mouthpiece for speaking tube	\$0 50	
1 night latch	2 50	
15 pounds nails	90	
149½ gallons oil, linseed	91 52	
Old pump house, cleaning out and arching	71 07	
3 gallons ozone	5 00	
196 pounds putty	7 64	
411 pounds Paris white	12 58	
7 packages points (glaziers)	1 02	
25 pounds paraffine	6 25	
1 pound perfect green	50	
25 posts	3 50	
12 dozen register screws	1 10	
35 pounds red lead	4 50	
20 pounds rivets	2 40	
144 feet rubber tubing	13 83	
2 clocks repaired	1 25	
1 ream sand paper	4 76	
12 sash tools	1 35	
4 barrels stucco	10 00	
1 pound senna	10	
75 pounds shellac	43 50	
151½ gallons turpentine	80 32	
½ dozen tacks	20	
1 pound umber	15	
2 pounds ultramarine	60	
6 gallons varnish, coach	12 00	
½ pound vermilion (English)	50	
1,200 pounds white lead	98 00	
2 sets water rings for engine pump	18 65	
7 whistles for speaking tubes	3 50	
25 pounds zinc	3 50	
		\$1,214 77
RESTRAINTS.		
12 pair anklets	\$36 00	
24 anklet straps	3 60	
34 buckles	51 00	
51¼ duck	9 63	
3 dozen keys	3 60	
Repairs, sundries	23 50	
27 straps	13 50	
		140 23
RETURNING ELOPERS		67 06
SMITH AND MACHINE SHOP.		
1 can asphaltum	\$2 00	
12 basin plugs	2 00	
11 pounds Babbitt metal	4 40	
2 belt punches	40	
172 bushings	10 36	
Boring pulleys	50	
2 dozen brass pillars	50	
4 brass caps	36	
6 brass ells	72	
6¾ pounds brass tubing	3 34	

"D."—Receipts and Expenditures.

SMITH AND MACHINE SHOP — continued.		
1 pair brown tongs.....		\$1 60
1 blacksmith's bellows		14 00
2 boxes belt hooks		1 50
Copper plates.....		8 68
18 coupling bibbs.....		12 85
2 crosses.....		4 10
Cartage boxes, drums, etc.....		1 30
134 couplings.....		12 14
2 cutting threads.....		2 00
78 couplings, R. and L.....		10 64
1,860 pounds castings.....		93 00
½ ton coal (blacksmith)		3 50
1 pound copper rivets.....		75
3 emery wheels		9 68
801 ells.....		71 91
4½ pounds emery.....		5 00
4 elbows.....		4 50
1 emery dresser		4 50
Freight.....		13 18
49 files.....		10 93
3 flange unions		12 36
4 flanges.....		2 95
4 feeds.....		12 00
3 force cups		1 50
1 governor.....		25 20
250 gaskets, paper.....		2 50
10 gaskets, rubber.....		50
6 gaskets, flange.....		60
60 gas burners		3 55
11 gas brackets		4 95
1 box horse nails.....		5 50
176 pounds horse shoes.....		9 68
3 hangers for flange pipe		3 00
3 hand taps		2 52
1,468 pounds iron.....		44 14
75 lock nuts		1 13
194 pounds lead.....		10 69
14 lamp post cocks		4 90
641 nipples		107 03
1 can oil lard		1 35
2,411 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet pipe.....		280 67
331 plugs.....		8 36
5 pet cocks.....		75
1 pipe vise.....		9 00
2 pairs plyers.....		2 63
Pattern work.....		2 50
10 pounds rubber packing.....		3 00
2 rasps.....		1 70
10 pounds red lead.....		1 00
14 ring hangers.....		2 50
9 radiators.....		27 00
300 radiator bolts		9 00
12 pounds steel.....		1 73
75 strict ells		5 12
1 store truck.....		5 00
4 sink plugs.....		3 90
24 sink strainers		4 20

"D."—Receipts and Expenditures.

SMITH AND MACHINE SHOP—continued.		
671 tees.....		\$70 13
1 box toe calks		3 00
2 try mitre square.....		6 00
1 union.....		24
9 valves, globe		30 48
3 valves, check		6 66
195 valves, globe, angle, asylum, etc.....		162 04
3 wrenches		9 90
1 wrist pin, steel		1 75
		\$1,219 65
SUBSISTENCE.		
306 bushels apples, green		\$104 47
330 barrels apples, green.....		534 00
2,539 pounds apples, dried.....		150 19
20 pounds acid, tartaric		13 40
134 head beef cattle, 148,414 pounds		5,744 80
16,263 pounds of butter		3,109 38
101 ³ / ₁₀ bushels beans		159 57
187 pounds of bi-carb. soda.....		10 48
35 pounds baking powder		8 40
48 pounds of cheese.....		6 96
5 rounds chicken, dressed		50
3,098 pounds of coffee, Rio		456 79
164 pounds of coffee, Java.....		47 51
42 pounds of coffee, Mocha.....		12 18
11 pounds of coffee, essence		17 60
480 pounds of corn starch		39 10
Cartage cases, etc.....		17 10
200 pounds cream tartar.....		97 50
2,459 pounds corn meal		30 62
340 pounds codfish.....		19 90
2,777 ³ / ₄ pounds crackers.....		177 17
22 ³ / ₄ pounds crackers, fancy		4 45
5 barrels cranberries		35 00
423 ¹ / ₂ pounds chickens, live.....		29 47
300 pounds currants, dried.....		21 67
10 pound citron.....		3 30
32 gallons cider		9 00
15 gallons cider, boiled.....		9 00
42 dozen canned fruit.....		99 60
60 cocoanuts.....		17 28
1 pound cloves.....		75
1 dozen clam chowder, canned.....		2 50
1 dozen clams, canned.....		2 25
71 ² / ₃ dozen canned vegetables.....		20 75
2 dozen canned soups.....		11 80
12 pounds cocoa		5 40
8 dozen canned salmon and lobsters.....		21 20
341 ducks.....		36 27
4,269 dozen eggs.....		612 85
1 dozen extract of lemon, ¹ / ₄ pint.....		4 00
1 dozen extract of lemon, pint		13 00
1 gallon lemon extract.....		6 15
1 dozen extract vanilla, ¹ / ₄ pint.....		6 00
1 dozen extracts vanilla, pints.....		21 00
1 gallon extract vanilla.....		14 15

"D."—Receipts and Expenditures.

SUBSISTENCE — continued.		
7 half barrels trout.....		\$38 50
Freight.....		366 52
8,334 pounds fish, fresh.....		416 68
12 half barrels fish, white.....		75 00
707 $\frac{1}{4}$ barrels flour, com.....	3,275 42	
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels flour, Gilt Edge and Patent.....	106 50	
14 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels flour, graham.....	61 51	
850 pounds flour, buckwheat.....	24 62	
301 pounds farina.....	16 57	
50 cans French peas, canned.....	16 00	
52 pounds ginger.....	10 44	
11 pounds grapes.....	3 30	
4 $\frac{5}{16}$ barrels hominy.....	17 00	
218 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of honey.....	51 37	
18 pounds hops.....	5 70	
43 dozen lemons.....	14 25	
2 box lemons.....	8 75	
2 dozen mustard bottles, poney.....	1 50	
20 pounds malt.....	75	
22 cans mackerel.....	11 23	
160 pounds mackerel.....	23 50	
125 pounds of mustard.....	37 90	
84 head mutton, 10,164 pounds.....	448 91	
35 pounds nuts.....	4 05	
2 dozen oysters, cove.....	3 70	
42 gallons oysters, fresh.....	54 00	
388 cans oysters, fresh.....	159 33	
8 $\frac{10}{16}$ barrels oat meal.....	48 35	
12 dozen oranges.....	5 10	
1 box oranges.....	3 75	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen olives.....	7 25	
597 pounds barley.....	25 69	
295 pounds sago.....	19 65	
62 pounds pepper, white.....	19 30	
140 pounds of pepper, black.....	30 80	
5 baskets peaches.....	4 75	
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels pop corn.....	3 32	
3,103 pounds prunes.....	175 84	
10 partridges.....	3 00	
2,517 pounds peaches, dried.....	186 09	
4 gallons pickles.....	3 75	
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ bushels quinces.....	4 40	
6 basket quinces.....	3 00	
4 dozen quail.....	6 80	
10 boxes raisins.....	24 75	
2 mats raisins.....	9 50	
1,629 pounds rice.....	109 96	
57 snipe.....	4 75	
14,809 pounds sugar, granulated.....	1,507 90	
1,327 pounds sugar, N. O.....	110 01	
924 pounds sugar, Confectioner's A.....	88 93	
25 pounds saltpeter.....	3 75	
6 barrels salt, coarse.....	12 00	
21 barrels salt, fine.....	37 15	
2 sacks salt, Ashton.....	7 50	
6 barrels sweet potatoes.....	24 15	
30 cans syrup, maple.....	11 75	

"D."—*Receipts and Expenditures.*

SUSTINENCE — continued.		
43½ gallons sorghum.....	\$18 27	.....
166 pounds sago.....	12 17	.....
252 gallons syrup.....	105 84	.....
60 pounds saleratus.....	3 90	.....
4 dozen sardines.....	15 36	.....
5 barrels salt, rock.....	11 25	.....
105 quarts strawberries.....	17 10	.....
1,114 pounds tea, Japan.....	422 18	.....
317 pounds tapioca.....	22 92	.....
3,465 pounds turkeys, live.....	247 11	.....
¼ barrel tripe.....	2 00	.....
913 pounds veal.....	37 29	.....
560 gallons vinegar.....	88 86	.....
608 pounds venison.....	48 42	.....
		\$20,573 13
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.		
1 aluminum applicator.....	\$0 92	.....
3 aspirating needles.....	4 50	.....
1 Bellock's canula.....	2 20	.....
1 best large bone forcep.....	3 67	.....
1 caustic holder (H. R., long).....	1 47	.....
3 catheters.....	4 17	.....
4 eye and ear, H. R. P.....	1 34	.....
Error Hernstein's bill.....	1 75	.....
1 Emmet's repositior.....	5 14	.....
1 Emmet's tenaculum.....	1 10	.....
1 exploring needle for pocket case.....	55	.....
1 expler trocar for-pocket case.....	1 10	.....
1 Gooddell's speculum.....	5 87	.....
1 grad. dilator.....	75	.....
18 hy. points or needles.....	8 88	.....
1 hy. syringe and two extra needles.....	4 77	.....
1 Hernstein's dilator.....	5 14	.....
1 ice cap.....	1 59	.....
1 medium dry cupper.....	1 47	.....
1 male recurrent catheter.....	2 20	.....
1 Nelaton's bullet probe.....	45	.....
1 otoscope with urethral attachment.....	5 51	.....
1 Otis bulb sounds, in case.....	5 87	.....
1 pocket case instruments.....	26 48	.....
Repairing hypo. syringe.....	1 00	.....
1 set re-agents.....	1 50	.....
1 spine bag.....	96	.....
3 spiral catheters.....	4 59	.....
1 Sass' nasal or throat forcep.....	2 20	.....
1 spiral thro-at forcep.....	3 30	.....
2 stomach tubes.....	1 67	.....
14 syringes.....	15 09	.....
1 Tobold's lantern.....	14 00	.....
12 test tubes.....	50	.....
1 throat brush.....	2 57	.....
2 tongue depressers.....	2 25	.....
1 uterine cleanser.....	7 34	.....
1 uterine sound.....	92	.....
1 uterine silver probe.....	92	.....
1 uterine injector.....	2 75	.....

"D."—Receipts and Expenditures.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS—continued.		
1 uterine dressing forcep with catch	\$1 84	.....
3 atomizers.....	2 00	.....
3 breast pumps.....	1 25	.....
1 cat gut ligature.....	60	.....
1 Sims knife.....	8 50	.....
2 stethoscopes.....	10 50	.....
6 sperm rings.....	3 00	.....
9 thermometers.....	26 44	.....
1 set Bowman's probes (silver).....	2 20	.....
1 instrument.....	5 14	.....
		\$219 42
TIN SHOP.		
1 pair box handles	\$0 50	.....
1 breast drill.....	2 50	.....
2 dozen boiler handles.....	2 00	.....
Cartage, boxes, etc.....	2 45	.....
Freight.....	10 32	.....
416 pounds iron (Jan.).....	33 42	.....
164 pounds iron (common).....	7 37	.....
657 pounds iron (galvanized).....	57 89	.....
108 pounds iron (Russia).....	18 36	.....
1 large turner.....	9 74	.....
Laborer, extra, not on pay roll, 1 month.....	10 00	.....
27½ pounds pig tin.....	6 33	.....
8 pounds planished copper.....	2 72	.....
26 pounds solder.....	5 20	.....
12 stove bolts.....	25	.....
3 stakes.....	9 57	.....
60 sheets tin roofing, 20x28.....	10 80	.....
10 boxes tin.....	126 50	.....
19½ pounds tin, English.....	5 85	.....
12 sheets tin, perforated.....	1 20	.....
3 trunk locks.....	1 50	.....
2 tinnings.....	20	.....
6,000 tinned rivets.....	1 21	.....
5 tinnors' mallets.....	77	.....
13 papers tinned nails.....	3 25	.....
39 pounds copper wire.....	13 42	.....
147¾ pounds iron wire.....	10 80	.....
166 pounds zinc.....	13 28	.....
	\$367 40	.....
Credit by Peck, Stowe & Wilcox Co (stake returned).....	5 80	.....
		361 60
TOBACCO ACCOUNT.		
Cases and cartage.....	\$0 10	.....
Freight.....	4 23	.....
7 boxes pipes (clay).....	12 75	.....
2¾ pounds snuff.....	1 65	.....
761¼ pounds tobacco, chewing.....	290 34	.....
356 pounds tobacco, smoking.....	92 55	.....
		401 62

"D."—Receipts and Expenditures.

TRUSTEES' EXPENSES.		
H. N. Davis, expenses	\$42 00	.....
Dr. Knudt Hoegh	32 35	.....
Levi Alden, secretary	141 66	.....
Livery, etc.	11 50	.....
200 letter heads	2 00	.....
200 printed envelopes	2 00	.....
500 orders (2 books, treasurer)	6 00	.....
Postage and telegraphing	2 25	.....
		\$239 76
VISITING COMMITTEE EXPENSES.		
Dr. L. J. Barrows, expenses	\$80 00	.....
Dr. M. M. Davis, expenses	48 00	.....
Major C. H. Williams, expenses	6 00	.....
Livery, Dr. L. J. Barrows	3 00	.....
		137 00
WAGES AND SALARIES.		
Salaries from October 1, 1880, to June 1, 1881	\$28,812 64	.....
Less charged to special appropriations	296 45	.....
		28,516 19
INDEBTEDNESS, SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.		
TIN SHOP.		
Tin	\$45 50	.....
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.		
Sul. muph	5 00	.....
MANAGERS' EXPENSES.		
Hack, Jefferson	5 00	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Repairs telephone	\$7 00	.....
Services of chaplain, 14 Sundays	84 00	.....
Raising and moving scow	4 50	.....
Repairs plate patient's teeth	2 00	.....
Balance of steward's order, Sept. 30, 1879	3 15	.....
		100 65
AMUSEMENTS.		
Harp strings	\$5 00	.....
Morris Cugno, music 3 months	15 00	.....
		20 00
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN.		
Repairing plows	6 75	.....
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.		
Repairing lake	\$16 75	.....
Repairing clocks	3 00	.....
256 pounds castings, Madison Mfg. Co.	7 90	.....
		27 65

“D.”—Receipts and Expenditures.

GAS LIGHTS.			
26 bushels lime.....		\$9 10	
LAUNDRY.			
Extra pay, Alice Haven for nine months.....		18 00	
SUBSISTENCE.			
16 chickens.....		2 00	
IMPROVEMENTS.			
Burning 15 barrels tar.....		15 00	
MONEYS RECEIVED AT ASYLUM.			
Error, refunded Dr. Boughton		26 00	
LIBRARY.			
German books April 17, 1880	\$57 33		
Binding books	5 00		
Subscription books.....	27 86		
Steward's order No. 284	13 00		
		103 19	
SMITH AND MACHINE SHOP.			
12 drop elbows.....		96	
LIQUORS AND WINES.			
Dick, box and bottle beer.....		4 95	
EXCHANGE....		13 00	
FUEL ACCOUNT.			
16 $\frac{400}{2000}$ tons block coal.....		89 90	
WAGES AND SALARIES.			
L. Bryndler, back pay from January 1, 1880		9 00	
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.			
Covering steam pipes.....		1,168 82	
Closets and bath rooms in wards		182 02	
Wash basins and sinks		171 54	
Medical library.....		184 00	
New floors		206 42	\$1,912 80
Total.....			\$110,551 13
Less discounts.....			130 48
Total.....			\$110,420 65
Deduct charged steward by treasurer in previous year			11 95
Balance, treasurer's vouchers			\$110,408 70

"D."—*Receipts and Expenditures.*

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AT THE WISCONSIN
STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

From June 6 to September 30, 1881.

RECEIPTS.

BARN, FARM AND GARDEN.		
1 feed oats.....	\$0 20	.....
18 heads cabbage	90	.....
1¾ bushels tomatoes.....	1 00	.....
42 pigs.....	108 00	.....
5 calves	11 00	.....
4 pups.....	16 75	.....
Cabbage plants	1 10	.....
2 bushels potatoes.....	1 00	.....
		\$139 95
MALE CLOTHING.		
2 pairs slippers.....		1 90
FEMALE CLOTHING.		
2 pairs gloves.....	\$0 40	.....
1 hat.....	1 00	.....
2 pairs shoes.....	3 00	.....
		4 40
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.		
5 spools thread.....		25
FREIGHT AND EXPRESS.		
By cash returned by D. F. Boughton		50
FURNITURE.		
1 book case.....		17 00
HIDES, PELTS, ETC.		
4,731 pounds hides.....	\$334 88	.....
23 sheep pelts.....	10 20	.....
		345 08
HOUSE FURNISHING.		
100 pounds mattress hair.....		40 20

"D."— Receipts and Expenditures.

LUMBER ACCOUNT.		
1,200 feet lumber.....		\$98 00
MAINTENANCE.		
Mrs. S. F. Davis	\$58 29	
Margaret Adair	91 50	
A. Duruf	20 00	
Mrs. M. Shafer	75 00	
Margaret Converse.....	52 73	
Milton Oakley.....	40 00	
Robert McKee	156 82	
		494 34
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Repairing boots and shoes.....		1 60
OLD IRON, ETC.		
365 feet old pipe.....	\$7 30	
6,455 pounds old pipe and iron.....	48 39	
1,239 pounds rags	24 78	
Refuse lumber.....	3 50	
		83 97
SPECIAL ATTENDANTS.		
Alfred Merrill		100 00
SUBSISTENCE.		
10 days board.....	\$10 00	
1,235 pounds tallow	68 51	
		78 51
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.		
1 atomizer	\$4 00	
4 forceps	22 50	
1 blunt hook crotchet.....	1 50	
1 Blott's perforator.....	6 00	
	\$34 00	
Less 25 per cent. discount on \$30 00.....	7 50	26 50
		\$1,432 20
Aug. 5, cash turned over to M. C. Clarke.....	\$488 19	
Sept. 3, cash turned over to M. C. Clarke ..	308 84	
Oct. 4, cash turned over to M. C. Clarke.....	634 17	
		\$1,432 20

"D."—Receipts and Expenditures.

EXPENDITURES.

AMUSEMENTS.		
Harp strings	\$20 00	.....
Music for regular dances	36 00	.....
Music, extra	13 75	.....
2 dozen playing cards.....	7 00	.....
		\$76 75
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN.		
1 dozen market baskets.....	\$0 44	.....
1½ dozen 1½ bushel baskets.....	4 05	.....
¼ dozen ½ bushel baskets.....	43	.....
1 dozen corn cutters.....	2 25	.....
1 gallon castor oil.....	1 25	.....
1 collar pad.....	40	.....
8 cokeyes	40	.....
Express.....	60	.....
Freight	1 68	.....
10 pounds fence staples.....	80	.....
22½ ³³³ / ₆₀₀₀ tons hay	112 65	.....
529½ bushels oats.....	169 46	.....
1 Hawkeye milk pan.....	2 00	.....
1 keg horse shoes.....	5 50	.....
1 horse rasp.....	85	.....
19½ days' hauling manure in Madison.....	57 50	.....
3 pairs martingales.....	5 25	.....
Picking 88¼ bushels strawberries.....	35 50	.....
37 pounds Paris green.....	10 60	.....
11 potato forks.....	10 10	.....
Repairing harness.....	1 80	.....
Repairing farm implements.....	13 30	.....
1 pair rosettes.....	20	.....
Straps (hip and hame).....	1 60	.....
2 sacks salt (Ashton)	5 80	.....
2 sweat pads.....	75	.....
¼ dozen scythes.....	2 63	.....
¼ dozen scythe snaths.....	2 00	.....
1 dozen snaps	60	.....
2 barrels rock salt.....	4 50	.....
Threshing 330 bushels oats	5 00	.....
	\$459 89	
Less cash sales.....	139 95	
		319 94
CARPENTER SHOP.		
1 Calliper rule	\$0 78	.....
Freight and express.....	95	.....
1 groover.....	1 89	.....
4¼ pound sash cord.....	2 55	.....
2 gross screws	77	.....
1 swage.....	3 00	.....
		9 94

"D."—Receipts and Expenditures.

CLOTHING, MALE.

146 gross buttons.....		\$1 33	.....
3,000 collars, paper.....		27 00	.....
Cartage and packages.....		2 62	.....
180 caps.....		51 04	.....
555¼ yards cotton flannel.....		82 46	.....
Freight.....		9 43	.....
8 dozen garibaldi.....		56 00	.....
6½ dozen hats.....		40 81	.....
40 overcoats.....		196 46	.....
18 pairs pants.....		33 84	.....
12 pairs pants and vests.....		39 48	.....
40 suits.....		236 41	.....
144 pairs socks.....		12 00	.....
8 dozen shirts, white.....		60 00	.....
120 pairs suspenders.....		28 50	.....
40 vests.....		47 47	.....
36 pairs boots.....		67 50	.....
180 pairs slippers.....		163 35	.....
		<u>\$1,115 70</u>	.....
Less cash sales.....	\$1 90		.....
Less discount.....	2 57		.....
		<u>4 47</u>	.....
			\$1,151 23

CLOTHING, FEMALE.

473¼ yards lowland plaids.....		\$53 94	.....
12 gross buttons.....		3 40	.....
454 yards cotton flannel.....		67 41	.....
6 corsets.....		3 80	.....
497¼ yards denims.....		123 07	.....
1 dozen elastics.....		44	.....
Freight.....		13 96	.....
336½ yards gingham.....		38 45	.....
144 hose.....		22 80	.....
72 handkerchiefs.....		4 25	.....
30 packages hair pins.....		1 05	.....
20 hats.....		8 33	.....
221¼ yards jean.....		15 92	.....
12 yards 5/8 lace.....		5 13	.....
84¾ yards muslin.....		67 19	.....
510¼ yards prints.....		35 42	.....
23¾ yards ribbon.....		2 73	.....
85 pairs shoes.....		123 25	.....
		<u>\$590 54</u>	.....
Less cash sales.....		4 40	.....
			586 14
DISCHARGED PATIENTS' EXPENSES HOME.....			89 85
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.....			101 57

"D."—Receipts and Expenditures.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.			
78 dozen cotton (spool)		\$42 48	.....
12 dozen pins.....		5 13	.....
1,000 needles.....		1 25	.....
Freight.....		04	.....
18 dozen linen thread (spool).....		21 66	.....
		<hr/>	
		\$70 56	.....
Less cash sales.....		25	.....
		<hr/>	
			\$70 31
EXCHANGE ACCOUNT			45
ENGINE AND BOILERS.			
610 pounds castings.....		\$30 50	.....
Freight.....		4 99	.....
50½ gallons lard oil		45 70	.....
1 pressure regulator.....		55 00	.....
1 wheelbarrow scale.....		45 00	.....
		<hr/>	
			181 19
Freight and express			10 75
FURNITURE.			
4 dozen chairs (dining).....		\$22 00	.....
Freight.....		5 37	.....
48 looking glasses.....		23 75	.....
		<hr/>	
Less cash sales.....	\$17 00	\$51 12	.....
Less discount.....	24		.....
		<hr/>	
			17 24
			<hr/>
			33 88
FUEL ACCOUNT.			
56½ ⁶⁰⁰ / ₀₀₀ tons Bartlett block coal		\$312 40	.....
79 ³⁶⁰ / ₀₀₀ tons Lehigh coal.....		641 34	.....
6 bushels charcoal		1 50	.....
		<hr/>	
			955 24
GAS LIGHTS.			
30 bushels lime			10 50
HOUSE FURNISHING.			
12 bakers.....		\$3 40	.....
15 dozen brooms.....		29 30	.....
84 brushes, scrub		12 50	.....
24 brushes, shaving.....		4 75	.....
24 butter dishes		11 64	.....
Cartage and case.....		5 52	.....
20 dozen chambers, white.....		55 78	.....
12 dozen cups and saucers.....		9 31	.....
12 cusp dores (rubber)		16 49	.....
1 dozen cruets		97	.....
2 coffee pots		1 50	.....
1 coffee boiler (patent)		4 50	.....
24 hemp dusters		3 88	.....
Freight		12 95	.....

"D."—Receipts and Expenditures.

HOUSE FURNISHING—continued.		
1 pound fly powder.....		\$0 85
12 lantern globes.....		1 45
8 dozen goblets.....		3 95
1/2 dozen indelible ink.....		1 46
2 pints indelible ink.....		22 00
2 dozen key rings.....		40
12 dozen leaded slats.....		1 00
72 mops, patent.....		7 05
4 dozen mustard spoons.....		1 36
1/2 dozen male urinals.....		3 64
24 water pitchers.....		11 50
120 plates.....		7 86
60 pails.....		12 98
8 dozen pitchers, syrup.....		25 26
38 pounds paper, hardware.....		1 57
76 quilts.....		90 25
6 razors.....		3 50
12 razor strops.....		1 42
1 dozen rat poison.....		1 50
28 ⁸³¹ / ₂₀₀₀ tons straw.....		91 87
2 screw drivers.....		
120 sauce plates.....		5 00
1 1/8 gross shelf paper.....		96
515 1/4 yards sheeting.....		109 65
4 dozen shoe blacking.....		1 96
12 dozen tumblers.....		5 00
40 rams tissue paper, for closets.....		6 27
72 table spoons.....		2 67
1 1/4 pounds twine.....		44
57 1/4 yards table linen (damask).....		35 35
150 yards toweling.....		12 75
1 yard tapestry jute carpet.....		75
5 dozen teas.....		2 43
56 yards twilled cotton, for curtains.....		7 00
4 dozen toy tumblers.....		1 94
Repairing utensils.....		10 50
6 pounds tapers.....		5 82
4 pieces webbing.....		3 56
2 dozen whisk brooms.....		2 16
1 water bed.....		25 00
		\$702 57
Less discount.....	\$0 83	
Cash sales.....	40 20	
		41 03
		\$661 54
IMPROVEMENTS.		
10,020 feet lumber, for coal shed at depot.....		144 75
KITCHEN AND BAKERY.		
1 galvanized iron cover.....		1 00

"D."—Receipts and Expenditures.

LAUNDRY.		
75 feet belting leather.....	\$11 25	.....
Freights	99	.....
5 pounds indigo	4 00	.....
1 side lace leather.....	2 50	.....
1 metallic sieve.....	35	.....
765 pounds rosin.....	22 95	.....
1 set rubbers for hydro extractor	1 50	.....
240 pounds starch	16 10	.....
1 wringer	4 50	.....
	\$64 14	.....
Less discount.....	16	.....
		\$63 98
LIBRARY.		
1 librarian's book.....		1 00
LIQUORS AND WINES.		
2 gallons alcohol.....	\$5 00	.....
Cartage	25	.....
Freight	2 96	.....
10½ gallons sherry wine	32 75	.....
59⅝ gallons whisky	119 25	.....
6 gallons Jamaica rum.....	32 50	.....
		192 71
LIGHTS OTHER THAN GAS.		
Freight	\$1 08	.....
20 cases fuses.....	30 00	.....
		31 08
LUMBER.		
Freights	\$22 80	.....
8,396 feet pine	315 45	.....
	\$338 25	.....
Less cash sales	98 00	.....
		240 25
MANAGERS' EXPENSES.		
Fares between Madison and Mendota		2 30
MISCELLANEOUS.		
5⅞ pounds beeswax	\$1 07	.....
10 pounds bird seed.....	64	.....
11 Sundays chaplain services	66 00	.....
Expenses of employes with patients to Madison.....	18 95	.....
Freights	1 41	.....
Handled fireman's axes	90 00	.....
1 heel shave.....	65	.....
Horse feed at Madison....	4 00	.....
Services of architect	22 20	.....
31⅝ pounds leather.....	12 52	.....
4 pounds linen twine	1 44	.....

“D.”—Receipts and Expenditures.

MISCELLANEOUS — continued.		
84 machine needles.....	\$2 30	
8 pounds nails.....	56	
2 quarts pegs.....	10	
1 sewing clamp.....	50	
2 gross shoe buttons.....	25	
1 shuttle.....	75	
500 tags and strings.....	2 00	
10½ pounds wrapping paper.....	42	
½ dozen wax.....	05	
	\$225 81	
Less cash for repairing shoes.....	1 60	\$224 21
PRINTING, POSTAGE, STATIONERY, ETC.		
2 blank books, medical office.....	\$18 00	
1 blank book, sundries.....	30	
6 sheets blotting paper.....	50	
1 copying brush.....	50	
¾ pounds extract logwood for ink.....	20	
6 quarts ink.....	4 50	
8 sheets flat cap paper.....	32	
4 gross pens.....	2 28	
48 pass books.....	1 50	
4 dozen pencils.....	1 90	
Telegraphing.....	3 80	
		33 80
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.		
3 pairs 4½x4½ butts.....	\$0 60	
Cases and cartage.....	55	
5 barrels cement.....	10 00	
Freight.....	3 34	
2 dozen 4 pound hinges.....	1 70	
43½ pounds hinges, extra T.....	3 41	
3 dozen hooks and eyes.....	1 05	
21 bushels lime.....	7 10	
600 feet lath.....	3 00	
1 mortice lock.....	2 25	
248 feet moulding.....	6 92	
130 pounds nails.....	5 00	
1 dozen neck bolts, 3½ pounds.....	85	
1 dozen neck bolts, 5½ pounds.....	3 00	
49 pounds putty.....	1 90	
50 pounds Paris white.....	2 00	
2 pulleys.....	50	
2 dozen picture hooks.....	80	
5 bushels plastering hair.....	2 00	
3 padlocks (iron).....	1 13	
3 padlocks (brass).....	2 00	
4¼ pounds sash cord.....	2 55	
3 gross screws.....	1 69	
½ ream sand paper.....	2 25	
1 barrel stucco.....	2 50	
½ dozen spring bolts, 3½ pound.....	75	
50 pounds white lead.....	3 75	
		72 62

"D."—Receipts and Expenditures.

RESTRAINTS.		
50 straps and buckles.....		\$125 00
RETURNING ELOPERS.....		71 70
SMITH AND MACHINE SHOPS.		
10 pounds candle wick.....	\$2 20	
Cartage and cases.....	75	
$\frac{1}{2}$ tons blacksmith coal.....	5 88	
1 Detroit lubricator.....	30 00	
Express.....	25	
25 pounds horse nails.....	5 50	
Key.....	80	
650 pulleys, 54x8 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 75	
50 rubber beltings.....	25 20	
109 pounds shafting, 15x2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 18	
6 scoop shovels.....	5 00	
		132 51
SUBSISTENCE.		
58 head beef, 66,162 pounds.....	\$2,956 67	
45 $\frac{2}{3}$ bushels beans.....	121 85	
145 pounds baking powder.....	24 45	
117 c ickens, live.....	20 55	
1 pound caraway seed.....	40	
12 pounds chocolate.....	3 96	
133 pounds cheese.....	16 46	
1,070 pounds coffee, Rio.....	129 75	
86 pounds coffee, Java.....	23 52	
6 gross coffee, essence.....	9 00	
57 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards cheese cloth.....	2 31	
Cartage and packages.....	7 25	
200 pounds corn meal.....	2 50	
235 pounds codfish.....	12 74	
52 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds crackers.....	36 14	
22 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds chickens, live.....	1 57	
904 $\frac{1}{4}$ d zens eggs.....	110 26	
1 dozen extract lemon, 6 oz.....	2 00	
1 dozen extract vanilla, 4 oz.....	2 00	
Freight.....	87 87	
4,754 pounds fresh fish.....	237 69	
286 barrels flour.....	1,577 55	
2 barrels flour, patent.....	16 50	
200 pounds farina.....	8 90	
50 pounds ginger.....	6 74	
2 barrels hominy.....	8 42	
10 pounds hops.....	2 50	
24 dozen lemons.....	8 80	
2 boxes lemons.....	14 82	
Laboring canning vegetables.....	10 50	
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound mace, ground.....	75	
1 peck malt.....	50	
30 pounds mustard.....	8 40	
15 head mutton, 1,954 pounds.....	83 04	
1 pound nutmegs.....	1 05	
3 barrels oat meal.....	18 61	
250 pounds pearled barley.....	10 72	

"D."—Receipts and Expenditures.

SUBSISTENCE — continued.			
60 pounds black pepper		\$13 36	.....
970 pounds prunes		70 17	.....
80 pounds starch, pure		5 10	.....
5,283 pounds granulated sugar		557 22	.....
12 barrels salt (coarse).....		19 80	.....
12 barrels salt (fine).....		24 20	.....
2 sacks salt (Ashton).....		6 09	.....
352 pounds sago.....		21 31	.....
480 pounds tea, Japan		169 10	.....
254 pounds tapioca.....		14 32	.....
175 gallons vinegar		26 21	.....
102½ gallons syrup.....		45 21	.....
1,053 pounds sugar, confectioners' A.		82 56	.....
5,570 ½ pounds butter.....		1,006 17	.....
40 pounds corn starch		2 23	.....
1 pound cloves.....		65	.....
		\$7,651 44	.....
Less cash receipts for sundries.....	\$78 51		.....
Less discount	1 40		.....
		79 91	.....
			\$7,571 53
TOBACCO ACCOUNT.			
Cases and cartage		\$0 10	.....
Freight		1 27	.....
4½ gross pipes.....		3 20	.....
202½ pounds plug tobacco.....		70 10	.....
100 pounds smoking tobacco.....		24 50	.....
		\$99 17	.....
Less discount		19	.....
			98 98
TRUSTEES' EXPENSES.			
Dr. Hoegh.....			17 50
VISITING COMMITTEE EXPENSES.			
M. M. Davis		\$22 00	.....
L. J. Barrows		20 00	.....
			42 00
WAGES AND SALARIES.			
Pay rolls from June 1st to September 30th			12,270 45
			\$25,596 65
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.			
Fire proof elevators.....		\$792 05	.....
Medical library		23 51	.....
			815 56

“D.”— *Northern Hospital for the Insane.*

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

To His Excellency, WM. E. SMITH,
Governor of Wisconsin.

SIR— Herewith we have the honor to report the operations of the Northern Hospital for the Insane from the date of the last annual report, September 30, 1880, until the 6th day of June, 1881, the date upon which the retiring Board of Trustees were relieved by the State Board of Supervision.

The reports of the Superintendent and Steward, transmitted with this, will indicate the condition of the hospital both as regards the number of inmates and the financial condition.

In presenting this our final report to your Excellency, we desire to call attention to the facts that in the eight years the hospital has been open it has steadily advanced in usefulness. It has provided care and treatment for more than sixteen hundred insane persons. During this period its capacity has been more than doubled. It has been built, organized, furnished, and for more than eight years has been maintained at a less per capita cost than the average of American institutions of the same character. It has never, under any circumstances, contracted a debt or incurred a liability for which appropriation had not already been made; there has never been a deficiency of any kind in any appropriation ever made to the hospital, but there has always been a balance on hand in favor of the hospital, which has been annually covered back into the state treasury—the amount returned to the treasurer at the date of our last annual report being \$4,727.68, and to-day it leaves our hands with all bills paid and the help all paid to the 1st day of June. In transferring the institution to our successors it leaves us free from all indebtedness or liability, and the inventory shows on hand a supply of provisions, clothing and material of all kinds sufficient to properly maintain the hospital for more than thirty days, and with a balance in the treasury of \$54,136.70.

The report of the Treasurer, also transmitted, shows the financial condition of the hospital with the balance on hand belonging to each fund appropriated.

“D.”—*Superintendent's Report.*

The report of the Building Committee sets forth what has been done relative to construction, for which appropriations have been made.

In conclusion we desire to express the hope that the institution may continue to prosper, and to state that we earnestly desire its future welfare.

W. P. RGUNDS,
PETER RUPP,
THOS. D. GRIMMER,
N. A. GRAY,
C. LULING.

REPORT OF 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 statistical tables pertaining to the medical department of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, up to and including the 6th day of June, 1881. The movement of population has been as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining in hospital September 30, 1880.....	251	238	489
Admitted prior to June 6, 1881.....	60	53	113
Total number under treatment.....	311	291	602
Discharged previous to June 6, 1881.....	27	42	69
Remaining in hospital June 6, 1881.....	284	249	533

"D."— *Superintendent's Report.*

Since the 6th day of June to the close of the fiscal year September 30, 1881, the admissions and discharges have been as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining in hospital June 6, 1881.....	284	289	533
Admitted from June 6 to September 30, 1881	29	29	58
Total number under treatment.....	313	278	591
Discharged from June 6 to September 30, 1881	46	33	79
Remaining in hospital September 30, 1881	267	245	512

A total for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1881, as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1880	251	238	489
Admitted during the year.....	89	82	171
Total number under treatment	340	320	660
Average under treatment daily			520.6
Discharged recovered.....	29	32	61
Discharged improved.....	8	11	19
Discharged unimproved	5	4	9
Discharged sober.....	1		1
Died.....	30	28	58
Total discharged	73	75	148
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1881.....	267	245	512

Of the 172 admissions there were 58 cases of dementia, 35 of chronic mania, 34 of melancholia, 22 of acute mania, 10 of sub-acute mania, 5 of paroxysmal mania, 3 of epileptic mania, 2 of senile dementia and 1 of general paresis. One person was admitted who was the victim of intemperance and the opium habit who had been committed as insane, but he was discharged in a few days, as soon as the facts were brought to light.

Of the whole number admitted, 155 were admitted for the first time, 12 for the second time and 4 for the third time. Of the 16 readmissions, 8 had been discharged; of these 3 had been insane a

"D."— Superintendent's Report.

number of times, one 13 times, one 8 and one 3 times. Two were cases of post-puerperal mania, the insanity occurring at the birth of each child. Two cases followed sunstroke and subsequent meningitis, and one had been insane several times previously, each attack succeeding overheating at blacksmiths' work and the use of liquor. Of the remaining, 8 had been discharged from the hospital to make room for more hopeful cases or had been removed upon a bond, but becoming violent and difficult to care for were sent back by the authorities. More than 74 per cent. of the admissions were cases requiring protracted treatment for amelioration or relief, the form of insanity independent of the so-called chronic cases being such as to need lengthy treatment even among the most favorable cases for recovery, the nature of the disease being such that the recuperative changes take place gradually. The great majority of this class are cases where mal-nutrition and mal-assimilation enter, largely as factors in the production of the disease, these conditions often existing for years before the final breakdown, leaving the system in a most unfavorable state to take up the work of repair when placed where it is possible for improvement to begin. The dementia and melancholia occurring in a certain class of cases likely to find their way here from the newly settled parts of the state are usually of this character, and not infrequently these cases become tedious in the extreme, recovery only coming after long continued rest and proper treatment.

In this respect the statistics of this year do not differ materially from those preceding it, the file of reports issuing from this institution showing a like state of things annually; and the explanation is found by analyzing the environment of those who are thus afflicted, and which may be summed up very briefly thus: overworked and underfed.

Eighty-four of the admissions were cases of insanity of more than one year's duration, while in 15 the duration was unknown, but the form of disease left little doubt of long continuance in each case. In this connection it may be stated that Table No. 17, giving duration of insanity previous to admission in those recovered, shows that 34 of those discharged recovered had been insane

"D."—Superintendent's Report.

previous to admission for more than one year, and in this respect the experience of the present does not differ from former years, but it does teach us to be cautious in the use of terms implying chronicity, which by many is interpreted incurability. Each year adds to the list a number of recoveries from among those who are called chronic cases, for whose care (?) there is just now so much said about cheaper accommodations and less care being necessary. Table No. 16 shows that this year 11 cases of "chronic" mania were discharged recovered, and last year there were 6. The history given in each of these cases is such as to justify the diagnosis made when they were admitted, the disease having existed from 2 to 19 years before admission. The term chronic is a most unfortunate one, because it misleads so many who no doubt mean well, but are not informed that in itself it has nothing to do with incurability, which as already stated is often regarded as synonymous with the term chronic. It has thus been clothed by some with an arbitrary meaning never implied only by those who use it advisedly.

There is among some a belief that for the "chronic" insane there is no hope but death, and yet year after year the statistics from hospitals the world over show this estimate to be incorrect, and place data within the reach of every one interested which disprove the assumption. Unfortunately such data are not regarded, or escape the observation of those who write so voluminously about the "chronic" insane and the cheaper accommodations needed for that class. They should rather stimulate inquiry as to the necessities for the greater relief of this class and of the treatment necessary to secure a still greater list of recoveries by means of improved methods of treatment and appliances for care. No effort should be spared, no means left untried, which will in any way contribute to such a result in the treatment of the insane, and this cannot be done by relegating this class to alms-house accommodations with scarcely any attention.

Chronic diseases other than insanity are not thus given over to fate. Because a person has been insane a year or more is no reason why they should be practically abandoned; without reason to guide,

"D."—Superintendent's Report.

without judgment to shape ends, thus doubly helpless, they are given over to cheapness because it is cheap, without one redeeming feature in the outlook; without a single effort to save from a worse fate than death, or even an effort to help them.

Of the admissions, 92 had been insane from 18 months to 27 years; therefore more than one-half the number admitted had passed the arbitrary boundary line and entered into the "chronic" state of the disease; but they are by no means incurable, although if judged by the rules mentioned, they would probably be assigned to the ranks of incurability and the only chance for improvement be removed.

The Table of Causation shows quite a large number of cases (38) of meningitis, either in the acute, sub-acute or chronic stage. Epilepsy is a cause of insanity in 12 cases, and in 16 scrofulosis alone, or combined with some other factors, gave rise to the mental disturbance. Fifteen of the admissions were cases of insanity connected with the puerperal state; 10 were acknowledged excessively intemperate in the use of liquor, and the insanity was clearly attributable to that cause. In the case of one woman admitted, the disease was undoubtedly caused by the excessive use of tobacco through a series of years. Smoking was resorted to for the purpose of "curing a toothache;" it soon became not only habitual but a ruling passion, so that the pipe was "never out of her mouth," except at meal time and for short "naps" at night. Between the "naps" she rose or sat up in bed and smoked an hour or more at a time, then a short "nap" and another "smoke." "Nervousness" became extreme. She was reasoned with by husband and friends; expostulations, even threats were of no use. She says she could not control it and ceased fighting it, although she knew and felt the steady increase of nervousness and apprehended the insanity which eventually followed. Notwithstanding all the argument and expostulations she smoked incessantly, latterly using very strong tobacco.

This table shows how great a part disease of some kind plays in the production of insanity. The 36 cases marked unknown are those from whom we could not obtain sufficient data to aid us in

“D.”—*Superintendent's Report.*

making a direct statement as to the cause, and does not mean that there were no evidences of disease about them when admitted. They were all diseased, many of them seriously diseased, but having no means of determining which were the exciting causes of the insanity they were marked unknown.

Table No. 5 indicates that this disease is developed during the years of the greatest activity—when mental and physical exertions are being used to their utmost; indeed, it is not infrequent that it is due to this overtaxing of muscle and brain that the breakdown may be directly attributed.

Table No. 6 shows the occupation of those admitted, and here again it becomes apparent that it is during the most active period of life that the disease overtakes the individual. This table also shows that it is from among the active members of society that these institutions are filled. The drones escape. It is from the busy work-a-day folk, those who contribute by the labor of their hands to the upbuilding of the commonwealth, that the great majority of our insane come. The indolent and the vicious appear to escape a calamity which so often overtakes the industrious while they are in the prime of their usefulness.

Table No. 7, indicating nativity, shows that the largest number of admissions were from the foreign born; but this is explained by the fact that the part of the state from which this institution derives most of its population is settled by foreign-born citizens. The experience of this year confirms the statistical matter contained in the last annual report of this institution (8th), that we receive into this hospital a larger percentage of cases of the depressed types of mental disease than are received into those institutions in the countries from which our population is largely drawn.

Table No. 10 shows how great a part is played by heredity in contributing to the causation of insanity. In thirty-two of the admissions there was a hereditary taint acknowledged. It is very doubtful, however, whether the numbers given here represent all who have the taint, because with many a knowledge of hereditary transmission, if known, is withheld, because it is often looked upon as a sort of disgrace to the record.

“D.”—*Superintendent's Report.*

Table 12 shows an unusually large number of cases (8) admitted who have committed or attempted violence. No cases are embodied in this table who “merely threatened.” We have included only those who made threats with an intent, as there was every reason to believe, to carry them into execution, and for whose safety it was considered necessary to secure constant watchfulness before the person was brought to the hospital. With all this accumulation of violent cases we have had no casualty and there has been no suicide; there has never been a suicide here since the institution first opened.

Table No. 13 shows cause of death in those who died during the year. Sixteen cases were caused by lung disease, 15 being the result of consumption, and one case of emphysema; 4 were cases of general paresis; 10 were the result of epilepsy; 1 was a case of acute peritonitis; 3 were directly attributable to disease of the heart; 1 resulted from embolism; 3 cases of serous apoplexy; 1 of acute meningitis; 3 of exhaustion from long continued mental disease; 2 were cases of brain softening; 1 a case of sub-acute cerebro-spinal meningitis; 1 of cerebro-spinal meningitis; 1 of cerebro-spinal sclerosis; 1 of spinal sclerosis, and 3 of brain atrophy.

During the latter part of the summer the then prevalent bowel complaint made its appearance once in the house, and for the first time in our history we had what might be called an epidemic. The disease was more like dysentery than anything else, but it could not be diagnosed dysentery because it lacked several of the most prominent symptoms of that disease. It generally attacked the old or infirm persons, and those cases who had been for a longer time insane; that is, of two persons upon the same ward, perhaps occupying the same room, surrounded by precisely the same conditions, eating the same food, drinking the same water, and in all respects cared for alike and both being infirm, it was observed that this bowel complaint attacked the one who had been for a long time insane and did not affect the other. In this class the disease proved very intractable, at first all attempts at relief failing. It was observed to be most severe upon those wards set apart for the care of the filthy patients, although it was not confined to those wards, and

“D.”—*Superintendent's Report.*

it was among this class of filthy patients that nearly all the deaths, 8 in number, occurred. An analysis of the water, food and air supplied showed nothing amiss with them, and the most scrupulous cleanliness and disinfection failed to ameliorate the symptoms or prevent the spread of the disease. The aloine discharges were frequent, some patients having as many as 16 in the 24 hours. They were thin and exceedingly offensive, sometimes tinged with blood, but never containing it in any quantity. At times shreddy particles were discharged. There was no severe pain complained of; indeed the absence of pain was a marked feature. There was but slight increase of temperature at any time. They all had what may be called a good appetite, and if permitted would eat with avidity. Very rarely did pressure over the abdomen elicit evidence of tenderness so that it was a noticeable feature. An examination of one case after death showed that the intestinal tract had upon the internal coat of the canal diphtheritic deposits in patches, generally confined to the large intestine. This condition is quite rare. It was observed in some cases of bowel disorders in soldiers during the war of the rebellion, but the symptoms observed then were not such as were observed in these cases. After the discovery of the diphtheritic condition, the patients received large doses of alcoholic stimulants, and there was a decided subsidence in the severity of the symptoms. Stimulants exerted an influence for good in the treatment of cases occurring afterwards. The disease was protracted, and in fatal cases lasted from two to four weeks, while in some who recovered the disease lasted a much longer time. Convalescence when established was rapid.

Aside from this disease, consumption and epilepsy caused the greatest number of deaths, and this is similar to the experience of former years. It has been often remarked that lung complications, particularly consumption, carries off the majority of cases of insanity of long standing, and Table No. 22 shows that in the great majority of the deaths this year the disease was of long duration, 43 of those who died having been insane for more than two years. During the past summer a large number of our old attendants and employees left us, and the substitution of new persons in their

“ D.”— *Superintendent's Report.*

places subjected the institution to some inconvenience. The removal of a medical officer has increased the labor of those remaining, so that it will be impossible to maintain the medical department at what I consider a proper standard of efficiency with the decreased number.

I believe it to be my duty to suggest to your board the propriety of calling attention to that feature of the law that limits the number of medical assistants, with a view to its repeal, so that there may be no lack of help in this department, and that such attention as is right and proper may not be withheld from the unfortunate people committed to your care.

WALTER KEMPSTER.

WINNEBAGO, September 30, 1881.

"D."—Statistical Tables.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE NO. I.

Showing movement of household for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1881.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1880.....	251	238	489
Admitted during the year.....	89	82	171
Total number under treatment.....	340	320	660
Average under treatment daily.....			520.6
Discharged recovered.....	29	32	61
Discharged improved.....	8	11	19
Discharged unimproved.....	5	4	9
Discharged sober.....	1	.....	1
Died.....	30	28	58
Total discharged.....	73	75	148
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1881.....	267	245	512

TABLE NO. II.

Showing the form of insanity in those admitted.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Melancholia.....	11	23	34
Acute mania.....	8	14	22
Sub-acute mania.....	6	4	10
Chronic mania.....	19	16	35
Paroxysmal mania.....	2	3	5
Epileptic mania.....	1	2	3
Dementia.....	38	20	58
Senile dementia.....	2	.....	2
General paresis.....	1	.....	1
Opium habit.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	80	82	171

"D."—Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. III.

Showing probable exciting causes in those admitted.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Acute meningitis	4	3	7
Sub-acute meningitis	20	5	25
Chronic meningitis	4	2	6
Injury to head	2	.....	2
Chronic brain atrophy .....	.....	1	1
Epilepsy	6	5	11
Syphilis .....	.....	1	1
Phthisis pulmonalis .....	.....	1	1
Phthisis pulmonalis and epilepsy .....	.....	1	1
Puerperal state .....	.....	9	9
Post-puerperal state .....	.....	1	1
Suppressio mensium .....	.....	2	2
Second climacteric period .....	.....	3	3
Masturbation	4	.....	4
Scrofulosis	4	6	10
Scrofulosis and masturbation	2	.....	2
Scrofulosis and overwork .....	.....	1	1
Scrofulosis and anæmia .....	.....	1	1
Scrofulosis and heredity	1	1	2
Heredity	2	2	4
Heredity and injury to head	1	.....	1
Intemperance	9	1	10
Excessive use of tobacco .....	.....	1	1
General ill-health	2	2	4
Ill-health seq. to overwork	3	4	7
Ill-health seq. to fever simplex	1	.....	1
Ill-health seq. to typhoid fever	1	.....	1
Ill-health seq. to loss of sleep	1	1	2
Ill-health seq. to grief and anxiety .....	.....	3	3
Colica pitorum	1	.....	1
Locomotor ataxia	1	.....	1
Veri-encephalitis	1	.....	1
Cerebral hemorrhage .....	.....	2	2
Diphtheria and loss of sleep .....	.....	1	1
Inanition .....	.....	1	1
Imbecility	1	.....	1
Micro-cephalus .....	.....	1	1
Senility	2	.....	2
Unknown	16	20	36
Total	89	82	171

"D."—Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. IV.

Showing duration of insanity previous to admission.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Four days.....			
Seven days.....		3	3
Nine days.....	4		4
Ten days.....	2		2
Eleven days.....	1	1	2
Two weeks.....		1	1
Three weeks.....	2	4	6
Four weeks.....	1	3	4
Five weeks.....	5	4	9
Six weeks.....	1	1	2
Seven weeks.....	3	2	5
Eight weeks.....		1	1
Nine weeks.....	2	1	3
Three months.....	1		1
Four months.....	2	6	8
Five months.....	2		2
Six months.....		1	1
Seven months.....	6	1	7
Eight months.....	1	1	2
Nine months.....	1	3	3
Ten months.....		1	1
Twelve months.....	1	1	2
Eighteen months.....	1	6	7
Two years.....	4	4	8
Two and a half years.....	7	5	12
Three years.....		1	1
Four years.....	3	4	7
Five years.....	7	4	11
Six years.....	5	5	10
Seven years.....	3	3	6
Eight years.....	1	2	3
Nine years.....	2		2
Ten years.....		1	1
Twelve years.....		2	2
Thirteen years.....	1		1
Fifteen years.....		1	1
Sixteen years.....	1	1	2
Seventeen years.....	1		1
Eighteen years.....	1		1
Twenty years.....	4		4
Twenty-seven years.....	4	1	5
Several years.....		1	1
Unknown.....		1	1
Total.....	9	6	15
	89	82	171

"D."— *Statistical Tables.*

TABLE NO. V.

Showing age of those admitted.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Ten to fifteen years.....	1	1	2
Fifteen to twenty years.....	10	4	14
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	14	10	24
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	10	11	21
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	9	10	19
Thirty-five to forty years.....	10	9	19
Forty to forty-five years.....	2	10	12
Forty-five to fifty years.....	6	6	12
Fifty to fifty-five years.....	6	9	15
Fifty-five to sixty years.....	7	4	11
Sixty to sixty-five years.....	6	1	7
Sixty-five to seventy years.....	3	4	7
Seventy to seventy-five years.....	3	2	5
Seventy-five to eighty years.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	1	1	2
Total.....	89	82	171

 "D."—Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. VI.

Showing occupation of those admitted.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Housekeeper		64	64
Farmer	37		37
Laborer	29		29
Domestic		7	7
None	2	3	5
Cigarmaker	3		3
Student	1	2	3
Factory hand	1	1	2
Dressmaker		2	2
Farm hand	1		1
Cooper	1		1
Wagonmaker	1		1
Iron moulder	1		1
Blacksmith	1		1
Railroad man	1		1
Carpenter	1		1
Junkdealer	1		1
Teacher	1		1
Mill hand	1		1
Peddler	1		1
Painter	1		1
Priest	1		1
Lawyer	1		1
Metalworker	1		1
Seamstress		1	1
Washerwoman		1	1
Unknown	1	1	2
Total	89	82	171

"D."—Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. VII.

Showing nativity of those admitted.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Germany.....	32	23	55
Wisconsin.....	21	16	37
New York.....	7	10	17
Ireland.....	6	7	13
Norway.....	4	5	9
England.....	3	4	7
Bohemia.....	3	4	7
Canada.....	3	1	4
Denmark.....	3	.....	3
Austria.....	.....	3	3
Sweden.....	1	1	2
Ohio.....	2	.....	2
Missouri.....	1	.....	1
Illinois.....	1	.....	1
New Hampshire.....	.....	1	1
Vermont.....	.....	1	1
Pennsylvania.....	.....	1	1
Massachusetts.....	.....	1	1
United States.....	.....	1	1
Scotland.....	.....	1	1
Switzerland.....	.....	1	1
Poland.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	1	1	2
Total.....	89	82	171

TABLE NO. VIII.

Showing the degree of education in those admitted.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Collegiate.....	1	1	2
Common.....	53	51	104
Reads and writes.....	9	1	10
Reads.....	9	5	14
None.....	12	12	24
Unknown.....	5	12	17
Total.....	89	82	171

"D."—*Treasurer's Report.*

TABLE NO. IX.

Showing civil condition of those admitted.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Single.....	49	16	65
Married.....	34	49	83
Widowed.....	6	15	21
Divorced.....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	89	82	171

TABLE NO. X.

Showing hereditary transmission in thirty-two patients, and the insane relations of six patients admitted.

	Male.	Fem.	Total,
Father insane.....	3	4	7
Mother insane.....	4	1	5
Father, mother and pat. gr. grandmother insane.....	1	.....	1
Father and sister insane.....	1	.....	1
Father, sister and uncle insane.....	.....	1	1
Father and two mat. uncles insane.....	1	.....	1
Mother, sister and pat. uncle insane.....	1	.....	1
Mother, brother and uncle insane.....	.....	1	1
Sister insane.....	2	3	5
Brother insane.....	2	2	4
Sister and brother insane.....	.....	2	2
Half sister insane.....	1	.....	1
Father's half brother insane.....	1	.....	1
Paternal grand uncle insane.....	1	.....	1
Wife insane.....	1	.....	1
Father's cousin insane.....	1	.....	1
Cousin insane.....	.....	1	1
Son insane.....	1	.....	1
Nephew insane.....	.....	1	1
Aunt insane.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	21	17	38

“D.”—Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. XI.

Showing predisposition to disease independent of insanity in those admitted.

PATIENTS.		PREDISPOSITION.	PARENTS AND GRAND-PARENTS.		Total.
M.	F.		M.	F.	
2	1	Phthisis pulmonalis	3	1	4
1	1	Consanguinity	1	1	2
.....	1	Intemperance	1	.....	1
3	3		5	2	7

TABLE NO. XII.

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

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Threatened suicide	12	4	16
Threatened homicide	9	7	16
Attempted suicide	6	11	17
Attempted homicide	8	3	11
Threatened homicide and suicide	6	3	9
Attempted homicide, threatened suicide	1	1	2
Threatened homicide, attempted suicide	1	1	2
Attempted homicide and arson, threatened suicide .....	.....	1	1
Attempted homicide, committed arson	1	.....	1
Committed homicide	1	.....	1
Threatened arson	1	.....	1
Attempted arson .....	.....	1	1
Committed arson	1	.....	1
Committed rape	1	.....	1
Attempted to wreck railroad train	1	.....	1
Total	49	32	81

"D."—Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. XIII.

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

	Threatened suicide.		Threatened homicide.		Attempted suicide.		Attempted homicide.		Attempted homicide and suicide.		Total.	
	M.	M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Father insane	1									1		1
Father, sister and paternal uncle insane.....				1								1
Father and sister insane.....				1								1
Father and two maternal aunts insane			1							1		1
Mother, brother and maternal uncle insane.....				1								1
Brother insane.....		1			1					1		1
Sister insane						2						2
Half-sister insane	1									1		1
Father's half-brother insane.....								1		1		1
Total.....	2	1	1	3	3	1		5		5		6

TABLE NO. XIV.

Showing hereditary predisposition to disease in those admitted who attempted or threatened homicide, suicide, etc.

PATIENTS.		PREDISPOSITION.	PARENTS AND GRAND-PARENTS.		Total.
M.	F.		M.	F.	
1	.....	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	1	1	2
1	.....	Imbecility.....			2
1	.....	Consanguinity.....	1	1	2
.....	1	Scrofulosis.....			1
3	1		2	2	4

"D."—Statistical Tables.

TABLE No. XV.

Showing cause of insanity in those who recovered.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Meningitis	1	.....	1
Meningitis, seq. to injury to head	1	.....	1
Sub-acute meningitis	5	1	6
Sub-acute meningitis and heredity	1	.....	1
Puerperal state .....	.....	4	4
Post-puerperal state .....	.....	3	3
Second climacteric period .....	.....	1	1
Anæmia .....	.....	1	1
Epilepsy	1	.....	1
Masturbation	3	.....	3
Masturbation and scrofulosis	1	.....	1
Masturbation and heredity	1	.....	1
Alcoholism	1	.....	1
Intemperance	3	1	4
Intemperance and injury to head	1	.....	1
Intemperance and scrofulosis .....	.....	1	1
Scrofulosis	2	3	5
Scrofulosis and ill health .....	.....	1	1
Scrofulosis and heredity	1	4	5
Heredity	1	.....	1
Heredity and overwork	1	.....	1
Heredity and puerperal state .....	.....	1	1
General ill health .....	.....	2	2
Ill health, seq. to intemperance	1	.....	1
Ill health, seq. to overwork	2	3	5
Ill health, seq. to grief, anxiety and loss of sleep	1	3	4
Unknown	1	3	4
Total	29	32	61

TABLE No. XVI.

Showing form of insanity in those who recovered.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Melancholia	3	11	14
Acute mania	5	11	16
Sub-acute mania	2	.....	2
Chronic mania	5	6	11
Recurrent mania .....	.....	1	1
Paroxysmal mania .....	.....	1	1
Dementia	13	2	15
Senile dementia	1	.....	1
Total	29	32	61

“D.”—Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. XVII.

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

DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.	TIME UNDER TREATMENT.																							
	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.		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
One week or less.....		1		1	2				1		1						1						3	4
Three weeks or less....	1						2		2														4	1
Six weeks or less.....			1	1	3		1		1	2					1		1						4	7
Eight weeks or less....					1					1					1								1	1
Three months or less..					1					1													2	2
Six months or less....					2	1				2					2								4	3
Nine months or less..									1	1					1								2	1
Twelve months or less.			1																				1	1
Fifteen months or less.																1							1	1
Eighteen months or less									1														1	1
Two years or less.....								1	1		1		1	1									2	3
Three years or less....								1															1	1
Four years or less.....		1								1													1	1
Five years or less.....			1							1								1					2	2
Thirteen years or less.								1															1	1
Fifteen years or less..	1																					1	2	..
Nineteen years or less.												1											1	..
Several years.....					1																		1	1
Unknown.....			1								1	1	1		1								3	2
Total.....	1	3	2	3	5	7	2	4	6	3	5	6	2	1	4	3	2	1	1	2	9	3	29	32

TABLE No. XVIII.

FORM OF INSANITY AT THE TIME OF ADMISSION.	CAUSE OF DEATH.																											
	Phthisis pulmonalis.		Emphysema pulmonalis.			General paresis.			Epilepsy.		Acute general peritonitis.	Enterocolitis.		Hypertrophy and fatty degeneration of heart.		Aortic stenosis.	Embolism of carotis interna.	Serous apoplexy.		Acute meningitis.	Exhaustion from chronic mental disease.	Ramoescent cerebri.	Sub-acute cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Cerebro-spinal sclerosis.	Spinal sclerosis.	Atrophy of brain.	Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	F.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Melancholia.....	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	
Melancholia with fever.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Acute mania.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	2	...
Chronic mania.....	...	6	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	12	...
Paroxysmal mania.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Epileptic mania.....	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
General paresis.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Dementia.....	1	3	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	11	7	...
Total.....	3	12	1	3	1	6	4	1	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	30	28	...	...

"D"—Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. XIX.

AGE AT THE TIME OF DEATH.	CAUSE OF DEATH.																																
	Phthisis pulmonalis.		Emphysema pul.		General paresis.			Epilepsy.		Acute general peritonitis.	Enterocolitis.		Hypertrophy and fatty degeneration of heart.		Aortic stenosis.	Embolism of carotis interna.		Serous apoplexy.			Acute meningitis.		Exhaustion, chronic mental disease.		Ramoscent cerebri.	Sub-acute cerebro-spinal meningitis.		Cerebro spinal sclerosis.		Atrophy of brain.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	F.	F.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
20 to 25 years.....	2																	1												5	4		
25 to 30 years.....		2					1																1							1	4		
30 to 35 years.....	1	1					3	1				2			1															6	4		
35 to 40 years.....		3							1																					4	4		
40 to 45 years.....				1			1				2							1												4	1		
45 to 50 years.....		2		1																			1							1	3		
50 to 55 years.....		1		1	1					1	1	1																		3	3		
55 to 60 years.....																														1	1		
60 to 65 years.....		1																1										1	2	1	4		
65 to 70 years.....		1									2				1			1										1	2	3	2		
70 to 75 years.....				1			1	2														1							3	3	1		
75 to 80 years.....								1																						1	1		
80 to 85 years.....																	1										1		2		1		
Unknown.....		1																												1	1		
Total.....	3	12	1	3	1	6	4	1	5	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	3	30	28					

"D."—Statistical Tables.

"D."—*Statistical Tables.*

TABLE No. XX.

Showing duration of insanity in those who died.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Between three and six months.....	5	1	6
Between one and two years.....	4	3	7
Between two and three years.....	4	4	8
Between three and four years.....	2	1	3
Between four and five years.....	4	.....	4
Between five and six years.....	1	.....	1
Between six and seven years.....	2	1	3
Between seven and eight years.....	3	1	4
Between eight and nine years.....	.....	3	3
Between nine and ten years.....	2	1	3
Between ten and eleven years.....	.....	5	5
Between twelve and thirteen years.....	2	1	3
Between fourteen and fifteen years.....	.....	1	1
Between fifteen and sixteen years.....	.....	1	1
Between twenty-five and twenty six years.....	.....	1	1
Between twenty-six and twenty-seven years.....	.....	1	1
Between thirty-two and thirty-three years.....	.....	1	1
Between thirty-seven and thirty-eight years.....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	1	1	2
Total.....	30	28	58

TABLE No. XXI.

Showing general statistics of the hospital from its opening, May 11, 1873, to September 30, 1881.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Total number admitted.....	.....	.....	.....	853	824	1,677
Total number discharged recovered.....	164	167	331	.....	.....	.....
Total number discharged improved.....	129	163	392	.....	.....	.....
Total number disch'ged unimprov'd.....	143	99	242	.....	.....	.....
Total number discharged sober.....	6	1	7	.....	.....	.....
Total number discharged not insane.....	2	5	7	.....	.....	.....
Total number died.....	142	144	286	.....	.....	.....
Total number discharged.....	.....	.....	.....	568	579	1,165
Remaining in hospital Sept. 30, 1881.....	.....	.....	.....	267	245	512

"D."—Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. XXII.

Showing number of patients in hospital from each county, and the number to which each is entitled.

COUNTIES.	Number to which entitled.	In hospital Sept 30, 1881.	COUNTIES.	Number to which entitled.	In hospital Sept 30, 1881.
Ashland.....	2	.....	Outagamie.....	26	31
Bayfield.....	2	1	Ozaukee.....	13	13
Brown.....	33	29	Oconto.....	14	11
Clark.....	7	8	Portage.....	15	12
Calumet.....	13	15	Racine.....	30	29
Dodge.....	47	36	Shawano.....	5	8
Door.....	8	10	Sheboygan.....	33	29
Fond du Lac.....	48	40	Taylor.....	2	1
Green Lake.....	12	9	Washington.....	23	23
Grant.....	.....	1	Waukesha.....	28	21
Kenosha.....	14	15	Waupaca.....	17	21
Kewaunee.....	11	12	Wausara.....	11	6
Lincoln.....	2	1	Winnebago.....	42	33
Manitowoc.....	37	41	Wood.....	6	8
Marathon.....	8	8	State at large.....	.....	26
Marquette.....	8	6			
Milwaukee.....	.....	5			
Marinette.....	.....	5			
			Total.....	.....	512

TABLE NO. XXIII.

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

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Admitted for the first time.....	81	74	155
Admitted for the second time.....	6	6	12
Admitted for the third time.....	2	2	4
Total.....	89	82	171

 "D."—*Treasurer's Report.*

TABLE NO. XXIV.

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

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Recovered from the first attack.....	25	29	54
Recovered from the second attack.....	4	2	6
Recovered from the third attack.....		1	1
Total	29	32	61

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Board of Trustees of the Northern Hospital for the Insane;

GENTLEMEN — Your term of office expiring by law on this 6th day of June, 1881, I deem it proper to report to you at this time my financial transactions with the Hospital, covering the period between the date of my last annual report (October 1, 1880) and this date:

CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

I have received from State.....	\$100,117 64
I have received from Hospital Steward.....	4,470 18
Total receipts.....	\$104,587 82

DISBURSEMENTS.

To reimburse myself for money advanced on this account, as per report of October 1, 1880.....	\$1,471 47
Paid Secretary's orders, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38 and 40, amounting to.....	96.173 06
Balance on hand.....	\$97,644 53
	6,943 29
	\$104,587 82

APPROPRIATION FOR WATER SUPPLY MADE BY LEGISLATURE OF 1880.

Balance on hand, report October 1, 1880.....	\$8,936 45
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“D.”—Treasurer’s Report.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Secretary’s orders, Nos. 3, 5, 7, 11, 14, 18, amounting to..	\$8,936 45
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APPROPRIATION FOR NEW PIPE, IN 1880.

Balance, as per report October 1, 1880.....	\$1 59
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APPROPRIATION FOR WEIGH SCALES, IN 1880.

Balance, as per report October 1, 1880.....	\$0 04
---	--------

APPROPRIATION FOR ENLARGING DRY ROOM, IN 1880.

Balance, as per report October 1, 1880.....	\$0 48
---	--------

APPROPRIATION FOR STORM WINDOWS, IN 1880.

Balance, as per report October 1, 1880.....	\$0 08
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APPROPRIATION FOR BOARDING HOUSE, IN 1880.

Balance on hand, report October 1, 1880.....	\$1,207 12
--	------------

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Secretary’s orders, Nos. 35 and 39, amounting to.....	\$411 41
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Balance on hand.....	795 71
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	\$1,207 12
--	------------

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand, current expenses.....	\$6,943 29
--	------------

Appropriation for pipe, 1880.....	1 59
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Appropriation for scales, 1880.....	0 04
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Appropriation for dry room, 1880.....	0 48
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Appropriation for storm windows, 1880.....	0 08
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Appropriation for boarding house, 1880.....	795 71
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	\$7,741 19
--	------------

All of which is respectfully submitted, this 6th day of June,
A. D. 1881.

THOS. D. GRIMMER,

Treasurer.

"D."—Summary of Expenditures.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

From June 7, 1881, to the end of the fiscal year, September 30, 1881, inclusive.

ARTICLE AND QUANTITY.	Average price.	Amount.
AMUSEMENTS AND INSTRUCTION.		
Periodicals		\$6 00
CLOTHING.		
Gingham, 166 yards	\$0.105	\$17 43
Suits, 105		
Vests, 6		
Pants, 24		610 90
Boots, 12 pairs	2.50	30 00
Shoes, 36 pairs	1.50	54 00
Slippers, 210 pairs .....	.8236	172 85
Hats, 2 dozen	6.00	12 00
Suspenders, 1 gross		48 70
Mittens, 1 dozen		6 50
Shirting, 498½ yards .....	.1150	57 33
Cottonade, 219 yards .....	.2150	47 09
Calico, 715½ yards .....	.0700	50 09
Cotton, 403½ yards .....	.0724	29 23
Buttons, thread, needles, etc		41 42
Marking ink, 2 pounds		22 00
Cheese cloth, 295 yards .....	.0450	13 28
Total		\$1,212 82
DRUGS AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.		
Drugs		\$235 86
Surgical and medical appliances		17 00
Total		\$252 86
FARM, BARN AND GARDEN.		
Blacksmithing		\$14 98
Farm tools and repairs		6 90
Repairs to vehicles		5 75
Total		\$27 63
FUEL AND LIGHTS.		
Coal, 1,233½ ¹⁰⁰⁰ ₁₀₀₀ tons	5.4119	\$6,694 19
Matches and tapers		32 60
Total		\$6,726 79

"D."—Summary of Expenditures.

ARTICLE AND QUANTITY.	Average price.	Amount.
FURNISHING AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES.		
Sheeting, 1,123 yards.....	\$0.1765	\$198 22
Toweling, 200 yards.....	.07	14 00
Towels, 3 dozen.....	3.00	9 00
Bedspreads, 8 dozen.....	11.40	91 20
Rubber sheets, 22.....	1.05	23 10
Napkins, 13 dozen.....		41 25
Combs, hair brushes, etc.....		8 75
Hardware.....		20 85
Tinware.....		6 38
Woodenware.....		9 26
Glassware and crockery.....		22 55
Spoons.....		6 50
Brooms, 22 dozen.....		49 80
Mops, 1 dozen.....	2.2636	1 20
Baskets, 6.....	.5833	3 50
Soap, hard, 840 pounds.....	.0457	38 40
Soda, sal and caustic, 7,212 pounds.....		137 16
Bath brick.....		8 90
Starch, laundry, 430 pounds.....	.065	27 95
Total.....		\$717 97
PROVISIONS.		
Apples, dried, 232 pounds.....	\$0.08	\$18 56
Apples, green, 1 basket.....		75
Barley, 375 pounds.....	.0476	16 88
Baking powder, yeast, etc.....		16 00
Black raspberries.....		8 24
Butter, 6,694 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds.....	.1911	1,279 53
Beef on foot, 103,475 pounds.....	.0438	4,755 50
Beef, fresh, 59 pounds.....	.1345	7 94
Cinnamon, 20 pounds.....	.405	8 10
Corn starch, 40 pounds.....	.0825	3 30
Cocoonut, 3 pounds.....	.32	96
Coffee, 3,329 pounds.....	.1568	522 06
Crackers, 243 pounds.....	.0606	14 73
Cheese, 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ pounds.....	.14	33
Extracts.....		7 75
Eggs, 763 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	.1387	105 90
Flour, family, 238 barrels.....	5.7016	1,357 09
Flour, graham, 6 barrels.....	5.4666	32 80
Fish, cod, 1,350 pounds.....	.0555	75 00
Fish, fresh, 593 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.....	.0507	30 10
Fish, mackerel, 1 kit.....		1 50
Grapes, 18 pounds.....	.1444	2 60
Honey, 281 pounds.....	.18	50 58
Hominy, 3 barrels.....	4.00	12 00
Ham and bacon, 236 pounds.....	.1343	31 71
Lemons, 34 dozen.....	.5352	18 20
Lard, 1,764 pounds.....	.1245	208 32
Mutton, 4,184 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds.....	.0445	186 30
Malt, 46 pounds.....	.05	2 30

"D."—*Summary of Expenditures.*

ARTICLE AND QUANTITY.	Average price.	Amount.
PROVISIONS — continued.		
Mustard, 25 pounds	\$0.05	\$2 30
Mustard seed, 1 pound.....		20
Oat meal, 6 barrels.....	6.0416	36 25
Olive oil, 1 bottle.....		75
Pepper, 30 pounds .....	.22	6 60
Peaches, green, 2 baskets		2 80
Potatoes, 1 bushel		75
Poultry, 277¾ pounds.....	.1380	38 34
Rice, 619 pounds.....	.0704	43 58
Raisins, 4 boxes.....	2.625	10 50
Sago, 15 pounds		98
Sardines, 1 box		70
Salt, 12 barrels.....	1.1333	13 60
Sauce, Worcestershire, 6 pints.....		2 48
Sugar, 7,492 pounds.....	.1007	754 50
Syrup, 316 gallons.....	.435	137 46
Strawberries 346 quarts .....	.1011	35 01
Tea, 683 pounds.....	.3928	267 90
Vegetables, miscellaneous		4 80
Vegetables, canned.....		20 70
Vinegar, 462 gallons.....	.1662	76 82
Total		\$10,235 91
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Freight		\$94 01
Expressage		13 90
Exchange.....		4 45
Postage		85 70
Telegraphing		18 01
Stationery		5 00
Tobacco, 124 pounds		49 49
Patients' general expenses.....		55 80
Elopers.....		17 25
Total		\$343 61
SALARIES AND WAGES.		
Officers' salaries		\$1,524 16
Employees' pay rolls.....		6,851 60
Total		\$8,375 76
REPAIRS, ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.		
Ordinary repairs.....		\$11 80
Lumber.....		24 00
Paints and oils.....		9 95
Pipe and fixtures.....		32 12
Oil for machinery.....		90 15
Tools.....		6 25
Total		\$174 27

"D."— Summary of Expenditures.

ARTICLE AND QUANTITY.	Average price.	Amount.
IMPROVEMENTS UNDER SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.		
<i>Boarding house—</i>		
Lumber		\$12 00
Trough and conductor		13 57
Paints and brushes		2 98
Nails, etc.		20 30
Total		\$48 85
<i>Fire main and hydrants —</i>		
Brick, 24,000		\$192 00
Expressage		1 60
Freight.		49 40
Hydrants		672 00
Labor		104 85
Lime, 41½ barrels	\$0.6963	28 90
Lead, 3,033 pounds .....	.045	136 48
Packing, 314 pounds .....	.07	21 98
Pipe, etc.		1,872 42
Picks, 3	1 25	3 75
Sand, 27 yards	1 00	27 00
Stone		25 00
Shovels, 6	1 00	6 00
Total		\$3,141 38
<i>Pump and fixtures —</i>		
Boiler		\$1,750 00
Expressage		35
Freight		124 18
Pump		1,897 50
Stone for engine bed		45 00
Total		\$3,817 03

"D."—Steward's List of Vouchers for Expenditures.

STEWARD'S LIST OF VOUCHERS FOR EXPENDITURES

From June 7 to September 30, 1881, inclusive.

1881.		
July 1	Foote Bros. & Co., flour	\$450 00
July 1	F. Gillingham & Co., beef	632 00
July 1	Maria Al'sop, expenses home of patient	6 25
July 1	Hicks, Maitland & Richardson, expenses after elopers..	8 95
July 1	C. & N. W. R. R. Co., freight	60 90
July 1	J. Christensen, fresh fish	29 25
July 1	W. U. Telegraph Co. telegrams	1 95
July 1	Sundry persons, officers' pay roll for June	557 50
July 1	Sundry persons, employes' pay roll for June	2,402 45
July 1	Chas. Schuman, beef	389 00
July 1	Thos. Owens, beef	260 10
July 1	D. Fitzpatrick, beef	80 00
July 1	J. B. Oshier, beef and mutton	384 75
July 1	C. S. Rich, butter	122 30
July 1	J. M. Bemis, butter	108 28
July 1	G. W. Merritt butter	46 41
July 1	G. Baumann & Sons, butter	28 80
July 1	John Lloyd, butter	16 91
July 1	Henry Reese, butter	10 56
July 1	Hatch & Edwards, butter and eggs	72 78
July 1	C. S. Weston, eggs	16 80
July 1	J. W. Laffin & Co., butter, eggs and lemons	29 10
July 1	E. M. Bennett, strawberries	33 10
July 1	Wm. Wakeman, Jr., lard	84 00
July 1	B. Wild & Co., crackers	4 64
July 1	Roundy, Peckham & Co., groceries	701 09
July 1	Andrew Haben, leather mittens	6 50
July 1	D. Adler & Sons, clothing	331 30
July 1	Wm. Hill & Co., dry goods	466 89
July 1	Ann Fusee Co., matches	30 00
July 1	Winnebago post office, stamps, envelopes and cards	74 70
July 1	Geo. C. Morgan & Co., pump, pipe and fixtures	3,871 04
Aug. 25	Ellsworth & Co., gas coal	85 25
Aug. 25	J. Baumann & Co., drugs, extracts, brushes, etc.	102 50
Aug. 25	C. S. Rich, butter	108 60
Aug. 25	J. B. Oshier, mutton and eggs	119 20
Aug. 25	Evan Jones, butter and eggs	101 28
Aug. 25	D. E. Williams, butter and eggs	33 46
Aug. 25	G. Baumann & Sons, butter	24 14
Aug. 25	J. E. Austin, butter and eggs	24 49
Aug. 25	Hatch & Edwards, butter	65 77
Aug. 25	W. Cowhan, butter and eggs	31 08
Aug. 25	G. W. Merritt, butter	11 86
Aug. 25	M. Kelly, eggs	3 95
Aug. 25	Chas. Schuman, beef	165 28
Aug. 25	C. S. Weston, eggs and blackberries	9 35
Aug. 25	G. Weideman, beef	497 60
Aug. 25	Edw. Coleman, beef	875 25
Aug. 25	G. M. Wakefield, beef	59 40
Aug. 25	H. C. Gustavus & Co., flour	227 50
Aug. 25	Foote Bros. & Co., flour	241 80

"D."—*Steward's List of Vouchers for Expenditures.*

1881.		
Aug. 25	Wm. Wakeman, Jr., lard and chickens.	\$69 06
Aug. 25	W. Calvin, salt.	13 60
Aug. 25	Fred Roth, vinegar.	34 56
Aug. 25	Jas. E. Kennedy, groceries.	60 23
Aug. 25	Roundy, Peckham & Co., groceries.	757 10
Aug. 25	J. R. Loper, soap.	38 40
Aug. 25	Wm. Hill & Co., rubber sheets.	23 10
Aug. 25	Ricker, McC. & Dixon, caustic and sal soda.	137 16
Aug. 25	Ira Rogers, brooms.	27 00
Aug. 25	G. M. Munger & Co., repairs to laundry.	11 80
Aug. 25	Cook, Brown & Co., stone, brick and lime.	285 90
Aug. 25	W. W. Sanderson, sand.	30 00
Aug. 25	Buckstaff Bros. & Chase, lumber.	12 00
Aug. 25	Wm. Spikes & Co., coffins.	22 00
Aug. 25	Sundry persons, employes' pay-roll, July.	2,216 02
Aug. 25	Sundry persons, officers' pay-roll, July.	483 33
Aug. 25	Sundry persons, petty cash.	9 41
Aug. 25	W. U. Telegraph Co., telegrams.	6 55
Aug. 25	Adams & Brightlar, expenses after elopers.	2 30
Aug. 25	C. & N. W. R. R. Co., freight.	475 97
Aug. 25	Geo. C. Morgan & Co., hydrants, lead, etc.	882 78
Aug. 25	C. & N. W. R. R. Co., freight.	224 08
	Contingent general expenses—	
Sep. 6	M. Costello, digging graves.	4 00
Sep. 6	L. V. Smith, letter copying books.	5 00
Sep. 6	C. & N. W. R. R. Co., car fare.	2 35
Sep. 6	Meileke & Cook, returning eloper.	4 00
Sep. 6	Winnebago post office, postage.	3 00
Sep. 6	Sundry persons, petty cash.	7 43
Sep. 27	M. D. Williams, butter and honey.	158 91
Sep. 27	Chas. Schuman, beef.	306 00
Sep. 27	D. T. Davis, butter and eggs.	34 23
Sep. 27	Wm. Hansen, beef.	627 80
Sep. 27	W. Cowhan, butter and eggs.	14 45
Sep. 27	C. L. Rich, butter.	100 90
Sep. 27	G. W. Merritt, butter.	14 26
Sep. 27	R. J. Hughes, butter and eggs.	26 23
Sep. 27	John Lally, beef.	495 42
Sep. 27	Chas. Sumner, mutton.	31 20
Sep. 27	John Lloyd, butter and eggs.	176 37
Sep. 27	H. C. Gustavus & Co., flour.	470 50
Sep. 27	B. Wild & Co., crackers.	6 14
Sep. 27	Wm. Wakeman, Jr., lard.	55 85
Sep. 27	J. Hoerning & Son, meats.	104 25
Sep. 27	Jas. E. Kennedy, groceries.	15 69
Sep. 27	T. A. Cuapman & Co., towels and napkins.	50 25
Sep. 27	Chas. J. Russell, fruits and vegetables.	17 65
Sep. 27	J. A. McCourt, hats.	12 00
Sep. 27	A. S. Williston, indelible ink.	22 00
Sep. 27	D. Adler & Sons, clothing.	328 20
Sep. 27	Bradley & Metcalf, shoes and slippers.	256 85
Sep. 27	John Wyeth & Bro., drugs.	39 65
Sep. 27	J. Bauman & Co., drugs.	110 81
Sep. 27	A. L. Herstein, surgical appliances.	17 00
Sep. 27	Roundy, Peckham & Co., groceries.	637 93
Sep. 27	Wm. Hill & Co., dry goods.	92 40
Sep. 27	Menasha W. W. Co., pails.	7 60
Sep. 27	J. F. W. Decker, crockery, etc.	32 31
Sep. 27	Buckstaff Bros. & Case, lumber.	24 00

"D."—*Steward's List of Vouchers for Expenditures.*

1881.		
Sept. 27	Goe Pros. & Bassler, trough and conductors.....	\$13 57
Sept. 27	Geo. F. Stroud, paints, oils, etc	54 98
Sept. 27	E. H. Kellogg, cylinder oil	49 10
Sept. 27	Hoffman, Billings & Co., pipe fittings.	32 12
Sept. 27	E. D. Williams, services as mason.....	104 85
Sept. 27	D. Mierswa, blacksmithing and repairs.....	32 25
Sept. 27	S. M. Hay & Bro., hardware.....	63 18
Sept. 27	B. Westermann & Co., subscription to Archiv of Psy. chiatry	2 25
Sept. 27	Henry C. Lea's Son & Co., subscription to American Journal Medical Science	3 75
Sept. 27	Sundry persons, officers' salaries, August, 1881	483 33
Sept. 27	C. & N. W. R. R. Co., freight.....	1,145 59
Sept. 27	Sundry persons, employes' pay roll August.....	2,233 13
Sept. 27	Rhodes & Co., coal	4,566 81
Sept. 27	M. T. Ames & Co., coal	411 78
Sept. 27	American Express Co., expressage.....	8 85
	Contingent expenses —	
Sept. 28	Geo. C. Morgan & Co., boiler and pipe fittings.....	1,560 89
Sept. 28	C. M. & St. P. R. R. Co., freight.....	1 40
Sept. 28	Brink & Lucy, returning eloper.....	2 00
Sept. 28	Fred. Will, stone.....	20 00
Sept. 28	Winnebago post office, postage.....	7 00
Sept. 28	American Express Co., expressage	6 45
Sept. 28	W. U. Telegraph Co., telegrams.....	9 11
Sept. 28	G. H. Frelich, expenses home	10 00
Sept. 28	J. McCullough, expenses home	5 00
Sept. 28	J. Hamilton, expenses home.....	4 00
Sept. 28	J. McCoy, expenses home.....	85
Sept. 28	Sundry persons, petty items	7 05
	Total	\$35,080 88

"D."—*Receipts and Expenditures.*

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

From June 7, 1881, to September 30, 1881, inclusive.

RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF CURRENT EXPENSE.

June 7, balance of current expense fund with state treasurer . . .	\$38,502 75
Less amount for Board of Supervision.....	4,062 08
	<u>\$34,440 67</u>
Amount received from Treasurer T. D. Grimmer.....	6,943 29
Amount in steward's hands.....	411 56
Amount received for board and clothing of patients.....	1,360 19
Amount received for hides and pelts.....	577 39
4 calves.....	6 00
3 horses.....	155 00
flower plants.....	3 80
medicines.....	3 00
15 bushel onions.....	14 95
6 straw hats.....	75
C. & N. W. R. R. Co. overcharges on freight	17 50
old gas tank.....	25 00
22 ¹²⁸ / ₂₀₀₀ tons old iron.....	278 40
1,008 ¹ / ₂ pounds rags.....	15 13
33 pounds lead pipe.....	76
	<u>\$44,253 34</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For amusement and instruction.....	\$6 00
clothing.....	1,212 83
drugs and medical department.....	252 86
farm, barn and garden.....	27 63
fuel and lights.....	6,726 79
furnishing and general household supplies.....	717 97
miscellaneous.....	343 61
provisions.....	10,235 91
repairs, additions and improvements.....	174 27
salaries and wages.....	8,375 76
	<u>\$28,073 62</u>
Balance on hand September 30.....	16,179 72
	<u>\$44,253 34</u>

RECAPITULATION OF BALANCES.

September 30, 1881, current expenses.....	\$16,179 72
Pump and fixtures.....	72 97
Fire main and hydrants.....	468 62
Boarding house.....	746 86
Storm windows.....	08
Dry room.....	48
Weigh scales.....	04
Hose and pipe.....	1 59
	<u>\$17,470 36</u>

“D.”—Receipts and Expenditures.

RECAPITULATION OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.

Current expense	\$28,073 62
Pump and fixtures	3,817 03
Fire main and hydrants	3,141 38
Boarding house	48 85
	\$35,080 88

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

From June 7, 1881, to September 30, 1881, inclusive.

EXPENDITURES, SPECIAL.

<i>Pump and fixtures —</i>	
Appropriation received	\$2,890 00
Expended as per itemized report	3,817 03
Balance September 30, 1881	\$72 97
 <i>Fire main and hydrants —</i>	
Appropriation received	\$3,610 00
Expended as per itemized report	3,141 38
Balance September 30, 1881	\$468 62
 <i>Boarding house —</i>	
Balance appropriation	\$795 71
Expended as per itemized report	48 85
Balance September 30, 1881	\$746 86
 <i>Storm windows —</i>	
Balance brought forward from June 7, 1881	\$0 08
 <i>Dry room —</i>	
Balance brought forward from June 7, 1881	\$0 48
 <i>Weigh scales —</i>	
Balance brought forward from June 7, 1881	\$0 04
 <i>Hose and pipe —</i>	
Balance brought forward from June 7, 1881	\$1 59

J

"D."—Managers' Report.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGERS OF THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Managers — Edward O'Neill, Milwaukee; Richard Street, Waukesha; James H. Miner, Richland Center; John Mather, La Crosse; Andrew E. Elmore, Fort Howard.

Officers of the Board — John Mather, President; William Street, Vice-President; Andrew E. Elmore, Treasurer.

Superintendent — William H. Sleep.

Matron — Mrs. William H. Sleep.

MANAGERS' REPORT.

To His Excellency, WM. E. SMITH,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

The undersigned managers of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys respectfully present to you this, the twenty-second and last report of their board as at present organized, for the portion of the fiscal year ending June 6, 1881.

The expenditures, as appears from the bills audited and allowed, amounted to \$36,067.50, arranged under the following heads:

Wages and salaries.....	\$11,200 84
Amusements.....	240 00
Means of instruction.....	14 94
Managers' expenses.....	801 95
Freight and express.....	864 16
Postage and telegraph.....	193 97
Traveling expenses.....	23 95
Clothing.....	3,458 61
House furnishing.....	985 20
Laundry expenses.....	383 57
Ordinary repairs and improvements.....	1,742 75
Drugs, medicines and medical services.....	585 21
Farm and barn expenses.....	1,479 96
Miscellaneous.....	1,302 39
Fuel and light.....	4,154 20
Subsistence.....	8,635 80

\$36,067 50

“D.”—Managers’ Report.

This makes an average amount each month of \$4,508.44, and allowing the same rate of expense the balance of the year, would make in all \$54,001.28, which, as will be seen by our last report, is just \$101.28 more than our estimate. There is in the state treasury applicable to this fund \$15,606.00, in our treasurer’s hands \$1,810.74, and there is due this account from the boot and shoe fund \$10,000, making in all \$27,416.74; and taken, in connection with the fact that since our last report two span of mules, costing over \$500, and five hundred feet of hose have been purchased, paid for and are now on hand, and for which no estimates had been made; that all bills have been settled and paid, and there is a larger amount of articles needed for current use now on hand than at the date of our last report, it will be seen that the institution is in better financial condition now than last year at this time.

The legislature made an appropriation at its last session of \$8,000 “for completing family building number ten.” Of this sum \$4,000 has been drawn from the treasury, and there is now in the hands of our treasurer of that fund \$2,613.07. The old building has been removed, the new commenced, and contracts have been made for lumber, brick and stone to complete the same.

An appropriation was made for well and water supply, \$1,000, which remains in state treasury. Also for paints, oils, etc., of \$600, of which there is in the hands of our treasurer \$490.88. Also for new fence \$800, no part of which has been used; \$400 remaining in the hands of the state treasurer, and the balance in the hands of our treasurer.

WISCONSIN BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

Stock and tools in factory	\$33,828 21
Machinery.....	1,914 23
Freight.....	200 00
	\$35,952 44
Book account (good).....	2,374 88
Cash in bank	324 62
Shoes furnished inmates from April 27, 1876, to June 1, 1881....	12,538 07
	\$51,190 01
Deduct amount due current expense fund.....	10,000 00
	\$41,190 01

“D.”—Managers’ Report.

The above is a copy of the inventory of the boot and shoe factory on the 1st day of June, 1881. The item of shoes furnished inmates, though credited to shoe factory, has been charged to profit and loss and should be deducted, leaving a balance of \$28,651.94, which is the real capital to-day.

Our last report showed the balance then to be \$31,742.89. This was a mistake. The true balance in bank to the credit of this fund was \$6,252.94, instead of \$8,710.25, as then stated, a check for \$2,457.31 being outstanding, and not charged up, so that last year our capital was \$28,285.49. Amount of boots and shoes made up for inmates since last report, \$1,939.31, of which \$1,390.20 worth is now on hand. And of the accounts formerly called good, \$986.88 has been charged to profit and loss, and although the working capital has been increased only \$366.45, the real profit has been \$3,292.64.

WISCONSIN SOCK FACTORY.

Stock on hand.....	\$1,948 98
Implements and tools in factory	506 81
Book account (good).....	1,080 52
	\$3,536 31

The legislature at its last session authorized our board to deed the right of way across the land of the state for railroad purposes, which has been done, and the money received therefor paid to our treasurer, as will be seen by his report

The report of our treasurer, herewith presented, shows the amount of moneys received and disbursed by him and now in his hands; that of our superintendent, the numbers now in the school and the usual tables deemed necessary at this time, as a report will be made at the end of the fiscal year by the new board. The physician's report is also appended.

In conclusion, it may not be out of place to say we leave the institution in a prosperous condition in all its departments; we feel a pride in saying we believe it to be second to none in the United States for its beneficial influence, and we trust it will so continue. Attached as some of us have been to it for years, we

“ D.”— *Superintendent's Report.*

shall always feel an interest in its welfare and its superintendent, all its officers and inmates. Our successors have no easy task. On them is the responsibility, in a large measure, of the welfare of the boys here, and those to come, and there is a relief, to some of us at least, that this is our last report.

JOHN MATHER.
RICHARD STREET.
EDWARD O'NEILL.
JAMES H. MINER.
ANDREW E. ELMORE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

WAUKESHA, May 31, 1881.

To the Board of Managers:

GENTLEMEN — At the closing of your term of office as managers of this institution, by your instruction I respectfully present a report of the institution for eight months of the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1880:

Number on roll October 1, 1880.....	430
Number received by commitment.....	63
Number returned from out on "ticket of leave".....	5
Number returned escapes of last year.....	1
Total	499
Number released on ticket of leave.....	101
Number died.....	2
Number escaped.....	4
Number released on writ	2
Number on roll May 31, 1881	390
Total	499
Total number enrolled since July, 1860.	1,864
Total number dismissed, died and escaped	1,474
Leaving on record as above.....	390
Highest number in school at any one time.....	438
Highest number in school at any time since October 1, 1880.....	430
Lowest number in school at any time since October 1, 1880.....	390

“D.”—*Superintendent's Report.*

The foregoing table shows a considerable decrease in the number of inmates in the institution since the last report, which may be accounted for by reason of fewer commitments, and that several boys who had been in the school for an unusual length of time, on account of having no homes, or unsuitable ones to go to, have been provided with places with farmers and others.

The general health of the school has been remarkably good. There has been no epidemic of any kind since the summer and fall of 1879, and but two deaths have occurred since October 1, 1880. One of these, a lad of eighteen years, after a lingering illness with consumption, died in January last. The other boy, of about the same age, while associating with his comrades on the play-ground, was accidentally struck on the head with a large stone as it was being tossed by one of the boys while at play, resulting in his death in a few hours. There have been some cases of sickness, for which I refer you to the report of the physician, on file in this office.

In the several departments of school and work the boys generally have been attentive to their duties, and have made commendable progress. The report of the principal teacher on file shows the condition of each department of school.

We have planted on the farm this season, as follows: fifty-five acres to corn; sixteen acres to potatoes; thirty-four acres to oats; three acres to drill corn; three acres to sweet corn; two acres to mangel wurzels; 2 acres to carrots.

The garden has been planted in good season, with the various kinds of vegetables for table use, and the present outlook bids promise of good crops.

The live stock is in good condition; the inventory now taken shows of what it consists.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Some needed repairs and improvements have been made in some of the family buildings.

The facilities for washing and bathing in family one and family four buildings have been greatly improved. A new floor has been put in the wash-room of the latter. New floors have been laid in some of the school rooms and halls.

“ D.”— Superintendent’s Report.

Comfortable quarters have been fitted up in the correction house building for a portion of the boys of family ten; the others have been assigned to other families while that building is in process of erection. A place was also needed for the bakery and boys’ kitchen, and for this a temporary building with an oven for baking bread has been built.

The “lumber sheds” have been completed and some repairing of outbuildings and fences has been done.

Considerable painting has been done in the family buildings and elsewhere. The wagons and sleighs requiring it have been painted.

In closing this, my last report to you, gentlemen, I wish to express not only my thanks for wise counsel and kind consideration, but also my appreciation of the confidence which you have reposed in me. It is to be desired, and we trust that the interests of this institution and that of the boys consigned to its charge may ever be as well guarded in the future as they have been in the past.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. SLEEP,
Superintendent.

SUPERINTENDENT’S REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN — In compliance with the law and by your direction, I herewith present the superintendent’s and steward’s report of this institution, for that portion of the fiscal year beginning June 7 and ending September 30, 1881. Accompanying this is the report of the principal teacher, showing the condition of the various departments of school, and the librarian’s report, showing the condition of the library.

The statistical tables from 1 to 14, inclusive, show as follows:

TABLE No. 1.

Number on roll October 1, 1880, was.....	430
Received by commitment.....	90
Returned from “out on ticket”	5
	525

"D."—*Superintendent's Report.*

Released "on ticket"	139
Released, 21 years of age.....	1
Released on habeas corpus.....	1
Died	5
Escaped	7
On roll October 1, 1881.....	372
	<hr/> 525 <hr/>
Average number boys during year	404
Highest number of boys at any one time	430
Lowest number of boys at any one time.....	371
Total number enrolled since July, 1860.....	1,891
Total number dismissed, escaped and died.....	1,519
Leaving on record as above	372

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.....	47	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

“D.”—*Superintendent's Report.*

TABLE NO. 3.

Shows nationality of parents.

Americans	15	Polish	2
English	11	Norwegian	1
German	23	French	2
Irish	15	Colored	2
Bohemian	5	Indian	2
Scotch	4	Unknown	8

TABLE NO. 4.

Shows social and domestic relations.

Have		Have	
No parents	9	Father only	8
Both parents living	38	Mother and stepfather	6
Parents separated	7	Father and stepmother	11
Mother only	11		

TABLE NO. 5.

Shows birthplace of inmates.

STATES.		COUNTRIES.	
Wisconsin	59	Germany	7
Pennsylvania	2	Canada	1
Michigan	4	Norway	1
New Jersey	1	Ireland	1
California	1	England	1
Ohio	1		
Illinois	3	Foreign	11
Massachusetts	1		
New York	2	Native	76
Kansas	1	Foreign	11
Minnesota	1	Unknown	3
Native	76	Total	90

"D."—*Superintendent's Report.*

TABLE NO. 6.

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

COUNTIES.	Total number of boys committed.	OFFENSES.				AGE OF BOYS WHEN COMMITTED.					
		Incorrigibility.	Larceny.	Vagrancy.	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.
Buffalo.....	1			1							
Brown.....	2	2				1			1		
Chippewa.....	5	5					1				1
Calumet.....	2	2				1		1			
Crawford.....	2	2								1	
Dunn.....	1		1							2	
Dodge.....	4	2	1		1	1					1
Dane.....	1			1						2	
Door.....	1	1									1
Eau Claire.....	4	3		1		1		2			1
Fond du Lac.....	7	5	1	1							1
Green.....	2	1	1				1	1	2		3
Iowa.....	2	1		1			1	1	1		
Jackson.....	4		4			1		2		1	
Jefferson.....	3	2		1			1				2
Juneau.....	1	1						1			
Kenosha.....	1	1					1				
La Crosse.....	8	3	4	1			1				
La Fayette.....	1	1						2	4		2
Manitowoc.....	1		1						1		
Milwaukee.....	11		6	5		1	2	1	3	2	2
Ozaukee.....	1	1							1	2	
Outagamie.....	5	3	1		1	1			2		
Polk.....	1	1									2
Racine.....	1	1						1			
Rock.....	1			1		1					1
Richland.....	2	2									
Sauk.....	1	1						1		1	1
Sheboygan.....	2		2				1				
Trempeleau.....	1		1								1
Vernon.....	1		1				1			1	
Walworth.....	1	1					1				
Washington.....	1		1								
Waukesha.....	1		1								1
Waupaca.....	2	1		1			1	1			
Winnebago.....	3	1	1	1		1		2			
Wood.....	1	1						1			
Waushara.....	1			1							1
Total.....	90	45	27	16	2	9	10	18	18	13	22

"D."—*Superintendent's Report.*

TABLE No. 7.

*Showing amounts charged to the several counties for the support of vagrants
and incorrigible inmates at \$1.00 per week.*

COUNTIES.	No of boys.	Amount.	COUNTIES.	No. of boys.	Amount.
Adams	2	\$104 00	Milwaukee	29	\$1,140 16
Ashland	1	50 00	Manitowoc	2	59 00
Buffalo	2	88 00	Monroe	2	104 00
Brown	22	819 49	Marathon	1	52 00
Calumet	7	295 66	Outagamie	13	466 16
Crawford	8	358 50	Oconto	8	373 00
Columbia	8	379 00	Ozaukee	3	143 66
Chippewa	2	62 00	Portage	5	231 50
Dane	12	505 98	Pierce	1	52 00
Dodge	7	277 50	Polk	2	79 33
Door	1	32 00	Richland	3	95 83
Dunn	2	55 00	Racine	12	537 16
Eau Claire	11	444 49	Rock	13	635 00
Fond du Lac	30	1,219 49	Sheboygan	1	4 50
Grant	4	208 00	St. Croix	4	194 66
Green Lake	5	175 16	Sauk	3	82 50
Green	3	129 50	Vernon	1	52 00
Iowa	4	182 16	Walworth	7	237 66
Juneau	1	17 66	Winnebago	8	341 50
Jefferson	11	520 50	Wood	2	45 00
Jackson	2	104 00	Waupaca	10	412 00
Kenosha	4	204 50	Waushara	2	81 50
La Crosse	11	514 16			
La Fayette	2	55 16	Total		\$12,222 03

“D.”— Superintendent’s Report.

TABLE NO. 8.

Shows the division of labor.

Number of boys employed in —	
Boot and shoe factory.....	116
Sock factory.....	118
Tailor shop and mending room.....	22
Bakery and boys’ kitchen.....	6
Officers’ kitchen and dining room.....	5
Dormitories.....	11
Dining rooms.....	11
Bath and play rooms.....	11
School and reception rooms.....	4
Paint shop.....	3
Carpenter shop.....	2
Engine room.....	1
Laundry.....	13
Store.....	1
Office.....	1
Errand boy.....	1
As pickets.....	4
Stone shop.....	2
As teamsters, in care of stock, and all other outside work.....	40
Total.....	372

TABLE NO. 9.

Shows live stock.

Horses —		Cattle —	
Team horses.....	4	Milch cows.....	29
Buggy horse.....	1	Bull.....	1
Dray horses.....	2	Yearlings.....	5
Mules.....	4	Calves.....	6
Hogs —		Poultry —	
Fattening.....	33	Turkeys.....	58
Breeder.....	12	Chickens.....	20
Spring pigs.....	68		

"D."—Superintendent's Report.

TABLE No. 10.

Products of the farm.

2,500 bushels flint corn	@ \$0 25	\$625 00
35 bushels sweet corn	30	10 50
30 bushels pop corn	50	15 00
1,500 bushels oats	40	600 00
1,105 bushels potatoes	60	663 00
650 bushels carrots	23	149 50
1,600 bushels wurzels	18	288 00
50 wagon loads pumpkins	1 00	50 00
125 tons timothy hay	10 00	1,250 00
100 tons corn stalks	1 50	150 00
25 tons oat straw	3 00	75 00
3 acres drill corn	15 00	45 00
113 swine		1,224 00
32 chickens	20	6 40
58 turkeys	50	29 00
48 dozen eggs	12 1/2	6 00
13,634 gallons milk	12	1,636 08
		<u>\$6,822 48</u>

TABLE No. 11.

Products of the garden.

250 bushels table beets	@ \$0 30	\$75 00
50 bushels rutabagas	30	15 00
550 bushels onions	85	467 50
60 bushels tomatoes	40	24 00
200 bushels green sweet corn	25	50 00
125 bushels green peas	50	62 50
10 bushels asparagus	1 50	15 00
25 bushels summer squash	1 00	25 00
4 tons winter squash	15 00	60 00
800 head cabbage	03	24 00
250 head lettuce	02	5 00
celery		15 00
60 citron	05	3 00
pie plant		10 00
275 melons		10 25
30 bushels summer radish	40	12 00
20 bushels flat turnips	30	6 00
100 bushels salsify or vegetable oysters	60	60 00
55 bushels cucumbers	35	19 25
25 bushels string beans	65	16 25
20 bushels currants	1 25	25 00
16 bushels apples		8 00
5 bushels crab apples		5 00
28 pounds sage	20	5 60
3 bushels red peppers	1 00	3 00
Total		<u>\$1,021 35</u>

“D.”— Superintendent’s Report.

TABLE No. 12.

Shows work done in boot and shoe factory.

Men’s and boys’ boots.....	Dozen.	1,748
Boys’ shoes.....	Dozen.	57

TABLE No. 13.

Shows work done in knitting shop.

Machine socks.....	Dozen.	2,740
Hand-made socks.....	Pairs.	434
Hand-made mitts.....	Pairs.	516
Suspenders strapped.....	Pairs.	179
Socks repaired.....	Pairs.	51
Mitts repaired.....	Pairs.	10
Suspenders repaired.....	Pairs.	141

TABLE No. 14.

Showing cost of support of inmates per capita.

Amusements.....	\$0.97.3
Means of instruction.....	26.2
Clothing, tailor shop and sewing room.....	11.11.4
Drugs, medicines and medical attention.....	1.96.2
Farm and barn.....	4.66.1
Fuel and lights.....	15.97.1
House and shop furnishing.....	1.29.0
Laundry and cleanliness.....	1.34.0
Miscellaneous.....	4.47.2
Freight, express, telegraph and postage.....	3.45.2
Repairs and improvements.....	5.06.0
Managers’ and Board of Supervision expenses.....	7.03.0
Subsistence.....	31.66.2
Wages and salaries.....	40.81.1
	\$130.06.0

“D.”—*Superintendent's Report.*

We estimate our expenses for the ensuing year as follows:

Amusements.....	\$360 00
Means of instruction.....	360 00
Clothing, tailor shop and sewing room.....	5,000 00
Drugs, medicines and medical attendants.....	720 00
Fuel and lights.....	4,320 00
Farm and barn.....	1,800 00
House and shop furnishing.....	1,620 00
Laundry and cleanliness.....	540 00
Miscellaneous.....	1,440 00
Freight, express, postage and telegraph.....	1,440 00
Repairs and improvements.....	1,800 00
Board of Supervision.....	2,160 00
Subsistence.....	12,960 00
Wages and salaries.....	14,400 00
Total.....	\$48,920 00
From which deduct amount charged counties.....	12,222 03
	<hr/>
Balance to be appropriated by legislature.....	<u>\$36,697 97</u>

We have at present nine families and the correctional department, which are officered as follows:

FAMILY.	No. BOYS	FAMILY MEN.	FAMILY WOMEN.
One.....	38	S. H. Hammond.....	Miss A. Jones.
Two.....	39	E. Dixon.....	Mrs. H. Alvord.
Three.....	40	A. D. Kent.....	Mrs. A. D. Kent.
Four.....	38	J. H. Whitcher.....	Mrs. J. H. Whitcher
Five.....	38	H. Jones.....	Mrs. H. Jones.
Six.....	39	F. N. James.....	Mrs. F. N. James.
Seven.....	38	J. S. Lea.....	Mrs. A. C. Smith.
Eight.....	43	E. W. Malone.....	Miss M. Bornheimer
Nine.....	44	J. C. Connor.....	Mrs. J. E. Jewett.
Correctional.....	15	R. W. Smith.....	Mrs. R. W. Smith.

HEALTH.

I am pleased to state that the health of all in the institution has been good during the entire year. As shown in Table No. 1, we have lost by death five, two previous to June 7th and three since that date. Two of this number died of consumption, two of diphtheritic ulcerated sore throat, and one the result of an accident, as explained in my report to the former Board of Managers.

"D."— Superintendent's Report.

SCHOOLS.

The scholars in the several departments of school have made commendable progress, and have generally shown due appreciation of the advantage here afforded them. The principal teacher's report will explain more in detail the workings of the school.

In the industrial departments of the institution satisfactory results have been accomplished. Under head of Steward's report are shown the results and present financial condition of the boot and shoe factory and the sock and mitten factory; also the products and value of the same.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The products of each are respectively shown in tables numbers 10 and 11. Although the crops in some respects are not as good as those of last year, yet the aggregate value exceeds that of last year. For example, we raised last season 2,000 bushels of potatoes, worth then 30 cents per bushel, while this year from a larger acreage we got only 1,100 bushels, but the same are worth more than double the price per bushel of potatoes last season.

The corn crop both in quantity and quality was good until the late continuous rains came on, which greatly damaged both corn and stalks.

The fifty acres of rented land has yielded fair returns for the rent, seed and the labor.

BAND.

The band remains yet under the instruction of Prof. T. W. Williams, and to all intents and purposes accomplishes all that can reasonably be expected, for it must be remembered that in most cases as soon as a boy has learned to perform his part well, and give strength and tone to the band, the time has arrived when he is prepared to leave the band and the school, and the vacancy must be filled by one less proficient. To provide for such vacancies we keep in training a class organized and known as the "Second Band," from which transfers are made to the first.

The suggestion made in last year's report, that if more instruments were added to those now in use it would afford advantages

“D.”—Superintendent's Report.

to a larger number of boys, has been acted upon. As desired by your board, we purchased at the closing of the present fiscal year a new set of instruments, fourteen in number, costing two hundred and fifty-three dollars (\$253). Though plain they are substantial, and the tone is good.

BUILDING.

Of the eight thousand dollars (\$8,000) appropriated for the erection of “family ten and bakery building,” the sum of five thousand seven hundred and ninety-one dollars and ninety-four cents has been expended to this date. We have found there was more work to be done in the completion of this building than was expected when making the estimate for it, but we hope the appropriation therefor will be sufficient to finish it.

WELL AND WATER SUPPLY.

The well for the water supply has been dug, the stone for walling it up is dressed and will be laid at once. Of the one thousand dollars (\$1,000) appropriated for this purpose, we have paid bills to this date amounting to four hundred and eighty-two dollars and seventy-six cents (\$482.76). We have yet to pay for the stone, labor of dressing and laying the same, and for the material for building the house over the well. We believe it will require the whole of the amount appropriated to finish the work. The well is located 275 feet south of the shop building, beyond the reach of any possible sewerage now or at any future time. Its depth is 20 feet, diameter 14 feet, and contained 6 feet of water before it was effected by the late heavy rains. This we believe will be adequate for the supply of the institution for all time in the future.

PAINTS AND OILS.

Of the six hundred (\$600.00) dollars appropriated for paints and oils, we have expended one hundred and eighty-three (\$183.00) dollars. This has been used in painting some of the family buildings, the school rooms and out-buildings. Wagons, sleighs and farming implements, requiring it, have also been painted. Much more painting is necessary, and with the balance in this fund unexpended we shall be able to do what is needed for the coming year.

“D.”— *Principal's Report.*

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

Of the improvements and repairs made previous to June 7, 1881, stated in my report to former Board of Managers, a water and dry earth closet has been built for family seven, the fence removed from near the building and away from the windows, thereby affording more light and making it much more pleasant for the boys of that family. Many improvements of minor importance have been made, such as improving roads, walks, play yards and lawns, planting and trimming trees, and also digging out others where it became necessary in order to prevent too dense a shade.

In closing this report, I wish to express my appreciation and thanks to the officers and employees of the school, for their cordial support and constant attention to their duties. To the clergymen of all denominations, and to others who have in any way contributed to the welfare of the boys, I would return thanks. And to you, gentlemen, my thanks are also due for the support you have given me in carrying on the work of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. SLEEP,

Superintendent.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent and Board of Supervision:

GENTLEMEN — I herewith present the report of the schools for the year ending September 30, 1881:

Number under instruction at the commencement of the year.....	430
Number newly committed during the year.....	90
Number returned during the year.....	5
Number under instruction during the year.....	525
Number that left during the year.....	153
Number now in attendance.....	372
Of the ninety received —	
Could not write.....	58

“D.”—Principal's Report.

Began reading from chart.....	12
Began reading from first reader.....	33
Began reading from second reader.....	36
Began reading from third reader.....	5
Began reading from fourth reader.....	2
Began reading from fifth reader.....	2
Total.....	<u>90</u>
Entered one of the primary departments.....	81
Entered one of the higher departments.....	9
Total....	<u>90</u>

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

There are at present in:

Second primary, first session.....	35
Second primary, second session.....	43
First primary, first session.....	44
First primary, second session.....	51
Second intermediate, first session.....	31
Second intermediate, second session.....	46
First intermediate, first session.....	29
First intermediate, second session.....	38
Senior department, first session.....	24
Senior department, second session.....	31
Total.....	<u>372</u>
Number attending school the first session and working the second session.....	163
Number attending school the second session and working the first session.....	209
Total.....	<u>372</u>

FIRST SESSION SCHOOLS.

Second Primary, by Miss Jessie McBeath.

Number in attendance.....	35
Number in first reader.....	20
Number in second reader.....	15
Number writing on slates.....	35
Number instructed in numbers.....	35
	<u> </u>

First Primary, by J. H. Whiteher.

Number in attendance.....	44
Number in second reader.....	44
Number in first book in arithmetic.....	44
Number in introductory geography.....	44
Number in spelling (oral and written).....	44
Number in penmanship.....	44
	<u> </u>

“D.”—Principal’s Report.

Second Intermediate, by Miss Lizzie Kelly.

Number in attendance.....	31
Number in second reader.....	31
Number in second book in arithmetic.....	31
Number in introductory geography.....	31
Number in spelling (oral and written).....	31
Number in penmanship.....	31

First Intermediate, by J. C. Conner.

Number in attendance.....	29
Number in second book in arithmetic.....	29
Number in third reader.....	19
Number in fourth reader.....	10
Number in complete geography.....	29
Number in spelling (oral and written).....	29
Number in penmanship.....	29

Senior Department, by E. W. Malone.

Number in attendance.....	24
Number in literary reader.....	5
Number in fifth reader.....	19
Number in business arithmetic.....	24
Number in complete geography.....	24
Number in U. S. history.....	24
Number in English grammar.....	24
Number in penmanship and spelling.....	24

SECOND SESSION SCHOOLS.

Second Primary, by Miss Jessie McBeath.

Number in attendance.....	43
Number in chart class.....	7
Number in first reader.....	13
Number in second reader.....	18
Number instructed in numbers.....	43
Number in writing on slates.....	43

First Primary, by Miss Lizzie Kelly.

Number in attendance.....	51
Number in second reader.....	51
Number in first book in arithmetic.....	51
Number in introductory geography.....	51
Number in spelling (written and oral).....	51
Number in penmanship.....	51

Second Intermediate, by Ephraim Dixon.

Number in attendance.....	46
Number in third reader.....	46
Number in second book in arithmetic.....	46
Number in introductory geography.....	46
Number in spelling (written and oral).....	46
Number in penmanship.....	46

“ D.”— *Principal's Report.*

First Intermediate, by Miss Belle Hemingway.

Number in attendance.....	38
Number in fourth reader.....	38
Number in second book in arithmetic.....	38
Number in complete geography.....	38
Number in penmanship and spelling.....	38

Senior Department, by G. H. Reed.

Number in attendance.....	31
Number in fifth reader.....	13
Number in literary reader.....	18
Number in business arithmetic.....	18
Number in second book in arithmetic.....	13
Number in U. S. history.....	31
Number in complete geography.....	31
Number in English grammar.....	31
Number in penmanship and spelling.....	31

In each department there are three classes, and classes are promoted from one department to another, after passing a written examination prepared by the principal.

The great difference in the age and natural ability of the boys, and the frequent changes caused by boys going out and coming in, renders the strict grading which is possible in our public schools impossible here. We have therefore thought it best, and have encouraged boys who were ambitious and more mature than their classes, to work in advance, and thus progress more rapidly in the school.

Frequent reviews and thoroughness are secured by written examinations in each school, except the lowest primary, once in eight weeks, upon the ground passed over in that time.

The school in the Correction House is necessarily ungraded, and no special report is made of that, the boys being counted in particular departments to which they belong.

Respectfully submitted,

G. H. REED,
Principal.

“D.”—*Physician's Report.*

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent and State Board of Supervision:

The report of 1880 shows 775 volumes in the library. No additions have been made during the year. At least fifty of these books are in a very poor condition and will soon be unfit for circulation.

The reading-room contains 210 volumes. This number includes 32 volumes of Patent Office Reports, Agricultural Reports, etc., 73 volumes of bound monthlies, 90 volumes of miscellaneous books, beside Chamber's Cyclopædia, a Cyclopædia of American literature and a Dictionary of Dates.

We have, by subscription and contribution, twelve copies of Harper's Young People, one copy of The Milwaukee Daily Sentinel, Madison Tri-weekly State Journal, Waukesha County Democrat, Waukesha Freeman, Evangelical Messenger, Brandon Times, Wisconsin Chief, Wisconsin Free Press, Daily Republican, and Home Guard.

These papers are taken to the reading-room, where they are read with interest by the older boys. A new supply of books for the library and reading-room, and a few periodicals for young people are needed.

Respectfully,

BELLE HEMINGWAY,

Librarian.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The following were the number of cases of sickness at the State Industrial School during the year, from October 1, 1880, to October 1, 1881 (not including slight ailments):

Two of acute bronchitis.

Six of quinsy.

One of pneumonia.

Two of consumption.

Two of diphtheritic, ulcerative sore throat.

Two of catarrhal conjunctivitis, inflammation of eyelids.

“D.”—*Treasurer's Report.*

One of scrofulous swelling of glands of neck.

Twenty of follicular exudation of tonsils; a disease prevailing through the country to a large extent during the summer months.

SURGICAL CASES.

One of dislocated elbow.

One of severe injury to knee joint, also one to hands, each requiring several weeks attention.

One fracture of base of skull.

Two of bone felon.

One sprained ankle.

Five deaths.

Consumption, two. Ulcerative sore throat, two. Fracture of skull, one.

J. E. BACON,
Attending Physician.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

		<i>Cr.</i>
By balance as per last report		\$9,970 75
By state treasurer, from counties—		
January 11, 1881.....	\$4,500 00	
February 10, 1881.....	4,700 00	
March 5, 1881.....	3,093 76	
		12,293 76
By state treasurer, appropriation of 1881—		
April 13, 1881.....	\$4,675 00	
May 11, 1881.....	14,000 00	
June 8, 1881.....	4,500 00	
		23,175 00
May 3, 1881, by cash of R'y Co., right of way.....		225 00
June, 1881, by Sleep, from sock factory.....		3,322 71
June, 1881, by Sleep, from hay, hides, etc.....		1,103 85
Total.....		\$50,091 07
		<i>Dr.</i>
Bills allowed and paid—		
1st quarter, to December 31, 1880....	\$12,466 11	
2d quarter, to March 31, 1881.....	13,871 97	
3d quarter, to close June, 1881.....	9,729 42	
		\$36,067 50
Sock factory bills, to date		2,212 83
Charge to boot and shoe account.....		10,000 00
		48,280 33
Leaves a balance of.....		\$1,810 74

“D.”— Treasurer’s Report.

BUILDING ACCOUNT.

Balance at last report	<i>Cr.</i>	\$813 98
To bills allowed, 1 to 5, inclusive	<i>Dr.</i>	813 98
		<u> </u>

BUILDING ACCOUNT, NO. TEN.

By cash of state treasurer, April 13, 1881.....	<i>Cr.</i>	\$4,000 00
To bills paid, No. 1 to 8, inclusive.....	<i>Dr.</i>	1,386 93
Balance in treasurer’s hands.....		<u>\$2,613 07</u>

FENCING ACCOUNT.

By cash of state treasurer, April 13, 1881.....	<i>Cr.</i>	\$400 00
		<u> </u>

PAINT AND OIL ACCOUNT.

By cash of state treasurer, April 13, 1881.....	<i>Cr.</i>	\$600 00
Paid bill No. 1	<i>Dr.</i>	109 12
Balance on hand.....		<u>\$490 88</u>
There is a balance now in bank of the boot and shoe fund of...		<u>\$324 62</u>

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW E. ELMORE, *Treasurer.*

WAUKESHA, June 7, 1881.

LIST OF SOCK FACTORY BILLS.

1. Gould, Peirce & Co.		\$669 61
2. Waukesha County Manufacturing Co.....		469 80
3. J. E. Woodhead		111 40
4. George Miller.....		15 49
5. Burdick & Armatage.....		4 50
6. Waukesha County Manufacturing Co.		186 28
7. J. E. Woodhead.....		6 50
8. H. Guegler & Son.....		15 00
9. Gould, Peirce & Co.		642 02
10. A. Davis.....		7 78
11. Waukesha County Manufacturing Co.....		84 45
Total		<u>\$2,212 83</u>

"D."—Detailed List of Expenditures.

BUILDING ACCOUNT BILLS, MAY 31, 1881.

1. John Pritzlaff, nails, etc.	\$133 10
2. Hadfield & Co., stone.	297 64
3. D. S. Chadwick, brick	154 00
4. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, freight.	71 41
5. Pay roll, wages.	232 08
6. John Mather, manager.	214 00
7. A. E. Elmore, manager.	30 00
8. Durr & Rugee, lumber.	254 70
Total.	<u>\$1,386 93</u>

BUILDING ACCOUNT BILLS JANUARY 12, 1881.

1. Hadfield & Co., lime and stone.	\$180 57
2. Durr & Rugee, lumber.	375 85
3. M. A. Janes, mason work.	26 00
4. W. K. Johnson, stone.	42 17
5. Hepp, Ulrich & Janes, mason work.	189 39
Total.	<u>\$813 98</u>

DETAILED LIST OF EXPENDITURES

For the past eight months ending May 31, 1881.

AMUSEMENTS.

Band instruction.	\$210 00
Christmas cards, 450.	30 00
Total.	<u>\$240 00</u>

MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.

Robinson's complete arithmetic, 1½ dozen.	\$14 94
	<u> </u>

MANAGERS' EXPENSES.

Per diem, traveling expenses.	\$801 95
	<u> </u>
Postage.	152 28
Freight.	827 01
Expressage.	37 15
Telegraphing.	41 69
Traveling expenses.	23 95
Total.	<u>\$1,082 08</u>

"D."—Detailed List of Expenditures.

WAGES AND SALARIES.

Wages		\$810 65
Salaries		10,390 19
Total		\$11,200 84

CLOTHING.

Handkerchiefs	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	\$24 71
Pins	3 packs.	1 55
Buttons	32 gross.	21 67
Buckles	6 gross.	3 60
Thimbles	$\frac{1}{4}$ gross.	44
Paper collars	300	2 95
Bows	5 dozen.	3 70
Thread linen	26 pounds.	41 00
Thread cotton	97 dozen.	53 95
Wadding	32 dozen.	7 00
Wiggans	73 yards.	6 00
Overcoats	7	31 00
Mittens	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen.	80 30
Caps	6 dozen.	34 64
Straw hats	30	52 00
Cassimere	1,925 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.	2,385 93
Jeans	1,155 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards.	191 59
Flannel	825 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.	302 86
Denims	737 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	112 83
Selicia	223 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	26 31
Farmers' satin	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	34 23
Italian cloth	26 yards.	7 40
Prints	193 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	11 61
Canvas	145 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards.	21 34
Total		\$3,458 61

HOUSE FURNISHING.

Gas chimneys	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	54 28
Gas burners	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen.	20 60
Lantern globes	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	12 50
Twine	6 pounds.	1 65
Brooms, broom corn		56 25
Pails	3 dozen.	6 00
Bowls, wood	$\frac{1}{3}$ dozen.	1 17
Border paper	36 yards.	3 60
Door springs		1 90
Cupboards locks	2 dozen.	4 05
Hotel hooks	6 dozen.	1 70
Butcher knives	$\frac{1}{3}$ dozen.	7 50
Knives and forks	6 sets.	4 40
Mouse traps	1 dozen.	2 00
Dust pans	1 dozen.	1 00
Baskets		46 62

"D."—Detailed List of Expenditures.

Furniture and Carpets.

Bureau.....	1		\$14 00
Lounge.....	1		9 00
Office desk.....	1		22 50
Office stool.....	1		2 00
Walnut chair seats.....	12		4 20
Lenoleum.....	52	yards.	15 00
Oil cloth.....	3	yards.	8 25
Matting.....	76	$\frac{1}{4}$ yards.	46 52

Bedding.

Crash.....	180	yards.	22 50
Towels.....	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	6 00
Combs.....	23	dozen.	28 85
Feathers.....	6	pounds.	3 00
Bed spreads.....	2		2 60
Lap robes.....	2		8 00
Blankets.....	56	pair.	357 38
Sheeting, bleached.....	110	yards.	11 09
Sheeting, brown.....	2,054	yards.	163 99

Crockery.

Soup plates.....	9	dozen.	9 00
Bowls.....	21	dozen.	20 10
Ewer and basin.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	dozen.	6 00
Total.....			<u><u>\$985 20</u></u>

LAUNDRY EXPENSES.

Wringer roll.....	1.		\$2 50
Kalsomine brushes.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	dozen.	10 70
Starch.....	88	pounds.	5 98
Mop sticks.....	7	dozen.	8 75
Polish irons.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	dozen.	4 36
Sad irons.....	72	pounds.	3 54
Clothes pins.....	1	box.	50
Tubs.....	1	$\frac{1}{4}$ dozen.	13 51
Wringer.....	1		2 25
Wash boards.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	dozen.	1 25
Brushes.....	14	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	35 17
Insect powder.....	10	pounds.	12 75
Rat poison.....			1 65
Blueing.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	gross.	3 00
Blacking.....	18	dozen.	9 35
Stove polish.....	3	dozen.	1 05
Bath brick.....	2	boxes.	1 80
Barrels.....	9		10 00

“D.”—Detailed List of Expenditures.

Soaps.

Copperas	414	pounds.	\$8 78
Sal soda.....	3,635	pounds.	59 20
Soap stock	5	barrels.	63 30
Whiting	677	pounds.	8 28
Castile soap.....	38	pounds.	3 80
Toilet soap.....	4	gross.	18 50
Common bar.....	27	boxes.	93 60
Total.....			\$383 57

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

Ordinary repairs.....			\$826 80
Cement.....	18	barrels.	33 90
Brick	6	thousand.	42 00
Belting	40	feet.	10 82
Casting and kettles.....			75 30
Circular saw	1		6 83
Carpenter saw	1		15 00
Galvanized sheet iron	334	pounds.	27 14
Glue	104	pounds.	13 52
Glass	6	boxes.	17 64
Lubricator	1		13 50
Lumber			324 93
Locks and keys.....	4½	dozen.	33 30
Pulleys.....	3		14 45
Pipes and fittings.....			45 28
Fence posts.....	202		44 05
Nails, bolts and screws.....			81 14
Stone flagging			15 00
Saw frame.....			40 00
Slating	1	gallon.	6 15
Alum	108	pounds.	3 45
White lead	300	pounds.	21 00
Red lead	50	pounds.	3 50
Vermillion	10	pounds.	1 60
Tar-pentine	48½	gallons.	24 25
Ultramarine blue	10	pounds.	2 20
Total.....			\$1,742 75

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Doctors' bills			\$445 54
Vaccine points.....			23 50
Coroner's inquest			9 80
Dentist's bill.....			15 25
Alcohol	4¾	gallons.	10 69
Brandy	1	gallon.	7 40
Flax seed.....	30	pounds.	2 15
Alum	28	pounds.	95
Ginger	2	doz n.	7 45
Salve	1	dozen.	75
Plaster.....	1	dozen.	65
Sarsaparilla	2	dozen.	15 75
Arnica	8	pounds.	4 15

“D.”—Detailed List of Expenditures.

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND MEDICAL SERVICES — continued.

Pain killer	2 dozen.	\$3 80
Pills	1 dozen.	1 60
Bay rum	1 quart.	1 00
Essence peppermint	1 quart.	1 50
Sweet oil	1 gallon.	2 05
Choleralum	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	1 87
Grafenburg's ointment	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	1 75
R. R. Relief	1 dozen.	3 70
Cordial cough	1 dozen.	6 75
Cherry pectoral	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	3 88
St. Jacob's oil	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	1 75
Graduate	$\frac{1}{16}$ ounce.	65
Camphor	2 pounds.	60
Opalin	5 pounds.	1 40
Acid, carbolic	2 pounds.	1 10
Acid, sulphuric	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.	15
Tar	2 pounds.	36
Organum oil	1 pound.	68
Beeswax	$5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.	1 41
Aqua ammonia	$7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.	79
Sulphur	5 pounds.	25
Sponges	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	1 50
Corks	2 gross.	33
Worm wood oil	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.	3 31
Total		\$585 21

FARM AND BARN EXPENSES.

Ax handles	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	\$1 50
Axes	$\frac{1}{4}$ dozen.	2 00
Wood saws	1 dozen.	7 60
Harness, repairs and straps		38 10
Harness, double		45 30
Grinding feed		22 44
Bran	$35\frac{260}{1000}$ tons.	366 39
Feed	4,190 pounds.	37 59
Horse pails	4 dozen.	10 35
Mules	2 pairs	500 00
Veterinary		8 50
Delivering mules from Chicago		24 39
Timothy seed		5 00
Seed oats	78 bushels.	33 54
Straw		25 00
Harness	2 sets.	53 50
Bob sleighs	1 set.	30 00
Horse shoeing and repairs		59 89
Harrow	1	40 00
Barn forks	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	3 77
Repairs		56 77
Farm and garden seed		53 48
Wheelbarrows	1 dozen.	15 75
Sand screen		3 50
Sand screen scoops	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	5 38
Garden rakes	$3\frac{1}{4}$ dozen.	9 46
Shovels	2 dozen.	16 00

“D.”—Detailed List of Expenditures.

FARM AND BARN EXPENSES—continued.

Files	$\frac{3}{8}$ dozen.	\$3 85
Wrench.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ dozen.	1 17
Halter chains.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ dozen.	1 74
Total		<u>\$1,479 96</u>

FUEL AND LIGHTS.

Fuel.

Coal	275 tons.	\$999 79
Wood	513 $\frac{3}{4}$ cords.	2,155 78

Lights.

Gasoline	90 barrels.	\$892 63
Elaine oil.....	4 barrels.	43 49
Lard oil	65 gallons.	52 85
Matches	1 case.	6 90
Wicking		2 76
Total		<u>\$4,154 20</u>

SUBSISTENCE.

Coffee	1,048 pounds.	\$197 59
Cream tartar.....	20 pounds.	7 20
Cinnamon	20 pounds.	7 00
Candy	78 pounds.	13 45
Corn starch.....	80 pounds.	6 60
Chocolate.....	12 pounds.	2 70
Cocconut	10 pounds.	2 00
Cloves.....	4 pounds.	1 72
Ginger.....	35 pounds.	6 55
Mustard	5 gallons.	4 00
Mustard	20 pounds.	5 50
Molasses, N. O.	137 gallons.	69 90
Syrup, maple	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons.	12 75
Syrup, Silver Drips	810 gallons.	337 54
Sugar	5,916 pounds.	547 40
Salt, coarse.....	24 barrels.	41 20
Pepper.....	170 pounds.	34 50
Pepper sauce	1 dozen.	2 00
Table sauce.....	4 dozen.	12 00
Tea, Japan	181 pounds.	85 65

Fish.

Sardines.....	50 boxes.	11 90
Salmon.....	4 dozen.	6 60
Oysters.....	16 gallons.	19 60
Fish, fresh.....	242 pounds.	18 16

“D.”—Detailed List of Expenditures.

SUBSISTANCE — continued.

Fruit.

Apples, green.....	409	bushels.	\$125 12
Apples, dried.....	425	pounds.	21 25
Cranberries.....	5	bushels.	12 75
Citron.....	5	pounds.	1 65
Cherries.....	2	bushels.	2 20
Currants.....	185	pounds.	13 16
Raisins.....	14	boxes.	33 40
Grapes.....	3	baskets.	1 95
Figs.....	8	pounds.	1 92
Lemons.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	dozen.	6 90
Oranges.....	25	dozen.	8 25
Nuts, hickory.....	2	bushels.	4 00
Peanuts.....	10	pounds.	1 00
Peaches, dried.....	263	pounds.	24 09
Peaches, canned.....	1	case.	4 00
Prunes.....	105	pounds.	8 19
Raspberries.....	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	pounds.	6 74

Vegetables.

Peas, canned.....	3	cases.	13 80
Corn, canned.....	7	cases.	24 60
Beans.....	170 $\frac{1}{6}$	bushels.	320 07
Sweet potatoes.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels.	9 03

Poultry.

Chickens.....	552 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounds.	38 16
Turkeys.....	754 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounds.	56 75

Flour and Meal.

Family flour.....	629	barrels.	\$2,940 92
Buckwheat flour.....	5	barrels.	33 00
Oat meal.....	1	barrel.	5 10
Crackers.....	560 $\frac{3}{4}$	pounds.	33 88
Rice.....	75	pounds.	6 06
Baking powder.....	109	pounds.	34 72
Soda.....	25	pounds.	1 25
Malt.....	221	pounds.	8 84
Hops.....	79	pounds.	39 50

Meats.

Ham, smoked.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounds.	2 22
Mutton.....	31	head.	100 00
Beef cattle.....	10	head.	534 52
Beef, fresh.....	20,416	pounds.	1,319 17
Veal.....	957	pounds.	76 56

Miscellaneous.

Butter.....	4,870	pounds.	1,066 52
Eggs.....	1,241 $\frac{1}{4}$	dozen.	148 09
Ice.....	160	loads.	40 00
Boxes, packages and cartage.....			52 06

Total.....			\$8,635 80
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“D.”—Detailed List of Expenditures.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stationery		\$285 32
Harper's Weekly	12 copies.	15 00
F. A. Eastman.....	Printing.	14 00
Waukesha Freeman.....	Printing.	38 45
School views		20 00
School register.....		14 06
Annual report.....	Copy.	5 00
Waukesha Freeman.....	Printing.	15 00
Sexton's bill.....		9 00
Livery bill.....		36 00
Rent of telephone.....		55 00
Paper cartoons.....	20	7 00
Watchman's clock.....		71 50
Paragos rubber hose.....	400 feet.	300 00
Coffins	2	20 00
Wood burning brand.....		3 00
Lawn mower		14 25
Hunting, returning escapes, and boys' R. R. fare home.....		379 87
Total.....		\$1,302 39

“D.”—*Steward's Report.*

STEWARDS' REPORT.

From June 7th to October 1st, 1881.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

Credit.

Received from late treasurer.....	\$1,810 74	
Received from state treasurer.....	13,588 14	
Received from state treasurer.....	2,017 86	
	\$17,416 74	
Received from sock factory sales.....		2,089 54
Received from sales hay, hides, etc.....		318 20
		\$19,824 48

Debit.

Paid as per vouchers—		
Amusements.....	\$152 95	
Means of instruction.....	92 03	
Clothing.....	355 76	
Drugs and medicines.....	207 11	
Farm and barn.....	402 84	
Freight and express.....	220 74	
Fuel and lights.....	2,300 10	
House furnishing.....	161 36	
Shop furnishing.....	38 77	
Laundry and cleanliness.....	159 69	
Miscellaneous.....	504 17	
Postage.....	96 40	
Repairs and renewals.....	303 87	
Subsistence.....	4,155 78	
Telegraph.....	19 26	
Wages and salaries.....	5,270 29	
	14,441 12	
		\$5,383 36
State board of supervision.....	\$2,017 86	
Sock factory bills.....	326 93	
Boot and shoe factory overdraft.....	1,611 61	
	3,956 40	
Balance.....		\$1,426 96
In treasurer's hands.....	\$1,316 34	
In W. H. Sleep, steward's.....	110 62	
	\$1,426 96	

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

Credit.

Received from late treasurer.....	\$324 62	
Received from sales and collections.....	15,871 11	
Overdraft charged to current expenses.....	1,611 61	
	\$17,807 34	

Debit

For wages.....	\$1,678 60	
For stock and tools.....	16,128 74	
	\$17,807 34	

“D.”—Steward’s Report.

BUILDING ACCOUNT.

Credit.

Received from late treasurer	\$2,613 07
Received from state treasurer, balance appropriation.....	4,000 00

\$6,613 07

Debit.

Paid as per vouchers.....	\$4,395 01
In treasurer’s hands.....	\$2,218 06

\$2,218 06

PAINTS AND OIL.

Credit.

Received from late treasurer.....	\$600 00
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Debit.

Paid as per vouchers.....	182 18
In treasurer’s hands.....	\$417 82

\$417 82

WELL AND WATER SUPPLY.

Credit.

Appropriation	\$1,000 00
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Debit.

Paid as per vouchers.....	482 76
In treasurer’s hands.....	\$517 21

\$517 21

NEW FENCE.

Credit.

Appropriation. (In treasurer’s hands).....	\$800 00
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\$800 00

For the report from October 1, 1880, to June 7, 1881, I refer you to the report of the late treasurer, A. E. Elmore.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. SLEEP,

Steward.

"D."—Detailed List of Expenditures.

DETAILED LIST OF EXPENDITURES.

From June 7 to October 1, 1881.

ARTICLES	Quantity.	Amount.
AMUSEMENTS.		
Band instruction.....		\$124 00
Candy.....	50 pounds.	6 50
Fire works.....		16 08
Pea nuts.....	98 pounds.	6 37
Total		\$152 95
MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.		
College blocks.....		\$6 13
Gum Arabic.....	2 pounds.	1 50
Ink.....	10 gallons.	7 50
Mucilage.....	2 quarts.	1 00
Memorandum books.....	4 dozen.	8 00
Pencils, slate.....	2 thos'nd.	7 00
Pencils, lead.....	1 gross.	5 00
Pen holders.....	1 gross.	2 25
Paper Manilla.....		7 35
Paper, note.....	8 reams.	10 40
Paper, legal cap.....	1 ream.	2 50
Pens.....	9 gross.	8 30
Spellers, writing.....	26 dozens.	22 10
Tag board.....		3 00
Total		\$92 03
CLOTHING.		
Buttons.....	23 gross.	33 15
Bows, silk.....	3 dozens.	1 87
Buckles.....	4 gross.	1 82
Caps.....	3 dozens.	12 55
Cassimere.....	109 yards.	112 67
Cottonade.....	246 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.	52 91
Canvas.....	50 yards.	8 17
Chalk, tailors.....	1 box.	50
Denims.....	186 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.	29 58
Hats.....	2 dozens.	15 50
Handkerchiefs.....	29 $\frac{2}{3}$ dozens.	18 56
Needles.....	2 thos'nd.	1 97
Italian cloth.....	49 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	5 36
Silicia.....	105 yards.	11 35
Suspenders.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	1 25
Thread.....	64 dozens.	38 07
Wadding.....	12 dozens.	2 75
Wigans.....	100 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.	7 73
Total		\$355 76

"D."—Detailed List of Expenditures.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Amount.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.		
Alcohol	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons.	\$10 21
Amomum	1 gal. 2 lb.	2 00
Ammonia	1 gallon.	1 00
Corks	1 dozen.	30
Castor oil	1 gal. 1 lb.	1 70
Doctors' bills		164 25
Prescriptions		1 80
Fluid	3 gallons.	2 25
Fly paste ..		25
Flax seed	10 pounds.	50
Gold paint	1 bottle.	75
Glauber salts	1 pound.	05
Green M. Ointment	1 dozen.	1 75
Jamaica ginger	1 dozen.	3 70
Potash Chloride	1 pound.	15
Pills	1 dozen.	1 50
R. R. Relief	1 dozen.	3 70
Salve	1 dozen.	65
Sperm oil	1 gallon.	1 75
Scott's ointment	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	3 75
St. Jacobs oil	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	1 75
Tinc. iron	10 ounces.	50
Salt peter	1 pound.	25
Veterinary Syringe		2 60
Total		\$207 11
FARM AND BARN.		
Ax and hoe handles	3 dozen.	3 54
Bran	28 ton.	126 00
Fly net		3 00
Fork and pick handles	2 dozen.	2 73
Grinding feed		12 20
Hay rakes	2 dozen.	3 60
Horse shoeing		9 78
Land plaster	3 barrels.	4 50
Lease of land	50 acres.	200 00
Repairing harness		50
Spade handles	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	1 18
Shovels	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	1 16
Threshing oats		32 90
Tug for harness	1	50
Whip	1	1 25
Total		\$402 84
FREIGHT AND EXPRESS.		
Freight		199 39
Express		21 35
Total		\$220 75

"D."— Detailed List of Expenditures.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Amount.
HOUSE FURNISHING.		
Bowls	12 dozen.	\$13 57
Butcher knives.....	2	2 00
Chamber pails	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	3 75
Chambers.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	2 67
Cambric.....	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	3 08
Crash	100 yards.	11 00
Cotton, bleached.....	54 yards.	7 02
Dippers.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	56
Dust pans.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	2 00
Ewer and basin.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	4 61
Goblets	4 dozen.	4 00
Lamps.....	1	4 37
Lawn	9 yards.	99
Mirrors	2 $\frac{1}{8}$ dozen.	4 85
Matts.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	6 00
Matting.....	123 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	36 76
Pins.....	9 boxes.	5 43
Sheeting.....	513 yards.	42 19
Thimbles	3 dozen.	75
Potato scoop.....	1	1 70
Salts.....	1 dozen.	88
Spoon holders.....	1 dozen.	2 00
Tarlatan		1 18
Total		\$161 36
SHOP FURNISHING.		
Barrels	3	5 25
Counter brushes.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	4 30
Files	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	3 94
Hammers	5	2 28
Lubricator.....	1	8 00
Smith's vises.....	2	15 00
Total		\$38 77
LAUNDRY AND CLEANLINESS.		
Brushes, scrub	10 dozen.	\$20 95
Blacking	12 dozen.	6 00
Caustic soda.....	609 pounds.	28 15
Clothes pins	2 boxes.	1 50
Potash.....	2 boxes.	25
Stove polish.....	6 dozen.	2 75
Soap	24 boxes.	86 46
Starch	154 pounds.	10 13
Sisal cords.....	1 dozen.	1 50
Twine.....	10 pounds.	2 00
Total		\$159 69

“D.”—Detailed List of Expenditures.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Amount.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Coffins.....	3	\$26 00
Box and cartage.....		1 90
Digging graves.....	3	12 00
Hunting and returning escapes, and boys' fare home.....		354 01
Emery flour.....		10
Free Press.....		6 00
Key rings.....	4 dozen.	1 80
Repairing telephone.....		5 00
Razors.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	2 50
Paper bags.....	425	1 06
Paper, tissue.....	8 ounces.	40
Paper.....	500 pounds.	37 50
Sewing machine oil.....	2 gallons.	2 80
Stationery.....		48 28
Wrench.....		32
10-ride ticket.....		4 50
Total.....		504 17
POSTAGE.		
Stamps, etc.....		\$96 40
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.		
Ordinary repairs.....		\$303 87

“D.”—Detailed List of Expenditures.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Amount.
SUBSISTENCE.		
Apples, green.....	93 bushels	\$55 68
Apples, dried.....	252 pounds	14 49
Butter.....	3,331½ pounds.	624 52
Beef.....	16,432 pounds.	1,249 40
Beef, cattle.....	9 head.	357 10
Blue berries.....	2 bushels.	3 10
Baking powder.....	56 pounds.	16 04
Beans.....	19¼ bushels.	56 24
Barley, pearl.....	50 pounds.	2 25
Cloves.....	5 pounds.	1 90
Cloves.....	1 dozen.	3 00
Cinnamon.....	20 pounds	7 40
Cocoonut.....	15 pounds.	3 90
Corn starch.....	40 pounds.	2 80
Crackers.....	238 pounds.	14 67
Currants.....	88 pounds.	6 17
Cream tartar.....	10 pounds.	3 70
Coffee, Rio.....	471 pounds.	71 40
Coffee, Java.....	164 pounds.	45 92
Codfish.....	710 pounds.	44 58
Chickens, live.....	14	2 52
Eggs.....	776½ dozen.	100 92
Flour.....	133¾ barrels.	735 57
Flour, graham.....	50 pounds.	1 50
Grapes.....	15 baskets.	6 00
Ginger.....	15 pounds.	2 25
Hops.....	37 pounds.	18 50
Halibut.....	30 pounds.	3 70
Lemons.....	3 box.2 doz.	20 70
Lemon extract.....	1 quart.	2 00
Molasses.....	44 gallons.	22 60
Malt.....	225½ pounds.	9 02
Mackerel.....	½ barrel.	4 75
Melons.....	94	6 29
Oat meal.....	1 barrel.	5 50
Pepper.....	48 pounds.	11 04
Prunes.....	347 pounds.	23 80
Rice.....	190 pounds.	13 05
Raisins.....	103 pounds.	10 74
Strawberries.....	234 quarts.	26 62
Soda.....	150 pounds.	8 09
Seeds.....		1 87
Stone jars.....		8 65
Salt.....	7 barrels.	10 45
Sugar, powdered.....	50 pounds.	5 75
Sugar, granulated.....	2,406 pounds.	236 73
Sugar, “C”.....	1,893 pounds.	164 98
Syrup.....	154 gallons.	63 68
Table sauce.....	1 dozen.	1 50
Turkeys, live.....	43	17 20
Tea, Japan.....	62 pounds.	22 55
Vanilla extract.....	1 quart.	3 10
Total.....		\$4,155 78

"D."—Detailed List of Expenditures.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Amount.
TELEGRAPH.		
Telegraphing		\$19 26
WAGES AND SALARIES.		
Pay rolls		\$5,270 29
STATE BOARD OF SUPERVISION.		
Proportion for this institution		\$2,017 86
FUEL AND LIGHTS.		
Coal, soft	279 tons.	\$1,185 75
Coal, hard	103 ¹¹⁰ / ₂₀₀₀ tons.	705 89
Burners	2 dozen.	2 42
Candles, wax	6 pounds.	1 30
Chimneys, gas	1½ gross.	16 19
Cylinder oil	25 gallons.	19 85
Elaine oil.....	49 gallons.	8 29
Gasoline.....	775 gallons.	167 74
Lard oil	25 gallons.	22 00
Matches	1 case.	7 05
Tubular globes and plate	6 dozen.	6 69
Wicks	10 pounds.	2 50
Wood	75 ⁷ / ₈ cords.	154 37
		<u>\$2,300 10</u>
SUMMARY.		
Amusements		\$152 95
Means of instruction		92 03
Clothing		355 76
Drugs and Medicines.....		207 11
Farm and barn		492 84
Freight and express		220 74
Fuel and lights		2,300 10
House furnishing		161 36
Shop furnishing		38 77
Laundry and cleanliness.....		159 69
Miscellaneous.....		504 17
Postage		96 40
Repairs and renewals		303 87
Subsistence		4,155 78
Telegraph		19 26
Wages and salaries.....		5,270 29
Board of supervision.....		2,017 86
		<u>\$16,458 98</u>

"D."— Trustees' Report.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

DELAVAN, June 6, 1881.

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

GENTLEMEN.—Thanking you for your politeness in acceding to our request, that you meet with us at this time, we beg respectfully to make the following statements:

FIRST.

As we shall have no opportunity to report to the state, we take this occasion to hand you a table, hereto appended, marked No. 1, showing the money that has come into this treasury since our last report to the state authorities.

From this table it will be perceived that the balance of money unexpended, belonging to this institution, is \$13,939 08. Of this amount, \$13,457,03 is in the hands of the state treasurer, and the remainder, viz., \$482.05, is handed over into your hands in a certified check from our treasurer. Of this sum there remains applicable to the running expenses of the institution \$12,154.69, less \$478.15 loaned to other funds as per table No. 1. See table No. 2.

In table No. 3, showing a total expenditure of \$31,287.55, for current expenses, there is an item of \$2,256.16 called "Permanent Improvements." This has been expended for gas fixtures and other such expenses as were incident to the occupancy of the new buildings — were indispensable, and for which, there being no especial, or other provision, must be paid from current expense fund.

It may here be remarked that the teachers' wages have been all paid, in full, and included in this expenditure.

The special appropriation of \$1,200 for a refrigerator, of \$500 for a printing press and of \$350 for a baking establishment, being a total sum of \$2,050, is still in the hands of the state treasurer unused.

As before stated, there remains for current expenses, for running the institution up to March next, a period of nine months,

“D.”— Trustees’ Report.

\$12,154.69, less \$478.15 loaned to other funds. This sum will be found insufficient to run the institution for that time. But if there be superadded to it the amount that was asked for by this board, and which was reported by the committee on charitable and penal institutions; and which was reduced and cut down by the committee on claims, to wit.: \$34,500 was asked in the first application, and \$2,000 in a subsequent one, on account of the extraordinary consumption of coal, being a total of \$36,500, and for which the legislature appropriated but \$28,000, making a difference of \$8,500— if, we say, this sum was added, and which, in our opinion should have been granted, according to our careful and reasonable estimates, there would have been sufficient to meet the expenses of the school, covering even the item of \$2,256.16, before referred to, under the head of “Permanent Improvements,” up to the end of the appropriation year, to wit., March 1, 1882.

SECOND.

We herewith hand you our books of account and records. The vouchers for the expenditures for this fiscal year commencing Oct. 1 last amounting to \$56,927.41 are numbered from one to four hundred and twenty-six. All these vouchers are in their places with the following exceptions: Nos. 348, \$16.05; 387, \$70.30; 388, \$26.14; 389, \$9.30; 390, \$37; 391, \$244.90 and 426, \$650 — a total amount of \$410.19. These are in transit to be receipted for, or, in some way to be perfected by their makers, and will be placed by the bookkeeper on file in their places when received.

You will notice that no bill or account is allowed to be paid until it has been passed upon by the board or by the executive committee, and that every individual bill is certified authoritatively before it is paid.

The treasurer’s warrants, which are also herewith handed you, will be found to agree with these vouchers and all which will be found distributed and classified in detail in the books of account and agreeing with each other.

Of the treasurer’s warrants Nos. 330, \$5.80; 374, \$8.08; 375, \$17.08; 385, \$12.35; 386, \$1.50; 393, \$2.00; 397, .90; 400, \$333.34; amount-

“D.”— *Trustees' Report.*

ing to \$381.05 are outstanding and for the payment of which our treasurer has retained the money and will be responsible for their payment and return to their proper places in the file of treasurer's warrants. This was deemed the best method by this board for the perfection of the accounts.

In conclusion we have only to say, that in surrendering this noble institution, so admirably established by our commonwealth, into your hands we bespeak for it that considerate attention and care which our predecessors have given it, and whose example we have endeavored to emulate, and wishing you all success and prosperity in the arduous duties imposed upon you by the legislature, we are very sincerely your

Friends and obedient servants,

EDWARD D. HOLTON, PRESIDENT.

D. G. CHEEVER,

S. REES LA BAR,

HOLLIS LATHAM,

ALBERT SALISBURY.

Trustees.

“D.”— *Trustees' Report.*

TABLE No. 1.

Balance current expense on hand		\$12,154 69
Less indebtedness of the following funds:		
Building fund	\$383 18	
Steam pipe covering	10 23	
Furniture	81 74	
Steam traps	3 00	
		\$478 15
Balance of current expenses after closing the foregoing funds		\$11,676 54
SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.		
Current expenses.....	\$44,529 13	\$32,384 44
Building fund.....	20,580 00	20,963 18
Printing press.....	500 00	
Refrigerator.....	1,200 00	
Oven.....	350 00	425 00
Steam traps.....	422 00	285 23
Steam pipe covering.....	275 00	1,581 74
Furniture.....	1,500 00	1,287 82
Architects fees, etc.	1,500 36	56,927 41
Balance unexpended.....		13,939 08
	\$70,866 49	\$70,866 49

"D."—Trustees' Report.

TABLE NO. 2.

APPROPRIATIONS, OCTOBER 1, 1880.

CURRENT EXPENSES.	Received.	Expended.	Balance.
Balance on hand..... \$12,371 59	.....	.....	.....
Appropriation 28,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Indebtedness..... 3,070 65	\$43,442 24	\$32,384 44	\$11,057 80
Miscellaneous receipts.....	.....	.....	1,096 89
Total balance on hand .....	.....	.....	Cr. \$12,154 69
Building fund	\$20,580 00	\$20,963 18	Dr. \$383 18
Steam traps	\$122 00	\$425 00	Dr. \$3 00
Steam pipe covering	\$275 00	\$285 23	Dr. \$10 23
Furniture	\$1,500 00	\$1,581 74	Dr. \$81 74
Architects fees, etc.....	\$1,500 36	\$1,287 82	Cr. \$212 54

UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS.

Printing press.....	\$500 00
Refrigerator	1,200 00
Oven.....	350 00
	<u>\$2,050 00</u>

"D."— Trustees' Report.

TABLE NO. 3.
EXPENDITURES.

	Expenditures.	Less Receipts.	Actual expenditures.
Amusements, etc.....	\$373 35	.....	\$373 35
Clothing, etc.....	163 59	.....	163 59
Drugs and medicines.....	84 17	.....	84 17
Farm and barn.....	637 92	12 78	625 14
Fuel.....	4,656 81	118 41	4,538 40
House furnishing.....	1,248 75	13 50	1,235 25
Laundry and cleanliness.....	320 98	.....	320 98
Lights.....	566 76	29 80	536 96
Live stock.....	182 40	298 20	.....
Cabinet shop.....	17 50	.....	17 50
Shoe shop.....	969 12	551 02	418 10
Printing.....	89 05	59 80	29 25
Managers and trustees expenses.....	572 55	.....	572 55
Miscellaneous purposes.....	1,129 36	4 63	1,124 73
Permanent improvements.....	2,256 16	.....	2,256 16
Repairs ordinary.....	735 52	8 75	726 77
Subsistence.....	7,215 04	.....	7,215 04
Salaries and wages.....	11,165 41	.....	11,165 41
Total.....	\$32,384 44	\$1,096 89	\$31,403 35
Less credit balance live stock.....	.....	.....	115 80
Total.....	.....	.....	\$31,287 55
Steam traps.....	425 00	.....	.....
Steam pipe covering.....	285 23	.....	.....
Furniture.....	1,581 74	.....	.....
Architects fees, etc.....	1,287 82	.....	.....
Building Fund.....	20,963 18	.....	.....
Total.....	\$56,927 41	.....	.....

“D.”— *Superintendent's Report.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN: Herewith I submit the Thirtieth Annual Report of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, for the year ending September 30th, 1881, as follows:

The number of pupils for the year has been 179; officers and teachers, 15; employes, 23. (See Table No. 1.)

The total outlay for the year was \$64,201.05, as shown by the following summary of expenditures:

SUMMARY OF NET EXPENDITURES.

Amusements and means of instruction	\$400 55	
Clothing and expenses indigent pupils	166 83	
Drugs and medicines	86 74	
Farm and barn	779 57	
Fuel	8,076 12	
House furnishing	1,251 08	
Laundry and cleanliness	352 44	
Lights	688 37	
Live stock	182 40	
Cabinet shop	19 00	
Shoe shop	418 10	
Printing office	37 48	
Managers and trustees expenses	645 16	
Miscellaneous purposes	1,175 30	
Permanent improvements	2,333 76	
Repairs, ordinary	1,119 52	
Subsistence	7,928 95	
Salaries and wages	13,059 84	
	\$38,721 21	
Building fund	\$20,968 18	
Refrigerator	1,307 02	
Oven	306 06	
Steam traps ..	425 00	
Steam pipe covering	285 23	
Furniture	1,581 74	
Architects fees, etc.	1,287 82	
	26,156 05	
	\$64,877 26	
Less over credits	676 21	
	\$64,201 05	

From the amount \$38,721.21 take \$2,333.76, and we have \$36,387.45, which may properly be considered the net current expense of the year.

“D.”— Superintendent’s Report.

Taking \$36,387.45 as a basis, with an average of 172 pupils, the total per capita expense for the year is \$211.55.

Instruction in the school cost \$42.84; in the shops, \$6.21; attendance and service of domestics, \$8.72; general management and supervision, \$18.14 per capita.

Total cost of attendance as shown on pay roll, \$75.91 for each pupil.

Subsistence for the year cost \$7,928.95, an average of 46.09 per pupil, which is \$1.21 per week for the term of thirty-eight weeks. Daily cost of food for each pupil, 17 2-7 cents.

In consideration of present high prices of food, and needed extension of collateral branches of work in the school, upon an estimate of 200 pupils as the probable average for the year, \$210.00 per capita might serve as a basis for future estimates of current expenses; in addition to this, special appropriations should be made for permanent improvements as shown in Steward’s estimate for library, etc.

The school apparatus and pupils’ library were destroyed by the fire of September 16, 1879, and have not since been renewed. I recommend \$1,000.00 for that purpose.

The time covered by this report, October 1, 1880, to September 30, 1881, does not include the opening of a term, so that but few new pupils were admitted.

The number of pupils under instruction, and the number admitted annually since the organization of the institution, is shown in table No. 2.

At the opening of the year the school house, chapel and dining room were in use, the kitchen and laundry completed. The family was still in the temporary quarters prepared after the fire, boys sleeping in the attics and girls in the third story of the rear building. The boys moved into their dormitory Thanksgiving day, and the girls moved into the main building with the family, January 24, 1881. The new buildings which were completed by the contractor O. W. Nowlan, and accepted by the board January 3, 1881, furnished pleasant and healthful apartments for 205 persons during the balance of the year, and with some additions will afford room for 250 pupils.

“D.”—*Superintendent's Report.*

The buildings are a creditable evidence of the contractor's honesty and of the faithfulness of the building committee.

Annexed to this report, table No. 3, shows the population by counties, table No. 4, causes of deafness, table No. 5, nationality, table No. 6, age at which hearing was lost, table No. 7, shows standing in classes, time in school, number of classes, etc.

During the year there was a slight increase in the number of pupils present till January, after which the number remained the same till the close.

The health of pupils has been good. Although rooms were crowded and a new building first used in January, there has been no case of serious illness among the boys, and but two cases of an alarming nature with the girls. There were two cases of rheumatic fever during the winter, one of which terminated fatally in the case of Josephine Peterson, of West Salem, La Crosse county. This girl, fifteen years old, had just completed her second year in school under Mr. McCoy's instruction. Without premonitory symptoms of disease she was taken ill January 25th with rheumatic fever. The progress of the disease was not alarming till Saturday, January 29th, when the local manifestations of the disease were transferred from the lower limbs to the brain, producing delirium, followed by coma and other unfavorable symptoms at night, which finally resulted in death at 8 A. M., Sunday, January 30th.

After appropriate services at the Institution, the body was taken to West Salem and interred by friends.

Measles prevailed in Delavan during the spring and although precautionary measures had been taken by suspending communication with the village, early in April one of the servant girls was taken sick with the measles. The first case amongst the pupils occurred April 11th and the last patient returned to her place May 28th. The disease seemed to culminate May 1st with seventy-two sick, from that time convalescence was rapid. There were 84 cases in all, 79 being pupils, and 5 employes. A number of these cases were severe, but dangerous complications were avoided by the skill of the physician and nurses, so that none of the common *sequelæ* of the disease impairing sight or hearing followed. For extra at-

“ D. ”— Superintendent’s Report.

tention given by those in charge we are truly grateful, especially to D. B. Blanchard and H. O. Wright, who as nurses rendered valuable assistance.

The physical condition of pupils rapidly improved during the first months of the year under a regimen which prescribed plain, wholesome food, regular habits and protection from the weather. Very few of the pupils having had any previous protection against small pox most of them were vaccinated during the winter.

THE SHOPS.

Work done in the shops shows intelligent plans and commendable diligence. The product of the shoe shop has met the demands of the institution for repairs and new work, and also placed a large number of well made boots and shoes on sale, besides filling orders for custom work.

The cabinet shop has furnished desks and tables, made extensive closets and cupboards in different parts of the house. It has made wardrobes, wash stands and bureaus, doors and casings, and fitted up the shoe shop, printing office and gymnasium, reconstructed wood-house, built fences, laid walks and kept up the repairs of the establishment.

The printing office published a weekly paper.

The financial status of each of these departments will be included in the steward’s report.

It is proposed to push the work of instruction in the shoe shop, and to this end a new sewing machine, a new stock of lasts, and other useful appliances should be added.

I desire to secure the appointment of a master of the cabinet shop at an early day, so that instruction there may be resumed.

By the addition of the Prouty press and suitable accessories, the usefulness of the printing office is materially increased.

Extensive repairs are needed in the shop building to make it comfortable. The laundry work demands another washing machine.

More power is needed in the engine room. The old engine is much worn and entirely inadequate to the growing wants of the institution.

"D."—Superintendent's Report.

A long felt need should be met by the employment of an experienced gardener, as foreman of work in the yard and garden. The character and amount of work in this direction is below the standard of excellence desired.

In case the work of the boys were wisely directed, results might be obtained that would compare favorably with the best schools elsewhere. The high order of excellence in farm and garden work attained by many state institutions should convince our friends that more land and systematic treatment of it is needed here.

A fine stream of water, "Turtle Creek," the outlet of Delavan lake, runs with undiminished flow through a tract of land adjoining the institution premises on the north, affording fine water privileges and controlling the discharge of the institution sewage. This field is not valuable for cultivation, yet it affords good grass, and would, were it joined to the institution premises, meet the demands for pasturage made by the stock necessary to keep the household supplied with milk.

A bakery has been constructed and a baker employed to take charge of it, who as foreman will instruct boys in his trade.

The early completion of the refrigerator is urged as a great necessity.

In regard to other buildings and improvements, I need but to call your attention to the dilapidated coal house and decaying water closet adjoining, with its connecting sewer, which needs extension and repair. Regard to health will not admit of delay. There are also lines of fences that need painting and repairs.

The third story of the rear building should be finished for the use of employes, and the attic of the main building completed to furnish needed room for girls.

Another important matter worthy of your consideration is the removal of the boilers to a place of safety, outside the walls of the main building. They might be placed in a house built for them on the hillside, back of the main building, which could be so arranged as to contain the laundry and soap works complete. This would remove the boilers and laundry from close proximity to the kitchen

“D.”—*Superintendent's Report.*

and dining room, set the fire pumps outside the main building, and vacate much needed room for hospital use.

I would further suggest that the chapel building be raised to a third story for increased room for girls. The temporary wooden building, which now serves a useful purpose, might be made permanently valuable by a good foundation, enclosing a basement for wood or other storage, and a course of brick veneer.

THE SCHOOL.

The school of one hundred and seventy-nine pupils was organized in ten regular classes under the care of a similar number of teachers — in addition supplemental classes in articulation were formed of pupils from other classes.

The work of the year has been attended with success and constant interest in study maintained. Two examinations were held during the term. The first in January, and the second at the close of school in June.

The resignation of Kate D. Gates and the increase in the school required the services of additional teachers. These were secured by the appointment of Mrs. Belle Tallman and Hiram Philips, both experienced teachers formerly in the service of the institution. The readiness and ease with which they took up work in their respective classes confirmed previous opinions in regard to the expediency of securing trained teachers whenever possible. It is a high art to awaken the perceptions, develop the reason, and cultivate the judgment of congenital mutes, training them to use the eye for the ear, the hand for the tongue. The acquisition of the sign language is so slow, that under ordinary circumstances ten years will not perfect the learner in its use. This being true it appears that ability to instruct the deaf and dumb does not come as the free gift of generous nature, but as the result of practice, study and observation. It is not desirable in any case that the little defective one, already afflicted by the loss of speech and hearing, should be deprived of the assistance of experts in the struggle for knowledge, or still further dwarfed by the mistakes of a new

“D.”—*Superintendent's Report.*

teacher. The beginnings are so far down in the mental scale that an analysis of the growth of language is often needed, together with a study of mental processes of the lowest order ere it is known how to begin.

Parents and guardians who wish to save time in school and give their children a start at home may be well repaid by teaching habits of observation and giving them some instruction in writing.

The course of study has been arranged to give greater prominence to written and spoken language on a basis of eight years in school:

First year.—Language, names, verbs, etc, object teaching, writing, spelling and reading.

Second year.—Composition of simple sentences, picture teaching, Latham's Second Reader, Addition and Substraction.

Third year.—Language, Appleton's Third Reader, and four rules in arithmetic, maps and illustrations, picture teaching.

Fourth year.—Composition, writing, Felter's Primary Arithmetic, Colton's Primary Geography, Geology and History of Wisconsin.

Fifth year.—Olney's Practical Arithmetic, Colton's Geography, Anderson's United States History, Language drill with special attention to geography in history.

Sixth year.—Swinton's Language Lessons, Olney's Arithmetic, Anderson's United States History,

Seventh year.—Kerl's Composition and Rhetoric, Olney's Arithmetic finished, Physical Geography and Natural Philosophy, Natural History.

Eighth year.—Kerl's Composition and Rhetoric, Anderson's General History, Physics and Hygiene, Algebra, Geology, Civil Government, Moral Science.

Repeated efforts have been made to secure a teacher of writing and drawing to develop a talent for drawing which some of our pupils possess. All these children would profit by instruction in the first principles of drawing, and the observation of many of them is so keen that they quickly acquire skill in this direction. I need not enlarge upon the utility of drawing in the

“D.”—*Superintendent's Report.*

arts, but simply state that the deaf and dumb often display great taste for drawing and painting. The state can well afford to do something to ameliorate the condition of her defective classes, as she does in providing amusement for the insane, music for the blind, and she should further extend her beneficence by providing instruction in drawing and designing for the deaf. We bespeak your co-operation in urging the need of an appropriation that will permit the organization of a drawing class in this institution to give the elementary principles of free hand and mechanical drawing to every pupil in the school, and provide a more extended course of instruction for those who may profit by it.

It gives me great pleasure to heartily commend the work done in the school department, and to express entire confidence in the zeal, fidelity and efficiency of the corps of instruction. At the close of the last term in June, three pupils received the highest grade of certificate, and seven others testimonials of honorable discharge.

There are now about forty applications on file, besides a number of old pupils who wish to return.

Four representatives of the Wisconsin institution are now in the college at Washington, D. C. The National Deaf Mute College has been in existence fifteen years, and in that time has had in training fifteen boys from Wisconsin.

Efforts made from year to year to get all deaf mutes in school are only partially successful, and many children remain at home who should be in school.

The rate of increase in the school has not been commensurate with the growth and development of the state.

The visit of Governor Smith and Attorney General Wilson, early in November, was an important event in our social life. The governor approved the extra expense incurred in building and finishing the house, and commended the manner in which the work of reconstruction had been carried on.

The board of charities and reform visited the institution once during the past year.

"D."— Superintendent's Report.

In November, President A. L. Chapin, of the Board of Trustees, having previously tendered his resignation to the Governor, formally took leave of the institution and its members in an eloquent address to the assembled household. Dr. Chapin's retirement was regretted by all. He was eminently prepared for his duties as a member of the board, by nature, education and long experience. Having in early life taught the deaf and dumb five years in New York, and being familiar with the operations of this school during the greater part of its existence, he had become personally interested in many of the pupils, who parted with regret from the friend and adviser whom they had known so long.

Prof. Albert Salisbury, of Whitewater, succeeded President Chapin in the Board. The most congenial relations were soon established with this gentleman, who from his knowledge of school affairs and his standing as a scholar, gave promise of active co-operation.

The closing day of the session of 1880-81 was marked by the change in the Board of Supervision, ordered by the Legislature of 1881. On that day, June 7th, Messrs. Holton, Latham, Cheever, La Bar and Salisbury transferred to their successors, Messrs. Luling, Bintliff, Parker, Burchard and Proctor, all books, papers and property of the state of Wisconsin, held by them in trust, all of which was found correct and in acceptable form.

The parting words of the "old board" have an abiding place in our hearts, and its members will long be remembered as true friends and faithful counsellors. This act of the assembly of 1881 severed relations that had been faithfully sustained, and released from an important trust a body of pure minded, honorable gentlemen who had served the state with fidelity, perfect integrity, and little profit, in a period beset with uncommon difficulties.

In closing this report, I suggest that, since so many of the deaf have been released from their condition of dumbness, the title of this school, "Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb," be so altered as to read "Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Deaf."

"D."—Superintendent's Report.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the tables and statements referred to in this report, and to the reports of steward, physician, and statements of shop accounts.

From present indications, the school will be large, and with your co-operation and support, this year may produce great results. Desiring to secure your approbation and support of the manner in which deaf-mute education is promoted in this institution, I herewith close this statement, and remain

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. SWILER,

Superintendent.

DELAWAN, WIS., October 1, 1881.

"D."—Physician's Report.

PHYSICIANS' REPORT.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report the following special cases treated, and sanitary condition of the Wisconsin Deaf and Dumb Institute, the past year:

Abscess	1
Bronchitis.....	8
Catarrhus.....	11
Diarrhœa.....	3
Dysentery.....	3
Diphtheria.....	1
Erysipelas.....	1
Conjunctivitis, gran.....	3
Conjunctivitis, simp.....	5
Eczema.....	3
Febris Simplicis.....	6
Congestion of bowels.....	2
Gastralgia.....	6
Tonsillitis.....	6
Stomatitis Ulcer.....	1
Pneumonia.....	4
Pleurisy.....	1
Rheumatism Nervosa.....	2
Wounds.....	1
Measles.....	79
Total.....	147
Vaccinations.....	130

But one death has occurred at the institution during the three years I have been in charge. Josephine Peterson died of rheumatism nervosa extending to the brain after four days illness, January 30, 1881.

One light case of diphtheria occurred among the mutes and one in the servants department. One case of scarlet fever occurred among the servant girls, but did not extend to the school. The measles were brought to the Institute in the same way, and in fact to the town. I would suggest as little mingling as possible of the pupils with the ordinary help. Owing to the crowded condition after the fire, vaccination was omitted the previous year, but the last year vaccination and re-vaccination have been thoroughly performed with good results. The material employed was fresh bovine virus procured from Doctor Griffin, president of the State Board of Health. There were more cases of sickness the past year than the year previous, aside from the epidemic of measles, which may be

“D.”—Physician’s Report.

easily accounted for, from the admission of a large number of new pupils, the greater number in the Institute and the early occupancy of the new buildings, though the walls seemed perfectly dry. With the large number of cases of measles no deaths occurred and no serious sequelæ.

I would call attention, as last year, to the insufficient hospital accommodations. The boys have been cared for in the frame building. If a poultice or cup of tea was wanted, it had to be carried from the kitchen, some distance out of doors, and in winter weather was severe on a nurse and the material cold on arrival.

The girls, to a limited extent, were provided with an apartment over the engine room. Mute children are sensitive to jars, and the pumping produced this effect, which was bad for very sick ones. Had the measles occurred in cold weather, it would have been difficult to have made them comfortable.

Many of the pupils do not come back from the vacation in as good sanitary condition as when they left the institution for their homes. From condition of heads and bodies of some, a quarantine would seem to be necessary, and the amount of extra labor devolving on the management at this period must be seen to be appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,

H. D. BULLARD,

Physician in Charge.

 "D."— *Statistical Tables.*

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Pupils in school, September 30, 1880.....	90	66	156
Returned during term.....	12	11	23
In school during term.....	102	77	179
Graduated	3	.....	3
Discharged	4	3	7
Died .....	.....	1	1
Total.....	7	4	11
Remaining on session roll.....	95	73	168

The record shows the following monthly attendance during the school term:

October	158
November	167
December	172
January	174
February	177
March	177
April	176
May	175
June.....	174
Average for the term.....	172

 "D."—Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 2.

The annual attendance and admission of pupils at the Wisconsin Institution for the Deaf has been as follows:

YEARS.	In actual at- tendance Oc- tober 1.	Admissions.	Attendance.
1852.....		8	8
1853.....		6	14
1854.....		18	31
1855.....		5	34
1856.....		15	49
1857.....		12	56
1858.....		14	31
1859.....		16	73
1860.....		13	74
1861.....		10	75
1862.....		14	69
1863.....		21	89
1864.....			80
1865.....		21	91
1866.....		18	104
1867.....		15	108
1868.....		18	95
1869.....		17	112
1870.....		44	144
1871.....		23	149
1872.....	142	10	164
1873.....	146	32	176
1874.....	141	20	176
1875.....	135	35	181
1876.....	150	35	191
1877.....	141	21	182
1878.....	128	39	180
1879.....	122	30	183
1880.....	156	33	195
1881.....		6	179

 "D."—*Statistical Tables.*

TABLE No. 3.

County Representation by Actual Attendance of Pupils, May 1, 1881.

Adams County — Lottie Bacon, White Creek; Willie Cusack, Big Spring; Albert Gerth, New Chester; Libbie Hessler, Spring Bluff.

Brown County — Fabian Conrad, Robinson; Mary Cummings, Wrightstown; Josephine Dac alet, Green Bay; Emma Schiller, Green Bay; Loring Campbell, De Pere; William Gibson, West De Pere; Mary Dallas, West De Pere.

Buffalo County — Winfield Ensign, Mondovi; Fred Haunschild, Gilman-town.

Chippewa County — Gustav Carburg, Vanville.

Clark County — Ida Carpenter, Greenwood; Jacob Mueller, Dorchester; Lizzie Mueller, Dorchester, Eveline Ringrose, Humbird; Georgie Safford, Maple Works.

Columbia County — Inger Heraldson, Kilbourn City; Carl Maier Kilbourn City; Gertie Rose, Kilbourn City; Hugh Owens, Cambria; Chris. Larsen, Rio.

Crawford County — Joseph Wachuta, Prairie du Chien.

Dane County — Thomas Foy, Mendota; William Lamp, McFarland; Albert Merritt, Oregon; Walter Schuster, Middleton; Gustav Torgerson, Christiana; James White, Mazomanie; John White, Mazomanie; Henry Wakeman, Marshall.

Dodge County. — Albert Børngraeber, Mayville; Edward Grabow, Kekoskee; Ernest Noldner, Mayville; Ruth Wright, Le Roy; Gustavus Wichman, Mayville.

Dunn County — Nellie Dickson, Elk Mound.

Eau Claire County — Joseph A. Black, Eau Claire; Myron Clark, Fairchild.

Fond du Lac County — John Bruns, Fond du Lac; Joseph Drinkwine, Fond du Lac; Emil Hirte, Fond du Lac; John Gibson, Eldorado; Nettie Koster, Ripon; Annie Martzki, Ripon; Ida Berger, Waupun.

Grant County — Bessie Anderson, Boscobel; Hugo Eisfelder, Boscobel; Herbert Henderson, Boscobel; Emma Ruka, Boscobel; Mary Griswold, Lancaster; Henry Bretthauer, Muscoda; John Delaunay, Cuba; Harry Drinkwater, Lancaster; George A. Henry, Patch Grove; Mary Hackett, Platteville; Peter Jungles, Georgetown; Peter Ohmer, Cassville; Rachel Shepherd, Georgetown; Samuel J. Taylor, Montfort.

Green County — James Byrne, Juda; Sarah Miller, Juda; Elmer Taylor, Pedee.

Iowa County — Eva Hubbard, Hydesville.

Jefferson County — Marshall Cone, Waterloo; Irma Esselstyne, Fort Atkinson; Edward May, Fort Atkinson; Anna Wilderman, Fort Atkinson; Frederic Franke, Johnson's Creek; Herman Franke, Johnson's Creek; Wilhelm Gutzman, Concord; Augusta Gutzman, Concord; Albert Hubner, Hubbleton; Walter Kinlin, Waterloo.

Juneau County — Thomas Murray, Mauston.

Jackson County — John Dahl, Hixton.

Kenosha County — Maggie Smith, Kenosha; Claude Wakefield, Kenosha.

La Crosse County — John Griffiths, Bangor.

La Fayette County — Mary Brown, Darlington.

Lincoln County — Charles Truax, Jenny.

“D.”—*Statistical Tables.*

Manitowoc County—Emma Harrington, Two Rivers; Mary Hagerty, Maple Grove; Thomas Hagerty, Maple Grove; John Kolbeck, Cato; Adam Prehn, Newtonburg; Augustus Sonnenburg, Newtonburg.

Marathon County—Ed. J. Falk, Stettin; Carrie Parker, Romeo; Myra Parker, Romeo; Mary Whipple, Spencer.

Marquette County—Benjamin Round, Jeddo.

Milwaukee County—Georgie Everst, 485 Jefferson St.; Lawrence Gro-matzki, 724 Garden St.; Arthur Huebner, 518 Prairie St.; Walter Lindman, 229 Grand Ave.; Bertha Laabs, 459 Fifteenth St.; Mabel Moore, 136 Mason St.; Egnitz Peplenski, 908 Polaski St.; Rosa Prohaski, 281 Berry St.; Frank Riley, 788 Second St.; Laura Sell, 1421 Galena St.

Monroe County—Frank Ferries, Tomah; Christian Marburger, Norwalk; Ida Marburger, Norwalk.

Outagamie County—Augusta Buchman, Hortonville; Louis Kirchenlohr, Appleton; Frank Morrissey, Appleton; Lilly Morey, Appleton; John Maertz, New London; Amelia Zastrow, Hortonville.

Pierce County—Katie Bailey, Trimble; Hiram Bailey, Trimble.

Portage County—Mina Bandow, Stevens Point; Stanislaus Sass, Stevens Point; Anna Sass, Stevens Point; Celia Sass, Stevens Point; Mary Zimmer, Stevens Point; Mary Szpica, Polonia.

Richland County—Frank Bannister, Lone Rock; Mary Mead, Lone Rock; Hannah Dieter, Excelsior; Hattie Trefner, Richland Center.

Racine County—Malinda Langland, North Cape; Celinda Rinder, Burlington.

Rock County—George Burton, Shopiere; Dennis Gorey, Magnolia; Winnie Pellet, Koshkonong; Nathan Reynolds, Milton; Lydia Williams, Beloit; Christine Knippenberg, Janesville; James Cullen, Janesville.

Shawano County—Henry Helgeson, Angelica.

Sheboygan County—Abram Ernisse, Gibbsville; Elmer Flory, Winooski; Amanda Pearson, Plymouth; Otto Langner, Sheboygan Falls; Michael Schlachter, Sheboygan; Emil Weller, Sheboygan.

St. Croix County—Mina Amendson, Deer Park; Alfred Cashman, Roberts; Pat Padden, Erin.

Sauk County—George Revins, La Valle; William Calkins, Baraboo; George Cordes, Baraboo; Willie Manning, Baraboo; Arthur Hulbert, Loganville.

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

Trempealeau County—Theresa Neitzka, White Hall; Kasimis Stahoski, Arcadia.

Vernon County—Cynthia Williams, Ontario.

Walworth County—Adrian Henry, Delavan; Anna B. Newell, Darien, Clara Pearse, Whitewater; Ralph Udall, Lyons.

Washington County—Anna Althaus, West Bend; John Hollenstein, Hartford; Catherine Wrin, Hartford.

Waupaca County—George Hebbard, Waupaca.

Waukesha County—Ella Coke, Brookfield Centre; William {Coke, Brookfield Centre; Edmund Lau, Waukesha.

Waushara County—Matilda Andress, Auroraville.

Winnebago County—Lilly Cowham, Clemensville; Louisa Dumpke, Neenah; Otto Schnoor, Oshkosh; Henry Knoblock, Oshkosh.

Wood County—Anna Boetcher, Centralia; John Jerome, Centralia; George Kelly, Marshfield; Angerrain McLeod, Grand Rapids; Belle Overton, Antioch; Simon Carney, Rosecrans; Robbie Williams, Morrison.

 "D."—Statistical Tables.

TABLE NO. 7.

CLASS.	TEACHER.	No. of pupils.	Average time of class in school.									
			Ninth year.	Eighth year.	Seventh year.	Sixth year.	Fifth year.	Fourth year.	Third year.	Second year.	First year.	
First class...	W. A. Cochrane .	16	2	5	4	2	1	...	1	1	...	6.75
Second class..	Geo. F. Schilling.	16	3	2	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	7.00
Third class...	W. J. Fuller . . .	19	...	1	2	...	15	...	...	...	1	5.15
Fourth class..	Mary E. Smith...	20	...	2	2	2	3	9	1	...	1	4.85
Fifth class ...	Belle Tallman....	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...	3.06
Sixth class ...	R. C. Ritscher....	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	3	2.45
Seventh class.	Z. G. McCoy	16	...	...	...	2	4	3	...	7	...	...
Eighth class..	E. McCoy	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	5	1.89
Ninth class...	Mary Hunter.....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	1.06
Tenth class...	Hiram Philips ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1.00
Total and averages.....		178	5	10	10	15	23	13	32	25	45	3.7
Articulation—												
Emily Eddy.		38	...	...	...	6	4	2	3	10	13	.....
R. C. Ritscher.....		20	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	3	.....

“D.”—*Rules.*

RULES.

I. Pupils may not leave the institution grounds without permission of superintendent or matron.

II. The walk east of the boys' dormitory marks the eastern boundary of the boys' play ground. The girls will have free access to the east end of the yard.

III. In going to and coming from school house, dining room and chapel, pupils will observe the orders of the supervisors, and comply with all their requirements. Boys will be dismissed first.

IV. Loitering will not be allowed in hospitals, reception rooms, corridors, engine room, bakery, kitchen, dining room, shops or barn.

V. Romping or running is forbidden in school house, study rooms, lavatories, halls and dormitories.

VI. Talking during school and study hours, except by permission of teachers or supervisors, will not be allowed.

VII. Good manners and neat dress will be required at all times.

VIII. Any violation of truth or honesty will be severely punished.

IX. Pupils must respond promptly to signals and at all times yield a ready obedience to officers of the institution.

X. Cutting, marking or injuring desks, walls or furniture, will not be allowed, and pupils will be required to pay for any wanton injury to books, slates or other property.

XI. Both girls and boys will be required to make their own beds and keep their rooms in order.

XII. Bear in mind that the time, money and service provided here is for use, not abuse.

JOHN W. SWILER,

Superintendent.

"D."—Order of the Day.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

At the Wisconsin Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Rise	
Breakfast.....	6:00 A. M.
School	6:30 A. M.
Recess	7:45 A. M.
Dinner	10:00 A. M.
Work	12:30 P. M.
Recreation	1:30 P. M.
Supper	5:00 P. M.
Study	6:00 P. M.
Retire	7:00 P. M.
	8 & 9 P. M.

SATURDAY.

Rise.....	
Breakfast.....	6:00 A. M.
Work	6:30 A. M.
Recreation	7:30 A. M.
Dinner	10:30 A. M.
Supper	12:30 P. M.
Retire	6:00 P. M.
	9:00 P. M.

SUNDAY.

Rise	
Breakfast.....	6:00 A. M.
Study	6:30 A. M.
Dinner	11:00 A. M.
Sunday school.....	1:00 P. M.
Supper	2:30 P. M.
Retire	6:00 P. M.
	8:00 P. M.

"D."—List of Pupils.

LIST OF PUPILS, 1881.

NAMES.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Adm.
Anna Althaus	West Bend	Washington	1878
Almina Amondson	Deer Park	St. Croix	1880
Matilda Andras	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	1876
Bessie Anderson	Boscobel	Grant	1880
Mina Bandow	Stevens Point	Portage	1871
Lottie E. Bacon	White Creek	Adams	1878
Joseph A. Black	Eau Claire	Eau Claire	1880
Frank M. Bannister	Lone Rock	Richland	1877
Kate Baily	Trimbelle	Pierce	1876
Hiram Bailey	Trimbelle	Pierce	1879
George Bevins	La Valle	Sauk	1874
Anna Boettscher	Centralia	Wood	1875
Albert Bomgraeber	Mayville	Dodge	1880
Mary Ann Brown	Darlington	La Fayette	1880
John Bruns	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	1878
George E. Burton	Shopiere	Rock	1877
James E. Byrne	Juda	Green	1878
Augu-ta Buckman	Hortonville	Outagamie	1880
Henry Bretthauer	Muscoda	Grant	1880
Ida Berger	Waupun	Fond du Lac	1880
William A. Calkins	Baraboo	Sauk	1875
Loring P. Campbell	De Pere	Brown	1878
Simon Carney	Rosecrans	Manitowoc	1876
Ida M. Carpenter	Greenwood	Clark	1879
Alfred Cashman	Roberts	St. Croix	1879
Myron J. Clark	Fairchild	Eau Claire	1875
Ella Coke	Brookfield	Waukesha	1870
William Coke	Brookfield	Waukesha	1877
Fabien Conrad	Robinsonville	Brown	1876
Marshall Cone	Waterloo	Jefferson	1880
George Cordes	Baraboo	Sauk	1878
Lily Cowham	Clemensville	Winnebago	1876
James S. Cullen	Janesville	Rock	1872
William H. Cusick	Big Spring	Adams	1880
Mary Cummings	Wrightstown	Brown	1880
Mary Dallas	West De Pere	Brown	1880
Josephine Dachalet	Green Bay	Brown	1878
John Dahl	Hixton	Jackson	1875
John Delaney	Cuba	Grant	1880
Harry Drinkwater	Lancaster	Grant	1880
Nellie Dickson	Elk Mound	Dunn	1874
Hannah Dieter	Excelsior	Richland	1879
Joseph Drinkwine	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	1875
Louisa Dumpke	Neenah	Winnebago	1878
Abram Ermisse	Gibbsville	Sheboygan	1876
Winfield Ensign	Mondovi	Buffalo	1880

"D."—List of Pupils.

NAMES.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Adm.
Hugo Eisfelder.....	Boscobel.....	Grant.....	1880
Irma Esselstyne.....	Ft. Atkinson.....	Jefferson.....	1880
Georgie Everest.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1880
Ed J. Falk.....	Stettin.....	Marathon.....	1873
Thomas Foy.....	Mendota.....	Dane.....	1872
Frank F. Fris.....	Tomah.....	Monroe.....	1873
Elmer Florey.....	Plymouth.....	Sheboygan.....	1873
Fred. Franke.....	Johnson's Creek.....	Jefferson.....	1880
Herman Franke.....	Johnson's Creek.....	Jefferson.....	1880
Albert F. Gerth.....	New Chester.....	Adams.....	1876
William Gibson.....	West De Pere.....	Brown.....	1878
John Gibson.....	Eldorado.....	Fond du Lac.....	1880
Dennis Gorey.....	Magnolia.....	Rock.....	1872
Edward A. Grabow.....	Kekoskee.....	Dodge.....	1880
Lawrence Gromatzki.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1875
Mary Griswold.....	Lacaster.....	Grant.....	1879
John Griffiths.....	Bangor.....	La Crosse.....	1880
Augusta Gutzman.....	Concord.....	Jefferson.....	.....
Wilhelmina Gutzman.....	Concord.....	Jefferson.....	.....
Mary J. Hackett.....	Platteville.....	Grant.....	1873
Thomas Hagerty.....	Maple Grove.....	Manitowoc.....	1876
Mary Hagerty.....	Maple Grove.....	Manitowoc.....	1878
Inger Haraldson.....	Kilbourn.....	Columbia.....	1877
Emily Harrington.....	Two Rivers.....	Manitowoc.....	1878
Fred Hannschild.....	Gillmanton.....	Buffalo.....	1879
George A. Hebbard.....	Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	1877
Adrian T. Henry.....	Delavan.....	Walworth.....	1876
George A. Henry.....	Patch Grove.....	Grant.....	1873
Henry Helgeson.....	Angelica.....	Shawano.....	1877
Elizabeth Hessler.....	Spring Bluff.....	Adams.....	1880
Emil Hirte.....	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	1876
Lilly Hibbard.....	Stetsenville.....	Taylor.....	1878
Violet Hibbard.....	Stetsenville.....	Taylor.....	1878
John Hollenstein.....	Hartford.....	Washington.....	1877
Herbert Henderson.....	Boscobel.....	Grant.....	1880
Eva L. Hubbard.....	Hydes Mill.....	Iowa.....	1878
Arthur Huebner.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1879
Albert W. Hubner.....	Hubbleton.....	Jefferson.....	1875
Arthur D. Hulburt.....	Loganville.....	Sauk.....	1874
John Jerome.....	Centralia.....	Wood.....	1879
Peter Jungles.....	Georgetown.....	Grant.....	1879
Gustav Karburg.....	Vanville.....	Chippewa.....	1876
George Kelly.....	Menasha.....	Winnebago.....	1876
Walter Kinlin.....	Waterloo.....	Jefferson.....	1879
Louis Kirchenlohr.....	Appleton.....	Outagamie.....	1878
Christine Knippenberg.....	Janesville.....	Rock.....	1878
Henry Knoblock.....	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.....	1878
John Kolbeck.....	Cato.....	Manitowoc.....	1877
Nettie Koster.....	Ripon.....	Fond du Lac.....	1877

"D."—List of Pupils.

NAMES.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Adm.
Bertha Laabs.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1877
William Lamp.....	McFarland.....	Dane.....	1876
Chris. Larson.....	Rio.....	Columbia.....	1875
Fred E. Lan.....	Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	1880
Malinda Langland.....	North Cape.....	Racine.....	1880
Otto Langner.....	Sheboygan Falls.....	Sheboygan.....	1879
Walter Lindman.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1878
Willie Manning.....	Baraboo.....	Sauk.....	1880
Edward May.....	Fort Atkinson.....	Jefferson.....	1880
Christine Marburger.....	Norwalk.....	Monroe.....	1877
Ida Marburger.....	Norwalk.....	Monroe.....	1878
Anna Martyki.....	Ripon.....	Fond du Lac.....	1876
Mary Mead.....	Lone Rock.....	Richland.....	1876
Sarah Miller.....	Juca.....	Green.....	1878
Jacob Mueller.....	Dorchester.....	Clark.....	1878
Lizzie Mueller.....	Dorchester.....	Clark.....	1878
Lillie Morey.....	Appleton.....	Outagamie.....	1880
Frank Morrisey.....	Appleton.....	Outagamie.....	1878
Albert R. Merritt.....	Oregon.....	Dane.....	1880
John Maery.....	New London.....	Outagamie.....	1880
Thomas Murray.....	Mauston.....	Juneau.....	1879
Karl Maier.....	Kilbourn.....	Columbia.....	1875
Angerrain McLeod.....	Grand Rapids.....	Wood.....	1880
Mabel Moore.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1880
Annie Newell.....	Darien.....	Walworth.....	1880
Theresa Neityka.....	White Hall.....	Trempealeau.....	1876
Ernst Noldner.....	Mayville.....	Dodge.....	1874
Belle Overton.....	Antioch.....	.....	1874
Hugh Owens.....	Cambria.....	Columbia.....	1880
Peter Ohmer.....	Cassville.....	Grant.....	1880
Pat Padden.....	Erin.....	St. Croix.....	1877
Amanda Pearson.....	Plymouth.....	Sheboygan.....	1876
Carrie A. Parker.....	Romeo.....	Marathon.....	1879
Myra E. Parker.....	Romeo.....	Marathon.....	1879
Clara B. Pearse.....	Whitewater.....	Walworth.....	1879
Winnifred Pellet.....	Koshkonong.....	Rock.....	1876
Egnitz Peplenski.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1875
Josephine Peterson.....	West Salem.....	La Crosse.....	1878
Adam Prehn.....	Newton.....	Manitowoc.....	1876
Rose Prohaski.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1875
Nathan Reynolds.....	Milton.....	Rock.....	1880
Frank W. Riley.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1874
Celinda Rinder.....	Burlington.....	Racine.....	1875
Evaline Ringrose.....	Humbird.....	Clark.....	1873
Benjamin Round.....	Jeddo.....	Marquette.....	1878
Gertie Rose.....	Kilbourn City.....	Columbia.....	1873
Emma Ruka.....	Boscobel.....	Grant.....	1880
Georgia Safford.....	Maple Works.....	Clark.....	1880
Stanislaus Sass.....	Stevens Point.....	Portage.....	1876
Anna Sass.....	Stevens Point.....	Portage.....	1878

"D."—List of Pupils.

NAMES.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Adm.
Celia Sass.....	Stevens Point.....	Portage.....	1880
Mich'l Schlachter.....	Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	1878
Otto Schnoor.....	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.....	1879
Walter Schuster.....	Middletown.....	Dane.....	1879
Laura Sell.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1876
Rachel Shepherd.....	Georgetown.....	Grant.....	1879
Margaret Smith.....	Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	1879
Aug's Sonnenburg.....	Newtonburg.....	Manitowoc.....	1876
Mary Szpica.....	Polonia.....	Portage.....	1880
Emma Schiller.....	Green Bay.....	Brown.....	1875
Kasimis Stahoski.....	Arcadia.....	Trempealeau.....	1879
Samuel J. Taylor.....	Montfort.....	Grant.....	1873
Elmer Taylor.....	Pedee.....	Green.....	1878
Charles Truax.....	Jenny.....	Lincoln.....	1878
Gustav Torgerson.....	Christiana.....	Dane.....	1880
Hattie Trefren.....	Richland Center.....	Richland.....	1880
Ralph Udall.....	Lyons.....	Walworth.....	1876
Cynthia Williams.....	Ontario.....	Vernon.....	1873
Joseph Wachuta.....	Prairie du Chien.....	Crawford.....	1880
Claude Wakefield.....	Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	1874
Kittie Williams.....	Janesville.....	Rock.....	1880
Henry Wakeman.....	Marshall.....	Dane.....	1876
Gustavus Wichman.....	Mayville.....	Dodge.....	1880
Emil Weller.....	Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	1874
James White.....	Mazomanie.....	Dane.....	1873
John White.....	Mazomanie.....	Dane.....	1875
Mary Whipple.....	Sherman.....	Clark.....	1880
Anna Wilderman.....	Ft. Atkinson.....	Jefferson.....	1880
Rob't T. Williams.....	Darlington.....	La Fayette.....	1877
Lydia Williams.....	Beloit.....	Rock.....	1878
Ruth Wright.....	Le Roy.....	Dodge.....	1875
Catherine Wrin.....	Hartford.....	Washington.....	1877
Amelia Zastrow.....	Hortonville.....	Outagamie.....	1874
Mary Zimmer.....	Stevens Point.....	Portage.....	1873

"D."—Terms of Admission.

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 and cabinet work, baking, gardening, 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.

Except in cases of sickness, all pupils are expected to remain during the entire term; but the superintendent may require the re-

“D.”—Terms of Admission.

moval, 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 Institute.

DELAVAN, WIS.

 "D."— *Steward's Report.*

STEWARD'S REPORT.

State Board of Supervision:

GENTLEMEN — I herewith hand you the report of the financial condition of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, for the year ending September 30, 1881.

Respectfully submitted,

R. A. GATES,

Steward.

BALANCES ON HAND OCTOBER 1, 1880.

Current expense account	\$12,501 10		
Less overdraft boiler fund.....	129 51		
	<u> </u>	\$12,371 59	
Building fund		20,580 00	
		<u> </u>	\$32,951 59
Appropriations —			
Current expense account		\$28,000 00	
Indebtedness		3,070 65	
Printing press		500 00	
Refrigerator fund		1,200 00	
Oven fund.....		350 00	
Steam traps.....		422 00	
Steam pipe coverings		275 00	
Furniture		1,500 00	
Architect's fees, etc.....		1,500 36	
		<u> </u>	36,818 01
			<u> </u>
Miscellaneous receipts.....			\$69,769 60
			<u> </u>
			1,737 15
			<u> </u>
Total receipts from all sources..			<u><u> </u></u>
			\$71,506 75
			<u><u> </u></u>

 "D."— *Steward's Report.*

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1881.

Amusements and means of instruction.....	\$400 55
Clothing and expenses of indigent pupils	166 83
Drugs and medicines.....	86 74
Farm and barn	836 92
Fuel	8,269 90
House furnishing.....	1,295 78
Laundry and cleanliness.....	353 04
Lights.....	730 32
Live stock.....	182 40
Cabinet shop	19 00
Shoe shop.....	969 12
Printing.....	97 28
Managers' and trustees' expenses	645 16
Miscellaneous purposes.....	1,268 18
Permanent improvements.....	2,333 76
Repairs, ordinary.....	1,138 38
Subsistence.....	7,928 95
Salaries and wages.....	13,059 84
Building fund	20,963 18
Refrigerator fund	1,307 02
Oven fund.....	306 06
Steam traps.....	425 00
Steam pipe covering	285 23
Furniture	1,581 74
Architect's fees, etc	1,287 82
Transferred to Board of Supervision	1,106 22
Total.....	<u><u>\$67,044 42</u></u>

"D."—*Steward's Report.*

CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

	Expended prior to June 7, 1881	Expended after June 7, 1881.	Total expended for the year.
Amusements, etc.....	\$373 35	\$27 20	\$400 55
Clothing, etc.....	163 59	3 24	166 83
Drugs and medicines.....	84 17	2 57	86 74
Farm and barn.....	637 92	199 00	836 92
Fuel.....	4,656 81	3,613 09	8,269 90
House furnishing.....	1,248 75	47 03	1,295 78
Laundry and cleanliness.....	320 98	32 06	353 04
Lights.....	566 76	163 56	730 32
Live stock.....	182 40	.....	182 40
Cabinet shop.....	17 50	1 50	19 00
Shoe shop.....	969 12	.....	969 12
Printing.....	89 05	8 23	97 28
Managers' and trustees' expenses.....	572 55	72 61	645 16
Permanent improvements.....	2,256 16	77 60	2,333 76
Repairs, ordinary.....	735 52	402 86	1,138 38
Subsistence.....	7,215 04	713 91	7,928 95
Salaries and wages.....	11,165 41	1,894 43	13,059 84
Transferred to Board of Supervision.....	.....	1,106 22	1,106 22
Miscellaneous purposes.....	1,129 36	138 82	1,268 18
Totals.....	\$32,384 44	\$8,503 93	\$40,888 37
Miscellaneous receipts.....	1,096 89	640 26	1,737 15
Actual cost of current expenses.....	\$31,287 55	\$7,863 67	\$39,151 22

This statement shows the amount expended for current expenses prior to and after June 7, 1881, and total current expenses for the year, less miscellaneous receipts, which shows the actual cost of current expenses for the year.

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 MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

	Misc. receipts prior to June 7, 1881.	Misc. receipts after June 7, 1881.	Total misc. re- ceipts for the year.
Farm and barn.....	\$12 78	\$41 57	\$57 35
Fuel	118 41	75 37	193 78
House furnishing.....	13 50	31 20	44 70
Laundry and cleanliness.		60	60
Lights	29 80	12 15	41 95
Live stock.....	298 20	243 66	541 86
Shoe shop.....	551 02	134 35	685 37
Printing	59 80		59 80
Miscellaneous purposes.....	4 63	88 25	92 88
Repairs, ordinary.....	8 75	10 11	18 86
Totals	\$1,096 89	\$640 26	\$1,737 15

The above statement shows the miscellaneous receipts prior to June 7, after June 7, and total receipts for the year credited to their proper account.

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EXPENDITURES.

	Expended prior to June 7th, 1881.	Expended after June 7, 1881.	Total expended for the year.
Building fund	\$20,963 18		\$20,963 18
Refrigerator fund.....		\$1,307 02	1,307 02
Oven fund.....		306 06	306 06
Steam traps.....	425 00		425 00
Steam pipe covering.....	285 23		285 23
Furniture.....	1,581 74		1,581 74
Architect's fees, etc.....	1,287 82		1,287 82
Current expense account	32,384 44	8,503 93	40,888 37
Total expenditures.....	\$56,927 41	\$10,117 01	\$67,044 42
Less miscellaneous receipts.....	1,096 89	640 26	1,737 15
Actual cost for the year	\$55,830 52	\$9,476 75	\$65,307 27

This statement shows the expenditures for all purposes prior to June 7, after June 7, and total expenditures for the year, less miscellaneous receipts, which shows actual cost for the year.

SUMMMARY.

Total receipts for the year.....	\$71,506 75	
Total expenditures for the year.....		67,044 42
Total balance on hand		4,462 33
Totals.....	\$71,506 75	\$71,506 75

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BALANCES SEPTEMBER 30, 1881.

State treasury, printing press.	\$500 00	
State treasury, current expenses.	2,312 83	
	<u> </u>	\$2,812 83
Current expense account, state treasury	\$2,312 83	
Current expense account, M. C. Clarke	1,436 97	
Current expense account, R. A. Gates, steward. . . .	63 07	
	<u> </u>	\$3,812 87
Printing press.		500 00
Oven fund.		43 94
Refrigerator fund, over-draft.		107 02
Architects fees fund		212 54
R. A. Gates, steward, current expense.		63 07
M. C. Clarke, treasurer, current expense.	\$1,436 97	
M. C. Clarke, treasurer, architect's fees.	212 54	
M. C. Clarke, treasurer, oven fund	43 94	
	<u> </u>	1,693 45
M. L. Clarke, treas. refrigerator fund, over-draft.		107 02
Totals	\$4,676 37	<u><u>\$4,676 37</u></u>

I shall be unable to make an accurate report of the cabinet shop for the past year, as no inventory was taken at the beginning of the year. The expenditures for the year have been:

For tools, etc.	\$19 00
Salary of foreman.	487 48
Total.	<u><u>\$506 48</u></u>

The boys have been employed in building fences, walks, school desks and the general repairs about the buildings.

A few articles of furniture were manufactured during the past year, and my opinion is that, with a competent man at the head of the shop, nearly all of the furniture required for the institution and all of the repairs could be made by the boys.

The expenditures for the year for the printing office were:

Tools, materials, etc., per analyzed expenditures.	\$97 28
Salary of foreman.	132 00
Total.	<u><u>\$229 28</u></u>

Cash received for subscription, jobs, etc., \$59.80. Work done for the institution for the year, \$83.60. Total credit to the office, \$143.40. The inventory at the close of the year amounted to \$463.37. The \$500 allowed by the last legislature was still unexpended. With the new press and outfit, I am in hopes that the office can be made a business success the coming year.

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By the report of the shoe shop for the last year you will find that the shop has a credit of \$145.93. The shop could be better handled in a business way and with more advantage to the boys under its charge, if three or four hundred dollars were expended this year for machinery. The shop has not even a sewing machine of its own. We ought to have, for the shop, a new sewing machine, roller machine and a complete set of dies. If we had the machinery to do our work with we would be able to do work for the wholesale market, but it takes now from two to three weeks to make a case of boots, and as wholesale trade depends on the quantity we sell, we cannot, with our present facilities, manufacture enough to make it pay.

SHOE SHOP REPORT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1881.

To stock and material on hand, last report	\$696 96	
To accounts receivable.....	129 22	
To leather, tools, etc, bought during the year.....	969 12	
To salary of foreman, nine months	450 00	
By cash sales		\$685 37
By work done for pupils		469 55
By stock and materials on hand.....		994 29
By accounts receivable.....		236 27
By work done for institution.....		5 75
Balance	145 93	
Totals.....	\$2,391 23	\$2,391 23

The current expenses for the coming year will be considerably increased, owing to the prevailing high prices for all kinds of products.

The Board know, without further explanation, the condition of our water closets. The foundation of the boys’ water closet is eaten away, so that the building is unsafe, and they are both so near the main building as to be a source of continual nuisance and unhealthfulness.

Our supply of water-hose and connections are very insufficient and incomplete. In fact, if any of our buildings were to take fire, we would be comparatively helpless. We have a good fire pump, but not hose enough to reach to the front of any of the buildings.

The plan is to put a water wheel with a rotary pump at the outlet of the mill pond, connected with the institution by a three-inch

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iron pipe, which would furnish us with a plentiful supply of water for laundry and all other purposes, and be an inexhaustible reservoir in case of fire.

There are three or four springs on the north slope of the pasture hill, which, if opened up and all brought to our reservoir, would furnish all the water needed for drinking and culinary purposes. As they are now, they are of no account except to make a marsh of our pasture. The deep well pump in the engine room is worn out. It is still working, but not doing more than half work. It is our only supply for laundry, boiler filling, etc. The necessity for a new pump the Board will see at once.

The engine that we have at present is doing all the work it is able to, and more than it can do economically.

If we put in a new washing machine and set some machinery, lathes, etc., for the shop a new engine will be a necessity.

The old laundry building was left without a cornice and the upper story unpartitioned. Putting on cornice and putting in partitions in the third story will cost about \$500. If the third story is finished off it will enable all the help to room in that building, which will result in a great saving of fuel.

The plan of veneering and refitting wooden building is to move it east as far as the boy's water closet, put a good basement under it for wood shed and store house, veneer the building, refit doors and windows, which would make a warm, comfortable building, for the printing office, machine shop, etc. I would urge the necessity of finishing the refrigerator as soon as possible.

For the necessity of raising the chapel building I would refer you to the superintendent's report. The present shop building needs a new roof, windows refitted (some of them will have to be new), walls furred out and plastered.

The one thing that I regard as the most important of all is the moving of the boilers. They are at present in the basement of a three-story building, and in the only part of the house in which fires are kept. I would recommend that the boilers be moved into a building by themselves.

I have recommended the appropriation for land only enough to

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make an addition of twenty acres to our marsh pasture, and ten acres for a garden; but I would further recommend that the board ask for an appropriation for forty acres of land, so that we could raise our own hay, corn and oats.

Our present washing machine is too small to do the work; we need another of the same size and make as the one now in use.

The following tables will show the detailed statement of expenditures for the year ending September 30, 1881:

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ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
AMUSEMENTS AND MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.			
Pop corn.....	7.3 bushels	\$0 75	\$6 84
Christmas tree.....			4 50
Candy and nuts.....			17 50
Pea nuts.....	51 pounds.	8	4 08
Mixed candy.....	25 pounds.	13	3 25
Oranges.....	1 barrel.		8 00
Christmas cards.....	200		3 40
Gilt paper.....	12 sheets.	6+	75
Wax candles.....	302		2 65
Card board.....	13 sheets.	10	1 60
Exhibition.....	1		2 00
Flags.....	8	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	50
Clevis for play house.....	11	27+	3 00
Rings for play house.....	11	18+	2 00
Croquet.....	2 sets.	1 30	2 60
Colored figures.....	3 boxes.	41+	1 25
Pens.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.	75+	6 01
Pen holders.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ gross.	86	65
Lead pencils.....	3 gross.	1 25	3 75
Ink.....	7 quarts.	67-	4 68
Ink stopper.....	1		35
Slates.....	3 dozen.	96	2 88
Slate pencils.....	1 box.		25
Latham's Lessons.....	36	18	6 48
Readers, Latham's Primary.....	96	28+	27 00
Readers.....	5	30+	1 54
Composition and Rhetoric.....	16	81+	13 10
Histories.....	32	1 04+	33 52
Arithmetics.....	16	55+	8 84
Geographies.....	11	1 27+	14 06
Algebras.....	5	1 00	5 00
Dictionaries.....	5	67	3 35
Composition books.....	10 $\frac{1}{3}$ dozen.	1 00+	10 49
Speaker.....	1		1 40
Miscellaneous books.....	4	65	2 60
German books.....	3	1 19	3 58
Pictures (foreign).....			16 80
Sabbath Library.....	No. 1 to No. 50		2 50
Primary Lesson Papers.....	20 copies, 7 mos.		88
Sunday papers.....	6 mos.		2 00
School papers.....	January to July		3 78
Library books.....	36	1 25+	45 35
Text books.....	17	72+	12 34
Maps.....	5	5 66+	17 00
Crayons.....	2 gross.	55	1 10
Crayons.....	100 boxes.	09+	9 40
Colored crayons and pencils.....			1 45
Bottles for specimens.....	6 dozen.	1 12+	6 75
Blocks.....			1 73
Disected map.....	1		50
Measres.....	1 set.		2 00

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ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
AMUSEMENTS AND MEANS OF INSTRUCTION — continued.			
Print paper.....	3 R.	\$3 41+	\$10 25
Note paper.....	5 R.	83	4 15
Legal cap paper.....	1 R.	.....	3 50
Slates.....	120 feet.	24	28 80
Manilla paper.....	10 pounds.	13	1 30
Blotting pads.....	33 pack'gs	06+	2 25
Hektograph.....	1	.....	4 00
Samples for object lessons.....	.....	.....	85
Weaving mats.....	2	12	24
Weaving needle.....	1	.....	08
Total.....	.....	.....	\$400 55
CLOTHING AND EXPENSES OF INDIGENT PUPILS.			
Buttons.....	3 gross.	1 03	3 09
Buttons.....	45 dozen.	05+	2 60
Darning cotton.....	6 dozen.	25	1 50
Tape (linen).....	2 dozen.	50	1 00
Shoe buttons.....	3 dozen.	03+	10
Elastic cord.....	63 yards.	03+	1 90
Elastic tape.....	4½ yards.	08	36
Tape (cotton).....	2 bunches	05	10
Gingham.....	36¼ yards.	09	2 26
Cambric.....	25 yards.	08	2 00
Drilling.....	56 yards.	10+	5 75
Cashmere.....	4½ yards.	1 00	4 50
Ribbon.....	11 yards.	05	55
Ruches.....	3 dozen.	37+	1 13
Footing.....	1¼ dozen.	60	75
Trimming.....	60 yards.	03	2 10
Patterns.....	2 yards.	27+	55
Ladies vests.....	12	45	5 40
Hankerchiefs.....	4 dozen.	1 23	4 92
Crinoline.....	1 yard.	.....	10
Hose.....	34 pairs.	18+	6 33
Lawn.....	10 yards.	12½	1 25
Hats for girls.....	5	55	2 75
Braid and binding.....	.....	.....	8 31
Ruches.....	7 yards.	05	35
Shawls.....	2	1 00	2 00
Suspenders.....	3 dozen.	2 50	7 50
Collars.....	1 M.	.....	11 50
Gloves and mittens.....	38 pairs.	48+	18 70
Socks.....	24 pairs.	14+	3 50
Cloth for mending.....	.....	.....	14 20
Collars (per box).....	110 boxes.	10+	11 75
Yarn.....	21 skeins.	.....	4 85
Germantown.....	3 skelns.	25	75
Denims.....	27 yards.	13	3 51
Overalls.....	2	75	1 50
Jackets.....	2	75	1 50
Cravats.....	1 33
Balance paid pupils on old account.....	23 59
Total.....	\$166 83

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ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.			
Medicines.....			\$52 15
Arnica.....	5 pints.	35	1 75
Quinine pills.....			60
Cough medicine.....			90
Peppermint.....	4 ounces.	05	20
Adhesive plaster.....	3 rolls.	.68+	2 05
Camphor.....	4 pints.	.52+	2 10
Cosmoline.....	4 pounds	.86+	3 45
Alcohol.....	5½ quarts.	77+	3 87
Glycerine and rosewater.....			2 00
Ointment.....			4 15
Jamaica ginger.....	3 bottles.	.40	1 20
Whiskey.....	2 pints.	.65	1 30
Prescriptions.....			4 15
Vaccine points.....	50	10	5 00
Paragoric.....	1½ pints.	.86+	1 30
Alum.....	6½ pounds	.08	57
Total.....			86 74
FARM AND BARN.			
Hay.....	25 ¹ / ₆ tons.	8 00+	208 40
Straw.....	9 loads.	2 22+	20 00
Weighing hay.....			50
Feed.....	150 cwt.		122 02
Bran.....	3,146 pounds		18 87
Oats.....	286 ³ / ₂ bushels	35	101 39
Salt.....	1 barrel.		1 45
Corn.....	8,350 pounds		41 75
Horse shoeing.....			25 15
Painting carriage.....			10 75
Blankets.....	2	2 00	4 00
Ankle boots.....	2	75	1 50
Work harness.....			24 65
Bags.....	12	25	3 00
Neck halters.....	1		1 00
Collars.....	2	1 25	2 50
Whips.....	5	1 35	6 75
Bits.....	2	55	1 10
Snaps.....	1½ dozen.	76	1 15
Rum straps.....	2	42+	85
Surcingle.....	1		90
Harness repairs.....			10 55
Carriage and wagon repairs.....			25 75
Repair plow.....			1 50
Hatchet.....	1		65
Hammer.....	1		75
Rakes.....	11	55	5 50
Saw blades.....	6	58+	3 50
Saw frames.....	4	25	1 00
Padlocks.....	13	68+	8 95
Stable brooms.....	1		60

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ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
FARM AND BARN — continued.			
Curry combs and brushes	2	\$2 05	4 10
Axes	3	1 33+	4 00
Hay rakes.....	6	18	1 08
Pick axes	2	1 20	2 40
Forks	2	87+	1 75
Clevises	3	11+	35
Maul.....	1	.....	1 00
Shovels	12	96+	11 60
Log chains	2	1 37+	2 75
Stone boat.....	1	.....	3 50
Whiffletrees.....	2	90	1 80
Mane comb.....	1	.....	20
Crowbar	1	.....	1 40
Neck yoke	1	.....	1 50
Hoes	2	50	1 00
Timothy seed.....	1 bushel.	.....	2 38
Buggy pole.....	1	.....	10 00
Flower seeds.....	.....	.....	1 00
Grass seeds.....	.....	.....	18 98
Garden seeds .....	.....	.....	65
Tool handles.....	.....	.....	20
Thill rubbers.....	2 pairs.	12½	25
Harness oil.....	1 can.	.....	70
Chamois skin.....	4	47½	1 90
Castor oil.....	6 pints.	20	1 20
Repairs, tools, etc.....	.....	.....	85
Helve	1	.....	15
Baskets	16	43+	6 90
Hanging axe.....	.....	.....	30
Ironing wheel barrows.....	4	2 25	9 00
Scythe	3	1 00+	3 10
Sickle .....	.....	.....	50
Rope	64 ⁶ / ₁₆ pounds.	14+	9 09
Grindstone hangings.....	1	.....	65
Whitewash brushes.....	2	65	1 30
Wagon tongue.....	1	.....	4 50
Driving cows.....	.....	.....	2 50
Milking.....	.....	.....	3 00
Use of boar and bull.....	.....	.....	2 00
Use of wagon.....	.....	.....	1 50
Doctoring horses and cows.....	.....	.....	22 50
Horse medicine.....	.....	.....	8 21
Cutting weeds .....	.....	.....	4 50
Labor	13½ days.	1 50	20 25
Swill barrel	1	.....	4 00
Total.....	.....	.....	\$836 92
FUEL.			
Coal, anthracite	815 ²³ / ₁₀₀₀ tons.	6 16+	\$5,024 47
Coal, bituminous	109 ²⁶ / ₁₀₀ tons.	3 53+	389 00
Coal, block.....	200 ³²⁰ / ₁₀₀₀ tons.	2 04	408 70

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ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
FUEL—continued.			
Shoveling coal.....	23½ days.	\$1 50	\$35 25
Freight on coal.....			1,941 12
Weight on coal.....	2 cars.	50	1 00
Hauling coal.....	1,207 tons.	26	317 34
Wood, green.....	5¾ cords.	4 00	23 00
Wood, dry.....	26 cords.	5 00	130 00
Total.....			\$8,269 90
HOUSE FURNISHING.			
Thread, cotton.....	38 spools.	04 +	1 75
Thread, linen.....	5 dozen.	63	3 15
Thread, Silk.....	2 spools.	15	36
Thread, twist.....	6 spools.	05	30
Needle sewing machine.....	3½ dozen.	50	1 75
Needle darning.....			30
Pins.....	2 d. papers	1 00	2 00
Needles.....	12 papers.	07 +	90
Wall paper.....	1 roll.		10
Mats.....	4	1 37 +	5 50
Oil cloth.....	8¾ yards.	35	2 94
Mattresses, single.....	1		4 25
Pillows.....	62½ pounds.	56	35 00
Ticking.....	10 yards.	20	2 00
Sheeting, bleached, 1¼ wide.....	164¾ yards.	11½	18 94
Quilts.....	4	2 11 +	8 45
Bedspreads, double.....	14	2 68	37 60
Bedspreads, single.....	76	1 25	95 00
Prints for comforts.....	751½ yards.	05	41 85
Heavy factory unbleached.....	242¾ yards.	08	19 42
Batting.....	500 pounds.	16	80 00
Knitting cotton.....	9 balls.	08	72
Tarlatan.....	8¼ yards.	13	1 08
Mosquito bar.....	4¾ pieces.	54 +	2 45
Table linen.....	103¾ yards.	70	72 27
Linen crash.....	150 yards.	11½	17 25
Muslin bleached, 1 wide.....	57 yards.		5 13
Velveteen.....	6 yards.	91 +	5 49
Cretonne.....	28 yards.	30	8 40
Billiard cloth.....	1¼ yards.	3 40	4 25
Felt.....	2 yards.	2 26 +	4 53
Leather Gimp.....	10 yards.	06	60
Cambric.....	40¼ yards.	05 +	2 31
Curtain cord.....	18 balls.	16 +	2 90
Opaque.....	197½ yards.	14 +	27 65
Curtain slats.....	100	07	75
Screw-eyes.....	1 gr.		60
Curtain fixtures.....	8 dozen.	4 10	32 85
Curtain.....	1		5 50
Towels.....	4 dozen.	3 25	13 00
Holland.....	121¾ yards.	12	14 61
Shading.....	150 yards.	16 +	24 00

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ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
HOUSE FURNISHING—continued.			
Screw ring.....	4 dozens.	\$0 12	\$0 48
Shade clasp.....	8 dozens.	35	2 80
Bunting.....	2 yards.	15	30
Oyster bowls.....	6 dozens.	1 50	9 00
Platters.....	4 dozens.	3 53	14 12
Cups and saucers.....	18 dozens.	40	7 20
Gravy bowls.....	3 dozens.	1 95	5 85
Tumblers.....	1 $\frac{5}{8}$ gross.	.....	18 50
Syrup cups.....	1 dozens.	.....	4 50
Goblets.....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozens.	1 00	2 67
Soup bowls.....	8	1 40	11 25
Water pitchers.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozens.	8 32	20 80
Sugar bowls.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	8 37	11 17
Cream pitchers.....	3 dozens.	2 23	6 70
Handled coffees.....	4 dozens.	1 20	4 80
Gravy bowls.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ dozen.	.....	67
Gravy lad es.....	6	33+	2 00
Soap dishes.....	6	41+	2 50
Soap slabs.....	3 dozens.	1 50	4 50
Sugar shells.....	1	.....	50
Bed pan.....	1	.....	1 38
Ewers and bowls.....	1	.....	1 10
Mustard spoons.....	1 dozen.	.....	29
Coambers.....	9	73+	6 60
Chimneys.....	6 dozens.	52	3 12
Globes, etched.....	3	1 00	3 00
Globes, common.....	3 dozens.	3 60	10 80
Shades.....	2 dozens.	3 50	7 00
Shade holders.....	1 dozen.	.....	2 75
Lamps.....	2	1 00	2 00
Bottles.....	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
Jugs.....	1	.....	10
Gas chimneys.....	12 dozens.	1 00	12 00
Lantern globe.....	16	13+	2 20
Baking dishes.....	5	35	1 75
Stone ware.....	121 gallons.	10	12 10
Spoons, tea.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	1 50	2 25
Steel.....	2	50	1 00
Table knives.....	3 dozens.	1 62+	4 87
Carvers.....	3 dozens.	9 33	28 00
Butter knives.....	1	.....	1 00
Plated kniues.....	1 dozen.	.....	3 75
Plated forks.....	1 dozen.	.....	7 67
Desert spoons.....	2 dozens.	7 00	14 00
Table spoons.....	1 dozen.	.....	7 67
Soup Ladles.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	10 50	5 25
Rockers.....	2	2 25	4 50
Chairs.....	2	1 33	2 67
Office chairs.....	1	.....	1 50
Furniture polish.....	2 bottles.	50	1 00
Mirror plate.....	1	3 50
Pictures.....	1	25
Looking glasses.....	5 dozens.	4 29+	21 46

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ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
HOUSE FURNISHING — continued.			
Towel racks	6	\$12½	\$0 75
Drops	1 dozen.		2 00
Wire mattress	1		3 25
Table legs	2 sets.	1.62+	3 25
Clocks	2	5 00	10 00
Clocks, repairs			3 75
Bedsteads (single)	30	5 00	150 00
Bedsteads (double)	2	3 25	6 50
Tacks	171 papers.	2+	4 65
Dripping pans	21¾ pounds	12½	2 73
Sprinklers	2	50	1 00
Cake tins	4	12½	50
Hood for range			20 00
Slop jars	9	85+	7 70
Dish pans	3	1 50	4 50
Repairs on tinware			1 00
Milk can	1		7 00
Pails	13	86+	11 20
Dust pans	6 dozen.	1 50	9 00
Measures	2	25	50
Oil cans	1		1 00
Pie tins	1 dozen.		95
Brass tacks	15 dozen.	3	45
Picture nails	6½ dozen.	42+	2 78
Boilers	1		4 00
Coal hods.	3	60	1 80
Pans	36	25	8 50
Spiders	1		40
Cleaver	1		1 25
Meat saw	1		2 00
Chamber sets	6	2 00	12 00
Egg beater	1		50
Sieve	1		30
Coffee pots	5	56	2 80
Dippers	6	30	1 80
Tea kettles	1		2 25
Emery stone	2	12½	25
Fire stands	2	1 35	2 70
Coal vace	1		4 00
Tongs	3 pairs,	33+	1 00
Match safes	7	23+	1 65
Fire shovels and pokers	7	10	70
Corn poppers	6	20	1 20
Basting spoons	3	20	60
Mouse traps	6	10	60
Lanterns	2	95	1 90
Carpet stretcher	1		25
Candle sticks	30	6+	2 00
Ash pails	2	1 00	2 00
Miscellaneous hardware			1 50
Chopping knives			25
Stoves	1		15 00
Stove pipe	24 lengths	29—	6 95

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ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
HOUSE FURNISHING — continued.			
Cake boxes	2	\$1 92+	\$3 85
Molasses cans	2	1 00	2 00
Teakettles	1	.....	1 25
Molasses gates	3	46+	1 40
Rolling pins	4	13+	53
Butter tubs	5	35	1 75
Step ladders	3	1 83+	5 50
Scoops	5	41+	2 08
Barrel covers	6	37+	2 25
Wooden pails	3 dozen.	1 95	5 85
Faucets	1/2 dozen.	08+	50
Butter bowls	13	16+	2 19
Sewing machine repairs .....	.....	.....	3 35
Thermometers	23	26+	6 00
Straw board	35	.....	25
Silver polish	6 boxes.	15	90
Silver brush	1	.....	30
Wrapping paper	25 pounds.	03 1/2	88
Lamp wicks	10 dozen.	10	1 00
Wire picture cord	1 dozen.	.....	1 20
Moulding hooks	3 dozen.	29+	88
Twine	9 balls.	15+	1 38
Fly paper .....	.....	.....	25
Case fillers	2 set.	.....	75
Baskets	1	.....	05
Total .....	.....	.....	\$1.295 78
LAUNDRY AND CLEANLINESS.			
Soap, laundry	1,877 pounds.	04+	\$86 20
Soap, toilet	6 dozen.	1 15	6 90
Soap stock	317 pounds.	06	19 02
Castile	148 1/2 pounds.	09	13 52
Brooms	20 dozen.	2 07	41 45
Tallow for soap	70 pounds.	08	5 60
Hair brushes	3 dozen.	3 50	10 50
Whisk brooms	2 dozen.	1 50	3 00
Carpet sweeper	2 dozen.	1 75	3 50
Dusters	2	2 02+	4 05
Hair brushes	1	.....	20
Floor brushes	5	56+	2 83
Shoe brushes	6 dozen.	3 00	18 00
Scrub brushes	3 dozen.	2 25	6 75
Counter brushes	3 dozen.	2 65	7 95
Caustic soda	291 pounds.	07+	22 05
Potash	2 pounds.	10	20
Salsoda	1,826 pounds.	01+	31 95
Flat iron stands	12	10	1 20
Clothes baskets	1 dozen.	.....	8 50
Clothes lines	1 dozen.	2 60
Beeswax	18 pounds.	24+	4 35
Blueing	6 gallons.	75	4 50

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ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
LAUNDRY, ETC.—continued.			
Ammonia	42½ pounds.	\$0 12½	\$5 32
Mop heads	2 dozen.	1 65	3 30
Starch	240 pounds.	7	18 60
Pipe for laundry stove			4 00
R pair washing machine			1 05
Damper in stove			50
Repair fluter			40
Combs	14 dozen.	87 +	12 25
Bath brick	1 box.		90
Shoe blacking	3 dozen.	63 +	1 90
Total			\$353 04
LIGHTS.			
Gasoline	3,379½ gallons.	20 +	\$701 03
American fusees	10 cases.	1 50	15 00
Fusee holders	1½ dozen.		1 05
Kerosene	45 gallons.	24 +	11 21
Candles	13½ pounds.	15	2 03
Total			\$730 32
LIVE STOCK.			
Cows	1		\$40 00
Shoats	27	5 26	142 25
Weighing hogs			15
Total			\$182 40
CABINET SHOP.			
Wheelbarrow wheels	4	2 75	\$11 00
Files	25	13	3 30
Screw drivers	12	08	1 00
Plane irons	5	59	2 95
Oilers	6	12½	75
Total			\$19 00
SHOE SHOP.			
Sole leather	1,147¼ pounds.	28	\$336 14
A. kip	241 pounds.	81	196 43
A. calf	41½ pounds.	98	41 03
French calf	13¼ pounds.	1 60	21 20
Splits	45 pounds.	42	19 00
Boot leg morocco	48½ feet.	31	15 03
Cow hide	19 feet.	10	1 90
Grain calf	25¼ pounds.	92	23 18
Insole leather	387¼ pounds.	24	94 48
Light upper	299½ pounds.	21	63 63

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ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
SHOE SHOP—continued.			
Russetts.....	2 dozen.	\$6 03	\$12 06
Pinks.....	3 dozen.	7 75	23 25
Oil, goats'.....	102 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.	30	30 75
Asst. toppings.....	1 dozen.	.....	11 00
Silk thread.....	5 spools.	1 01	5 05
Thread (shoe).....	6 pounds.	1 27+	7 64
Thread.....	1 spool.	.....	20
Eyelets.....	5 M.	12	60
Eureka buckles.....	1 gross.	.....	5 50
Leather cement.....	1 dozen.	.....	85
Wax.....	100 balls.	00.6	60
Shoe tacks.....	6 pounds.	30	1 80
Boot web.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ gross.	.....	1 00
Bristles.....	2 ounces.	.....	1 30
Iron nails.....	60 pounds.	07+	4 68
Zinc points.....	34 pounds.	.....	4 21
Steel shanks.....	1 $\frac{3}{2}$ gross.	.....	4 50
Rasps.....	12.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 50
Nails (shoes).....	3 pounds.	10	30
Pincers.....	24.....	40+	9 63
Peg float faces.....	6.....	25	1 50
Lasting tacks.....	4 gross.	32+	1 30
Spring punch.....	1.....	.....	50
Sewing awls.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	82	1 23
Stabbing awls.....	1 gross.	.....	1 30
Skiver.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	.....	95
Peg hefts.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	.....	1 63
Forepart knives.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	.....	50
Pegs.....	3 bushels.	90	2 70
Lasts (men's).....	21 pairs.	25	5 25
Lasts (women and children's).....	16.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 00
Last hooks.....	6.....	10+	62
Sand stones.....	6.....	10	60
Files.....	2.....	50	1 00
Boxing and cartage.....	.....	.....	1 95
Alcohol.....	7 pints.	35	2 45
Logwood.....	.....	.....	60
Tinct. iron.....	.....	.....	1 60
Total.....	.....	.....	\$969 12
PRINTING.			
Type.....	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ pounds.	42	58
Type.....	1 font.	.....	5 00
Sorts.....	10 $\frac{5}{8}$ pounds.	48	5 10
Slugs.....	13 pounds.	19+	2 54
Leads.....	5 pounds.	20	1 00
Leaders.....	5 $\frac{1}{8}$ pounds.	48	2 46
Cards.....	1 M.	.....	95
Colored paper.....	12 pounds.	18+	2 17
Manilla paper.....	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.	09+	6 34
Print paper.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams.	4 28	40 75

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ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
PRINTING — continued.			
Comp. sticks	3	85	\$2 55
Paper knife	2	87+	1 75
Cases	1		70
Ink	7 pounds.	32+	2 30
Marble table top.....	1		6 00
Extra work.....			20
Repairs on presses.....			7 37
Postage			9 52
Total.....			97 28
MANAGERS' AND TRUSTEES' EXPENSES.			
Supt. expenses.....			\$40 80
Clerks expenses			12 45
Misc. expenses of employes.....			31 76
Steward's expense			27 00
Expenses of old board —			
Special services.....			163 50
Affidavits			1 50
Telegraphing.....			2 37
Traveling expenses.....			348 50
Postage and stationery.....			17 28
Total.....			\$645 16
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.			
Freight			\$238 28
Drayage.....			25 45
Boxing and cartage.....			36 50
Express			55 15
Telegraphing.....			20 28
Stamps, all kinds.....			111 00
Postal cards.....			28 00
Paper wrappers.....			2 80
Box rent			80
Postage			1 04
Exchange			2 00
Press book	1		3 50
Letter file	1		2 00
Receipt file.....	6	66+	2 00
Memorandum books.....	15	14	2 20
Time books	3	08+	25
Receipt books.....	4	17+	70
Blank books.....	19	89+	17 00
Stylograph book.....	1		1 25
Cap paper	21 qr.	18+	3 97
Envelopes.....	5 M.	1 85	9 30
Draught paper	15 yards.	06+	99
Print paper.....	1½ qr.	13	20
Letter paper.....	¼ R.		90

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ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES — CON.			
Bill paper	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ reams.	\$3 00	\$5 16
Note paper	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams.	1 12	5 05
Letter heads, linen	2 reams.	2 85	5 70
Ink, indellible	1 dozen.	.....	2 75
Ink	2 quarts.	70	1 40
Ink stands	1	.....	1 50
Weekly papers	1	.....	1 50
Dailies	2 1 year.	.....	19 97
Harpers' .....	.....	.....	10 70
Leslie's .....	.....	.....	3 20
Miscellaneous papers .....	.....	.....	8 25
'Bus fare .....	.....	.....	50
R. R. fare for workmen .....	.....	.....	6 00
Picnic expenses .....	.....	.....	10 50
Cleaning water closets	1	.....	5 00
Superintending work	68 days.	2 50	170 00
Miscellaneous labor .....	.....	.....	19 55
Clerk work	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ days.	2 23+	13 38
Miscellaneous team work .....	.....	.....	2 85
Work as substitutes	38 days.	64+	24 45
Cleaning (by women)	93 days.	90+	84 00
Care of sick	14 days.	2 00	28 00
Salary of treasurer for one year .....	.....	.....	100 00
Paper fasteners	1 set.	.....	50
Pen rack	1	.....	25
Lead pencils	7 dozen.	54+	3 80
Rubber bands	3 boxes.	35	1 05
Packet	1	.....	50
Office basket	1	.....	2 25
Pins	2 balls.	10	20
Tweezers	1 pair.	.....	35
Rules	2	50	1 00
Paper knives	3	16+	50
Paper files	3	93+	2 90
Bill clips	5	16	80
Pen holders	8	4	35
Paper fasteners	5 boxes.	28	1 40
Willow baskets	2	67+	1 35
Babcock charges	8	30	2 40
Brushes	2	17+	35
Tablets	2	1 50	3 00
Cards	100	.....	40
Printing blanks .....	.....	.....	6 60
Figuring blocks	12 dozen.	43+	5 20
Mucilage	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	1 10	1 65
Paper bags	200	35	70
Board for workmen	22 days.	15	3 30
View of institution	2,000	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 00
Street lamps	2	4 00	8 00
Whitewash brush	3	91+	2 75
Keys	12	15	1 80
Key checks	25	45
Post office boxes	2	45	90

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ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—CON.			
Tags.....	13 dozen.	10	1 30
Bubber boots.....	1 pair.	.....	4 50
Chalk line.....	1	.....	15
Brass checks.....	100	03	2 00
Shears.....	1 pair.	.....	50
Cork screws.....	1	.....	25
Paper, water closet.....	$\frac{2}{3}$ dozen.	1 50	1 00
Preservative.....	1 bottle.	.....	1 00
Electric bell and trimming.....	.....	.....	15 03
Tape lines.....	2	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 25
Asphaltum varnish.....	2 gallons.	90	1 80
Cylinder oil.....	10 gallons.	75	7 50
Battery for boilers.....	.....	.....	6 00
Coal hammers.....	1	.....	75
Machine oil.....	10 gallons.	60	6 00
Oil for cutting threads.....	2 quarts.	35	70
Pipe tongs.....	1 pair.	.....	3 60
Tinners' shears.....	1 pair.	.....	2 50
Brace.....	1	.....	2 00
Oxalic acids.....	13 ounces.	04+	55
Wrench.....	1	.....	75
Bronze.....	3 bottles.	40	1 20
Wad punch.....	1	.....	25
Force pumps.....	2	7 20	14 40
Reflectors.....	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
Brass boxes.....	1 pair.	.....	6 50
Concentrated lye.....	2 pounds.	15	30
Neats' foot oil.....	1 quart.	.....	60
Screw driver.....	1	.....	15
Tripoli.....	3 dozen.	60	1 80
Scoops.....	2	1 75	3 50
Files.....	18	22+	4 03
Repair tools.....	.....	.....	1 20
Drills.....	1	.....	20
Total.....	.....	.....	\$1,268 18
PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.			
Steam pipe.....	725 feet.	08	61 76
Fittings.....	.....	.....	96 12.
Registers.....	2	84	1 68
Changing traps.....	6 days.	4 00	24 00
Water heaters.....	1	.....	22 10
Labor on gas and steam fittings.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.	4 14	72 55
Pipe covering.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. feet.	22	4 29
Tank.....	1	.....	80 00
Water closets.....	5	6 20	31 00
Pendant cocks.....	9 dozen.	2 21+	19 95
Side nozzles.....	6 dozen.	96	5 76
Ceiling plates.....	3 dozen.	55	1 65
Argand burners.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	8 52	52 05
Clough burners.....	1 gr.	32 00

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ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS — con.			
Burners and catches	3 dozen.	\$0 34	1 02
Pendants	30	2 17	65 20
Chandeliers	18	4 36	78 50
Hall pendants	4	4 87+	19 50
Drop lights	4	1 38+	5 55
Brackets	3	1 25	3 75
Plugs	6	.12	75
Chain stay	10 feet.	25	2 50
Stone hearth and cistern covers			56 00
Marble mantels	1		15 80
Transom lifts	32	.77+	24 84
Difference in radiators			4 00
Bar radiators	12	3 00	36 00
Stone cutting	6 hours.	30	1 80
Painting, per contract			29 53
Painting, per foot	449 feet.	.02	8 98
Painting, per hour	25 hours.	25	6 25
Glass, ½ inch thick, rough	6 lights.	4 66+	28 00
Paint, mixed	6 pounds	.16	96
Clear boards	656 feet.	.04+	27 05
Plank	3,428 feet.	14 00	48 50
Fencing	550 feet.	16 00	8 80
Door jams	12 set.	50	6 00
Common flooring	1,175 feet.	23 00	27 47
Stock boards	2,198 feet.	21 00+	54 95
No. 1 boards	3,237 feet.	14 00+	48 54
Stops	112 feet.	.01	1 12
Box boards	174 feet.	03½	6 09
Fence flooring	224 feet.	18 00	3 93
Ceiling boards	432 feet.	32 03+	14 27
Moulding	175 feet.	22 00+	39 43
Best stock boards	200 feet.	33 00	6 60
Ceiling boards dressed and matched	3,500 feet.	35 00	122 50
Dressed stock boards	256 feet.	19 00	4 86
Walnut moulding	700 feet.	51 00	36 00
Oak plank	110 feet.	35 00	3 85
Plank, 1¼ to 1½	16 pieces.	.41+	5 00
Doors	9	2 03	18 30
Select boards	63 feet.	20 00	1 26
Plank s/urfaced	99 feet.	35 00	3 46
Planing and sawing			17 25
Tin	66 sheets.	.06	4 32
Dampers	10	.70	7 00
Castings for school seats	1,819 pounds	.05	92 70
Drawer locks	12	.75	9 00
School desks, per contract			200 00
Castings for blackboard	1 set.		1 50
Braces	8	12½	1 00
Butts	11 pair.	.05+	60
Bronze butts	6 pair.	1 00	6 00
Putty	20 pounds	.04+	95
Conductor	106 feet.	.09	9 94
Screw pulleys	12	.08	95

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ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS—CON.			
Hinges.....	7 pairs.	\$0 16 +	\$1 14
Locks.....	10	38½	3 85
Knobs.....	9	30	2 70
Hat and coat hooks.....	25 dozen.	24 +	6 16
Latches and catches.....	9	27 +	2 45
Blacksmithing.....			85
Tinwork.....	1½ days.	3 00	4 50
Team work.....	7 days.	2 92	20 50
Brick.....	300	01	3 00
Sand.....	1 load.		75
Carpenter work.....	40 days.	2 00 +	80 25
Carpenter work.....	1,537¼ hours.	20	307 45
Common labor.....	128½ days.	1 18 +	153 63
Mason work.....	6 days.	2 25	13 50
Total.....			\$2,333 76
REPAIRS, ORDINARY.			
Steam fittings.....			\$95 55
Damper regulator.....	1		6 00
Rubber tube.....	12 feet.	15	1 80
Blacksmithing.....			1 25
Packing for valves.....	13¾ pounds.	36 +	4 71
Gaskets.....	2¼ pounds.		1 24
Hose valves.....	6	2 70	16 20
Asbestos packing.....	½ pound.		50
Tin.....	16 sheets.	25	4 00
Steam pump valves.....	16	50	8 00
Water glasses.....	6	18	1 08
Ram repairs.....			75
Traps.....	2	2 00	4 00
Brass rings.....	1		1 25
Galvanized iron.....	15 pounds.	12 +	1 88
Zinc.....	6 pounds	15	90
Flue stops.....	2	12½	25
Conductor.....	100 feet.	10	10 25
Lathe work.....			8 35
Machine work.....			1 75
Repair tools, etc.....			7 20
Repair pipe tongs.....			13 95
Wash bowls.....	2	1 65	3 30
Solder.....	2 pounds.	25	50
Stove bolts.....	4 dozen.	22 +	90
Soldering pipe.....			25
Lead pipe.....	44½ pounds.	03	2 45
Pump packing.....	1 pound.		1 00
Iron.....			10
Bolts.....			2 30
Repair casting.....			40
Screws.....	79¼ gross.	28 +	22 75
Nails.....	960 pounds.	03	36 97
Hasps.....	5	10	50

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ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
REPAIRS ORDINARY — continued.			
Drawer locks.....	2	\$0 90	\$1 80
Finishing nails.....	17	packag's 09+	1 59
Screw hooks and eyes.....	25	dozen. 23	5 75
Glass, per light.....	80	lights. 20+	16 33
Glass, per box.....	4	boxes. 4 81+	19 25
Wrought nails.....	12	pounds. 07	84
Clout nails.....	4	papers. 21	85
Plated screws.....	1	gross.	2 50
Brass screws.....	1	dozen.	08
Whitewashing.....	8½	days.	14 88
Steam fitting labor.....	3	days. 2 50	7 50
Mason work.....	9	days. 2 93+	26 50
Labor, common.....	39½	hours. 12+	4 94
Painting.....	13½	days. 1 74+	22 63
Carpenter work.....	62	days. 1 86+	115 81
Labor, common.....	217¼	days. 1 16+	254 40
Plank.....	3,071	feet. 14 00+	42 46
Common boards.....	2,164	feet. 15 00+	32 47
Plank, dressed and matched.....	972	feet. 15 50	15 07
Plank, surfaced.....	326	feet. 18 00	5 87
Posts.....	123	16+	20 59
Parallel siding.....	48	feet. 25 00	1 20
Fencing.....	964	feet.	15 42
Posts.....	118	10..	12 39
Cherry lumber.....	1,000	feet.	25 00
Sawing and planing.....			6 50
Brackets.....	2	90+	1 80
Mortar.....			50
Sash cord.....	4½	pounds. 30	1 35
Weather strips.....	144	04	5 76
Repairing roof and conductor.....			1 50
Keys.....	18	15+	2 80
Knobs.....	40	09+	3 83
Copper tacks.....	6	pounds. 66+	4 00
Wire.....			10
Spring catches.....	8	09+	75
Gate irons.....	1	set.	85
Locks.....	23	42+	9 80
Screw eyes.....	7½	dozen. 10	75
Castors.....	25	set. 21	5 35
Screw pulleys.....	1	dozen.	95
Tee hinges.....	1	pair.	30
Gate hinges.....	1	set.	75
Butts.....	67	pair. 05	3 33
Hooks.....	1	dozen.	20
Hooks hotel.....	4	dozen. 3 12	12 50
Sash bolts.....	2	dozen. 20	40
Strap hinges.....	12	09+	1 10
Copper wire.....	5	pounds. 80	4 00
Drawer pulls.....	3¾	dozen. 34	1 28
Cornice hooks.....	6	05	30
Door bolts.....	33	12+	4 04
Door springs.....	7	25	1 75

"D."—Steward's Report.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
REPAIRS ORDINARY—continued.			
Miscellaneous hardware			\$0 90
Varnish	5 gallons.	\$1 75	8 75
Boiled oil	37 gallons.	69+	25 81
Turpentine			3 15
Sugar of lead.....	4 ounces.	02½	10
Dryer.....	1 quart.		50
Putty.....	133½ pounds.	04+	5 90
Glue.....	12 pounds.	34+	4 10
Ult. blue.....	1¼ pounds.	40	50
White lead.....	25 pounds.	08	2 00
Gold paint.....	1 bottle.		1 10
Paint brushes.....	13	35	4 60
Sand paper.....	10	26	2 60
Cleaning water closet.....		job	25 00
Pictur. moulding.....	24 feet.	12½	3 00
Boxing, cartage.....			50
Urinals.....	2	2 25	4 50
Wood filler.....	25 pounds.	13	3 25
Stucco.....	1½ bushel.	63+	95
Lime.....	7 bushels.	35	2 45
Cement.....	11 barrels.	1 06+	11 75
Repairs on mill house.....			6 61
Steel spring for mangle.....			1 50
Repairing pump.....			2 00
Cistern pump, mill house.....	1		6 00
Rods for windows.....	30		2 42
Scrapers.....	10	35	3 50
Total.....			\$1,138 38
SUBSISTENCE.			
Bread.....	37,126 pounds.	0 03¾	\$1,256 61
Bread.....	20 loaves.	08	1 60
Flour.....	45¾ barrels.	5 52+	253 85
Graham flour.....	1½ cwt.	2 56	3 85
Corn meal.....	15.63 cwt.	1 04	16 25
Yeast cakes.....	5 p'k'ges.	07+	36
Crackers, picnic.....	1,862 pounds.	05+	94 62
Crackers, graham.....	361 pounds.	07-	28 19
Crackers, butter.....	99 pounds.	07+	7 90
Rice.....	224 pounds.	07+	15 68
Oat meal.....	½ barrel.		3 25
Split peas.....	200 pounds.	03	6 00
Cracked wheat.....	1 case.		3 75
Beef fresh.....	19,349½ pounds.	07+	1,389 92
Beef, salt.....	2,630 pounds.	04+	123 40
Beef shanks.....	40	18+	7 50
Beef tongues.....	8	20	1 60
Beef, dried.....	194¼ pounds.	14+	28 46
Suet.....	15 pounds.	05+	88
Veal.....	1,044 pounds.	07+	80 32
Mutton.....	98 pounds.	08+	8 37

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ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
SUBSISTENCE—continued.			
Lamb.....	15 pounds.	\$0 10	\$1 50
Ham (sugar cured).....	281½ pounds.	10+	30 96
Pork, fresh.....	1,427 pounds.	07	103 98
Pork, salt.....			16 96
Sausage.....	313 pounds.	09+	28 52
Chickens.....	658 pounds.	08	54 00
Ice.....	11,693 pounds.	24+	28 26
Turkeys.....	480 pounds.	11	52 80
Spare rib.....	6 pounds.	11	66
Bologna.....	58 pounds.	10	5 96
Head cheese.....	30½ pounds.	10	3 05
Smoked tongue.....	3	20	60
Fish, fresh.....	1,434 pounds.	08	114 79
White fish.....	1½ barrels.	12 32	18 50
Cod fish.....	135 pounds.	06	8 52
Oysters.....	13 cans.	33+	4 30
Oysters.....	33 gallons.	1 08	35 94
Halibut.....	25 pounds.	13+	3 37
Potatoes.....	54 bushels.	51+	27 90
Beets.....	15½ bushels.	23+	3 55
Turnips.....	119½ bushels.	30+	36 00
Onions.....	2 bushels.	1 17½	2 35
Cabbage.....	255 heads.	02+	6 60
Squash.....	2,670 pounds.	9 00	12 02
Beans.....	21½ bushels.	1 27+	27 98
Celery.....	1 dozen.		35
Parsnips.....	6 bushels.	50	3 00
Pie plant.....	558 pounds.	02½	13 96
Garden sauce, green.....			10 27
Butter.....	8,396 ⁹ / ₁₆ pounds.	21+	1,782 17
Eggs.....	1,558 ¹ / ₂ dozen.	14	220 49
Lemon extract.....	3 pounds.	1 00	3 00
Cinnamon extract.....			40
Vanilla extract.....	2 pounds.	2 00	4 00
Pepper, ground.....	32 pounds.	22+	7 20
Allspice, ground.....	10 pounds.	22	2 20
Cinnamon, ground.....	20 pounds.	37+	7 50
Mustard, ground.....	10 pounds.	20	2 00
Nutmeg.....	3 pounds.	95	2 85
Ginger, ground.....	15 pounds.	18	2 70
Apples.....	82 barrels.	1 63	133 75
Apples.....	183 bushels.	47+	87 20
Cranberries.....	256 quarts.	09	23 04
Crabapples.....	3 bushels.	1 50	4 50
Peaches.....	20 baskets.	59	11 95
Grapes.....	200 pounds.	05+	10 90
Currants.....	3 bushels.	2 00	6 00
Lemons.....	36½ dozen.	27+	10 00
Oranges.....	13½ dozen.	32	4 43
Strawberries.....	52 quarts.	14+	7 46
Blueberries.....	8 quarts.	11+	95
Blackberries, dried.....	559 pounds.	09+	50 28
Prunes.....	717 pounds.	06+	46 18

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ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
SUBSISTENCE — continued.			
Apples	282 pounds	\$ 6+	\$17 72
Raisins.	6 boxes.	2 55+	15 35
Citron	8 pounds	30	2 40
Corn, canned	8 dozen.	1 61+	12 94
Peaches, canned	2 dozen.	2 00	4 00
Green Ga'ges, canned	2 dozen.	1 75	3 50
Salmon, canned.....	51 dozen.	22	11 40
Sardines.....	2 boxes.	27+	55
Sugar, granulated and powdered.....	593 pounds	9+	58 57
Sugar, stand. A.....	3,032 pounds	9+	293 11
Sugar, extra C.....	4,936 pounds	8+	428 09
Sugar, maple	30 pounds	16	4 80
Coffee, Rio, roasted	40 pounds	20+	8 30
Coffee, Rio, green.....	1,003 pounds	16+	161 72
Tea, Young Hyson.....	69 pounds	50	34 50
Syrup	102 gallons	48	49 49
Molasses	45½ gallons	60	27 30
Honey	15½ pounds	14+	2 35
Mustard.....	2 doz-n.	1 00	2 00
Horse radish.....	2 dozen.	1 50	3 00
Halford sauce	2 dozen.	2 25	4 50
Pickles.....	5 bottles.	33	1 65
Vinegar.....	90 gallons	15	13 50
Pickles.....	2½ barrels	10 00	25 00
Cheese	903½ pounds	11+	101 65
Baking powder.....	181 pounds	20	36 98
Corn starch.....	68 pounds	11+	7 42
Cream tartar.....	10 pounds	30	3 00
Tapioca	20 pounds	6	1 20
Cocoanut	12 pounds	25	3 00
Soda and salaratus.....	70 pounds	5+	4 10
Chocolate	24 pounds.....		6 90
Lard	1,346½ pounds	10+	146 65
Sage	4¼ pounds	40	1 70
Salt.....	4 barrels.....		10 45
Total.....			\$7,928 95
SALARIES AND WAGES.			
John W. Swiler, superintendent	13 months	125 00	\$1,500 00
W. A. Cochrane, teacher	11 "	83 33	916 67
George F. Schilling, teacher.....	11 "	83 33	916 67
W. J. Fuller, teacher	11 "	70 83	779 17
Z. G. McCoy, teacher.....	11 "	60 00	660 00
E. Eddy, teacher.....	11 "	41 66	458 33
M. E. Smith, teacher.....	11 "	37 50	412 50
E. McCoy, teacher.....	11 "	35 00	385 00
R. C. Ritscher teacher	11 "	31 25	343 75
Kate D. Gates, teacher .....	.....	31 25	249 85
M. H. Hunter, teacher.....	11 "	31 25	343 75
Belle Tallman, teacher.....	9½ "	35 41	308 15
H. Phillips, teacher.....	9½ weeks.	10 00	95 00

"D."—Steward's Report.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
SALARIES AND WAGES — CON.			
R. A. Gates, clerk.....	8 ⁶ / ₃₀ months.	\$41 67	\$341 68
R. A. Gates, steward.....	3 ³ / ₃₀ "	50 00	190 00
J. A. Taylor, matron.....	12 "	41 66+	500 03
H. D. Bullard, physician.....	9 "	8 33+	74 99
Edgar Fiske, supervisor.....	12 "	20 00	240 00
Ruth Sturtevant, assistant matron...	12 "	15 00	180 00
C. M. Kelly, assistant matron.....	12 "	15 00	174 50
W. D. Paddock, laborer.....	6 "	18 83+	113 00
Frank Rice, laborer.....	4 ² / ₃₀ "	18 00	88 80
A. F. Harris, night watch.....	7 ³ / ₃₀ "	20 00	158 00
Amos Reader, laborer.....	1 ³ / ₃₀ "	18 00	19 20
Addie Miller, Laundress.....	4 ³ / ₃₀ "	15 00	63 00
A. Britenfeldt, laundress.....	7 "	14 05+	98 40
A. Britenfeldt, cook.....	1 ² / ₃₀ "	15 00	25 00
Tillie Cannan, cook.....	11 ³ / ₃₀ "	15 00	176 50
A. York, cook.....	1 ¹ / ₃₀ "	12 00	17 20
Julia Cannan, cook.....	11 ³ / ₃₀ "	12 00	141 20
Lena Ramm, cook.....	6 ¹ / ₅ "	14 41+	90 90
Huldah Hath, cook.....	4 ¹ / ₅ "	12 00	57 60
Ida Weiners, cook.....	2 ¹ / ₅₀ "	12 00	24 60
Addie Overton, cook.....	2 ² / ₃₀ "	12 00	80
May Kerr, dining room.....	11 ⁶ / ₃₀ "	12 00	142 00
Geo. Baker, baker.....	3 ³ / ₃₀ "	35 00	4 66
Carrie Bayerl, chamber maid.....	8 ³ / ₅ "	12 00	103 20
Helen Schlachter, chamber maid.....	8 ⁷ / ₃₀ "	12 00	102 80
Augusta Schuster, chamber maid.....	5 ⁶ / ₁₀ "	12 00	67 20
Louise Granzow, ironer.....	1 "	.....	12 00
May Briggs, ironer.....	11 ³ / ₃₀ "	12 00	137 20
Lizzie Hegerman, chamber maid...	4 ⁶ / ₃₀ "	12 00	54 40
Mary Mich, chamber maid.....	3 ⁷ / ₃₀ "	12 00	38 80
Ida Weiners, chamber maid.....	1 ¹ / ₃₀ "	12 00	7 60
Ida Nairn, chamber maid.....	5 ¹ / ₅ "	12 00	61 40
Lillie Hegerman, chamber maid.....	4 ⁷ / ₃₀ "	12 00	50 80
Maggie Maley, chamber maid.....	3 ³ / ₃₀ "	15 00	1 50
John Ronk, engineer.....	12 "	58 33	699 98
Geo. Fiske, assistant engineer.....	9 "	30 00	270 30
Chas. Hamilton, fireman.....	5 ¹ / ₅ "	17 70	89 60
E. Young, carpenter.....	9 "	54 16	487 48
R. S. Miner, shoemaker.....	9 "	50 00	450 00
N. E. Derby, printer.....	9 "	14 66	132 00
Total.....	.....	.....	\$13,059 84
BUILDING FUND.			
Paid on building per contract.....	.....	.....	\$19,680 00
Extras on contract.....	.....	.....	583 18
Architect's fees.....	.....	.....	700 00
Total.....	.....	.....	\$20,963 18

"D."—Steward's Report.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
REFRIGERATOR.			
Carpenter work.....	24 $\frac{1}{4}$ days.	\$2 20	\$53 75
Common labor.....	112 days.	1 56	175 00
Galvanized iron.....	758 pounds.		77 70
Hauling stone.....	22 loads.	1 27	28 00
Lime.....	65 $\frac{1}{3}$ bushels	35	23 13
Mason work.....	35 days.	3 47	121 50
Planing.....			85
Stone.....	24 $\frac{3}{4}$ cords.	5 56+	138 25
Sand.....	28 loads.	75	21 00
Solder.....	35 pounds.		7 70
Trimmed nails.....	12 pounds.		1 80
Cut stone.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.		3 92
Cement.....	1 barrel.		1 75
Drop siding.....	2,512 feet.		75 36
Fence flooring.....	11,038 feet.		196 62
Fencing.....	101 feet.		1 72
Surfaced boards.....	4,001 feet.		60 01
Hauling lumber.....			3 50
Oak plank.....	96 feet.		2 88
Nails.....	580 pounds.		20 11
Plank.....	10,601 feet.		195 99
Strips.....	416 feet.		2 08
Shingles.....	8 M.		26 00
Sawdust.....	2 cars.		68 40
Total.....			\$1,307 02
OVEN FUND.			
Blacksmithing.....			\$3 50
Brick.....	6 M.		33 00
Common labor.....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.	1 36+	43 25
Carpenter work.....	5 days.	1 97+	9 88
Freight.....			38 20
Fire brick.....	2 M.	29 00	58 00
Fire clay.....	1 barrel.		2 50
Grates.....	108 pounds.		4 86
Hauling brick.....	6 M.		4 50
Mason work.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.	3 52	54 25
Oak plank.....	2		2 00
Sand.....	24 loads.	75	18 00
Cement.....	5 barrels.	1 75	8 75
Lime.....	54 bushels.		17 99
Plank.....	38 feet.		68
Anchor Irons.....			1 50
Pipe.....	52 pounds.	10	5 20
Total.....			\$306 06
STEAM TRAPS.			
Steam traps per contract.....			\$425 00

"D."—Steward's Report.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	Price.	Amount.
STEAM PIPE COVERING.			
Covering steam pipes (per contract).....			\$285 23
FURNITURE.			
Ottoman and hassocks	18	\$0 73 +	\$13 25
Oil cloth	10	62 +	6 25
Mats	20	1 44	28 95
Rugs	3	3 75	11 25
Carpet lining	500 yards.	07	37 50
Carpet binding	1 gross.	.....	1 50
Carpet thread	1 pound.	.....	90
Carpet, body brussels	130 yards.	1 66	216 71
Carpet, ingrain	420 yards.	88 +	372 46
Making carpet			6 57
Carpet paper	350 pounds.	03½	12 25
Linoleum	214 pounds.	1 10	235 40
Chamber sets	3	46 66	140 00
Washstands	2	6 00	12 00
Dressing case	1	.....	13 50
Bureaus	2	11 25	22 50
Bedsteads (double)	1	.....	7 50
Bedsteads (single)	20	5 00	100 00
Spring beds	4	4 50	18 00
Lounges	2	13 00	26 00
Parlor set	1	.....	140 00
Looking glasses	3	3 56 +	10 75
Mattresses, double	4	9 87 +	39 50
Rockers	6	2 00	12 00
Chairs	12	1 41 +	17 00
Stands	4	2 75	11 00
Blacking box	1	.....	4 00
Wardrobes	2	20 00	40 00
Mattresses (single)	12	1 75	21 00
Walnut pole for curtain	8 feet.	50	4 00
Total			\$1,581 74
ARCHITECTS FEES, ETC.			
Architects fees			\$1,287 82

“D.”—Steward’s Report.

SUMMARY.

Amusements and means of instruction.....	\$400 55
Clothing and expenses of indigent pupils.....	166 83
Drugs and medicines.....	86 74
Farm and barn.....	836 92
Fuel.....	8, 269 90
House furnishing.....	1, 295 78
Laundry and cleanliness.....	353 04
Lights.....	730 32
Live stock.....	182 40
Cabinet shop.....	19 00
Shoe shop.....	969 12
Printing.....	97 28
Managers and trustees expenses.....	645 16
Miscellaneous purposes.....	1, 268 18
Permanent improvements.....	2, 333 76
Repairs ordinary.....	1, 138 38
Subsistence.....	7, 928 95
Salaries and wages.....	13, 059 84
Building Fund.....	20, 963 18
Refrigerator.....	1, 307 02
Oven fund.....	306 06
Steam traps.....	425 00
Steam pipe covering.....	285 23
Furniture.....	1, 581 74
Architects fees, etc.....	1, 287 82
Total.....	<u><u>\$65,938 20</u></u>

“D.”—*Institute for the Blind.*

INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

To his Excellency, WILLIAM E. SMITH, *Governor of the State of Wisconsin:*

The Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind respectfully present herewith their final report, extending from October 1, 1880, to June 6, 1881.

The work of the Institution during the time covered by this report has been conducted in about the same manner as heretofore. Believing the educational work of the Institution to be by far its most important work, we have labored always to make this department of the work as efficient as possible, and we feel that the Institution has been greatly favored in having a superintendent and corps of teachers thoroughly informed as to the best methods of teaching the blind, and who bring heart and earnestness, as well as experience, to their work.

Since our last report we have succeeded in obtaining a clear title to the tract of land adjoining the grounds of the Institution, for the purchase of which an appropriation of \$400 was made, and we have therefore secured the same at a total expenditure of \$310.75.

The following statement shows our receipts and disbursements on account of current expenses, during the time covered by this report:

RECEIPTS — CURRENT FUND.

From state treasurer	\$10,957 74
From pupils, on account	48 88
From sale of apparatus and books	16 25
From sale of cows and swine	201 65
From miscellaneous sources	16 39
From work department	93 06
 Total receipts	 <u>\$11,333 97</u>

EXPENDITURES — CURRENT FUND.

Amusements	\$8 78
Drugs and medical attendance	186 11
Executive expenses	370 33
Farm, garden and grounds	391 58
Fuel	135 50
House furnishing	300 55

“D.”— *Superintendent's Report.*

EXPENDITURES — CURRENT FUND — continued.

Laundry.....	\$126 05
Lights.....	363 80
Means of instruction.....	556 84
Miscellaneous.....	632 83
Pupils' accounts.....	197 85
Repairs and improvements.....	358 65
Salaries and wages.....	4,314 12
Subsistence.....	3,349 24
Total expenditures ..	\$11,292 23

Accompanying this report will also be found the reports of the treasurer and secretary.

Our thanks are again due the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways for their kindness to the Institution in passing the pupils free over their roads to and from their summer vacation.

We close our connection with the Institution feeling that the wisdom of founding and sustaining this noble charity has been fully justified by the results already attained, and having the fullest confidence that in the hands of those appointed by law to succeed us, sustained still further by the generosity of the state, the Institution will yet be the means of greater good to the unfortunate blind of our state.

Very respectfully,

E. BOWEN, *President.*

H. S. HOGOBOOM, *Secretary.*

JANESVILLE, June 6, 1881.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN — I respectfully submit for your consideration the following, as the thirty-second annual report of this Institution:

During the year since October 1, 1881, eighty four-pupils — forty-six girls and thirty-eight boys — have been under instruction. Five others are still considered as members of the school, but as they have not been present during the time covered by this report, their

"D."—Superintendent's Report.

names do not appear in the appended catalogue. Fifteen pupils have been admitted and twelve have completed their course of instruction. The average number in attendance has been sixty-four and three-teaths.

The work of the school has been carried on by the usual methods, and the natural results of patient and steady effort on the part of both teachers and pupils have been obtained. There are always some pupils who have little appreciation of the importance of improving their time, and who appear to value school life more for the present pleasure it brings to them than as a preparation for the earnest duties of life.

I believe, however, that most of the school strive to gain permanent benefit from the provision made by the state for their education.

The number instructed in the various branches has been as follows: In reading, 46; spelling, 52; arithmetic, 67; geography, 44; physical geography, 22; grammar, 24; English history, 15; general history, 11; United States history, 19; English literature, 10; geology and astronomy, 8; natural philosophy, 8.

If we aim to prepare our pupils to stand on an equal footing in the race of life with their more fortunate brothers and sisters, we must find ways to supply their lack of the large amount of information that seeing youth gain almost unconsciously from observation and desultory reading. This furnishes one forcible reason why we deem it necessary to give systematic instruction in some branches usually included only in the curriculum of higher schools.

A successful teacher of the blind learns never to assume that his pupil has any correct knowledge of the material world except what he has been taught; for although, of course, some by attention of friends, or by their own inquisitiveness, have acquired a fair conception of their surroundings, a larger number of those blind from early life have very partial and distorted ideas.

This suggests the importance of tangible apparatus. If an educator of seeing children values opportunities for his pupils to observe natural scenery, examine machinery, witness exhibitions of skill; calls their attention in the class room to flower, fruit, bird,

“D.”—*Superintendent's Report.*

stone and shell, and thereby finds aid in training them to habits of observation and in forming correct ideas of men and things, the educator of the blind finds such aids indispensable. Seeing youth find pictures useful substitutes for objects; but pictures are of no avail to blind children. The mind that takes cognizance of the external world chiefly by means of hearing has need of correcting its conclusions by means of touch. Hence, tangible apparatus and a cabinet of natural objects, common as well as uncommon, become essential to successful teaching of the blind. Our present facilities of this sort are inadequate, and should be increased at an early day. Much valuable apparatus that was destroyed by fire in 1874 has not yet been replaced. I would recommend that at least \$150 be appropriated to this purpose during the ensuing year.

The musical department has been conducted on essentially the same plan as heretofore. The school classes have been drilled five hours in each week. The orchestra has been maintained with good results, although, as usual, some good players have left, and their places have been supplied with beginners. A good knowledge of harmony is of prime importance to a blind musician. The class of last year has therefore been continued. Forty-six pupils have received lessons on the piano, thirteen on the cabinet organ, two on the pedal organ, nine on the violin, six on other instruments, and ten have received individual vocal training. Excellent work has been done, and marked improvement made by most of those under instruction.

It has long been the policy in this school to give every young pupil a chance to learn to sing. Those who show by their work in literary classes that they have good minds, even though they may have failed in singing, are given a trial upon some musical instrument. Sometimes a short experiment suffices, but some are continued under training who do not progress rapidly, because experience has shown that perseverance and indefatigable work frequently achieve success to those in whom natural musical talent is small. The history of those graduates of this and other schools for the blind, who have gained a good musical education, has demonstrated (what might have been anticipated) that music as a profession pre-

“D.”— Superintendent’s Report.

sents fewest obstacles to a blind person in his competition with the seeing.

During the last summer vacation, one of our young women (with partial sight), still a member of the school, gave music lessons to a class of seventeen in Grant county, and thus gained valuable encouragement and experience, as well as very acceptable dollars. The energy manifested in securing so large a class among total strangers, and afterwards in carrying through the work of the summer, going on horseback to her pupils’ homes, scattered in a farming community in a circle six or eight miles in diameter, augurs well for her success in the future, and proves that at least one of our scholars is not likely to sit with folded hands, waiting, Micawber-like, for “something to turn up.”

In the industrial department the cane class has provided occupation and manual drill for those boys who are not yet prepared to learn carpet weaving, and for these purposes is indispensable.

In the weaving room one loom was added last spring. We still have more work offered than can be done. Eleven different persons have worked in this shop, seven of whom left school at the close of the term in June. This term seven new ones have begun weaving. Of course the number of yards woven is small compared with that which could be done in the same number of hours by skilled sighted weavers, or even by skilled blind ones. The process of learning is a slow one, and, by the time the trade is well learned, the scholar is about ready to leave school.

The success of our graduates who are earning a livelihood by carpet weaving continues to be very gratifying. One young man who had been wholly unsuccessful in his attempts to live by the broom business, is earning good wages by weaving, and has provided himself permanently with the little sighted help that he requires by marrying a young woman with good eyes. Another secures the seeing help he needs by having his shop in common with a tailor.

The younger girls and boys find useful training for muscles and the tactual sense in making fancy articles with beads and fine wire. The older girls crochet, knit, and sew both by hand and

"D."— Superintendent's Report.

machine. All the girls, except two or three small ones, make their own beds and care for their rooms, except scrubbing.

I have procured, through the kindness of Rev. F. H. Wines, special agent Census Bureau, Washington, D. C., such information as is now accessible in the returns of the tenth census of the United States, respecting the blind youth of Wisconsin. I send you, accompanying this report, a list of those reported as eighteen years of age or under, in 1880, who have never attended this school. Twenty-six of those reported are still too young to come to school. Investigation will show that others are in some way incapacitated for instruction here. Some will prove, judging from previous experience, to be insane, or deaf, or imbecile, and to have been reported as blind by mistake of the enumerator. On the contrary, information from other sources affords the means of adding a considerable number to this list. We may therefore conclude that the number of blind children in the state, not in school, does not vary materially from eighty-three, the number on the census list.

It will be a hindrance to ready communication with the parents of these children—that their postoffice addresses have not been given. Still, by means of this information we should add largely to our numbers during the ensuing year.

In previous reports I have called attention to the fact that it is necessary to put forth persevering efforts to secure the attendance of blind children in school. Some parents are indifferent to the advantages of education; some think it is of no use to attempt to educate a blind child; some negligently defer sending their child until he is past the best age for school life; some are ignorant of the existence of the Institution; some have mistaken ideas of its terms and object; some keep their child at home for the sake of the work he can do; and some naturally hesitate to entrust the helpless one of the family to the care of strangers. Undoubtedly it is the duty of those entrusted with the care of this school to endeavor to secure its advantages to all for whose benefit it has been established and maintained. To this end a variety of means are necessary. Circulars and reports of the Institution have been scattered widely.

“ D.”— *Superintendent's Report.*

Correspondence has been used whenever practicable. In many cases personal visitation alone will suffice. This has been used with good results in the past, and when omitted for several years, the effect has been apparent in diminished attendance.

The next regular biennial session of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind is appointed to be held at this Institution, commencing on the third Tuesday of August, 1882. The meetings of this association are always occasions of interest and profit, and I regard the holding of one here as a privilege which promises unusual advantages to our school in the future.

Very respectfully,

SARAH C. LITTLE,

Superintendent.

 "D."—Catalogue of Pupils.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.

NAMES.	Residence, Co.	NAMES.	Residence, Co.
Elizabeth I. Noonan..	Rock.	Jacob Mueller	Washington.
Frederick Tranton ...	Marathon.	Annie L. Sylvester .	Milwaukee.
Jennie C. Cummings .	Rock.	Mary L. Shimcusky	Pepin.
Levi G. McCulloch...	Crawford.	Joseph O. Preston ..	Rock.
Amanda A. McCloskey	Crawford.	W. Ulmer Parks ...	Outagamie.
Margaret T. Fahey...	Milwaukee.	Olof Oleson	La Crosse.
C. P. R. Krakotsky...	Racine.	Edna E. Haskell ...	Monroe.
Caroline Hedburg...	Pierce.	George C. Brooks ..	Rock.
Josephine Lapine ...	Fond du Lac.	Willie Belau	Dodge.
Sarah Murphy	Rock.	Matthew Krolovets .	Kewaunee.
Charles E. Flick.....	Dane.	Barbara Link	Buffalo.
Libbie D. Wood.....	Outagamie.	Frank Tummond ...	Grant.
John F. Ameshine....	Milwaukee.	Leonard Garthwaite	Grant.
Silas Waters	Green.	Frank Richardson ..	Winnebago.
Frederick A. Klemp..	Dodge.	Henry P. Klyner ...	Outagamie.
John Oleson	Juneau.	William Dix	Calumet.
Henry J. Heyden....	Jefferson.	Minnie Brown	Walworth.
Mary A. Shanahan ...	La Fayette.	Leette Bushnell ...	Green.
Ari May Lyon.....	Walworth.	Nellie Drew	Wood.
Anna Carter	Crawford.	Marie Langdo	Brown.
John H. Wilson.....	Grant.	Mary A. Freadle ...	Clark.
Ida M. Flick.....	Dane.	Eva J. Bauter	Outagamie.
Clyde A. Whitney....	Rock.	Julia M. Greenman .	Dane.
Cora B. Cook.....	Rock.	Harry Cork ...	Dane.
Laura Engleson.....	Rock.	Adam Ricker	Columbia.
Electa H. Pomeroy...	Dodge.	Michael McGovern .	Iowa.
Amelia W. Nix	Waukesha.	Anna Slodky	Manitowoc.
Kate M. Baun.....	Richland.	Eliza Keat	Jefferson.
Francis Hannon.....	Walworth.	Caroline Anderson ..	Walworth.
Dennis Murphy.....	Fond du Lac.	Margaret A. Trainer	Sauk.
M. A. McGalloway...	Fond du Lac.	Laura L. Wilson ...	Grant.
Sherman O. Bitney...	Dane.	Kate B. Carpenter ..	Pierce.
Maggie D. Foley....	Richland.	Ella Johnson	Milwaukee.
Laura A. Trentlage ..	Fond du Lac.	John Kirst	Washington.
Jennie A. Connor ...	Dodge.	Margaret Bauer ...	Calumet.
Mary I. Hedburg.....	Pierce.	Oscar S. Follansbee	Pierce.
Honora Dorsey.....	Rock.	Rudolph Buckser ...	Milwaukee.
Ellen M. Dustined....	Rock.	Mark Williams	Columbia.
Charles Davis	Fond du Lac.	R. H. Rathbun	Adams.
Albert Delop.....	Juneau.	John Randall	Portage.
Rosa Grimm	Fond du Lac.	Maggie Burke	Milwaukee.
Ottillie Wertz.....	Calumet.	Melissa Felt	Wood.

"D."—Distribution of Pupils by Counties.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS BY COUNTIES.

COUNTY.	No.	COUNTY.	No.
Adams	1	Marathon	1
Brown	1	Milwaukee	6
Buffalo	1	Monroe	1
Calumet	3	Outagamie	4
Clark	1	Pepin	1
Columbia	2	Pierce	4
Crawford	3	Portage	1
Dane	5	Racine	1
Dodge	4	Richland	2
Fond du Lac	6	Rock	10
Grant	4	Sauk	1
Green	2	Walworth	4
Iowa	1	Washington	2
Jefferson	2	Waukesha	1
Juneau	2	Winnebago	1
Kewaunee	1	Wood	2
La Crosse	1		
La Fayette	1	Total	84
Manitowoc	1		

"D."— *List of Pupils not in Attendance.*

List of blind children in Wisconsin who have not attended the Institution for the Education of the Blind, at Janesville, as reported in the returns of the tenth census of the United States, 1880:

NAME.	Age.	Town.	County.
Fits, Viola.....	14	Prairie Farm.....	Barron.
Marsh, William.....	10	.....	Barron.
Duncan, Emma.....	10	Green Bay.....	Brown.
Preets, Frederick.....	12	Morrison.....	Brown.
Vanderbush, John.....	6	Humboldt.....	Brown.
Rose, Mary.....	1	Stockbridge.....	Calumet.
Bardo, Willis.....	2	Sherman.....	Clark.
Drew, Eva Bell.....	13	.....	Columbia.
Woodby, Lillie Bell.....	14	.....	Columbia.
Fritth, Louisa.....	6	Kilbourn.....	Columbia.
Adams, Herbert.....	4	Clayton.....	Crawford.
Evans, Daniel.....	15	Haney.....	Crawford.
Scanlan, Edward.....	10	Madison.....	Dane.
Rodilene, Minnie.....	5	Herman.....	Dodge.
Stevenson, Amanda.....	18	Sturgeon Bay.....	Doer.
Tuttle, Wm. H.....	16	Sherman.....	Dunn.
Shay, Joseph F.....	18	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.
Kabs, Henry.....	3	Eldorado.....	Fond du Lac.
Fargo, Frederick.....	11	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.
Rogers, David.....	6	.....	Grant.
Rogers, Louisa.....	5	.....	Grant.
Keene, Amelia.....	12	Berlin.....	Green Lake.
Keene, William.....	11	Berlin.....	Green Lake.
Keene, Otto.....	7	Berlin.....	Green Lake.
Keene, Edward.....	7	Berlin.....	Green Lake.
Johnson, Caroline.....	6	Northfield.....	Jackson.
Christensen, Jane.....	12	.....	Jackson.
Delap, William.....	10	New Lisbon.....	Juneau.
Urban, William.....	18	.....	Juneau.
Taylor, Mary.....	15	Kenosha.....	Kenosha.
Teu Hagen, John.....	16	Somers.....	Kenosha.
Warner, William.....	18	Pierce.....	Kewaunee.
Jasnon, Enwal.....	9	.....	La Crosse.
Luennes, Martha.....	10	Barre.....	La Crosse.
Seiger, Willie.....	6	.....	La Crosse.
Brown, Louis.....	8	Liberty.....	Manitowoc.
Bubottz, Gottenfried.....	11	Maple Grove.....	Manitowoc.
Wisner, Gottfried.....	1	.....	Milwaukee.
Grabowski, Frank.....	6	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Brayer, Pauline.....	13	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Zlink, Frank.....	9	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Taylor, Robert.....	12	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Mills, Carrie.....	11	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Schardt, Henry.....	8	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Hennatzly, Waldislaus.....	5	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Stemach, Mary.....	6	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Walrath, John H.....	17	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Dobbins, Amy G.....	4½	La Grange.....	Monroe.

"D."—*Admission of Pupils.*

NAME.	Age.	Town.	County.
Calies, William.....	7	.....	Monroe.
Streeter, Wm. H.....	14	.....	Monroe.
Steinhoff, Aggie.....	3	Ridgeville.....	Monroe.
Schmidt, Elizabeth.....	3	Cedarburg.....	Ozaukee.
Yankee, E.....	6	Fredonia.....	Ozaukee.
Green, Dewey.....	11	.....	Outagamie.
Nelson, C.....	4	River Falls.....	Pierce.
Reed, Will.....	12	Stevens Point.....	Portage.
Finck, Carrie.....	.....	Stevens Point.....	Portage.
Haas, R. sa.....	17	Caledonia.....	Racine.
Nelson, Ida.....	10	Racine.....	Racine.
Milner, Nellie.....	10	.....	Rock.
Mack, B.....	6	.....	Rock.
Peck, Harry.....	5	.....	Rock.
Flanders, Nellie.....	17	Hammond.....	St. Croix.
Hellenbolt, W. S.....	8	Lyndon.....	Sheboygan.
Sprecher, Emil.....	7	Troy.....	Sauk.
Anderson, August.....	10	Burnside.....	Trempealeau.
Shnittke, Taylor.....	6	Hale.....	Trempealeau.
Halverson, Frank.....	11	Gale.....	Trempealeau.
Wyatt, John.....	2	Viroqua.....	Vernon.
Dowd, Walter.....	7	.....	Walworth.
Stramp, Charles.....	7	Hartford.....	Washington.
Brix, Michael.....	4	Larrabee.....	Waupaca.
Morris, Alexander.....	17	Little Wolf.....	Waupaca.
Jansen, Hans.....	13	Bloomfield.....	Waushara.
Eastman, John.....	4	Poysippi.....	Waushara.
Gustave, Robert.....	17	Saxville.....	Waushara.
Falson, Anthony.....	7	.....	Winnebago.
Falson, John.....	3	.....	Winnebago.
Burchard, Charles.....	8	.....	Winnebago.
Skeimen, Emma.....	9	.....	Winnebago.
Finch, Martha.....	17	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.
Klein, Anna.....	13	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.
Drew, Samuel.....	5	Grand Rapids.....	Wood.

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.

“D.”—Admission of Pupils.

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 training in early youth, have become happy and useful members of society, maintaining themselves comfortably and respectably.

The term of instruction is not limited to any definite number of years, but is determined in each individual case by the acquirements of the pupil and consequent fitness for graduating. The length of each one's term will of course depend upon his aptness to learn, and the extent of the course to be pursued.

The session of the Institution commences on the second Wednesday of September in each year, and closes on the next to the last Wednesday 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.

“D.”—*Admission of Pupils.*

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 practically 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?

“D.”— *Admission of Pupils.*

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 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. THOMAS H. LITTLE,
Institution for the Blind, Janesville, Wis.

“D.”— *Steward's Report.*

STEWARD'S REPORT.

Sarah C. Little, steward, in account with the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind:

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

June to October, 1881.

	Dr.	Cr.
To received from former Treasurer and State Treasurer	\$5,014 73	.....
To received from Superintendent's working fund.....	400 00	.....
To received from sale of apparatus and books.....	22 28	.....
To received from farm, etc.....	139 23	.....
To received from board account.....	25 00	.....
To received from pupils' accounts.....	88 77	.....
To received from industrial department.....	143 03	.....
To received from miscellaneous sources.....	92 15	.....
By paid bills on current fund.....	\$5,925 19	\$5,925 19

PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN.

Asparagus.....	\$7 50
Beets, 8 bushels, at 45 cents.....	3 60
Beets, 437.4 bushels at 20 cents.....	87 53
Corn fodder.....	2 00
Corn, shelled, 46.35 at 50 cents.....	23 29
Corn, green.....	1 50
Clover hay, 4,455 pounds at \$6.00.....	13 36
Celery.....	5 00
Cabbages, 393, at 4 cents.....	15 92
Grapes.....	50
Lima beans.....	1 50
Melons, 58.....	2 90
Oats, cut for fodder, 5 017 pounds, at \$5.00.....	12 45
Peas.....	3 00
Parsnips.....	4 00
Pie plant and horse radish.....	5 00
Potatoes, 248½ bushels at 80 cents.....	198 80
Potatoes, small, 109 bushels at 20 cents.....	21 80
Radishes and lettuce.....	2 50
Raspberries, 50 quarts.....	4 00
Strawberries, 133 quarts.....	10 64
Squash, 319 at 8, and 30 at 4 cents.....	26 72
Tomatoes, 36 bushels at 50 cents.....	18 00
	\$471 51
Cost of raising products as above.....	166 74
Profit.....	\$304 77
To be used as subsistence.....	\$311 08
To be used in barn.....	160 43
Cost of raising articles of subsistence.....	110 00
Cost of raising articles for barn.....	56 74

“D.”—*Steward's Report.*

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR ENTIRE YEAR.

ARTICLES.	October to June.	June to October.	Total.
Amusements	\$8 78	.....	\$8 78
Drugs, etc.	186 11	\$14 77	200 88
Executive expenses.	370 33	23 67	394 00
Farm, garden, etc.	391 58	113 81	505 39
Fuel.	135 50	2,483 32	2,618 82
House furnishing.	300 55	76 25	376 80
Laundry	126 05	67 64	193 69
Lights	363 80	122 32	486 12
Means of instruction	556 84	20 45	577 29
Miscellaneous	632 83	37 00	669 83
Pupils' accounts	197 85	14 49	212 34
Repairs and improvements.	358 65	282 00	640 65
Salaries and wages	4,314 12	2,035 04	6,353 16
Subsistence	3,349 24	630 43	3,979 67
Total.....	\$11,292 23	\$5,925 19	\$17,217 42

"D."—Steward's Report.

EXPENDITURES.

June 6 to October 1, 1881.

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.		
Medicines	\$6 77	.....
Medical attendance.....	8 00	.....
		\$14 77
EXECUTIVE EXPENSES.		
Blank books	\$1 27	.....
Drayage	1 00	.....
Express	1 00	.....
Envelopes	45	.....
Freight and drayage.....	5 40	.....
Ink	80	.....
Paper	6 00	.....
Postage.....	4 00	.....
Postoffice box rent	1 00	.....
Superintendent's expenses in Madison.....	2 50	.....
Telegram	25	.....
		23 67
FARM, GARDEN AND GROUNDS.		
Bran	\$14 20	.....
Bit for bridle.....	30	.....
Cabbage plants.....	2 00	.....
Celery plants.....	1 00	.....
Cutting clover.....	1 00	.....
Cow.....	32 82	.....
Condition powders.....	50	.....
Curry comb	35	.....
Dropping corn.....	17	.....
Harness repairs.....	90	.....
Horse shoeing.....	7 30	.....
Hay	28 68	.....
Hasp and staple.....	10	.....
Hoeing crops.....	1 00	.....
Middlings.....	5 00	.....
Melon and squash seed.....	50	.....
Oats.....	5 23	.....
Padlock	60	.....
Picking berries	1 16	.....
Scythes.....	2 00	.....
Rake	70	.....
Repairs on vehicles	4 60	.....
Strap hinges	25	.....
Turnip plants.....	25	.....
Tomato plants	2 50	.....
Whip	40	.....
Wire	30	.....
		113 81
FUEL.		
Coal, 350 tons.....	\$2,400 57	.....
Charcoal, 150 bushels.....	27 00	.....
Pine wood, 11 cords.....	55 00	.....
Shavings	75	.....
		2,483 32

"D."—*Steward's Report.*

HOUSE FURNISHING.		
Butter tubs	\$1 60	
Bath brick	75	
Barrel covers	1 62	
Barrel	25	
Closet paper	6 00	
Carpet tacks	30	
Curtains	1 13	
Cups and saucers	70	
Dipper	25	
Galvanized iron water tank	6 30	
Gravy dish	90	
Hammer	80	
Half gallon measure	40	
Mugs	2 00	
Pitchers	1 60	
Plates	1 00	
Scales	24 00	
Scoop	65	
Salt box	05	
Step ladder	2 50	
Towels	17 25	
Tin cups and pail	1 00	
Vegetable dishes	5 20	
		\$76 25
LAUNDRY.		
Blueing	\$0 70	
Sal soda, 1,356 pounds	25 09	
Soap, 720 pounds	34 80	
Starch, 80 pounds	6 30	
Washboards	75	
		67 64
LIGHTS.		
Gasolene, 556 gallons		122 32
MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.		
<i>Industrial Department.</i>		
Carpet warp	\$3 00	
Repairs on loom	25	
Straps for loom	15	
Wire	40	
Zephyr	50	
		\$4 30
<i>Literary Department.</i>		
Freight on raised letter books	\$1 11	
Magazines in raised letters	9 04	
		10 15
<i>Musical Department.</i>		
Tuning pianos	6 00	
		20 45

"D."—Steward's Report.

MISCELLANEOUS.		
Beeswax and rosin	\$0 45	
Corks.....	2 15	
Caryall for pupils.....	2 00	
Hauling trunks.....	75	
Interest on overdraft at bank.....	1 92	
Insect powder.....	15	
Making list of blind children from U. S. census re- ports.....	27 00	
Rope for trunks.....	56	
Sealing scales.....	1 50	
Twine.....	52	
		\$37 00
Pupils' accounts.....		14 49
REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.		
Axe and handle.....	\$1 50	
Band iron.....	20	
Boxes for pump and fitting same....	6 30	
Brick mortar.....	75	
Carpenter work.....	31 00	
Cement.....	6 75	
Door knobs.....	4 20	
Express on tiles.....	1 10	
Fire brick.....	18 75	
Fire clay.....	4 40	
Galvanized iron pipe.....	1 18	
Grate bars.....	35 35	
Handle for ice house door.....	13	
Lime.....	1 80	
Lining refrigerator.....	2 50	
Lumber.....	5 50	
Labor, forging.....	90	
Labor, cutting threads.....	30	
Labor, machinist.....	7 80	
Labor on catch basins and boiler arches.....	17 02	
Nails.....	8 62	
Pipe.....	84 04	
Pipe fittings, including package.....	11 05	
Repairs on boilers.....	12 75	
Repairs on lounges.....	8 00	
Repairs on mattresses.....	4 00	
Repairs on regulator.....	1 00	
Repairs on water tank.....	35	
Sash cord.....	63	
Screens.....	2 18	
Tiles and boxing.....	1 60	
Tacks.....	35	
		282 00
Salaries and wages.....		2,039 04
SUBSISTENCE.		
Apples.....	\$25 17	
Berries.....	1 98	
Beans.....	2 25	
Beef, 1,438 pounds.....	133 89	
Bread, 2,553 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds.....	86 69	
Buns.....	32	

"D."—*Steward's Report.*

SUBSISTENCE — continued.		
Butter, 559 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds		\$102 52
Cassia	3	50
Chickens		60
Cheese, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds	2	54
Corn meal	1	25
Cookies	1	30
Coffee, 71 pounds	11	36
Crackers	3	92
Eggs, 197 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozens	23	00
Flour, 1,100 pounds	35	80
Graham flour		40
Granum		60
Grapes	10	00
Lemons	1	80
Melons	3	25
Mutton, 93 pounds	8	88
Oat meal, 180 pounds	7	84
Peaches	3	05
Plums	2	00
Rusks	1	74
Rice	2	10
Salt	1	70
Snaps		10
Strawberries	13	44
Sugar	111	79
Vinegar	6	60
Veal	17	95
Wheat	1	10
		\$630 43
Total		\$5,925 59

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

Drugs, medicines and medical attendance		\$14 77
Executive expenses		23 67
Farm, garden and grounds		113 81
Fuel	2,483	32
House furnishing		76 25
Laundry		67 64
Lights		122 32
Means of instruction —		
Industrial department	\$4	30
Literary department	10	15
Musical department	6	00
		20 45
Miscellaneous		37 00
Pupils' accounts		14 49
Repairs and improvements		282 00
Salaries and wages	2,039	04
Subsistence	630	43
Total		\$5,925 59

“D.”—Treasurer’s Report.

TREASURER’S REPORT.

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

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

W. T. Vankirk, Treasurer, in account with the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind:

		CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.	Dr.	Cr.
Nov. 5, 1880	To cash of State Treasurer.....		\$1,236 81	
Dec. 3, 1880	To cash of State Treasurer.....		1,070 57	
Jan. 3, 1881	To cash of State Treasurer.....		1,342 39	
Feb. 3, 1881	To cash of State Treasurer.....		2,000 00	
Mar. 10, 1881	To cash of State Treasurer.....		1,039 32	
Mar. 28, 1881	To cash of Superintendent.....		376 23	
April 2, 1881	To cash of State Treasurer.....		1,333 00	
May 2, 1881	To cash of State Treasurer.....		990 45	
June 4, 1881	To cash of State Treasurer.....		1,945 20	
June 6, 1881	By paid orders, Nos. 592 to 767, incl.....			\$11,292 23
June 6, 1881	By cash in hand.....			41 74
			\$11,333 97	\$11,333 97
IMPROVEMENT FUND.				
Nov. 5, 1880	To cash in hand.....		\$8 15	
June 6, 1881	By cash in hand.....			\$8 15
			\$8 15	\$8 15
ICE-HOUSE AND SIDEWALK FUND.				
Nov. 1, 1880	To cash in hand.....		\$58 68	
Nov. 9, 1880	To cash of State Treasurer.....		800 00	
June 4, 1881	To cash of State Treasurer.....		100 00	
June 6, 1881	By paid orders, Nos. 6 to 24, inclusive.....			\$943 27
June 6, 1881	By cash in hand.....			13 41
			\$956 68	\$956 68
REAL ESTATE FUND.				
Feb. 7, 1881	To cash of State Treasurer.....		\$310 75	
Feb. 7, 1881	By paid orders, Nos. 1 to 3, inclusive.....			\$310 75
			\$310 75	\$310 75
COAL HOUSE AND PAINTING FUND.				
June 4, 1881	To cash of State Treasurer.....		\$1,200 00	
June 6, 1881	By paid orders, Nos. 1 to 12, inclusive.....			\$328 33
June 6, 1881	By cash in hand.....			871 67
			\$1,200 00	\$1,200 00

Respectfully yours, W. T. VANKIRK, Treasurer.
 JANESVILLE, WIS., June 6, 1881.

July, 1881. Paid to Treasurer M. C. Clarke..... \$934 97
 Total funds in hand on all accounts.

W. T. VANKIRK, Treasurer.

“D.”—*Secretary's Report.*

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN—I present herewith a detailed statement of the orders drawn on your treasurer since the beginning of the fiscal year.

Orders on current fund numbered from 592 to 767, inclusive.

Orders on ice house and sidewalk fund numbered from 6 to 24, inclusive.

Orders on real estate fund numbered from 1 to 3, inclusive.

Orders on coal house and painting fund numbered from 1 to 12, inclusive.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.			
1880.			
Nov. 10	592	E. E. Loomis, medical services	\$11 00
Nov. 10	593	George Watts, meat	94 08
Nov. 10	594	John Davies, gasoline	47 63
Nov. 10	595	C. K. Miltimore, cow and hog	38 00
Nov. 10	596	G. W. Irish, tea	19 80
Nov. 10	597	Clement Noyes, potatoes	38 85
Nov. 10	598	Russell Cheeey, apples	27 00
Nov. 10	599	James Golden, oats	21 26
Nov. 10	600	Samuel Griffin, carpenter work	26 25
Nov. 10	601	August Menchon, labor	28 75
Nov. 10	602	John Zechel, labor	32 50
Nov. 10	603	C. B. Conrad, groceries	86 88
Nov. 10	604	George B. Gookins, tuning pianos	10 50
Nov. 10	605	Mrs. F. H. Little, current expenses	92 23
Nov. 10	606	Mrs. F. H. Little, pay roll for October	532 65
Dec. 9	607	Lawrence Sennett, butter and eggs	45 18
Dec. 9	608	August Menchon, labor	29 00
Dec. 9	609	F. P. Schicker, bread	65 67
Dec. 9	610	R. J. Roonev, beef	122 92
Dec. 9	611	Notbohm Bros., bran	12 50
Dec. 9	612	C. W. Jackman, livery	12 00
Dec. 9	613	John Davies, gasoline	49 27
Dec. 9	614	Warr n Collins, music	3 25
Dec. 9	615	Geo. Watts, lard	49 21
Dec. 9	616	Carle & Nash, butter	35 47
Dec. 9	617	Doty Manufacturing Co., fixing wringer	3 00
Dec. 9	618	Dr. E. E. Loomis, medical services	18 00
Dec. 9	619	Mrs. F. H. Little, current expenses	117 46
Dec. 9	620	Mrs. F. H. Little, pay roll for November	539 50

"D."—Secretary's Report.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
1881.		CURRENT EXPENSE FUND—continued.	
Jan. 4	621	Samuel Griffin, carpenter work.....	\$8 00
Jan. 4	622	Hogboom & Atwood, use of ice tools and labor ..	23 85
Jan. 4	623	W. T. Vankirk, expenses to Madison	12 66
Jan. 4	624	H. S. Hogboom, expenses to Madison	3 40
Jan. 4	625	Towle & Roper, syrup.....	43 24
Jan. 4	626	N. Frederick, livery.....	10 00
Jan. 4	627	E. E. Loomis, medical services	26 00
Jan. 4	628	J. K. Wilson, making analysis	25 00
Jan. 4	629	Riker Bros., harness repairs.....	4 05
Jan. 4	630	C. B. Conrad, groceries	109 25
Jan. 4	631	G. Schirmer, music	9 83
Jan. 4	632	Lawrence Sennett, butter and eggs	51 32
Jan. 4	633	Bassitt, Bliss & Echlin, horse blankets.....	5 50
Jan. 4	634	McKey & Bro., carpet warp	16 50
Jan. 4	635	Wilson & Towsley, Weekly "Times" 3 years....	4 25
Jan. 4	636	R. J. Rooney, beef.....	59 81
Jan. 4	637	John Zechel, labor	33 12
Jan. 4	638	John Zechel, labor	35 00
Jan. 4	639	August Menchon, labor	28 37
Jan. 4	640	John Griffith, hardware.....	34 16
Jan. 4	641	Smith & Bostwick, dry goods.....	108 68
Jan. 4	642	John Davies, gasoline	62 36
Jan. 4	643	Mrs. T. H. Little, current expenses	190 33
Jan. 4	644	Mrs. T. H. Little, pay-roll for December.....	539 50
Jan. 31	645	Lyon & Healy, musical goods.....	33 45
Jan. 31	646	F. P. Schicker, bread.....	114 62
Jan. 31	647	H. C. Geisse, beads	108 90
Jan. 31	648	Harris Manufacturing Co., iron work.....	44 95
Jan. 31	649	Gazette Printing Co., daily paper and printing ..	10 15
Jan. 31	650	C. B. Conrad, groceries	79 08
Jan. 31	651	John Davies, gasoline and oysters.....	66 09
Jan. 31	652	W. G. Wheelock, crockery.....	4 30
Jan. 31	653	James Clark & Co., flour and feed	49 85
Jan. 31	654	E. E. Loomis, medical services.....	17 00
Jan. 31	655	Moseley Bros., musical goods.....	2 35
Jan. 31	656	Am. Asso'n of Instructors of the Blind, reports ..	10 00
Jan. 31	657	Graham cotton mills, cotton warp	27 72
Jan. 31	658	Fairbanks, Morse & Co., splice for scales.....	6 38
Jan. 31	659	B. J. Rooney, beef.....	117 96
Jan. 31	660	A. D. Sanborn & Son, groceries	45 86
Jan. 31	661	John Zechel, labor	32 75
Jan. 31	662	Nash & Son, groceries.....	94 11
Jan. 31	663	Mrs. T. H. Little, current expenses	127 78
Jan. 31	664	Mrs. T. H. Little, pay-roll for January.....	540 49
Feb. 25	665	John Davies, gasoline	57 04
Feb. 25	666	Croft & Sherer, sal soda and drugs.....	60 41
Feb. 25	667	James Clark & Co., flour and feed.....	55 63
Feb. 25	668	David Atwood, 500 extra copies of report.....	20 00
Feb. 25	669	W. T. Carle, groceries	227 05
Feb. 25	670	James Sutherland, stationery and books.....	27 05
Feb. 25	671	W. G. Wheelock, cutlery.....	5 10
Feb. 25	672	T. P. Schicker, bread.....	53 88

"D."—Secretary's Report.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
CURRENT EXPENSE FUND — continued.			
1881.			
Feb. 25	673	John Zechel, labor.....	\$32 50
Feb. 25	674	R. J. Rooney, beef.....	44 79
Feb. 25	675	S. Griffin, carpenter work.....	15 11
Feb. 25	676	H. Clawson, pigs.....	30 00
Feb. 25	677	Charles Shephard, pigs.....	28 30
Feb. 25	678	Lyon & Healy, flute.....	10 00
Feb. 25	679	Crane Bros. Manf'g Co., pipe and fittings.....	44 44
Feb. 25	680	Lawrence & Atwood, wood.....	135 00
Feb. 25	681	E. E. Loomis, medical services.....	8 25
Feb. 25	682	Mrs. T. H. Little, current expenses.....	110 49
Feb. 25	683	Mrs. T. H. Little, pay roll for February.....	540 49
Mar. 28	684	John Zechel, labor.....	30 00
Mar. 28	685	W. T. Carle, groceries.....	172 25
Mar. 28	686	C. B. Conrad, groceries.....	118 89
Mar. 28	687	J. Tinker, apples.....	14 50
Mar. 28	688	R. J. Rooney, beef and sausage.....	114 68
Mar. 28	689	Janesville Pickling and Vinegar Co., pickles.....	13 00
Mar. 28	690	A. D. Sanborn & Son, groceries.....	36 37
Mar. 28	691	Smith & Bostwick, dry goods.....	98 34
Mar. 28	692	Jesse Miles, cow.....	30 00
Mar. 28	693	Lyon & Healy, musical goods.....	1 87
Mar. 28	694	L. Wolff Manuf'g Co., Jennings' closet.....	27 00
Mar. 28	695	Union Oil Co., soap stock.....	45 78
Mar. 28	696	S. E. Otis, veal and straw.....	19 47
Mar. 28	697	Mrs. T. H. Little, current expenses.....	39 03
Mar. 28	698	Mrs. T. H. Little, pay roll for March.....	538 50
May 3	699	Lawrence Sennett, butter and eggs.....	101 22
May 3	700	Henry Palmer, rent of telephone.....	36 00
May 3	701	A. H. Andrews, Tellurian globe.....	30 00
May 3	702	L. Wolff Manuf'g Co., plumbing goods.....	18 14
May 3	703	M. M. Conant & Co., groceries.....	33 25
May 3	704	James Clark & Co., flour and feed.....	54 90
May 3	705	F. P. Schicker, bread.....	89 55
May 3	706	Janesville Pickling & Vinegar Co., pickles.....	8 50
May 3	707	John Zechel, labor.....	28 75
May 3	708	E. E. Loomis, medical services.....	24 00
May 3	709	Nasb & Hayner, groceries.....	82 69
May 3	710	R. J. Rooney, meat.....	70 79
May 3	711	John Davies, gasoline.....	55 32
May 3	712	C. B. Conrad, groceries.....	74 20
May 3	713	Mrs. T. H. Little, current expenses.....	52 18
May 3	714	Mrs. T. H. Little, pay roll for April.....	541 50
June 3	715	Prentice & Evenson, drugs.....	2 20
June 3	716	Lawrence & Atwood, drain tile.....	29 20
June 3	717	J. E. Sargent, tuning pianos.....	17 50
June 3	718	W. T. Carle, groceries.....	11 47
June 3	719	Rathman & Andrews, mason work.....	6 07
June 3	720	F. P. Schicker, bread.....	89 64
June 3	721	James Clark & Co., flour and feed.....	11 13
June 3	722	Riker Bros., repairs and leasher.....	4 70
June 3	723	Gazette Printing Co, printing and daily.....	5 50

“D.”—Secretary’s Report.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
CURRENT EXPENSE FUND — continued.			
1881.			
June 3	724	Rogers & Hutchinson, glazing ..	\$10 43
June 3	725	E. B. Heimstreet, drugs.....	3 02
June 3	726	Thomas Madden, labor.....	11 12
June 3	727	H. Shoemaker, labor	13 35
June 3	728	August Menchon, labor	37 87
June 3	729	Fred. Benwitz, labor.....	10 35
June 3	730	Smith & Bostwick, dry goods ..	77 56
June 3	731	R. J. Rooney, beef	107 25
June 3	732	Frank Sherer & Co., drugs	25 15
June 3	733	W. H. Grove, blacksmithing....	1 90
June 3	734	E. E. Eddington, blacksmithing ..	13 50
June 3	735	E. E. Loomis, medical services ..	11 75
June 3	736	C. F. Randall & Co., groceries.....	2 10
June 3	737	J. G. Alden, fresh fish.....	4 00
June 3	738	C. B. Conrad, groceries	28 88
June 3	739	Janesville Furniture Co., repairs ..	3 98
June 3	740	James Sutherland, books and stationery.....	14 10
June 3	741	E. Bowen, expenses as trustee.....	33 60
June 3	742	Harris Manufacturing Co., iron work.....	40 95
June 3	743	Warren Collins, music.....	1 28
June 3	744	Carpenter & Gowdey, teaming.....	4 30
June 3	745	Shobbell & Norris, shavings	59
June 3	746	Hodge & Buchholz, carriage repairs ..	30 40
June 3	747	Hanchett & Sheldon, hardware and refrigerator ..	52 82
June 3	748	W. Kelly, making loom and repairs ..	45 58
June 3	749	John Zechel, labor.....	28 37
June 3	750	John Griffiths, hardware	22 21
June 3	751	W. G. Wheelock, crockery	7 04
June 3	752	W. H. Thallman, extracts.....	16 88
June 3	753	John Davies, gasoline.....	12 11
June 3	754	A. D. Sanborn & Son, groceries.....	22 20
June 3	755	H. S. Hogoboom, services as secretary.....	70 00
June 3	756	D. Van Value, butter.....	11 20
June 3	757	A. C. Augove & Co., groceries	13 88
June 3	758	I. H. Thayer, maple sugar.....	34 50
June 3	759	Edward Quin, binding magazines.....	18 90
June 3	760	N. G. Institute for Blind, print paper ..	12 60
June 3	761	Mass. School Books for Blind, raised letter books.....	37 50
June 3	762	W. T. Vankirk, expenses as trustee	5 16
June 3	763	Mrs. T. H. Little, current expense and cloth’g acct	266 87
June 3	764	Mrs. T. H. Little, pay roll for May.....	541 49
June 6	765	C. Miner, expenses as trustee.....	50 00
June 6	766	H. S. Hogoboom, expenses as trustee.....	30 00
June 6	767	W. T. Vankirk, expenses as trustee	32 10
Total			\$11,292 23
REAL ESTATE FUND.			
Jan. 31	1	A. A. Jackson, land.....	\$300 00
Jan. 31	2	Eldredge & Fethers, legal services.....	10 00
Jan. 31	3	C. L. Valentine, recording deed.	75
Total			\$310 75

"D."—Secretary's Report.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
COAL HOUSE AND PAINTING FUND.			
June 3	1	August Menchon, labor	\$6 75
June 3	2	Fred Benwitz, labor.....	10 65
June 3	3	John Miller, labor.....	12 60
June 3	4	H. Chapin, lime	13 00
June 3	5	Carpenter & Gowdy, teaming	59 55
June 3	6	Michael Hodgens, mason work.....	112 40
June 3	7	R. Morris, hauling stone	12 00
June 3	8	W. G. Brandt, teaming.....	20 90
June 3	9	John Zechel, labor.....	3 00
June 3	10	James Stanton, labor.....	30 00
June 3	11	August Lentz, labor.....	3 00
June 3	12	Mrs. T. H. Little, expenses on coal house	45 38
Total.....			\$328 33
SIDEWALK AND ICE HOUSE FUND.			
Nov. 4	6	John Rafau, labor.....	\$15 00
Nov. 4	7	M. Hodgens, stone and mason work.....	79 17
Dec. 7	8	Mr. Swan, labor.....	18 75
Dec. 7	9	A. McDougall, labor.....	61 24
Dec. 7	10	H. Boyce, labor.....	56 56
Dec. 7	11	A. Little, labor.....	42 75
Dec. 7	12	Geo. Pierson.....	14 44
Dec. 7	13	Samuel Griffin.....	21 96
Dec. 7	14	A. E. Burpee, lumber	353 57
Dec. 9	15	E. J. Kent, window and glazing	2 20
Dec. 9	16	John Griffiths, hardware	83 01
Dec. 9	17	Shoppell & Morris, rack for ice house	5 10
Jan. 4	18	Fifield Bros., sawdust and freight.....	72 20
Jan. 31	19	H. Boyce, carpenter work	25 19
May 3	20	M. Hodgens, extra mason work.....	7 00
May 3	21	S. Lovejoy & Co., lumber	16 21
May 3	22	W. Kelly, carpenter work	22 50
May 3	23	Rogers & Hutchinson, painting.....	35 11
May 3	24	Mrs. T. H. Little, expenses on ice house & sidewalk.....	11 31
Total.....			\$948 27

“D.”—Expenditures.

EXPENDITURES

From October 10, 1880, to June 3, 1881.

AMUSEMENTS.		
Christmas tree and entertainment		\$8 78
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND MEDICAL SERVICES.		
Aconite.....	\$0 10	
Alcohol	2 40	
Alum.....	5	
Aqua ammonia	12	
Arnica	1 00	
Assafœtida	40	
Borax.....	24	
Boneset.....	25	
Calomel	30	
Camphor gum	30	
Camel's hair pencils.....	10	
Capsicum.....	15	
Carbolic acid	85	
Castor oil.....	25	
Chlorate potash.....	40	
Extract hamamelis.....	6 00	
Flax seed.....	55	
Glycerine.....	1 50	
Hops	1 00	
Licorice.....	90	
Laudanum	75	
Muriate ammonia.....	10	
Muriatic tincture of iron.....	35	
Olive oil.....	45	
Prescriptions	31 85	
Pills.....	4 20	
Quinine.....	7 75	
Rhubarb.....	60	
Saltpetre	5	
Senna.....	15	
Syringe	2 00	
Spirits nitre.....	1 00	
Syrup squills	60	
Seidlitz powders	35	
Seltzer aperient	1 70	
Tannic acid.....	55	
Tannin	50	
Tubes for atomizer.....	25	
Truss.....	5 00	
Turpentine.....	5	
Medical services	110 00	
		\$186 11
EXECUTIVE EXPENSES.		
Advertising	\$1 25	
Analysis of accounts.....	25 00	
Blank books.....	12 80	

"D."—*Expenditures.*

EXECUTIVE EXPENSES — continued.		
Copying report.....	\$5 00	
Express on report.....	50	
Car fares and dinners.....	2 35	
Envelopes.....	2 20	
Ink.....	65	
Indelible ink.....	1 20	
Livery.....	13 50	
Money orders.....	20	
P. O. box rent.....	3 00	
Postage.....	25 07	
Paper.....	20 35	
Paper fasteners and stamp.....	2 10	
Pens.....	50	
Pencils.....	75	
Printing note heads.....	3 00	
Reports.....	20 00	
Secretary's salary.....	70 00	
Telegrams.....	2 16	
Trustees' expenses.....	157 90	
		\$370 33
FARM, GARDEN AND GROUNDS.		
Ashes.....	\$2 00	
Bran.....	49 00	
Cows, 2.....	60 00	
Cow chain.....	50	
Doctoring cow.....	3 00	
Fork handles, 2.....	40	
Fencing.....	4 55	
Hog.....	8 00	
Horse blanket.....	5 50	
Horse shoeing.....	15 40	
Halter chain.....	35	
Harness repairs.....	5 10	
Hay.....	13 60	
Labor.....	9 65	
Middlings.....	11 70	
Oats.....	68 97	
Paris green.....	40	
Pigs.....	58 30	
Pruning shears.....	2 00	
Plants.....	3 45	
Repairs on fork.....	25	
Repairs on marker.....	1 06	
Repairs on vehicles.....	28 40	
Rakes.....	1 15	
Service of bull.....	3 00	
Shovels.....	7 00	
Staples, wire fence.....	32	
Seed, corn.....	25	
Seed, beet.....	2 00	
Peas.....	2 00	
Timothy.....	2 62	
Trees.....	4 00	
Teaming.....	16 42	
Wagon jack.....	1 00	
Washers.....	24	
		391 58

"D."—Expenditures.

FUEL.		
Pine wood, 30 cords.....	\$135 00	
Shavings	50	
		\$135 50
HOUSE FURNISHING.		
Bag	\$0 15	
Batts	13 00	
Bath brick.....	42	
Baskets	3 10	
Boilers	5 75	
Brooms.....	14 85	
Cabbage cutter.....	1 75	
Calico, 879 yards	70 37	
Cake dishes.....	80	
Candlesticks	60	
Carver and fork.....	2 50	
Combs.....	32	
Corks.....	2 20	
Crash.....	15 00	
Creamer	25	
Glue pot.....	50	
Grater	15	
Hose for gas stove	65	
Knives	2 00	
Lining paper.....	2 50	
Linoleum.....	3 75	
Mouse traps.....	1 05	
Match safes.....	10	
Molasses gate	85	
Mugs	1 50	
Mustard cup	30	
Needles	2 10	
Oil cloth.....	3 00	
Pans	3 70	
Pails.....	4 35	
Pins	75	
Portable gas light	4 00	
Patty tins	10	
Platters	1 35	
Pitcher	30	
Rosin and beeswax	25	
Refrigerator.....	31 00	
Rope	1 42	
Salt dishes.....	60	
Seine	40	
Sheeting	19 81	
Shears and scissors.....	1 10	
Scrub brushes.....	2 76	
Spoons	75	
Stone ware.....	3 60	
Stove polish.....	1 15	
Syrup pitcher.....	40	
Table linen	31 50	
Table spreads	1 50	
Tacks	2 30	
Tea cups.....	60	
Tea pot	50	

"D."—Expenditures.

HOUSE FURNISHING — continued.			
Thread		\$17 60	
Tin dishes		30	
Towels		10 00	
Towelings		8 00	
Tumblers		80	
Vinegar cruet		15	
			\$300 55
LAUNDRY.			
Basket		\$0 75	
Freight on soap stock		9 19	
Repairs on wringer		2 50	
Sal soda		17 92	
Soap stock		45 78	
Soap		30 60	
Starch		9 31	
Stove		10 00	
			126 05
LIGHTS.			
Candles		\$13 06	
Chimney		07	
Drayage of gasoline		4 00	
Gasoline, 1,569 gallons		338 37	
Matches		7 00	
Oil		1 30	
			363 80
MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.			
<i>Industrial Department.</i>			
Beads	\$108 90		
Cord	06		
Crochet needles	89		
Darning needles	10		
Freight on beads	1 93		
Knitting cotton	9 10		
Knitting needles	45		
Linen thread	30		
Mats	60		
Muslin	63		
Ribbon	1 48		
Toy bells	48		
Thread	55		
Twine	22		
Worsted needles	15		
Wire	1 35		
Yarn	1 40		
Zephyr	5 81		
Freight on chair seats		\$134 40	
Carpet warp	\$109 24	79	
Carpet reeds	5 00		
Dye stuffs	70		
Express on reeds and heddles	30		
Freight on warp	28		
Heddles	1 58		
Harness frames	1 25		

“D.”— *Expenditures.*

MEANS OF INSTRUCTION — continued.		
<i>Industrial Department — continued.</i>		
Loom	\$28 60	
Rags	1 93	
Repairs on looms ..	2 89	
Straps for looms.....	1 65	
Shears.....	75	
		\$154 17
<i>Literary Department.</i>		
Books in common print	\$13 90	
Books in raised print.....	37 50	
Binding magazines.....	18 90	
Class books	1 05	
Cutting point paper.....	25	
Expenses on paper	4 15	
Expenses on gl. be	40	
Freight on books	2 20	
Freight on slates.....	78	
Globe	30 00	
Point paper.....	12 60	
Periodicals	44 52	
Repairs on maps.....	60	
Twine	20	
		167 05
<i>Musical Department.</i>		
Bows.....	\$2 86	
Bow screws.....	72	
Bridge.....	5	
Cornet.....	28 80	
Express on cornet.....	40	
Express on flute.....	25	
Express on music	50	
Flute	10 00	
Music and music books	21 78	
Repairing musical instruments	6 45	
Rosin	35	
Tuning pianos.....	28 00	
Violin pegs.....	27	
		100 43
MISCELLANEOUS.		\$556 84
Blacking	\$1 25	
Buttons.....	1 96	
Binding	40	
Braids.....	2 55	
Elastic and buttons.....	80	
Elastic cord.....	75	
Express on reports of Association.....	1 50	
Hauling trunks and sawdust.....	6 50	
Ice, labor of cutting and filling house.....	87 92	
Ice, use of tools.....	10 00	
Ice, repairs of tools.....	1 00	
Labor, handling coal and wood, cutting wood, paving gutters on grounds, etc.....	441 45	

"D."—*Expenditures.*

MISCELLANEOUS — continued.		
Legal expenses.....	\$9 75	.....
Livery.....	5 50	.....
Poplin.....	75	.....
Pins.....	1 95	.....
Reports of Association.....	10 00	.....
Rent of telephone and microphone.....	36 00	.....
Stone for sidewalk.....	1 75	.....
Stabling horses in town.....	10 00	.....
Shoe strings.....	65	.....
Tape.....	40	.....
Pupils' accounts.....		\$632 83
		197 85
REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.		
Awls.....	\$0 71	.....
Band iron.....	23	.....
Bolts.....	3 08	.....
Brads.....	10	.....
Bomer traps.....	18 14	.....
Cane.....	4 35	.....
Canton flannel.....	75	.....
Castings and patterns.....	67	.....
Cement.....	35	.....
Chain.....	09	.....
Carpenter work and other labor.....	52 08	.....
Emery.....	10	.....
Express and freight on plumbing goods.....	98	.....
Freight on fittings.....	25	.....
Filing saws.....	1 15	.....
Files.....	2 25	.....
Fire pot.....	4 00	.....
Glazing.....	10 43	.....
Glue.....	1 75	.....
Galvanized iron.....	1 03	.....
Grate bars.....	54 28	.....
Hinges.....	80	.....
Iron.....	1 21	.....
Jennings' c'oset.....	27 00	.....
Leather.....	2 00	.....
Locks.....	88	.....
Lumber.....	1 68	.....
Machine oil.....	2 25	.....
Machine work.....	50	.....
Nails.....	2 93	.....
Plastering.....	1 25	.....
Pipe and fittings.....	47 73	.....
Planing radiators.....	24 50	.....
Repairs on bed.....	50	.....
Repairs on broom palms.....	1 85	.....
Repairs on chairs.....	1 25	.....
Repairs on furniture.....	14 96	.....
Repairs on masonry.....	6 07	.....
Repairs on pipe tongs.....	1 25	.....
Repairs on roof.....	1 90	.....
Repairs on sewing machines.....	6 75	.....
Repairs on scales.....	7 43	.....

"D."—Expenditures.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS — continued.		
Repairs on table	\$0 13	.....
Repairs on ventilation	4 00	.....
Repairs on windows	30	.....
Sash cord	1 81	.....
Screws	96	.....
Sand paper	16	.....
Solder	99	.....
Strips lumber	09	.....
Tin	7 75	.....
Tile pipe	29 20	.....
Varnish	15	.....
Whetstones	30	.....
Zinc	1 05	.....
		\$358 65
Salaries and wages		4,314 12
SUBSISTENCE.		
Apples	\$67 75	.....
Baking powder, 66 pounds	12 73	.....
Beef, fresh, 12,099 pounds	697 71	.....
Beef, corned, 133 pounds	7 98	.....
Beef, dried, 287¾ pounds	30 48	.....
Beans	7 70	.....
Bread, 13,144 pounds	411 20	.....
Butter, 2,743¼ pounds	577 10	.....
Berries	16 70	.....
Beef tongues	2 25	.....
Buckwheat	2 40	.....
Canned corn	40	.....
Corn starch	3 60	.....
Crackers	18 97	.....
Cookies	2 16	.....
Cheese, 308 pounds	41 85	.....
Currants	70	.....
Chicken, 116 pounds	9 32	.....
Chocolate	4 56	.....
Cocoanut	1 20	.....
Coffee, 536 pounds	90 52	.....
Codfish	3 20	.....
Cinnamon	2 70	.....
Dried apples	8 11	.....
Dried peaches	10 60	.....
Duck, 70¾ pounds	5 66	.....
Eggs, 466 dozen	75 97	.....
Extracts	16 88	.....
Fresh fish, 95½ pounds	8 55	.....
Flour, 2,700 pounds	84 25	.....
Graham flour, 75 pounds	2 25	.....
Grapes	30	.....
Ginger	2 00	.....
Goose	1 14	.....
Ham, 946 pounds	92 28	.....
Halibut	4 12	.....
Honey	2 52	.....
Lard, 579 pounds	49 21	.....
Lemons	2 00	.....

 "D."—Expenditures.

SUBSISTENCE — continued.		
Milk.....		\$0 42
Maple sugar and freight, 300 pounds.....		36 75
Mutton, 696½ pounds.....		46 36
Mustard, 28¾ pounds.....		8 28
Oat meal, 740 pounds.....		33 26
Oysters.....		12 85
Potatoes, 111 bushels.....		38 85
Prunes, 50 lbs.....		3 75
Prunelles.....		4 88
Pepper, 17¾ pounds.....		4 20
Pork, 60 pounds.....		6 65
Pickles.....		21 50
Rice, 80 pounds.....		6 00
Radishes.....		10
Raisins.....		5 03
Sugar, granulated, 4,250 pounds.....	436 81	
Syrup, 95 gallons.....	43 24	
Saleratus.....	1 09	
Sage.....	1 00	
Sausage, 140¼ pounds.....	12 64	
Salt.....	7 10	
Tea, 170 pounds.....	68 52	
Turkey, 297½ pounds.....	30 94	
Turnips.....	7 70	
Tapioca.....	65	
Veal, 2,248 pounds.....	129 55	
Wheat.....	1 15	
Yeast cakes.....	1 55	
		\$3,349 24
Total expenditures.....		\$11,202 23

“D.”—Wisconsin State Prison.

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

To the State Board of Supervision:

GENTLEMEN — Herewith I have the honor to present, for the information of the Board, my report of the transactions of the State Prison for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1881, with the usual statistical tables and inventories, and the reports of the chaplains and physicians.

PRISON POPULATION.

The number of convicts September 30 was 305, which is 28 more than at the same time one year ago; while the average for the year has been 21 less than last year. From this it would appear that our receipts are of late, as the fact is, considerably on the increase, so that it would be judicious to anticipate an average of at least 320 during the current year.

It will be observed that there have been 14 received from Milwaukee in the six months since the passage of the law limiting the commitments to the House of Correction to two-year terms or under. We may safely anticipate 30 receipts from that county during the current year; so that the additions from Milwaukee will increase the annual average to about that extent.

LIFE MEMBERS.

There have been received five life convicts during the year, and three have died, leaving 49, two more than at the time of the last annual report.

LOST TIME.

The percentage of lost time, as appears from table No. 2, is 20.52 per cent. of our total number of days' confinement, being about one-half of one per cent. greater than last year. The number of days sickness in hospital has been forty-five per cent. less, while the excused from labor for temporary ailments has been somewhat greater. The number of days lost in punishment has been exactly 400, against 381 last year. Old age has excused from all labor 2,411 days, against 1,802 last year. From year to year the number of old and infirm, in proportion to the whole population, steadily increases, thereby lessening to the same extent the productive force of the prison. We have one chronic insane convict, one in-

“D.”—*Wisconsin State Prison.*

corrigible, verging on insanity, and one so nearly idiotic that he cannot be enumerated with the productive population.

INDISPENSABLE NON-PRODUCTIVE LABOR.

About 15 per cent. of our numbers are employed in the various services about the prison, not exactly contributing to its resources. The percentage of this labor has been 15-100 of one per cent. greater the past year, but as the average population has been less, and considering that the amount of this labor does not vary much by reason of a difference in population, while the percentage does vary inversely with the population, and considering also that we had an unprecedented amount of snow shoveling last winter, and have cultivated $10\frac{1}{2}$ more acres of land and charged 700 days of this labor to subsistence, I may reasonably claim the exhibit to be favorable.

PRODUCT OF THE FARM.

We had on hand October 1, 1880, an investment of \$964 in hogs. We have about 12 acres of land under cultivation, and we rented $10\frac{1}{2}$ more. From this land and the proceeds of the hogs, after paying expenses and allowing \$280 for labor, we have \$1,638.09 for net proceeds, at prices ranging rather below market rates.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

One year ago our nominal cash assets were	\$14,377 77
Now they are.....	4,927 77
Showing a reduction of.....	<u>\$9,450 00</u>
If we add to this the cash sales of stock and material.. ..	4,054 74
We have as expenditure of the resources reported on hand Octo- ber 1, 1880, a total of	<u><u>\$13,504 74</u></u>

ANOTHER CALCULATION.

If to our inventory of September 30, 1880, there be added our total receipts from all sources, we have to be accounted for	\$89,202 53
From this deduct our present inventory, our net assets, the arbitrary reduction of prices of old machinery, in all amounting to	49,722 09
And contract earnings.....	26,174 02
Repairing and extra work.....	93 31
Sales from barn and yard	257 75
Received for interest.....	148 26
Received for visitors.....	192 25
Total	<u>\$76,587 53</u>
Which leaves as the reduction of the inventory and assets during the year	<u><u>12,615 00</u></u>

“D.”—Wisconsin State Prison.

To this must be added the sum expended of the loan effected by the Board for the temporary relief of the prison. When that is done the figures as they appear by our books will stand as follows:

Net cost, as per statement		\$42,194 43
Credit for earnings.....	\$26,174 02	
Credit for other work	93 31	
Credit for proceeds of farm.....	1,638 09	
Credit for farm labor.....	280 00	
Credit for interest.....	148 26	
Credit for visitors.....	192 25	
		28,525 93
Total credits.....		28,525 93
Balance for deficiency.....		\$13,668 56

ADVANCE IN PRICES.

I find, upon referring to our detailed statement of disbursements for subsistence, that I am able once more to congratulate the farmers of Wisconsin on a further advance in the prices of all their products of the farm. While this is gratifying to the tillers of the soil, who supply our tables, it operates to increase the cost of our penal and charitable institutions in the item of subsistence. However, the convicts in the State Prison have been supplied with good, wholesome and substantial food at eleven cents per day or seventy-seven cents per week, and the officers' tables at something less than two dollars per week. The details fully appear in the tables herewith.

At present prices it will not be possible, in my opinion, to keep the cost of subsistence so low, for the same quality of food, during the coming year.

COST OF FUEL.

The fuel account largely exceeded my estimate, and exceeded the average for the past five years by about \$1,527, or thirty-five per cent. I can account for this only by the unprecedented severity of the winter. The price of fuel, even before the extreme cold weather and snow blockades, had advanced considerably above prices the year before. The continued blockades rendered it impossible for our wood contractor to deliver dry wood promptly, so that we were compelled to burn considerable of our stock of green wood, or pay high prices for coal. I believe the experience of all

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has been that the fuel account for last winter largely exceeded that of the average winter.

From a recent inspection and report of Deputy Warden White concerning the engine and boilers, I am able to state that the engine itself is in good repair, but that the boilers will need repairs in the near future to the extent of \$300 or \$350. The back heads should be replaced. There are several cracks in the spaces between the flues which are liable to break at any time. They may, by careful watching and prompt repairing, run until spring, but it would be economy to have them repaired thoroughly at once, and at the same time have them thoroughly cleaned. By that means a considerable saving of fuel would be effected. I am of the opinion that it would be advisable to procure an engineer to examine the engine and boilers, as an expert, with a view to improvements and repairs which I am satisfied the engine and boilers have for some time needed. In this connection I suggest that inside shutters be put in the cell room windows, with a view to a considerable saving of fuel. Even the outlay for double windows in the shops would in my opinion be saved in two winters, in the difference in the cost of heating.

PRESENT RESOURCES.

The nominal assets of the prison in bills and accounts receivable are.....	\$4,922 78
Machinery and tools by the appraisal, the chairs and chair stock unsold, wagon stock and sleighs, lumber, stone, miscellaneous goods, and 160 acres of land in Dakota, amount to.....	3,539 06
Supplies on hand.....	8,869 29
Total nominal assets.....	\$17,332 11
From which deduct discount on collections, 33 per cent.....	1,309 26
Discount on sale of machinery.....	1,525 00
Shrinkage on subsistence, 10 per cent.....	154 94
Reduction on price of land.....	300 00
Total deductions.....	\$3,289 20
Which leaves.....	14,042 91

Or about \$14,000 as available resources. The necessary supply of goods, stores and subsistence, including live hogs, which should be carried at all times, amounts to \$5,000, leaving \$9,000 to go into the current year's expenditures.

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ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES.

I estimate the current expenses of the prison for the year ending September 30, 1882, allowing for an increase of 30 in our average numbers, as follows:

Chapel and school.....	\$75 00
Additions to library.....	100 00
Advertising and printing.....	30 00
Stationery.....	20 00
Drugs.....	350 00
Forage and straw for beds.....	450 00
Barn yard.....	50 00
Farm and garden.....	50 00
Fuel.....	4,500 00
Lights.....	650 00
Laundry.....	140 00
Tobacco.....	200 00
House furnishing.....	700 00
Clothing and bedding.....	2,200 00
Boots and shoes.....	600 00
General repairs.....	700 00
Engine and boiler.....	400 00
Express, dispatches and postage.....	400 00
Freight.....	250 00
Convicts' discharge.....	875 00
Subsistence.....	17,500 00
Salaries.....	14,500 00
Miscellaneous.....	260 00
Total.....	<u>\$45,000 00</u>

RESOURCES.

Our probable resources are as follows:

Available resources as above.....	\$9,000 00
From contract labor.....	28,300 00
Board of officers' wives.....	350 00
Sales from barn and yard.....	275 00
Proceeds of farm.....	1,000 00
Visitors.....	200 00
Miscellaneous sources.....	75 00
Total.....	<u>\$39,200 00</u>
Leaving to be supplied.....	5,800 00
	<u>\$45,000 00</u>

This is on the assumption that all of the above \$9,000 of probable resources can be made available within the current year. But allowing some margin for that contingency, and providing a fund with which to meet the monthly deficiency from the end of the

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current year to the next succeeding appropriation can be obtained at the rate of \$1,500 per month, there will be required an appropriation of \$15,000 for current expenses.

THE SCHOOL.

The provisions of the statute requiring school facilities to be afforded to those convicts who desire and deserve by their conduct the opportunity to study the common branches, have been complied with in letter and spirit, and with good results. The spiritual and moral welfare of those committed to our care has not been neglected—all of which appears from the report of the chaplains herewith transmitted.

HEALTH.

The general health of our prison population during the year compares favorably with any previous year, and with any other community of like numbers and characteristics.

REFORMATORY MEASURES.

In accord with the views of all those who give the most intelligent thought to the subject of penal and reformatory institutions, and pursuant to the advice and instructions of the State Board of Supervision, from time to time, the methods of discipline are directed as nearly as practicable towards the elevation and reformation of its inmates. To this end I have, by precept and example, endeavored to impress upon all who in any manner control or come in contact with convicts, the importance of maintaining, at all times, a firm but kind demeanor, free from impatience or vindictiveness, and from exhibitions of temper or passion. No man, however, who has not had experience can fully realize the difficulties and provocations to impatience to which a keeper or officer of a prison is subject. The ingenuity for mischief, the hypocrisy, the mendacity and the ingratitude exhibited in the dispositions of some of them are truly marvelous.

It is such as they who are usually most successful in enlisting the sympathy and exciting the interest of people who only occasionally come in contact with them.

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I do not say this of all, nor of a majority of convicts even, for I am glad to be able to testify of many of those in this prison, that I have no doubt whatever of their making good citizens if they are given a fair chance among men outside.

The latter are generally those who are the least ambitious to attract the attention of the Board, the Warden or other officers of the prison, by petitions and complaints. They are those who respect the law establishing and maintaining places of punishment, and regard such institutions as a benefit to society, rather than as places of persecution, of their class. And lastly, they are those who recognize the fact that in most cases convicts are justly imprisoned for the good of society and themselves, however clearly each from his own standpoint may excuse his own conduct in the transaction that was the cause of his incarceration. Any man who does not possess this spirit, or who cannot be induced in good faith to act upon this theory, is very nearly hopeless, so far as anything can be done for him here.

GRADED SYSTEM.

I cannot forbear repeating the suggestions made in former reports touching the establishment of a graded system of punishment and of labor at this prison, as soon as practicable. And no false notions of economy ought to prevail against it, in my well considered judgment. I regard it of more importance than almost any auxiliary to discipline and reform; equal to school or chapel, and better than dark cells and irons.

The practice of congregating all classes of offenders, young and old, youths in crime and hardened criminals and professionals, in one common grade, with the same badge of disgrace, and with no opportunity offered to any who would be only too glad to show by their conduct a disposition to reform, is a relic of the darker days of prison management. The most important advance in prison management will be in this direction; and the state which does not speedily take the question into consideration will find itself behind in the march of improved methods in this department of social science.

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ENCOURAGEMENT BY COMPENSATION.

I am still of the opinion, and more confirmed, that some portion, even slight, of a convict's earnings may be set apart for his benefit, or the benefit of his family or those dependent upon him, with excellent results. I would make it some small percentage of his daily earnings, subject to deductions for violation of the rules. I would have the rule apply to those only who work in the shops, and those others who are detailed for other duties on account of their knowledge, skill and faithfulness above the ordinary laborer. This would prevent to some extent the innumerable applications to get into kitchens, cellroom and yard and other places preferable to the shops. I cannot go into the details of the law that I would recommend, but I have expressed the general idea.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Under this head I may say in brief, give a man some hope. Give every man some reasonable and certain ground for hope, something in the distant future, however far away, to look to as a beacon light to his dreary path. However bad a man has been or is, the Christian teaching is, that a time may come, if he so will, when the badge of his sin will disappear, and he will take his place among the saved. If this is God's mercy for him beyond the grave, for which he is so earnestly exhorted to seek and to pray, and to find consolation, cannot man and society grant to him a little time away down toward the grave, if perchance his life be long and his locks grow gray, when he may rest that hope and that desire — almost as strong as the hope of his eternal salvation — to be for a little time free? It would seem to me that the demands of justice do not prevent it, and that every impulse of mercy and humanity dictate it.

INDETERMINATE SENTENCES.

I believe in such a law. Let the minimum sentence be fixed by the court. After the termination of that time, I would discharge a man only when in the opinion of some competent and authorized tribunal who should investigate all the circumstances of previous history and present conduct, and evidences of reformation, could

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be satisfied of the wisdom of the discharge. Professional plunderers and law-breakers should never go free to prey upon society, so long as there remains a reasonable doubt of their thorough reformation.

By the adoption of these measures and the establishment of an efficient aid society, great progress would in my judgment be made in the repression of crime and the reform of criminals.

REDUCTION OF THE OFFICIAL FORCE.

At the time of writing this report, I have acted upon the resolution of the State Board of Supervision, authorizing me if, in my opinion, the interests of the prison could be as well conserved thereby, to dispense with the deputy warden, and have given Mr. White the one month's notice required by the resolution, and have offered to him one month's leave of absence without loss of pay or allowances, which he concluded to take after one week.

I was influenced to act upon the authority granted chiefly by the fact that I am of the opinion that, with the present members and under the present system, the warden may very well do the duties heretofore done by both warden and deputy, and thereby save to the state one salary and allowances for a family. I enter upon my enlarged duties in full confidence that with a continuance of that co-operation which the Board in the past have given me, and the assistance of the officers associated with me, the wisdom of the course you have authorized me to adopt will be speedily demonstrated.

I omit the usual complimentary reference to officers by name and individuals, and ask you to assume, as the fact is, that all our relations are pleasant and harmonious, and that the official force of the prison is on a good working basis.

GEO. W. CARTER,
Warden.

DODGE COUNTY, ss.

Geo. W. Carter, being duly sworn, says the contents of the annual reports submitted herewith are a true and correct statement

"D."—*Summary of Receipts and Disbursements.*

of the transactions of the prison for the year ending September 30, 1881, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. CARTER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, October 24, 1881.

JACOB FUSS,

Notary Public, Wis.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1881.

RECEIPTS.

	October 1 to June 6, inclusive.	June 7 to September 30, inclu- sive.	Total.
Cash on hand October 1, 1880.....	\$5,605 94		
M. D. Wells & Co., contractors.....	16,459 91	\$7,313 71	\$23,773 62
M. D. Wells & Co., account for September.....		2,464 46	2,464 46
United States, care U. S. prisoners.....	179 29		179 29
Board of officer's families.....	270 99	68 03	339 02
Visitors.....	90 25	102 00	192 25
Blind Institute account.....		123 42	123 42
Sales of wagons.....	4,066 31	1,185 40	5,251 71
Sales of chairs.....	593 90	56 38	650 28
Sales of lumber.....	19 40		19 40
Sales of machinery and tools.....	1,031 62	119 00	1,150 62
Sales of stone.....	33 20	7 60	40 80
Sales of uniform cloth.....	131 15	45 79	176 94
Sales of tailor shop.....	24 56		24 56
Sales of shoe shop.....	2 05	1 00	3 05
Sales of general repairs.....		23 80	23 80
Interest.....	141 72	6 54	148 26
Disc. unt.....	2 10	1 51	3 61
Premium U. S. bonds.....	702 50		702 50
Dividend, Corn Ex. bank.....		160 63	160 63
Sales of coal and wood.....	24 46	3 00	27 46
Sales of live stock.....	11 00		11 00
Sales of pork.....		2 20	2 20
Sales of barrels, rags, bones and old iron....	178 01	45 16	223 17
Sales of flags.....	5 00		5 00
Sales of flowers.....	25	2 05	2 30
Loan.....		5,150 00	5,150 00
Overdraft.....		254 32	254 32
Totals.....	\$29,573 61	\$17,136 00	\$46,709 61

“D.”—Summary of Receipts and Disbursements.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	October 1 to June 6 inclusive.	June 7 to Sept.r 30, inclusive.	Total.
Religion and instruction	\$243 69	\$12 83	\$256 52
Newspapers.....	29 60	6 00	35 60
Advertising and printing.....	11 55	16 50	28 05
Stationery.....	12 40	4 80	17 20
Drugs and medicines	210 54	125 93	336 47
Farm. barn and yard.....	389 26	383 63	772 89
Fuel.....	4,246 43	2,770 50	7,016 93
Lights.....	436 11	148 90	585 01
Laundry	115 18	18 50	133 68
House-furnishing.....	302 69	133 95	436 64
Machinery and tools.....	42 30	13 45	55 75
Clothing.....	2,972 89	1,176 09	4,148 98
General repairs	592 59	310 93	903 52
Engine and boilers.....	72 50	15 00	87 50
Miscellaneous	298 00	142 07	440 07
Director's expenses	396 80	8 38	405 18
Traveling expenses.....	48 60	.....	48 60
Freight, express and telegraph.....	233 60	93 62	332 22
Interest and exchange.....	31 70	11 65	43 35
Postage.....	126 01	114 10	240 11
Convicts discharged	501 40	359 17	860 57
Salaries and wages.....	10,153 50	5,069 00	15,222 50
Subsistence	8,870 03	5,178 52	14,048 55
Accounts prior to October 1, 1880	202 56	.....	.....
Cash with steward.....	.....	51 16	.....
Total	\$30,544 93	\$16,164 68	\$46,709 61

 "D."—General Repairs.

GENERAL REPAIRS

 from October 1, 1880, to September 30, 1881.

REPAIRS IN ROOM NO. 14, MAIN BUILDING.		
500 feet flooring.....	\$22 00	\$11 00
15 pounds nails.....	4	60
6 bushels lime.....	30	1 80
1 load sand.....		2 50
Plaster Paris.....		75
18 rolls wall paper.....	12½	2 25
2 rolls wall paper.....	18	36
4 days officers' labor.....	2 00	8 00
38 days convict labor.....	40	15 20
		\$42 46
FIRE ESCAPE IN MAIN BUILDING.		
Lumber.....	50	\$0 50
Iron and screws.....	2 75	2 75
8 days convict labor.....	40	3 20
		6 45
STAIRS IN SHOP NO. 6.		
360 feet lumber.....	20 00	\$7 20
12 pounds nails.....	4	48
Paint.....		1 50
2 days officers' labor.....	2 00	4 00
7 days convict labor.....	40	2 80
		15 98
BOOKCASE FOR LIBRARY.		
300 feet lumber.....	20 00	\$6 00
Nails, screws and trimmings.....		6 00
Paint.....		2 00
Glass.....		4 50
22 days convict labor.....	40	8 80
		27 30
REPAIRINGS IN SHOP NO. 1.		
<i>Floor.</i>		
2,500 feet dimension boards.....	14 00	\$35 00
50 pounds nails.....	4	2 00
12 days convict labor.....	40	4 80
<i>Doors.</i>		
100 feet flooring.....	22 00	2 20
10 pounds nails.....	4	40
3 days convict labor.....	40	1 20
		45 60
PAINTING ROOF OF SHOPS.		
367 pounds Iron Ridge paint.....	1½	5 50
24 gallons linseed oil.....	53	12 72
45 gallons linseed oil.....	50	22 50
35 days convict labor.....	40	14 00
		54 76

"D."—Products from Farm and Hog Pen.

BUILDING COAL SHED.		
2,000 feet lumber.....	\$14 00	\$28 00
10 pounds nails.....	04	40
4 days convict.....	40	1 60
		\$30 00
REPAIRING HOG PEN.		
506 feet flooring.....	\$13 00	\$6 50
2 bushels lime.....	30	60
2 days officers' labor.....	2 00	4 00
12 days convict labor.....	40	4 80
		15 90
MAKING NEW BREAD BOX.		
286 feet lumber.....	30 00	\$8 58
Screws.....		2 00
12 days convict labor.....	40	4 80
Total.....		238 45
Making new bread box omitted.....		15 38
Total.....		\$253 83

PRODUCTS FROM FARM AND HOG PEN.

VEGETABLES.		
24 bushels beans.....	\$2 00	\$48 00
70 bushels beets.....	25	17 50
875 heads cabbage.....	02	17 50
12 bushels carrots.....	30	3 60
15 bushels cucumbers.....	50	7 50
2 bushels grapes.....	2 50	5 00
10 bushels lettuce.....	50	5 00
297 bushels onions.....	75	222 75
1,294 bushels potatoes.....	50	647 60
20 bushels peas.....	25	5 00
50 bushels parsnips.....	30	15 00
1 load pumpkins.....	2 50	2 50
2 bushels radis es.....	1 50	3 00
150 bushels rutabagas.....	25	37 50
25 squashes.....	10	2 50
40 bushels tomatoes.....	25	10 00
150 bushels turnips.....	25	37 50
		\$1,086 85
FORAGE.		
360 bushels corn.....	50	\$180 00
Cornstalks.....	10 00	10 00
		190 00

"D."—*Products from Farm and Hog Pen.*

LIVE STOCK.			
17 hogs, 300 pounds each.....	5,100 pounds		
12 hogs, 200 pounds each.....	2,200 pounds		
8 hogs, 350 pounds each.....	2,800 pounds		
24 shoats, 100 pounds each.....	2,400 pounds		
	12,500 pounds, 6cts.	\$750 00	
21 pigs.....		2 00	
1 boar.....		15 00	
Total.....			\$767 00
HOGS KILLED.			
1880.			
October 8, 574 pounds of pork.....	\$ 06	\$34 44	
October 21, 2,148 pounds of pork.....	4 70	100 95	
November 22, 3,199 pounds of pork.....	5 50	175 94	
December 22, 3,848 pounds of pork.....	05	192 40	
1881.			
February 19, 3,540 pounds of pork.....	06	212 40	
September 13, 280 pounds of pork.....	06	16 80	
Total.....			732 93
PIGS SOLD.			
1880.			
October 13, 1 pig.....		\$5 00	
1881.			
May 20, 1 pig.....		2 00	7 00
Total.....			2,783 78
Less:			
Hogs on hand October 1, 1880.....		\$964 00	
Repairing hog pen.....		15 90	
Rent 10.44 acres of land.....		83 52	
361½ bushels corn bought, 30-40.....		138 03	
541½ bushels corn from farm, 30.....		16 35	
Seeds and plants.....		40 49	
3 bushels seed potatoes.....		1 95	
8 pounds Paris green, 40.....		3 20	
700 convict labor, not charged in former accounts.		280 00	1,543 44
Net products from farm.....			1,240 34

"D."—*Total Cost of Convicts.*

COST OF SUBSISTENCE.

Subsistence on hand October 1, 1880.....		\$1,093 08
Bought during the year.....	\$14,077 36	
Pasturing and driving cows.....	56 03	
Freight.....	117 54	
Products from farm.....	1,638 09	15,891 02
		\$15,984 10
Less:		
Subsistence on hand September 30, 1881.....	\$1,549 36	
Received from board of officers.....	336 70	
Subsistence sold.....	14 48	
Live stock sold.....	7 00	
Bones and barrels sold.....	74 59	1,932 13
Net cash.....		\$15,001 97
Deduct officers' subsistence, 35 persons at \$2.00 a week.....		3,640 00
Net cost of convicts' subsistence.....		\$11,361 97

Population during the year, 103,276 days.	
Cost of each man for the year.....	\$40 15
Cost of each man per week.....	77
Cost of each man per day.....	11

TOTAL COST OF CONVICTS.

From October 1, 1880, to September 30, 1881.

Religion and means of instruction.....	\$65 57
Advertising and printing.....	28 05
Stationery.....	17 20
Drugs and medicines.....	326 52
Forage.....	450 19
Barn and yard.....	33 94
Fuel.....	5,726 72
Lights.....	623 70
Laundry.....	136 68
House furnishing, including kitchen and cell room.....	439 75
Clothing and bedding.....	1,959 14
Boots and shoes.....	560 41
General repairs, paid cash.....	890 55
Miscellaneous expenditures.....	234 32
Tobacco.....	191 85
Directors' expenses.....	405 18
Traveling expenses.....	48 60
Freight.....	215 00
Express, dispatches and postage.....	397 96
Salaries and wages.....	15,222 50
Subsistence.....	15,001 97
	<u>\$42,975 80</u>

“D.”—Maintenance of Convicts.

TOTAL COST OF CONVICTS—continued.

Less general repairs	\$238 45	
Sales, clothing, etc.....	28 00	
Uniform cloth	202 22	
Repairs boots and shoes.....	5 55	
Wood and coal.....	52 74	
Work done	87 76	
Barn and yard.....	166 65	
		781 37
Total.....		\$42,194 43
Cost per year each.....		\$149 09½
Cost per week each ..		2 86
Cost per day each.....		40½

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.

Total cost		\$42,194 43
Less salaries	\$15,222 50	
subsistence for officers	3,640 00	
house furnishing for officers.....	250 00	
director's expenses..	405 18	
fuel, less \$500 for convicts.....	5,226 72	
		24,744 40
Total.....		\$17,450 03
Cost per year, each.....		61 72
Cost per week, each.....		1 19
Cost per day, each.....		17

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONVICT LABOR,
During the year ending September 30, 1881.

MONTH.	No. of men employed.	Average No. per day.	Average time worked.	Total number of hours.	Deduction for chorem.	Total number of days charged.	Amount received.
Oct., 1880.....	5,299	204	10 02	53,209 25	1,047 51	5,349 8 49	\$2,139 96
Nov., 1880.....	5,268	204	8 55	47,010 03	940 12	4,725 1 06	1,890 04
Dec., 1880.....	5,675	210	8 09	46,376 22	927 32	4,661 4 05	1,864 56
Jan., 1881.....	5,602	215	8 39	48,518 31	970 22	4,876 7 9	1,950 69
Feb., 1881.....	4,932	205	9 41	47,851 40	957 02	4,809 6 53	1,923 88
Mar., 1881.....	5,222	193	10 35	55,407 24	1,108 09	5,569 1 30	2,227 66
April, 1881.....	5,037	193	10 41	53,875 33	1,077 31	5,415 1 47	2,166 07
May, 1881.....	5,195	199	10 41	55,540 01	1,110 48	5,582 4 43	2,232 99
June, 1881.....	5,528	213	10 41	59,177 57	1,185 14	5,947 9 28	2,379 19
July, 1881.....	5,450	218	10 38	57,908 21	1,158 10	5,820 5 11	2,328 21
Aug., 1881.....	6,067	225	10 41	64,825 20	1,296 30	6,515 7 35	2,606 31
Sept., 1881.....	5,874	226	10 27	61,297 18	1,225 57	6,161 1 36	2,464 46
Total.....	65,149	209	9 52½	650,997 55	13,005 18	65,435 1 22	\$26,174 02
Total for the year ending Sept. 30, 1880..	69,675	222½	9 57	693,280 29	13,865 16	69,683 5 26	\$27,873 40
Total for the year ending Sept. 30, 1879..	73,864	236	9 53	724,827 53	14,496 34	72,854 4 49	\$29,141 76

Average prison population:
 During the year ending September 30, 1881, 283.
 During the year ending September 30, 1880, 304.
 During the year ending September 30, 1879, 328.

Per cent. of convicts employed in shops to number confined:
 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.

"D."—Consolidated Statement of Convict Labor.

“D.”—*Statistical Report.*

STATISTICAL REPORT.

For the year ending September 30, 1881.

- TABLE No. 1. — Number received and discharged during the year.
 2. — Whole number of days spent in prison.
 3. — Summary of prisoners received during the year.
 4. — Prisoners discharged during the year.
 5. — Prison population at the close of the year.
 6. — Life members in prison.
 7. — Number discharged from October 1, 1872, including per cent. of pardons.
 8. — Characteristics of prisoners received since organization of the prison.
 9. — Prison statistics since organization of the prison.
 10. — Number of sentences for homicide since organization of the prison.

TABLE No. 1.

Number of convicts confined October 1, 1880 —		
Male	270	
Female	7	
	—	277
Received during the year —		
Male	158	
Female	4	
	—	162
Total		439
Discharged during the year —		
Male	124	
Female	4	
Died during the year	6	
	—	134
Remaining in prison September 30, 1881 —		
Male	298	
Female	7	
Total	—	305
Total number confined October 1, 1880		277
Total number confined October 1, 1879		309
Total number confined October 1, 1878		346
Total number confined October 1, 1877		290
Average number during the year ending September 30, 1881		283
Average number during the year ending September 30, 1880		304
Average number during the year ending September 30, 1879		328
Average number during the year ending September 30, 1878		337

 "D."—Statistical Report.

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.

WHOLE NUMBER OF DAYS DURING YEAR			
Males	101,418		
Females	1,858		
			103,276
LOST TIME.			
Sundays	14,688		
Celebration, July 4th	291		
Funeral of President Garfield	153		
Sick in hospital	322		
Sick in cell-room	1,832		
Solitary, as per sentence	80		
Solitary, as per punishment	298		
Dark cell	102		
Insane and idiotic	991		
Old age in shops	790		
Old age in cell-room	1,621		
Out on order of courts	23		
		21,191	
INDISPENSABLE LABOR, BUT NOT DIRECTLY PRODUCTIVE.			
Inside gate	313		
Hospital steward	329		
Tiertenders and barber	1,913		
Main building	629		
Tobacco shop	315		
Officers' kitchen	865		
Prisoners' kitchen	1,768		
Wash house	974		
Farm, barn and garden	1,149		
Yard	1,512		
Cutting and piling wood	1,292		
Tailor and shoeshop	871		
Menders	1,441		
Female prisoners	1,858		
Killing hogs	9		
Filling ice house	29		
Loading and unloading cars	69		
Breaking stone	46		
Hauling hay	4		
Whitewashing	67		
		15,453	

"D."—*Statistical Report.*

GENERAL REPAIRS ON BUILDINGS AND OTHER REPAIRS.				
Repairs on main building	66			
Work on library and book case.....	40			
Partition in shops.....	22			
Painting roof.....	35			
Building coal shed.....	4			
All other repairs.....	664			
		831		
			37,475	
PRODUCTIVE LABOR.				
Contractors.....	65,149			
Engine and boilers.....	619			
Work on wagons.....	33			
		65,801		
Total number of days				103,276
Per cent. of lost time.....	20.52			
Per cent. of indispensable labor.....	14.96			
Per cent. of several repairs.....	.81			
Per cent. of productive labor.....	63.71			
		100		
Per cent. of sick.....	2.09			

TABLE No. 3.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

NOTE.—One prisoner having been taken out for trial and sentenced from another county for another crime and returned, the number of receipts shows one more than actually received

COUNTIES WHERE CONVICTED.

Barron.....	2	Marathon.....	2
Brown.....	2	Marquette.....	4
Bayfield.....	1	Marquette.....	1
Calumet.....	4	Milwaukee.....	14
Chippewa.....	7	Monroe.....	2
Clark.....	1	Outagamie.....	3
Columbia.....	7	Pierce.....	4
Crawford.....	2	Polk.....	1
Dane.....	12	Racine.....	3
Dodge.....	1	Richland.....	2
Dunn.....	3	Rock.....	6
Eau Claire.....	6	St. Croix.....	3
Fond du Lac.....	2	Sauk.....	2
Grant.....	7	Sheboygan.....	2
Green.....	3	Trempealeau.....	1
Green Lake.....	2	Vernon.....	3
Iowa.....	2	Walworth.....	1
Jefferson.....	4	Waukesha.....	1
Juneau.....	1	Waupaca.....	4
Kenosha.....	5	Waushara.....	1
La Crosse.....	17	Winnebago.....	5
La Fayette.....	2	Wood.....	2
Manitowoc.....	3		
Total.....			163

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RESIDENCE, WHEN ARRESTED.

<i>Counties.</i>		<i>Counties.</i>	
Barron.....	2	St. Croix.....	4
Bayfield.....	1	Trempealeau.....	1
Brown.....	2	Vernon.....	3
Calumet.....	1	Walworth.....	1
Chippewa.....	3	Washington.....	1
Crawford.....	2	Waukesha.....	1
Columbia.....	1	Waupaca.....	4
Door.....	1	Winnebago.....	3
Dane.....	8	Waushara.....	1
Dodge.....	1		
Eau Claire.....	2	Total in Wisconsin.....	106
Fond du Lac.....	1		
Grant.....	5	<i>States, etc.</i>	
Green.....	2	Iowa.....	3
Green Lake.....	2	Illinois.....	7
Jefferson.....	6	Indiana.....	2
Kenosha.....	4	Louisiana.....	1
La Fayette.....	2	Massachusetts.....	3
La Crosse.....	6	Michigan.....	1
Lincoln.....	1	Minnesota.....	3
Marathon.....	4	Missouri.....	9
Marquette.....	1	New York.....	10
Milwaukee.....	7	Ohio.....	2
Manitowoc.....	3	Oregon.....	1
Marinette.....	2	Pennsylvania.....	3
Monroe.....	4	Virginia.....	1
Oconto.....	1	Dakota Territory.....	1
Ozaukee.....	1	Canada.....	2
Pierce.....	1	No residence given.....	8
Portage.....	1		
Rock.....	2	Total.....	57
Sauk.....	2		
Sheboygan.....	5		

TERM OF SENTENCE.

During life.....	5	Three years.....	21
Fifteen years.....	2	Two years and six months... ..	10
Twelve years.....	1	Two years and three months. . .	3
Ten years.....	5	Two years.....	27
Seven years.....	1	One year and six months . . .	3
Six years.....	2	One year and three months... ..	2
Five years.....	10	One year.....	55
Four years and six months... ..	1	Ten months.....	1
Four years.....	3	Nine months.....	6
Three years and six months... ..	1	Six months.....	4
Total.....			163

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Protestants.....	91	No religion.....	21
Catholics.....	51		
Total.....			163

“D.”—Statistical Report.

CONJUGAL RELATIONS.

Married.....	48		Widow.....	1
Single.....	107		Divorced.....	3
Widowed.....	4			163
Total.....				163

HABITS.

Intemperate.....	52		Temperate.....	40
Moderate.....	71			163
Total.....				163

COLOR.

White.....	159		Mulatto.....	1
Black.....	2		Half Indian.....	1
Total.....				163
				163

HOW OFTEN SENTENCED.

First time.....	144		Fourth time.....	2
Second time.....	16		Fifth time.....	1
Total.....				163
				163

EDUCATION.

Read and write English.....	122		Read but not write.....	8
Read and write German.....	13		Neither.....	20
Total.....				163
				163

SEX.

Male.....	159		Female.....	4
				163
				163

AGES.

From 14 to 20 years.....	22		From 50 to 60 years.....	2
From 20 to 30 years.....	85		From 60 to 70 years.....	3
From 30 to 40 years.....	34		From 70 to 80 years.....	1
From 40 to 50 years.....	15		From 80 to 90 years.....	1
Total.....				163
				163

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CRIME.

Assault with intent to rob	1
Assault with intent to kill	6
Assault with intent to do bodily harm	6
Assault with intent to rape	3
Assault with a deadly weapon	1
Assault and robbery	2
Arson	3
Adultery	4
Burglary and larceny	7
Burglary	36
Burglary and assault with intent to commit murder	2
Breaking and entering railroad car with intent to commit larceny	5
Bigamy	1
Forgery	12
Horse stealing	5
Larceny of all grades	41
Murder	4
Manslaughter, 1st degree	1
Manslaughter, 2d degree	4
Manslaughter, 3d degree	3
Manslaughter, 4th degree	1
Obtaining money on false pretenses	2
Polygamy	2
Rape	5
Receiving stolen goods	1
Robbery	4
Sodomy	1
Total	<u>163</u>

OCCUPATION.

Bookkeeper	1	Hostler	3
Butcher	1	Housekeeper	3
Baker	2	Harness maker	2
Barber	3	Lumberman	1
Brakeman	4	Laborer	48
Bar-keeper	2	Machinist	1
Brick-layer	2	Moulder	1
Blacksmith	2	Miller	2
Boiler maker	1	Mason	2
Clerk	4	Miner	1
Carpenter	6	Painter	6
Cooper	2	Printer	1
Cook	6	Riverman	1
Cigar maker	2	Shoemaker	5
Dealer in agricultural implements	1	Sailor	2
Druggist	1	Telegraph operator	1
Dentist	1	Teamster	4
File cutter	1	Waiter	4
Farmers and farm laborers	24	No trade	1
Firemen	4		
Finisher	1		
Glass blower	3		
		Total	<u>163</u>

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NATIVITY.

<i>Native.</i>		<i>Native.</i>	
Connecticut.....	1	Wisconsin.....	45
Illinois.....	5	Total.....	119
Indiana.....	4		
Iowa.....	1	<i>Foreign.</i>	
Kentucky.....	1	Bohemia.....	4
Louisiana.....	2	Canada.....	5
Massachusetts.....	5	Denmark.....	2
Missouri.....	4	England.....	3
Maine.....	2	Germany.....	18
Minnesota.....	1	Ireland.....	7
Michigan.....	2	Norway.....	3
New Jersey.....	7	Switzerland.....	1
New York.....	23	Scotland.....	1
Ohio.....	4		
Pennsylvania.....	12		
Total.....			44

NATIVITY OF PARENTS.

Father and mother born in United States.....	65
Father and mother born in foreign countries.....	89
Father born in U. S.; mother in foreign country.....	4
Mother born in U. S.; father in foreign country.....	2
Father not known; mother in U. S.....	2
Both not known.....	1
Total.....	163

TABLE NO. 4.

PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

Expiration of sentence.....	8
Reduction of time.....	91
Reduction of time, including pardon to restore to citizenship.....	18
Governor's pardon.....	6
Order of courts.....	3
Order of U. S. Court Commissioner.....	2
Died.....	6
Total.....	134

TABLE NO. 5.

PRISON POPULATION.

Male.....	298
Female.....	7
Total.....	305

"D."—Statistical Report.

COUNTIES WHERE CONVICTED.

Adams.....	1	Marquette.....	2
Barron.....	1	Marinette.....	2
Bayfield.....	1	Marathon.....	3
Buffalo.....	1	Monroe.....	11
Brown.....	10	Outagamie.....	4
Calumet.....	8	Oconto.....	3
Chippewa.....	12	Pierce.....	5
Clark.....	3	Portage.....	2
Crawford.....	2	Pepin.....	1
Columbia.....	15	Richland.....	3
Dane.....	30	Racine.....	8
Dodge.....	4	Rock.....	19
Dunn.....	3	St. Croix.....	4
Eau Claire.....	9	Shawano.....	2
Fond du Lac.....	7	Sauk.....	5
Grant.....	11	Sheboygan.....	1
Green.....	3	Trempealeau.....	3
Green Lake.....	3	Vernon.....	3
Iowa.....	2	Walworth.....	5
Jackson.....	1	Waukesha.....	2
Jefferson.....	10	Waupaca.....	5
Juneau.....	2	Waushara.....	2
Kenosha.....	8	Winnebago.....	12
La Fayette.....	2	Wood.....	3
La Crosse.....	18		
Milwaukee.....	20	Total.....	305
Manitowoc.....	6		

COLOR

White.....	294	Indian.....	2
Black.....	5	Half Indian.....	3
Mulatto.....	1		
Total.....			305

NATIVITY.

American.....	191	Foreign.....	114
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HOW OFTEN SENTENCED.

First time.....	264	Fourth time.....	3
Second time.....	34	Fifth time.....	1
Third time.....	3		
Total.....			305

AGES.

From 14 to 20 years.....	29	From 60 to 70 years.....	12
From 20 to 30 years.....	146	From 70 to 80 years.....	2
From 30 to 40 years.....	57	From 80 to 90 years.....	2
From 40 to 50 years.....	47	From 90 to 95 years.....	1
From 50 to 60 years.....	9		
Total.....			305

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CRIME.

Assault with intent to kill.....	11
Assault with intent to do bodily harm.....	9
Assault with intent to ravish.....	11
Assault with a deadly weapon.....	1
Assault and robbery.....	2
Arson.....	7
Adultery.....	3
Burglary.....	62
Burglary and larceny.....	21
Burglary and assault with intent to commit murder.....	2
Bigamy.....	3
Embezzlement.....	1
For. ery.....	16
Incest.....	4
Larceny of all grades.....	70
Murder, 1st and 2d degrees.....	47
Murder, 3d degree.....	1
Manslaughter, 1st degree.....	2
Manslaughter, 2d degree.....	5
Manslaughter, 3d degree.....	5
Manslaughter, 4th degree.....	1
Perjury, subornation of.....	1
Polygamy.....	2
Robbery.....	4
Receiving stolen goods.....	1
Rape.....	12
Sodomy.....	1
Total.....	<u>305</u>

THE PRESENT PRISON POPULATION WAS RECEIVED IN THE SEVERAL YEARS
AS FOLLOWS:

1860.....	1	1872.....	5
1862.....	1	1874.....	6
1863.....	2	1875.....	3
1865.....	2	1876.....	7
1866.....	1	1877.....	5
1867.....	1	1878.....	21
1868.....	4	1879.....	28
1869.....	2	1880.....	93
1870.....	2	1881.....	118
1871.....	3		
Total.....			<u>305</u>

TABLE NO. 6.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Number confined October 1, 1880.....	47
Received during the year.....	5
Total.....	<u>52</u>
Died.....	3
Remaining in prison October 1, 1881.....	<u>49</u>

“D.”—Statistical Report.

COUNTIES WHERE CONVICTED.

Brown.....	1	Milwaukee.....	6
Calumet.....	3	Monroe.....	2
Chippewa.....	2	Manitowoc.....	2
Columbia.....	2	La Crosse.....	2
Dane.....	1	Outagamie.....	1
Dodge.....	3	Oconto.....	2
Fond du Lac.....	1	Pierce.....	1
Green.....	1	Rock.....	6
Green Lake.....	2	St. Croix.....	1
Grant.....	2	Shawano.....	1
Jackson.....	1	Walworth.....	2
Jefferson.....	1	Winnebago.....	2
Kenosha.....	1		
Total.....			<u>49</u>

CONJUGAL RELATIONS.

Married.....	19	Widowers.....	11
Single.....	18	Widow.....	1
Total.....			<u>49</u>

COLOR.

White.....	45	Half Indian.....	2
Black.....	2		
Total.....			<u>49</u>

AGES.

From 17 to 20 years.....	1	From 50 to 60 years.....	8
From 20 to 30 years.....	6	From 60 to 70 years.....	7
From 30 to 40 years.....	7	From 80 to 90 years.....	2
From 40 to 50 years.....	18		
Total.....			<u>49</u>

NATIVITY.

<i>Native.</i>		<i>Foreign.</i>	
Indiana.....	2	Bohemia.....	1
Illinois.....	2	Canada.....	2
Kentucky.....	1	England.....	1
New York.....	3	Germany.....	8
New Hampshire.....	1	Holland.....	2
Ohio.....	1	Ireland.....	9
Pennsylvania.....	3	Nova Scotia.....	1
Tennessee.....	2	Poland.....	1
Wisconsin.....	7	Switzerland.....	1
		Sweden.....	1
Total.....	<u>22</u>	Total.....	<u>27</u>

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Total number of life prisoners received since organization of the prison —	
Murder, first degree	93
Murder, second degree	11
Desertion	1
Rape	2
Total	107
<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/>	
Discharged on —	
Governor's pardon	33
Writ of habeas corpus	2
Order of Supreme Court	8
Order of Secretary of War	1
Removed to hospital for insane	5
Died	8
Committed suicide	1
	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/>
Remaining in prison	58
	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/>
Remaining in prison	49
	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/>

TABLE No. 7.

SHOWING THE NUMBER DISCHARGED FROM OCTOBER 1, 1872, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1881; ALSO THE PER CENT OF PARDONS.

DISCHARGED.	October, 1872.	October, 1873.	October, 1874.	October, 1875.	October, 1876.	October, 1877.	October, 1878.	October, 1879.	October, 1880.	October, 1881.
Reduction of time	60	65	57	86	110	118	134	150	121	109
Expiration of sentence	2	6	2	.....	3	2	.....	1	4	8
Governor's pardon	31	14	15	17	20	24	15	9	13	6
President's pardon	2	.....	3	2	2	3	4	2	.....	.....
Death	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	6
Order of supreme and circuit courts..	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	4	4	3
Order of U. S. Court Commissioner..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2
Escaped	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Removed to insane asylum .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Suicide .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	100	87	78	109	138	152	157	167	153	134
Average number of population	200 $\frac{1}{8}$	180 $\frac{1}{2}$	203 $\frac{1}{2}$	240 $\frac{1}{2}$	261	289	337	328	304	283
Per cent. of pardons to av. population	15.50	7.77	7.37	7.07	8.42	8.30	5.64	3.33	4.27	2.09
Per cent. of pardons to No. discharged	32.00	16.09	19.49	13.76	15.98	15.79	12.10	6.53	8.49	4.48

"D."—Statistical Report.

"D."—*Statistical Report.*

TABLE No. 8.

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.

Ashland	1	Marathon	11
Adams	16	Marinette	4
Brown	76	Marquette	15
Buffalo	9	Milwaukee	611
Barron	4	Monroe	72
Bayfield	4	Oconto	13
Calumet	15	Outagamie	28
Chippewa	36	Ozaukee	9
Clark	10	Pepin	7
Columbia	116	Pierce	21
Crawford	35	Polk	7
Dane	219	Portage	31
Dodge	93	Racine	104
Douglas	1	Richland	12
Dunn	31	Rock	199
Door	4	Sauk	33
Eau Claire	44	Shawano	8
Fond du Lac	86	Sheboygan	27
Grant	110	St. Croix	24
Green	39	Taylor	5
Green Lake	17	Trempealeau	19
Iowa	27	Vernon	34
Jackson	22	Walworth	86
Jefferson	94	Washington	11
Juneau	33	Waukesha	69
Kenosha	50	Waupaca	28
Kewaunee	2	Waushara	18
La Crosse	151	Winnebago	70
La Fayette	32	Wood	10
Manitowoc	36	United States	25
Total			3,015

COLOR.

White	2,926	Mulatto	13
Black	64	Indian	12

SEX.

Male	2,888	Female	127
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AGES, WHEN RECEIVED.

Under 12 years	3	From 50 to 60 years	147
From 12 to 20 years	541	60 to 70 years	38
20 to 30 years	1,409	70 to 80 years	10
30 to 40 years	599	80 to 90 years	3
40 to 50 years	265		
Total			3,015

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NATIVITY.

<i>American.</i>		<i>Foreign.</i>	
Alabama.....	3	Australia.....	1
Arkansas.....	4	Atlantic Ocean.....	4
Connecticut.....	22	Belgium.....	2
Florida.....	2	Bohemia.....	23
Georgia.....	3	Canada.....	140
Illinois.....	94	Denmark.....	23
Indiana.....	32	England.....	97
Iowa.....	26	France.....	13
Kentucky.....	20	Germany.....	443
Louisiana.....	8	Holland.....	13
Maine.....	46	Hungary.....	4
Maryland.....	8	Isle of Man.....	2
Massachusetts.....	68	Ireland.....	302
Michigan.....	36	Jamaica.....	1
Minnesota.....	7	Luxemburg.....	1
Mississippi.....	8	Mexico.....	2
Missouri.....	25	New Foundland.....	1
New Hampshire.....	20	New Brunswick.....	3
New Jersey.....	21	Norway.....	58
New York.....	649	Nova Scotia.....	7
North Carolina.....	8	Poland.....	7
Ohio.....	146	Russia.....	2
Pennsylvania.....	130	Sandwich Islands.....	1
Rhode Island.....	5	Scotland.....	24
South Carolina.....	4	Sweden.....	12
Tennessee.....	9	Switzerland.....	19
Texas.....	2	Wales.....	11
Vermont.....	62		
Virginia.....	30		
Wisconsin.....	301		
		Total.....	1,216
Total.....	1,799		

RECAPITULATION.

American.....	1,799	Per cent....	59.66
Foreign.....	1,216	Per cent.....	40.34
Total.....	3,015	Total.....	100.00

HOW OFTEN SENTENCED.

First time.....	2,719	Fifth time.....	5
Second time.....	229	Sixth time.....	4
Third time.....	43	Seventh time.....	1
Fourth time.....	13	Eighth time.....	1
Total.....	3,015		

“D.”—Statistical Report.

CRIMES.

Offenses against lives and persons of individuals.

Assault with intent to kill	129
Assault with intent to maim	14
Assault with intent to do bodily harm	14
Assault with intent to steal	32
Assault with intent to ravish	61
Assault on officers of State prison	3
Assault and robbery	2
Carrying concealed weapons	1
Obstructing railroad track	8
Murder, first degree	92
Murder, second degree	12
Murder, third degree	4
Manslaughter, first degree ..	15
Manslaughter, second degree	33
Manslaughter, third degree	45
Manslaughter, fourth degree	21
Mayhem	2
Poisoning well	1
Poisoning, attempt to murder by	1
Rape	43
Rape, accessory before the fact	1
Total	534

Offenses against property.

Arson	75
Arson, accessory before the fact ..	1
Burglary	490
Burglary and larceny	94
Claiming and opening letters	3
Counterfeiting	61
Embezzlement	25
Forgery	102
False pretenses	1
Fraud	1
Felony, accessory before the fact	1
Larceny of different grades, including —	
Horse stealing	1,321
Obtaining money on false pretenses	31
Passing forged order	4
Passing counterfeit money	8
Receiving stolen goods	9
Robbery	68
Total	2,295

“ D.”— Statistical Report.

Offenses against public justice and public peace.

Aiding prisoners to escape.....	6
Desertion.....	1
Illegal voting.....	3
Perjury.....	7
Perjury, subornation of.....	1
Prison breaking.....	30
Violation of U. S. laws.....	4
Violation of conditions of pardon.....	1
Total.....	53

Offenses against chastity, morality and decency.

Abortion.....	2
Adultery.....	34
Bigamy.....	2
Incest.....	20
Keeping house of ill fame.....	27
Polygamy.....	38
Seduction.....	4
Sodomy.....	8
Total.....	133

RECAPITULATION.

Offenses against lives and persons.....	534.	Per cent., 17.71
Offenses against property.....	2,295.	Per cent., 76.11
Offenses against public justice.....	53.	Per cent., 1.75
Offenses against chastity, morality and decency....	133.	Per cent., 4.43

 "D."—Statistical Report.

OCCUPATIONS.

Auctioneer	1	Horse shoer	1
Agents	11	Horse dealers	1
Artists	25	Hostlers	29
Bankers	2	Hotel and tavern keepers	15
Broom makers	2	Housekeepers	8
Bakers	3	Indian chief	1
Barbers	29	Iron forgers	2
Basket maker	1	Jewelers	5
Blacksmiths	75	Laborers	745
Bill poster	1	Lawyers	4
Boatmen	12	Law student	1
Boiler makers	5	Letter carrier	1
Book binders	4	Lecturer	1
Book keepers	15	Livery stable keeper	1
Boot and shoe fitters	2	Lithographer	1
Box maker	1	Lock maker	1
Brakemen	24	Lumbermen	48
Brewers	13	Machinists	27
Brick layers	7	Manuf. of musical instruments	1
Brick makers	10	Mattress maker	1
Brush makers	8	Masons	29
Butchers	38	Millers	16
Cabinet makers	21	Milliners and dressmakers	6
Carver	1	Millwrights	2
Civil engineer	1	Miners	15
Chair makers	2	Moulders	15
Carpenters	68	Newsboys	4
Cigar makers	88	No occupation	37
Clergymen	5	Painters	66
Clerks	64	Paper folder	1
Clothiers	2	Paper maker	1
Currier	1	Peddlers	9
Confectioners	2	Puddler	1
Cooks	48	Physicians	21
Coopers	25	Photographers	6
Coppersmith	1	Plasterers	3
Daguerrean case maker	1	Pottery maker	1
Dentists	2	Printers	20
Detective	1	Produce dealers	3
Distillers	2	Paper hanger	1
Draughtman	1	Raftsmen	11
Druggists	4	Railroad contractor	1
Editors and publishers	3	Railroad overseer	1
Engineers	25	Real estate dealers	2
Engraver	1	Revenue officers	2
Farmers and farm laborers	697	Reporter	1
Finishers	6	River pilot	1
Firemen	17	Sailors	119
Fishermen	7	Sail makers	2
Gardner	1	Saloon keepers	20
Gas and steam fitters	8	Sash and blind maker	1
Glass blowers	4	Sawyers	6
Glove maker	1	Seamstresses	12
Gas pipe maker	1	Servants and waiters	43
Gunsmiths	2	Shingle makers	3
Harness makers	27	Ship carpenters	7
Horse farrier	1	Shoemakers	6

“D.”—Statistical Report.

OCCUPATIONS — continued.

Showmen	7	Telegraph operators.....	5
Silk manufacturer	1	Trapper	1
Silversmiths.....	3	Trunkmaker.....	1
Slaters	3	Tinsmiths	7
Soapmaker	1	Toolmaker	1
Soldiers	11	Turner	1
Stave jointer	1	Upholsters.....	1
Stone cutters.....	26	Wagonmakers	10
Storekeepers.....	5	Washerwomen.....	2
Tanners	4	Watchmakers.....	10
Tailors	19	Weavers	2
Tobacconist.....	1	Well digger	1
Teachers	9	Wheelwright	1
Teamsters	56	Waiter	4

SENTENCES.

During life.....	107	2 years and 2 months.....	1
25 years	1	2 years and 1 month.....	1
20 years	3	2 years and 10 days	1
15 years	5	2 years and 5 days	3
14 years	4	2 years and 3 days	2
13 years	4	2 years and 1 day.....	4
12 years	16	2 years.....	669
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	45	1 year, 10 months and 5 days ..	1
9 years and 6 months.....	1	1 year and 10 months.....	2
9 years	3	1 year and 9 months.....	3
8 years and 2 months.....	2	1 year and 8 months.....	4
8 years	17	1 year, 7 months and 15 days... 1	
7 years and 5 days.....	1	1 year, 6 months and 5 days... 1	
7 years	38	1 year and 6 months.....	125
6 years and 6 months.....	1	1 year and 5 months.....	2
6 years	23	1 year and 4 months.....	7
5 years and 6 months.....	1	1 year and 3 months.....	23
5 years	140	7 year and 2 months.....	5
4 years and 10 months.....	1	1 year, 1 month and 7 days.....	1
4 years and 8 months.....	1	1 year and 1 month.....	2
4 years and 6 months.....	8	1 year and 10 days	7
4 years and 3 months.....	1	1 year and 3 days	2
4 years	118	1 year and 1 day	9
3 years and 6 months.....	13	1 year.....	942
3 years and 4 months.....	3	10 months	9
3 years and 1 day	1	9 mont s	46
3 years	267	8 months and 10 days.....	1
2 years and 11 months.....	1	8 months	29
2 years and 9 months.....	4	7 months	4
2 years and 8 months.....	4	6 months and 3 days.....	2
2 years 6 months and 10 days.	1	6 months and 1 day	2
2 years and 6 months.....	60	6 months	182
2 years and 4 months.....	3	5 months	1
2 years and 3 months.....	12		

"D."—*Statistical Report.*

TABLE No. 9.

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.....	292			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	43	11	1		
September 30, 1880.....	277	7	47	13	3	1	
September 30, 1881.....	305	7	49	6	6		
Total.....				411	35	7	11

TABLE No. 10.

TOTAL NUMBER OF SENTENCES FOR HOMICIDE FROM ORGANIZATION OF PRISON TO DATE.

CRIME.	Number of convictions.	SENTENCES.			HOW DISCHARGED.					Average time served of all pardoned.	
		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Pardoned.	Order of courts.	Removed to hospital in sane.	Died and suicide.	Full time.		Number remaining in prison.
Murder	92		Life.....	}	33	9	5	9	...	47	7 years, 7½ months.
Murder, 1st degree . . . }		Life....									
Murder, 2d degree.....		Life.....									
Murder, 2d degree.....	1	25 years.	.....		1	1	.....	1	1		
Murder, 3d degree	4	14 years.	8 years..	11½ years.....	1	1	.....	1	1		
Manslaughter, 1st degree	15	20 years.	7 years..	9 years 5½ months	5	3	.....	1	4	2	4 years, 6 months.
Manslaughter, 2d degree.	31	7 years.	3 years..	5 years 2 months	14	1	.....	1	9	6	2 years, 5 m. 7 days.
Manslaughter, 3d degree.	45	4 years.	2 years..	3 years ½ months	17	1	1	1	20	5	1 year, 7 months.
Manslaughter, 4th degree	30	2 years.	6 months	1 year 9 months	5	.....	.....	24	1		1 year, 3 months.
Total	229	.....	.....	.....	75	16	6	12	58	63	

"D."—Statistical Report.

"D."—Chaplain's Report.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To Hon. Geo. W. Carter, Warden:

In presenting this, my second annual report, I wish to say that, to the best of my ability, I have performed the duties required of the Protestant chaplain of the prison.

I have conducted divine service in the chapel every Sunday in the year, with the exception of the last Sunday in each month, when, according to law, the Catholic chaplain has officiated. I have 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. With regard to the moral and religious condition of the men, I am frank to say that I feel neither satisfaction nor complacence. While there is reason to believe that a small per cent. of the men are thoroughly reformed during their imprisonment, and, when discharged, become honorable and useful members of society, there is on the other hand ground for the belief that many of the young men, inexperienced in crime, are made no better by an imprisonment that makes them more or less familiar with the worst class of criminals, there being no way of keeping them absolutely separate under the present system.

It is to be hoped that in the near future arrangements will be made that will make it possible to keep the old and incorrigibly vicious, and the young and impressible from all association together. The practice of sending mere boys to the penitentiary is a great evil, and ought by some means to be prevented. Another grave obstacle in the way of making a penitentiary a reformatory institution is the inequality of sentences. It sometimes has happened that men have been received together, convicted of the same offense, in each case it being a first conviction, and while one received a two years sentence the other received five. No logic can convince a man serving the long term that he has not been wronged, and so long as he feels so, it is next to impossible to have any influence over him for good. In the interest of good government I pray

“D.”—Chaplain’s Report.

that this matter may receive the attention of yourself, the State Board of Control, and all others interested in the reformation of the erring. The Prison library is indeed a blessing to the prisoner. The privilege of passing what would otherwise be tedious hours of solitude in the perusal of interesting and instructive books is something keenly appreciated by all. I have no doubt that many a man has been kept from desperation or insanity through the instrumentality of the library. Our library now numbers nine hundred volumes, an addition of two hundred volumes having been made the past year, fifty of which are in the German language.

The books are regularly given out once in two weeks, but may be obtained at any time by request. While the majority seem to prefer works of fiction, history, biography, travels and scientific works are in considerable demand. The prison school is doing an excellent work. It is not an unusual thing for a man to come here perfectly illiterate, and after serving even a brief term, go out with a fair education, quite as good as that of many a successful business man. Though we have less than a fourth of the number of men incarcerated at Joliet, the average attendance of our school is considerably in excess of theirs, and we are free to say that we know of no prison school where the advancement is more rapid and uniform than in our own. Some idea of what has been done may be gathered from the following brief report:

Whole number enrolled during the year.....	110
Average attendance	75
Number of days taught.....	52
Average time of school each Sunday, 3 hours.	
Branches taught: Reading, spelling, arithmetic, writing and geography.	
Number received during the year.....	61
Number of those entirely illiterate.....	17
Number who remain so at present	7

==

Many of the last named have been in the school only a brief time which fact, with the want of natural aptitude, explains their want of progress. In view of the absence of all habits of study, and the brief time given to school exercises the advancement of the majority is truly remarkable. Knowing how important education is to success in life, it will be our aim while we are connected with the prison to increase in every possible manner the general

“D.”—*Catholic Chaplain's Report.*

efficiency of the school. In conclusion I am happy to be able to say that to my certain knowledge the necessary discipline has been administered in justice and mercy, and most excellent order has prevailed in every department of the institution throughout the year. I am greatly indebted to yourself and your subordinate officers for hearty co-operation in my work.

Respectfully submitted,

VICTOR KUTCHIN,

Chaplain.

WAUPUN, WIS., September 30, 1881.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

WAUPUN, October 17, 1881.

Hon. Geo. W. Carter, Warden State Prison:

In submitting my annual report, I beg to state, that in my connection with the prison as Catholic chaplain every facility has been afforded me in the discharge of my duty.

Liberty of conscience for all has been fully carried out in this institution. In my observation and conversation with the prisoners I hear of no complaint. I am sure the prison discipline has been administered with kindness and charity, for which warden, deputy and officers have the good wishes of all. Catholic service is held from eight to half-past ten o'clock, on the last Sunday of every month, at which the convicts and many others attend, with very becoming decorum. I also attend on week days when my services are required.

I am grateful for the courtesy extended to me on all occasions.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH SMITH.

“D.”—Physicians’ Report.

PHYSICIANS’ REPORT.

Hon. Geo. W. Carter, Warden State Prison:

The close of another year makes it our duty to present the condition of the department under our care.

The general healthy appearance of the inmates attests to the excellent sanitary regulations of the institution. The cells are well ventilated and kept clean; the clothing is warm and comfortable; under-clothing is allowed to all during the cold months, and to all those that require it, through the year; with an abundance of good, wholesome food, which cannot but make the general health of the prisoners exceedingly good.

Exceptions of course will occur, as many are in a weak and enfeebled condition, the disease being admitted with the prisoners, consequent upon some hereditary taint in the system or superinduced by their own improper excesses before admission.

The females confined here have been unusually healthy, requiring but very little attention.

There has been more than the average amount of prescription, and more men confined to their cells, owing in part to their being all vaccinated in the early part of the season, and were more or less affected with vaccine fever. Also, quite a number of chronic cases of old men that have been here a number of years, and many of them life members, perhaps with more than the ordinary number of accidents.

The number of fatal cases during the year was six.

Died December 31, Geo. R. Davy; his health was not good on admission. He was troubled with asthma, and a severe cough; confined a long time in hospital; died suddenly of hemorrhage of the lungs. Age 51. Had been in prison two years.

February 3, Nicholas Knorr, a life member. Has been confined in this prison fourteen years, most of the time in cell, being insane and of most vicious and filthy habits; died of congestion of the lungs; age 64.

March 6, James Walters, life member, has been in this prison sixteen and a half years. Has been a great sufferer from rheuma-

“D.”—*Physicians' Report.*

tism as well as being for the last few years totally blind, died of rheumatism of the heart, age 64.

March 28, B. G. Emmons of lockjaw, caused by the hand being injured by a circular saw. He was apparently doing well, the wounds nearly healed, by taking a sudden cold tetanus was developed, which caused his death, age 42. Had been in prison four and one-half months.

July 8, F. H. Melrose, health not sound on admission, his right side partially paralyzed and pain in side, soon after commenced, having a cough which developed into tubercular consumption, age 28.

July 24, Edward Walsh, life member. Had been in prison twenty-three years and nine months, had been insane for the last few years, had attempted suicide a number of times, died from debility, being completely broken down, age 69.

We cannot feel justified in closing our brief report, without mentioning the great benefit to be derived by the prisoners who are obliged to labor every day by the removal of the noisy insane, who often deprive them of their much needed rest. And there might be still more done in the same direction. As there are no facilities in this institution for the proper management of this unfortunate class of convicts, there is small prospect of any improvement in their condition, consequently their confinement is no punishment; and the sooner they are removed to where there is at least a hope of a restoration to reason, the better, not only for them, but those with whom they must of necessity come in contact.

Thanking the prison officials for their co-operation in the discharge of official duty, we submit our report.

H. L. BUTTERFIELD,

D. W. MOORE.

Physicians of the Prison.

"D."—Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS

From October 1, 1880, to June 6, 1881.

RELIGION AND MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.			
<i>School.</i>			
24 Sanders' Union Spellers.....	\$0 17	\$4 08	.....
24 Model Second Readers.....	40	9 60	.....
12 Model Third Readers.....	62	7 44	.....
12 National Fourth Readers.....	1 05	12 60	.....
24 arithmetics, Robinson's progressive....	60	14 40	.....
6 arithmetics, Robinson's higher.....	90	5 40	.....
1 dozen slates.....		80	.....
2 boxes slate pencils.....	25	50	.....
			\$54 82
<i>Library.</i>			
96 volumes, English.....		95 75	.....
43 volumes, German.....		51 50	.....
21 yards matting.....	\$0 75	15 75	.....
6 pounds zinc strips, punching and rivets.....		1 12	.....
1 ream manilla.....		4 50	.....
			168 62
Expenses of lecture of Dr. Healy, December 24, 1880..		15 25	.....
H. T. Ardley, May 31, 1881.....		5 00	.....
			20 25
Total			\$243 69
NEWSPAPERS.			
<i>Daily.</i>			
Evening Wisconsin, October 1, 1880 to April 1, 1881...		\$4 00	.....
Republican and News, 1 year and 3 weeks.....		10 75	.....
Daily News, 2 months.....		1 35	.....
			\$16 10
<i>Weekly.</i>			
Christian Statesman, 5 copies 1 year.....		7 50	.....
Sunday Telegraph, 1 year.....		2 00	.....
Wisconsin Telegraph (German) 2 years.....		4 00	.....
			13 50
Total			\$29 60
PRINTING.			
Advertisement, "Notice to Contractors," in Telephone.		\$4 15	.....
Advertisement, "Notice to Contractors," in Times....		3 90	.....
Catalogues for library (German).....		3 50	.....
Total			\$11 55

"D."—Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

STATIONERY.			
<i>Books.</i>			
1 Journal, 5 quires.....		\$1 20	
1 record, quire.....		1 20	
1 day book, 8 quires.....		4 80	
1 index vowel.....		1 75	
			\$8 95
<i>Sundries.</i>			
2 sheets board for map.....		80	
2 bottles mucilage.....		30	
6 ink erasers, Faber's.....		1 35	
1 dozen pass books.....		1 00	3 45
Total.....			\$12 40
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.			
$\frac{3}{4}$ gallon alcohol and bottles.....			\$2 10
2 ounces ammonia.....			10
2 ounces acid, salic.....			35
2 pounds acid, oxal.....			40
13 ounces acid, sulph.....			55
2 ounces acid, murch.....			10
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound aqua amm.....			15
$\frac{1}{2}$ pint bay rum.....			20
2 pound batting.....			35
1 breast pump.....			1 40
1 pound bi carb soda.....			10
32 ounces brom. potassium.....			1 30
1 ounce belladonna.....			16
2 bougies, olive point No. 6.....			1 00
2 bouges, olive point, No. 8.....			1 00
Chloroform.....			85
18 ounces camphore gum.....			1 50
23 bottles cod liver oil.....			17 25
$1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds chlor. potash.....			72
2 pounds chlor. lime.....			25
1 pound collodion.....			1 00
1 roll cotton.....			25
10 boxes carbolic salve.....			1 40
1 pound copperas.....			5
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound castile soap.....			5
1 bottle codea.....			65
1 gross corks, assorted.....			50
1 ounce citrate magnesia.....			30
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound Dover's powders.....			1 15
2 drinking tubes.....			15
4 pounds epsom salts.....			20
Extracting teeth.....			50
2 ounces eth. oil still.....			1 75
3 ounces elix pepsin.....			20
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound ess. pepp.....			20
3 drams ex. cal. bean.....			1 05
1 pound fluid extract tag.....			80
8 ounces fluid extract, gent. and bottles.....			75
2 ounces extract chrom.....			25

"D."— Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES — continued.		
2 ounces fluid extract ergot.....		\$0 30
1 pound fluid extract still		1 35
½ pound fluid extract coll.....		60
1 pound fluid extract arom.....		3 00
2 pounds flax seed		10
2 ounces Fowler's solution.....		10
3¾ pounds glycerine and bottles.....		1 65
½ pound German tea.....		25
3 ounces hydrate of chloral and bottle		65
½ pint Holland gin		35
3 ounces iodine and bottles		28
13 ounces iodide pota.....		2 70
¼ pound laudaum and bottle.....		30
25 pounds liniment and bottles.....		4 95
5 pounds linseed		80
3 pounds liquid hydr.....		3 80
1 lung protector.....		1 00
4¼ pounds mustard gr'd Engl		1 70
9 quarts neutral bold and bottles		6 00
7½ pounds neutral bold and bottles		3 60
10 boxes ointment.....		95
1½ pounds olive oil.....		35
1 ounce opium powder		75
½ pound oil sars and bottle.....		50
6 ounces oil pepp. and bottle.....		1 80
7 ounces oil orig. and bottle		1 55
1 ounce oil cloves.....		25
4 ounces pepsin bismutto and bottles.....		35
5 pounds paregoric and bottles.....		2 40
209 dozen pills, Ceth		8 20
40 dozen pills, Podolph.....		3 20
40 dozen pills, salic		2 40
Prescriptions and mixtures		38 57
1 ounce palym. ointment.....		1 25
31 plasters		5 79
1 roll plasters, adhesive.....		50
5 ounces quinine.....		16 15
1¼ ounces rhubarb.....		20
1 pound spec. aconite.....		1 80
1 pound spec. veratrum.....		2 00
1 pound spec. equisentrum.....		2 25
½ pound spec. cuphorbia.....		1 38
1 ounce spec. captozia		1 75
11 ounces sulph. conch		11 05
1 pound sulph. zinc		20
5 bottles sulph. morphine.....		3 40
¼ pound sulph. soda.....		13
4 pounds sulphur.....		26
1 bottle St. Jacobs oil.....		35
1½ pounds sweet oil.....		55
6 pounds spirits nitre.....		2 85
1 s. onge.....		10
2 pounds salts tartar.....		10
2 suspensories.....		65
5 ounces salts		20
½ pound saltpeter.....		10
12 ounces sassafra bark.....		31

"D."—Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES — continued.		
2 syringes		30
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ pounds tincture gent. and bottles		95
4 pounds tincture iron and bottles		2 30
$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce tincture caps. and bottles		25
4 ounces tincture dig		30
4 ounces tincture cactus		1 20
3 ounces tincture zios		15
4 trusses		11 50
2 dozen via's and corks		35
10 pounds vitrol, blue		1 20
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ pounds vaseline and box		1 10
4 boxes wafers, med		40
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints whiskey		1 25
Cartage		25
Total		\$210 54
FARM, BARN AND YARD.		
279 bushels corn	\$0 40	\$111 60
27 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels corn	35	9 63
55 bushels corn	30	16 60
Weighing		30
		\$138 03
7,250 pounds feed..... per 100, 75		\$54 37
1,350 pounds feed..... per 100, 70		9 45
2,320 pounds feed..... per 100, 60		13 92
2,760 pounds feed..... per 100, 50		13 80
		91 54
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons hay	5 50	\$35 75
5 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons hay	5 00	28 75
Weighing		2 10
		66 60
87 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels oats.....	28	\$24 50
4 acres oats, yielding 110 bushels		25 00
Threshing 110 bushels		5 00
		54 50
Pasturing 4 cows 24 weeks		\$12 00
Driving 4 cows 24 weeks		3 14
Barn Expenses.		
Enamel cloth and hair		40
Collars, straps and buckles		1 40
2 pounds horse shoe nails	25	50
		17 44
Farm and Garden.		
3 bushels seed potatoes		\$1 95
Seeds and plants		10 70
10 pounds peas, split		50
Live Stock.		
Use of bull, season		4 00
1 calf		4 00
		21 15
Total		\$389 26

"D."—Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

FUEL.			
Coal.			
30½ tons, Ind. block	\$5 75	\$175 88	
36 tons, Wilmington	5 00	180 00	
24 tons, Wilmington	5 82	139 68	
12 tons, Wilmington	4 50	54 00	
13½ tons, Wilmington	5 00	660 00	
12 tons, n. t.	9 35	111 00	
1¼ tons, nut.	11 00	19 25	
Freight on 3 cars coal not paid		68 25	
			\$1,407 56
Wood.			
42¾ cords basswood	\$2 50	\$106 40	
24 cords basswood	2 45	58 80	
34¼ cords basswood	2 40	82 20	
128 cords basswood	2 29	293 12	540 52
17¾ cords oakwood	3 75	67 03	
5½ cords oakwood	3 65	18 71	
15½ cords oakwood	3 60	56 25	
			141 99
18¼ cords maple	4 65		84 86
Paid G. S. Newton on acct. of wood delivered			500 00
Paid Phelps Moore on acct. of wood delivered			1,571 50
164¼ cords oak, \$3.65	\$601 33		
369½ cords basswood, \$2.43	896 97		
Overpaid	73 20		
	\$1,571 50		
Total			\$4,246 43
LIGHTS.			
1 chandelier			\$5 00
1 pound candles			14
18 dozen chimneys, No. 0	\$0 55	\$9 90	
6 dozen chimneys, No. 0	45	2 70	
6 dozen chimneys, No. 0	40	2 40	
12 dozen chimneys, No. 2	65	7 80	
12 dozen chimneys, No. 2	75	9 00	
3 dozen chimneys, No. 3	1 00	3 00	
Boxes		4 60	
			39 40
			4 00
5 globes, 5-inch			
4 gallons oil	\$0 27	\$1 08	
41 gallons oil, H. L.	25	10 25	
49 gallons oil, H. L.	23	11 27	
309½ gallons oil, H. L.	21½	66 54	
152½ gallons oil, H. L.	21¼	32 41	
59½ gallons oil, H. L.	21	107 00	
153½ gallons oil, H. L.	20¾	31 85	
152 gallons oil, H. L.	20½	31 16	
165 gallons oil, H. L.	20	33 00	
151 gallons oil, H. L.	16	24 16	
157 gallons oil, H. L.	13½	21 20	

"D."—Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

LIGHTS — continued.		
4 lamps, complete		\$4 00
6 gross lampwicks, No. 2	60	\$3 60
6 gross lampwicks, No. 0	35	2 10
Box		10
5 reflectors		5 80
2 shades		2 60
Boxes and cartage		45
		4 80
Total		\$436 11
LAUNDRY.		
10 pounds borax	15	\$1 50
12 boxes blue	6	72
2 pounds indigo	1 25	2 50
80 pounds starch, Silver Gloss	8	6 40
2 boxes soap, common		\$11 25
180 pounds soap, common	4	7 20
60 pounds soap, common	4¾	2 85
5½ dozen cakes soap		3 15
		24 45
645 pounds soda, caustic	5½	35 47
1 box soap plant		3 00
94 pounds tallow	7	6 58
72 pounds washing powder	10½	7 56
1 washing machine		9 50
1 wringer, Empire		7 00
10½ days' washing	1 00	10 50
Total		\$115 18
HOUSE FURNISHING, INCLUDING KITCHEN AND CELL-ROOM.		
1 dozen brooms, heavy		\$3 50
1 dozen brooms, small		1 25
		4 75
7 brushes, blacking		1 58
1 chair, plush		20 00
1 cot bed		4 50
1 collar for stove		25
1 dozen papers carpet tacks		1 00
6 curtain loops	45	2 70
6 curtain loops	12	72
3 pairs escutcheons, porcelain		30
1 elbow, stove		75
1 engraving, "Morning in the Highlands"		14 00
6 pounds feathers	60	3 60
1 Geneva fluter		1 25
2 hairbrushes		1 29
2 dozen hooks, bronze	50	1 00
5 pairs knobs porcelain	45	2 25
1 bottle ink, India		30
1 mopstick		20
1 mirror		81

"D."— Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

HOUSE FURNISHING — continued.		
4½ yards oil cloth	\$1 06	\$4 77
3 yards oil cloth	85	2 55
¾ yard oil cloth	60	40
¾ yards oil cloth	40	1 20
		\$8 92
3 dozen pails		5 20
8 joints pipe, Russia		5 95
2½ pairs rosettes		37
1 stove, star box		15 00
1 dozen packages stove polish		75
4 sponges, toilet		90
40 yards toweling	07	2 80
100 yards toweling	10½	10 50
65 yards toweling	11	7 15
1 dozen towels		3 50
		23 95
1 tablecloth		3 50
3½ pounds twine		83
1 coil wire, pictures		25
Work, setting up stove		25
<i>Cell-room.</i>		
3 ash pails, large		4 65
163 basins		25 25
5 pounds R. B. powder	1 50	7 50
4 dozen combs		4 27
1 clipper, barber		3 85
1 hone, barber		2 50
1 quart India ink		4 00
2 rat traps	30	60
5 loads straw in the field	1 50	7 50
1 pair spectacles		50
1 box soap, W. B.		3 00
Sharpening razors		2 00
5½ yards toweling	11	5 50
<i>Kitchen.</i>		
4 bread pans, large Russia		11 00
1 coffee pot, granite		1 25
3 dish pans, extra large	1 50	4 50
1 dish pan		70
		5 20
1 egg beater		55
2 gates, molasses	50	1 00
2 knives, butcher	60	1 20
1 kettle, No. 8, range		35 00
1 kettle, tea, and dipper		1 20
1 ladle		20
1 dozen plates, pie		1 00
½ dozen spoons		25
1 stew pan		75
1 sink		3 00
1 sieve		20
13 tins		1 35
1 tray		90
1 tea can, large boiler		12 50
2 yeast tubs, large		4 00

"D."— Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

HOUSE FURNISHING — continued.		
<i>Crockery.</i>		
9 bowles		\$3 30
1½ dozens cups and saucers		2 30
2 dishes, glass		1 40
1 dozen goblets		95
2 jugs	\$0 50	1 00
3 sets knives and forks	1 25	3 75
8 pitchers		3 50
3½ sets platos		3 95
1 syrup, wegewood		2 50
1 teapot, Japan		1 00
Cartage		25
Total		\$302 69
MACHINERY AND TOOLS.		
2 axes and handles	\$1 25	2 50
2 axe handles	15	30
1 paint brush		25
½ dozen brushes, W. W.		21 00
4 brushes		2 10
1¼ dozen files, well casted		5 25
1 hand axe		1 60
Repairing sewing machine		1 00
Repairing spectacles		20
1 four foot rule		60
1 saw compass		50
1 scale, Windsor		3 50
1 thermometer		3 50
Total		\$42 30
CLOTHING AND TAILOR SHOP.		
2½ gross buttons, vest		2 90
2 gross buttons, agate	\$0 80	1 60
3 yards coatbinding	09	\$4 50
31 caps		27
49½ yards cotton flannel	15	7 42
1,081 yards cotton flannel	14½	156 74
234½ yards cotton flannel	14	32 82
12 pards cotton flannel	12½	1 50
		198 48
1 coat		2 00
17 yards cambric	09	1 53
32 yards cotton	24	7 68
6 boxes collars	15	90
2 yards cord		10
45 ½ yards denims	15½	7 06
10 yards flannel	45	4 50
7 yards gimp		60
12 G. O. Suits	6 00	72 00
6 G. O. Suits	5 75	34 50
35 G. O. Suits	5 50	192 50
		299 00

"D."—Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

CLOTHING AND TAILOR SHOP — continued.			
4 G. O. overcoats.....	\$4 50	\$18 00	.....
5 G. O. overcoats.....	3 75	18 75	.....
3 G. O. overcoats.....	2 50	10 50	.....
3 G. O. overcoats.....	2 50	7 50	.....
6 yards gingham.....	12½		\$54 75
			75
2 pairs gloves, buckskin.....			3 25
2 dozens hats and caps.....	6 30	18 00	.....
1 dozen hats and caps.....		4 75	.....
7 dozens hats, women.....		4 75	.....
2 hoods.....		1 40	.....
			28 90
798 yards Hamilton stripe.....			95 76
72½ yards muslin.....	13¼	5 64	.....
15 yards muslin.....	10	1 50	.....
4 yards muslin.....	09	36	.....
			7 50
18 pairs mittens.....	71		12 78
Needles.....			25
6 papers pins.....			55
15 yards print.....			1 76
455½ yards prison grey.....	2 15	975 33	.....
Less 5 per cent.....		48 95	.....
			930 38
Paid McFetridge, Smith & Co. on acct. cloth received.....			300 00
6½ yards ribbon.....			1 05
53 yards silecia.....	12½		6 62
6 yards sheeting.....	09	54	.....
31 yards sheeting.....	13	4 03	.....
471 yards shaeting.....	08½	40 03	.....
49 yards sheeting.....	08	3 92	.....
			48 52
30 dozens pairs socks.....	1 50		45 00
1 shawl.....			2 50
7 dozens pairs suspenders.....	2 50		17 50
26 dozens spools thread.....	55		14 30
1 box thread, ilnen.....			1 00
94½ yards ticking.....	19	17 96	.....
47¾ yards ticking.....	16½	7 88	.....
37 yards ticking.....	16	5 92	.....
100 yards ticking.....	15	15 60	.....
			46 76
1 pound yarn, fine white.....		1 50	.....
85¼ pounds yarn, gray.....	1 00	85 25	.....
5 pounds yarn, white.....	1 00	5 00	.....
25 pounds yarn, gray.....	75	18 75	.....
2 skeins yarn.....	26	1 30	.....
			111 80
Cartage.....			1 42
			\$2,272 22
Less discount.....			16 36
Total.....			\$2,255 86

"D."—Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

UNIFORM CLOTH FOR OFFICERS.		
107 yards indigo blue.....	\$3 75	\$401 25
BOOTS AND SHOES, INCLUDING STOCK.		
11 pairs boots		29 37
108 pairs shoes, brogans	1 25	\$135 00
50 pairs shoes, Dom Pedro	1 65	82 50
12 pairs shoes, women.....	1 35	16 20
6 pairs shoes.....		9 65
		243 35
2 pairs boots, wool lined.....	4 00	8 00
23½ pounds leather, grain	20	\$4 70
101½ pounds leather, sole .....	.25 and 27	25 81
		30 51
<i>Sundries.</i>		
Bottoming boots		1 50
Findings		65
1 gross laces		80
6 pounds nails	10	60
2 pounds nails, crib	50	1 00
		1 60
Total		\$315 78
GENERAL REPAIRS.		
<i>Pipe and Fixtures.</i>		
634¾ feet 1 inch pipe.....	19	\$120 51
Less 60 per cent.		72 31
		48 20
48 1 inch return bends.....	16	\$7 68
24 1 inch ells.....	11	2 64
6 ¾ inch check valves.....	1 10	6 60
2 1 inch globe valves.....	1 70	3 40
2 1½ inch globe valves	3 60	7 20
1 2 inch globe valve.....		5 60
3 1½ inch unions	48	1 44
12 1½ inch ells	21	2 52
3 1½ inch unions	48	1 44
		\$38 52
Less 40 per cent		15 41
		23 11
12¼ pounds ½ inch sheet packing.....	61	\$7 47
Less 50 per cent.....		3 73
		3 74
Cartage		50
100 feet 3 ply hose, 1 inch.....	40	\$40 00
Less 50 and 10 per cent.....		22 00
		18 00
2 1 inch hose couplings.....		76
2 pair hose bands.....		72
		\$1 48
Less 40 per cent		59
		89
Trimming hose		25
Cartage.....		25

"D."— Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

GENERAL REPAIRS — continued.		
<i>Sundries.</i>		
3 sets blinds, 22½ feet.....	\$0 60	\$13 50
1 3 inch cutter wheel.....		40
475 pounds castings.....	04½	30 37
1,500 feet dimension boards.....	14 00	\$21 00
504 feet dimension boards.....	12 00	6 05
101 pounds felt.....	03	27 05
500 fire brick.....	50 00	3 03
1,893 pounds grates.....	03	25 00
2 boxes glass, 12×18.....	4 25	56 79
1 light glass, enameled.....		8 50
Box and express.....		1 88
32 lights g ass, assorted.....		75
		5 28
		16 41
200 feet 2½ inch 4 ply hose.....	56 25	112 50
20 bushels lime.....	30	6 00
12½ pounds lead pipe.....	25	3 13
270 feet plank.....	45 00	12 15
300 feet plank, clear.....	35 00	10 50
88 feet 2—2×12—22.....	14 00	1 23
510 feet plank.....	12 00	6 12
250 feet 1¼ inch plank.....	30 00	7 50
		37 50
23½ pounds putty.....	04	94
212 pounds plates.....	05	10 60
3 pounds rope manilla.....	18	54
2 barrels pitch roofing.....	3 00	6 00
1 pound sperm.....		45
6 sheets sandpaper.....	05	30
2 loads sand.....	2 00	4 00
197 pounds sheathing.....	03	5 91
4 pounds stringleather.....	1 00	4 00
6½ balls twine.....		1 55
1 ball wicking.....		10
9 days' work in papering rooms.....	2 00	18 00
38 rolls wall paper.....		6 36
37 yards border.....		2 73
Cartage.....		59
<i>Paints and Oils.</i>		
2 pounds chrome green.....	25	50
4 pounds chrome yellow.....	25	1 00
19 pounds glue.....		4 41
2 pounds green, shutter.....	25	50
1 gallon gasoline.....		30
53½ gallons oil, sperm.....		28 25
1 gallon oil, linseed.....		70
10 pounds ochre.....	05	50
2 pounds oak graining.....	25	50
20 pounds Paris white.....	04	80
5 pounds putty.....	05	25
10 pounds red lead.....	12½	1 25
2 pounds red lead.....	25	50
5 pounds rosin.....	05	25

"D."—Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

GENERAL REPAIRS—continued.		
<i>Paints and Oils—con.</i>		
7½ gallons turpentine		\$5 00
11 pounds umber		2 55
15 pounds Venetian red	\$0 05	75
15 pounds whiting	05	75
175 pounds white lead	8-10	14 50
Cartage		55
<i>Hardware.</i>		
300 bolts		2 85
3 latches		60
3 pounds hinges	10	30
48 pounds nails	04½	2 16
9¼ pounds nuts	09	88
1 piece sheet iron	\$0 25	
5 pounds iron, ⅞	20	
256½ pounds iron, assorted	03½	8 98
104 pounds iron	04	4 16
		18 59
4 pounds nuts	07	28
2 locks, Yale	75	1 50
2 keys, blank		30
5 pounds rivets	15	75
Repairing tinware		4 20
Repairing stoves		7 60
9 gross screws		3 42
3 dozen screws, coffin		75
1 dozen screw eyes		10
12 papers tacks		90
Total		\$592 59
ENGINE AND BOILERS.		
430 pounds boiler compound		\$35 00
50 gallons oil, cylinder		37 50
Total		\$72 50
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES.		
Paid J. Clear	\$15 00	
H. Bullman	10 00	
Sam Walker	10 00	
		\$35 00
Life members confined at this prison, by order of Board of Directors, for continued good conduct.		
Burial expenses of G. R. Davy, prisoner, died December 31, 1880:		
Coffin and rough box	\$12 50	
Express of remains to Eau Claire	20 50	
		33 00
3 check books	\$2 00	6 00
Paid U. S. Court Commissioner for visiting prison to examine U. S. prisoner, sentenced to pay fine		11 10

"D."—Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES — continued.		
1 volume State of Prisons		\$5 00
Shoeing horse		1 00
Livery		1 00
44 cords ice	1 25	\$55 00
12 loads ice		3 00
		58 00
Strips for watch clock		25
25 set seat springs.....	90	\$21 60
55 set seat hooks.....	7	3 85
Cartage.....		25
		25 70
Repairing clock		\$2 50
Repairing revolvers.....		2 00
Repairing silverware.....		2 76
		7 26
24 reams tissue paper.....		6 00
Total		\$189 31
TOBACCO.		
1,110 pounds leaf tobacco	7 50	\$83 25
Cartage, drayage and commission.....		4 10
45½ pounds plug, chewing.....	37	16 84
9 pounds snuff	50	4 50
Total		\$108 69
TRAVELING EXPENSES.		
Expenses of Geo. W. Carter, Warden, to Joliet and back To Madison, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and Sparta	\$6 00 23 30	\$29 30
Expenses of Jacob Fass, clerk, to Milwaukee, selecting books for library..... To Madison and back	\$5 10 10 20	15 30
Expenses of Rev. Kutchim to Milwaukee, selecting books		4 00
Total.....		\$48 60
DIRECTORS' EXPENSES.		
Nelson Dewey, director.....		\$238 85
Geo W. Burchard, director.....		89 10
H. M. Kutchin, director.....		68 85
Total		\$396 80

"D."—Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

FREIGHT.		
Subsistence		\$82 66
Tailor shop		1 27
General repairs		19 87
Lights		39 28
House furnishing		3 81
Library		1 71
Laundry		2 30
Tobacco		5 84
Stationery		42
Total		\$157 10
Express		\$68 54
Dispatches		12 96
INTEREST AND EXCHANGE.		
Interest on over drafts		\$18 00
Exchange on drafts		13 70
Total		\$31 70
POSTAGE.		
3,816 stamps, 3 cent		\$114 48
300 stamps, 1 cent		3 00
500 postal cards		5 00
Postage on letters and packages		2 53
Drawer rent, 6 months		1 00
Total		\$126 01
CONVICTS DISCHARGED.		
To cash on discharge		\$497 35
Transportation furnished		4 05
Total		\$601 40
SALARIES AND WAGES.		
G. W. Carter, warden, 8 months		\$1,333 36
Alex. White, deputy warden, 8 months		666 68
Jacob Fuss, clerk, 8 months		666 68
H. L. Butterfield, physician, 4 months	133 33	
D. W. Moore, physician, 4 months	133 33	
		266 66
Rev. Victor, Kutchin, chaplain, Protestant, 8 months ..	533 28	
Rev. Jos. Smith, chaplain, Catholic, 8 months	133 34	
		666 62
Henry Brooks, turnkey		480 00
<i>Keepers in shoe factory.</i>		
John C. Reynolds, shop No. 1 and 2, 8 months		360 00
Silas Warren, shop No. 3, 7 months and twelve days ..	332 40	
D. C. Reynolds, shop No. 3, 8 days	10 05	

"D."— Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

SALARIES AND WAGES— continued.		
<i>Keepers in shoe factory — con.</i>		
E. T. Murray, shop No. 3, 11 days.....	\$16 95	.....
		\$360 00
G. J. Heideman, shops Nos. 4 and 5, 8 months		360 00
O. C. Bissell, shop No. 6, 8 months.....		360 00
W. T. Whiting, shop No. 7, 8 months		360 00
C. S. Gilman, keeper prisoners kitchen, 8 months.....		360 00
<i>Night guards.</i>		
W. H. Ferris, in office 2 months 15 days.....	\$111 00	.....
L. B. Balcom, in office, 22 days.....	29 81	.....
Ed. Carter, 4 months 24 days.....	219 19	.....
		360 00
W. H. Clay, cell-room, 8 months.....		360 00
T. Colvin, cell-room, 8 months		360 00
J. McEwan, shops, 8 months.....		360 00
H. O. Shipman, overseer yard and barn.....		360 00
<i>Day guards.</i>		
James McDonald, office, 3 months	\$90 00	.....
John Irving, office, 5 months.....	150 00	.....
		240 00
Byron Evans, office, 2 months 15 days.....	\$75 00	.....
Geo. B. Rowels, office, 5 months 15 days.....	165 00	.....
		240 00
<i>Guards on wall.</i>		
James Middaugh, 8 months		240 00
E. T. Murray, 7 months 19 days.....	\$228 85	.....
D. C. Reynolds, 12 days	11 15	.....
		240 00
Geo. B. Rowels, 2 months 15 days.....	\$75 00	.....
W. H. Ferris, 5 months 15 days	165 00	.....
		240 00
J. H. Heath, 2 months 15 days	\$75 00	.....
L. B. Balcom, 15 days	15 00	.....
D. C. Reynolds, 3 months 6 days	96 50	.....
M. B. Tucker, 1 month 24 days.....	53 50	.....
		240 00
John Irving, keeper front gate 2 months 15 days	\$75 00	.....
J. H. Heath, keeper front gate 5 months 15 days.....	165 00	.....
		240 00
Mrs. A. White, matron female department 8 months....		240 00
Mrs. A. Pierce, officers kitchen, 7 months 18 days.....	\$151 63	.....
Mrs. M. Haly, officers kitchen 12 days.....	8 37	.....
		160 00
<i>Extra services.</i>		
E. Stanton, 14½ days in shop, in place of G. J. Heideman, employed in general repairs..... \$1 50	\$21 75	.....
E. Stanton, 4¾ days on wall	4 75	.....
		26 50
C. D. Reynolds, 1 day in shop.....		1 50
C. D. Reynolds, 1 day on wall.....		1 00
L. B. Balcom, 3 days in shops.....		4 50
Total		\$10, 153 50

"D."—Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

SUBSISTENCE.			
5 barrels apples	\$2 50	\$12 50	.....
120 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels apples.....	50@60	63 30	.....
115 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels apples	20@30	31 65	.....
			\$107 45
1,056 pounds apples dried.....	5@ 6	.....	56 96
3 gallons apple butter.....	\$1 00	\$3 00	.....
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons apple butter	75	5 63	.....
			8 63
10 pounds allspice.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	2 05
10 pounds barley.....	4	.....	40
704 pounds bacon, clearsides.....	9	\$63 36	.....
750 pounds bacon, clearsides.....	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	76 88	.....
			140 24
51 pounds baking powder		\$14 40	.....
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds baking powder		3 67	.....
			18 07
29 $\frac{5}{8}$ bushels beans	1 75	\$52 24	.....
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels beans	1 60	2 40	.....
25 bushels beans	1 55	38 75	.....
7 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels beans.....	1 50	11 62	.....
8 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels beans.....	1 35	11 13	.....
18 $\frac{1}{3}$ bushels beans	1 25	22 91	.....
5 $\frac{1}{8}$ bushels beans	1 15	5 94	.....
6 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels beans	80	5 00	.....
			149 99
2 pounds butter	23	\$0 46	.....
398 pounds butter.....	22	87 56	.....
316 pounds butter	21	66 36	.....
1,381 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds butter.....	20	276 30	.....
388 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds butter.....	19	73 77	.....
1,286 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds butter.....	18	231 57	.....
62 pounds butter	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 85	.....
726 pounds butter	17	123 42	.....
118 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds butter	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 55	.....
378 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds butter	16	60 52	.....
633 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds butter	15	95 02	.....
254 pounds butter.....	13	33 02	.....
92 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds butter	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 56	.....
Jars and tubs		2 10	.....
			1,092 06
25,743 pounds beef.....	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$1,319 33	.....
29,820 pounds beef.....	5	1,491 00	.....
47 pounds beef, dried.....	14	6 58	.....
876 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds corn beef.....	8	70 12	.....
115 pounds corn beef.....	6	6 90	.....
			2,893 93
55 pounds cherries, pitted.....	20@21	.....	11 30
113 pounds currants, English.....	7	.....	7 91
15 pounds cinnamon.....	38@45	.....	6 33
13 pounds cheese.....	18	2 34	.....
12 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds cheese.....	16	2 04	.....
140 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds cheese.....	15	21 12	.....
13 pounds cheese.....	13	1 69	.....
160 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds cheese.....	10@13	20 92	.....
			48 11
9 pounds coffee.....	35	3 15	.....

“D.”—Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

SUBSISTENCE — continued.		
50 pounds coffee	\$0 29	\$14 50
20 pounds coffee	28	5 60
255 pounds coffee	27	68 85
60 pounds coffee	19½	11 70
120 pounds coffee	18½	22 20
1,302 pounds coffee	14	182 28
Roasting 264 pounds	01	2 64
103 pounds coffee	13	13 39
131 pounds coffee	12½	16 33
99 pounds coffee	12	11 88
		\$352 57
2 pounds crackers	12½	25
68 pounds crackers	8¾	5 86
178 pounds crackers	8	14 24
278 pounds crackers	7½	20 85
186 pounds crackers	7	13 02
72 pounds crackers	5½	5 55
101 pounds crackers	05	3 60
53 pounds crackers	4½	2 39
161 pounds crackers	4¼	6 84
115 pounds crackers	4	4 60
Barrels and boxes		1 75
		78 95
50½ pounds codfish	8	4 04
100 pounds codfish	4¾	4 75
650 pounds codfish	4½	29 25
200 pounds codfish	3½	7 00
900 pounds codfish	3	27 00
Boxes		2 10
		74 14
1 barrel cranberries		6 50
½ bushel cranberries	2 60	1 30
2 bushel cranberries	2 50	5 00
3½ bushels cranberries	2 25	7 88
		20 68
2,790 pounds corn meal	1¼ & 1½	40 48
Celery		1 80
Cabbage		45
49 pounds chicken	12½	6 13
213¾ pounds chickens	10	21 38
212½ pounds chickens	8	17 00
263 pounds chickens	7	18 41
		62 92
17 pounds chocolate	24-52	8 73
3 pounds chocolate	45	1 35
100 gallons cider	10	10 00
10 gallons cider	70	7 00
		17 00
2½ pounds cream tartar		1 20
33½ pounds cocoanut	25-30	8 90
5 pounds citron	35-40	1 80
2 pounds candy		40
½ dozen cakes		48
2 pounds cloves	75	1 50

"D."—Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

SUBSISTENCE — continued.				
<i>Canned goods.</i>				
½ dozen cans apricots, 3 pounds.....	\$8 25	\$1 63		
2 dozens cans beans.....	1 10	2 20		
13 dozens cans corn.....	1 70 and 1 90	22 70		
4 dozens cans green gauges.....	1 76	7 04		
1 can pickles.....		15		
2 dozens cans plumbs.....	1 85	3 70		
7 dozens cans pumpkins.....	1 25 and 1 50	10 00		
5 dozens cans peaches.....	2 00 and 2 15	10 15		
2 dozens cans pears.....	1 65	3 30		
6½ dozens cans succotash.....	1 25 and 2 00	10 03		
6 dozens cans tomatoes.....	1 90	11 40		
				\$82 30
6 dozens eggs.....	35	2 10		
28 dozens eggs.....	25	7 00		
10 dozens eggs.....	22	2 20		
25 dozens eggs.....	21	5 25		
45½ dozens eggs.....	20	9 10		
54 dozens eggs.....	19	10 28		
74¼ dozens eggs.....	18	13 36		
40 dozens eggs.....	16	6 40		
36½ dozens eggs.....	15	5 45		
44½ dozens eggs.....	14	6 23		
				67 37
100 dozens eggs.....	13	13 00		
200¼ dozens eggs.....	12½	25 03		
45½ dozens eggs.....	12	5 46		
160 dozens eggs.....	11	17 60		
82 dozens eggs.....	10	8 20		
308 dozens eggs.....	09	27 72		
				97 01
1 quart bottle extract vanilla.....		4 00		
6 bottles extract vanilla.....		2 26		
1 quart bottle extract lemon.....		3 00		
6 bottles extract lemon.....		2 53		
Box.....		10		
				11 89
168 barrels flour.....	4 95	831 60		
221 barrels flour.....	5 24	1, 158 05		
45¼ barrels flour.....	5 00	228 75		
453 pounds flour, buckwheat.....	3½ and 04½	18 18		
51 pounds flour, graham.....	02½	1 28		
				2, 237 86
181½ pounds fish.....	7 and 08			12 77
1 pound figs.....				20
12½ pounds ginger.....	20			2 50
Gelatine.....				20
81 pounds honey.....	13 and 14			11 28
2 pounds hops.....	30			60
30¼ pounds ham.....	13 to 19			5 62
1 box lemons.....	12½	6 78		
14½ dozen lemons.....	28 to 40	4 20		
				10 98
2 pounds hominy.....	12½			25
2 dozens 1 pound lobsters.....	1 75			3 50
1 quarter lamb.....				75

"D."—Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

SUBSISTENCE — continued.		
212½ pounds mutton.....	\$0 10	\$21 25
6¼ pounds mustard	45-48	\$2 95
6 bottles mustard, French.....	12½	75
3 pounds maccaroni.....		75
1 kit mackerel.....		2 25
½ barrel mackerel		5 25
1 pail mackerel.....		75
111 quarts milk	5	5 55
6 pounds nuts		1 35
2 pounds nutmegs	1 00	2 00
82 pounds oatmeal.....	5 and 6	4 62
22½ gallons oysters	1 50 to 2 00	34 22
67 cans oysters	40-45	27 78
		62 00
1 box oranges.....		\$5 00
8 dozen oranges.....	40-50	3 25
		8 25
140½ pounds prunes	7- 8½	11 04
133 pounds pepper	18-20	24 85
115 pounds pork	8	9 20
½ dozen quarts pickles, mixed.....	5 75	2 88
50 pounds peaches.....	6¾	3 83
108¾ bushels potatoes	67½	73 36
107 bushels potatoes.....	65	69 55
87¾ bushels potatoes.....	50	43 83
6½ bushels potatoes.....	40	2 60
66 pounds potatoes, sweet.....	5- 6	3 41
		192 75
9½ pounds prunes, dried.....	20	1 90
1¼ peck pop corn.....		46
1 basket quinces.....		50
25 pounds roast.....	8	2 00
10 pounds raspberries.....	32	3 20
32 bushels rutabagas.....	25	8 00
3 boxes raisins	2 60	\$7 80
32 pounds raisins.....		4 66
		12 46
177 pounds rice.....	7- 9	12 68
10 gallons syrup, maple.....	1 00	\$10 00
354 gallons syrup.....	36-40	132 92
		142 92
11½ pounds sausage.....	10	1 15
2 dozen cans salmon.....	1 65	3 30
1 can salmon.....		20
1 dozen quarts sauce.....		4 75
2 sacks salt.....		35
16 pounds saltpeter.....	20-25	3 95
36 pounds starch	8- 9	3 14
18½ pounds soda.....	5- 8	1 27
5 pounds saleratus.....	8-10	46
Spices		50
2 papers savory.....		10
3 pounds sirloin	12½	37
3¾ pounds sugar, maple.....	16	60
4 pounds sugar, maple.....	15	60

"D."—Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

SUBSISTENCE — continued.		
13 pounds sugar.....	12	1 56
322 pounds sugar.....	11	35 42
849 pounds sugar.....	10½	89 14
226 pounds sugar.....	10¼	23 17
606½ pounds sugar.....	10	60 65
314 pounds sugar.....	9.81	30 80
313 pounds sugar.....	9¾	30 52
20 pounds sugar.....	9½	1 90
62 pounds sugar.....	9	5 58
217 pounds sugar.....	8	17 36
269 pounds sugar.....	6	16 14
		318 44
59 pounds tea.....	45	26 55
260 pounds tea.....	25	65 00
196 pounds tea.....	23	45 08
		136 63
231¼ pounds turkey.....	8-10	20 09
54 bushels turnips.....	20-25	12 30
16½ bu-hels turnips.....	40	6 60
20 pounds tapioca.....	7½-8	1 55
245 gallons vinegar.....	10	24 50
5 barrels.....		5 75
		30 25
10 pounds vermicelli.....	20	2 00
87¾ pounds veal.....	8	7 02
1½ peck walnuts.....		70
2 boxes yeast cakes.....	1 90	3 80
16 dozen yeast cakes.....	85-1 00	15 25
		19 05
Boxes and cartage.....		10 38
		8,887 80
Less discount.....		17 77
Total.....		\$8,870 03

ACCOUNTS PRIOR TO OCTOBER 1, 1880.

REPORTED.

George Brandt, convicts' deposits..... \$70 00

NOT REPORTED.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, convicts' transportation..... 59 96
 Nelson Dewey, director's expenses..... 54 60
 Madison Journal, subscription..... 10 00
 Madison Democrat, subscription..... 8 00

Total..... \$202 56

"D."—Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS

From June 7 to September 30, 1881.

MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.		
<i>School.</i>		
1 box slate pencils.....	\$0 20	.....
3 dozen Carter's ink.....	1 00	.....
20 Sanders' spellers.....	3 40	.....
<i>Library.</i>		
12 sheets strawboard.....	1 10	.....
12 sheets marble paper.....	50	.....
4 yards binder's cloth.....	2 00	.....
2 sheets strawboard.....	18	.....
500 additions to library.....	4 25	.....
2 sheets card board.....	20	.....
Total.....		\$12 83
NEWSPAPERS.		
Weekly Milwaukee Herold, 2 years.....		\$6 00
PRINTING.		
2,300 cards, both sides.....	\$8 50	.....
250 postals, "Convicts escaped".....	3 50	.....
6 placards.....	1 00	.....
Notice to contractors.....	3 50	.....
Total.....		\$16 50
STATIONERY.		
2 blank books.....	\$0 50	\$1 00
1 dozen pass books.....		1 15
4 dozen tags.....		15
Changing name on 1,500 letter heads.....		2 50
Total.....		\$4 80
DRUGS.		
½ gallon alcohol.....		\$1 25
4 ounces acid mur.....		10
½ ounce acid, citric.....		40
1 ounce acid, carb.....		65
1 ounce acid, sulph. and bottle.....		53
11 ounces brom. potash and ammonia.....		60
1 ounce bismuth.....		20
5½ pounds cough mixture and bottles.....		2 00
16 bottles cod liver oil.....		11 30
½ pint castor oil and bottle.....		20

"D."—Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

DRUGS—continued.		
2 pounds camphor gum.....		\$0 80
½ pound chlor. potash.....		30
3 gross corks, assorted.....		2 85
¼ pound Dover's powder.....		50
1 pound elix. pepsin and bottle.....		1 00
6 pounds epsom salts.....		30
4 ounces ess. pep.....		25
½ pound elm bark.....		17
4 pounds flax seed.....		20
14 ounces fl. extr. gent. and bottles.....		1 25
2 ounces fl. extr. dig. and bottles.....		20
4 ounces fl. extr. magn. and bottles.....		1 00
1 pound fl. extr. chin. and bottles.....		1 70
14 ounces fl. extr. buchu and bottles.....		1 30
14 ounces fl. extr. hydr. and bottles.....		1 20
4 ounces fl. extr. phyt. and bottles.....		40
1½ pounds glycerine and bottles.....		60
6 ounces Holland gin and bottles.....		25
1 box iod. pott.....		85
29 pounds liniment.....		4 20
2 ounces lobelia seed.....		10
2 ounces laudanum.....		20
2 ounces liqu. potass.....		15
13 mustard leaves.....		40
15½ pounds neutr. cordial and bottles.....		7 50
20 ounces ointment.....		1 60
2 boxes ointment.....		35
½ ounce oil Cay. and bottle.....		15
1 pint oil, olive.....		25
½ ounce opium, powd.....		35
½ pound paregoric.....		25
1,225 pills.....		2 85
6 ounces pillets.....		25
Prescriptions.....		21 90
11 plasters.....		1 58
2 ounces quinine.....		5 95
4 ounces sulph. conch.....		4 05
½ pounds sulph.....		05
3 pounds spirits nitre and bottles.....		1 35
6 ounces spirits camphor and bottles.....		20
½ pounds soda, carb.....		05
7 susp. bandages.....		1 50
4 sponges.....		30
½ ounce tinct. caps. and bottle.....		20
7 ounces tinct. mur. iron.....		30
3 ounces tinct. gent. and bottle.....		1 30
12 ounces opium and bottle.....		1 05
½ ounce rhubarb.....		10
½ dozen tin boxes.....		10
4 trusses.....		10 50
310 vaccine points.....	\$0 7½	23 25
2 pounds vaseline and boxes.....		1 10
1 box wafers, med.....		10
¼ pound white hellebore.....		10
Total.....		\$125 93

"D."— Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

FARM, BARN AND YARD.		
<i>Forage.</i>		
15 $\frac{2}{10}$ tons hay.....	\$4 50-9 00	\$74 71
Weighing		60
243 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels oats.....	27-37	84 52
2,945 pounds feed.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ - 1	23 30
Use of bull for season		3 00
Pasturing four cows during season.....		37 89
8 tons straw.....	2 50	20 00
		\$244 02
<i>Tools.</i>		
6 axe helves.....		\$1 70
2 baskets		70
1 hay fork		65
4 hoes.....		2 40
2 rakes		1 30
4 shovels		5 00
3 scythes and stone		4 75
		16 50
<i>Seeds.</i>		
Cabbage, celery and tomatoe plants.....		8 85
Seeds, assorted		2 81
1 peck peas		2 25
1 peck beans		3 00
Onion seed.....		12 88
		29 79
<i>Sundries.</i>		
3 pounds horse nails.....		60
8 pounds Paris green.....	40	3 20
1 pair nets and 1 single net		6 75
Rent of 10.44 acres of land.....		83 52
Repairing pump		25
		94 32
Total		\$383 63
FUEL.		
<i>Coal.</i>		
1 $\frac{45}{100}$ ton coal.....	\$10 00	10 20
2 $\frac{333}{1000}$ tons coal, hard.....	7 50	215 00
36 tons coal, soft	5 00	180 00
365 tons coal, soft.....	4 75	1,733 75
39 tons coal, soft	3 25	126 75
Freight		44 80
		2,310 50
WOOD.		
105 cords bass wood.....	2 43	255 15
4 cords oak wood.....	3 75	15 00
189 cords oak wood.....	3 65	689 85
		960 00
Total		\$3,270 50
Less amount paid prior to June 6, 1881.....		500 00
Total		\$2,770 50

"D."— Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

LIGHTS.		
3 dozens burners.....		\$6 45
9 dozens chimneys, No. 0.....	\$0 40-50	\$4 20
6 dozens chimneys, No. 1.....	60	3 60
12 dozens chimneys, No. 2.....	75	9 00
4 chimneys, students.....		35
Boxes.....		2 35
		19 50
2 dark lanterns.....		2 00
4 globes.....		2 48
1 dozen lamps, brass.....		2 00
1 lantern.....		1 00
6 gross lampwicks.....		2 65
2 lamp shades.....		50
1 case matches.....		7 35
721 gallons oil, H. L.....	13¼ and 13½	95 92
Cartage.....		1 80
Total.....		\$148 90
LAUNDRY.		
2 boxes soap.....		\$10 50
2 boxes soap plant.....		6 00
400 feet wire line.....		2 00
Total.....		\$18 50
HOUSE FURNISHING.		
9 dozens brooms, large.....	\$23 00	
1 dozen brooms, whisk.....	1 25	
		\$24 25
1 bracket.....		90
2 dozens brushes, scrub.....	4 03	
6 dozens brushes, blacking.....	1 25	
6 dozens brushes, lather.....	1 50	
		6 78
1 basket.....		35
1 gallon benzine.....		45
1 set castors.....		25
1 chest lock.....		35
1 door spring.....		25
7 elbows.....		1 90
1 faucet.....		60
9 lights glass.....	2 78	
1 light glass, enameled.....	1 88	
Boxing and express.....	75	
		5 41
4 mop sticks.....		85
1½ yards oil cloth.....		75
1 pail.....		85
4 boxes rat exterminators.....		65
Repairing tinware.....	6 05	
Repairing drum.....	5 00	
Repairing reservoir.....	2 00	
		13 05

"D."—Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

HOUSE FURNISHING—continued.		
1/2 gross stove polish		\$2 88
25 yards toweling	11 1/2	2 88
2 balls twine.....		35
1 table cover.....		1 15
1 umbrella.....		1 65
1 water cooler for office		3 00
10 1/2 pounds zinc.....		1 05
Cartage.....		50
<i>Cell Room.</i>		
200 basins		25 00
6 brushes, lather		1 50
10 cups, pint		1 00
1 can, tier tenders.....		2 25
1 dozen candlesticks		1 20
1 dozen combs		1 00
1 dozen dust pans.....		1 00
1 dozen knives, forks and spoons.....		3 50
4 bushels lime.....		1 20
3 bags plaster.....		5 25
1 box soap, barbers.....		3 00
1 sprinkler.....		25
3/4 pounds shellac		1 25
3 1/2 yards wire screen.....		1 05
1 wall brush		65
Work on refrigerator (hospital)		1 25
7 1/4 pounds zinc.....		38
<i>Kitchen.</i>		
1 cleaver.....		2 25
1 cover, Russia iron		65
1 coffee pot, large		2 75
1 dishpan.....		80
2 dippers		1 00
7 milk pans.....		1 30
1 gallon measure		40
1 scoop, flour		35
1 flour sieve		40
1 strainer.....		75
<i>Crockery and silverware.</i>		
1 dozen butters, individual		1 00
1/2 dozen clarets.....		63
1/2 dozen goblets.....	1 25	62
9 plates		1 48
3 pitchers.....		60
Cartage.....		25
Total		\$133 95

"D."—Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

MACHINERY AND TOOLS.			
1 dozen brushes.....			\$0 75
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen files.....			6 70
1 rasp.....			1 00
7 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds stringleather.....			3 75
1 trowel, plastering.....			1 25
Total.....			\$13 45
CLOTHING AND TAILOR SHOP.			
2 gross buttons.....			\$0 25
1 pound beeswax.....			35
20 yards cotton flannel.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$		2 50
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards coat binding.....	6		27
2 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards cassimere.....			1 52
59 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards denim.....	14		8 30
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards flannel.....	42		3 57
25 going out suits.....	5 11		127 75
12 yards gimp.....			73
7 hats.....			3 25
525 yards Hamilton stripe.....	12		63 00
2 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards Kentucky jeans.....	45		1 24
10 papers needles.....			50
12 yards print.....	7		84
489 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards prison grey.....	2 15	\$1,052 97	
Less amount paid.....		300 00	
			752 97
189 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards sheeting.....	8		15 18
183 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards sheeting.....	8-11		17 38
126 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards shirting.....	12		15 21
4 dozen pairs suspenders.....	2 25		9 00
192 yards ticking.....	15-16		29 53
12 dozen boxes thread.....	55		6 60
3 skeins yarn.....	10	30	
1 $\frac{1}{16}$ pounds yarn, woolen.....	90	95	
			1 25
Less discounts.....			\$1,057 79
			2 35
Total.....			\$1,055 44
BOOTS AND SHOES.			
<i>Shoes.</i>			
72 pairs brogans.....	1 25	90 00	
17 pairs Dom Pedros.....	1 65	28 05	
2 pairs shoes, women.....	1 30	2 60	
			120 65

“D.”—Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

GENERAL REPAIRS.		
<i>Paints and Oils.</i>		
3 quarts alcohol.....	70	\$2 10
5 gallons asphaltum.....	95	4 75
5 pounds chrome yellow.....	25	1 25
367 pounds Horicon paint.....	1 1/2	5 50
45 1/3 gallons linseed oil, raw.....	50	\$22 94
48 2/3 gallons linseed oil, boiled.....	53	25 65
2 gallons linseed oil, boiled.....	70	1 40
		49 99
20 pounds paris white.....		1 00
15 pounds red lead.....		1 70
17 gallons turpentine.....		11 50
12 1/2 pounds white lead.....		1 00
10 pounds whiting.....		40
10 pounds venetian red.....		50
1 gallon varnish coach.....		30
<i>Hardware.</i>		
100 bolts.....		1 00
7 1/2 pairs butts.....		70
1 paper brads.....		10
1 hook.....		5
5 pounds nuts.....		35
2 kegs nails.....		6 76
203 pounds iron, assorted.....		12 10
4 pounds rivets.....		60
9 gross screws.....		4 25
10 pounds spikes.....		40
3 1/2 dozen papers tacks.....		3 10
<i>Lumber.</i>		
3,763 feet dim boards.....	14 00	52 75
88 feet 2 1/4 x 22.....	20 00	1 76
435 feet 3/4 x 16 and 1/4 x 16.....	13 00	5 66
1,000 feet fencing.....		14 00
500 feet flooring.....	22 00	11 00
346 feet clear plank.....	45 00	15 57
<i>Pipe and Fixtures.</i>		
1 bucket for 3 inch cyl.....		2 00
1 3x20 cyl.....		6 00
Cutting off pulleys and threads.....		1 25
100 feet 1 inch 2 ply hose.....		14 85
2 1 inch hose couplings.....		1 00
22 1/4 pounds packing.....		5 94
<i>Sundries</i>		
1 brush.....		2 00
Charcoal.....		60
4 barrels cement.....		8 75
Hair, for plastering.....		30
2 boxes glass.....	4 50	9 00

"D."—Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

GENERAL REPAIRS—continued.		
<i>Sundries—con.</i>		
1 glass cutter.....		\$0 25
43 bushels lime.....		13 95
2 barrels lime.....		2 20
41¾ pounds putty.....		1 71
45 pounds rope.....		9 50
5 quires sand paper.....		1 25
5½ pounds sash cord.....		1 65
60 bushels sand.....		4 50
4 yards wire, 26 in.....		1 12
Total.....		\$310 93
ENGINE AND BOILERS.		
100 pounds boiler compound.....		\$10 00
2 three inch flue scrapers.....	\$2 25	4 50
1 pint olive oil.....		30
4 ounces oxalic acid.....		20
Total.....		\$15 00
MISCELLANEOUS.		
1,225 pounds leaf tobacco.....	\$7 50	\$91 87
Cartage and commission.....		4 29
1 pound snuff.....		60
1 pound licorice root.....		30
Checks and check book.....		2 00
Rent of telephone, 1 year.....		30 00
1 pair spectacles.....		1 50
1 pair handcuffs.....		4 00
<i>Coffins.</i>		
128 feet dim board, s.....	\$0 20	2 56
140 feet clear plank.....		4 40
2 dozen screws.....		50
1 paper tacks.....		05
Total.....		\$142 07
DIRECTOR'S EXPENSES.		
H. M. Kutchin, director.....		\$8 35
FREIGHT.		
Subsistence.....		\$34 94
Clothing and tailor shop.....		67
General repairs.....		2 76
Lights.....		11 39
Laundry.....		24
Tobacco.....		5 83
Engine and boiler.....		26
Farm, barn and yard.....		1 81
Express.....		30 15
Dispatches.....		2 35
Total.....		\$93 62

"D."—Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

INTEREST AND EXCHANGE.		
Interest paid to bank.....		\$9 80
Exchange on drafts		1 85
Total		\$11 65
POSTAGE.		
3,600 stamps, 3 cents.....		\$108 00
300 stamps, 1 cent.....		3 00
100 wrappers, 1 cent.....		1 12
Postage on letters and packages.....		98
Drawer rent 6 months.....		1 00
Total		\$114 10
CONVICTS DISCHARGED.		
Cash paid on discharge.....		\$241 80
Cash paid for transportation		117 37
Total		\$359 17
SALARIES AND WAGES.		
G. W. Carter, war 'en from June 1, to September 30.....		\$666 67
Alex. White, deputy from June 1 to September 30		333 35
Jacob Fuss, clerk from June 1 to September 30		333 33
H. L. Butterfield, physician from June 1 to Sept. 30.....		66 66
D. W. Moore, physician from June 1 to September 30..		66 66
Rev. V. Kutchin, chaplain from June 1 to September 30		266 66
Rev. Jos. Smith, chaplain from June 1 to September 30		66 67
Henry Brooks, turnkey from June 1 to September 30.....		240 00
<i>Keepers, \$45 per month.</i>		
J. C. Reynolds, from June 1 to September 30.....	\$180 00	
C. T. Murray, from June 1 to September 30.....	180 00	
G. J. Heideman, from June 1 to September 30.....	180 00	
O. C. Bissell, from June 1 to September 30.....	180 00	
W. T. Whiting, from June 1 to September 30.....	180 00	
		900 00
<i>Night guards, \$45 per month.</i>		
W. H. Clay, from June 1 to September 30.....	180 00	
T. Colvin, from June 1 to September 30.....	180 00	
I. McEwan, from June 1 to September 30.....	180 00	
E. I. Carter, from June 1 to September 30	180 00	
		720 00
<i>Day guards in office, \$30 per month.</i>		
John Irving, from June 1 to September 30	120 00	
Geo. B. Rowels, from June 1 to August 21	81 00	
H. Gilman, from August 21 to August 26	6 00	
L. H. Parker, from August 26 to September 30.....	33 75	
		240 75

"D."—Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

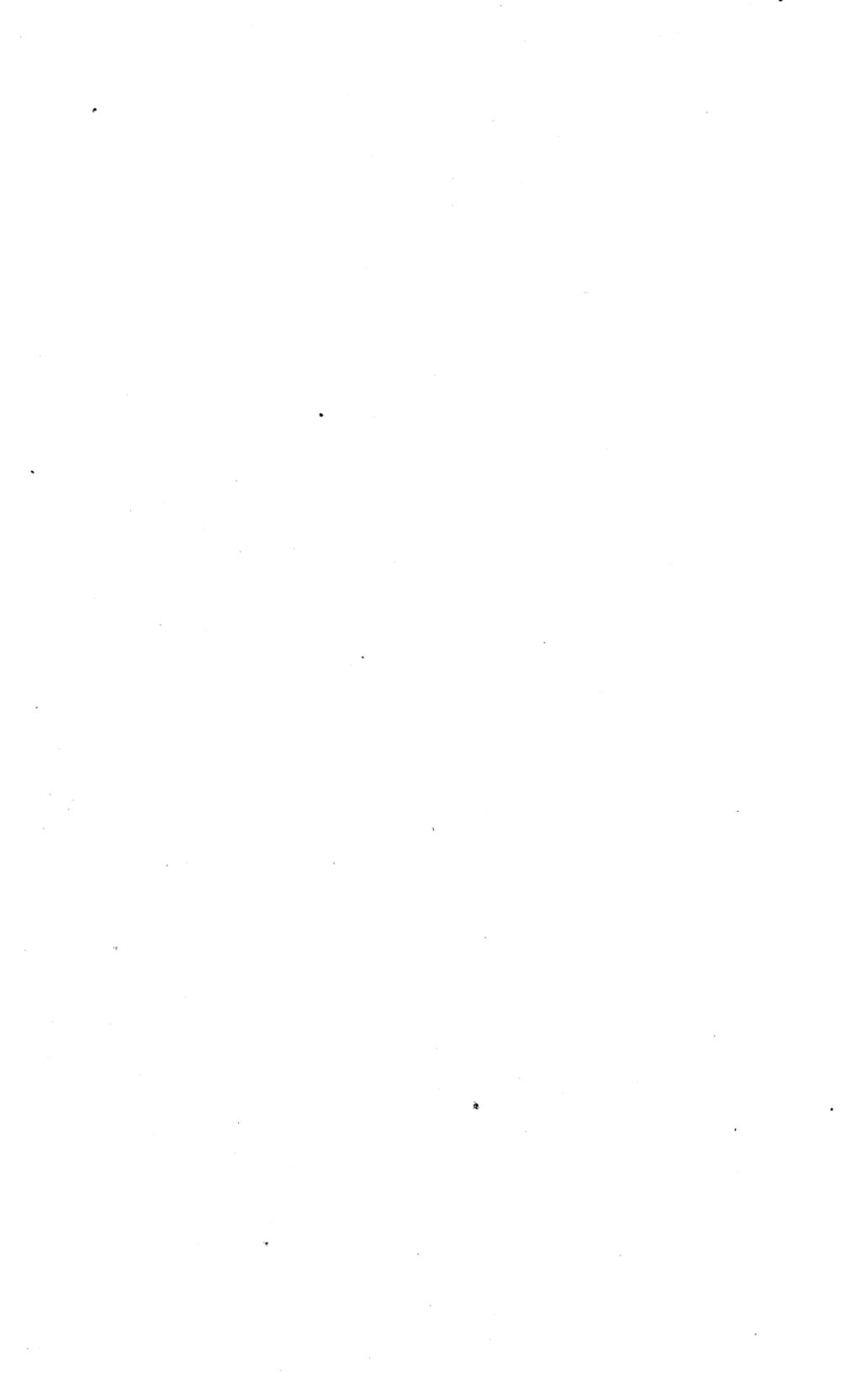
SALARIES AND WAGES — continued.		
<i>Guards on wall, \$30 per month.</i>		
W. H. Ferris, from June 1 to September 30.....	\$120 00	.....
M. B. Tucker, from June 1 to September 30.....	120 00	.....
D. C. Reynolds, from June 1 to June 6	6 00	.....
Seymour Peterson, from June 7 to September 30	114 00	.....
J. Middaugh, from June 1 to July 30	60 00	.....
Luke Reynolds, from August 1 to August 8.....	7 74	.....
W. H. Parsons, from August 9 to September 30.....	52 26	.....
		\$480 00
C. S. Gilman, overseer prisoner's kitchen from June 1 to September 30.....		180 00
<i>Barn and yard.</i>		
H. O. Shipman, from June 1 to August 20	\$120 00	.....
A. P. Jones, from August 21 to September 30	59 25	.....
		179 25
J. H. Heath, keeper front gate, from June 1 to Sept. 30.....		120 00
Mrs. A. White, matron female department, from June 1, to September 30.....		120 00
Mrs. M. Hart, overseer officers' kitchen, from June 1 to September 30		80 00
<i>Extra guards on wall.</i>		
Luke Rowels, 6 days.....		6 00
H. Gilman, 3 days.....		3 00
Total		\$5,069 00
SUBSISTENCE.		
15 bushels apples		\$14 75
483 pounds apples, dried..... 6-7½		32 46
90 bunches asparagus.....		4 50
2,235 pounds bacon..... 9¾-11½		239 30
540 pounds brawn.....		62 14
13¼ bushels beans.....		24 70
2 cases berries..... 21-25		4 00
141 quarts berries		18 79
		22 79
51 pounds baking powder		14 40
1,170¾ pounds butter..... 12½	\$146 35	.....
159 pounds butter..... 14	22 26	.....
1,053½ pounds butter	15 158 02	.....
382½ pounds butter	16 61 20	.....
73 pounds butter	17 12 41	.....
93¾ pounds butter.....	18 16 87	.....
56½ pounds butter.....	20 11 30	.....
21½ pounds butter.....	21 4 51	.....
100½ pounds butter.....	24 24 12	.....
5 pounds butter.....	25 1 25	.....
22¼ pounds butter.....	27 6 01	.....
Tubs and jars.....	3 73	.....
Total, 3,138¼ pounds; average 14¾ cents.		468 03

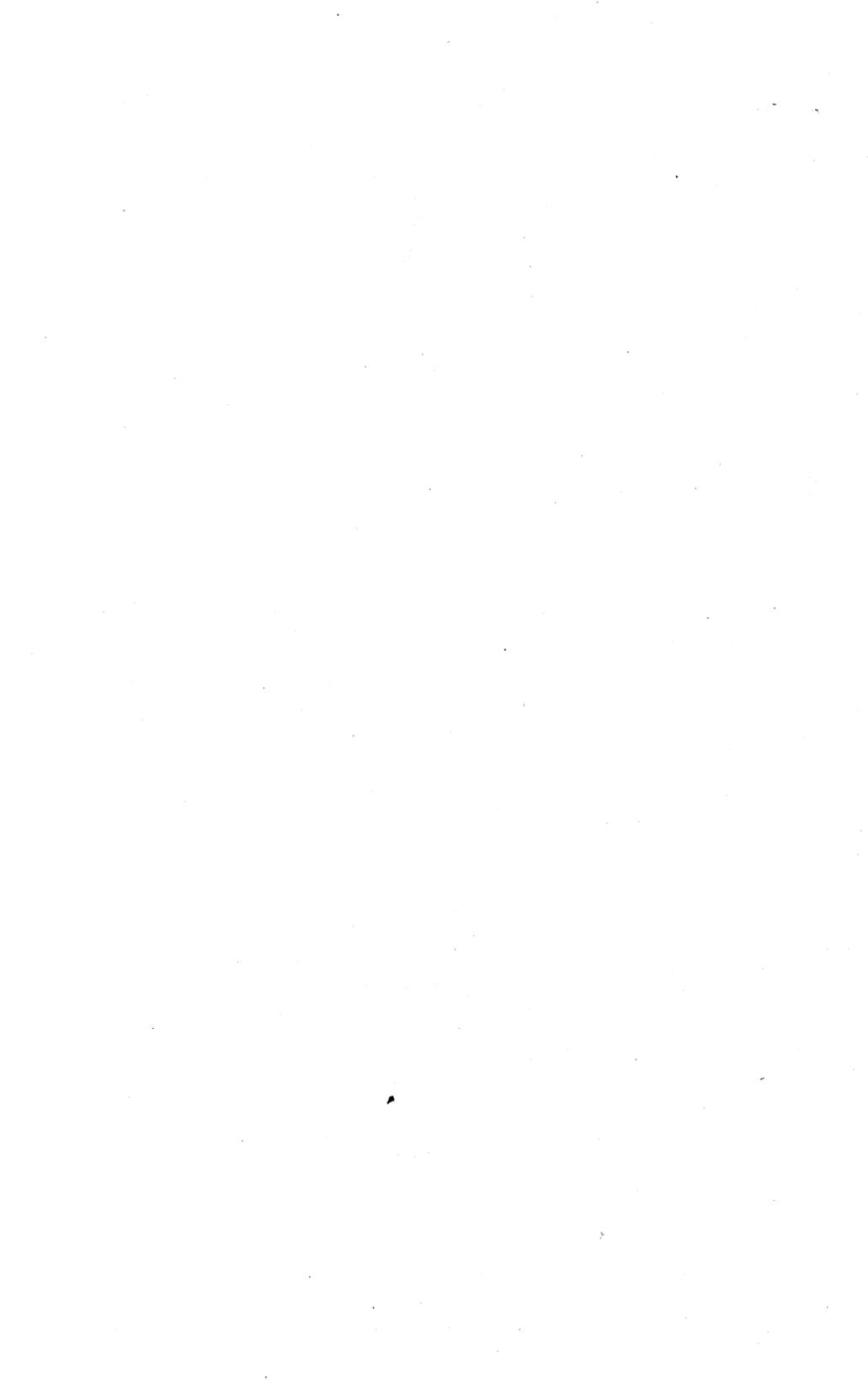
“D.”—Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

SUBSISTENCE — continued.			
30,372 pounds beef, fresh	\$0 05	\$1,518 60	.....
47 pounds beef, dried	16-18	8 13	.....
486 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds beef, corned	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8	37 44	.....
			\$1,564 17
<i>Canned Fruit.</i>			
6 dozen cans corn.....	1 55-1 65	\$9 50	.....
4 dozen cans peaches.....	2 00	8 00	.....
2 dozen cans pumpkin.....	1 25	2 50	.....
1 dozen cans tomatoes.....		4 00	.....
			24 00
45 pounds cherries	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25	\$9 45	.....
Box		15	.....
			9 60
85 pounds coffee, Java.....	27	\$22 95	.....
475 pounds coffee, Java.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 13	.....
111 pounds coffee, Rio	15	16 65	.....
217 pounds coffee, Rio.....	14	30 38	.....
112 pounds coffee, Rio.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 12	.....
			168 23
245 pounds cheese.....	12-14		33 29
55 pounds crackers.....	6-8		3 56
35 pounds currants.....	6-7		2 44
10 half barrels codfish.....	3 50-4 25	38 10	.....
309 pounds codfish.....	7-8	21 75	.....
			59 85
36 pounds chickens	10-12 $\frac{1}{2}$		3 80
940 pounds cornmeal.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		11 75
12 pounds chocolate.....	35		4 20
12 pounds cocoanut	20 $\frac{1}{2}$		2 46
50 pounds cornstarch	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ -8 $\frac{3}{4}$		4 18
5 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds cinnamon	37		1 95
814 $\frac{1}{8}$ dozen eggs.....	11-12		96 95
112 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels flour.....	5 00	\$562 50	.....
57 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels flour.....	5 25	301 88	.....
62 $\frac{3}{4}$ barrels flour.....	6 40	401 60	.....
			1,265 98
145 pounds fish, fresh.....		9 66	.....
Boxes		70	.....
			10 36
7 packages gelatine.....			1 45
3 pounds ginger.....			80
2 pounds hops			75
2 cans jelly	25		50
1 box lemons.....		\$4 50	.....
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen lemons		2 05	.....
			6 55
2 quarters lamb		1 50	.....
110 pounds lamb	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 75	.....
			15 25
675 pounds mutton.....	7-8		47 49
26 pounds mackerel.....			3 15
10 pounds malt			25
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds mustard			2 62
10 pounds maccaroni.....	10		1 00
$\frac{1}{4}$ pound nutmeg			30
83 pounds oatmeal	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5		3 53

"D."—Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

SUBSISTENCE — con.			
Onions			5
93 pounds pepper	19-21	17 79	.....
Pepper, 2 bags		50	.....
			18 29
112 bunches pie plant.....			3 45
11 barrels pork	16 50-19 00		193 25
4 quarts peas	15		60
1 bottle pickles			75
1 lot parsley			25
219½ bushels potatoes.....	50		109 75
65 pounds prunes.....	7-8	5 04	.....
Bag		60	.....
			5 64
334 pounds rice	4½-6½		17 21
29 pounds raisins.....	10¼		2 97
11 bunches radish.....	5		55
17 pounds roast beef.....	8-10		1 51
104 gallons syr up.....	35	36 40	.....
403 gallons syrup.....	36	145 08	.....
51 gallons syrup.....	40	20 40	.....
10 gallons syrup, best.....	50	5 00	.....
			206 88
1,368 pounds sugar.....	10¼-11		143 88
24 barrels salt.....	1 50-1 60		56 30
1 pound saltpeter.....			30
11 pounds soda	7-8		81
2 papers savory.....	5		10
5 baskets spinach.....	22		1 10
1 dozen bottles sauce, Worc.....			3 50
80 quarts strawberries	15		12 00
1 package saleratus			08
61 pounds tea.....	45	27 45	.....
600 pounds tea.....	25	150 00	.....
			177 45
20 bushels turnips	30		6 00
59½ pounds turkey.....	12½		7 44
7 pounds tongue.....	12½		88
10 pounds tapioca	7		70
94 gallons vinegar.....	10	9 40	.....
2 barrels.....		2 00	.....
			11 40
1 bottle vanilla.....			35
83½ pounds veal.....	8		6 68
10⅓ dozen yeast cakes			7 66
Cartage.....			5 00
			\$5,187 36
Less discount.....			8 84
Total.....			\$5,178 52





ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE BOARD
OF
CHARITIES AND REFORM
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN.

PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR, DECEMBER, 1881.



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

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

WILLIAM W. REED,	JEFFERSON,	Term expires April 1, 1882.
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.

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, 1881.

To the HON. WILLIAM E. SMITH,

Governor of Wisconsin:

We have the honor of submitting to your excellency, as required by law, our eleventh annual report for the year 1881.

Our duties, by the legislation of last winter, were diminished in one direction and increased in another. Section 22 of chapter 298 of the laws of 1881, creating the new board of supervision, relieved the State Board of Charities and Reform of all duties in relation to the six state institutions. Chapter 233 of the laws of 1881, gave this board greatly enlarged powers and much increased duties in relation to the care of the chronic insane by counties.

The subjects upon which we report this year, are, therefore, changed to correspond with this change in our powers and duties.

We herewith present a general review of the subjects embraced in our report, referring you to the detailed report which follows, for a fuller presentation of the separate institutions, and other subjects considered.

SEMI-STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Under this head we class the Milwaukee County Insane Asylum, the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls and the Milwaukee House of Correction.

These three institutions appear to have had a successful year, and to be all doing good work.

The Milwaukee County Insane Asylum is now controlled by a board of trustees, all to be appointed by the governor. All the insane of Milwaukee county are now sent there, and all the room will soon be needed for patients from this county alone. September 30, 1881, there were 266 inmates, of whom 35 were not from Milwaukee county. The finances appear to have been well managed, the average cost of current expenses for each inmate being \$3.64 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls has completed its second building from the appropriation made by the state. On September 30, 1881, there were 120 inmates, and the average cost of current expenses for each inmate were a fraction of one cent over \$2.00 a week, showing a most economical administration.

The House of Correction is in process of enlargement. There were 180 prisoners on September 30, 1881, and there have been 1,269 different persons confined there during the year, two-thirds of whom or 846 were committed under the charge of "drunk" or "disorderly," or "drunk and disorderly." The average cost of current expenses for each prisoner was \$2.18 a week, but the earnings of the chair factory will greatly decrease this cost.

All these institutions have been visited several times by us, and meet our approval with some exceptions noted in our detailed report, the chief of which are the crowding out of our own insane from the county insane asylum to receive United States insane at higher rates of pay, and the temporary crowding together of all the female prisoners in the House of Correction, against both of which we enter our protest.

COUNTY JAILS.

Most of the county jails have been visited and reports have been received from all.

The character of our jails is gradually improving. As new jails are built, improved plans of construction are adopted, and the security and healthfulness of the jails are increased. But no improvement is yet apparent in the separation of prisoners, especially of the young from old and hardened offenders, and no provision is made for labor of sentenced prisoners, notwithstanding this board has frequently since its first report called attention to these two points.

There have been during the year 7,301 different prisoners in our county jails, of whom 181 were females and 7,091 were males. Of these, 255 persons in all, 14 females and 241 males were in jail September 30, 1881.

The number of youthful prisoners is a fact of special importance, as little or no care is usually taken to keep these separate from the vicious surroundings of the jail.

There were 366 male and 27 female prisoners who were under age, and 95 boys and 8 girls under sixteen.

Of 5,330 prisoners sentenced to the jails, 2,808 were for vagrancy and 1,632 for drunkenness. Thus five-sixths of all were for these two offenses. The sentences for drunkenness are scattered all over the state, but those for vagrancy are confined almost entirely to the southeastern counties as follows:

Kenosha	823
Racine	471
Rock	459
Waukesha	201
Jefferson	101
Walworth	85
Total	<u>2,140</u>

Thus out of a total of 2,808 prisoners sentenced for vagrancy to the county jail, 2,140 were in these six southeastern counties, leaving 668, more than half of whom, or 356, were in Winnebago county.

POLICE STATIONS.

We give this year for the first time statistics of police stations. They are imperfect, as was inevitable from the nature of the case; but some interesting facts are shown from them.

There appear to be 79 police stations, including village lockups, in the state, of which 55 report this year. Of these stations, 28 are built wholly of wood, 11 of brick, 11 of stone, and the others of some combination of these materials. Six of these have no stoves or other means of warmth, and few are properly ventilated.

In the police stations reporting, which contained nearly all of the prisoners, there were 7,894 male and 359 female prisoners during the year. Of this number 6,181 male and 325 female prisoners were in Milwaukee alone, leaving a small number for the rest of the state. Scarcely any prisoners were held in police stations for any other causes except drunkenness or vagrancy.

PRIVATE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The law gives the board complete power of supervision over all private benevolent institutions in the state. This has been maintained by visits of inspection and by reports requested from them. More complete reports have been received from these institutions this year than ever before. The following is a summary of the number of these institutions, the number of different inmates during the year and the number at the date of the report.

	No. of institutions.	No. of inmates during the year.	No. of inmates at date of report.
Orphan Asylums	12	1 866	1 606
Homes for Adults	5	450	152
Hospitals	4	1 569	1 65
Industrial Schools	2	132	111
Deaf and Dumb Institutes	2	64	48
Total	25	1,881	1,022

¹ Partly estimated.

The total expenditures in fourteen institutions which give a financial report were \$55,191.20. A close estimate based on known facts makes the total estimated expenditures for the other eleven private institutions about \$25,000, or a total of about \$80,000. This is a rate of expenditure equal to \$80 a year for each inmate or not far from \$1.50 a week, which shows an economical administration of the finances of the respective institutions. With one or two exceptions the private benevolent institutions have been doing good work for suffering humanity and deserve the support of the charitable.

It is noticeable that fifteen out of the twenty-five benevolent institutions in the state are located in Milwaukee county, and only ten in all the rest of the state. There is room in each of our large cities for a small hospital like St. Luke's Hospital in Racine or for a combined home for the friendless and hospital, like the Cadle Home in Green Bay, or the Home of the Friendless in Fond du

Lac, and we suggest to the benevolent people of Madison, Janesville, La Crosse and Eau Claire, and other cities the propriety of establishing institutions of that nature in their respective localities.

POORHOUSES AND PAUPERISM.

We have visited nearly every poorhouse in the state during the past year and have, with few exceptions, found them in good condition. The particular condition of each one is given in the detailed report which follows. The management of our poorhouses has much improved within the eleven years in which this board has had the oversight of them. The buildings have been much improved by repairs or by rebuilding, and the management has been changed materially. In cleanliness, orderliness and comfort these institutions are far in advance of what they were a few years ago. Children usually are not kept in them, except a few idiotic children for whom no other place can be found; but instead they are placed out in families, usually without indentures, and therefore with liberty to run away if badly treated.

The treatment of the insane in our poorhouses shows the most marked change. Instead of being shut up day and night in small cells, like wild beasts, they are now in nearly all the poorhouses given a degree of liberty and occupation, which will compare favorably with the best institutions for the insane anywhere, and the results of which are shown in their changed demeanor and in occasional recoveries.

Reports have been received from every poorhouse but two small ones. The total number of different inmates in the poorhouses during the year was 1,806, of whom 1,099 remained Sept. 30, 1881. About two-thirds of the inmates were men and one-third women. The number of children was very small, and the persons of foreign birth greatly exceeded those of native birth. The net expenses of the poorhouses were \$85,125.77, and the average cost of support for each inmate per week was \$1.55, or \$80.60 a year.

Outdoor relief is managed in this state by two sets of officers. In those counties which are organized under the county system, outdoor relief is administered by the county superintendents of the poor at the expense of the county, but the actual work is fre-

quently done for them by the chairmen of the several towns. In all other counties except Milwaukee, outdoor relief is administered by the chairmen of the several towns at the expense of the towns. In Milwaukee county there is a peculiar system, by which outdoor relief is partly in the hands of the supervisors, each for his ward or town, and partly in the hands of a special superintendent of the poor elected for that purpose.

The total cost of outdoor relief administered by superintendents of the poor, as far as reported to us, was \$37,374.16.

The total cost of outdoor relief for the year in the counties having the town system or the mixed system of poor relief, as reported by town and city clerks to the county clerks, and by county clerks to this board was \$156,195.17.

The total cost of pauperism as reported this year is as follows:

Poorhouses, current expenses	\$85,125 77
Poorhouses, permanent improvements	14,479 01
Outdoor relief by superintendents of the poor.....	37,374 16
Outdoor relief by town and city authorities.....	156,195 17
Milwaukee county hospital.....	8,175 25
Total cost of pauperism.....	<u>\$301,349 36</u>

This reported total is a trifle less than the true total, which however cannot exceed \$310,000.

THE CHRONIC INSANE.

By a law passed without opposition last winter this board have been entrusted with certain powers and responsibilities in relation to those insane under public care who must be cared for by counties. The law gives this board power to designate counties which have proper accommodation for their chronic insane, which counties if caring for them according to rules prescribed by this board, shall receive from the state one dollar and a half a week for each insane person so cared for.

The law also gives this board the important power to transfer any insane from places where they are not properly cared for to places where they will be.

Under this law this board has approved in whole or in part of buildings already erected in the counties of Walworth, Rock, Jefferson, Fond du Lac, Winnebago and Brown, and in the counties of Sheboygan, Dodge, Dane, Green, Lafayette, Grant, Sauk and Columbia

the county boards have taken measures to erect suitable buildings. In most of these the plans have been approved by our board, and in all they will be so approved before being adopted. We are informed that some action has been taken in one or two other counties, but have had no consultation with any one representing them and cannot therefore speak positively in regard to them. These buildings when finished will accommodate seven hundred chronic insane, or considerably more than the entire number now kept in poorhouses and jails or boarded out. We have every reason to believe therefore that by next fall all the insane in the state will be provided for in some institution under the care of the state, either in the State Hospital, the Northern Hospital, the Milwaukee County Asylum or in these new county institutions.

The total number of insane under public care on September 30, 1881, as shown by complete returns, was as follows:

In the State Hospital for the Insane.....	487
In the Northern Hospital for the Insane	512
In the Milwaukee County Insane Asylum.....	255
In poorhouses.	386
In jails	60
Boarded out in various ways	73
	1,773
	1,773

After the contemplated changes are made in the state institutions and the county institutions are built which have been noted, all of which will be done during the coming year, the capacity of institutions for the insane will be as follows:

State Hospital for the Insane ...	475
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	600
Milwaukee County Insane Asylum.....	275
County institutions	700
	2,050
	2,050

In four counties, Walworth, Jefferson, Winnebago and Brown, which are now at work under the rules prescribed by this board, the plan is working well. In the counties which are still to build the tendency has not generally been toward too great economy, but the reverse in some cases. We are glad to say that the offer of the state to counties which will care for their insane properly has met with a generous response, and a genuine desire to do what is right for the insane. It should be remembered that the inade-

quate provision made for the insane in many counties up to this time is chiefly due to the fact that all provision made for them was temporary. In most counties there was no expectation that any part of the insane must be permanently provided for in the county. But as soon as the opportunity was offered to the larger counties to provide permanently for a part of their insane, the offer of the state was met in a generous and humane spirit.

We have not yet exercised the power of transfer, although several cases have been brought to our notice by county officers and other citizens where it was needed greatly, because no place has yet been provided to which we can transfer such insane. But we expect to be able to make such transfers within a few months.

This plan of caring for the chronic insane will save the need of another insane hospital for five hundred patients, and will thus, for construction alone, save the state half a million of dollars, to say nothing of the annual cost of carrying on such an institution in excess of the cost to the state under this plan; and in our opinion the chronic insane will be as well cared for in these small institutions, with little restraint and much occupation, as they can be anywhere.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY AND ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

Among the benevolent organizations of the state which have no institutions, two deserve special notice.

The Humane Society, organized Dec. 11, 1879, has done a remarkable work in Milwaukee, for children as well as for animals, and several branch societies have been organized at La Crosse, and elsewhere.

The Associated Charities just organized in Milwaukee, if the same results follow its work as in other cities where similar organizations exist, will greatly diminish the cost of pauperism by searching out imposture, providing labor and preventing the duplication of charities.

By these two agencies, if properly managed, Milwaukee will soon be placed in the very front rank in its benevolent work.

CONFERENCES OF CHARITIES.

The National Conference of Charities and Corrections was begun by this board and the Illinois Board of State Charities in 1872, and

has grown to be the chief organization of the kind in the world. A very interesting meeting was held in Boston last winter, at which Mr. Elmore, the president of our board, was chosen president for the ensuing year, and Madison was selected as the place of meeting. An abstract of the proceedings is published with this report.

At the call of this board a convention of superintendents and overseers of the poor was held in Madison February 10 and 11, 1881. As several persons representing other forms of charity wished to join it, an organization was effected as a State Conference of Charities. The proceedings will be published in full as an appendix to this report. Another meeting will be held February 7, 8 and 9, 1882.

INSPECTION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

In constituting the State Board of Supervision the legislature of last winter abolished the supervision which the Board of Charities and Reform had for ten years exercised over the state institutions. This relieved us of a responsible and difficult part of our work at the very time when our duties were much increased in another direction. Personally the members of this board are not sorry to be relieved of this labor. But for the public good we think that this board or some other continuous body exercising similar powers should have the general supervision of the state institutions with all other charitable and reformatory institutions of the state.

We do not believe that the board or boards which spend the money and govern the details of administration ought to be left without some supervision of a disinterested body, and the fact that one board does the work instead of six, does not render that supervision any less necessary. A continuous board like ours can do more perfect work in this line than a committee of the legislature only appointed a few weeks before the legislature meets. And in view of the change from annual to biennial sessions, there is all the more reason for some such inspection by a standing committee.

It should be borne in mind also that the state institutions are a part only of a system of institutions continually acting and reacting upon each other, and frequently exchanging inmates with one another, and the subject of the criminal and dependent classes cannot be thoroughly understood without a constant study of the

whole system. The insane are to be found in all sorts of institutions, state and county, and a change in the number of insane to be kept in a state institution, such as was made last summer, causes serious effects in half the counties in the state. The criminal class are to be found in the police stations, jails, the house of correction and the state prison, and sometimes in the poorhouses and the insane asylums. The mutual relations of the house of correction and the state prison, and of each of them with the jails and police stations, are matters with which this board is now required to deal, and with which it can deal to better advantage if it has also the power of inspecting the state prison.

The relations of the industrial school for boys with the other industrial schools and with the poorhouses and orphan asylums, as well as with the proposed state school for dependent children, should that be established, call for such powers of inspection.

For these reasons we therefore ask that the powers of inspection of state institutions and general supervision over them possessed by our board till last winter be restored.

NEW STATE INSTITUTIONS.

From various sources three new state institutions are asked for a state school for dependent children, a school for the feeble-minded, and another state insane asylum. Of these three we see no necessity for the latter, but strong reasons against it; and the other two we favor.

Another state institution for the insane is useless, because all the cases which are curable can be accommodated in a portion of one of our present institutions, and the surplus chronic insane, for whom there is no considerable hope of cure, can be cared for as well or better under the system already inaugurated and at much less cost.

Palatial architecture and princely expenditures are utterly unnecessary for the chronic insane. And we have discovered in our inspection of poorhouses from year to year, that a large part of them, even with their imperfect facilities, are good places for the chronic insane, and some of them had been made to excel most state institutions in all essential things. The insane in these are

kindly, judiciously and skillfully cared for, with much more individual attention than is possible in the routine of a great institution. With the powers we now possess under chapter 233 of the laws of 1881, all the surplus insane in the state, not already provided for in our three large institutions, will soon be placed in institutions with better facilities than any poorhouse and with the sort of care now given in our best poorhouses, which is as good as is given anywhere.

The cost of a state institution for the insane to accommodate five hundred patients, unless built on a totally different scale of expense from that on which our hospitals have hitherto been built, will be not far from half a million dollars. The cost of smaller buildings in the counties for the same number will be less than one-fifth of that sum, none of which will be paid out of the state treasury. The cost of maintenance in such institutions has always hitherto exceeded four dollars a week. The cost of maintenance in these county institutions will range from one dollar and a half to two dollars a week, a saving to both the state and county treasuries.

The need of an institution for dependent children has been already several times urged by this board. Though not so great as it would be, were children still kept in our poorhouses, as they once were, there are a very considerable number of dependent children to be found in the state. In addition to those dependent children now placed in the four industrial schools of the state, but who might better be in a special school for their own class, there are 1,173 children reported as properly belonging to this class. In some counties, none are reported, where it is highly probable there are several. But on any computation it is evident that there are several hundred such children who should be provided for in some way.

The need of an institution for the feeble-minded has been several times presented in our reports, and we again present it. There are several families in this state able and willing to pay for the care of their own feeble-minded children, who cannot place them in any of the few institutions now existing in the United States, because these institutions are full. We have some hundreds of feeble-minded children in the state, above absolute idiocy

but so far below the ordinary grade of intelligence that they cannot be taught in our public schools, nor trained for the common duties of life by unskilled hands. If left without special training they will grow up to be life-long burdens upon the community. But if properly trained in an institution similar to those which now exist in some other states, they can be made self-supporting citizens.

In case any new state institution is decided on, we strongly urge that the law distinctly state that the building shall be constructed upon the cottage plan. The tendencies of all persons immediately engaged in the construction of state institutions are so apt to be opposed to economy and simplicity of structure and in favor of a fine architectural appearance, regardless of the objects of the institution, that if it is left to their discretion and that of the architects, the buildings are almost certain to be erected upon the congregate plan.

In all institutions except state prisons, we believe that the cottage plan is cheaper as well as better for the inmates.

PROBATION OFFICERS.

The facts we have learned in visiting jails and police stations have convinced us of the need of some officer in each of our larger counties to act in the same capacity as the "probation officers" of Massachusetts. There are frequently brought before our courts friendless and inexperienced persons, often strangers to our language and our laws, with little money and no influence. Their cases often do not receive the careful attention which justice demands. A few illustrations drawn from real life in this state within two years, will show what we mean.

A poor German, unable to speak English, was found in jail in a certain city on our visit of inspection. When questioned, his story was that an American had offered to trade horses. That he refused to trade, but was willing to sell his horse. The other wanted to try the horse, and taking out his own put the German's horse in his buggy. Whereupon he called out, "All right, it's a trade," and drove off. The German says he followed him home and tried to get his horse back, and on his refusal to give it up, he went to a justice for a writ of replevin. Owing to his ignorance of the language, in spite of his remonstrances, it was made a complaint for

horse stealing. The case was tried; the justice released the defendant, and sentenced the complaining witness to a fine of \$25 and costs. As he was unable to pay it, he was sent to jail. He begged us to write to the chairman of his town for temporary aid for his family who were liable to starve in his absence. The commitment papers showed such ridiculous defects, that a writ of *habeas corpus* released him at once.

A young man recently arrived in this country, and ignorant of the language was working on the construction of a railroad. He was set upon by some drunken comrades, and in self-defense stabbed a man, and wounded him, not very seriously. He was arrested, and the usual efforts were made to have him plead guilty, under the pretense that he would thus get off easier. But as we were informed that the man who was injured confessed himself to blame, and did not wish to appear against him, we advised the accused to ask the court for a lawyer, and stand his trial.

A father who was too lazy to take care of his boys, entered a complaint against them on the charge of petty larceny. It was plain that the object of the father was to get rid of his children. But as there was no defense, the boys were sent to the Industrial School, where it was found that one was nine years old, too young to be legally received there, and he was sent back. Such cases are not infrequent where parents or relatives make up charges against children in order to get rid of them.

These are specimens of cases that frequently occur, and which call for some intelligent and impartial man to make it his business to see to them. The duties of such officer ought to be,

1. To look after all friendless and ignorant prisoners and advise them properly of their rights under the law, and see that they have proper legal assistance according to the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

2. In cases of real guilt, where the offender is not a vicious or hardened criminal, but has been misled, and can probably be saved to society by the exercise of judicious mercy, to ask the judge to suspend sentence, placing the prisoner under the care of the proper officers, to be brought back for sentence if he does not avoid all criminal and vicious associations and lead an honest life.

3. To see that children and youth are not sent to jail, or if sent

there, are not allowed to associate with vicious or hardened criminals.

Such an officer should not be appointed by the county authorities. He should have only advisory power, but should be given by law full access to all prisoners, and opportunity when necessary to examine fully into the circumstances of each case before it is brought to trial.

Such officers are now appointed in Massachusetts, and are doing good work in preventing injustice in some cases, and saving many first offenders from being made habitual criminals.

EXPENSES OF THE BOARD.

The expenses of the board for the financial year ending September 30, 1881, were as follows:

A. O. Wright, salary as secretary.....	\$1,500 00
A. O. Wright, traveling expenses.....	328 95
Andrew E. Elmore, traveling expenses.....	321 26
H. H. Giles, traveling expenses....	270 03
John H. Vivian, traveling expenses.....	296 40
W. W. Reed, traveling expenses	158 76
E. B. Fairbanks, traveling expenses.....	158 65
Expenses of the board.....	114 32
Proceedings of National Conference of Charities.....	48 00
Total.....	<u>\$3,196 32</u>

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

Meetings of the board have been held during the calendar year as follows:

- January 10-13, in their office.
- February 9-11, in their office.
- March 22-23, in their office.
- April 12-13, in their office.
- April 25-26, at Milwaukee.
- May 10-11, in their office.
- May 23, in their office.
- June 9-10, at Milwaukee.
- July 11, at Janesville.
- July 12, in their office.
- September 11, in Milwaukee,
- November 14-15, in their office.
- November 29-30, in their office.
- December 19-20, in their office.

The more important business done by the board at these meetings was as follows:

1. January 12. The board voted to call a convention of superintendents of the poor. This convention was held February 9-11, and organized as the Wisconsin Conference of Charities.

2. February 11. Two claims in relation to state insane under chapter 276, laws of 1880, were decided by this board, as shown by the following memorandum:

"In the matter of the claim of Burnett county against the state of Wisconsin for expenses incurred by said county in the case of Christian Casper-son, an insane patient and non-resident, the decision of the Board is that the amount of money paid by the county to the state for the care and support of said patient in the hospital is a proper charge against the state, provided that the amount of such moneys so paid should be verified in some proper manner.

"In the matter of the claim of Marathon county for the support of David H. Hewitt, it appeared from a letter of Dr. Walter Kempster, the superintendent of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, bearing date of September 3, 1879, that the said patient was admitted to said hospital June 17, 1879, and that he was a resident of Rockford, Illinois, that he had been a patient in the hospital at Elgin, Illinois, and had escaped therefrom. Dr. Kempster advised Hon. B. Ringle, county judge, to take the necessary steps to have him returned to Elgin, Illinois.

"In the opinion of this Board the neglect of the proper authorities of Marathon county to have the patient removed or to notify the state authorities of the case, or to have the records of the hospital so corrected as to relieve the county of the patients' support, relieves the state of all obligation to repay the amount claimed or the repayment of any sum of money, unless it may be the cost of support from June 17, 1879, the date of admission, to September 3, 1879, the day of notification of the county judge."

3. May 23, the board adopted the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, By chapter 233 of the laws of 1881, it is provided that whenever it shall appear to the State Board of Charities and Reform that insufficient provision has been made for the care and support of the insane in the state hospitals and county asylums previously established according to law, said board may file with the secretary of state a list of counties in which no county asylums exist, and which, in the opinion of said board, possess accommodations for the proper care of the chronic insane; and thereafter each of said counties so named which shall care for its own chronic insane, under such rules as said board shall prescribe, on the properly verified certificate of said board to the secretary of state, shall receive the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per week for each person so cared for and supported.

"AND WHEREAS, It appears from our last report, and from recent information from the superintendents of the three institutions for the insane, that the number of the insane in the state much exceeds the number who can be accommodated in the State Hospital, in the Northern Hospital and in the Milwaukee County Insane Asylum:

"*Resolved*, That the conditions do now exist which call for the action of this board under said law.

"*Resolved*, That the following rules are hereby adopted for the care of the chronic insane under county care, and that any county which shall fully comply with these rules shall be placed upon the list of counties which this board will certify to as entitled to receive the benefits of said board, and shall be kept upon that list so long, and only so long, as all these rules shall be fully complied with, or such further regulations as the board may hereafter prescribe."

At the same meeting the following rules were adopted for the care of the chronic insane:

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 labor 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 hand-cuffs 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 poor-house 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.

At the same meeting the following resolution was adopted in relation to the application of Sheboygan county for a county asylum, under chapter 32 of the revised statutes.

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this board the passage of chapter 233 of the laws of 1881 was intended by the legislature as a virtual suspension of the provisions of that part of chapter 32 of the revised statutes, relating to county asylums for the insane, so far as the building of any new county asylum is concerned.

AND WHEREAS, It is the opinion of this board that the chronic insane of the state can be better and more economically cared for under chapter 233 of the laws of 1881, than under that part of chapter 32 of the revised statutes relating to county asylums for the insane, and this board has adopted rules to make chapter 233 of the laws of 1881 operative, therefore

Resolved, That the application of Sheboygan county for a county asylum under chapter 32 of the revised statutes, is hereby denied.

5. November 15, the following certificate was filed with the secretary of state:

The state board of charities and reform having ascertained and determined that insufficient provision has been made for the care and support of the insane in the state hospitals and county asylums now established according to law, we hereby file, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 233 of the laws of 1881, with the secretary of state the list of the following counties in which no county asylum exists, and which, in our opinion, possess accommodations for the proper care of the chronic insane, viz.: Walworth, Rock, Jefferson, Fond du Lac and Winnebago.

[Signed by the whole board.]

December 19, a similar certificate was filed for Brown 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 committees 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.— PRIVATE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Part IV.— POORHOUSES AND PAUPERISM.

Part V.— THE CHRONIC INSANE.

Part VI.— APPENDIX.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. W. REED,

ANDREW E. ELMORE,

JOHN A. VIVIAN,

H. H. GILES,

ELIZABETH B. FAIRBANKS.

A. O. WRIGHT, *Secretary.*

PART I.

SEMI-STATE INSTITUTIONS.

1 — CHAR.



SEMI-STATE INSTITUTIONS.

- I. SEMI-STATE INSTITUTIONS.
 - 1. General remarks.
 - 2. Comparative Table of per capita cost.
- II. THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.
 - 1. General remarks.
 - 2. Statistical.
 - 3. Trustees.
 - 4. Roster of Officers and Employes.
 - 5. Movement of Population.
 - 6. Distribution of Inmates by Counties.
 - 7. General Medical Results.
 - 8. Cash Balances.
 - 9. Analyzed Expenditures.
 - 10. Disbursements for Permanent Improvements.
 - 11. Inventory of Property and Assets.
 - 12. Total cost of the Institution.
- III. THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
 - 1. General Remarks.
 - 2. Financial.
 - 3. Roster of Officers and Employes.
 - 4. Movement of Population.
 - 5. Distribution of Inmates by Counties.
 - 6. Receipts and Expenditures.
 - 7. Inventory of Property and Assets.
- IV. THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.
 - 1. General Remarks.
 - 2. List of Officers and Salaries.
 - 3. Table of Cost of Administration.
 - 4. Statistical Tables Respecting Prisoners.

SEMI-STATE INSTITUTIONS.

1. GENERAL REMARKS.—The semi-state institutions have this year all been in good condition, and each shows some improvement. The object of each is so different that comparisons between them are difficult. The Milwaukee County Insane Asylum is a new institution of the proper size for an insane asylum, and controlled by a board of trustees appointed by the governor. It is largely aided by the state, both for building and current expenses, but is owned by Milwaukee county, and depends upon it for the additional cost above the state appropriation. The Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls is controlled by an association of ladies, who contribute the extra cost of support. Its buildings were paid for and are now owned by the state, and the board and care of most of its inmates are paid for by their respective counties under a state law. The House of Correction is owned and controlled by Milwaukee county, but is allowed to hold some state prisoners, that is prisoners who should be sent to the state prison. We are in favor of a better classification of prisoners, and hope all such may be sent to the state prison; but should be glad to have prisoners sentenced for petty offences from neighboring counties sent to the Milwaukee House of Correction.

2. COST OF MANAGEMENT.—The following table of per capita cost must be taken for what it is worth. It is scarcely fair to compare the relative cost of maintaining three such different classes of public wards as are in these three institutions; and in considering this table, regard must be had to the different circumstances of each. The figures in these tables do not in all cases quite agree with those furnished by the institutions, because we wished to compute them all upon a uniform basis. The weekly per capita in the Industrial School for Girls is computed for eleven months, the time for which the report is made.

Semi-State Institutions.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PER CAPITA COST.

	Milwaukee County In- sane Asylum	Industrial School for Girls.	House of Correction.
Average number of inmates	255.7	113	180
Total current expenses.....	\$48,514 98	\$10,886 47	\$20,489 05
Per capita annually.....	189 73 ⁴ / ₁₀	96 34	113 82 ⁸ / ₁₀
Per capita weekly	3 64 ⁸ / ₁₀	2 00 ⁷ / ₁₀	2 18 ⁹ / ₁₀
Cost of subsistence	\$16,586 17	\$2,920 39	\$9,393 67
Per capita annually.....	64 86 ⁵ / ₁₀	25 84 ⁴ / ₁₀	52 18 ⁷ / ₁₀
Per capita weekly.....	1 24 ⁷ / ₁₀	53 ⁸ / ₁₀	1 00
Cost of salaries and wages.....	\$16,442 50	\$3,314 32	\$5,454 55
Per capita annually.....	64 30 ³ / ₁₀	29 33	30 31
Per capita weekly.....	1 23 ⁷ / ₁₀	62 ⁸ / ₁₀	58
Cost of fuel and lights.....	\$7,911 38	\$1,792 60	\$2,574 64
Per capita annually.....	30 94	15 86 ³ / ₁₀	14 30 ⁴ / ₁₀
Per capita weekly.....	59 ⁵ / ₁₀	.33	27 ⁵ / ₁₀

MILWAUKEE COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

I. GENERAL REMARKS.—This is practically almost a state institution, the legislature of last winter having advanced it a step or two in that direction. Whereas before the governor appointed three of the trustees and the county board two, the governor is now to appoint all the trustees, subject only to the limitation that they shall all be resident citizens of Milwaukee county. The state pays to this institution \$2.75 for each inmate per week, and does not collect the \$1.50 and clothing account, which would be collected from Milwaukee county if these patients were in either of the state hospitals. The state thus virtually gives Milwaukee county \$4.25 a week for each inmate, besides the clothing account, which will increase that a little more. This is as much as it would cost the state to carry on this asylum as a state institution. As the trustees are appointed by the governor, and the current expenses are sub-

Milwaukee County Insane Asylum.

stantially paid by the state, it is fair to consider it as practically a state institution.

The law seems to contemplate making this an asylum for the chronic insane only, and sending the acute insane to the state hospitals. (See revised statutes, section 604 *e.*) In actual practice, however, all the insane from Milwaukee county, whether acute or chronic, are now sent here. This seems to show that the people of Milwaukee county are on the whole satisfied with the treatment given in the county asylum. For if there were any considerable dissatisfaction with the treatment of inmates here, it would show itself by sending some or all the acute cases to one of the state institutions. And, in our opinion, the medical treatment of the acute insane in the Milwaukee county insane asylum is as good as in either of our state hospitals.

The location of this institution is an advantage, as it gives an opportunity for the friends of the patients to see them as often as is wise, without unnecessary traveling expenses, and to hear from them through many channels. More land is needed, and we understand that the trustees hope to purchase more in a short time.

2. STATISTICAL.—The institution has filled up rapidly. September 30, 1880, there were 208 inmates, 23 of whom were from other counties. September 30, 1881, there were 266 inmates, only 35 of whom were from outside Milwaukee county. Several have been returned to counties in which they must be kept in jail for lack of other accommodation, so that the asylum may keep a number of United States insane soldiers from Dayton, Ohio, at a higher rate. We emphatically protest against receiving these persons from outside of the state to the exclusion of our own citizens.

Before this financial year nothing was drawn from the state treasury for current expenses, under the law authorizing the county asylums for the insane. During the year the following sums have been drawn by Milwaukee county: For the support of insane from March 26, 1880, the date of opening the institution, to Jan. 1, 1881, \$21,406.00; from Jan. 1, 1881, to July 1, 1881, \$17,656.57; in all \$39,062.57. One half the cost of the buildings was paid for by the state last year, that half being \$75,000. The other half of

Semi-State Institutions.

the cost of the buildings and the entire cost of the beds and furniture and of all improvements since made, and the extra cost of current expenses above the state appropriation, has been paid for by Milwaukee county.

This is the first full year in which this institution has been in operation, as it was opened for patients March 26, 1880. As we anticipated in our report last year, the expenses of the fraction of a year reported on then, gave no real criterion by which to judge of the future expenses. But this year being a full year does give a fair measure of what the expenses of such an institution are likely to be.

The total disbursements for the financial year have been \$60,118.48. Of this \$8,586.42 were for permanent improvements and \$3,017.08 were for the purchase of fuel, provisions, etc., which were still on hand in excess of the inventory of last year. Deducting these items the true current expenses of the asylum for the year ending Sept. 30, 1881, were \$48,514.98 an average weekly per capita cost of $\$3.64 \frac{8}{10}$. This is an additional illustration of the fallacy of the idea that the per capita cost of an institution can be reduced by increasing the size of the institution. This asylum is now large enough for the greatest economy and efficiency and the probabilities are that the latter would be impaired by enlarging its size and number of inmates.

The following tables are taken from the annual report of the Board of Trustees to this Board, or are rearranged from materials provided in that report.

3.—TRUSTEES.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
Geo. H. Paul.....	Milwaukee	April 1, 1882.
Charles Fingado.....	Wauwatosa.....	April 1, 1883.
Wm. M. Brigham.....	Milwaukee.....	April 1, 1884.
Bedford B. Hopkins.....	Milwaukee.....	April 1, 1885.
John H. Tesch.....	Milwaukee.....	April 1, 1886.

Milwaukee County Insane Asylum.

4. ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

In the service of the Institution during the year.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	With board. Yes or no.	Rate per month.	TIME.		Total pay during year.
				Months.	Days.	
Dr. J. H. McBride...	Superintendent....	Yes.		12		\$1,799 94
Dr. N. Dodge.....	Assistant physician	"		12		874 98
E. C. Pollard....	Steward.....	"		12		699 96
Mrs. W. J. Benson...	Matron.....	"				349 98
H. J. Eggersgluess...	Bookkeeper.....	"		6	7	168 53
Peter Ternes.....	Engineer.....	"		6	7	363 58
Frank Connelly.....	Assistant engineer.	"		11	14	461 67
John Farrell.....	Fireman.....	"		4	4	103 35
T. M. Torney.....	Gardner.....	"		12		305 00
Charles Pfeiffer.....	Teamster.....	"		6	7	112 20
Annie Mayers.....	Cook.....	"		11	27	163 80
Henry Zinn.....	Baker.....	"		1	27	45 60
Mrs. H. Zinn.....	Ironer.....	"		1	27	20 40
H. C. Blaisdell.....	Attendant.....	"			6	3 60
Albert Morris.....	Fireman.....	"			7	54 38
Graham Vosburg.....	Carman.....	"		4		72 00
Henry A. Buell.....	Laundryman.....	"		4		92 00
Wm. Spelder.....	Cook.....	"		5	2	167 20
Mrs. W. Spelder.....	Assistant cook.....	"	\$12 00	5	2	60 80
Z. Mather.....	Night watch.....	"	28 00	12		304 00
Mrs. Z. Mather.....	Night watch.....	"	16 00	10	15	144 00
Mrs. R. P. Carr.....	Seamstress.....	"	18 00	11	23	190 00
Louise Rathke.....	Attendant.....	"	13 00	6	11	82 77
B. H. Blodgett.....	Attendant.....	"	24 00	9	21	213 80
Owen Rowland.....	Attendant.....	"	22 00	10	6	207 40
Frank Harvey.....	Attendant.....	"	25 00	12		263 00
Aggie Woolsey.....	Attendant.....	"	12 00	11	15	138 00
Annie Rathke.....	Attendant.....	"	13 00	6		76 00
Charles Gersch.....	Attendant.....	"	25 00	12		256 00
Louisa Hacker.....	Attendant.....	"	14 00	4	6	58 81
Mary Sauerman.....	Attendant.....	"	18 00	12		164 00
Minnie Worsink.....	Seamstress.....	"	14 00	12		146 00
Jennie Richards.....	Attendant.....	"		7	13	90 20
Corelia Hamilton...	Attendant.....	"	12 00	12		144 00
Jennie McEachern..	Attendant.....	"	18 00	12		184 00
W. J. Ree.....	Attendant.....	"		7	13	141 23
M. A. Cadwell.....	Attendant.....	"	18 00	5	4	92 40
P. Shelton.....	Ironer.....	"	15 00	12		171 00
Peter Gersch.....	Attendant.....	"	10 00	12		108 00
August Birk.....	Farm hand.....	"	20 00	11	18	218 80
Mary Brogan.....	Laundress.....	"	14 00	6	2	83 22
Kate Flynn.....	Diningroom.....	"	12 00	6	5	74 00
Josie Roach.....	Diningroom.....	"		11	21	158 40
Lillie Taylor.....	Ironer.....	"		11		148 00

Semi State Institutions.

4. ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES — continued.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	With board, yes or no.	Rate per month.	TIME.		Total pay dur- ing year.
				Months.	Days.	
Edith Brown.....	Seamstress.....		\$12 00	11	11	\$136 40
Nellie Mowatt.....	Attendant.....	Yes	12 00	5	29	71 60
P. Christophersson,..	Chambermaid.....	"	12 00	10	19	127 60
Jennie Dexter.....	Attendant.....	"	12 00	3	25	46 00
Emma Richards.....	Attendant.....	"	12 00	...	22	8 80
Clara Van Vranken..	Attendant.....	"	14 00	9	...	118 07
F. G. Hennings.....	Attendant.....	"	20 00	8	10	162 67
Chas. Vielt.....	Baker.....	"	40 00	8	25	327 00
E. J. Cadwell.....	Car man.....	"	20 00	8	24	162 40
Byron Gillett.....	Car man.....	"	18 00	3	1	54 60
Willis Damon.....	Attendant.....	"	18 00	2	24	50 40
Annie Connors.....	Attendant.....	"	13 00	8	15	109 00
Nellie Connors	Attendant.....	"	12 00	...	7	2 80
Fannie F. Dumond...	Attendant.....	"	12 00	3	18	43 20
Wm. Taylor.....	Fireman.....	"	35 00	8	20	244 01
N. C. McEachern.....	Attendant.....	"	21 00	3	...	62 00
Edwin Miller.....	Baker.....	"	...	1	12	30 80
Julia Crispe.....	Night watch.....	"	13 00	2	29	38 57
Kate Smith.....	Ironer.....	"	12 00	1	12	16 80
Mrs. Reed.....	Seamstress.....	"	12 00	1	17	18 80
Dora Roberts.....	Attendant.....	"	...	1	18	20 80
Annie Rathke.....	Ironer.....	"	12 00	...	21	8 40
Birdie Lobdell.....	Attendant.....	"	12 00	2	...	24 00
Lottie Vales.....	Attendant.....	"	12 00	...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 60
Richard Hanson.....	Attendant.....	"	...	2	22	54 53
Fred Edman.....	Attendant.....	"	18 00	...	4	2 40
Annie Schatzke.....	Attendant.....	"	12 00	...	18	7 20
George Kelly.....	Attendant.....	"	18 00	...	25	15 00
Mary Storm.....	Dining room.....	"	12 00	...	24	9 60
E. L. Hibbard.....	Attendant.....	"	18 00	2	...	36 00
M. Burgess.....	Attendant.....	"	12 00	...	19	7 60
Adolph Schwind.....	Pipe Fitter.....	"	41 66	2	10	97 23
Carrie Rathke.....	Attendant.....	"	12 00	2	25	34 00
D. G. Burnham.....	Clerk.....	"	...	...	22	18 33
Kate Lensinger.....	Attendant.....	"	12 00	1	21	20 40
Patrick Roach.....	Attendant.....	"	18 00	1	22	31 20
Wm. Van Vranken...	Attendant.....	"	18 00	5	8	94 80
Henry J. Seybold.....	Attendant.....	"	18 00	5	12	97 20
James Thompson.....	Attendant.....	"	18 00	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 30
Nic Trommel.....	Attendant.....	"	18 00	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 30
Viola Davis.....	Attendant.....	"	12 00	6	23	81 20
Rosa Krewanek.....	Attendant.....	"	12 00	6	22	80 80
Hattie Oberly.....	Attendant.....	"	12 00	6	22	80 80
Ada Holman.....	Attendant.....	"	12 00	6	7	74 80
Thomas Farrell.....	Attendant.....	"	20 00	5	26	111 13
A J. Gessler.....	Bookkeeper.....	"	28 00	1	27	51 20

Milwaukee County Insane Asylum.

4. ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES — continued.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	With board, yes or no.	Rate per month.	TIME.		Total pay dur- ing year.
				Mont's.	Days.	
Martha Sass.....	Attendant.....	Yes.	\$12 00	1	19	\$19 60
Mrs. O. Thorp.....	Attendant.....	"	12 00	5	25	70 00
Ben Tubbs.....	Cook.....	"	43 00	3	16	153 00
August Nell.....	Attendant.....	"	18 00	1	.....	18 00
W. J. Kleiner.....	Farm hand.....	"	18 00	2	3	37 80
Minnie Plummer....	Attendant.....	"	12 00	5	10	64 00
John A. Price.....	Attendant.....	"	22 00	5	18	110 80
Jessie Gabriel.....	Attendant.....	"	12 00	5	15	66 00
Pat Connors.....	Laborer.....	"	15 00	..	13	6 50
Wm. Hartman.....	Farm hand.....	"	20 00	5	9	97 40
Albert Saeger.....	Attendant.....	"	20 00	5	13	101 80
Delia Kenyon.....	Cook.....	"	15 00	4	22	71 00
James Phinney.....	Attendant.....	"	18 00	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 90
Robert Henderson..	Attendant.....	"	18 00	1	22	31 20
Belle Leonard.....	Dining room.....	"	12 00	4	2	48 80
Crissie McNitt.....	Dining room.....	"	12 00	3	29	47 60
Julia Coleman.....	Attendant.....	"	12 00	2	17	31 60
Wm. Splitt.....	Book keeper.....	"	30 00	3	25	114 99
P. B. Haid.....	Attendant.....	"	30 00	3	7	88 20
J. J. Slevin.....	Attendant.....	"	18 00	..	10	6 00
Maurice Connelly....	Hostler.....	"	18 00	3	.....	51 00
Albert Ebersson....	Attendant.....	"	22 00	2	20	54 00
Adam Weitz.....	Painter.....	"	25 00	2	20	66 67
Frank J. Worley....	Attendant.....	"	18 00	1	.....	18 00
A. C. Huut.....	Attendant.....	"	18 00	..	2	1 20
Adam Steinmetz....	Attendant.....	"	18 00	..	12	7 20
Wm. Leaver.....	Attendant.....	"	18 00	..	11	6 60
Maria Parkinson....	Cook.....	"	20 00	2	3	42 00
Hattie Simmons....	Attendant.....	"	12 00	2	3	25 20
C. Asplaud.....	Attendant.....	"	18 00	1	24	32 40
Thomas Elias.....	Attendant.....	"	18 00	1	28	34 80
John C. Quintus....	Attendant.....	"	22 00	1	27	41 80
Herman Peterson....	Attendant.....	"	18 00	..	11	6 60
Chas. Doran.....	Attendant.....	"	20 00	1	19	31 40
Julia Johnson.....	Dining room.....	"	12 00	1	14	17 60
James W. White....	Attendant.....	"	18 00	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 30
Chas. Tessenbecker	Attendant.....	"	18 30	..	29	17 40
Kate Newton.....	Ironer.....	"	14 00	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 20
Mary Donahue.....	Laundress.....	"	12 00	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 20
Joseph Shaefer....	Attendant.....	"	18 00	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 30
John C. Hughes....	Attendant.....	"	18 00	1	5	21 00
E. C. Barto.....	Attendant.....	"	18 00	..	19	11 40
F. A. Rose.....	Attendant.....	"	18 00	..	9	5 40
Jennie Barnes.....	Attendant.....	"	12 00	..	11	4 40
Rosa Rowell.....	Attendant.....	"	12 00	..	11	4 40
Wm. E. Williams....	Attendant.....	"	18 00	..	7	4 20

Semi-State Institutions.

4. ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES — continued.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	With board, yes or no.	Rate per month.	TIME.		Total pay during year.
				Months.	Days.	
Eugene Brindos	Clerk	Yes	\$40 00	20		\$26 67
James Williams	Attendant,	"	18 00	2		1 20
Mrs. F. D. Grimshaw	Chambermaid	"	12 00	4		1 60
F. D. Grimshaw	Engineer,	"	66 66	1		66 66
						\$14,603 32
Carpenters, laborers, etc., by the day						1,819 18
C. Meissner, Assistant Secretary Board of Trustees						20 00
Total salaries and wages						\$16,442 50

5. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In institution October 1, 1880	95	113	208
Since admitted	75	51	126
Total for year	170	164	334
Discharged	20	24	44
Died	17	8	25
Total loss of population	37	32	69
Remaining September 30, 1881	133	132	265

Milwaukee County Insane Asylum.

6. DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	October 1, 1880.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	September 30, 1881.	Amount charged to county.
Dodge		11	11		\$619 94
Door	1			1	82 24
Kenosha	6	1	1	6	490 45
Manitowoc	4		4		343 47
Milwaukee	187	92	45	234	
Washington	1			1	78 21
Waukesha	11	4	2	13	1,116 23
National Home	1	19	6	14	

7. GENERAL MEDICAL RESULTS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. patients discharged cured	5	8	13
No. patients discharged improved	3	4	7
No. patients discharged not improved	12	12	24
No. patients died	17	8	25
Total discharged and died	37	32	69

Semi-State Institutions.

8. CASH BALANCES.

To balance Oct. 1, 1880, viz.:		By expenditures:	
Current expense ac- count.	\$199 22	For current expenses..	\$51,532 06
Farm and grading ac- count.....	1,263 83	For farm and grading.	1,341 95
Furniture account....	973 24	For furniture.....	1,116 28
To appropriations for cur- rent expenses ¹	60,715 50	For other improve- ments	6,128 09
To appropriations for im- provements	7,500 00	Total disbursements	\$60,118 48
To received from board of inmates	4,541 72		
To received from sales from farm	23 08		
To received from sales of barrels, etc	72 57		
To received from sale of stock	60 00	Balance Sept. 30, 1881	\$15,230 68
	<u>\$75,349 16</u>		<u>\$75,349 16</u>

In the above table the balances are balances of special or general funds as designated in the appropriations made by the county board.

¹ Including state appropriations and additional appropriations by the county.

Milwaukee County Insane Asylum.

9. ANALYZED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
Received from the state.. \$39,062 57	For amusements..... 12 78
Received additional appropria'n from Mil. Co. 21,652 93	For clothing..... 2,123 87
Received appropriation for improvement.... 7,500 00	For drugs and medicines 838 17
Received from board of inmates..... 4,541 72	For liquors..... 267 07
Received from sales upon farm..... 23 08	For farm and barn..... 1,757 40
Received from sale of barrels, etc..... 72 57	For laundry expenses... 575 21
Received from sale of stock..... 60 00	For lights..... 819 10
	For fuel..... 9,423 65
	For house furniture..... 3,169 77
	For trustees' expenses .. 40 00
	For ordinary repairs ... 2,572 85
	For subsistence..... 16,586 17
	For salaries and wages.. 16,442 50
	For ice house, coal shed and hog pen..... 2,281 68
	For miscellaneous purposes... 3,208 36
	Total expenditures ... \$60,118 48
Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1880.. 2,436 29	Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1881..... 15,230 68
\$75,349 16	\$75,349 16
Total expenditures..... \$60,118 48	
Deduct all permanent improvements..... 8,586 42	
Excess of stock on hand over last year..... 3,017 08	
Current expenses..... \$48,514 98	

STATEMENT SHOWING MONTHLY AND TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS FOR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1881.

MONTHS.	Farm.	Ice house.	Dam.	Grading	Furniture.	Build- ing.	Hot house.	Grounds	Coal shed.	Hog pen.	Ice ele- vator.	Totals.
October	\$54 72		\$120 96	\$395 83	\$505 09							\$1,076 60
November	23 70	\$697 34			280 29	\$71 15						1,072 48
December	49 40				259 75							309 15
January	57 55				77 12	353 55	\$22 12					510 34
February	93 50				311 38	122 56	54 13					581 57
March					96 31	9 85						106 16
April	303 82				328 78	69 98	9 18					711 76
May	17 83				675 38	53 88		\$60 38				807 47
June					56 69	4 97		221 17				282 83
July					84 89	90 75		220 94				396 58
August					810 75	4 99		193 15	\$692 55	\$441 97	\$9 75	2,153 16
September	8 00				45 30	42 90		32 40	336 80	112 92		578 32
	\$608 52	\$697 34	\$120 96	\$395 83	\$3,531 73	\$824 58	\$85 43	\$728 04	\$1,029 35	\$554 89	\$9 75	\$8,586 42

Semi-State Institutions.

Milwaukee County Insane Asylum.

11. INVENTORY OF PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

Land, estimated value.....		\$10,000 00
Buildings and improvements—		
Main building.....	\$200,824 58	
Grading and improvement of grounds.....	1,723 87	
Ice house and elevator.....	707 09	
River dam.....	120 96	
Coal house.....	1,029 35	
Hog pens.....	554 89	
Hot house.....	85 43	
	<hr/>	204,446 17
Furniture and fixtures.....		20,058 49
Engine, boiler and heating apparatus.....		25,000 00
Cabinet and apparatus.....		300 00
Library.....		56 70
Live stock — 6 horses, 7 cows, 50 hogs.....	\$1,633 00	
Clothing.....	462 76	
Furniture and supplies.....	977 87	
Hard coal.....	418 39	
Soft coal.....	2,084 98	
	<hr/>	5,777 00
		<hr/> <hr/>
		\$266,046 88

12. TOTAL COST OF THE INSTITUTION.

Expenditures made by Milwaukee county up to March 1, 1880, as reported by the county clerk.

Cost of building, as per contract.....	\$134,983 00	
Insurance paid on completion.....	3,574 80	
Artesian well.....	2,643 44	
Grading.....	2,268 00	
For specifications.....	110 00	
For drawings.....	1,500 00	
Superintending.....	4,049 49	
	<hr/>	\$149,128 73
Land.....	9,777 00	
	<hr/>	\$158,905 73

Expenditures by the Trustees, since March 1, 1880.

For the year ending September 30, 1880.....	35,389 00
For the year ending September 30, 1881.....	60,118 48
Total.....	<hr/> <hr/>
	\$254,413 21

Total Amount paid by the State.

For one-half the cost of buildings.....	\$75,000 00	
For maintaining insane.....	39,062 57	
	<hr/>	114,062 57
Actual cost to Milwaukee county.....		<hr/> <hr/>
		\$140,350 64

Semi-State Institutions.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

1. GENERAL REMARKS. — This institution has been visited by us several times during the year, and attention has been given to the various departments of industry, to the studies, to the construction of the building, and to the methods of transacting business by the board of managers and by the officers. In our opinion, there are few institutions in the United States which equal this in the economy and efficiency of its management. The buildings, as now arranged, seem to be well adapted for the purposes of the institution. And the influences of regular work, of intellectual teaching and of moral training, seem to be most excellently adapted to promote the reformation of the vicious, and to train up neglected children and make of them virtuous and respected members of society, instead of outcasts. The food appeared to be wholesome and nutritious, and sufficient in quantity.

The inmates are graded into six classes, according to age and character. The classes are kept separate in general, but meet in the school room and at meal time, under the eye of the officers. The privileges of these classes vary decidedly, those of the worst class being under restraints necessary for a reform school, and those in the best class being under the same rules as are used in the best boarding schools. The younger children play a great deal; the older ones work and study, with some time for recreation. There is a regular system of marking for lessons in school studies, for faithfulness in the industries, and for deportment and morals. The records are read each morning for the day before, and appeals allowed and settled publicly. Each month the standing of each inmate is read and all questions are answered. Thus the petty injustice of subordinate officers is prevented, which is so often found in prisons and reformatories.

A kindergarten is in full operation. One result of this, not contemplated when it was established, has been that five feeble-minded children have been trained in the kindergarten with surprising effect in developing their mental faculties. A part of these are now in the primary school and are learning to read, write and use

Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls.

numbers, not as fast as children of sound mind, but quite rapidly for children of their grade of intelligence. The success in training feeble-minded children in this institution shows what can be done in a special institution for them, which we greatly need in this state.

2. FINANCIAL.—The appropriation of \$15,000, made by the legislature of 1880, has been expended, and the appropriation of \$5,000 made by the legislature of 1881, has been partially expended, and plans have been adopted for expending the balance before the close of the calendar year. November 1, 1880, there remained on hand of the state's appropriation of \$15,000, only \$975.80, all of which has since been expended. Of [this year's appropriation there was still on hand September 30, the sum of \$1,198.68. The state appropriation has been very economically and judiciously used in finishing the new building called the Children's Home, and furnishing the same, in finishing the barn, improving the grounds and in a multitude of improvements upon the buildings made necessary by the increased number and better classification of the institution.

The following is a list of the records kept in the institution in addition to the ordinary financial records:

1. A history of each inmate.
2. A daily register of admissions and dismissals.
3. A register of scholarship and conduct.
4. A record of all work done and of all articles made and raised.
5. An account of inmates' spending money.
6. A visitors' record.

A full set of accounts is kept, including a separate account with the state appropriations, and record of all stores issued. All bills are audited and paid monthly.

The careful and business like way in which the work of the managers as well as of the superintendent is done, is evidence of the capacity of women for positions of responsibility.

The following tables are from the annual report made by the board of managers to this board. They are all for the period of eleven months, in order to make the year of the institution end at

Semi-State Institutions.

the same time as the financial year of the state. Hereafter the report will be for the year ending September 30, instead of the year ending October 31.

4. ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

In the service of the Institution during the 11 months ending September 30, 1881.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	Hours per day.	With board. Yes or no.	Rate per month.	TIME.		Total pay during year.
					Months.	Days.	
Mary E. Rockwell*.	Superintendent...	24	Yes.	66 66	11	....	683 33
Dewey A. Cobb*....	Seward	"	"	40 00	11	....	370 00
Sarah E. Pierce....	Matron	"	"	20 00	11	....	220 00
Amelia Kneeland*..	Matron	"	"	20 00	11	....	204 00
Ella P. Brown*....	Assistant matron.	"	"	18 00	11	....	186 00
Virginia Wilde	Assistant matron .	"	"	15 00	11	....	166 00
Addie Harris	Assi-tant matron.	"	"	18 00	5	....	90 00
Mary T. Wheeler ...	Mat on	"	"	20 00	4	16	90 00
Agnes Frazer	Nurse	"	"	15 00	5	....	75 00
Laura E. Chapman .	Principal teacher.	"	"	25 00	6	....	150 00
Abbie A. Strong ...	Assistant teacher.	"	"	18 00	8	....	144 00
Emma Williams....	Assistant teacher.	"	"	18 00	3	....	54 00
Ida M. Beach	Principal teacher.	"	"	25 00	5	....	125 00
Cora M. Byerly*....	Assistant matron.	"	"	8 00	11	....	79 00
Louisa L. Praeger*..	Night watch.....	"	"	6 00	11	....	62 00
Rose Osborne	Pupil assistant...	"	"	5 00	6	....	30 00
Maretta Gates	Pupil assistant ..	"	"	5 00	11	....	55 00
Anna McKay	Pupil assistant...	"	"	5 00	3	....	15 00
Walter A. Sadd	Barn and garden.	"	"	20 00	7	21	154 00
Joseph War ender..	Barn and garden.	"	"	23 00	3	10	76 66
Amelia Rickett	Nurse	"	"	12 00	3	....	36 00
Hattie Hagar	Pupil assistant...	"	"	5 00	3	....	15 00
Anna Stephens.....	Pupil assistant...	"	"	5 00	2	....	10 00
Mary Mason.....	Matron	"	"	20 00	....	8	5 00
Jennie Bate	Assistant matron.	"	"	15 00	1	....	15 00
Mary A. Peck	Assistant matron .	"	"	15 00	....	19	10 00

*Salary raised during the year. The highest salary given in the column of rate per month.

Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls.

4. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.— During the eleven months reported there have been 142 different inmates, and an average number of 113 constantly. The male inmates shown in the following table are boys under ten years of age. The movement of population was as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In the institution November 1, 1880.....	23	86	109
Since admitted	13	56	69
Total for the eleven months.....	36	142	178
Discharged.....	10	42	52
Died	2	4	6
Remaining September 30, 1881	24	96	120

The average number present during each month was as follows: November, 106; December, 105; January, 107; February, 111; March, 116; April, 118; May, 115; June, 114; July, 114; August, 117; September, 119.

The following table shows the distribution of inmates by counties:

Semi-State Institutions.

5. DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	November 1, 1881.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	September 30, 1881.	Amount charged to county.
Brown.....	3	.....	.....	3	391 08
Calumet.....	3	2	1	4	382 84
Clark.....	.....	1	.....	1	34 64
Columbia.....	.....	1	.....	1	94 64
Dane.....	4	2	2	4	365 00
Dodge.....	1	1	1	1	130 36
Dunn.....	4	.....	.....	4	521 44
Eau Claire.....	4	3	2	5	491 77
Fond du Lac.....	2	1	.....	3	379 64
Green.....	.....	1	.....	1	112 86
Green Lake.....	.....	1	.....	1	108 57
Iowa.....	1	.....	1	.....	88 57
Jackson.....	.....	1	.....	1	86 78
Jefferson.....	5	.....	.....	5	651 80
Juneau.....	.....	1	.....	1	35 36
Kewaunee.....	1	.....	.....	1	130 36
La Crosse.....	1	.....	.....	1	130 36
Marathon.....	1	.....	.....	1	130 36
Milwaukee.....	38	25	15	48	1,590 13
Monroe.....	1	.....	.....	1	130 36
Outagamie.....	7	1	4	4	653 21
Racine.....	1	.....	.....	1	130 36
Rock.....	2	1	.....	3	305 36
Sheboygan.....	3	.....	1	2	380 72
Taylor.....	3	.....	3	.....	*519 99
Waukesha.....	1	.....	.....	1	130 36
Waupaca.....	.....	2	.....	2	162 85
Winnebago.....	5	2	2	5	601 06
Wood.....	1	.....	.....	1	*392 15
Total committed inmates.....	92	46	32	106	\$9,163 98
Private boarders and charity inmates.....	17	23	26	14	.....
Total.....	109	69	58	120	.....

*Including \$347.46 from Taylor county, and \$161.79 from Wood county, due from last year.

Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls.

9. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Cash on hand Nov. 1, 1880	\$644 00	For means of instruction	211 76
Collected from counties.	8,648 65	For clothing.....	1,057 28
From board of inmates.	729 00	For drugs and medicines	94 32
From work done in the sewing room and the laundry	1,081 81	For fuel and lights.....	1,792 60
Bills refunded.....	42 63	For house furnishing ...	254 33
Manager's collections...	812 56	For laundry expenses...	242 41
Exchange of horses.....	5 00	For permanent improve-ments	500 00
Calves sold.....	5 00	For repairs (ordinary)...	245 30
Barrels sold.....	4 00	For miscellaneous	54 40
Rags and junk sold	6 73	For subsistence	2,920 39
		For salaries and wages..	3,314 32
		For telephone	48 00
		For hay and feed.....	244 20
		For insurance.....	272 00
		For sheriff's fees.....	66 85
		For water rent....	45 66
		For traveling expenses..	22 65
		Balance Sept. 30, 1881.....	592 61
	<u>\$11,979 08</u>		<u>\$11,979 08</u>

STATE APPROPRIATION.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1880.....	\$975 80	Expended on building..	\$3,449 83
Appropriation of 1881..	5 000 00	Expended on furniture..	774 26
		Expended on grounds...	446 80
		Expended on stock, ve-hicles, etc.....	106 23
		Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1881.....	1,198 68
	<u>\$5,975 80</u>		<u>\$5,975 80</u>

Semi-State Institutions.

7. INVENTORY OF PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

	<i>Estimated value</i>
Land, 9 acres	\$16,000 00
Buildings and improvements.....	26,500 00
Furniture and fixtures:	
In main building .. .	\$2,856 72
In children's home.....	744 08
In barn and shops.....	124 02
	3,724 82
Library, 474 volumes.....	145 50
Boilers, machinery and heating apparatus.....	2,300 00
School books and apparatus.....	169 00
Live stock:	
Horses, 2	\$250 00
Cows, 4	140 00
Hogs, 3.....	21 00
Poultry, 61 .. .	22 30
	433 30
Carriages, wagons, etc.....	241 75
Supplies on hand, September 30th:	
Clothing —	
In wear	\$1,064 00
New	143 45
	1,207 45
Provisions.....	196 48
Total.....	\$50,709 30

The House of Correction.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

1. GENERAL REMARKS.—This institution, under the management of Col. Ries, has been found in better condition than ever before. It has been visited several times during the last year by the board. The only serious fault noticed in the institution, resulted from its overcrowded condition which will be soon remedied. In order to make room for the large number of male prisoners, the female prisoners have been crowded together in a single small room. On one of our visits we found that fourteen women, young and old, slept in a room about the size of a good bed-room for two persons. There was just room to move between the beds — some on bedsteads and some on the floor, and no room to hang up anything. Considering the character of many of these women, the moral atmosphere of that room must be more impure than the physical atmosphere. Prostitutes are mixed up with chaste women; the diseased with the healthy; the young with the old. The only excuse for this is that it is a temporary arrangement only, soon to be remedied by the enlarged accommodations now in process of construction.

The food has been inspected and found to be good. On one occasion the soup was of the same kind and as good in quality as that served to us an hour later at a first-class hotel. The bread and meat were good.

The cells have always been found to be in good shape. The reading matter stowed away in them, showed that the prisoners, especially those for a long term, use the privileges of the library and reading room to good advantage.

Services are held in the chapel by the Young Men's Christian Association every other Sunday, by the Episcopalians every Monday evening and by the Catholics quarterly. Prisoners go or not to either of these as they choose.

The general discipline of the institution is modeled after that of the best state prisons. But the amount and value of work done cannot be as much with the short term prisoners constantly changing as with the prisoners sentenced for much longer terms in the

Semi-State Institutions.

state prison. Nor can the influence upon the prisoners of a brief confinement, in many cases only long enough to get over the effects of a prolonged debauch, be so satisfactory as in long term prisons. It is not fair to expect as much of the house of correction as of the state prison, either in pecuniary results or in moral reformation, and a comparison of the statistics of each show this to be the case.

Last year we recommended that the prisoners in Milwaukee county who are sentenced for state prison offences hereafter be sent to the state prison. Under the law as it then existed none but those sentenced for life were sent from Milwaukee county to the state prison. The legislature of last winter changed the law so that all persons sentenced for more than two years from this county are now sent to the state prison. The effect of this upon the prisoners we believe to be good. The effect upon the finances of the house of correction is not so good. But that is a secondary consideration. The house of correction was not intended for that class of prisoners, and should not be so used.

But we do believe that it would be wise for the state in some form to take charge of all sentenced prisoners in every county, and put them at honest work in the house of correction or in similar institutions in other parts of the state. For one thing, that would at once dispose of the tramp nuisance. It would also have its effect upon a considerable class of fellows, who now commit petty theft at the beginning of winter in order to secure a comfortable support in idleness during the cold months. Hard work has no attraction for this class of people.

Under the law organizing the Milwaukee house of correction (Private and Local Laws of 1855, chapter 318, section 12), other counties may contract with Milwaukee county to keep their convicted prisoners in the house of correction. This has never been done by any county yet, and we would now recommend that the counties of Racine, Kenosha and Waukesha, which are now afflicted with the tramp nuisance, and each of which has a very poor jail, be required by law to send their sentenced prisoners to the house of correction at a fair rate for board, say \$2.00 a week. The result of this will be to greatly reduce in these counties the amount now paid for

The House of Correction.

officers' fees and board of prisoners, and the tramps will mostly avoid these counties.

The following statistics are from the report of the inspector to this board. The cost of management is as close as can be estimated without taking a full inventory, which is done at the close of the calendar year, for the report to the county board.

2. OFFICERS.

	<i>Salary.</i>
	<i>Per year.</i>
F. J. Ries, inspector	\$1,800 00
Bryan Kelly, deputy	700 00
John Wingender, clerk	900 00
	<i>Per month.</i>
George Schwaab, foreman	55 00
Joseph Caspari, assistant foreman	55 00
H. C. Burgess, assistant foreman	50 00
Thomas Merrity, assistant foreman	50 00
Andrew Banse, engineer	70 00
Robert Marsb, shipping clerk	40 00
August Langmann, guard	40 00
Matheus Weber, guard	40 00
Frank E. Turey, guard	40 00
Peter Schmidt, guard	40 00
Robert Scott, guard	40 00
Paul Gellerup, guard	40 00
Peter Rademacher, guard	40 00
H. Yeomans, guard	40 00
John Mathews, guard	40 00
Peter Munsch, guard	40 00
Maria Vette, matron	25 00
Pauline Plankenhorn, assistant matron	13 00

Semi-State Institutions.

3. TABLE SHOWING AGGREGATE COST OF PRISON, AND THE AVERAGE COST FOR EACH PRISONER FROM OCTOBER 1, 1880, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1881, ALSO THE COST PER WEEK AND DAY.

ITEMS.	Total amount.	AVERAGE COST PER PRISONER.		
		For 12 months.	Per week.	Per day.
Safe keeping, officers' salary	\$3,654 55	\$20 31	\$0 39	cts. 5.4
Safe keeping, board to officers' and inspector's family, 27 persons at \$1 50 per week	2,106 00	11 70	23	3 2
Inspector's salary	1,800 00	10 00	19	2.5
Subsistence for prisoners	6,287 67	34 93	67	9.4
Clothing and bedding	1,834 91	10 19	20	3.0
Fuel	2,574 64	14 30	27	3.6
Teaming and forage	365 90	2 03	4	.5
Prison outfit, repairs and general expense.	1,389 84	7 72	14	2.0
Books and stationery, light and laundry..	305 83	1 70	3	.4
Tobacco	169 71	94	2	.3
Total cost of administration	\$20,489 05	\$113 82	\$2 18	30.3

Daily average number of prisoners, 180.

The House of Correction.

4. STATISTICAL TABLES RESPECTING PRISONERS.

I. Table showing lost time, unproductive but indispensable labor, productive labor and total time spent in prison from October 1, 1880, to September 30, 1881.

LOST TIME.	Days.	Per ct.
Sundays and holidays	10,314	.....
Solitary, as per sentence.....	28	.....
Solitary, as per punishment.....	81	.....
Sick and disabled.....	1,995	.....
	12,418	18.50
NECESSARY LABOR NOT PRODUCTIVE.		
Barbers.....	192	.....
Cellroom attendants.....	1,357	.....
Stable, barn and garden	553	.....
Yard work.....	816	.....
Piling lumber	569	.....
Tailoring	337	.....
Shoeshop	424	.....
General repairs	302	.....
Baker and cook	547	.....
Blacksmith and firemen	1,204	.....
Warehouse	302	.....
Females	4,037	.....
	10,640	16.73
PRODUCTIVE LABOR.		
Chair factory	41,782	64.77
Total time spent in prison.....	64,840	100.00

II. Statement of Prisoners Received, Discharged and on hand from October 1, 1880, to September 30, 1881.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number in confinement October 1, 1880.....	146	11	157
Received from October 1, 1880, to Sept. 30, 1881....	1,164	105	1,269
Total.....	1,310	116	1,426
Discharged during same time.....	1,141	105	1,746
Leaving in confinement September 30, 1881.....	169	11	180

Semi-State Institutions.

III. Number Received, Discharged and on hand each month.

MONTHS.	RECEIVED.		DISCHARGED.		ON HAND AT LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Fem.
October, 1880.....	64	8	92	9	118	10
November, 1880.....	78	5	65	7	131	8
December, 1880.....	111	8	79	5	163	11
January, 1881.....	91	10	56	12	198	9
February, 1881.....	67	8	66	6	199	11
March, 1881.....	78	4	118	5	159	10
April, 1881.....	70	5	90	7	139	8
May, 1881.....	126	5	91	7	174	13
June, 1881.....	127	12	119	8	182	17
July, 1881.....	121	12	121	16	182	13
August, 1881.....	124	10	110	11	196	12
September, 1801.....	107	11	134	12	169	11
Total.....	1,164	105	1,141	105	.....	.....

IV. Age when committed.

AGE.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Under 20 years of age.....	59	16	75
From 20 to 30 years of age.....	455	41	496
From 30 to 40 years of age.....	330	35	365
From 40 to 50 years of age.....	182	9	191
From 50 to 60 years of age.....	89	2	91
From 50 to 70 years of age.....	34	2	36
Over 70 years of age.....	15	.....	15
Total.....	1,164	105	1,269

The House of Correction.

V. How often committed.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Fem.	Total.
For the 1st time	695	44	739	For the 16th time	2	.....	2
For the 2d time	213	19	232	For the 18th time	1	.....	1
For the 3d time	96	12	108	For the 22d time	1	.....	1
For the 4th time	50	4	54	For the 23d time	1	.....	1
For the 5th time	30	4	34	For the 24th time	1	.....	1
For the 6th time	18	3	21	For the 25th time	1	.....	1
For the 7th time	5	3	8	For the 28th time	1	1	2
For the 8th time	6	2	8	For the 29th time	.....	1	1
For the 9th time	8	2	10	For the 30th time	1	1	2
For the 10th time	9	3	12	For the 32d time	1	.....	1
For the 11th time	9	4	13	For the 33d time	1	.....	1
For the 12th time	3	2	5	For the 36th time	1	.....	1
For the 13th time	4	.....	4	For the 42d time	1	.....	1
For the 14th time	2	.....	2	For the 43d time	1	.....	1
For the 15th time	2	.....	2				
Total					1,164	105	1,269

VII. Term of Sentence.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Fem.	Total.
For 7 days	1	.....	1	For 1 month	2	.....	2
For 10 days	2	.....	2	For 2 months	2	.....	2
For 15 days	187	21	208	For 3 months	12	2	14
For 20 days	35	1	36	For 4 months	3	.....	3
For 30 days	499	49	548	For 6 months	14	2	16
For 40 days	1	.....	1	For 8 months	2	.....	2
For 50 days	1	.....	1	For 1 year	20	1	21
For 55 days	4	.....	4	For 1 year and 6 months	3	.....	3
For 60 days	246	20	266	For 2 years	4	.....	4
For 70 days	3	.....	3	For 3 years	1	1	2
For 90 days	122	8	130				
Total					1,164	105	1,269

*Semi-State Institutions.**VIII. Nationality.*

	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Fem.	Total.
United States...	525	65	590	Denmark....	9	.....	9
Canada	49	3	52	Switzerland..	11	.....	11
England	41	5	46	France	4	.....	4
Ireland.....	188	22	210	Norway and			
Scotland	15	1	16	Sweden ...	34	.....	34
Wales	5	.....	5	Italy	1	.....	1
Germany	248	7	255	Luxemburg ..	1	.....	1
Bohemia	4	.....	4	Africa	1	.....	1
Austria	13	.....	13	Mexico.....	1	.....	1
Hungary	1	.....	1	New Brunsw'k	2	.....	2
Poland	8	2	10	West India...	1	.....	1
Russia.....	1	.....	1	Greenland...	1	.....	1
Total.....					1,164	105	1,269

IX. Occupation.

Agents	14	Lawyer	1
Actors.....	2	Machinists	15
Bakers	9	Masons	4
Barbers.....	15	Millers	1
Bartenders	5	Moulders.....	14
Boilermakers	4	Musicians	6
Butchers	14	Plumbers	7
Blacksmiths	19	Painters.....	46
Brakesmen	5	Pedlars	2
Brewers	16	Porters.....	2
Bricklayers	1	Printers	14
Bookkeepers.....	1	Physician	1
Carpenters	36	Sailors	144
Cigarmakers	23	Soldiers.....	14
Clerks	21	Saloon keepers.....	2
Cooks	15	Shoemakers	31
Coopers	12	Stone cutters	12
Dyers	2	Teachers	1
Druggists.....	2	Tailors	7
Engineers.....	12	Tanners	7
Express and hack drivers.....	4	Teamsters.....	29
Furriers	2	Trunk maker.....	1
Farmers	23	Tinsmiths.....	9
Firemen	20	Upholsterers	2
Glass blowers.....	2	Wagonmaker	1
Gardners	6	Waiters	5
Harnessmakers	10	Sundry occupations	53
Laborers.....	435	Females	105
Locksmiths	3		
			1,269

The House of Correction.

X. Education.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Read and write.....	1,050	83	1,133
Read only.....	22	8	30
Not read and write.....	92	14	106
Total.....	1,164	105	1,269
Per cent. of those able to read and write.....			90.26
Per cent. of illiterates.....			9.74
NATIONALITY OF ILLITERATES.			
United States, white.....	28	6	34
United States, colored.....	5	3	8
Ireland.....	46	8	54
Germany.....	14	.....	14
Poland.....	7	2	9
Norway and Sweden.....	6	.....	6
England.....	4	2	6
Canada.....	2	1	3
Scotland.....	1	.....	1
Bohemia.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	114	22	136
Per cent. of native born.....			30.16
Per cent. of foreign born.....			69.84

XI. Color.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
White.....	1,146	93	1,239
Colored.....	18	9	27
Indian.....	.....	3	3
Total.....	1,164	105	1,269

*Semi-State Institutions.**XII. Religion.*

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Catholics	604	62	666
Protestants	394	31	425
Jews	6	.....	6
No religion	160	12	172
Total	1,164	105	1,269

XIII. Social Relations.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Single	850	43	893
Married	251	36	287
Widowed	52	19	71
Divorced	11	7	18
Total	1,164	105	1,269

XIV. Statement of Prisoners for twelve months from October 1, 1880, to September 30, 1881 inclusive, Commitments, Recommitments, Discharges, Sex, Race and Nativity.

ITEM.	Aggregate number.	MALES.					FEMALES.					
		Total Male.	Nativity.		Race.		Total Female.	Nativity.		Race.		
			Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.		Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.	Indian
On hand, October 1, 1880...	157	146	87	59	141	5	11	7	4	11	.....	.....
Committed first time.....	740	698	337	361	683	15	42	31	11	39	2	1
Recommitted	529	466	197	269	464	2	63	33	30	54	7	2
Total addition	1,269	1,164	534	630	1,147	17	105	64	41	93	9	3
Deduct, discharged.....	1,241	1,136	513	623	1,116	20	105	60	45	96	7	2
Died	4	4	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escaped	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total deduction	1,246	1,141	516	625	1,121	20	105	60	45	96	7	2
On hand September 30, 1881,	180	169	105	64	167	2	11	11	.....	8	2	1

The House of Correction.

XV. Nature of Crime or Offense and Age at which the Crime or Offense was Committed.

MINOR OFFENCES.

AGE.	Drunk and disorderly.		Drunk.		Disorderly.		Vagrancy.		Keeping disorderly house.		Inmate of disorderly house.		Keeping house of ill-fame.		Inmate house of ill-fame.		Selling liquor without license.		Selling liquor to Indians.		Resisting officer.		Indecent exposure of person.		Carrying concealed weapons.		Obtaining money under false pretences.		Cruelty to animal.		Keeping dog without license.		Petit larceny.		Assault and battery.	
	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.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
16..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18..	6	1	1	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19..	8	1	4	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20..	10	1	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21..	9	1	5	1	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22..	16	4	8	4	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23..	14	1	15	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24..	21	2	13	..	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25..	20	1	6	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26..	20	..	11	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27..	15	..	12	1	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28..	22	1	19	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29..	16	2	12	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30..	22	2	12	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31..	14	2	15	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32..	19	1	11	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33..	19	2	14	2	4	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34..	2	..	9	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35..	17	2	18	5	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36..	12	1	6	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37..	3	1	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38..	6	..	7	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39..	6	..	6	..	3	

Semi-State Institutions.

XV. Nature of Crime or Offense and Age at which the Crime or Offense was Committed.

AGES.	CRIMINAL OFFENSES.																														
	Grand larceny.		Larceny, second offense.		Larceny from person.		Rec'ving stolen goods.		Burglary.		Breaking and entering dwelling house.		Entering barn.		Breaking dwelling house in day time.		Assault with intent to kill.		Assault with intent to murder.		Assault with intent to commit rape.		Embezzlement.		Forgery.		Concealing bastard child.		Procuring false affidavits in sup. of pens'n claims		
	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.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
16.																															
17.																															
18.		1																													
19.																															
20.																															
21.																															
22.	1																														
23.	1																														
24.																															
25.	1																														
26.																															
27.																															
28.	1																														
29.	1																														
30.																															
31.	1																														
32.																															
33.																															
34.																															
35.																															
36.																															
37.	1																														
38.																															

Semi-State Institutions.

XV. Nature of Crime and Offense and Age at which the Crime or Offense was Committed — continued.

AGES.	MINOR OFFENSES			CRIMES.			GRAND TOTAL.			AGES.	MINOR OFFENSES			CRIMES.			GRAND TOTAL.			AGES.	MINOR OFFENSES			CRIMES.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
16	7	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	7	35	45	12	57	..	..	..	45	12	57	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	4	2	7	2	..	2	6	3	9	36	26	4	30	..	..	..	26	4	30	55	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	17	3	20	..	2	2	17	5	22	37	11	1	12	2	..	2	26	4	30	56	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	26	8	34	..	2	2	29	8	37	38	23	..	23	..	..	..	23	..	23	57	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	19	4	23	2	..	2	21	4	25	39	18	..	18	..	..	..	18	..	18	58	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	31	5	36	2	..	2	33	5	38	40	34	3	37	..	..	..	34	3	37	59	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	45	13	58	1	..	1	46	13	59	41	8	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	8	60	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	54	5	59	5	..	5	59	5	64	42	28	28	..	..	..	28	..	28	61	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	54	3	57	2	..	2	56	3	59	43	17	1	18	..	..	..	17	1	18	62	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	39	4	43	4	..	4	43	4	47	44	18	1	19	..	..	..	18	1	19	63	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	49	1	50	1	..	1	50	1	51	45	22	3	25	1	..	1	23	3	26	64	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	40	1	41	1	..	1	41	1	42	46	18	..	18	..	..	..	18	..	18	65	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	56	3	59	4	..	4	60	3	63	47	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	12	66	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	45	2	47	1	..	1	46	2	48	48	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	12	69	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	54	4	58	1	..	1	55	4	59	49	11	1	12	1	..	1	12	1	13	70	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	45	2	47	1	..	1	46	2	48	50	24	1	25	..	..	..	24	1	25	71	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	40	1	41	..	..	..	40	1	41	51	8	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	8	72	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	45	6	51	1	..	1	46	6	52	52	9	1	10	..	..	..	9	1	10	73	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	18	5	23	18	5	23	53	12	1	12	12	1	12	75	4	
Total	1,128	103	1,231	36	2	38	1,164	105	1,269																				

Semi-State Institutions.

PART II.

JAILS AND POLICE STATIONS.

JAILS AND POLICE STATIONS.

- I. NOTES UPON JAILS AND POLICE STATIONS.
(Arranged by counties alphabetically).
- II. NOTES UPON STATISTICS OF JAILS.
 - 1. Jailers and Turnkeys.
 - 2. Character of Jails.
 - 3. Board of Prisoners.
 - 4. Movement of Jail Population.
 - 5. Escapes.
 - 6. Nativity of Prisoners.
 - 7. Habits and Acquirements of Prisoners.
 - 8. Prisoners Because of Poverty.
 - 9. Witnesses Held as Prisoners.
 - 10. Insane Persons in Jail.
 - 11. Children and Youth in Jail.
 - 12. Vagrancy.
- III. NOTES UPON STATISTICS OF POLICE STATIONS.
 - 1. Number and Location of Police Stations.
 - 2. Character of Buildings.
 - 3. Number and Character of Prisoners.
- IV. STATISTICS OF JAILS.
 - 1. Sheriffs and Other Jail Officers.
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 - 6. The Insane in Jail.
 - 7. Alleged Offenses of Prisoners Held for Trial.
 - 8. Offenses of Prisoners Sentenced to Jail.
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- V. STATISTICS OF POLICE STATIONS.
 - 1. Character of Buildings.
 - 2. Statistics of Prisoners.
 - 3. Offenses of Prisoners.
- VI. TABLE OF VAGRANCY



JAILS AND POLICE STATIONS.

NOTES UPON JAILS.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Adams county has no jail, and there is no police station within its limits; nor does there appear to be any great necessity for either.

ASHLAND COUNTY.

Ashland county has a jail in the basement of the court house. There have been four prisoners during the year.

BARRON COUNTY.

This jail was visited by Mr. F. M. Angell, who reports as follows:

"In compliance with your request, I visited the Barron county jail, June 23, and report as follows:

"The building is a wood structure, 18x26, two stories high, the lower story being used as the jail.

"The lower story is built of 2x8 inch plank, laid up as wall and spiked together. The floor and ceiling are of the same sized plank, placed on edge and spiked together. The jail room is divided so as to make two cells, each with a corridor, and a separate corridor in front.

"The cells are of boiler iron, with grated fronts and doors, size 6x10x8; 2 bunks in each; capacity of jail, 4; 2 windows in the front of the jail, 12 lights, 9x12, with heavy grating outside; 1 small window in each of the cell rooms, 3 lights, 9x12, about 5 feet from the floor, and heavy iron grating outside. The privies are of wood, passing into a wooden pipe 8 inches square, sloping so as to reach pits or vaults outside of and in the rear of the building. There is no ventilation to the jail rooms except by the windows just described. The cell rooms are closed by wooden doors with wicket holes in them. The cells have iron doors and heavy

Jails and Police Stations.

locks. The front door has a grated iron door inside, with wicket hole and closed wooden door outside.

“Bedding—straw filled beds and wool blankets; clean, free from vermin. The jail was in good order aside from lack of proper ventilation, and seems to be kept as cleanly as possible.

“The second story is used by the under-sheriff, who is jailor, as a dwelling. A wooden lean-to addition is in process of erection on the west side of the building, 10x26, intended to be fitted up so as to be used for confining female prisoners. The original cost of this jail was about \$1,500. There were no prisoners confined there at the time of my visit.

“Since October 1, 1880, there have been 5 persons confined in the jail—1, selling liquor on Sunday, 20 days; 1, selling liquor without license, 20 days; 1, assault and battery, 25 days; and 2 insane persons, confined for safe keeping until they could be removed to the hospital. One of these last was violent at times and dangerous. I do not consider the jail, as at present arranged, a proper place to confine such persons.”

BAYFIELD COUNTY.

Bayfield county jail has had seven prisoners—six for drunkenness and one sent to State Prison.

BROWN COUNTY.

Brown county jail was visited by Mr. Elmore and the Secretary, accompanied by Dominick Hunt, Esq., July 8. There were three prisoners, one of them a boy, for rape upon a little girl. There have been 77 prisoners during the year, of whom two were sent to the State Prison and four boys and one girl to the Industrial Schools. Of these prisoners, 19 were under age and six were under 16 years. There have also been six insane in the jail at some time during the year. Sixty-five of the prisoners were habitually intemperate, 52 were foreign born, and 40 could not read and write in any language. This basement jail can never be in very good condition. Some cells in it are dark, except as lights are carried into them.

There are police stations at Green Bay, Fort Howard and West Depere.

Notes Upon Jails.

Green Bay has a stone police station. The city marshal reports 173 male and 14 female prisoners. Of these 51 are for drunkenness; eight were vagrants.

Fort Howard has had 22 prisoners, of whom 16 were for drunkenness, two were vagrants and four were for larceny.

Depere has not reported.

West Depere has a wooden lock-up of two cells. There have been 39 prisoners, of whom 31 were for drunkenness and eight for vagrancy. Only two prisoners can be properly accommodated, yet as many as five have been put here at one time.

BUFFALO COUNTY.

Buffalo county has a brick jail, in which have been confined six prisoners during the past year, three of whom were charged with assault with intent to do bodily harm, and three sentenced for assault and battery.

Alma has a small frame lock-up. There have been 16 prisoners, 10 of whom were for drunkenness and six were vagrants.

BURNETT COUNTY.

Burnett county has a wooden jail. The county has been so fortunate as to have no prisoners the past year.

CALUMET COUNTY.

Calumet county jail is a small, stone building, near the courthouse, with the sheriff's residence in front. The jail part is well built and sheeted inside with boiler iron. It seems quite secure, except the windows.

The sewer is flushed by water from the roof and in dry weather by a pump with hose.

The jail was found in good condition, by the secretary, on a visit, September 30. The records showed that from September 30, 1880, till April 9, 1881, there had been no prisoners except an insane man kept there constantly. Since April 9 there had been ten prisoners.

CHIPEWA COUNTY.

Visited August 2, by H. H. Giles.

The stone cells have been removed since our last report and iron cages substituted. The ventilation has been greatly improved.

Jails and Police Stations.

There are 20 cells or cages; 10 in each story. There are no sheets provided for the beds, and the blankets had not been washed since spring.

The female ward in the main building has been sheathed with iron and three iron cages constructed. There were no female prisoners, but an insane man was kept in the female ward.

There were nine prisoners the day of our visit.

Chippewa Falls has a police station, which has not reported this year.

CLARK COUNTY.

Visited December 12, by H. H. Giles.

The jail was built during 1880 and finished in the spring of 1881. It is a wing of the sheriff's residence, which was completed in June, 1881. It consists of a single room, with a one story steel cage in the middle. The entrance is from the second story of the residence part. The room is of sufficient height to receive another block of cages when an enlargement becomes necessary. There are two cells of sufficient size to contain four hammocks in two tiers. There are two strong rooms in the residence portion for female prisoners and insane. They have grated doors and windows. The water closet can be flushed from a tank above the cells. The only entrance to the jail is through the residence part. In case of a fire in the main building cutting off that entrance, there would be no way of escape for those in the jail.

Although small, the jail is a good one and comparatively safe. It was found clean and seems to be well kept. It is used for a lock-up for the village of Neillsville.

There have been 19 prisoners, 1 of whom was a woman, for murder, 1 was sent to state prison for rape; of the prisoners, 4 were minors and 8 were for drunkenness.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Columbia county jail was visited by the secretary November 17, accompanied by several members of the county board then in session. There were then 9 male and 1 female prisoners. Of these 2 were insane, 3 were vagrants, 2 were for drunkenness, 1 for assault

Notes Upon Jails.

and battery and 1 for abusing his wife. The vagrant woman was a low prostitute.

The jail yard gives an opportunity to work the prisoners, which should be improved. The sewerage is defective.

There has been 83 prisoners, of whom 2 were sent to the state prison, and 14, including 2 girls, were under age. Of the prisoners, 19 were for drunkenness and 19 for vagrancy. Four were insane, and 2 insane prisoners kept in jail.

There are police stations or lockups in Portage, Columbus, Kilbourn and Cambria.

Portage police station was visited by the secretary April 22. This is a new brick building constructed last year in place of an old underground dungeon. It has a double brick wall, a grout floor and a tin roof, three cells off from a corridor, with a capacity of 6. Thirteen tramps have been accommodated here at one time last winter by using the corridor.

There have been 96 prisoners during the year, of whom 2 were women. The largest number at any one time was 13. For drunkenness there were 36, for vagrancy 55, including two women, and for assault and battery, 2.

Columbus has a wooden police station, which has been used for 27 prisoners during the year, 25 tramps and 2 for drunkenness.

Kilbourn City lockup was visited August 31, by the secretary, accompanied by Hon. H. W. Roblier. This is a frame building with two brickwork cells, and is rather better than the average lockup.

Two prisoners charged with burglary had recently shown their skill as jail-breakers by partly digging out, each in a separate cell, and handcuffed, with no tools except a brick kicked out of the wall. The return of the marshal from supper frustrated their plans. They were said to be the same ones who had lately escaped from the Marathon county jail. Besides these fellows there have only been two tramps and eight drunken men as prisoners during the year.

Cambria lockup was visited by the secretary April 22. This is a small wooden building with two wooden cells, and no furniture, not even a bunk. A man had been shut up here and nearly frozen to

Jails and Police Stations.

death from neglect. This led the authorities to set up a stove. The marshal says he puts nobody in it over night. During the year there were six prisoners, all for drunkenness.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Crawford county jail was visited December 20, by Mr. Giles. This jail had two inmates when visited, one vagrant and one insane woman. It was found in good condition. The insane woman occupies one of the large cells, or rather the corridor outside the cells, and is made as comfortable as is possible in such a place. The jail was found tolerably clean, the room occupied by the insane woman especially so. We repeat our advice to the authorities of the county, to at once erect a new jail. The present structure is unsafe; and although built on sand for a foundation, it must be more or less unhealthy for a place of residence for the sheriff and his family, as well as the prisoners. We fear it will be one of the last of the basement jails to give place to a more modern structure. There have been 74 prisoners during the year, of whom 3 were women and 8 were young men under age. Ten were reported unable to read and write, and 58 men and 1 woman as drunkards. Three were insane. There were also 38 vagrants received without commitment, and 19 men and 2 women were committed for drunkenness.

DANE COUNTY.

Dane county jail has been visited twice by the secretary, the last time December 5. The jail is well kept but needs some repairs and painting. The discipline is good, and the work for sentenced prisoners has a healthy effect upon all. The sheriff has printed rules put up in each corridor. At the last visit there were three women, one of whom had a baby with her.

Dane county has the only jail in the state in which regular occupation is provided for prisoners. There have been 387 prisoners during the year, of whom 5 were women. 12 men and 1 woman were sent to the state prison. 3 boys were sent to the industrial school. 2 prisoners escaped and 1 died in jail. 83 are reported as not able to read and write in any language, and 289 men and 1

Notes Upon Jails.

woman as habitually intemperate. Nearly all the prisoners who were sentenced were committed in default of paying fines. There were twelve insane persons in jail during the year—two of them the whole year. There were 23 males and 2 females under age, and 5 under sixteen. The prisoners held for trial were charged with the following crimes: murder, 1; rape, 2; assault with intent to kill, 1; assault with intent to ravish, 1; arson, 1; burglary, 11; embezzlement, 2; larceny, 19; horse-stealing, 1; obtaining goods under false pretenses, 1; robbery, 7; bigamy, 1; and fornication, 1. There were 5 persons held here for violation of the United States revenue laws, 1 for counterfeiting and 1 for contempt of court. Prisoners were sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for the following offenses: assault and battery, 27; bastardy, 6; contempt of court, 3; drunkenness, 179, including a woman; fornication, 1; and vagrancy, 115.

There are police stations at Madison, Sun Prairie, Stoughton and Mazomanie.

The police station at Madison has been visited by the Secretary.

The station was opened May 29, 1881. It is a neat brick building. During this portion of the year, there were 219 prisoners taken in, of whom 6 were females.

The largest number at any one time was 19; but the largest number which can be accommodated without overcrowding is only 10, which shows that this station needs immediate enlargement. No prisoner has been held longer than for one day, they being taken before Judge Braley for sentence at once. Of this number, 219, the astonishing total of arrests for drunkenness was 172, of whom 2 were women. Eight persons were arrested under the vagrancy law, and 4 of the same genus were given lodging without arrest, of whom 1 was a woman. The other offenses with which prisoners were charged were: assault and battery, 14; larceny, 1; burglary, 1; threats, 2; wife-beating, 1; obscene language, 3; creating a nuisance, 7, and 6 were sent to the poor-house or insane asylum.

Sun Prairie has a wooden lock-up. There have been 5 prisoners, all for drunkenness.

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Stoughton has a pine lock-up. There have been 9 prisoners during the year, all for drunkenness.

DODGE COUNTY.

Dodge county jail was visited September 26, by the secretary, accompanied by Mr. J. G. Allard and Dr. Hallock. The jail was found in fair condition. There were no sheets or pillow-cases. The sewerage is still a nuisance, but measures have been taken to better it.

There were 5 prisoners, none of whom were confined in the jail at the time of our visit. The liberty given them, and the liberties taken by them as told by several credible witnesses, showed that this jail was neither a place of punishment or of reformation.

There have been 41 prisoners, of whom 1 has been sent to the state prison and 2 to the industrial school. Of the prisoners, 6 were under age and 2 under 16 years of age; 3 were insane. Of vagrants, 21 were lodged without being committed.

There are lock-ups at Beaver Dam, Fox Lake, Mayville and Horicon.

Beaver Dam has a wooden lock-up, and has had 23 prisoners during the year; of these 10 were for drunkenness, and 11 for vagrancy.

Fox Lake has a wooden lock-up, with 1 cell. There have been 9 prisoners, 4 for drunkenness, 4 for vagrancy, and 1 for fast driving.

Mayville has a wooden police station. There have been 5 prisoners during the year—4 for vagrancy and 1 for drunkenness.

Horicon has a wooden lock-up. There have been 4 vagrants and an indefinite number of drunkards.

DOOR COUNTY.

Door county has no jail. The wooden lock-up at Sturgeon Bay is used as a jail. A new jail will probably be built soon.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Douglas county has a wooden jail. There have been 13 prisoners during the year, all for drunkenness, besides six vagrants kept without being committed.

Notes Upon Jails.

DUNN COUNTY.

Dunn county jail was visited December 14th by Mr. Giles. This jail is in the second story of the building and is well arranged as well as tolerably safe. It has been improved since our last visit by the construction of iron gratings across the hall, which adds to the security of the prisoners. It contained two prisoners for drunkenness, and four insane. The insane are comfortably provided for in the larger rooms. Sever Severson, the sheriff, resides in the building and seems to be the right man for jailer. Every part was found clean and orderly.

There have been no escapes during the year. The jail is used as a lock-up for the town of Menominee.

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

Eau Claire county jail was visited August 2d and December 13th by Mr. Giles. This apology for a jail was found in as good condition as any basement jail could well be kept; yet as usual damp and noisome. It had two inmates besides one insane man kept in another apartment.

We have so often expressed our opinion of what should be done by the county that it seems useless to say anything further.

The authorities have recently lined the jail room with boiler iron, at a cost of \$920. There have been 70 prisoners during the year, of whom 2 were women, 10 were boys and 1 was a girl; 14 were vagrants, and the rest had committed various offenses, great and small, from burglary down to contempt of court.

Eau Claire has a subterranean police station with five cells. There have been 338 prisoners during the year, of whom 3 were women; 283 for drunkenness and 25 for vagrancy. The longest time any one prisoner was held was twenty days. The authorities have a habit of sentencing police cases to confinement in the police station instead of in the county jail. The character of the county jail, perhaps, affords an excuse for this.

Fairchild has a wooden lock-up and no prisoners.

Jails and Police Stations.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

Fond du Lac county jail was visited by the board April 28. This jail was found in its usual good condition, except that the privy seats were all four broken, and had been suffered to go thus for some time. The records were in excellent shape.

During the winter there had been several tramps in jail, one of whom for a wonder was so anxious to get out of jail that he sawed out. Probably he was a burglar in reduced circumstances. Some of the tramps were laboring men who had spent all their money and had no place to go.

There were but two prisoners, one of these was a lawyer of fine appearance and good abilities, reduced to poverty and the jail by intemperance. After a long conference with him he expressed a sincere desire to reform, and Mr. Elmore found a place for him to begin life again away from his old associations.

Another man, once a leading politician of this county, who spends about one-half of his time in the jail or police station for drunkenness, had been discharged just before our visit.

Fond du Lac county jail has had 204 prisoners during the year, of whom 41 were under age and 14 under 16 years of age. As only one of these minors was sent to the Industrial School, it would seem that the other 13 were committed for various petty offenses and kept in jail as a punishment rather than sent to the Industrial School. To keep boys in jail with hardened criminals in the school of vice and crime which a jail always is, with its enforced idleness and close association of all classes of prisoners, is about the worst use which could be made of the boys, except, perhaps, to kill them outright.

This county has the best police stations of any county in the state. It has three good ones, at Fond du Lac, Ripon and Waupun. Reports, however, have been made only from Ripon.

Ripon police station was visited April 1, by the secretary and two members of the county board. This is a new stone building, fire proof, containing four cells. The cost was \$950. It was modelled after the Waupun police station.

Notes Upon Jails.

There have been 24 prisoners in all during the year, 17 of whom were for drunkenness and three for vagrancy.

Waupun police station was visited April 22, by the secretary. This is a new fire proof building, constructed entirely of stone and iron, containing four cells.

This police station shows the contagious effect of a good example; for its construction was immediately followed by the construction of police stations modeled upon this in the neighboring places of Ripon and Berlin.

GRANT COUNTY.

Grant county jail was visited October 20, by the secretary, accompanied by Hon. G. W. Ryland. This gentleman, as chairman of the county board, exercises a wise authority in ordering little improvements, like sheets and pillow cases, whenever needed, and frequently inspects the jail to see what is needed. The jail is clean.

There were 2 men charged with horse-stealing, and a prostitute. There were 6 insane persons in jail, as well cared for as possible under the circumstances. None were put in the cage with the other prisoners.

The 4 men were in the ante-rooms, and the 2 women in the sheriff's residence. All were given much liberty and some occupation.

Grant county has had 28 prisoners, of whom 7 were sent to the state prison. There have been 14 insane persons in jail during the year, and there were 9 in jail at the date of the report. This is because of the large number sent back from the state hospital and the overcrowded condition of the poor house.

There are lock-ups at Platteville, Boscobel and Bloomington, of which the latter only reports.

Bloomington has a wooden lock-up, and has had 4 prisoners — 3 for drunkenness.

GREEN COUNTY JAIL.

Visited August 19, by the secretary, accompanied by E. W. Cole, deputy sheriff of La Fayette county, and G. H. Francis, Esq., of Fond du Lac.

Jails and Police Stations.

This jail was found in a good condition. The present sheriff has made considerable improvement in the sewerage, which prevents the foul gases escaping.

This jail has had 154 prisoners, of whom 2 were sent to the state prison and 1 escaped. In addition to these, 112 vagrants were received without committment. This great increase of prisoners and of vagrancy is due to the building of the railroad extension from Monroe to Gratiot. There have been 4 men and 12 women held during the year in the jail as insane, on their way to or from the state hospital. One was confined there constantly.

At the time of the visit there were 2 prisoners, 1 insane.

Brodhead has a stone lock-up. There have been 5 prisoners during the year, 3 of whom were for drunkenness and 1 for vagrancy.

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

Gree Lake county jail was visited by the Secretary April 21.

The jail, with the sheriff's residence and the court house, all constitute one building. The jail proper consists of a wrought iron cage in two compartments, with three cells and two corridors, and a capacity for 6 prisoners. There have been 7 at a time for a considerable time. In such cases a bed is made upon the floor of the corridor. There is no privy, and pails are used. This jail is not very secure, and is too small.

At the time of the visit there were 2 prisoners in the cage, 1 charged with murder, and 1 with assault and battery. There was also a prisoner awaiting trial for forgery, who was on parole in the sheriff's office. Two idiotic or insane girls were confined in the basement. It seems a pity that they must be kept in jail, as there is no poorhouse in the county.

There have been 13 prisoners during the year, of whom 2 were sent to the State Prison and 3 were insane.

Berlin has a police station. There has been 16 men and 3 women prisoners. Of these 8 men and 2 women were for drunkenness, and 5 men and 1 woman were vagrants.

Princeton lock-up does not report.

Notes Upon Jails.

IOWA COUNTY.

Iowa county jail when visited by the secretary October 17, had no prisoners. The jail is only tolerably secure, as the soft iron bars can be easily sawed through with a case knife. The cells were clean, and the jail seemed in good condition, except the sewerage, which needs reconstruction. There have been 15 prisoners during the year, of which 4 were insane.

Mineral Point uses for a lockup a dark, gloomy room in the old court house, which was formerly the only jail in the county. It is not impregnable now, as the marks of a saw and lever on the door casing showed. But it will hold ordinary police cases of drunkenness and assault and battery. When visited by the secretary October 18, there was a stove, not yet set up, and a bedstead with a straw tick and one blanket, making it more comfortable than most places of this class. The great defect is the narrow slit in the wall which serves as an apology for a window.

There have been 18 prisoners, 3 for drunkenness, 3 for vagrancy, and the rest held here temporarily for more serious offenses. One was held here 10 days under examination.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Jackson county jail has had 42 prisoners during the year, of whom 3 were women; 28, including the women, were habitually intemperate, and 5 could not read or write. Six young men and 1 young woman were under age, and one boy was under sixteen.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The jail was visited by the Board July 13. It was clean and in general good condition. We must still protest against the policy of shutting off fresh air and light by a high board fence close to the windows of one side. At the time of our visit there were five prisoners, one waiting trial, one insane and three tramps.

The case of the young man held for trial for assault with intent to kill, seemed to be a hard one, and showed the need of some officer whose duty it is to protect the interests of poor and friendless persons charged with crime, so as to prevent substantial injustice

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being done under the forms of law. The insane man was working in the garden, and is much improved by having something to do out doors. He is in jail as a dangerous man, liable to set buildings on fire.

This insane man has since apparently recovered by the influence of fresh air, sunshine and gardening, and we hear has been set at liberty.

This jail has had 262 prisoners, of whom three were sent to the state prison. Eighteen were under age and 2 under 16. Seventy-seven were for drunkenness and 101 for vagrancy. Jefferson county needs a stone yard like that in Dane county. If the tramps have to work they will stay away.

There are police stations or lockups reported in Watertown, Fort Atkinson, Palmyra and Waterloo.

Watertown police station was visited July 13, by the board. The location is in the basement of the engine house. Going down a steep, narrow, rickety flight of steps, we found several rooms all but one of which were totally dark and unventilated. The sleeping accommodations consist of two or three dirty blankets and the soft side of a board.

A new police station is greatly needed and as there is a tramps' resort near the junction, the city authorities were visited and advised to provide work for all tramps, as the best means of keeping them away.

There have been 104 different prisoners during the year, of whom four were women. Of the prisoners, 10 men and four women were for drunkenness, and all the rest were vagrants. The largest number at any one time was twelve.

Fort Atkinson has a wooden lock-up and has had 15 drunken men and 20 vagrants during the year and one man for an alleged state prison offense, besides several vagrant lodgers.

Palmyra has a wooden lock-up. No report of prisoners is made.

Waterloo has a small wooden lock-up. No report of prisoners has been made.

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JUNEAU COUNTY.

Juneau county jail was visited by Hon. H. H. Giles. Juneau county has one of the best constructed jails in the state. There have been 57 prisoners during the year, of whom 6 were women; of these 10 were under age, and one boy and one girl were under sixteen. Twenty prisoners were sentenced for vagrancy, and three prisoners, of whom two were women, are kept constantly in the jail on account of insanity, because there is no poor-house in the county.

There are lockups at New Lisbon, Necedah, Elroy and Wonewoc, but the latter has not reported.

New Lisbon has a town hall and police station combined. The cells used as a lock-up have been occupied but once, and then by a drunken man.

Necedah has a wooden lock-up; there having been ten prisoners, of whom eight were for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Elroy has just put up a wooden-lock-up. No prisoners as yet.

KENOSHA COUNTY.

Kenosha county jail was visited by Mr. Elmore, June 20, and found in its usual condition. A large minority of the citizens of this county have waked up to the need of a respectable jail, and doubtless in time will be able to secure its erection.

This jail has had an enormous number of tramps; as reported by the sheriff, there were 823 of them this year—a very expensive luxury for the county. In some form, constant work ought to be provided for them. There have been altogether 1,252 prisoners during the year. Besides those committed for vagrancy, there were 413 committed for drunkenness, the most of whom doubtless were also tramps, for whom a prescription of hard labor would probably be the best cure. Notwithstanding the insecure character of the jail, but 2 escaped. There were 10 prisoners for burglary and 3 for grand larceny. There were 18 prisoners under age and 1 under sixteen. A strong effort is making to construct a new jail, which is greatly needed.

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KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

Kewaunee county jail was visited by the secretary, November 3. It is a neat brick building with sheriff's residence in front and jail behind, with iron cells and barred door. There was 1 prisoner sentenced for malicious mischief.

There have been 8 prisoners during the year, of whom 1 was for burglary and the rest for minor offences.

Ahnapee has a wooden lockup which has held 2 prisoners during the year—1 a drunken man and 1 a vagrant lodger.

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

La Crosse county jail was visited October 26th by the Secretary, accompanied by Hon. John Mather. This jail is in better condition than it has been found before. Whereas, once it was swarming with vermin, now only a few bedbugs were found after careful search. It seemed now to be about as well kept as it is possible, without radical changes in the building. The ventilation is the worst in any jail in the state. The lower story has neither windows nor doors, nor any opening for the air to get in or out, except upwards to the second story. As carbonic acid is heavier than air, that breathed out by the prisoners, settles into this lower story, poisoning the air there. This lower story of the jail deserves the attention of the State Board of Health. Sheriff Buttles has a plan, which, if carried out, would remedy this. It is to construct a grating all round about two feet inside the wall, and separate the two stories by a floor, and then to cut out a door and windows. This seems to be the best plan yet proposed, except to build a new jail of greater capacity, with all the modern improvements.

At the time of the visit there were 29 prisoners, 4 of whom were from Minnesota. One was a woman, and several were police cases. The dungeons in the basement of the police station are now wisely closed, and the jail is used as a police station.

There have been 129 male and 7 female prisoners, of whom 17 were sent to State Prison. Of the prisoners, seven could not read and write, 70 were habitually intemperate and 14 were insane; 16 were young men under 21 and 9 boys under 12. Among the

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offenses for which prisoners were sentenced to the jail, were cruelty to animals and carrying concealed weapons, and 37 were for State Prison offenses.

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

La Fayette county jail was visited October 19, by the secretary. The sheriff was absent and his wife was in charge. This jail is old, unclean and insecure. The cellar floor was covered with water about which the sheriff's wife made very reasonable complaints. The door opening from the residence to the prisoners' part must be opened at meal time, and forms a dangerous passage when any desperate characters are kept here.

There was one prisoner, a man charged with murder, who seemed to be on parole, and expected to be bailed out that day.

There have been 16 prisoners, of whom 2 were for murder. One of the prisoners was under 16 years of age, and 2 were insane.

Shullsburg has a wooden lockup; there have been 4 prisoners, of whom 3 were for drunkenness.

LANGLADE COUNTY.

The Langlade county jail is a small wooden building, constructed this summer. There have been 3 prisoners during the summer.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Lincoln county jail was visited by the secretary June 2. This is a small, white frame building looking like a country school house, and arranged inside like an average village lockup. One prisoner escaped last year by cutting out the staple of the lock from the woodwork. But of 4 prisoners during the year, only one escaped, however, notwithstanding the fact that all were held for state prison offenses.

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

Manitowoc county jail was visited November 2, by the Secretary. This jail is in very good condition for a basement jail.

There were 9 inmates at the time of the visit, all male, one for drunkenness, and the rest insane. Of the insane, one had just been brought in, apparently insane from drink. He was on his

Jails and Police Stations.

way to the hospital. The insane appeared to be as well cared for as is possible in a jail. Some of them do some work, and most of the rest are taken out in the jail yard daily. As there are no facilities for working tramps, they are discouraged by a bread and water diet for a portion of the time for which they are sentenced.

There have been 108 prisoners during the year, of whom three, including one woman, were sent to the state prison; 18 were insane, 5 under age, 27 intemperate, 80 foreign-born, and 37, including 2 women, were there for drunkenness. There are now 7 insane persons in this jail, for lack of any other place to keep them.

Two Rivers has a brick lock-up. Two vagrants have been given lodging; there have been no other prisoners.

MARATHON COUNTY.

Marathon county jail was visited by the Secretary June 2, accompanied by Hon. John Ringle and Mr. John Patzer, members of the county board. This new jail was fully described in our last report. There were no prisoners at the time of this visit.

The new jail was evidently necessary from the hard cases they have had to deal with. Of the 22 prisoners during the year, just one-half were for state prison offenses. Three of these escaped by knocking down the jailer and securing the keys. Ten prisoners were for drunkenness.

Wausau uses the old county jail for a lock-up. There have been 101 prisoners during the year, of whom 69 were for drunkenness, 10 for vagrancy, 4 for resisting officers, and 18 for offenses against city ordinances.

MARINETTE COUNTY.

Marinette county has a small stone jail, in which were confined during the past year 41 prisoners, some of them charged with state prison offenses.

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Marquette county has constructed a jail this year out of the old building for county officers, at a cost of \$300. The sheriff reports but one prisoner during the year — a man sent to the state prison for bigamy.

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MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Milwaukee county jail was visited June 10 by the Board, and at several other times by different members of the Board. Among improvements in this jail we note sheets on the beds and a hose to guard against fire. Several privy seats were broken and had not been repaired. The bath room appears to be never used.

This jail is constantly liable to be overcrowded. This year there have been at one time 28 men in 18 small cells.

There have been during the year 542 prisoners. Of these, 41 males and 11 females were under age, and 27 males and 4 females under 16 years of age. This jail is used by the United States for petty offenders against United States laws, of whom 16 were confined here for selling liquor to Indians, 12 for violation of the revenue laws, and 8 for cutting timber on United States land. The numbers in this jail would be very much greater were it not for the fact that all police cases are held at the police stations, and sentenced prisoners are usually sentenced to the house of correction. Thirteen prisoners were held here for safe keeping; that is, arrested on suspicion by officers.

The Central Police Station was visited by the board June 10. This place was found in about the same condition as usual. One improvement is the result of our protest last year; a high board fence has cut off all communication between the women's rooms in the police station and the county jail.

The room for male prisoners is crowded, ill-ventilated and dirty in spite of the daily washing. There have been 16 prisoners here at one time in a place intended for 8. There have also been as high as 25 vagrant lodgers here at one time in this same room.

In the rooms set apart for the women an emigrant family of five were given shelter this winter. Twins were born, and a nurse employed. Altogether at one time there were 13 persons, including drunken women, all in three small rooms. At the time of our visit there were two prisoners in these rooms, a boy held as witness, and a woman for drunkenness.

The morgue was in a neglected condition with piles of old rags and dirty bedding. The cellar was full of coal ashes and rubbish.

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The privies are close beside the morgue. Altogether the morgue had no business where it was and it was very badly kept. Since our visit it has been removed.

At a later visit by the secretary, October 1, it was found that sewerage in each cell, with water running constantly, had been substituted for the buckets in the men's apartment — a great improvement. There was no change in the women's rooms. At another visit at mid-night, October 11, several boys were found in the cells. The old morgue had been cleaned and made over into a lodging room for tramps, who are no longer put into the men's apartment — another great improvement. The vagrant room has a long platform about 8 feet wide and 40 feet long, and will accommodate thirty persons. It is warmed by a coal stove. Two tramps were asleep upon the platform. Two honest workmen, just over from Germany, applied for a lodging and were given it, and also information which the next day enabled them to find work.

The South Side Police Station was visited June 23 by the secretary accompanied by Hon. Chas. Larkin. The place was found clean as usual, with no variation from our last report.

The number of prisoners during the year in the Central station was 2,713 males and 206 females, or 2,913 in all. In the West Side station were 1,179 males and 52 females, or 1,231 in all. In the South Side station were 2,289 males and 67 females, or 2,356 in all. The total in the three stations was 6,506. Of these, the Central station furnished 588 cases of drunkenness, the West Side 369, and the South Side 460, a total of 1,417. The number of vagrants lodged was in the central station, 1,110; in the West Side, 680, and in the South Side, 1,643, a total of 3,433. This large total is made up by counting the same person over again several nights in succession, and in many cases at more than one police station. The tramps are not allowed to pass very many nights at the same police station; if they do, they are arrested for vagrancy and sent to the House of Correction. The reports show 99 such arrested at the Central station, 29 on the West Side and 39 on the South Side, a total of 167. The usual course for vagrants is to spend a few nights in Milwaukee, and when told to move on by the

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police to go to Racine, thence to Kenosha, thence over the state line to Waukegan, in all of which places a sentence to jail means a guarantee of food and shelter without any work. In this way, a tramp can pass the winter with tolerable comfort to himself, at the expense of the tax-payers of the respective counties. The Central Station will accommodate 12 prisoners; it has had 28 at one time, and on the night of September 30 had 11. The West Side station can accommodate 10, and has had 15. The South Side station can accommodate 12 and has had 18. On the night of September 30, there were none on the west side and one on the south side.

MONROE COUNTY.

Monroe county jail was visited by the secretary October 27, and was found clean. Reading matter is furnished by benevolent citizens. There were 3 prisoners, 1 for drunkenness, 1 for larceny and 1 charged with burglary. There have been 63 different prisoners during the year, of whom 3 were women; of these 19 men and 1 woman were habitually intemperate. There were but two vagrants. One prisoner escaped.

Sparta police station was visited October 27, by the secretary. The plastering was broken and covered with obscene pictures, and the autographs of tramps, of which the following is a specimen: Boston Bill, Ohio Slim, Buff Brady, Milwaukee Kid, St. Paul Slim, Lansing Jack, Boston Henry, Political Mack, Eddie Kid, Blacksmith, Yorkey Bill, Canada Bob, Coffee-Pot Joe, One Arm Mike, Centennial Lottie, St. Louis Shorty. The dates of arrivals were usually registered with each name with various reminiscences of the Janesville jail. One says he is looking for a job of chair making, evidently a sarcastic reference to a recent sojourn in the House of Correction. One has a picture of a man in a cage with the legend: "Five months for a vag" below.

There have been 46 prisoners, of whom one was a woman. The largest number at one time was seven. Those were tramps going north on the opening of spring, according to the records which they had left on the walls. The most of them came from Janesville, where they had good quarters during the winter. Of the prisoners 30 were for drunkenness and 15 for vagrancy.

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Tomah has a wooden lock-up which has had 7 prisoners this year, all but one for drunkenness.

OCONTO COUNTY.

Oconto county has had 25 prisoners during the year, of whom 1 was a woman. Of these prisoners, 23 were for drunkenness. In addition, there were 4 insane and 12 vagrants. The jail is constructed of wood.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

Outagamie county jail was visited by Mr. Elmore and the Secretary July 6. It is constructed of stone, with seven cells, with a poorly arranged sheriff's residence. There is no proper ventilation and no privy, buckets being used. The bedding was clean. There was 2 prisoners, both for larceny. One of these was a woman who was busy in the kitchen.

Outagamie county jail has had 41 prisoners, of whom 7 were females. Of the females, 3 were insane and 3 were vagrants. Of the male prisoners, 13 were for assault and battery and 11 for drunkenness.

Appleton police station was visited July 7, by the secretary. The building was constructed of wood, with 5 wooden cells, heated by a coal stove and poorly ventilated.

There have been 45 prisoners during the year, of whom only 7 were for drunkenness and 12 were vagrants. Three were women.

Seymour has a wooden lockup, which has had 11 prisoners during the year—5 for drunkenness and 3 for vagrancy.

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

Ozaukee county jail has had eight prisoners during the year, and in addition 24 vagrants were received without being committed.

PEPIN COUNTY.

Pepin county jail has had 7 prisoners during the year, of whom 2 were insane.

The sheriff and his brother were murdered during the summer by the outlaws Lon. and Ed. Williams (or Maxwell), the latter of

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whom, since the close of the statistical year, was captured, and was hung by a mob when taken to the court house for preliminary examination.

PIERCE COUNTY.

There have been 9 prisoners in Pierce county jail during the year, 1 charged with murder, 2 with assault with intent to kill, and 1 with horsetealing. There were 5 insane persons in jail during the year, and there was 1 insane man and 1 insane woman in jail September 30, 1831.

There are lock-ups at River Falls and Prescott. The latter has not reported.

River Falls has a plank lock-up, which has had 15 prisoners during the year, of whom nine were for drunkenness. Eight vagrants were given lodging.

POLK COUNTY.

Polk county jail was visited October 31, by Charles E. Mears, by request of the secretary. There has been no change in this jail since our last visit. It consists of one cell, inside a small room in the court house, at Osceola, the county seat. A new heavy outside door has been hung on the room, in place of the light door. The cell is built of 2x4 scantlings, spiked. Two iron beds have been put in, as being more easily kept clean than wooden ones. Capacity 2 persons. Prisoners are kept usually in the St. Croix county jail, where two are now confined. Windows are secured by iron bars.

PORTAGE COUNTY.

Portage county jail has had 40 prisoners during the year, of whom two were women.

Stevens Point has a stone police station. There have been 60 men and 1 woman held as prisoners here, all for drunkenness.

PRICE COUNTY.

Price county is not organized for judicial purposes, and has no sheriff and no jail.

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RACINE COUNTY.

Racine county jail was visited June 28, by the board, accompanied by Hon. N. J. Field and Hon. R. P. Howell. It was found in as good condition as this jail can be kept in.

Racine county is still afflicted with tramps, as usual. Of the 866 prisoners confined during the year, 471 were for vagrancy and 253 were for drunkenness, a portion of whom were also doubtless tramps. When Racine county gets ready to expend about one quarter of what it annually costs to maintain these tramps in idleness, in providing a stone yard in which they can work, the tramps will avoid Racine county. There were 38 prisoners under 21 years of age, and 4 under 16. The evil of imprisoning boys and girls in such a school of vice and crime as is an average jail, is greatly aggravated by the large numbers who are here thrown together in enforced idleness.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Richland county jail has had 14 prisoners during the year, of whom two were sent to the state prison and one was insane.

The Richland Center lock-up is a frame building, with plank cells. The total number of prisoners during the year was 7, of whom 6 were for drunkenness and 1 was a vagrant.

ROCK COUNTY.

Rock county jail was visited by Mr. Elmore and the secretary, June 21, and at a later date by the secretary. The jail was found in its usual condition, except so far as the ingenious efforts of the sheriff have palliated the sewer's rank offense.

Several persons maimed by railroad accidents or sick, who had no friends in Janesville and could not be moved to the poor house ten miles away, have been sent to jail. As the sheriff well says, "The jail is the waste basket into which the police officers and the courts throw all the wrecks and scraps of humanity that cannot otherwise be provided for."

For the purposes of a hospital the jail is as well provided as any jail in the state. Some of the rooms up stairs are good enough

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hospital rooms. But it does not seem that any one ought to be sent to jail here or elsewhere, for the crime of being sick or wounded or poor. A hospital erected by private benevolence in each of our larger cities, about on the scale of St. Luke's Hospital, Racine, would prevent the need of this cruelty.

The jail has had the next largest number of tramps to Kenosha county jail.

The sheriff reports 773 different prisoners during the year; although the exact number of vagrants is not given, it is certainly over 600. In consequence of the representation of the State Board of Charities and Reform to the county board, at their session this summer, a jail yard is now in process of erection, in which the prisoners are to break stone, as in Dane county; the result of this will be to drive away most of the tramps.

There are police stations at Beloit and Evansville.

Beloit police station was visited June 30 by the Secretary, accompanied by the Rev. D. D. Hill and Prof. Beach. The bedding was dirty, and the smell of the privy pervaded the air. There have been about 150 vagrant lodgers here; at one time during a snow blockade there were 14 for 4 days. During the winter 3½ tons of coal were burned, mostly to keep vagrants warm.

Evansville has a stone lock-up accommodating 6 persons. There have been 92 during the year, of whom 71 were vagrants, given lodging without cost to the county. Of the rest, 3 were for drunkenness, 11 for violating the liquor law, and 3 for violating a billiard ordinance.

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

St. Croix county has a basement jail, not very secure. There have been fifty-two male and two female prisoners during the year. There have been three sent to state prison. There were ten cases charged with state prison offenses. There were three prisoners under sixteen years of age.

There are lock-ups at New Richmond and Baldwin.

The New Richmond police station is a stone lock-up, with no separate cells. There have been 25 prisoners during the year,

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of whom 18 were for drunkenness and 3 for keeping saloons open after 11 o'clock at night.

The Baldwin police station is of brick, with plank cells. The officer's memory is imperfect, and he has kept no records. The largest number of prisoners at one time was seven, and the largest number which could be accommodated without overcrowding was two.

SAUK COUNTY.

The jail was visited by the Secretary September 5. A new jail is greatly needed. The present jail is quite insecure, is poorly warmed and has two bad smelling privies. To repair the heating apparatus and put in a good system of sewerage hardly seems worth while in such an old rattle-trap of a jail. The true plan is to put up a new jail, with all the modern improvements. Sauk county can afford to do this, and ought to do it.

At the time of the visit there were 6 prisoners, one waiting trial and the others sentenced for petty offenses. During the year there have been 44 prisoners, of whom one was a woman for assault and battery. Only 2 were held for trial for serious offenses, 19 were for vagrancy, 4 for drunkenness and 8 for assault and battery. There were 4 prisoners under age.

There are lock-ups at Reedsburg and Spring Green.

Reedsburg has a wooden lock-up. There have been 12 prisoners, 10 for drunkenness and 2 vagrants.

Spring Green has a wooden police station; there have been 11 prisoners during the year — 9 for drunkenness, 1 for vagrancy, and 1 for disobeying a village ordinance.

SHAWANO COUNTY.

Shawano county jail was visited December 6, 1881, by Mr. Giles. This county has made the common mistake of constructing its jail in the basement of its new court house. It will always be more or less damp and consequently unhealthy. The additional mistake was made of building the cells of brick with grated doors of iron, instead of the iron cages now coming into common use. It has

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eight single cells, four in each end, and two double cells occupying one side, and the middle being a corridor about six feet wide on the ends and the side next the outer wall. The single cells are about seven feet six inches by four feet five inches, and have a ventilating pipe in the top four inches in diameter, connecting with a flue running to the top of the building. The double cells have no ventilation except the grated doors opening into the corridor. As a place of detention for desperate men the jail will afford little security to the public. As a place of imprisonment for crime it will be unhealthy on account of its dampness, being built in an excavation about five feet below the surface of the earth. When visited it had just been completed and was unoccupied. The old wooden jail was occupied by two city prisoners. There have been 14 prisoners during the year.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Sheboygan county jail was visited November 2 by the Secretary. This jail is quite secure for a basement jail. The sewerage is quite defective, consisting of a privy, with a pipe leading to a cesspool at some distance. It is flushed only by the water from the roof when it rains, and there is no trap to prevent the escape of foul gases. There were 4 prisoners, two for drunkenness, 1 held for trial for shooting his wife, and 1, a foolish fellow, kept here because there is no poor house belonging to the county.

There have been 50 different prisoners during the year, 2 of whom were women. Of these, 15 were awaiting trial for various state prison offenses; 9 were for vagrancy, and 9, including 1 woman, for drunkenness. The sewerage in this jail is soon to be improved, in consequence of representations made to the county board.

Plymouth has a wooden lock-up, with two cells. There have been 24 prisoners, 14 for drunkenness and 10 for vagrancy.

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Taylor county has had 13 different prisoners during the year, 4 charged with state prison offenses.

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TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

Trempealeau county has no jail, and sends its prisoners, when there are any, to La Crosse county jail.

The village of Trempealeau has a stone lock-up. There have been nine prisoners — 1 for drunkenness and 8 vagrants.

VERNON COUNTY JAIL.

Visited October 28 by the secretary. This is a new jail well constructed; but the elaborate arrangements for ventilation are not a success. The condition of the beds was very good. One man was a prisoner for assault and battery committed when drunk.

There were three insane men, one of them a recent case, who will probably be sent to the hospital soon. There have been 27 prisoners, 2 of them women.

WALWORTH COUNTY.

Walworth county jail was visited by Mr. Elmore and the secretary June 27 and 28. This excellent jail was found in its usual condition. Every prisoner is bathed, and if necessary, cleansed of vermin as soon as brought in. The man and woman in jail for criminal connection, were married in jail and discharged. An insane man was committed to jail, but belonging in Illinois, the sheriff carried him to his home, and he is now in the insane hospital at Elgin. Another insane man committed for a second time, was discharged on parole, on condition of good behavior.

A jail yard is greatly needed. There have been 111 prisoners during the year, all males. Of these, the sheriff estimates 100 to have been habitually intemperate. Eighty-five were committed for vagrancy — an alarming increase in this agricultural county.

There are lockups at Whitewater, Sharon, Geneva and Delavan. Of these the two latter only have reported.

Geneva lock-up has had 33 prisoners of whom 12 were for drunkenness and 13 for vagrancy.

Delavan has a wooden lock-up. There have been 22 prisoners, including 1 woman, of whom 9 were for drunkenness, 12 for vagrancy, and 1 insane person.

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WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Waukesha county jail was visited June 25, by the Board. This jail is very old, and not easy to keep clean. But it was not necessary that the sheets and pillow cases should be black with filth, or that a bed in which a drunken man had slept should be made up soaking wet as he left it and grimy with dirt, but looking very neat outside. The sheriff had been sick for some time, which perhaps accounts for the condition of the jail.

At a visit by the secretary November 23, the jail was found in much better condition; a room for female prisoners had been fitted up in the sheriff's residence, which is far better than to use the jury room in the court house, as has been done hitherto.

The Waukesha county jail has had 315 different prisoners during the year, of whom 5 were women and 5 were boys. Over 200 of these were for vagrancy and 30 for drunkenness, the jail serving as a police station for the village of Waukesha. This is one of the counties in which the vagrancy law has been abused. Instead of putting the vagrants at hard work, they are simply fed and lodged. Consequently they flock here in unusual numbers.

E. W. Chafin, a justice of the peace in the village of Waukesha, attached to his bill for fees an affidavit that out of \$901.50, the amount of his bill, \$748.50 was caused directly by the use of intoxicating liquors, and \$153 was not so caused; that the average age of persons committed for vagrancy and drunkenness is 31 years, and that he had never seen a regular tramp who was not made so by liquor.

There are police stations at Oconomowoc and Pewaukee, the former of which fails to report.

Pewaukee police station is built of stone, with plank cells. It has had 15 inmates, of whom 6 were there for drunkenness and 6 for vagrancy.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Washington county has a wooden jail erected in 1854. There have been 11 prisoners during the year, of whom 2 were under 21, and 3 were insane.

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WAUPACA COUNTY.

Waupaca county jail was visited by the secretary May 31, accompanied by J. K. Parish, district attorney of Taylor county.

This consists of a fine brick residence for the sheriff with a stone jail behind it, divided into four corridors with twelve cells. Everything was clean, and recent whitewash gave a comparatively cheerful air to the corridors. The windows have one set of bars only easily sawed through. They could easily be strengthened with additional bars. Covered pails only are used, as there is no sewerage. The food was inspected and found good.

At the time of the visit there were 2 prisoners, 1 of them a boy 17 years old for assault and battery. The jail register showed that two brothers, one 9 and the other 12 years old, had been held in jail on the way to the Industrial School for Boys. They were held for larceny on the complaint of their own father. The younger was refused admission at Waukesha, and came back broken hearted because he was not old enough to be admitted. It was a significant fact that both ate ravenously while in jail as if they had never before had enough to eat. Such parents ought not to have children. There have been 27 prisoners during the year.

New London police station has not reported.

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

Waushara county has no jail, and has had no prisoners the past year.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Winnebago county jail was visited by the secretary April 21. The jail was found in as good condition as it is possible to keep a jail of this construction.

For comments upon the plan of this jail see our former reports.

On the day of the visit there were 17 prisoners, all males. Of these 9 were tramps, and one a home-made Oshkosh vagrant. Some of the tramps on being talked with declared that they were not professionals but amateurs, being driven to vagrancy by the early closing in of winter and its extraordinary severity. They said it

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would be a good lesson to them not to spend their money in sprees as fast as earned. The most of the tramps, however, were professionals.

Of the other prisoners, 5 were waiting trial and two were serving out a sentence for larceny.

The Winnebago county jail had 709 prisoners during the year, of whom 7 were women. Of the prisoners, 357 were vagrants, and 224 vagrants were lodged without being committed. The number of those committed for drunkenness was 197, and 13 male and 2 female prisoners were held on suspicion. This jail is used as a police station for the city of Oshkosh. A separate station is needed.

There are police stations at Neenah, Menasha and Omro. Only the latter, however, reports.

Omro has a small wooden lock-up, and has had 15 prisoners during the year — 10 for drunkenness and 5 for vagrancy.

WOOD COUNTY.

Wood county jail was visited by the secretary June 1, with Mr. Paul Fontaine, editor of the *Reporter*. This jail bears away the palm for being absolutely the worst jail in the state. Of most jails you can say that they are at least better than no jail at all. But the prisoners in this county would be more securely kept and would be less in danger of their health if there was no jail at all; for the sheriff would then be obliged to guard them in some house, which would be much safer than the present plan.

As it is, the only palliation upon the inhumanity of confining prisoners in this dark, damp, underground dungeon, of rotten timber and slimy stones, is that no enterprising prisoner need stay there longer than it takes him to dig out.

The escape two years ago of some prisoners deserves notice, as showing what prisoners will do to gain their liberty, as well as what a jail this is. Four men were arrested and held for trial for burglary. As hard cases they were shackled, which was supposed to be enough to hold them. They freed themselves of their shackles in some way, and when the deputy sheriff brought them

Jails and Police Stations.

their food, they knocked him down, secured the keys and escaped. One was recaptured that night and confined in Portage county jail where he dug out. Another was recaptured at Ashland, brought back and hand-cuffed, shackled, and chained to the floor. In this condition he broke loose from the floor and with his irons on, dug his way out and escaped. Thus all four of these prisoners escaped from this dungeon. Escapes are the rule, and holding prisoners is the exception, so that the prisoners are now usually confined in the neighboring jails. A new court house is in course of erection, which includes a jail in the basement, a serious mistake in the opinion of this board; but far better than the present prison. There have been 14 prisoners during the year, of whom two were sent to state prison and four escaped. Two of these were insane and two were for violations of the game law, and three for burglary.

Grand Rapids lock-up was visited June 1, by the Secretary and Mr. Paul Fontaine, editor of the *Reporter*. This is a small wooden building made of timber spiked together. The disorder of the interior showed that prisoners had not been confined there for some time. There have been 7 prisoners during the year, 6 for drunkenness and one vagrant.

Centralia lock-up was visited June 1, by the Secretary and Mr. Paul Fontaine. This is a wooden building, with two compartments. There have been 6 prisoners during the year, 5 of whom were for drunkenness, and 1 was a vagrant. This vagrant, feeling cold, whittled up some boards which were lying around loose, and made a fire on the floor, lay down and went to sleep, as if he was outdoors in the woods. Lock-up and vagrant were only saved from cremation by the timely appearance of the marshal. This is a broad hint to the authorities to put in a stove. The Secretary showed the marshal how this could be done, without any danger of prisoners setting fire to the building, and at a trifling expense. He promised to see to it. There have been six prisoners during the year.

Notes Upon Statistics of Jails.

II. NOTES UPON STATISTICS OF JAILS.

1. JAILERS AND TURNKEYS.—Our list of jailers on page —, shows that the sheriffs usually reside in the jail, and act as jailers. In a few counties some one else is appointed jailer, and usually also, in that case, under sheriff. In several of these cases the outgoing sheriff remains as under sheriff and jailer; an arrangement which so far as we can judge works well.

The names of the turnkeys are this year given for the first time. This officer has immediate charge of the prisoners, and should always be a man of some character and responsibility. That they are usually so is indicated by their frequent appointment also as deputy sheriffs or under sheriffs. But in some cases very unfit persons have acted as turnkeys. In one case a young man was promoted from prisoner to turnkey, upon the expiration of his term of sentence, because he made a good hand to take care of the sheriff's horses.

In about one-half the counties it will be noticed there is no turnkey, and the sheriff is jailer. This generally means that in the absence of the sheriff his wife acts as turnkey. The situation of a woman left to guard and feed prisoners for one or more days at a time, is not an enviable one; and the chances of escape are much increased. The duties of the sheriff frequently call him away from home; and in the smaller counties his fees are not enough so that he can afford to pay for a turnkey himself. The evil is greatly aggravated when it is remembered that it is usually in these very counties that the jails are most insecure. But cases occasionally come to our knowledge of great courage shown by sheriff's wives in arresting escaped prisoners, or in preventing attempted escapes.

2. CHARACTER OF JAILS.—The following counties have no jails: Adams, Door, Price, Trempealeau and Waushara.

Clark, Langlade and Shawano counties have constructed new jails; Clark county a brick jail with steel cells, costing \$7,000, Langlade county a wooden lockup costing \$150, Shawano county a basement jail. Wood county is building a court house and jail combined.

Jails and Police Stations.

The jails in the following counties are constructed wholly of wood: Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Lincoln, Langlade, Oconto, Polk, Taylor, Washington and Wood, and in Sauk county the part used for the prisoners is of wood. These are mostly new northern counties.

All the other counties have jails constructed of stone or brick. In many the cells are sheeted up with boiler iron or are contained in a cage of iron or steel.

The jails in the following counties are more than twenty years old: Dane, Dodge, Kenosha, La Crosse, Manitowoc, Oconto, Ozaukee, Racine, Rock, St. Croix, Sauk, Washington, Waukesha and Winnebago. Some of these have been remodeled and repaired at a later date. Waukesha county has the oldest jail in the state.

The following counties have jails in the basement of the courthouse: Ashland, Brown, Crawford, Eau Claire, Kenosha, Manitowoc, Ozaukee, Pierce, Portage, St. Croix, Sheboygan, Winnebago and Wood; and the jail in Polk county consists of a single cell in the court house.

3. BOARD OF PRISONERS.—A recent decision of the supreme court in regard to board of prisoners, in a suit between sheriff Bell and Fond du Lac county, is given in substance in the following syllabus:

“A county is liable to the sheriff for whatever the proper board of persons confined in the county jail may actually cost (including the cost of the materials used for food, and of preparing and serving the same, but without any allowance for the sheriff's personal services or for profits in his favor); and the county board cannot bind the sheriff by a resolution fixing beforehand the cost of such board.”

In view of this decision the prices actually paid for board of prisoners are of interest. The lowest is in Rock county, where \$2.75 is paid for board and washing.

4. MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION.—During the year there have been 7,301 prisoners in the 58 different jails in the state, 7,091 male and 181 female. And there were on September 30, 1881, just 255 prisoners in the various jails, 241 males and 14 females. There were removed from the jails to the state prison during the year, 159 persons; and to the industrial schools, 61 persons.

Notes Upon Statistics of Jails.

The number discharged on writ of *habeas corpus*, 43, is worth considering, as it is some indication of the number of illegal arrests made.

5. ESCAPES.—The number of escapes should also be noted. These 35 do not include all the escapes, although it is more nearly correct than any previous reports under this head have been.

Sheriffs are reluctant to report escapes. The causes of escapes are either the insecurity of the jails or the the lack of vigilance of the officers, giving opportunity to bold or shrewd prisoners. In some cases, especially of tramps, there is no great care needed to keep them prisoners, and if they will only run away every one is glad to get rid of them. But tramps are generally quite willing to stay in jail as long as possible, especially in winter. And a comparison of the column of escapes with the number of vagrants for the same counties shows that the escapes could have been of vagrants only in a few cases. Our knowledge from other sources than the reports confirms this fact. The escapes are generally of the very prisoners who should not be allowed to escape. And they are generally from insecure jails or from jails where there is no sufficient guard provided.

6. NATIVITY OF PRISONERS.—As might be expected in Wisconsin with her large foreign population, the number of native prisoners and the number foreign born does not differ materially.

7. HABITS AND ACQUIREMENTS OF PRISONERS.—Our common schools have furnished some education to almost every one, so that the number of prisoners who cannot read and write is small, and of those who cannot read and write English, many can do so in some other language. The number of prisoners who cannot read and write in some language is therefore not astonishingly large, though not small compared with the whole number. It shows that ignorance at least is an accompaniment if not a cause of crime.

The number reported as habitually intemperate is swelled by the commitments for drunkenness and for vagrancy. Most vagrants are also hard drinkers when they can get liquor. In fact, drunkenness is one chief cause of vagrancy. But aside from these cases of vice, the prisoners held because of offenses other than drunken-

Jails and Police Stations.

ness or vagrancy have a large proportion of habitually intemperate persons among them. This does not always show that intemperance is the cause of crime. In some cases it is certain that a criminal course of life is the cause of intemperance.

8. PRISONERS BECAUSE OF POVERTY.—There were 1,091 men and 21 women committed to jail in default of paying a fine, a very considerable part of all the prisoners.

9. WITNESSES HELD AS PRISONERS.—If some plan could be devised of legally securing testimony from transient witnesses without imprisoning them it would be a great improvement upon our present procedure. As it is we have been obliged to keep in jail 13 men, and 7 women the past year charged with no crime and whose only offense was that they were needed as witnesses in some criminal prosecution.

10. INSANE PERSONS IN JAIL.—During the year 165 men, and 62 women were held in jail as insane. In the most of these cases they were held for a day or two on their way to or from the insane hospitals of the state. But 43 men, and 6 women were held as insane in the jails September 30, 1881. Nearly all of these were held in jail as the only place in which they could be kept, owing to the lack of sufficient accomodation anywhere else. The need of this will, however, be done away by next summer, with the increased accommodations provided by many counties for the chronic insane.

11. CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN JAILS.—Of these prisoners 393 are reported by the sheriffs to have been under 21 years of age, and 103 to have been under 16 years of age. The number under 16 in jail compared with the number sent to the industrial schools shows that many children are sentenced to jail rather than send them to the industrial schools, a mistaken policy. For the sake of these children and youth in jail some special work needs to be done, such as is recommended in the first part of our report.

12. VAGRANCY.—The past winter was severe and caused a considerable increase in the number of vagrants in jails. That class of working men who spend their money for drink as fast as they earn it, were driven to a vagrant's life in jail in larger numbers than ever.

Notes Upon Statistics of Police Stations.

III. NOTES UPON STATISTICS OF POLICE STATIONS.

This is the first year in which any regular attempt has been made to collect the statistics of police stations. A considerable number of officers in charge of police stations or village lock-ups have failed to report, and it is possible that some errors, mostly of omissions, have occurred in the list of police stations.

1. NUMBER AND LOCATION OF POLICE STATIONS.—As nearly as we can ascertain, there are 79 police stations or lock-ups in the state, in 76 different cities and villages. In the following 42 places the county jail is also used as a police station: Antigo, Ashland, Baraboo, Barron, Bayfield, Black River Falls, Chilton, Darlington, Dartford, Dodgeville, Durand, Ellsworth, Elkhorn, Grantsburg, Hudson, Janesville, Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, Kewaunee, La Crosse, Lancaster, Manitowoc, Marinette, Mauston, Menominee, Merrill, Monroe, Montello, Neillsville, Oconto, Osceola, Oshkosh, Port Washington, Prairie du Chien, Racine, Shawano, Sheboygan, Superior, West Bend, Waupaca, Waukesha.

In all the larger of these places there ought to be police stations separate from the jail as there are in the following county seats: Alma, Appleton, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Grand Rapids, Green Bay, Madison, Milwaukee, Portage, Richland Center, Sparta, Stevens Point, Wausau.

2. CHARACTER OF BUILDINGS.—Of the 55 police stations reporting 28 are built wholly of wood, 11 of brick, 11 of stone, and the rest of some combination of these materials. Very few of these are at all secure, but they will do for the class of prisoners who are usually confined there. Only at rare intervals is a professional criminal arrested for some serious offense held in some village lock-up over night on his way to jail.

Six of these lock-ups have no means of warmth, which for six months of the year means suffering or death from cold to any one confined there.

The means of ventilation are generally very poor. The window or windows, which are the sole means of ventilation in nearly all cases, are usually kept closed. Fortunately, however, the buildings

Jails and Police Stations.

are so cheaply constructed that more or less fresh air gets in through various crevices.

3. NUMBER AND CHARACTER OF PRISONERS.—In the 54 police stations reporting there were 7,894 male, and 359 female prisoners during the year. Of this number, however, 6,181 male and 325 female prisoners were in Milwaukee alone, leaving only 1,713 male prisoners and 34 female prisoners for the rest of the state.

Of the whole number of prisoners, 2,408 males and 30 females were for drunkenness; 353 males and 4 females were arrested for vagrancy, and 3,659 male and 14 female vagrants were given lodging without being arrested; leaving only a very small number of prisoners in police stations for any other causes than vagrancy or drunkenness. Of this large number of vagrants given lodging without arrest, 3,430 males and 13 females were in Milwaukee, leaving only 229 males and 1 female in the rest of the state. The following table will show how the business of the police stations in Milwaukee compares with that of all the rest of the state, as reported. Full reports from all police stations would slightly increase the numbers from the rest of the state:

	MILWAUKEE.		THE REST OF THE STATE.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Drunkenness.....	1,396	21	1,012	9
Vagrants arrested.....	166	1	187	3
Vagrant lodgers.....	3,420	13	239	1
Other misdemeanors.....			223	.....
Alleged felonies.....			21	.....

Statistics of Jails.

IV. STATISTICS OF JAILS.

1. SHERIFFS AND OTHER JAIL OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1881.

COUNTIES.	Name of Sheriff.	Name of Jailer.	Name of Turnkey
Adams.....	H. S. Willard.....	<i>No jail</i>.....	.....
Ashland.....	John E. Maertz.....	Sheriff.....	None.
Barron.....	A. J. Barton.....	Silas Speed*.....	None.
Bayfield.....	John Gonyon.....	Thomas Doherty.....	None.
Brown.....	E. R. Smith.....	Michael Finnegan.....	None.
Buffalo.....	M. W. McDonald.....	Sheriff.....	None.
Burnett.....	Wm. G. Euttrick.....	Sheriff.....	None.
Calumet.....	Anton Miesen.....	Sheriff.....	None.
Chippewa.....	Frank Colburn.....	Sheriff.....	John Jasper.
Clark.....	S. B. Philpott.....	Sheriff.....	None.
Columbia.....	J. H. Jurgerson.....	Sheriff.....	None.
Crawford.....	J. B. Davis.....	Sheriff.....	J. L. Davis.†
Dane.....	George Weeks.....	John Lyons.....	Sidney Ghastin.
Dodge.....	John Becker.....	Sheriff.....	John B. Becker.
Door.....	Arnold Wagener.....	<i>No jail</i>.....	.....
Douglas.....	James Newton.....	Sheriff.....	None.
Dunn.....	Sever Severson.....	Sheriff.....	Louis Peterson.
Eau Claire.....	A. W. Munger.....	George W. Williams.....	None.
Fond du Lac.....	Neil C. Bell.....	Sheriff.....	Anton J. Bichel.†
Grant.....	John F. Lane.....	Ora Richards†.....	None.
Green.....	F. K. Studley.....	Sheriff.....	None.
Green Lake.....	S. J. Ellis, Sen.....	Sheriff.....	None.
Iowa.....	Thomas Kennedy.....	Sheriff.....	None.
Jackson.....	J. H. Allen.....	Sheriff.....	James O'Neil.
Jefferson.....	J. B. Messerschmidt.....	Sheriff.....	C. D. Hibbard.†
Juneau.....	S. C. Plummer.....	Sheriff.....	D. Wright.*
Kenosha.....	H. G. Blackman.....	Sheriff.....	G. S. Blackman.*
Kewaunee.....	Martin Shilbauer.....	Sheriff.....	None.
La Crosse.....	M. M. Buttles.....	Sheriff.....	Ole Jensen.†
La Fayette.....	C. Vickers.....	Sheriff.....	None.
Langlade.....	Chas. Herman.....	G. Lind*.....	None.
Lincoln.....	Wm. Dereg.....	Sheriff.....	None.
Manitowoc.....	M. H. Murphy.....	Sheriff.....	Hiram Smith.
Marathon.....	R. P. Man on.....	John Werner.....	None.
Marinette.....	Jeremiah O'Leary.....	Sheriff.....	None.
Marquette.....	F. A. Hotchkiss.....	Sheriff.....	None.
Milwaukee.....	John Rugee.....	A. J. Gueguierre.....	Frank Drahos.
Monroe.....	Ernest Bartells.....	Sheriff.....	U. Whetstein.*
Oconto.....	Thomas McGoff.....	A. P. Call.....	None.
Outagamie.....	Patrick Lennon.....	Sheriff.....	None.
Ozaukee.....	John P. Weyker.....	Frank Delles*.....	None.
Pepin.....	A. F. Peterson.....	Miletus Knight*.....	None.
Pierce.....	A. H. Lord.....	C. Fenton.....	None.
Polk.....	T. F. Monty.....	M. H. Peaslee*.....	None.
Portage.....	M. A. Rousseau.....	Sheriff.....	None.
Price.....	A. W. Bond.....	Sheriff.....	.....
Racine.....	George Bremner.....	Sheriff.....	Wm. Spitzman.†
Richland.....	Harry Busby.....	Sheriff.....	None.

Jails and Police Stations.

1. SHERIFFS AND OTHER JAIL OFFICERS — con.

COUNTIES.	Name of Sheriff.	Name of Jailer.	Name of Turnkey
Rock	H. L. Skavlem	Sheriff	H. A. Skavlem.†
St. Croix.....	Joseph Kelly.	Sheriff	R. E. Hodgins.*
Sauk	O. H. Perry	Sheriff	Carl Jonson.
Shawano	John W. Schweers.	Sheriff	None.
Sheboygan ...	W. Pfeil	Sheriff	None.
Taylor.....	E. L. Urquhart	M. H. Mullen*	None.
Trempealeau..	N. L. Tolvstad	<i>No jail.</i>.....	.....
Vernon	Frank A. Wallar ..	Sheriff .....	.....
Walworth	G. W. Wylie	Sheriff	Charles L. Lyon.†
Washington...	Peter Boden.....	Sheriff	Geo. P. Boden.*
Waukesha ...	John Step ens.....	Sheriff	Ara McCumber.†
Waupaca	H. P. Briggs	O. H. Rowe*	H. W. Rowe.†
Waushara.....	Ira P. Coon	<i>No jail.</i>.....	.....
Winnebago ...	W. D. Harshaw ...	Sheriff	J. Hume.†
Wood	Ed. Wheelan.....	Sheriff	None.

* Under sheriff.

† Deputy sheriff.

Statistics of Jails.

2. DESCRIPTION OF JAILS.

COUNTIES.	Material.	When built.	Original cost.	Cost of improve-ments.	Cost of improve-ments during the year.	No. of cells.	Capacity of jail.
Adams	<i>No jail.</i>						
Ashland.....	Stone. Basement of court house.....	1878	\$8,000	\$125	\$125	5	10
Barron	Wood	1879	1,500	112		2	8
Bayfield....	Wood	1874	1,000			2	3
Brown.....	Stone. Basement of court house.....	1865			175	11	10
Buffalo.....	Brick and stone.....	1868	8,000		200	5	10
Burnett ...	Wood	1873	200			4	8
Calumet	Stone and iron	1876	4,000			6	12
Chippewa...	Brick, stone and iron.....	1875	18,000			23	46
Clark	Brick, with steel cells	1881	7,000			4	12
Columbia ..	Brick and stone.....	1865	6,000	2,000		14	15
Crawford...	Stone. Basement of court house.....	1867	26,000			11	11
Dane.....	Stone.....	1850				14	32
Dodge	Stone.....	1860	22,000			9	15
Door	<i>No jail.</i>						
Douglas	Wood	1871	800			8	16
Dunn.....	Brick and iron.....	1874	6,087.50	250	250	8	18
Eau Claire ..	Iron cells in basement of court house.....			920	920	4	8
Fond du Lac	Stone.....	1869	40,000			40	40
Grant.....	Stone, brick and iron	1871	24,000			13	30
Green	Brick and iron	1870	25,000	1,000		8	22
Green Lake..	Stone and iron	1869	2,000	150		3	6
Iowa	Stone and iron	1875	17,000	25		8	8
Jackson	Brick and iron, steel cells ..	1878	5,000			5	16
Jefferson....	Brick and stone.....	1874	18,000	1,200	1,200	16	32
Juneau	Brick, stone and iron.....	1878	12,500	150	150	14	22
Kenosha ...	Brick. Basement of court house.....	1851				100	5
Kewaunee..	Brick and iron.....	1876	6,000			6	6
La Crosse ..	Stone.....	1859	25,000		1,000	19	38
La Fayette ..	Stone.....	1862				4	8
Janglade...	Wood	1881	150	30		2	4
Lincoln	Wood	1876	2,000			2	2
Manitowoc..	Brick. Basement of court house.....	1856	12,000	1,000		7	14
Marathon .	Brick and iron.....	1880	11,000	100		10	20
Marinette ..	Stone and iron.....	1879				6	8
Marquette ..	Stone and brick.....		800			1	2
Milwaukee ..	Brick.....	1868			180	19	24
Monroe	Brick and iron.....	1865	*30,000			8	8

Jails and Police Stations.

2. DESCRIPTION OF JAILS — continued.

COUNTIES.	Material.	When built.	Original cost.	Cost of improve-ments.	Cost of improve-ments during the year.	No. of cells.	Capacity of jail.
Oconto.....	Wood	1857	\$3,000	.....	.....	9	9
Outagamie..	Stone.....	1862	3,500	.....	\$100	10	24
Ozaukee ...	Stone. Basement of court house	1854	.....	.....	.....	4	8
Pepin	Wood	1872	3,000	.....	.....	4	4
Pierce.....	Brick and iron. In court house.....	1870	*16,000	.....	.....	3	6
Polk	Wood. Cell in court house	1868	200	.....	30	1	4
Portage.....	Stone. Basement of court house.....	1871	*29,500	.....	.....	7	10
Price	Wood, steel cells.....	1881	1,500	.....	.....	3	4
Racine	Brick and iron.....	1850	.....	.....	.....	22	22
Richland ...	Stone and iron.....	1868	8,000	\$3,000	3,000	2	8
Rock.....	Stone.....	1856	.....	.....	800	15	40
St. Croix...	Stone. Basement of court house.....	1857	*20,000	.....	.....	5	12
Sauk	Wood and stone.....	1864	7,000	7,000	168	8	16
Shawano ...	Brick, stone and iron ...	1881	2,000	.....	.....	10	12
Sheboygan..	Brick. Basement of court house	1869	.....	.....	.....	12	24
Taylor	Wood	1877	2,000	.....	.....	4	4
Trempeale'u	<i>No jail.</i>						
Vernon ...	Stone and iron.....	1880	6,000	.....	.....	8	12
Walworth...	Brick, stone and iron..	1878	10,000	2,000	150	14	28
Washington.	Wood	1854	.....	.....	.....	5	8
Waukesha ..	Stone.....	1846	.....	.....	.....	8	16
Waupaca ...	Stone and brick.....	1867	8,000	1,000	.....	12	12
Waushara..	<i>No jail.</i>						
Winnebago .	Brick and stone. Base-ment of court house... }	1859	.....	.....	.....	20	24
		1875	.....	.....	.....
Wood	Wood. Basement of court house.....	1869	500	.....	.....	3	8

* Including cost of court house.

Statistics of Jails.

3. COST OF PRISONERS' BOARD.

COUNTIES.	Cost to county.	Cost to other counties.	Total cost.	Cost per week.
Ashland	\$60 00	.....	\$60 00	\$5 00
Barron	60 31	.....	60 31	4 00
Bayfield	20 00	.....	20 00	6 00
Brown.....	782 97	15 00	797 97	3 50
Buffalo.....	48 00	.....	48 00	3 50
Calumet.....	400 00	.....	400 00	4 00
Chippewa.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00
Clark.....	263 75	.....	263 75	4 25
Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00
Crawford.....	735 50	15 00	750 50	13 50
Dane.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00
Dodge.....	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00	3 75
Douglas.....	10 00	.....	10 00	4 50
Dunn.....	.....	6 00	.....	13 00
Eau Claire.....	990 00	.....	990 00	3 75
Fond du Lac.....	1,701 84	.....	1,701 84	4 00
Grant.....	579 50	.....	579 50	3 80
Green.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00
Green Lake.....	786 85	17 00	803 85	4 25
Iowa.....	255 00	.....	255 00	3 50
Jackson.....	656 00	21 00	677 00	3 90
Jefferson.....	1,357 60	.....	1,357 60	3 05
Juneau.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	13 00
Kenosha.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	3 00
Kewaunee.....	108 50	.....	108 50	3 50
La Crosse.....	1,460 00	151 50	1,611 50	3 50
La Fayette.....	485 00	.....	485 00	3 50
Langlade.....	9 00	.....	9 00	3 00
Lincoln.....	20 00	.....	200 00	.....
Manitowoc.....	486 00	12 00	498 00	3 25
Marathon.....	392 00	146 00	538 00	4 00
Marinette.....	475 00	.....	475 00	3 75
Marquette.....	.....	32 00	.....	4 00
Milwaukee.....	1,766 23	441 47	2,207 70	3 00
Monroe.....	516 50	94 50	611 00	3 50
Oconto.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	34 00
Outagamie.....	523 00	45 00	568 00	3 50
Ozaukee.....	94 50	.....	94 50	3 00
Pepin.....	86 00	.....	86 00	13 50
Pierce.....	200 00	.....	200 00	13 00
Polk.....	150 00	.....	150 00	4 50
Portage.....	153 26	286 55	439 81	4 25
Racine.....	.....	.....	.....	3 25
Richland.....	.....	.....	.....	4 50
Rock.....	.....	10 00	.....	2 75
St. Croix.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00
Sauk.....	400 00	.....	400 00	3 50
Shawano.....	208 00	.....	208 00	4 00

1 Washing extra,

2 For insane, \$3 50.

3 For insane, \$5 00.

Jails and Police Stations.

3 COST OF PRISONERS' BOARD — continued.

COUNTIES.	Cost to county.	Cost to other counties.	Total cost.	Cost per week.
Sheboygan.....	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00	3 50
Taylor.....	178 00	55 00	233 00	7 00
Vernon.....	.....	.....	.....	3 75
Walworth.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	3 60
Washington.....	176 56	.....	176 56	4 00
Waukesha.....	1,350 50	.....	1,350 50	3 25
Waupaca.....	179 15	62 40	241 55	4 00
Winnebago.....	3,378 25	3 50	3,381 75	.....
Wood.....	.....	.....	.....	17 00

Statistics of Jails.

4. MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION.

COUNTIES.	No. in jail October 1, 1880.			No. received during the year.			Total No. during the year.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ashland.....				3	1	4	3	1	4
Barron.....				6		6	6		6
Bayfield.....				6		6	6		6
Brown.....	7		7	69	1	70	76	1	77
Buffalo.....				6		6	6		6
Calumet.....	1		1	9		9	10		10
Chippewa.....	14		14	280	20	300	294	20	314
Clark.....				18	1	19	18	1	19
Columbia.....	10		10	70	3	73	80	3	83
Crawford.....	1	1	2	70	2	72	71	3	74
Dane.....	9	1	10	373	4	377	332	5	387
Dodge.....	8		8	33	1	33	40	1	41
Douglas.....				13		13	13		13
Dunn.....				61	4	65	61	4	65
Eau Claire.....	3		3	64	3	67	67	3	70
Fond du Lac.....	12		12	187	5	192	199	5	204
Grant.....	4		4	24		24	28		28
Green.....	8		8	134	12	146	142	12	154
Green Lake.....	2	2	4	9		9	11	2	13
Iowa.....	1		1	12	2	14	13	2	15
Jackson.....	5		5	34	3	37	39	3	42
Jefferson.....	12		12	248	2	250	260	2	262
Juneau.....	2	2	4	49	4	53	51	6	57
Kenosha.....	12		12	1,237	3	1,240	1,249	3	1,252
Kewaunee.....	1		1	5	2	7	6	2	8
La Crosse.....	5		5	124	7	131	129	7	136
La Fayette.....	2		2	13	1	14	15	1	16
Langlade.....				3		3	3		3
Lincoln.....				5		5	5		5
Manitowoc.....	4		4	97	7	104	101	7	108
Marathon.....				22		22	22		22
Marquette.....	1		1	34		34	35		35
Marquette.....				1		1	1		1
Milwaukee.....	9		9	494	39	533	503	39	542
Monroe.....	4		4	56	3	59	60	3	63
Oconto.....	1		1	23	1	24	24	1	25
Outagamie.....				34	7	41	34	7	41
Ozaukee.....	1		1	7		7	8		8
Pepin.....				7		7	7		7
Pierre.....	1		1	7	1	8	8	1	9
Polk.....				4		4	4		4
Portage.....	3		3	35	2	37	38	2	40
Racine.....	15		15	850	1	851	865	1	866
Richland.....	1		1	13		13	14		14
Rock.....	15		15	715	8	723	730	8	738

Jails and Police Stations.

4. MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION — continued.

COUNTIES.	No. in jail October 1, 1880.			No. received during the year.			Total No. during the year.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
St. Croix	4	...	4	48	2	50	52	2	54
Sauk	2	...	2	41	1	42	43	1	44
Shawano	1	1	2	12	...	12	13	1	14
Sheboygan	2	...	2	46	2	48	48	2	50
Taylor .....	...	...	...	12	1	13	12	1	13
Vernon	1	...	1	23	3	26	24	3	27
Walworth	7	...	7	104	...	104	111	...	111
Washington	1	...	1	9	1	10	10	1	11
Waukesha	6	...	6	294	5	299	300	5	305
Waupaca	1	...	1	24	2	26	25	2	27
Winnebago	9	...	9	693	7	700	702	7	709
Wood .....	...	...	...	14	...	14	14	...	14
Total	204	7	211	6,974	174	7,148	7,091	181	7,301

Statistics of Jails.

4. 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.
Ashland							2		2						
Barron	2		2				4		4						
Bayfield	1	1	2				6		6						
Brown	2		2	4	1	5	40		40	4		4	2		2
Buffalo				1		1	2		2	1		1			
Calumet	4		4	1		1	1		1						
Chippewa	7		7	4		4									
Clark	1		1				12		12	2		2	1		1
Columbia	2		2				37	2	39	7		7	2		2
Crawford	2		2				61	2	63	3		3			
Dane	12	1	13	3		3	147		147	18		18	1		1
Dodge	1		1	2		2	26	1	27	3		3	2		2
Douglas							13		13						
Dunn	6		6	1		1	5		5	2		2			
Eau Claire	8		8	4	1	5	35	1	36	4		4	2		2
Fond du Lac	1		1	1		1	116	4	120	7		7	1		1
Grant	7		7				16		16	2		2			
Green	2		2	1		1	17	1	18	5		5			
Green Lake	2		2				4		4	1		1	1		1
Iowa							8		8	1		1			
Jackson							28	3	31	2		2	2		2
Jefferson	3		3				218	2	220	7		7			
Juneau	1		1	1		1	40	3	43				3	1	4
Kenosha	4	1	5	1		1	620		620	4		4			
Kewaunee							2		2	1		1			
La Crosse	17		17	10		10	34		34	6		6	3		3
La Fayette	2		2	1		1	5		5	3		3	1		1
Langlade							1		1	2		2			
Lincoln	1		1				1		1	1		1			
Manitowoc	2	1	3	1		1	31		31				2		2
Marathon	2		2				10		10						
Marinette	4		4				18		18	3		3			
Marquette	1		1												
Milwaukee	14		14	14	3	17	48		48	125	8	133	1		1
Monroe	1		1				21		21	6		6			
Oconto							23	1	24						
Outagamie	2		2				24	4	28	2		2	2		2
Ozaukee				1		1				2		2			
Pepin							3		3	1		1			
Pierce	4		4				3	1	4				1		1
Polk	1		1				1		1						

Jails and Police Stations.

4. 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.
Portage	2	2	4				35	2	37	1		1	1		1
Racine	2	2	4				623		623	15		15			
Richland	2	2	4				10		10				1		1
Rock	12	12	24				657	6	663	2		2			
St. Croix	3	3	6	1		1	33	1	34	3		3			
Sauk	1		1				30	1	31	1		1			
Shawano							1		1	1		1			
Sheboygan	2		2				29	1	30	2		2			
Taylor							8	1	9	1		1			
Vernon	3		3				10		10	2		2			
Walworth							98		98	3		3	1		1
Washington				1		1	5	1	6	3		3			
Waukesha	1	1	2				248	3	251	2		2			
Waupaca	4	4	8	1	1	2	7		7	1		1	1		1
Winnebago	5	5	10	1		1	177	1	178	9		9	6		6
Wood	2		2							2		2	1		1
Total	156	3	159	55	6	61	3,654	42	3,695	280	8	288	42	1	43

Statistics of Jails.

4. MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION — continued.

COUNTSES.	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.
	Ashland	1	1	2	1	1	2				3	1	4		
Barron										6		6			
Bayfield										7		7			
Brown							18	18		71		71	5	1	6
Buffalo	1	1	2				1	1		6		6			
Calumet										6		6	4		4
Chippewa	1	1	2	1	1	2	290	19	309	328	20	348			
Clark	2	2	4							18		18	1		1
Columbia	1	1	2				25	25		74	2	76	7		7
Crawford							2	2		68	2	70	3	1	4
Dane	2	2	4	1	1	2	183	2	185	367	3	370	15	2	17
Dodge										34	1	35	6		6
Douglas										13		13			
Dunn							41	4	45	55	4	59	6		6
Eau Claire	5	1	6				6	6		64	3	67	3		3
Fond du Lac	1	1	2	1	1	2	61	61		189	4	193	10	1	11
Grant										25		25	3		3
Green	1	1	2				114	11	125	140	12	152	2		2
Green Lake							1	1		9		9	2		2
Iowa							3	2	5	12	2	14	1		1
Jackson	1	1	2							33	3	36	6		6
Jefferson				1	1	2	18	18		250	2	252	10		10
Juneau							2	2		47	4	51	4	2	6
Kenosha	2	2	4	1	1	2	614	2	616	1,246	3	1,249	3		3
Kewaunee							1	2	3	5	2	7	1		1
La Crosse				1	1	2	44	7	51	115	7	122	14		14
La Fayette							2	1	3	14	1	15	1		1
Langlade										3		3			
Lincoln	1	1	2				1	1		5		5			
Manitowoc							63	63		99	1	100	8		8
Marathon	3	3	6				4	4		19		19	3		3
Marinette	2	2	4				8	8		29		29	6		6
Marquette										1		1			
Milwaukee							291	23	313	488	38	526	15	1	16
Monroe	1	1	2				28	3	31	57	3	60	3		3
Oconto										23	1	24	1		1
Outagamie	1	1	2					3	3	31	7	38	3		3
Ozaukee							4	4		7		7	1		1
Pepin							1	1		5		5	2		2
Pierce										8	1	9			
Polk										2		2	2		2

Jails and Police Stations.

4. 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.
Portage.....										37	2	39	1		1
Racine.....							215	1	216	855	1	856	10		10
Richland.....										13		13	1		1
Rock.....				1		1	45	1	46	717	7	724	13	1	14
St. Croix.....										40	1	41	12	1	13
Sauk.....							6		6	38	1	39	5		5
Shawano.....							10		10	12		12	1	1	2
Sheboygan.....							9	1	10	42	2	44	6		6
Taylor.....	1		1				1		1	12	1	13			
Vernon.....							9	3	12	21	3	24	3		3
Walworth.....							4		4	106		106	5		5
Washington.....	1		1							9	1	10	1		1
Waukesha.....							42	2	44	293	5	298	7		7
Waupaca.....							21	1	22	25	2	27			
Winnebago.....	2		2				476	6	482	676	7	683	26		26
Wood.....	4		4				5		5	14		14			
Total.....	34	135	6	2	8		2,469	93	2,562	6,872	150	7,022	241	14	255

Statistics of Jails.

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.
Ashland.....	1	1	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1
Barron.....	2	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bayfield.....	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	6	...	6
Brown.....	52	...	52	24	1	25	40	...	40	65	...	65
Buffalo.....	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chippewa.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clark.....	6	1	9	10	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	10
Columbia.....	26	...	26	55	2	57	1	1	2	9	...	9
Crawford.....	26	...	26	45	4	49	10	...	10	58	1	59
Dane.....	209	2	211	163	3	166	83	...	83	289	1	290
Dodge.....	11	...	11	29	1	30	...	...	...	5	...	5
Douglas.....	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
Dunn.....	26	4	30	35	...	35	5	...	5	9	...	9
Eau Claire.....	61	2	63	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fond du Lac.....	61	2	62	129	3	132	1	1	2	...	...	...
Grant.....	9	...	9	19	...	19	...	...	...	2	...	2
Green.....	59	10	69	82	3	85	15	...	15	120	1	121
Green Lake.....	5	1	6	6	1	7	2	...	2	...	...	...
Iowa.....	5	...	5	6	...	6	1	...	1	2	...	2
Jackson.....	9	...	9	32	...	32	5	...	5	25	3	28
Jefferson.....	90	2	92	170	...	170	5	...	5	9	2	11
Juneau.....	32	4	36	19	2	21	6	3	9	4	...	4
Kenosha.....	833	1	834	418	...	418	...	...	...	23	1	24
Kewaunee.....	6	...	6	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1
La Crosse.....	61	3	64	64	4	68	7	...	7	70	...	70
La Fayette.....	6	...	6	10	...	10	...	...	...	8	...	8
Langlade.....	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lincoln.....	3	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
Manitowoc.....	76	4	80	25	3	28	5	2	7	27	1	28
Marathon.....	13	...	13	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marinette.....	22	...	22	19	...	19	5	...	5	...	...	...
Marquette.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milwaukee.....	254	17	271	249	22	271	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monroe.....	29	1	30	31	2	33	5	...	5	19	1	20
Oconto.....	20	1	21	4	...	4	...	...	...	23	1	24
Outagamie.....	28	7	35	6	...	6	12	3	15	15	...	15
Ozaukee.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pepin.....	2	...	2	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pierce.....	1	...	1	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polk.....	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Portage.....	21	...	21	19	...	19	3	...	3	6	...	6
Racine.....	569	...	569	296	1	297	...	...	...	4	...	4
Richland.....	2	...	2	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Croix.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	8	...	8

Jails and Police Stations.

5. ADDITIONAL FACTS RESPECTING PRISONERS—continued.

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.
Sauk.....	17	...	17	27	...	27	4	...	4	12	...	12
Shawano.....	3	1	4	10	...	10	6	...	6	...	...	...
Sheboygan.....	27	1	28	19	1	20	...	1	1	8	1	9
Taylor.....	3	...	3	9	...	9	1	...	1	...	...	...
Vernon.....	5	1	6	19	2	21	...	...	...	4	...	4
Walworth.....	96	...	96	15	...	15	...	...	...	100	...	100
Washington.....	9	1	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waukesha.....	275	1	276	25	4	29	...	...	...	20	2	202
Waupaca.....	10	1	11	15	1	16	2	...	2	9	...	9
Winnebago.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	197	...	197
Wood.....	3	...	3	11	...	11	2	...	2	...	...	...
Total.....	3,122	79	3,202	2,177	62	2,239	239	11	250	1,368	15	1,382

Statistics of Jails.

5. ADDITIONAL FACTS RESPECTING PRISONERS — continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of prisoners under 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.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Ashland.....							1		1						
Barron.....	1		1				4		4						
Bayfield.....															
Brown.....	18	1	19	5	1	6	40		40						
Buffalo.....	1		1	1		1	3		3						
Chippewa.....	12		12	4		4						10		10	
Clark.....	3	1	4				8		8						
Columbia.....	12	2	14				12		12			1		1	
Crawford.....	8		8				11		11			38		38	
Dane.....	23	2	25	5		5	322	3	325	1	1	13		13	
Dodge.....	6		6	2		2	5	1	6			20	1	21	
Douglas.....	2		2				6		6			6		6	
Dunn.....	2		2							1	1	3		3	
Eau Claire.....	10	1	11	6	1	7	9		9			4		4	
Fond du Lac.....	41		41	14		14	89		89						
Grant.....	1		1				6		6						
Green.....	4		4	4		4	24	1	25			112		112	
Green Lake.....	1		1				5		5						
Iowa.....	1		1				2		2			2		2	
Jackson.....	6	1	7	1		1	6		6						
Jefferson.....	18		18	2		2	61	1	62						
Juneau.....	9	1	10	1	1	2	40		40						
Kenosha.....	18		18	1		1	30		30						
Kewaunee.....							1		1						
La Crosse.....	16		16	9		9	27		27	1	1				
La Fayette.....	1		1	1		1	4		4						
Langlade.....															
Lincoln.....							1		1						
Manitowoc.....	4	1	5	1		1	38		38			26	2	28	
Marathon.....							9		9						
Marquette.....							3		3	1	1	7		7	
Marquette.....															
Milwaukee.....	68	15	83	27	4	31	144	8	152*	6	7	13			
Monroe.....	6		6				6		6						
Oconto.....							20	1	21			12		12	
Outagamie.....							20	3	23						
Ozaukee.....							3		3			24		24	
Pepin.....							3		3						
Pierce.....												1		1	
Polk.....							1		1						
Portage.....	3		3				22		22						
Racine.....	38	1	39	3	1	4				1	1				
Richland.....	1		1				9		9						
Pock.....							26	1	27						
St. Croix.....	3		3	3		3	24		24	1	1	30		30	

Jails and Police Stations.

5. ADDITIONAL FACTS RESPECTING PRISONERS — continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of prisoners under 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.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Sauk	4	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shawano .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Sheboygan	1	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	4	..	4
Taylor	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Vernon	8	..	8	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Walworth	1	..	1	..	..	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	6	..	6
Washington	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waukesha	5	..	5	..	..	..	15	2	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waupaca	6	1	7	2	..	2	6	..	6	1	..	1	..	..	..
Winnebago .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	223	..	224
Wood	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	366	27	393	95	8	103	1,091	21	1,112	13	7	20	598	4	602

*In Milwaukee county the 152 prisoners committed in default of paying a fine were committed to the house of correction, not to the county jail.

Statistics of Jails.

6. THE INSANE IN JAIL.

COUNTIES.	Number of insane persons in jail during year.			Number of insane in jail Sept. 30, 1881.		
	Male	Fem.	Total.	Male	Fem.	Total.
Ashland.....	1	1	2			
Barron.....	2		2			
Bayfield.....	1		1			
Brown.....	2	4	6			
Burnett.....						
Calumet.....	1		1	1		1
Chippewa.....	5		5	2		2
Columbia.....	4		4	1		1
Crawford.....	2	1	3		1	1
Dane.....	11	1	12	2		2
Dodge.....	3		3			
Dunn.....	9		9	2		2
Eau Claire.....	3		3	1		1
Fond du Lac.....						
Grant.....	14		14	9		9
Green.....	4	12	16	1		1
Green Lake.....	1	2	3	1	2	3
Iowa.....	4		4			
Jackson.....	2		2			
Jefferson.....	7		7	5		5
Juneau.....	1	2	3	1	2	3
Kenosha.....	3		3			
La Crosse.....	9	5	14			
La Fayette.....	1	1	2			
Manitowoc.....	15	3	18	7		7
Marinette.....	4		4			
Milwaukee.....	12	3	15			
Monroe.....	3	5	8			
Oconto.....	4		4	4		4
Outagamie.....	1	3	4	1		1
Pepin.....	2		2	1		1
Pierce.....	3	2	5	1	1	2
Polk.....	1		1			
Racine.....	3		3			
Richland.....		1	1			
Rock.....	11	8	19			
Shawano.....	3	1	4			
Vernon.....	4	2	6	2		2
Walworth.....	4		4			
Washington.....	2	1	3	1		1
Waukesha.....	2	2	4			
Waupaca.....	1	1	2			
Winnebago.....	1	1	2			
Wood.....	2		2			
Total.....	168	62	230	43	6	49

Jails and Police Stations.

7. ALLEGED OFFENCES OF PRISONERS HELD FOR TRIAL.

CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.

COUNTIES.	Murder.		Manslaughter.		Rape.		Assault with intent to kill.		Assault to do bodily harm.		Assault with intent to ravish.		Assault with intent to rob.	
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
	Ashland							1				1		
Bayfield							1							
Brown														
Buffalo														
Chippewa					1		1		3		1			
Clark		1			1									
Columbia	1								7					
Crawford	1						3							
Dane	1				2		1				1			
Dodge	1				1		2							
Dunn	5				2		1		1		1		2	
Eau Claire							4		1					
Fond du Lac	1				1		2		1					
Grant	1						2						1	
Green	2				1		2		2					
Green Lake	1		1						2					
Jackson			2						1					
Jefferson							6		2					
Juneau											1			
La Crosse	2						2		1				2	
La Fayette	2													
Langlade							1							
Lincoln	1						2						1	
Manitowoc		1					1		1				1	
Marathon	2						2				1			
Marinette	2				1		4		4				1	
Milwaukee		1	1		3		6	3	1		2		2	
Monroe	1				1		1		1					
Oconto							1							
Outagamie													4	
Ozaukee	1													
Pierce	1						2							
Polk					2									
Portage							2							
Rock										1				
St. Croix	2				1				1					
Shawano									1				1	1
Sheboygan	1						2							
Walworth	1													
Waukesha					1				15		2			
Winnebago									1					
Total	30	3	4		18		52	3	49	1	10		14	1

Statistics of Jails.

7. ALLEGED OFFENCES OF PRISONERS HELD FOR TRIAL.— continued.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

COUNTIES.	Arson.		Burglary.		Embezzlement.		Forgery.		Grand larceny.		Horse stealing.		Obtaining property under false pretenses.		Robbery.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Barron	2															
Brown			2													
Calumet									7							
Chippewa			1								1			1		
Columbia			2		1						3			2		
Crawford			1								1			1		
Dane	1		11		2						1			1	7	
Dodge	1		3								1				1	
Dunn			2						8		1					
Eau Claire			2		1		3								7	
Fond du Lac			1				1		11					7		
Grant									4							
Green											1					
Green Lake							1									
Iowa							1		1	1				2		
Jackson							1		2		4					
Jefferson			3				1				1			1		
Juneau			2		1				5							
Kenosha			10						3							
Kewaunee			1											2		7
La Crosse	1		6		1		5		4					1		
La Fayette														1		
Langlade														1		
Lincoln															1	
Manitowoc			1													
Marathon			5				1									
Marinette									2						1	
Milwaukee			23	1	8		2		25	4	2		6		1	
Monroe	2								1		1					
Outagamie			1		1				1							
Ozaukee									2							
Pierce											1					
Polk			1													
Portage					1		1									
Racine	1		5		1		1		31		2					
Richland			2				1		4					2		
St. Croix			2				1		2		1					
Shawano			1						1						1	

Jails and Police Stations.

7. ALLEGED OFFENCES OF PRISONERS HELD FOR TRIAL.—continued.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

COUNTIES.	Arson.		Burglary.		Embezzlement.		Forgery.		Grand larceny.		Horse stealing.		Obtaining property under false pretenses.		Robbery.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Sheboygan							1		4		1			3		
Taylor			1								1		1			
Vernon																
Walworth			2				1									
Washington....									2							
Waukesha			4						1							
Waupaca			5								1					
Winnebago.....	1		15	1		3			51	2			6		4	
Wood			3													
Total	9		118	2	17	3	22		172	7	26		34	3	30	

Statistics of Jails.

7. ALLEGED OFFENSES OF PRISONERS HELD FOR TRIAL — continued.

OTHER CRIMES.

COUNTIES.	Adultery.		Bigamy.		Incest.		Fornication.		Seduction.		Perjury.		Sodomy.	
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Brown							1							
Clark									1					
Columbia		1	2											
Crawford					1									
Dane			1				1							
Dodge			1						1					
Dunn	2													
Eau Claire	1	1					1	1						
Fond du Lac	1				1						1			
Grant											2			
Jackson											1			
Juneau	1													
Manitowoc	1		1										1	
Marquette			1											
Marquette			1								1			
Milwaukee							1							
Monroe	2													
Pepin					1									
Racine	1													
Sauk	1													
Vernon			1											
Waukesha									1					
Total	10	2	9		3		2	3	3		5		1	

MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES.

Eau Claire county — trespass, 2; riot, 6.

Juneau county — riot, 3.

Sheboygan county — obstructing railroad, 3.

Taylor county — mayhem, 1.

Winnebago county — held on suspicion, 13 males and 2 females.

Total number of prisoners held for trial, 638 males and 30 females.

Jails and Police Stations.

8. OFFENCES OF PRISONERS SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT IN THE COUNTY JAIL.

COUNTIES.	Assault and battery.		Bastardy.		Contempt of court.		Drunkenness.		Violation of liquor law.		Vagrancy.		Petit larceny.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	Ashland	1						1				1	1	
Barron	1								2					1
Bayfield							6							
Brown	1													
Buffalo	3				1									
Chippewa	3		1		1						50	2		
Clark	4						8							
Columbia	3						19				17	2		
Crawford	7						19	2						
Dane	27		6		3		178	1			115			
Dodge	3		2				2				2		10	1
Douglas							13							
Dunn							12				3			
Eau Claire	7				1		1				10		9	1
Fond du Lac	15						41	2			30			
Grant	5		1				2							
Green	6	1			1		20	1						
Green Lake	2						1							
Jackson	6						2		10			1		
Jefferson	8		1				77				101			
Juneau	7		1		1		2	1			20			
Kenosha			3				413				823			
Kewaunee					2									
La Crosse	9		2		2		30				5		31	2
Langlade	1													
Manitowoc	13		3				135	2			21		5	
Marathon	1						10							
Marinette	4						6				2			
Milwaukee	132	6	9		1		2				74	2	70	8
Monroe	3				1		14				2			
Oconto					1		22	1						
Outagam'ie	13						11				3			
Ozaukee	4						1							
Pepin	3						1							
Pierce							1				1			
Polk							1							
Portage	2		1											
Racine	69		9				253				471			
Richland	3						2							
Rock	8	1			2		144	3	3		459		29	
St. Croix	4						8							
Sauk	9	1					4				19		5	
Shawano			1				4							

Statistics of Jails.

8. OFFENCES OF PRISONERS SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT IN THE COUNTY JAIL — continued.

COUNTIES.	Assault and battery.		Bastardy.		Contempt of court.		Drunkenness.		Violation of liquor law.		Vagrancy.		Petit larceno.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Sheboygan.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	9	...	...	4
Taylor.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Vernon.....	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	85	...
Walworth.....	9	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Washington.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Waukesha.....	12	...	2	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	200	1	...	...
Waupaca.....	7	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	2	1	...	...
Winnebago.....	32	1	...	...	2	...	197	...	2	...	356	1	...	...
Wood.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	455	10	38	...	21	1	1,618	14	21	...	2,799	9	250	16

Jails and Police Stations.

MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES.

The following miscellaneous offenses of prisoners sentenced to the county jails are also reported by sheriffs.

Brown county — Obtaining goods under false pretenses, 1.

Chippewa county — Prostitution, 12 females.

Columbia county — Slander, 1; disturbing the peace, 3.

Dane county — Fornication, 1.

Dodge county — Abusive language, 5; cruelty to animals, 1.

Eau Claire county — Attempt to defraud, 1.

Green county — Prostitution, 1 female.

Juneau county — Malicious mischief, 1; Peace warrant, 1; mayhem, 1; resisting officer, 1.

Kewaunee county — Execution against the body, 1.

La Crosse county — Carrying concealed weapons, 3; Cruelty to animals, 1.

Manitowoc county — Indecent exposure of person, 2; firing revolver on street, 1; fast driving on street, 1.

Monroe county — Threaten to kill, 3.

Racine county — Abusive language, 20.

Rock county — Malicious mischief, 1; fornication, 1 male and 1 female.

Sauk county — Malicious mischief, 2; indecent exposure of body, 1; civil warrant, 1.

Sheboygan county — Malicious mischief, 1; peace warrant, 4; abusive language, 1; selling stolen property, 1.

Vernon county — Malicious mischief, 1; fornication, 1; carrying concealed weapon, 1.

Washington county — Malicious mischief, 1.

Wood county — Violation of game law, 2.

Total number of sentenced prisoners: 5,264 males; 66 females.

Statistics of Jails.

9. OFFENSES AGAINST UNITED STATES LAWS.

Dane county — Violation of revenue laws, 5; counterfeiting, 1; contempt of court, 1.

Fond du Lac county — Violation of revenue laws, 1.

La Crosse county — Robbing United States mail, 1; counterfeiting, 2 males and 1 female.

Milwaukee county — Selling liquor to Indians, 16; violation of revenue laws, 12; robbing United States mail, 1; violating postal law, 1; cutting timber on United States land, 8.

Total, 58.

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	3	4	Stove	Window.
Alma	Wood	Wood	1	4	Stove	Windows.
Appleton	Wood	Wood and iron	5	10	Coal stove	Registers in each cell.
Augusta	<i>No report.</i>					
Baldwin	Brick	Plank	2	2	Stove	Windows.
Beaver Dam	Wood	Wood	4	4	Stove	Not any.
Beloit	<i>No report.</i>					
Berlin	Brick and wood	2x4 spiked	3	6	Stove	Windows and air holes in cells.
Bloomington	Wood	Wood	1	8	Stove	Window.
Boscobel	<i>No report.</i>					
Brodhead	Stone	Iron and wood	3	3	Stove	Windows.
Cambria	Plank	Wood	2	2	Stove	Windows and transom.
Centralia	Wood	Wood	2	4	None	Grates.
Columbus	Wood	Wood and iron	3	6	Stove	Ventilator.
Delavan	Wood	Wood	2	4	Stove	Windows.
Depere	<i>No report.</i>					
Eau Claire	Brick and wood	Stone	5	10	Furnace & stove	"Poor."
Eau Claire, West	<i>No report.</i>					
Elroy	Wood	Wood	2	4	Stove	Through roof.
Evansville	Stone	Plank	2	6	Coal stove	Windows.
Fairchild	Wood	No cells	1	8	None	Windows.
Fond du Lac	<i>No report.</i>					
Fort Atkinson	Wood	Wood	3	3	Stove	Windows.
Fort Howard	Stone and wood	Stone and wood	3	2	Stove	"Good."
Fountain City	<i>No report.</i>					
Fox Lake	Wood	Wood	1	2	Stove	Windows.
Geneva	<i>No report.</i>					
Grand Rapids	Wood	Wood	1	2	Stove	Not any.
Green Bay	Stone, iron and wood	Stone, iron and wood	2	.....	Stove	Windows.

Horicon.....	Wood.....	Wood.....	3	3	Stove.....	Windows.
Kilbourn City...	Wood and brick...	Brick.....	2	6	Stove.....	"Good."
Madison.....	Brick.....	Brick and wood...	3	10	Coal stove.....	"Very fair."
Marinette.....	<i>No report.</i>					
Mayville.....	Wood.....	Plank.....	2	10	None.....	"Good."
Mazomanie.....	Wood.....	Wood.....				
Menasha.....	<i>No report.</i>					
Merillan.....	<i>No report.</i>					
Milwaukee Central	Brick.....	Iron, stone & wood.	10	12	Coal stoves....	Small ventilating shafts.
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	2	None.....	"Good."
Neenah.....	<i>No report.</i>					
New Lisbon.....	Wood and stone ...	Stone.....	2	8	Stove.....	Windows.
New London.....	<i>No report.</i>					
New Richmond ..	Stone.....	None.....	1	4	Stove.....	Windows.
Oconomowoc.....	<i>No report.</i>					
Omro.....	Wood.....	Wood and iron ...	2	2	Stove.....	"Good."
Palmyra.....	Wood.....	None.....	1	10	None.....	Flue in roof.
Pewaukee.....	Stone and plank...	Plank.....	2	4	Stove.....	Windows.
Platteville.....	<i>No report.</i>					
Plymouth.....	Stone and wood....	Plank.....	2	4		
Portage.....	Brick.....	Plank; iron doors..	4	12	Stove.....	Ventilating apparatus & transom
Princeton.....	<i>No report.</i>					
Reedsburg.....	Wood.....	Wood.....	3	3	Stove.....	Ventilator in each cell.
Richland Center..	Wood.....	Plank.....	2	4	Stove.....	Window.
Ripon.....	Stone.....	Stone.....	4	8	Coal stove.....	None.
River Falls.....	Wood.....	Plank.....	2	6	Stove.....	Windows.
Schleisingsville..	<i>No report.</i>					
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.
Spring Green.....	Wood.....	Plank.....	2	2	Stove.....	
St. Croix Falls....	<i>No report.</i>					

Statistics of Police Stations.

1. CHARACTER OF BUILDING — continued.

LOCATION.	Material.	Material of cells.	No. of cells.	Cap'y of station.	Heating.	Ventilation.
Stevens Point	Stone	Stone and iron.....	4	8	Stove	None.
Stoughton.....	Wood	Wood	3	3	Stove	" Good."
Sturgeon Bay.....	<i>No report.</i>					
Sun Prairie	Wood	Wood	1	4	Stove	Grating in door.
Trempealeau	Stone	2×4 scantling . . .	3	6	Stove	Windows.
Tomah	Brick	Brick	1	10	Stove	
Two Rivers	Brick	Stone, iron doors ..	2	4	Stove	None.
Waterloo.....	Wood	Wood	1	7	None	Windows.
Watertown	<i>No report.</i>					
Waupun	<i>No report.</i>					
Wausau	Wood	Wood	2	8	Stoves	Windows.
West Depere	Wood	Wood	2	2	Stoves	" Fair."
Weyauwega	<i>No report.</i>					
Whitewater	<i>No report.</i>					
Wonewoc	<i>No report.</i>					

Jails and Police Stations.

Statistics of Police Stations.

2. STATISTICS OF PRISONERS.

LOCATION.	Total No. during the year.		Largest No at one time.		No. held longer than 1 day.		No. Sept. 30, 1881.		Longest time any prisoner held.
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	F. m.	Male.	F. m.	Male.	Fem.	
Ahnapee	1		1						
Alma	16		1		2				Seven days.
Appleton	42	3	7						Twenty-four hours.
Baldwin			7						Twenty-four hours.
Beaver Dam	22		3		2				One day.
Berlin	26	3	3	1	2				Three days.
Bloomington	4		1						Twelve hours.
Brodhead	5		2		1				Forty-eight hours.
Cambria	6		1						
Centralia	6		1						Twenty-four hours.
Columbus	16		7						Over Sunday.
Delavan	21		4		1				Two days.
Eau Claire	335	3	5				2		Twenty days.
Evansville	92		6		1				Twenty hours.
Fairchild	22		4						Twenty-four hours.
Fort Atkinson	30		5		2				
Fort Howard									Forty hours.
Fox Lake	9		2		1				Eight days.
Geneva	33		6		2				Six days.
Grand Rapids	6	1	2						Twenty-four hours.
Green Bay	173	14	5		26				Twenty-eight days.
Horicon			2		2				Three days.
Kilbourn City	10		3						Eighteen hours.
Madison	213	6	19						Twenty-four hours.
Mayville	5		1						One day.
Milwaukee, Central	2,713	206	28				11		Three weeks.
Milwaukee, South	2,289	67	18				1		Forty-eight hours.
Milwaukee, West	1,179	52	15		52				
Mineral Point	8		2		2				Ten days.
Necedah	10		1						Sixteen hours.
New Lisbon	1		1						One night.
New Richmond	25		4		1				Two days.
Omro	15		2						Eighteen hours.
Pewaukee	10		1						Twenty-four hours.
Plymouth	24		5		4				Twenty-four hours.
Portage	94	2	13		2	1			Two days.
Reedsburg	12		2		1				Five days.
Riceland Center	7		2						Over night.
Ripon	24		3		7				Four days.
River Falls	15		4						One day.
Seymour	11		4		5				Three days.
Shullsburg	4		1		1				Three days.
Sparta	45	1	7		8				Two and a half days.
Spring Green	11		2		1		9		Two days.
Stevens Point	60	1	2						One day.
Stoughton	9		2						Fifteen hours.

Jails and Police Stations.

2. STATISTICS OF PRISONERS — continued.

LOCATION.	Total No. during the year.		Largest No. at one time.		No. held longer than 1 day.		No. Sept. 30, 1881.		Longest time any prisoner held.
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	
	Sun Prairie	5	1	
Trempealeau	9	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Twelve hours.
Tomah	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Fifteen hours.
Two Rivers	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Twelve hours.
Watertown	100	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Thirty-six hours.
Wausau	83	.....	5	.....	10	.....	1	.....	Six days.
West Depere	39	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Twelve hours.
Total	7,894	359	241	1	136	1	25	..	

Statistics of Police Stations.

3. OFFENCES OF PRISONERS.

LOCATION.	Drunkenness.		Vagrants arrested.		Vagrants given lodging without arrest.		Other misdemeanors.		Alleged state prison offenses.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ahnapee.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Alma.....	10	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Appleton.....	7	..	6	..	6	..	23	..	2	..
Beaver Dam.....	10	..	..	..	11	..	2	..	..	..
Berlin.....	8	2	2	1	2	..	3	..	2	..
Bloomington.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brodhead.....	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Cambria.....	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Centralia.....	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Columbus.....	2	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..
Delavan.....	9	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eau Claire.....	283	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Evansville.....	3	..	59	..	12	..	31	..	..	..
Fairchild.....	16	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Atkinson.....	15	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Fort Howard.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Fox Lake.....	4	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Geneva.....	12	..	7	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Rapids.....	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Green Bay.....	51	..	..	..	8	..	82	..	5	..
Horicon.....	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kilbourn City.....	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Madison.....	170	2	8	..	3	1	28	..	1	..
Mayville.....	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Milwaukee Central.....	588	..	99	..	1,110	..	..	..	..	..
Milwaukee, South.....	439	21	38	1	1,630	13	..	..	..	..
Milwaukee, West.....	369	..	29	..	680	..	..	..	..	..
Mineral Point.....	3	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	6	..
Necedah.....	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
New Lisbon.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Richmond.....	18	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Omro.....	10	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Pewaukee.....	6	..	4	..	2	..	4	..	1	..
Plymouth.....	14	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Portage.....	39	..	13	2	40	..	2	..	..	..
Reedsburg.....	10	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Richland Center.....	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ripon.....	17	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
River Falls.....	9	..	..	..	8	..	6	..	..	..
Seymour.....	5	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..
Shullsburg.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Sparta.....	30	..	5	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Spring Green.....	9	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..

Jails and Police Stations.

3. OFFENSES OF PRISONERS — continued.

LOCATION.	Drunkenness		Vagrants arrested.		Vagrants given lodging without arrest.		Other misdemeanors.		Alleged state prisoner offenses.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Stevens Point.....	60	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stoughton	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sun Prairie	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trempealeau.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tomah	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Two Rivers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watertown	10	4	50	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wausau	69	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
West Deperre	31	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,408	30	353	4	3,659	14	223	.....	21	.....

PART III.

PRIVATE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

PRIVATE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

I. GENERAL TABLES AND REMARKS.

1. The Past Year.
2. A Projected Orphan Asylum.
3. More Complete Statistics.
4. Financial.

Table I. Number of Inmates.

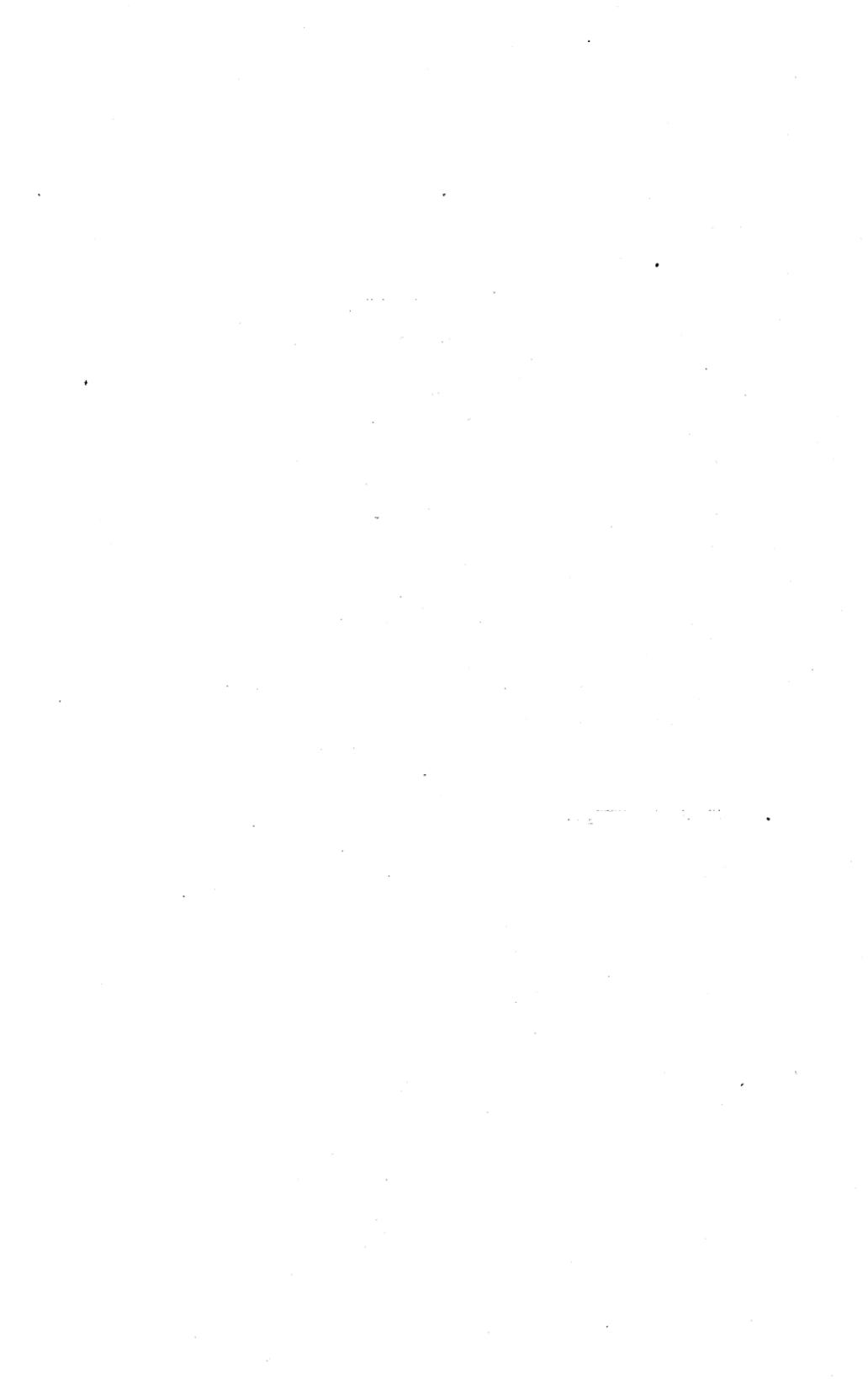
Table II. Institutions classified according to their objects.

Table III. Institutions classified according to their location.

Table IV. Institutions classified according to their religious affiliations

II. NOTES UPON SEPARATE INSTITUTIONS.

1. Taylor Orphan Asylum.
2. Milwaukee Orphans' Asylum.
- 3 and 4. St. Rose's and St. Joseph's Orphan Asylums.
- 5 and 6. St. Æmilianus' Orphan Asylum and Boys' Home.
7. St. Vincent's Infant Asylum.
8. St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum (Green Bay).
9. St. Michael's Orphan Asylum.
10. St. Francis' Orphan Asylum.
11. St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum (Fond du Lac).
12. Roman Catholic Religious Association.
13. The House of the Good Shepherd.
14. St. Mary's Hospital.
15. Milwaukee Hospital.
16. St. Luke's Hospital.
17. Alexian Brothers' Hospital.
18. Home for the Aged.
19. Home for the Friendless (Milwaukee).
20. Home of the Friendless (Fond du Lac).
21. Cadle Home and Hospital.
22. Seamens' Bethel Home.
23. St. John's Church Home.
24. St. John's Catholic Deaf Mute Institute.
25. Wisconsin Phonological Institute.



PRIVATE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

I. GENERAL TABLES AND REMARKS.

1. THE PAST YEAR.—During the past year no great changes have occurred in our private benevolent institutions. The general financial prosperity of the country has been reflected in the comparative prosperity of those benevolent institutions which depend upon private charity. Hard times always increase the demands upon private benevolent institutions and decrease their revenues. We are therefore glad to see that these institutions are generally in a prosperous state, and are paying off all indebtedness, contracted in the years of financial depression. In our opinion, it would be wise for all these institutions to make every effort possible now to pay off all existing indebtedness, and if possible to have a surplus on hand as a provision against the hard times which are certain to come again at some time in the near future.

2. A PROJECTED ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The number of these institutions in active operation remains the same as last year. But another institution is soon to be opened at Wittenberg in Shawano county. It is a project of Rev. E. J. Homme, who is endeavoring to interest the Lutherans of Wisconsin in his project for an orphan asylum and home for infirm destitute old people. About 300 acres of land have been purchased, and two buildings are in process of erection. The institution will be opened for inmates next spring.

3. MORE COMPLETE STATISTICS.—For the first time we have collected nearly complete statistics of the private benevolent institutions of this state.

The table of the number of inmates given below, shows that over 1,800 different persons have been cared for during the year, and that there were something over 1,000 persons in these institutions at the date of their report to us.

We also give a list of these institutions, classified according to their objects, showing that orphan asylums preponderate, another list classified according to location, showing that Milwaukee county has more than all the rest of the state; and a list according to religious affiliations, showing that the Roman Catholic institutions outnumber all the rest.

Private Benevolent Institutions.

4. FINANCIAL.—No tables of financial reports are given because of the imperfect nature of that part of the reports from the institutions. Under the head of the separate institutions, however, may be found much information upon this head. The total expenditures, for all purposes, of the fifteen institutions which give a financial report were \$55,191.20, as follows:

Milwaukee Orphans' Asylum.....	\$4,654 86
St. Rose's and St. Joseph's Orphan Asylums	8,200 00
St. Emilianus' Orphan Asylum	6,872 54
Boys' Home	3,520 47
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum.....	2,767 70
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum (Green Bay)	5,392 86
St. Francis' Orphan Asylum.....	1,187 22
House of the Good Shepherd	6,637 66
St. Mary's Hospital.....	9,981 09
St. Luke's Hospital	805 67
Alexian Brothers' Hospital.....	1,536 64
Home for the Friendless	1,376 79
Home of the Friendless	660 64
St. John's Home	1,597 06
	<hr/>
	\$55,191 20
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A close estimate of the expenditures of the ten institutions not reporting, on the basis of previous reports and items gathered on our visits, makes them about \$22,000 more, or a total of not far from \$80,000 expenditures for all purposes by all the institutions or an average of a little over \$3,000 a year for each institution. For this sum, over 1,800 different persons have been cared for during the year, and an average number of about 1,000 persons are cared for constantly. In other words, it costs not far from \$80 a year for each inmate in a private benevolent institution, or about \$1.50 a week. The benevolent people who have contributed to support these institutions may be satisfied that their gifts have not been squandered in any wasteful extravagance.

Private Benevolent Institutions.

Table I.—NUMBER OF INMATES.

	No. during year.	No. at date of report.
ORPHAN ASYLUMS.		
Taylor Orphan Asylum ¹	40	31
St. Emilianus' Orphan Asylum.....	125	91
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum (Milwaukee).....	172	149
St. Rose's Orphan Asylum.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee Orphan Asylum.....	88	44
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum.....	87	34
St. Michael's Orphan Asylum.....	48	38
St. Francis' Orphan Asylum.....	52	37
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum (Green Bay).....	104	75
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum (Fond du Lac) ¹	30	21
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum ¹	40	40
Roman Catholic Religious Association ¹	40	36
Total reported.....	716	468
Estimated total.....	866	606
HOMES FOR THE FRIENDLESS, ETC.		
Home of the Friendless (Fond du Lac).....	16	10
Cadle Home.....	30	13
Home for the Friendless (Milwaukee).....	260	8
St. John's Church Home.....	21	21
Home for the Aged.....	123	100
Total.....	450	152
HOSPITALS.		
St. Mary's Hospital.....	326	40
Milwaukee Hospital ¹	120	12
St. Luke's Hospital.....	30	2
Alexian Brothers' Hospital.....	93	11
Total reported.....	449	53
Estimated total.....	569	65
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.		
House of the Good Shepherd.....	95	81
Boys' Home.....	37	30
Total.....	132	111
DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTES.		
St. John's Catholic Deaf and Dumb Institute.....	43	28
Wisconsin Phonological Institute.....	21	20
Total.....	64	48

¹ Not reported. Number estimated.

Private Benevolent Institutions.

SUMMARY.

	No. of in- stitutions.	Number during year.	Number at date of report.
Orphan Asylums	12	'866	'606
Homes for the Friendless, etc	5	450	152
Hospitals	4	'569	'65
Industrial Schools	2	132	111
Deaf and Dumb Institutes	2	64	48
Total	25	1,611	882

¹ Partly estimated.

Private Benevolent Institutions.

TABLE II. LIST OF PRIVATE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Classified according to their objects.

NAME.	Estab- lished	Officer in Charge.
ORPHAN ASYLUMS.		
Taylor Orphan Asylum.....	1867	Amelia J. Piper, Matron.
St. Æmilianus' Orphan Asylum .	1850	Rev. A. Zeiningcr, President Board Trustees.
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum (Milwaukee)	1850	Sister Camilla, Sister Servant.
St. Rose's Orphan Asylum (Milwaukee)	1850	Sister Camilla, Sister Servant.
Milwaukee Orphans' Asylum....	1852	Miss Maria P. Mason, Matron.
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum	1877	Sister Simeon, Sister Servant.
St. Michael's Male Orphan Asylum .....	.....	Rev. Mother Maria Antonia, Sup'r.
St. Francis' Female Orphan Asylum .....	.....	Rev. Mother Maria Antonia, Sup'r.
The Catholic Association (part of its work) .....	.....	Anton Sto'l, Treasurer.
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum (Green Bay).....	1879	Rev. N. Kersten.
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum (Fond du Lac).....	1877	Sister Mary Agnes, Superior.
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum .....	.....	Sister Mary Hypolite, Superior. —12
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.		
Boys' Home.....	1878	Rev. A. Zeiningcr, President Board Trustees.
House of the Good Shepherd.....	1878	Sister Mary St. Bernard, Superior. — 2
HOSPITALS.		
St. Mary's Hospital	1859	Sister Mary Joseph, Sister Servant.
Milwaukee Hospital	1864	Sister Barbara Kaag, Matron.
St. Luke's Hospital	1872	Robert Bell, Steward.
Alexian Brothers' Hospital.....	1880	Brother Stanislaus, Rector. — 4
HOMES FOR THE AGED.		
Cadle Home.	1872	Mrs. D. C. Ayres, First Directress.
St. John's Church Home	1869	Miss A. Harding, Matron.
Home for the Aged	1878	Sister St. Anselme, President. — 3
HOMES FOR THE FRIENDLESS.		
Home for the Friendless, (Milwaukee)	1868	Mrs. Mary E. Blackwell, Matron.
Home of the Friendless, (Fond du Lac).....	1871	Miss F. G. Jones, Matron.
Seaman's Bethel Home	1868	Rev. R. C. Parsons, Superintendent and Chaplain. — 3
INSTITUTIONS FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB		
St. John's Catholic Deaf Mute Institute. ....	.....	Rev. John Friedl, Rector.
Wisconsin Phonological Institute	1879	Prof. A. Stettner, Principal. — 2
		Total—25

Private Benevolent Institutions.

TABLE III. PRIVATE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Classified according to location.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Milwaukee.
 St. Rose's Orphan Asylum, Milwaukee.
 Milwaukee Orphans' Asylum, Milwaukee.
 St. Vincent's Infant Asylum, Milwaukee.
 St. Mary's Hospital, Milwaukee.
 Home for the Aged, Milwaukee.
 St. John's Church Home, Milwaukee.
 Milwaukee Hospital, Milwaukee.
 Home for the Friendless, Milwaukee.
 Seaman's Bethel Home, Milwaukee.
 Wisconsin Phonological Institute, Milwaukee.
 House of the Good Shepherd, Town of Wauwatosa.
 St. Æmilianus Orphan Asylum, St. Francis
 St. John's Catholic Deaf Mute Institute, St. Francis.
 Boys' Home, St. Francis.

BROWN COUNTY.

Cadle Home, Green Bay.
 St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Green Bay.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

Home of the Friendless, Fond du Lac.
 St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Fond du Lac.

RACINE COUNTY.

Taylor Orphan Asylum, near Racine.
 St. Luke's Hospital, Racine.

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

St. Michael's Orphan Asylum, La Crosse.

MONROE COUNTY.

St. Francis' Orphan Asylum, Sparta.

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Elm Grove.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Alexian Brothers' Hospital, Oshkosh.

Total, 25.

Private Benevolent Institutions.

TABLE NO. IV.—LIST OF PRIVATE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Classified according to religious affiliations.

NAMES.	Location.	Under whose control.
ROMAN CATHOLIC.		
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	Milwaukee ..	Sisters of Charity and Trustees
St. Rose's Orphan Asylum.	Milwaukee ..	Sisters of Charity and Trustees.
St. Mary's Hospital.	Milwaukee ..	Sisters of Charity.
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum	Milwaukee ..	Sisters of Charity.
St. Michael's Orphan Asylum	La Crosse ...	Sisters of St. Francis.
St. Francis' Orphan Asylum	Sparta	Sisters of St. Francis.
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	Fond du Lac.	Sisters of Mercy.
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	Green Bay...	Rev. N. Kersten.
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum.	Elm Grove ..	.....
St. Æmilianus Orphan Asylum	St. Francis ..	Trustees, and Sisters of St. Francis.
House of the Good Shepherd.....	Milwaukee ..	Sisters of the Good Shepherd.
Home for the Aged.	Milwaukee ..	Little Sisters of the Poor.
Alexian Brothers' Hospital.	Oshkosh	Alexian Brothers.
St. John's Catholic Deaf Mute Institute	St. Francis ..	Trustees.
Boys' Home	St. Francis ..	Trustees, and Sisters of St. Francis.
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.		
St. Luke's Hospital.....	Racine	Trustees.
Cadle Home	Green Bay...	Trustees.
St. John's Church Home...	Milwaukee ..	Trustees.
UNDENOMINATIONAL.		
Taylor Orphan Asylum....	Racine	Trustees.
Milwaukee Orphan Asylum	Milwaukee ..	Trustees.
Milwaukee Hospital.....	Milwaukee ..	Rev. Dr. Passavant.
Home for the Friendless...	Milwaukee ..	Trustees.
Home of the Friendless....	Fond du Lac.	Trustees.
Seamen's Bethel Home	Milwaukee ..	Trustees.
Wisconsin Phonological Institute	Milwaukee ..	Trustees.

Private Benevolent Institutions.

NOTES UPON SEPARATE INSTITUTIONS.

1. TAYLOR ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Racine.

No report has been received from this institution, apparently owing to a question as to who should prepare it.

This institution was visited June 24 by the board, accompanied by two of the trustees, Mrs. Judge Dyer and Mrs. D. A. Olin. This is a perfect paradise for the orphan children of Racine county, rescuing many of them from vagrancy and crime, or at least from great hardship, and our only complaint is that the buildings are too costly. Probably as the rate of interest lowers and the population increases, the total income of the endowment fund will be needed to provide for the orphans of Racine county. Meanwhile the trustees are wisely husbanding their resources and adding to the principal of the fund.

The school room is fitted up in the best style and the instruction seemed to be excellent. The school was not disturbed by the advent of so many visitors; but teacher and scholars went on with their work, at the desk as well as in their class, with a steadiness rarely equalled.

The boys are taught farm work and the girls housework. The latter are taken into the kitchen for a year or two before leaving and are taught kitchen work.

The first wedding of former inmates was held in March.

2. MILWAUKEE ORPHANS' ASYLUM.

Milwaukee.

The Milwaukee Protestant Orphans' Asylum reports 88 inmates during the year; 37 were received and 44 discharged, leaving 44 in the institution, 21 of whom were boys and 13 girls. The financial report is as follows:

Value of real estate	\$10,000 00
Value of buildings...	6,000 00
Value of personal property.....	5,350 00
Cash on hand December 1, 1880 (building fund)	18,041 54
Received from donations during the year.....	2,727 43
Received from legacy under will of Ernst Wm. Segert.	1,000 00

Notes Upon Separate Institutions.

Received from counties and cities during the year	40 56	
Received from board of inmates	645 50	
Received from other sources	1,652 57	
		<hr/>
Total receipts and cash on hand	\$24,107 60	
Paid for building repairs, furniture and hardware		345 29
Paid for salaries and wages		1,431 00
Paid for books, stationery, printing, etc.		98 65
Paid for children's Christmas		51 00
Paid for subsistence		1,572 93
Paid for clothing and shoes		579 19
Paid for all other expenses		576 80
		<hr/>
Total expenditures		\$4,654 86
Cash on hand December 1, 1881		19,452 74
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This institution was visited by the secretary October 1, accompanied by Rev. E. P. Salmon and found to be in its usual good condition.

The school room has been re-seated with patent seats. The rooms are neatly carpeted. The children were at dinner when we arrived. The food was simple, but sufficient.

3 and 4. ST. ROSE'S AND ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

Milwaukee.

These are really one institution, being under one management. Younger girls are kept in St. Joseph's and the elder in St. Rose's. Sister Camilla has been for many years the very efficient head of the institution. There are at present 149 inmates in all, and during the year there have been 172, most of whom were from Milwaukee county. From other counties and states there were as follows: Dane, 6; Kenosha, 5; Trempealeau, 3; Washington, 2; Racine, 1; Sheboygan, 1; Juneau, 1; Winnebago, 1; Rock, 1; Switzerland, 2; Germany, 1; Ireland, 1. The expenses are very low, because the Sisters of Charity give their services, making the total annual cost for salaries and services — being for one hired man — \$180. The total expenses are about \$8,200 annually. The *per capita* has been a trifle over one dollar per week. Of the receipts, \$7,250 have been raised by fairs and picnics among the Irish Catholics in Milwaukee, the German Catholics supporting the Boy's Orphan Asylum in a similar manner.

Private Benevolent Institutions.

St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum was visited December 21, by Dr. Vivian and Mrs. Fairbanks. This charity is under the guidance and control of Sister Camilla, who also has charge of St. Rose's Orphan Asylum on the cathedral grounds. There are 77 little girls here, from 2 to 9 years of age, all clad in blue and black or red and black plaid flannel dresses, woolen hose and double soled shoes. They seemed well, and several showed us the little stockings they were knitting upon three pieces of straw, but there was an entire absence here of anything to interest or amuse. The children were seated upon long benches; no little rocking chairs, or stools, or playthings of any sort to be seen in this barren home. We did not see the Sister in charge but were shown about by the teacher. We tarried a little to see those orphaned children take their dinner; but at 12 o'clock there were no evidences of the expected meal save a plate and cup for each one on the dining room table, so that we cannot speak of their fare. It would be a gratifying change to find at our next visit some signs of loving friends in the way of balls, dolls and toys, little rockers and stools for the use of these fatherless and motherless ones.

St. Rose's Orphan Asylum was visited by the secretary November 22, and inspected throughout. The same lack of amusements was seen here as with the younger girls at St. Joseph's. But here all were of an age to be at work, and all were found lively and pleasantly engaged in work of some kind or other. The dormitories are as well ventilated as the construction of the building will admit of.

5 and 6. ST. ÆMILIANUS ORPHAN ASYLUM AND BOYS' HOME.

Near Milwaukee.

St. Æmilianus Orphan Asylum, located at St. Francis, near Milwaukee, had 99 inmates at the beginning of the year; received 26 during the year; discharged 21; transferred to other institutions 11, and two died, leaving 91 inmates at the close of the year. Of the 125 different boys during the year, only six were under five years of age, and all but four came from Milwaukee. One each

Notes Upon Separate Institutions.

came from Dane, Kenosha, Sheboygan and Door counties. The financial report is as follows:

Cash on hand October 1, 1880.....	\$1,124 86
Received from donations.....	6,392 18
Total.....	\$7,517 04
Paid for salaries and wages.....	1,200 00
Paid for all indebtedness.....	630 00
Paid for all other expenses.....	5,042 54
Total.....	\$6,872 54
Cash on hand.....	\$644 50

This institution has a most excellent business management.

The Boys' Home (industrial school at St. Francis,) exists only on paper as a separate institution. It is really a department of St. Æmilianus' orphan asylum. It has had thirty-seven inmates during the year, of whom 30 now remain — all of them committed under the act creating industrial schools. Thirteen of these were under five years of age. The boys were all from Milwaukee county except two from Kenosha and one from Walworth county. The financial report is as follows: Cash on hand last year, \$400.03; received from counties, \$3,214.63; paid for salaries and wages, \$651.62; for subsistence, \$1,980; for clothing, \$725, for all other expenses, \$163.85; cash on hand, \$94.19.

The Orphan Asylum and Boys' Home at St. Francis were visited December 22d by Dr. Vivian and Mrs. Fairbanks. There is no separation of boys committed to the home, or to the asylum — all eat at the same tables, are in the same school room and sleep in the same dormitories. A jollier set of boys, 122 in number, is seldom seen together. Nearly all looked happy, while some of the smaller ones were rolling about croquet balls and ten pins, others were rocking and singing to themselves, in their little chairs. The large sitting room was being ornamented and trimmed for Christmas. Large trees were already filled with nuts, bon bons, pocket-handkerchiefs and mittens, while boxes of candies, and toys innumerable were waiting for their position on the "Mountain of Pleasure" being made in one corner of the room, and to be illuminated when the clock struck the hour of midnight. We saw the

Private Benevolent Institutions.

children at their dinner of beef, potatoes, cabbage and bread and concluded they were well fed. Father Zeininger and the Sister in charge took us from cellar to garret.

6. ST. VINCENT'S INFANT ASYLUM.

Milwaukee.

This institution is in charge of four Sisters of Charity. It is located in Milwaukee, on the south side. It receives all homeless infants, most of whom naturally are illegitimate children. A few mothers are received before confinement, who pay their way by their labor in the institution. There have been 87 infants, of whom 44 died the past year. The death rate is not excessive, considering the circumstances under which they are often received and their change of diet. There are now 34 infants there, only six of whom are girls. It is the usual experience of all who have charge of putting out children, that people prefer to take girls than boys. Of these infants, 66 came from Milwaukee county, three from Illinois, two from Dane county, 2 from Outagamie, 4 from Fond du Lac, 2 from Rock, 2 from Ozaukee, and one each from Columbia, Waukesha, Racine, Washington, Portage and Sheboygan counties. The indebtedness of this institution is \$7,000. Their expenses during the last year have been \$2,767.70. They received in donations \$1,595.29, and from the board of inmates, paid by their parents, \$1,393.05. The institution is thus just self-supporting. It is made so by the self-denying Sisters of Charity, who give their labors without pay.

This institution was visited December 22, by Dr. Vivian and Mrs. E. B. Fairbanks. Here are gathered 23 little ones, a greater number of boys than girls; everything seems clean and agreeable. Low seats and rocking chairs for all, and as their sweet trained voices sang, "There is a happy land," we could but think these were their happiest days. Seven babies with their attendants occupied the nursery — all well. The Sister reports receiving no aid from the county, yet is constantly called upon to take these little waifs, unfortunate ones, and care for them without money and without price.

Notes Upon Separate Institutions.

Two mothers were in the lying-in department and declared their determination to pay the \$60.00 required by the institution for the care and the board of the children, but the Sister says these pledges are oftener broken than kept.

7. ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Green Bay.

St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum at Green Bay is an enterprise of the Rev. Norbert Kersten, assisted by seven Sisters of Notre Dame. They receive orphans of both sexes, and have had 104 different orphans during the year. Sixty-six were boys and 38 girls, coming from Brown and the neighboring counties. Thirteen were under five years old. The value of the real estate is estimated at \$5,500, and the personal property at \$1,500, against which there is an indebtedness of \$1,200. Last year the [cash on hand was twenty-seven cents. They have received from donations \$2,662.65; from the board of inmates, mostly half orphans whose fathers pay for their board, \$2,431.10; from sales, \$10.10, and from other sources, \$431.23. They have paid for building and repairs, \$922.10; for salaries for the seven Sisters, \$340; for subsistence, \$957.33; for clothing, \$475.17; for old indebtedness, \$1,670.08, and for all other expenses, including purchase of six acres of land, \$1,028.18; leaving a cash balance of \$142.49. This is probably the most economically managed institution in the state of Wisconsin. But the Board of Charities and Reform, on their visit this summer, saw no signs of starvation in the children.

8. ST. MICHAEL'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

La Crosse.

St. Michael's Orphan Asylum is situated at La Crosse, and receives only boys. It is in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis. There have been 48 different boys during the year, of whom 5 were under 5 years old. Of these, 12 came from Crawford county, 11 from Monroe county, 8 from La Crosse county, 8 from Dunn county, 2 from Buffalo county, 2 from Chippewa county, 2 from Juneau county, 2 from Barron county and 1 from Eau Claire county. The

Private Benevolent Institutions.

value of the real estate is estimated at \$5,300, and the personal property at \$1,539.48. There has been received from donations during the year \$1,223.98, and from board of inmates \$221. They have paid for building and repairs \$226.85, for salaries and wages nothing, for subsistence \$177.16, for clothing \$227.24, and for all other expenses \$555.97, leaving a balance on hand of \$257.76. The subsistence account was small because the Sisters and the orphans lived mostly on victuals donated to them.

9. ST. FRANCIS CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Sparta.

This has received 11 inmates, discharged 14, and 1 has died; leaving 37 girls at the date of the report. Of the 52 different girls during the year, 6 were under 5 years of age. No financial report is given.

10. ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Fond du Lac.

No report has been received from this institution, and it has not been visited by us during the year. Probably there has been no material change from what we gave last year.

11. ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATION.

St. Nazianz.

The Roman Catholic Religious Association, at St. Nazianz, Manitowoc county, is an association of German Catholic socialists, who report to the State Board of Charities and Reform, because of the orphans whom they maintain, and the insane whom they care for under contract with Manitowoc county. Owing to some misapprehension, they report the membership of their association but not the number of orphans or insane. From the county clerk, however, we learn that thirteen insane persons are cared for there. The orphans are probably included in the membership of the community, which is reported as consisting of 110 males and 102 females;

Notes Upon Separate Institutions.

212 in all, of whom 7 are under five years of age. Their financial report is as follows:

Value of real estate.....		\$60,000 00
Value of personal property.....		5,000 00
Indebtedness.....		9,000 00
		<hr/>
Cash on hand October 1, 1880.....		\$2,000 00
Received from counties or cities during year.....		2,000 00
Received for board of its inmates.....		20 00
Received from sales during year.....		300 00
Received from other sources.....		800 00
		<hr/>
Total receipts.....		\$5,120 00
Paid for buildings and repairs.....	\$500 00	
Paid for subsistence.....	900 00	
Paid for clothing.....	650 00	
Paid for old indebtedness.....	1,000 00	
Paid for other expenses.....	1,100 00	
Total.....		<hr/>
		4,150 00
		<hr/>
Cash on hand October 1, 1881.....		\$1,000 00
		<hr/>

12. THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

Milwaukee.

The House of the Good Shepherd, near Milwaukee, is a Roman Catholic industrial school, for girls only. In addition to the classes who can legally be admitted here, there is always a considerable number of fallen women who voluntarily place themselves in the institution for reformation. The building is most excellently planned and constructed. The younger girls are kept entirely separate from the fallen girls. There have been 95 inmates during the year, of whom 11 were discharged and one transferred to another institution. Three died and one ran away. Eighteen of the inmates were under five years of age, and 12 were of foreign birth. A large majority — 57 — came from Milwaukee county, 15 from Brown county, 4 from Kenosha county, 1 from Waukesha county, 3 from Chicago and 1 from New York. The institution has real estate valued at \$50,000 and personal property to the amount of \$2,500, against which must be offset an indebtedness of \$29,000. The receipts for the year have been: from donations \$1,988.45, from counties \$3,705.24, from board of inmates, \$134.50, and from other sources, \$859.47. The expenditures have been: for wages,

Private Benevolent Institutions.

\$178.52, for subsistence \$2,599.92, for clothing \$1,224.17, for old indebtedness \$736.50, and for all other expenses \$1,898.55. There were no salaries, as the Sisters of the Good Shepherd gave their services gratuitously.

13. ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

Milwaukee.

This is much the largest hospital in the state, and is also carried on by the Sisters of Charity. During the year, they have cared for 383 different persons, of whom 328 were men and 55 women. On the day of the report, there were remaining in the institution 22 men and 18 women. The cost of carrying it on during the year, including the payment of \$1,500 of indebtedness, has been \$9,981.09, of which \$8,972.89 was received from the board of patients, and \$1,000 from donations.

On a visit by the secretary of the board, November 22, cleanliness, quiet and kindness were noted as good features of the institution. The food was inspected and found good. The bread was specially noticeable as being better than is usually found in the best hotels. The best physicians are employed, and the rates are as low as would be charged in Milwaukee for indifferent board. Patients who can pay are charged \$5 a week for everything, and \$10 for special room. A special contract is made with the United States for sailors. Persons who cannot pay are received for nothing. On the day of the visit there 14 female patients, 7 of whom were charity patients, and 31 men, of whom 19 were sailors, and 4 were charity patients. Among the patients there is one demented girl and one blind girl.

14. MILWAUKEE HOSPITAL.

This institution, commonly called Passavant Hospital, from the name of its founder and proprietor, Rev. Dr. Passavant, of Pittsburg, Pa., has failed to report this year, notwithstanding repeated requests. We cannot but believe that the private proprietorship of this institution, depending as it does upon the contributions of the public, is a fatal defect. Every such institution should be re-

Notes Upon Separate Institutions.

lieved of the suspicion of private gain, and the probability of ultimate perversion from its object, by being placed in the hands of trustees, to hold it in trust for the object for which it was designed. In this case, the well-known character of Dr. Passavant relieves the institution of any probability of perversion during his lifetime, but the fact that he resides at a distance, leaving the actual management in the hands of not very competent help, is a great detriment to the success of the institution.

This hospital was visited Dec. 22, by Dr. Vivian and Mrs. Fairbanks, and contained 13 inmates, 11 men and 2 women. The old steward who has been in charge since its organization died last summer leaving a son 21 years of age to occupy his place. He still being in school, the cares and duties devolve mainly upon Sister Barbara and her hired attendants.

It would seem an euphemism to call this a "Hospital." It lacks all the necessary requirements of a hospital. It may be a cheap lodging house for sick persons, and but an inferior one at that.

The house is old and dilapidated, without ventilation or sewerage. The odors from the sinks still permeate the house and everything seems saturated with hospital and sewer effluvia. In such a building the best efforts of the physician are nullified by the surroundings.

16. ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

Racine.

This is excellently planned and managed for a small hospital. It has a very good brick building, costing about \$5,500. Thirty different persons have been received during the year, and the chief expense is the paying of the man and his wife who have charge of the building and act as nurses. The total expenditures were \$805.67. Such an institution is needed as much in Madison, Janesville, Fond du Lac, La Crosse and Eau Claire as at Racine.

The institution was visited by the board June 24, and was found in good condition, with two patients.

Private Benevolent Institutions.

16. ALEXIAN BROTHERS' HOSPITAL.

Oshkosh.

The Alexian Brothers' Hospital at Oshkosh reports ninety-three different inmates during the year, eleven remaining at the date of the report. These are all men, as no women are received at this hospital. Of the total number, only four died during the year, which is a good record for an hospital. Of the inmates, thirty-nine were from Wisconsin, eighteen from Illinois, twenty-one from Michigan and fifteen from Minnesota. The financial report is as follows:

Value of real estate.....	\$6,700 00	
Value of personal property.....	2,300 00	
Indebtedness of the institution.....	9,000 00	
Cash on hand October 1, 1881.....	978 45	
Received from donation during year	500 00	
Received from sales during year.....	58 19	
Total receipts and cash on hand.....	\$1,536 64	
Paid for building and repairs.....		\$243 18
Paid for salaries and wages.....		80 00
Paid for clothing		45 15
Paid for all other expenses.....		1,168 32
Total expenditures.....	\$1,536 64	

17. HOME FOR THE AGED. (In charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor.)

Milwaukee.

The Little Sisters of the Poor in Milwaukee receive infirm and destitute persons of both sexes over 60 years of age, and support the inmates and themselves by begging from door to door. Their capacity is 100, and they keep the building full.

Of the inmates 2 each were from Racine, Walworth and Oconto counties, and 1 each from Jefferson and Winnebago counties. All the rest were from Milwaukee county. Many if not most of these would have been public charges, had it not been for the Little Sisters of the Poor.

No record of receipts and expenditures is reported because they live on daily collections and donations of all kinds, whose value cannot be exactly estimated. They still have a debt of \$10,000.

Notes Upon Separate Institutions.

The institution was visited October 13 by Mr. Elmore and Mrs. Fairbanks, accompanied by Dr. Burkhauser, and was found in its usual good condition.

18. HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Milwaukee.

This institution receives homeless women and children temporarily. During the year there have been 260 inmates, of whom there were 8 present on the day of the report. The financial report is as follows:

Cash on hand, Nov. 1, 1879.....	\$319 56
Received from donations.....	952 35
Received from board of inmates.....	291 40
Received from other sources.....	315 48
Total.....	<u>\$1,878 79</u>
Paid for repairs.....	\$65 65
Paid for salaries and wages.....	468 00
Paid for subsistence.....	712 02
Paid for all other expenses.....	131 12
Total.....	<u>\$1,376 79</u>
Cash on hand Nov. 1, 1881.....	<u>\$502 00</u>

The above figures show that more than one-half of the expenditures are paid for by donations of benevolent people in Milwaukee. They also show that the institution is financially well managed.

The institution was visited by the secretary October 1. At the time of the visit there were 8 inmates, all servant girls out of situations, and paying each \$2.00 a week for board.

19. HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.

Fond du Lac.

The Fond du Lac Home of the Friendless, managed by the Fond du Lac Relief Society, reports fourteen different inmates during the year, mostly old ladies. The report for the year ending April 12, 1881, shows the receipts to have been \$682.40, and the disbursements \$660.64, and the cash on hand to be \$441.86, certainly a flourishing benevolent institution for one depending upon contributions.

Private Benevolent Institutions.

20. CADLE HOME AND HOSPITAL.

Green Bay.

Cadle Home and Hospital at Green Bay reports thirty different inmates during the year, and thirteen at the date of the report. No financial report is given.

21. SEAMAN'S BETHEL HOME.

Milwaukee.

Visited by the secretary June 9. This excellent institution carries on the same work as noted in our last report. Rev. J. O. Hazelton, the late superintendent, has gone to Buffalo to start a Bethel Home for the lake sailors at that important point, and Rev. R. C. Parsons takes his place. The following report is furnished by the trustees:

The Wisconsin Seamen's Friend's Society was chartered and organized in the year 1868. Soon after the society was organized a building capable of entertaining about sixty persons, with board and lodging, was purchased and a "Bethel Home" was opened. Its object was to establish a home for sailors where they would be under religious and moral influences, and if possible kept away from the common sailors' boarding houses, where nothing but evil influences existed. The results have been very satisfactory, and many sailors on our lakes have taken advantage of the home influences, and many have been reformed and saved. The benevolent part of our work has been in caring for sick and disabled sailors without means, trusting for pay. For some years the home was not self-sustaining, and became indebted about \$7,000, which amount (through the gifts of friends mostly in Milwaukee has been reduced to about \$2,200, which is a part of the purchase money and remains an incumbrance upon the property. There are no floating obligations unpaid, and the home is now paying its own expenses, excepting perhaps the chaplains' salary, to meet which we rely upon gifts from friends. The number of arrivals during the past year 1,240. Average number of inmates, 30. The property of the society is valued at \$12,000.

ST. JOHN'S HOME.

Milwaukee.

This is an Episcopalian institution for the accommodation of destitute old ladies. There have been scarcely any changes of inmates during the year. There has been 1 death, and there are now 21 inmates.

Notes Upon Separate Institutions.

The financial report is as follows:

Cash on hand October 1, 1881.....		\$283 24
Received from donations.....		1,076 57
Received from board of inmates.....		239 50
Total.....		<u>\$1,599 31</u>
Paid for repairs.....	\$60 45	
Paid for salaries and wages.....	617 65	
Paid for subsistence.....	918 96	
Total.....	<u>—————</u>	<u>\$1,597 06</u>
Cash on hand October 1, 1881.....		<u><u>\$2 25</u></u>

This institution was visited December 21, by Dr. J. H. Vivian and Mrs. Fairbanks, accompanied by Mrs. Ralph Johnson, one of its managers.

The Home is a good substantial brick building, costing \$8,000, and is located upon the grounds of All Saints Cathedral. There are at present 22 inmates, all old ladies, save one who is nearly blind, though in the prime of life. A much larger number can be accommodated. Everything here speaks of kindness and comfort. 'Tis truly a home in every sense of the word. The rooms are furnished by different benevolent individuals and the various Episcopal churches watch closely this branch of their charitable work. We wish we might be able to make as gratifying report of all our charitable institutions.

23. ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC DEAF MUTE INSTITUTE.

St. Francis.

There have been 27 male and 16 female students during the year, coming from nine different states—Wisconsin 16, Illinois 14, Iowa 4, Michigan 2, Ohio 2, Indiana 1, Nebraska 1, Minnesota 1 and Missouri 2.

The financial report is quite incomplete and unsatisfactory.

This school was visited by Dr. Vivian and Mrs. Fairbanks December 22d, and compared favorably with others of its kind. It was started under the supervision of Prof. Stettner now of the Milwaukee Phonological Institute and conducted by him one and one-half years. There are 23 boys and 13 girls under the care of two teachers, and they seem to be making some progress, though slow in the way of articulation.

Private Benevolent Institutions.

24. WISCONSIN PHONOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Milwaukee.

The Wisconsin Phonological Institute for deaf mutes, located in Milwaukee, has had 15 boys and 6 girls during the year. The only loss is one, by death. There has been an increase of inmates from 16 to 20. Of the inmates all but four are from Milwaukee. There is no financial report.

This institution was visited, December 22, by Mrs. Fairbanks and Dr. Vivian. The time of the visit was unfortunate, as it found Prof. Stettner from home, and the school had been discharged for the day. We were indebted to his daughter for what information we could get of the school and its progress.

There were 18 scholars, 15 of whom reside in the house. Some of these were residents of other counties than Milwaukee. The system on which this school is conducted claims to eschew the sign system altogether, and to teach the scholars to talk by educating the muscles governing the voice, without using signs at all teaching lip reading. We heard some of the scholars speak, but they did it no better than did pupils at St. Francis, where the double system is used; and, although no regular code of signs may be used here, we thought we saw arbitrary signs to convey words which the pupils could not read from the lips.

PART IV.

POORHOUSES AND PAUPERISM.



POORHOUSES AND PAUPERISM.

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POORHOUSES AND PAUPERISM.

I. ON THE LOCATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF POORHOUSES.

1. OBJECTS OF POORHOUSES.— The location and construction of public buildings should be made with reference to the objects for which the buildings are to be used. A poorhouse in Wisconsin as in other states will contain the following classes of persons:

- (1.) The keeper and his family and the hired help.
- (2.) The paupers, mostly old and infirm persons, usually of low character and habits. In some cases able bodied tramps are sentenced to the poorhouse, at hard labor.
- (3.) The chronic insane in excess of the quota of the county in the state institution.
- (4.) Hospital cases caused by sickness or accident.

The last two classes in Milwaukee county are separated from the poorhouse, the insane being placed in the county asylum and the sick and disabled in the county hospital. But in other counties they are not separated, and the poorhouses are liable to have both chronic insane and hospital cases to take care of. The poorhouses should therefore be located and constructed with reference to receiving and caring for all those classes of inmates.

2. LOCATION OF POORHOUSES.— For several reasons it is best not to have a poorhouse in a village or city, but on a farm near by some railroad station.

- (1.) Health is an important consideration, and the country is more healthful than the town, other things being equal.
- (2.) Facilities for labor should be provided for those inmates who can labor, and labor can be provided on a farm better than in town. The chronic insane especially can work and ought to work for their own good, as well as for the sake of paying for their support.
- (3.) Greater freedom can be given the inmates in the country than in town.

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

(4.) There are fewer temptations in the country for idle and vicious inmates to get liquor or concert schemes of mischief.

(5.) There is less danger in the country of intrusion of idle and vicious loafers who are not inmates. Where idiotic or insane women are kept in a poorhouse this is often a very serious danger.

(6.) A good farm is a paying investment and reduces the expenses of carrying on the establishment.

(7.) But the poor farm should not be located too far from town, because that increases the expense of transportation of inmates and visitors, and of supplies bought and produce sold.

(8.) And because a farm too far away from the county seat or a large town will not be visited often enough by the county board and by citizens.

(9.) The farm of course should be productive, of proper size and shape and the site for the buildings should be dry and healthful, with opportunity for drainage.

3. CONSTRUCTION OF POORHOUSES.—A very common fault in the construction of poorhouses is from a false idea of economy to purchase a farm with some buildings already upon it. These buildings were not built for a poorhouse, but for some other purpose, and of course are not adapted to the needs of a poorhouse. Additions are built on from time to time upon no general plan, and the whole eventually costs more for a badly built and badly arranged building than the right kind of a building would have cost, built upon some consistent plan, even if not built at one time.

A less common fault is to put up buildings for show rather than for use. The value of such buildings is not to be measured by their cost, or by their beauty, but by their usefulness, and their usefulness is measured by their adaptation for the purposes for which they are intended.

The special points to be cared for in a poor house in addition to the things needed in the construction of any dwelling house are these:

(1.) *Proper heating and ventilation.* These go together, and cannot in practice be properly separated. When a considerable number of persons are kept in a small space for any time, as in a

On the Location and Construction of Poorhouses.

school or church, a hospital or poor house, you cannot depend upon stoves for heating and the windows for ventillation. Some combined system of heating and ventilation should be adopted. It is much cheaper and better to put in the flues and other means of heating and ventilating while the building is going up than afterward.

¶ (3.) *Separation of the sexes.* The reasons for this are obvious. Whether the men and women shall meet in one dining room or not is of less consequence, but the sitting room and bed rooms for either sex should be separated by dead walls or at least locked doors. It should be always easy to keep the sexes separated. In many poor house buildings this is impossible and as a result much lewd conduct occurs and occasionally an illegitimate child.

(3.) *Separation of the sick from the rest.* Occasionally sickness will occur among the inmates of a poor house, as among the same number of persons elsewhere. But the special need of a hospital comes from the cases of sickness and accident and childbirth which are brought into the institutien. These are hospital cases and need hospital treatment. In a poor house either a separate ward or a separate building should be set apart for hospital purposes. In the larger counties this would better be a separate one story building with two rooms for each sex and a room in which to lay out the dead.

(4.) *Separation and proper care of the insane.* Our poor houses must receive the overflow of our state hospitals for the insane. These chronic insane must be cared for at the poor houses, and proper accommodations should be provided for them. But if the number is small perhaps a separate part of the poorhouse can be arranged for them. It is usually best to have a separate building or buildings for the insane. This should of course be so built as to be warm, light, and well ventilated. In addition they should embody the following principles.

a. Complete separation of the sexes unless it be at meal time.

b. Separate rooms for the excited, the homicidal or suicidal, and the filthy. The rest may well enough sleep in common rooms, on single beds, with proper watchfulness by the attendants.

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c. Guarded windows, not barred like a jail, but guarded in some form not so obviously suggestive of a prison. A good way is to use iron window sash, painted white.

d. Rooms for attendants close by those for the insane.

e. Bath rooms for each sex.

f. As little obvious restraint as possible. The more nearly rooms look like ordinary rooms the better. It may be well to have a very small number of strong rooms, but most of the rooms should be like ordinary rooms, except in having guarded windows and doors that can be locked.

4. PLANS FOR BUILDINGS.—There are two leading plans for building for the dependent classes—the cottage plan and the congregate plan. In the congregate plan one great building is so arranged as to accommodate all the inmates; in the cottage plan several comparatively small detached buildings are erected on one general plan, each adapted for a certain purpose, or a certain number of inmates.

Among the poor houses in this state there is no good example of either plan. The poor houses have been all built upon the congregate plan, and enlarged by additions when necessary; but the insane, at least the most violent and filthy insane, have been put in little “crazy houses,” back of the main building. These “crazy houses invariably bear the aspect of restraint, and in some cases are actually called jails.

These buildings are a movement in the right direction, though the buildings are not properly constructed. The insane ought to be separated from the sane paupers, and, if possible, in separate buildings, set at some distance apart.

There ought to be buildings or sets of buildings, one for sane paupers, one for insane and idiotic paupers, and one for hospital purposes. As to whether the buildings for the sane and insane respectively should be single buildings, or groups of detached buildings, will depend upon various circumstances. If the numbers are less than forty in either class separate buildings will not pay. Over that number, there is room for difference of opinion but we believe it is better to have groups of detached buildings.

On the Location and Construction of Poorhouses.

Suppose a poorhouse is to be built for one hundred inmates, half of them insane, the following buildings would be needed: A house for the overseer and hired help, with a public office; a kitchen and dining room or rooms for all the paupers; a building for thirty male paupers; a building for twenty female paupers, that being the usual proportion of numbers; a building for twenty-five male insane and attendants; a building for twenty-five female insane and attendants; and a hospital building. In addition to these would be the usual barns and other farm buildings, and privies for each building, which should be earth closets and not the usual vault privies. The four buildings for the sane paupers and for the insane, may be each constructed on nearly the same model, whose general plan should be that of sitting rooms or work rooms below and sleeping rooms mostly above.

If the congregate plan is preferred the overseer and the sane paupers of both sexes may have a single building constructed on the general plan of the center of the building for the office and for kitchen and dining rooms, and the wings for the two sexes respectively. Examples of this plan in various shapes and sizes may be found in the poorhouses in Brown, Dodge, Grant, Green, Sauk, Walworth and Winnebago counties. These all are defective in some particulars, but are in general well arranged buildings upon this plan.

Of buildings for the insane no good model exists in this state. The one in Fond du Lac county is the only tolerable one. But several good buildings will soon be erected for the insane upon the congregate or cottage plan.

The cost of the congregate and of the cottage plans will be about the same, varying greatly of course according to size, location and material. Each plan has certain advantages, but the advantages of the cottage plan preponderate.

II. ON THE MANAGEMENT OF POORHOUSES.

The essential considerations to be sought in the management of a poorhouse are:

(1.) Humane treatment of the inmates.

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

(2.) Economy.

(3.) Diminution of pauperism.

These all can be secured by the following methods of management.

1. ADMISSION OF INMATES.— Care should be exercised in the admission of inmates. Persons who might partly or wholly support themselves should be excluded from the poorhouse and made to support themselves as far as possible. Especially is this the case with families containing children or youth. Even if it costs a little more for the time being, it is true economy as well as true humanity to give these families outdoor relief rather than to run the risk of making them permanent paupers by sending them to the poorhouse.

The poorhouse should be kept as the last resort for cases of incurable pauperism. Every effort should first be made to cure the tendency toward contentment with pauperism; and no one should be sent to the poorhouse till it is clear that he must be a public burden for the rest of his life.

The law expressly forbids keeping in the poorhouse any children of sound mind and body over five years old. This is a clear case and the law is just and wise. But our practice should go further and no person of sound mind and body under sixty years of age except infants under two and lying in cases, should under ordinary circumstances be kept in a poorhouse. To keep this whole class outside of the poorhouse is better for them and cheaper in the end.

The poorhouse is no place for tramps or that class of vagrants who are accustomed to rove the country in the summer and to winter in the poorhouse or jail. Perhaps the best thing to do with them, however, is to provide some good solid work for them to do, and make them do it.

2. WORK FOR INMATES.— From the nature of the case, pauper labor is not very valuable. But work should be provided for all in winter as well as summer. For the women, this is easy, as "woman's work is never done." For the men a farm and garden gives plenty of work in summer. For the winter, there are always the chores and the wood supply. But some additional light work ought to be provided, if possible for the winter.

On the Location and Construction of Poorhouses.

3. **CLEANLINESS.** Every part of a poorhouse should be kept much cleaner than an average dwelling house. Incessant war should be waged on dirt and vermin in the rooms and furniture and on the persons of the inmates. There is no other safety from disease and no other guarantee of good housekeeping. The walls and the beds should be searched for vermin, the cellars for rotten refuse or dampness and the privies for bad smells, and all should be thoroughly cleaned as often as once a month at least.

To secure this the cellars ought to have cement floors, earth closets should be used for privies, the inside walls should be of plaster and free from cracks and holes, the bedsteads should be iron, and bath-rooms should be provided and used frequently.

The inmates of opposite sexes should not be permitted to meet except under observation. With that there is no objection to association of the sexes at meal time and at work.

4. **FOOD.**—The food should be plain, but wholesome and nutritious, and sufficient in quantity. No false notions of economy should scrimp the amount or the quality of the food so as to starve the inmates either by an insufficient amount or a poor and innutritious quality of food. Good food may be spoiled in the cooking. If so it is no more fit for paupers to eat than anyone else, and should not go upon the table. A great sameness of diet should also be avoided. It costs no more to change about from pork to beef, and from beef to fish, than it does to have one of these steadily for months, and it is much more palatable and wholesome.

5. **WARMTH.**—Seven months of the year in this climate are cold enough to need special attention to the subject of warmth, in clothing, in bedding and with fires. With the average pauper there is not so vigorous a life as in a hearty working man or woman, and more artificial warmth is needed. The temptation is to economize on clothing and bedding, if not on fuel. This temptation should be resisted, and the paupers kept warm, if it does cost a little more.

6. **DISCIPLINE.**—The immediate authorities of a poorhouse are the overseer and the matron, whether the matron is the overseer's wife or not. These two should be persons of sufficient character,

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

energy, patience and firmness to secure the respect and obedience of the inmates and of the hired help. Good order must be required and so much labor as possible secured from the inmates. For persistent idleness or disorderly conduct punishments may be needed. These cannot be severe or unusual punishments. The most effectual usually will be the deprivation of some privilege.

A very effectual way of securing work has been found to be to give some reward for faithfulness in work, such as some luxury to eat or some special privilege.

III. POORHOUSES AND PAUPERISM IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Lacy Schoonover, Easton,	}	<i>Superintendents.</i>
C. M. Simons, Arkdale,		
W. J. Sineman, Big Spring,		
J. C. Ward, Big Spring,			Overseer.

Adams county has the full county system of poor relief, and all expenses of both indoor and outdoor relief are managed by the superintendents, and paid from the county treasury. The policy of the superintendents is to aid outside the poorhouses all persons able to partly support themselves, and to send to the poorhouse all insane and idiotic persons, and all persons wholly unable to support themselves.

The superintendent of the northern part of Adams county reports 23 persons wholly or partly supported outside the poorhouse at a cost of \$607.01. The superintendent of the central part of Adams county reports 22 persons taken care of outside of the poorhouse at an expense of \$69.50. The other superintendent does not report.

The poorhouse has had twenty-three different inmates during the year; there have been 3 deaths, and there are 15 now remaining, 9 males and 6 females; of these, 3 are insane and 4 are idiotic. The net expenses of the poorhouse were \$1,047.25, and the average cost of each person per week was \$1.18½.

Poorhouses and Pauperism in the Several Counties.

The total expense of all forms of poor relief were, therefore, as far as reported, \$1,887.76.

Adams county neither licensed a saloon, nor does there exist a place where liquor is sold without a license in the whole county.

The poorhouse was visited August 31 by the secretary, accompanied by H. W. Roblier, superintendent of poor in Columbia county. The house was found in good condition, and the bugs as nearly exterminated as is possible in such a structure. There were 16 inmates, 9 male and 7 females, including one female infant. There were two insane men and one insane woman, and three idiotic men. Of the sane inmates two were respectively 97 and 93 years old, with a fair prospect of filling out the century. The old buildings are not fitted for a poorhouse, and ought to be abandoned for a new building properly constructed.

ASHLAND COUNTY.

Ashland county has the town system of poor relief, and there are but two towns in the county. There are 17 places where liquor is sold. The amount received for liquor was \$1,437.50, all of which was turned into the poor fund. Three persons were wholly and six partly supported, at a cost of \$777.28.

BARRON COUNTY.

Barron county has the town system of poor relief, under which 12 persons have been wholly supported, and 26 partly, at a cost of \$1,724.78, of which \$672.08 were received from other towns and counties. There are 20 places where liquor is sold, with license fees to the amount of \$1,623.49, all of which were turned over to the poor fund. Seven towns have no saloons and four no paupers.

BAYFIELD COUNTY.

Bayfield county has the town system of poor relief. The county clerk reports eight persons relieved, at an expense of \$781.85, mostly given in cash, which is very poor policy. Three saloons were licensed for \$300, all of which were turned into the poor fund.

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

BROWN COUNTY.

John Cryon, Green Bay, *Superintendent.*

Brown county has the mixed system of poor relief. The several towns have paid for relief outside the poor-house to the amount of \$1,095.73, but \$136.75 was repaid by other towns or counties, leaving a net cost of \$958.98. Two persons have been wholly supported and 105 partially supported outside the poor-house by the towns. There are 56 places where liquor is sold. The amount of license fees was \$1,854.05, of which only \$537.50 were turned over to the poor fund. These amounts do not include Green Bay and Fort Howard, neither of which report.

Brown county poor-house was visited July 8th by Mr. Elmore and the secretary, accompanied by Dominick Hunt, Esq., and Mr. A. A. Warren, of the county board. The new building was found in its usual good condition. The old building for male insane showed plainly that it had survived its usefulness. Plans were making for a new building in its place, which has since been constructed. The insane women were nearly all at work with Mrs. Cryon washing, and showed plainly the value of occupation for the insane.

There were 10 insane women and 7 insane men, two idiotic women, and 5 female and 14 male paupers. One old woman was buried the day before our visit. An insane man from Denmark arrived at Green Bay, May 23, shipped over, it was said, by relatives, with some money. He was sent to the Northern Hospital, and his money, which was going fast, was taken care of for him.

Brown county has been placed upon the list certified to the secretary of state, and is now taking care of its insane under the rules prescribed by this board. The new building for the male insane was inspected by Mr. Elmore in December.

Brown county has been reducing the number of inmates in the poorhouse by the simple process of charging back to the towns the cost of support of the paupers sent by them to the poorhouse. The number is reduced this year from 41 to 36. Two years ago there were 58 when that system was inaugurated. Of the present number of inmates 15 are insane, 3 idiotic, and the rest are appar-

Poorhouses and Pauperism in the Several Counties.

ently so far disabled as to be fit inmates of a poorhouse. There are three inmates who have not a legal settlement in the state. The total current expenses were \$3,817.45, and the *per capita* cost of support was \$1.79½.

The total cost of pauperism, as far as reported, in Brown county was thus \$6,976.43. A full report would carry it over \$7,000.

BUFFALO COUNTY.

Buffalo county has the town system of poor relief. There were 19 persons wholly supported, and 74 temporarily relieved at a net cost of \$1,828.82. There are 53 places where liquor is sold, and the license fees amounted to \$1,827.50, of which \$1,334.45 was turned over to the poor fund.

BURNETT COUNTY.

Burnett county has the town system of poor relief. There are only two places where liquor is sold, both in the town of Veazie. The amount received for license was \$50, none of which was turned over to the poor fund. There are 11 persons partly supported, at a cost of \$252.

CALUMET COUNTY.

Calumet county has the town system of poor relief, under which 15 persons were wholly supported, and 84 partly, at a cost of \$3,566.76. Contrary to the usual rule, Chilton, the largest place in the county, has the smallest poor tax. There are 56 places where liquor is sold with a license and 3 without, these 3 being in the town of Stockbridge. The amount of license fees was \$1,714.17, of which \$613 were turned over to the poor fund.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

John Morning, Chippewa Falls, }
 S. G. Royce, Chippewa Falls, } *Superintendents.*
 Ambrose Hoffman, Chippewa Falls, }
 M. S. Sill, Chippewa Falls, *Overseer.*

Chippewa county has the county system of poor relief. No report of outdoor relief has been received.

The poorhouse has had 24 inmates during the year, of whom 8 now remain, 7 men and 1 woman. One of these is idiotic and 1

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

has not a legal settlement in the county. The net cost of the poorhouse was \$1,872.28, or \$1.85 a week for each. This does not include \$624.25 spent for improvements on the building.

Chippewa county poorhouse was visited August 2 by H. H. Giles. Mr. M. S. Sill has been overseer since April 1, last. His salary has not been fixed by the county board. The house contained 9 paupers, 7 males and 2 females. No insane or children. An addition 16 by 20 feet has been built for kitchen and washroom. A fine new cellar with grouted bottom has been constructed. About \$600 has been expended in improvements and repairs the past year. The money has been well expended.

The great fault to be remedied is the want of separation of the sexes. The farm of 80 acres is very productive, and the county authorities are steadily making such improvements as the necessities of the case demand, and such as will place it among the best managed of our county institutions. The rooms were found scrupulously clean, and several of the paupers we conversed with expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment.

CLARK COUNTY.

M. B. Warner, Greenwood,	}	<i>Superintendents.</i>
V. C. Ransom, Unity,		
William Campbell, Neillsville,		
R. C. Evans, Neillsville, <i>Overseer.</i>		

Clark county has recently adopted the county system of poor relief, and this year the reports show the transition from one system to the other. There are 18 places where liquor is sold with a license, and one without. The amount received for license was \$1,379.79, of which only \$561.81 was turned over to the poor fund. Five persons were wholly supported, and 36 partly, at an expense of \$1,354.15 to the towns.

The poorhouse has 5 inmates, 3 men and 2 women. The net expense was \$1,978.18.

The total expense of pauperism to the county was thus \$3,872.19. Clark county poorhouse was visited, December 12, by H. H. Giles. The county poor farm is situated about five miles northeast of Neillsville. It has been owned by the county for some years,

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and, we believe, was formerly used as a place for the paupers; but abandoned for that purpose until 1880, when a new house and barn and other outbuildings were constructed. The dwelling house ranks with the best of our county poorhouses. It consists of a main part, 26 by 36 feet, and a wing, 26 by 32 feet, both two stories high, with basement. There are some minor faults of architectural arrangement, yet on the whole the work was tolerably well planned. The want of arrangement for the separation of the sexes is a serious mistake. It can be partially remedied by partitioning the corridor in the second story of the wing, so as to cut off two rooms for females next the main building, with entrance from the main building.

Something of the kind should be done. Transoms should be built over all the doors to the sleeping apartments for purposes of ventilation and also to afford light to some dark halls. The buildings are warmed by a furnace in the basement and we should judge are made very comfortable. The rooms, beds and bedding were all found very clean and an orderly arrangement seemed to prevail all about the place. There are accommodations for about 20 paupers by using two beds in each of some of the larger rooms. The farm consists of 160 acres, 60 acres of which is cleared and cultivated. The land is fertile.

The overseer, Mr. R. C. Evans, with his wife as housekeeper, exercise an intelligent supervision and we do not hesitate to express the opinion that the dependent class in Clark county are kindly cared for.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

H. W. Roblier, Wyocena,	}	<i>Superintendents.</i>
J. Q. Adams, Columbus,		
John Graham, Portage,		
Geo. Muggleton, Wyocena, <i>Overseer.</i>		

Columbia county has the county system of poor relief. The town authorities may grant temporary relief in their discretion to the amount of \$10, at the expense of the county.

The superintendents of the poor report \$3,483.72 as the cost of outdoor relief.

There are 63 places where liquor is sold with a license and 2

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without. The license fees were \$3,105.00, none of which was turned over to the poor fund.

The poor house has had 83 different inmates during the year, 48 male and 35 female. At the date of the report there were 52 inmates, 17 of whom were insane, and 5 idiotic. Four of them have no legal settlement in the state. The total cost was \$3,247.40, or at the rate of \$1.15 $\frac{3}{4}$ a week for each inmate, which shows great economy, considering that there is no farm.

The total cost of pauperism was \$6,731.12.

Columbia county poorhouse was visited August 30, by the secretary, accompanied by H. W. Roblier, superintendent of poor, also November 17, accompanied by the county board. This poorhouse was found in good condition. As usual there is not work enough for the inmates on account of there being no farm. The neighborhood of saloons also enables certain inmates to secure liquor, with the usual consequence. There were 50 inmates, 25 male and 25 female. Of these two were babies and one a little girl who had just come to the poorhouse with her mother, who expected to be confined in a few days. There was one man once in good position now crippled with rheumatism and poor in his old age through no fault of his. One of the insane women ravel up her dress, her sheets and blankets and with a pin or straw from a broom she crochets lace collars, tidies, etc., in remarkably good style. She refuses to use a crochet needle and thread.

An analysis of the causes of poverty of all the inmates during the year, made from the best sources attainable, shows the following facts: Of 63 inmates of the poorhouse, 16 were there because of insanity, of whom 13 were women; and 4 were idiotic. Of the 43 inmates of sound mind, 7, 1 of whom was a woman, were brought to the poorhouse because of drunkenness, and 6, of whom one-half were women, from laziness and shiftlessness; and in the cases of 2 others it was hard to say whether drink or laziness was the chief cause. Three women were brought there to be confined with illegitimate children, and 5 children because of infancy. Two of these were there only a few days, till homes could be found for them. Excluding the children, there were 15 inmates of the poorhouse

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brought there by their own vices of drunkenness, idleness or illicit intercourse. The other 19 inmates were brought to the poorhouse by sickness or old age, and of them all, only 2 were women. The probabilities are that of these a large part were poor and friendless because of idleness and drunkenness, and when old age and sickness came upon them, they had no refuge except the poorhouse. Only 4 were afflicted with old age alone; 7 were old and also sick and crippled in some way; and 8 others were sick or disabled in some way, without being old; most of these were in the poorhouse only temporarily. Two old men had once property, but had given it to their children, and were thus brought to the poorhouse. The lesson of this is that the conditions of life in America are so easy that no one with ordinary thrift and virtue need go to the poorhouse, except in very extraordinary circumstances.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Crawford county has the town system of poor relief, and the city of Prairie du Chien maintains a poorhouse.

Crawford county has 40 saloons, including 22 in the city of Prairie du Chien. The amount received for license was \$1,807.88, of which \$1,586.18 was turned into the poor fund. There were 27 persons wholly and 81 partly supported outside of the poorhouse. The total cost of out-door relief was \$3,013.86, of which \$518.88 was returned from other counties, leaving the net cost of out-door relief \$2,621.99. The city of Prairie du Chien appears to have cut off most of the out-door relief, the total cost being only \$144.12.

The city poorhouse at Prairie du Chien has had five inmates during the year. No financial report has been made.

Prairie du Chien city poorhouse was visited December 21 by H. H. Giles. Mr. Brew still remains as overseer with his wife as matron. It was found as usual, clean and orderly. We have found nothing to criticize in this regard for the last eight years. The salary of the overseer has been reduced to \$400 per annum. He has the use of 5 acres of sandy land and furnishes everything but clothing and medical attention. The average for the last year has been not quite 5 paupers. There were 4 the day of our visit.

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Less than \$100 per year for food and care seems hardly a living price. The permanent paupers are a helpless class and do comparatively nothing towards their own support.

DANE COUNTY.

C. E. Warner, Windsor,	}	<i>Superintendents.</i>
Joseph Bayer, Madison,		
Arthur Platt, Mazomanie,		
J. S. Meyers, Verona,			Overseer.

Dane county has the county system of poor relief.

There are 153 places where liquor is sold, and the license fees amount to \$6,686.50. In the city of Madison there are 75 places where liquor is sold, and license fees amount to \$3,779.84. There are no licenses in 14 towns. None of the license fees are turned over to the poor fund.

The superintendent of the poor for the city of Madison reports for nine months of the year 166 families relieved at a total cost of \$3,723.57. He has sent 26 persons away to other places at a cost of \$70.15. Nearly all the relief has been given in the form of provisions and fuel.

The Dane county poor-house has been made accessible this year by reason of the Northwestern Railway extension. There have been 74 male and 30 female inmates during the year — 104 in all; there has been an increase of population of 11, due to the return of chronic insane from the state hospital. There have been 15 deaths during the year, which would seem to indicate defective sanitary arrangements and overcrowding in the building. There were, September 30th, in the poor-house 65 inmates, 42 male and 23 female; of these, 32 are insane — 18 male and 14 female — and 8 are idiotic — 4 of each sex. The need of the proposed county asylum for the insane is very manifest. Of the inmates, six have not a legal settlement in the county, and eight others have not a legal settlement in the state; the county is thus supporting 14 persons who are non-residents. The total cost of the poor-house was \$3,867.45.

The total cost of pauperism to Dane county was \$14,133.50.

Dane county poorhouse was visited June 17 by the secretary with the county board and the superintendents of the poor. On

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the way out we met the overseer coming to town on business. The visit was wholly unexpected and unprepared for. The object of the visit by the county board was to look over the ground in relation to a building for the chronic insane.

The poorhouse was found in good condition, scrupulously clean and as comfortable for the inmates as the state of the building would allow. The building was over-crowded and ill-arranged. It is impossible to make any proper separation of the sexes and the utmost vigilance is required to prevent scandals. An unpleasing feature of the visit was that several able-bodied male paupers, who had no business there at this season of the year, filled the air with preposterous complaints against the management of the poorhouse. The proper place for these fellows was in the jail where they would be obliged to earn the bread they ate. One of them on being asked why he staid where he was so badly used, said they would not let him go. He was then asked whether he had any clothes or things besides what he had on. He answered by renewed complaints about the quality of the clothes furnished him, which were all he had. He was then told to start right off up the road, and we would see that he was not followed by anyone. Thereupon he ceased his complaints. The superintendents of the poor ought not to suffer this sort of pest around their otherwise well-managed poorhouse. These able-bodied vagrants, of whom there were three at the time of our visit, ought not to be allowed in the poorhouse to excite the male paupers to mutiny and to lie in wait for the women.

It was generally agreed by the county board and the superintendents of the poor that additional buildings were required at once for the insane, and that the poorhouse proper should be managed so as to provide for a better separation of the sexes, and better hospital accommodations.

The next two days were spent with the county board upon plans for taking care of the chronic insane. The result was that a commission of two members of the county board and one of the superintendents of the poor was created to construct a building to accommodate 80 with provision for enlarging it when necessary.

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DODGE COUNTY.

W. C. Fuller, Juneau, *Superintendent.*

Dodge county has the mixed system of poor relief, the county caring for the insane and the transient paupers, and the towns for all town paupers, with liberty to send such town paupers as they choose to the poorhouse at the expense of the town.

There have been 114 persons supported wholly outside the poorhouse and 267 persons temporarily relieved or partially supported. The total cost of out-door relief by the towns was \$7,533.79. Of this amount Beaver Dam paid \$1,220.81 and Fox Lake \$995.55. The amount refunded from other towns and counties was \$218.40, leaving a balance of \$7,274.30 net expenses for out-door relief.

There are 118 places licensed to sell liquor, and four where liquor was sold without a license. The amount received for license was \$3,610.20, of which \$2,720.20 was turned into the poor fund, according to law.

The Dodge county poorhouse has had 83 inmates five of whom died, and there were 60 inmates at the date of the report, three being infants. There were 31 insane and two idiotic inmates. There was one inmate who had not a legal settlement in the state. The net expenses of the poorhouse were \$5,520.33, and the average cost of support \$1.67 per week. A new building for the insane has been voted by the county board, to cost about \$25,000.

Dodge county poorhouse was visited September 26 by the secretary, accompanied by Hon. Ben. Ferguson and Mr. J. G. Allard, both of the county board, and Dr. W. E. Hallock, county physician. The poorhouse proper was found in a very cleanly condition. The bread and butter were remarkably good. There were two deaf-mutes, one the mother of an illegitimate child. She had been educated at the Wisconsin institute for the deaf and dumb. There was a woman emaciated with the palsy, who often goes three weeks without a passage of the bowels, and has gone eight weeks. This seems incredible but for the the statements of the county physician and of the nurses.

An epileptic woman reached Horicon from Germany in 1878, and having no friends was sent in three days to the poorhouse.

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The condition of the insane continued about as described in our last report. Contrary to the understanding with the Milwaukee County Insane Asylum, those transferred there were returned within the year. These poor creatures to the number of 20 are stowed away in several cheap outhouses, and are not properly treated. The matter has been presented to members of the county board and other leading citizens, and the result is an entire revolution in public sentiment in relation to the insane. The county board voted without a dissenting voice to do all and more than all that the state board of charities and reform asked of them. To the local papers much is due for this change in public sentiment in Dodge county.

DOOR COUNTY.

Door county has the town system of poor relief. There have been 5 persons fully supported and 73 partly relieved, at an expense of \$1,862.50, of which \$322.62 was refunded, leaving the net cost of poor relief, \$1,539.95. There were 26 licensed and 8 unlicensed saloons; the license fees were \$1,127.50, all of which was turned over to the poor fund.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Douglas county has the town system of poor relief, and there is but one town in the county. \$780 were received from the license of 6 saloons; \$400 of which was turned over to the poor fund. 18 persons were wholly supported and 7 temporarily relieved, at a cost of \$1,195.50.

DUNN COUNTY.

Dunn county has the town system of poor relief, having no poorhouse. There are 17 persons wholly supported and 123 partially supported or temporarily relieved, at a total cost of \$3,809.09, about two-thirds of which was received from the town of Menomonie, containing the unincorporated village of the same name. Dunn county has twenty-six places where liquor is sold with license, and two without, most of them in Menomonie. The amount received was \$2,355, of which \$2,130 was turned over to the poor fund.

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EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

Eau Claire county has the town system of poor relief. There were 8 persons wholly supported and 146 partly supported, outside of the poorhouse. Two towns appear to have no poor. The total cost of out-door relief was \$12,547.13, of which \$523.23 was refunded to other counties, leaving the net cost of out-door relief \$12,023.90. More than one-half of the out-door relief was in the city of Eau Claire, and most of the balance chargeable to the county for non-resident paupers. Outside the city of Eau Claire the amount of out-door relief was comparatively small.

There are 78 places where liquor is sold, 69 of which are in the city. Only two other towns have liquor sold, and nine have no saloons. The amount received for license fees was \$9,258, all of which was turned over to the poor fund.

The city of Eau Claire has a poorhouse, which, as managed, is practically a city hospital. There have been 40 different persons there in the course of the year, of whom only 3 remained at the date of the report. Two persons were disabled by chronic disease, and the other 38 were hospital cases. The overseer is paid \$3 a week for each inmate, and each inmate may choose any physician of the city he pleases to attend him. The charge for medical attendance under this arrangement reached \$471.10. All other paupers are supported outside. The total expense was \$648.50, and the average cost a week for each inmate was $3.53\frac{3}{4}$, including \$3 a week for board, but not including medical attendance. Adding this in, the average cost of this city hospital is \$5 92 a week.

Eau Claire city poor-house was visited August 2d, by H. H. Giles. It contains 3 city paupers, two belonging to the county and 1 to the town of Bismark. Wm. Buellesbach continues as overseer. The amount expended for outside relief in the city for the month of August was \$192.17. Amount for same month for inside poor, \$70. The amount for outside relief averages about \$200 per month. The amount for inside relief, \$70, is somewhat above the average. Last year the average was about \$55 per month. The overseer and his wife seem to make the most of very inadequate accommodations and do their best to

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render the life of the poor dependents under their care comfortable.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

J. F. Gaertner, Fond du Lac, *Superintendent.*

Fond du Lac county has lately changed from the full county system to the mixed system of poor relief. No report of out-door relief has been received.

The report of the poor-house was only sent at the last moment after a sharp letter from this office. There have been 51 different inmates, 39 males and 18 females. There remained September 30th in the poor-house 46 inmates, 31 males and 15 females. Of these 27 were insane, 13 males and 14 females and 4 males were idiotic. Only 7 were of native birth and 39 of foreign birth. 4 inmates have not a legal settlement in the county. The net expenses of the poor-house were \$4,735.41, an average cost of \$1.87 a week for each inmate, a very high expense for very poor accommodations.

Fond du Lac county poorhouse was visited April 26 by the board. The poorhouse proper was found in a somewhat better shape than at our visit last year. It was clean, except that bedbugs still harbor in the old wooden partitions. The buildings are totally unfit for human habitations, and the sooner they are destroyed the better. The cellars were found as usual in the spring, swimming in water. There were 25 men and 2 women, all hungry looking.

The insane department was in worse shape than it was last year. This fine building looked as if it had been through a hard winter, and had not yet had a spring house cleaning. The earth closets were neglected, and had therefore become common vaults, with the odor of a privy. The basement was made into a carpenter shop, with great danger of fire. There were 13 men and 15 women in the insane department. Six of the men work all day long, and consequently are trusted to eat with the sane inmates of the poor-house. The insane women do more or less work also. In consequence of this regular occupation, two insane inmates, one man and one woman, both returned as incurable from the Northern Hospital, have been cured here and discharged, notwithstanding the management is not altogether satisfactory.

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No report was made to us last year, and at this visit we were unable to find any statistics, financial or otherwise, of last year's work in the county clerk's office, nor could the chairman of the county board or the superintendent of the poor say where the report of the superintendent to the county board was. The superintendent of the poor neglected to report to us because, as he said, he was so advised or ordered by the chairman of the county board; whereupon he was shown the section of the statute which requires him to report, and was told that the chairman of the county board could not relieve him of that duty. This county has lately followed the example of Winnebago county in changing from the full county system of poor relief to the mixed system. It would be well for the county board to require of the superintendent of the poor as efficient a system of records and reports as Mr. Emmons keeps in Winnebago county. Owing to the absence of records for last year we were unable to compare the cost of poor relief under the old system and under the new. But some figures made upon a previous year's report filed in the county clerk's office convinced us that the paupers ought to be much better fed than they were for the amount which it cost the county.

In the city of Fond du Lac we learned from Mr. Jas. T. Green, whose system of records for out-door relief were admirable, that the change from the county system to the town system had reduced the cost of out-door relief for the city from \$7,502 year before last to \$4,130 last year, though a much harder winter.

GRANT COUNTY.

R. B. S owalter, Lancaster, *Superintendent.*

Grant county has the mixed system of poor relief, maintaining a poor house, but the towns also give relief. There were 21 persons wholly supported outside the poor-house, and 168 temporarily relieved. Seven persons were furnished transportation to other places and six children were bound out. The total cost of out-door relief to the towns was \$4,393.32; deducting \$673.83 recieved from other towns or counties, the net cost of poor relief to the towns was \$3,719.47; this is additional to the cost of maintaining the poor-house. Thirteen towns give no poor relief.

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Grant county has 78 places where liquor is sold with a license and two without. There are 16 towns which grant no license. The license fees amount to \$6,254.33, of which \$3,671.98 were turned over to the poor fund.

The Grant county poor-house is carried on by a contract with the overseer, who has the use of a good farm and \$1.60 per week for each inmate, which netted him this year \$900.25. There were 59 inmates during the year, and 47 remained at the close thereof. Of these, 20 are insane and 10 are idiotic. Eight are blind. The *per capita* cost per week is \$1.37. The total cost of pauperism was \$6,699.22, for both in-door and out-door relief.

The poorhouse was visited, October 20, by the secretary, accompanied by Hon. G. W. Ryland, chairman of the county board. The building was overcrowded, owing to the number of insane recently sent back from the state hospital, but it was clean, and appeared to be well conducted in every particular. One feature deserves imitation in other poorhouses. The bed rooms were all locked, and the inmates thus compelled to remain in the sitting rooms or out of doors during the day time. An exception was made in the case of a sick person. There was no restraint of any kind upon the insane, except a camisole upon one woman. An airing court has been built, and a fence completing the separation of the sexes.

In this county, for a wonder, the contract system works well. The contractor, Mr. Showalter, is paid well enough so that he can afford to take good care of the paupers and insane, and he does so. The Grant county poorhouse ranks as one of the best poorhouses in the state, in spite of the wrong plan upon which it is managed.

The county board have decided to care for their chronic insane, under chapter 233, laws of 1881, and have voted a building to cost \$10,000 or more.

GREEN COUNTY.

Wm. Brown, Monroe,	}	<i>Superintendents.</i>
David Smily, Albany,		
J. C. Zimmerman, New Glarus,		
Rufus C. Whitcomb, <i>Overseer.</i>		

Green county has the county system of poor relief.

There were 26 places licensed to sell liquor and 1 selling without

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license; most of these in Monroe. In the village of Broadhead and most of the country towns no liquor is sold. The amount of license fees was \$1,737.50, none of which was turned over to the poor fund.

The superintendents of the poor report 70 persons temporarily relieved or partly supported outside the poorhouse, at a cost of \$1,025.

Green county poorhouse has increased its inmates from 34 to 45. There have been no children in the poorhouse during the year. Of the inmates, 21 are insane and 5 idiotic. The total current expenses of the poorhouse were \$2,476.78, and the *per capita* cost, \$1.12. The sale of farm produce, in addition to what was consumed, amounted to \$1,393.25. The total cost of pauperism to Green county was \$3,801.78.

Green county poorhouse was visited by the secretary August 19, accompanied by G. H. Francis, of Fond du Lac. This poorhouse has been kept up to its usual high standard. Several improvements have been made, such as a new boiler, earth closets, re-cementing the cellar floor, and improved ventilation to prevent sewer gas rising into the building, mosquito netting on every window and door, and water supply for the barn.

The idiot boy, whose remarkable progress under Mr. Whitcomb's training was noticed last year, still continues to improve, and is now able to do several kinds of work. A paralyzed man, who has not been out of his room for ten years, has now a wheel-chair, made by Mr. W. The inmates are taken to the county fair, and have other recreations.

Two cases of insane men this year show marked improvement. One man returned from the State Hospital this spring, reported to be dangerous while there, was improved so much by occupation and moral treatment that he is now herding cattle in Nebraska; another was also returned in March very demented and did not seem to know anything. He was induced to work, and was roused from his stupid condition enough to run away. There had been several tramps in the poorhouse during the winter. Some suggestions in regard to ventilation were made.

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GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

Green Lake county has the town system of poor relief. There have been 31 persons wholly supported and 124 partly supported, at an expense of \$4,905.63, of which \$982.98 were charged up to other towns, leaving the net cost of pauperism \$3,922.65. There are 38 places where liquor is sold with license and 7 without. The amount received from license fees was \$2,355, of which only \$520 were turned over to the poor fund. Three towns have no saloons and one has them without a license.

The question of establishing a poorhouse has been referred to a committee of the county board.

IOWA COUNTY.

Robert Wilson, Dodgeville,	} <i>Superintendents.</i>
George Jenck, Mineral Point,	
John T. Morris, Wyoming,	
E. J. Perkins, Dodgeville,		Overseer.

Iowa county has a system of poor relief of its own, under which nearly all outdoor relief is refused. There were 32 persons aided temporarily, 28 of them in Mineral Point, at a cost of \$260.90. There are 50 licensed saloons and 4 non-licensed. Every town has 1 or more. The amount of license fees was \$3,183.75, none of which was turned over to the poor fund.

The Iowa county poorhouse had 37 inmates at the beginning of the year; 29 have been received and 27 dismissed during the year, including 1 who died, leaving 39 inmates, 13 of whom are insane. The current expenses were \$2,201.94, and the net cost per week was \$1.35½.

The total cost of pauperism to Iowa county was \$3,079.54.

Iowa county poorhouse was visited by the secretary October 17. It is situated five miles from the county seat, upon a good farm. The buildings are poorly constructed, badly arranged and greatly overcrowded. They are very cold in winter and full of bed-bugs in summer. And there is no proper provision for the separation of the sexes. The women's side of the house is crowded full of beds, notwithstanding which several women have to sleep on the men's side. The women's sitting room is on the men's side, and on account of

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the smallness of the men's sitting-room, is used by both sexes, being the common resort of all the inmates, except the worst cases of insanity. These are confined in what is fittingly call the "jail." This is a small, two-story structure, in which some are locked up in cells, and others are allowed to roam about the corridors, men and women together. The natural and inevitable result of this mixture of the sexes, in spite of the vigilance of those in charge, must be much low conversation and action, and the probability that the county will some time have to support children of shame, the result of this herding together of the inmates. There are two good airing courts in which the insane in good weather can exercise, each sex by themselves.

There were at the time of the visit forty-one inmates, nineteen females and twenty-two males, of whom four are boys and one is a girl. The children are of sound mind and body, and are kept in the poorhouse in violation of the law. Places should be found for them at once, as even the best poorhouse is no place to bring up children, much less the Iowa county poorhouse. There are thirteen insane and two epileptics, who are virtually insane, and one deaf mute. There are several persons apparently able to earn their own living. If they remain at the poorhouse, they should be compelled to work regularly. If the county pays for their support it is entitled to their services. The poorhouse should not be made a free boarding house for idle and vicious able-bodied paupers. Several cases of inmates are the direct result of the vice of intoxication.

A new overseer has recently been appointed. He and his wife appear to be energetic persons, sincerely desirous of doing their duty and making their administration of the poorhouse a success. They are of course hampered in their work by the poor construction and overcrowded condition of the poorhouse. A vigorous attempt to enforce discipline and secure labor from able-bodied inmates, will doubtless be met by complaints of cruelty, which the county board should give the credit they deserve. The overseer and his wife were advised to visit other poorhouses and learn their methods of management, which they promised to do.

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The care of the insane of Iowa county deserves the serious attention of the county board and of the public generally. The crowded condition of the poorhouse arises partly from the fact that several insane have been returned from the state hospital and more are to be returned soon. The county board will be forced to build something, and while they are about it, they should do something that will be a credit to the county, and be true economy in the end.

The system of poor relief is different from that in most counties. Three members of the county board, it is claimed under special law, are elected superintendents of the poor, in seeming violation of section 1526 of the revised statutes.

Out-door relief is nominally abolished. In practice, each supervisor is allowed to grant not exceeding ten dollars for a case of necessity. But no person is supported outside the poorhouse from the county funds for any length of time. Apparently this policy has resulted in reducing the vice of pauperism. A few have been sent to the poorhouse who might have been aided outside of it, but a great number of leeches on the public treasury have thus been cut off, and no one has suffered seriously.

JACKSON COUNTY.

R. C. Jones, Black River Falls,	} <i>Superintendents.</i>
David Mason, Manchester,	
John Andrews, Garden Valley,	
Marcus Clark, Black River Falls,		Overseer.

Jackson county has recently adopted the county system of poor relief, beginning with January 1, 1881. Thirteen persons received out-door relief from town authorities, at a cost of \$213.30. There were 8 places licensed to sell liquor, with fees of \$715.00, of which \$112.50 was turned over to the poor fund.

The superintendents of the poor report \$1,019.78 paid for outdoor relief, \$1,510.39 paid for permanent investment in the poorhouse, and \$1,305.24 for current expenses. But the sales of stock and produce of \$627.65 should be deducted, leaving a net expense of \$677.59 for maintaining the poorhouse.

The total cost of pauperism to Jackson county this year is therefore \$3,207.76.

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The superintendents send a complete copy of their report to the county board, which is a most business-like document, giving not only the cash received and expended, and lists of vouchers, but also inventories. By allowing for produce on hand and for increase in the value of stock, they make the net cost of supporting the poorhouse \$197.50, at the rate of \$1.55½ a week for each inmate, which, for the small number of paupers is cheap enough.

There have been 9 inmates since January 1, 1881, and there were 6 at the date of the report.

The poorhouse was visited by Dr. Reed June 6. The buildings were unfinished. Everything appeared to be well kept. There were two inmates. The county appeared to be starting off in good shape.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

George Trucks, Jefferson, } *Superintendents.*
 Thomas Baxter, Watertown }
 George Trucks, Jefferson, *Overseer.*

Jefferson county has the full county system of poor relief, under two superintendents, one of whom resides at the poor-house, and also administers out-door relief for the southern part of the county. He reports for his district about two-thirds of the expense of out-door relief came in winter; 208 persons were supported outside the poorhouse during the year at a total cost of \$3,315.99.

The other superintendent has not reported.

The Jefferson county poorhouse had 66 different inmates during the year, of whom 57 now remain. There have been five deaths; there are now 31 insane and 10 idiotic persons in the poorhouse. The total expenses were \$2,963.63. Cost of support per week, per individual, 89 cents. Nearly everything used in the poorhouse appears to have been raised on the farm, which is the true policy for economy in a poorhouse.

The total cost of pauperism to Jefferson county as far as reported is \$6279.62.

Jefferson county poorhouse was visited by the board July 13th. This institution was found in its usual good condition. Of the insane none were in restraint and nearly all were out in the airing courts enjoying the sunshine and fresh air. The insane received

Poorhouses and Pauperism in the Several Counties.

from the state institutions generally need to be and are taught to take care of themselves. The buildings are overcrowded, so that complete separation of the sexes in different wards cannot be enforced. As they have separate sitting rooms and airing courts this is a less evil than it would otherwise be.

The county board have voted an appropriation for additional buildings for the insane.

JUNEAU COUNTY.

Juneau county has the town system of poor relief. There were 12 persons wholly supported and 97 partly, at a cost of \$3,907.65. There were 38 places where liquor was sold with license and 4, all in Necedah, without license. The license fees amounted to \$2,595, of which \$2,020 were turned over to the poor fund. There were 10 towns in which no liquor was sold.

The question of adopting the county system has been before the county board several years, and has been regularly voted down by a small majority. This year a strong committee considered the matter, corresponded with the State Board of Charities and Reform, visited neighboring counties, and made a careful report, but the board, as usual, voted to retain the town system.

KENOSHA COUNTY.

Kenosha county has the town system of poor relief, but the city of Kenosha maintains a poorhouse. There have been 9 persons wholly supported and 28 partly, at a cost of \$1,813.30. There are 27 licensed saloons and 5 unlicensed, with fees amounting to \$1,855, only \$25 of which was turned over to the poor fund. No report has been received from the city poorhouse.

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

Peter Drissen, Kewaunee, *Overseer.*

Kewaunee county has the mixed system of poor relief. Except for the idiots, there seems to be little need for a poorhouse. A committee of the county board manages the poor farm and contracts with the overseer at so much a head.

There are 57 places where liquor is sold with license and 4 with-

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

out. Every town in the county has one or more places where liquor is sold. The amount received for license was \$1,601.08, of which \$794.50 was turned over to the poor fund. The total cost of out-door relief was \$1,532.83. One town appears to have no paupers, and several towns, including the village of Kewaunee, unwisely gave cash to paupers.

There were 24 persons wholly supported and 50 partly supported by the various towns.

The poorhouse was visited by the secretary November 3, accompanied by Sheriff Shilbauer. It is a farm house comfortably kept, but crowded, and with no proper separation of sexes. This poorhouse was organized April 3, 1878, and has had 26 different inmates in all since the beginning.

There have been 12 inmates during the year, of which 10 remain. Of these 8 are idiotic, and the only reason for a poorhouse in Kewaunee is to provide a place for the 8 idiots. The overseer rents the farm for \$200 per year and receives \$2 per week for board and clothing for each inmate, making the average cost for each inmate \$1.63. Of the idiots, five are from one family, a mother and four sons; she also has three other boys just able to support themselves, and liable at any time to come upon the county. The other idiots are a mother and daughter.

The only other inmates were an old man who had spent his property for liquor, and an old woman.

The total net cost of pauperism to Kewaunee county this year was \$2,412.83.

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

La Crosse county has the town system of poor relief, but the city of La Crosse maintains a poorhouse in which some paupers from the other towns are kept at the expense of those towns. There were 23 persons wholly and 129 partly supported outside of the poorhouse, and 42 were furnished transportation to some other place. The total cost of out-door relief was \$4,863.62. After deducting the amount paid back by towns and counties for relief given to the non-resident poor, the net cost of out-door relief was \$3,600.10. Two towns in the county have no poor, and one town unwisely gives its relief in the form of cash.

Poorhouses and Pauperism in the Several Counties.

There are 120 places where liquor is sold, 93 of which are in the city. The amount received for license was \$6,136.11, of which \$3,075.17 was turned over to the poor fund.

The city of La Crosse has a very efficient superintendent of the poor, who pursues the policy of sending no person to the poorhouse who can make a partial living outside of it. The greater number of those relieved outside the poorhouse are widows with large families or sick people and their families. About thirty-five persons receive help all the year, and 262 persons have been relieved in the course of the year, at a net cost of \$1,705.17, none of which was given in the form of cash.

The La Crosse city poorhouse receives also some of the county poor, and has had 36 inmates during the year of whom 21 remained at the close. Of these, 14 were insane. This is also carried on upon the contract system. The keeper receives from the city \$2.50 per week and the use of the farm, and 50 cents a day for county poor.

The total cost of pauperism in La Crosse county was \$5,397.88.

La Crosse city poorhouse was visited October 26 by the secretary, accompanied by Hon. John Mather. The poorhouse is a cheaply built structure on a poor sandy farm nearly two miles south of the city. The overseer and his wife are doing as well as they can with the facilities they have. It is very clean and the inmates say they have plenty of food, but ask for more tobacco. They seem to have all that is good for them now. There were 21 inmates, one a baby lately born, and two lying in cases, one the mother of the baby and the other expecting to be confined soon. There were 5 insane women and 10 insane men, with 4 men not insane. Of the insane men one was a very hard subject, a colored boy of a brutal type who was so dangerous that he was kept chained to the floor in the basement. The others, with one or two exceptions, were kept shut up in their rooms. An airing court would remedy this in a measure. The keeper's son promised to try to provide occupation out-doors for one or two of the men in addition to the two for whom he was already providing it. One insane man has almost recovered by kind treatment and exercise.

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

Most of the insane have been recently returned from the State Hospital, and more are still to be sent back. The county pays the city \$4 a week apiece for the insane. It would be cheaper for the county to put up a county asylum and receive one dollar and a half a week from the state for proper care of the insane. The county judge, the county clerk and the chairman of the county board were all visited in regard to the care of the insane.

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

W. W. Murphy, Darlington, *Overseer.*

La Fayette county has the mixed system of poor relief. In addition to the persons supported in the poorhouse, there were 17 persons wholly supported, and 83 partly supported, outside the poorhouse, by the several towns, at a total expense of \$2,837.46. There are 53 places where liquor is sold. The license fees amount to \$4,819.50, of which only \$870 are turned over to the poor fund.

Lafayette county poorhouse was visited October 19th, by Dr. Vivian and the secretary, accompanied by Mr. Olmstead, one of the superintendents, and Dr. A. E. Smith, county physician. This building, notwithstanding its cost, is about as poorly arranged for the purpose of a poorhouse as it well could be. There is no proper separation of the sexes. There is no fit place for the insane. There are no facilities for bathing and there are no sufficient arrangements for heating. As it is, the violent and filthy insane are kept in cells, railed off from the men's sitting room by heavy wooden bars. The stench from them makes the sitting rooms very unpleasant places, and undoubtedly had something to do with the sickness this spring. Among these insane is one young woman who often strips herself in the presence of the male paupers who are only separated from her by this wooden railing. On the secretary's recommendation, made before the other gentlemen arrived, this evil is now remedied by removing the male paupers from the sitting room entirely.

In the spring an epidemic of erysipelas broke out taking a typhoid type, which affected nearly all the inhabitants of the poorhouse, including the overseer's family, and of which seven inmates

Poorhouses and Pauperism in the Several Counties.

died. The cause of this is doubtless to be found in the overflow of the sinks into the well and in the filth from the insane in the basement. People who live over a privy and drink dishwater and the water in which dirty hands and clothes have been washed, will of course become sick and die. When the well was cleaned and shut off from the sewer, the sickness soon came to an end.

The insane ought to be removed at once, and would have been removed by the State Board of Charities and Reform, if there was any place to which they could be removed. The county board ought to provide a proper place for them as soon as possible.

There were 33 inmates, 26 males and 7 females. Of these 8 are insane and 7 idiotic. One of the idiotic is a girl, who can be properly cared for in no other place, except in a school for feeble-minded children, did such a school exist, where she can be taught to be self-supporting, instead of being a life-long burden upon the county. She has, however, become much improved by the care given her by the overseer and his family.

An inspection of the system of accounts showed that the books are now well kept. But it also brought out the fact that there are several persons authorized to make purchases and payments for the county, instead of one only, as there should be. It also showed that the accounts have previously been kept in a loose manner.

The food was inspected and found to be abundant and of good quality, being substantially the same as that served on the overseer's own table.

The following recommendations are made to the county board for their consideration:

1. The system of management should be so changed as to elect one superintendent of the poor, who should be elected by the county board; should reside at the poorhouse, and be responsible for its entire management; keep all the accounts, make all the purchases, and report in full monthly to the county clerk or the chairman of the county board. The poor committee of the county board ought not to act as superintendents of the poor.

2. Instead of charging each item of clothing or extras separately

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to the town from which a pauper is sent, each inmate should be properly cared for, and the whole cost for all expenses divided *pro rata* among the towns. The most perfect system of accounts in the state in this line is to be found in Winnebago county, which it would be well for La Fayette county to follow.

A building has been voted for the chronic insane, to be erected in the spring, an improvement greatly needed in the county.

LANGLADE COUNTY.

Langlade county has the town system of poor relief. No report has been received.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Lincoln county has the town system of poor relief. No report has been received.

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

Manitowoc county has the town system of poor relief. There is no poorhouse in this county, and all poor relief is out-door relief. The number of persons wholly supported was 23, and 75 were partly supported. There were 16 persons furnished transportation to other places. The total expense of poor relief was \$5,662.25, from which \$200 is to be deducted as having been received from other counties.

There are 181 places where liquor is sold, 68 of which are in the city of Manitowoc; every town in the county, except the town of Manitowoc, having several saloons. The amount of license fees was \$4,718, of which \$4,176 were turned over to the poor fund.

A part of the insane in the county are taken care of at St. Nazians by the Roman Catholic Religious Association, and the rest are kept in jail. Manitowoc county needs a county asylum for its insane. Adding the cost of boarding the insane, \$3,800, the total cost of pauperism in Manitowoc county was \$8,462.25.

MARATHON COUNTY.

Marathon county has the county system of poor relief, except that no superintendents are elected, a committee of the county board taking their place.

Poorhouses and Pauperism in the Several Counties.

Marathon county has 59 places where liquor is sold, 40 of which are in the city of Wausau; ten towns have no saloons. The amount received from licenses was \$2,705.08, none of which appears to have been turned over to the poor fund.

There have been 19 inmates of the poorhouse during the year, of whom 12 remained at the date of the report. Several of these inmates were children of sound mind and body between the ages of five and sixteen. The net expenses of the poorhouse were \$5,705. The overseer has a contract to keep all paupers sent him for \$3 a week, if well, and \$5.00 when sick.

The county would find it more economical, as well as better for other reasons to pay the overseer an annual salary instead of a contract price, and as the county gains in population and therefore in paupers there will be more and more need of this change of system. The system of leaving everything in charge of a committee of the county board, changed every year, is a very poor system, and it is doubtful whether it is legal. We would recommend Marathon county to elect three good men as superintendents, and to have them pay a fixed salary to the overseer, who should be as good a man as can be obtained in the county.

No report of outdoor relief has been received, but unless the policy has been changed, the amount given has been liberal, and might well be cut down, as it is doubtless would be by three efficient superintendents.

Marathon county poorhouse was visited by the secretary June 2d, with Hon. John Ringle and Mr. John Patzer, members of the county board. Mr. Paulus receives \$3 a week each for the board of the paupers, and pays \$135 a year rent for the farm. There were five inmates, all men, one of them dying with consumption, one crippled with rheumatism, and the rest disabled with old age. A little boy formerly an inmate here, has been adopted by the overseer. A little school was kept in the poorhouse last winter, taught by an old school master now an inmate, which gave two young foreigners, disabled by sickness, some knowledge of the English language. They made good progress for the time they had.

The policy of Marathon county in keeping the poorhouse as a

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

last resort and sending there only those who cannot be cared for in homes outside, is worthy of commendation. Many families are helped along to self-support by this policy who otherwise would be pauperized.

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Marquette county has the town system of poor relief. No report has been received.

MARINETTE COUNTY.

Marinette county has the town system of poor relief. There are two towns in the county, Marinette and Peshtigo, of which the former only reported. In this town 11 persons were wholly supported and 100 temporarily, at a cost of \$5,373.60, of which \$1,924.19 was collected from other counties, making a net cost of poor relief of \$3,449.41. There are 41 places where liquor is sold with a license and 7 without a license. The amount received for license was \$5,310.87, of which \$3,052.09 was turned over to the poor fund.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Joseph Walther, Milwaukee, *Superintendent of Outdoor Relief.*

F. W. Brinkmeyer, Wauwatosa, *Superintendent of the Poorhouse.*

Dr. F. A. Marden, Wauwatosa, *Superintendent of the County Hospital.*

Milwaukee county has a mixed system of poor relief. A poorhouse is maintained by the county, but the outdoor relief is in the hands of the supervisors, each for his own town or ward. There is one superintendent of the poor who resides at the poorhouse and manages that, and one in the city of Milwaukee, who distributes the outdoor relief for the city and outside towns under the direction of the several supervisors.

The number of persons partly supported or temporarily relieved during the year, counting three persons to a family, is about 2,700; the number of persons furnished transportation to some other place was 328; paid for medical attendance and medicine for the poor, \$1,650; paid for provisions for the poor, \$15,996.33; paid for clothing for the poor, nearly all for shoes, \$187.95; for fuel, \$14,058.18; transportation, \$997.84; board and care outside of the

Poorhouses and Pauperism in the Several Counties.

poorhouse, \$11.15; cash given persons relieved or supported, \$6; cost of all other forms of outdoor relief, \$418.47; total cost, including salaries, \$36,566.63.

The Milwaukee county poorhouse has had 224 different inmates during the year, notwithstanding the fact that all the insane are kept in the county insane asylum, and all hospital cases in the county hospital, and a very liberal system of out-door relief is practised in the city. A large part of these cases are transient cases, who come and go, usually wandering over the country in summer and wintering in the poorhouse. The net cost of the poorhouse was \$8,362.98, and the average cost of support was \$1 52.

The poorhouse was visited by the board October 11. The bread was inspected, and the rest of the food as far as possible, and found good. Many bedbugs were discovered, and other evidences of careless housekeeping. Several inmates made complaints to different members of the board. The board scattered in different parts of the institution and talked freely with the inmates, and upon meeting and comparing notes were satisfied that there had been some cause for complaint, but not to the extent claimed by those who complained.

The Milwaukee county hospital has had two changes of superintendents during the year, and has been in crowded quarters in a portion of the poorhouse, awaiting the completion of the new building. These causes have much impaired its efficiency during the year. There have been 498 different inmates during the year, of whom 49 died, 3 ran away, 355 were discharged and 91 remain. The total expenses were \$8,225.25, an average cost of \$2.10 per week for each inmate.

The county hospital was visited by the board October 11. The physician in charge was not sufficiently qualified by experience, having only finished his course at a medical college this year, to be put in sole charge of such an important trust. Since our visit Dr. Marden has been reinstated. Under the circumstances we do not think it best to go into detailed criticism of defects, the responsibility for which must be divided between the contractors for their delay in building, the county board for their mismanagement, and

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the superintendent for his lack of experience. The contrast between the management of the county insane asylum by a board of trustees, and the county hospital a few rods distant, by the county board directly, is evidence that the management of the hospital should be removed from the direct control of the county board.

The total cost of pauperism, including the cost of the poorhouse, and of the county hospital, and of outdoor relief, but not the cost of the building for the new hospital, was \$53,155.86.

The following statistics are furnished by Dr. Connell for the year ending December 15, 1881.

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Surgical	51	9	60
Medical:			
Heart and lungs.....	44	11	55
Stomach and intestines	14	6	20
Fevers	24	1	25
Venereal.....	19	13	32
Nervous	15	11	26
Rheumatism	20	3	23
General diseases.....	175	47	222
Obstetrical			35
	345	153	498
<i>Ages.</i>			
Infants.....	13	15	28
Under 5 years.....	0	9	9
From 15 to 20	12	36	48
From 20 to 30	192	43	145
From 30 to 40	63	20	83
From 40 to 50	59	9	68
From 50 to 60	44	10	54
From 60 to 70	31	6	37
From 70 to 80	15	3	18
From 80 to 90	3	2	5
From 90 to 100	2	0	2
From 100 to 105	1	0	1
	345	153	498

Poorhouses and Pauperism in the Several Counties.

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Nativity.</i>			
Germany.....	148	48	196
American (U. S.).....	74	63	137
Ireland.....	60	15	75
England.....	12	8	20
Poland.....	9	1	10
Norway.....	9	4	13
Scotland.....	10	2	12
Canada.....	5	1	6
Sweden.....	4	0	4
Switzerland.....	3	3	6
Bohemian.....	2	0	2
Denmark.....	1	0	1
Saxony.....	1	0	1
Holland.....	1	1	2
Russia.....	2	0	2
Prussia.....	1	4	5
Italian.....	1	0	1
Welsh.....	1	1	2
Africo-American.....	1	1	2
	345	153	498
<i>Civil Condition.</i>			
Single.....	226	84	310
Married.....	72	34	106
Widowed.....	34	20	54
Infants.....	13	15	28
	345	153	498
Number discharged during the year.....			407
Condition when discharged:			
Cured.....	205	93	298
Improved.....	31	13	44
No improvement.....	10	6	16
Died—adults.....	37	7	44
Died—children.....	1	4	5
	284	123	407

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

OBSTETRICAL DEPARTMENT.

Number of inmates during the year.....	35
Number of births during the year.....	28
Number of deaths during the year.....	1

Nativity.

United States.....	16
Germany.....	9
Prussia.....	4
Sweden.....	2
England.....	1
Denmark.....	1
Ireland.....	1
Scotland.....	1
	<hr/>
	35
	<hr/>

Ages.

From 17 to 20.....	16
From 20 to 30.....	17
From 30 to 40.....	1
	<hr/>
	35
	<hr/>

Civil Condition.

Single.....	24
Married.....	11
	<hr/>
	35
	<hr/>

Respectfully,

M. C. CONNELL.

MONROE COUNTY.

A. H. Isham, Sparta,	} <i>Superintendents.</i>
W. Y. Baker, Oakdale,	
Henry H. Cremer, Cashton,	
E. Mooney, Sparta, <i>Overseer.</i>	

Monroe county has the county system of poor relief. The superintendents of the poor send to the poorhouse those who depend entirely upon the county for support, and assist others outside. About three-fourths of this out-door relief comes in the winter and spring. Two hundred and twenty-six different persons were thus partly supported or temporarily relieved, at a total cost of \$2,339.54. Fifty-one persons were furnished transportation to other places.

Poorhouses and Pauperism in the Several Counties.

The Monroe county poorhouse has had 35 inmates during the year, of whom 23 were men. Of these 9 were insane and 3 idiotic. The expenses were \$1,292.92, making a per capita cost of \$1.10.

The total cost of pauperism to the county was \$3,810.17.

This poorhouse was visited October 27 by the secretary, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Lee. A thorough search revealed no bedbugs, and the premises and building showed good housekeeping. There were 18 inmates, 7 women and 11 men. There were 3 insane men and one idiot, and 2 insane women. Some of the insane were very filthy. One boy, whose insanity is caused by masturbation, was especially filthy, eating his own excrement and smearing himself and the walls with it. The stench in his room was unendurable. Most of the men were out in the field at work, and the women were engaged in housework.

OCONTO COUNTY.

Oconto county has the town system of poor relief. Nine persons were wholly supported and 54 partly relieved. The total cost of poor relief was \$2,372.99.

Oconto county has 39 places where liquor is sold with a license and 1 without; 34 of these are in the city of Oconto. The amount of license fees was \$1,448, of which \$25 only were turned over to the poor fund.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

Outagamie county has the town system of poor relief, but the city of Appleton has a poorhouse.

There are 89 places where liquor is sold. The license fees were \$6,451.98, of which only \$1,486.67 is turned over to the poor fund. There were 38 persons wholly supported, and 152 temporarily relieved, at a net cost of \$5,841.56.

The superintendent of the poor for the city of Appleton reports the expense nearly the same in winter as in summer. There were 70 partly or wholly supported outside of the poorhouse at an expense of \$1,455, of which \$74.88 was reimbursed by other towns for poor belonging to them.

The Appleton city poor house has had 17 inmates during the

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

year, of which 7 remain; 6 are over 60 years of age. The total expense was \$725, making an average cost per week for each inmate of \$1.94.

The poorhouse was visited by Mr. Elmore and the secretary July 6. The building was very clean, and there was a good garden. The cellar needs to be cemented, and the milk room should be separated from the rest. The other unused cellar should be either drained or filled up.

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

Edward Winkler, Saukville, *Contractor.*

Ozaukee county has the mixed system of poor relief. There were 3 persons wholly and 43 partly supported at a cost of \$1,043.44, of which \$143.30 was the amount refunded to Eau Claire county for the care of a resident of Ozaukee county.

Ozaukee county has 83 places where liquor is sold with license, and 10 without. These 10 are in the town of Belgium, which does not seem to enforce the license law. The least number in any town is 7, and from that up to 20. The amount received for license fees was \$1,899, of which 423.45 was turned into the poor fund. The excessive use of liquor here does not seem to produce pauperism to the extent claimed by temperance advocates.

In the poorhouse there are 14 inmates, of whom 6 are insane. They are contracted to Mr. Edward Winkler, of Saukville, for \$2.20 a head, and \$2.50 a head for the insane. Of the inmates, 9 are over 60 years of age. The cost of the poorhouse was about \$1,600.

This county does not own a poorhouse, but makes a contract with some one to furnish everything. A committee of the county board act as superintendents.

The total cost of pauperism to the county was \$2,500.14.

PEPIN COUNTY.

Pepin county has the town system of poor relief. Two persons have been wholly supported and 8 temporarily relieved, at a cost of \$607.30. There is 1 saloon with a license of \$62.50, which is turned over to the poor fund, and 4 without license.

Poorhouses and Pauperism in the Several Counties.

PIERCE COUNTY.

George A. Dill, Prescott, }
 C. C. Holt, Ono, } *County Agents.*
 Jos. Jensen, Ellsworth, }
 J. A. Hall, Ellsworth, *Overseer.*

Pierce county has the mixed system of poor relief. There have been 8 persons fully supported outside the poorhouse and 49 temporarily relieved at a cost of \$1,603.75. There were 30 places where liquor is sold, and the license fees amounted to \$2,360.00, only \$120.00 of which were turned over to the poor fund.

The total cost of pauperism, including the cost of the poorhouse, was over \$2,723.75.

The Pierce county poorhouse has at present 16 inmates, of whom 5 are insane and 4 idiotic. The overseer receives the use of the poor farm and \$1.60 per week for each pauper.

A well has been provided at last.

Our report of the secretary's visit to the poorhouse last year was written out but by some unaccountable mistake omitted and lost.

POLK COUNTY.

F. Wilke, St. Croix Falls, *Superintendent.*
 Geo. R. Beebe, Shiloh, *Over. cer.*

Polk county has the full county system under one efficient superintendent. About four-fifths of the expense for out-door relief comes in winter, the greater share of it towards spring. There were 5 persons wholly supported and 57 partly supported outside the poorhouse, at a total expense of \$788.74.

Polk county has 6 places where liquor is sold. In 15 out of the 19 towns in the county no liquor is sold. The amount received for license was \$630, none of which was turned over to the poor fund.

The Polk county poorhouse has had 6 inmates during the year, of whom 2 remain, both insane women. The overseer rents the farm for \$206, and boards the paupers for \$1.60 per week each. The average cost of support per week for each inmate is \$1.60 and the net cost of the poorhouse was \$250.09. Capt. Wilke makes a most excellent report, and by accounting for the difference in inventory between last year and this, gets the exact cost.

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

The total cost of pauperism to Polk county was \$1,130.83.

Polk county poorhouse was visited by Charles E. Mears for the secretary. In 1880 a new house was built, new fences put up and several acres of new land broke. It had two inmates. The management is better than formerly. The rental of the farm by the overseer pays a large portion of the expenses each year.

PORTAGE COUNTY.

Portage county has the town system of poor relief, and the city of Stevens Point maintains a poorhouse. There have been 30 persons wholly supported and 107 partly supported, besides 12 shipped out of the county, at a net cost of \$3,765.99. There are 45 licensed and 2 unlicensed saloons. The license fees are \$3,688.37, of which only \$788.37 were turned over to the poor fund.

The Stevens Point poorhouse has had 12 different inmates during the year, of whom 3 were insane. The overseer boarded them at the rate of three dollars per week.

PRICE COUNTY.

Price county has the town system of poor relief. No report has been received.

RACINE COUNTY.

George West, Raymond Center, }
 Julius Lueck, Racine, } *Superintendents.*
 Allen Stetson, Rochester, }
 J. Lin Dietrich, Union Grove, *Overseer.*

Racine county has the mixed system of poor relief. Two hundred and thirty-three persons were partly cared for, and 24 wholly, at a cost of \$9,597.83. There are 142 places where liquor is sold with a license, and 7 without. Of these 106 are in the city of Racine. The amount received for license fees was \$6,096.25, of which \$5,826.25 were turned over to the poor fund. In the city of Racine the license fees amounted to \$5,181.25. There appear to be two towns in which there are no saloons, and one in which they are selling without a license.

The Racine county poorhouse had at the date of its report, 23 inmates, of whom 8 are insane and 4 are idiotic. No sufficient

Poorhouses and Pauperism in the Several Counties.

financial report is given. The total cost of pauperism to Racine county appears to be \$12,861.83.

This poorhouse was visited by the board June 24, accompanied by the superintendents of the poor and a part of the county board. The building was found clean, and the food was inspected and found good. Many minor improvements were noticed. This poorhouse, though not yet up to the proper standard, has been greatly improved since the time when the state board of charities and reform held a special investigation upon it.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

J. A. Meeker, Woodstock, *Superintendent.*

Richland county has the county system of poor relief. There are fifteen places where liquor is sold with license, and four without. The amount of license fees was \$810, none of which was turned over to the poor fund.

No report has been received from the superintendent, either of outdoor relief or of the poorhouse.

ROCK COUNTY.

Volney Atwood, Janesville,	}	<i>Superintendents.</i>
C. S. North, Beloit,		
W. A. Pickett, Johnstown Center,		
W. A. Pickett, <i>Overseer.</i>		

Rock county has the county system of poor relief.

There are 59 places where liquor is sold with a license and six without. The amount of license fees was \$7,097.92, of which \$2,737.50 were turned over to the poor fund. No license is granted in this county except in the cities of Janesville and Beloit.

Rock county poorhouse has had 80 different inmates during the year, 56 male and 24 female; there have been 8 deaths. At the date of the report there were remaining in the poorhouse 49 inmates, of whom 31 were males and 18 females; of these 23 were insane, 15 males and 8 females, and one was idiotic. There are only four inmates who have not a legal settlement in the county. The net expenses of the poorhouse amounted to \$3,539.93, of which \$1,300 was for salaries and wages, \$1,111.10 for subsistence

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purposes, and the balance for fuel, clothing and repairs. The average cost of support per week for each inmate was \$1.31.

The county is erecting additional buildings for the insane, in accordance with the law of last winter.

The total cost of outdoor relief is reported by the superintendents of the poor as \$5,021.97, and the total cost of pauperism is therefore \$9,061.90.

Rock county poorhouse was visited June 23, by Mr. Elmore and the secretary, accompanied by Mr. Volney Atwood, superintendent of the poor, and Mr. F. Kimball, chairman of the committee of the county board for chronic insane. The poorhouse was found in its usual good condition. Among the inmates was an old woman, 90 years old, and a woman suffering from gangrene, requiring constant care. The building for the insane already erected, was carefully inspected with reference to its use for the same purpose under the law for the better care of the chronic insane. There were 13 male and 6 female, insane. The building is a good building well adapted for its purpose.

At a later date the State Board of Charities and Reform met with the county board, and held a free conference with them in relation to the care of the chronic insane and the alarming amount of vagrancy. The result of this was that the county board voted to put up a building for the female insane, in addition to the building already used for the male insane, and to provide work for sentenced prisoners, in order to discourage vagrants.

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

James S. Bunker, Hudson,	}	<i>Superintendents.</i>
Homer Rider, Baldwin,		
A. S. Marvin, Star Prairie,		
S. G. Bowron, Kinnikinnick,			Overseer.

St. Croix county has the county system of poor relief. The superintendents of the poor give comparatively little outdoor relief. The threat of sending to the poor house serves to cut down very largely the numbers who receive outdoor relief.

The story is told, on good authority, that when this policy was first inaugurated, and the poorhouse established, a woman, who had

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been accustomed to receive liberal relief, came to the superintendent of the poor, as usual, when she was informed that she must go to the poorhouse if she wished to get help from the county. She declared, with much warmth, that she would never go to the poor house ; — she would take in washing first.

There have been 9 temporarily relieved at a net cost of \$148.26.

There are 50 licensed and 4 unlicensed saloons. The fees are \$4,288.31, none of which is turned over to the poor fund.

In St. Croix county the same system is pursued of farming out the poor, against which the state board of charities and reform has annually protested. In this case the overseer has the use of a farm containing 160 acres of good land and \$1.50 per week per head for clothing and boarding paupers. There have been 21 in all of these during the year, of whom only 4 were females, and one of these was born in the poorhouse. At the date of the report there were 9 inmates, all men, one of whom was insane and one idiotic. Three of these have not a legal settlement in the county. The total cost of the poorhouse was \$731.63.

The total cost of pauperism in the county was \$879.89.

SAUK COUNTY.

Ner Stowe, Ironton,	} <i>Superintendents.</i>
E. O. Holden, Baraboo,	
Geo. Owen, Prairie du Sac,	
A. H. Perry, Reedsburg, <i>Overseer.</i>	

Sauk county has the county system of poor relief. The superintendent of the northwest district reports 136 persons temporarily aided at a net cost of \$777.29. The superintendent of the southern district reports 22 persons temporarily aided at a cost of \$254.00. The superintendent of the central district reports a total expense of \$1,165.07. Total expense \$2,196.36.

Sauk county has 59 places where liquor is sold; 15 in Prairie du Sac, 14 in Baraboo and 14 in Reedsburg. Ten towns have no saloons. The total amount received for licenses was \$3,985.50, none of which appears to have been turned over to the poor fund. This county having the full county system of poor relief, the towns have nothing to report.

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Sauk county poorhouse had last year 39 inmates; during the year 36 had been received, 24 have been discharged, 3 bound out, 2 have run away and 3 have died, leaving 43 inmates. Among these inmates have been 2 whole families, containing 9 children in all. A considerable number appear not to have been disabled by any cause. At the date of the report, there were 11 insane and 6 idiotic persons in the poorhouse. 2 feeble-minded persons have been sent back to Germany, from whence they recently came. The net expenses of the poorhouse were \$2,712.94, and the average cost of support per week, for each person, was \$1.27.

The total cost of pauperism for Sauk county, as far as reported, is \$4,909.30.

Sauk county poorhouse was visited September 6 by the secretary, accompanied by Dr. C. A. Rood, county physician, and Mr. W. A. Tracy of Madison. This poorhouse is always found in good condition. It was clean and free from vermin, but overcrowded. The food was inspected while the inmates were at dinner. Everything was good, except that the bread was sour. As precisely the same kind of bread was found at the hotel, it may have been the fault of the flour and not of the cooks.

A remarkable number of children were found here, 6 boys and 5 girls. On inquiry it was found that all except two epileptic children belonged to two families, which had been brought as families to the poorhouse temporarily. Their history is worth recording. The two wives are sisters, from Ohio. Their mother died in this poorhouse, and two others of her children had been there for a time. Of the two sisters, one who is apparently half-witted came with her children and her husband, who was disabled by a cut of an ax on his foot. They had the hospital room in a separate building and filled it pretty full. The other sister is said to be of a loose character. Her husband is 80 years old, and is unable to support her. His relations take care of him, but are not able or willing to take care of her. She and her children have consequently come to the poorhouse. They will be bound out, and she will be kept here, to prevent an increase of the pauper population. All of them are of a very ignorant class, and the town from which they came fur-

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nishes as many illegitimate children and almost as many paupers as all the rest of Sauk county. These families well illustrate the influence of heredity and environment upon pauperism.

Among the insane was a young woman recently from England who had become insane at child-birth and whose husband and mother-in-law showed great ignorance and brutality in the treatment of this poor melancholic patient. She was first imprisoned at home and then imprisoned at the poorhouse, because she was determined to commit suicide. She told us that she ought to be buried. As the over-burdened help at the poorhouse could not give her the care she needed, the secretary advised that she be sent at once to the state hospital.

A census of the 73 inmates for the past year revealed the following facts: 21 were insane and epileptic, 6 of these were caused by masturbation, the rest by various alleged causes which could not be depended upon; seven, all females, were feeble minded or idiotic and two subject to hysterics, which, however, were cured by Dr. Rood by moral treatment. Of the idiotic, one was, with her father, likewise feeble minded, shipped over from Germany last year. They have been since returned. The poverty of the others as far as could be ascertained was from the following causes: Sickness, accident or blindness brought 10 to the poorhouse of which two were also complicated with old age. Nearly all these are men, as usual elsewhere, and four were sick tramps. One sick man for a wonder paid his board. Drunkenness brought 6 men and laziness or improvidence brought 7 men to the poorhouse. No women were brought here from either cause. One woman was brought here by desertion of her husband, and two, the sisters named above, by sickness or old age of husband. There were 14 brought here because of infancy, of whom nine were in the two families already spoken of and two were illegitimate children. Of the whole number of adult sane paupers only three seemed to be worthy persons.

Sauk county has voted a building for the chronic insane under the law of last winter.

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SHAWANO COUNTY.

Shawano county has the town system of poor relief. There were 3 persons wholly and 37 partly supported, at an expense of \$465.37. Three towns have no saloons and no paupers, and five do not report — probably because they have nothing to report. There are 13 places where liquor is sold. The amount of license fees was \$767.83, of which \$655.73 was turned over to the poor fund.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Sheboygan county has the town system of poor relief, but the city of Sheboygan maintains a poorhouse, and the insane are kept by contract by Mrs. O. M. Jewett at Winooski in a building especially erected for them.

No report has been received from the county clerk in regard to out-door relief, or from Mrs. Jewett.

Sheboygan city poorhouse was visited November 2d, by the secretary, accompanied by sheriff Pfeil. This institution affords quite comfortable quarters to 9 inmates, 1 woman and 8 men. One or two of the men appear to be capable of earning their own living, and one is in the habit of spending his time in town and occasionally getting drunk. Such a person is not a proper inmate of a poorhouse, and if allowed to stay there, should be obliged to work and keep away from town. The woman has been losing her mind and is returned in the report as insane, though never so adjudged.

Mrs. Leonhardt receives \$1.50 a week for each inmate and the use of a good farm of 30 acres.

Sheboygan county has a building for the chronic insane under contract to be completed by June 1st, and about half done, which will be a credit to the county.

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Taylor county has the town system of poor relief. There are 14 saloons licensed for \$382, all of which has been turned over to the poor fund. There has been 8 persons wholly supported and 30 temporarily relieved, at a net cost of \$1,240.14, after deducting \$730.74 received for the care of non-resident paupers.

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TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

Trempealeau county has the town system of poor relief. There are 16 licensed and 6 unlicensed saloons. The license fees amount to \$975, of which \$725 are turned over to the poor fund. There have been 26 persons wholly supported and 77 partly, at a net cost of \$2,049.77, after deducting \$418.38 received for the care of non-resident paupers.

VERNON COUNTY.

D. A. Barnard, Viroqua, *Superintendent*.

L. Decker, Viroqua, *Overseer*.

Vernon county has the county system of poor [relief under a single commissioner of the poor, who reports that relief was given to 209 persons outside of the poorhouse, counting all members of families, at an expense of \$1,963.45, including salary of superintendent. About 22 persons received more or less help during all the year, but about 70 per cent. of the expense of outdoor relief comes in winter.

There are 9 places where liquor is sold with a license and 2 without. 17 towns, including Viroqua appear, from the report, to have no license, and consequently no saloons. The license fees were \$715.85, none of which was turned over to the poor fund.

Vernon county poorhouse has had 44 different inmates during the year, of whom 32 now remain, 17 males and 15 females; of these 6 are insane and 12 are idiotic, a larger number than is found in any other poorhouse in the state. The net expenses of the poorhouse were \$904.71. The average cost of support per week for each individual was 54 cents. Mr. Barnard's accounts are carefully kept, and this small sum represents the economical management of the poorhouse.

The total cost of pauperism to Vernon county was \$2,868.16.

Vernon county poorhouse was visited October 28 by the secretary, accompanied by D. A. Barnard, commissioner of the poor. The visit was made on a very rainy day. The house is well kept but poorly constructed. It does not seem possible to have a proper separation of the sexes in this building, a thing especially necessary

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with so many idiotic and feeble minded inmates. The house was full, so full that some of the insane had to be kept in jail. A separate account of the farm and poorhouse is kept by Mr. Barnard, showing the actual profits of the farm and the actual expenses of the poorhouse, thus proving conclusively that the farm is a source of profit. A good well is greatly needed. Mr. and Mrs. Decker seem specially qualified for the charge of the inmates.

A census of the inmates showed the following facts: There were 14 idiots, much the greatest number in any poorhouse in the state. The history of 2 of these is unknown. In the other cases, 1 was caused by St. Vitus dance in infancy, and the rest were idiots from birth (congenital idiots); most of the rest were born of vicious parents or parents of a low grade of intellect. One idiotic child is illegitimate and her mother is in the poorhouse now, evidently not much above the grade of her child. The father and mother of the child were brother and sister. One feeble minded young woman is said to have a mother in Norway who is well off; and 1 is the child of an epileptic mother, now in the poorhouse. There were 5 insane, 1 male and 4 females; 1 the child of a drunken father; 1 from masturbation; and 1 a case of hereditary insanity, at present apparently recovering through the beneficial effects of occupation and freedom.

There were thirteen paupers not insane or idiotic, nine male and four female. Of the men three were paupers because of old age and intemperance combined, two from old age alone, three were crippled or sick, one was nearly blind and should have been sent to the Blind Institute a few years ago. Of the women one was sick and unfortunate, an honest hardworking woman, one was epileptic but very industrious, one was blind and feeble minded, coming here from a poor house in Indiana, and the mother of three illegitimate children, and one was almost blind.

Nancy Riddle deserves special notice for her industry. Left by her husband's desertion with an idiot child to support, herself epileptic, she was forced to go to the poorhouse, but there she much more than pays her own way and that of her child, by her labor in taking care of the idiots.

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WALWORTH COUNTY.

Hollis Latham, Elkhorn,	} <i>Superintendents.</i>
Elisha Hulse, Richmond,	
Charles Dunlap, Elkhorn,	
Charles Dunlap, Elkhorn,		Overseer.

Walworth county has the county system of poor relief. No report of outdoor relief has been received from the superintendents.

There are twenty-three places licensed to sell liquor and twenty-three places where liquor is sold without license, these being in the villages of Whitewater and Sharon. The receipts for license were \$1,240, none of which was turned into the poor fund.

The Walworth county poorhouse had 50 inmates at the beginning of the year; 23 have been received, 16 dismissed, including 4 who died and 57 remain. Of these, 33 are insane. A building has been erected for the chronic insane men and many minor improvements made. The total current expenses of the poorhouse were \$3,586.72 and the average cost of support per week was \$1.22.

Walworth county poorhouse was visited June 27th and 28th by Mr. Elmore and the secretary, accompanied by Hon. Hollis Latham, one of the superintendents of the poor, and Prof. J. W. Swiler, of the Deaf and Dumb Institute. The work of moving back the barns and outbuildings and rearranging the yards was in progress. The poorhouse is as clean and well kept as any, and seems to excel in the cheerful industry of the inmates and especially of the insane. Restraints are little used and occupation is found to be the best medicine for the insane. All the insane except two do something and several do a full day's work each. Among them Mrs. Stearns, now 66 years old, is notable for her zeal and efficiency as a house-keeper. She washes and mops and makes beds and mends, under the idea that she is carrying on a boarding house for the county. Probably there is not a woman in the county that does as much hard work in the course of the year as she does. We saw two here, returned from the insane hospital a few months before, now working regularly as well as any hired men and with as little supervision.

This poorhouse was visited again by the secretary November

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11th. The building for the insane men was nearly finished and already occupied. The bed-rooms are mostly 8x12 and the two sitting rooms are 12x24 and 18x24. The ventilation was tested and found to work well.

This county is now caring for its chronic insane under the law of last winter, no material change being needed upon its former excellent management, except the construction of a better building for the male insane, already voted by the county board before the law was brought to their attention.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Peter Weimer, Aurora, }
 Herman Gruhle, Fillmore, } *Superintendents.*
 Charles Herman, Riceville, }
 Leonhard Harlemus, *Overseer.*

Washington county has the county system of poor relief. No report has been received from the county clerk.

The superintendents of the poor report that no outdoor relief is given. All persons applying for help must go to the poorhouse or not get it. The per diem and expenses of the superintendents are \$927.

No report has been received from the poorhouse.

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Geo. C. Pratt, Waukesha, *Superintendent.*

Waukesha county has the mixed system of poor relief.

There are 88 places where liquor is sold with a license, and 1 without. The license fees amount to \$2,066.18, of which \$1,268.50 was turned over to the poor fund. There were 70 persons wholly supported, and 72 partly supported by the town authorities, at an expense of \$2,086.68, or after deducting \$49.50 received for the care of the non-resident poor, a net cost of \$2,037.18.

Waukesha county has 40 inmates in the poorhouse, of whom 11 are insane and four idiotic. Many tramps have been kept in this poorhouse during the past year, sentenced by justices of the peace.

The net expenses of the poorhouse were \$2,069.27, and the *per capita* cost was 98 cents.

The total cost of pauperism was \$4,106.45.

Poorhouses and Pauperism in the Several Counties.

Waukesha county poorhouse was visited June 22 by Mr. Elmore and the secretary. Since our last visit there has been a change of superintendents, and Mr. Pratt, a former superintendent, is again in charge of the poorhouse and of poor relief for this county. Notwithstanding the removal of the insane to Milwaukee County Insane Asylum last year, there are now 8 insane men and 3 insane women here besides an idiotic woman. Altogether there are 15 women and 22 men. The record shows that this spring, when the jail overflowed with tramps, a considerable number had been sent to the poorhouse by justices of the peace. We cannot consider this good policy. The true policy for Waukesha county to do is to provide hard labor for vagrants at the jail, and there will soon be so few that they will not be crowded in the jail. Notwithstanding the tramps, the poorhouse was in good condition, except a part of the cellar, where the rotting boards should be replaced with cement.

An incident which occurred the same day, shows the character of a certain part of our population. A certain woman was found, on our calling the roll to be absent on leave. She had made her way to the Industrial School for Boys, where we found her a few hours after. She visited her son, who was committed there, and had supper. Then we heard her urge the superintendent to let her boy go home with her. His record, however, showed that the mother was an inmate of the poorhouse, and he refused to take any steps toward securing his release, as she had no home to take him to. When she found that it was useless to ask that, she *demande*d of the superintendent that he have a team hitched up and have her carried to the poorhouse, which he again refused to do, very politely, but decidedly. This woman was perfectly able to earn her own living, but preferred to live in the poorhouse in winter and roam about the country in the summer, and wanted to take her son into a vagabond life with her. The state, however, has taken her son and will make him a useful instead of a useless or criminal member of society.

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WAUPACA COUNTY.

John Gordinier, Little Wolf, *Superintendent.*

Waupaca county has the county system of poor relief under one efficient superintendent, who has charge both of the outdoor relief and of the poorhouse. He has not reported the amount of outdoor relief.

There are 25 places where liquor is sold, and 12 towns in which no license is granted. The amount received for license fees was \$1,320, none of which was turned over to the poor fund. No poor relief was granted by the several towns.

There are 39 inmates in the poorhouse, including 3 children, 8 insane and 10 idiotic persons. The superintendent and his wife do the work with the aid of one hired girl. This reduces the cost considerably. The total expenses were \$1,846.17, a *per capita* cost of 91 cents.

Waupaca county poorhouse was visited May 31, by the secretary. This was originally a hotel building. It is clean and well managed. The rooms have more of an air of home comfort about them than the rooms in most poorhouses. A stone building in the rear contained the insane. Several insane are kept here from Oconto and Shawano county.

Waupaca county has voted to provide for its chronic insane under the laws of last winter.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

J. M. Emmons, Winnebago, *Superintendent.*

Winnebago county has the mixed system of poor relief. The several towns care for their own out-door relief and send paupers to the poorhouse at the expense of the towns. The insane, idiotic and non-resident paupers are charged to the county. One superintendent is elected by the county board, and resides at the poorhouse. The plan has worked well under his management, and his system of records and reports is a model which it would be well for other counties to adopt so far as it agrees with their plan of poor relief.

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The population of this poorhouse has increased within the year from 38 to 47, 26 having been received and 3 born in the poorhouse, while 14 have been discharged and 6 have died. The men, as usual, preponderate, whether because of a greater amount of vice among men or the greater charity for women. Of the 67 different inmates during the year, 39 were male and 28 female; but the disproportion is still greater if we subtract the insane inmates, of whom there were 9 male and 13 female, from the total. Of those now in the poorhouse, 22 are over 60 years of age. The average cost of support per week for each inmate was \$1.37, and the net cost of the poorhouse was \$3,380.09.

There are 138 places where liquor is sold with a license, and 1 without. The amount of license fees was \$9,848.00, of which \$556.00 was turned over to the poor fund. The total cost of outdoor relief was \$8,762.52.

The total cost of pauperism in Winnebago county was \$12,142.61.

Winnebago county poorhouse was visited by the board April 28. We found Mr. Emmons and his assistant engaged in housecleaning. The part which had not yet been cleaned was cleaner and sweeter than some poorhouses after housecleaning. The chronic insane, of whom there are 25, 8 males and 17 females, are kept in one wing of the building. There is a special attendant for each sex, and two airing courts. Several of the insane were at work. We saw "Dutch Mary," who was found in such a deplorable condition in 1873, now "clothe1," if not "in her right mind," and so far improved by right treatment as to be able to do a great deal of work.

A second visit was made September 28, by Dr. Vivian and the secretary. Mr. Emmons was just recovering from a long and severe sickness, and his wife had died the year before, which two causes will satisfactorily account for the bedbugs found on the men's side and in the ward for male insane. Otherwise the house was clean. The farm pays as well as any in the state under the intelligent management of the superintendent.

As this county already nearly complied with the rules adopted by this board, it was allowed to care for its own chronic insane, under the law of last winter, after some alterations in the rooms, and the addition of another female attendant.

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The city of Oshkosh has a city superintendent of the poor, Mr. George Wrightman who has a good system of records. He visits each family relieved and has cut off several persons who have been carried on the list of beneficiaries for some years. There is a Ladies' Aid Society which is doing good work in relieving distress.

WOOD COUNTY.

Wood county has the town system of poor relief.

An imperfect report from that county, not including the city of Grand Rapids, gives the following items: Places licensed to sell liquor, 23; places selling without a license, 4; amount of license fees, \$1,245.85; amount turned over to poor fund, \$504.40. Persons wholly supported, 1; partly supported, 18; cost of poor relief, \$828.01; refunded by other counties, \$24; net cost of poor relief, \$804.01.

IV. NOTES UPON THE STATISTICS OF PAUPERISM.

1. REPORTS NOT RECEIVED.— We have this year fuller reports of poorhouses and pauperism than ever before. No reports have been received from the Richland county poorhouse or the Kenosha city poorhouse, notwithstanding repeated efforts to secure a report. No reports of pauperism have been received from the county clerks of Chippewa, Langlade, Lincoln, Monroe and Price counties. A few town clerks have also failed to report to county clerks, leaving the reports from the latter correspondingly imperfect. And a few superintendents of the poor have failed to report.

2. SYSTEMS OF POOR RELIEF.— There are three general systems of poor relief in Wisconsin, the county system, the town system and the mixed system.

The legal provisions respecting the relief and support of the poor are found in chapter 63 of the revised statutes. Under the powers there granted, in counties which have the full county system, all poor are supported at the poorhouse or otherwise relieved at the expense of the county.

In counties having the town system, all the poor who are charge-

Notes Upon the Statistics of Pauperism.

able to any town are relieved by the town authorities, and all transient paupers and all insane persons not otherwise provided for, are cared for at the expense of the county. The mixed system of poor relief is not explicitly provided for by statute, but has grown up under section 1518 of chapter 63 of the revised statutes. Under this system the county has a poorhouse in which all county paupers are kept at the expense of the county, and to which the towns may, at their own expense, send such paupers as they choose. The expense of maintaining them is charged back to each town, either at a fixed rate or at the actual cost, as near as it can be determined at the close of the year.

Several cities in counties having the town system maintain poorhouses of their own. In some cases paupers from other towns in the county are boarded in the city poorhouse at the expense of the county.

The following counties have the county system: Adams, Chippewa, Clark, Columbia, Dane, Green, Iowa, Jackson, Jefferson, Marathon, Monroe, Polk, Richland, Rock, St. Croix, Sauk, Vernon, Walworth, Washington and Waupaca. Of these, Clark and Jackson counties have begun work under the county system this year. These counties, it will be seen, are mostly in the southern portion of the state. Several other counties are considering the question of adopting the county system.

The following counties have the mixed system of poor relief: Brown, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Grant, Kewaunee, La Fayette, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Pierce, Racine, Waukesha and Winnebago. None have adopted it this year.

The following counties have the town system of poor relief: Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Buffalo, Burnett, Calumet, Crawford, Door, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Green Lake, Juneau, Kenosha, La Crosse, Lincoln, Manitowoc, Marinette, Marquette, Oconto, Outagamie, Pepin, Portage, Price, Shawano, Sheboygan, Taylor, Trempealeau, Waushara and Wood. These counties are mostly in the northern part of the state, and most of them have a small population.

The map of systems of poor relief which accompanies this report, exhibits the above to the eye.

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

3. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN POORHOUSES.—There has been an increase of population in the poorhouses, but this increase is due to the increased number of insane this year in the poorhouses.

There were 990 inmates in our poorhouses last year. During the year 805 inmates have been received and 11 have been born in the poorhouses. These latter were all born of mothers who came to the poorhouse because of the expected birth of a child, generally an illegitimate child.

The total number of different inmates in the poorhouses during the year was, therefore, 1,806. Of these, 550 were discharged, 27 children were bound out or adopted, 18 ran away, and 118 died; leaving 1,099 inmates September 30, 1881.

The proportion of male and female inmates of the total population was 1,067 to 585, and of those remaining September 30, 1881, it was 600 to 407. This corresponds with the experience everywhere that there are more male than female paupers.

4. CAUSES OF PAUPERISM.—Of the ages reported, 18 were under five years old, 29 were between five and sixteen, 652 were between sixteen and sixty, mostly over fifty years of age, and 413 over sixty.

As far as reported the apparent excuses for pauperism were as follows: Insanity, 423; idiocy, 122; disability from old age, 291; disability from chronic disease, 124; disability from loss of an arm or leg, 33; disability from blindness, 40; disability from other causes, 157; temporary sickness, 74; lying-in cases, 12. And there were reported as not disabled 387, a part of whom certainly ought not to be in the poorhouse.

5. NATIVITY AND SETTLEMENT OF PAUPERS.—Of the inmates of poorhouses 407 were of native birth and 672 of foreign birth, a noticeable preponderance of foreigners.

There were 61 who did not have a legal settlement in the county and 31 who did not have a legal settlement in the state. The latter are a charge upon the counties upon whom they happen to drift, and which have no means of collecting the cost of their care from any one, as their residence, if they have any, is in some other state.

6. FINANCES OF POORHOUSES.—The total expenses of the poor-

Notes Upon the Statistics of Pauperism.

houses were \$96,485.31. The expenses are much less than they would be except for the general policy of carrying on farms, and raising much of the subsistence upon the farms. There was received from the sales of farm produce and stock \$9,283.79, and from expenses of inmates refunded by other counties or by relatives \$1,631, leaving the net expenses \$85,125.77. Reckoned upon this as a basis the average cost of support of inmates in all the poorhouses of the state this year has been a fraction less than \$1.55 a week, or \$80.60 a year.

It should be understood that this average is based upon the net cash expenses of the poorhouses. The salaries and wages of all persons employed about the poorhouse, and the actual amount of all other expenses incurred, over and above all receipts from sales or from other counties for board of inmates, are counted in to make up the current expense account, upon which the average cost of support is reckoned. The account of the farm is not kept separate from the account of the poorhouse in most counties; nor is any exact inventory usually made from year to year, so that in any particular poorhouse the average cost may seem to vary from year to year much more than it actually does. But on the average of the state at large, these errors would tend to balance one another. Other considerations also seem to make about \$1.50 a reasonable cost of support per week. As is shown in another place, that is about the average cost of support in private benevolent institutions. Last year, in estimating this item and using only those poorhouses which do not follow the more expensive contract system, the average cost of support was found for those poorhouses which were used in the estimate, to be \$1.23 a week. Using all the poorhouses this year, the average cost should be higher, to say nothing of the increased cost of all supplies this year. We may therefore consider these figures as representing the average cost of support of paupers in this state, when kept upon productive farms.

The financial report from several counties given in these tables differ in some cases in some particulars from that reported to us, which we may presume is the same as the report to the county board. In several cases manifest errors in the addition, subtraction

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

or division have been corrected, and in several cases the computation has been necessarily changed, because made upon some other plan than that asked for in the report. In order to make this computation of any value, it must be upon a uniform basis for the whole state.

With these explanations a study of the figures by counties is instructive, comparing one county with another. In Green, Jefferson, Waukesha and Waupaca county poorhouses, the average cost per week has been less than \$1.00. In Brown, Chippewa and Fond du Lac, and in most of the poorhouses kept by contract, the cost was over \$1.75 a week. In the rest it ranged between \$1.00 and \$1.75.

7. OUTDOOR RELIEF BY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.—Outdoor relief is given by the superintendents of the poor in all counties having the county system of poor relief. But in many of these counties, for the sake of convenience in administering it, the supervisors are authorized to give up to some fixed limit, usually \$10 in any one case. It is a question whether this does not cost more in the end, than if the superintendents of the poor investigated each case. But as the supervisors in this case act for the superintendents of the poor, who are the only officers legally empowered in these counties to grant poor relief, the whole amount of outdoor relief granted in these counties is reported together by the superintendents. No report of outdoor relief has been received from Chippewa, Iowa or Richland counties, or the northern district of Jefferson county, or one district of Adams county. Of these we know from our visits to these counties that the amount of outdoor relief granted in Chippewa and Iowa counties is very small, and the aggregate of all not reporting would not much increase the total amount of outdoor relief, which as reported is \$37,374.16.

The policy as to outdoor relief in most of the counties having the county system is toward economy. In Washington county no outdoor relief whatever is granted, and in St. Croix, Iowa and Chippewa counties very little. As compared with the counties in which outdoor relief is granted by town and city officers, the county system seems to be economical.

Notes Upon the Statistics of Pauperism.

8. OUTDOOR RELIEF BY TOWN AND CITY OFFICERS.— In all the counties having the town system of poor relief, that relief is administered by the town board of supervisors, usually by the chairman. In cities lying in such counties, the practice varies; the cities of Appleton and La Crosse have city superintendents of the poor; in the other cities lying in these counties the poor relief is administered by the aldermen or by the supervisors in their several wards. In the counties having the mixed system of poor relief, the outdoor relief is administered in the same way, while the poor-house is managed by the county. In the cities lying in these counties the outdoor relief is administered by the aldermen or by the supervisors, except in the cities of Fond du Lac and Oshkosh, in which a city superintendent of the poor has charge of outdoor relief, and in Milwaukee, where a city superintendent acts together with the supervisors in their respective wards.

Reports have been received from all the counties acting under the town or the mixed system, except Langlade, Lincoln and Price, which, if received, could not materially change the result, as these are new counties. The reports from a few other counties are imperfect, from the failure of town clerks to report, but these also, if received, would not materially change the result. The total reported cost of outdoor relief by town and city officers, is \$156,195.17, a disproportionate share of which comes in Milwaukee, where the expenditure for outdoor relief is excessive. The number of persons thus relieved, counting all members of the families, is 8,152. The forms of relief as reported show that a very large share of this relief is given for provisions and fuel, as it should be, and that a comparatively small proportion was given in cash, which is wise.

The total net cost of poor relief in the state of Wisconsin is as follows:

Poorhouses, current expenses.....	\$85,125 77
Poorhouses, permanent improvements	14,479 01
Outdoor relief by superintendents of poor	37,374 16
Outdoor relief by town and city authorities	156,195 17
Milwaukee county hospital	8,175 25
	<hr/>
Total cost of pauperism	<u>\$301,349 36</u>

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

9. LIQUOR LICENSES AND THE POOR FUND.— Under section 1562 of the revised statutes, the licenses for the sale of liquor are turned into the poor fund, with certain exceptions. As reported, there were 3,367 places licensed to sell liquor and 186 places selling liquor without a license. The license fees amounted to \$188,851.04, of which \$60,405.49 was turned over to the poor fund.

10. DEPENDENT CHILDREN.— At the request of Hon. Geo. D. McDill, we have attempted to gather some statistics of the number of dependent children in the state, not including those cared for in institutions. The instructions upon our blanks were to include in the number of dependent children those who are now supported at the public cost outside of the poorhouse, or who are bound out or taken without formal indentures by persons not relatives, if they belong to either of the following classes:

1. Orphans.
2. Children, one or both of whose parents have been convicted of some crime, and are unable to support them.
3. Children whose parents are intemperate, or otherwise profligate, to such a degree as to disqualify them for properly caring for them.
4. Children deserted by their parents.
5. Illegitimate children, whose mothers are unable to support them.

The reports appear to be quite as reliable as could be expected, and err more from omission than from overstatement. No report of dependent children was made from Milwaukee, where it was obviously impossible to expect accurate figures without a regular census of the city. Such counties as Brown and Dane, not to mention several smaller counties, make no report of dependent children. The total number reported is 1,193, and the true number must be considerably greater. Several hundred of these would now be in poorhouses were it not for the law passed at the instance of this board, forbidding that practice. They are now placed in families at the discretion of the authorities who administer poor relief, except in those cases where private charity interposes.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

TABLE I.—LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS OF POORHOUSES.

(Names of counties having full county system, in CAPITALS. Names of counties having mixed system, charging town poor to the towns, in *italics*.)

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	Names of Superintendents.	Postoffice Address of Superintendents.	Name of Person in Charge of Poorhouse.	Postoffice Address.	Salary.	Remarks.
COUNTY POORHOUSES.						
ADAMS	W. J. Sineman ...	Big Spring	Ira G. Ward.....	New Haven	\$450	
	L. Schoonover.....	Easton				
	C. M. Simons.....	Arkdale.				
<i>Brown</i>	John Cryon	Green Bay	John Cryon	Green Bay.....	600	
CHIPPEWA.	John Morning.....	Chippewa Falls..	M. S. Sill.....	Chippewa Falls..	435	
	S. A. Royce.....	Chippewa Falls..				
	Ambrose Hoffman.	Chippewa Falls..				
CLARK.....	M. B. Warner	Greenwood	R. C. Evans	Neillsville	700	
	V. C. Ransom	Unity				
	William Campbell	Neillsville.....				
COLUMBIA.....	J. Q. Adams.....	Columbus	Geo. Muggleton .	Wyocena	600	
	H. W. Roblier....	Wyocena				
	John Graham	Portage				
DANE	C. E. Warner	Windsor	J. S. Meyers	Verona.....	800	
	Joseph Bayer.....	Madison				
	Arthur Platt.....	Mazomanie.....				
<i>Dodge</i>	W. C. Fuller	Juneau.....	W. C. Fuller.....	Juneau.....	800	
<i>Fond du Lac</i>	J. F. M. Gaertner.	Fond du Lac	J. F. M. Gaertner.	Fond du Lac	725	
<i>Grant</i>	Ch'n Co. Board....	R. B. Showalter .	Lancaster	Contra't	{ \$1.60 per week, and rent of the farm.

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Statistical Tables.

TABLE 1.— LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS OF POORHOUSES — continued.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	Names of Superintendents.	Postoffice Address of Superintendents.	Name of Person in Charge of Poorhouse.	Postoffice Address.	Salary.	Remarks.
COUNTY POORHOUSES — CON.						
GREEN	{ Daniel Smiley....	Albany.....	R. C. Whitcomb .	Monroe	\$600	And matron hired.
	{ Wm. Brown.....	Monroe				
	{ J. C. Zimmerman.	New Glarus				
IOWA.....	Com. of Co. Board	.....	E. J. Perkins....	Dodgeville.....	800	
JACKSON.....	{ R. C. Jones.....	Black River Falls	Marcus Clark...	Black River Falls	700	
	{ David Mason....	Manchester.....				
	{ John Andrews....	Garden Valley...				
JEFFERSON	{ Geo. Trucks.....	Jefferson	Geo. Trucks	Jefferson	750	{ Has charge outdoor relief also for half the Co. \$2.00 per week.
	{ Thos. Baxter	Watertown				
<i>Kewaunee</i>	Com. of Co. Board	.....	Peter Drissen..	Kewaunee.....	Contract	
<i>La Fayette</i>	Com. of Co. Board	.....	W. W. Murphy .	Darlington	700	
MARATHON	Com. of Co. Board	.....	Henry Paulus ..	Wausau	Contract	
<i>Milwaukee</i>	Com. of Co. Board	.....	{ F.W. Brikmeyer	Wauwatosa.....	800	Poorhouse. County hospital.
			{ F.A. Marden, M.D	Wauwatosa.....	1,200	
MONROE	{ A. H. Isham.....	Sparta	E Mooney.....	Sparta	425	
	{ W. Y. Baker.....	Oakdale.....				
	{ H. H. Cremer.....	Cashton				
<i>Ozaukee</i>	Com. of Co. Board	.....	Edward Winkler	Saukville.....	Contract	{ Paupers, \$2.20; insane, \$2.50.
<i>Pierce</i>	{ Geo. A. Dill	Prescott.	J. A. Hall.	Ellsworth	Contract	{ \$1.60 per week and use of farm
	{ C. C. Holton.....	Ono				
	{ Jos. Jensen.....	Ellsworth				
POLK	F. Wilke	St. Croix Falls.....	Geo. A. Beebe..	Shiloh	Contract	{ \$1.60 to \$2.00 per week.
<i>Racine</i>	{ Allen Stetson.....	Rochester	John Dietrich ..	Union Grove	465	
	{ Julius Luick	Racine				
	{ Geo. West.....	Raymond Center.				

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

RICHLAND	J. A. Meeker	Woodstock	J. A. Meeker ...	Woodstock		
ROCK	Volney Atwood...	Janesville	W. A. Pickett ..	Johnstown	\$600	
	C. S. North	Beloit				
	W. A. Pickett	Johnstown				
ST. CROIX	Jas. A. Bunker ...	Hudson	S. G. Bowron ...	Kinnikinnick ...	Contract	\$1.50 and use of farm.
	A. S. Marvin	New Richmond .				
	Homer Rider.....	Baldwin				
	Ner Stowe	Ironton				
SAUK	E. O. Holden.....	Baraboo.....	A. H. Perry	Reedsburgh	750	
	Geo. Owen	Prairie du Sac...				
VERNON	D. A. Barnard....	Viroqua.....	L. Decker	Viroqua.....	725	
	Hollis Latham....	Elkhorn.....				
WALWORTH.....	Elisha Hulse	Richmond.....	Chas. Dunlap...	Elkhorn.....	800	
	Charles Dunlap...	Elkhorn.....				
	Peter Weimer	Aurora				
WASHINGTON .	Herman Grutle ..	Fillmore	L. Horlemus....	West Bend	350	
	Charles Herman ..	Riceville				
<i>Waukesha</i>	Geo. C. Pratt	Waukesha	Geo. C. Pratt ...	Waukesha	600	
WAUPACA	John Gordinier...	Little Wolf.....	John Gordinier.	Little Wolf	600	Has charge of outdoor relief also. And matron hired
<i>Winnebago</i>	J. M. Emmons....	Winnebago... ..	J. M. Emmons..	Winnebago.....	700	
CITY POORHOUSES						
Appleton	Joseph Rork		Henry Frame....		300	
Eau Claire	Com. of Council ..		Wm. Buellesbach		Contract	\$3.00 a week.
Kenosha	Com. of Council...				Contract	
La Crosse	A. Steinlein		Frank Metz		Contract	\$2.50 a week and use of farm.
Prairie du Chien..	Com. of Council...		Wm. Brew		400	
Sheboygan	Com. of Council...		Mrs. F. Leonh'rt		Contract	\$1.50 a week and use of farm.
Stevens Point.....	Com. of Council...		Wm. Stephan...		Contract		$2.00 a week.

Statistical Tables.

TABLE II.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN POORHOUSES.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	NO. IN POORHOUSE OCTOBER 1, 1880.			NO. RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			NO. BORN IN THE POORHOUSE.			TOTAL POPULATION DURING THE YEAR.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
COUNTY POORHOUSES.												
Adams	8	7	15	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....	12	11	23
Brown	22	19	41	11	9	20	1	.....	1	34	28	62
Chippewa	9	1	10	11	3	14	.....	.....	.....	20	4	24
Clark ² .....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	11	.....	.....	.....	7	4	11
Columbia	26	26	52	22	7	29	.....	2	2	48	35	83
Dane	35	19	54	39	11	50	.....	.....	.....	74	30	104
Dodge	27	20	47	22	14	36	.....	.....	.....	49	34	83
Fond du Lac	31	17	48	8	1	9	.....	.....	.....	39	18	57
Grant	21	13	34	16	9	25	.....	.....	.....	37	22	59
Green	18	16	34	21	11	32	.....	.....	.....	39	27	66
Iowa	20	17	37	17	12	29	.....	.....	.....	37	29	66
Jackson ¹ .....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	9	.....	.....	.....	4	5	9
Jefferson	32	26	58	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....	35	31	66
Kewaunee	7	5	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	12
La Fayette	29	8	37	19	5	24	.....	.....	.....	48	13	61
Marathon	6	.....	6	12	.....	12	1	.....	1	19	.....	19
Milwaukee	70	24	94	95	35	130	.....	.....	.....	165	59	224
Monroe	6	5	11	17	7	24	.....	.....	.....	23	12	35
Ozaukee .....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Pierce	6	5	11	3	7	10	.....	.....	.....	9	12	21
Polk .....	.....	2	2	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6
Racine	10	9	19	18	2	20	.....	.....	.....	28	11	39

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

Rock.....	20	16	45	27	8	35	.....	.....	.....	56	24	80
St. Croix.....	8	.....	8	9	3	12	.....	1	1	17	4	21
Sauk.....	21	18	39	21	15	36	.....	.....	.....	42	33	75
Vernon.....	11	17	28	10	6	16	.....	.....	.....	21	23	44
Walworth.....	23	27	50	18	5	23	.....	.....	.....	41	32	73
Washington.....	26	9	35	7	1	8	.....	.....	.....	33	10	43
Waukesha.....	23	17	40	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
Waupaca.....	23	13	36	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	58
Winnebago.....	20	18	38	18	8	26	1	2	3	39	28	67
CITY POORHOUSES.												
Appleton.....	3	4	7	6	4	10	.....	.....	.....	9	8	17
Eau Claire.....	2	3	5	31	4	35	.....	.....	.....	33	7	40
La Crosse.....	5	1	6	18	10	28	.....	2	2	23	13	36
Prairie du Chien.....	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5
Sheboygan.....	8	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9
Stevens Point.....	3	.....	3	6	3	9	.....	.....	.....	9	3	12
Totals.....	589	387	990	520	222	805	3	8	11	1,067	585	1,806

¹ The poorhouse in Jackson county was opened January 1, 1881.

² The poorhouse in Clark county was opened last spring.

NOTE.—As will be seen, the returns from some counties are defective in giving totals only, which prevents the table from balancing. The poorhouses in Richland county and Kenosha city have failed to make returns.

TABLE II. MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN POORHOUSES — continued.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	NUMBER DISCHARGED.			NO. BOUND OUT OR ADOPTED.			NUMBER RAN AWAY.			NUMBER DIED.			TOTAL LOSS OF POPULATION.			NUMBER REMAINING SEPT. 30, 1881.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
COUNTY POORHOUSES.																		
Adams	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	2	6	8	9	6	15
Brown	9	8	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	9	14	12	26	20	16	36
Chippewa	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8	4	.....	4	13	3	16	7	1	8
Clark	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	3	2	5
Columbia	20	4	24	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	22	9	31	26	26	52
Dane	18	1	19	3	.....	3	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	32	7	39	42	23	65
Dodge	17	1	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	22	1	23	27	33	60
Fond du Lac	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	3	3	11	31	15	46
Grant	6	2	8	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	10	2	12	27	20	47
Green	13	2	15	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	18	3	21	21	24	45
Iowa	13	11	24	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	14	13	27	23	16	39
Jackson	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	3	2	4	6
Jefferson	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	5	4	9	30	27	57
Kewaunee	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	5	5	10
La Fayette	12	3	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	9	19	5	24	29	8	37
Marathon	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	12	.....	12	7	.....	7
Milwaukee	96	25	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	25	120	69	34	103
Monroe	9	4	13	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	11	5	16	12	7	19
Ozaukee .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	2	3	.....	.....	13
Pierce	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	8	8	16
Polk	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	2	2
Racine	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	15	1	16	13	10	23

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

Statistical Tables.

Rock	18	4	22	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	2	8	25	6	31	31	18	49
St. Croix.....	6	4	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	4	12	9	...	9
Sauk.....	12	12	24	2	1	3	2	...	2	2	1	3	18	14	32	24	19	43
Vernon	3	6	9	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	8	12	17	15	32
Walworth	5	3	8	3	1	4	...	...	...	3	1	4	11	5	16	30	27	57
Washington	11	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	14	5	19	19	5	24
Waukesha.....	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	40	...	...	40
Waupaca.....	...	...	16	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	22	...	...	39
Winnebago.....	10	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	11	9	20	28	19	47
CITY POORHOUSES.																		
Appleton.....	4	6	10	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	6	10	4	3	7
Eau Claire	27	4	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	33	4	37	3	...	3
Kenosha .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
La Crosse	8	3	11	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	5	11	4	15	12	9	21
Prairie du Chien .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
Sheboygan .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9
Stevens Point.....	4	5	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	7	12	3	...	3
Totals.....	366	134	550	18	7	27	12	2	18	73	40	118	467	183	712	600	407	1,099

See note on last page but one.

TABLE III.—AGES OF PAUPERS IN POORHOUSES.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	UNDER 5.			FROM 5 TO 16.			FROM 16 TO 60.			OVER 60.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
COUNTY POORHOUSES.												
Adams		1	1		1	1	4	1	5	5	3	8
Ashtland		1	1									
Brown				1		1	13	11	24	6	5	11
Chippewa							7	1	8			
Clark							1	2	3	2		2
Columbia		3	3				11	10	21	18	10	28
Dane							25	16	41	17	7	24
Dodge	1	2	3				16	18	34	15	8	23
Fond du Lac				2		2	19	12	31	10	3	13
Grant		1	1		1	1	14	14	28	13	4	17
Green							13	18	31	8	6	14
Iowa				2		2	10	15	25	10	4	14
Jackson							1	2	3	2	1	3
Jefferson		1	1	3		3	18	21	39	9	5	14
Kewaunee				1		1	3	2	5	1	3	4
La Fayette		1	1		1	1	9	3	12	20	3	23
Marathon	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	2	3	2		2
Milwaukee							59	25	84	10	9	19
Monroe							8	5	13	4	2	6
Ozaukee							2	2	4	5	4	9
Pierce							7	8	15	1		1
Polk								2	2			
Racine							8	7	15	8		8

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

Statistical Tables.

Richland							19	13	32	12	5	17
Rock							6	6	6	3		3
St. Croix							13	13	26	9	3	12
Sauk	1	2	3	2		2	8	12	20	7	2	9
Vernon				2	1	3	11	20	31	17	8	25
Walworth					1	1	10	3	13	8	7	15
Washington		1	1	1	2	3	6	5	11	16	12	28
Waukesha				1		1	8	7	15	11	10	21
Waupaca				1	2	3	7	16	23	19	3	22
Winnebago	1		1	1		1						
CITY POORHOUSES.												
Appleton							1		1	6		6
Eau Claire							2		2		1	1
Kenosha							9	7	16	3	1	4
La Crosse		1	1				2	2	4	1		1
Prairie du Chien							5	1	6	3		3
Sheboygan										3		3
Stevens Point												
Totals	4	14	18	19	10	29	356	296	652	284	129	413

TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF PAUPERISM IN POORHOUSES.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	INSANITY.			IDIOCY.			OLD AGE.			CHRONIC DISEASE.			LOSS OF MEMBERS.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
COUNTY POORHOUSES.															
Adams	2	3	5	2	3	5	6	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown.....	9	11	20	.....	3	3	6	5	11	5	3	8	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Clark .....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Columbia	5	13	18	3	2	5	17	3	20	7	3	10	.....	.....	.....
Dane.....	19	17	36	6	5	11	6	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dodge	15	16	31	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac.....	13	16	29	4	2	6	7	.....	7	4	.....	4	.....	.....	2
Grant.....	9	11	20	5	5	10	2	.....	2	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Green	11	13	24	2	4	6	8	6	14	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	6	7	13	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Jackson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	14	15	29	6	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kewaunee.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Fayette	8	2	10	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	15	2	17	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee .....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	108	35	143	15	6	21	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	5	4	9	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ozaukee	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce	3	5	8	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polk .....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Racine	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Richland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock	16	8	24	2	.....	2	7	4	11	10	5	15	.....	.....	.....
St. Croix	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

Statistical Tables.

Sauk	6	8	14	4	2	6	10	3	13	7	2	9	.....	.....	.....
Vernon	2	4	6	6	8	14	2	1	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Walworth	13	23	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	12	2	14	7	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waukesha.....	6	5	11	2	2	4	3	2	5	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Waupaca.....	4	4	8	4	2	6	5	3	8	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago.....	8	16	24	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CITY POORHOUSES.															
Appleton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eau Claire .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Kenosha .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse	10	4	14	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Prairie du Chien.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stevens Point.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	205	218	433	66	56	122	213	78	291	82	32	124	33	.....	33

TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF PAUPERISM IN POORHOUSES — continued.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	BLINDNESS.			OTHER CAUSES.			HOSPITAL CASES.			LYING IN CASES.			NOT DISABLED.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
COUNTY POORHOUSES.															
Adams															
Brown	1		1	11	5	16	2	1	3					3	3
Chippewa		1	1				2		2				16		16
Clark				3		3							3		3
Columbia	6		6	14	3	17					3	3			
Dane		1	1	30	4	34	8		8						
Dodge													12	38	50
Fond du Lac	2		2										7		7
Grant	6	2	8	9	3	12	1		1					1	1
Green		1	1	8		8							4	1	5
Iowa	1	2	3										25	17	42
Jackson								2	2				15	10	25
Jefferson													18	7	25
Kewaunee				1		1									
La Fayette	3		3												
Milwaukee	2	2	4	18	15	33									
Monroe				12	8	20									
Ozaukee	1		1												
Pierce							3	4	7		2	2			
Polk				1		1								3	3
Racine							1		1				10	3	13
Richland															
Rock	1		1	1		1							17	7	24
St. Croix	1		1								1	1	12	4	16

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

Statistical Tables.

Sauk.....	3		3	2		2	1	1	2				14	12	26
Vernon.....													10	10	20
Walworth.....															
Washington.....													1	1	47
Waukesha.....	1	2	3	2	2	4							40	7	47
Waupaca.....													3	3	61
Winnebago.....							3		3				36	25	61
CITY POORHOUSES.															
Appleton.....															
Eau Claire.....							28	10	38						
Kenosha.....															
La Crosse.....	1		1		5	5	5	2	7				2	2	
Prairie du Chien.....															
Sheboygan.....															
Stevens Point.....															
Total.....	29	11	40	112	45	157	54	20	74				12	12	387

Reports under this head are imperfect, but give a fair proportion of the respective causes.

TABLE V.—OTHER FACTS RESPECTING INMATES OF POORHOUSES.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	INSANE IN POORHOUSES SEP. 30, 1881.			NO. OF THESE WHO HAVE BEEN IN HOSPITAL.			IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE MINDED IN POORHOUSE, SEPT. 30. 1881.			CHILDREN BETWEEN 5 AND 16, OF SOUND MIND AND BODY.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
COUNTY POORHOUSES.												
Adams	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	4	.....	1	1
Brown	14	12	26	20	16	36	4	.....	4	3	.....	3
Chippewa .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Clark .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	4	13	17	6	8	14	3	2	5	.....	3	3
Dan	18	14	32	15	11	26	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....
Dodge	15	16	31	8	10	18	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac	13	14	27	13	13	26	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Grant	9	11	20	8	10	18	5	5	10	.....	.....	.....
Green	9	12	21	8	11	19	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	6	7	13	5	3	8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Jackson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	14	17	31	12	13	25	6	4	10	.....	.....	.....
Kewaunee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....
La Fayette	8	2	10	5	1	6	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Marathon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Milwaukee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	5	4	9	2	2	4	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....
Ozaukee	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

Statistical Tables.

Polk.....		2	2		1	1						
Racine.....	4	4	8	5	1	6	2	2	4			
Richland.....												
Rock.....	15	8	23	9	6	15	1		1			
St. Croix.....	1		1	1		1	1		1			
Sauk.....	4	7	11	3	4	7	4	2	6	1		1
Vernon.....	2	4	6	3	1	4	6	6	12			
Walworth.....	12	21	33	4	7	11					1	1
Washington.....	11	2	13	7		7	7	3	10	1		1
Waukesha.....	6	5	11	1	2	3	2	2	4	1		1
Waupaca.....	4	4	8	4	4	8	6	4	10	1	2	3
Winnebago.....	9	13	22	5	13	18				1		1
CITY POORHOUSES.												
Appleton.....												
Eau Claire.....												
Kenosha.....												
La Crosse.....	10	4	14	7	4	11						
Prairie du Chien.....												
Sheboygan.....		1	1									
Stevens Point.....												
Totals.....	200	203	403	155	146	301	75	52	127	13	9	22

NOTE — The apparent difference in the number of the insane and some other particulars between this table and Table IV, are accounted for by the fact that Table IV gives the total number of different inmates of poorhouses during the year, while this table gives the number on hand at the close of the year.

TABLE V.—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.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
COUNTY POORHOUSE.												
Adams	7	6	13	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown	7	8	15	6	7	13	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa	5	4	9	15	.....	15	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Clark	2	2	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	11	10	21	15	16	31	1	3	4	1	3	4
Dane.....	5	5	10	37	18	55	5	1	6	7	1	8
Dodge.....	18	6	24	18	18	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac..	7	.....	7	24	15	39	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Grant.....	15	11	26	12	9	21	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Green.....	13	15	28	8	9	17	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson.....	.....	1	1	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	13	9	22	17	18	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kewaunee.....	4	1	5	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Fayette.....	14	8	22	34	5	39	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Marathon.....	1	.....	1	4	5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee.....	6	4	10	63	30	93	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Monroe.....	7	6	13	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ozaukee.....	2	.....	2	7	4	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce.....	3	2	5	5	6	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
olk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Racine.....	2	1	3	12	9	23	10	3	13	8	2	10

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

Statistical Tables.

Richland.....												
Rock.....	16	14	30	15	4	19	4		4			
St. Croix.....	6	2	8	11	2	13	3		3	1		1
Sauk.....	12	11	23	13	7	20	2		2			
Vernon.....	8	9	17	9	6	15						
Walworth.....	15	13	28	15	14	29						
Washington.....												
Waukesha.....	7	5	12	18	10	28	1	1	2			
Waupaca.....	12	10	22	10	7	17						
Winnebago.....	7	7	14	21	12	33	1		1	1		1
CITY POORHOUSES.												
Appleton.....	1		1	6		6	1		1			
Eau Claire.....	1		1	2		2						
Kenosha.....												
La Crosse.....	3	3	6	9	6	15		1	1		1	1
Prairie du Chien.....												
Sheboygan.....												
Stevens Point.....	4		4	4	4	8	7	4	11	1		1
Total.....	234	173	407	421	251	672	41	20	61	21	10	31

15 - CHAR.

TABLE VI.—FINANCIAL REPORTS 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	\$336 00	\$15 00	\$150 50	.....	\$180 75	\$35 00	\$30 00	\$1,197 25
Brown	600 00	317 34	150 00	1,380 53	465 29	321 01	380 77	226 42	3,841 36
Chippewa	435 00	348 00	210 00	398 31	37 50	35 57	.....	466 54	1,930 92
Clark	700 00	357 12	20 50	377 31	40 00	45 71	.....	508 24	2,048 88
Columbia	600 00	228 00	331 30	1,191 30	312 91	423 65	80 18	381 12	3,548 46
Dane.....	600 00	744 66	112 72	1,130 00	264 00	360 00	62 00	1,296 30	4,569 68
Dodge	800 00	1,230 00	300 00	2,120 15	400 00	380 60	340 00	300 45	5,871 20
Fond du Lac	550 00	1,309 00	20 00	724 11	158 00	211 58	266 06	2,377 56	5,566 31
Grant	400 00	519 50	75 00	2,320 50	.....	125 00	25 00	25 00	3,480 00
Green	600 00	792 00	77 75	857 14	72 50	346 55	58 54	81 43	2,885 91
Iowa.....	80 00	275 00	65 00	1,245 01	172 50	.....	.....	784 43	3,341 94
Jackson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,305 24	1,305 24
Jefferson	750 00	368 00	50 00	600 00	400 00	300 00	200 00	295 63	2,963 63
Kewaunee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,080 00	1,080 00
La Fayette.....	700 00	865 00	190 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,128 79	2,883 79
Marathon .....	.....	.....	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	600 00	660 00
Milwaukee	800 00	1,296 00	.....	5,065 32	492 00	475 00	32 00	691 77	8,852 09
Monroe	425 00	110 00	64 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	816 95	1,416 20
Ozaukee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600 00	1,600 00
Pierce .....	.....	.....	53 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,066 00	1,119 00
Polk .....	.....	.....	.....	228 97	.....	.....	.....	147 64	460 09
Racine	465 00	261 00	100 00	.....	.....	70 33	13 15	2,108 00	2,934 00
Richland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock.....	600 00	600 00	100 00	1,111 10	358 08	573 46	243 20	573 50	4,159 34

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

Statistical Tables.

St. Croix	600 00	435 00	125 00	160 00	150 00	120 00	80 00	.....	1,670 00
Sauk	750 00	469 44	75 00	379 70	160 80	275 01	290 75	631 79	2,942 49
Walworth	800 00	384 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,318 97	4,602 97
Washington	350 00	192 00	49 00	360 00	.....	293 00	560 00	520 19	2,324 19
Waukesha	600 00	270 00	.....	664 15	137 00	323 69	154 60	381 16	2,529 60
Waupaca	600 00	104 00	15 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,125 67	1,845 17
Winnebago	700 00	850 00	171 00	1,199 05	257 87	279 65	26 83	190 60	3,675 00
CITY POORHOUSES.									
Appleton	360 00	60 00	5 00	150 00	50 00	50 00	35 00	150 00	860 00
Eau Claire .....	.....	.....	.....	567 00	.....	81 50	.....	.....	648 50
Kenosha .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse .....	.....	.....	.....	1,654 94	.....	32 00	45 00	92 16	1,824 10
Prairie du Chien	400 00	.....	48 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448 00
Sheboygan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stevens Point .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$15,385 00	\$9,711 16	\$2,582 12	\$24,035 09	\$3,928 45	\$5,304 06	\$2,838 08	\$24,301 55	\$96,485 31

TABLE VII.—FINANCIAL REPORTS OF POORHOUSES — RECEIPTS.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	From sales.	Expenses of inmates refunded.	Total receipts.	Net Expenses.	Total No. of weeks' board furnished inmates.		Per capita cost of support.
					Weeks.	Days.	
COUNTY POORHOUSES.							
Adams	\$85 00	\$65 00	\$150 00	\$1,047 25	884	00	\$1 18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown	23 91	.....	23 91	3,817 45	2,127	4	1 82 $\frac{3}{4}$
Chippewa	58 64	.....	58 64	1,872 28	1,012	00	1 85
Clark	70 70	.....	70 70	1,978 18	*218	2	1 28
Columbia .....	.....	301 06	301 06	3,247 40	2,806	00	1 15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dane	484 93	217 50	702 23	3,867 00	3,118	00	1 24
Dodge	211 52	139 35	350 87	5,520 33	3,298	00	1 67
Fond du Lac	694 65	136 25	830 90	4,735 41	2,540	00	1 86 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grant	500 25	.....	500 25	2,979 75	2,175	00	1 37
Green	1,393 25	140 00	1,533 25	1,352 66	2,097	00	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iowa.....	523 30	.....	523 30	2,818 64	¹ 2,080	00	1 35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jackson.....	627 65	.....	627 65	677 59	.....	.....	¹ 1 55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jefferson .....	.....	.....	.....	2,963 63	3,328	00	89
Kewaunee.....	.....	.....	² 200 00	² 880 00	540	00	1 63
La Fayette .....	.....	.....	.....	2,883 79	1,924	00	1 49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Marathon .....	.....	.....	155 00	5,905 00	.....	.....	² 3 00
Milwaukee	489 11	.....	489 11	8,362 98	5,512	00	1 51 $\frac{3}{4}$
Monroe ..	223 28	.....	223 28	1,292 92	1,171	00	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ozaukee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	² 1 2 40
Pierce .....	.....	.....	.....	1,119 00	¹ 660	00	1 60
Polk	210 00	.....	210 00	250 00	148	3	1 68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Racine	30 00	.....	30 00	¹ 2,964 00	1,665	00	² 1 60
Rock.....	619 41	.....	619 41	3,539 93	2,688	00	1 31 $\frac{3}{4}$
St. Croix.....	938 37	.....	938 37	731 63	487	2	1 50
Sauk.....	152 72	76 83	229 55	2,712 94	2,132	00	1 27 $\frac{1}{4}$

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

Statistical Tables.

Walworth	1,016 25	.....	1,016 25	3,586 72	2,964 00	1 22
Washington	509 25	150 00	659 25	1,664 74	1,632 00	1 02 ⁸ / ₁₃
Waukesha	238 47	221 86	460 33	2,069 27	2,106 00	98
Waupaca.....	.....	.....	.....	1,845 17	2,032 2	95 ³ / ₄
Wilnebago.....	136 76	158 15	294 91	3,380 09	2,460 00	1 37
CITY POORHOUSES.						
Appleton.....	110 00	25 00	135 00	725 00	374 00	1 94
Eau Claire ² .....	.....	.....	.....	648 50	189 00	3 53 ³ / ₄
Kenosha .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse .....	.....	.....	26 32	1,797 78	528 3	3 40
Prairie du Chien .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448 00	.....
Sheboygan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stevens Point ² .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 00	2 00
Totals	\$9,283 79	\$1,631 00	\$11,359 54	\$85,125 77	\$54,950 00	\$1 55

¹ Estimated.

² By contract.

TABLE VIII.—FINANCIAL REPORT—OTHER ITEMS.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	Paid for land, buildings and other improvements.	Total No. acres of land.	No. 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 POORHOUSES.							
Adams	\$165 00	260	90	\$3,000 00	\$2,000 00	\$100 00	.....
Brown	2,200 00	113½	94	17,000 00	1,000 00	200 00	\$1,647 85
Chippewa	624 25	80	45	3,000 00	400 00	313 00	.....
Clark	539 86	160	70	7,500 00	2,130 25	.....	.....
Columbia .....	.....	45	10	7,500 00	1,500 00	200 00	.....
Dane.....	460 00	313	110	17,000 00	5,000 00	400 00	.....
Dodge .....	.....	140	140	.....	7,315 95	.....	1,267 85
Fond du Lac.....	337 00	174	140	8,000 00	2,969 86	500 00	.....
Grant .....	.....	220	135	21,700 00	2,700 00	350 00	.....
Green.....	300 00	320	280	24,500 00	8,355 00	300 00	.....
Jackson.....	3,094 22	.....	.....	2,500 00	1,510 39	.....	.....
Jefferson .....	.....	100	75	10,000 00	1,200 00	.....	.....
Kewaunee.....	.....	120	75	4,500 00	.....	.....	.....
La Fayette.....	329 69	177	110	30,000 00	1,800 00	160 00	1,704 30
Marathon .....	.....	100	50	3,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....
Milwaukee.. ..	185 00	160	100	75,000 00	10,000 00	600 00	.....
Monroe	177 77	200	100	4,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....
Pok.....	92 00	206	52	3,000 00	1,000 00	50 00	.....
Racine.....	300 00	120	80	4,900 00	580 00	120 00	1500 00
Rock	2500 00	199	120	16,500 00	2,000 00	200 00	.....
St Croix.....	.....	160	112	5,000 00	1,000 00	150 00	.....
Sauk.....	150 00	122	122	15,000 00	1,600 00	300 00	.....

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

Statistical Tables.

Vernon		160	160	7,600 00	3,168 73	150 00	.....
Walworth	1,600 00	160	160	20,400 00	6,714 00	500 00	.....
Washington		160	120	12,000 00	2,000 00	100 00	.....
Waukesha.....		165	135	15,000 00	3,000 00	100 00	231 97
Waupaca.....		97	57	700 00	300 00	.....	.....
Winnebago.....	150 00	95	86	25,500 00	5,000 00	400 00	900 00
CITY POORHOUSES.							
Appleton.....	135 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eau Claire ³.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kenosha .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse	45 00	120	50	5,000 00	200 00	50 00	.....
Prairie du Chien		5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stevens Point.....		40	8	800 00	100 00	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$14,479 01	4,531½	2,891	\$372,600 00	\$77,644 18	\$5,208 00	\$6,251 97

¹ About.

² Estimated.

³ Rented.

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

TABLE IX.—OUTDOOR RELIEF BY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR—STATISTICS OF PERSONS.

COUNTIES.	No. of persons wholly supported outside of the poorhouse.	No. of persons partly supported or temporarily relieved.	No. of persons furnished transportation to other places, except to and from poorhouse.	No. of children bound out or adopted.	Total No. of dependent children.
Adams (1)		23			15
Adams (2)	1	23	1		
Clark	5	36	5		
Green		70	4	2	
Jefferson (1)		208	10		124
Monroe		226	51	4	
Polk	5	57	5		
St. Croix		9	6	2	1
Sauk (2)		22			2
Sauk (3)		136	16	2	
Vernon		209		1	
Washington					2
Totals	11	1,018	98	11	144

NOTE.—In the cases of Adams, Jefferson and Sauk counties, the Superintendents report separately each for his own district. No reports have been received from several Superintendents.

TABLE IX.—OUT DOOR RELIEF BY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR—FINANCIAL STATISTICS—continued.

COUNTIES.	Per diem and expenses of town, village or city officers charged for care of poor.	Paid for medical attendance and medicines for the poor.	Paid for provisions for the poor.	Paid for cloth for the poor.	Paid for fuel for the poor.	Paid for transportation for the poor.	Paid for board and care of the poor.	Cash given to persons relieved or supported.	Cost of all other forms of out-door relief.	Total cost of out-door relief.	Rec'd from other towns or counties for care of non resident poor.	Net cost of out-door relief.
Adams (1)	\$20 00	\$1 00	\$30 00	\$8 50			\$10 00			\$69 50		\$69 50
Adams (2)	50 00	202 00	148 06	60 92	\$27 00	\$49 78	59 25	\$5 00		607 01	\$32 00	575 01
Clark	64 75	391 65	217 56		20 00	74 35	510 84	6 50	\$68 50	1,354 15		1,354 15
Columbia	420 78	495 23				30 00			2,537 71	3,483 72	301 06	3,182 66
Dane	854 37				902 50				8,509 18	10,266 05		10,266 05
Green	250 00	300 00	225 00	105 00	150 00	35 00	20 00	190 00		1,025 00		1,025 00
Jackson									1,019 78	1,019 78		1,019 78
Jefferson (1)										3,315 99		3,315 99
Monroe										2,339 54		2,339 54
Polk	214 81	129 00	146 66	56 60	2 00	58 70	67 37	113 40		788 74		788 84
Rock										5,021 97		5,021 97
St. Croix		30 00				164 16	165 77			359 93	211 67	148 26
Sauk (1)		214 55	361 89	47 15	117 38	48 30	200 80		170 00	1,165 07		1,165 07
Sauk (2)		25 00	180 00		15 00	3 00	31 00	5 00		254 00		254 00
Sauk (3)	125 00	75 25	539 76			94 29	34 10		74 18	942 58	165 29	777 29
Vernon	264 24	354 86	701 48	350 75		132 00			160 12	1,963 45		1,963 45
Walworth										1,555 70		1,555 70
Washington	927 00									927 00		927 00
Waupaca										2,625 00		2,625 00
Totals	\$3,195 95	\$2,218 54	\$2,550 41	\$628 92	\$1,233 88	\$689 58	\$1,099 13	\$319 90	\$12,539 47	\$38,084 18	\$710 02	\$37,374 16

Statistical Tables.

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

TABLE X.—OUTDOOR RELIEF BY TOWN AND CITY OFFICERS.

COUNTIES.	No. of persons wholly supported outside of the poorhouse.	No of persons partly supported or temporarily relieved.	No. of persons furnished transportation to other places, except to and from poorhouse.	No. of children bound out or adopted.	Total No. of dependent children.
Ashland	3	6	7		
Barron	12	26			
Bayfield		8	6		
Brown		2	105	2	
Buffalo	19	74	5	6	6
Burnett	11				
Calumet	15	84			99
Clark	5	36	5		
Columbia		8		2	6
Crawford	27	81	7	5	30
Dodge	114	267	23	5	43
Door	5	73	2		9
Douglas	18	7			
Dunn	17	128	10	2	5
Eau Claire	8	146	4	101	4
Fond du Lac	34	763	31	3	361
Grant	21	168	7	6	42
Green			1	3	
Green Lake	31	124	16	6	22
Iowa		32	1	1	1
Jackson	1	12	3	1	1
Juneau	12	97	8		6
Kenosha	9	28	1	6	3
Kewaunee	24	52	6		13
La Crosse	23	129	42	4	5
La Fayette	17	83	7		5
Manitowoc	22	75	16		15
Marathon		1			1
Marinette	11	100	17		3
Milwaukee		3,000	347		
Oconto	9	54	1		10
Outagamie	38	152	1	1	69
Ozaukee	3	43	1		1
Pepin	2	8	2		
Pierce	8	49	4	3	5
Polk					
Portage	30	107	12	2	7
Racine	24	233	3	2	12
Richland		1			
Rock		2			
Sauk				3	3

Statistical Tables.

TABLE X.—OUTDOOR RELIEF BY TOWN AND CITY OFFICERS—con.

COUNTIES.	No. of persons wholly supported outside of the poorhouse.	No. of persons partly supported or temporarily relieved.	No. of persons furnished transportation to other places, except to and from poorhouse.	No. of children bound out or adopted.	Total No. of dependent children.
Shawano	3	37	3	1	1
Sheboygan	98	211	25	1	18
Taylor.....	8	39	3	1	1
Trempealeau... ..	26	77	6	.....	17
Vernon.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Walworth .....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waukesha	70	92	11	.....	4
Waupaca .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waushara	14	29	.....	.....	3
Winnebago	16	600	27	1	205
Wood	1	18	.....	2	1
Totals	809	7,343	776	174	1,049

TABLE X.—OUTDOOR RELIEF BY TOWN AND CITY OFFICERS.

COUNTIES.	Per diem and expenses of town, village or city officers charged for care of poor.	Paid for medical attendance and medicine for the poor.	Paid for provisions for the poor.	Paid for clothing for the poor.	Paid for fuel for the poor.	Paid for transportation for the poor.	Paid for board and care of the poor.	Cash given to persons relieved or supported.	Cost of all other forms of outdoor relief.	Total cost of outdoor relief.	Received from other towns or counties for care of non-resident poor.	Net cost of outdoor relief.
Ashland		\$150 00	\$92 50	\$50 00		\$67 70	\$347 08	\$70 00		\$777 28		\$777 28
Barron		533 23	339 88	62 00	\$24 00		331 75	280 00		1,724 78	\$672 08	1,052 70
Bayfield		36 95	287 40			10 00		397 50		781 85		781 85
Brown	\$30 00	144 25	505 03	79 70		13 00	150 00	172 00		1,095 73	136 75	958 98
Buffalo	10 00	648 35	189 05	268 38	55 50	76 00	510 50	124 50	\$14 54	1,896 82	68 00	1,828 82
Burnet		51 00	40 00				93 00	68 00		252 00		252 00
Calumet	58 00	131 50	592 38	516 08	56 37		1,847 52	334 00	80 91	3,566 76		3,566 76
Clark	64 75	391 65	217 56	45 71	40 00	74 35	510 84	6 50	68 50	1,354 15		1,354 15
Columbia												
Crawford	57 85	215 20	738 75	247 54	29 00	28 00	1,512 65		226 62	3,013 86	518 88	2,494 98
Dodge	61 00	620 14	2,281 86	755 77	1,189 93	89 37	1,015 81	854 40	296 74	7,533 79	218 40	7,319 39
Door	5 00	434 07	364 52	113 39	43 60	10 00	662 70	85 00	144 29	1,862 57	322 62	1,539 95
Douglass		217 00	678 00	35 00	115 00		150 00			1,195 00		1,195 00
Dunn	28 00	235 90	307 67	51 87	19 25	138 00	3,028 40			3,809 09	1,340 84	2,468 15
Eau Claire	455 00	1,505 30	2,145 54	228 90	267 77	29 90	1,033 00	705 25	952 74	7,323 40	523 23	6,800 17
Fond du Lac	149 50	535 25	4,568 51	653 95	1,640 08	103 50	413 86	317 03	372 23	8,986 82	364 00	8,622 82
Grant	34 00	474 55	761 26	346 40	154 95	125 75	971 76	1,423 25	101 40	4,393 32	673 85	3,719 47
Green Lake	132 00	317 10	856 74	285 59	457 75	86 05	1,663 00	170 00	937 40	4,905 63	982 98	3,922 65
Iowa		12 00	25 00			7 00	16 50	177 40	23 00	260 90		260 90
Jackson	6 00	30 50	48 55	4 00	2 00	5 75	115 25	1 25		213 30		213 30

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

Juneau....	59 00	266 37	1,187 84	307 31	156 20	6 15	1,588 89	70 90	209 99	3,942 65	35 00	3,907 65
Kenosha...	90 00	70 00	543 40	249 90	227 00	68 00	330 00	235 00	.....	1,813 30	.....	1,813 30
Kewaunee..	.....	12 00	290 10	50 00	.....	28 58	675 25	451 98	25 00	1,532 83	8 50	1,524 33
La Crosse..	18 85	803 95	1,424 66	240 36	81 10	135 20	1,300 94	446 17	412 39	4,863 62	1,263 52	3,600 10
La Fayette..	13 50	164 85	1,036 50	98 75	29 56	33 25	239 75	412 00	110 00	2,837 46	.....	2,837 46
Manitowoc..	10 00	397 25	.....	24 00	26 50	167 00	838 50	4,173 00	76 00	5,662 25	200 00	5,462 25
Marinette..	124 10	811 80	1,074 82	140 49	34 00	262 00	2,574 59	53 70	298 10	5,373 60	1,924 19	3,449 41
Milwaukee..	.....	1,650 00	17,497 42	202 25	15,107 51	981 35	8 15	5 65	402 54	35,854 87	.....	35,854 87
Oconto....	717 21	138 50	648 41	45 00	.....	20 00	662 66	131 21	10 00	2,372 99	.....	2,372 99
Outagamie..	409 00	641 40	1,629 71	305 51	168 48	44 91	1,040 30	1,289 37	446 76	5,914 44	102 88	5,841 56
Ozaukee....	2 00	22 25	301 37	33 00	43 50	90	236 70	216 90	43 82	1,043 44	3 45	1,039 99
Pepin.....	.....	20 00	.....	27 45	2 25	.....	467 45	58 15	32 00	607 30	.....	607 30
Pierce.....	4 00	359 69	371 66	86 55	.....	17 50	702 10	58 25	4 00	1,603 75	.....	1,603 75
Portage....	9 50	329 87	1,903 53	142 05	46 19	5 25	899 85	576 50	77 67	3,965 41	199 42	3,765 99
Racine.....	46 50	640 90	5,593 84	403 12	1,729 50	16 75	703 98	348 00	115 24	9,597 83	.....	9,597 83
Richland....	.....	21 79	1 60	27 50	.....	.....	10 00	30 00	5 00	95 89	.....	95 89
Shawano....	22 75	45 80	136 12	23 00	7 80	25 90	160 00	40 00	.....	465 37	.....	465 37
Sheboygan..	194 00	726 40	1,794 71	490 16	935 86	62 50	2,178 92	1,756 50	150 55	8,290 60	1,652 56	6,638 04
Taylor.....	.....	760 15	360 98	78 67	.....	19 00	674 81	37 27	40 00	1,970 88	730 74	1,240 14
Tr'mpealeau	45 00	336 48	1,207 60	251 89	72 35	77 20	320 13	44 20	113 30	2,468 15	418 39	2,049 77
Waukesha..	133 00	224 73	1,087 91	73 90	403 95	59 80	108 00	77 00	60 75	2,278 41	49 50	2,228 91
Waushara..	17 50	48 40	182 25	127 83	51 10	.....	1,078 38	13 00	7 75	1,526 21	213 82	1,312 39
Winnebago..	670 60	650 45	5,680 95	466 57	1,090 20	143 15	222 83	86 70	178 87	9,703 11	940 56	8,762 55
Wood.....	11 00	52 40	206 53	15 85	247 94	.....	294 24	.....	.....	828 01	24 00	804 01
Total...	3,818 91	15,314 37	57,301 11	9,745 30	24,568 69	3,038 76	31,638 04	15,647 53	6,038 10	169,783 32	13,588 15	156,195 17

Statistical Tables.

Poorhouses and Pauperism.

TABLE XI.—LIQUOR LICENSES AND THE POOR FUND.

COUNTIES.	No. of places licensed to sell liquor.	No. of places where liquor is sold without a license.	Amount received for license.	Amount of license turned into the poor fund.
Adams	0	0	\$00 0	\$00 0
Ashland	17	.....	1,437 50	1,437 50
Barron	20	.....	1,623 49	1,623 48
Bayfield	3	.....	300 00	300 00
Brown	56	.....	1,854 05	537 50
Buffalo	53	.....	1,827 50	1,334 45
Burnett	2	.....	50 00	.....
Calumet	56	3	1,714 17	613 00
Chippewa* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clark	18	1	1,379 79	561 81
Columbia	63	2	3,105 00	.....
Crawford	40	0	1,807 88	1,586 18
Dane	153	.....	6,686 50	.....
Dodge	118	4	3,610 20	2,720 20
Door	26	8	1,127 50	1,127 50
Douglas	6	.....	780 00	400 00
Dunn	26	2	2,355 00	2,130 00
Eau Claire	78	.....	9,258 00	9,258 00
Fond du Lac	108	37	2,860 75	170 45
Grant	78	2	6,254 33	3,671 98
Green	26	1	1,737 50	.....
Green Lake	38	7	2,355 00	520 00
Iowa	50	4	3,183 75	.....
Jackson	8	.....	715 00	112 50
Jefferson	129	2	4,646 59	.....
Juneau	38	4	2,595 00	2,020 00
Kenosha	27	5	1,855 00	25 00
Kewaunee	57	4	1,601 10	794 50
La Crosse	120	.....	6,136 11	3,065 17
La Fayette	53	.....	4,819 50	870 00
Langlade* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc	181	.....	4,718 00	4,176 00
Marathon	59	.....	2,705 08	.....
Marinette	41	7	5,310 87	3,052 09
Milwaukee	1,056	11	50,052 50	.....
Monroe .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oconto	39	1	1,448 00	25 00
Outagamie	89	.....	6,451 98	1,486 67
Ozaukee	83	10	1,899 00	423 45
Pepin	1	4	62 50	62 50
Pierce	30	.....	2,360 00	120 00
Polk	6	.....	630 00	.....
Portage	45	2	3,688 37	788 37

Statistical Tables.

TABLE XI.—LIQUOR LICENSES AND THE POOR FUND — continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of places licensed to sell liquor.	No. of places where liquor is sold without license.	Amount received for license.	Amount of license turned into the poor fund.
Price*.....				
Racine.....	142	7	6,096 25	5,826 25
Richland.....	15	4	8 00	.....
Rock.....	59	6	7,097 92	2,737 50
St. Croix.....	50	4	4,288 31	.....
Sauk.....	59	.....	3,985 50	.....
Shawano.....	13	.....	767 83	655 73
Sheboygan.....	137	3	3,715 00	3,215 00
Taylor.....	14	.....	382 50	382 50
Trempealeau.....	16	6	975 00	725 00
Vernon.....	9	2	715 85	.....
Walworth.....	23	23	1,240 00	.....
Washington.....	4	.....	100 00	.....
Waukesha.....	112	1	3,526 51	1,593 50
Waupaca.....	25	.....	1,320 00	.....
Waushara.....	11	4	334 00	195 50
Winnebago.....	138	1	9,848 00	556 40
Wood.....	23	4	1,245 85	504 40
Total.....	3,367	186	\$188,851 04	\$60,405 49

* No report.

PART V.

THE CHRONIC INSANE.

16— CHAR.

THE CHRONIC INSANE.

I. THE INCREASE OF INSANITY.

1. More Careful Census Returns.
2. Wider Definitions of Insanity.
3. Longer Lives of the Insane.
4. Increase of Population.
5. Effect of Wisconsin Ceasing to be a Pioneer State.
6. How far Insanity is Likely to Increase.
7. Probable Number of Insane in 1900.

II. PROVISIONS FOR THE CARE OF THE INSANE.

Table Showing Number of Insane under Public Care.

III. ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

IV. RULES FOR THE CARE OF THE CHRONIC INSANE.

V. THE COST OF INSANITY UNDER THE COUNTY PLAN.

VI. THE TOTAL COST OF INSANITY LAST YEAR.

Table of the Total Cost of Insanity to the Several Counties for the year ending September 30, 1881.

THE CHRONIC INSANE.

I. THE INCREASE OF INSANITY.

The United States census of 1860 showed in the state of Wisconsin 233 insane persons. The census of 1880 will show probably about 2,000. This is not an isolated fact. An increase of insanity is shown by these two enumerations in the twenty years from 1860 to 1880 in every state of our Union, and in some of them as great an increase as in Wisconsin. Is this increase a real increase, and what are the causes of it?

1. MORE CAREFUL CENSUS RETURNS.— This is not all a real increase. The census of 1880 was taken much more accurately than ever before, and this increased accuracy shows itself especially in the enumeration of the defective classes. The United State deputy marshals were sometimes careless in counting the numbers of population, and much more careless in gathering such special statistics as those of the defective classes. Their sins were generally of omission rather than commission, and therefore the more accurate methods of the last census caused an apparent increase in the number of the insane, as of all the defective classes. Thus this census will show in Massachusetts one insane person to every 338 of the population instead of one to 350 as before supposed.

2. WIDER DEFINITIONS OF INSANITY.— An apparent increase of insanity is caused by the wider definitions of insanity given nowadays by physicians in charge of insane hospitals. A wide range of diseases of the brain and of mental and moral perversions is now called insanity, which formerly would have been called nervousness, or eccentricity, or wickedness as the case might be. Consistently with this theory an expert witness lately testified in the Guiteau trial that one in five persons on the average are insane. The effect of these teachings has been to cause many persons now to be considered insane who formerly would not have been so considered. The disease or the mental or moral pervers-

The Chronic Insane.

sion would have been there, but it would not have been called insanity. The increase of insanity from this cause is like the astonishing increase of some cities, made on paper by taking in the outlying suburbs.

3. LONGER LIVES OF THE INSANE.—A very large apparent increase of insanity has been made by the better care now taken of the insane than formerly. The barbarous treatment of the insane which lasted as the rule in Wisconsin down to about 1860, when the State Hospital was fairly opened, and after that in most jails and poorhouses until after the State Board of Charities and Reform began their work of improvement of those institutions in 1870, and which is still found in a few places in this state to-day, tended to greatly shorten the lives of the insane. Living in filth and squalor, chilled by frost and scorched with heat, given too little food and drink, shut in dark, damp dungeons away from the healing beams of the sun, they died rapidly. Now, under humane treatment, with proper food, warmth, exercise and fresh air, the chronic insane live at least as long as the average of mankind. There is little in the mental disease itself to destroy life, and people cared for according to the laws of health in hospitals and county asylums are less liable to disease and death than those who are free to neglect their health outside of insane asylums. Now this process of preserving the lives of the insane has been going on in this state for the last twenty years with the inevitable result of increasing the number of the insane. For while as many have been becoming insane as ever, fewer have been dying off, and thus the number of insane alive at any given time is growing greater.

4. INCREASE OF POPULATION.—Another cause of the increase of insanity is the increase of population. Wisconsin has increased from 775,000 in 1860 to 1,315,000 in 1880. While the population has nearly doubled it is not wonderful that the number of insane should increase also.

5. EFFECT OF WISCONSIN CEASING TO BE A PIONEER STATE.—An important cause of the increase of insanity in this state is that Wisconsin is passing from a new state to an old settled state. The first generation of pioneers who settled the southern part of the

The Increase of Insanity.

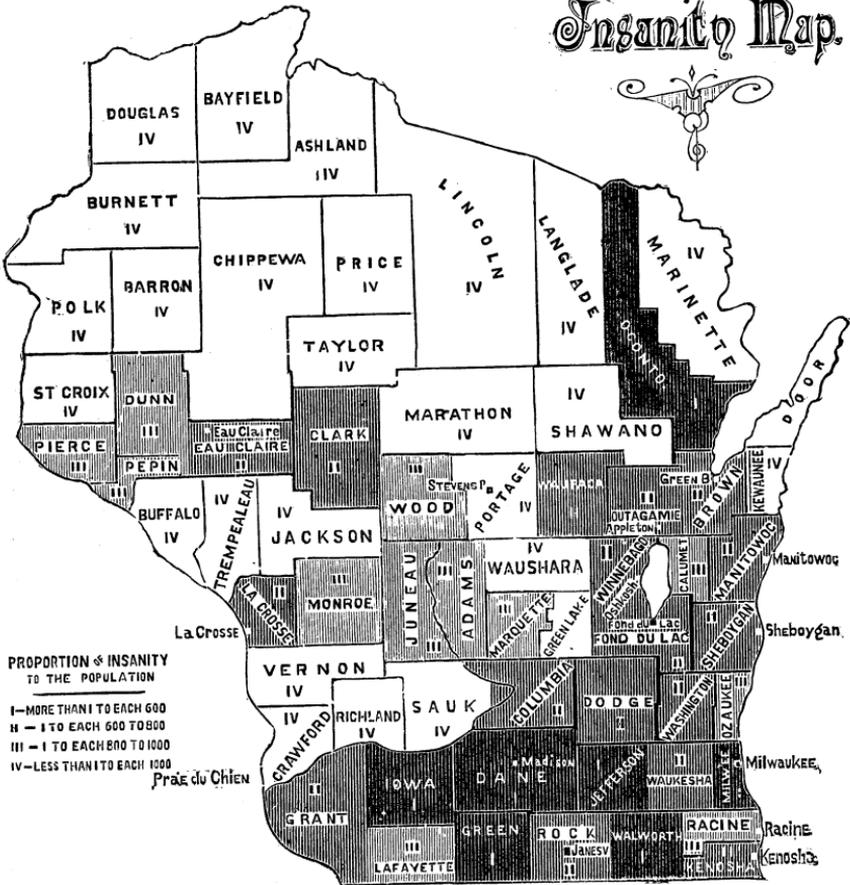
state are passing away. When they came here, they were usually people of vigorous health and in the prime of life. Like most settlers of a new country they left their defective classes behind them. There were few insane among the immigrants who came first or among those who have followed them since from the eastern states or from foreign lands. The cases of insanity we have had have mostly been produced upon our own soil. Now bearing in mind the great part that heredity has in producing insanity, and it is plain that a body of immigrants selected for healthfulness of body and mind, as nearly all immigrants are, will have less insanity for several generations than the people of an old settled country. The ratio of insanity to the population will show this. The census of 1860 shows insanity in the ratio of 1 insane person to every 2,740 of the population. A census which we have recently taken of the insane under public care, which is at least as imperfect as that was because it gives only those under public care and not those cared for at home, gives a ratio of 1 insane person to every 742 of the population. This shows a sufficiently rapid increase in the ratio of insanity. But the same census when shown by counties as in the subjoined table, and illustrated by the map on the next page, shows very clearly that the increase in the ratio of insanity has been in the older settled counties. Thus the same law is at work within the state as between the counties which is at work upon the state at large.

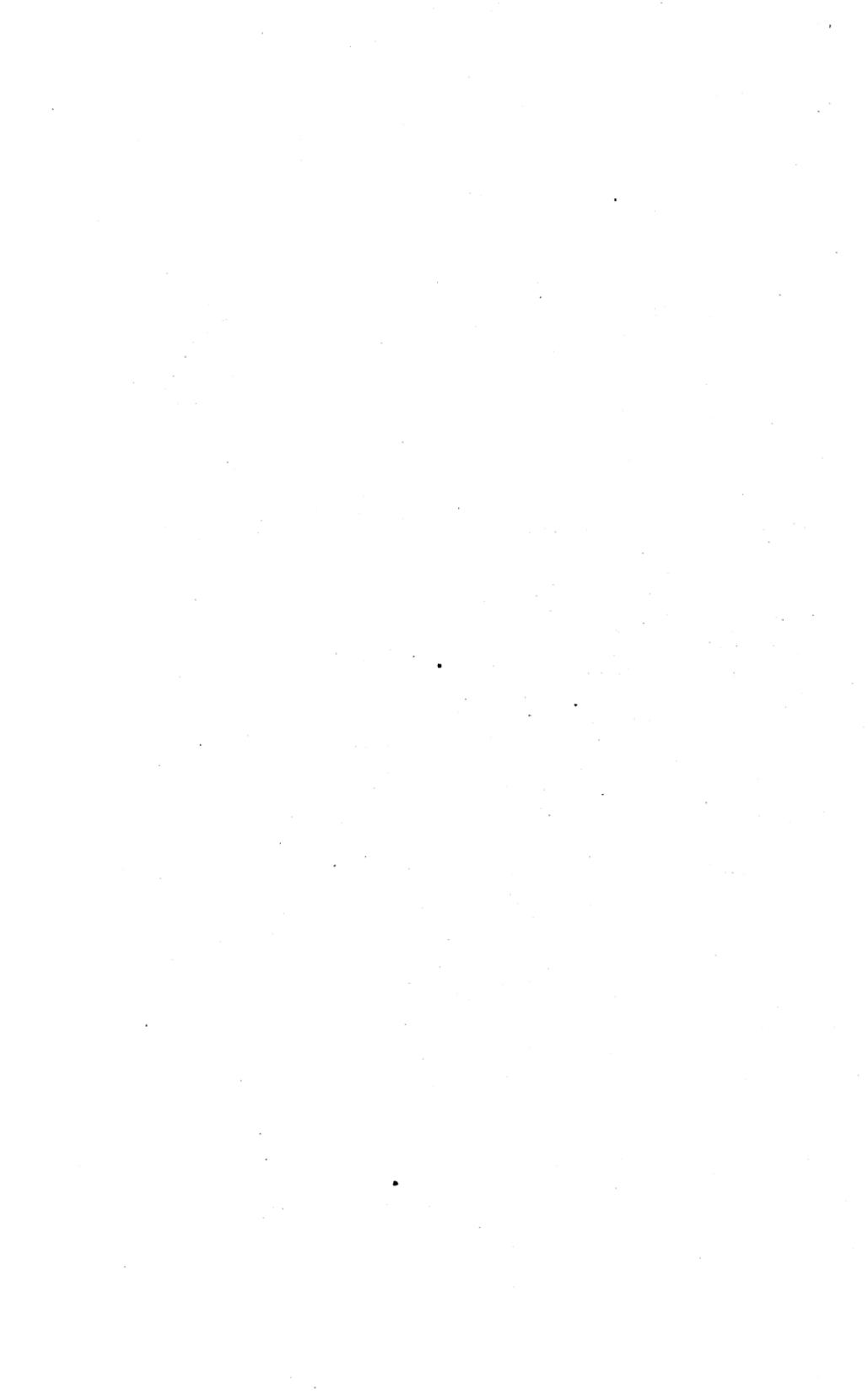
The Chronic Insane.

COUNTIES.	Total insane under public care.	Ratio to population, one to each.	COUNTIES.	Total insane under public care.	Ratio to population, one to each.
Adams	8	923	Manitowoc	61	605
Ashland			Marathon	8	2,140
Barron	4	1,756	Marquette	5	1,786
Bayfield	1	564	Marquette	9	990
Brown	44	775	Milwaukee	240	577
Buffalo	5	3,106	Monroe	21	1,029
Burnett	3	1,647	Oconto	18	517
Calumet	17	978	Outagamie	42	684
Chippewa	11	1,408	Ozaukee	19	814
Clark	14	765	Pepin	7	889
Columbia	40	700	Pierce	21	845
Crawford	11	1,422	Polk	9	1,113
Dane	89	598	Portage	14	1,266
Dodge	67	685	Price		
Door	11	1,059	Racine	37	836
Douglas	1	655	Richland	11	1,653
Dunn	20	841	Rock	53	733
Eau Claire	26	769	St. Croix	13	1,458
Fond du Lac	71	660	Sauk	25	1,149
Grant	59	641	Shawano	9	1,152
Green	37	587	Sheboygan	54	633
Green Lake	12	1,207	Taylor	1	2,311
Iowa	41	576	Trempealeau	15	1,146
Jackson	13	1,022	Vernon	23	1,010
Jefferson	58	554	Walworth	50	525
Juneau	16	974	Washington	37	634
Kenosha	21	644	Waukesha	46	629
Kewaunee	12	1,316	Waupaca	29	723
La Crosse	37	732	Waushara	9	1,410
La Fayette	25	851	Winnebago	54	791
Larglade			Wood	10	898
Lincoln	1	2,011	State at large	47	
Totals				1,773	743

6. HOW FAR INSANITY IS LIKELY TO INCREASE.—Of the five causes for the apparent or real increase of insanity, we may suppose that hereafter we shall have as accurate returns of insanity as the nature of the subject admits of. While it is questionable whether certain persons are insane or not, no one can count the insane with entire accuracy; but they will be hereafter counted as accurately as possible. The second cause, in the wider definitions of insanity, has gone about as far as it is likely to go in increasing

Insanity Map.





The Increase of Insanity.

the number of the insane. If anything, there is likely to be a reaction as the result of Guiteau's trial, and of other causes, to narrow somewhat the definition of insanity and thus slightly reduce the number of those called insane. The increase of insanity caused by their more humane treatment and therefore longer lives, is we may trust, a permanent increase. Rather than resort to the old, barbarous methods, it would be far better to give these poor creatures the euthanasia afforded by an overdose of laudanum. If they are to be killed off, let it at least be done without unnecessary cruelty. But though the increase in the number of insane from this cause is doubtless a permanent one, there will not be as rapid an increase in the future as in the past from this source. When the expectation of life among the insane has once been permanently lengthened by humaner modes of treating them, they will not continue to accumulate forever, but will die off as before only at a greater age. We have not yet reached the end of this change for the better in the treatment of the insane, but when we have done so, then this source of increase will soon cease. The increase of population in our state will doubtless go on, but at a slower rate, and with it necessarily that increase in the total number of insane which goes with it. The increase of insanity which arises from our state becoming an old settled state, will of course keep on until we attain our fair average.

7. PROBABLE NUMBER OF INSANE IN 1900.—What that average is becomes then an interesting question. In Massachusetts, the rate of insane to the population is about 1 to 338. In Scotland, it is about 1 to 290. If we assume that we shall reach the ratio of 1 to 500 under public care in twenty years more, and that we shall have a population then of 1,600,000, both low estimates, we must expect in 1900 to provide for at least 3,200 insane persons.

If supported in state institutions at anywhere near the rates these institutions now cost, the charge to the public will be at least \$640,000 annually, besides \$3,000,000 for buildings, a burden which the state will find it difficult to bear. This whole question is one which is now pressing on us for solution, and which deserves the attention of every philanthropist and every statesman.

The Chronic Insane.

II. PROVISIONS FOR THE CARE OF THE INSANE.

We have now by law the following arrangements for the care of the insane: Two state hospitals and the Milwaukee county insane asylum, which is partially a state institution, the county institution provided for but not named by chapter 233, laws of 1881, and the jails and poorhouses.

On September 30, 1881, the insane under public care were provided for as follows:

State Hospital for the Insane.....	487
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	512
Milwaukee County Insane Asylum.....	255
Poorhouses	386
Jails	60
Boarded out in various ways	73
Total... ..	<u>1,773</u>

In the above enumeration a few insane from other states in the Milwaukee county insane asylum are not counted. In addition to these there is a considerable number cared for at their homes, a part of whom, at least, the public ought to take care of. The following table gives the same by counties, showing a marked difference in the needs of the various counties. A large number of the smaller and newer counties are sufficiently provided for in the state institutions at present, and Milwaukee county is also sufficiently provided for at present. But most of the older and larger counties have a surplus of insane above their respective quotas in the state institutions who are cared for in other ways, as the following table shows:

Provisions for the Care of the Insane.

TABLE SHOWING THE INSANE UNDER PUBLIC CARE IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF WISCONSIN.

COUNTIES.	State hospital.	Northern hospital.	Milwaukee county asylum.	Poorhouses.	Jails.	Boarded out.	Total insane.	Population in 1880.	Ratio of insane to population.
Adams	5			3			8	6,741	823
Ashland								1,559	
Barron	4						4	7,023	1,756
Bayfield		1					1	564	564
Brown		29		15			44	34,090	775
Buffalo	5						5	15,528	3,106
Burnett	3						3	3,140	1,047
Calumet		15			1	1	17	16,631	978
Chippewa	9				2		11	15,491	1,408
Clark		8		5	1		14	10,715	765
Columbia	21			17	1	1	40	28,002	700
Crawford	10				1		11	15,644	1,422
Dane	55			32	2		89	53,234	598
Dodge		36		31			67	45,928	685
Door		10	1				11	11,645	1,059
Douglas	1						1	655	655
Dunn	12				3	5	20	16,818	841
Eau Claire	25				1		26	19,992	769
Fond du Lac		40		19	12		71	46,855	660
Grant	28	1		20	9	1	59	37,852	641
Green	15			21	1		37	21,729	587
Green Lake		9			3		12	14,481	1,207
Iowa	29			12			41	23,628	576
Jackson	13						13	13,285	1,022
Jefferson	22			31	5		58	32,155	554
Juneau	12				3	1	16	15,580	974
Kenosha		15	6				21	13,550	644
Kewaunee		12					12	15,806	1,316
La Crosse	23			14			37	27,072	732
La Fayette	18			7			25	21,278	851
Langlade								685	
Lincoln		1					1	2,011	2,011
Manitowoc		41			7	13	61	37,506	615
Marathon		8					8	17,121	2,140
Marinette		5					5	8,929	1,786
Marquette		6				3	9	8,907	990
Milwaukee	1	5	234				240	138,523	577
Monroe	13			9			22	21,606	982
Oconto		11		3	4		18	9,848	547
Outagamie		31			1	10	42	28,716	684
Ozaukee		13		6			19	15,462	814
Pepin	6				1		7	6,226	889
Pierce	14			5	2		21	17,744	845
Polk	7			2			9	10,018	1,113

The Chronic Insane.

TABLE SHOWING THE INSANE UNDER PUBLIC CARE IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF WISCONSIN.

COUNTIES.	State hospital.	Northern hos- pital.	Milwaukee county asylum.	Poorhouses.	Jails.	Boarded out.	Total insane.	Population in 1880.	Ratio of insane to popula- tion.
Portage	1	12	.....	.....	.....	1	14	17,731	<i>One to each-</i> 1,266
Price .....	.....	29	.....	8	.....	.....	37	30,921	836
Racine	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	18,174	1,653
Richland	30	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	53	38,823	733
Rock	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13	18,956	1,458
St. Croix	14	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	25	28,729	1,149
Sauk .....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	9	10,371	1,152
Shawano .....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	25	54	34,206	633
Sheboygan .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,311	2,311
Taylor	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	15	17,189	1,146
Trempealeau	15	.....	.....	6	.....	2	23	23,235	1,010
Vernon	19	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	50	26,249	525
Walworth .....	.....	22	1	13	.....	1	37	23,442	634
Washington	1	21	13	11	.....	.....	46	28,957	629
Waukesha .....	.....	21	.....	8	.....	.....	29	20,954	723
Waupaca .....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3	9	12,638	1,410
Waushara .....	.....	32	.....	22	.....	.....	54	42,741	791
Winnebago .....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	10	8,931	898
Wood	21	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State at large .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	487	512	255	385	60	74	1,773	1,315,480	741.95

III. ORGANISATION OF COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

Between September 30 and December 31, 1881, four counties have begun work under chapter 233, laws of 1881, and another is nearly ready, and many more have voted to provide accommodations for their chronic insane, and will do so in the spring. By next fall we estimate that a sufficient number of counties will have come under the operation of that law to provide for all the insane not otherwise provided for in the state institutions, and by Milwaukee county insane asylum. And by the power to transfer from one county to another given to this board by the same law, all the insane can be taken from unfit places and placed where they will be carefully cared for.

Rules for the Care of the Chronic Insane.

It is yet too early to make any report upon the management of the institutions just organized under the law of last winter. But the plans of this board with respect to their management are shown in the following rules, adopted May 23, 1881:

IV. RULES FOR THE CARE OF THE CHRONIC INSANE.

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 labor 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 hand-cuffs or "muffs," or shutting into covered beds, should only be used 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 poor house 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

The Chronic Insane.

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 interest of the patients.

Monthly reports are now required from the superintendent of each institution. Special attention is paid to the two great points of non-restraint and occupation, and by having a comparatively small number in each institution, it is possible to give such individual attention as shall make the "moral treatment" of most avail. Upon these three things, non-restraint, except in extreme cases, occupation, as far as possible, and judicious moral treatment, we rely for a great improvement in the condition and character of the chronic insane under county care. What has already been done in our best poorhouses, without the stimulus of state aid dependent upon the treatment given to the insane, encourages us to believe that with that stimulus the more harmless chronic insane can be better cared for in this way than in our state institutions.

V. THE COST OF INSANITY UNDER THE COUNTY PLAN.

The question of cost, although it should not be the first consideration, is a very important one. We cannot as yet give exact figures respecting the actual cost to counties under the county plan, but shall be able to do so next year. We estimate, however, that the cost of maintenance for the insane in these county institutions ought not to exceed two dollars a week for each one, or less than half what the cost has been in the state institutions.

The cost to the state treasury, however, can be easily estimated. There is no expense for building, and \$1.50 per week instead of about \$2.50 now paid from the state treasury for the insane in state institutions. For five hundred insane the account with the state treasury would then stand:

The Total Cost of Insanity Last Year.

	State plan.	County plan.
For buildings and land	\$500,000	.....
For additional buildings and other permanent fixtures, <i>annually</i>	10,000	.....
For current expenses, <i>annually</i>	75,000	\$38,000

VI. THE TOTAL COST OF INSANITY, LAST YEAR.

The following table of the cost of insanity to the public, in this state, during the past year, will be of interest. In this table, the interest on the property invested in the care of the insane is not given, which at seven per cent. would exceed \$80,000.

Appropriations for State Hospital.....	\$134,469 08	
Appropriations for Northern Hospital.....	124,381 30	
Appropriations for Milwaukee County Insane Asylum	39,062 57	
<i>Total state taxes</i>		\$297,912 95
Special taxes to counties for support of their insane in State Hospital.....	\$53,780 28	
Special taxes to counties for support of their insane in Northern Hospital.....	45,531 17	
Special taxes to counties for support of their insane in Milwaukee County Insane Asylum, <i>Total special taxes on counties</i>	2,730 53	102,041 98
Additional cost of Milwaukee County Insane Asylum	\$21,955 91	
Cost of insane in poorhouses.....	20,461 32	
Cost of insane in jails.....	6,593 97	
Cost of insane boarded out.....	8,135 73	
Officers' fees and transportation	11,913 32	
<i>Total additional cost to counties</i>		68,160 25
<i>Total cost of insanity</i>		<u>\$468,115 18</u>

The actual expenses in the two state institutions last year exceeded the appropriations by about \$35,000. If this sum were added to the total cost of insanity, it would raise the total to a little over \$500,000.

The following table will show the cost to each county, exclusive of its share of the general state tax. In the case of Milwaukee county, the amount given in the table is the cost to the county for carrying on its insane asylum, in addition to the amount received from the state.

TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL COST OF INSANITY TO THE SEVERAL COUNTIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1881, EXCLUSIVE OF THEIR SHARES OF THE GENERAL STATE TAX.

COUNTIES.	State Hos- pital.	Northern Hospital.	Milwaukee County Asylum.	Cost of in- sane in poor- houses.	Cost of in- sane in jail.	Cost of in- sane board- ed out.	Officers fees, transporta- tion, etc.	Total cost of insanity to the counties directly.
Adams	\$383 15			\$246 48			\$84 60	\$714 23
Barron	278 64				\$65 00		268 70	612 34
Bayfield		\$54 89			9 70		115 50	180 09
Brown		2,854 81		1,586 78		95 62	111 10	4,648 31
Buffalo	603 83						100 00	703 83
Burnett	298 92							298 92
Calumet		1,463 69			208 00	96 84	200 40	1,968 93
Chippewa	1,096 71				100 00		300 00	1,496 71
Clark		632 25					145 20	777 45
Columbia	1,945 66			1,027 44	272 75	100 00	150 00	3,495 85
Crawford	1,032 97					352 00		1,384 97
Dane	6,255 25			967 20	312 00		253 25	7,787 70
Dodge		3,729 21	619 94	1,370 52	10 50		274 80	6,004 97
Door		931 96	82 24		44 80		56 00	1,115 00
Douglass	107 25							107 25
Dunn	1,341 15				818 29	386 75	719 63	3,265 82
Eau Claire	2,458 08				78 75		349 80	2,886 63
Fond du Lac		3,971 41		2,639 52				6,610 93
Grant	4,830 42			713 40	200 00	20 00	1,900 00	7,662 82
Green	1,921 39			499 20	251 00		440 50	3,112 09
Green Lake		1,003 16			587 50			1,590 66
Iowa	3,368 87			422 76			385 00	4,176 63
Jackson	1,261 30							1,261 30
Jefferson	2,393 00	110 69			178 62		450 00	3,132 31
Juneau	1,312 27			1,388 40	493 36	104 00	149 82	3,447 85
Kenosha		1,585 05	490 45		12 00		93 70	2,181 20

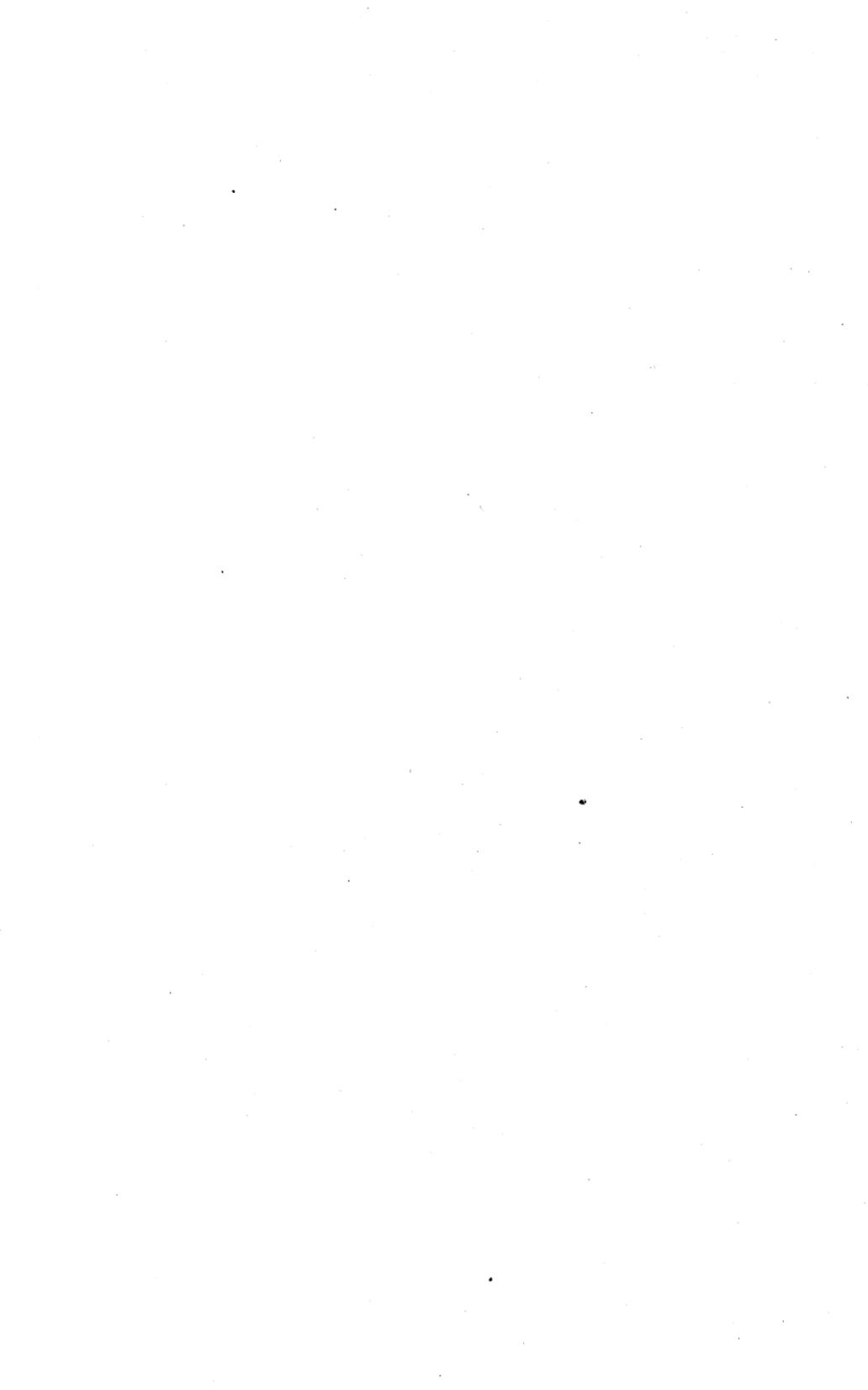
The Chronic Insane.

The Total Cost of Insanity Last Year.

Kewaunee.....		1,106 06					231 12	1,387 18
La Crosse.....	3,555 18				34 00		510 70	4,099 88
La Fayette.....	1,873 96			466 44	27 25		205 30	2,572 95
Lincoln.....		83 14						83 14
Manitowoc.....		3,490 43	343 47		1,400 00	2,800 00	300 00	8,333 90
Marathon.....		767 74					59 85	827 59
Marinette.....		236 77						256 77
Marquette.....		860 28			27 00	310 50		1,197 78
Milwaukee.....	112 16	515 87	21,055 91		47 70		213 05	21,944 69
Monroe.....	1,457 98			229 84			60 00	1,747 82
Oconto.....		1,191 05			1,040 00	729 35		2,960 40
Outagamie.....		2,889 36			260 00	961 89		4,111 25
Ozaukee.....		1,168 90		780 00				1,948 90
Pepin.....	630 53				12 00		213 79	856 32
Pierce.....	1,556 72			516 00			510 45	2,583 17
Polk.....	1,035 44			166 20		156 68	116 89	1,475 21
Portage.....	118 21	906 87				232 60		1,257 68
Racine.....	38 57	2,536 83		582 40				3,569 60
Richland.....	1,177 72						411 80	1,253 37
Rock.....	3,441 38			1,096 16	25 00		75 65	5,057 91
St. Croix.....	1,080 86			78 00		104 00	275 00	1,537 86
Sauk.....	1,695 00			794 04			38 11	2,527 15
Shawano.....		646 77				240 50	187 30	1,074 57
Sheboygan.....		2,709 00				300 00	341 00	3,350 00
Taylor.....		102 39						102 39
Trempealeau.....	1,369 99					475 00	75 00	1,919 99
Vernon.....	1,817 34			170 04	78 75		230 80	2,296 93
Walworth.....	1,339 75			1,526 00			536 84	3,902 59
Washington.....		2,002 82	78 21	693 16				2,774 19
Waukesha.....	89 93	1,805 28	1,116 22	560 56			50 00	3,621 99
Waupaca.....		1,785 77		374 40			109 10	2,269 27
Waushara.....		762 42				360 00	50 00	1,172 42
Winnebago.....		2,905 08		1,567 28			18 20	4,490 56
Wood.....		701 22				250 00	50 00	1,001 22
Total.....	\$53,780 28	\$45,531 17	\$23,786 44	\$20,461 32	\$6,593 97	\$8,135 73	\$11,913 32	\$170,202 23

PART VI.

APPENDIX.



APPENDIX.

- I. THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.
 1. General.
 2. State Boards of Charities.
 3. The Treatment of the Insane.
 4. Charity Organization in Cities.
 5. The Reformation of Criminals.
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- II. SECRETARY'S REPORT OF VISITS TO INSTITUTIONS EAST.
 1. General.
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APPENDIX.

I. THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

1. GENERAL.—The eighth annual conference of charities and corrections met in the state house in Boston July 25 to 30, 1881. It was the largest meeting and one of the best yet held.

The next annual meeting is to be held August 7 to 12 at Madison, Wis., and it is expected that a very large representation will be present from other states, and we hope there will be a full attendance from this state.

The president for the coming year is Andrew E. Elmore, president of our state board of charities and reform, and our secretary, A. O. Wright is one of the secretaries of the national conference. This national conference originated with the state board of charities in this state and Illinois, meeting in Milwaukee and Chicago, and it is very appropriate that it should meet at our state capital and have for its president one of its originators.

The principal subjects discussed were:

The Utility of Boards of State Charities.

The Organization of Charities in Cities.

Preventive Work Among Children.

The Treatment of Insanity.

The Reformation of Criminals.

Our limits allow us to give only a few extracts from the very valuable papers and discussions:

I.—STATE BOARDS OF CHARITIES.

The following is an extract from the report of the standing committee on state boards of charities giving the substance of that report:

The outcome of our inquiries, therefore, in regard to boards of state charities would seem to indicate that, in the main, what is wanted in their establish-

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ment is to secure for our public institutions thorough inspection and intelligent criticism by competent persons outside of their management. Human nature is so constituted that no one can give an unbiased judgment upon his own conduct. The more experience a man has, and the wiser he grows, the less confidence he has in his own infallibility, and hence the best administrators are the first to welcome intelligent criticism upon their own action. It would seem, therefore, that a board of state charities should occupy a position purely advisory. Its business should be to ask questions, and get all the facts which affect the operations and management of the various public institutions of the state, and then make comparisons, one with another,—see where one excels another, and, if possible, ascertain the reasons therefor. In addition, the board should know what is being done in similar institutions in other states and countries. This of course will require travel, study, correspondence and thought, but in no other way can it be properly prepared to impart information and give advice. A board thus occupied will have no time for the details of administrative work.

Again, a board of state charities, to be what it ought to be, must be wholly non-political. If it is an administrative body, and has offices to bestow, and contracts to award, and money to disburse, its prostitution to party purposes, sooner or later, is inevitable, and, thus degraded, its influence for good, for the most part, will be ended. If to executive powers salaries be added, the tendencies downward will be intensified, for a brood of hungry applicants will soon crowd from the board those who are best adapted to its service.

A board of state charities, at its best estate, must be composed of men who can have no object in serving upon it except the good of humanity and the honor of the state, and who must make personal sacrifices in order to accept the office at all. Such officials are not easy to find, and if found must be sought for, since they will never come to the front as political claimants or party dependants. Such a board, once organized, should be retained as long as its members are willing to serve. Its knowledge, in the nature of things, is very largely an expert knowledge, which can only be obtained by study and travel and observation; and therefore every year of service increases the experience of its members and enlarges their influence for good. Sooner or later the *opinions* of such a board will be more potential for good than any *authority* conferred by legislative grant.

A board of state charities thus constructed and thus instructed is something very greatly to be desired by every state in the Union, and should be sought for as a miner seeks for hid treasures.

From the foregoing presentation of experiences and opinions, it would seem that three governing ideas may be formulated, as follows:

1. That in every state the best interests of its charitable and correctional institutions demand the inspection and supervision usually exercised by what are known as boards of state charities.

State Boards of Charities.

2. That the powers of such boards should be advisory rather than executive, and that their purpose in the main, should be to keep the public and the legislature fully advised of the condition and needs of the institutions submitted to their supervision.

3. That the best service for these boards is an unpaid service, and hence no compensation to members should be permitted beyond the reimbursement of travelling and other necessary expenses.

Outside of these fundamental requirements all else is a matter of detail and of local policy, to be settled by the needs of individual states.

An able paper on the same subject was read by Judge Geo. S. Robinson of Illinois, from which we make the following extract:

But neither the superintendent nor the trustees make a business of studying public charity as a whole, or even the relations of their own specialty to the general political and social organization of the community. They may know their own institution and its affairs very thoroughly, and they may bring to the discharge of their duties a very high degree of acumen, interest and fidelity; but they see the subject from the point of view of persons interested in a specialty; they view it from the inside, from the institution stand-point, rather than from the outside, and from the point of view of the tax-payers of the state, taken as a body.

It is here that the usefulness of State Boards of Charities becomes most signally apparent. Not being directly responsible for the management of any institution; not being more interested in one than in another; not caring any more for the insane than they do for the blind, nor for the blind than they do for the deaf and dumb, nor for the deaf and dumb than they do for orphan children and paupers in the county and town almshouses; their views are necessarily broader. Standing, as they do, in closer relations to the legislatures — the law-making bodies — than they do to the institutions themselves (which are part of the executive organization, charged with the administration of the law), they become familiar with aspects of the question which do not so clearly present themselves to the minds of trustees and superintendents. They are therefore well fitted to meditate between the two. They act in a certain sense somewhat as the governor of a steam-engine does, in regulating the pressure from one moment to another. They equalize it. When, on the one hand, the institutions demand more than they should, they take the side of the legislature and seek to have the appropriations cut down. When, on the other hand, the legislature, in a fit of parsimony, or from political motives, seeks to reduce the appropriations below what is reasonable and right, they advocate them, both before the committees and with the individual members of the house and senate. Standing in this intermediate relation, they are able, if capable and efficient, to shape the policy

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of the state, not only in a financial sense, but also with respect to legislation upon other matters vitally connected with the general system. Their word becomes influential and powerful. Although not possessed of direct power and authority, they exert a moral influence which is incalculable. This is due largely to the fact that they are not responsible for the actual control of the institutions under their charge. They report upon them in an independent and critical spirit, and the legislature does not suspect them of any interest in the cloaking or the concealing of any wrong which may have been actually perpetrated. They command the confidence of the people.

It is involved in what has been already said, that they may render great service to the state by the independent and thorough study of all questions relating to the system of public charity and its administration. Who are its proper subjects? What are its true limits? What are the best methods of administering it? What are the principles which should govern all legislation upon this subject, and which should control the forms and methods of organization and administration of institutions? What are the relations which should exist between these institutions and the state, or between the institutions and the counties, towns or private persons? What restrictions should be placed upon the admission of inmates? how long should they be retained in public institutions? under what circumstances should they be discharged? In what manner is the character of the treatment received by them to be known and determined? when charges are brought against the management of any institution, how is the truth or falsity of such charges to be ascertained? When should the officers be sustained in the policy pursued by them? and when, on the other hand, should they be condemned and compelled to give place to others? How far is the management of our public institutions bound up in the general political system of a state? and to what extent should the institutions be free from political influence or interference? In what form should institutions make their reports? what should they include? what should they omit? What statistical statements should be required of them? and what is proved by the statistical history of institutions of any given class? These are subjects which properly demand and should receive the consideration of all state boards of public charities, and which they are peculiarly fitted, from their positions and opportunities, to investigate and to decide.

We, who belong to these state boards should realize, and the public needs to be made to see, that the care of the dependent and defective classes of the population is a business. It needs to be learned and mastered as any other business does. What would be thought of a shoemaker who, without special experience or training, should undertake to start a bank? Or of a bank clerk who should apply for a position as foreman of a machine-shop? Or of a fireman on a locomotive, who should accept an appointment as professor

The Treatment of the Insane.

of Sanscrit in a university? In order to succeed in any trade, calling or profession, the principles, methods, relations, purposes and results of the branch of business followed, must first of all be comprehended. Both theoretical and practical knowledge is requisite. The care of the unfortunate is really a profession; it may almost take rank with the learned professions — so great and varied is the information upon all subjects, required for its highest development. To develop it; to elevate it to its proper rank; to secure for it the respect of the public, especially of intelligent and able men; to show its extent, its capabilities, its necessity and utility — this is a large part of the peculiar function of state boards of public charities. They have to consider not only the practical but the scientific aspects of the questions which command their attention, and they need to be thoroughly imbued with the scientific spirit. They may render services to science of the highest possible value, if they only rightly appreciate their position and opportunities.

II. THE TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

The following extracts from discussions on this subject, relate especially to Wisconsin:

Prof. Wright, of Wisconsin: Among other topics suggested by this subject, there is one on which I wish to say something for Wisconsin. In our county poorhouses the worst feature has almost invariably been the presence of the chronic insane, the overflow of our state institutions. The features of the maltreatment, the utter neglect of the chronic insane, as portrayed by Judge Robinson, could have been found years ago, in many poorhouses in the different States of this Union in which Boards of State Charities have been established. But in very few poorhouses in those States can those evils be found to any extent to-day. Certainly those horrors cannot be found, in anything like that form, in Wisconsin. On my way here last week, I fell into conversation with a gentleman who told me what happened twelve or fifteen years ago in a county poorhouse in Wisconsin, when he was chairman of the county board of supervisors. On visiting the poorhouse, he found in the second story, over the pig-pens, two cases of violent insanity, a man and a woman, both stark naked, strapped upon their beds, and covered with their own excrement. A few weeks ago, at the invitation of the board of supervisors of that same county, and in their company, I visited that same poorhouse, without notification to the overseer. We found the overseer on his way to town, and we found the insane in but one case confined; and that was a man simply confined for lack of confidence of the overseer in any one whom in his absence he could trust with him. All of the insane were well cared for, and many of them at work upon the farm and in the kitchen. The prin-

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cipal object of our visit was to take a further step for the humane care of the chronic insane there, by the location of several buildings for the insane of that county. For we have just entered upon an experiment which I think very wise, and which will partially solve the problem of the care of the chronic insane. The State Board of Wisconsin have lately been vested with the power of practically disbursing the money of the State in payment to those counties which provide proper accommodations for the care of their chronic insane, according to rules prescribed by the Board; and no county can get \$1.50 per week (the sum fixed by law) from the State treasury, unless it does provide such accommodations as the Board requires.

Now as to what has been done even without this special provision; Mr. Elmore and I, a few weeks ago, visited together one of our Wisconsin poorhouses, and I doubt if there is another poorhouse in the United States which cares so well for its inmates. We found about thirty insane paupers there, and twenty other paupers; and not one person in confinement of any sort whatever. We found every person but two (and those two were crippled) at work; women washing, ironing, quilting,—insane women, mind you,—and attending to all the ordinary details of the household. We found men engaged in all the farm work, two of whom, six months ago, were discharged as incurably insane from one of our state hospitals. We found these two men half a mile from the house hoeing corn, with nobody to watch them, and doing a good day's work and on the way to apparent recovery; although, in the presence of Dr. Earle, we do not dare to say that they will recover. I secured a report of the amount and character of the work done by these inmates, and if anyone is curious to see it I can exhibit it. It shows, as I believe truthfully (knowing the character of the superintendent and that of his wife), that with one or two exceptions of crippled persons, every insane person there has a regular round of duties to perform daily. About one-half of them do a full day's work,—about as much as you would get from ordinary hired people,—and very rarely is it necessary to use any form of restraint for these insane. There is one small cell, in which a person may be locked occasionally. Now, remember that these insane are persons who have been through the state hospitals, and been returned to their county as chronic insane. The superintendents of the hospitals can choose which ones they will keep, and which ones they will send back; and they naturally send the worse cases; yet that is what some of the overseers of the poorhouses are doing with them in Wisconsin to-day. And we hope soon to see the two simple principles of non-restraint and occupation in all the institutions of Wisconsin, among the chronic insane.

After a discussion upon other matters related to the work of state boards of charities, Dr. Pliny Earle, for seventeen years superintendent of the Northampton (Mass.) lunatic hospital, said:

The Treatment of the Insane.

I wish to place myself in a right position before this Conference on one point. I was very much interested in the description which the gentleman from Wisconsin gave us of an almshouse in that state which he visited, on the premises of which he found two chronic insane men at work in the field. I hope he did not believe that I would wish that those men should not recover for fear they might stand as living monuments in opposition to the ground I have taken in regard to recovery. I believe that if recovery is possible for those two men, they are on the road to it. They never will be cured by drugs. Now, taking the description of that institution just as we received it from Prof. Wright, and remembering that it is under the constant surveillance and inspection of a board of state commissioners, I would ask you, Mr. President, and all of you gentlemen, why are not those insane men just as well off (to say nothing more) as they would be in any hospital, however extensive it might be, built however well, and furnished with the munitions for cure as it might be? And I would not only ask you, but I would ask every superintendent of hospitals the same thing. I cannot see the force of any argument which they would adduce in favor of placing such men in hospitals, instead of being in the position represented by Prof. Wright.

To me the outlook for the future is very sad. Mr. President, I believe that the increase of insanity in Massachusetts is equal to the building of a new hospital for four hundred patients every four or five years. Think of that! That is, within the next hundred years we are to have twenty hospitals as large as those we have, added to those we have already. In one sense they are monuments to the charity and nobility of the state. In another sense they are blots upon the community.

In another discussion upon the same subject, the following remarks were made:

Prof. Wright, of Wisconsin: When the gentlemen talk about county almshouses, they must mean the county almshouses without supervision of a state board of charities; almshouses run down, and allowed to be utterly neglected, even by the citizens of the neighborhood. Under proper supervision, the county almshouse is a better place for the class of insane that Dr. Luther speaks of than state institutions, for the reason that there is not a large number gathered together, and they are not under such strict military discipline. They have more freedom, and there is more opportunity for individual occupation.

Mr. Giles, of Wisconsin: I desire to say a few words here, in connection with the statement made by Dr. Luther. I premise by saying that our experience and observation are almost directly the reverse of what is stated by him in regard to Pennsylvania. We imbibed the idea, which was advocated by the superintendents of the insane hospitals, and especially by the mem-

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bers of the American Association of Medical Superintendents of the Insane, and published in their reports, that there was no place so good and suitable for the care of the insane as a state hospital. While we were pressed for room, and our hospitals in Wisconsin were over-crowded, we appealed to the legislature for the erection of new, or the enlargement of the old hospitals; but we found that the legislature could not keep pace with the growth of the insane. And now we have considered very carefully, and attended very carefully to the condition of the chronic insane, in our county almshouses, and I am prepared to say that, as a rule, the chronic insane in our state are as well cared for there, are as quiet, as orderly as they are in the state hospitals. In a great institution, with four or five, or six hundred patients, nearly four-fifths of whom are of the chronic class, it is impossible for the officers to give them that attention, and that degree of freedom which they can enjoy in a smaller community. This very absence of restraint in the county institutions tends to quiet the class mentioned. Now, sir, our records show numerous cases in which violently insane patients have been returned to the county almshouses, from the state hospitals, where they had been in restraint most of the time, and, in many instances have labored regularly every day on the farm when it was fair weather, or about the house in foul weather, and in the winter. Why this change? Because they had formerly been under surveillance all the time. It is the experience of all who have had to do with the insane or been much with them, that, the less appearance of restraint or of compulsion there is with that class, the more quiet and orderly they are. Let a patient believe that he is constantly watched, and such a patient is continually troublesome. That has been our experience, and hence we promoted the passage of a law to scatter the chronic insane in all the counties of the state, by remunerating the counties for the care of their insane at home. We believe we have inaugurated a measure that will solve the question of the chronic insane, and instead of accumulating them by hundreds and thousands, as is done in nearly every state, we propose to scatter them in small institutions, give them employment, occupation, and non-restraint. My opinion, and that of many others, is that the great remedy for this class would be this.

So in Wisconsin we have gone to work to keep them in the county almshouses, almost all of which have a separate department for the insane. In many counties they are somewhat crowded; twenty or thirty (but that is the maximum) in quarters that would not accommodate conveniently more than twelve. But even then it is our experience that the insane are better off in those institutions than in the state hospitals. When we visit the hospitals, that class of patients beseech us to send them back to the counties. They want more freedom — less restraint. I have in mind now several cases, one in particular, where a man, taken from a state hospital, was put in the lockup

Charity Organization in Cities.

of the county almshouse and kept in confinement for several months. There was a change of officers, and a new overseer came in. He found this man shut up, and he pondered whether there could not be something done for him. He got him out one day and took him into the field. The man seemed in a demented condition. The overseer took a cord, fastened it to the man's wrist and tied him to the plough. At first he resisted, but soon gave up and followed the plough. Then he released him. The man's excitement subsided. He worked it off. In the afternoon he followed the plough by himself. In two days he was steadily at work in the field, and he has worked from that time to this nearly every fair day, doing a man's work. He had been in the hospital three or four years, and a whole year in a cell as a maniac.

The trouble is that the administrative department of our hospitals does not get near enough to the patients. If a man is a little sick they have a routine of medicine. If he is violent they give him something to quiet his nervous system. The same medicine is given to all. The peculiar wants of the individual are not studied. We believe therefore in putting them in smaller communities. This is the greatest question we in Wisconsin have to deal with. The increase of insanity is alarming, not only to the philanthropist but to the statesman. With the rate of increase of the last fifty years, if that were kept up, it is only a question of time when a majority of the people will be in insane hospitals and the minority outside. How shall we deal with this question? Shall we go on building these magnificent hospitals? We have come to the conclusion out west that there is a better way. We have called a halt, and propose to stop crowding the insane into hospitals, and to put them among the people and give them employment.

IV. CHARITY ORGANIZATION IN CITIES.

Under the head of charity organization in cities, among much else of interest the paper by Seth Low of Brooklyn, since elected mayor of that city, gave the results of cutting off all outdoor relief in that city four years ago, to be that the entire expense of outdoor relief by the city authorities, much over \$100,000 each year, was saved, and that instead of throwing a mass of misery into the almshouse or upon private charity, the number in the almshouse had actually diminished, the demands upon private charitable associations were less, and there was no known suffering among the poor. All these statements were fortified with proofs. The same result appears in Philadelphia, after two years abolition of outdoor relief.

Appendix.

V. THE REFORMATION OF CRIMINALS.

Under this head Col. Burchard spoke as follows:

COL. BURCHARD: Wisconsin has a population of 1,300,000. It has six state institutions, properly so called, including two hospitals for the insane, with a normal capacity of from 1,000 to 1,100 patients; a school for the education of the blind, with a capacity for about 120 pupils and an average of 60 in attendance; another school for the education of the deaf, with a capacity for 150 pupils and 75 in attendance; an industrial school for boys, with about 400 present, and finally a state prison, with a capacity for 600 prisoners, but only 290 present, among whom are only six women, although we have a separate prison for women connected with the men's prison, with a capacity for 50. We have sometimes got up to ten, but never above a dozen women prisoners. I have been connected with the management of this prison about six years, and now am connected with the board which has the management of all these institutions, and I am therefore well acquainted with the workings of our prison system, which we think does pretty good work. I was very much entertained by the report made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, in regard to the prison discipline there, and particularly in regard to the care for discharged convicts. We do not work in that way, but we have similar results. We encourage all our prisoners to go to the places where they were convicted, and there to announce themselves as having returned from state prison, and those who wish to enter on a good life make this public announcement. I am persuaded that the one thing which will help discharged prisoners more than anything else, is to make announcement of the fact that they are discharged prisoners. I could detain this conference for an hour with the recital of cases in my own knowledge of prisoners, who have been discharged and gone back with the world, and become respectable and reputable members of society. I do not know of a single instance where any prisoner who has made a profession of honesty and told where he came from has ever been rebuffed. Indeed, the reputation of our prisoners is such that the government of the state has applications that certain prisoners may be pardoned in order that they may get situations in different manufacturing establishments. Perhaps a little incident would illustrate some of the results of our prison work. Less than two years ago we had a "blanket Indian" come in,—many of you will understand what that means. I think he is the only native of Wisconsin we have in prison; most of them are foreigners, or from Massachusetts and New York. [Laughter.] His knowledge of English was confined to saying "me good Indian, wont you give me drink whiskey?" Six months ago I had an opportunity of reading a letter which he wrote to the lawyer of his tribe. I

The Reformation of Criminals.

take pleasure in saying that it was a letter which would have done no discredit to a fair proportion of the people of Massachusetts, or any of the advanced states where they think they have systems of education equal to any that exist on the face of the earth. His case is not altogether exceptional.

I would say in conclusion that one reason why we have so small a percentage of our population in state prison is the very excellent work which has been done in our industrial school for boys. Our system there is to take hold of the boys who have already developed criminal habits and those who are on the verge of going into criminal ways, and put them into the industrial school, teaching them there the rudiments of an English education and habits of industry. In doing this we think we have prevented a large amount of crime in the state and have reduced the number in our prison.

VI. DEATH OF DOMINICK HUNT.

During the sessions of the conference, Dominick Hunt, Esq., one of the official delegates from Wisconsin, suddenly died.

The conference was called to order at 10 A. M., by the president, and the sudden death of Mr. Dominick Hunt, a delegate from Wisconsin, was announced by Mr. Wines, of Illinois, who said:

I knew Mr. Hunt only through his association with the movement in which we are interested. I looked upon him as a rather remarkable man. He was of Irish birth and connected with the Roman Catholic church. He had been a police magistrate in the State of Wisconsin, and for many years, I understand, a county superintendent of the poor. Mr. Elmore was his very warm and particular friend, who thought a great deal of him. He was interested in this work as I have never seen a man of his class interested before. He attended the National Conference at Chicago, and I think at Cleveland. He said to me since coming to Boston that he intended to be present at every one of our meetings, so long as he should live; and through the mysterious action of Providence in his case his purpose has been fulfilled. I hope that a committee will be appointed to express the sense of the Conference in view of his death, and to extend to his family and friends at home our very cordial and hearty sympathy. I would propose that on the committee should be placed some member from Wisconsin who is more familiar with his life and history than I am. I should think Mr. Elmore a very appropriate person. I think that we must all feel this death very much. Here, yesterday, in full life and vigor, with as good a prospect for life as any of us — to day, gone to his Judge, to meet his reward! It is a very solemn warning to us of our own mortality, and we cannot fail to be impressed by it.

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Prof. WRIGHT, of Wisconsin: The president has just informed me that no other member from Wisconsin is present. In seconding Mr. Wines' motion it is proper for me to say that I have known Mr. Hunt for some time. I met him some weeks ago at his home in Fort Howard, while inspecting poor-houses and jails, and spent an evening with him at his home. He was very much interested indeed in these subjects, as was also his wife. They were from the great middle class of Ireland and took a leading place among their own people. For many years Mr. Hunt had charge of the management of in-door and out-door relief in Brown county, Wisconsin. At Mr. Elmore's request he went to the conference at Chicago; while there he heard a discussion on out-door relief which suggested ideas to his mind that he had never thought of. He went back to Brown county, and being in a position where he could put these ideas in practice, he immediately brought them before the supervisors and carried out measures of reform in connection with out-door relief, so far as practicable, and saved much money to the county. He said to me that the simple fact of his attending the conference at Chicago would save \$10,000 a year to Brown county. When he heard Mr. Low speak again on the same subject, he told me that it was worth fifty dollars to hear Mr. Low say what he did on those subjects, and I noticed that he had a long conference with him afterwards.

I was very much shocked at hearing about half past nine this morning that Mr. Hunt had been found dead in his bed at the Parker House. When I came back from the reception last evening I found him at the Parker House, and had a few minutes conversation with him about the Suffolk Co. jail in this city, which he had just visited. I left him in apparently perfect health, after eleven o'clock at night. His very sudden death is a matter of surprise and sorrow to all the members of this conference. I certainly hope that such a committee will be appointed, and Mr. Elmore is by all means the most fitting person from Wisconsin to be on that committee.

Mr. Wines' motion passed unanimously, and the president appointed on the committee, Hon. Andrew E. Elmore of Wisconsin, Rev. F. H. Wines of Illinois and Dr. Diller Luther of Pennsylvania.

The committee appointed to prepare resolutions in reference to the death of Mr. Dominick Hunt of Wisconsin, reported the following resolution:

Resolved: That this conference has heard with deep pain the announcement of the death of Mr. Dominick Hunt of Wisconsin, a member of this conference, in attendance upon its sessions, who died suddenly during the night at his hotel; and recognizing in him a good, true and kind man, worthy of respect for his marked interest in all charitable work, we extend to his family and friends our sincere and earnest sympathy in their great loss which in such an unexpected moment came upon them.

The Invitation to Wisconsin.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and it was ordered that a copy be transmitted to the family of Mr. Hunt.

VII. THE INVITATION TO WISCONSIN.

The following remarks in relation to the place of the next meeting may be of interest:

Prof. WRIGHT, of Wisconsin: Mr. Wines has admirably set forth the position of this conference as a school of practical philosophy. He has failed to say that it differs from another school in the fact that it has no fixed habitation, but is a traveling school of philosophy, migrating to different portions of the country to carry its influence to different circles and sections. In the absence of Mr. Elmore, the president elect of this conference, who is called away by the sad duty of carrying home the dead body of his friend Mr. Hunt, it is perhaps appropriate for me to invite those present to attend as far as possible, the next session of this conference, at Madison, Wisconsin. You will not find a city as large as Boston, nor as old as Boston, nor a state that is so full of things of historic interest, or of interest in the line of charitable or correctional institutions. But you will not find us a frontier state. We are not in the west; we are in the interior, We are only one-third of the way to the west; and the members of the conference will find that we have the characteristics, not of a frontier state, but of a comparatively old state. You must bear in mind that we are furnishing to-day a larger proportion of emigrants to western states than Massachusetts gives, and that we are thus helping to carry the ideas of the east further west in the living torches of persons whose minds are already enlightened. The territory of Dakota is being very largely settled, as well as the states of Minnesota and Nebraska, by citizens of Wisconsin. We can offer you this in Madison: A capital city, unrivalled in the union, or perhaps anywhere in the world for its beauty of location on a hill between two lakes. We can offer you the courtesy of our legislative halls and capitol. We can offer you opportunities for discussion which will not be so broken in upon by all the diversity of interests and things to see that you have in Boston. We can work three sessions a day in Madison instead of one session, and hold ourselves straight to this work. I cannot promise you things that are only in contemplation; things which Mr. Elmore and others are considering and will try to get. We will try to treat you with courtesy there and afford an opportunity for the conference to make you happy.

Gen. BRINKERHOFF: I had not intended to say anything just now, but I have received a communication which seems to require an early announcement to the conference. Before making it, however, allow me to express my feelings in regard to the resolutions that have been offered. desire also to

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say a word in respect to what the gentleman on my right (Professor Wright) has said of his own state. I hope all the delegates of this conference will be present at Madison, Wisconsin, next year. Through the modesty of my friend from Wisconsin the half has not been told of the attractions we may expect. To those who have not visited Madison I can give assurance that they will find it the most beautiful location for a city upon the American continent, and simply to see it is well worth the journey. In this lake-beaded city you will find, not only a beautiful landscape and a delightful atmosphere, but you will also find a people that can appreciate the conference. I have no hesitation in saying that the conference of 1892, so far as Wisconsin and Madison are concerned, will be a great success. [Applause.] You can be sure that everything will be done to make it successful.

II. SECRETARY'S REPORT OF VISITS TO INSTITUTIONS EAST.

To the State Board of Charities and Reform:

1. GENERAL.—Together with two members of our board, I attended the National Conference of Charities and Corrections held at Boston July 25 to 30, inclusive, and took the opportunity to also visit several institutions in New York and Massachusetts. As the proceedings of the conference will be published in full soon, it is not necessary for me to make any extended report of them, except to say that Wisconsin furnished a larger delegation than any other interior state; that Madison was chosen as the place of meeting next summer, and that A. E. Elmore was elected president of the National Conference, H. H. Giles was continued as one of the corresponding secretaries, and A. O. Wright as one of the recording secretaries.

I visited the reformatory prison at Elmira, N. Y., the woman's prison at Sherburne, Mass., the Suffolk county jail in Boston, the Erie county jail in Buffalo, the Buffalo police station, the city reformatories on Deer Island, near Boston, the reform school for boys at Westboro, Mass., the insane hospitals at Danvers and Worcester, Mass., and at Buffalo, N. Y., two town almshouses in the interior of Massachusetts, the state almshouse at Tewksbury, Mass., the Cattaraugus county (N. Y.) poorhouse and the insane asylum, and the Massachusetts general hospital in Boston. In several of these

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visits I accompanied Mr. F. B. Sanborn, inspector of charities in Massachusetts, and Hon. W. T. Letchworth, president of the New York state board of charities, in their official inspections, and am under obligations to them for courtesies shown me and valuable help.

2. PRISONS.—The reformatory prison at Elmira, N. Y., and the woman's prison at Sherburne, Mass., are new institutions and carry out the idea of reform rather than the idea of punishment. They realize the ideal of a prison which has been constantly held up by the Wisconsin State Board of Charities and Reform; and they are almost the only prisons in the United States which do it. In each the plan of indeterminate sentences is so far carried out as to have all prisoners sentenced for a long time, which may be greatly shortened by their own good conduct. The average time which prisoners actually spend in these prisons does not exceed two years. Within the prisons themselves prisoners rise and fall in grade according to a regular system of marks for work, study and deportment. There is an increase of privileges and a change to better cells as they rise in grade; and prisoners are discharged only from the highest grade. Prisoners are sent out on probation only when proper places are found for them; and reports are required from them and their employers. After they have won a standing for themselves again in society, and have shown their power to be trusted as law-abiding and self-supporting citizens, they are finally discharged. Meanwhile, conduct on their part which, while it may not be criminal still shows that they are not yet cured of criminal or vicious tendencies, will cause their recall to the prison. There are religious exercises, but they are not relied on as the chief means of reformation. Obedience to law and habits of industry are thought to be of more value than pious sentiments or professions which are so likely to be hypocritical. Much is made of schooling, in which the criminal class is apt to be deficient, and of moral instruction.

There are certain special features at each prison. In the woman's prison all the officers, guards and employes are women, except the engineer and the steward, and these two have a part of

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the building shut off from the rest. The superintendent, the physician and chaplain are all women. The first month of each prisoner's stay she does not see any other prisoners, but sees the officers frequently. The effect of this is to make the first impressions of the prison of the right kind, and to largely prevent the growth of a public opinion among the prisoners adverse to the true ends of discipline.

In the reformatory prison at Elmira, Mr. Brockway holds what he calls a "court" every month. Any prisoner who is aggrieved at marks given him by an officer can appeal to the court, bringing any evidence he wishes and the officer defends his marking if he thinks best. I sat with Mr. Brockway and saw the process. It is a great safeguard against petty tyranny on the part of subordinates, which is one of the evils to which a prison is liable. In this prison the prisoners are brought there not by sheriffs but by prison officers, which is cheaper and better for several reasons. The prisoner is required to give his history, which is tested to ascertain its truthfulness. Having this history the superintendent is able to use various moral influences better for the reform of the prisoner.

On the whole I am satisfied that in these two institutions, that which was a theory when proposed by this board, and by other similar boards, has now become an accomplished fact. The results for the short time these two prisons have been carried on, have been very good indeed. Nearly all the discharged prisoners are self-supporting, law-abiding citizens; and the discipline in the prison, having hope as an incentive, is most excellent.

3. JAILS.—The Erie county jail, at Buffalo, N. Y., is constructed and managed admirably upon the ordinary plan of a jail. The cells are arranged in tiers around one central corridor, but with a space between them and the outer wall, and are of boiler iron, with grated doors and ventilated windows behind. The entrance is guarded by two successive gratings at a considerable distance apart, both of which are never suffered to be open at once, and the keys to which are kept by different persons. Visitors are only admitted through the first grating, and must converse with the prisoners through the second, under inspection of the guard. Four

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men are supposed to be on guard day and night, though I could only see two. There is an underground passage to the court house through which prisoners are often taken. The rooms for women, and for debtors and witnesses, are larger and less prison-like. The heating and ventilating are upon the most approved plans.

The elaborate precautions detailed above to guard the prisoners, are rendered necessary because of the large number in jail, and the fact that they are given the liberty of the inner corridor. On my asking the officer who showed us around, what was the effect upon boys of the unrestricted intercourse of prisoners, he smiled and said that boys had often told him on leaving jail, that they had learned more there than they had ever learned before. Unconsciously to himself, he uttered the severest condemnation possible of the plan upon which that jail is built and managed, in common with nearly all jails in the United States.

The Suffolk county jail at Boston is as good in every other respect, and avoids this glaring defect. It is built in large blocks of stone cells, set out of reach of sights or sounds from each other. The whole is well lighted and ventilated, and each cell is secluded from all the rest. Except witnesses, all other prisoners are left in their cells, without communication with other prisoners, thus avoiding all danger of moral contamination. The sheriff of Suffolk county has held office for the last thirty years, and is paid a salary, but gets pay for serving civil processes. This is the case with all sheriffs in Massachusetts. The board of prisoners is provided by the county, not by the sheriff. I think the Boston plan of a jail and the Massachusetts plan of salaried sheriffs, deserve serious consideration elsewhere.

The Buffalo police station had nothing specially different from other police stations.

4. REFORM SCHOOLS.—The circumstances of my visit to the Boston reformatory institutions were not favorable to any careful study of the institutions themselves. A large party from the national conference of charities and corrections went over on the steamer provided by the city authorities, filed through the buildings rapidly, listened to an exhibition of the singing and marching of the child-

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ren, and partook of an expensive and elegant collation, and then went back without a word or a glimpse of the real inner life of the institutions. These institutions are managed by the city authorities, and Boston cannot be an exception to the rule in the charitable and reformatory institutions of a great city, that they are debased by being made the footballs of ward politics. These institutions are not subject to the supervision of either of the state boards, one of which should have that duty. Why should Boston be exempted from the supervision which works so well in the rest of the state? Are the managers afraid of such supervision? Women are not usually sent to the woman's prison at Sherburne until they have served several terms on Deer Island and yet the numbers in the woman's prison are kept good, showing that Deer Island does not reform them. But the treatment of the children is opposed to all true ideas of reform. They are in a wing of the same building with the adults, are kept under military discipline, sleep in prison cells, and meet all the other prisoners in chapel. These children include both sexes, are apparently from seven to eighteen years of age, and are sentenced during minority, unless sooner discharged or indentured, but with a considerable number of children sentenced for a few months for truancy. As it appeared to me, there ought to be a complete separation of the children from the older offenders. The buildings for the children should be upon the family or cottage plan, and the discipline should be of a different character.

The reform school for boys at Westboro, Mass., I am sorry to say, appeared to be constructed on a wrong plan and poorly managed. The original great building was constructed upon the general plan of a prison, and the two other family buildings are ordinary houses with no restraint. The boys, as they change in grade, change from prison cells to ordinary houses, and back again with no intermediate grades. Yet I was told that the only escapes are from the prison-like centre building. The greatest wastefulness I have heard of in the management of steam heating, which is always wasteful, is found in this institution. There had just been an investigation of the superintendent by the trustees, which

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seemed to have been used by some of them to make political capital. This had greatly weakened the discipline of the institution, so as to show at once to a casual observer. But the fact that a very considerable number of the boys were almost of age, presumably the hardest cases, who had not been discharged because they were the hardest cases, of itself showed a sufficient source of disturbance. The fact that so large a number of boys almost of age were left in the institution was presumptive evidence that the management could, for years, not have been truly reformatory, and the fact that one boy there had spent several years in prison before reaching the reform school, that is before he was sixteen, is a strong indictment against the administration of justice and of prisons in Massachusetts.

5. INSANE HOSPITALS.—The insane hospitals at Worcester and Danvers, Mass., are constructed and managed about as ours in Wisconsin. The only special improvement is in the matter of restraint, of which they use much less. All the criminal insane are sent to Worcester. I was much interested in the case of a young student, who had become insane, and who was in this institution in the same ward with most of the male criminal insane. He pleaded to be released, and was quite conscious of his situation. It is an outrage on all good sense as well as humanity, to expect to cure a young student of insanity by imprisoning him with a crowd of vicious criminals.

I was interested to watch the workings of the English plan of locked boxes in each ward in which patients can put letters of complaint. Mr. Sanborn goes around monthly, and after sorting out all the chips, rags and paper balls and also the incoherent ravings on paper, he finds some cases that need looking into. He also receives verbal complaints as he goes around, and looks into them. So far as these complaints cannot be adjusted at once by arrangement with the officers, he reports them to the lunacy committee of the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, who take such action upon them as seems best. The plan seems to work well, and not only to relieve suspicion in the public mind, but to really afford relief in some cases, where the mechanical routine of insane hos-

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pitals is doing harm to patients. The Danvers hospital has a woman on its medical staff, and the plan works well.

I was sorry I could not visit the hospital at Northampton, Mass., both because of Dr. Earle's reputation, and to study the causes of the cheapness of cost at that institution as compared with other Massachusetts hospitals, as well as with our own.

The insane hospital at Buffalo is chiefly remarkable for its enormous cost. The land was given by the city. The center building and the series of detached buildings on each side of it have already cost \$1,250,000, and when finished the buildings alone will cost \$2,000,000. As the first patients were just beginning to arrive no fair criticism could be given of the management.

6. POORHOUSES.—The state almshouse at Tewksbury, Mass., is a neat, comfortable, cheaply-built institution, and for a state institution is managed very economically. But, in my opinion, the institution is a great mistake in itself and in one feature of its management. The idea of massing together eight hundred paupers is all wrong, and to keep them without employment is worse. My comment on the institution when first asked about it was that it is an elegant summer resort for paupers. To see hundreds of people of the class so familiar to every inspector of poorhouses, sitting around, idly gossiping and smoking, relying upon the loss of a leg or an arm or some touch of rheumatism or old age to exempt them from all labor, spoiled everything to my mind. The same difficulty existed among the two hundred and fifty chronic insane, except that the effects of that policy of idleness are far worse for the chronic insane than for chronic paupers. The insane are simply herded together with the freedom of the airing courts, and with much too small a number of attendants. The hospital for the sick, with about one hundred inmates, is, of course, not open to this criticism. The peculiar "settlement laws" of Massachusetts make such an institution as this necessary. The fear of the towns of being charged with the support of paupers has caused the laws to be so framed that the transient poor, the vagrants, and those who have not paid taxes cannot acquire a settlement for poor relief in any town. This in these days of railroads and manufac-

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tries throws upon the state a great mass of pauperism, and a great deal of the work of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, is in dealing with this class, and sending all they can to their proper towns or to other states.

The two town almshouses which I visited are, I was assured good specimens of that class of institutions. Both were farm-houses; both had insane as well as paupers. In both the keeper was absent and his wife showed us around, and in neither did the number of inmates reach that of an average county poorhouse in Wisconsin. One was a model of neatness and order, probably in consequence of which the insane were shut up in small cells on a bright summer day. The other almshouse showed much looser housekeeping and therefore much more freedom and happiness for the inmates. Neither furnished them any employment.

The Cattaraugus county (N. Y.) poorhouse is in charge of a keeper who has been there twenty-nine years, twenty-one of which he has been keeper. The poorhouse proper is an awkwardly constructed stone building, in which besides the usual assortment of cripples and incurables, there are a few idiots and violent insane in cells. At a considerable distance is the county insane asylum, to see which I went out of my way on the advice of the president and secretary of the New York State Board of Charities. This consists of four fine buildings, all connected by corridors. One is a very neat and attractive dwelling house for the keeper and the hired help. Back of that is a kitchen and dining room for the insane in a separate building, and on each side is a two-story cottage for the insane of each sex, each to accommodate thirty. Each one is built so that two associate dormitories on the second floor are over two sitting-rooms down stairs, and a number of separate rooms on each floor for those who are dangerous or noisy or filthy. The plan of the building is most excellent, and ought to be adopted in our own county buildings for the insane, both for its cheapness and because under it the insane must be given a large degree of freedom. The cost was \$12,000 for a very good keeper's house and buildings for sixty insane. Other cottages can be added for about three or four thousand dollars apiece. At the time of my visit

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there were five insane shut up in cells in the poorhouse. There was no other restraint or seclusion whatever. Out of 18 men and 22 women 6 men and 12 women did a full day's work every day, and all the rest did some work. The record of this institution is almost as good as that of the Walworth county (Wis.) poorhouse, which is the best institution for chronic insane in the United States, in the two essentials of occupation and non-restraint.

VII. HOSPITALS FOR THE SICK.—At the Cattaraugus county poorhouse there was also a hospital building just finished, which is a model of its kind. It is situated at some distance from any other building, and has two rooms for the sick, one for each sex, with a nurses' room off from each, a lying-in room and a room for laying out the dead. Every one of our larger poorhouses ought to have a similar hospital for the sick.

The Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, one of the best institutions in this country, shows the progress recently made in the construction and management of such buildings. The original building is a massive stone structure, intended to be heated and ventilated by the old methods of steam heating and forced ventilation. Several new wards have been built on a totally different plan, and the heating and ventilation have been changed throughout to the general improvement of the institution. Every room has now one or more open fires, besides an ingenious contrivance for admitting fresh air in such quantities and as warm or cold as may be desired. The steam heating is retained, but it is claimed that by means of asbestos packing the waste of heat is prevented. As the thermometer stood at 95 degrees, I could not test the truth of this claim. The new wards are one-story buildings, set well up above the ground, with roofs like railway cars containing ventilators. The hospital is also a training school for nurses, and the nursing seemed to be admirable.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. O. WRIGHT,

Secretary State Board of Charities and Reform.

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EIGHTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES
FOR THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1881.



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

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

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SUPERINTENDENT,
M. T. BAILEY, MADISON.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Honorable the Legislature of Wisconsin:

The law provides that the Commissioners of Fisheries "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 may deem proper."

In accordance therewith, we present for your information and consideration their eighth annual report for the year ending December 31, 1881.

For an account in detail of our receipts and expenditures for that period, reference is made to the treasurer's report, herewith submitted.

The report of the superintendent shows the number of spawn and fish received and distributed, etc., and to which reference is also made.

On the 8th of June last Mr. H. W. Welsher tendered to the commission his resignation as superintendent, to take effect on the 1st of August following, which was duly accepted, and soon after Mr. M. T. Bailey, of Madison, was selected as his successor. About the first of July Mr. Welsher informed the president of the commission that he desired to be relieved before the expiration of his time, on account of some business arrangements which he then desired to make, which was agreed to, and on the 9th of July Mr. Welsher vacated the premises at the hatchery, and Mr. Bailey at once assumed his place, where he has been actively engaged since that time.

In our last report we called attention to the fact of our contracted accommodations, and asked for an appropriation sufficient to enable us to make the necessary improvements demanded by the increasing wants of the people; and while the amount given us was

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not quite up to the sum asked for, it has nevertheless enabled us, by using strict economy, to meet most of the necessities of the case.

We have been enabled to construct a new additional building to the state hatchery near Madison, 24x45 feet, with two stories (finishing off the upper for a family residence, designed for the assistant superintendent), and which now gives us the capacity to hatch nearly 3,000,000 eggs of the brook trout.

The sum of \$1,500 was set apart by the commissioners for the construction and furnishing of this building, and we are glad to be able to state that the cost of the improvements, all complete, has not exceeded the sum named. The improvements were much needed, and have added greatly to the appearance as well as to the efficiency and capacity of the hatchery.

In order to meet any emergency that might arise in the water supply, it was thought advisable to purchase a new hydraulic ram. The old ram, being out of repair, was put in working order; so that two rams are now in position to serve the new room at any time when required, with an ample supply of pure spring water.

The state hatchery is now in good working order, fully equipped, and appears to be in successful operation, with promising results. It is to be hoped that the number of breeders now on hand will enable the superintendent to fill the entire hatchery with trout spawn. Up to this date there have been about one million five hundred thousand eggs taken and deposited in the troughs, and everything is progressing favorably.

Many improvements have been made about the ponds and grounds, but only such as were deemed absolutely necessary.

During the past summer it was expected that the commission would be enabled to make some satisfactory arrangement with the Milwaukee authorities for a suitable place in the exposition building, to be fitted up by us for the hatching of whitefish and lake trout. But up to a late day, no such arrangement having been made, it was considered that the importance of whitefish culture demanded that something should be done at once in this direction, and accordingly a suitable place was rented and fitted up with the necessary apparatus, and put in good working order. The ex-

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penses for rent and fitting up the room, and the taking of spawn, have been very considerable, but the importance of this branch of the work seemed to demand and justify the large outlay. This branch now seems to be in successful operation, and good results are hoped for, although the moderate temperature of the weather and water have thus far been unfavorable. A large amount of whitefish and lake trout spawn has been secured and placed in the troughs, and encouraging reports received of their condition and progress.

Feeling the need of using strict economy in all our expenditures, we have used all the old material on hand, that could be made available, in fitting up the establishment, and some extra troughs not being wanted here, were sent to Madison and placed in the new hatching room there. Although somewhat decayed, it was thought they would answer for the present, and they were repaired and improved in such a manner as to make them appear nearly as good as new.

The great importance attaching to the whitefish branch of fish culture would seem to require in some appropriate and desirable locality, a permanent place for their propagation. Great care should be used in its selection, with a view to secure the best interests of the whole state. The expenses attending the taking of spawn are necessarily large, and the hatchery should be located with reference to economy in this respect, as well as to a proper distribution of the fry. It must be adjacent to the Great Lakes, and where there is an ample supply of pure lake water, and at a reasonable cost. The establishment ought to be owned by the state and constructed in the most approved manner and furnished with the best known appliances. It need not be confined exclusively to the production of whitefish and lake trout, but may include many other well-known varieties developed by the same process. Wisconsin occupies a very important position with reference to this branch of the work. Her great lake frontage of Superior, Michigan and Green Bay makes her second in importance to no other state in this respect, and for the purpose of carrying forward in the most efficient and economical manner this branch of the work, the necessary amount should be appropriated at an early day.

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Fish culture is no longer an experiment, but one of the important, permanent industries of the country; recognized as such all over the civilized world. Constantly developing and growing in value. Its importance can hardly be overestimated. The great interest taken in it by the general government, and the large amount of money annually expended by it in its investigation and development, together with the fact of the establishment of fish commissions in nearly every state and territory of the United States, and the large amount of money annually appropriated by them for this purpose, are unmistakable evidences of the fact. Great progress has already been made in the art and new discoveries are constantly being made. In connection with this branch of industry, the important question now is, what are the best varieties of fish for us to propagate? And already much valuable information has been laid before the people on this branch of the subject.

Heretofore our main efforts have been in the direction of brook trout and whitefish, for the manifest reason that the one has long been justly considered "the pride of the angler," whose excellence as food cannot be surpassed, while the other, on account of its former great abundance, cheapness and excellence, has been prized as the great inland food fish for the masses.

The almost innumerable springs and streams throughout our state, so admirably adapted to the propagation and development of the former, and the extensive "Great Lake area" along our borders for the growth and development of the latter, have very properly kept these varieties in the front. How long they may remain so, is not a question for us now to determine.

The yet wild, unsettled wilderness of northern and northwestern Wisconsin, with its numerous springs and streams of cold, soft, pure water, the natural home of our "spotted favorite," will long make this favored region sought by the enterprising and ambitious angler.

Hundreds of sportsmen from beyond our borders annually visit this inviting section of our commonwealth, and leave thousands of dollars within our confines. While this continues, his "troutship" will remain in front.

Other varieties, however, are now prominently before the people,

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receiving great favor at their hands, and demanding suitable recognition by us. Their claims are no doubt worthy of our careful consideration and attention. The most conspicuous among which are the black bass and European carp. There can be no doubt, we think, about the importance and desirability of their propagation, or successful cultivation and growth in our waters.

The bass is one of our indigenous fishes, and is excellently well adapted to all our lakes and streams. He is very gamy and affords fine sport for the angler, and is acknowledged to be very superior as an article of food.

In their report for 1879-80, the Michigan commissioners say: "A large experiment was proposed by the superintendent upon this fish during the year, but the limited appropriation at the disposal of the board made it impracticable. Still enough was accomplished to establish its practicability. From three females three thousand five hundred young fish were produced and planted. Plants were made by Hon. Charles E. Duncomb of Keeler, and N. A. Osgood of Battle Creek, and reported to have been effected without the loss of one. They were the first fish of the kind ever distributed by the commission. If the work continues, it is their purpose to give more attention to their cultivation in the future. This fish is indigenous to our waters, and has a reputation second to none for gameness and gustatory enjoyment."

In the second number of the *American Angler*, published November 19, 1881, a writer says: "I agree with 'Nesmunk' in his estimate of this fish, the coming and permanent game fish of the United States. I must confess, from early associations, to a preference for the brook trout; but as that friend of our boyhood is rapidly disappearing from accessible waters, future anglers will have to content themselves with this worthy native American, which fortunately is a fish of such vigor and vitality that it cannot be easily destroyed, and if so, is more readily replaced than the more delicate and exacting trout."

Another well-known writer in the same number says: "I have a deal of faith in him. I thought once he would not thrive in northern waters, cold, clear and adapted to trout. I have learned better.

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He will lay trout alongside and beat him in his own home, if the stream be large enough, for he cannot make a living in a swift mountain trout brook. When he once gets a fair chance and a good start, I doubt if he can be exterminated by hook or line or any decent mode of fishing."

The black bass is rapidly growing in favor, and he richly deserves all the praises bestowed upon him. More attention must be given in the future to the cultivation of this most worthy of its kind.

The carp is comparatively a new comer, with us at least. But he is rapidly growing in favor, and the demand is already very great for him throughout the country. He is no doubt better adapted to a more southern climate than ours, but will thrive and do well throughout southern and central Wisconsin. He will develop in almost any kind of water, and especially in ponds with muddy bottoms and aquatic plants. He is very prolific and grows with astonishing rapidity. A four to five year old carp is said to contain on the average more than four hundred thousand eggs. Dr. Hessel says: "The normal weight which a carp may attain to in three years, whether it be scale carp, leather carp or mirror carp, is an average of from three to three and one-fourth pounds."

In order to supply the demands of the people of our state in this direction, better facilities for the propagation and distribution of the carp should be provided for. There is but one pond at the state hatchery devoted to carp. In "class culture," which is considered much the best, three ponds are needed. One for the adult carp, one for hatching, and one where the young carp are put when one year old. As the spawning season approaches the adult carp are put into the breeding pond, and after spawning are returned to the main pond.

There is abundance of room and excellent ground at the hatchery, upon which to construct these ponds, the one already in use being suitable for the main pond.

Probably no state in this latitude presents better advantages for the cultivation and development of carp than ours.

The pike perch, or wall eyed pike, is also one of our very best food fishes. It is well adapted to most of our waters, and is generally much sought after on account of its gastronomic qualities.

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The "Chase automatic glass jar," "the best known instrument," as claimed by the inventor, for the hatching of whitefish, also successfully works the eggs of the pike. It was our expectation last spring to have such arrangements made as would enable us to secure large quantities of their eggs, but the superintendent failed to obtain them, and consequently none were propagated this year. We hope for more favorable results hereafter.

The experiments heretofore made in the propagation and distribution of lake trout and California salmon have not been as successful as we could wish, but enough has been accomplished, we think, to warrant us in continuing them still further, and especially as to lake trout. While we have not discovered very many results as yet, we know of no good reason why they should not succeed well in many of our smaller inland lakes, where the water is deep and cold. Their excellence as a food fish has stimulated us to further efforts, and we have therefore made provision for the hatching of a large number at Milwaukee this winter. We cannot but think that good results will soon appear from the extensive plantings of this variety.

There are a few specimens yet at the state hatchery of the California salmon, and a few have developed well. But taking into consideration our financial condition, and the small results so far observed attending their distribution by us, our faith and confidence was not sufficiently developed to induce us to order any more spawn during the present season, and consequently there will be none on hand for distribution this year.

We think it may be an open question whether any more money should be expended at present in their further propagation and distribution, although we would not absolutely recommend giving up the experiment. Some encouraging results have appeared, and we publish with this report an article on the subject from the *Daily Republican and News*, of June 6, 1881. From this and some other similar results that have been brought to our knowledge, we are disposed to try and develop a little more faith, and at the proper time continue to "plant salmon," and as in the past hopefully await the result. There were received in the winter and

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spring of 1880, at the state hatchery, from Professor Baird, United States Commissioner, two thousand impregnated eggs of the California mountain trout, which were successfully hatched and placed in one of the ponds. There were also received at the same place last spring, a large number of the eggs of this variety, which were also successfully hatched and retained at the hatchery for breeding purposes.

There are now on hand at the hatchery, of the first lot, as reported by the superintendent, eight hundred, but owing to the cramped condition of the quarters occupied by them until quite recently, their growth has not been as rapid as it should have been.

They are now occupying a larger pond and are in fine condition and doing well. The last hatch were placed in more commodious quarters, and have grown finely, and are now in splendid condition. They seem to be well adapted to our waters and climate, and promise all that their most enthusiastic friends and admirers claim for them.

In their report for 1880 the Pennsylvania commissioners say: "Perhaps no newly discovered fish has awakened so much genuine interest as the California brook trout, not in the sense of never having been known exactly, but in its adaptability to the fresh water streams of the eastern states. It promises far better and more lasting results than the meteoric grayling. The McCloud river, in California, where they are found in great abundance, possesses a temperature analogous to our own Susquehanna, Juniata, and their tributaries. Its general average is about seventy degrees, but in some localities rises as high as eighty degrees." Seth Green says: "California mountain trout are also more vigorous in every way than the eastern trout; they are not so handsome, having no carmine specks, and much duller colors on their sides and bellies, but they are hardy, live well in confinement, and grow rapidly. They take a fly readily and furnish excellent sport for the fishermen, so strong and gamey that they break the brook trout angler's tackle to pieces, while their flesh, which like that of our trout is sometimes white and sometimes red, is not to be surpassed as food. So strong are they that they are difficult to manipulate in extracting the spawn

Commissioners' Report.

from them. They are hard to hold, and will only give down their milk or spawn when they are ready. The person handling them must wait for his opportunity. The only California trout which were ever acclimated in the eastern states up to 1878 were hatched and grown in the New York establishment. They commenced spawning March 14, 1878, three years after they were imported in the egg. They yielded more eggs than the eastern trout in proportion to their size, and the eggs were slightly larger. They continued spawning until May 25, and began to hatch in forty-five days. The mountain trout will live in many streams—our brook trout will not live in.”

Mr. Green also says, under date of December 1, '81, in a letter to *Forest and Stream*: “In the year 1875 I succeeded in obtaining from a Mr. Newell, of San Francisco, about five hundred eggs of the California mountain trout. I had been trying for some time previous to procure a quantity of the eggs of this species, but was not successful until the year above mentioned. From the five hundred spawn thus obtained, we succeeded in raising two hundred and seventy-five fish to the age of three years, at which time they commenced to spawn, and in the spring of 1878 we obtained sixty-four thousand eggs and distributed all but seventeen thousand young fry, which we retained as breeders at the New York State Hatchery. In the spring of 1879 there were of the old fish two hundred and sixty, and on account of their being older and larger they produced 98,500 eggs; these, with the exception of 34,000 young fry, were distributed. In the spring of 1880 there remained two hundred and fifty five-year-olds, from which we obtained ninety-two thousand spawn, and distributed sixty three thousand four hundred young fry.

“In the spring of 1881 the seventeen thousand which we commenced to raise in 1878 were three years old, and there remained of them about sixteen thousand, from which we succeeded in distributing, in the waters of New York state, over one million two hundred thousand young fry. This season they will be four years old, and the supply will undoubtedly be much larger than last.

“The New York State Fish Commission were the first to introduce

Commissioners' Report.

this fish in the east, and they have proved to be a valuable addition to our better class of food fishes. They are very hardy and gamey, and will thrive in a higher temperature of water than the brook trout, and will also do well in the same waters with them. They are an excellent fish for the tributaries of our large rivers. I am also of the opinion that they will thrive in our pure water inland lakes, provided they have small spring streams flowing into them, in which to place the young fry.

"I am in receipt of the most encouraging reports from the waters in which they have been deposited. They seem to become easily acclimated to our waters, and the percentage that have lived is large, showing that the food and water in this section is wholly adapted to them. They commence spawning about March 1, and continue until about May 15. The eggs are about thirty to thirty-five days in hatching, and the fish grow to weigh from two to four pounds.

"Taking into consideration the small number of eggs with which we started, I consider this one of the greatest successes in artificial fish culture."

We certainly feel justified in anticipating much in the near future from this variety of trout. The first hatch of eight hundred now on hand will be ready to spawn one year from next spring, and from that time we may commence their distribution.

Reference has been made in former reports to the Michigan grayling. There are a few in the Madison ponds, but as yet no experiments have been made with them. They are a very desirable and excellent food fish, and afford fine sport for the "angler." It is to be hoped that they may be successfully propagated, as we are led to believe that many of our streams are well adapted to their development.

The Michigan Commissioners in their report for 1879-80 say: "For a considerable period they went by the name of Michigan trout, and furnished a most excellent food to help the hardy pioneer to 'keep the wolf from the door.' They are, however, rapidly disappearing from some of the streams where they were most abundant. With man's rapacity on land and the brook trout's

Commissioners' Report.

voracity in the water, they cannot increase so as to maintain their existence. It is a matter that the people should know, that the brook trout is the natural enemy of the grayling.

“It is quite true that the adult fish live in seeming good fellowship together, the trout deeming it prudent to refrain from attempting to swallow a neighbor fully his own size and weight and more than his equal in strength. But the tender young grayling, with their slender, translucent bodies, furnish a toothsome morsel for his troutship; and be assured he does not hesitate to take it. For this reason good grayling streams should never be planted with trout; and it is hoped that the people will have such care to the preserving of the grayling as not to allow it to be wholly destroyed. During the past year a slight measure of success has crowned the efforts of the commission in their endeavors to fertilize and hatch, by artificial methods, the grayling eggs taken from fish kept in confinement.”

From all the facts before us concerning the propagation of the grayling, we have thought it advisable to await further developments before attempting much with him.

The commissioners beg leave to again call the attention of the legislature to the inadequacy and insufficiency of our protective laws, and the failure to enforce those we have. In consequence of this the efforts of the commission must fall far short of accomplishing the best results. Suitable protection and efficient enforcement are clearly demanded.

We also desire to call your special attention to the great importance of the construction of fish-ways where dams exist, in nearly all our principal streams. Reference is made to former reports of the commission on this subject, and your earnest consideration most respectfully invited.

To enable the commissioners to properly and efficiently carry forward the work under their care and supervision, and meet the necessary running expenses of the hatcheries, and make the necessary improvements about them, there will be needed for the current year an appropriation of \$8,000, which we respectfully solicit at your hands.

Commissioners' Report.

To the various railroad and transportation companies throughout the state, from whose officials we have continually received favors, in the transportation of fry, and in many other ways, and to Mr. Commissioner Fairbank, of Chicago, for the use of his hatchery at Geneva Lake, for the hatching of lake trout, last winter, we return our sincere thanks.

Very respectfully,

Gov. WM. E. SMITH, *ex officio*.

PHILO DUNNING.

J. V. JONES.

C. L. VALENTINE.

MARK DOUGLASS.

JOHN F. ANTISDEL.

CHRISTOPHER HUTCHINSON. .

Treasurer's Statement.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

January 1, 1881.

To balance on hand.....	<i>Dr.</i> \$1,994 60
To appropriation of 1881....	7,000 00
To amount received from Kentucky commission..	250 00
Total.....	\$9,244 60

By disbursements at Madison	<i>Cr.</i> \$2,927 77
By disbursements at Geneva	865 29
By disbursements at Milwaukee.....	2,152 37
By disbursements general expense account.....	313 68
By salary of H. W. Welsher.....	600 00
By salary of M. T. Bailey	600 00
By salary of W. C. Griffith ..	290 00
By salary of E. L. Marks.....	114 00
By C. L. Valentine, commissioner expenses.....	30 31
By Philo Dunning, commissioner expenses.....	69 70
By J. V. Jones, commissioner expenses	32 25
By Mark Douglass, commissioner expenses.....	77 00
By C. Hutchinson, commissioner expenses	67 30
Balance on hand January 1, 1882	1,104 93
Total.....	\$9,244 60

C. L. VALENTINE,
Treasurer.

Superintendent's Report.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Commissioners:

On the 9th of July last, I received possession of the state hatchery near Madison, and assumed the duties of superintendent of the commission.

Finding plenty of work on hand and many necessary improvements to be made, they were soon undertaken and pushed forward as rapidly as possible towards completion. Among other improvements a new additional building was to be erected and furnished, and this largely increased the necessary amount of work to be done about the premises.

In due time the new building was completed and furnished, the necessary improvements made, and everything about the establishment put in good working order.

The state hatchery is now composed of two hatching rooms, twenty-four by forty and twenty-three by forty-four feet, containing thirty hatching troughs and two Houghton boxes (the latter not in use), and room for several more troughs in case of necessity — and has a hatching capacity of about three million brook trout.

Both rooms are supplied from the large spring above the building, with a further supply in case of necessity by the aid of hydraulic rams from the stone pond. Water pipes have been placed around the building, with valves attached at various points, so as to serve fish in tanks and be available in case of fire.

The second story of the new part was designed for a family residence, and is now occupied as such.

The breeders have been handled during the spawning season by Mr. John Frank, an experienced hand in trout culture, formerly with the Hon. H. F. Dousman, and also with Supt. Welsher at this hatchery.

Superintendent's Report.

The first spawn was taken on the 29th day of October last, and hatched in forty-three days. The number of eggs taken and deposited in the troughs is something over one and a half millions, and we shall get considerable more before the season is out.

It was supposed at the commencement of the season that the number of breeders on hand would enable us to fill the hatchery with trout spawn, but we soon discovered that they had been greatly overestimated.

If they can be procured, I would recommend the propriety of getting a suitable quantity of the spawn of the California mountain trout, so that the fry may be distributed during the coming season. I would also recommend that application be made at the proper time for a few more eggs of the California salmon, for further experiment.

The losses among the mountain trout have been exceedingly small, merely nominal. And I think from the 9th of July to the 1st of November, 1881, the loss of brook trout would not exceed fifty.

The number of trout on hand, with the ensuing year's growth, ought to be nearly sufficient to fill the hatchery next winter, unless the losses from handling and disease should prove to be much more than ordinary.

There were distributed from the state hatchery last spring, according to the record kept by the president, one million and fifty-eight thousand brook trout fry, as will appear by a detailed statement herewith enclosed; and orders were received for over five hundred thousand more fry than could be furnished. These orders will be the first to receive attention this season.

There were also distributed one hundred and sixty-two scale carp.

Some fine specimens of lake trout, California salmon and scale carp were sent in September last to the Chicago Exposition, by request. The lake trout were afterwards placed in Lincoln Park, and the carp returned to the hatchery in good order; the California salmon having died while on exhibition, as we have been informed.

In addition to the brook trout and California mountain trout, we

Superintendent's Report.

have at the hatchery about one hundred carp, two hundred lake trout, thirty California salmon, and a few Michigan grayling.

If much is attempted in the way of carp culture, some additional improvements will be needed the coming season, on their account.

There is no record or account in my hands, and I have received no information from Mr. Welsher, concerning the distribution of lake trout from the Geneva lake hatchery, ordered by Mr. Commissioner Fairbank, of Chicago, and used by the superintendent for last winter's hatch. The last report of Superintendent Welsher shows that two million spawn were placed in the hatchery.

The Milwaukee branch for the propagation of whitefish and lake trout, under the supervision of Mr. C. H. Sullivan, is reported to be in good condition, with a large amount of spawn on hand, and a successful product anticipated.

It is my judgment that more attention should be given in the future to the propagation and distribution of the best varieties of bass, wall-eyed pike, and, perhaps, some other varieties of our indigenous fishes; also to the carp, and I recommend the subject to your early and careful consideration.

In conclusion, I trust it may not be considered out of place in me to suggest that the fish commissioners of this state, since the organization of the commission, have taken a lively interest in fish culture, and performed a large amount of gratuitous service for its development and success. And for the faithful and efficient manner in which they have performed their duties, they deserve and merit the thanks of the whole people. And I may also add that it shall be my constant aim and endeavor while occupying the position to which they have assigned me, to do all in my power to aid them in the further development and success of the work in charge, so that the greatest good may result to all.

Very respectfully,

M. T. BAILEY.

*Distribution of Brook Trout During the Year.*TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF BROOK
TROUT DURING THE YEAR.

ADAMS COUNTY.	
J. W. Perkins —	
Neenah creek.....	20,000
S. W. Pierce —	
White creek.....	5,000
Little Roach creek.....	5,000
Duck creek.....	5,000
North fork.....	5,000
BUFFALO COUNTY.	
J. W. De Groff —	
Little Waumsukee creek.....	10,000
Mill creek.....	10,000
CALUMET COUNTY.	
H. M. Peterson —	
Pine river.....	10,000
Spring creek.....	5,000
COLUMBIA COUNTY.	
L. S. Rollston —	
Rocky Run.....	10,000
Duck creek.....	5,000
C. A. Doyle —	
West branch Crawfish.....	5,000
Geo. Hall —	
Duck creek and tributaries.....	5,000
H. W. Roblier —	
Duck creek.....	5,000
Smythe's creek.....	5,000
Doyle's creek.....	5,000
Jenning's creek.....	5,000
B. J. Deerward —	
Glen.....	2,000
D. L. Woodworth —	
Woodworth's creek.....	5,000
H. W. Ayer —	
Steel's and Blackley's creeks.....	10,000
CHIPPEWA COUNTY.	
Gus Cæsar —	
Private pond.....	10,000
Frank Bearnard —	
West branch O'Niel's creek.....	10,000
CRAWFORD COUNTY.	
A. Peterson —	
Trout creek.....	5,000
Soldiers' Grove creek.....	5,000
Bear creek.....	5,000
Roger's creek.....	5,000
Johnstown creek.....	5,000
Copper creek.....	5,000

Distribution of Brook Trout During the Year.

CRAWFORD COUNTY — continued.

A. Peterson —		
Sugar creek		5,000
Marathon creek		5,000
Ole Runice —		
Russ creek		10,000

DANE COUNTY.

E. Waterman —		
Branch Badfish		10,000
S. L. Chase —		
Branch Spirit lake		10,000
H. N. Moulton —		
Kittleson creek		5,000
Jacobs' run		5,000
Mill creek		5,000
S. D. B. Mooney —		
Raymond's creek		5,000
J. D. Clack —		
Six-mile creek		5,000
Geo. E. Bryant —		
Elotie Spray creek		5,000
J. S. Myers —		
Badger creek		1,000

DODGE COUNTY.

John Steel —		
Alderly creek		10,000

GREEN COUNTY.

Dr. S. A. Pond —		
Smiler's creek		5,000
Mitchell's creek		5,000

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

Theodore Mitchell —		
Dakin's creek		10,000
Private pond		5,000

GRANT COUNTY.

Lucien Dewey —		
Private pond		5,000

IOWA COUNTY.

S. W. Reese —		
Blue Mounds creek		10,000
Mill creek and branches		15,000
Wyoming Valley creek		5,000
Sneal creek		10,000
Otter creek and branches		10,000
Calvert Spensley —		
Rock branch		10,000
O'Dessel branch		5,000
Carpenter branch		10,000
Salmon branch		40,000
Spensley's branch		5,000

Distribution of Brook Trout During the Year.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

John Helms —	
Stoney creek.....	10,000

JUNEAU COUNTY.

E. S. Rogers —	
Fowler's creek.....	10,000
Fulsom's creek.....	10,000
J. T. Kingston —	
Linden brook.....	5,000

JACKSON COUNTY.

Mark Douglass —	
Douglass creek.....	15,000
A. S. Trow —	
Hall's creek.....	10,000
Tom's creek.....	5,000
Eight Mile creek.....	10,000
George T. Thayer —	
North branch Trempealeau ..	10,000
J. B. Miller —	
South branch Hall's creek.....	10,000

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

L. Lottridge —	
Gill's creek.....	10,000
Kenesson's creek.....	10,000
McElawy creek.....	10,000
Jones creek.....	10,000
McKinney's creek.....	10,000
W. J. Austin —	
Dutch creek and branches.....	10,000

LINCOLN COUNTY.

M. H. McCord —	
Prairie river.....	5,000
New Wood.....	5,000
Thomas B. Scott —	
Prairie Branch.....	5,000
Pine river.....	5,000

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

C. F. Roskie —	
Deer creek.....	10,000
Worden's creek.....	10,000
Bart's creek.....	10,000
Duck creek.....	10,000
Charles Richards —	
Ox creek.....	10,000

MONROE COUNTY.

W. J. Austin —	
Austin's creek.....	5,000
Tributaries.....	5,000
Valley creek.....	5,000
Tributaries.....	5,000
Hall's creek.....	5,000

Distribution of Brook Trout During the Year.

MONROE COUNTY — continued.

W. J. Austin —	
Tributaries	5,000
Cole's creek and tributaries	5,000
Big creek and tributaries.....	5,000
M. A. Thayer —	
Beaver, Prescott, Sergeant and other creeks.....	20,000
Adolph Heiser —	
Branch creek.....	10,000
John Beallby —	
Fish creek and branches.....	10,000
Fred Leinhoop —	
C. V. Stream	5,000

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

J. H. McMurdo —	
Wilson creek	5,000
Shepard creek	5,000
Custing creek	5,000
Seymour's creek.....	5,000
Black creek	5,000

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Wm. G. Moshier —	
English creek	10,000
Pilgrim's creek.....	10,000
Jenk's creek.....	10,000
Knapp's creek	10,000

ROCK COUNTY.

B. S. Hoxie —	
Syene creek	10,000

SAUK COUNTY.

J. T. Huntington —	
Marcell's creek	5,000
Lawson's creek	5,000
Montain's creek	5,000
Spring Brook	10,000
N. C. Kirk —	
Skillett creek	10,000
D. E. Welch —	
Leech creek	10,000
E. Blakeslee —	
Can's creek.....	10,000
Mill creek.....	10,000
Blakeslee creek.....	5,000
Lawrence creek.....	5,000
Thornton creek	5,000
Bolton creek.....	5,000
Woodland creek	5,000

SHAWANO AND OCONTO COUNTIES.

G. H. Reed —	
S. B. Embarrass river	5,000
M. B. Embarrass river.....	5,000

Distribution of Carp During the Year.

VERNON COUNTY.	
J. O. —	
Bad Axe, north fork.....	10,000
Bad Axe, south fork.....	10,000
Black creek.....	10,000
Rev. H. Halverson —	
Private pond.....	5,000
Allan Rusk —	
Cook branch.....	10,000
Depere.....	5,000
Phillips' spring.....	5,000
Henry Casson —	
Tape branch.....	10,000
Harrison branch.....	10,000
WALWORTH COUNTY.	
E. D. Coe —	
Whitewater creek.....	10,000
E. Battisfore —	
Curtiss' creek.....	5,000
Wright's creek.....	5,000
D. W. Sherman —	
Smith's creek.....	5,000
Sherman's creek.....	5,000
Geo. Beamsley —	
Private pond.....	5,000
D. B. Barnes —	
Douglas creek and branches.....	20,000
WAUKESHA COUNTY.	
J. A. Lins —	
Le Fron spring.....	10,000
Seeberang creek.....	10,000
WINNEBAGO COUNTY.	
Alex. L. Collins —	
Crystal Spring fountain.....	5,000
WAUSHARA COUNTY.	
A. M. Kimball —	
Silver creek.....	10,000
Reams creek.....	10,000
Pine river.....	10,000

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF CARP DURING YEAR.

Daniel Cross, Rock county.....	21
Paul M. Green, Rock county.....	20
A. J. Turner, Columbia county.....	20
J. J. Leavitt, Fond du Lac county.....	20
E. Reynolds, Fond du Lac county.....	20
J. B. Wood, Sauk county.....	20
Mr. Smith, Manitowoc county.....	22
Christ. Selk, Manitowoc county.....	20
Total.....	163

Correspondence.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RIPON, WIS., December 3, 1881.

HON. PHILO DUNNING:

Dear Sir — On the 28th of November I made a trip to the head of Silver creek, where I planted the trout you sent me in April, 1880. I expected to find some of them there preparing their spawning beds and supposed they would be about eight inches long. Imagine my surprise to find about two hundred of them in the basin of the spring, ranging from eight to fourteen inches long. I saw two about eight inches long and two that were fully fourteen inches long. The rest of them were from ten to twelve inches in length and all in fine condition. They had cleaned the spring of all other fish and had taken possession and were preparing their spawning beds. They have not been fed by hand since they were planted, and their making such an astonishing growth in twenty-one months demonstrates clearly that the stream is a fitting home for them.

Yours truly,

A. COOLEY,

Fish Warden.

APPLETON, WIS., December 10, 1881.

MYRON T. BAILEY, Esq., *Superintendent, etc.:*

Dear Sir — The brook trout sent me from the hatchery last spring were received and deposited in the Crystal Springs the day after they were sent from the hatchery. The trout had to be transported about two and a half miles. They were carried in a spring express wagon, but the road was upside down and inside out — deep mud some of the way, and immense, slumpy snow banks the rest — and the poor fry were terribly shaken up and many of them

Correspondence.

drowned; but still, many of them lived and have done well during the season, and I am satisfied that the undertaking of cultivating trout in the pond and spring will prove a success. There is a large flow of water and is constant and unchangeable. The head, which is the pond, boils up, as at the Madison hatchery, and runs a lively stream some forty rods on my premises. The past season my dam and screen were placed at the lower end of the stream on my premises, and the fish have had the benefit of the whole. The fish are plump and from two to three inches in length. They have been self-sustaining from their long run, but will require feeding this winter, or at least I think they should be "stall fed" in the deep pond, where they will be sufficiently warm.

Yours, etc.,

A. L. COLLINS.

RUTLAND, DANE COUNTY, November 12, 1881.

HON. PHILO DUNNING,

President Fish Commission, Madison, Wis.:

Dear Sir—The trout fry received by me from the state hatchery near Madison in the spring of 1880 and 1881 were planted in good condition in the headwaters of the Bad Fish creek, and they are very plenty and doing finely. Those planted in 1881 are now from four to five inches long. Those planted in 1880 grew the first year five or six inches in length, and are now from ten to twelve inches long, and some will weigh a pound. The creek below where I put them in is alive with them, where none were ever seen before those were planted. I think eighty per cent. of those in 1880 are now alive, and they are the finest lot of trout of their age I ever saw. About two hundred have already come up to the headwaters to spawn, and from fifteen to twenty are now daily coming up. The creek is hard, and trout cannot do better in soft water streams. Skeptics, come and see for yourselves. I can show you better specimens of two year old trout than you can see at the state hatchery.

Very respectfully,

ELIAS WATERMAN.

Correspondence.

ALMA CENTER, WIS., December 8, 1881.

MYRON T. BAILEY, Esq.,

Madison, Wis.:

Dear Sir — Your favor of November 18 at hand and noted. In reply, will say that the trout fry received last April and put into Hall's creek are doing well, and think the greater number are alive. Have looked after them several times and find them plenty and lively; there is no doubt of the success of trout fry in this vicinity. Any further information you may require will be cheerfully afforded.

Very truly yours,

S. B. MILLER.

ELROY, WIS., December 14, 1881.

M. T. BAILEY, Esq.,

Madison, Wis.:

Dear Sir — Absence from home is the cause of the delay in answering your letter sooner, but I must say the trout are doing splendidly. Last summer I visited the headwaters of the streams in which the trout were placed and saw several, and they were as large as good sized minnows. And I have every reason to believe that a large share of them lived.

Yours truly,

E. S. ROGERS.

SPARTA, WIS., November 21.

M. T. BAILEY, *Superintendent, Madison:*

Dear Sir — In reply to yours of 16th would say: The trout sent us a year ago last spring were received in fine condition and are doing well, but those received last spring arrived here on evening train and remained in depot over night before we received notice, and many of them were dead.

We were therefore unable to save more than twenty per cent. of those received (three thousand).

These were carefully distributed, but being so few, have not been looked after close enough to report on. We shall want a good supply this winter.

Yours truly,

M. A. THAYER.

Correspondence.

DELTON, WIS., November 29, 1881.

M. T. BAILEY, Esq., *Superintendent Fish Commission, Madison, Wisconsin:*

Dear Sir — Yours of the 18th, requesting a report, at hand and noted.

From inquiries made of parties living near the brooks the fry were placed in, I am informed that they have been seen in three of the brooks, and those seen were growing finely — but no great number has been seen. One brook which is over four miles from here I have no report from. I think there is no doubt but they will do well in these brooks. The water is very clear and soft and cold.

Yours truly,

J. T. HUNTINGTON.

BOSCOBEL, November 29, 1881.

MYRON T. BAILEY, Esq.,
Madison, Wis.:

Dear Sir — In answer to your favor of the sixteenth inst., inquiring about the condition and progress made by the brook trout sent to my care two years ago, would state that most of the streams in which I planted the fry were at the time completely exhausted.

I inspected them all last summer, when the fish were about one and one-half years old, and was surprised at the result, which showed that trout were quite plenty and of fair size of their age, where there was not a fish to be found two years ago.

This favorable result is due to a great extent to the fact that the streams in our neighborhood are so admirably adapted to the raising of brook trout, clear as crystal, and no mud bottoms, so that very few of the fry deposited perished. Had I received twice the amount I did, every brook in our vicinity would now be teeming with the speckled beauties.

Hoping you will go on with your good work, and have a liberal supply for us in season,

I remain respectfully yours,

GEORGE F. HILDEBRAND.

Correspondence.

PACKWAUKEE, WIS., March 25, 1881.

HON. PHILO DUNNING:

Dear Sir—Fish received this morning. We were about an hour on the road from the depot to the source of the streams. On opening the tub, I thought they were all dead, as they laid motionless on the bottom, but was quickly undeceived on putting them in the water, for they struck out like old fish. I don't think there there was a dead one in the lot.

C. RICHARDS.

WINDSOR, WIS., November 21, 1881.

HON. PHILO DUNNING,

President of Fish Commission, Madison, Wis.:

Dear Sir—I have the pleasure to report to you that the young trout, planted last February by me, are growing and seem to be enjoying life nicely. Some of the fish are about two and a half or three inches in length, and appear to have plenty to eat.

Very respectfully,

S. D. B. MOONEY.

GARDEN VALLEY, December 15, 1881.

M. T. BAILEY, Esq.:

Dear Sir—Your letter of November 18 was misplaced in the office and I got it only by accident. In regard to the trout shipped to me, they are, I think, doing nicely. Any time before the heavy rains we could see the young ones in schools in almost any place on the creek; since the rains I have not noticed that they are in any way damaged; there are plenty of trout, large and small. This creek is the north branch of the Trempealeau river—called for short Bovee creek. It heads three miles northwest from my place at springs, runs in a southeastern direction and empties into W. T. Price's mill pond; three miles below me will average about six feet wide where it runs through my place, all settled from head to mouth. The water is very clear and good drinking water in hot weather in the summer. The bottom is rather a variety—rocky, muddy and sandy. I have never seen any other kind of fish in the creek but trout; do not think there is any thing that would destroy

Correspondence.

the young fry, unless the large trout would molest them when first put in in the spring. We have stopped the fishing, unless by permission, and intend to protect our fish. There are two other creeks that empty into this that fish are found in; they both head at springs.

Your respectfully,

GEO. G. THAYER.

Post office address, Alma Center, Wisconsin.

DODGEVILLE, WIS., January 4, 1882.

Hon. PHILO DUNNING,

President of Board of Fish Commissioners, Madison, Wis.:

Sir — At the time of the delivery of the trout fry by your commission last year, the roads were so blockaded by snow drifts as to make it impossible to reach the headwaters of some of the streams for which the fry were intended. I have been informed by Hon. W. E. Rowe, of Arena, that he received ten thousand of the fry ordered by me for Blue Mounds creek, and that they were carefully placed in a large spring near the headwaters. They were doing well when last seen. Ten thousand of the fry were placed in two of the middle branches of Otter creek in some fine springs near headwaters. Many of them were seen during the summer, and were doing finely.

The other ten thousand were placed by Hon. L. W. Joiner, of Wyoming, in the east and west branches of Wyoming creek. They were very carefully handled and placed in large springs. The fry could be seen in large numbers during the summer, and were making fine progress.

Some six years since, some trout fry were placed by Samuel Hoskins, Esq., and myself, in the eastern and western branches of Mill creek. The fish made quite a progress in those streams. Some have been caught there, sixteen inches long. In looking into the streams last fall, I could see a great many young trout, one, two and three years old, which demonstrates the fact that the fish put in by us are breeding well in those streams.

The streams on the north side of the military ridge in Iowa

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county are all natural trout streams. The water is pure spring water, and the trout seem to increase rapidly in them with little care. I am satisfied that all the streams in this part of the county can be filled with brook trout, which will add to the pleasure of the disciples of old Ike Walton, and furnish a large amount of delicious food.

Yours respectfully,

S. W. REESE.

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APPENDIX.

[From the *Daily Republican and News* of June 6, 1881.]

SALMON CULTURE.

Artificial propagation of fish in Wisconsin, under the direction of the State Fish Commission, has been a quite remarkable success and has assumed large proportions. During the past four years the results of the labors of the fish commissioners have been evident even in the fish-markets— where grades have most decidedly improved— while the testimony of anglers is all corroborative of the claim that the old fishing grounds are now vastly superior to what they were before fish-planting was inaugurated. Streams in Wisconsin which, only a few years ago, afforded nothing more attractive to the sportsman or epicure than “shiners,” “pumpkin-seeds” or “bullheads,” now supply trout, bass and other valuable fish in abundance. So much improved is the lake fishing, that the difference in quality of the whitefish and lake trout now displayed in market, compared with that of two or three years ago, is very marked. The fish commission has, indeed, abundantly succeeded in all of its efforts— except perhaps in the one direction of inducing proper legislative appreciation of the value of the results thus far attained, and of the necessity for more liberal provision for the work of the future. In one effort, however, the fish commission has lacked confidence. In its experiments it tried, in a small way, the planting and development of California salmon, but without expectation of favorable results. It was so confidently asserted that salmon would not flourish unless they could enjoy the facilities of regular sea baths, that the commission really had no faith in the success of salmon culture, and in the last annual report made the following acknowledgment of supposed failure:

“Nothing has of late been done in the culture of this fish (salmon), as its adaptability to our waters has been an open question. Distributions have been made heretofore, but there has not been any general movement in its culture of late for the reason above stated.”

Now for a surprise to the fish commissioners, alleged authorities on pisciculture, and the public generally: Yesterday a box of fish was received at the *Republican* office, accompanied by the following letter:

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"CEDAR GROVE, June 4, 1881.

"HON. HORACE RUBLEE, Milwaukee:

"*Dear Sir* — We herewith present you with a trout, whitefish and a salmon. The salmon we think is the first one-caught in this lake (Michigan). Please call the attention of the fish commissioners to it, and if possible have them see it. The salmon was dressed by our men before we knew what it was. You can easily tell it; it is the one cut on the back.

"Yours, etc.,

"G. H. SMITH & SONS."

Upon opening the box, in presence of persons who are familiar with salmon, a fine trout, beautiful whitefish and as fine a California salmon as is ever seen in this market, were discovered. There was no mistaking the salmon, a perfect specimen of its kind; of silvery lustre outside and red with richness when opened. The fish, dressed, was weighed, and proved to balance at exactly eight pounds. It was a female, had been heavy with roe, and must have weighed eleven or twelve pounds when alive. The form and coloring of the fish indicated that it had developed under favorable conditions; that Lake Michigan water and feeding grounds are not only well, but especially well adapted to the existence of this best of its kind. Investigation proved that this salmon was planted in Lake Michigan not to exceed six or seven years ago, and that it had obtained its twelve-pound growth within that time. That its existence and condition proves beyond doubt that salmon-culture may be made a success, all who saw the fish agreed. It was captured off Cedar Grove, near Sheboygan, and undoubtedly is but one of the many which have attained maturity. It will be well for the fish commissioners to develop faith and plant salmon.

FISH PROTECTION AND PROPAGATION.

[From the *American Field* of November 5, 1881 — Leading Editorial.]

There is no subject of more general interest to Americans, irrespective of locality, than the protection of fish in their native waters, and the propagation and transplanting of the different varieties, with a view to increasing the supply in those sections now poorly stocked, and to enlarge the general yield of this important food product.

A few years since, when scientists turned their attention to the breeding habits of fishes; when it was proposed to utilize such facts as were then known concerning artificial impregnation and hatching, the general public received such ideas with incredulity, and were disposed to laugh at them as theories emanating from impractical scientists. Practical experiments, however, soon produced results that silenced the scoff and sneer of the un-

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believers; and the pisciculturist, surrounded by the paraphernalia of the hatchery, is no longer looked upon as a magician or slight-of-hand performer, stocked with useless ingenuities, but is recognized by the intelligence of the community as a great public benefactor. That this recognition is not universal is not the fault of the fish culturist, but owing to lack of information upon the part of the masses.

It is true that, at the present time, nearly all the states and territories recognize, in a manner, the importance of this work, by enacting laws for the protection of their native fish, and by creating commissions whose business it is to care for the introduction and culture of foreign fishes. But it is also a fact that in many cases these commissions exist but in name, because public sentiment will not warrant the appropriation of public funds to carry on the work. Several of the states that have established fish commissions make no appropriations whatever for their support, while in many others the sums appropriated are totally inadequate to accomplish the desired results.

A glance over the tabulated list of state fish commissioners and superintendents of hatcheries, published in our issue of August 6, reveals the fact that the greatest interest in fish culture, judging from the amount of the appropriations, exists in the states bordering upon our sea coast and the great lakes. The inland states show their lack of appreciation, either by a failure to appropriate any sum, or by making the amount of the appropriation ridiculously small in proportion to the work required. Scarcely an annual report of any of these fish commissions reaches us, but what contains expressions of regret at limited financial resources, and statements of the abandonment or suspension of practical efforts for lack of means to carry them to success.

Our inland states, those not bordering on the sea coast or the great lakes, should be as largely interested in the subject of home fish production as are those more fortunately situated with reference to large bodies of water. No country in the world possesses as fine natural facilities, and none makes poorer use of them. The result is, that in the larger portion of this country fish food, instead of being a staple production, is an article of luxury; instead of being supplied in quantity and price to bring it within the reach of all classes, is limited to the tables of the wealthy. No healthier food exists; none that with proper effort can be supplied with less cost. Then why continue longer such a condition of affairs?

By reference to an article in our Fish Department, in this issue, upon the transfer of English fishes to American waters, it will be noted that the citizens of London, England, consumed ninety-five millions pounds of one variety of fish, the sole, while the New York markets supplied but fifty-two millions pounds of all kinds of fresh fish. In England this food supply is within the reach of all classes; in this country the poorer classes, the great mass, must go without.

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It has been often proven that one acre of water will yield more actual food, when properly stocked, than the most productive acre of land in the world. And yet our inland states, with surfaces traversed in every direction by streams of all sizes, and dotted with lakes both large and small, endowed by nature with all the requisites as habitats of our game and food fishes, neglect to avail themselves of their opportunities; permit these limpid streams to flow through their borders, unpeopled by their natural finny denizens; allow their beautiful lakes to lie barren for want of cultivation, and purchase from distant markets the necessary food supply of fish, which often reaches them in an unwholesome condition, the result of miles of transportation through changing temperatures.

What we have stated are facts, admittedly such, beyond dispute; and yet, in the face of these facts, what do we find to be the status of fish legislation in most of the inland states? A few wise men, dubbed by the mass fish-crazy enthusiasts, appreciating the great results that may be achieved by proper effort, apply to the legislature for the creation of a fish commission, which they succeed in establishing, as legislative wisdom generally considers the applicants respectable but impractical, and that no harm can arise from having the office of fish commissioner created. Then follows an application for an appropriation, sufficient to secure the services of some competent man to give his entire time to the work, and to defray necessary expense. Then comes the tug. Argument is met with ridicule; facts with a sneer of unbelief, until the application is abandoned in disgust, or just before the close of the session results in a paltry pittance being doled out; say \$500, when it should have been at least \$5,000; and at the next session of the legislature, the commissioner and the friends of fish culture are compelled to use their utmost efforts to prevent the striking of this paltry sum out of the appropriation bill, because ten thousand dollars worth of work has not been accomplished with it.

It is the boast of our nation that we have an abundance of statesmen. The political columns of the press reveal their existence at every cross road, in every school district. Our experience is that these statesmen, many of them, need educating on just such topics of general interest as this matter of fish culture. The world moves, however, and we yet hope to see the time when in every legislative body in this Union will be found statesmen of wide information and trained intellect, who will appreciate the absolute necessity of fish culture, and will shape legislation accordingly. Those who lead the van need not fear the future.

The legislatures of many of the states will meet during the approaching winter, when we hope the increasing interest of the masses in the protection and propagation of our game and food fishes will be distinctly felt, resulting in a larger and more generous assistance to this work from the public funds.

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Let those who have aided in the past increase their efforts, and not lose heart because of total or partial failure. Great good has resulted heretofore from such efforts; much more remains to be done. The people are beginning to feel the benefits of past work, and, in a measure, appreciate what the future may bring forth. Education of the masses is always a slow process, but when accomplished, no class appreciate it more readily than our legislators, and their enactments will prove it.

[The following article was published in the *Chicago Times* of August 20, 1881.]

FOOD SUPPLY OF FRESH WATERS.

LOSS OF NATURAL PRODUCTS.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Aug. 11.— The history of the world demonstrates that no nation can long survive the exhaustion of its own soils, and that decimation of the population, financial embarrassment and ultimate decay are the measure of her improvidenee. In countries where the total dependence rests upon the food supply of the surrounding waters, this rule holds in the same general ratio, though the limit of time is measured by the extent of the supply, the natural means of recuperation, and the practice of the more improved arts which culminate in the more rapid destruction of this product, which the Creator has thus placed within the bounds of our insatiable greed. None of the grand divisions of the globe are more bountifully supplied with the provisions of a kind providence for the future welfare than North America, while the states of the great northwest, with their adjacent outlets, the great lakes, have no complaint to render through any oversight in the general distribution of these vital necessities. Possessed as they are of a soil of excessive fertility, with far more than ordinary volume and richness, a climate that favors the sowing and reaping of harvests which are the envy of the older nations; of boundless lakes and rivers, once teeming with fish of the choicest descriptions and swarming with an endless variety of game for the food of her people—yet these dependent, short-sighted and shiftless dwellers of this modern paradise seem to study the more practical methods of total and rapid exhaustion rather than the retention and increase of those means upon which their sole hope and reliance rests for their future welfare and prosperity. Where is the noble buffalo which once darkened the vast feeding-grounds of this fertile country? Mercilessly swept from existence. Slaughtered for their hides! What has become of the long lines of water-fowl which but a few years since made their home with us, and, in their migrations through the Illinois valley, made their annual pilgrimages to the vast swamps of northern Indiana, the Calumet and the lakes of Fox river? Ask the inventors and dealers in improved fire-arms.

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DESTRUCTION OF FISH.

Where is the symmetrical trout which formerly graced our inland streams, and brought joy and gladness to the heart of the angler who spent the scanty vacation of his overworked life in the quiet seclusion of the distant fields? Going — going — almost gone. And what of the great lakes? — these store-houses of supply, these endless reservoirs, which, with a display of prudence, judgment and sagacity that would hardly put a nine-year-old boy to the blush, could be made to pour their wealth of food into our hands, grace the table of every hamlet, and, if necessary, glut every market accessible by rail or water? Yes, we say, what of these lakes? And where are the fish? Here are a few facts gleaned from reports of Seth Green, in a rehearsal of the subject of whitefish, which is by far the most important fish of our lakes.

FISHING IN OLD TIMES.

“Thirty years ago a haul of five thousand fish at one time was not an uncommon occurrence. Now the seine is not used, because no fish can be caught in that way. Thirty years ago the wholesale price was \$2.50 per hundred fish, retailing at 5 cents per pound.

“Thirty years ago fishing with the seine was the only method in use. But now, as I said before, the seine cannot be used, except, perhaps, at one or two points on the whole chain of the great lakes, and is, in fact, so far as whitefish are concerned, an obsolete method of fishing.

“Next in order come gill-nets. These carried the war into the very home of the whitefish, being often set in three or four hundred feet of water. With these nets the catch became again, at first, productive. But the nets fished over every foot of ground, one boat often fishing six miles; and experience showed that three gangs of nets of six miles each would use up a fishery at any one point in eight years.

AGAIN THE FISH BECAME SO SCARCE

that gill-netting would hardly pay, and the trap and pound nets were invented. The trap nets are of the same nature as pound nets, being only on a small scale. The pound nets consists of a long leader with a pound or trap at the end. The fish run along this leader, or are led by it into the trap at one end, from which they cannot escape. The leaders are often six miles long, and furnished with a trap at each mile. They are comparatively expensive affairs at the outset, and are set in water ranging from six to sixty feet in depth. The poles to which portions of the net are attached are often a foot in diameter, and are forced into the bottom by a pile-driver. No fish can pass this long barrier, the only apparent passage way being at the trap opening, and this opening being only a means of sure capture. Any one can see

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that such an engine of destruction must clean out all the fish within its reach. Now, as even the old seine lessened the annual yield, and the gill-net very much decreased it, how many breeders does any one suppose will be left after the pound-net shall have finished its work? Even the pound-net fishing is nearly exhausted in Lakes Ontario, Huron, Erie and Michigan, and in Lake Superior alone is this method extensively and profitably used. It is true that, notwithstanding the decrease of the fish, the fishermen make nearly as much as formerly, because they charge an increased price. But it will take no wise prophet to foretell the failure of this business. They may raise the price until the last fish is drawn, and then —.

Now, if it is true that the decrease of the fish has not decreased the profits of the fisherman, neither will the increase of the fish decrease their profits, as they will obtain more fish with less outlay of capital and less labor.

MOST OF THE FISHERMEN ALREADY SEE THIS,

and are not only willing, but anxious, to have the supply increased, and the continuation of their business made sure." And here is the milk in this coconanut, for if the fishermen have a direct interest in the increase in a pecuniary point of view, has the public no interest in the future of this food supply, which not only appeals to the inner man, but threatens the future variety and source of their food — aye, their very existence? Are not the deer, the buffalo, the elk and moose, practically gone, ruthlessly destroyed, and beyond the power of civilized man to reproduce? Is not our winged game almost at its last gasp? Are not the lands in many of the older states worn out, and in many cases abandoned as wholly unprofitable, save where they are kept in a condition of temporary fertility by the use of chemical fertilizers? Do we not see this waste and wanton habit of destructiveness which so particularly characterizes the "land of liberty," where, as it is easily seen, people do as they please; as their present sordid and selfish natures demonstrate; and in their "devil-take-the-hindermost" policy, what inevitable ruin and bankruptcy they are precipitating upon the generations who are to become the legatees of this emptiness? But Seth Green has a few words of consolation, if you want to be consoled, now that the means are within our reach, and the ends of such simple attainment. Shall we remain indifferent to this policy of wastefulness, until the last breeder is destroyed; and the want of seed is the measure by which the entire race becomes extinct? Or shall we act like men of thought, calculation and judgment, that with the door open and the light still burning, we shall see that the oil is kept well up in our tanks, that we may see through the pending darkness of the future.

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"THERE ARE TWO METHODS,"

says Seth Green, "by which the lakes and rivers may be restocked to their former capacity. The first is by putting an end at once to all fishing, and trusting to the natural increase of the fish. Well, this process would take a thousand years or more, and the reason is this: The salmon trout inhabit the deep water of the lakes, in common with the whitefish, and their food is to a large extent made up of the young of the whitefish. Now because the whitefish are more highly esteemed for the table, and are more easily taken than the salmon trout, they have been decreased in greater proportion than the salmon trout. In their natural state, the lakes hold so many breeding whitefish that the salmon trout did not perceptibly decrease their numbers; the balance was maintained; but with the decreased numbers of whitefish breeders and comparatively larger numbers of salmon trout the balance is lost, and the salmon trout will keep the whitefish down. The other method is by artificial hatching. If enough young fish are put into any one lake, the abundance of twenty years ago can be restored in four years."

The fact has been definitely settled by the increase of the various shad fisheries stocked in this way. Of course, not all of the number put in will arrive at maturity. A large proportion will furnish food to adult fish of other kinds, but certainly no greater proportion than is now lost in the same way.

The proportion destroyed being the same, let us see what is the advantage of artificial over natural increase. Out of five thousand eggs laid naturally but one egg (not one thousand) will hatch out. Four thousand fish hatched out of five thousand eggs is a low estimate for artificial hatching, but even at this low estimate the increase of chances is four thousand fish to one fish.

For restocking Lake Erie or Michigan, there should be placed in the lake at least one hundred millions of young fish each year for four years. That these young fish will live and grow is not to be questioned. "One hundred millions of fish" has rather a large sound, and is, in fact, a very large number of fish. But the white yields about ten thousand eggs to the pound of fish, and one hundred millions could be easily attained.

Whitefish spawn, generally, about the month of November. Naturally they cast their eggs in from five to twenty feet of water, over springs, if they can find them; if not, near the shore or gravelly bottoms. This may take place near the surface of the water, or lower down; but whenever this spawning is done, no sooner are these eggs thus spread broadcast than all the fish in the neighborhood start for the spot and eat up all they can find, while the parents are not backward about taking their fair proportion. Only a few out of every thousand escape being eaten. "I have," continued Mr. Green, "found three thousand eggs in the stomach of one fish. Of those which remain, by far the largest part are covered up by sediment or fall into places where there is no change of water, and never produce fish."

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Another great enemy of the spawn of these fish is the wild duck. Usually the presence of spawning fish can be detected by the congregating flocks of certain varieties of ducks more thorough in the art of diving, viz: the blue-bills or scoup duck, widgeon, redheads, and often the canvas-back. Twenty feet, in many cases, is the distance often required in diving to reach the eggs as they lay on the bottom. And as long as an egg is visible this search is continued. Are not these natural obstacles to the increase of the production of valuable fish sufficient argument in favor of artificial hatching, where the eggs are entirely safe from the inroads of these destructive agencies?

Ninety per cent. we find is not an inordinate or unusual percentage of the number secured from the eggs of fish of this description, when care is used, and with the present experience of our eminent fish culturists, the calculations and statements gathered are in no manner extravagant.

In the summer of 1867 the experiment was tried in the Connecticut river at Holyoke. The river was practically depleted, through the continual netting of shad. The price was high, and it was a rare thing to find a shad upon the table of the man whose income was limited, though twenty-five or thirty years ago they were abundant. In 1867 fifteen millions of young shad were placed in the river. They sought the bottom of the channel, where they were safe from the attacks of the smaller fry, gradually working down to the ocean as the season advanced. Now, three years is the usual limit of time for a shad to attain its size and reach maturity; therefore in the season of 1870 their return could be looked for, as they always return from the ocean to the stream that gave them birth.

The year 1869 passed with no increase; in fact the catch was less than before. The spring of 1870 came, and we give the data from the reports of the commissioners of Massachusetts, dated January, 1871, page 4: "On Sunday, May 21, 1870, vessels in Long Island Sound observed the unusual spectacle of vast schools of shad. The next day they struck in at the mouth of the river (the Connecticut), and filled the nets. At Lincoln, ten miles from the mouth, and on the coast, three thousand five hundred and sixty fish were taken in one pound (five hundred is usually a large catch), and the total yield of the pounds for that day was over twenty-five thousand. At Haddam island, a short distance up the river, seven hundred were taken with one sweep of the seine, which is more than one-third the yield of a similar seine for the whole of the previous season. A seine four miles below Hartford took nine hundred shad the same day. As this is some fifty miles up the river, it is plain that the schools struck in all at once, and that those which headed for the stream kept on with great rapidity. Now it does not appear that on the Hudson to the west or on the Merrimac to the east, the run of shad was unusual. On the contrary, both these rivers report 'a small average.' Whence, then, this local phenomenon? The Connecticut people call them 'Green's

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shad.' Attributing the increase to the artificial hatching by Seth Green, at Hadley's Falls, in 1867, and this opinion obtained additional color from the fact that in 1868 the small yearling fish were unusually plenty."

We copy from the report of the New York commissioners of fisheries, dated March, 1869, page 7 (this was prior to the attempt at hatching shad in the Hudson): "A thorough examination of the fisheries on the Hudson was made. This was commenced on the 4th of June, 1868. When the nets in the lower part of the river were being taken up, as the main run had then passed, great complaints and dissatisfaction were encountered everywhere, the fisheries having fallen off immensely, although the enhanced prices paid by the consumer somewhat indemnified the fishermen for this scarcity, but the public generally suffered in consequence. There never before had been so few shad taken, and the retail price in market rarely fell below seventy-five cents for fish which two years ago were sold for ten and fifteen cents each. Near Carmansville, and in that portion of the river where the nets were not up, the fishermen were not averaging four fish a day; higher up they were doing somewhat, but not much, better. Scarcely any shad pass above Albany, where in former times they were most abundant, as they cannot run the gauntlet of the nets below. At the time when your commissioner visited this section, the seines were not taking over one shad to a haul."

ARTIFICIAL HATCHING.

In the spring of 1869 there were hatched and put into the river about three millions young shad, in 1870 two and one-half millions, in 1871 about eight and a quarter millions, and in 1872 about eight millions. According to the calculation that three years is required for their maturity and return, we could reasonably look for a tolerable increase in 1871, a larger accession to their number in 1872, with a greater increase in 1873 and 1874. The yield on the Hudson in 1871 was larger than usual, although the immense catch in the Connecticut that year so glutted the New York markets that the prices fell from \$18 to \$3 per hundred, and the moderate increase in the Hudson was lost sight of. In 1872 the fishing in the Hudson was twice as good as it had been for twenty years; quantities of fish sold at from \$3 to \$5 per hundred, with the ordinary prices before the event of fish-hatching at \$18 to \$30 per hundred. Boats utterly refused to take them unless prepaid, so fearful were they that, from the low prices and increasing numbers, the freight might be unpaid and the fish thrown upon their hands. While dealers in remote parts, who had annually contracted with the fishermen for a supply, paid their forfeit willingly in order to be relieved from the losses threatened.

Shad had become a luxury only to be indulged in at the tables of the hotels, the restaurants, and where wealth smiled in abundance. And as the

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price had long been exorbitant, the demand decreased to a narrow limit, so that when the glut came the demand was far in excess of the supply, and so remained until the people found the markets overstocked and the prices merely nominal. This is but an illustration of what American genius is capable. Never before in the history of nations has such an event been recorded. While the practicability, economy and advantages of such a policy is too apparent to the most indifferent to be thrust aside. Here is our dependence. Upon this source alone do we depend for our food supply from our lakes and rivers, and will you treat this vital question with manifest indifference and inattention until we are, piscatorially speaking, a corpse, or shall we have our fish at a price within the reach of all? HOWELL.

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 persons 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.

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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 commissioners of the United States, and other persons, all spawn or fry donated to or purchased by the state; and, in the most practical ways, procure, receive, distribute, and dispose of spawn and fish, and take such other measures as shall, in their judgment, best promote the abundant supply of food fishes in the public waters of the state. They may take at all seasons, and in any way, fish from the public waters, for the purpose of artificial propagation. They shall, in January of each year, report to the legislature their transactions, an account in detail of their receipts and expenditures, and of the spawn and fish received and distributed, with time and place thereof, and such other matters 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 day 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

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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 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.

Appendix.

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) 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.

Appendix.

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 person found violating the provisions of this act, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not less than five dollars nor 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 so unlawfully used 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

Appendix.

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 and Douglas, but in the aforesaid counties it shall be lawful to catch brook trout with hook and line between the 1st 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.

[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, Amherst.

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.

Appendix.

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. Rear-
don, 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, Middletown (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).

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 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 Commis-
sioner, Bangor (1883).

Appendix.

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. Kellogg, 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. Sweeney, 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.

H. G. Parker, Carson City (1882).

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).

Appendix.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. H. J. Reeder, Easton (1881); Hon. Benj. L. Hewit, 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).

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); C. L. Valentine, secretary and treasurer, Janesville (1887); J. V. Jones, Oshkosh (1886); Mark Douglas, Melrose (1887); C. Hutchinson, Beeton (1886).

WYOMING TERRITORY.

Henry B. Rumsey, Red Buttes. Deputies: Dr. M. C. Barckwell, Cheyenne; Otto Gowen, Laramie.

Appendix.

STATE SUPERINTENDENTS OF FISHERIES OR HATCHERIES.

CANADA.

S. Wilmot, Superintendent of Fisheries, New Castle, Ont.

CALIFORNIA.

John G. Woodbury, San Leandro.

CONNECTICUT.

H. J. Fenton, Poquounock; 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; Orin 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.

Appendix.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

C. J. Huske, Columbia.

VIRGINIA.

W. F. Page, Lynchburg.

WISCONSIN.

M. T. Bailey, Madison.

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.

Appendix.

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, 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 FISH COMMISSION,
Madison, Wisconsin.

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, 1881.



MADISON, WIS.:

DAVID ATWOOD, STATE PRINTER.

1882.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1881.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

MADISON, WISCONSIN, September 30, 1881.

Governor: I have the honor to report in respect to the transactions of this office and the military affairs of the state, as my annual report for the year ending this day, the following:

OFFICE BUSINESS.

There has been a marked increase in the business of this office for the past year; the correspondence calling for information from the war records of the Wisconsin regiments is large, and the labors of the aid-de-camp in charge are for a large portion of the time occupied in attention to the same. The "arrears of pension act," so-called, and the "soldiers' homestead act" render necessary a large number of certificates of military service, the furnishing of which demands a careful examination of the records, and consumes much time.

Report of Adjutant General.

NATIONAL GUARD CORRESPONDENCE.

The present state of the Wisconsin National Guard has rendered a larger volume of correspondence necessary than hitherto; and this is likely to increase. The maintenance of over thirty companies at different stations, with the several battalion organizations, each communicating directly with this office, devolves upon it a very considerable amount of labor; much more, indeed, than the provisions of law and orders fixing compensation to the working force of the office have anticipated. For the benefit of my successor I feel it my duty to say that the meagre compensation afforded for the varied duties required of the adjutant general is out of all proportion to the salaries paid in other offices of the public service, and is unworthy our commonwealth.

LAWS, RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The need of an official publication of the laws, and the adoption and promulgation of a proper code of rules and regulations adapted to our statutes, has long been felt. During the present year, by your sanction and order, a publication has been made, which it is believed will in some measure, if not fully, meet the want. They have been carefully prepared, and are published in convenient form and size for manual use. Doubtless the rules will have to be modified from time to time, as experience may suggest; but a strict conformity with the same, until changed, should be required, to secure uniformity of military administration, and to educate the commands in military customs and usage. The lack of such a system of rules and instructions has prevented much of system and order in the conduct of military business heretofore.

THE INSPECTION OF COMPANIES.

The order for the annual inspection of companies having been issued on the 29th inst., is now being promulgated. Reports of inspections made in conformity thereto not being available for the purpose of determining the strength of the force, the reports of the semi-annual muster required by law to be held on the last Mon-

Report of Adjutant General.

day of September is the basis for the following summary of the strength of the Wisconsin National Guard on that day:

Number officers of governor's staff	8
Number battalion officers.....	16
Number company officers.....	99
Number enlisted men.....	2,318
Total.....	<u>2,441</u>

Partly from my inability to make the inspection of all the companies in person and partly for other reasons, several officers were detailed to inspect companies. Hereafter, if possible, one inspector should inspect all the companies, and the inspector should test the instruction by careful drill. The companies should be inspected by one standard and that the highest one that has heretofore been applied.

ACTIVE SERVICE.

This office received from you on the 22d day of July last, at 4:30 P. M., the following telegram:

EAU CLAIRE, WIS., July 22, 1881.

Adj't Gen. Bryant :— You will order two hundred and fifty men of the Wisconsin National Guard to Eau Claire forthwith to report to the mayor of that city. Exercise your judgment in selection of companies and make arrangements for special or regular transportation as may appear most desirable. I wish you and the quartermaster general to accompany them or come in advance. If possible telegraph your action in the premises, and state when troops will probably reach Eau Claire.

WM. E. SMITH, *Governor.*

On receipt of this order I at once in your name ordered Lt. Col. W. B. Britton, commanding the 1st battalion, and Lt. Col. Chandler P. Chapman, commanding the 4th battalion, to move with their commands. It was deemed necessary to designate those two battalions and only such of their companies as could be most quickly assembled, and I called for eight companies, as I supposed it unlikely that on so short notice more than thirty men to a company could be put in march.

These two officers and their commands responded with most

Report of Adjutant General.

praiseworthy alacrity. Their companies were immediately notified and ordered out. The officers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, and the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company were exceedingly prompt and obliging in complying with the quartermaster general's requisition for transportation, and by 10 o'clock of that day all the companies were ready to march and trains on each road were in motion collecting the troops and conveying them towards Eau Claire. The entire command made junction at Camp Douglas and proceeded by train to Eau Claire, at which destination they arrived on the 23d of July at 12 o'clock, M., some delay being caused by the heaviness of the train. The companies having turned out in greater strength than I had expected; and it being impossible to get from each company a report of its number joining for this duty, the command was somewhat larger than your order called for. This, in the haste of the movement, the difficulty of getting reports, and the apparently urgent necessity for a speedy march, was unavoidable.

Lieut. Colonels Britton and Chapman and the officers and men of their commands who participated in this service are entitled to high commendation for the alacrity with which they responded to this call to duty and the orderly conduct and discipline maintained during the short period of service. Their promptness and soldierly behavior attested the efficiency of the Wisconsin National Guard. Rosters of the battalions on duty, together with such telegrams, orders and correspondence relating thereto as is deemed of sufficient importance to be published, are hereto appended.

The Ludington Guard, Capt. T. J. George commanding, was also ordered into active service by your command, and upon most urgent appeals of citizens of that locality, to aid in the search for and apprehension of the desperadoes known as the Williams, *alias* Maxwell brothers. The orders relating to this service, issued by your command, are hereto appended, as is also such report as was received from Capt. George.

The usual general orders of the year, except that promulgating the "Laws, Rules and Regulations," are appended hereto.

In conclusion, I desire to bear testimony to the valuable aid and

Report of Adjutant General.

assistance rendered in the discharge of my official duties by Lieut. Col. Chandler P. Chapman. His zeal, ability and thorough knowledge of tactics, and of the methods of company management have been of great value to the service. Capt. A. H. Bright, in charge of the office, has conducted the correspondence and superintended the copying of the records with his usual faithfulness and promptness.

With this year and official term my connection with the National Guard must close. But my esteem for its officers and men, my hearty appreciation of their efficiency and worth, my pride in the organization and my interest in its progress and welfare will continue unabated. I trust it will receive, and I am sure it will deserve the generous support and encouragement of the state government.

I have the honor, sir, to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN E. BRYANT,

Adjutant General.

Report of Adjutant General.

SCHEDULE A.— *Showing amount and classification of expenditures of the military department for the year ending September 30, 1881.*

Amount paid to companies for armory rent, etc.....	\$6600 00
For uniform fund.....	4,535 00
For subsistence and quarters	305 25
Salary of military secretary.....	400 00
For inspecting National Guard.....	398 60
For services and expenses of the adjutant and quartermaster generals.....	505 00

EXPENSES OF ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Clerk hire.....	1,200 00
Postage	112 24

EXPENSES OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Clerk hire.....	782 50
Miscellaneous (for items see quartermaster general's report)	248 38
Total.....	<u>\$15,086 97</u>

EXPENSES OF ACTIVE SERVICE.

(a) *At Eau Claire :*

For transportation	\$1,374 82
Subsistence.....	642 46
Pay of troops.....	3,188 61
Expenses of acting paymaster.....	170 00
	<u>\$5,375 89</u>

(b) *In pursuit of Williams brothers:*

Transportation.....	\$15 00
Subsistence.....	330 28
Pay of troops.....	582 48
	<u>927 76</u>

Total.....	<u>\$6,303 65</u>
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SCHEDULE B.—*Showing Roster of the Wisconsin National Guard.*

Governor WILLIAM E. SMITH, *Commander in Chief.*

GENERAL STAFF.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.	Office.	When commissioned.
Brigadier General	Edwin E. Bryant	Madison	Adjutant General	Jan. 5, 1880
Brigadier General	George E. Bryant	Madison	Quartermaster General	Jan. 5, 1880
Brigadier General	Henry Palmer	Janesville	Surgeon General	Jan. 14, 1880
Colonel	George W. Burchard ¹	Ft. Atkinson	Aid de Camp and Military Secretary	Jan. 5, 1880
Colonel	Grant A. Smith	Milwaukee	Aid de Camp and Military Secretary	June 4, 1881
Colonel	Florian J. Ries	Milwaukee	Aid de Camp	Jan. 5, 1880
Colonel	Jerome A. Watrous	Fond du Lac	Aid de Camp	Jan. 5, 1880
Colonel	George Tonnar	Menominee	Aid de Camp	Jan. 5, 1880
Colonel	Nicholas Smith	Janesville	Aid de Camp	Jan. 5, 1880
Lieutenant Colonel	Chandler P. Chapman	Madison	Assistant Inspector General	May 19, 1881
Captain	A. H. Bright	Madison	Aid de Camp to Adjutant General	Mar. 30, 1878
Captain	F. A. Kaiser	Sheboygan	Aid de Camp to Quartermaster Gen.	Feb. 5, 1880

FIRST BATTALION.

Of what composed.	Headquarters.	When organized.	Names of officers.	Rank.	Residence.	When commissioned.
Beloit City Guard	Janesville, Rock county.	Mar. 29, 1880.	W. B. Britton	Lt. Colonel	Janesville	May 27, 1880
Bower City Rifles			H. H. McLenegan	Major	Beloit	May 27, 1880
Custer Rifles			Henry Strong	Surgeon	Beloit	Apr. 21, 1880
Delavan Guards			C. O. Tattershall	Quartermaster	Beloit	May 10, 1880
Janesville Guards			M. A. Newman	Adjutant	Janesville	Feb. 1, 1879

¹ Resigned as Military Secretary only, June 4, 1881.

Roster of National Guard.

SECOND BATTALION.

Of what composed.	Headquarters.	When organized.	Names of officers.	Rank.	Residence.	When commissioned.
Oshkosh Guards Evergreen City Guard Fond du Lac Guard .. Oshkosh Rifles Bay City Light Guard.	Oshkosh, Winne- bago county.	Feb. 19, 1881.	Gabe Bouck C. A. Born F. J. Wilkie John Keneally	Lt. Colonel Major Surgeon Quartermaster.	Oshkosh ... Sheboygan .. Oshkosh Fond du Lac.	Feb. 19, 1881 Feb. 19, 1881 Feb. 19, 1881 Feb. 19, 1881

THIRD BATTALION.

Of what composed.	Headquarters.	When organized.	Names of officers.	Rank.	Residence.	When commissioned.
Sherman Guard Gov's Guard, La Crosse Mauston Light Guard. La Crosse Light Guard Unity Guard	La Crosse.	May 19, 1881.	M. T. Moore B. F. Parker D. R. Freeman John R. Cannon Louis Tillmans	Lt. Colonel Major Surgeon Quartermaster Adjutant	La Crosse ... Mauston Colby Neillsville .. La Crosse ...	May 19, 1881 June 24, 1881 July 16, 1881 June 24, 1881 June 24, 1881

FOURTH BATTALION.

Of what composed.	Headquarters.	When organized.	Names of officers.	Rank.	Residence.	When commissioned.
Governor's Guard Guppy Guard Lake City Guard Watertown Rifles Burchard Guard	Madison, Dane county.	May 26, 1881.	C. P. Chapman ¹ W. C. Spalding E. C. Carnagie Wm. Helm	Lt. Colonel Surgeon Quartermaster Adjutant	Madison Watertown .. Portage Madison	May 19, 1881 June 14, 1881 June 14, 1881 June 14, 1881

¹ Commissioned Assistant Inspector General, with rank of Lieut. Colonel, and assigned to command on request of line officers.

SCHEDULE B.—*Separate Companies.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	WHERE LOCATED.	When organized.	How armed.	Strength when organized.	Strength by last muster.	Commissioned officers.	Rank.	When commissioned.
Manitowoc Volunteers.	Manitowoc, Manitowoc county.	July 18, 1868.	S. B. L. Cal. 50.	70	64	F. Becker. A. Schweitzer. W. Menge.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	Aug. 31, 1868. Jan. 12, 1877. Jan. 12, 1877.
Sheridan Guard.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee county.	June 23, 1869.	S. B. L. Cal. 45.	74	66	..... M. J. O'Connor. John Foley.	..... First Lt. Second Lt.	..... Dec. 20, 1880. Dec. 20, 1880.
Mauston Light Guard.	Mauston, Juneau county.	Aug. 31, 1869.	S. B. L. Cal. 45.		74	W. P. Powers. G. H. Winsor. Henry Schall.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	Aug. 24, 1880. Aug. 24, 1880. Aug. 24, 1880.
Bayfield Rifles.	Bayfield, Bayfield county.	Feb. 5, 1873.	S. B. L. Cal. 50.	65		R. D. Pike. J. T. Gargnon. Frank M. Herrick.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	Mar. 14, 1873. Mar. 14, 1873. May 22, 1879.
Governor's Guard.	La Crosse.	Aug. 1, 1873.	S. B. L. Cal. 50.	99	51	F. J. Toeller. Frank X. Weigel. Henry Muth.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	Dec. 13, 1880. Aug. 31, 1880. Aug. 31, 1880.

Roster of National Guard.

SCHEDULE B.— *Separate Companies* — continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	WHERE LOCATED.	When organized.	How armed.	Strength when organized.	Strength at last muster.	Commissioned officers.	Rank.	When commissioned.
Kosciusko Guard.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee county.	Sept. 2, 1874.	S. B. L. Cal. 45.	68	65	F. J. Borchardt. Jacob Nowak. Peter Shubert.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	Aug 27, 1877. Aug. 27, 1877. Mar. 12, 1880.
Bay City Light Guard.	Green Bay, Brown county.	Dec. 1, 1874.	S. B. L. Cal. 45.	74	73	A. L. Gray. David Soper. Otto C. Davidson.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	July 28, 1881. May 24, 1880. May 24, 1880.
Germania Guard.	Wausau, Marathon county.	Jan. 10, 1875.	S. B. L. Cal. 50.	68	58	..... Carl Krueger. William Abraham.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	..... July 28, 1879. July 28, 1879.
Eau Claire City Lt. Guard.	Eau Claire, Eau Claire county.	Feb. 11, 1875.	S. B. L. Cal. 50.			N. B. Randle. M. E. O'Connell. E. W. Allen.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	Dec. 20, 1879 Feb. 16, 1877. Feb. 16, 1877.
Governor's Guard.	Madison, Dane county.	March 24, 1875.	S. B. L. Cal. 45.	69	56	C. A. Wedelstedt. John Heyl. Geo. Neckerman.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	July 20, 1881. Nov. 6, 1878. Dec. 10, 1878.

Rooster of National Guard.

Roster of National Guard.

Sherman Guard.	Neillsville, Clark county.	May 15, 1875.	S. B. L. Cal. 50.	62	61	J. W. Ferguson. Geo. A. Ludington. Saml. Dixon.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	Feb. 19, 1878. June 29, 1881. June 29, 1881.
Oshkosh Guard.	Oshkosh, Winnebago county.	Mar. 25, 1876.	S. B. L. Cal. 50.	78	96	W. H. Patton, H. W. Leach. Otto Laab.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	Dec. 2, 1880. May 10, 1881. May 10, 1881.
Ludington Guard (cavalry)	Menomonie, Dunn county.	Nov. 21, 1876.	S. B. L. carbine, Cal. 45.	70	77	T. J. George. G. R. Brewer. H. E. Knapp.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	Jan. 16, 1877. May 10, 1880. Sept. 28, 1880.
Ripon Rifles.	Ripon, Green Lake county.	Mar. 28, 1877.	S. B. L. Cal. 50.	83	70	Hugo Schultz. W. B. Allen. Ed. Katt.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	July 25, 1878. Aug. 22, 1881. April 18, 1878.
Guppy Guard.	Portage, Columbia county.	June 23, 1877.	S. B. L. Cal. 45.	66	92	J. C. Britt. H. W. Orthman. J. B. Mills.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	Aug. 19, 1881. Aug. 19, 1881. Aug. 19, 1881.
Custer Rifles.	Whitewater. Walworth county.	July 7, 1877.	S. B. L. Cal. 45.	73	62	J. E. Bassett. J. D. Hogan. J. J. Rogers.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	May 4, 1881. Mar. 25, 1880. Mar. 25, 1880.
Beloit City Guards.	Beloit, Rock county.	Aug. 31, 1877.	S. B. L. Cal. 45.	65	62	C. H. Parmely. E. J. Bending. M. T. Bois.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	May 27, 1880. May 27, 1880. May 27, 1880.

SCHEDULE B. — *Separate Companies* — continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	WHERE LOCATED.	When organized.	How armed.	Strength when organized.	Strength by last muster.	Commissioned officers.	Rank.	When commissioned.
Evergreen City Guard.	Sheboygan, Sheboygan county.	Nov. 4, 1877.	S. B. L. Cal. 45.	67	71	..... H. W. Trester. Robert Sim.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	Feb. 24, 1880. May 24, 1880.
Janesville Guards.	Janesville, Rock county.	Aug 5, 1878.	S. B. L. Cal. 45.	82	70	H. A. Smith. Melvin A. Newman. Charles F. Glass.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	Feb. 1, 1879. Feb. 1, 1879. Feb. 1, 1879.
La Crosse Light Guard.	La Crosse, La Crosse county.	Aug. 13, 1878.	S. B. L. Cal. 45.	80	75	F. A. Copeland. Wm. B. Webb. Milo J. Pitkin.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	June 17, 1881. June 17, 1881. June 17, 1881.
Bower City Rifles.	Janesville, Rock county.	Aug. 18, 1878.	S. B. L. Cal. 45.	68	64	J. B. La Grange. John Andrews. C. E. Brown.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	July 15, 1879. Aug. 14, 1880. Aug. 14, 1880.
Lake City Guard.	Madison, Dane county.	May 27, 1879.	S. B. L. Cal. 45.	77	67	C. P. Chapman. C. L. Kellogg. A. L. Burdick.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	July 30, 1879. Aug. 14, 1881. June 13, 1879.

Roster of National Guard.

South Side Turner Rifles.	Milwaukee.	June 5, 1879.	S. B. L. Cal. 45.	65	75	G. P. Traeumer. Albert Blend. George Schmele.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	June 25, 1879. June 25, 1879. June 25, 1879.
Pepin County Guards.	Arkansaw, Pepin county.	July 19, 1879.	S. B. L. Cal. 50.	65	71	Frank Taylor. Wm. Cassell. F. H. Hillard.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	Aug. 18, 1881. Aug. 18, 1881. Aug. 18, 1881.
Unity Guard.	Unity, Marathon county.	Nov. 15, 1879.	S. B. L. Cal. 50.	78	94	J. H. Cook. G. W. Ghoea. G. W. Henderson.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	Dec. 1, 1879. July 16, 1881. Dec. 1, 1879.
Oshkosh Rifles.	Oshkosh, Winnebago county.	April 8, 1880.	S. B. L. Cal. 50.	69	61	J. N. Ruby. Frederick Herrick. Michael Monnahan.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	July 24, 1880. April 8, 1880. April 8, 1880.
Fond du Lac Guards.	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac county.	April 7, 1880.	S. B. L. Cal. 50.	66	70	S. L. Brasted. C. E. Dickenson. C. J. Hunter.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	April 9, 1880. Mch. 18, 1881. Mch. 18, 1881.
Light Horse Squadron.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee county.	Apr. 26, 1880.	S. B. L. Carbine, Cal. 45.	65	73	W. A. Collins. G. W. Peck. Geo. J. Schoeffel.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	Dec. 13, 1880. Dec. 13, 18-0. June 17, 1881.
Delavan Guards.	Delavan, Walworth county.	Apr. 26, 1880.	S. B. L. Cal. 50.	59	61	Merson Vedder. C. T. Isham. R. J. Wilson.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	Sept. 29, 1881. Apr. 27, 1880. Sept. 29, 1881.

Roster of National Guard.

SCHEDULE B.— *Separate Companies* — continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	WHERE LOCATED.	When organized.	How armed.	Strength when organized.	Strength at last muster.	Commissioned officers.	Rank.	When commissioned.
Watertown Rifles.	Watertown, Jefferson county.	July 5, 1880.	S. B. L. Cal. 50.	66	63	George Henze. C. F. Zautner. Nicholas Bruegger.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	July 7, 1880. July 7, 1880. July 7, 1880.
Burchard Guards.	Beaver Dam, Dodge county.	Sept. 27, 1880.	S. B. L. Cal. 45.	73	No returns	O. F. Weaver. F. F. Congdon. John Carrol.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	Oct. 5, 1880. Aug. 24, 1881. Aug. 24, 1881.
Racine Light Guard.	Racine, Racine county.	Mar. 31, 1881.	S. B. L. Cal. 45.			F. M. Reed. J. T. Vaughan. F. M. Roberts.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	Apr. 6, 1881. Apr. 6, 1881. Apr. 6, 1881.
Lincoln Guard.	Milwaukee, Milwaukee county.	Apr. 29, 1881.	S. B. L. Cal. 45.			Aug. F. Dahlman. C. W. G. Miller. Wm. Miller.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	May 2, 1881. May 2, 1881. May 2, 1881.
Garfield Guard.	Racine, Racine county.	Aug. 27, 1881.	S. B. L. Cal. 45.	72		Geo. E. Smith. Peter J. Rice. Julius Zimmerman.	Captain. First Lt. Second Lt.	Aug. 30, 1881. Aug. 30, 1881. Aug. 30, 1881.

Roster of National Guard.

SCHEDULE C.— *Commissions issued from October 1, 1880, to September 30, 1881.*

2—ADJ. GEN.

ISSUED.	TO.	RANK.	FROM.	ORGANIZATION.
October 5, 1880	Oriand F. Weaver	Captain	October 5, 1880 ...	Burchard Guards.
October 5, 1880	Alverde A. Bassett.....	1st Lieutenant . . .	October 5, 1880 ...	Burchard Guards.
October 5, 1880	Frank F. Corydon	2d Lieutenant	October 5, 1880 ...	Burchard Guards.
October 13, 1880	George C. Carnagie	1st Lieutenant	October 13, 1880 ...	Guppy Guards.
October 20, 1880	William F. Kane	1st Lieutenant	October 20, 1880 ...	Sheridan Guard.
October 20, 1880	M. J. O'Connor.....	2d Lieutenant	October 20, 1880 ...	Sheridan Guard.
October 25, 1880	B. F. Parker.....	Captain	October 25, 1880 ...	Mauston Light Guard.
October 25, 1880	H. P. Powers	1st Lieutenant	October 25, 1880 ...	Mauston Light Guard.
October 25, 1880	G. H. Winsor.....	2d Lieutenant	October 25, 1880 ...	Mauston Light Guard.
December 1, 1880 ..	W. H. Patton	Captain	December 1, 1880 .	Oshkosh Guard.
December 1, 1880 ..	Wm. S. Wheeler	1st Lieutenant	December 1, 1880 .	Oshkosh Guard.
December 1, 1880 ..	Frank N. Snell	2d Lieutenant	December 1, 1880 .	Oshkosh Guard.
December 13, 1880 ..	F. J. Toeller.....	Captain	December 13, 1881 .	Governor's Guard.
December 13, 1880 ..	W. A. Collins.....	Captain	December 13, 1880 .	Light Horse Squadron.
December 13, 1880 ..	G. W. Peck	1st Lieutenant	December 13, 1880 .	Light Horse Squadron.
December 13, 1880 ..	W. S. Stanley, Jr.....	2d Lieutenant	December 13, 1880 .	Light Horse Squadron.
December 20, 1880 ..	M. J. O'Connor	1st Lieutenant	December 20, 1880 .	Sheridan Guard.
December 20, 1880 ..	John Foley.....	2d Lieutenant	December 20, 1880 .	Sheridan Guard.
February 19, 1881...	Gabriel Bouck.....	Lieut. Colonel	February 19, 1881..	2d Battalion.
February 19, 1881...	C. A. Born	Major	February 19, 1881..	2d Battalion.
February 19, 1881...	F. J. Wilkie.....	Surgeon	February 19, 1881..	2d Battalion.
February 19, 1881...	John Kenealy	Quartermaster	February 19, 1881..	2d Battalion.
March 18, 1881.....	C. J. Hunter.....	1st Lieutenant	March 18, 1881. . . .	Fond du Lac Guard.
March 18, 1881.....	C. E. Dickinson	2d Lieutenant	March 18, 1881.....	Fond du Lac Guard.
April 6, 1881.....	Frank M. Reed	Captain	April 6, 1881.....	Fond du Lac Guard.
April 6, 1881.....	John T. Vaughn.....	1st Lieutenant	April 6, 1881.....	Racine Light Guard.
April 6, 1881.....	Frank M. Roberts.....	2d Lieutenant	April 6, 1881.....	Racine Light Guard.
April 16, 1881.....	G. G. Chittenden	Surgeon	April 26, 1881.....	1st Battalion.
April 16, 1881.....	Charles E. Jones.....	Quartermaster	April 26, 1881.....	1st Battalion.

Commissions Issued.

No. 13.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

SCHEDULE C.— *Commissions issued from October 1, 1880, to September 30, 1881 — continued.*

ISSUED.	TO.	RANK.	FROM.	ORGANIZATION.
May 2, 1881	August F. Dallman	Captain	May 2, 1881.....	Lincoln Guard.
May 2, 1881	C. W. G. Miller.....	1st Lieutenant	May 2, 1881.....	Lincoln Guard.
May 2, 1881	William Miller.....	2d Lieutenant	May 2, 1881... ..	Lincoln Guard.
May 4, 1881	John E. Bassett.....	Captain	May 4, 1881.....	Custer Rifles.
May 10, 1881	Henry W. Leach.....	1st Lieutenant	May 10, 1881.....	Oshkosh Guards.
May 10, 1881	Otto Laabs	2d Lieutenant	May 10, 1881.....	Oshkosh Guards.
May 19, 1881	Capt. C. P. Chandler	Asst. Ins. Gen., rank Lieut. Col.....	May 19, 1881.....	
May 19, 1881	Capt. M. T. Moore	Lieut. Col	May 19, 1881.....	3d Battalion.
June 4, 1881	Grant A. Smith	Col. and A. D. C..	June 4, 1881	
June 14, 1881	William Helm.....	1st Lieut. and Adj't.	June 14, 1881	4th Battalion.
June 14, 1881	Wm. C. Spalding	1st Lieut. and Surg.	June 14, 1881	4th Battalion.
June 17, 1881	F. A. Copeland	Captain	June 17, 1881	La Crosse Light Guard.
June 17, 1881	William B. Webb	1st Lieutenant	June 17, 1881	La Crosse Light Guard.
June 17, 1881	Miles J. Pitkin	2d Lieutenant . . .	June 17, 1881	La Crosse Light Guard.
June 17, 1881	George Schoeffel.....	2d Lieutenant	June 17, 1881	Light Horse Squadron.
June 24, 1881	Benjamin F. Parker	Major	June 24, 1881	3d Battalion.
June 24, 1881	Lewis Tillmans.....	Adjutant	June 24, 1881	3d Battalion.
June 24, 1881	John R. Cannon.....	Quartermaster	June 24, 1881	3d Battalion.
June 29, 1881	George A. Ludington.....	1st Lieutenant	June 29, 1881	Sherman Guard.
June 29, 1881	Samuel Dixon.....	2d Lieutenant	June 29, 1881	Sherman Guard.
July 16, 1881	Daniel R. Freeman.....	1st Lieut. and Surg.	July 16, 1881.....	3d Battalion.
July 16, 1881	Geo. W. Ghoca	1st Lieutenant	July 16, 1881.....	Unity Guards.
July 21, 1881	Charles A. Wedelstedt	Captain	July 21, 1881.....	Governor's Guard.
July 28, 1881	A. L. Gray	Captain	July 28, 1881.....	Bay City Light Guard.
August 18, 1881.....	Frank Taylor.....	Captain	August 18, 1882	Pepin County Guard.
August 18, 1881.....	Wm. Cassel	1st Lieutenant	August 18, 1882	Pepin County Guard.
August 18, 1881.....	T. H. Hillard.....	2d Lieutenant	August 18, 1882	Pepin County Guard.
August 19, 1881.....	J. C. Britt.....	Captain	August 19, 1882	Guppy Guard.
August 19, 1881.....	H. W. Othman	1st Lieutenant	August 19, 1882	Guppy Guard.

Commissions Issued.

August 19, 1881.....	J. B. Mills	2d Lieutenant.....	August 19, 1882....	Guppy Guard.
August 22, 1881.....	Wm. B. Allen.....	1st Lieutenant	August 22, 1881....	Ripon Rifles.
August 24, 1881.....	C. L. F. Kellogg.....	1st Lieutenant	August 24, 1881....	Lake City Guard.
August 24, 1881.....	F. F. Congdon.....	1st Lieutenant	August 24, 1881....	Burchard Guard.
August 24, 1881.....	John Carroll	2d Lieutenant.....	August 24, 1881....	Burchard Guard.
August 24, 1881.....	R. P. Powers	Captain	August 24, 1881...	Mauston Light Guard.
August 24, 1881.....	G. H. Winsor.....	1st Lieutenant	August 24, 1881....	Mauston Light Guard.
August 24, 1881.....	Henry Schell.....	2d Lieutenant.....	August 24, 1881....	Mauston Light Guard.
August 30, 1881.....	George E. Smith.....	Captain	August 30, 1881....	Garfield Guard.
August 30, 1881.....	Peter J. Rice	1st Lieutenant	August 30, 1881....	Garfield Guard.
August 30, 1881.....	Julius Zimmerman.....	2d Lieutenant.....	Garfield Guard....	Garfield Guard.
September 29, 1881..	Menson Vedder.....	Captain	September 29, 1881.	Delavan Guards.
September 29, 1881..	R. J. Wilson.....	2d Lieutenant.....	September 29, 1881.	Delavan Guards.

Commissions Issued.

Appendix.

APPENDIX

CONTAINING

GENERAL AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

During the Year Ending December 31, 1881.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

Executive Department,

MADISON, February 19, 1881.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
NO. 1. }

The Second Battalion, Wisconsin National Guard, is hereby formed, and the following named companies assigned thereto, viz.:

Bay City Light Guards.
Oshkosh Guards.
Evergreen City Guards.
Oshkosh Rifles.
Fond du Lac Guards.

Gabriel Bouck, of Oshkosh, is appointed lieutenant-colonel, C. A. Born, of Sheboygan, major, John Keneally, of Fond du Lac, quartermaster, and F. J. Wilkie, of Oshkosh, surgeon of this battalion, and they will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

The commanding officers of the companies above named will immediately report by letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Bouck, for orders and instructions.

WILLIAM E. SMITH, *Governor.*

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

Executive Department,

MADISON, May 19, 1881.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
NO. 2. }

The Third Battalion, Wisconsin National Guard, is hereby formed, and the following named companies assigned thereto:

Mauston Light Guards,
Governor's Guard of La Crosse,
Sherman Guards,
La Crosse Light Guards, and
Unity Guards

Appendix.

M. T. Moore, of La Crosse, is appointed lieutenant-colonel of this battalion, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Other officers will be appointed when proper recommendations are received.

The commanding officers of the above named companies will immediately report by letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, for orders and instructions.

WILLIAM E. SMITH, *Governor.*

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Executive Department,
MADISON, May 25, 1881.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 3. }

Captain Chandler P. Chapman, of the Lake City Guards, has been appointed assistant inspector general on the staff of the commander-in-chief, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, and when on duty as such, will be obeyed and respected accordingly, but will retain his lineal rank and command.

WILLIAM E. SMITH, *Governor.*

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Executive Department,
MADISON, May 26, 1881.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 4. }

The Fourth Battalion, Wisconsin National Guard, is hereby formed, and the following named companies assigned thereto:

Governor's Guard of Madison,
Guppy Guards,
Lake City Guards,
Watertown Rifles, and
Burchard Guards.

Upon the recommendation of the officers of said companies, Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler P. Chapman is provisionally assigned to command this battalion, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Other officers will be appointed when proper recommendations are received.

The commanding officers of the above named companies will immediately report by letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, for orders and instructions.

WILLIAM E. SMITH, *Governor.*

Appendix.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Executive Department,
MADISON, May 28, 1881.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 5. }

Pursuant to section 644 of the revised statutes, the following rules and regulations are made, prescribed and established for the government of the Wisconsin National Guard, to take effect on the first day of June, 1881.

WILLIAM E. SMITH, *Governor.*

NOTE.—This order is published in the rules and regulations.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Executive Department,
MADISON, June 14, 1881.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 6. }

The following additional officers of the Fourth Battalion, Wisconsin National Guard, are appointed:

William Helm, of Madison, adjutant.

George C. Carnage, of Portage, quartermaster; and

William C. Spalding, of Watertown, surgeon.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

The above named officers will immediately report by letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman for orders and instructions.

A major will be appointed when proper recommendations are received.

WILLIAM E. SMITH, *Governor.*

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Executive Department,
MADISON, September 29, 1881.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 7. }

The inspection of the following companies of the Wisconsin National Guard, for the current year, will be made as follows:

By or under the direction of Brig. Gen. Ed. E. Bryant:

Garfield Guards,

Governor's Guard, of Madison,

Kosciusko Guard,

Light Horse Squadron,

Lincoln Guard,

Racine Light Guard,

Sheridan Guard,

South Side Turner Rifles.

Appendix.

By or under the direction of Brig. Gen. Geo. E. Bryant:

Bay City Rifles,
Evergreen City Guards,
Fond du Lac Guards,
Manitowoc Volunteers,
Oshkosh Guard,
Oshkosh Rifles,
Ripon Rifles,
Unity Rifles.

By or under the direction of Col. Nicholas Smith:

Beloit City Guard,
Bower City Rifles,
Custer Rifles,
Delavan Guards,
Janesville Guards.

By or under the direction of Lt. Col. C. P. Chapman:

Burchard Guards,
Eau Claire City Guard,
Germania Guard,
Governor's Guard, of La Crosse,
Guppey Guard,
La Crosse Light Guard,
Ludington Guard,
Mauston Light Guard,
Pepin County Guard,
Watertown Rifles.

Inspections will be made in accordance with the provisions of section 634 of the revised statutes, page 54 of the rules and regulations, and of article IX of the rules and regulations.

The above companies must be prepared for inspection at any time after October 17th, proximo, and in no case shall the time for inspecting any company be extended beyond October 31st, proximo.

The attention of company commanders is called to paragraph 44 of the rules and regulations, and they are severally requested to prepare a written statement of the information therein required, and to present the same to the inspecting officer on the day of inspection.

Commanding officers must certify on honor that the members borne upon the rolls of their respective companies, whether present or absent at inspection, have been regularly enlisted, and are, at the date of the certificate, in fact members of the company.

To entitle a company to state aid, the inspector's report must show that the

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company has at least fifty-five active members supplied with uniforms, and that not less than forty of them were paraded in the uniform of the company at inspection.

State aid can in no event be allowed to more than thirty companies.

WILLIAM E. SMITH, *Governor.*

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

Office of Adjutant General,

MADISON, August 25, 1881.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 1. }

A report signed by the commissioned officers of the Beloit City Guard of the first battalion, approved and forwarded to the adjutant general on the 20th day of July, 1881, by Lieut. Col. Britton, commanding said battalion, recommending the exclusion from the Wisconsin National Guard of Private J. A. W. Myers of said company for the following causes, to wit: In that he has failed to attend the meetings of the company for drill and instructions when ordered to do so; has not attended to the duties of the company in the last twelve months; has failed to pay fines duly imposed upon him, and has refused to attend to the duties of the soldier.

And due proof having been made of the service of a copy of the written notice upon him as required by paragraph 12, article III of the Rules and Regulations, of the forwarding of said report, and twenty days having elapsed and no appeal having been made from such report,

Therefore for the reasons set forth in the said report, Private J. A. W. Myers is excluded from the Wisconsin National Guard for the good of the service.

By order of the governor.

EDWIN E. BRYANT, *Adjutant General.*

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

Office of Adjutant General,

MADISON, August 25, 1881.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 2. }

A report signed by the commissioned officers of the Delavan Guards of the First Battalion, approved and forwarded to the adjutant general on the 11th day of August, 1881, by Lieut.-Col. Britton, commanding said battalion, recommending the exclusion from the Wisconsin National Guard of Private A. C. McPherson of said company for the following causes, to wit: In that he has failed to attend meetings of the company for drill and instruction,

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when ordered to do so, and without leave or excuse; has failed to pay his dues for six months; has violated the by-laws of the company by leaving the ranks during drill without permission, and has endeavored to subvert good order and discipline in the company in various ways, and due proof having been made of the service of a copy of the written notice upon him as required by paragraph 12, art. III of the Rules and Regulations, of the forwarding of such report, and twenty days having elapsed and no appeal having been made from such report: Therefore, for the reasons set forth in the said report, Private A. C. McPherson is excluded from the Wisconsin National Guard for the good of the service.

By order of the governor.

EDWIN E. BRYANT, *Adjutant General.*

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Adjutant General's Office,
 MADISON, September 20, 1881.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 3. }

I. With profound sorrow the commander-in-chief announces to the National Guard the death, on the 19th instant, of James A. Garfield, president of the United States. The National Guard of Wisconsin share with the citizens of the country the feelings of grief caused by the death of the honored and beloved president, and mourn his death as a national calamity.

II. As a mark of respect to the deceased president, the officers of the National Guard, on all occasions of parade or ceremony, during the ensuing six months, will wear crape on the left arm and sword hilt; and the colors of the various military organizations will be furled and draped with crape during that time.

By order of the governor.

EDWIN E. BRYANT, *Adjutant General.*

Appendix.

ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO ACTION TAKEN AT EAU CLAIRE.

SCHEDULE D.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

Office of Adjutant General,

MADISON, July 22, 1881.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 20.

I. Lt. Col. W. B. Britton will forthwith assemble the Janesville Guards, the Bower City Rifles and the Beloit City Guard for active service, and report immediately to the mayor of the city of Eau Claire.

The quartermaster general will provide transportation via Chicago & Northwestern and connecting lines of railway.

II. Lt. Col. Chandler P. Chapman will assemble, using telegraph for purpose of communicating orders, the Lake City Guard, the Governor's Guard, the Guppy Guard and Watertown Rifles, of his battalion, for active service, and proceed immediately to Eau Claire, reporting to the ranking officer present, or if there be no ranking officer, then to the mayor of said city.

He will move the Guppy Guard and Watertown Rifles by way of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company to Camp Douglas, there to join the rest of his command. The men will take overcoats and blankets.

III. The quartermaster general will immediately procure transportation by regular or special train to transport the above named commands to Eau Claire. He will also send on same train from Madison a supply of ammunition.

Having made all arrangements for the prompt moving of the troops, he will report to the governor at Eau Claire, accompanying the troops or preceding them.

By order of the governor,

Official:

EDWIN E. BRYANT, *Adjutant General.*

A. H. BRIGHT, *Captain and A. D. C.*

Telegram —. MADISON, July 22, 1881.

Captain B. F. PARKER, Mauston, Wisconsin:

Take night train west, with your company, and report to me at Camp Douglas to-morrow morning. Answer immediately how many men you can take.

By command of governor.

EDWIN E. BRYANT, *Adjutant General.*

NOTE.— First telegraphic order to Captain Parker not on file.

Appendix.

Telegram —. Dated MADISON, — 22, 1881.

Received at 8: 30 P. M.

To Gov. W. E. SMITH:

Your dispatch received four (4) P. M. to-day. Have ordered two Janesville companies, Beloit company, two Madison companies, Watertown and Portage companies and Mauston company to move. Hope to get them there by to-morrow morning. Quartermaster general is arranging for transportation. Quartermaster general and myself will report in person as soon as troops are started. I call for those companies as they can be soonest assembled.

EDWIN E. BRYANT, *Adjutant General.*

63 paid.

Dated EAU CLAIRE, WIS., — 22, 1881.

Received at Madison 1:46 A. M.

To EDWIN E. BRYANT:

Your dispatch received. Telegraph when companies start out, whether by regular or specials. Citizens here anxiously awaiting their arrival. Hope there will be no necessity for using them, but trouble can only be avoided by their presence.

WM. E. SMITH.

39 D H pass.

MADISON, WISCONSIN, July 23, 3 A. M.

Gov. W. E. SMITH, Eau Claire depot:

Eight (8) companies, about three hundred strong, are now on regular train; will arrive at usual time. Men are responding nobly. Could have had five hundred men if wanted. Hope provision has been made for subsistence. Madison sends hundred men. Please have track examined from Eau Claire this way if our coming is known.

ED. E. BRYANT.

53 D H

Telegram: Dated MERRILLAN, WIS., July 23, 1881.

Received at 11:10 A. M.

To Gov. WM. E. SMITH:

Coming on special train. Eau Claire command in excellent spirits. Delays by heaviness of train from Madison into Elroy. The companies turned out so strong that the command overran the number required, but that could not be avoided.

EDWIN E. BRYANT, *Adjutant General.*

39 Collect 73.

Appendix.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

Office of Adjutant General,

EAU CLAIRE, July 24, 1881.

Lieut. Col. W. B. BRITTON, Commanding Forces of W. N. G. at Eau Claire:

Colonel: In view of the possible disturbances to-morrow, the governor directs that the forces under your command at this place be held in readiness for immediate duty during the day and evening; that no passes be issued, and no men be permitted to be absent from the command, and that the troops be exercised in drill at the proper hours.

He further directs that rolls, or lists of the men, be made during the day, giving therein the names of officers and men of each company, to be used in preparing muster and pay rolls for the payment of the troops in active service, and in settlement with the railway companies for transportation.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN E. BRYANT, *Adjutant General Wisconsin.*

 STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Office of Adjutant General,

EAU CLAIRE, July 25, 1881.

 SPECIAL ORDERS, }
 No. 27. }

I. The 4th Battalion will leave Eau Claire to-night on the train leaving Eau Claire at 12:10, and its several companies will return to their respective stations, and on their arrival thereto, are relieved from active service.

II. The quartermaster general will immediately arrange for the transportation of said troops, viz.: two companies to Madison, one company to Portage, and one to Watertown — the two last by way of Camp Douglas.

III. Lt. Col. Chapman will move his men quietly, without unnecessary noise or excitement, in time to take said train, and will not inform the command that they are to move until ten (10) o'clock this evening.

IV. On his return he will cause muster rolls of the officers and men of his command actually engaged in this service to be made, showing names, rank and numbers of days' service, in order that the command may be paid. Instructions and blanks for such muster will be forwarded from the adjutant general's office.

By command of the governor.

EDWIN E. BRYANT, *Adjutant General.*

Appendix.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Office of Adjutant General,
 EAU CLAIRE, WIS., July 25, 1881.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
 No. 28. }

I. As soon as his honor, the mayor of Eau Claire, informs Lieut. Col. W. B. Britton that the presence of military forces is no longer required in this city, Col. Britton will return with his command to the several stations of the companies, and on their arrival thereto, the companies are relieved from active service.

II. The quartermaster general will remain at Eau Claire, and procure transportation for the companies of the 1st Battalion, when informed that they are ready to move. He will also procure sufficient subsistence for one meal on the cars, and arrange for hot coffee for the troops, if necessary, at some convenient station on the route.

III. On their arrival to their stations, company commanders will cause a muster roll to be made of the members of their companies engaged in this actual service, upon blanks to be furnished by the adjutant general, and forward them through battalion headquarters to the adjutant general, at Madison, showing therein names of officers and men, their rank and number of days' service.

IV. Col. Britton will telegraph to the adjutant general at Madison the time when he leaves Eau Claire, and on his arrival home, will report by mail the time of relief of each company from active service.

By command of the governor.

EDWIN E. BRYANT, *Adjutant General.*

EAU CLAIRE, WIS., July 25, 1881.

His Honor, E. J. FARR, Mayor of Eau Claire:

Dear Sir— I am directed by his excellency, the governor, to inform you that he has this day issued orders to Lieut. Col. Britton, in command of the forces at this place, to return his command to their proper stations, as soon as he shall be informed by you that the presence of military force in this city is no longer necessary. The governor requests that at the earliest moment, when you deem it prudent to dispense with the presence of the military, you advise Col. Britton by letter of the fact.

The governor earnestly hopes that the troops may be relieved speedily, and return to their homes.

The quartermaster general is to remain and provide for subsistence for the troops, and the governor bespeaks for him the same assistance and co-operation which have heretofore been so cordially and promptly extended.

Appendix.

The governor hopes to hear from you that the conduct of the troops ordered to this place has been such as to reflect no discredit upon the Wisconsin National Guard.

I have the honor, sir, to be
 Your obedient servant,
 EDWIN E. BRYANT, *Adjutant General.*

ROSTER OF FIRST BATTALION, WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD, ON DUTY AT
 EAU CLAIRE, JULY, 1881.

Field and Staff.

Lieutenant Colonel, Wm. B. Britton, commanding; H. H. McLenegan, major; Lieutenant M. A. Newman, adjutant; Lieutenant C. E. Jones, quartermaster; Lieutenant G. G. Chittenden, surgeon; ——— ———, assistant surgeon.

Company A. Janesville Guards.

H. A. Smith, captain; C. F. Glass, lieutenant; and forty-eight enlisted men.

Company B. Bower City Rifles.

J. B. LaGrange, captain; John Andrews, first lieutenant; C. E. Brown, second lieutenant; and forty-three enlisted men.

Company E. Beloit City Guards.

C. H. Parmely, captain; E. J. Bending, first lieutenant; M. T. Bois, second lieutenant; and forty-six enlisted men.

Mauston Light Guard.

(Temporarily detached from third battalion.)

B. F. Parker, captain; R. P. Powers, first lieutenant; ——— ———, second lieutenant; and thirty-five enlisted men.

ROSTER OF FOURTH BATTALION, WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD, ON DUTY
 AT EAU CLAIRE, JULY, 1881.

Lieut. Col. Chandler P. Chapman, commanding; Lieut. Wm. Helm, adjutant; Lieut. George Neckerman, acting quartermaster; Lieut. W. C. Spalding, surgeon; T. W. Evans, acting assistant surgeon; Albert Soliday, volunteer hospital steward; J. D. Taylor, sergeant major.

Appendix.

Company A. Governor's Guard, Madison.

¶ Charles A. Wedelstedt, captain; John Heyl, first lieutenant; 2d Lieut. George Neckerman, assistant quartermaster; and forty-four enlisted men.

Company B. Guppy Guard, Portage.

1st. Lieut. G. C. Carnage, commanding; J. B. Mills, second lieutenant; and thirty enlisted men.

Company C. Lake City Guard, Madison.

1st Lieut. Stanley Proudfit, commanding; A. L. Burdick, second lieutenant; and fifty enlisted men.

Company D. Watertown Rifles, Watertown.

George Henze, captain; Charles F. Zautner, first lieutenant; Nicholas Bruegger, second lieutenant; and forty-five enlisted men.

COPY OF TELEGRAPHIC ORDER SENT TO CAPTAIN GEORGE, JULY 23, 1881.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS., 7, 23, 1881.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 23. }

4:30 P. M.

Capt. T. J. George, commanding the Ludington Guards, will report with his command as soon as practicable to the sheriff of Pepin county for active service in assisting to capture the murders of M. A. Coleman, undersheriff of Dunn county, and Charles Coleman, deputy sheriff of Pepin county. He will procure such transportation for the same as may be necessary, the expense of which will be paid by the state. He will report by telegraph when he moves his command, and as far as practicable keep the adjutant general advised of his movements.

By command of the governor.

(Signed)

EDWIN E. BRYANT, *Adjutant General.*

Issue of small arms and ammunition as requested have been applied for.

EDWIN E. BRYANT, *Adjutant General.*

CAMP OF LUDINGTON GUARD, W. N. G.

MAPLE SPRINGS, DUNN CO., WIS., 7, 29, '81.

ED. E. BRYANT, Adjutant General W. N. G., Madison, Wis.:

I marched with my command from Menomonee as before reported. At mouth of Knight's creek on the Eau Galle we reported to Sheriff Peterson

Appendix.

as ordered, and went into camp. Marched thence on 26th to Cody creek, and thence to Maple Springs, where we have been encamped to date, with Sheriff Peterson in command. We have scoured the country from ten to twenty miles in every direction. Expect to move to Spring Lake to-morrow morning. We have not yet seen the Williams brothers, but we have had some of their friends under surveillance, and we have evidence from our observations that some persons—one of whom we know—are in communication with them.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. J. GEORGE, *Capt. Com'dg Co.*

SIXTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
OF
WISCONSIN.

1881.

MADISON:
DAVID ATWOOD, STATE PRINTER.
1882.

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MEMBERS.

S. MARKS, M. D., MILWAUKEE.

GEN. J. BINTLIFF, DARLINGTON.

J. T. REEVE, M. D., APPLETON.

H. P. STRONG, M. D., BELOIT.

G. F. WITTER, M. D., GRAND RAPIDS.

E. L. GRIFFIN, M. D., FOND DU LAC.

J. FAVILL, M. D., MADISON.

E. L. GRIFFIN, M. D., PRESIDENT.

J. T. REEVE, M. D., SECRETARY.

GENERAL REPORT OF THE BOARD.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
WISCONSIN, October 31, 1881.

To his Excellency, W. E. SMITH,
Governor of Wisconsin:

Sir — In accordance with the requirements of the statute under which the State Board of Health is organized, we have the honor to present the following annual report, being the sixth report of the kind since the board was constituted.

At the time when the law organizing this board took effect, there were but ten State Boards of Health in the whole Union, including our own state, and a National Board was rather reckoned among the hopes of advanced sanitary reformers, than as being a project which might become a reality in the near future. But the National Board of Health has given abundant proof of its usefulness during the last two years, and twenty-six state boards now watch over the health of the citizens of as many commonwealths, three having been organized within the year, viz., those of Indiana, New Hampshire and West Virginia.

For a detailed account of the work of this board, and of such other matters of public interest as are legitimately connected with it, we have pleasure in referring you to the report of the secretary, presented herewith. A feature of this report, which we trust will be found valuable, is constituted by the tables which form a part of it, which, while not possessed of the absolute correctness that would be given were the methods of collecting the vital statistics of our state more perfect, still show approximately the extent and distribution of disease in Wisconsin.

Some studies based on these tables, and upon the communications of health officers and clerks of local boards of health which

General Report of the Board.

accompanied the formal reports of those officers, show that certain diseases have been confined to strictly limited areas, while others, differing in nature, which have occurred either simultaneously or consecutively in the same localities, seemed to be due to identical and local causes.

Although the tables show a larger number of cases of sickness as having occurred during the year, it is not believed that Wisconsin has suffered more than is usual from disease; not only is the number of reports larger than in any preceding year, but greater care has been taken to make the returns as accurate as possible; quite a large number of the officers making them having been at special pains to make a record of all deaths occurring during the year within their jurisdictions, and to send, as an appendix to the formal report, a list of the decedents, giving names, ages and causes of death as far as these could be ascertained. Thus it has come about that the number of cases of sickness and death appears larger than in any former year since the organization of this board, although it is not believed that the percentage of sickness and death has been at all above the average, notwithstanding the prevalence of certain special forms of disease to a somewhat unusual extent in limited districts.

We feel justified, therefore, in saying that the health of the people of the state has been generally good during the entire year, notwithstanding the intense cold of the winter of 1880-81, which bore very heavily upon that portion of our citizens who were somewhat advanced in age; among these an unusually large death-rate was noted, chiefly caused by acute diseases of the respiratory organs, the attacks of which the enfeebled vital powers were unable to withstand.

Among the contagious diseases, concerning which it is our practice to ask for special information,

SMALL POX

has happily been very rare among us during the year, the few cases that have occurred having been, with a single exception, on the very borders of the state; but noting the prevalence of the disease

General Report of the Board.

in other communities and in foreign countries whence it is frequently brought hither by emigrants, we have felt it incumbent on us to warn our citizens that the immunity which we have thus far enjoyed from the attacks of this direful pestilence can only be continued by making immediate and continued use of the means which medical science has placed in our hands as a safeguard against it. In pursuance of this duty a special circular was issued by us in February last (1881), a copy of which was sent to every health organization, town, city and village in the state, in which the duty of protection in view of a threatened epidemic visitation of this disease was strongly urged. This circular was brought to general notice by the press, and, it is believed, led to the general adoption of such precautions as will greatly contribute to prevent the spread of the disease in our state. A copy of the circular will be found in the secretary's report. It is proper and timely, however, to add that many of our correspondents tell us that they have vainly endeavored to arouse the people of their several localities to a sense of the danger incurred by neglecting the practice of vaccination for their children and re vaccination for themselves. A false security has been engendered by the absence of Small Pox from among us during a few years, and the number of unprotected persons, both old and young, now among us constitutes more than one-third of our entire population. Such a state of things is simply a deliberate invitation to Small Pox — an invitation which we may be very sure will be accepted to our inevitable loss and disaster.

Even though the disease were not upon our borders, it would be highly imprudent, in these days of rapid communication between all parts of the civilized world, to omit taking precautions against it. With the policy that has prevailed in the United States during the whole period of its existence as an independent nation, a policy which we in Wisconsin have steadily supported to our manifest advantage, of inviting the settlement of immigrants within our borders, it is very possible for an individual to be exposed to and contract Small Pox in Europe, the disease developing itself only after the passage of the Atlantic and the railroad journey from the seaboard hither have been accomplished. One instance of this

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kind, indeed, will be recorded in the following pages, and the dissemination of Small Pox germs in this way, with frightful results, is now so easily possible, that it would seem only necessary to call attention to the danger to insure the adoption of efficient measures to guard against it. "In this way a neighboring city was infected by a party of Canadian operatives who brought the disease with them. In like manner an epidemic in Southern Dakota appeared to have been imported by newly arrived immigrants, and Small Pox has been widely distributed moreover by public funerals and other practices common to people ignorant of, or indifferent to the proper treatment of contagious diseases."¹

If there be any among our citizens who have been deterred from protecting themselves or their children by the assertions sometimes made, that vaccination fails to give protection, or that other diseases are introduced into the system with the vaccine matter, they may be reassured by the following statement of well proven and indubitable facts: 1st. The statistics of all civilized nations show that, prior to the discovery of vaccination, Small Pox was present, not as now, at irregular intervals, sometimes entirely disappearing from a given locality for several years, but existed constantly in all communities, and was looked upon as a disease which no one could escape. It carried off its victims by hundreds of thousands every year, and, no matter what the rank or station in life might be, any one who was not more or less scarred by it was rarely to be seen. The evidences of these facts may be found in any history which treats of the social life of times so recent as the middle of the last century. Medical works, in their discussions of the disease, give abundant testimony to the same state of things. What has brought about so complete a change?

Since vaccination came into general use, epidemics of Small Pox have been growing less frequent, and its once universal and constant prevalence has become only a matter of history. To-day, when the dreaded disorder makes its appearance, who are almost its only victims? Those who have never undergone vaccination, and

¹ From the Scientific American of New York.

General Report of the Board.

those who have neglected to assure themselves of the continuance of the invulnerability once conferred upon them, by re-vaccination. Just ten years ago (in the winter of 1871-'72) an epidemic of Small Pox swept over the city of Philadelphia, costing that metropolis over twenty millions of dollars. The figures relating to the death-rate at that time, as given by the records of the public hospital, are most instructive. "Among 2,377 cases of Small Pox admitted during the epidemic, *only thirty-six* claim to have been re-vaccinated, of which number *only four died*. * * * Of these four cases two occurred among those without cicatrices; one was re-vaccinated after exposure (to Small Pox), and one showed poor and uncharacteristic scars." The records of the Riverside Hospital in the city of New York tell a similar story, as also do those of every part of the world where vaccination is practiced; while in all places where it is rigidly enforced, and every individual is vaccinated and re-vaccinated until his susceptibility is entirely exhausted, Small Pox tends to become an extinct disease, "it is amply proven on the other hand that wherever vaccination falls into neglect Small Pox tends to become again the same frightful pestilence that it was in the days before Jenner's great discovery."

The second objection raised against vaccination is that through it other diseases may be introduced into the system. The burden of proving this assertion rests, of course, on those who make it; but it is well to say here, that among the millions upon whom the operation of vaccination has been performed, the number of well-authenticated instances of any such occurrence is so small as to be absolutely unworthy of consideration in comparison with the vast majority who have been benefited by the immunity from Small Pox conferred upon them. The disease upon which those who oppose vaccination chiefly rest their claim is Syphilis; but any one who has read the startling array of facts in regard to the causation of this malady, brought to public notice by Dr. A. L. Gihon, U. S. N., will be ready to admit that for one chance of its introduction into the system by means of vaccination, there are at least a hundred that it may be contracted in some other and less easily suspected way, and that it would be the height of folly

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to forego the certain protection against Small Pox given by vaccination for the sake of avoiding a danger so trifling. But this negative evidence, valuable though it is, is not all. A special inquiry was instituted in England in 1871 by authority of the House of Commons, at which time the opponents of vaccination had every opportunity and made every effort to prove the assertions freely made by them that vaccination was the cause of various diseases. The very elaborate and copious minutes of evidence then taken furnish exceedingly interesting reading in several respects; it is enough to say here, however, that no single instance of the production of disease by vaccination was proven, the evidence adduced in every case turning out mere hearsay evidence, and coming down, when sifted, to bare assertion, wholly unsupported by any proof. "That is my opinion; there is no doubt in my mind about it," etc., were the conclusions to which the most confident witnesses were driven; and in the only instance in which a strong case seemed to have been made out, close inquiry developed the fact that the disease (Syphilis) claimed to have been caused by vaccination was hereditary. The conclusions to which the committee came, after hearing all the evidence and all the arguments that could be adduced, were as follows:

"That if the operation be properly performed, with due regard to the health of the person vaccinated, and with due precautions in obtaining and using the vaccine lymph, *there need be no apprehension that vaccination will injure health or communicate any disease;*" and

"That it is the duty of the state to endeavor to secure the careful vaccination of the whole population."¹

DIPHThERIA,

the second disease on our list, has claimed its quota of victims during the year from almost all quarters of the state, some few counties in the northwestern portion only, failing to make report of its

¹ Vide Blue Book 246 of the House of Commons, of date May 23, 1871.

Attention is called to the note at the end of this report on Small Pox in Wisconsin.

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presence. This fatal malady has for several years engaged the attention of sanitarians generally, both in the Old World and in the New, to a very great extent. While we cannot yet assert that we have the same means of controlling this disease absolutely and certainly which we possess in the case of Small Pox, there is still much that is well established in regard to it, by acting upon which many lives and much suffering might be saved to the community; among the facts well ascertained are the contagiousness of the malady and the value of strict isolation of the sick as a means of securing the safety of the well. Upon these two things this board has always laid great stress, and, until they are well understood and generally practiced, Diphtheria will continue the scourge that it has been in Wisconsin and other states for several years past. The hope that this knowledge will be acted upon before many years does not seem wholly groundless; the wide circulation of the pamphlets issued by the board, and the steady demand for copies thereof, are hopeful features, but constant iteration and reiteration, together with the terribly severe lessons taught by the disease itself, instances of which are recorded in subsequent pages, seem sadly needful yet to enforce the instruction we have anxiously sought to convey. During the past year more than two thousand lives have been sacrificed to this malady in Wisconsin, a number which would cause general dismay were the cause of death Small Pox, Yellow Fever, or some other disease the visits of which are comparatively infrequent, or made at irregular and unexpected intervals; the only reasons for the indifference that now prevails concerning Diphtheria are that it is always among us, and that our people do not recognize the fact that, by isolating every one attacked by it as promptly and as strictly as they now isolate a case of Small Pox, a very important step toward the extinction of Diphtheria epidemics would be taken.

SCARLET FEVER.

Much that has been said of Diphtheria will hold good for this scourge of childhood also. There is this difference, however; that while there are some who doubt the contagiousness of Diphtheria, there are probably very few indeed who question that of Scarlet

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Fever. The number of deaths reported as resulting from this disorder is between five hundred and six hundred. It has shown no marked malignity except in one or two localities, and these, it is worthy of notice, were in a district where the residents insist on close intercommunication with each other, regardless of sickness or health.

A communication from the clerk of a local board of health in connection with his formal report has a special interest in this regard, and we quote from it as follows: "I have been trying to waken our board to some sense of their duty, but have failed to such an extent that one member thereof, who lost a child by Scarlet Fever, had public funeral services held in the town hall, which services were attended largely by the children of the public school! Need it be said that Scarlet Fever prevailed quite extensively thereafter? Notwithstanding this the school went on, although child after child was taken sick and taken away, until at the close of the term only five were in attendance.

"I blame no one, but mention the facts to show the indifference generally prevailing hereabouts in regard to such matters."

It is just this public indifference which constitutes the danger; the facts that parents will allow their children to attend funeral services such as those mentioned above, that the teachers acquiesce in the arrangements, and that a word of warning is so rarely given, are of grave significance.

Another correspondent speaking of a kindred topic says: "I desire to emphasize one point, i. e., the number of cases of disease originating in our public schools. In this town the schools and school houses were the points from which Scarlet Fever spread, if indeed it did not start from them during the summer of 1880.

"I believe, moreover, that much disease is engendered by the crowding of too many children into small rooms, and rooms which are dirty withal. The school houses stand from one year's end to another and receive no attention from the local authorities the while; they are direct causes of ill-health to very many young men and young women. Such cases attract no attention; they are not brought to the knowledge of your board, for they are not and

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cannot be classed among epidemic or contagious diseases; yet they exist and should be looked to, for they occasion a direct loss of youthful energy and vigor which neither this nor any other community can afford."

In regard to school buildings and their condition we shall speak hereafter; we have other quotations to make from correspondence having relation thereto: the special point of the above note is the spread of disease by means of the public schools, which must continue until teachers and school boards are thoroughly instructed in regard to the danger attendant upon the present loose methods, or rather want of any method for the separation of those suffering under contagious disease from their usual companions and school-fellows until all danger is past. We here note with pleasure the action taken by the State Teachers' Association at its annual meeting held in Appleton in July last, when the work of this board was set before the members and their co-operation asked in that portion of it which lay more especially with the schools of the state; the committee to which the matter was referred reported "that the subjects of school ventilation, water supply, sewerage, the prevention of contagious disease and all other sanitary measures relating to our schools are of such vital importance that their continued agitation and discussion is demanded; that careful investigation upon these subjects is the duty of teachers, school officers and patrons, and that all interested in the welfare of our schools be urged to study the reports and other publications of the State Board of Health, and to heartily co-operate with that board in its efforts in this direction," which report was unanimously adopted as the act of the association. Several of the county superintendents also have shown a decided interest in sanitary work in the public schools, and have, in the circulars of advice and instruction issued for the benefit of the teachers under their jurisdiction, called attention to this, among other matters.

TYPHOID FEVER

has been prevalent to some extent, but it has been light in its visitations. The means by which this disease may be disseminated are

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now so generally understood that it is an evidence of probable neglect whenever it becomes epidemic in any given locality. Among the causes of it which should be promptly suppressed is the far too frequent proximity of the well and the privy-vault or cess-pool. An experienced sanitarian has said that among the customs which tend to perpetuate disease in many places all over America is the practice of digging two holes in the ground, within fifty feet or less of each other, into one of which is poured all the foul, refuse matter produced in a household, while from the other the same household draws all the water used for drinking purposes. It has been so often shown by graphic illustrations, and otherwise, how inevitable is filtration through porous soils, and how little power the soil has to purify any foul fluids filtered through it, that it seems amazing to find so much reliance still placed upon the purity of water that has no other guaranty, and which very cursory examination would show to be badly contaminated. No one fact is perhaps better established than that the soil very speedily loses whatever power it possesses of filtering water, when houses are built upon it and are inhabited; and as the number of inhabitants increases, not only is all power of purification lost, but the reverse power, i. e., that of contamination, is gained, and special precautions are needed to keep out of our wells any water which has percolated through the soil, if we desire to avoid danger to health.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH

have both been widely prevalent, the number of cases reported of the first named disease having been nearly 12,000, although the deaths have been comparatively few. Of the second disorder about 3,500 cases have been returned. The type of this disease has been somewhat severe, the rate of mortality averaging $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Quite a number of reports mention the fact that Measles was spread by the lack of any regulations excluding children infected themselves or coming from infected dwellings from the district schools, while, as regards Whooping Cough, the perfect freedom with which the sick were everywhere permitted to mingle with the well was a cause of amazement to every sanitarian under whose

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observation it came. Rules by which those laboring under infectious disorders may be excluded from district schools are much needed everywhere in Wisconsin, but the principle of wholly isolating such patients until they are no longer a source of danger to others should also be understood and rigidly enforced; until this is done we have no reason to wonder that such diseases rage, from time to time, and demand a heavy tax in the shape of child-life.

Dr. West, in his lectures on diseases of children, when speaking of Whooping Cough says: "*So long as a child who has suffered from this disease continues to cough at all, even though it be only once or twice a day, I should be unwilling to restore him to the society of children who have not had the disorder;*" and testimony almost equally strong from other high authority is not lacking on the subject of Measles; many sanitarians indeed regard Measles as anything but a trivial disease in view of the many serious complications which may, and often do, result from it.

OTHER DISEASES.

In addition to the above diseases, concerning which the blanks issued by the executive officer call for as specific and full information as can be given, some others have prevailed, usually in limited districts. The most important of these, at least so far as concerns the serious character of the malady, has been Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, which is reported from Polk, St. Croix and Dunn counties, where it apparently had its chief seats, extending thence eastwardly as far as Marathon county, where the cases were few and widely scattered. Malarial forms of sickness are reported almost exclusively from along the western and southern borders of the state, where also Diarrhœal and kindred disorders have occurred to some extent, having probably been due to the same causes.

Another district which has suffered some from diseases of the latter class comprises the counties which border on Lake Winnebago and others to the west and north of these; there are also one or two small districts containing one or two counties each, the most important of which is in the southeastern part of the state, where enteric disease has been more frequent than usual. Mumps visited

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many localities and appears to have been more severe in its manifestations than is generally the case. For very full statements containing the statistics of sickness in Wisconsin during the year, we refer to the report of the secretary.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL HOUSES,

and the effects of the work done in them, still engage the attention of the board, and this must continue to be the case for some time to come. One quotation has already been presented from a communication bearing on this subject, and we here subjoin another: "The school house here stands in a hollow; it is an old frame building, scantily clapboarded, and in its general arrangements it is eminently unpractical, to say the least of it, from a sanitary point of view. The temperature can by no possibility be kept uniform in winter, and the care bestowed on cleanliness may be readily estimated when I say that the building has not been whitewashed even for an indefinite time. The drinking water is always bad, at times not drinkable at all. The privy — one only for both sexes — is entirely too small, is otherwise in bad condition and filthy in the extreme. The children urinate in the corner of the fence close to the road, where every passer-by inhales the sickening odor, and whence the excess of fluid runs back under the school building. I have not failed to call the attention of the school authorities to all these things, and I have withdrawn my own child from attendance at school. Amendment has been promised again and again, but the promises have never yet been fulfilled. I for one am at a loss what to do next or whether to try any longer."

Wisconsin has shown in the most conclusive manner her appreciation of the value of education, and has provided the means whereby every one within her borders may secure its benefits; but in her laudable anxiety to secure intelligent citizens, she has forgotten that strong and healthy physical organizations are quite as essential to the welfare of the state as are vigorous and well trained minds. It must be remembered that during the first twenty years of life the system is called upon for a vast amount of work; it not only has to provide, as in adult life, for the ordinary wear and tear

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of every day, but has to furnish as well the means of growth and development, to build up and consolidate the most complex structure with which we have acquaintance. Just at the time the organism is thus called upon to do double duty, and when it is by consequence peculiarly susceptible of injury and liable to give way before the attacks of organic disease, just when nature calls most loudly for physical freedom and activity, our modern civilization demands that the child shall be subjected to a new strain, that the schools shall take him in hand and begin their important work. One would naturally suppose that under such circumstances as these, with a knowledge of all the facts, with a full consciousness that what the man is to be must depend to a very great extent upon the treatment received by the child, the most thoughtful care, the wisest consideration, the highest and best knowledge that a community can give, would be bestowed upon our schools; that among the first questions asked concerning the qualifications of a teacher would be, "Does he know how to take proper care of those committed to his charge? Can he recognize the physical condition of each individual, and so apportion the amount of study assigned that there shall be no undue strain on mind or body; that while the child is learning what it is essential for him to know, he shall also have a proper amount of physical exercise, of outdoor life, of pure air and sunshine?" As a matter of fact we know but too well that such inquiries as these enter the heads of school officers and committee-men only in very rare instances; the most important if not the only questions being, first, what is the lowest salary at which any one can be hired to do the required work; and, second, will the candidate keep his pupils up to the grade and guarantee that every one of them shall accomplish a given amount of work in a specified time? At last, however, the attention of many parents and the more experienced and considerate among our teachers is becoming drawn to the frequent instances of failing health in children — instances that can be charged to nothing but the pressure under which they must work to keep up with their grades; and, although we fear that the work of reform will be slow, that many a child of brilliant promise must yet be sacrificed to

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the existing system, we trust that we see the beginning of a change for the better, that improvements are now being inaugurated that shall finally lead to a due adjustment of our schools to their ends, to a system in which the kind and amount of study, the conditions and appointments of our school houses and all their surroundings, the physical and mental ability of each individual pupil, and other points of like importance, shall all receive the consideration justly due to them, and in which the child shall be recognized as being of higher value than the grade, rather than as subordinate thereto.

We know well that the whole of this matter is beset with difficulties, and that only by the wisest and most cautious and prudent steps can our schools be brought to even a remote approximation to ideal perfection; but the fact that such difficulties exist furnishes no reason for inaction; rather should it be an incentive to early and earnest study of the whole subject as a prelude to wise and efficient action.

EXTENSION OF THE BOARD'S WORK.

The year has witnessed a very considerable extension of the work of the board. There are now very few towns in the state with the authorities of which the board is not at present in direct communication, more or less satisfactory in character.

Among the communications from such towns is one that sets in so clear a light one class of the difficulties attendant on any attempt to organize and put into efficient operation a local board of health that we give it place at length: "The only acting board of health that this city has had for three years was appointed in June, 1881, and consequently is not qualified to make any report for the year which ended before its powers began. The board, as at present constituted, consists of three members, and we started in with the intention of being very thorough in our work; we really did accomplish some good at the outset, but 'the butchers and bakers and *city law-makers*,' have tried, only too successfully, to control our actions, and we are now at a stand still, *with the prospect of early dissolution.*"

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So far as opposition to thorough going sanitary work is concerned, the above story is a very common one; when the attempt is made to cleanse any Augean stable, many who have some interest, real or supposed, in maintaining its existing condition are stirred up, and there are too many of these in whose view their own personal and private gains rank higher in value than do the health and lives of their fellow citizens. When, moreover, as is often the case, the members of the town board, the city council, or the village trustees, are selected wholly or partly from among those who have interests thus opposed to sanitary reform, the task becomes doubly difficult. Nor is opposition confined to authorities, municipal and other, or to those who think that their financial interests are attacked, directly or indirectly; too often those who are most deeply concerned in the success of sanitary measures, those who will be most immediately and directly benefited thereby, are they who throw the most serious obstacles in the way and are the most decided and energetic in their opposition. The reason for all this is not hard to find; these opponents are very often of foreign birth or parentage, and the struggle for the bare means of subsistence has pressed heavily on them and their ancestors for many generations; hence it has come about that in any proposed change, especially one involving any expenditure for sanitary improvement, they see cause for alarm,—reason to fear that their work will become harder or their resources less. Another class is composed of those who have accumulated property and who fear that sanitary improvements will militate against their interests in this regard. A third, and a very large class, is made up of the ignorant and prejudiced,—the unreasoning who look at any change whatever as unnecessary,—to give their opinion in the words of one of themselves, as “a thing that they don’t need; there is no call for it.” With these classes of course nothing can be done except by kindly and persistent efforts and by education to overcome their prejudices, and make it clear to them that their livings are not threatened; that their wealth is rendered no less secure by improved sanitary conditions; that the call for such improvements is loud and urgent, and that the improvements themselves, when once made, will speedily mani-

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fest their own value in giving greatly increased health and longer life with all the advantages and blessings attendant thereon.

For those of another class, those who, fully recognizing the need of sanitary work, yet deliberately set their private gains in opposition to reforms which they well know are demanded if the lives and health of their fellow citizens are to be preserved, scarcely any words of condemnation are too strong. When unfortunately it happens that such men are placed in positions in which they exercise powers, municipal or other, whereby the sanitary interests of the community may be advanced or prejudiced, they should be held to a rigid accountability for their manner of using such powers, while abuse thereof should be punished with the utmost severity.

Fortunately, however, all the towns and cities of our state are not in the same situation; the metropolis of Wisconsin has a well organized, active and energetic health department, and some other places have recently made commendable movements looking to the establishment of similar bureaus. Among these is the city of Waupun, where, says the city clerk, "A Board of Health was organized by the appointment of two practicing physicians and one non-professional citizen, with the mayor as chairman and a secretary chosen by the board. This organization was soon abandoned, and the board at present consists of the common council with the city clerk as secretary, and one physician, appointed as health officer by the council, who is paid for services performed. Under a provision of the city charter, rules have been adopted requiring physicians to report all cases of contagious disease, and at the termination of such cases to report either the death or recovery of the patient. Upon receiving a report of any such case, it is the duty of the secretary to serve upon the head of the family in which the same occurs, through the police department, the following notice:

" — — — having been reported at your residence, you are required until further notice, 1st. To follow strictly the suggestions made in the pamphlet handed you herewith. 2d. To permit no visitors at your residence, and to allow no member of your family or person living with you to attend church, school or any public gathering. 3d. To allow 1.0 attendant on the patient or other per-

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son whose clothing may have become contaminated to leave your premises without first changing or thoroughly disinfecting all clothing worn by such person. 4th. Upon complete recovery and thorough disinfection of your premises, please request your physician to report the same to the secretary of this board, upon which, or other satisfactory proof that your premises have been thoroughly disinfected, these necessary restrictions will be removed.

“By order of the Board of Health.

“ — — —, *Secretary.*”

“Such other directions as appear to meet the particular case are also given, including copies of any circulars published by the State Board of Health, such directions being in the pamphlet alluded to in the above order, and the house is placarded. In case of death, the funeral is conducted under the supervision of the health officer, who also exercises a general control of the case so far as the public health is concerned. A penalty of fifty dollars is prescribed in the event of any failure on the part of a physician to report a case of contagious disease, and the same penalty is provided for neglecting or refusing to obey the orders of the Board of Health. Blank forms are also furnished to physicians for their greater convenience in making the reports required.”

The regulations described in the above communication might profitably be adopted by every municipal organization in Wisconsin; if this were done, and if the school boards throughout the state were to act concurrently with the local boards of health, and steadily and regularly exclude all children who are themselves affected or who come from dwellings where Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, or kindred diseases are known and certified by the medical officer to exist, with the same sedulous care now exercised in case of Small Pox, there cannot be a doubt that even so short a time as a single year would show a marked decrease in the number of cases of such diseases, while a few years' experience would so convince the people generally of the advantages of such measures that probably very few would be found to oppose their impartial enforcement.

“It should not be forgotten that the school and the church are

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two great centres for the communication of contagious diseases," and it behooves us to do all that lies in our power to limit their activity in this direction, while we make every effort to extend the field of their legitimate, proper, and highly desirable operations.

About the fourth of July last many accounts appeared in the columns of the public press of accidents occurring from the use of toy-pistols. These articles are of two or three kinds, some using a cartridge of thin tissue paper enclosing a minute quantity of fulminating powder; others making use of a composition of phosphorus and chlorate of potash similar to that sometimes employed for tipping matches; and others still having cartridges of copper charged with nitro-glycerine, giant-powder, or dynamite, tamped with clay. The first are the least objectionable; but, as a part of the cartridge consists of very fine gravel which may be driven into the eyes by the explosion of the fulminate, they can not be called safe playthings. The second kind, those in which the charge consists of a pellet of phosphorus and chlorate of potash, are objectionable from the fact that the phosphorus is liable to cause burns which are difficult to heal, being poisoned by the acid produced during the combustion, and which leave unsightly scars. It is true that the liability to such accidents may be decreased by a very careful and exact proportioning of the ingredients of which the cartridges are composed, but a knowledge of chemistry sufficient for this is hardly to be looked for among the workmen employed by the manufacturers. The third, however, is doubtless the variety to which the accidents already referred to are due; these accidents are always very severe, and in several instances have ended fatally. Their cause is briefly this: into all explosions the element of time enters to a greater extent than is usually suspected, and on the rapidity with which combustion occurs depends very often the amount of damage done, or rather whether any mischief at all shall result. Gunpowder, which seems to explode instantaneously, is really among the slower of the explosives, and hence it may be used with a greater measure of safety than almost any other. Gun-cotton is variable in its action, and may be rendered slow or quick at pleasure; the fulminates are very rapid, while nitro-glycerine is

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almost uncontrollable — a property which at once gives rise to some of its most valuable applications and renders it especially dangerous in incautious or inexperienced hands. A drop or two of nitroglycerine placed in a thin copper shell in company with a minute portion of fulminate, and covered with clay, constitutes the cartridge furnished with the toy-pistols to which the serious accidents have been owing; this cartridge is placed in a roughly constructed barrel, usually made of cast-iron, fitted with a hammer which is forced down upon the cartridge by means of a tolerably powerful spring. The explosion frequently bursts the thin copper shell instead of driving the clay pellet out through the barrel, and fragments of the metal are driven into, or through the palm of the hand, or into the large muscles on which the action of the thumb depends. Every surgeon knows that lock-jaw or tetanus is peculiarly liable to result from gun-shot wounds of the hands or feet, and many sad illustrations of the fact were given in the columns of the Wisconsin press about the time heretofore mentioned.

We learned from our correspondents that the sale of these toy pistols was prohibited in several places, but in the large majority of our towns and cities no action was taken, and children were allowed to purchase the dangerous playthings and to run the risk of pain, mutilation and death in one of its most frightful forms for the advantage of thoughtless or unscrupulous men.

PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT.

In accordance with its custom in preceding years, the board has called upon competent writers outside of its own body for assistance — a practice which the results thus far have fully justified. The papers presented herewith will, it is confidently believed, compare favorably with any that have been presented hitherto.

Among them is one from the pen of a lady well known in our state for her valuable work in charitable and philanthropic fields, Mrs. W. P. Lynde, who has kindly contributed an article upon

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THE EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG IN HYGIENIC MATTERS,

a subject of great practical importance from every point of view. Mrs. Lynde urges that inasmuch as every individual has the care of his own body as soon as he reaches years of discretion, and sometimes sooner, that as every one, moreover, is liable to have some responsibility laid upon him for the welfare of others, that as life may at times depend upon proper action promptly taken, and as knowledge of any kind is not only more easily acquired but more firmly implanted in youth than later in life, means should be provided in our public and other schools for giving hygienic instruction of practical character, and that this should be done, if needful, by excluding some less important matters that now engage a large share of the time and attention of pupils.

Another paper, by Dr. Helen M. Bingham, upon

HYGIENE CLUBS FOR WOMEN,

continues the line of thought opened by Mrs. Lynde, and carries it into a special and practical field. In this paper a method is indicated whereby self-education in hygienic matters may be successfully accomplished, a course of practical study being laid down which may be pursued with great advantage by either small or large organizations in villages and towns. It is to be hoped that the suggestions made in this paper will be carried out in practice very extensively by the women of Wisconsin. Only good results can follow such studies.

A paper of great value has been prepared for this report by Prof. Geo. W. Peckham, upon

THE GROWTH OF CHILDREN.

This paper is illustrated by a series of tables and diagrams similar to those published by the State Board of Health of Massachusetts a few years ago; the material for this paper and its illustrations was obtained only at a great cost of time and labor. The writer in collecting his data and preparing the article had several objects in view. He desired to establish the laws of growth for both sexes from the beginning of school life at four years of age

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to its close — usually at about nineteen — and the difference between the rates of growth in boys and girls. If these rates are found to vary, there are of course many practical modifications in courses of study that should be made to suit the differences. In girls the age of puberty and the time just preceding that age, i. e., from twelve to fourteen years, is a period of excessive growth, during which the organism is taxed to a very high degree to furnish the material therefor; the advent of puberty is also a critical time in the life of girls, “and yet probably throughout the state, it is at this very time that the school work is most trying and most difficult.”

The influence of race and of hygienic conditions in modifying the rate of growth was also kept in view. It would seem possible, after fully establishing the curves of growth, to use them as a test of the wisdom of any given system of school management, or of the sanitary condition of a given locality. In the schools of Brussels, Belgium, where a complete system of sanitary inspection is maintained, the rate of growth for each child is ascertained from time to time, this being regarded as a matter of importance and as a fair criterion of methods.

It is very desirable that the amount of work done by children, both in and out of school, should be more accurately known by teachers and parents, but more especially the former, than there is reason to fear is frequently the case. When to the hours of attendance at school are added the hours spent in preparing lessons at home, the time employed at the piano, the embroidery frame, the sewing machine, in doing household work, it is probable that in too many cases the time for proper recreation and out-door exercise is sadly abridged, if not absorbed altogether, and it is hoped that the method of investigation that Prof. Peckham has employed will prove a valuable means of instruction for the instructors.

Another valuable paper has been prepared by Dr. E. W. Bartlett, of Milwaukee, upon

COLOR BLINDNESS,

a subject which has of late attracted special attention, and which will probably come before legislative assemblies with considerable

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frequency in the immediate future. In some countries of Europe, and in several of our own eastern states, it has already been found necessary to guard the traveling public against the dangers arising from this defect of vision, and in all probability other communities will be obliged to follow the example thus set, and so render life and property safer both by sea and land. Even at this day it is frequently necessary to point out the dangers of color blindness, and in his very full discussion of the subject Dr. Bartlett has not only done this with force and clearness, but has shown what perhaps few outside of the medical profession suspect, how comparatively frequent is its occurrence, and has pointed out very distinctly the measures that must be taken in order to reduce the risks attendant on it to a minimum. His contribution will be read with pleasure and profit by all, but especially by those who are more immediately interested in his subject,— a class which includes all who travel frequently, all who are interested in means of transportation, whether of passengers or freight, and all who ever set foot on a steamboat or a railway train. Every train that is at this moment rushing over the land depends for its own safety and the safety of its passengers on the ability of its engineer promptly to recognize the color of the signals displayed before him. Upon the perfection of the same power in its look-out depends the question, whether every steamer that is now bearing its load of life over the ocean or the great lakes shall reach its destination in security, or shall end its voyage prematurely in disaster and wreck. With interests so important, dependent on a defect so little known, no excuse is needed for thus calling attention to Dr. Bartlett's contribution.

The tobacco question is one that has long engaged attention, not only of sanitarians, but of the general public, and its harmfulness or innocuity is yet far from being decided. Probably among the best methods by which conclusions can ever be reached, is that which has been adopted by Dr. G. F. Witter, with results given at length in a paper upon

THE USE OF TOBACCO,

which will be found in the following pages. Dr. Witter prepared a series of questions well adapted to procure fair and impartial an-

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swers. All "leading questions" were carefully avoided, and especial pains were taken in framing the inquiries to avoid giving any indication of the prejudices of the inquirer. The list of questions thus prepared was printed on large letter sheets, with blank spaces for the replies, and sent to leading physicians in various parts of the state, whose answers were collated and tabulated by Dr. Witter, and form a very valuable contribution to the literature of the subject under discussion. In addition to them, Dr. Witter has expressed his own views in a paper of some length, the whole forming a portion of the report, which will doubtless be read with interest.

In conclusion, we have to express our thanks to the many from whom during the year we have received efficient assistance in carrying out the trust committed to our hands; especially we have to acknowledge the kindness of the leading educators of the state in recommending our work to the consideration of all teachers, and the valuable aid given to us in the prosecution of our inquiries among the schools of the state during his whole term of office as State Superintendent, by Hon. W. C. Whitford. To the medical profession of Wisconsin we have been indebted during the year for prompt and freely-given information concerning sanitary matters, and the health or sickness of many localities, and for help willingly rendered whenever asked for. The press of the state has been of great service in keeping our labors before the people, in reprinting the text of circulars and other publications which we have found it desirable to issue from time to time, and in very many ways it has testified to its interest in our work, and manifested its desire to render that work successful. To our colleagues of other State Boards we acknowledge our indebtedness for frequent communications, and for a free exchange of reports, circulars, etc. To all who have thus shown sympathy with our efforts and a desire to second them, we render once more sincere thanks; and among these special mention must be made of the corps of gentlemen who have acted as correspondents of the board, and who, at considerable trouble to themselves, kept the board informed of many facts which have been of value in the performance

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of its work, and cordial acknowledgment of the assistance thus rendered by them is here made. An invitation is extended to all who are interested in sanitary science to communicate with the board through its executive officer, or to co-operate in its work in any convenient way.

[NOTE.—The unexpected and unavoidable delay in the publication of this report has given time, since the foregoing pages were written, for the appearance in Wisconsin and many other states of an epidemic of Small Pox, which has prevailed to an extent rarely if ever equaled in the history of epidemics in this country, and has fully maintained the evil character of the disease for malignancy, and demonstrated the remarkable power of its contagion to reach all who are unprotected.

It is not yet possible to say in how many places in Wisconsin it has appeared, brought hither in almost every instance from without, now by immigrants from infected regions, and again by infected clothing or other articles; nor is it possible to prevent its further introduction so long as it exists in other communities with whom our railroads bring us into daily and hourly contact; but wherever it prevails its history is the same; it is the unvaccinated, or the imperfectly vaccinated, who become its victims.

The board has reason for saying, however, that by reason of previous timely warning, the state was found in a condition of preparation for such an epidemic which has shorn the malady of much of its power. We believe that this condition of readiness was due in large measure to the circular of warning above referred to, and to the general distribution of another, published at a somewhat later date, giving more specific information concerning the disease, and instructions for the management of any case which might be brought into any neighborhood, and urging the importance of measures of prevention. This latter circular has been issued in very large numbers, packages sufficient to supply each family with a copy of it having been freely sent to every community where Small Pox was reported to exist. Personal correspondence with the health authorities in such communities was also inaugurated in every such instance.

In some few localities great negligence resulted in a spread of the disease until the precautions urged by this board were adopted and enforced; but in most instances the fact that a large proportion of the people were already protected by the vaccination so strongly recommended by all sanitarians, combined with the praiseworthy vigilance of the local authorities in urging this measure, and in promptly isolating every case brought from without, was sufficient to arrest the march of the disorder and confine it to the families immediately exposed.

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The present prevalence of Small Pox throughout the United States shows the need of greater vigilance in guarding against it, and makes the present an appropriate time in which to suggest legislation for that purpose. The general sentiment possibly may not favor universal compulsory vaccination, but it certainly seems that it would be wise to make vaccination an essential prerequisite to admission to the public schools, or to any educational institution under the control of the state.]

Very respectfully,

E. L. GRIFFIN,
JOHN FAVILL,
JAMES BINTLIFF,
G. F. WITTER,
H. P. STRONG,
SOLON MARKS,
J. T. REEVE,

State Board of Health.

Secretary's Report.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Board of Health and Vital Statistics of the State of Wisconsin:

GENTLEMEN — As secretary and executive officer of the board, I have the honor to present the following, my sixth annual report, for the year ending October 31, 1881.

During the year, no change, either in the membership or in the officers of the board, has been made. At the annual meeting, held at Madison in January, Dr. E. L. Griffin was re-elected president, and the present secretary was continued in office. Dr. S. Marks, whose term of membership expired February 2, 1881, was re-appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy thus occasioned.

The names and addresses of the members of the board as it is at present constituted, with the dates at which their terms of office will expire, are as follows:

J. Favill, M. D., Madison,	- -	term expires February 2, 1882
E. L. Griffin, M. D., Fond du Lac,		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

At the annual meeting in January, the following standing committees were appointed for the year:

On Finance — Drs. Favill, Marks and Witter.

On Legislation — Gen. Bintliff, Drs. Strong and Witter.

On Printing and Stationery — Drs. Reeve, Favill and Griffin.

On Visitation and Sanitary Inspection of Public Buildings — Gen. Bintliff, Drs. Marks and Reeve, the chairman to be authorized to call to the aid of the committee other members of the board whenever in his judgment such assistance should be necessary.

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These and other committees of the board, appointed for special work, remain unchanged from the preceding year in their membership.

In the correspondence of the secretary's office with the clerks of local boards of health throughout the state, there has been an increase that is decided and gratifying, although of necessity not so large as in preceding years. There are now, as will be seen by reference to the lists which form part of this report, comparatively few towns from which reports are not received, and of these few there are two only which have a population of five thousand, and thirteen only whose population equals two thousand, according to the census of 1880; of the remainder, twenty-three have a population of less than one thousand. It will thus be seen that the work of the board now reaches by far the larger proportion of the million and a half of people who compose the state of Wisconsin. Copies of the circular and blank forms for making returns as they were furnished to each town clerk are here given.

OFFICE OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
APPLETON, WIS., May, 1881.

To the Clerk of the Local Board of Health, or the Town, Village or City Clerk:

DEAR SIR—Enclosed please find blank forms for making your annual report to this office; in asking therefor the State Board of Health takes occasion to acknowledge the fact that every county in Wisconsin was represented in the report of 1880, in many cases every town, city and village responding, while comparatively few in any part of the state failed to make some report. The board returns very sincere thanks to all who have thus co-operated in its effort to enter into correspondence with all local health authorities, especially to those who have favored it with voluntary communications in addition to the information asked for, many of which have shown an intelligent appreciation of sanitary work, and trusts that in its next report no single town will be absent from its list.

Small Pox has visited many of our neighboring states, in several cases with great severity, but Wisconsin has thus far escaped any extended visitation of that dreaded disease; the very few cases that have been reported up to this time, have been imported from without, and owing to the judicious management of the local health authorities, the disease, so far as this board is informed, has not in a single case been allowed to spread beyond the limits of the household in which it first appeared—a very gratifying result, and

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one which clearly illustrates what may be done by means of well-directed and energetic sanitary precaution. The malady is, however, yet so widely prevalent in other states, from which it may readily be brought into Wisconsin, that the board feels great anxiety lest it still find a foothold among us, an anxiety which it trusts is shared by all local boards to such an extent, that they will spare no vigilance to save the several communities whom they represent and whose guardians they are, from such a calamity as an outbreak of Small Pox must inevitably prove.

This board desires particularly to call your attention to the fact that for early and definite knowledge of the progress or appearance of any form of epidemic disease, it is compelled to rely chiefly on the reports received from you as the natural and proper channel for such information, and trusts that you will spare no effort or pains to give such reports all possible fullness and accuracy. The difficulty of so doing is thoroughly understood and appreciated; but your position gives you greater advantages therefor than are possessed by any other officer. Consultation with your local health physician, if one has been appointed in your town, an appointment earnestly and constantly recommended by this board, will enable you to render your report more valuable, especially in regard to the diseases named in the blanks.

Chapters 56 and 57, sections 1410 and 1411 of the revised statutes, provide that in the absence of any specially appointed board of health, the officers of every town, village and city shall be boards of health, and shall, as such, exercise all the powers and perform all the duties prescribed by law.

Under these statutes, whether there be any local provision or not, you are the clerk of the Board of Health in your 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 expenditures 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

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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.

With these local boards the State Board of Health desires to co-operate, and the provisions of law above quoted are intended to render such co-operation intelligent and efficient. In accordance with them, you will please fill out the accompanying blank and return it to this office as promptly as possible at the close of the year for which the reports are made. Since the labor of compiling and arranging is very great and consumes much time, it is desired that if possible all returns shall be made by the first of June.

As hitherto, duplicate blanks for annual reports are enclosed, one of which when filled out should be placed on file in your own office for future reference, and the other should be returned to this board. Should you desire to make any communication in addition to the formal report it will be gladly received, and will have full consideration; any portion or the whole of it will be regarded as confidential should you so desire, but facts concerning local causes of disease, sanitary measures taken by local authorities, or any matter of general interest as affecting public health, will be especially welcome. In the 4th and 5th annual reports of the board, extracts from such communications have been published, and it is hoped that they will form a feature of future reports which will constantly increase in interest and importance.

The publication of the fifth annual report has been unfortunately greatly delayed; a copy will, however, be mailed to your address to be placed on file in your office as soon after the receipt of your report as is possible. The volume will contain sanitary information and carefully prepared articles, which it is hoped will be of special value and interest to you.

Your attention is invited to the important law passed by the last legislature concerning the spread of contagious diseases, a copy of which is herewith inclosed.

Any of the circulars or other publications of this board will be cheerfully forwarded for gratuitous distribution, upon application to this office. Many thousands of the circulars on Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Care of Infants, and Diphtheria (the last both in English and German), have been thus distributed in various parts of the state, and this liberal circulation has been, it is believed, productive of much good.

By order of the State Board of Health.

J. T. REEVE, M. D.,
Secretary.

Secretary's Report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR
ENDING MAY 31, 1881.

To the Secretary of the State Board of Health:

SIR — The territory for which this report is made includes the corporate limits of the ¹ — of — in the county of —, containing about — acres of land. Its population numbers about — inhabitants, and composed chiefly of ² —. Their principal occupation is —.

About — of the land included in the above limits was originally covered with timber, chiefly ⁴ —. About — still remains covered with timber, and during the last year the timber has been removed from about — acres. There are now under cultivation about — acres. The nature of the soil is —, and the crops chiefly raised are —. It is ³ — watered by the following streams and bodies of water, to wit: —.

I estimate the number of acres of low or wet land from swamps, etc., 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 ⁴ —; 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 ⁶ — improvement in the drainage of cellars during the last year.

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 ⁶ — greater care exercised in the location, cleaning and disinfection of privies during the last year than in former years.

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 ⁵ — than it has averaged for some years past, and the number of deaths has been ⁵ —.

There has been in this ¹ —, during the last year, so far as I can ascertain the facts:

— cases of, and — deaths from Small Pox, and there are now (May 31) sick with this disease — cases.

¹ Insert township, village, or city.

² Give approximate proportion of nationalities represented.

³ Insert poorly, well, abundantly, etc.

⁴ Hard or soft.

⁵ Insert greater or less, giving proportion, if possible.

⁶ Give the facts in the case.

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—— cases of, and —— deaths from Diphtheria, and there are now (May 31) sick with this disease —— cases.

—— cases of, and —— deaths from Scarlet Fever, and there are now (May 31) sick with this disease —— cases.

—— cases of, and —— deaths from Typhoid Fever, and there are now (May 31) sick with this disease —— cases.

—— cases of, and —— deaths from Measles, and there are now (May 31) sick with this disease —— cases.

—— cases of, and —— deaths from Whooping Cough, and there are now (May 31) sick with this disease —— cases.

The origin of the above cases so far as known was ⁷ ——.

The diseases prevailing May 31, 1881, other than those above 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 postoffice address is ——.

Dated ——, 1881.

Signature —— ——,

Clerk of the Board of Health for the ¹ —— *of* ——, *County of* ——, *Wis.*

Additional information written on a separate sheet on matters pertaining to health is desired — especially on the following points:

Reports of any cases of disease clearly traceable to local causes; such as impurity of drinking water from decomposing animal or vegetable matter, unhealthy food, stagnant water, etc.

Reports of any extraordinary amount of sickness or of unusual fatality in special localities. Instances of spread of contagious diseases in any unusual manner, etc.

Reports of cases of sickness or of death, the origin of which is clearly traceable to the occupation of the individuals.

Reports of unusual sickness or fatality among animals.

Instances of injury to life or property from kerosene oil or other explosive burning fluids.

Any cases of sickness among children caused by defects in school houses, overcrowding, overstudy, etc., etc.

Any epidemic spread or supposed to have been spread through schools.

Your opinion as to the principal sources of danger to the health of the citizens in your locality, and suggestions whereby the local causes of disease may be removed, etc.

⁷ By importation; from direct exposure, which might have been avoided, etc., etc.

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Please give here your best estimate of the average cost of each case of sickness in your community, including as follows: Medicine and medical attendance, \$—; hired assistance, \$—; loss of time at its fair value, \$—. Also the further cost of each funeral in case of death, \$—. (Although great accuracy cannot be expected in the answers to this question, your estimate of the above, however imperfect, is nevertheless desired as having a bearing upon the cost of sickness to the communities and to the state.)

Some interesting information has been given in previous reports in answer to these questions and other which may occur to the writers—all of which is thankfully received.

In accordance with custom hitherto, a complete list of all towns, cities and villages which have made report to this office is here given. Returns from the following counties, thirty-seven in number, are complete: Adams, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Buffalo, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Crawford, Dodge, Door, Douglas, Dunn, Green, Green Lake, Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, LaFayette, Langlade, Marathon, Marinette, Milwaukee, Oconto, Ozaukee, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Price, Racine, Rock, St. Croix, Shawano, Taylor, Walworth, Washington and Waushara. From each of the following counties one or two towns only are needed to make the returns complete: Calumet, Iowa, Jackson, Kewaunee, La Crosse, Lincoln, Marquette, Monroe, Outagamie, Richland, Sauk, Trempealeau, Winnebago and Wood. From these lists it will be seen that very few counties have failed to make reports which are, as a whole, satisfactory. The number of towns, villages and cities reporting for this year is 197, against 853 in 1880, and 795 in 1879, and with few exceptions the reports are fuller and more complete than ever before.

LIST OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES FROM WHICH REPORTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1881, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Adams County — Adams, Big Flat, Dell Prairie, Easton, Jackson, Leola, Lincoln, Monroe, New Chester, New Haven, Preston, Quincy, Richfield, Rome, Springville, Strong's Prairie.

Ashland County — Ashland, Butternut.

Barron County — Barron, Cedar Lake, Clinton, Cumberland

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(village), Dallas, Maple Grove, Prairie Farm, Rice Lake, Shetek, Stanfold, Sumner, Turtle Lake.

Bayfield County — Bayfield.

Brown County — Allouez, Ashwaubenon, Bellevue, Depere (town), Depere (village), Eaton, Glenmore, Green Bay (town), Green Bay (city), 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, Gilmanton, Glencoe, Lincoln, Maxville, Milton, Modena, Moutana, Naples, Nelson, Waumandee.

Burnett County — Brashaw, Grantsburg, Marshland, Trade Lake, Wood Lake.

Calumet County — Brothertown, Charlestown, Chilton (town), Chilton (city), Harrison, New Holstein, Rantoul, Stockbridge, Woodville.

Chippewa County — Anson, Auburn, Big Bend, Bloomer, Chippewa Falls, Eagle Point, Edson, Flambeau, LaFayette, Sigel, Wheaton.

Clark County — Beaver, Colby, Eaton, Fremont, Grant, Hewitt, Hixon, Levis, Loyal, Lynn, Mayville (including the village of Dorchester), Mentor, Pine Valley, Sherman, Sherwood Forest, Thorp, Unity, Washburn, Warner, Weston, Withee, York.

Columbia County — Arlington, Caledonia, Columbus (town), Columbus (city), Courtland, Dekorra, Fort Winnebago, Leeds, Lewiston, Lodi, Lowville, Marcellon, Newport, Otsego, Pacific, Scott, Springvale, West Point, Wyocena.

Crawford County — Bridgeport, Clayton, Eastman, Freeman, Haney, Marietta, Prairie du Chien, Scott, Seneca, Utica, Wauzeka.

Dane County — Albion, Berry, Black Earth, Blooming Grove, Blue Mounds, Bristol, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Cross Plains, Dane, Deerfield, Dunkirk, Dunn, Fitchburg, Madison (town), Madison (city), Mazomanie, Medina, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Pleasant Springs, Roxbury, Rutland, Springdale, Stoughton,

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Sun Prairie (town), Sun Prairie (village), Vermont, Verona, Vienna, Westport, Windsor, York.

Dodge County — Ashippun, Beaver Dam (town), Beaver Dam (city), Burnett, Calamus, Chester, Clyman, Elba, Emmett, Fox Lake, Hermann, Hubbard, Hustisford, Juneau, Lebanon, Le Roy, Lomira, Lowell, Oak Grove, Portland, Randolph, Rubicon, Shields, Theresa, Trenton, Waupun (city), Westford, Williamstown.

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 Galle, Elk Mound, Grant, Hay River, Knapp, Lucas, Menomonie, New Haven, Otter Creek, Peru, Red Cedar, Rock Creek, Sand Creek, Sheridan, Sherman, Spring Brook, Stanton, Tainter, Tiffany, Weston.

Eau Claire County — Augusta, Drammen, Fairchild, Lincoln, Ludington, Otter Creek, Pleasant Valley, Seymour, Union, Washington.

Fond du Lac County — Ashford, Auburn, Brandon, Byron, Calumet, Eden, Eldorado, Fond du Lac (town), Fond du Lac (city), Forest, Friendship, Metomen, Osceola, Ripon (town), Ripon (city), Springvale, Taycheedah, Waupun.

Grant County — Beetown, Bloomington, Boscobel, Cassville, Castle Rock, Clifton, Ellenboro, Fennimore, Glen Haven, Harrison, Hazel Green, Hickory Grove, Jamestown, Liberty, Lima, Little Grant, Marion, Millville, Mount Ida, Paris, Patch Grove, Smelzer, Waterloo, Wingville, Woodman, Wyalusing.

Green County — Adams, Albany, Brodhead, Brooklyn, Cadiz, Clarno, Decatur, Exeter, Jefferson, Jordan, Monroe (town), Monroe (village), Mt. Pleasant, New Glarus, Spring Grove, Sylvester, Washington, York.

Green Lake County — Berlin, Brooklyn, Green Lake, Kingston, Mackford, Manchester, Marquette, Princeton, Ste. Marie, Seneca.

Iowa County — Arena, Clyde, Dodgeville, Eden, Highland, Lin-

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den, Mifflin, Mineral Point (town), Moscow, Pulaski, Ridgeway, Waldwick, Wyoming.

Jackson County — Albion (including village of Black River Falls), Alma, Franklin, Garden Valley, Hixton, Manchester, Melrose, Millston, Northfield, Springfield, Sullivan.

Jefferson County — Aztalan, Cold Spring, Concord, Farmington, Hebron, Ixonia, Jefferson, Koshkonong, Lake Mills, Milford, Oakland, Palmyra, Sullivan, Sumner, Waterloo (town), Waterloo (village), Watertown (town), Watertown (city).

Juneau County — Armenia, Clearfield, Elroy, Fountain, Germantown, Kildare, Kingston, Lemonweir, Lindina, Lisbon, Lyndon, Marion, Mauston, Necedah, New Lisbon, Orange, Plymouth, Seven Mile Creek, Summit, Wonewoc.

Kenosha County — Brighton, Bristol, Kenosha, Paris, Pleasant Prairie, Randall, Salem, Somers, Wheatland.

Kewaunee County — Ahnapee, Carlton, Franklin, Kewaunee, Lincoln, Montpelier, Pierce, Red River, West Kewaunee.

La Crosse County — Bangor, Barre, Burns, Farmington, Greenfield, Holland, La Crosse, Onalaska, Shelby, Washington.

La Fayette County — Argyle, Belmont, Benton, Blanchard, Darlington, Elk Grove, Fayette, Gratiot, Kendall, Monticello, New Diggings, Seymour, Shullsburg, Wayne, White Oak Springs, Willow Springs, Wiota.

Lincoln County — Ackley, Corning, Merrill, Pine River, Scott.

Langlade County — Antigo, Carpenter, Norwood, Polar, Rolling.

Manitowoc County — Cato, Centreville, Cooperstown, Eaton, Franklin, Gibson, Kossuth, Liberty, Manitowoc (town), Maple Grove, Meeme, Mishicott, Newton, Rockland, Two Creeks, Two Rivers (town), Two Rivers (city).

Marathon County — Bergen, Berlin, Brighton, Easton, Hamburg, Holton, Hull, Knowlton, Maine, Marathon, Mosinee, Rib Falls, Rietbrock, Spencer, Stettin, Texas, Wausau (town), Wausau (city), Wien, Weston.

Marinette County — Marinette, Peshtigo.

Marquette County — Buffalo, Crystal Lake, Douglas, Harris,

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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, Portland, Ridgeville, Sheldon, Sparta, Tomah (town), Tomah (village), Wellington, Wells, Wilton.

Oconto County — Gillet, How, Little Suamico, Little River, Maple Valley, Oconto (town), Oconto (city), Pensaukee, Stiles.

Outagamie County — Appleton, Black Creek, Bovina, Buchanan, Centre, Cicero, Dale, Deer Creek, Ellington, Freedom, Grand Chute, Greenville, Hortonville, Liberty, Maine, Maple Creek, Osborn, Seymour (town), Seymour (city).

Ozaukee County — Belgium, Cedarburg, Fredonia, Grafton, Mequon, Port Washington, 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, Clayton, Clear Lake, Eureka, Farmington, Georgetown, Laketown, Lincoln, Lorraine, Luck, Milltown, Osceola, St. Croix Falls, Sterling.

Portage County — Alban, Almond, Amherst, Belmont, Eau Pleine, Grant, Hull, New Hope, Pine Grove, Plover, Sharon, Stevens Point (town), Stevens Point (city), Stockton.

Price County — Brannan, Worcester, Fifield.

Racine County — Burlington, Caledonia, Dover, Mt. Pleasant, Norway, Racine, Raymond, Rochester, Waterford, Yorkville.

Richland County — Akan, Bloom, Buena Vista, Dayton, Eagle, Forest, Henrietta, Ithaca, Marshall, Orion, Richland, Richwood, Rockbridge, Westford, Willow.

Rock County — Avon, Beloit (town), Beloit (city), Bradford,

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Centre, Clinton, Evansville, Fulton, Harmony, Janesville (town), Janesville (city), Johnstown, 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, Hudson (town), Hudson (city), Kinnickinnick, Pleasant Valley, Richmond, Rush River, Star Prairie, Somerset, Springfield, Stanton, St. Joseph, Troy, Warren.

Sauk County — Baraboo, Bear Creek, Dellona, Delton, Excelsior, Fairfield, Franklin, Freedom, Greenfield, Honey Creek, Ironton, La Valle, Merrimack, Prairie du Sac, Reedsburg, Sauk City, Spring Green (town), Spring Green (village), Sumpter, Troy, Washington, Westfield, Winfield.

Shawano County — Almon, Angelica, Belle Plaine, Fairbanks, Green Valley, Grant, Hartland, Herman, Hutchins, Lesser, Maple Grove, Navarino, Pella, Richmond, Seneca, Shawano, Washington, Waukeechon.

Sheboygan County — Greenbush, Herman, Holland, Lima, Mitchell, Mosel, Plymouth (town), Rhine, Sheboygan (town), Sheboygan (city), Sheboygan Falls (town), Sheboygan Falls (village), Sherman, Wilson.

Taylor County — Chelsea, Deer Creek, Little Black, Medford, Westford.

Trempealeau County — Albion, Arcadia, Caledonia, Dodge, Ettrick, Hale, Lincoln, Preston, Pigeon, Sumner, Trempealeau, Unity.

Vernon County — Bergen, Christiana, Coon, Forest, Franklin, Greenwood, Hamburg, Harmony, Jefferson, Kickapoo, Liberty, Stark, Sterling, Union, Viroqua, Webster, Wheatland, Whites-town.

Walworth County — Bloomfield, Darien, Delavan, East Troy, Elkhorn, Geneva, La Fayette, La Grange, Linn, Lyons, Richmond, Sharon, Spring Prairie, Sugar Creek, Troy, Walworth, White-water.

Washington County — Addison, Barton, Erin, Farmington, Germantown, Hartford, Jackson, Kewaskum, Polk, Richfield, Schleisingerville, Trenton, Wayne, West Bend (town), West Bend (village).

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Waukesha County — Brookfield, Delafield, Eagle, Lisbon, Merton, Mukwanago, New Berlin, Ottawa, Oconomowoc (town), Oconomowoc (city), Pewaukee, Summit, Vernon, Waukesha (town), Waukesha (village).

Waupaca County — Bear Creek, Caledonia, Dayton, Farmington, Fremont, Helvetia, Lebanon, Lind, Matteson, Royalton, St. Lawrence, Union, Waupaca (town), Waupaca (city).

Waushara County — Aurora, Bloomfield, Coloma, Dakota, Deerfield, Hancock, Leon, Marion, Mt. Morris, Oasis, Plainfield, Poysippi, Richford, Rose, Saxville, Springwater, Warren, Wautoma.

Winnebago County — Algoma, Black Wolf, Clayton, Menasha (town), Menasha (city), Neenah (town), Nekimi, Nepeuskun, Omro, Oshkosh (town), Oshkosh (city), Poygan, Rushford, Utica, Vinland, Winchester, Winneconne, Wolf River.

Wood County — Auburndale, Centralia, Grand Rapids (town), Grand Rapids (city), Lincoln, Marshfield, Port Edwards, Remington, Rudolph, Rock, Saratoga, Seneca, Sigel, Wood.

Although the increase over the number of towns reporting last year is not very great, the increased care manifested in making up the reports, and the general desire on the part of clerks and health officers to have them as full and correct as practicable, are subjects for gratification. It is not probable that there will be any marked increase in the number of reports in the future, the percentage of towns failing to make returns being now only a little over seven per cent. of the whole number of towns in the state.

A list of the towns which have failed to make formal report is appended hereto. Those marked with an asterisk have made no returns whatever in any year up to this time:

Brown County — Fort Howard,* Morrison, Wrightstown.

Calumet County — Brillion.

Columbia County — Fountain Prairie,* Hampden,* Portage, Randolph, Kilbourne.

Dane County — Burke,* Deerfield, Middleton,* Springfield.

Eau Claire County — Bridge Creek,* Brunswick, Eau Claire.

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Fond du Lac County — Alto,* Empire, Lamartine,* Marshfield,* Oakfield,* Rosendale.

Grant County — Lancaster,* Mt. Hope, Muscoda, Platteville, Potosi, Watterstown.*

Iowa County — Mineral Point (city).*

Jackson County — Irving.*

Kewaunee County — Casco.

La Crosse County — Campbell, Hamilton.

Lincoln County — Rock Falls.

Manitowoc County — Manitowoc City, Manitowoc Rapids, Schleswig.

Marquette County — Springfield.*

Monroe County — Oakdale.

Outagamie County — Kaukauna.*

Portage County — Buena Vista,* Lanark,* Linwood.

Richland County — Sylvan.

Sauk County — Woodland.*

Sheboygan County — Lyndon, Plymouth (city), Russell.*

Trempealeau County — Burnside, Gale.*

Vernon County — Clinton, Genoa, Hillsboro.

Waukesha County — Genesee,* Menomonee,* Muskego.

Waupaca County — Dupont, Iola, Larrabee, New London,* Little Wolf, Mukwa, Scandinavia, Weyauwega.

Winnebago County — Neenah (city).

Wood County — Dexter.

At least one of the larger places included in this list has been scourged by Diphtheria and kindred diseases for several years, and has more than once called on this board for advice, which has been willingly rendered whether followed or not. In another case the clerk returned no answer to any communication for two or three years; finally the forms were enclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the most important office in the township, and indorsed with a request to the postmaster to forward them to the official in question. This plan succeeded, and the following choice epistle from the clerk was received in answer: "I should like it if the Ligislatures would appropriate about \$1000,000 to be dewided be-

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tween the Town clerks for making the 1000 and once reports which are sent to us daily. They institute Offices and appoint Commissioners so as to feed a lot of politicians which they need to run Elections. The Town Clerks has to do the runing picking up Statistics gratis free and for nothing and the cummissioners draws a good salary will (query with?) a few days of actual Labor." This document, which is given *verbatim et literatim*, was written on a scrap of paper apparently torn from the bottom of an old letter, and forwarded as the report from a town of about eighteen hundred people, and is the only report ever yet received by this board concerning the health and sanitary conditions of the community in question. It is evident that so long as men of such calibre and acquirements are elected to fill responsible positions and perform important duties the board will fail in obtaining the knowledge it seeks and which is important to the due performance of the work committed to its charge. It is happily true that such communications are rarely received; it is due to the gentlemen in contact with whom this office comes most often to say that the efforts of the board are generally heartily seconded when once understood — a fact evidenced by the list of reports above recorded, by the many voluntary communications accompanying them, and by the amount of information drawn from both concerning disease and its distribution through the state.

Widely different from the communication just quoted in tone and spirit is the following, but its tendency is notwithstanding the same:

"*Dear Sir*:— Your card at hand and duly noted. As our Board of Health has never held any meetings, I have no records from which to make such a report as you desire. Our town is generally in good condition, and as it has not lately suffered from any epidemic sickness, the Health Board has not deemed it needful even to effect any formal organization. Hence you will readily perceive the difficulty under which I labor in endeavoring to make any report."

This and the former note are typical documents, showing very well the character and standing of the two principal classes of

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clerks who fail to make returns; one, ignorant, taking office only for the sake of what can be made from it, resenting as an imposition on him personally any duty which lies outside of the narrowest official round; the other, with a larger knowledge and more liberal ideas of the claims of his office, willing and even anxious to do its work to the best of his ability, but through the neglect of other officers unable to gather the asked-for information. The end in both cases is the same.

EXTENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF DISEASE.

The information gained from the reports received has been tabulated, in order clearly to show the following points: 1st. The amount of disease actually reported in the state at large, this being given in Table I. In this table are given the cases occurring outside of the city of Milwaukee, and the figures are drawn from the reports received, unaltered in any particular. Tables IV and V are also based on these reported figures, the one showing the number of cases actually returned from each county, the other the percentage of deaths to population in each county.

TABLE I.

Showing cases of disease as actually reported, excluding the city of Milwaukee.

	Small Pox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.
No. of towns reporting ..	9	556	330	274	403	224
No. of cases reported	17	9,714	4,131	1,474	11,727	3,388
No. of deaths reported...	1	2,202	564	238	155	84

In addition to the exact figures given in the above table, there are a number of towns from which come indefinite reports of all the diseases named except Small Pox. These towns being added, and a careful estimate made of the probable number of cases occurring in them, such estimate being based on official reports of

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the prevalence of the various disorders in their respective vicinities, their population and similar data, we have the following table:

TABLE II.

Showing probable number of cases of disease in the state.

	Small Pox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.
Towns in which disease occurred	9	624	371	304	466	268
No. of cases	17	10,447	4,357	1,548	12,893	3,523
No. of deaths	1	2,368	596	250	171	88

The above tables give only the statistics of disease outside of the city of Milwaukee, excepting so far as Small Pox is concerned, three out of the seventeen cases of that disease referred to in the tables having occurred in that city.

From the monthly reports of the health commissioner of Milwaukee we take the figures representing the mortality from the six diseases which form the basis of our tables, assuming that the proportion of fatal cases to the whole number was the same in that city as in other parts of the state, and finally, taking into account the towns from which no reports whatever have been received, and estimating the numbers of cases of those diseases in such towns as being proportionate to the numbers occurring in other localities in the same counties, we shall have the following table representing the probable numbers in which the disorders have occurred throughout the whole state during the year.

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TABLE III.

Showing probable number of cases of disease, including the city of Milwaukee.

	Small pox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.
Whole No. of towns....	9	638	400	354	484	312
Whole No. of cases....	17	12,125	6,035	1,762	13,837	3,938
Whole No. of deatth....	1	2,730	827	284	211	98

Making a grand total of thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and fourteen cases of preventable disease, attended by four thousand one hundred and fifty one deaths, the probable expenditure on account thereof, according to the best estimates, having been four million one hundred and eighteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-five dollars, fifty-four cents (\$4,118,795.54). This sum is sufficient to pay the whole amount expended in building, equipping and maintaining the two State Hospitals for the Insane, down to December 31, 1880, to pay the salaries of the Governor, State Judiciary and Legislature for a term of three years, and leave a balance of more than \$60,000.

In addition to these tables two others are appended; one, as already mentioned, showing the number of cases of the above named diseases that have been reported from each county, the other showing the percentage of deaths in each county to its population; the figures representing the population have been taken from the bulletins of United States census for 1880, which were forwarded to this office by the head of the census bureau as rapidly as they were issued. Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, the two most fatal of the six maladies, were made the subjects of special calculation, and in a third column the proportion of deaths to population from all six disorders is shown.

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TABLE IV.

Distribution of six diseases in the various counties of Wisconsin.

COUNTIES.	Diphtheria.		Scarlet Fever.		Typhoid Fever.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Small Pox.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Adams	9	2	72	12	6	1	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashland	23	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barron	40	7	81	13	7	.....	98	7	18	3	.....	.....
Bayfield .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	few	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown	417	157	44	18	17	1	82	2	58	2	.....	.....
Buffalo	100	21	15	.....	4	.....	112	.....	22	.....	2	.....
Burnett	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet	157	30	59	5	49	10	452	2	10	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa	221	80	64	8	30	2	182	2	24	1	.....	.....
Clark	79	30	158	21	4	1	78	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	237	35	180	17	1	.....	214	.....	57	.....	.....	.....
Crawford	51	3	13	9	1	1	280	2	55	3	1	.....
Dane	185	31	55	7	34	16	244	14	54	.....	.....	.....
Dodge	301	66	52	12	59	6	802	9	191	2	.....	.....
Door	386	55	11	1	4	.....	17	.....	2	1	1	.....
Douglas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunn	138	36	96	10	19	4	321	5	75	.....	.....	.....
Eau Claire	313	20	333	12	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac	247	43	32	5	26	10	196	6	55	6	2	.....
Grant	256	40	2	.....	16	.....	37	2	86	.....	1	.....
Green	620	67	131	10	234	13	798	9	49	.....	.....	.....
Green Lake	635	163	95	9	6	.....	61	1	8	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	248	124	22	11	43	2	115	1	30	3	.....	.....
Jackson	45	9	148	20	33	8	83	4	10	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	85	37	113	28	24	2	482	15	353	18	.....	.....
Juneau	30	11	19	1	12	4	151	1	68	1	.....	.....
Kenosha	47	15	17	3	16	2	379	2	57	.....	.....	.....
Kewaunee	142	33	37	2	3	.....	39	.....	8	8	.....	.....
La Crosse	70	14	11	2	12	1	90	1	73	.....	.....	.....
La Fayette	112	32	7	.....	44	4	12	.....	66	4	.....	.....
Langlade	16	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	10	6	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc	152	33	61	8	19	4	135	1	23	.....	.....	.....
Marathon	51	16	87	23	52	12	52	1	59	7	.....	.....
Marinette	6	6	11	2	21	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Marquette	198	30	42	7	10	3	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	890	210	1384	191	131	24	311	23	46	6	3	.....
Monroe	273	98	43	3	58	23	57	2	49	4	.....	.....

*Secretary's Report.*TABLE IV — *Distribution of six diseases in the various counties of Wisconsin — continued.*

COUNTIES.	Diphtheria.		Scarlet Fever.		Typhoid Fever.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Small Pox.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Oconto.....	33	7	16	...	4	...	71	5	12	...	1	1
Outagamie.....	303	69	156	26	27	5	460	3	66	...	...	...
Ozaukee.....	51	14	23	3	22	4	75	2	...	...	...	...
Pepin.....	15	5	2	...	4	1	16	...	2	...	...	...
Pierce.....	69	14	24	1	40	4	157	1	407	3	...	...
Polk.....	185	65	12	1	8	1	61	2	124	2	...	...
Portage.....	465	81	320	36	5	...	42	...	224	5	...	...
Price.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	few	...	5	1	...	...
Racine.....	296	18	50	7	50	3	147	3	14	...	3	...
Richland.....	40	14	6	...	43	19	74	1	170	1	...	...
Rock.....	189	11	88	8	24	4	179	3	76	...	...	...
St. Croix.....	174	34	75	5	57	5	55	2	222	6	...	...
Sauk.....	233	38	43	4	76	9	405	...	23	...	...	...
Shawano.....	190	112	87	20	9	...	151	...	6	...	...	...
Sheboygan.....	310	72	320	26	24	3	145	3	4	...	...	...
Taylor.....	...	...	18	3	3	...	43	1	1	...	...	...
Trempealeau.....	118	18	65	1	38	7	865	4	60	...	...	...
Vernon.....	72	23	43	13	31	7	14	...	51	...	...	...
Walworth.....	53	12	42	2	27	4	840	2	6	...	...	...
Washington.....	113	19	50	4	24	5	295	1	21	1	...	...
Waukesha.....	94	14	41	6	21	5	270	7	29	...	...	...
Waupaca.....	126	34	201	44	6	...	343	21	43	1	...	...
Wausbara.....	282	57	48	7	12	5	410	...	102
Winnebago.....	205	60	71	12	33	1	631	...	113
Wood.....	81	13	146	37	2	1	76	1	30

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TABLE V.

Showing percentage of deaths to population in the various counties of Wisconsin.

COUNTIES.	Population according to U. S. census of 1880.	Percentage of deaths from Diphtheria.	Percentage of deaths from Scarlet Fever.	Percentage of deaths from six zymotic diseases.
Adams ¹	6,741	.003	.018	.023
Ashland ¹	1,559	.044	.000	.051
Barron ¹	7,023	.010	.018	.042
Bayfield ¹ (estimated)	564	.000	.000	.035
Brown ¹	34,090	.046	.006	.056
Buffalo ¹	15,528	.014	.000	.014
Burnett ¹	3,140	.000	.000	.000
Calumet	16,631	.023	.004	.036
Chippewa	15,492	.050	.005	.060
Clark ¹	10,715	.027	.019	.050
Columbia	28,065	.013	.007	.021
Crawford ¹	15,644	.002	.006	² .012
Dane	53,234	.006	.001	.013
Dodge ¹	45,928	.017	.003	.024
Door ¹	11,645	.047	.000	.048
Douglas ¹	655	.000	.000	.000
Dunn ¹	16,818	.021	.006	.032
Eau Claire	19,992	.010	.006	.016
Fond du Lac	46,855	.009	.001	.015
Grant	37,852	.011	.000	.011
Green ¹	21,729	.031	.004	.046
Green Lake ¹	14,481	.113	.006	.120
Iowa	23,628	.052	.005	.059
Jackson	13,285	.007	.015	.038
Jefferson ¹	32,155	.012	.009	.031
Juneau ¹	15,580	.007	.000	.012
Kenosha ¹	13,550	.011	.002	.016
Kewaunee	15,806	.021	.001	.027
La Crosse	27,072	.005	.000	.006
LaFayette ¹	21,278	.015	.000	.018
Langlade ¹	685	.116	.000	.117
Lincoln	2,011	.029	.000	.039
Manitowoc	37,506	.009	.002	.012
Marathon ¹	17,121	.009	.013	.035
Marinette ¹	6,929	.007	.002	.020
Marquette	8,907	.033	.008	.045
Milwaukee ¹	138,523	.015	.014	.033
Monroe	21,606	.045	.001	.060
Oconto ¹	9,848	.008	.000	² .016
Outagamie	23,716	.024	.009	.036

¹ Returns complete² Including Small Pox.

*Secretary's Report.*TABLE VI — *Showing percentage of deaths to population in the various counties of Wisconsin — continued.*

COUNTIES.	Population according to U. S. census of 1880.	Percentage of deaths from Diphtheria.	Percentage of deaths from Scarlet Fever.	Percentage of deaths from six zymotic diseases.
Ozaukee ¹	15,463	.009	.002	.015
Pepin ¹	6,226	.008	.000	.009
Pierce ¹	17,744	.008	.000	.011
Polk ¹	10,018	.065	.001	.070
Portage	17,731	.060	.024	.080
Price ¹ (estimated)].	785	.000	.000	.002
Racine ¹	30,921	.005	.002	.010
Richland	18,174	.007	.000	.019
Rock	38,823	.003	.002	.006
St. Croix ¹	18,956	.017	.002	.027
Sauk	28,729	.013	.001	.017
Shawano ¹	10,371	.108	.019	.127
Sheboygan	34,206	.021	.007	.030
Taylor ¹	2,311	.000	.013	.017
Trempealeau	17,189	.010	.000	.011
Vernon	23,235	.009	.005	.018
Walworth ¹	26,249	.004	.000	.007
Washington ¹	23,442	.008	.002	.012
Waukesha	28,957	.005	.002	.011
Waupaca	20,954	.011	.021	.042
Waushara ¹	12,688	.045	.005	.054
Winnebago	42,741	.014	.002	.017
Wood	8,981	.014	.041	.047

¹ Returns complete.

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The above table is based on the figures actually given, no account being taken of towns from which indefinite reports were received. Had this been done, most counties would have given a larger percentage in the third column, and in some instances, higher figures in all three. In the city of Milwaukee regular monthly reports are made of *the number of deaths* from all diseases, but no record is kept of the number of cases of disease of any class; we have therefore assumed that the proportion of the whole number of cases to those ending fatally was the same in Milwaukee as in other parts of the state — an assumption which probably favors Milwaukee, inasmuch as great density of population is invariably attended by a proportionately increased amount of sickness. Calculation on the basis of an equal rate gives us the result above recorded.

Examination of this table discloses some curious facts in regard to the prevalence and fatality of the diseases on which it is based, in different counties which have the same or nearly the same density of population, and in different counties which have the same or nearly the same numbers of inhabitants without regard to area. Thus taking Douglas and Langlade counties, which have not only very nearly equal density of population, but almost exactly the same number of residents, and comparing them, we have the following figures:

Douglas county, with a population of 655, a density of one individual to every two square miles, had no deaths from any of the six diseases during the year, while Langlade county, with a population almost exactly the same, 685, and a density of residents exactly equal to that of Douglas county, had a death-rate of 0.117 per cent. Whence comes this remarkable difference?

Marinette, Marquette and Wood counties have very nearly equal populations, the numbers being 8,929, 8,907 and 8,981. The death rates appear as 0.020 per cent. for Marinette, 0.045 per cent. for Marquette, and 0.047 per cent. for Wood, figures which seem to tell in favor of a scattered population; but when we compare these counties with others having densities nearly the same, we notice marked discrepancy. Thus comparing Marquette with Crawford

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county, the densities of population being respectively 21.4 and 22 per square mile, we find the death rates to be 0.045 per cent. for the first, and 0.012 per cent. for the second; and placing Wood county in comparison with Adams, Marathon and Shawano, the densities being: Wood, 10.4, Adams, 10, Marathon, 10.4, Shawano, 10.7 per square mile respectively, we have death-rates of 0.047 per cent. for Wood, 0.023 per cent. for Adams, 0.035 per cent. for Marathon, and 0.127 per cent. for Shawano.

For more convenient comparison we have here arranged in tabular form the names of a number of counties with the number of inhabitants per square mile, and the death-rates from the diseases of our tables in each, those counties which are most nearly equal in density of population being grouped together in the first instance; while in the second we have placed in juxtaposition those counties which most nearly approach each other in actual number of residents without regard to area.

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COUNTIES GROUPED WITH REGARD TO DENSITY OF POPULATION.

COUNTIES.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of mortality.	COUNTIES.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of mortality.
Adams	10.	.023	Douglas.....	0.5	.000
Marathon	10.4	.035	Langlade.....	0.5	.017
Shawano	10.7	.127	Lincoln	0.5	.039
Wood	10.4	.047	Dunn	19.4	.032
Brown	65.5	.056	JunEAU	19.7	.012
Manitowoc.....	65.2	.012	Portage	19.	.080
Burnett	2.0	.000	Waushara	19.6	.054
Taylor	2.4	.017	Jefferson	56.	.031
Calumet.....	40.7	.036	La Crosse	56.4	.006
Green Lake	41.	.120	Outagamie	55.8	.036
Chippewa	4.3	.060	Kewaunee	45.3	.027
Oconto.....	4.6	.016	Walworth	45.6	.007
Clark	8.5	.050	La Fayette.....	34.	.018
Polk.....	9.	.070	Sauk.....	34.3	.017
Columbia	33.	.021	Monroe	24.	.060
Iowa.....	32.6	.059	Trempealeau.....	23.4	.011
Crawford.....	22.0	.012	Pierce	29.5	.011
Marquette.....	21.4	.045	Richland.....	29.3	.019
Dodge	44.3	.024	Rock	53.9	.006
St. Croix.	43.9	.027	Washington	54.2	.012
			Vernon	28.3	.018
			Waupaca.....	27.8	.042

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COUNTIES GROUPED ACCORDING TO POPULATION ONLY.

COUNTIES.	Population.	Per cent. mortality.	COUNTIES.	Population.	Per cent. mortality.
Adams	6,741	.023	Green	21,729	.046
Pepin	6,226	.009	La Fayette	21,278	.018
Buffalo.....	15,528	.014	Monroe	21,606	.060
Chippewa.....	15,492	.060	Jackson.....	13,285	.038
Crawford.....	15,644	.012	Kenosha	13,550	.016
Juneau.....	15,580	.012	Marinette.....	8,929	.020
Kewaunee.....	15,806	.027	Marquette.....	8,907	.045
Ozaukee	15,462	.015	Wood	8,981	.047
Brown	34,090	.056	Outagamie.....	28,716	.036
Sheboygan.....	34,206	.030	Waukesha.....	28,957	.011
Clark	10,715	.050	Sauk.....	28,729	.017
Shawano.....	10,371	.127	Vernon.....	23,245	.018
Calumet.....	16,631	.036	Washington.....	23,442	.012
Dunn	16,818	.032	Marathon.....	17,121	.035
Douglas.....	655	.000	Trempealeau....	17,189	.011
Langlade.....	685	.117	Pierce	17,744	.011
Grant	37,852	.011	Portage	17,731	.080
Manitowoc.....	37,506	.012			

It is not claimed that these figures are more than approximations to the truth, nor can anything better be obtained so long as the laws which regulate the collection of vital statistics are in their present very imperfect condition. Still, inspection of the records of this office shows such a gratifying and marked increase in the care with which the reports have been made, as to justify the presentation of such tabular views at this time, with the hope of stimulating to still greater care in the near future.

The striking differences shown in the death rates from zymotic disease in localities very nearly equal in density of population, and in different counties having nearly the same number of inhabitants, are well calculated to attract attention, and to lead to the inquiry, why do they exist? As regards more than one county where Diph-

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theria and Scarlet Fever have been prevalent and fatal for several years, an answer to this question may be found in the fact that a large proportion of the inhabitants refuse to believe in the contagious character of prevailing diseases or in the necessity of isolating the patients in cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, or other diseases kindred in character. The idea is prevalent among many, moreover, that no escape from such diseases is possible — that they are among the inevitable accompaniments of human growth and development, and hence that the sooner they are over with the better for the individual. In accordance with this belief, whenever one of these disorders appears in the neighborhood where it is held, no care is taken to prevent the children who have not passed through it from exposing themselves, and in some instances they are even deliberately sent or taken into the sick-room. In such spirit visits to those suffering under contagious disease are very frequent and precautions against carrying infection home are very rare. Thus it happens that many causes combine to keep the germs of disease numerous and active, and to spread them broadcast through the community. If these already enumerated are not sufficient, there is yet another, i. e., the custom of holding public funeral services in the event of death from contagious disease, which services are attended very largely by children, who in some cases are selected to act as pall-bearers. It is not unusual, moreover, for the coffin or casket to be opened during the funeral ceremonies, no disinfectants being used, and all present being invited to view the body.

The above is no ideal sketch; were it proper to do so, the names of many towns could be given where every one of the conditions just described exist, and where as a consequence infectious disease is always present; whole counties might be named where five out of six towns report the presence of such diseases in varying proportions year after year, and from which competent observers make reports identical in substance with what has just been said. In the mind of the observant sanitarian, there can exist no doubt that such practices contribute largely to the continued presence of contagious disease, or that careful isolation of the first cases of such

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diseases appearing in any community, with an intelligent application of sanitary laws, would do much to prevent this continued waste of life. Until this is done there will be abundant room for the work of Boards of Health.

Examination of the tables I, II and III, and comparison of them with similar tables published in preceding reports, will show that Diphtheria and Measles have been the most important of the six diseases so far as the number of cases is concerned. There is a popular but fallacious idea that Measles is so trifling a disease in itself that it requires no special care during its course and that its contagion need hardly be avoided. Careful study of the disorder and its sequelæ shows that such is by no means the case; that numerous and serious consequences are apt to follow an attack of Measles, too often making the patients invalids through the rest of life. It should therefore be regarded as a disease to be especially well watched and cared for both during its active stage and for several weeks subsequently.

SMALL POX.

Very early in the present year attention was called to the prevalence of Small Pox in other states, and particularly in Europe. The present means of transit are so rapid that this disease may be, and in many cases has been developed in unsuspecting communities in which immigrants have settled, the malady having been contracted before embarkation for America, and the time occupied by the ocean voyage and land travel from the port of arrival to the new home having been less than the period of its incubation. The danger that Wisconsin would suffer in this way was deemed sufficiently great to require the issue of a special circular calling attention to the facts and warning our citizens and people generally of the peril that threatened them, and accordingly in February last such a circular was published, copies of which were sent to the press throughout the state, to all local health authorities, to the heads of various educational institutions and many others. The full text was as follows:

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OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

APPLETON, February 7, 1881.

To the Local Health Boards and People of the State of Wisconsin:

The State Board of Health desires to call attention to the fact that Small Pox in an unusually severe and fatal form is now prevalent in many parts of the country.

This state is, happily, still entirely free from this loathsome and dreaded disease, but inasmuch as it is carried with great facility from one place to another by means of the ordinary channels of transportation and travel, such immunity cannot reasonably be expected to continue without the exercise of unusual caution.

The board therefore desires to warn the people that prompt and decided action should be taken for the protection of the state from this disease. No one should allow himself, or any one for whom he is responsible, to remain unvaccinated. It must be remembered that vaccination performed in early life may lose its protective power, and that dependence upon it may prove a fatal delusion. Whenever and wherever Small Pox threatens, re-vaccination by a competent physician should be by all means practiced.

School Boards and Local Boards of Health everywhere should co-operate in requiring vaccination of all children and young persons as a condition of admission to the public schools, and the proprietors of manufacturing establishments of all kinds should urge the necessity of this operation upon their employees.

A great responsibility rests upon all Local Health Boards and officers, whose imperative duty it is to take every precaution that can be used to prevent the appearance of the disease in the communities where they have control, or in the event of all precautions failing, to use the extensive powers conferred upon them vigorously and wisely, to prevent its spread, by strict isolation of any and all infected persons. On three several occasions during the last year Small Pox was imported into the state, and by the prompt exercise of this precaution it was confined in each case to the family into which it was thus brought.

The State Board of Health holds itself in readiness to act with the Local Boards to the full extent of its powers, and to advise and counsel to the best of its ability. Circulars containing instructions for the management of the disease will be sent to any address upon application to the secretary.

By order of the State Board of Health.

J. T. REEVE, M. D.,

Secretary.

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The warning and advice thus given have been, it is believed, of great service to the people of the state; the circular was widely published by the newspaper press, and the importance of its subject urged upon public attention in such a way that many were led to protect themselves from the disease by timely vaccination; while local health authorities, forewarned by it, were put on the alert to meet any emergency that might arise. The result has been that to this date Wisconsin has suffered from Small Pox but slightly in comparison with other states; our tables show that during the year ending May 31, ult., there were but seventeen cases in the entire state, the disease terminating fatally in but one instance. In four places by the judicious action of the local authorities the malady was confined to the single individual in whom it originated; two other localities had each two cases, and three others had three cases each. It may justly be said of all that good sanitary management was the only means by which those towns were saved from an epidemic visitation of the dreaded disorder.

The increasing prevalence of Small Pox throughout the country, and the alarming number of cases that were developed among immigrants newly arrived from foreign countries, aroused health organizations generally, and led to a conference of health boards at Chicago on the 29th and 30th of June last, at which were present representatives of the national board, the state boards of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New York and Wisconsin, and the local boards of Baltimore, Buffalo, Chicago and Milwaukee, Dr. H. P. Strong serving as the representative of this board. After a full interchange of views the conference presented a statement which set forth the existing state of facts respecting the general prevalence of Small Pox in foreign countries and at various points in the United States, and unanimously adopted a series of resolutions:

1st. Calling for concerted and energetic measures on the part of all health boards to avert the threatening danger of a wide-spread dissemination of that disease by means of the immense number of unprotected immigrants daily landing at our seaports and immediately proceeding to inland districts.

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2d. Recommending such national legislation as will incorporate into the laws regulating immigration a provision requiring protection from Small Pox by means of the successful vaccination of all emigrants.

3d. Recommending that the National Board of Health consider the propriety of making and enforcing rules requiring inspection of all emigrants for the United States at the port of departure, and the vaccination of all who may be found unprotected.

4th. That notification be sent to the various steamship companies bringing emigrants to this country that unless satisfactory evidence of vaccination is furnished in case of each immigrant arriving at any port of the United States, the vessels should be quarantined for a time sufficient to insure the development of all cases of Small Pox that may be latent among their passengers; and,

5th. That local health authorities should cause thorough inspection of immigrants at all distributing points.

These resolutions have been cordially indorsed by this board.¹

¹ Note, December, 1881. The happy immunity from Small Pox enjoyed by Wisconsin, as above referred to, continued for some time after the conference and up to the date of this report. A delay in its publication makes it proper for me to add here that the disease has since appeared in several places in the state, brought hither, in every instance that can be traced, from without our own limits by means of immigrants or by visitors from infected districts. From this danger it was of course beyond hope that we could remain free so long as Small Pox existed in places with which we were in constant communication and had continual business relations. It gives me great pleasure, however, to be able to say that while the disorder has thus been brought to us in several instances (which will be proper subjects of detailed reference in a subsequent report), the vigilance of local authorities has generally been such that the pestilence has been shorn of its terrors, and has been arrested in nearly every instance in the household in which it first made its appearance. It is proper for me to add in this connection that wherever Small Pox has been reported as present, special communication has been opened with the authorities, and a circular giving directions for the restriction and general management of the disease has been sent in large quantities. Copies of this circular have also been sent to many other places in the state in numbers sufficient to place one in the hands of every family. A copy of the latest edition is appended hereto. Thanks are due to the press of the state for aid in making it known by liberal quotations from it, and by other means:

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SMALL POX.

Small Pox is caused by a specific poison which has the power of reproducing and multiplying itself to an extent that is practically unlimited.

Less than a century ago one-tenth of all the deaths that occurred in Europe were due to Small Pox, and so few escaped its attacks that more than one-half of the living were scarred and disfigured by it. Nor was this record peculiar to Europe; everywhere Small Pox has been one of the most destructive, as it is one of the most loathsome of diseases, and were it not for the discovery of a means whereby its ravages may be prevented, it would still decimate the human race. This discovery is of comparatively recent date. Two years before the close of the last century, Jenner, an English physician, who for many years had been studying the subject, announced that the virus of Cow Pox — a spontaneous disease of the cow — was capable of producing in the human system a specific disease, which, being transmitted by inoculation from individual to individual, gave to each a degree of protection from subsequent attacks of Small Pox as perfect as that afforded by an attack of the disease itself.

The value of this discovery has been attested in the experience of millions since that time, and solely by reason of its extended application such fearful epidemics of Small Pox as prevailed up to the end of the last century are now unknown. Indeed, no fact seems better established than that vaccination will protect against Small Pox; yet against vaccination two arguments are frequently urged; first, that it is sometimes ineffectual, and second, that it may sometimes communicate other diseases. That so-called vaccination performed by unskilled operators with matter from improper sources, may be and often is unprotective, cannot be doubted. The apparent simplicity of the operation has led many to believe that it may be performed by any one, and thus it has often happened that unskillful operators, unable to distinguish a true and typical vesicle from a spurious one, have vaccinated with matter which has produced sores that have been mistaken for genuine vaccine sores, but which have really been wholly unprotective and sometimes dangerous. Such vaccination is very largely responsible for whatever of public distrust there may be, either of the efficiency or the safety of the operation. That true vaccination is effective in preventing Small Pox has been proven by such convincing evidence that only those unfamiliar with the facts or unwilling to accept conclusive proofs can doubt it, and the danger of communicating any disease by the proper performance of vaccination is so exceedingly slight as to be unworthy of serious consideration when weighed against the benefit to be derived from the operation; but it is possible to render vaccination entirely void of this danger by the use of fresh and carefully selected Bovine Virus, and by perfect cleanliness of the instrument employed.

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Small Pox is pre-eminently a preventable disease, but it is so simply because of vaccination; neither cleanliness, purity of air, or the use of disinfectants of any kind, however valuable these may be in themselves or as adjuncts, are to be relied upon for a moment to neutralize the powerful contagion of this malady which will attack nearly every unvaccinated person who may be exposed to it. We therefore urge upon the people of Wisconsin the advice to have themselves and their children protected from Small Pox by means of the vaccination or re-vaccination of every person upon whom this operation has not been recently and successfully performed.

But while the protective power of vaccination as against every form of variolous disease is entitled to unqualified confidence, three conditions must be carefully observed to secure such protection:

1st. *The virus used must be vigorous and pure.* Enfeebled or deteriorated or improperly selected virus may produce spurious and wholly unprotecting sores. At best they gave but an imperfect development of the vaccine disease, hence lead to a feeling of false security, and not unfrequently bring unjust discredit upon the operation.

We recommend the use of *pure and fresh bovine virus* as producing the maximum of protective influence, and being always available in any quantity needed.

2d. *The operation must be skillfully and properly performed.* The careless and imperfect manner in which vaccination is often performed, and the entire lack of watchfulness of the result, or knowledge as to whether there has resulted a genuine, typical vesicle, is a grievous mistake. The operation should be conscientiously performed, and the development thereof carefully observed until it is *known* to be protective, or until by frequently repeated operations it is proven that the vaccine disease cannot be established. It is a mistake to postpone vaccination until an epidemic appears, for it may then be done hastily and without opportunity to watch properly its perfect development.

3d. *Re-vaccination should be frequently practiced* to test the returning susceptibility of the system to Small Pox contagion.

By a strict and universal observance of these rules we believe that Small Pox epidemics and the fear of them would cease to exist. To neglect these precautions is to endanger not only the life of him who neglects them but also the lives of those with whom he associates. We believe there is no valid excuse for such neglect. If one does not fear the disease for himself he has no right to permit himself to be a possible source of danger to others.

With regard to re-vaccination the facts are, that a certain number of persons are protected for life by one vaccination, while the protection of others extends to but a limited and variable period. Hence, as we are without the power to distinguish between these classes, re-vaccination is as essential as a

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primary operation. It should be performed at every season of an epidemic diffusion of the disease, and it is prudent to repeat it at intervals of a few years even though no epidemic prevails.

We earnestly recommend that local boards of health throughout the state, take measures to secure the vaccination of all children in attendance upon the public schools, who have not been vaccinated within five years, and that they use their influence to impress this duty upon all citizens, and we advise as a measure of wise economy that this be done at public expense wherever it may be necessary to insure its thorough performance.

Should Small Pox unfortunately appear in any community, we earnestly recommend the adoption of the following rules:

Isolation.

Thoroughly isolate and quarantine every case that may occur, and keep it so isolated until all danger that the disease can be communicated is past. If the patients cannot be removed at once to a hospital, and must be kept in a private house, it is better that the uppermost rooms of the house be used for the purpose, from which every needless article should at once be removed. Every person in the vicinity should at once be vaccinated without regard to previous operations. No persons except those absolutely necessary for the care of the sick should be admitted to the room or house, and nothing should be taken from either except under regulations prescribed by the attending physician or health officer. Discharges from the body of the patient should be burned, or buried remote from any well or source of water supply.

In case of death, the funeral and burial should be conducted with the strictest privacy, and should be under the direction of the health officer.

Disinfection.

During the sickness the greatest care must be taken to disinfect all articles removed from the sick room so that they cannot carry contagion elsewhere. Among the simplest and best of the many disinfectants recommended are, one-half pound sulphate of zinc, one ounce carbolic acid and three gallons of water, into which all soiled clothes and bedding may be at once put to soak till they can be disinfected by boiling; and two pounds or more of copras dissolved in one gallon of hot water, which is to be used plentifully in all vessels which receive the discharges from the bowels and bladder. All sweepings and similar refuse from the sick room should be burned.

At the close of the disease, it is better that all infected bedding, clothing, carpets, etc., be burned. If their value is too great to admit of this sacrifice, they may be disinfected by being thoroughly boiled in water or by being baked in an oven at a temperature of not less than two hundred and fifty degrees, F. Heat effectually destroys the poison germ. Such articles as can-

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not be so treated should be opened out in the room after the removal of the patient and be subjected to sulphurous fumigation, which is effected by placing sulphur in the room in a safe and convenient vessel, in the proportion of eighteen to twenty ounces for each thousand cubic feet of space, with the doors, windows and chimney flues closed, and igniting it. The room should remain closed ten or twelve hours, after which prolonged ventilation, scrubbing the floor, and painting the wood work, with whitewashing and re-papering the walls, will complete the process and fit the rooms for re-habitation.

In the interests of public health the person receiving this circular is respectfully requested to aid in giving circulation to the information it contains, and it will be esteemed a favor if immediate notice be given this board of any outbreak of the disease.

By order of the board,

J. T. REEVE, M. D.,
Secretary.

DIPHTHERIA

is reported from 556 towns, in 116 of which it appears on the returns as having been the only prevailing disease, while in the remainder it has been accompanied by one or more of the maladies concerning which special inquiry is made. The north-western portion of the state seems to have been, generally, most free from its visitations; the returns from Bayfield, Douglas, Price and Taylor counties making no mention of it at all; while in Burnett county, a single town only is reported as suffering from it. In Green Lake and Monroe counties, it has been severe; and the same may be said of pretty large portions of Brown, Calumet, Chippewa, Dane, Shawano and Sheboygan counties; the settled parts of Langlade county; of three or four towns in each of Grant, Polk, Portage, St. Croix, Waushara and Winnebago counties; two or three towns in each of Door, Dunn, Green, Milwaukee and Outagamie counties; and one or two towns in each of Dodge, Iowa, La Fayette, Manitowoc, Marathon, Marinette, Marquette, Pierce, Richland, Sauk, Trempealeau, Waupaca and Wood counties. Over the remainder of the state, where it has occurred at all, it seems to have been comparatively light.

In estimating the severity of the disease, regard has been had to two points especially; first, the number of cases reported as com-

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pared with the number of inhabitants; and second, the percentage of mortality.

The whole number of cases of Diphtheria reported for the year was 9,714, with 2,202 deaths, the average rate of mortality being about 22.66 per cent.; thus indicating a more severe type of the disease than in the preceding year, during which the reported mortality was about 20 per cent.

SCARLET FEVER

is reported as having been somewhat more widely distributed than during the year ending May 31, 1880; and the rate of mortality has been higher, being 13.8 per cent. during 1880-81, as against 12.09 per cent. during 1879-80. Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Langlade, Lincoln and Price counties report no cases of the disease within their boundaries; and it seems to have exhibited marked malignity at a single place only. The reported cases number 4,131, with 564 deaths.

TYPHOID FEVER,

also reported as rather widely distributed, has apparently been much milder in character than in former years, the mortality resulting from it being reported at 16.14 per cent., as against 20.6 per cent. in 1879-80. Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Green, Iowa, Jackson, La Fayette, Marathon, Monroe, Pierce, Racine, Richland, St. Croix, Sauk, Trempealeau, Vernon, Walworth and Winnebago counties seem to have been the principal seats of this disease; while Barron, Buffalo, Clark, Columbia, Crawford, Door, Green Lake, Kewaunee, Lincoln, Marinette, Oconto, Pepin, Taylor and Wood counties have been lightly visited; and Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Eau Claire, Langlade and Price counties have apparently escaped unscathed. The number of cases reported is 1,474, with 238 deaths.

MEASLES

seems to have been more widely prevalent all over the state than during former years, but the rate of mortality has been a trifle lower than during '79-80, being 1.33 per cent. for the current year,

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against 1.5 per cent. for the year preceding. Price county alone reports no case of the disease as occurring within its limits; Dane, Jefferson and Waupaca counties seem to have suffered most heavily from it, while Dodge, Dunn, Fond du Lac, Oconto and Waukesha counties report each three or four towns where it has been severe. The number of cases is reported at 11,727, and the number of deaths at 155. This malady has been accounted severe when the mortality resulting therefrom has been two per cent. or over.

WHOOPING COUGH

also has apparently been more severe than formerly, the mortality from it being returned at 2.5 per cent. in 1880-81, against 1.75 per cent. in 1879-80. Iowa, Jefferson, La Fayette, Pierce, Polk, Portage and St. Croix counties are reported as having been most severely affected; while Brown, Crawford, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Grant, Juneau, Kewaunee, La Fayette, Marathon, Monroe, Richland, Vernon, Washington and Waupaca have suffered in a lower degree. Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Langlade and Lincoln counties report no cases at all within their limits; while Burnett, the northern part of Chippewa, Clark, Door, Marinette, Oconto, Price, Taylor, Shawano, Waushara and Wood counties have been visited with comparative lightness. From Kewaunee county only one town is reported in which Whooping Cough occurred, and from that town only the number of deaths from the disease is returned, with the statement that it prevailed among infant children extensively and was very fatal. This disorder has been reckoned severe when the mortality resulting from it has been reported at one per cent. or more. The whole number of cases is reported at 3,388, with 84 deaths.

After the disorders which are made the regular and special annual subjects of inquiry, and of which as full, specific returns as can be made are called for, pulmonary diseases generally seem to have been of the most frequent occurrence during the year. From 122 towns the report is made that Pneumonia has been exceptionally prevalent during the year, while about an equal number report other bronchial and pulmonary diseases as having been rife

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among them. Without doubt the unusual severity of the winter of 1880-81 has been the cause of much sickness of this character, and also the reason of another circumstance noted in quite a large proportion of the returns — i. e., the increased number of deaths among the old. A season in which, as early as November, the thermometer fell to thirty degrees below the freezing point, and in which during the whole of that month the average temperature at Milwaukee was about five degrees below that point — a season in which a descent of the mercury very far below zero was of exceptionally frequent occurrence, and when an increase in the velocity of the wind from a perfect calm to 36 and 37 miles per hour within twenty-four hours was often recorded, is especially favorable to inducing pulmonary difficulties, and is also peculiarly trying to the feeble vitality necessarily attendant on advanced age.

MALARIAL DISEASES

are mentioned as having prevailed to an unusual extent in sixty five towns. With very few exceptions these localities are on the western and southern borders of the state, beginning at Buffalo county on the Mississippi, and extending thence southward to Grant county; here the line turns toward the east, running in that direction to Walworth county, passing thence into Jefferson county, from which it retrogrades through Dane, Iowa, Richland, Sauk and Juneau counties, in the last named of which cases have been few. Detached stations, so to speak, are formed by Ozaukee and Washington counties, and by Fond du Lac, Waushara and Winnebago counties. No malarial disease is reported from any other portion of the state.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS

has occurred in twenty-five towns, but excepting in a single instance, nothing very definite is reported by any one concerning the number of cases or the rate of mortality. The district in which the disease has been most severe comprises Chippewa, Clark, Dunn, Marathon, Polk, St. Croix, Taylor and Wood counties; the larger part of the cases have appeared in Dunn, Polk and St. Croix counties; in the other counties mentioned the disorder has been com

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paratively mild. Dane and Monroe counties each report two towns where it has appeared, the two in Dane county being contiguous, while those of Monroe county are widely separated.

MUMPS.

This disease, popularly reckoned among the trifling disorders through which children must inevitably pass, has been reported as occurring with some severity in fifty-six towns. The whole territory over which it has prevailed is divided into three districts, one comprising Barron, Buffalo, Chippewa, Clark, Dunn, Jackson, La Crosse, Pierce, Polk, Taylor, Trempealeau and Vernon counties, a second taking in Adams, Columbia, Dane, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Portage, Waupaca, Waushara and Winnebago counties, and a third embracing Kenosha, Racine and Walworth counties. It is perhaps worthy of notice that the first of these districts is also one in which Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis was most severe. In several towns both of these diseases occurred during the year, but whether they appeared simultaneously or consecutively the reports do not show. It should be generally known that the specific inflammation on which Mumps depends does at times extend to the membranes enveloping the brain and spinal cord, a fact which indicates that greater care and attention than is frequently bestowed should be given to children or others suffering under this complaint.

DIARRHŒA,

with Dysentery and kindred affections, including Cholera Infantum, has been prevalent in the counties of Calumet, Fond du Lac, Portage, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara and Winnebago; in Iowa, La Fayette, Richland and Sauk counties, where it will be observed that malarial disease has also prevailed, and in a third district composed of Buffalo, Jackson and Trempealeau counties: Chippewa and St. Croix counties also report these disorders to a very limited extent. Diseases of this character have been exceedingly mild during the year in the whole of Wisconsin.

Upon the whole the people of Wisconsin may be congratulated on the degree of health that they have enjoyed during the year. No single disease has ravaged the state as a whole, and although

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the number of cases of certain diseases is larger than has been reported hitherto, the increase is due to the increased number of returns received, and to the greater pains taken and the more careful inquiry made by the local authorities in regard to the facts.

Among the brief notes appended in many instances to reports, such as the following are frequent and of special interest: "Scarlet Fever and Measles originated in every instance from direct exposure which might have been avoided." "Much disease had its origin in damp cellars and bad water." "Small Pox was brought here by an immigrant who probably contracted it in Europe." "Impure water and bad drainage caused much sickness." "Diphtheria was brought here probably by some rags which were imported by a peddler." "The deaths from Diphtheria, which were all in one family, were caused by infected clothing brought from another state, where a son had died from this disease." "Diphtheria was spread by promiscuous visiting of the sick." "Measles was spread by means of a masquerade."

The introduction of Small Pox by immigrants furnishes a striking illustration of one of the dangers incident to modern improvements in rapid inter-communication,—the danger of spreading contagious diseases, which has for some time engaged the attention of sanitarians, and from which only combined action on the part of national, state and local health authorities can give protection. At least one case, it is said, has occurred, in which, for want of such co-operation, a number of newly-arrived immigrants among whom Small Pox had broken out on shipboard, were taken away from the jurisdiction of the health authorities at the port where a landing was first attempted, to a point in an adjoining state, where they were openly transferred to a train provided by the transportation company, and as quickly as possible despatched to their destination.

The excellent law entitled "an act to prevent the spreading of Contagious Disease," elsewhere printed at length, would be, if enforced, efficient to protect our citizens from the consequences of such recklessness to a certain extent, but, as already said, nothing but

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concerted action on the part of both state and local health authorities can give complete security.

LOCAL HEALTH BOARDS.

Among the great needs of our state from a sanitary point of view is that of a well-organized system of Local Boards of Health. Of the nine hundred towns and cities now in communication with this office, very few enjoy the advantage, which all should enjoy, of the services of an active and efficient Health Officer, acting as the executive of an intelligent local board. One consequence of this lack, and that which most nearly concerns this board, is that the information received, valuable and trustworthy as it is in the majority of instances, comes not as an official utterance based on authoritative data, but rests solely on individual responsibility, and hence does not carry the weight to which it is entitled, and might otherwise have. Another consequence, and that which most nearly concerns the people of the state, comes from the fact that under the statutes of Wisconsin the local authorities are those to whose care the public health is directly committed; to them are granted powers that are almost without limit, and are amply sufficient to prevent the general spread of any contagious or infectious disease, and they are therefore directly responsible whenever such diseases spread through any given community. Hence, when no organization as a board of health has been effected, the people are without the protection which it is the design of the statute to give, and hence when any emergency arises demanding prompt and decisive action on the part of the local board, and such action may, under existing circumstances, be required at almost any moment, in any part of the state, it cannot be taken because the body whose province it is to act has no legal existence.

The statute has been referred to in general terms and in substance has been given in a preceding report, but it is presented here in full in order that the whole extent of the authority conferred by it may be seen. It forms chapter 57 of the revised statutes, and the sections here quoted are 1411, 1412, 1413, 1418, with part of section 1416.

1411. The town boards, village boards and common councils of

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every town, village and city, shall be boards of health, when not otherwise provided in city or village charters, and as such shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties prescribed in this chapter, within the limits of the towns, villages and cities of which they are such officers.

1412. Every board of health may take such measures and make such rules and regulations as they may deem most effectual for the preservation of the public health, and for that purpose may appoint a physician, who shall be the health officer of the territory within the jurisdiction of the board, and who shall hold his office during their pleasure; they may also appoint so many persons to aid them in the execution of their powers and duties as they may think proper, and shall regulate the fees and charges of every person so employed by them; and they may examine into all nuisances, sources of filth and causes of sickness, and make such rules and regulations respecting the same as they may judge necessary for the public health and safety of the inhabitants.

1413. Notice shall be given by the board of health of all orders and regulations made by them, by publishing the same in some newspaper, if there be one published in such town, village or city; if there be none, then by posting up the same in five public places therein, and such publication of said orders and regulations shall be deemed a legal notice to all persons. * * *

1416. When any person coming from abroad, or residing in any town, shall be infected or shall lately have been infected with the Small Pox or other contagious disease dangerous to the public health, the proper board of health may immediately cause him to be removed to a separate house, if it can be done without danger to his health; and if such person cannot be removed without danger to his health, such board shall make provision for him in the house where he may be; and in such case they may cause the persons in the neighborhood to be removed, and may take such other measures as they may deem necessary for the safety of the inhabitants. * * *

1418. No person shall erect, maintain or keep any slaughter house upon the bank of any river, running stream or creek, or

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throw or deposit in such running stream any dead animal or any part thereof or any of the carcasses or offal therefrom into or upon the banks of any such river, stream or creek which shall flow through any city or village, or erect, maintain or use any building for a slaughter house within the limits of any village, incorporated or unincorporated, or any organized town containing two hundred or more inhabitants, or at any place within one eighth of a mile¹ of any dwelling house or building used as a place of business; and every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit for each such violation not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars; and the mayor of the city, president of the village and the chairman of the town in which any such slaughter house is located shall have power to, and shall cause the same to be immediately removed; and every such officer who shall knowingly permit any slaughter house to be used or maintained contrary to the provisions of this section shall forfeit not less than fifteen nor more than fifty dollars.

The parts omitted relate only to the methods of procedure in certain cases, and prescribe the liability to charges, but they in no wise modify or contract the extensive, almost absolute powers conferred, under which a board of health may do whatever seems needful to save a community from the invasion of contagious disease.

Were the local authorities properly sensible of their responsibilities, and did they organize themselves as health boards, exercise not the whole, but a very moderate proportion of their authority under the law as quoted above, there would soon be a marked and gratifying diminution in the total amount of sickness throughout the state.

HEALTH OFFICERS.

Of these officials, who are, or should be the executives of the local health boards, we have the appointment of 237 reported, an increase of only 30 over the number reported last year; it is greatly to be regretted that so few local boards have availed themselves of

¹ 660 feet.

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the power to appoint such officers, and it is a further matter for regret that o those who have been appointed by far the larger part are expected to give their time and services without any adequate compensation.

DISTRIBUTION OF DISEASE.

Of the six diseases which are included in our tables, five have visited forty localities, either simultaneously or at different times during the year; one hundred and three towns have suffered similarly from four of them, and one hundred and seventy-two places have been scourged by three; two hundred and two, and two hundred and three towns respectively, have seen two and one of the six disorders within their borders, leaving one hundred and seventy-five out of the whole number of towns reporting which make return that no one of the six has visited them during the year. Two places only report the visitation of the whole number.

Three hundred and sixty-four towns report an increased amount of sickness during the year, and three hundred and forty-eight make return that the amount has been below the usual average; ninety-six report it as being about the usual proportion. One hundred and twelve towns report that the death-rate for the year has been an average one, three hundred and fifty-five report that it has been larger than usual, and three hundred and twenty-six return a diminished rate of mortality.

Diphtheria alone has visited one hundred and sixteen towns; Scarlet Fever has been its most frequent companion, having been reported in connection with it from two hundred and forty-five localities. Typhoid Fever comes next in the order of frequency, having occurred in connection with Diphtheria in one hundred and eighty-nine places. Typhoid has appeared along with Scarlet Fever in one hundred and twenty-four townships, and has accompanied Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever both, in one hundred and five instances. The three diseases, Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough, have been companions during the year in one hundred and eighty-eight places. Scarlet Fever alone has visited thirteen localities; Measles alone forty-one; and Whooping Cough unac-

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accompanied by any other disease has been reported from ten towns only in the whole state. Diphtheria has been by far the most frequent constituent of these evil combinations, Measles ranking second and Scarlet Fever third in frequency.

During the last session of the legislature an act was passed intended to prevent the

SPREADING OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES,

by means of carelessness in preparing the bodies of persons dead from such maladies for transportation by railway or boat, or by carelessness on the part of those suffering themselves under infectious disorders, or having such sufferers in their care, in making use of vehicles intended for public convenience generally. It is well known that, in our larger cities, a hack is frequently used instead of a hearse to convey the body of a child to the cemetery, and a hack so used may easily become the unsuspected means by which Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, or some kindred disease, is spread through many families.

As soon as practicable after the passage of the act, steps were taken to bring it to the notice of all who were interested in its provisions, especially to the notice of railroad, express and other transportation companies doing business in this state. A note, a copy of which is here given, was sent to the agents or executive officers of all such companies, and copies of the law, printed in legible type upon heavy paper, were furnished to all who desired them in numbers sufficient to place one copy or more in every railway station, freight or express office in Wisconsin. The following is a copy of the note above referred to:

WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

Office of the Secretary,

April 28, 1881.

DEAR SIR: — The State Board of Health desires to call your attention to the law — a copy of which is enclosed herewith — relating to the transportation of dead bodies, etc., so far as said law may affect you in the conduct of your business as common carrier. The board has had the law printed in the accompanying form, and will be glad to furnish you with as many copies as you may wish, for distribution on the line of your road and its branches, to

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station agents and other employees. It is especially desirable that one or more copies shall be posted in every railway station in Wisconsin for the information of the general public, and the board requests particularly that you will instruct your agents to that effect. On hearing from you in answer to this note, any needed number of copies of the law will be sent to your address.

Very respectfully yours,

J. T. REEVE, *Secretary.*

The text of the law is as follows:

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The State Board of Health desires to call attention to the following important law, and requests all public health officers, physicians and agents of transportation companies to extend a knowledge of its provisions, and to aid in its enforcement.

Chapter 168.

AN ACT to prevent the spread of contagious, infectious, and pestilential diseases.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Any person who shall bring, knowingly aid in bringing or cause to be brought, by railroad, steamboat, sailing vessel, stage coach or other public or private conveyance, into any town, village or city of the state of Wisconsin, the dead body of a deceased person, unless such dead body is accompanied by the written or printed certificate of a physician or coroner, clearly stating the cause of death, and unless, when the cause of death is Small Pox, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever or other dangerous, contagious, infectious or pestilential disease, such dead body is also accompanied by the written or printed permit of a lawfully constituted public health authority and by the sworn declaration of an undertaker in writing, that the body of the person deceased as aforesaid is hermetically inclosed in an air tight metallic coffin or is encased with an abundance of powerful disinfectants according to the written or printed directions of said public health authority, so as to render the same entirely innocuous, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than twenty days, nor more than one hundred days.

SECTION 2. Agents and employees of incorporated transportation companies, and public or private carriers of whatsoever name or nature, shall not receive for transportation, nor transport, the dead body of any person, except on receipt of duly executed papers showing that the conditions required by

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section one of this act have been complied with, under the same penalties as therein provided.

SECTION 3. Any physician, or any person assuming to act as a physician, who shall issue a false certificate whereby a case of Small Pox Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever or other dangerous, contagious, infectious or pestilential disease may be concealed, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail not less than twenty days, nor more than one hundred days; and the ignorance of an uneducated practitioner of medicine shall not be pleaded in justification or extenuation of his offense.

SECTION 4. Any person knowingly laboring under Small Pox, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, or other dangerous contagious, infectious or pestilential disease, who shall wilfully enter a public place or a public conveyance, or shall in any way wilfully subject others to danger of contracting his disease, or any person who shall knowingly and wilfully take, aid in taking, or cause to be taken, a child or other irresponsible person while laboring under any of the aforesaid diseases into a public place or public conveyance, or shall in any way knowingly and wilfully subject others to danger of contracting any of the aforesaid diseases from such child or irresponsible person, or any person who shall knowingly and wilfully subject others to danger of contracting any of the aforesaid diseases from the dead body of a person deceased thereof, or any person who shall in any way knowingly and wilfully expose, aid in exposing, or cause to be exposed, a child or other irresponsible person to danger of contracting any of the aforesaid diseases, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to the same penalties as are provided in section one of this act.

SECTION 5. 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.

SECTION 6. This act shall take effect from and after 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.

Approved March 23, 1881.

Published March 26, 1881.

Under the fourth section of this act it is probable that children from families or houses where contagious diseases prevail may be legally excluded from attendance on the public schools. Those who are indifferent or reckless enough to expose all the children in a given

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school district to the danger of contracting a dangerous infectious disease, by sending a child to school, it may be from the very bedside of a brother or sister suffering under such a disorder, may also be taught by this law that careless or selfish disregard of the health of others is a serious thing, and is so considered by the statute. The too common practice, complained of in a communication elsewhere quoted, of holding public funeral services in the event of death from contagious disease, at which the body is exposed to the view of all present, may also be prevented by the enforcement of the provisions of the same section.

Another measure, also due to the legislature of 1881, is the following act, which constitutes a practical prohibition from the practice of medicine or surgery of a dangerous class of self-styled, traveling doctors, who, by the assumption of titles and honors to which they have no right, impose upon the people, often to their great injury:

AN ACT to prevent quacks from deceiving the people by assuming a professional title.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. No person practising physic, or surgery, or both, who is prohibited by section one thousand four hundred and thirty-six of the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin, 1878, from testifying in a professional capacity as a physician or surgeon in any case, shall assume the title of doctor, physician, or surgeon, by means of any abbreviation, or by the use of any word or words, letters of the alphabet of the English or any other language, or any device of whatsoever kind, printed, written or painted, or exhibited in any advertisement, circular, hand-bill, letter, or other instrument, nor on any card, sign, door or place whatsoever. Any person violating any provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail, not less than ten days, nor more than sixty days, for each offense.

SECTION 2. 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 in all such prosecutions the burden of proof shall be upon the defendant to establish his right to use such title under the provisions of this act.

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SECTION 3. Any person prohibited by section one of this act from assuming the title of doctor, physician or surgeon, who shall practise, or pretend to practise, physic or surgery, or both, shall not be exempted from any, but shall be liable to all of the legal penalties and liabilities for malpractice; and ignorance shall be no excuse for failing to perform, or for negligently and unskilfully performing, or attempting to perform, any of the duties required by law of practising physicians or surgeons.

SECTION 4. Every person pretending to practise physic or surgery, or both, shall, upon demand of any person, exhibit all diplomas or licenses that he may have to practise physic or surgery, or both, and if such person upon demand shall refuse to exhibit such diplomas or licenses, any suit instigated against him under this chapter shall not be considered malicious.

SECTION 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 30, 1881.

The section of the revised statutes referred to in the first section of the act above quoted is as follows:

SECTION 1436. No person practising physic or surgery, or both, shall have the right to collect in any action in any court, fees or compensation for the performance of any medical or surgical service, or to testify in a professional capacity as a physician or surgeon in any case, unless he shall have received a diploma from some incorporated medical society or college, or shall be a member of the state, or some county medical society legally organized in the state.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

To the gentlemen in various parts of the state who have kindly assumed the relation of special correspondents to the board, our sincere thanks are due. By no other means is it possible to obtain from time to time the information of which we stand in need concerning the sanitary conditions prevailing in various districts, while, as regards material of general public interest and value, the extracts presented herewith and those published in preceding reports of the board speak for themselves, and make further testimony from us needless.

It is a matter for congratulation that the study of general sanitation and hygiene is now receiving very marked attention among the more intelligent portion of our people whatever their occupation in life; this fact is made evident by the increasing number of

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communications received in connection with the regular, formal reports from local boards, extracts from some of which form a feature of the two preceding reports, and which it is to be hoped will form a part, constantly increasing in interest and value, of reports yet to be issued. Very many of these notes give evidence of an amount of knowledge concerning sanitary matters and an appreciation of the work of the board that is gratifying in a high degree. To all who have thus favored us during the year we again tender hearty acknowledgments, and trust that their numbers will steadily increase. In the very important field of household hygiene it would seem that the women of Wisconsin should feel a deep interest, and we here repeat our desire that we may receive some communications from them on any sanitary subject in which they may be interested.

THE PRESS.

It is with great pleasure that the attention of the board is again called to the obligations under which it has been laid by the newspaper press throughout the state. In all cases where it has been prudent or necessary to call public attention to any danger threatening the health of our citizens the various newspapers of Wisconsin have, almost without exception, lent their powerful aid in giving a wide publicity to the warning or advice, thus enabling us to reach a larger number of the people than we could hope to reach or influence in any other way or through any other channel. It has been the practice of this office on the publication of any of its health circulars, to send the first copies issued to the newspapers, very many of which have reprinted the documents in full, while others have given copious extracts therefrom, and others still have made mention of the publication in some conspicuous portion of their columns; not a few indeed have combined the reprinting of circulars or abstracts of them with editorial notice thereof. The publicity obtained in this way has invariably created a large demand for the documents in question, and secured for them a wide circulation.

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LIBRARY.

Since the date of my last report the library of the board has been increased by gifts to a very considerable extent. In addition to the usual number of volumes received from other boards, state and local, by way of exchange, the Medical Society of Wisconsin has transferred to the board a large collection of books and pamphlets embracing a considerable amount of material valuable for the purposes of this board. Besides this large accession the following volumes have been received as

GIFTS.

Report of the Board of Health of the State of California for 1879-80, from F. W. Hatch, M. D., secretary; Rocky Mountain Health Resorts, by C. Dennison, M. D., from the author; Thirty-eighth Annual Report of Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in Massachusetts, from the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity; Reports of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for 1874, 1878 and 1879, three volumes, from Hon. Angus Cameron, U. S. Senator; Third Annual Report of the Board of Health of the State of Connecticut, 1880, from C. W. Chamberlain, M. D., secretary; Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Reading, Penn., for 1880, from the health officer; Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Utica, N. Y., for 1879, from J. G. Hunt, M. D., health officer; Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Burlington, Vt., for 1880, from H. H. Atwater, M. D., health officer; First Annual Report of the Sanitary Reform Society of New York, from Jas. Gallatin, Esq., secretary; Third Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Augusta, Ga., from the board; Biennial Report of the Board of Health of the State of Delaware for 1879-80, from W. Marshall, M. D., secretary; Twenty-seventh Annual Report of Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in Rhode Island for 1879, from C. H. Fisher, M. D., secretary of State Board of Health; Second Annual Report of the Board of Health of the State of Illinois for 1879, from J. H. Rauch, M. D., secretary; Sanitary and Statistical Report of the Surgeon General, U. S. Navy, from Philip

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S. Wales, M. D., Surgeon General U. S. N.; Annual Reports of the Board of Health of the State of Colorado for 1879-80, from F. J. Bancroft, M. D., secretary; Report to the House of Representatives on the Adulteration of Foods, by G. T. Angell, Esq., from the author; First Biennial Report of the Board of Health of the State of North Carolina, from T. F. Wood, M. D., secretary; A Sermon on Public Health and Sanitary Reform, by Rev. Chas. Hawley, D. D., Auburn, N. Y., from the author; Annual Report of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, from Joseph Jones, M. D., president; Circular on the Restriction and Prevention of Small Pox, issued by the Board of Health of the State of Connecticut, from C. W. Chamberlain, M. D., secretary; Third Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Augusta, Ga.; By-laws and Rules of the Board of Health of the City of Augusta, Ga., from T. L. Blome, Esq., secretary; How We Fed the Baby, by Dr. C. E. Page, from the author; Tenth Annual Report of the State Board of Charities and Reform of Wisconsin, from Rev. A. O. Wright, secretary; Annual Report of the State Superintendent, Wisconsin, from Hon. W. C. Whitford, superintendent; Circular on the Restriction and Prevention of Small Pox, issued by the Board of Health of the State of Iowa, from L. F. Andrews, M. D., secretary; Annual Report of the Health Department of the District of Columbia for 1880, from S. Townshend, M. D., health officer; Fourteenth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Dayton, Ohio, from T. S. Neal, M. D., health officer; Eighth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of New Haven, Conn., from C. A. Lindsley, M. D., health officer; Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of Vermont, from the secretary; Annual Reports of Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in Vermont for 1877-78, from the Secretary of State, Vermont; Third Annual Report of the Board of Health of the State of Rhode Island for 1880, from the board; Nosological Tables for the Registration of Deaths, issued by the State Board of Iowa, from the secretary; Reports of United States Consuls, Nos. 7 and 8; Report of the Committee for Investigating American Pork and the Presence of *Trichina Spiralis* Therein, from the secretary of state, Washington, D. C.; Repre-

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sensation of Women on Boards of Charity, etc., by Mrs. W. P. Lynde, from the author; Third Annual Report of the Board of Health of the State of Kentucky for 1881, from J. J. Speed, M. D., secretary; Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, Penn., third series, vol. V, from the college; Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Richmond, Va., for 1880, from J. G. Cabell, M. D., president; First Report of the Board of Health of the State of Tennessee for 1879-80, from W. M. Clark, M. D., secretary; Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of Alabama for 1881, from T. A. Means, M. D., secretary; First Annual Report of the Board of Health of the State of New York, with circulars, from E. Harris, M. D., secretary; Proceedings at the Anniversary Meeting of the West Ewing Improvement Association, 1880; Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers; The Sewerage of Memphis, The Sewerage and Drainage of Cities, and Stormwater in Town Sewerage, by Geo. E. Waring; Anlagen von Hausentwaesserungen, from W. P. Gerhard, C. E., Newport, R. I.; Health Hints for the Care of Children During the Hot Season, from the Philadelphia (Penn.) Society for Organizing Charity; Reports of the Commissioner of Education for 1878-79, from Hon. John Eaton, commissioner, Washington, D. C.; Medical Communications of the Medical Society of the State of Massachusetts, 1879-80, from D. H. Hayden, M. D., librarian; Report of the Board of Health and Vital Statistics of the County of Hudson, N. J., for 1880, from the board; Eighth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the State of Michigan, from H. B. Baker, M. D., secretary; Second Annual Report of the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, of the State of Massachusetts, Public Health Supplement, 1880, from the board; Thirty-ninth Annual Report of Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in Massachusetts, from the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity; Temperature of Fresh Water Lakes and Ponds, by Prof. Wm. Ripley Nichols, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from the author; Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New Hampshire for 1881, from G. P. Conn, M. D., secretary; Second Annual Report of the Board of Health of the State of South Carolina, from H. D.

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Frazer, M. D., secretary; Fifth Annual Report of the Officers of the City of Aurora, Ill., from M. M. Robbins, M. D.; Blue Book for 1881.

Purchases — Frankland's Water Analysis; Balfour's Water Supply; Lincoln's School and Industrial Hygiene; Carter's Eyesight, Good and Bad; Proceedings American Public Health Association, vol. 5; Beale's Slight Ailments; Dunglison's School Physiology; Bucknill's Care of the Insane; Jacobi's Diphtheria; Beard's Nervous Exhaustion; Fothergill's Food for Invalids; U. S. Postal Guide; Jeffries' Color Blindness; Burdett's Cottage Hospitals; Corfield's Health; Bulkley's Skin in Health and Disease.

EXPENSES.

The expenditures made during the year with your approval and direction are embraced under the following heads, and the vouchers therefor are numbered from 299 to 349, inclusive:

Official expenses of members	\$301 65
Postage (including telegraphing) and box rent.....	500 00
Printing and binding	520 99
Books and instruments.....	158 09
Secretary.....	1,800 00
Clerical services	300 00
Furniture	65 00
Transportation (express charges, etc.)	19 70
Stationery.....	5 69
Miscellaneous	6 10
Total.....	<u>\$3,677 13</u>

Among the instruments included in the above statement are a barometer and a set of standard thermometers from the office of the U. S. Signal Service, Washington, D. C.

The correspondence of the board during the year has been extensive, embracing, in addition to the work already referred to, a large number of letters concerning the sanitary condition of different localities; sanitary advice on subjects concerning which such advice has been asked or seemed necessary; and many other communications having more or less direct connection with the

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work of the board. Besides this, sundry specimens of water, suspected of having been the cause of disease, have been examined. In one of these cases the services of Prof. Daniells were called into requisition to analyze a sample of water submitted by Dr. O'Brien, of Waupun, and taken from a well on premises where an obscure form of fatal disease had led to the suspicion that some local cause of sickness existed. Prof. Daniells reported, however, that "the examination showed it to be in all respects wholesome."

Throughout the year, as during the preceding one, I have had the assistance of Prof. T. W. Chittenden, who has rendered efficient service in the discharge of the widely varied duties of the office.

Respectfully,

J. T. REEVE, M. D.,

Secretary.

Hints on Hygienic Education.

HINTS ON HYGIENIC EDUCATION.

BY MRS. WM. P. LYNDE, OF MILWAUKEE.

“The existing relation of the doctor to society is an absurdity. We but half use his skill when we employ him merely to cure the sick and heal the wounded. He should be *much more* employed in teaching the public the avoidance of disease and healthful modes of living. Every church in the country should be opened at least once a week for such instruction. There could be no more appropriate use for churches dedicated to Him who healed all manner of disease among the people.”¹

If any should hesitate about the propriety of opening our churches for the purpose of teaching this *Gospel of Health*, it would surely seem that none can question the wisdom of a State Board of Health in devoting much of its time, or opening the pages of its reports, to the discussion of subjects so important to the welfare of the people, or can doubt that in so doing it would perform an important duty and fulfil one of the purposes of its creation.

One of the most practical and wise physicians I have ever known was accustomed to enter in his day-book charges to A. B. for “advice and medicine,” or to C. D., “visit, advice and medicine;” long after he had left the scene of his earlier practice, a sensible, intelligent farmer, whose family physician he had been, told me that, in making a final settlement of accounts with the doctor, he saw these entries and said: “So, doctor, you charge for advice, do you? A man can generally get all the advice he wants for nothing.” The doctor answered: “I think, John, you will find that my advice has been worth paying for.” And said the farmer, “So I have found it, to my great sorrow; it was worth all the medicine he ever gave, and for the want of it I have lost all my children but this one,” laying his

¹ Philadelphia American, August 10, 1881.

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hand lovingly on the head of a fair young girl at his side; "I can see now 'twas the wise advice that saved them to me while I had him to give it; 'twasn't the medicine, for they had enough of that."

The importance of a knowledge of the principles and laws of nature in their application to the preservation of health and the prevention of disease, and the development of sound, healthful bodies capable of a proper performance of the requirements of ordinary life, both physical and mental, seems worthy the consideration of all who aspire to be leaders or teachers in this department of public thought, and especially for women, with whom rests the present and future well-being of the race.

In an able and interesting paper read before the Association for the Advancement of Women in Boston by Mrs. C. L. Colby, of Nebraska, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, "Concerning Farmers' Wives," occurs the following: "Ignorant of hygiene, they (the farmers' wives) allow their families to breathe impure air at night, to neglect personal cleanliness, to consume the most indigestible kinds of food. Ignorant of domestic economy, they perform many of their duties in the most arduous and unsatisfactory ways. Ignorant of their own physical structure, farmers' wives allow themselves too little time for recovery from their frequent child-births, and in various ways violate the laws of nature. Nor is the body alone defrauded by their lack of knowledge; unconsciously they ignore their spiritual relationships, and lose the sweet attractiveness of home life which despite every want might still be theirs if they knew how to secure it." She asks, "Are there any remedies for these ills which sadden so many lives in so many homes in our land?" and answers, yes, "by education of a practical kind and as an economic measure of the highest importance," and adds: "There should be colleges of domestic economy for girls, where the proper preparation of food, care of the health and dwelling, and household thrift should be taught." Without waiting for the establishment of new colleges, would it not be well to consider whether in the broad course of study pursued in our schools, public and private, there might not be found some place for these things which seem of the very highest importance — for

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a course of hygiene and instruction in the principles and laws of physical life, of foods, their character and preparation?

The young students of natural science learn the height, density and chemical constituents of the atmosphere; let them be taught also the necessity of a pure atmosphere to healthful breathing and the dangers of an impure one, and the importance of good ventilation and how to accomplish it. In learning of gases let them be taught to fear the consequences of inhaling the deadly ones that rise from the sewers in towns, or the sinks, or slop-holes, or filthy sties, or barn yards that too often encircle country houses. When the young pupils have learned these things, and that breathing such air or that of a closed, ill-ventilated room all night will cause the dull, heavy head which makes it "so hard to study," and them to stand so low in the grade, they will have made an advance in practical knowledge too rarely acquired under systems of theoretic instruction, and having a value far above the mere acquisition of learning. In botany they are taught of genus and species, calyx and petal, stamen and pistil, bulb and tuber; could not the quality, character of food-plants, powers of nutrition, economic values and uses, methods of preservation and preparation, be included? In physiology the scholar learns of bone and tissue, and organs of digestion and circulation and other of the processes and functions of life. Cannot the young girl who has worn thin shoes, and sat with damp feet and burning face and aching head, and missed in all her lessons, be taught that the disturbed circulation consequent upon the damp feet has caused all this mortification and suffering, and possibly endangered health and life; or the boy who beside an open window or door has "cooled off" after a run or a game be taught that he has checked the perspiration by which nature was cooling his heated body in accordance with her own processes and in a manner that involved no hazard of colds or other danger to health?

Can we teach the teacher and the mother that an over-worked, wearied little brain cannot be over-stimulated with impunity? That a burdened, oppressed young head can receive no more, good it as you will, and that the limit of endurance for the tortured little body is reached with danger?

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If in learning of the circulation of the blood and the vessels that serve for it they were taught that when a spurting irregular flow follows a cut it indicates a severed artery, and that with a strip of cloth torn from a handkerchief or the clothing and a bit of stick, a tourniquet may be improvised that will check the flow until the doctor comes, lives might be saved that would otherwise be lost through ignorance of so simple measures. In these same lessons the future young mother might learn that the uneasy little head that will always turn to the one same side, move it as she may, shows a disordered brain, a disturbed circulation that is likely to result in paralysis, imbecility or death, and that the skill of the physician is needed before it is too late. In chemistry and physics a knowledge of the processes of evaporation and fermentation as applied to domestic uses, of the powers of neutralization of acid and alkali, may in after life prove of incalculable value. An illustration of this is shown in the case of a young girl who died of starvation from a slow closing of the organs of the throat in consequence of having drunk pearl-ash water, mistaking it for cider; her parents being ignorant of the danger no remedies were used in season, and this dreadful result followed. In the same community shortly after this sad occurrence a man went in hot haste for the doctor to attend a boy who had drunk strong lye; the doctor, putting lemons into the pockets of the messenger, said, "Run your horse back and give strong lemonade to the boy until I get there." The acid neutralized the alkali and no harm ensued. The distressed friends were taught a lesson of applied chemistry that one of them afterward utilized to the immense relief of a child in the arms of a frightened mother whom he met rushing unbonnetted through the streets to find a doctor, the child having drunk spirits of ammonia; the acid was again employed, and again in accordance with the unvarying processes of nature, the neutralization of acid and alkali occurred and no serious consequences followed.

If the doctor can teach the workingman the danger of a violation or infraction of the laws of his being, or show him the way in which such violation may be brought about, as for example that by taking large draughts of ice-cold water into his stomach he so

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lowers the temperature of that important organ as to render it for the time unable to perform its functions properly, or that by the over stimulus of liquors he may permanently impair the whole digestive apparatus, a much more important service will have been rendered than the cure of a paroxysm of colic or a gastric fever, the consequence of such violation of the laws of health.

May not art studies be as wisely directed toward the development of perfect human bodies as to the æsthetic cult of classical models, and the perception of grace and beauty be developed as highly in learning to stand on both feet without distorting the limbs, or to walk with ease and in such a manner to avoid unnecessary fatigue, or to sit naturally and so as not to induce curvature of the spine and displacement of the vital organs, or to entail on young lives years of suffering and perhaps unsightly deformity? Lessons like these and many others on the simple laws and principles of natural life might be introduced and learned along with lessons in natural science, or in place of some other less practical ones, and so learned as to become a part of the habits and practices of life. This might be done if we could but set our leaders, the teachers and doctors and preachers to thinking, and valuing such lessons at their real true worth; if the true purposes of education were considered to be a fitting for the conditions and duties of life instead of the mere acquisition of knowledge—a training for the work of life, instead of a stuffing the mind with learning.

May not a State Board of Health suggest to a State Board of Education that it might be as profitable to the children—the embryo men and women of the state, to establish a department for the study of the laws of health and living as one for the study of agriculture, or military tactics, or political economy? Would not stalwart bodies in men and sound, healthful ones in women render the pursuits of agriculture, and commerce, and public service more successful, and increase the probabilities of an enduring body politic? The study of the physical laws which control and maintain life might prove as good mental discipline, and give as useful information, as the study of the courses of rivers or the boundaries of states. The man or the woman, should it become needful to

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know the source or course of a river or the boundaries of a state, can easily obtain the knowledge, but the consequences of a violation of some of the laws of physical life, as impaired digestion, imperfect or unequal circulation, or deformed limbs or spine, are beyond his powers of remedy when, too late, he laments his ignorance.

The building of lives, which is every mother's work, is the one branch almost never taught in either houses or schools, and so the lives are too often badly builded, badly lived and sadly ended, conceived in sin and born in iniquity, the Sacred Scriptures teach, and science is every day demonstrating the truth of the inspired utterance. Heredity with its fearfully inexorable laws is staring us in the face on every side, and yet we go on, blind to consequences, and deaf to remonstrances, and permit disease and vice to propagate themselves and think we are too pure or too modest to see facts, too prudent to teach the great grand truths of nature and life to our children.

Theories, abstractions, ologies and isms have their mission and fill their places in the world of knowledge, but the laws of God in nature and in man interpreted by science are immutable and everlasting, and to learn of them, rightly to comprehend them in their relation to ourselves, our conditions and our duties, is to learn of the highest and best, and of that which will tend to benefit and elevate the race.

Hygiene Clubs for Women.

HYGIENE CLUBS FOR WOMEN.

BY DR. HELEN M. BINGHAM, OF MILWAUKEE.

One of the educators of the present day is the club. With the lengthening evenings of autumn comes, in nearly every village, the annual gathering together of some club; and, whether it be a Plato club or a farmers' club, or something quite different from either, it becomes the center of a great deal of thought and talk, while the interests it represents at once assume a new importance in the estimation of the community. The stimulating and encouraging effect of the club on its members is very great. Calling once on a lady noted among her acquaintances for the fidelity and exactness with which she discharged the minutest duties of a housekeeper, I found her sitting by the kitchen stove watching a roast in the oven, paring apples for pies and superintending a washing done by a young girl in the same room. As the house was full of company, there was nothing strange in all this; but I was surprised to see that the housekeeper and hostess had in a chair beside her a history of England from which she studied while she worked. She was led to study under these distracting circumstances by her membership in a History club. Without the club she could not have found time to study. With it she found plenty of time, and in many ways was greatly benefited by her study. Hundreds of other women have had similar experience of the assistance which a good club gives to all the members.

There are few subjects upon which the popular knowledge is as deficient as it is in regard to hygiene. Everybody has his own notions on the subject, and is likely to express them with great force and freedom, denouncing as "unhealthy" whatever he finds it unprofitable for himself to be, to do, or to suffer. A man may conceal his dissent from his neighbors' views of agriculture and art, but let his neighbors eat of a dish which makes him ill, wear flannels more or less than he believes proper, or pursue with some

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eagerness a favorite phantom which it tires him to chase, and, if he is a mortal of the ordinary kind, his tongue is loosened, he is called to preach. Notwithstanding all these exhortations, however, there is such a lack of exact knowledge of the means by which health may be preserved that no subject is more worthy of club study than hygiene, and the importance of the science is great enough to give it a club in every village. The object of this paper is to urge the formation of hygiene clubs for women.

The public schools ought to give every American citizen an elementary knowledge of hygiene, but practically it cannot be claimed that the hygiene learned at school is of any value. A work on "Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene" is studied, but more than half the labor put on this book is given to the anatomical part. How much knowledge of trigonometry would we expect in a class of beginners working one or two terms on a book marked "Arithmetic, Geometry and Trigonometry?" Other branches — music, drawing, mathematics, languages, history, even physiology and zoology — are often taught by those who have an enthusiasm for them, but an enthusiastic teacher of hygiene is almost an unknown personage. Many of those who try to teach hygiene are in a position much like that of a blind man who tries to describe the lights and shadows of a landscape he has never seen. The result is that while the close of every school year sends out zealous devotees of the muses and of many sciences, the only young people found doing reverence to the friendly goddess Hygeia are those preparing for a rowing match or a bicycle race.

But even if the schools accomplished what ought to be required of them, there would still be need of much post-graduate study of hygiene; for hygiene is not made up of a few great principles that every one can grasp, but of all the numberless details of life, and these details cannot be mastered in the few short years of a course of study in the public schools. As the schools accomplish hardly anything in this direction at present, the need of study by adults is even more imperative now than it is likely to be in the future.

But why should women be especially urged to enter upon this study? Because the natural guardians of health in the family are

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women. Without their intelligent co-operation hygienic living is impossible. They thwart the best laid plans if they do not understand them. In a house with every convenience for ventilation a well-disposed woman may keep bad air. With plenty of everything at her disposal she may systematically urge upon her family food, work and amusement the most injurious for them, while at the same time she withholds or neglects to provide the things most needed; and into her woman's kingdom her husband, though he be rich in hygienic lore, cannot often bring the ability to right the wrongs he more or less clearly perceives. As the mother is, the home is. Right living, if it ever comes, will come because women have learned to appreciate the nature and value of all hygienic influences. They can do this only by careful study.

The need of a study of hygiene by women would not be so great were not mothers impelled by instinct to attempt a very watchful guardianship over the health of their children. This instinct is so strong that it is unsafe to leave it without the restraining influence of education. For often it happens that, for want of a little instruction, a mother in her anxiety to do something useful does that which results in lasting injury to those she would die to save from harm. The modern ideas about children make it more important now than it ever was before for mothers to be well versed in hygiene. Formerly a large proportion of the time parents gave to their children was spent in teaching them the duties of filial love, obedience and respect. Modern parents spend the time in trying to promote the interests of their children, and, so earnestly do they try, that in some families children are under the constant supervision of some watchful eye. Their play as well as their work is planned and directed by others. They hardly move without superintendence. With wise mothers all goes well, but when good intentions and great zeal fail to be supplemented by knowledge, all this care may result in very great injury. It is just as possible to kill a child by too much care as by too little. Under ordinary circumstances a healthy child, if left to follow the promptings of his own nature, stands a very good chance of getting, simply because he chooses to take them, the air, food and exercise necessary to his

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physical development; and if he lives among educated Christian people he will, without any instruction from anybody, make some progress mentally and morally. His development, though less rapid and probably less symmetrical than it would have been had he received proper attention, is continuous and healthy. But this healthy development may be rendered abnormal or may be entirely arrested by his mother's learning some one fact and attempting to obey its teachings, without knowing anything of the other facts which should modify those teachings. The simple fact that oatmeal is good for children, that children have been killed by the efforts to "harden" them, and that they ought to receive moral instruction, may any of them be sufficient, when made use of by a devoted and persistent mother, to overthrow the health of all the children in a family. If a mother has made up her mind to provide her child with all that is good, and to shield him from everything harmful, it is her first duty to inform herself by careful and thorough study as to the nature of all the influences she has been led by hearsay evidence to classify as good and bad, and because mothers will in one way or another sacrifice their time, health and strength to their children, society should try to so educate its mothers as to make the sacrifice redound to its own good.

Women should study hygiene to obviate what they deem the necessity of giving their children medicine for trifling indispositions. Granting that frequent dosing, now because a child is supposed to have worms and now because its blood is supposed to be bad, may possibly do some good (and it is something to admit that the ability to diagnose and cure disease can be learned from one or two domestic "doctor books"), it would certainly be better to avoid, by a proper observance of hygienic laws, both the illness and the medicine; and there is no doubt that a very large proportion of all cases of illness might be avoided in this way.

The thoroughness with which women should study hygiene is something which every woman should consider before beginning the study. Ought they to regard a thorough knowledge of hygiene as an indispensable preparation for the work of a mother and a home-keeper? Or is it sufficient for them to learn hygienic laws

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without seeking to learn the reason for those laws? Some teachers of hygiene think that the latter is all that is desirable; but why should the preparation of woman's greatest work be so meagre? Is it right for intelligent mothers to run this risk of putting themselves in the position of an industrious beaver, which when shut up in a dry yard tried to go on with its old work of building dams? Women must be able to see how and why the requirements of hygiene are modified by circumstances. For a mother to know what food is called for by the health, age and occupation of each one of her family, for her to adapt the clothing, bathing, exercise and study of each child to his needs and capacity, she must know many of the reasons for what are called the laws of life.

Dogmatic statements of hygienic truths are always objectionable because liable to be successfully disputed by the first gossip who happens to speak of them. They are controverted by experience, too. Tell a robust woman in the most positive manner that every one needs a certain number of cubic feet of pure air in his sleeping room, and she — remembering that she has slept for years in a small room shut up like a box — goes off thinking of the superiority of her experience to your theory; but explain to her the part played by oxygen in the system, and she will wonder she is still alive. Just here is a weak point in the teachings of the schools, which it is desirable to avoid. Too little is said about the conservative power of nature. Hygienic laws are taught too much as the laws of the Medes and Persians might be taught. Allusion is rarely made to the fact that some of those whose mode of life seems most unfavorable to health appear to be perfectly well. Nature's power of making an organ that is well do for a long period of time the work of one that is diseased, her power of making countless adaptations to circumstances, is a subject that is full of interest when regarded simply as a matter of curiosity; but it is also worthy of study because it explains why the violation of hygienic laws is not always followed by evident punishment, and because it tends to prevent anxious forebodings over the supposed possible consequences of every over-exertion or exposure. Exact knowledge gives a sense of security, while half-knowledge always magnifies

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the evil it can neither understand nor prevent. The education to be aimed at is one that will prevent both disease and the fear of disease. We should aim at the same thoroughness in the study of hygiene as is aimed at in the study of language. To be continually looking up rules in a grammar is proof positive that one cannot write good English. It is universally admitted that to write well one must obey the rules of grammar unconsciously. It is equally true that we shall never live hygienically while we talk so much about it. To live well one must obey the laws of hygiene unconsciously, and he cannot do this until he has fully comprehended the reasons for these laws.

Most of the objections to the study of hygiene by women come from themselves; they are based on wrong ideas of duty to children, and resolve themselves into these two: no strength and no time. It is true that nine mothers out of ten are debilitated and exhausted by their work. On this account, if on no other, a little study might be prescribed for them. Exercise is as necessary to the health of the mind as to that of the body, and mind and body are so closely related that mental exercise is also necessary to physical well-being. A frequent cause of debility in women is the lack of something to raise their thoughts above their every-day cares. Many a busy, anxious, overworked mother might accomplish much more if she forced herself to drop her work for brief but frequent intervals of study.

The validity of the objection no time, depends on the comparative value of what is done now, and what might be done as the result of study. How much a thorough knowledge of hygiene must do towards putting each one into possession of all the powers nature meant him to have, how much it must add to the spiritual beauty of life, it is impossible to calculate; but we get a glimpse of the time and labor saved by it when we think of the difference between a man who first tries to understand the necessity and means of ventilation when he is made one of a committee to build a school house, and another member of the committee whose mother taught him in his boyhood, as his curiosity asked for the information, how she ventilated his home. We can see that in preventing

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near-sightedness and round shoulders in school, a teacher whose mother taught her when a little girl how to avoid these evils must have a great advantage in case of instruction and probability of success over a teacher who has just gained her first ideas in this direction at a teachers' institute. In all the walks of life a knowledge of hygiene would save much time now lost by sickness, and would make work easier and life happier. The possibility of being able to give children habits and knowledge so useful to them is something too precious for mothers to neglect. Certainly it justifies the expenditure of some time every week, even though this involve the necessity of giving a little less time to the sewing machine, and clothing children in plainer garments.

A necessary preparation for every undertaking is to become acquainted with the scope and bearing of that undertaking. Every mother who has made up her mind why and to what extent she ought to study hygiene, is able to devise for herself a plan of study, and yet a few suggestions as to the method of study may not come amiss here. Hygiene clubs may be conducted just as the ordinary literary club is conducted. A president to preside at the meetings, and an executive committee of three to assign the work to be done, are officers enough. If there are only four in the club, one member can hold two offices. As a rule, the benefit to individual members is greatest when the club is small, not numbering more than ten members at the most. A very frequent cause of failure in women's clubs is the attempt to do too much. Company and Croup interfere, and if as much work is planned as can be done under the most favorable circumstances, one member after another falls behind, becomes discouraged, and finally drops out of the club. The committee should give each one a month's notice of the part she is expected to take. For each meeting exercises should be assigned to two or more members, who will do best to write and read their views on the subjects allotted to them. Each paper should be followed by a general discussion of its subject, each member of the club having prepared for this discussion by previous study. The first work of the club might be something like this:

January 3. First paper: Processes of Digestion Described.

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Second paper: The Uses of Food.

Explain the causes of hunger and thirst, and the offices of food in promoting growth, repairing waste and producing heat and force.

January 10. First paper: When to Eat; Two Meals or Three Meals a Day? Frequency with which food should be taken considered with reference to infancy, childhood, old age, sickness, hard labor, etc. Time of meals in relation to exhausting exercise and exposure to malaria or the air of sick-rooms. Regularity of meals. Sunday meals.

Second paper: How to Promote Digestion. As outside influences are most likely to affect digestion early in the process this paper must explain particularly the influence of the arrangements of the table, the conversation suitable for the table, and the effect of hurried meals.

January 17. Subject: What to Eat. First paper: Nitrogenized Alimentary Principles, their Sources, Mission and Value.

Second paper: Positive and Comparative Value of Animal and Vegetable Foods.

Third paper: Hygienic Cookery of Meats and Vegetables.

January 24. Subject: Non-Nitrogenized Alimentary Principles.

First paper: Fat; Its Sources and Uses.

Second paper: Sugar and Starch. This paper should have especial reference to children, explaining the natural craving of children for sweets, and the appearance and health of babies fed on starchy food.

Third paper: Inorganic Alimentary Principles.

January 31. First paper: Importance of Variety in Diet.

Second paper: How Much Should we Eat?

Third paper: The Causes of Indigestion.

February 7. If possible to induce one of the physicians of the village to address the club, it would be profitable to spend this hour in listening to what he may have to say on the Hygiene of the Digestive Organs.

The hygiene of the circulatory, respiratory, muscular and nervous systems would properly follow next, and with these the sub-

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jects of absorption, secretion, excretion and animal heat would naturally receive attention.

In studying hygiene women are likely to want to give special attention to their own and their children's health; but hygiene should be first studied as it applies to all human beings, and then it may be studied in its application to differences of rank, age and sex. If school girls and young ladies gave more attention to hygiene in the widest sense of the word, there would be less occasion for attention to the health of women, because two of the main causes of poor health in women would be removed. Unhygienic living and the nervous strains which result from the assumption of grave responsibilities without previous preparation kill many men, but neither of these causes of disease is so common, or is carried to so great an extent with men as with women.

The first great benefit to be expected from a hygiene club is not the knowledge gained by its members, but a belief in the value of physical perfection and the possibility of approximating toward it. Even of the women who might be induced to join a hygiene club, a great many do not expect ever to be well, or, aside from taking medicine, to make any particular effort to be well. They are quite resigned to not being well. Health appears to them to be a kind of *ignis fatuus* vainly pursued by crazy reformers who cannot begin the chase until they have learned to sing the praises of ugly dresses and unpalatable food. The thing most needed to raise the standard of women's health is a desire on the part of women to be healthy. The books of a hygiene club need not be many if they are well selected, and any member of the Board of Health would undoubtedly be willing to give advice in regard to the works best adapted to the needs of any particular club.

Color Blindness.

COLOR BLINDNESS.

BY EDWIN W. BARTLETT, M. D., OF MILWAUKEE.

It is plainly the duty of every people to enact such regulations as shall prevent accidents from happening, by which lives may be lost and property wasted. In order to secure just consideration of such matters, it is usually only necessary to inform the people of the risk, its nature, quantity and prevention to secure proper action for its removal.

A large number of accidents are happening each year on railroads and vessels, some with such fearful loss of life and property as to be truly appalling, and if any method can be adopted by which they can be lessened it will surely be welcomed by all.

In order to prevent accidents on railroads and vessels two different colors are used as signals, red and green; red indicating danger while green indicates safety. In the day-time colored flags or solid surfaces are used, and at night colored lamps. These two colors are used for this purpose all the world over, and they are so easy to obtain, and can be so well seen by the normal eye, that it would be impossible to change these signal colors to any other color, shape or device which could be seen by all. In this age, when almost every one travels more or less, it is not very necessary to argue much to convince the people that a pilot should be able to distinguish these two colors and see where danger and safety exist, or that a locomotive engineer should be able to distinguish the color of a signal ahead, which if he fails to do, may mark the place where he and many of his passengers were ushered into eternity, or that any person not able to distinguish these colors should not be allowed to act as a pilot or engineer. There are many persons not able to do this, and it is the purpose of this paper to explain briefly the nature and frequency of this defect.

Over one hundred years ago it was discovered and recorded that

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there were persons who could not distinguish certain colors. The first case described accurately is that of John Dalton, a celebrated English chemist, who studied this defect in himself and published an accurate and detailed description of his own case in 1794.

His description was widely read and attracted general notice, and the defect was named after him Daltonism. Dalton was much amused at his defect and seemed to enjoy the amusement he afforded others by his mistakes in colors. He published a number of cases similar to his own.

Since Dalton's time a host of other cases have been published by different authors, but they have been usually considered as curiosities without much practical importance.

In 1837, Seebeck in Berlin examined a large number of students to find how many were color blind, and made an advance in that he found there was more than one kind of color blindness, and also that some were very color blind, while others were only slightly so.

About 1850, Helmholtz resuscitated and popularized the theory of Young in regard to color perception, and made color blindness much easier to comprehend, as it gives us a sufficiently clear conception of how the color blind see.

After this more cases were reported, pamphlets written and theories and suggestions advanced, but still little good came of it in studying the practical side of the subject to determine whether serious accidents had occurred in consequence of color blindness.

On November 15, 1875, a railroad accident occurred at Lagulunda, in Sweden, which intensely excited public attention, and at a trial which followed, testimony was adduced which led people to suppose that color blindness was one of the principal causes of the disaster.

This impressed Prof. Holmgren, professor of Physiology at the University of Upsal, with the idea that official scrutiny and control should be exercised over the sense of color among railroad employees, and he took the initiative in urging railroad companies and others to examine their employees, introduced a practical method which rendered the discovery of the color blind rapid and

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certain without incurring heavy expense or requiring extensive preparations, and which takes but a few moments to use. Holmgren gained permission first to examine a regiment of infantry, and found his method to be a success, the time for one examination being about one minute. In 2,220 men he found 2.7 per cent. color blind. In July, 1876, he reported his method and results to a congress of Scandinavian physicians, who unanimously resolved that it was necessary to examine and detect color blindness in railroad employees, in pilots and sailors and in schools. Thanks to the press this method and its results soon became known to the public, and railway officials were glad to have the examinations made.

At the first examination of railroad employees in company with railway officials, 266 persons were examined. Thirteen men, or 4.8 per cent., were found color blind; one of these was an engineer, one journeyman engineer, two conductors, one station master, one foreman, two overseers, one porter and four workmen.

This examination proved that there really were color blind in every grade of service of a railway, and this without there having been the slightest suspicion of it. Other railroads then took up the matter, and in a short time all their men were examined, the color blind discovered and taken from positions requiring perfect color sense.

In 1877 Prof. Holmgren published a book in Swedish on color blindness, the most important contribution that had thus far been made on this subject.

The same year the Smithsonian Institution published a translation of a part of this work.

In 1878 B. Joy Jeffries, M. D., a Boston physician, began to popularize color blindness in the United States, and in 1879 published "Color Blindness, its Dangers and Detection," giving a plain, practical idea of the whole subject. To him the American public are very much indebted for his enthusiasm, learning and humanity.

The danger from color blindness must be in proportion to the number of color blind.

Physicians interested in this subject in Europe and the United States have reported the result of over 50,000 examinations, and

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though their results vary from two to six per cent. of color blind, probably on account of the different methods used in examination, the average is about four per cent., or one in every twenty-five persons.

These cases were all males, and included railroad employees of all sorts, teachers, students, school boys, sailors, soldiers, mill-hands, prisoners, etc. Nationality or color does not make much difference with the average number.

A large number of females have also been examined and the reports vary more than of males, but we may infer from about 20,000 cases reported, not more than forty cases of color blindness, or one case in every five hundred females.

It is supposed that the greater exercise by women of the color sense develops this faculty to a greater degree in them and accounts for its more certain transmission to their sex.

Young's theory of color perception, as presented by Helmholtz, is that there are three principal or base colors, namely, red, green and violet, and that the other colors are but mixtures of some of these; that there are in the retina of the eye three kinds of nerve elements, whose faculty it is to distinguish colors; the stimulation of the first kind produces the sensation of red, of the second that of green, and of the third the sensation of violet.

Stimulation of all the color elements at a time gives the sensation of white.

Light is given out or reflected from objects in the form of waves, the waves having different lengths according to the color of the object from which they emanate. Light from red objects has waves of the greatest wave length of these colors; from green, waves of medium wave length, and light from violet objects, waves of the shortest wave length.

The waves of light from simple red objects enter the eye and stimulate the red perceptive elements and produce the sensation of red; those from green, for the same reason, produce the sensation of green, and those from violet produce the sensation of violet.

Yellow is a mixture of red and green; light from yellow objects has waves of different lengths — some as long as those from red ob-

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jects, and others the length of those from green objects, the proportion varying according to the shade of yellow.

These entering the eye stimulate both the red and green perceiving nerve elements and produce the sensation of yellow.

Blue is a mixture of green and violet, and the waves from it stimulate the green and violet perceiving elements and produce the sensation of blue. Purple, a mixture of red and violet, by its waves of different length, stimulate the red and violet perceiving elements and produces the sensation of purple.

There are other theories of color perception, but this seems to give the plainest idea of it, and its correctness is supported by the testimony of the color blind.

There are two classes of color blindness, total and typical.

A total color blind only distinguishes the difference between darkness and light and the different degrees of intensity of the light. All pictures are to them in black and white like photographs.

This form of color blindness is sometimes congenital, perhaps from a want of development, and sometimes the consequence of hereditary constitutional disease. It may be acquired by great abuse of the eyes, and also by the excessive use of tobacco and alcohol. Excessive smokers and drinkers among railroad men and sailors may become color blind at any time, while their sight remains good enough to hold their places.

It occurs very often after injuries to the head and with diseases of the optic nerve, and sometimes after severe diseases like typhoid fever. The cases caused by disease or injury may afterwards recover their color sense.

Fortunately the cases of total color blindness are not frequent. A typical color blind is one who cannot distinguish one of the fundamental colors above mentioned; there are therefore three classes of them, namely, red blind, green blind and violet blind. By some these are called partial color blind, a term that is liable to mislead.

All the members of a certain class do not see exactly alike, but near enough to be classed without much difficulty. A person may be also only partially or slightly blind to one of these colors.

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It is interesting to hear the typical color blind relate how they see. A person red blind sees black and white, and their mixture which makes gray, much the same as others do. He cannot distinguish correctly the color of any red object. If the object is very bright red, it looks like feeble green, and if feeble red, it appears black. The explanation of this, according to the above theory, is that the waves of light from a red object on entering a red-blind eye do not produce the sensation of red, because the red perceiving nerve elements are absent, but they fall on the green and violet perceiving elements. The waves of light from green objects are nearest the length of those of red objects, and the waves from bright red objects excite the green perceiving nerve elements slightly, producing the sensation of feeble green, while feeble red is not sufficiently strong to excite them, and the sensation is black or perhaps a brown.

Yellow, which is a combination of red and green, appears green to the red blind, as the red part of it produces no impression except on the green perceiving nerve elements.

Red and green objects may appear to him of the same color, only differing in intensity. An intense red and feeble green may appear to him to be of the same color.

A green blind perceives red and violet; yellow appears to be a red, as only the red part of it is seen.

Blue, which is a combination of green and violet, looks like violet. The waves from intense green excite the red perceiving elements slightly and produce the sensation of feeble red, so that an intense green and a feeble red may appear to the green blind of the same color; a green not intense enough to excite the other color perceiving elements may appear gray.

The violet blind distinguish red and green quite well, as well as yellow; blue appears to be only green. Intense violet excites the green perceiving nerve elements and produces the sensation of green, while feeble violet appears dark.

Different colored objects of glass, paper, etc., have been used in the examination of color blindness, but Prof. Holmgren's method is so much more simple and practical than the others that it alone will here be described.

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The test used in this method consists of about one hundred and fifty little skeins of Berlin wool, containing about all the different colors, and one large sample skein each of red, green and violet. A good test of this sort is furnished by N. D. Whitney & Co., Boston.

To make an examination, these skeins are spread out on a table; and to examine for red blindness, the red sample is placed to one side, and the person to be examined is requested to select from the assortment of small skeins such ones as are of the same color or shade as the sample.

The words red, green, etc., are not used. If the person is red blind he will match the sample with brown, green as well as red, and of a darker shade than the sample; but if he happens to be green blind, he will choose lighter shades of the same colors.

The green sample is then presented, and the same request made. If not color blind, he will pick out all the green samples immediately; but if green blind, will also add gray and other colors of confusion and exhibit his defect.

If asked to pick out the dark skeins he will also show his defect, and which it is for, the red or green.

Purple is a combination of red and (blue) violet. The red blind match it with blue and violet; the green blind with green and gray.

From this brief explanation of the theory of color perception and how the color blind see, the mistakes which the color blind are liable to make may be easily foreseen, and it will not be necessary to explain each case in detail.

Dalton said of his own sense of color, "My observation began with the solar spectrum or colored image of the sun, exhibited in a dark room by means of a glass prism.

"I found that persons in general distinguish six kinds of color in the solar image; namely, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple.

"To me it is quite otherwise; I see only two, or at most three, distinctions. These I should call yellow and blue, or yellow, blue and purple. My yellow comprehends the red, orange, yellow and green of others, and my blue and purple coincide with theirs.

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“That part of the image which others call red appears to me little more than a shade or defect of light; after that the orange, yellow and green seem one color, which descends pretty uniformly from an intense to a rare yellow, making what I should call different shades of yellow.

“The difference between the green part and the blue part is very striking to my eye; they seem to be strongly contrasted.

“That between the blue and purple is much less so; the purple appears to be blue much darkened and condensed.”

Dalton was a modest Quaker. He received the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws from Oxford, and received a scarlet robe or gown which is given with this degree; and it is related that he wore it several days on the street in happy unconsciousness of the effect he produced. It is also said that his friends presented him at court in the same attire without his knowledge of the color of the garment he wore.

A color blind officer once desired to purchase a blue uniform; he chose a blue coat and waistcoat and red breeches, which he supposed matched. Another case said he could not see any difference between the red, ripe fruit on the trees and the leaves; a boiled lobster and a cucumber were to him of the same color.

Another wrote a letter, part with black ink and part with red, without being aware of any difference. Another says a red brick house and the green lawn on which it is situated are of the same color.

A color blind engraver says his defect is an advantage to him, as he sees colored objects in black and white just as he desires to engrave them. A color blind person picked up a red hot coal and asked what that funny green thing was. Another, an artist, painted a landscape with red trees. Another purchased a pair of green pants supposing they were brown. An architect copied a brown house in blue and green and made the sky above it rose color. A color blind physician says he is troubled to distinguish the color of throats, ulcers, etc., much to his chagrin. A post office clerk, who sold the stamps, found himself in trouble because he did not distinguish the red from the green stamps by their color.

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Many more cases might be related and details given if space allowed.

All these mistakes in color are curious, some of them amusing, but fortunately are neither dangerous nor destructive; but the fact, as shown by the statistics above quoted, that about one man in every twenty-five has deficient color perception, and as it is evident that some of these must be, and in fact are, among railroad employees and vessel pilots, the community should consider what danger it is in continually, and what steps it should take to avoid it. The railroad accident at Lagulunda aroused the people of Sweden to a proper estimation of this matter; examinations for color blindness commenced, and, as fast as the railroad authorities were convinced that any of their men were color blind, they took them away from positions where color perception was required, so as to protect themselves and the community from this danger; and any railroad or corporation would probably be very quick to do the same; for if an accident should occur plainly on account of the color blindness of an employee, and a claim should be made, no court or jury would be slow to bring a verdict against the corporation, because it is plain that the accident was preventable. It also seems very important that the corporations themselves should know if any of their employees are color blind, and prevent the consequent destruction of their property and the annoyance that might arise from a cause which they cannot foresee or superintend; and also that they should know that the color blind are not only born so, but that the defect also may occur after injuries about the head, after any severe illness, and after excessive smoking or drinking.

It may be asked, how many accidents have occurred on account of color blindness? The answer must be that the real cause of an accident is seldom ascertained, partly on account of the careless or partial way in which it is sought, and oftentimes because the person most likely to know the cause is lost. Also, if a color-blind engineer sees a red light and green light ahead of him, how do they look to him? Can he see them and distinguish which is red and which green? A red-blind engineer reports that he can see white,

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green and red lights, and can almost always distinguish them when very near, but cannot be perfectly sure; the red light gave him great trouble and he often ran by it. He reports that the only difference to him between the colored lamps is in the intensity of light, and that he can imitate the colored lights with a white lamp. When the light is turned up, it looks to him like a white light; when turned down a little, like a green light; and when turned down more, so as to give a weak light, it looks like a red light.

If white, green and red lanterns are placed on a table before them, such persons usually tell immediately the color of each one; the white ones seem the lightest, the green less light and the red the darkest; but if the same lamps are shown to them singly, especially if held at a distance, it is a mere guess to them which color they see. From this it may be seen that even the color blind have a slight idea of colors; and what the person loses in the absence of correct color-perception, nature tries to compensate by giving a keener perception in the different shades of the colors which they do see. A color-blind engineer might possibly go through life and his color blindness never be discovered, but it must be readily seen that he is in constant danger; for the red light is to him so feeble that at a distance he can not distinguish it at all, and even when near to it, if he happens to look at it through steam or fog, or if it happens to be obscured by snow, he does not see it. From sunset to sunrise all vessels are obliged to carry a red light on the port side and a green light on the starboard side; these are so arranged that both lights can only be seen when the vessel is directly ahead and approaching the observer. These lights show not only the position of a vessel but also the direction in which it is going, and it must be self-evident that it is in the highest degree necessary that any one responsible for the sailing of a vessel should be able to correctly distinguish these colors.

The great majority of cases of color blindness are hereditary; consequently there is no indication that the relative number will decrease. It is transmitted from generation to generation with tolerable regularity, often overleaping one generation.

A certain family is reported in which five generations were ob-

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served; there were thirty males, of whom eighteen were color blind; and twenty-nine females, with only two color blind. Almost all color blind people have color blind relatives. Dalton had a color blind brother. Almost all European countries have recently passed laws enforcing the examination of all railroad employees and sailors, and where such laws are not yet passed, many corporations have the examinations made by their own surgeons. The examination should be made on entering the service, and also afterwards, periodically, on account of the causes of color blindness before mentioned. Massachusetts was the first of the United States to take action in regard to this matter, which she did in 1879; since then some of the other states have followed her example.

On February 17, 1880, the United States treasury department ordered all United States local inspectors of steam vessels to issue pilots' licenses only after an examination by a surgeon of the United States marine hospital service, and a correct color sense had been found.

On March 9, 1880, this order was modified so that any pilot who had previously received a license could be examined by any respectable physician, and, on his certificate, receive a renewal of his license, a license being good for one year. The penalty for serving without one is one hundred dollars, and a vessel owner who employs a non-licensed pilot is liable to the same penalty. Under this system of examination, 2,870 pilots had been examined up to June 30, 1880, and sixty-four, or about $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., found color blind.

The order of March 9th is evidently very unfortunate, because very few physicians have yet informed themselves sufficiently or provided themselves with the necessary material to make these examinations properly. Then one physician in twenty-five is probably color blind and incapable of making them. A pilot rejected by one physician can go from one to another till he procures a certificate and thereby secures a license, and so it happens that there are already licensed pilots now sailing who have been examined by competent physicians and found to be cases of typical color blindness. Dr. J. M. Allen, acting assistant surgeon of marine hospital

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service at Milwaukee, kindly informs me that he has examined thus far 180 pilots, and found 7, or about 4 per cent., color blind.

The surgeon general of United States marine hospital service, in his report of 1880, recommends the passage of a law making the physical examination of seamen compulsory, as a measure in the true interest of American commerce, and adds that "the dictates of humanity demand that persons suffering from color blindness be no longer allowed to jeopardize the lives of passengers on our vessels."

It is to be hoped that Wisconsin, a state forward in every good work, which has done so much to increase the number of human lives in its borders and protect them from pestilence and disease, will very soon adopt suitable measures to deliver its people from this newly discovered danger.

The Growth of Children.

THE GROWTH OF CHILDREN.

BY GEO. W. PECKHAM, M. D., TEACHER OF BIOLOGY, MILWAUKEE HIGH SCHOOL.

The investigation hereinafter reported was undertaken under the auspices of the State Board of Health; and without its generous support would have been impossible. Permission to visit the schools and make the necessary measurements was granted by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Hon. James MacAlister. The cards used in obtaining the data were those adopted by the Massachusetts State Board of Health, with the addition of a space for the names of the school and the grade. The following is a copy of the card issued to the various schools:

Face of Card.

Males.	FOR A SINGLE SET OF OBSERVATIONS.	<i>See the other side</i>
	Record all linear measurements at nearest 1-10 of an inch; all weights at nearest 1-4 of a pound.	
	Name (or initials),	Age, yrs, mos.
	Height, without Shoes,	Sitting height,
	School,	Grade, Weight, (in ordinary in-door clothes),
Nationality of	{ Father,	Color of Eyes, Color of Hair
	{ Mother,	Birthplace,
	{ Paternal Grandfather,	Occupation (of parents if a minor),
	{ Paternal Grandmother,	
	{ Maternal Grandfather,	
	{ Maternal Grandmother,	Name (or initials) of observer,
	(This card when filled is to be returned to G. W. PECKHAM, Milwaukee, Wis.)	

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Back of Card.

The Height is to be taken in an upright position, without shoes, the feet being close to the measuring rod. If, in the case of infants, it is necessary to measure in a recumbent position, the fact should be stated.

The Sitting Height is the vertical distance between the top of the head and the surface upon which the individual is seated.

The Weight is to be taken in ordinary in-door costume, and is to be recorded at the nearest quarter pound.

The Color of the Eyes is to be recorded as blue, gray, brown, or black.

The Color of the Hair is to be recorded as fair, golden, red, brown, black, or gray. If gray, record also, if possible, the original color.

The Nationality is determined by the place of birth.

In order to facilitate the work of tabulation, the cards used in recording the observations were of different colors for males and females. The various class teachers attended to the filling out of the cards, and in most instances the weighing and measuring was done either by the principals themselves or under them by some suitable deputy; and had it not been for the hearty and intelligent interest shown by the principals and their assistants the work could not have prospered. Measuring rods built upon firm platforms, and graduated to inches and tenths, were used in taking the heights. In obtaining the weights the Fairbanks platform scales were used, and after each transfer from school to school their accuracy was tested. The nationality (i. e., place of birth) of the parents and grandparents was ascertained through the pupils; in the upper grades they supplied the necessary information themselves; the younger children were furnished with the following blank printed in both the English and the German language, and signed by the principal of the school:

Blank.

MILWAUKEE, —, 1881.

Dear Sir:— Will you be kind enough to fill out the blank below, and return it to me.

Give birthplace of your (son or daughter).

Give birthplace of your father (state or country).

Give birthplace of your mother (state or country).

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Give birthplace of your paternal grandfather (state or country).

Give birthplace of your paternal grandmother (state or country).

Give birthplace of your maternal grandfather (state or country).

Give birthplace of your maternal grandmother (state or country).

Name (to be inserted by teacher).

Age, — years — months.

Give occupation of father.

Please give only the name of the state, as Vermont, Wisconsin; or the name of the country, as Ireland, Germany, etc., and not that of the city where the individual was born, in filling up the blank.

Respectfully,

— — —, Principal.

In obtaining the nationality of the ancestors we encountered a great many difficulties. Frequently it was necessary to send the blank back to the parents day after day before the questions were all answered. In some of the lowest grades the teachers sent in addition to the blanks, notes to the parents, asking their co-operation. The great care taken in obtaining the data under these headings renders them entirely reliable. The color of the eyes and of the hair was noted by the teachers in charge of the rooms, and the results will be published later. With the exception of colored and deformed children, and also the returns from one school where the height was recorded at nearest inch, all the data collected were utilized in making up this report. Besides the public schools, the following private schools furnished important data: The Female College, President Charles Farrar; The German and English Academy, Dr. J. Keller; Markham's Academy, Prof. A. Markham; The schools for boys and girls attached to St. John's Cathedral, the Rev. James Keogh (boys), and Sister Mary (girls). To these gentlemen and their associates I am under great obligations. To many of the young gentlemen of the high school I am indebted for important aid. To the secretary of the State Board, Dr. J. T. Reeve, my thanks are also due for the kindly interest which he has shown, and for the assistance which he has given me. All the work of tabulation was performed by my wife. Besides this valuable help, the usefulness of the report is materially increased by her suggestions.

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Seven groups were formed:

- I. Parents both pure American.
- II. Parents both American.
- III. Parents one American and one German.
- IV. Parents both German.
- V. Parents one or both English.
- VI. Parents both Irish.
- VII. Irrespective of nationality.

In the first group were included all children whose parents and paternal and maternal grandparents were born in the United States; in the second, those of American parentage, the grandparents being usually either German or Irish,—very many more German, however, than Irish. The third, fourth, fifth and sixth groups need no explanation. The seventh included the first six, beside children of Scandinavian, Icelandic, Polish, Bohemian, French, Russian, and Spanish extraction. The average heights and weights were computed by professional accountants. The reasons for preferring averages to means, in constructing the curves, will be given along with some general remarks upon the laws of growth. The results of the investigation are given in tables at the end of this report. The same results have in many instances been expressed by graphic representations. On the plates, the upper curves usually show the average heights,—the lower, the weights. The figures opposite the horizontal lines on the left, the height in inches and tenths; those on the right, the weight in pounds and tenths. The numbers below the vertical lines, the different ages. The number of observations from which the results have been computed is placed at the bottom of the plate.

GROWTH.

In order to facilitate the study of the data presented in this report with regard to the growth of children, it seems desirable to offer some general remarks upon the laws of growth, using the term growth to include only those changes in the organism that result in an increase of bulk, to the neglect of those other changes which usually occur at the same time, and which more properly be-

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long to development. Writers on anthropometry have commonly studied the influence of age, sex, race, climate, occupation, and general surroundings, without sufficient regard to the physiological laws through which they act. The most important general truth for the purpose in view is that in organisms there is a universal disintegration and waste, and a concomitant reintegration, from the beginning to the end of existence. During youth the latter is in excess, and this results in growth. The increase of mass taking place at the expense of the appropriate matter surrounding the animal, would the increase be unlimited if the supply were unlimited, and the waste not correspondingly increased? But little observation is necessary to convince us that the size of any organism, and more definitely any group of organisms, is, within a certain range, limited; and that the influence which determines the amount of food that can be assimilated under the conditions supposed, is a power transmitted from parent to offspring, and known as a law of heredity, or of race or stock. Stating it broadly, we may say that the size of an organism is the result of its inherited tendency as modified by the two varying factors of waste and repair.

If we carry the analysis one step further we see that there are numerous factors which regulate the rate at which the reintegration and disintegration takes place. To the sum of these conditions the term environment is usually applied. The environment may modify the organism more at one age than at another, or one sex rather than the other; and since the nutritious matter which an animal takes in is not only the source from which the new material is obtained whereby to increase in bulk, but is also the source whence the force is derived whereby to carry on its daily work, it results that only the matter not appropriated for daily work will be left for growth. Here too the environment may act, either on the amount of food obtainable or on the cost both of acquiring and assimilating it. The general conditions of life are usually assumed to determine this relation. It is of course desirable to obtain data relative to the influence of occupation, alimentary, and hygienic conditions, and to measure definitely their power in affecting the laws of growth. Unfortunately these data are lacking in the valu-

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able mass of statistics published in the country by Baxter, and also in those published by Gould. Even in the statistics of Bowditch and myself, where we know the occupation, the hygienic conditions are by no means easily determined, and at best are matters of inference.

After a very careful study of these reports it has occurred to me that by far the greater portion of an individual's surroundings are determined for him by the degree of density of population in the locality in which he lives. Hence when the density of the population is known, we obtain more information concerning the comfort or misery of existence in any place than it is possible to obtain in any other way. This is not the same as estimating the effect of urban or rural life, nor yet of the different general classes of occupation; it includes both of these, and considerably more. The density determines, in a general way, the occupations of the larger portion of the inhabitants of any district. It further modifies the condition of the atmosphere and of the soil, and the amount of obtainable food. Where the concentration of the population is excessive, the difficulties in the way of proper ventilation and sewerage are almost unmanageable. Shoemakers living in the villages throughout the state, are certainly more favorably situated than those working in the big shops of this city. Density, it would seem, is accompanied by more important modifying influences than any other obtainable fact.

I do not wish to be understood as supposing that there is a decrease of height in a district in direct proportion to the density of the population in that district, but only that, race, sex, and age, out of view, the degree of density appears to be the most important factor in determining the size of individuals. Dr. Wm. Farr has shown that the mortality of districts increases as the sixth root of their densities. The same train of circumstances that accompany, or are the effects of concentration of population, and result in an increase in the mortality, may exert as marked an influence upon the rate of growth. I hope to be able to show that the difference

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between the heights of the natives of the different states as pointed out by Dr. Gould,¹ may be in part explained in this way.

Since the phenomena of growth are so complex, modifying in so many ways each other's effects, it will be necessary to consider each separately, and finally to endeavor to assign the value of each in the total result. I shall examine the facts in the following order: In relation to age, sex, race, climate, and the influence of density of population.

Since averages have been used in this report, rather than means, it seems incumbent upon me to give my reasons for departing from so well established a custom. We have here to do with the same Platonic idea that Prof. Owen has made so much of in osteology, thereby causing an amount of metaphysical theorizing that for a long time threw morphology into confusion. Quetelet adopted the Platonic notion that before man was created there must have existed in the Divine mind a model according to which the human being was formed; and further, that by eliminating the effects of accidental influences, we could discern the archetypal form. Quetelet says: "A large number of naturalists and philosophers have attempted to prove, by a course of reasoning which is more or less conclusive, *the unity of the human species*. I believe that I have succeeded in demonstrating not only that this unity exists, but that our race admits of a type, or model, the different proportions of which can be easily determined." Gould more clearly enunciates this idea in his discussion of the difference between a mean and an average. "Now," he says, "we may regard the laws of Nature, to which the Supreme Being has assigned the duty of carrying out his creative mandates, as occupying, in the almost infinitely varied circumstances under which they find application, a position analogous to that of marksmen aiming at a target. There exists, for plant, and beast, and man, a type, not necessarily clothed with a material body, yet none the less a real entity. And

¹ Investigations in the Military and Anthropological Statistics of American Soldiers. By Benjamin Apthorp Gould. New York: 1869. p. 125.

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as, among hundreds of thousands of shots, no single one may centrally strike the target, while their grouping may indicate its center with a precision greater than our senses permit us to appreciate, so, by a sufficient number of measurements, under circumstances sufficiently varied, upon a sufficient number of subjects, we may arrive at a knowledge of the form and dimensions of the ideal, typical plant, or animal, or man, to which all individuals are approximations, although no one of them may ever have attained, or hoped to attain, its accurate impersonation." "Applying these principles to the present investigation, we see that there is a human type to be sought, though attainable only by the combination of results from many races; a type of race, attainable through the study of many nationalities; a type of nationality, and a type of each class within its bounds." "Thus it is that we may hope to discover the type of humanity, as well as the types of the several classes and races of men. In the present research we are dealing only with some of his external physical manifestations, but we aim at the deduction of the numerical expressions of these as a step toward constructing the typical or average man, who, though probably never clad in flesh, is yet a reality, not merely existing in the Divine mind, but capable of perception and recognition by human sense."¹

Dr. Roberts, in his excellent manual of Anthropometry, when pointing out the importance of means, seems partly under the thrall of this idea when he says: "These regular oscillations around the same type are observable from the very instant of birth, only their limits become more confined the nearer we approach that period; as if nature, acting alone, was loth to deviate from its type, and as if the greatness of the variations arose chiefly from the modifying influence of man." "The mean height is the central or typical height which the men possess; and is the height which all of them *ought to be*, and probably would be, if their growth had not been interfered with by accidental causes."

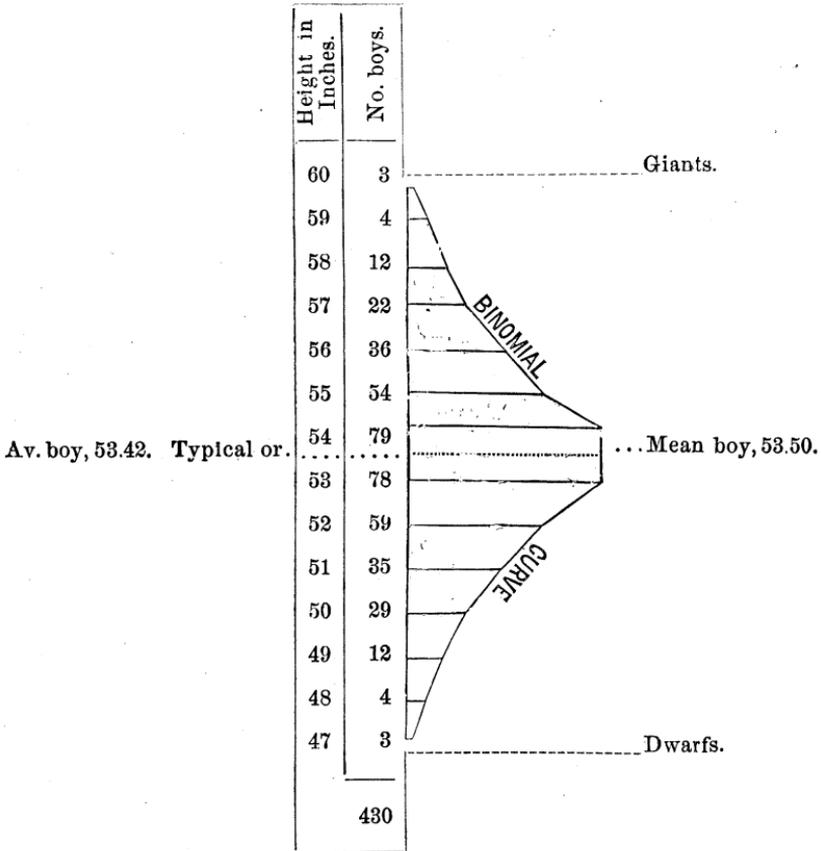
¹ Op. cit., pp. 244, 246.

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From this I should suppose Dr. Roberts to mean that the variation from the type brought about by the accidental causes produces in the lower groups men who are too short, and in the upper groups men who are too tall. This can only be true when we have in mind an ideal man. Judging in this way it must frequently happen that more than half of the individuals in a series of observations are both too tall and too heavy for the ideal notion. If we leave out of view this anthropomorphic conception, which it is possible Dr. Roberts would be willing to do, what is there in a mean that makes it superior to an average? The two forces that have resulted in the formation of the several races of men are heredity and the influence of the environment. The racial factor may be readily determined by appropriate inquiry; the influence of the external conditions remains to be determined. Suppose that we knew the race of a thousand men. They would tend to inherit a certain height. The modification of this tendency by climate, occupation, etc., might either accelerate their growth, giving a greater height than that of their ancestors, or it might result in a decrease in size. If more than half of these men happened to be more favorably situated than their fellows, the "mean man" would be tall; or it might quite as easily happen that the reverse would take place, and then he would be short. Let us take the illustration used by Dr. Roberts. The table represents the heights from actual measurement of 430 English school boys, eleven years of age.

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DIAGRAM I.

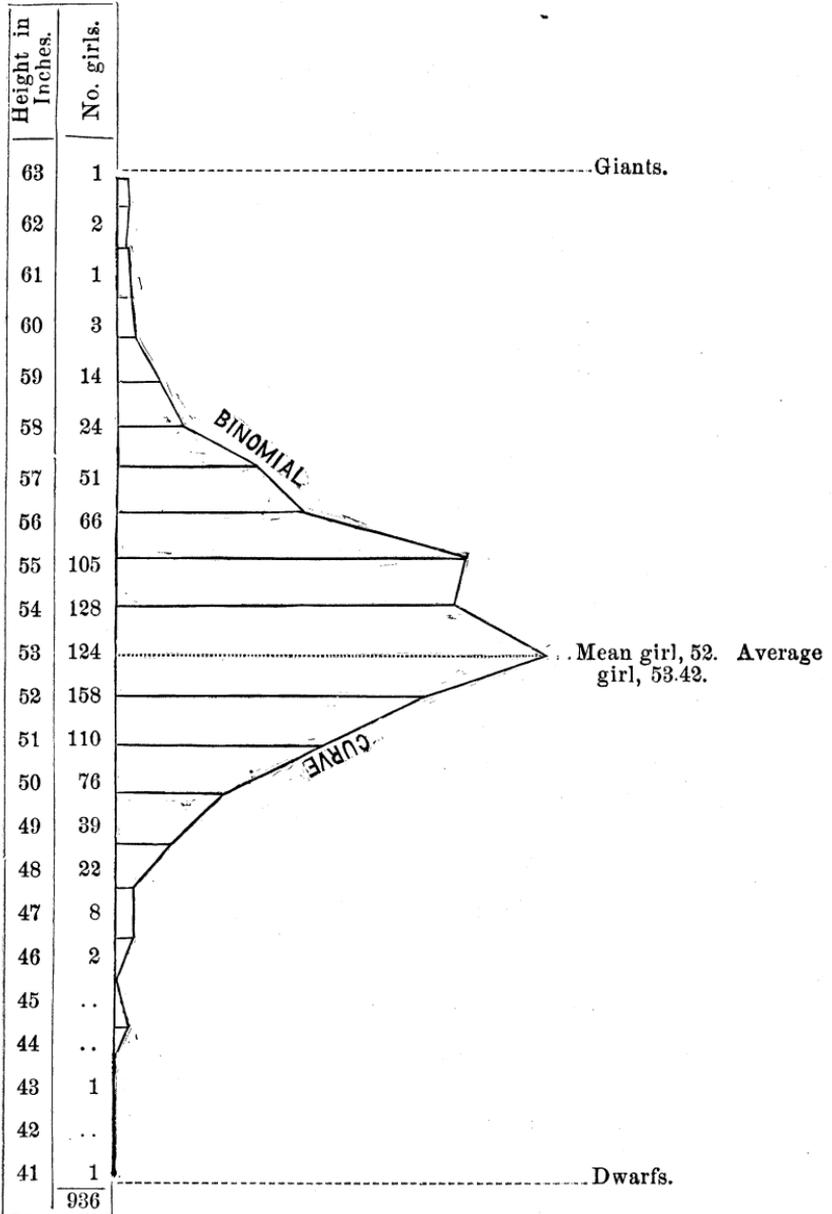


If the 79 boys, 54 inches, and the 78 boys, 53 inches high, happen to be lads from a select school, who have had better home surroundings hygienically, than the others, we should [certainly get no fair idea of the height of the general run of boys in that locality, but rather the height of the 157 most happily situated.

I add, for purposes of comparison, a table representing the heights of 936 Boston school girls, eleven years of age. (Constructed from Dr. Bowditch's table.)

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DIAGRAM II.



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In the table constructed by Dr. Roberts the numbers arrange themselves according to a very uniform rule; but in the table that I have added the results are by no means satisfactory.¹ The mean here probably represents a group of unfortunately conditioned girls, and is in no sense median nor standard, there being 519 higher than the mean, while there are only 259 lower.² The average would eliminate any marked deviation favorable or unfavorable to growth, and would show how the general conditions at that time and place modified the racial tendency. "The calculation of an average from a comparatively few individuals," as suggested by Dr. Tylor, "would be worthless," but would the mean under similar conditions be more useful? What we seek, it seems to me, is the total result of the action of the environment upon the inherited tendency. Sir J. Herschel remarks that a mean involves the conception of a central magnitude and the regular march of the groups increasing to a maximum and then again diminishing.³ "But suppose that the groups were groups of men of different occupations; then we should have either the largest group (possibly farmers), the maximum height, or the strongest group, numerically considered, might fall in the higher or lower numbers of inches. The mean would give the inherited tendency as modified by a certain kind of occupation. On the contrary the average would show the modifying

¹ Dr. Roberts, in utilizing these observations to form a table (Table No. X in his *Anthropometry*), erroneously gives the mean as 53.50 instead of 52 inches. A reference to Diagram II shows that the greatest number of observations (158) falls at 52 inches; while he draws the mean line (53.50) between 124 and 128 observations. In several other places in this table his means are formed in an equally arbitrary manner.

² Dr. Bowditch remarks that in his tables the figures do not increase and diminish with the regularity which a conformity to Quetelet's law demands; but that his observations at each age are comparatively few in number, and that more numerous measurements, or a distribution of the observations in larger groups would doubtless cause the appearance of a closer agreement with the law. But when we remember that Dr. Bowditch's observations number over twenty-four thousand, the obtaining of a larger number seems almost impracticable.

³ *Edinburgh Review*, No. CLXXXV, July, 1850, Vol. XCII, p. 1.

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influence of all the occupations, and under the given circumstances the height to which any individual might attain. When the data as to race are unknown the mean would, of course, be useful. Gould shows that the height for sailors at all ages is less by more than an inch than that for soldiers.¹ If investigating the growth of men in a sea-board town where the landsmen were more numerous than the sailors, could we fairly say that all the men ought to reach the mean height — probably that of the more favored class of landsmen?

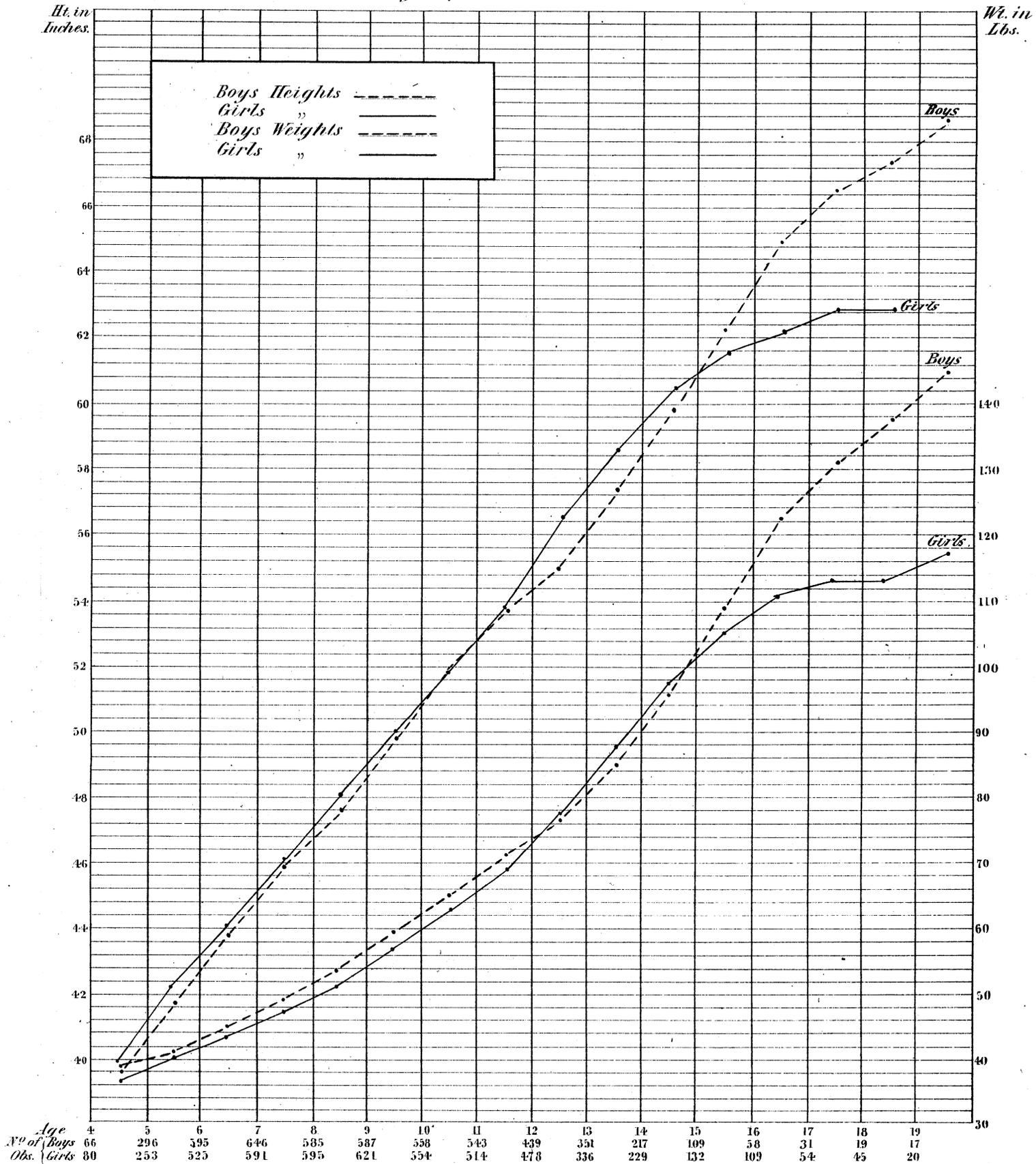
The practical advantage suggested by Dr. Roberts that means give a more uniform curve, seems to be an error. When the number of observations is large enough, the average gives the more regular curve. I add a series of means and of averages for Boston school girls of ages from five to eighteen years, to show how irregular the mean curve would be:

AGE.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
No of observations	605	987	1199	1299	1149	1039	936	935	390	675	459	353	233	155
Average height...	41.19	43.35	45.52	47.58	49.39	51.34	53.42	55.88	58.16	59.94	61.10	61.59	61.12	61.95
Mean height.	41	43	45	46.50	49	51	52	55.50	59	60	61	61.50	62	61.50

The conclusion of Quetelet that means render a large number of observations unnecessary, is clearly disproved by Dr. Bowditch. When the number of observations is large enough, and the material perfectly homogeneous, the difference between the mean and the average would probably be little, if any; but when, as is usually the case, the material is somewhat heterogeneous, the mean and the average may differ considerably (in the instance of 936 eleven year old Boston girls, nearly an inch and a half). The adoption of the mean height as representing the height of any number of individuals seems entirely arbitrary, and must often lead to very untrustworthy results.

¹ Op. cit., p. 132.

Plate I Showing rate of growth in Milwaukee school children. Whole number of observations irrespective of nationality of parents.



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COMPARATIVE RATE OF GROWTH OF THE TWO SEXES.

Plate I shows that until about the twelfth year boys are taller than girls, and that until the thirteenth year they are heavier; after that age the girls are both taller and heavier than the boys to about the fifteenth year. The girls are therefore taller during a period of three years, while they are heavier for about two and a half years. Plate II shows the same fact with regard to children of German parentage. Here, however, the girls are heavier for a still shorter time — scarcely two years. These results agree with the curve of growth as established by Dr. H. P. Bowditch of Boston.¹ Here, the highest rate of growth occurs during the eleventh and twelfth years. Pagliani found that girls grow fastest during the twelfth and thirteenth years. “This discrepancy Pagliani explains” — as between the girls in Boston and Turin — “by a difference in the age of puberty, which he assumes to arrive earlier in Boston than in Turin.”² I regret that I can offer no data with regard to the age of first menstruation in this city. It is highly probable that girls in this locality differ little, if any, in this respect from girls in Boston. Chadwick’s table gives the average age as nearly fourteen and a half years. Dr. Bowditch’s supposition that this difference in the age at which the rate of growth attains its maximum in the two sexes shows a connection of the phenomenon with the period of puberty, seems certainly established. Herbert Spencer says: “So familiar is the fact that sexual genesis does not occur early in life, and in all organisms which expend much begins only when the limit of size is nearly reached, that we do not sufficiently note its significance. It is a general physiological truth, however, that while the building up of the individual is going on rapidly, the reproductive organs remain imperfectly developed and

¹ See Report on the Growth of Children, by H. P. Bowditch, M. D. (Eighth Report of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts). This is by far the ablest contribution to this subject thus far published.

² Human Growth, by Chas. S. Minot, M. D., Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, July 22, 1881. In this article Dr. Minot gives a resumé of Prof. Pagliani’s memoir on growth.

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inactive, and that the commencement of reproduction at once indicates a declining rate of growth, and becomes a cause of arresting growth.”¹

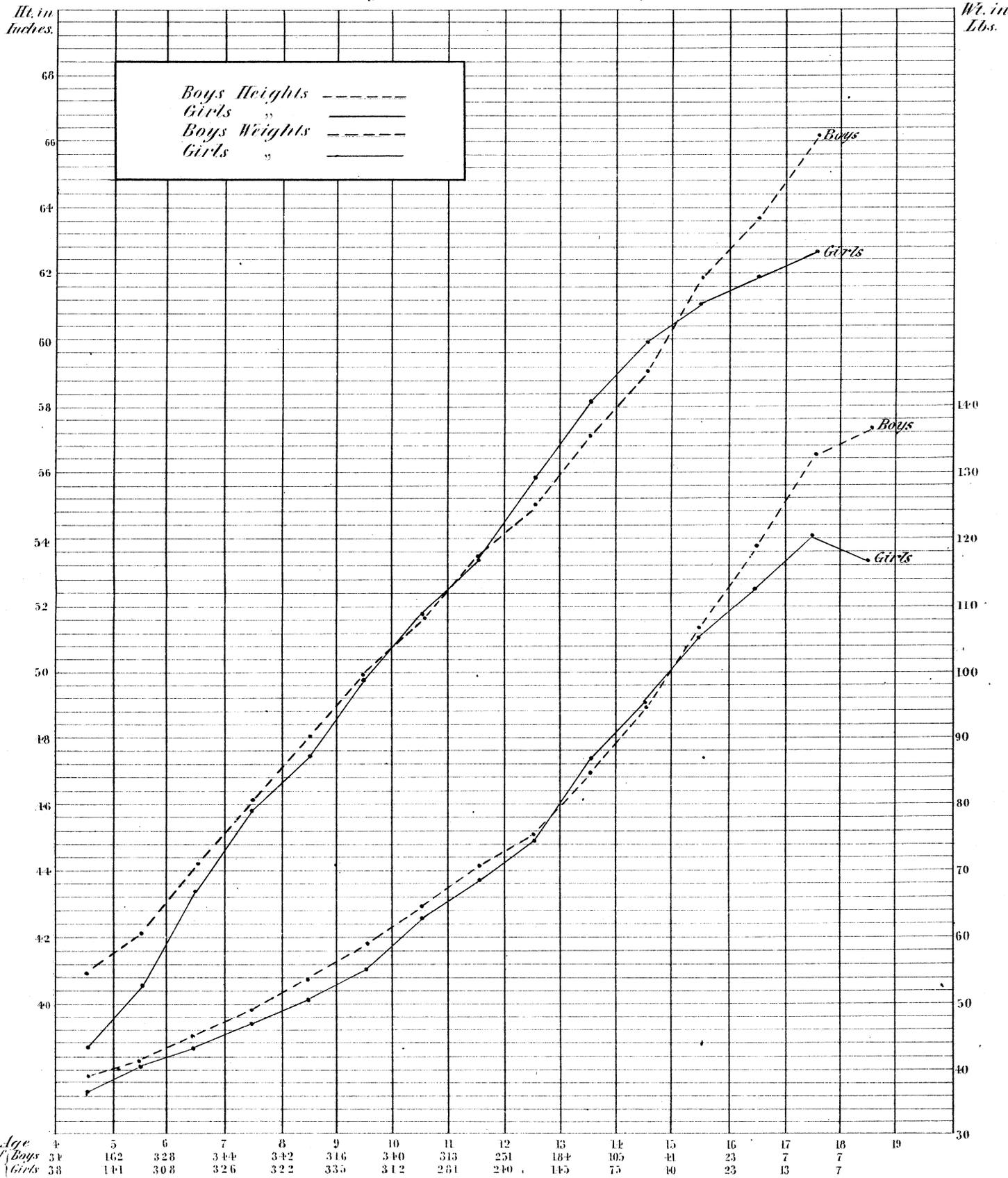
The table of annual increase (Table No. 8) shows that the least increase, with the exception of the eighth year, occurs at the year of puberty. While the increase at seven years was 2.15 inches, and at nine years was 2.22 inches, at eight years it was only 1.66 inches. Would the eruption of the permanent incisors and the greater nervous susceptibility of girls at this age partly explain the falling off in the rate of growth? The retardation in Boston girls of this age is not clearly marked. The acceleration of the rate of growth in girls preceding puberty is just what would be expected from a study of the laws of growth. Quetelet certainly erred in considering it a “pathological result of civilization;” and since it occurs in England, Italy, Boston, and Milwaukee, it would seem to be independent of either race or climate, and to be a general sexual law of growth.

RACE, AS AFFECTING HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.

Plate III shows that Milwaukee school boys of pure American parentage, at all ages with the exception of four and six, are about half an inch taller than boys of German parentage. Plate IV, giving the curve for girls of pure American and of German parentage, gives the same result; the pure American girls, however, being taller at all ages. Plates V and VI illustrate the rate of growth in height for children of German, American and German, American, and pure American parentage. An examination of the curves will show that the German boys, at all ages excepting four, six and twelve, are the shortest. The boys of mixed American and German parentage are at nine ages taller, and at three shorter, than the Germans. The Americans (grandparents commonly German) are nearly always above the Germans, and cross the American and German line at six different places. The termination is above both of the others. The pure American, beginning at the tenth year, is,

¹ Biology, vol. II, p. 436.

Plate II Showing rate of growth in Milwaukee school children of German parentage.



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on the whole, above the other three. From the sixteenth year the superiority of the American above the German, and of the pure American above both, is well marked. Plate VI shows, after the tenth year, the influence of American stock in girls. It is unfortunate that the number of observations is not greater, but all the observations we have point to the same conclusion — that there is a tendency in American children, both boys and girls, to reach a greater height than German children; and that the tendency varies as the purity of the American stock varies. The same is true of the American and German children in Boston, as is shown by Dr. Bowditch. The tables at the end of the paper show that Americans are nearly always taller than children of Irish parentage, both here and in Boston, and that the Irish, in this respect, excel the Germans.

The researches of Drs. Baxter and Gould from the seventeenth year upwards, demonstrate the superiority in height of natives of Wisconsin over natives of Germany and Ireland living in America. The data of Dr. Bowditch for Boston, extending from the fifth to the nineteenth year, and my own from the fourth to the nineteenth year, supplementing the other data, prove the greater height of Americans at all ages as compared with the Germans and the Irish; and the greater height of the Irish as compared with the Germans. Plate VII, modified from Gould's report, presents the curve for these races from the seventeenth year to the twenty-sixth. Tables 9 and 10 present these facts for Boston and Milwaukee. The influence of race upon height is, it would seem, clearly established. With regard to the influence of race upon weight, Plates III and IV, for German and pure American boys and girls, show that previous to the sixteenth year for girls, and to the seventeenth for boys, the curves cross and recross several times, the Germans having the greater weight at their termination. On the whole, the Germans also weigh more than the Irish.¹ An inspection of the tables leads to no definite conclusion as to the influence of race upon the

¹ Both Drs. Beddoe and Bowditch have noted that Germans are heavier in proportion to their height than other nationalities.

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weight of children in this place.¹ In Boston the American boy or girl is heavier than either the German or the Irish. It may be taken, then, as fairly established that race or stock is a very important element in determining height; and further, that its influence is marked at all ages.

These observations, so far as they go, tend to the opinion that the effect of cross-breeding is that the offspring take the height of the taller parent, and is, on the whole, increase of stature. Dr. Beddoe remarks: "The results of my tables tend to support, but only in a feeble way, the current opinion as to the advantageous effect of crossing upon size."²

In Tables 13 and 14, showing the ratio of weight to height in Boston and Milwaukee children, the Milwaukee children in the American column are of pure American ancestry.

¹ Weight of the Body. "Its causes are various, such as hygiene, food, character of occupation, temperament and race. The probable connection between these last two makes it the more difficult to consider the question of race by itself." Anthropology, by Dr. Paul Topinard, p. 398.

² Stature and Bulk of Man in the British Isles, by John Beddoe, B. A., M. D., etc., London, 1870, p. 171.

Plate III Showing rate of growth in Milwaukee school boys of American & of German parentage.

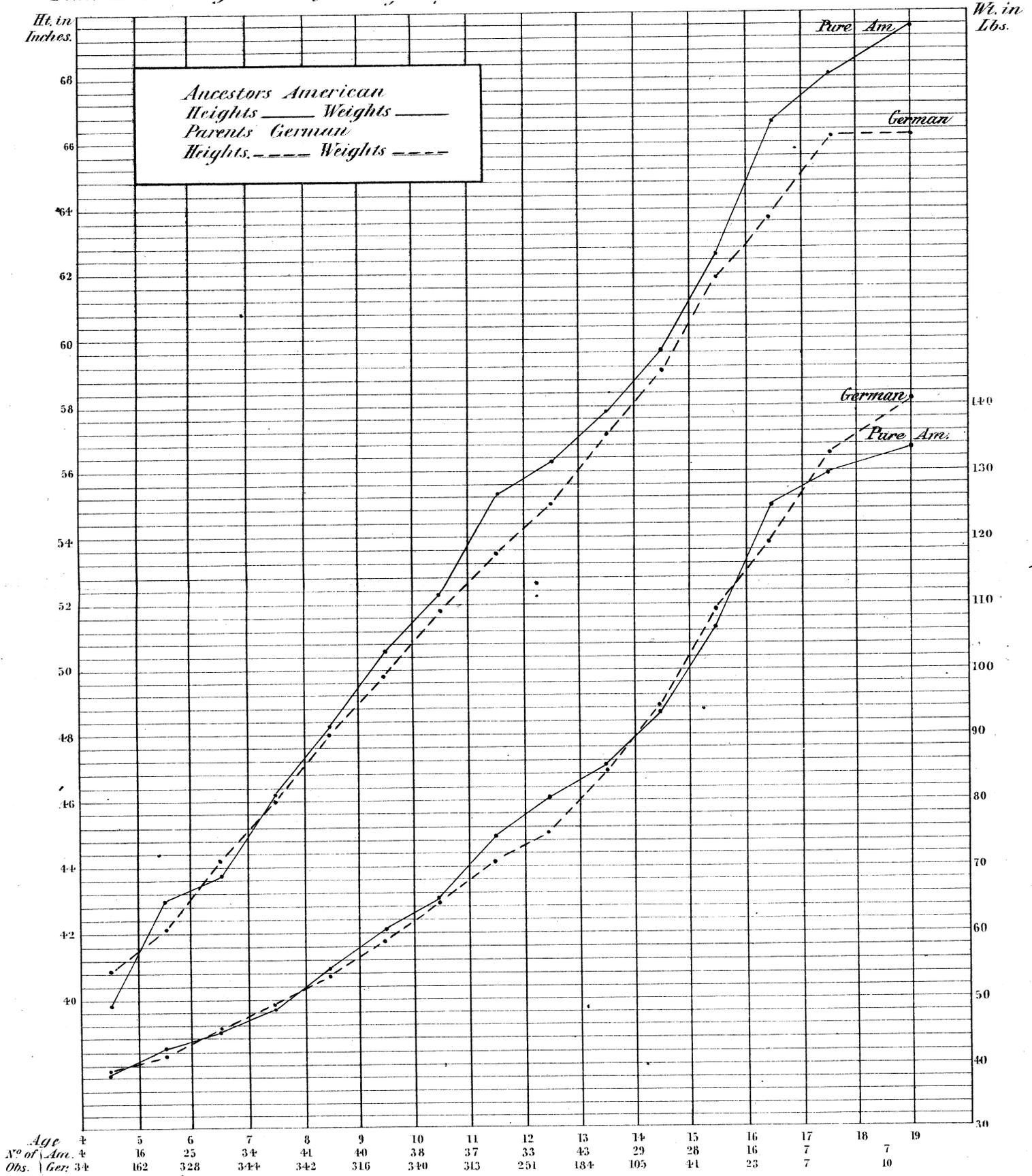


Plate IV. Showing rate of growth in Milwaukee school girls of American & of German parentage.

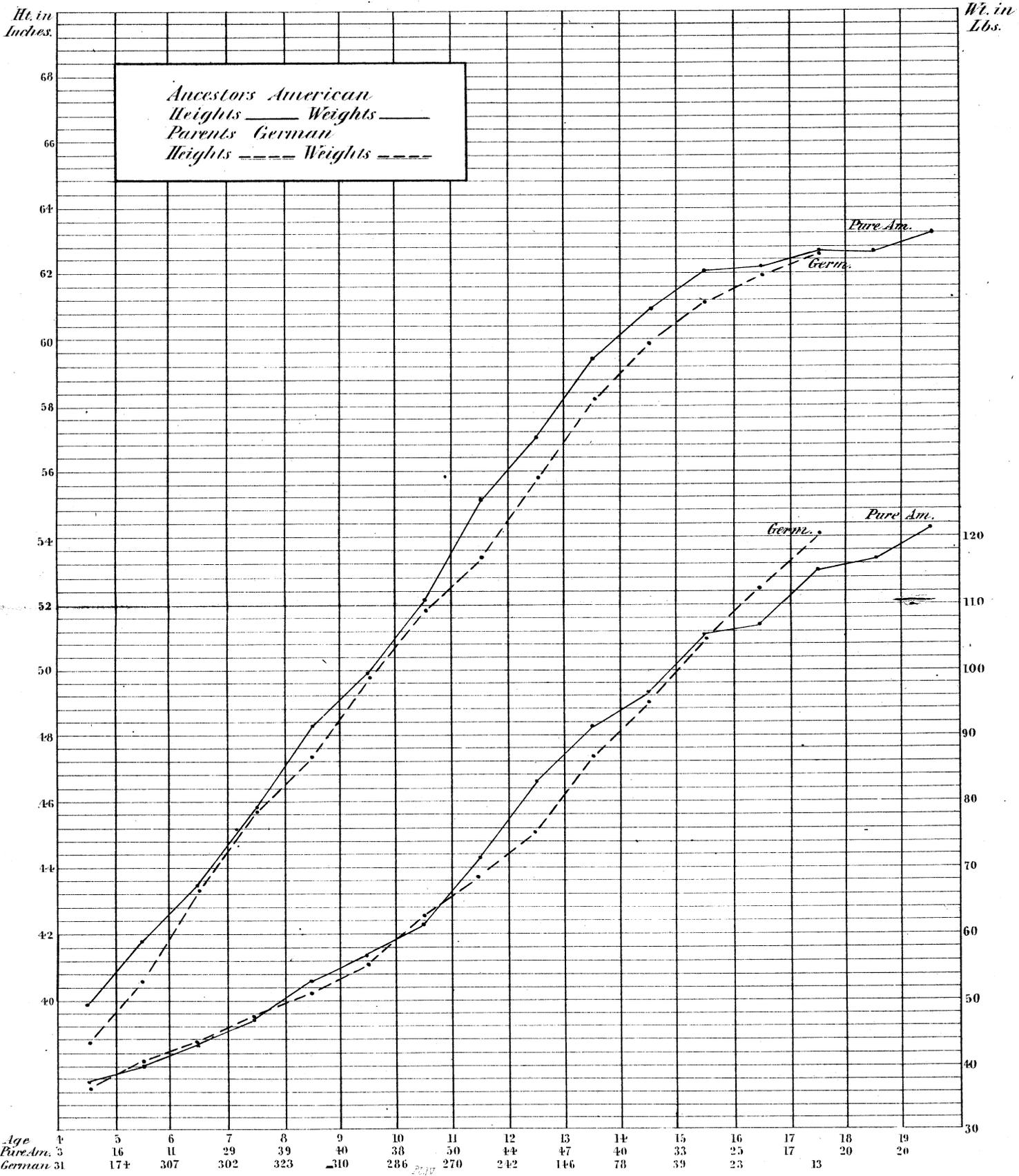


Plate V Showing rate of growth in Milwaukee school boys of German, American & German, American & Pure American parentage.

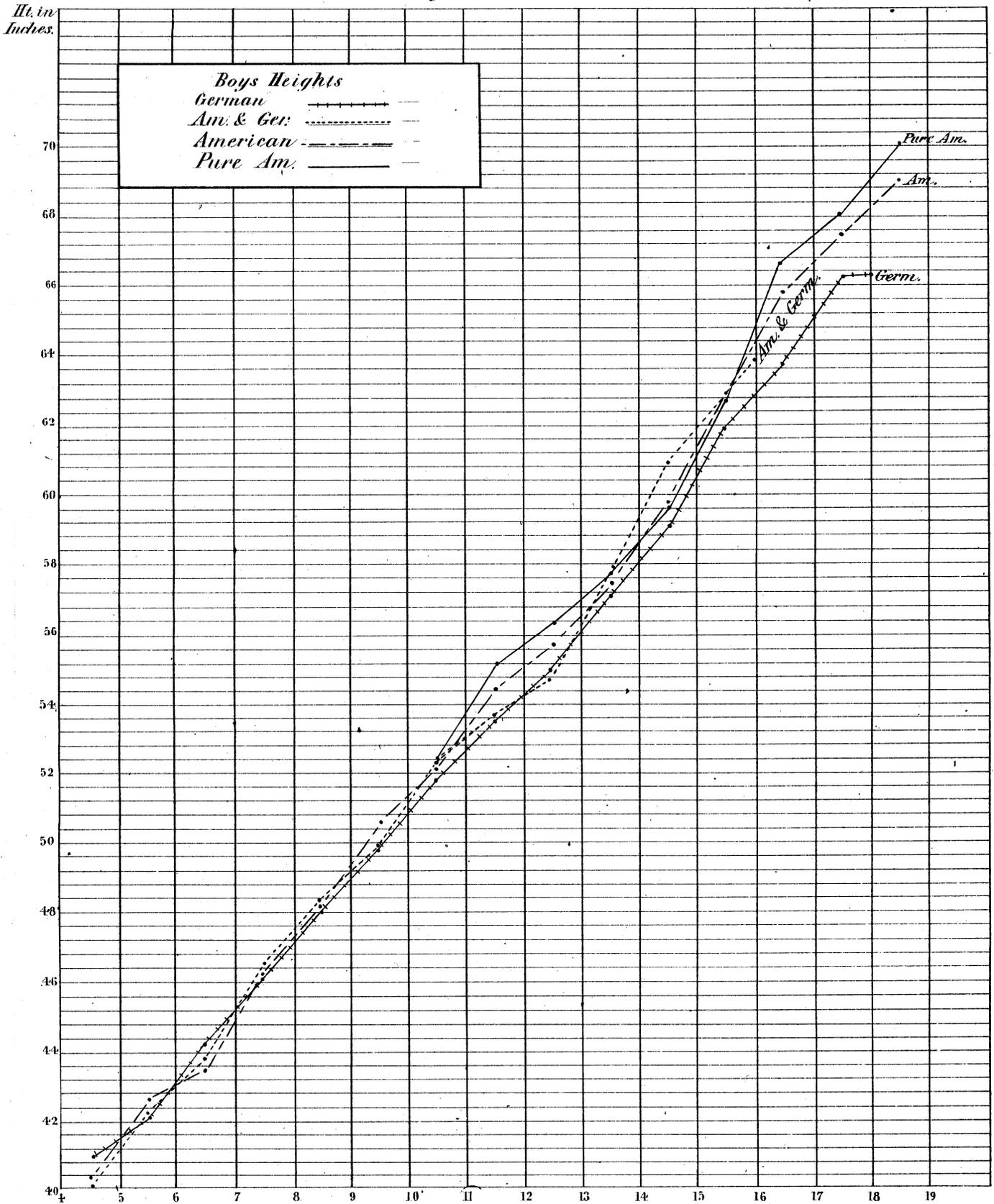


Plate VI. Showing rate of growth in Milwaukee school girls of German, American & German, American & Pure American parentage.

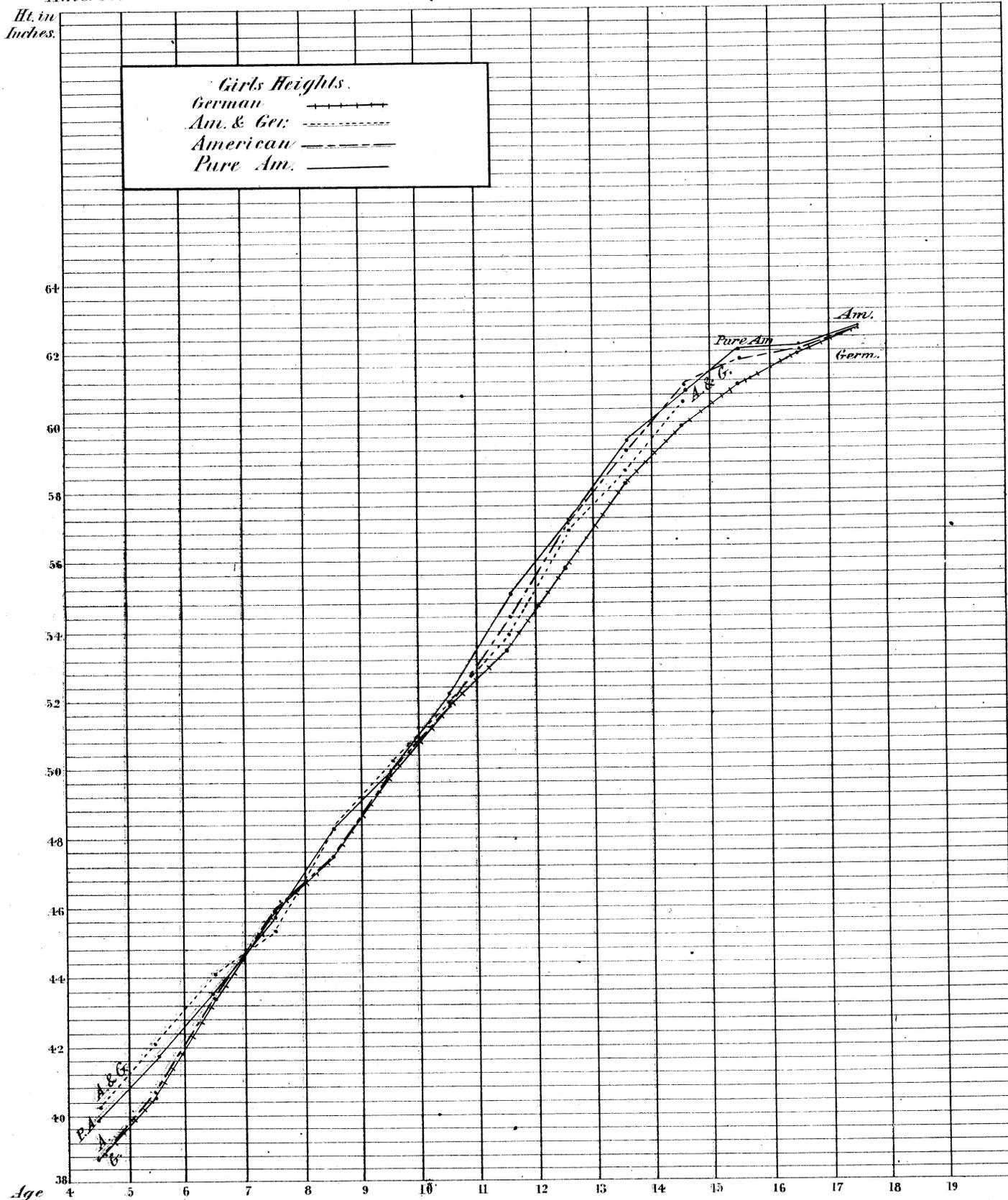


Plate VIII Showing Mean heights of Soldiers in United States of America. Arranged according to Nationalities (after Gould.)

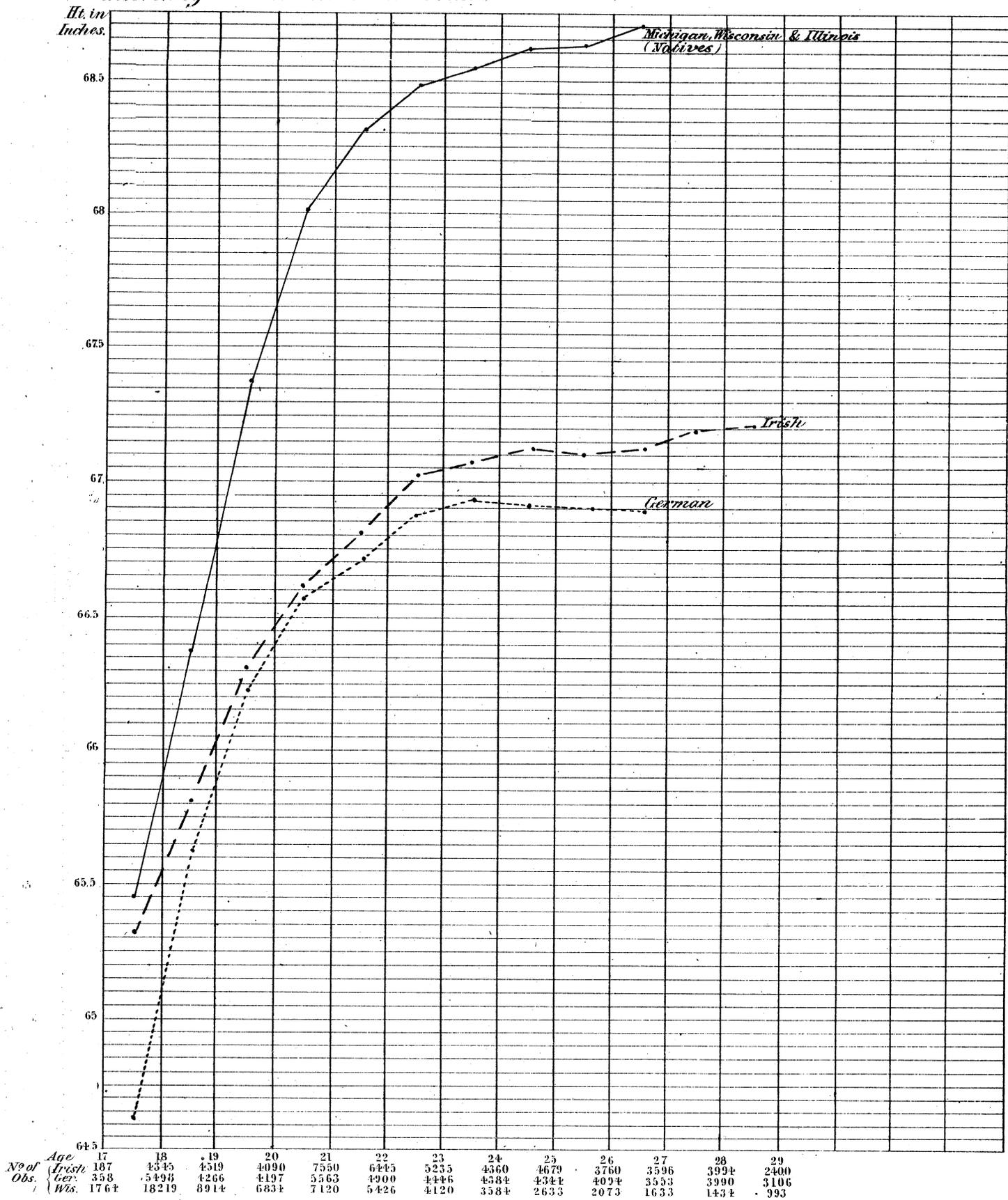


Plate VIII Showing rate of growth in school boys in Boston & in Milwaukee.
Whole number of observations irrespective of nationality of parents.

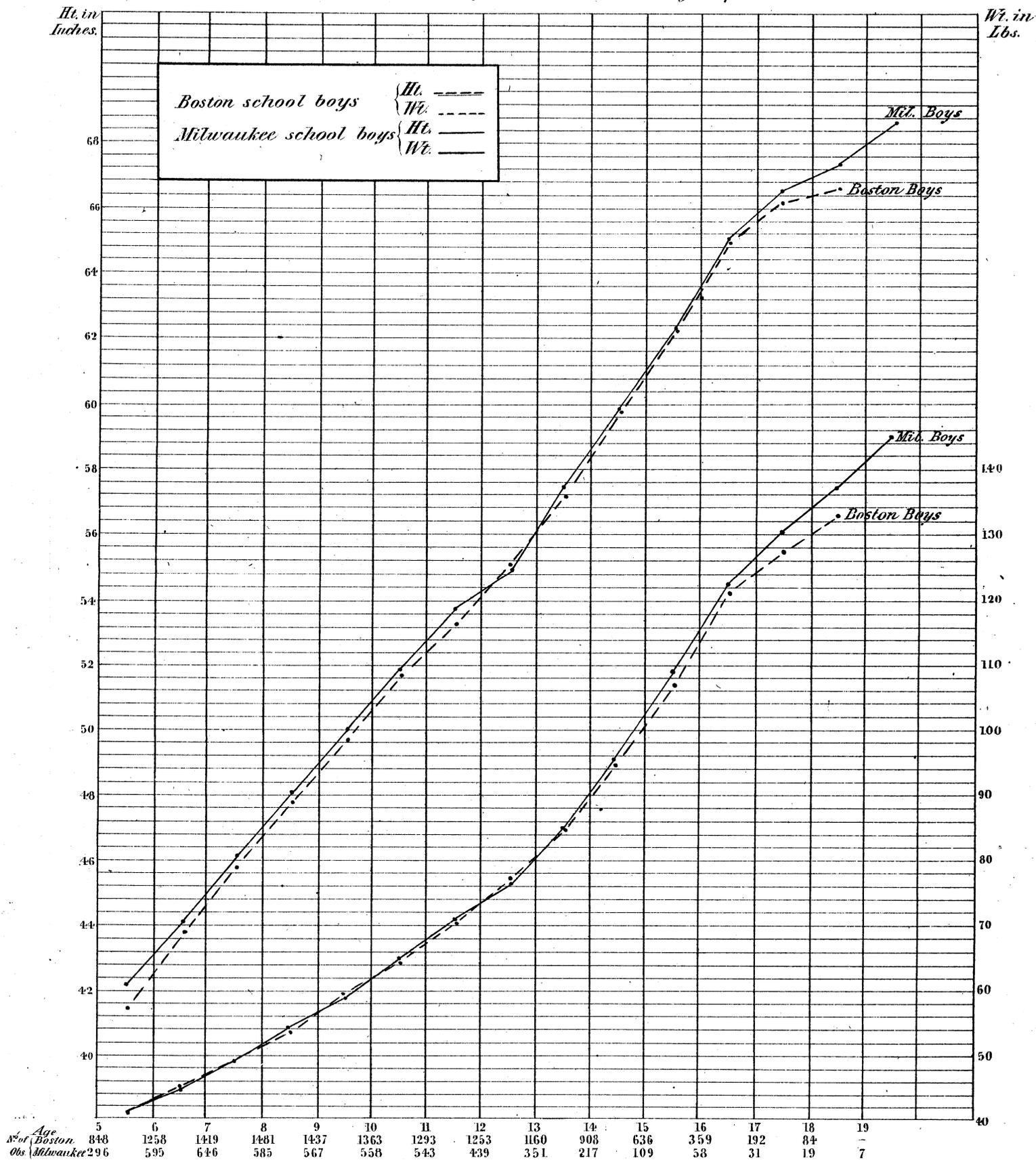


Plate IX Showing rate of growth in school girls in Boston & in Milwaukee.
 Whole number of observations irrespective of nationality of parents.

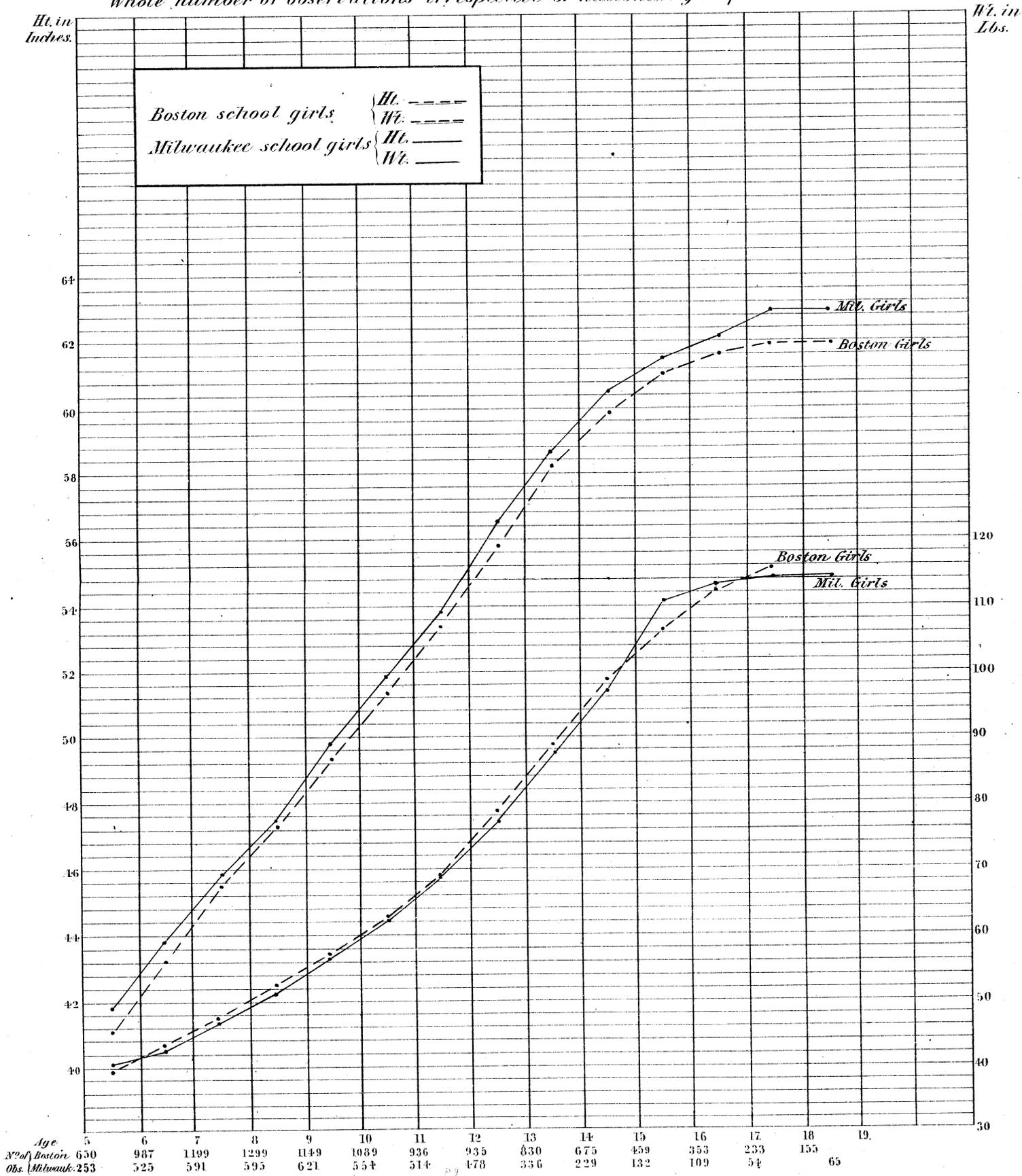


Plate X Showing rate of growth in school boys in Boston & in Milwaukee of German parentage.

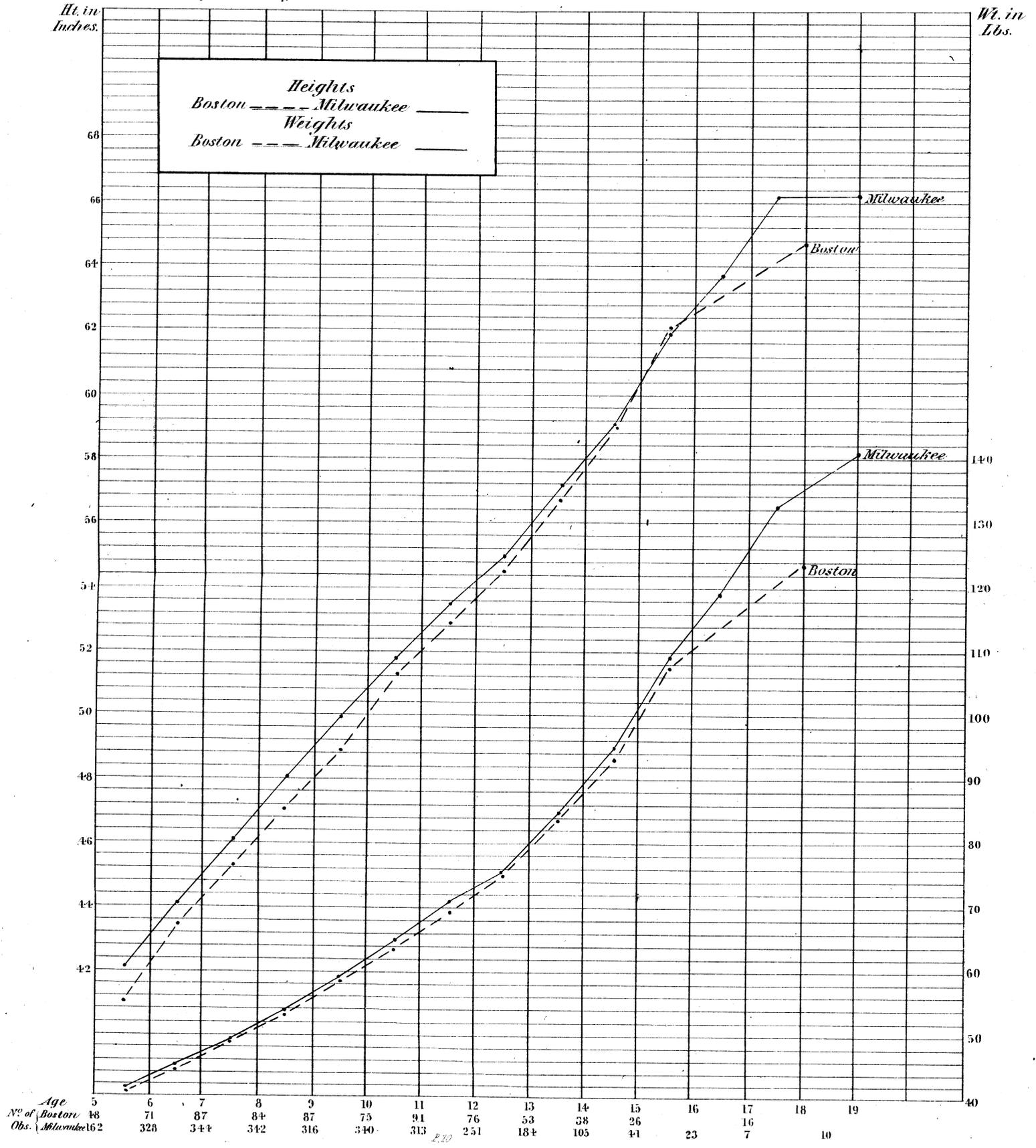


Plate XI Showing rate of growth in school girls in Boston & in Milwaukee of German parentage.

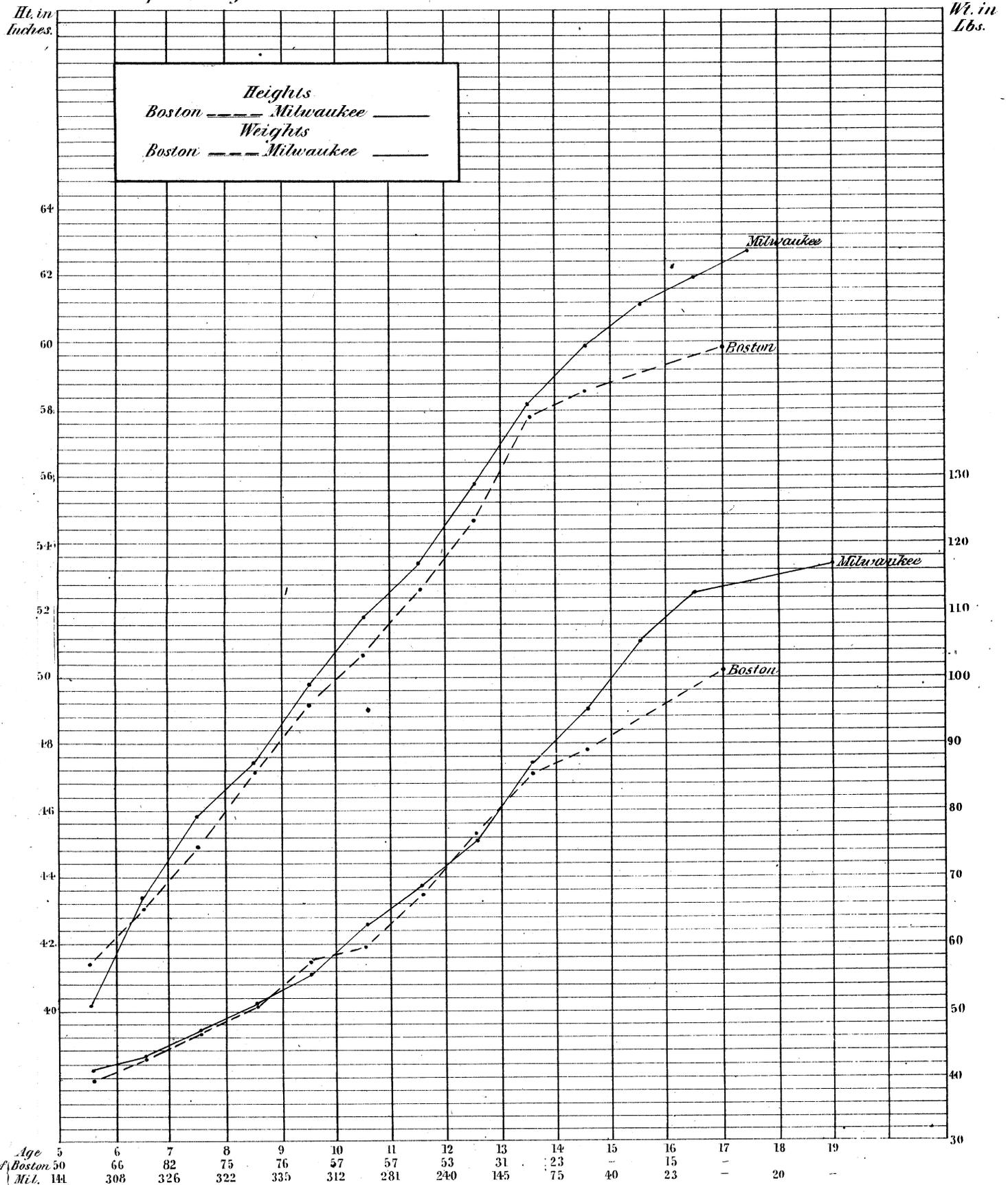


Plate XII Showing rate of growth of body and lower extremities in Milwaukee school children. Whole number of observations irrespective of nationality of parents.

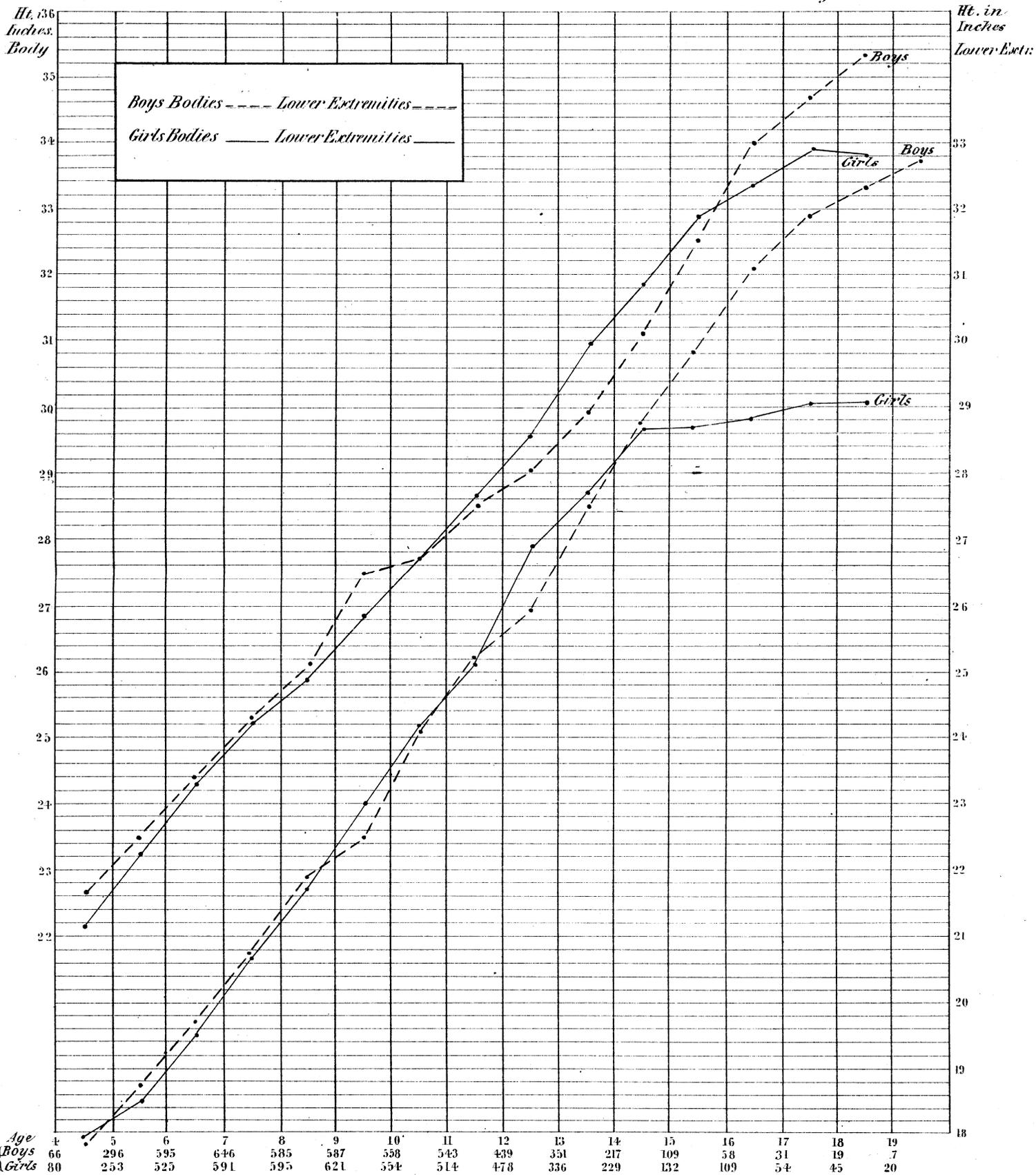


TABLE NO. 9.— *Showing Comparative Rate of Growth in Height of School Boys in Boston and in Milwaukee.*

AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY.	PARENTAGE.									
	American. Heights, inches.		German. Heights, inches.		One or both English. Heights, inches.		Irish. Heights, inches.		Irrespective of Nationality. Heights, inches.	
	Boston.	Milwaukee.	Boston.	Milwaukee.	Boston.	Milwaukee.	Boston.	Milwaukee.	Boston.	Milwaukee.
Five	41.74	42.96	41.08	42.13	41.40	41.86	41.59	41.76	41.57	42.28
Six	44.10	43.75	43.50	44.20	43.64	43.92	43.74	44.80	43.75	44.08
Seven	46.21	46.18	45.25	46.06	45.60	46.06	45.61	46.76	45.74	46.09
Eight	48.16	48.32	47.13	48.01	47.50	48.52	47.72	47.75	47.76	48.05
Nine	50.09	50.64	48.85	49.86	49.39	49.83	49.53	50.21	49.69	50.00
Ten	52.21	52.37	51.21	51.78	51.62	51.89	51.57	51.72	51.68	51.85
Eleven	54.01	55.26	52.92	53.57	52.81	53.82	53.10	54.42	53.33	53.76
Twelve	55.78	56.35	54.55	54.93	54.89	55.91	54.82	55.09	55.11	54.98
Thirteen	58.17	57.79	56.70	57.19	56.76	58.59	56.70	56.44	57.21	57.47
Fourteen	61.08	59.62	59.14	59.15	59.40	60.37	58.88	59.61	59.88	59.89
Fifteen	62.96	62.66	62.06	61.96	61.48	63.81	61.15	63.18	62.30	62.34
Sixteen	65.58	66.70	} 64.75	63.66	63.66	67.46	64.09	63.50	65.00	65.07
Seventeen	66.29	68.01		66.25	63.88	66.10	} 66.20	66.30	66.16	66.60
Eighteen	66.76	70.05		65.45	.....	.....		68.40	66.66	67.44

The Growth of Children.

TABLE No. 10.—Showing Comparative Rate of Growth in Height of School Girls in Boston and in Milwaukee.

AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY.	PARENTAGE.									
	American. Heights, inches.		German. Heights, inches.		One or both English. Heights, inches.		Irish. Heights, inches.		Irrespective of Nationality. Heights, inches.	
	Boston.	Milwaukee.	Boston.	Milwaukee.	Boston.	Milwaukee.	Boston.	Milwaukee.	Boston.	Milwaukee.
Five	41.47	41.72	41.40	40.54	41.14	42.75	41.18	41.78	41.29	41.72
Six	43.66	43.51	43.09	43.42	43.32	44.72	43.29	43.99	43.35	43.78
Seven	45.94	45.76	44.91	45.86	44.81	46.06	45.45	46.53	45.52	45.93
Eight	48.07	48.36	47.15	47.39	47.63	47.25	47.39	47.06	47.58	47.59
Nine.....	49.61	49.87	49.20	49.76	49.37	50.37	49.27	50.86	49.37	49.81
Ten	51.78	52.08	50.76	51.34	50.98	52.65	51.20	52.13	51.34	51.89
Eleven	53.79	55.15	52.62	53.46	53.63	54.82	52.13	54.26	53.42	53.80
Twelve.....	57.16	57.08	54.73	55.83	55.89	56.99	55.41	56.52	55.88	56.47
Thirteen	58.75	59.46	57.82	58.22	57.71	59.50	57.64	58.99	58.16	58.68
Fourteen	60.32	60.92	58.55	59.95	60.15	60.71	59.67	60.63	59.94	60.50
Fifteen.....	61.39	62.01	} 59.81	61.15	60.93	61.54	60.47	61.81	61.10	61.59
Sixteen	61.72	62.10		61.97	62.17	62.07	61.05	62.86	61.59	62.16
Seventeen	61.99	62.65	} 62	62.75	.....	62.76	} 62	64.54	61.92	62.91
Eighteen	62.01	62.66		63.08		61.95	62.53

The Growth of Children.

TABLE NO. 11.—Showing Comparative Rate of Growth in Weight of School Boys in Boston and in Milwaukee.

AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY.	PARENTAGE.									
	American. Pounds.		German. Pounds.		One or both English. Pounds.		Irish. Pounds.		Irrespective of Nationality. Pounds.	
	Boston.	Milwaukee.	Boston.	Milwaukee.	Boston.	Milwaukee.	Boston.	Milwaukee.	Boston.	Milwaukee.
Five	41.20	42.30	40.57	41.55	40.07	40.97	41.33	40.86	41.09	41.09
Six	45.14	45.20	44.09	45.24	45.03	42.44	45.25	46.15	45.17	44.81
Seven	49.47	48.13	49.12	49.17	48.20	48.46	48.90	49.39	49.07	49.10
Eight	54.43	54.51	52.94	53.98	53.21	53.97	54.12	53.62	53.92	53.81
Nine	59.97	60.33	58.25	58.80	58.57	61.05	58.92	59.36	59.23	59.46
Ten	66.62	65.42	63.93	64.84	65.06	64.53	64.99	67.69	65.30	65.35
Eleven	72.39	74.28	69.09	70.81	67.11	72.29	69.60	71.50	70.18	70.92
Twelve	79.82	80.53	75.70	75.72	75.39	76.68	75.70	78.85	76.92	76.08
Thirteen	88.26	85.56	83.85	84.36	84.72	86.82	82.84	79.43	84.84	84.89
Fourteen	99.28	93.90	92.87	94.88	92.72	92.98	91.19	94.73	94.91	95.76
Fifteen	110.54	106.26	107.53	109.10	101.21	121.63	101.21	110.40	107.10	109.05
Sixteen	123.67	124.69		118.88	120.32	136.21	112.88	113.75	121.01	122.06
Seventeen	128.72	129.71	} 123.17	132.25	.....	139.63	} 127.40	124.00	127.49	130.35
Eighteen	132.71	127.25		136.46	132.55	137.76

TABLE NO. 12.—Showing Comparative Rate of Growth in Weight of School Girls in Bo

Milwaukee.

AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY.	PARENTAGE.									
	American. Pounds.		German. Pounds.		One or both English. Pounds.		Irish. Pounds.		Irrespective of Nationality. Pounds.	
	Boston.	Milwaukee.	Boston.	Milwaukee.	Boston.	Milwaukee.	Boston.	Milwaukee.	Boston.	Milwaukee.
Five.....	39.82	39.55	39.73	40.50	39.05	40.48	39.63	39.16	39.66	40.03
Six.....	43.81	43.45	42.68	43.23	43.26	44.99	43.21	42.88	43.23	43.12
Seven.....	48.02	46.74	46.26	46.94	46.26	47.05	47.64	48.39	47.46	46.97
Eight.....	52.93	52.81	50.60	50.83	52.45	49.81	51.80	49.69	52.04	50.87
Nine.....	57.52	56.35	57.37	55.52	55.96	56.67	56.76	59.94	57.07	56.44
Ten.....	64.09	61.70	59.83	62.82	60.98	67.68	61.59	63.13	62.35	62.45
Eleven.....	70.26	71.73	67.56	68.19	69.78	71.28	67.83	69.02	68.84	68.84
Twelve.....	81.35	82.98	76.06	75.36	77.24	79.99	76.15	78.68	78.31	77.82
Thirteen.....	91.18	91.62	85.82	86.64	86.33	92.08	85.76	88.56	88.65	87.96
Fourteen.....	100.32	96.06	88.91	95.30	98.73	96.58	96.36	96.32	98.43	97.64
Fifteen.....	108.42	105.90	} 101.16	105.66	105.53	103.60	100.46	105.09	106.08	105.87
Sixteen.....	112.97	107.21		112.54	111.94	104.19	108.56	119.96	112.03	110.58
Seventeen.....	115.84	115.06		120.40	.....	111.95	} 115.82	114.47	115.53	113.32
Eighteen.....	115.80	116.74	.....	107.88	.....	117.00		.....	115.16	112.48

The Growth of Children.

TABLE No. 13.—*Showing Ratios of Weight to Height, of School Children in Boston and in Milwaukee.*

BOYS.

10—HEALTH.

AGE.	PARENTAGE.									
	American. Pounds per inch.		German. Pounds per inch.		One or both English. Pounds per inch.		Irish. Pounds per inch.		Irrespective of Nationality. Pounds per inch.	
	Boston.	Milwaukee.	Boston.	Milwaukee.	Boston.	Milwaukee.	Boston.	Milwaukee.	Boston.	Milwaukee.
Five .....	.987	.984	.987	.986	.967	.978	.993	.978	.988	.971
Six	1.023	1.033	1.013	1.023	1.031	.966	1.034	1.030	1.032	1.076
Seven	1.070	1.042	1.085	1.067	1.057	1.051	1.072	1.056	1.072	1.065
Eight	1.130	1.128	1.123	1.124	1.119	1.112	1.134	1.122	1.129	1.119
Nine	1.197	1.191	1.192	1.179	1.185	1.225	1.189	1.182	1.191	1.189
Ten	1.276	1.249	1.248	1.252	1.260	1.243	1.260	1.308	1.263	1.260
Eleven	1.340	1.344	1.305	1.321	1.270	1.343	1.310	1.313	1.315	1.319
Twelve	1.431	1.429	1.388	1.379	1.373	1.371	1.381	1.431	1.395	1.383
Thirteen	1.517	1.480	1.477	1.475	1.492	1.481	1.461	1.407	1.482	1.477
Fourteen	1.625	1.500	1.570	1.604	1.561	1.540	1.548	1.589	1.585	1.598
Fifteen	1.760	1.695	1.732	1.762	1.646	1.906	1.655	1.747	1.719	1.749
Sixteen	1.885	1.854	1.952	1.867	1.883	2.019	1.761	1.791	1.861	1.875
Seventeen	1.941	1.907		1.996	.....	2.121	1.924	1.870	1.927	1.957
Eighteen	1.988	1.816		2.084	.....	.....		2.211	1.988	2.042

The Growth of Children.

TABLE No. 14.—*Showing Ratios of Weight to Height of School Children in Boston and in Milwaukee.*

GIRLS.

AGE.	PARENTAGE.									
	American. Pounds per inch.		German. Pounds per inch.		One or both English. Pounds per inch.		Irish. Pounds per inch.		Irrespective of Nationality. Pounds per inch.	
	Boston.	Milwaukee.	Boston.	Milwaukee.	Boston.	Milwaukee.	Boston.	Milwaukee.	Boston.	Milwaukee.
Five .....	.960	.947	.959	.999	.947	.946	.962	.937	.965	.959
Six	1.003	.975	.990	.995	.998	1.206	.998	.974	.998	.987
Seven	1.045	1.021	1.030	1.023	1.032	1.021	1.048	1.039	1.042	1.026
Eight	1.101	1.091	1.073	1.072	1.101	1.054	1.093	1.055	1.093	1.068
Nine	1.159	1.129	1.166	1.115	1.133	1.125	1.152	1.178	1.156	1.133
Ten	1.237	1.184	1.178	1.211	1.197	1.285	1.203	1.211	1.214	1.203
Eleven	1.306	1.300	1.284	1.273	1.301	1.300	1.276	1.273	1.288	1.279
Twelve	1.423	1.453	1.393	1.354	1.382	1.403	1.374	1.392	1.401	1.378
Thirteen	1.552	1.540	1.484	1.488	1.497	1.547	1.487	1.501	1.524	1.498
Fourteen	1.663	1.576	1.518	1.590	1.641	1.590	1.614	1.593	1.642	1.613
Fifteen	1.766	1.707	} 1.691	1.727	1.732	1.683	1.661	1.700	1.736	1.718
Sixteen	1.830	1.726		1.816	1.800	1.678	1.778	1.919	1.819	1.778
Seventeen	1.869	1.836		1.918	1.783	} 1.870	1.773	1.865	1.801
Eighteen	1.867	1.863	1.854		1.859	1.798	1.798

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CLIMATE, AS AFFECTING HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.

That climate has any considerable effect in modifying growth, in face of the facts seems quite improbable. Theoretically, a low temperature ought to stunt men, since a large amount of energy would be expended in maintaining the bodily heat; and the further strain upon the digestive system to provide the large quantity of food necessary for this purpose would leave a smaller surplus for growth. The evidence, however, so far as we can disentangle it, does not justify this inference. Taking a wide survey of the facts, we find that the Western Esquimaux, the Negroes of Guinea, the Australians, the Patagonians, and the Kaffirs, all have an average height of over 170 metres. In Europe the non-dependence of stature upon latitude is patent. For South America, D'Orbigny discarded this theory most emphatically.¹ Dr. Baxter's table showing order of superiority in stature, by states, of American-born white men is a remarkable series of observations for refuting the supposition.² The evidence is more conclusive when we tabulate the statures according to the congressional districts in the different states, and eliminate the racial element: since the climatic difference between one congressional district and another in the same state is insignificant, and yet there is a good deal of variation in the stature. The same is true, in many cases, when the states are compared with each other. The table below shows the non-dependence of the stature on temperature, altitude or any of the elements of climate. Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine have almost identical climatic conditions, and have a population exceedingly homogeneous: the Germans are entirely absent, and the Irish are evenly divided among the three states; and yet we find a difference of over one inch between Maine and New Hampshire, while Vermont and New Hampshire differ by more than half an inch.

“The idea that climate, *per se*, has any influence upon stature, is very little supported by our materials. At the first blush, we

¹ Gould, *Op. cit.* p. 131.

² Statistics, Medical and Anthropological. By J. H. Baxter, A. M., M. D., Washington, 1875, p. 24.

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might be disposed to think that a northern position, and a somewhat rigorous climate, operated favorably, probably by natural selection. But Cornwall furnishes a counter exception too conspicuous to be disregarded. And the climate of Upper Galloway, where the tallest men are found, is, compared with that of Scotland in general, rather mild than severe. Kerry, again, has the mildest climate in Ireland, but its people are physically superior to those of Connaught, the climate of which differs in no wise from that of Kerry, except in being rather colder and less genial. Climate, where it does influence the breed of men, probably does so either through natural selection, or by affecting his food and mode of life." ¹ (Dr. Beddoe.)

TABLE Showing Order of Superiority in Stature, by States, of 315,620 American-born White Men.

Order of superiority.	State.	Number of men examined.	Mean height, inches.	Order of superiority.	State.	Number of men examined.	Mean height, inches.
1	Kentucky	4,252	68.67	14	Maryland	6,918	67.81
2	Kansas	729	68.55	15	Ohio	39,311	67.78
3	Minnesota	3,682	68.37	16	Vermont	3,374	67.58
4	Missouri	6,031	68.33	17	Delaware	1,215	67.49
5	California	1,308	68.30	18	Pennsylvania	47,124	67.47
6	Nevada	21	68.28	19	Dist. Columbia . . .	2,883	67.35
7	Indiana	38,354	68.08	20	Rhode Island	3,013	67.29
8	West Virginia . . .	5,187	68.00	21	New York	43,798	67.27
9	Wisconsin	10,922	67.91	22	New Jersey	17,084	67.02
10	Maine	12,363	67.89	23	N. Hampshire	2,801	66.92
11	Iowa	7,823	67.89	24	Massachusetts	6,280	66.89
12	Illinois	36,465	67.83	25	Connecticut	2,099	66.58
13	Michigan	12,583	67.82				
	Total and mean of total					315,620	67.67

Dr. Baxter, in discussing this table, and the peculiarity that the height of foreigners is greater in every instance than the mean height ascribed to the nation represented, is inclined to attribute the difference in height to a difference in the age of the

¹ Op. cit. p. 173.

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men examined. Dr. Gould has shown that after taking age, etc., into consideration, the difference still exists. He has also shown that emigrants from the eastern to the western states are taller than the natives remaining at home.

An inspection of Plates VIII and IX shows the marked superiority in height of the Milwaukee boy and girl, irrespective of the nationality of the parents, over the Boston boy and girl. The boys are taller at all ages except the twelfth year, and the girls at all ages. The difference between the boys is not so marked as it is in the case of the girls. The Milwaukee girl is nearly one-half inch taller at all ages; increasing at the seventeenth and eighteenth years to a whole inch. The boys from four to twelve are about one quarter of an inch the taller. From twelve to sixteen the difference falls to less than a tenth; and then again increases, and at eighteen is three-quarters of an inch. My tables thus demonstrate the superiority in height of the western boy and girl over their Boston cousins. Plates X and XI present the same facts for children of German parentage; the Milwaukee German exceeding the Boston German to a still greater degree. Tables 9 and 10 show for Americans in Boston and in this city a less marked difference. For boys from eight to thirteen the Milwaukee Americans are above; from thirteen to fifteen the Boston Americans have the advantage. At sixteen years the Milwaukee boys are an inch the taller, and at seventeen and eighteen years, more than an inch and a half. The American girls here are taller at all ages than in Boston, excepting the sixth, seventh and twelfth years. After the fourteenth year they are about one-half inch taller. The same tables present generally similar facts for children of the Irish and the one or both English groups.

The curves of weight for the totals of Milwaukee and Boston boys from five to thirteen, nearly agree. After this age the Milwaukee lads average from two to four pounds heavier than those in Boston. The Boston girl is from one and a half to two pounds heavier at all ages except five, fifteen and sixteen. Among the Germans, both boys and girls have a greater weight in this place than in Boston. The pure American boy here is heavier at nine

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ages and lighter at five ages than the Boston boy; while the girls are lighter at nine ages and heavier at five — exactly the reverse of the boys. The Irish of both sexes are generally heavier in Milwaukee than in Boston, and the same is true for the groups one or both English, with more exceptions in the case of the English girls.

Inasmuch as these children are arranged in similar racial groups, and are of the same ages, the media — including occupation — must be the causes of this difference. Occupation I think we may fairly leave out of view, since the occupations of the parents of the children here and in Boston cannot be very different. I think that this is true not only of the children as a whole, but that it holds within the different groups. If the occupation indicates, as far as is possible, the degree of comfort or misery in which the children live, we shall have to fall back upon climate or upon my proposed explanation, the density of population as modifying the dimensions of both children and adults. Dr. Gould's statement that there is a something in the western as compared with the eastern states that produces greater height, is strikingly confirmed, so far as Boston and Milwaukee children are concerned, by these investigations. To return to the problem of the effect of climate. A study of the state of Kentucky reveals the fact that congressional districts Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 7, having headquarters at Paducah, Bowling Green, Lebanon and Lexington, respectively, with little or no climatic difference, and an American population, differ by more than an inch among the several districts. On the other hand, in Lebanon, Ky., latitude 37°, and Bangor, Me., latitude 45°, the average stature differs by only nine one-hundredths of an inch, with the population fairly conformable. Walker's Atlas¹ and Baxter's Report² studied together give abundant proof of the non-dependence of stature on climate. The population of the United States is so exceedingly complex, so many different nationalities entering into its composition, that all statements must be made in a general

¹ Statistical Atlas of the United States, by F. A. Walker, Washington, 1874. Plates of Physical Features of the United States.

² Op. cit. vol. II, pp. 24, 25, 507, 510.

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manner. With this qualification I will proceed to the discussion of density of population as modifying the dimensions of man.

DENSITY OF POPULATION, AS AFFECTING GROWTH.

In my preliminary remarks with regard to the importance of this element, it was noted that its action is marked in two directions: it modifies, first, the hygienic conditions of the whole population, controlling the influence of occupation; second, the intensity and character of the struggle for existence.

The numbers which represent the average density of population in any state, only afford useful indications inasmuch as the population within the described state is very unevenly divided among the different portions of the state. In studying the distribution of the population, I have used Walker's charts for the year 1860, and also his plates of foreign population.¹ Walker forms five groups of density of population: I. 2-6; II. 6-18; III. 18-45; IV. 45-90; V. 90+, to the square mile. These groups are, broadly speaking, also groups of occupation, especially the first three. Walker shows that in this country agricultural pursuits will support a population not greater than 45 persons to the square mile. A greater number per square mile indicates the presence of manufacturing and commercial interests. The cities would be formed of many groups of both in-door and out-door occupations.

Dr. Baxter's statistics were all obtained by congressional districts, and the number of men from the different districts within the states differed very considerably. In estimating the effects of concentration of population this is a very important element. The eastern portion of a state might have a density of 100 per square mile; the western not more than 20 per square mile. If 4,000 men were enlisted in the state — 3,000 from the densely settled portion and 1,000 from the sparsely settled, the average stature for the whole would give results, for the purposes in view, almost worthless. In order to facilitate the study of the effects of density of population, I have tabulated the states² according to order of

¹ Op. cit.

² Nevada and the District of Columbia are omitted; the former because the number of observations is too small (only 21); the second on account of the mixed and unstable character of its population.

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superiority of stature; according to the number of persons to the square mile; and according to average height. An inspection of the table shows that the first twelve states belong to the first three groups of concentration (2-45 per square mile). Leaving Vermont and New Hampshire out of view, the remaining nine states arrange themselves very regularly. Note that Ohio actually is No. 14, while by density it is No. 16; Delaware, No. 16, by density is No. 15; Pennsylvania, No. 17, by density is No. 18; and so on. Maryland, which was No. 13, is moved to No. 17. This partly results from the fact that Vermont is moved to the first column. Vermont and New Hampshire, having but 30 and 35 persons to the square mile, have relatively low statures, and would seem to be at variance with this generalization. Both are long settled states, and that in them the struggle for existence is extremely severe, and has modified the effect of density, is probable for several reasons. New Hampshire, in the years between 1860 and 1870, actually decreased in the number of its population. Vermont in the same period has gained only 2 persons per square mile. Massachusetts increased from 157 to 186 per square mile. Both Vermont and Massachusetts have a general average of 18-45 per square mile, showing agricultural pursuits. In 1870 the states having this average returned an agricultural product worth over \$4,500 per square mile. In New Hampshire the total for the state was worth only \$2,500-3,000 per square mile; and in Vermont, about \$2,800-3,800. That is to say, the conditions of life in these two states are such that even this small population taxes the productive capacity of the soil very severely. This state of things must lead many able and vigorous young men to move west, to more fertile farms. The density considered in relation to the character of the environment, would, I think, lead us to expect that their position as regards stature would be low in the order. In the first column the transposition of Kentucky from the first to the tenth place is in part explainable by the very large proportion (three quarters) of the total number of men having enlisted from the less densely populated portions of the state; and the further fact that the American element is exceedingly large. Other seeming discrepancies could

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be explained, but lack of space forbids. I add a list of the statures in the different states, and also of the statures of portions of each state to show that where there is much concentration the stature is lowered by the density.

TABLE Showing Number of Persons per Square Mile, Average Height, Order of Superiority by Stature, and Order of Superiority by Density of Population of the Different States.

STATES.	No. of persons per square mile.	Average height.	Order of superiority by stature.	Order of superiority by density of population.
Kentucky.....	30	68.67	1	10
Kansas.....	2	68.55	2	1
Minnesota.....	2 10	68.37	3	3
Missouri.....	18	68.33	4	8
California.....	2	68.30	5	2
Indiana.....	39	68.08	6	12
West Virginia.....	19	68.00	7	9
Wisconsin.....	14	67.91	8	6
Maine.....	17	67.89	9	7
Iowa.....	12	67.89	10	4
Illinois.....	30	67.83	11	11
Michigan.....	13	67.82	12	5
Vermont.....	30	67.53	15	13
New Hampshire.....	35	66.92	21	14
Maryland.....	61	67.81	13	17
Ohio.....	58	67.78	14	16
Delaware.....	52	67.49	16	15
Pennsylvania.....	63	67.47	17	18
Rhode Island.....	133	67.29	18	22
New York.....	82	67.27	19	20
New Jersey.....	80	67.02	20	19
Massachusetts.....	157	66.89	22	23
Connecticut.....	96	66.58	23	21

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STATE.	Order of superiority.	Congressional district.	Average height.	Number of men examined.	REMARKS.
Kentucky	1	1	69.47	490	
	9	5	67.84	398	Includes city of Louisville.
Missouri	1	4	70.08	103	Density 6-18 per sq. mile.
	7	7	63.08	1,572	Density 18-45 per sq. mile, over 10 per cent. foreign.
	9	1	67.52	1,189	Includes city of St. Louis.
Wisconsin....	1	6	68.42	2,937	
	6	1	67.04	1,391	Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha counties. Most densely settled portion of the state.
Illinois.....	1	10	69.03	3,475	
	12	1	67.12	2,271	Includes city of Chicago.
	13	8	67.04	2,601	Springfield and adjacent counties; 40 per cent. foreign, mostly German.
Pennsylvania.	1	17	68.36	2,741	
	19	4	66.66	2,471	City of Philadelphia.
	20	2	66.58	1,206	City of Philadelphia.
	21	5	66.57	1,390	City of Philadelphia.
	22	10	66.46	1,070	Pottsville. Mostly German, Irish, etc. (miners).
	23	1	66.41	954	City of Philadelphia.
	24	3	66.32	696	City of Philadelphia.
New York....	1	31	68.40	3,875	
	27	10	66.31	1,705	Tarrytown. Density 90+ per sq. mile.
	28	9	65.99	347	New York city.
	29	21	65.97	464	Utica. Density 45-90 per sq. mile.
	30	15	65.88	474	Troy. Density 90+ per sq. mile.
	31	5	65.73	462	New York city.
	25	2	66.42	652	City of Brooklyn.
	26	3	66.34	1,137	City of Brooklyn.

The something, then, which Dr. Gould speaks of as causing greater stature in the western as compared with the eastern states, and which also causes the greater stature of Milwaukee, as com-

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pared with Boston school children, is the lower degree of density in the population of the western states.

I am very glad to be able to quote so high an authority as Dr. Beddoe in regard to the influence of density upon the dimensions of man.

“The physical differences between country folk and townfolk are, perhaps, the most important ones developed in my tables. * * * Observe the gradual elevation of stature of the militia-men as we proceed from natives of Newcastle to those of Gateshead and the other suburbs, and then to those of the small towns and villages. * * * Next observe the Sheffield returns; the genuine natives of that town will be seen to fall considerably short of their fellow-workmen born in the surrounding towns and villages, and these again very much below the general population of Yorkshire and the other adjacent counties. At Haworth the population of weavers is stunted in comparison with Yorkshiremen in general, but even among them the natives of towns fall below the natives of villages, so that the degredation of stature would appear to be gradual and progressive. * * * The Lancashire and Norfolk returns are insufficient, the Nottinghamshire and Staffordshire fuller and more decided, but all point in the same direction. * * * Finally, the London return, which certainly does not err by depreciation, is much below the average of England.”

ON THE RATE OF GROWTH OF THE BODY AND THE LOWER EXTREMITIES.

Plate XII shows curves for the body and the lower extremities of boys and girls from four to nineteen years. The body height was obtained by measuring from the seat on which the individual sat to the top of the head; and the length of the lower extremities by subtracting this height from the total height. How nearly this coincides with the length of the extremities measured to the perineum I am unable to say in the absence of any data. I have already made some measurements, but too few to be of value, and I prefer to give the curves and tables for what they are worth, and to defer their discussion until I shall have completed the

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series of measurements I am now making. It is interesting to observe, however, that on the plate the length of the body of the girl is less than that of the boy until the tenth year, and thereafter greater until the sixteenth. In the lower extremities the curves are irregular. At nine years the extremities of the girls are longer, at eleven shorter, and at twelve again longer. At about fourteen years the line for the boys passes above, while the line for the girls during the years from fifteen to eighteen only rises two-fifths of an inch. Hence between fourteen and fifteen the length of the girl's lower extremities is nearly twenty-nine inches, and at eighteen just above twenty-nine inches. At the same age their length of body is nearly thirty-one inches, and at eighteen it is nearly thirty-three inches. In other words, after about the fourteenth to the fifteenth year the increase in height to the eighteenth year — two inches — is gained by the growth of the body, the limbs increasing but little after that age. While the lower extremities of the girls are increasing by two-fifths of an inch, the gain of the lower extremities of the boys from between the fourteenth and fifteenth up to the nineteenth year is nearly four inches; the growth of the body during the same period being over four inches. It would seem, then, that the superiority of stature of males over females is due to two factors: first, the arrest of the growth of the lower extremities in girls at about fourteen and a half years — boys experiencing no retardation in their rate of growth; second, to the falling off of the rate of growth in the bodies of girls at about the fifteenth year, and the termination of their growth at about the seventeenth year.

Table No. 15 shows yearly and half-yearly increments in height and weight for Milwaukee school children. How far the excess in growth during the six months from May 1 to November 1 is due to the release from school work for two months of that time I am unable to determine. As shown in Table 16, Wretling found that in Gotheborg going to school impeded growth. During the three months of vacation the children increased about half as much as they did while in school during the remaining nine months of the

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year.¹ Whether the season of the year might not in part explain this rapid growth is questionable.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

I. The rate of growth in the two sexes is such that the boys are taller until the twelfth year, and heavier until the thirteenth; between thirteen and fifteen the girls are both taller and heavier; after the age of fifteen the boys excel the girls both in weight and in stature. Girls nearly cease to grow when about seventeen years of age.

II. Children of pure American² descent are taller than children of foreign-born parents; but when compared in weight with children of German parents are, on the whole, lighter. The greater height is largely due to difference in stock or race.

III. For the same reason children of American³ parentage are taller than those of either German or Irish; and the Irish are taller than the Germans.

IV. School children in Milwaukee are taller than school children in Boston. The weight of boys in Milwaukee is greater than that of boys in Boston. Girls in Boston are very slightly heavier than girls here. The superiority in height is probably due to the less degree of density of population in Milwaukee as compared with Boston, the struggle for existence is not so severe, and the life here has fewer urban disadvantages than in that city.

V. The height of American-born men, as is shown by my tables, is apparently more modified by the conditions accompanying density than by all other influences, race excepted; urban life as compared with rural life tending toward a decrease of stature. The forces here referred to act at all ages from five years upward.

VI. The rate of growth of Germans is markedly modified by residence in this country through one generation. In inter-marriage between Americans and Germans the offspring seem to take the height of the taller parent.

¹ Dr. Minot's article, *Op. cit.* p. 81.

² Pure American; both *parents* and *grandparents* born in the United States.

³ American; *parents* born in the United States.

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VII. The growth of the body and of the lower extremities takes place in such a way that the length of the body of the girl is less than that of the body of the boy until the tenth year, and thereafter greater until the sixteenth. From fifteen to eighteen the bodies of girls grow only two inches, and the bodies of boys over four. For the lower extremities, at nine years those of the girl are longer, at eleven shorter, and from twelve to fourteen again longer. At fourteen the lower extremities of the girls almost cease growing, while those of the boys increase by four inches between the ages of fourteen and nineteen.

TABLE NO. 15.—*Showing Yearly and Half-Yearly Increments in Height and Weight for Milwaukee School Children.*

AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY.	BOYS.						GIRLS.					
	Yearly increment.			Half-yearly increment, from May 1 to Nov. 1, two months being vacation.			Yearly increment.			Half-yearly increment from May 1 to Nov. 1, two months being vacation.		
	No. of Obs.	Height, inches.	Weight, pounds.	No. of Obs.	Height, inches.	Weight, pounds.	No. of Obs.	Height, inches.	Weight, pounds.	No. of Obs.	Height, inches.	Weight, pounds.
Fourteen	217	2.42	10.87	15	1.52	11.56	229	1.82	9.68	8	.52	7.41
Fifteen	109	2.45	13.29	17	1.26	8.64	132	1.09	8.23	20	.19	8.14
Sixteen	58	2.73	13.01	12	.83	5.50	109	.57	4.71	32	.11	5.23
Seventeen	31	1.53	8.29	10	1.54	5.35	54	.75	2.74	17	.17	4.82
Eighteen	19	.84	7.41	3	.24	7.30	45	.62	.64	12	.20	3.25
Nineteen	7	1.24	7.78	20	.73	3	.10	5.70

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 TABLE NO. 16.—*Showing Rate of Growth of Gotheborg School Boys During
Vacation and Term-time. (Wretling.)*

AGE.	No. of Observations.	Increments.	
		Three months vacation. Height in inches.	Nine months school. Height in inches.
Seven	121	2.62	8.40
Eight	239	3.72	8.49
Nine	368	4.42	8.95
Ten	452	5.54	9.90
Eleven	499	6.01	12.78
Twelve	483	7.85	16.04
Thirteen	506	10.85	13.09
Fourteen	487	10.27	15.69
Fifteen	299	10.14	8.87
Sixteen	159	7.15	7.88
Seventeen	34	7.06	2.20
	3,647		

TABLE NO. 1.—Showing Average Heights and Weights of Milwaukee School Boys.

AVERAGE HEIGHTS (without shoes).

AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY.	PARENTAGE.													
	Pure American.		American.		American and German.		German.		One or both English.		Irish.		Irrespective of Nationality.	
	No. of Obs.	Inches.	No. of Obs.	Inches.	No. of Obs.	Inches.	No. of Obs.	Inches.	No. of Obs.	Inches.	No. of Obs.	Inches.	No. of Obs.	Inches.
Four.....	4	39.85	8	40.35	4	39.55	33	40.88	.....	.....	2	39.25	64	39.98
Five.....	15	42.96	42	42.60	24	42.26	136	42.13	9	41.86	6	41.76	269	42.28
Six.....	26	43.75	71	43.53	46	43.80	292	44.20	19	43.92	15	44.80	546	44.08
Seven.....	35	46.18	83	46.13	49	46.54	313	46.96	30	46.06	24	46.76	593	46.69
Eight.....	39	48.32	77	48.32	43	48.35	308	48.01	27	48.52	26	47.75	575	48.05
Nine.....	38	50.64	81	50.72	39	49.95	293	49.86	31	49.83	28	50.21	544	50.00
Ten.....	36	52.37	63	52.10	34	52.30	300	51.78	28	51.89	25	51.72	543	51.85
Eleven.....	41	55.26	63	54.41	40	53.63	297	53.57	28	53.82	13	54.42	519	53.76
Twelve.....	32	56.35	49	55.69	25	54.72	246	54.93	23	55.91	13	55.09	337	54.98
Thirteen.....	42	57.79	56	57.55	26	57.94	180	57.19	17	58.59	9	56.44	347	57.47
Fourteen.....	30	59.62	42	59.76	14	60.88	103	59.15	17	60.37	10	59.61	212	59.89
Fifteen.....	26	62.66	32	62.84			42	61.96	9	63.81	6	63.18	107	62.34
Sixteen.....	17	66.70	22	65.80	8	63.84	21	63.66	6	67.46	1	63.50	59	65.07
Seventeen.....	7	68.01	10	67.50				8	66.25	5	66.10	1	66.30	32	66.60
Eighteen.....	4	70.05	6	69.08	.....	.....	7	65.45	.....	.....	2	68.40	19	67.44
Nineteen.....	3	69.10	3	69.10	.....	.....	3	68.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	68.68
Totals.....	395	.....	708	.....	352	.....	2,582	.....	249	.....	181	.....	4,773	.....

TABLE No. 2.—Showing Average Heights and Weights of Milwaukee School Boys.

AVERAGE SITTING HEIGHTS.

AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY.	PARENTAGE.														
	Pure American.		American.		American and German.		German.		One or both English.		Irish.		Irrespective of Nationality.		
	No. of Obs.	Inches.	No. of Obs.	Inches.	No. of Obs.	Inches.	No. of Obs.	Inches.	No. of Obs.	Inches.	No. of Obs.	Inches.	No. of Obs.	Inches.	
Four	4	22.47	8	22.71	4	22.32	33	22.48	2	22.70	2	21.95	65	22.65	
Five	15	23.87	42	23.75	24	23.67	135	23.53	8	23.36	6	23.28	264	23.53	
Six ..	26	24.51	68	24.48	46	24.32	293	24.13	17	24.62	15	24.67	557	24.39	
Seven	33	25.35	80	25.44	43	25.35	315	25.29	30	25.25	24	25.44	599	25.33	
Eight ..	40	26.49	76	26.38	44	26.22	314	26.16	27	26.35	26	26.07	581	26.17	
Nine	39	27.31	80	27.27	38	27.11	283	26.93	28	27.03	29	27.24	535	27.53	
Ten	37	28.06	62	27.92	36	27.93	323	27.22	30	27.89	12	27.79	544	27.71	
Eleven	39	29.18	61	28.86	42	28.36	299	28.03	27	28.44	13	28.44	522	28.55	
Twelve	33	29.79	49	29.49	27	28.73	249	28.96	23	28.96	14	29.21	436	29.01	
Thirteen	41	30.11	54	30.05	26	30.16	180	29.83	16	30.48	9	29.50	349	29.97	
Fourteen	30	31.20	42	31.17	14	31.71	99	30.86	16	31.54	10	31.13	210	31.13	
Fifteen	26	32.81	33	32.88	3	31.80	42	32.10	9	34.46	5	33.32	108	32.53	
Sixteen	18	34.77	22	34.40	2	32.55	23	33.25	7	35.27	5	34.46	59	34.00	
Seventeen	7	35.41	9	35.08	2	35.25	8	34.70	5	35.50	3	} 3,536	32	34.73	
Eighteen	6	35.03	6	35.03	7	34.90	} 35.37
Nineteen	3	35.73	3	35.73	3	36.27	26	
Totals	397	695	351	2,606	245	173	4,887	

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TABLE NO. 3.—*Showing Average Heights and Weights of Milwaukee School Boys.*

AVERAGE WEIGHTS (in ordinary dress).

AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY.	PARENTAGE.													
	Pure American.		American.		American and German.		German.		One or both English.		Irish.		Irrespective of Nationality.	
	No. of Obs.	Pounds.	No. of Obs.	Pounds.	No. of Obs.	Pounds.	No. of Obs.	Pounds.	No. of Obs.	Pounds.	No. of Obs.	Pounds.	No. of Obs.	Pounds.
Four	4	38.31	8	39.22	3	39.75	34	38.64	2	38.25	2	37.75	66	38.84
Five	16	42.30	44	41.69	23	41.08	162	41.55	8	40.97	7	40.86	296	41.09
Six	25	45.20	70	44.88	46	44.57	328	45.24	17	42.44	15	46.15	595	44.81
Seven	34	48.13	81	48.73	46	49.59	344	49.17	29	48.46	24	49.39	646	49.10
Eight	41	54.51	80	54.79	45	54.67	342	53.98	27	53.97	26	53.62	585	53.81
Nine	40	60.33	84	60.93	41	59.15	316	58.80	31	61.05	29	59.36	587	59.46
Ten	38	65.42	66	65.14	35	66.36	340	64.84	29	64.53	12	67.69	558	65.35
Eleven.....	37	74.28	93	72.29	43	70.53	313	70.81	28	72.29	14	71.50	543	70.92
Twelve.....	33	80.53	51	77.08	26	73.54	251	75.72	23	76.68	15	78.85	439	76.08
Thirteen.....	43	85.56	53	84.74	25	89.23	184	84.36	17	86.82	10	79.43	351	84.89
Fourteen.....	29	93.90	39	95.64	16	100.25	105	94.88	15	92.98	10	94.73	217	95.76
Fifteen.....	28	106.26	34	109.43	3	97.83	41	109.10	8	121.63	5	110.40	109	109.05
Sixteen.....	16	124.69	21	122.05	2	107.75	23	118.88	7	136.21	1	113.75	58	122.06
Seventeen.....	7	129.71	10	127.53	1	136.75	7	132.25	4	139.63	1	124.00	31	130.35
Eighteen.....	4	127.25	6	130.79	1	115.50	7	136.46	.....	.....	2	151.25	19	137.76
Nineteen.....	3	142.50	3	142.50	.....	.....	3	151.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	145.54
Totals.....	398	.....	743	.....	356	.....	2,800	.....	245	.....	173	.....	5,107	.....

The Growth of Children.

TABLE No. 4.— *Showing Average Heights and Weights of Milwaukee School Girls.*
 AVERAGE HEIGHTS (without shoes).

AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY.	PARENTAGE.													
	Pure American.		American.		American and German.		German.		One or both English.		Irish.		Irrespective of Nationality.	
	No. of Obs.	Inches.	No. of Obs.	Inches.	No. of Obs.	Inches.	No. of Obs.	Inches.	No. of Obs.	Inches.	No. of Obs.	Inches.	No. of Obs.	Inches.
Four	3	39.90	7	38.70	4	40.28	31	38.70	3	38.67	.....	.....	71	39.65
Five	16	41.72	33	40.66	17	42.09	174	40.54	11	42.75	10	41.78	231	41.72
Six	11	43.51	43	43.45	44	44.03	307	43.42	17	44.72	16	43.99	508	43.78
Seven	29	45.76	65	45.87	37	45.29	302	45.86	31	46.04	23	46.53	549	45.93
Eight	39	48.36	76	47.40	37	48.36	323	47.39	24	47.25	20	47.06	553	47.59
Nine	40	49.87	78	49.81	46	50.24	310	49.76	31	50.37	30	50.86	578	49.81
Ten	38	52.08	56	51.79	34	51.91	286	51.84	20	52.65	30	52.13	526	51.89
Eleven	50	55.15	65	54.40	33	53.98	270	53.46	25	54.82	24	54.25	507	53.80
Twelve	44	57.08	72	57.07	25	56.82	242	55.83	33	56.99	21	56.52	469	56.47
Thirteen	47	59.46	68	59.18	17	58.64	146	58.22	31	59.50	24	58.99	327	58.68
Fourteen	40	60.92	53	61.03	11	60.65	78	59.95	24	60.71	21	60.63	219	60.50
Fifteen	33	62.01	39	61.81	.....	.....	39	61.15	14	61.54	17	61.81	128	61.59
Sixteen	25	62.10	37	61.99	.....	.....	23	61.97	8	62.07	13	62.86	108	62.16
Seventeen	17	62.65	21	62.58	.....	.....	13	62.75	5	62.76	7	64.54	52	62.91
Eighteen	20	62.66	21	62.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	63.08	.....	.....	45	62.53
Nineteen	20	63.25	21	63.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	62.33	.....	.....	20	63.26
Totals	472	.....	755	.....	305	.....	2,544	.....	287	.....	256	.....	4,891	.....

The Growth of Children.

TABLE NO. 5.—*Showing Average Weights and Heights of Milwaukee School Girls.*

AVERAGE SITTING HEIGHTS.

AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY.	PARENTAGE.													
	Pure American.		American.		American and German.		German.		One or both English.		Irish.		Irrespective of Nationality.	
	No. of Obs.	Inches.	No. of Obs.	Inches.	No. of Obs.	Inches.	No. of Obs.	Inches.	No. of Obs.	Inches.	No. of Obs.	Inches.	No. of Obs.	Inches.
Four	3	22.70	7	22.23	4	22.37	30	22.14	3	22.37	4	21.20	71	22.18
Five	16	23.29	34	23.33	18	23.24	122	23.18	12	23.66	10	23.20	230	23.21
Six	11	24.29	44	24.28	48	24.43	296	24.27	17	24.80	16	24.49	502	24.29
Seven	29	25.30	68	25.24	34	24.86	301	25.15	31	25.14	24	25.66	549	25.21
Eight	38	26.52	77	26.29	37	26.31	320	25.80	25	25.61	20	25.64	544	25.87
Nine	40	26.74	77	26.81	48	27.09	313	26.74	31	26.99	29	27.20	576	26.81
Ten	38	27.90	57	27.75	34	27.58	284	27.64	20	28.06	31	28.03	514	27.71
Eleven	50	29.40	65	29.10	30	28.46	270	28.71	25	29.13	24	28.78	494	28.62
Twelve	43	30.15	70	30.36	25	30.08	244	29.40	33	29.94	20	29.53	466	29.59
Thirteen	47	31.44	67	31.31	19	31.01	145	30.66	30	31.70	24	31.48	329	30.99
Fourteen	40	32.19	52	32.18	12	32.52	78	31.74	22	32.13	22	32.28	218	31.83
Fifteen	33	33.00	39	33.02	3	33.47	38	32.39	14	33.08	17	33.08	130	32.88
Sixteen	26	33.17	36	33.18	.....	.....	23	33.20	8	33.56	13	33.73	106	33.35
Seventeen	17	33.70	22	33.78	.....	.....	13	33.72	5	34.00	8	34.55	54	33.89
Eighteen	19	33.81	23	33.73	.....	.....	4	33.15	6	33.88	4	33.35	45	33.67
Nineteen	2	33.88	11	34.19	.....	.....	3	33.33	4	33.43	.....	.....	20	33.88
Totals	452	.....	749	.....	312	.....	2,484	.....	286	.....	266	.....	4,848	.....

The Growth of Children.

TABLE NO. 6.—*Showing Average Heights and Weights of Milwaukee School Girls.*

AVERAGE WEIGHTS (in ordinary dress).

AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY.	PARENTAGE.													
	Pure American.		American.		American and German.		German.		One or both English.		Irish.		Irrespective of Nationality.	
	No. of Obs.	Pounds.	No. of Obs.	Pounds.	No. of Obs.	Pounds.	No. of Obs.	Pounds.	No. of Obs.	Pounds.	No. of Obs.	Pounds.	No. of Obs.	Pounds.
Four	3	37.67	8	36.38	4	38.00	38	36.49	3	36.75	4	33.56	80	36.29
Five	15	39.55	34	39.44	19	39.19	141	40.50	12	40.48	11	39.16	253	40.03
Six	11	42.45	44	42.50	46	43.92	308	43.23	17	44.99	17	42.88	525	43.12
Seven	38	46.74	69	46.53	41	46.51	326	46.94	33	47.05	23	48.39	591	46.97
Eight	39	52.81	79	51.80	41	52.61	322	50.83	28	49.81	21	49.69	595	50.87
Nine	41	56.35	82	55.67	49	59.00	335	55.52	31	56.67	31	59.94	621	56.44
Ten	40	61.70	61	61.77	37	61.98	312	62.82	22	67.68	31	63.13	554	62.45
Eleven	50	71.73	65	70.83	32	69.57	281	68.19	27	71.28	24	69.02	514	68.84
Twelve	43	82.98	72	82.17	28	80.24	240	75.36	33	79.99	22	78.68	478	77.82
Thirteen	47	91.62	66	89.64	21	88.14	145	86.64	31	92.08	25	88.56	336	87.96
Fourteen	46	96.36	58	98.84	11	99.27	75	95.30	24	96.58	22	96.32	229	97.64
Fifteen	33	105.90	40	104.71	3	128.58	40	105.66	15	103.60	17	105.09	132	105.87
Sixteen	26	107.21	37	106.74	2	102.25	23	112.54	8	104.19	13	119.96	109	110.58
Seventeen	17	115.06	22	114.60	.....	.....	13	120.40	5	111.95	8	114.47	54	113.32
Eighteen	20	116.74	23	115.68	.....	.....	4	107.88	6	117.00	4	114.56	45	112.48
Nineteen	9	121.61	11	119.93	.....	.....	3	109.75	4	113.19	.....	.....	20	117.30
Totals	478	.....	771	.....	334	.....	2,606	.....	299	.....	273	.....	5,130	.....

The Growth of Children.

TABLE NO. 7.— Showing Annual Growth and Ratio of Weight to Height of Milwaukee School Children.

BOYS.

AGE.	PARENTAGE.																							
	Pure American.			American.			American and German.			German.			One or both English.			Irish.			Irrespective of Nationality.					
	Annual increase.		Pounds per inch.	Annual increase.		Pounds per inch.	Annual increase.		Pounds per inch.	Annual increase.		Pounds per inch.	Annual increase.		Pounds per inch.	Annual increase.		Pounds per inch.	Annual increase.		Pounds per inch.			
	Height, inches.	Weight, pounds.		Height, inches.	Weight, pounds.		Height, inches.	Weight, pounds.		Height, inches.	Weight, pounds.		Height, inches.	Weight, pounds.		Height, inches.	Weight, pounds.		Height, inches.	Weight, pounds.		Height, inches.	Weight, pounds.	Height, inches.	Weight, pounds.
Four.....			.963			.971			1.005			.945						.961			.971			
Five.....	3.11	3.99	.984	2.25	2.47	.978	2.71	1.33	.972	1.25	2.91	.986	2.72	.978	2.51	3.11	.978	2.30	2.25	.971				
Six.....	.79	2.90	1.033	.93	3.19	1.031	1.54	3.49	1.017	2.07	3.69	1.023	2.06	1.47	.966	3.04	5.29	1.030	1.80	3.72	1.076			
Seven....	2.43	2.93	1.422	2.60	3.85	1.056	2.74	5.02	1.065	1.86	3.93	1.067	2.14	6.02	1.051	1.96	3.24	1.056	2.01	4.29	1.065			
Eight....	2.14	6.38	1.128	1.19	6.06	1.133	1.81	5.08	1.130	1.95	4.81	1.124	2.46	5.51	1.112	.99	4.23	1.122	1.96	4.71	1.119			
Nine.....	2.32	5.82	1.191	2.40	6.14	1.201	1.60	4.48	1.184	1.85	4.82	1.179	1.31	7.08	1.225	2.46	5.74	1.182	1.18	5.65	1.189			
Ten.....	1.73	5.09	1.249	1.38	4.21	1.250	2.35	7.21	1.268	1.92	6.04	1.252	2.06	3.48	1.243	1.51	8.33	1.308	1.85	5.89	1.260			
Eleven...	2.89	8.86	1.344	2.31	7.15	1.328	1.33	4.17	1.315	1.89	5.97	1.321	1.93	7.76	1.343	2.70	3.81	1.313	1.91	5.57	1.319			
Twelve...	1.09	6.25	1.429	1.28	4.79	1.384	1.09	3.01	1.343	1.36	4.91	1.379	2.09	4.39	1.371	.67	7.35	1.431	1.22	5.16	1.383			
Thirteen..	1.44	5.03	1.480	1.86	7.66	1.472	3.22	15.69	1.540	2.26	8.64	1.475	2.68	10.14	1.481	1.35	.53	1.407	2.49	8.81	1.477			
Fourteen..	1.83	8.34	1.500	2.21	1.090	1.600	2.94	11.02	1.652	1.96	10.52	1.604	1.78	6.16	1.540	3.17	15.30	1.589	2.42	10.87	1.598			
Fifteen...	3.04	1.236	1.695	3.08	1.379	1.742	2.96	8.50	.....	2.81	14.22	1.762	3.44	28.65	1.906	3.57	15.67	1.747	2.45	13.29	1.749		
Sixteen...	4.04	1.843	1.854	2.96	1.262	1.854				1.70	9.78	1.867	3.65	14.58	2.019	.32	3.35	1.791	2.73	13.01	1.875
Seventeen..	1.31	5.02	1.907	1.70	5.48	1.880				2.59	13.37	1.996	3.42	2.121	2.80	10.25	1.870	1.53	8.29	1.957
Eighteen..	1.65	4.07	1.816	1.58	3.26	1.893	.....	.....	.....	.02	4.21	2.084	.....	.....	.....	2.10	27.25	2.211	.84	7.41	2.042
Nineteen..			2.062	.02	1.171	2.062	1.24	7.78	2.119

The Growth of Children.

TABLE No. 8.—Showing Annual Growth and Ratio of Weight to Height of Milwaukee School Children.

GIRLS.

AGE.	PARENTAGE.																				
	Pure American.			American.			American and German.			German.			One or both English.			Irish.			Irrespective of Nationality.		
	Annual increase.		Pounds per inch.	Annual increase.		Pounds per inch.	Annual increase.		Pounds per inch.	Annual increase.		Pounds per inch.	Annual increase.		Pounds per inch.	Annual increase.		Pounds per inch.	Annual increase.		Pounds per inch.
	Height, inches.	Weight, pounds.		Height, inches.	Weight, pounds.		Height, inches.	Weight, pounds.		Height, inches.	Weight, pounds.		Height, inches.	Weight, pounds.		Height, inches.	Weight, pounds.		Height, inches.	Weight, pounds.	
Four.....			.944			.940			.943			.942			.950						
Five.....	1.82	2.88	.947	2.96	3.06	.969	1.81	1.19	.931	1.84											.915
Six.....	1.79	2.90	.975	2.79	3.06	.978	1.94	4.73	.997	2.88	4.01	.999	4.08	3.73	.946	2.21	5.60	.937	2.07	3.74	.959
Seven.....	2.25	4.29	1.021	2.42	4.03	1.014	1.26	2.59	1.026	2.44	2.73	.995	1.97	4.51	1.006	2.54	3.72	.974	2.06	3.09	.987
Eight.....	2.60	6.07	1.091	1.53	5.27	1.092	3.05	6.10	1.087	1.53	3.71	1.023	1.32	2.06	1.021	.53	5.51	1.039	2.15	3.85	1.026
Nine.....	1.51	3.54	1.129	2.41	3.87	1.117	1.98	6.39	1.134	2.37	3.89	1.072	1.21	2.76	1.054	3.80	1.30	1.055	1.66	3.90	1.068
Ten.....	2.21	5.35	1.184	1.98	6.10	1.192	1.67	2.98	1.193	2.08	4.69	1.115	3.12	6.86	1.125	1.27	10.25	1.178	2.22	5.57	1.133
Eleven.....	3.07	10.03	1.300	2.61	9.06	1.302	2.07	7.59	1.288	1.62	7.30	1.211	2.28	11.01	1.285	2.13	3.19	1.211	2.08	6.01	1.203
Twelve.....	1.93	11.25	1.453	2.67	11.34	1.439	2.84	10.67	1.412	2.37	5.37	1.273	2.17	3.60	1.300	2.26	5.89	1.273	1.91	6.39	1.279
Thirteen...	2.38	8.64	1.540	2.11	7.47	1.514	1.82	7.90	1.503	2.39	7.17	1.354	2.17	8.71	1.403	2.47	9.66	1.392	2.67	8.98	1.378
Fourteen...	1.46	4.44	1.576	1.85	9.20	1.619	2.01	11.13	1.636	1.73	11.28	1.483	2.51	12.09	1.547	1.64	9.88	1.501	2.21	10.14	1.49.
Fifteen....	1.19	8.84	1.707	.78	5.87	1.694		29.31		1.20	8.66	1.590	1.21	4.50	1.590	1.18	7.76	1.593	1.82	9.68	1.613
Sixteen....	.09	1.31	1.726	.18	2.03	1.721				.82	10.36	1.727	.83	7.02	1.683	1.05	8.77	1.700	1.09	8.23	1.718
Seventeen..	.55	7.85	1.836	.59	7.86	1.831				.78	6.88	1.816	.53	.59	1.678	1.68	14.87	1.919	.57	4.71	1.778
Eighteen...	.01	1.68	1.863	.32	1.08	1.839						1.918	.69	7.76	1.783			1.773	.75	2.74	1.801
Nineteen...	.59	4.87	1.922	.21	4.25	1.900					3.75		.32	5.05	1.854				.62		1.798
														1.815					.73	.64	1.854

The Growth of Children.

The Growth of Children.

APPENDIX.

Since writing this report I have received through the courtesy of Dr. L. B. Tuckerman, of Cleveland, Ohio, the dates of first menstruation of eighty-two girls, as follows:

Between 10 and 11 years of age.....	2
Between 11 and 12 years of age.....	2
Between 12 and 13 years of age.....	6
Between 13 and 14 years of age.....	22
Between 14 and 15 years of age.....	25
Between 15 and 16 years of age.....	20
Between 16 and 17 years of age.....	4
Between 17 and 18 years of age.....	1
Total	<u>82</u>

Tobacco and its Effects.

TOBACCO AND ITS EFFECTS.

BY G. F. WITTER, M. D., OF GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

In this age it becomes more and more the aim of the sanitarian to search out the avoidable causes of sickness, and to admonish the people to order their lives in accordance with Nature's laws, and thus avoid many evils that otherwise they must endure. The medical profession has had much to do in relieving the suffering in the world that has been due to accident or indiscretion, but it has not hitherto taken that interest in discovering and endeavoring to remove the causes of ill-health which will be the foundation of a large part of the medical science of the immediate future.

It is not difficult to see that there are at present many vast and wholly unexplored fields in the province of preventive medicine. Public hygiene is yet in its infancy. Certain forces are at work producing illness, and a huge amount of drugs is used to counteract the evil tendencies thus engendered, while no sufficient attention is given to the causes that have occasioned the sickness, the removal of which would restore health with little or no medicine. We study fully the symptoms and effects of disease, but we have not as yet investigated its sources with anything like the same thoroughness. The communicable diseases, as Scarlet Fever, Measles, Diphtheria, Yellow Fever, etc., we know by their manifestations; but no one has yet made us fully acquainted with the methods by which they invade the human system. Some may have undertaken to explain their mysteries, but nothing more has been accomplished than to show how the body may at times be prepared for the invasions of disease, as the ground is prepared by plowing and harrowing for the reception of the seed. We do not yet know whether a given disease is developed from germs, from invisible and indefinable miasma, or through tendencies inherent in the individual, or whether it is partly or wholly due to long-continued habits of abuse.

Impressed with the ideas that a very large proportion of the suf-

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fering in the world has been brought about by ignorance, not only among the wholly uneducated, but also among those possessing — or at any rate claiming the possession of a higher degree of cultivation, a larger amount of knowledge, and that many diseases, the origin of which is regarded as obscure and mysterious, are really often due to the bad habits of the individual, we propose in the following pages to discuss the effects of one habit which we consider a bad one, i. e., the use of tobacco and its influence on health.

It is well known that tobacco is used in every conceivable dose, from the most heroic to the infinitesimal; in every nation and in all ranks of society its way is established; the gray-haired patriarch is not too old, nor is the boy of ten too young to be its willing subject; alike in the filthiest slums and byways and in the promenades and avenues where the highest fashion and the most polite society are found, it is present. It sits in our legislative halls, both state and national; it travels by every conveyance on land and water. The offices of the lawyer and physician and the sanctum of the clergyman are alike under its cloud. The coarse and blustering and the elegant, refined and scholarly are equally its victims. Tobacco's insidious spell has fallen upon the world, and the pipe, the cigar and the snuff-box are a common solace among all ranks and conditions of men.

“One of the most remarkable circumstances connected with the history of tobacco is the rapidity with which its growth has spread and its consumption increased.” The enormous extent to which its use has attained in Great Britain and other countries is briefly shown in the following figures:

In Great Britain the total consumption has been:

In 1857.. .. .	32,856,913 lbs.
In 1867.	40,720,767 lbs.
In 1875.	49,951,830 lbs.
In 1880.	50,000,000 lbs.
In France, the amount entered for consumption in 1880 was	45,000,000 lbs.
In Austria, during the same year	81,000,000 lbs.
In Russia, during the same year.....	25,000,000 lbs.

The extent to which its use has increased in our own country

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may be judged with tolerable accuracy by a comparison of the census returns given herewith, which show the tobacco production of the states and territories for the census years 1870 and 1880, the increase being 210,372,232 lbs. during the decade, or rather more than 80 per cent. These figures become more significant when it is known that the crop of 1880 was only a medium crop, and not at all in excess of the present requirements for home consumption and exportation.

“Fifteen states produce now, as in 1870, more than 90 per cent. of the tobacco of the United States; of these fifteen, only Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Massachusetts produce less than in 1870. Kentucky occupies the first position, producing thirty-six per cent. of the total amount; Virginia holds the second place, raising 80,099,838 lbs. against 60,000 lbs. in 1862; Pennsylvania has advanced from the twelfth place to the third, Wisconsin from the fifteenth to the tenth, and North Carolina, Connecticut and New York have each gained one point, making North Carolina sixth, Connecticut eighth, and New York twelfth in the rank of tobacco states. The changes of the decade may appear more clearly in the following statement:

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A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, SHOWING THE TOBACCO PRODUCTION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES FOR THE CENSUS YEARS 1880 AND 1870, WITH THE ACREAGE OF 1880.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1880.		1870.
	Acreage.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Total.....	637,659	473,107,573	262,735,341
Alabama	2,198	452,556	152,742
Arizona	1	600	100
Arkansas	2,064	970,220	594,886
California	84	73,317	63,809
Colorado			890
Connecticut	8,666	14,044,652	8,328,798
Dakota	7	2,107	
Delaware	5	1,353	250
District of Columbia	2	1,400	
Florida	102	22,197	157,405
Georgia	1,057	231,198	288,596
Idaho	2	400	
Illinois	5,625	3,936,700	5,249,274
Indiana	11,955	8,872,842	9,325,392
Iowa	694	420,722	71,792
Kansas	334	191,749	33,241
Kentucky	226,127	171,121,134	105,305,869
Louisiana	264	56,564	15,541
Maine	3	350	15
Maryland	38,174	26,082,147	15,785,339
Massachusetts	3,358	5,369,436	7,312,885
Michigan	173	84,333	5,385
Minnesota	167	70,389	8,247
Mississippi	1,475	415,248	61,012
Missouri	15,500	11,994,077	12,320,483
Montana			600
Nebraska	106	58,529	5,988
Nevada	2	1,500	25
New Hampshire	88	170,843	155,334
New Jersey	154	171,405	40,871
New Mexico	10	1,249	8,587
New York	4,938	6,553,351	2,349,798
North Carolina	57,215	26,986,448	11,150,087
Ohio	34,679	34,725,405	18,741,973
Oregon	46	17,860	3,847
Pennsylvania	27,567	36,957,772	3,467,539
Rhode Island	3	925	796
South Carolina	183	46,144	34,805
Tennessee	41,532	29,365,052	21,465,452
Texas	702	222,398	59,706
Utah			
Vermont	83	131,422	72,671
Virginia	139,423	80,099,838	37,086,364
Washington Territory	9	7,072	1,682
West Virginia	4,071	2,296,146	2,046,452
Wisconsin	8,811	10,878,463	960,813
Wyoming			

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Thus it will be seen that the amount of money expended and changing hands for tobacco, in this country alone, is enormous; allowing ten cents per pound for the raw material in 1880, it reached the sum of \$47,310,757.30, and this only on the first change from the producer's into the manufacturer's hands, to say nothing of the added value given to it in the factory, and the added cost due to the revenue tax. What more effectual argument can be made by the economist than the simple presentation of these figures? The official returns show that in Germany, Spain, Holland, Great Britain and the United States *tobacco costs more than bread*. "A single firm in New York paid to the government *in one month* in 1880, a revenue tax of \$120,000! The average monthly tax paid by this house for Internal Revenue is over \$100,000. The shipment of snuff by this concern to one city in North Carolina amounts to one hundred pounds per month." We learn from the Internal Revenue Reports that more than ninety-five million pounds of manufactured tobacco, and one billion, three hundred millions of cigars are used in the United States every year, at an expense of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, while the revenue tax amounts to one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. In the city of New York alone, about seventy-five millions of cigars are annually consumed at a cost of more than nine millions of dollars.

Now we do not assume that this outlay is wrong because it is so enormous. There is said to be no better use for money as a general thing than to "spend it as one goes along." This, however, is a question of spending money to the best advantage; there ought to be no doubt in regard to the character of any personal indulgence which draws so largely upon the resources, usually moderate in American homes, on which the whole family depends, from which must come whatever its members have of education, recreation, etc., in short all that gives form and tone to character; and more than this, "No man is so rich that he has a right to spend money to his own, or his fellow's undoing."

If, moreover, it shall become apparent on analysis that there is an actual food value to tobacco, or if it prove a health producing agency, or even a valuable luxury, the enormous tax above referred

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to will not appear so appalling. And this suggests a reference to the chemical constitution of tobacco.

The constituents which chiefly give tobacco its peculiar characteristics are, an alkaloid called Nicotina, a substance called Nicotianin or Tobacco Camphor, of which little is known (but concerning which it has been noted that upon the greater or less proportion of it depends the estimation in which a given sample of tobacco is held, the choicest tobaccos containing the largest percentage), and an empyreumatic oil of complex constitution. The alkaloid, Nicotina, has the odor of tobacco, and possesses very poisonous qualities; in this respect it is equal to prussic acid, a single drop being sufficient to kill a dog. "Its vapor is so irritating that it is difficult to breathe in a room where a single drop has been vaporized." Nicotina taken internally in very minute quantity produces great muscular depression, occasionally convulsions, and at last paralysis and death. The proportion of this substance contained in the dry leaf of tobacco varies from two to seven per cent. Besides these two volatile substances existing in the leaf ready formed, there is another of an oily nature produced when the tobacco is distilled alone in a retort, and to a certain extent also when it is burned in a pipe; it is acrid and disagreeable in taste, and has narcotic and poisonous properties. One drop applied to the tongue of a cat caused convulsions followed by death in ten minutes.

There are various adulterations of tobacco, especially in countries where high duties hold out a temptation to fraud. The leaves of other plants dried and flavored with tobacco extract are frequently found in manufactured tobacco; paper and hay are sometimes used, but the more common adulterants are said to be the leaves of rhubarb, dock, burdock, cabbage, etc. "It is not surprising, therefore, to meet with manufactured tobaccos possessing a thousand different flavors for which the chemistry of the leaf can in no way account."

"Extensively as tobacco is used, it is remarkable how very few persons can state distinctly the effects which it produces upon them; why they began and for what reason they continue the indulgence.

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If the reader be a user of tobacco, let him ask himself these questions, and he will probably be surprised to note how little satisfactory the answers he receives will be. Indeed, few have cared to analyze their sensations while under its influence, or if they have analyzed them have cared to tell truly what kind of enjoyment it is which they seek in its use."

Turning to another branch of the subject and examining more fully the physiological effects of tobacco, we find that physiologists are not agreed in regard to the peculiar mode of its action. The nerves are considered by some as being probably the principal medium, but the cases on record where death has been produced by the application of small quantities to wounds would indicate that the process is more complex. The whole subject of the physiological action of tobacco is so complicated that but little is really known concerning it; there is, it is said, a remarkable difference between the action of the alkaloid and the essential oil, the one of which possesses the power of paralyzing the heart's action, while the other has no such property. Given to a person in ordinarily good health but unaccustomed to its use, tobacco either chewed or smoked, causes distressing sickness at the stomach, fullness at the head, and frequently ringing in the ears and giddiness, relaxation of the bowels, partial paralysis of the sphincter muscles, especially those of the large intestine, and other equally serious effects. These conditions are not all met with in each case, but a sufficient number is always present to startle any one who sees them for the first time.

Persons of a nervous temperament have found it impossible for a long time after beginning the use of tobacco to indulge in it without experiencing decidedly unpleasant sensations. Dr. Pereira says that "In small doses tobacco causes a sensation of heat in the throat, and sometimes a feeling of warmth in the stomach. These effects are less obvious when the agent is taken in liquid form and largely diluted. By repetition it usually acts as a diuretic, and less frequently as a laxative. Accompanying these effects are often nausea and a peculiar feeling usually described as giddiness, scarcely according, however, with the ordinary acceptance of that

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term. In larger doses it produces nausea, vomiting and purging; though it seldom gives rise to abdominal pain, it produces a most distressing sensation of uneasiness at the pit of the stomach. It occasionally acts as an anodyne, or more rarely promotes sleep. But its most remarkable effects are languor, fullness, relaxation of the muscles, trembling of the limbs, great anxiety and tendency to faint. Vision is frequently obscured; the ideas are confused, and the pulse is small and weak; respiration is somewhat laborious; the surface is cold and clammy, or covered with a cold sweat, and in extreme cases, convulsive movements are observed. In excessive doses the effects are of the same kind, but more violent in degree. The more prominent symptoms in addition to those already noted are extreme weakness and relaxation, depression of the vascular system (manifested by feeble pulse, pallor, cold sweat and tendency to faint), convulsive movements followed by paralysis, and a kind of torpor sometimes terminating in death."

One would suppose that a substance producing such effects as those just described at the beginning of its use would be very soon abandoned. "Nothing, however, with mankind appears so attractive as a habit surrounded by all the attributes which lift it into the dignity of a fashion."

The enormous consumption of tobacco in our country heretofore mentioned has been ascertained from the yearly returns of the revenue officers, but the physical, mental and moral deterioration resulting therefrom admit of no such tangible analysis. These, although sure, are slow and imperceptible in their development, and it is therefore impossible to estimate the amount of the injury which tobacco thus inflicts upon the public welfare. We cannot do better in this connection than quote the remarks of Dr. B. W. Richardson, an eminent practitioner, whose researches are taken by Chambers as the basis of his treatise on tobacco. Richardson declares "that in the confirmed smoker there is a constant functional disturbance which extends to the blood, the stomach, the heart, the lungs, the brain and the nerves." That does not leave much of the man except his hair and his bones. He says further that "the use of tobacco gives a doubtful pleasure for a certain

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penalty; that so long as the practice is continued the smoker is out of health; his stomach only partly digests; his heart labors unnaturally; his blood is not fully oxygenized."

Dr. Hassall says: "Tobacco owes its chief properties to the presence of two principles, both of which give the worst possible effects upon the human system, when taken pure." Both of these active principles have been shown by Zeise and Milsens to be present in the smoke of tobacco; they are therefore not destroyed by the combustion of tobacco, whether in the form of cigars or when used in a pipe. They are inhaled in the act of smoking and thus are taken into the lungs and stomach; especially is this the case when the saliva, impregnated with smoke, is swallowed. That these active constituents are actually absorbed and make their way into the system is further proved by the sickness, giddiness and death-like faintness experienced by those unaccustomed to smoking; the difference in the effects in the case of habitual smokers being caused by the fact that the system becomes inured to the use of tobacco, and therefore grows less susceptible to its influence.

Dr. Prout says: "Tobacco disorders the assimilative functions in general, but particularly, as I believe, the assimilation of the saccharine principles. I have never been able, indeed, to trace the development of Oxalic Acid to the use of tobacco, but that some analogous and equally poisonous principle is generated in certain individuals by its abuse is evident from their cachectic looks, and from the dark, and often greenish yellow tint of the blood. That severe and peculiar dyspeptic symptoms are sometimes produced by inveterate snuff-taking is known, and I have more than once seen such cases terminate fatally, with malignant disease of the stomach and liver. Great smokers, also, especially those who use short pipes and cigars, are said to be liable to cancerous affections of the lips. But it happens with tobacco as with deleterious articles of diet: the strong and healthy suffer comparatively little, while the weak and predisposed to disease fall victims to its poisonous operation. Surely if the dictates of reason were allowed to prevail, an article so injurious to health and so offensive in all its forms and modes of employment, must speedily be banished from common use."

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Sir Benjamin Brodie, in his *Physiological Researches*, published in 1854, says: "We may conclude that the empyreumatic oil of tobacco occasions death by destroying the functions of the brain without directly acting on the circulation. In other words, its effects are similar to those of alcohol, the juice of aconite and the essential oil of almonds." This testimony might be greatly increased were it necessary or desirable to add to it.

On the other hand, the advocates and friends of tobacco consider it a harmless luxury, and hold that "it soothes irritated nerves, clears and sharpens the exhausted intellect, fills an indefinable vacancy, produces a satisfied and calm condition of the mind, dispels loneliness, relieves weariness, and induces repose." They assert that its bad effects are only transient, that no organic lesions are ever to be observed which can be certainly traced to its use. In answer to all of which, Dr. T. F. Rumbold says: "It is seen that the system must be in a more or less vigorous condition to allow of the use of tobacco, plainly proving that it is a depressor of the nervous system; it as plainly follows that it is while the depression process is going on that the pleasurable feeling is experienced." It does not soothe the nerves until by its primary effects it has first irritated them; it would of course be absurd to say that it soothes unirritated nerves. It cannot clear and sharpen the exhausted intellect until it has first beclouded and dulled the intellect. It cannot fill an indefinable vacancy until it has caused this vacancy. It cannot induce a calm and satisfied condition of the mind except it has first induced a restless and unsatisfied condition, nor can it induce repose until it has caused sleeplessness. Will the lad who has just smoked his first pipe or cigar say that it has soothed his nerves, cleared and sharpened his intellect, satisfied and calmed his mind or induced repose? Even though his nerves were irritated, his intellect dull and exhausted, his mind restless and his eyes sleepless, has his cigar given him the least relief? What evidence have we beyond the assertions of the users of tobacco whose nerves are already perverted, that the exhilaration of which they tell us causes any greater enjoyment of life than would have been experienced had tobacco never been known? Is

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the consumer of a narcotic, who is fully under its influence, in a fit condition to judge whether or not he enjoys life better in consequence of his indulgence? If his sensibilities are perverted is not his judgment also perverted with respect to those sensibilities?

There seems to be little room for doubt that tobacco perpetrates a most successful deception upon its users by inducing them to believe that its effects are exhilarating when the so-called exhilaration is in fact only the sensation of relief from its primary effects, and a hallucination brought on by the narcotic and perverting action of tobacco on the sympathetic nerves. Had we not used tobacco ourselves to excess during fifteen years, we should not be able to speak so definitely with regard to its effects.

The dangers and the injuries already discussed as resulting from the use of tobacco are manifest; but there is an effect not yet mentioned, which threatens ultimately to produce a great national calamity — nothing less than a tendency to gradual enfeeblement of mind, — progressive loss of intellectual power and vigor. That this is no chimera known and well proven facts will testify.

In 1862, Napoleon III of France had his attention called to the facts that there were more than five times as many paralytics and lunatics in the hospitals of France than there were in proportion to the population thirty years before, and that the government revenue from the tobacco monopoly had increased during that time in about an equal ratio. He appointed a commission of scientific men to examine whether this were a case of cause and effect or only a coincidence. This commission devoted much time and attention to the young men in the government training schools, dividing the students into two classes — the smokers and the non-smokers. The latter were found so much superior physically, mentally and morally, that the Emperor at once prohibited the use of tobacco by students in all the schools under governmental supervision throughout the country.

But we are not compelled to consult the statistics of Europe in order to present examples of this kind.

Probably as conclusive evidence as the most exacting can demand in regard to the effects of smoking upon the constitution of

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the young, and even the most vigorous among the young, is to be found in the testimony given by the action of the authorities of the U. S. Naval School at Annapolis, and those of the military academy at West Point. It is well known that only lads who are close approximations to physical perfection can pass the rigorous examination to which all candidates for admission are subjected at these institutions; if such boys as are there to be seen cannot endure the strain which tobacco puts upon them, it is fair to ask, who can? Yet, after a full trial of the experiment, extending over the period of three years, we find Dr. Gihon, Medical Director of the United States Navy, using the following language in regard to the use of tobacco at the Naval School:

“ I have urged upon the superintendent, as my last official utterance before leaving this institution, the fact, of the truth of which five years' experience as health officer of this station has satisfied me, that beyond all other things the future health and usefulness of the lads educated at this school require the actual interdiction of tobacco. In this opinion I have been sustained not only by all my colleagues, but by all other sanitarians in military and civil life whose views I have been able to learn, while I know it to be the belief of the officer who is to succeed me in the charge of this department, and who was one of the board of medical officers which in 1875 reported ‘that the regulations against the use of tobacco in any form cannot be made too stringent.’ Since three successive annual boards of visitors have indorsed the prohibition of tobacco as a ‘wise sanitary provision,’ and the last of these boards on being informed that the regulation against its use was not then in operation (June 10, 1879) emphatically recommended that ‘its strict enforcement be at once restored.’ * * * * *

An agent * * * that is actually capable of such potent evil, * * * which determines functional disease of the heart, which impairs vision, blunts the memory, and interferes with mental effort and application, ought, in my opinion as a sanitary officer, at whatever cost of vigilance, to be rigorously interdicted. * * * * *

The difficulty of restraining smoking should be no more valid excuse for its tolerance in the face of sanitary objections of such magnitude than for the toleration of ‘frenching, or gouging, or hazing.’ The use of stimulating liquors is forbidden, but that the regulation prohibiting it is evaded is shown by the empty whisky bottles which are picked up outside the cadets' quarters; but it is not proposed to allow drinking on this account, although as a sanitary fact, a half-pint of table claret or of beer would be a wiser indulgence than a cigar or the innumerable cigarettes, which latter there is

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good reason to believe cause injury to the health from other agents than the mere tobacco which they may contain.

"I have dwelt at such length on this topic feeling assured that I shall have done no act of greater good to this school, in the success of which I have so profound an interest, than if I can succeed in saving its pupils from the impairment of health which is sure to result from the unrestrained premature use of tobacco."

We doubt not that many a parent in this broad land thanked Dr. Gihon from his inmost heart for the exhibit of the evils following on the use of tobacco by growing boys, however robust, made in the paper from which the above extracts are quoted. And Rear Admiral Rodgers deserved their gratitude no less when he issued the following order, which explains itself:

"U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY, *Annapolis, Md., June 14, 1881.*

"Order No. 1.

"The experiment of permitting the Naval Cadets to smoke at the Naval Academy having been fairly tried for nearly three years, has been found injurious to their health, discipline and powers of study.

"The Medical Officers of the Academy and the Academic Board urge in the strongest terms that this permission to smoke be revoked.

"Therefore, with the consent of the Honorable, the Secretary of the Navy, I have to forbid the further use of tobacco by the Naval Cadets, and to declare that the prohibition in relation to tobacco contained in paragraph 169 of the Naval Academy regulations will be strictly enforced.

(Signed)

"C. R. P. RODGERS, *Rear Admiral, Supt.*"

And not only at the Naval School has this salutary action been taken. "The recommendation of the Academic Board that paragraph 129, Regulations of the U. S. Military Academy of 1877 be expunged, and that the following be substituted for it: *The use of tobacco in any form by Cadets is prohibited*; has been approved by the Secretary of War. General Order No. 6. June 11, 1881, Headquarters U. S. Military Academy."

If youth be the flower of a nation, and if it be in the flower that we are to look for the promise of the future fruit, surely no wiser steps could have been taken than those indicated in the two orders just quoted — orders which being enforced will certainly increase the vigor even of the elect of our youth who constitute the membership of these two great national schools, and can hardly fail at the same time to confer on them the graces of an added refinement.

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Another point connected with the use of tobacco, the consideration of which no physician *can* and no parent *ought* to overlook, is that of heredity — the question of the transmission of various traits, not only to the immediate descendants but to those more remote. This question is so extensive, and involves such important considerations of family entailments and social and race deterioration or elevation, that we trust we shall be pardoned for dwelling upon it a little, the more especially as the records of our insane asylums point clearly to some cause for the rapid increase of brain and neurotic troubles. Should this cause prove to be the abuse, to say nothing of the use of tobacco, we may yet find that the germs of premature decay thus widely spread over the land are more dangerous than those other germs of whose deadly powers we have of late years heard not a little.

It is a fact within the experience of every one, that a scar upon the body remains practically indelible through life; that it can neither be washed out nor worn out; that in spite of all the changes incident to growth and waste and repair, notwithstanding the continual flux of particles, it is constantly and accurately reproduced. A child is born and meets, it may be in the years of infancy, with some accidental injury which causes destruction of tissue and a consequent scar; that scar remains to mark the site of the injury through the whole existence of the individual, goes with him into his coffin, and remains to prove his physical identity until the body decays. But not one single particle of all the many particles that went to make up the body of the child at the time the injury was received was buried with the body of the man when at last he died. *Something* reproduced that scar, however, as the body grew and as the system threw off particle after particle, day by day and hour by hour, until the renewal was completed, then only to be recommenced; and that something which constituted the identity of the man was injured by the accident which produced the scarring. Here is a mysterious fact, but none the less incontrovertible, right before every one of us each day; and what is true of the comparatively coarse outer integuments of skin and muscle is also true of the marvelously delicate tissues that go to make up brain and nervous

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system. Our great psychologists seem tending toward the conclusion, which some at least among them have fully adopted, that the characteristics, mental and physical, which distinguish whole families, in some cases whole tribes and nations, are attributable to alterations of tissue which partake very much of the nature of the alteration produced by an injury which we call a scar, and which, when affecting the delicate nervous and cerebral tissues, may be transmitted from one generation to another. "The fathers have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth are set on edge."

Men cannot live without acquiring habits, and these habits which react on bodily conformation to a greater or less extent, do the same thing, it is highly probable, on the mind. Who can doubt, that has ever listened to an old man telling for the hundredth time some story of his younger days, that the habit of telling has induced some permanent effect upon his brain tissue—that the mind is moving, as it were, in a groove? And who can doubt that habit, whether good or bad, acts upon every one much in the same way, producing grooves which are made deep and yet deeper by every repetition of the habitual action, which in its turn is thus rendered more and more easy, until it at last becomes automatic, instinctive, practically a part of the organization of the individual, ready to be transmitted to his offspring, and through them, it may be in an intensified form, to distant generations?

Thus when the appetite for tobacco is fully established, as it has been in instances almost innumerable, when an individual has come so fully under its influence that to forego its indulgence is an impossibility, there can be little room for doubt that some change has been brought about in his organization that may be, and very possibly often is, transmitted to his children. It would, perhaps, be too much to say that a child of the second generation will come into the world with an appetite for tobacco fully formed; but it seems exceedingly probable that, with this or any similar habit firmly fixed in the father, a modification of the system has been brought about which may be transmitted in a less decided degree to the child, for whom the formation of the habit or the acquisition of the appetite is thus rendered easier—in whom perhaps its

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development at a comparatively early age may be looked for with a great confidence; and it is evident that but a few repetitions of this process in successive generations are needed to produce a family, or a tribe, or even a whole race, in whom the habit shall be innate and shall appear among the earliest manifestations of liking or disliking. That this is not a mere theory—that, so far from such being the case, it is an established fact—is proven by the testimony of travelers in East India and among those races of Central and South America with whose ancestors the use of tobacco probably first originated, and where we are told that children yet unable to walk are to be seen carried at the mother's back, papoose fashion, or astride of her hip, puffing at a cigarette, identical in kind with that which the mother herself is enjoying, and seemingly finding it more of a necessity than many things which our own children reckon among the essentials of existence! Do we desire to see any such state of things in our own country? It is not enough to say that such instances are to be met with only among barbarians; we have only to keep our eyes open as we walk the streets of any of our cities to see that the tendency is toward that consummation; if further evidence than that thus obtainable is wanted, we have only to consult the records of the United States navy to learn that "the most prominent cause of rejection of candidates for apprenticeship is irritable heart, caused in most cases primarily by tobacco." Do such things look as though there were absolutely no danger? Do they not rather point to the conclusion that the tobacco habit is making seriously rapid headway among us by means of heredity as at least one of, it may be, many causes.

We are well aware that other views are taken than those that we have thus far expressed. We know that medical journals have lately claimed that the use of tobacco is upon the whole rather beneficial than otherwise; that it is pleaded in extenuation of the many heavy indictments drawn against it, that it produces no organic lesions which the scapel of the *post mortem* examiner can detect; that the damage produced is rather functional than structural; that it works badly with only a minority of the many who use it, and that if it be once given up all bad effects disappear, if not

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immediately, certainly very soon after its discontinuance. We know, moreover, all that is claimed for it on the score of its widespread use and on the ground of the testimony in its favor by the many who employ it, but we note that all physiologists, with so far as we know not a single exception, condemn its use by those who have not yet attained their growth.

The late Professor Parke, himself, if we mistake not, a smoker, says: "I think we must decidedly admit injury from excess; from moderate use I can see no harm except it may be in youth." And this is the most favorable utterance we have found, for even in the periodical from which we take the above extract, we find in close connection with Dr. Parke's utterance the following: "If we are willing to accept the opinions which sanitarians in other nations have formed, we have a very decided one ready to our hand in Switzerland. That intelligent republic enacted a law last year (1880) prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors under fifteen years of age, and making it an offense against the law for such to smoke. Hence a boy of twelve or fourteen who parades the streets of Geneva or Berne with a cigar in his mouth is liable to be arrested and committed to the police station; and, as they have a disagreeable habit in that republic of enforcing the laws they enact, such would pretty certainly be the juvenile smoker's fate. We recommend to our fellow countrymen their manner of dealing with the habit, which, whether harmless or not to most adults, is unquestionably of great injury to young boys." And another periodical of equal prominence in medical science says: "It is the duty of our public school instructors to make the facts in regard to tobacco known and impressively felt by their scholars, and we hope that this field of sanitary mission work will be actively occupied. Sewer-gas is bad enough, but a boy had better learn his Latin over a trap than get the habit of smoking cigarettes; for we may lay it down as certain that *tobacco is a bane to youth*, though it may be the proper indulgence of manhood and a solace to old age." To both of which we think it may be added, that if the habit be not acquired in youth, there is no very great probability that it will be taken up by many in later life. If no tobacco is used except such

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as may prove "a proper indulgence to manhood and a solace to old age," the present enormous consumption will very soon be diminished greatly, and will in all probability never again be reached.

As illustrating the effect of tobacco, even upon an individual habituated to its use, the following experiment, which may easily be repeated by any physician at almost any time, has interest. A young man aged twenty-four, of full habit and accustomed to smoking, was selected and kept perfectly quiet in a sitting position until his pulse was entirely regular at 75.5 per minute, a rate which it maintained steadily, thus indicating the freedom of the subject from all excitement. When this condition was reached he was given a pipe to smoke, all else remaining as before; during the first five minutes of smoking the only perceptible effect was an increased fullness and firmness of the pulse, the rate remaining as above; in the course of the succeeding sixteen minutes the rate increased, being when noted, 87, 89, 95, 98, 103, 104, 105, 105, 107, 108, 111; an increase of temperature was also noted, ending in perceptible perspiration. Smoking was now stopped, the individual still remaining quiescent; the pulse continued to increase in frequency slightly for one minute longer, rising to 112, when it began to decline; at the end of thirty minutes it was 89 and had not reached its normal rate of 75.5 at the end of two hours. It is hoped that others will repeat this simple experiment and record the results obtained; it may be varied moreover in ways that will readily suggest themselves to any intelligent observer, and being thus repeated and varied, an amount of information now wholly lacking can hardly fail to be obtained and rendered available for future use.

An important point in connection with the tobacco habit yet remains to be discussed, important as having a bearing upon immense pecuniary interests, i. e., its effect upon life assurance. Every one who has ever made application for a policy of this kind must have observed that considerable stress is laid upon the physical condition and general health of parents and other relations; the reason for this is obvious; the applicant may not at the time of insurance have exhibited any failure of power, but the examiner by his sur-

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vey of the family history, especially that of the immediate progenitors, obtains the means of judging with tolerable accuracy his power of resisting strains, of combating with success any morbid influences to which he may be subjected. By means of auscultation and other methods of examination many points of the physical health can be determined with absolute certainty, but there are as yet no special tests by which the condition of the brain and nervous system can be ascertained; hence the inquiries into parental conditions have an importance in this direction also. If now there be any truth in the ideas put forth in a previous portion of this paper in regard to the possible inheritance of the tobacco habit, the importance of the whole matter in relation to assurance will be readily apparent. Space does not admit of any further discussion of this subject; it must suffice us if we have called the attention of insurers and insured to a point which we believe may yet assume vast importance in the consideration of their relations to each other.

In conclusion, we have to call attention to the information contained in the pages which follow these — information worthy of the closest attention, whatever may be the opinion formed of our own work and views. The series of questions given was sent to nearly all the prominent medical men of Wisconsin, a very large majority of whom responded at considerable length; some who did not, being prevented, not by any lack of interest in the subject, or by any failure to recognize its great importance, but by the want of time to answer as fully as seemed desirable. To all we offer sincere and hearty thanks as now we bring our own personal work to a close.

Mr. Sally, of St. Thomas Hospital, uses the following language: "It is my business to point out all the various and insidious causes of general paralysis, and smoking is one of them; I know of no single vice which does so much harm as smoking; it is a snare and a delusion. I believe that cases of general paralysis are more frequent in England than they used to be, and I suspect that smoking tobacco is one of the causes of that increase; of this being the case in America there is no doubt."

Dr. Williams Henderson, in his "Plain Law for Improved

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Health," speaking of insanity from the use of tobacco, refers to a gentleman who, from having been one of the most fearless and healthy of men, became one of the most timid. He became unable even to present a petition; much less could he say a word concerning it, although he was a practised lawyer; he was afraid to be left alone at night. Though perfectly temperate in other respects he had used tobacco to excess.

In the *Lancet* (Jan. 1857), Mr. Fenn thus describes the result of his investigations: "On account of its softening and relaxing effect upon the mucous membrane of the bowels, tobacco is greatly resorted to in habitual constipation, but the susceptibility of the nervous system is greatly depressed, and the vital force diminished by its use."

In the preparation of this paper and its appendix, we have made use of material from the writings of Pereira, Prout, Bright, Radcliff, Orfield, Trousseau, Johnson, Brodie, Sizars, Jackson, Wells, Smith, Taylor, Budget, Rumbold, Richardson, Landon, Parker, and it may be of others whose names are not given, though such omission is wholly unintentional.

We have also to make acknowledgment of our indebtedness to the following gentlemen for personal communications and other effective assistance in various ways: Drs. W. Kempster, B. M. Gill, A. W. Bickford, H. H. Parrott, H. B. Cole, G. R. Taylor, L. G. Armstrong, E. L. Beverly, B. C. Brett, O. N. Murdock, E. Ellis, I. W. DeVoe, J. D. W. Heath, C. A. Rood, L. J. Smith, H. P. Wenzel, G. W. Jenkins, G. Seiler, L. Wade, R. Broughton, D. B. Wylie, G. W. Jones, J. T. Reeve, Prof. T. W. Chittenden, Drs. Clark, Day, Fenn, Goodwin, Jones, Vincent, Whitman, and many others.

CORRESPONDENCE ON TOBACCO AND ITS EFFECTS.

In order to obtain the freshest and most direct testimony with reference to the effects of tobacco, the questions which follow were addressed to about one hundred and fifty correspondents, the most of whom are prominent physicians of our own state. Our space

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admits of the presentation of a condensation only of the information received in answer, and this condensation is compressed into the smallest possible limits. Were it possible, however, to print at full length all the communications received, we doubt that any additional strength would be given to the case we have presented; although the matter is full of interest and would be read with profit by very many, the general drift of the testimony given is all in one direction.

Taking each question in its order, we have classified the answers received, giving at full length only such as have special interest, whether they are in accordance with the majority or not. From the nature of the case a simple yes or no in answer to many of the inquiries was not practicable or desirable. One reply often contained several distinct points each having an importance of its own.

Question 1. "What good effects from the continued use of tobacco have come under your observation?"

Answered substantially as follows: Eighty-five per cent. reply that no good results have been observed from such use. One correspondent has observed a few cases of Pyrosis which had been relieved by the use of tobacco, and has also seen the relief of constipation. One considers that it has given relief in certain dyspeptic troubles, producing, however, other disabilities equally bad. One says that tobacco has appeared to produce free expectoration in some instances. One knew of no good effects from the use of tobacco except what he had heard others speak of. One claims to have been cured of chronic Laryngitis by the use of tobacco. One has heard of a gentleman who thought that smoking had relieved Asthma.

Question 2. "What if any adulterations of tobacco have come under your observation, and what have been the effects of such adulterations?"

Answered substantially as follows: Ninety-four per cent. answer that they have not met with any adulteration. One has met with tobacco adulterated with copperas, to which attention was called by the effect produced on the mucous membrane of the mouth, and ulcers which it caused upon the tongue.

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Question 3. "In your opinion is the use of intoxicating liquors in any way fostered or affected by the habitual use of tobacco? If so, please state how and why."

Seventy-six per cent. answer this question by an unqualified affirmative. Six per cent. say no. Five per cent. do not know, and the remainder give no answer.

One correspondent makes answer that it depends upon the individual. Another says: "I have seen many cases where the use of tobacco in youth has led to the use of intoxicating liquors also." A third says: "In my opinion the use of tobacco fosters that of intoxicating drinks by reducing the powers of the nervous system; liquor is then used as a restorative and is about as active a one as I have found." A fourth replies: "I have considered the use of liquor as a necessary result of the use of tobacco, and have found no boys who use the first who did not begin with the second."

"Experience demonstrates that those nations which are most addicted to the use of tobacco are also the most prone to drunkenness. This follows first, physiologically, by the fact that tobacco produces an atonic condition from which nature seeks relief; and second, psychologically, because tobacco vitiates the mind and begets drunkenness as one vice begets another."

"My observation strengthens my belief that the constant use of tobacco creates and fosters a perverted taste for intoxicating liquors; the social ties of a chronic tobacco consumer exert a peculiar influence over him so as more easily to dispose him to the use of intoxicants."

"The narcotic properties of tobacco undermine the nervous system, and create what are called tobacco diseases, and the almost universal testimony is that all toppers, both old and young, first used tobacco freely."

"The effect of tobacco in many cases is to produce a depression of the heart's action, to overcome which a strong desire for stimulants is established. This can hardly be otherwise from the very nature of the case; since the Nicotine of tobacco has a direct tendency to the heart, affecting its action at once, and more or less in proportion to the extent to which tobacco is used."

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“I will not make the charge, sometimes made, that tobacco is a common stepping-stone to drinking, but all our inebriate asylums consider it useless to try to reform a patient so long as he is allowed to continue the use of tobacco.”

Question 4. “In the treatment of any particular class of disease, or of wounds and injuries, have you met with any serious difficulty due to the habitual use of tobacco by the patient? If so, give details.”

The answers to this question may be classified as follows: Seventy per cent. answer yes. Twenty-five per cent. say no, and the remainder make no reply.

“Inasmuch as the excessive use of tobacco interferes with nutrition and absorption, should we not expect a depressing effect upon the growth and repair of tissues? And since tobacco is universally acknowledged as a debilitating agent, we should not be likely to look for a rapid building up of injured tissues under its use. I have never had good results, and never expect to have them, in cases where tobacco has been applied directly to wounds, as is the foolish practice with many working men; in not a few cases in which extensive injuries have been done up with tobacco and kept in that condition for a length of time, the process of repair has been much retarded.”

“In one instance I had a case in which a person had bitten his tongue while smoking a cigar; the wound seemed to be poisoned, and extensive inflammation and ulceration followed, with serious results.”

“I have seen instances where death has followed severe injuries, the patients having been habitual users of tobacco, in which I could attribute the fatal result to no other cause than the depression of the vital powers resulting from long use of the weed.”

“It is scarcely possible to comprehend the amount of harm the use of tobacco produces in some cases of venereal disease. I think it may safely be said that severe syphilitic or gonorrhœal cases more frequently pass uncured than cured if the patient continues the excessive use of tobacco.”

Question 5. “Have you observed any local effects of tobacco

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upon the mucous membrane of the nose, the throat, or the ear, which leads you to suspect that it acts as a predisposing cause of Catarrh or other disease? If so, give details."

Sixty-eight per cent. of the replies to this question are in the affirmative, thirty per cent. in the negative. One "has cured several cases of Catarrh by withdrawing the use of tobacco." Another "regards the constant use of tobacco as the source of a chronic inflammation of the throat and fauces that can never be misunderstood by an experienced eye."

"I have seen ulceration of the lips in those addicted to constant use of tobacco which was traceable directly thereto; in not a few cases Catarrh was present, manifested by a nasal sound in talking, due to the thickening of the lining membrane of the nose and its appendages."

"I have met with many cases of congestion of the pharyngeal mucous membrane, sometimes extending to the ear and sometimes to the larynx, producing hoarseness. It would seem that the pungent oil of the tobacco volatilized by the heat constitutes the exciting cause — at least I have always found such diseased condition difficult to reach except by requiring the unconditional surrender of its use; usually thereafter treatment has been easy and successful."

"I have observed that in some cases smoking has produced Eczema of the nasal mucous membrane and chronic Conjunctivitis; I have also seen irritable cough and, in a few instances, violent heart disturbance and gastric irritation, all of which have disappeared upon stopping the use of tobacco."

Question 6. "Have any cases of the following diseases come under your observation which you believe to have been caused by the use of tobacco: (a) Ulceration of the lips; (b) Epithelial cancer of the lips or mouth; (c) Any local disease of the tongue, gums, tonsils, pharynx, etc.? If so, give particulars."

The replies to this question may be arranged as follows: (a) eighty-one per cent. answer yes; (b) fifty-nine per cent. answer yes, twenty-five per cent. say no, sixteen per cent. give no answer; (c) ninety-five per cent. say yes.

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“I have seen two cases of Epithelial Cancer of the lips, one case of ulceration of the lips, one of ulceration of the tongue, and two cases of Glossitis from the use of tobacco. I know that it was the direct cause, for when its use was discontinued all the cases improved rapidly.”

“In one case, that of a lady who smoked a short pipe for a long time, the tongue became swollen to an alarming extent; it was found that the pipe was the cause. I have also seen Cancer of the lower lip in one long accustomed to the use of a pipe — the tumor requiring excision.”

“Mr. ——— smoked freely from the age of twelve. At the age of sixty-five was obliged to have a Cancer removed from the lower lip, due in my judgment to the use of tobacco.”

“I have had a fair opportunity to notice these diseases as they have from time to time appeared in one form or another. I have treated several Epithelial Cancers which I have no doubt were the direct results of the long continued use of tobacco, combined with the irritating effects of the pipe or cigar.”

“I have had two cases of Epithelial Cancer supposed to have been the result of smoking, but I cannot give details.”

“I have had two cases of Cancer of the lip, one caused by using a pipe which had been used for many years and was saturated with the empyreumatic oil.”

“I have seen one case of Epithelioma of lip, from the use of an old pipe; also a case of Cancer of posterior portion of tongue in an incessant chewer; it proved fatal.”

“I have seen several cases of ulceration of the lips, and two of Cancer of the lip, undoubtedly caused by use of the pipe.”

“I have operated upon three cases of Cancer of the lips directly traceable to the use of a pipe.”

“A young man aged thirty had smoked almost incessantly for ten years; at the expiration of the first year of this practice an ulcer developed upon the tongue near the center, which greatly annoyed him, but not suspecting that tobacco had anything to do with it he continued to smoke to excess. At last he was compelled to stop because he could not put a pipe in his mouth without ex-

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quisite pain, and then he began to improve. I have no doubt that tobacco was the original cause of the whole difficulty; since abandoning it he has grown better steadily."

Question 7. "Do your observation and experience enable you to enumerate any constitutional derangements resulting from the use of tobacco? e. g., Dyspepsia, Disease of the stomach, heart, etc."

Ninety per cent. of those questioned say yes; two per cent. say no; and the rest make no reply.

"I frequently meet with and treat cases of Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritation, Palpitation of the heart, nervous depression and the like, which are traceable directly to the excessive use of tobacco. In all such cases, if the trouble be not too far advanced, recovery is quite probable on the entire discontinuance of the habit."

"I am fully persuaded that many cases of Dyspepsia are produced by the use of tobacco. I have prescribed for such cases frequently, and find improvement only when the tobacco is discontinued."

"I have treated a multitude of cases of disease of the heart and stomach where I had the best of reason to suppose that tobacco was the main cause of the trouble, all bad effects disappearing when its use was discontinued. Dyspepsia in young men is caused in many instances and greatly aggravated in many more simply by smoking to excess."

"I feel certain that abuse of tobacco, however employed, may be classed among the causes of chronic disease, e. g., severe forms of irritable Dyspepsia, disturbed action of the heart and the like. Young gentlemen who are in the habit of putting this enemy into their mouths do not become aware of the danger sometimes until too late."

Question 8. "What is your opinion, founded on your own experience, as to the effects of tobacco in producing diseases of the brain and nervous system, e. g., Congestion, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Nervousness, Impotence, etc.?"

Of the replies to this question, ninety per cent. say that the writers believe tobacco to be the cause of such diseases in many instances. Six per cent. give no answer.

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One "thinks that he has met a few cases where such diseases could be traced to the effects of tobacco."

"During thirty-six years of medical practice I have had unusual opportunity of seeing various forms of brain disease; have treated Epilepsy, Paralysis, Congestion, Apoplexy, Nervousness and Impotence which I knew were traceable to the use of tobacco from the fact that when the habit was given up the patients recovered. I have frequently met with persons suffering under one or another of these forms of disease whom I knew to be smokers and chewers, and in whom I believed the result to be due to the tobacco habit."

"I have treated two Epileptic cases, and numerous cases of nervousness directly due to tobacco.

"Under certain circumstances tobacco will help to produce all the troubles enumerated, and will help to make them worse when they arise from other causes."

"I have no doubt that the use of tobacco is worthy of the special attention of practitioners of medicine as a very frequent but unconsidered cause of disease. I am very certain that if the doctor directs his attention to the subject he will find in the tobacco habit an explanation of many obstinate and difficult cases. I do not doubt that the excessive use of tobacco aggravates Phthisis; I have seen cases of Amanrosis that were unquestionably due to its use."

"Amanrosis is a very common result of smoking to excess, but I have never seen it produced by snuffing or chewing. So far as I have been successful in treating it at all, it has been by securing an unconditional surrender of the use of tobacco."

"Loss of memory takes place in an extraordinary degree in smokers."

Question 9. "What is your opinion as to the possibility of a diseased condition of any kind being caused by tobacco and being transmitted by inheritance?"

The answers to this question were very diverse. Fifteen per cent. of our correspondents, however, think that a weakened and nervous state of the system caused by the excessive use of tobacco is frequently transmitted and manifested in the offspring. Twenty-

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five per cent. reply that diseased conditions from the use of tobacco may be and doubtless often are transmitted from parents to children. Ten per cent. admit the possibility of such transmission, but deny that it is probable. Twenty per cent. think that nothing of the sort is possible, while the remainder either answer very indefinitely or not at all.

"I am acquainted with two brothers, both of whom have been inordinate lovers of tobacco from childhood, doubtless owing to transmission of the habit from both grandparents."

"As the child is, as a rule, the reflex of the parents both mentally and physically, he will partake more or less of the defects of their constitutions; in other words, his constitution will contain the seeds, which in time will surely develop, of faults mental and physical."

"I am firmly of opinion that tobacco as well as alcoholic stimulants creates diseased conditions which will manifest themselves in the second generation."

"I have noticed what I thought a transmitted tendency in the children of a few families, some of whom were lovers of tobacco from a very early age. These children, in one instance, were born after the father became a habitual user of tobacco, while their brothers and sisters, born before that time, had a perfect loathing for it. Such a fact seems to me very significant."

Question 10. "Have you observed whether or not the rapidly extending use of tobacco during recent years has been efficient in producing disease of any specific kind, especially of the nervous, respiratory or digestive systems?"

Forty-five per cent of the replies to this question were in the affirmative, twenty-five per cent. in the negative, and the remainder, thirty per cent., of the correspondents made no response.

"Tobacco is undoubtedly one chief cause of the rapid increase of Dyspepsia, nervous debility and all the long train of symptoms of nervous trouble so common among our business and professional men, and those who lead sedentary lives."

"I do not think that there is an article in use in this country whose legitimate effect upon the nervous system tends to induce deterioration more decidedly than does the effect of tobacco."

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“As our studies of the causes of disease acquire the definiteness of science, and convictions of the laws and requirements of bodily health are forcing themselves upon us, the evils to the physical life of society that result from whiskey and tobacco become more and more apparent. I have little hesitation in attributing a very large proportion of some of the most painful maladies that come under my notice to the ordinary and daily use of tobacco in the quantity usually deemed moderate.”

“While there are differences in the medical estimate of tobacco, and differences to some extent in opinions as to the toleration of its use which can be established or endured by individuals, there is yet great uniformity of the opinion as to unadvisability of its use under any pretext whatever. No person or community need make the effort to use tobacco extensively in any form, without the expectation and assurance that the result will be continued injury to the individual and enfeeblement to the race. I do not mean to say by this that one cigar or one pipe of tobacco will leave the partaker permanently impaired, any more than I would assert that the loss of one night's sleep is a permanent injury to a person in fair average health; but it should be understood that the general line of direction is toward the impairment of vital force and hence toward prostration and serious nervous disease.”

“I think the majority of my office patients are those whose systems have been shattered by the excessive use of tobacco; the effects of this drug and its entailments are not sufficiently taught by the medical profession.”

“Experience and observation alike show that the use of tobacco is producing a rapid increase in the amount of nervous and pulmonary disease. Hence comes also a demand for whiskey to counteract the depression caused by tobacco, and from both we have broken-down constitutions and premature exhaustion in the offspring of their consumers.”

“I answer your questions generally by saying that I believe that the use of tobacco tends to promote intemperance by causing profuse expectoration and consequent exhaustion which calls for stimulating liquors. During thirty years in which I used tobacco I laid

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the foundation for Dyspepsia, diseased throat, Catarrh and general derangement of the nervous system, which now, after twenty years' abstinence, still maintain a hold upon my bodily, mental and moral powers; and though the effect is far less injurious than it would have been had I not reformed, I must regard the formation of the evil habit as one of the gravest sins of my life."

"We are told that Nature never forgives sins committed against her by individuals; that the record of offenses against her is never effaced; that the penalty is always exacted to the uttermost; and I have never been more firmly convinced of these facts than when attempting to treat the long train of nervous and digestive troubles traceable, directly or indirectly, to the use of tobacco in one form or another that are continually coming before the physician for his attention. I do not suppose that a practicing physician can be found who will not admit that if no tobacco in any form were used during ten years within the sphere of his observation and practice, a most noticeable change would take place in the character of the diseases presenting themselves for treatment."

Question 11. "What effects have you observed resulting from the constant use of tobacco among professional men and students generally?"

Of those answering this question twenty-five per cent. say that they have noticed none; fifty-five per cent. made a great diversity of replies, some of which are given below, the tendency of all being in the same direction, and from the rest no answer was received.

"I believe that the habit of using tobacco in various forms is not only laying the foundation for many diseases of serious character and not easily removed, but that it is damaging the moral fibre of many of our students."

"It is a rigorous rule of athletic regimen that the oarsman must put away his cigar and the pugilist his plug when they go into training. This is the smoker's frank confession, that tobacco robs him of strength, that he is in better condition without it; he cannot smoke when he would be at his best, when he would have every nerve and muscle at its steadiest. But is there ever a time when it is not worth while for a man to be at his best? Success in the

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supreme endeavor of life would seem to be worth as much as success in a prize ring or regatta, and by the same system of analogy it is evident that if the student would be at his best he must put away his cigar."

"All our professional men should know that the ill effects of tobacco upon the system are less easily observed and more insidious than is usually supposed. I am sure that the habit is incompatible with great and long continued intellectual activity; and since we physicians as a class know its harm physiologically, it appears to me that it is our duty to discourage a habit that is not conducive to health, and that we are criminal if we give countenance to a habit which is known to engender nervous troubles of a very serious kind. Professional men and students should be made more fully aware than they sometimes are of the tendency of the habit and its results."

"During the last ten or fifteen years the consumption of tobacco has so increased, especially among young people, that we can hardly hope to comprehend its influence. It is my belief that its use among the young cannot be too strongly condemned; very few students who make a free use of tobacco stand at the head of their classes."

"It is not often that one great catastrophe overthrows the mental health of the student; it is the constant recurrence of unfavorable circumstances or acts, the gradual accumulation of adverse surroundings, the steady disregard of healthful conditions, which heap misfortune upon the individual; the often repeated disregard of the common laws of hygiene, deviations from established principles, the thousand and one little things which tend to depress vitality and produce disease, all these are the operating causes, and prominent among them stands the increasing use of tobacco among the younger students at the present time."

"Nervous prostration and a strong tendency to the use of stimulants and narcotics as alcohol and opium are among the evils likely to overtake the student of tobacco-using habits."

"An unsound mind is ever the outcome of an unsound body, caused by a violation of law committed through ignorance, which

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was not accepted, however, as a reason for exemption for the penalty. What seems needful for the medical profession to teach at the present time is how best to maintain the mental faculties in a state of health. The insidious effects of the tobacco habit should be pointed out and kept in mind if we would look to the welfare of the professional man and student, and to the welfare of society at large. The youth of our land should be taught that the use of tobacco arrests the growth and development of the body, producing low, dwarfish stature, pallid and sallow hue of the surface, insufficient and unhealthy supply of blood, and diminution of both bodily and mental power. Children should under no circumstances be allowed to use tobacco in any form."

Here we close our extracts from the abundant testimony given by our numerous correspondents. The following conclusions appear to be established as the judgment of the representative, thinking portion of the medical men of Wisconsin, a class including by far the larger part of the profession:

1st. That smoking, even in what is usually considered moderation, is, to say the least, injurious indirectly, most especially to the young, inasmuch as it is notorious that the habits of drinking and smoking are very intimately associated, and that the practice of the latter may easily lead to the former — that the use of tobacco may become an inducement to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, with all its accompanying evil results.

2d. That beginning the use of tobacco in early life cannot be too strongly condemned as producing most pernicious effects upon the constitution of the young, and as impairing greatly, if not wholly destroying, the chances of success as students and scholars.

3d. That whatever may be said in favor of the use of tobacco in moderation, its employment in excess, especially if long persisted in, is injurious to any one, physically, mentally and morally.

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EXTRACTS FROM SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

From the communications received at the secretary's office in answer to the inquiries addressed to the correspondents of the board and local health officers, and from the notes of the clerks of local boards in connection with their more formal reports, we make the following extracts containing matter of general interest. To all the gentlemen who have favored us by entering into correspondence with us in answer to our request, we tender sincere thanks; many notes from which we have taken nothing for publication have been of as much value in the prosecution of our special work as those from which are drawn the quotations which follow. Such notes have been received from Drs. M. B. Axtell, I. J. Bennett, G. A. Bodenshtab, M. T. Darling, B. M. Gill, L. O. E. Manning, J. Schroendener, J. B. Whiting and others.

For convenience of reference the notes are arranged in the alphabetical order of the towns from which they were received.

From ALMA; *Dr. G. Seiler*:—I think that in general there would be little if any objection to compulsory vaccination, if it were done at public expense. The state ought to oversee the distribution of proper lymph among physicians, and the health officers, who should be physicians, ought to be required to vaccinate all children. Such are the rules in Europe, and there seems no good reason why they should not be enforced here also.

Our village has a nominal health board, consisting of two members, but no meeting has ever been held, and, if any advice has ever been given or any suggestions have been made, no attention has been paid to them by either the authorities or the people. The members of the board receive no compensation.

From BLACK RIVER FALLS; *Dr. H. B. Cole*:—But a very small proportion of the people here are unvaccinated. I think that a compulsory law concerning vaccination would not be looked upon

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with very great favor; matters might, however, be so managed that there would be no objection made.

I have seen no marked effect upon health as a result of the cold of last winter.

From BRODHEAD; *Dr. R. Broughton*:—Probably twenty-five per cent. of our school children are unvaccinated; fortunately there has been no Small Pox in this vicinity now for many years.

Three fatal cases of Diphtheria occurred here in a single family, the only ones in twelve years—and soon afterward two others, making five in all, all of which were traceable to a single house. The last mentioned cases were girls who visited and worked in the family in which the first appeared, and remained there three or four days, during which time they washed the clothing, etc., of the dead. All the cases were virulent, death occurring in from four to six days.

From BRILLION; *Dr. I. McComb*:—Not more than two-thirds of the people here are vaccinated; I think compulsory vaccination would be favored by public sentiment.

I think that there has been a decided increase in the amount of sickness, due to a considerable extent to the extreme cold of last winter.

We have no health board; I hold the appointment of health officer, but thus far have received no compensation.

From CEDARBURG; *Dr. J. A. Russell*:—This community is, or has been, vaccinated almost as a whole; but, as very few believe in a repetition of the operation, it is probable that very few would prove invulnerable in case of an epidemic—certainly not more than one-third would be safe. I think that public sentiment would support compulsory vaccination.

We have had one case of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis—a boy of fourteen—which seemed to be due from exposure.

There were also several cases of injury from toy-pistols, but no Tetanus resulted so far as I am informed.

From COLBY; *Dr. D. R. Freeman*:—There has been no vaccination done in this town since my acquaintance with it began, now a period of six years. Means should be at once adopted to secure

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its performance generally, especially in thickly settled districts and in the public schools.

There has been no sanitary work done here, no meeting of any health board, and no compensation paid to any health officer.

From COLFAX; *Dr. E. Monteith*:—About one-half of our people have been vaccinated and there would probably be no difficulty in inducing all to submit to the operation. I have very little trouble in persuading them to do what they can see to be for their advantage, and this is especially true of the Norwegians.

I have had three cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, all well marked. One proved fatal and the others are still suffering from sequelæ.

There has been a greater variety of disease in this locality than is usual during the past year. Cholera Infantum and Diarrhœal troubles among older children have been especially prevalent, though not very hard to control. We have had rather less of Typhoid and Diphtheria than is generally the case. I am more and more firmly convinced that all the cases of Typhoid that I have seen have been caused by bad drinking water and filthy habits of living; I think that I could give you indisputable proof of the fact.

In my best judgment there has been on the whole but little change in the character or severity of disease in this neighborhood except as noted above.

From FOND DU LAC; *G. F. Brownson, Esq., Health Commissioner*:—With the exception of a wave of Diphtheretic influence which swept over a part of this city in the autumn of 1880, and a single mild case of Variola, contracted in Michigan, which was promptly isolated and caused no further trouble, this city has been healthy during the year.

The health department of this city consists of a commissioner and a sanitary committee composed of the mayor and two aldermen. The commissioner is the executive, and calls on the committee for help whenever he deems it necessary. Little sanitary work has been done here, other than the removal of filth from the city, and beyond the salary of the commissioner (\$150 per annum), little expense has been incurred.

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From FORT HOWARD; *Dr. W. H. Bartran*:— It is quite a common practice, particularly among foreigners, to bring children suffering with malignant Diphtheria, Scarlatina, etc., some fifteen or twenty miles upon the cars for treatment.

A case of this kind occurred very recently in which a German woman brought a well-grown girl about twelve years old into this city to consult a physician; the child had Diphtheria of a very bad type, and the possible consequences to all who traveled upon the same train, or who by chance were brought into contact with the girl, are simply terrible to contemplate.

I can give instances where disease has been communicated in this way. Is there not a law to punish railroad and other corporations for carrying passengers suffering with contagious disease?

[The statute given at length in the Secretary's Report covers just such cases, and provides a penalty for making use of public conveyances by those who are thus affected, or having such affected persons in charge.—SEC.]

From FREDONIA; *Dr. J. H. Vojte*:— In regard to vaccination not more than one-tenth of the residents here are fully protected. If done at public expense I think few would object to compulsory vaccination, though there might be some adults who would be opposed to its performance upon themselves at least.

The general sanitary condition of this place is, with few exceptions, good; the old log-houses, breeding-places of Typhoid, Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, are being replaced by larger, better planned and better ventilated buildings. There is plenty of work here notwithstanding, for an active and intelligent health officer and health board, but the people are indifferent. They much prefer to pay the doctor for a bottle of some mysterious mixture to cure disease to hearing him talk about the condition of their houses, the water in their wells, the ways in which they live, and kindred matters. When Physiology and Hygiene shall be taught in every district school, and when an intelligent class of people, thus educated, shall have grown up and taken their places on the stage of life, the work of the health officer will be properly appreciated, and then — perhaps — he will be paid as he should be.

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From GENEVA; *Dr. B. O. Reynolds*:— One case of Small Pox has occurred here during the year. A young man contracted the disease in Chicago, and came home here to his parents' house just as the eruption made its appearance. He was isolated at once with all the rest of the family, and so remained for four weeks, at the end of which time bedding, etc., was burned, the house and furniture were fumigated with sulphur, and the premises generally thoroughly disinfected. No one else caught the disorder.

I think that now probably ninety-five per cent. of our people are fully protected. Compulsory vaccination would, I suspect, not be favored; yet were it not for an occasional outbreak of Small Pox and the resulting scare and panic, vaccination would be sadly neglected, and stringent laws would be needed to compel its due performance.

Our village board is also a board of health, and the president appoints a sanitary committee of three, whose duty it is to look after back yards, drains, privies, barns, ditches, etc., and if any are found in an uncleanly or unwholesome condition, to order them to be cleaned forthwith. Manure heaps are removed, rubbish is buried or burned, and if orders given to such effect are not at once complied with, the matter is reported to the board, which meets once in two weeks, and proper measures are taken to enforce prompt obedience. No compensation is paid to the board or to any of its members.

As compared with the past five years, there has been, I think, a marked diminution in the amount of disease in this place.

From GEORGETOWN; *Dr. J. Oettiker*:— From one-half to two-thirds of our residents are protected by vaccination — from which statement you will readily draw the correct inference that this important duty is left undone by far too many. In speaking with such persons I find that they all admit the benefit and necessity of the operation, but yet they fail to have it done. Probably only compulsory vaccination would meet such cases, and would meet also with public approval — at least I know of no one who would oppose it.

I have had one case of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, a boy of four-

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teen, brought on in all probability by remaining too long in the water while bathing, the weather being quite cold; he made a tolerably rapid recovery, but shortly afterwards had an attack of Hemiplegia.

Our health board exists only in name. Two years ago or more a complaint was made concerning some dead hogs which were left near the complainant's house, and a health board was extemporized for the occasion, but has never met since. I received a fee of \$2.50 for my services on that occasion, which I believe has been the only expenditure for sanitary work ever made here.

FROM GREEN BAY; *Dr. B. C. Brett*:—There has not been a case of Small Pox in this county for three years—a fortunate thing for us, for we are poorly prepared to meet it, there being a very large proportion of unvaccinated children. I believe that public sentiment would favor compulsory vaccination, at public expense and with pure bovine virus.

We have suffered more from Diphtheria during the year than from any other form of contagious disease, but the mortality has been confined chiefly to the croupous form of the malady.

There were two deaths here during the summer from Tetanus, the result of injury from toy-pistols, but as the patients were not mine, I can give you no particulars.

The year has been characterized by an unusual mortality among the aged, the direct cause being acute diseases of the respiratory organs attributable to the extreme cold of last winter.

I consider bad water and poor drainage to be the two main things that endanger public health here; the number of surface wells is large, and the houses, especially those on the flat lands, are wet; the general drainage moreover is so poor that it is a matter of surprise that we are not more severely scourged. The only reason that I can assign is the purity of the air from the bay and the lake, which may exercise a counteracting influence to some extent.

We have a board of health composed of four members besides myself, the physician; meetings are held monthly, or oftener should occasion require it. During the year two artesian wells have been

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bored for the use of public schools, and a third at the court-house, all upon the recommendation of this board; the county board, also, acting on advice of the board of health, has reconstructed the court-house privies, introducing a modification of the dry earth system, and displacing that most dangerous and disgusting of all possible plans, the underground vault. In the present arrangement the receptacle is mounted on wheels, wholly above ground, water-tight, and is designed to receive a liberal supply of dry earth night and morning, and to have its entire contents removed (and disinfected if need be) once a week.

No member of the board of health receives any compensation. The cost of the work done hitherto has been paid by the city out of special appropriations, and is unknown to us.

From GREENWOOD; *Dr. H. J. Thomas*:—Very few hereabouts are vaccinated and compulsory measures would be vigorously opposed.

I have had many cases of Scarlet Fever within ten months, complicated with Erysipelas in four instances, three of which proved fatal. Scarlet Fever has been transported in very many cases by friends who have volunteered to nurse the sick and have thereafter taken no precautions in regard to the disinfection or even change of the clothing worn. *Nine-tenths of all my cases were traceable to this cause.*

We have had no true Diphtheria, but many cases of a kind of gangrenous, putrid sore throat. I have seen two cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

The only board of health here is the ordinary town board, which meets once a month; no special sanitary work has been done, and no expense incurred.

From HAMMOND; *Dr. E. L. Boothby*:—Diphtheria has been prevalent and severe in the village of Hersey, about fifteen miles east of this place, causing many deaths; it has seemed to be a renewal of the epidemic of last winter. Thus far there have been twenty cases and six deaths from the outbreak, which is not subdued at the time of writing.

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I find the sanitary condition of the place very bad; there is not a well the water of which is not probably contaminated more or less by drainage from privy vaults. In one family where two very severe cases occurred I found the well within twenty feet of a deep, foul, privy vault, and such instances are very common.

I think that the local board of health has undoubtedly been delinquent in the performance of its duties.

From IRONTON; *Dr. E. J. Lewis*:— Quite a large number hereabouts need vaccination, and I have offered to do it at a merely nominal rate; I fear, however, that nothing short of a good Small Pox scare will make people do as they ought in the matter. The greater part of the adult population are probably protected, but very many of the children are not.

We have had some cases of Diphtheria, confined to a single family for the most part, and attributable I think to a foul condition of the cellar.

We have no board of health.

From KENOSHA; *Drs. S. R. McClellan and W. H. Saunders*:— We have lately had a visitation of Small Pox, which, however, came happily to an end, doing no very great amount of harm aside from that which always results from panic in a community. So far as can be learned it originated in a lad about fourteen years old, who came down with it on July 10th, after a visit of a few days to Chicago. The attending physician made an unfortunate error in his diagnosis of the case at the outset, and it was not until four other members of the family had been attacked that the true nature of the disease was recognized. By that time many persons had been exposed, having called and had free communication with the sick room, and it seems wonderful in view of such very general exposure that the disorder did not spread more widely. Five families in the city suffered from it, however, there being seventeen cases, two of which proved fatal; one patient died from exposure while being removed from one house to another; and one, a lady, was old and infirm when attacked, so that her death was almost a foregone conclusion. The remaining cases were mild in type and terminated favorably. But the first fatal case, the one referred to as dying

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from the results of exposure, was taken into a family living a few miles out of the city, in which there were seven children; nearly every member of this household was attacked and one died.

The excitement produced in our city by the occurrence of this outbreak has led to very general vaccination and re-vaccination. Owing to some bad results in years past there is a wide-spread prejudice here against the use of humanized virus, but against bovine virus there is none; hence it is probable that a law providing for compulsory vaccination would meet with general approval and support if the use of bovine virus only were prescribed.

The severity of the last winter affected the health of the city decidedly and unfavorably, and most cases of severe sickness had a marked tendency to assume a Typhoid character. Malaria, from which we have enjoyed great freedom for many years, has of late become more and more abundant, and during the past summer and fall cases of Malarial Fever have been frequent. Enteric disease is unknown here, but we have occasionally Typhoid forms of malarial disease—unusually often this fall—which in some few instances prove rapidly fatal.

Kenosha is proverbially a healthy city upon the whole, and we are sometimes apt to think that we can violate any and all sanitary laws with impunity. Our jail is in a wretched condition both as to drainage and ventilation, but there has been no serious disease in it notwithstanding the fact that it was filled with tramps last winter—often more than fifty being confined in it at one time! The general health of our city has improved since the introduction of artesian wells

There has been but little of either Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever, and the few cases that have occurred have been of mild type and have yielded readily to treatment.

By our charter the mayor is the chief health officer, and he with one alderman of each ward, five persons in all, constitute the board of health. During an epidemic the mayor is authorized to appoint a medical officer. No member of the board receives any compensation.

[N. B.—The cases of Small Pox spoken of in the above commu-

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nication occurred at a later date than any included in the tables elsewhere given, which come down only to May 31, 1881.]

From LEEDS; *Dr. J. Faerber*:— We have had during the year severe epidemics of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, in the course of which the effectiveness of strict isolation, as a preventive measure, was so conclusively shown that I think there will be little difficulty hereafter in enforcing it as a sanitary precaution whenever it may become needful here.

Scarlet Fever broke out first in a family who had been visiting in Portage, where the disease was then prevalent, but the members of the family in question claim that they did not knowingly expose themselves to the contagion. However this may have been, it is a fact that the disease was exceedingly virulent in type, as was evidenced by the first case, which ended fatally in twelve hours and before it was seen by any physician, the other children of the family attending school meanwhile as usual; four days later three of these children came down and then the true character of the malady became manifest. Steps were immediately taken to close the school and to isolate strictly all the sick, and all who were known to have been exposed; thus the disease was confined to four families in all—all of whom belonged to the district in which the first case appeared. Out of twenty-seven children belonging to these families, however, not one escaped an attack, and the teacher of the suspended school, going to his home, seven miles distant, infected his own family.

Diphtheria raged in the Norwegian settlement in this town, with a death-rate of thirty per cent. It infected house after house over a line four miles in length, in the course of three months, attacking only those of the above-mentioned nationality, who are somewhat clannish and mingle almost exclusively with each other. How the disease originated I do not know, but it was impartial in its visitations, the rich and poor, the clean and dirty, being all attacked alike.

From MANITOWOC; *Dr. R. K. Paine*:— I think that most of our people are careful to have their children vaccinated, though I have heard of some who oppose it from a fear of the introduction of

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some unknown disease into the system, and of others who claim that it affords no protection! Compulsory vaccination, even at public cost, I think would be vigorously resisted by many.

We have had much Diphtheria, and during March and April a good deal of Erysipelas, but I have seen nothing of the two diseases in combination. I had one case of Diphtheria in a child of six years old, in which after a violent attack of Diphtheria, preceded by Scarlet Fever, Typhoid symptoms developed themselves, and she died on the twenty-second day of her illness, completely exhausted. She was one of a large family of children but no other one of them has been sick.

There were quite a number of cases of injury caused by toy-pistols on or about the 4th July, but, so far as I am aware, no Tetanus resulted in any one of them.

We have a committee on sanitary matters appointed from the common council, who, with the city physician, constitute the only board of health we have; no sanitary work of any kind has been done, however, and the committee has no stated time for holding meetings.

From MERRILL; *Dr. J. F. Whiting*:—I should judge that not less than forty per cent. of the people of this county are unvaccinated — perhaps even as many as fifty per cent. I think, however, that, except possibly among some of the Germans, compulsory measures would be needless; all that is wanted probably is to have public attention fairly called to the matter.

There have been a good many serious cases of Choleraic Diarrhoea among children during the heated term, fatal in many instances. The water in our wells is not generally good, especially at present, having been affected by the heavy rains which have caused floods during two successive seasons. Several citizens are putting down drive wells, in the hope that thus they will secure a better water supply.

We had several cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis during the cold weather of last winter, and in my opinion there has been a very general and decided increase in the amount of sickness hereabouts the causes of which are not far to seek; they are the late

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floods, the porous character of our soils, the deterioration of our water supply, the failure of our supervisors to appoint a health officer — they thinking that his duties can be efficiently performed by the ordinary police of the town! Such things and many others like them have combined to produce disease and consequent expense; lives and money might be saved annually, not here alone but in very many places all over the state, by a very little judicious expenditure upon matters which are now wholly neglected.

From MILWAUKEE; *Dr. G. D. Ladd*:—I have had two cases of Tetanus, both fatal, resulting from injuries caused by toy-pistols on or about the 4th July. Both were injuries to the hand, and in both, portions of cartridge were driven into the palm of the hand and between the metacarpal bones. Symptoms of Tetanus developed themselves, in one instance, in seven days, and in the other in ten days from the receipt of the injury. A third case of the same kind occurred within my knowledge at Waukesha.

From MUKWANAGO; *Dr. J. W. Cairncross*:—I think that about sixty per cent. of the inhabitants of this town are vaccinated; in my opinion there would be little or no objection to compulsory vaccination.

The town board acts as a board of health, but no sanitary work has been inaugurated in any direction. The health officer receives no compensation.

From NEW CASSEL; *Dr. L. Eidemiller*:—As regards the proportion of people protected by vaccination, I should judge that ninety per cent. have undergone the operation at one time or another in the course of their lives, but not more than ten per cent. of these apply for revaccination at any time. I think that compulsory vaccination at public expense would receive the support of a majority of the citizens in this vicinity. So far as voluntary protection of children is concerned my own experience is instructive. On two different occasions within the year I provided myself with a stock of good virus and announced that I would be prepared to vaccinate at certain specified convenient times; the result was that my virus spoiled on my hands before I had vaccinated patients enough to pay for even the quantity I used. Unless there is a

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thorough Small Pox scare people will give no attention whatever to the matter.

The only effect that I have observed as resulting from the severe cold weather of the last winter has been the apparent destruction of all miasmatic germs.

I have had one case of injury resulting from the use of a toy-pistol, but no tetanic symptoms supervened. I have had four cases of quasi-tetanic spasm, all of which occurred about the same time, in individuals of the same age, 14 to 16, but in widely separated localities; none of them resulted from any injury, however, and all recovered.

We have no health board although complaints of nuisances are frequently made to the chairman of the town board.

From OCONTO; *Dr. D. P. Moriarty*:—About ninety per cent. of our people are protected by vaccination. When compulsory vaccination was resorted to here, some three years ago, there was no opposition — it being done at public expense.

Erysipelas has not been a complication of other diseases, though it is by no means of infrequent occurrence; it can almost invariably be traced to prolonged exposure to dampness as in log-driving, in lumber camps, etc., etc.

The improvement in public health in this place is strongly marked, and is due, I think, to the introduction of the water from artesian wells as a general supply, and to better drainage; formerly Typhoid Fever was as common here as is Fever and Ague in the Saginaw marshes; now there are no endemic cases.

The only thing we have in the shape of a board of health is a committee consisting of three members of the common council appointed by the mayor, of which committee I am chairman. The special sanitary work done has been the visitation of all public buildings, the examination of all complaints and the urging of good drainage. No member of the committee receives any compensation and the whole expense is but a trifle.

From OSHKOSH; *Dr. G. M. Steele*:—I cannot give even approximately, the proportionate number of our citizens who are protected by vaccination; but there are certainly many hundreds who are

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not. My personal impression is that the public verdict would be in favor of compulsory vaccination — those unable to pay being protected at public expense. It is a rare thing in my experience to meet with any person of intelligence now-a-days who opposes vaccination, if done with bovine virus. President Albee of our Normal School has twice required the students in that institution to be vaccinated, and reports that there has been very little objection thereto on their part. Nothing short of compulsion will ever reach the case; very many among our foreign-born population *will not* be vaccinated unless they are compelled to.

Pneumonia was more frequent than usual during the spring months, and I attribute it to the severe weather of last winter. We have had no Small Pox, no Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, and no Tetanus from any cause.

FROM REEDSBURG; *Dr. C. A. Rood*:— Not more than one-third of the residents throughout this section of country are properly protected by vaccination, and although I have tried to convince my patients and their families of the necessity of the operation, they are more alive to the present expense than to the future danger. I think, however, that no one would refuse vaccination either for himself or for his children if it were done at public expense.

FROM RICHLAND CENTER; *Dr. A. W. Bickford*:— I believe not more than one-half of our citizens are vaccinated, and that there would probably be considerable difficulty in enforcing compulsory vaccination.

Our board of health consists of the president of the village and six trustees; no special sanitary work has been done by the board this year except the indorsement of an order issued by the health officer directing the cleansing and disinfecting of privy vaults, cess-pools, pig-sties, stables, etc., and no money has been expended for sanitary purposes during the year. The health officer receives no compensation, except for medical services in the event of contagious disease among the poor, and then he has only the usual physician's fee for each visit.

FROM SEYMOUR; *Dr. W. H. Kerwin*:— Probably one-half of the residents of this district are protected by vaccination, but the general feeling is in favor of it.

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The only sanitary work done here has been the removal of a slaughter-house from the center of the city to its outer limits, and the occasional inspection thereof in the new location.

The health board consists of the city clerk and myself.

From SHAWANO; *Dr. J. D. W. Heath*:—I am unable to say to what extent the people here are protected by vaccination. Owing to some unfortunate accidents which occurred here in connection with it some six or seven years ago, and which excited considerable prejudice against it in the minds of the Germans, vaccination has not been practiced here to any great extent during that time. I think, notwithstanding these facts, that compulsory protection could be enforced here with comparatively little trouble.

We have had but little sickness during the past year, which I think is owing to two causes: 1st, the diseases that have prevailed of late years have been of the character which generally gives immunity from a second attack, and the susceptible material is for the present exhausted; and 2d, people are beginning to learn that they can avoid much sickness by obeying certain laws, and to act upon the knowledge to a limited extent. Our city is, moreover, in better sanitary condition than usual; many of the citizens are putting in drive wells to replace the old-fashioned curbed wells, and are cleaning up generally and disinfecting where it is needful.

One case of injury from toy-pistols has come under my observation, but neither Tetanus nor any other complication resulted therefrom.

No board of health has been organized this year.

From SHEBOYGAN FALLS; *Dr. C. B. Cody*:—Not more than one-half of the people are fully protected by vaccination. I think that the general sentiment would justify compulsory vaccination if done at public expense.

We have had a very large proportion of Diphtheria in this section during the year, and many cases proved fatal. I observed that the disease seemed to be influenced by the sudden and severe storms of last winter to a very considerable extent. It appeared to me that, the Diphtheria poison being in the air, a sudden cold affecting excretion and secretion often developed the disease. It

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was not confined to the village, but affected town and country alike and was equally fatal in both.

From SOLDIERS' GROVE; *Dr. J. Dinsdale*:—Disease hereabouts has been mainly malarial in character; our usual fevers have been more extended in their operation than for some years past, but hardly as severe. Whooping Cough has been prevalent and very severe; some three hundred cases occurred in this neighborhood. We have had also some Diphtheria, with Uræmia and Paralysis as sequelæ in a few cases.

Small Pox was brought here by an immigrant direct from Norway. The case was strictly isolated and fortunately the disease was prevented from spreading.

At the present time our fall fevers are beginning to develop; they are remittent in character and severe in type.

From STRONG'S PRAIRIE; *Dr. W. W. Worden*:—Not more than one-fourth of the residents in this vicinity are vaccinated. Public opinion would, I have no doubt, justify compulsory measures.

From SPARTA; *R. S. Wells, D. D. S.*:—In my judgment there are very many in this community, especially among the foreign-born citizens and the younger people, who are wholly unprotected by vaccination; there is little doubt that compulsory measures, more particularly as regards the children in our public schools, would meet with approval; certainly such measures would be favored by physicians and school officers, and probably our citizens generally would interpose no objection.

From SUPERIOR; *Dr. E. T. Ganneau*:—I believe that every one here has been vaccinated; I performed the operation myself in many cases last spring, at private cost and request in every instance. I strongly recommended action on the part of the supervisors but nothing was done.

Measles was brought here in the fall from Duluth, Minnesota, where it had prevailed for some time previously; I may say that every child in Superior had it, though in a tolerably mild form; I finally succeeded in having the schools closed, and the spread of the disorder was thus checked.

Our health board has hitherto held no formal sessions, and what

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service the health officer has rendered has been gratuitous. It is intended in the near future to issue a code of sanitary rules, and to look more closely after the general health of the community. Our town lacks a good water supply; at present our people make use of the water of the bay, which is frequently turbid and unfit either for drinking or culinary purposes. I doubt not a large amount of sickness comes from that source.

From UNION GROVE; *Dr. S. C. Buchan*:—I do not believe that one-third of the children in this vicinity who are under ten years old have been vaccinated, and probably a majority of the adults are also unprotected. It has been said that a nation is never so safe as when fully prepared for war, and applying the figure to attacks of disease, Small Pox more particularly, I can but regard the present condition of affairs here with alarm. Small Pox exists in several places with which the people hereabouts are in constant communication, and the dreadful disease may be brought here at any moment. I have tried to arouse the place to some sense of its danger, but have not succeeded even in getting my own patients to take any decided action; no one seems to realize that there is any particular risk. I have little doubt, however, that, were vaccination made compulsory, there would be no opposition to the enforcement of the law.

Toy-pistols are interdicted here altogether, hence there has been no accident resulting from them.

From VIROQUA; *Dr. H. A. Chase*:—Our citizens are very generally protected by vaccination, and I have no doubt that public sentiment would be largely in favor of compelling all to undergo the operation.

Pneumonia was very prevalent and fatal last winter, especially among older people, many of whom died in and around this place; a larger percentage of deaths occurred among those of advanced age than had been observed in an equal length of time for fourteen years.

We had no case of injury from the explosion of toy-pistols here, public opinion being strongly opposed to the sale, use or manufacture of those dangerous weapons.

Except as noted above, there has been no marked change in the

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character or amount of disease in this neighborhood during the past five years.

The local board of health consists of three members, two appointed by the president of the village from the board of trustees, with myself as health officer. The board meets daily during the late spring and early summer, until the village has been thoroughly inspected, manure piles have been removed, privies cleaned and disinfected, stagnant pools drained, and all sources of filth and disease removed; the board remains in constant session till all this is done. I cannot give the cost of all these measures, as they are carried out at expense of the individuals concerned; when the orders of the board in regard to the removal of a nuisance are neglected, or obedience to them is refused, the marshal receives directions to do the necessary work immediately, the cost thereof being charged up to the property on which it is done and collected with the taxes.

[An excellent method of working if efficiently carried out, and one that might be adopted throughout the state with advantage. There seems no good reason why the board should not hold stated meetings at regular intervals the year through in addition to the continuous session in the spring above described.]

From WAUSAU; *Dr. J. W. De Voe*.—About one-half of the people here are fully protected by vaccination, one-fourth partly protected, and the remainder are not protected at all. I think public sentiment would justify compulsory vaccination.

I have seen in all seven cases of Erysipelas occurring in combination with other diseases, five being instances of Scarlet Fever, and the remaining two of Diphtheria. In all of these cases, which were confined to two households, I found a bad water supply, and in one of them, badly ventilated rooms in addition thereto. The well in one place was in the back yard and received the drainage from barns and sinks.

Measles, Mumps and Cholera Infantum have been of frequent occurrence, but the fatal cases have been few, except when Measles has been complicated with Capillary Bronchitis. Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis was of frequent occurrence in this city and vicinity, and

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was very fatal in its effects. It began and ended with the extreme cold weather. I may remark in this connection that I have observed during the year an increase of many diseases affecting the Cerebro-Spinal and Glandular systems.

To the best of my judgment there has been an increased amount of sickness generally, which I am disposed to attribute to the extremes of temperature and sudden changes of weather during the year.

From WAVERLEY; *Dr. M. C. Thompson*:—Of all our citizens up to twenty-five years of age not more than ten per cent. have been vaccinated. The town authorities are wholly indifferent concerning the matter, but some action should be taken at once. It is quite true that we have no Small Pox here at present, but a case may easily be imported, and should such a thing occur the results would be disastrous in the extreme.

From WHITEWATER; *Dr. J. C. Salzman*:—We have had here a very considerable amount of sickness of various kinds, Diphtheria, Measles, Pneumonia, Influenza, Catarrhal difficulties and Cholera Infantum being included in the list.

Vaccination was performed here somewhat extensively last winter, especially among the American portion of our citizens. Personally I am decidedly in favor of compulsory vaccination when the matter is neglected; no child should ever be admitted to a public school who cannot show satisfactory evidence that the operation has been properly performed in his individual case.

We have no health officer and our sanitary condition is susceptible of great improvement.

From WILSON; *Dr. E. J. Baker*:—Diphtheria has been the only prevalent disease here, but it has been very malignant, having caused about one hundred deaths; at the time I write there are about ten cases.

I was appointed health officer, which post I still hold. My chief work has been the removal or disinfection of all offensive material and the keeping of Diphtheria patients isolated as far as practicable.

We have about come to the conclusion that bad drinking water

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is an important factor in keeping up the disease, and we send you herewith samples taken from ten wells in this place which we shall be glad to have you examine and report upon.

[The samples of water referred to above were entirely too small to admit of anything like a proper examination. So far as it could be done, however, analysis was made, with the result that six specimens out of the ten were considered decidedly bad, one was of very doubtful character, and the remaining three were probably fair average drinking waters, although it was thought that there were evidences of great lack of care in keeping the surroundings of the wells from which they were drawn free from all objectionable matters.]

[We give in connection with the above extracts from communications from professional men the following excerpts from notes appended to the annual reports made generally by clerks of local health boards, etc., which contain information of general interest. In deference to the general wish of these correspondents, only the names of the towns from which they come are given, the arrangement being alphabetical to facilitate reference. It is earnestly hoped that gentlemen holding these positions will feel free to communicate with the secretary's office in the fullest possible manner at any time.]

From AFTON:—Three cases of Diphtheria—all we have had here—occurred in one family, and were, I think, attributable to a damp, foul cellar and a generally unhealthy condition of the premises.

Scarlet Fever was confined to three families who lived in close contiguity to a low, damp tract of land, which, if it were not the original cause of the disease, certainly aggravated it materially. A year ago I reported a large amount of intermittent difficulties; this year we have had but very little.

Having kept a record of all deaths occurring during the year, I am able to make quite accurate returns.

[In all probability it is wholly within the power of a large number of clerks to keep such a record as that mentioned in the above note, and to ensure a very considerable degree of accuracy in it.

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The writer of the communication was not, we are glad to say, the only one who did so last year, as we received several reports to which were appended lists of all the deaths which had occurred during the twelve months, in some cases the ages of the decedents with the causes of death so far as known being also given. Such lists have a very considerable value, and were their numbers greater they would throw much light on the sanitary condition of the districts from which they come.]

From ALMON:— There are many people hereabouts who violate all laws of healthful living to such an extent that it is no wonder that sickness prevails among them. Uncleanly habits, dwellings that may more probably be called coops than houses (certainly they are not shanties), with floors laid directly on the ground with no joists under them, ceilings, or roofs rather, about eight feet in height at the front and sloping down to within three or four feet of the ground at the rear, with light admitted only through a single window composed of six panes, each eight inches by ten in area, with a hole dug in the middle of the single room to serve as a cellar, wherein potatoes, cabbages and turnips may be stored through the winter, with this hole rarely if ever cleaned at any time of year, with no way by which the foul effluvia may escape or fresh air enter, with interiors that never know the touch of a broom, with a pig pen in front of the house, the front wall of which forms one side of the pen, with a half-dozen of hogs, large and small, confined therein,— imagine the kind of life that must be led in such places, and you will not wonder that people sicken and die in them.

All these things I see daily, and worse things than these which I will not undertake to describe. If they were not so plentiful we should have fewer cases of disease, which unhappily does not confine itself to them. Diphtheria, for example, breaks out in one of these places, and the dwellers in all the others around it flock thither, to see and to help; they carry the disease home with them to their children, and soon a whole community is infected; then the better class of their neighbors are compelled by common humanity to look after them, and, whether from a lack of caution or

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lack of belief in its contagious character, the disease spreads to them also.

In a town to the north of us there have been about thirty deaths from Diphtheria during the last year, the victims being of all ages from two years old up to thirty, and in one instance at least, where the children of a family died, the disease was carried into another household by the careless giving away of infected clothing.

Our school houses, three in number, are in very bad condition; they are old log-buildings unprovided with either privies or fences, are wholly unfit for school purposes and have been in that condition for several years.

FROM ARKDALE:—In our town the dwellings are usually built on sand-hills, with the barns on the south side, the wells between the barns and the houses, and the privies on the opposite (north) side. The soil is sandy and porous, absorbing all the water that falls upon it, so that stagnant pools are never seen even in barn yards. The people generally are healthy and vigorous.

FROM BELLE PLAINE:—Diphtheria has been prevalent here now during a year. It broke out in this vicinity about three years ago, principally among foreigners, especially those who were not over-cleanly in their habits of living, but after it seemed to die out and we heard no more of it, about a year ago a man came here and opened a boarding house on the line of the railroad, leaving his family elsewhere. Soon after his arrival his son came here to call him home, where they were sick with Diphtheria; this lad must have been laboring under the disease in a very violent form, for he died the day after he reached this place, at his father's boarding-house. Only a few days after his death a number of Lutheran preachers came here, some accompanied by their families, and met at the boarding-house for the purpose of founding a seminary; a few days later still, Diphtheria declared itself among the children of the Lutheran preacher resident here, all of whom died, and from that one case, followed by the assemblage above mentioned, Diphtheria has been spread over a pretty wide area of country. Still there are people who tell us that it is not contagious!

[Multitudes of cases equally convincing are on record, and are

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constantly occurring — cases which establish beyond any possibility of doubt the exceedingly contagious nature of this disease; yet they pass unheeded, and Diphtheria is spread all over many communities, people meanwhile attributing it to some mysterious, atmospheric or other cause, failing to see what lies directly before them, and omitting the one simple and effective means of checking its frightful ravages.]

From BLACK BROOK:— Diphtheria has been the most prevalent and fatal disease hereabouts. As a rule those living in the timber and on low, swampy ground have been more affected than those living in the open, and on high land. The more fatal cases occurred also among those who were generally careless as to matters of personal and household cleanliness.

From COLUMBUS:— We have had few cases of Diphtheria, and those were confined to one family for the most part. Measles, however, had full swing among the school children during the winter, and there was not a school in the town but was either broken up or suffered severely from that disease; how it originated I cannot say; though the severity of the winter may have had something to do with it, *ill-ventilated school-rooms certainly took a part.*

As to the water supply there is nothing, I think, on which people are harder to move; the idea is so firmly fixed in many minds that it makes no difference what kind of water enters the ground, for it must be thoroughly filtered and rendered innocuous before it reaches the well. In a family living here, where the privy is in close proximity to the well, the people are neat and cleanly in their habits, and, were they once convinced that their water was tainted, they would not use it — but “the privy is down hill from the well, and the well is in limestone rock, and ” — what more would you have?

[The relative positions of the tops of the privy-vault and the well are of no importance whatever in this matter. Suppose that the difference in level at the surface is ten or even twenty feet, and that the well is thirty feet deep while the depth of the privy vault is but five feet; is it not plain that the bottom of the vault will be

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five or fifteen feet above the bottom of the well, and that it may even be considerably above the level of the surface of the water in the well? And if, moreover — as is very probably the case,— the vault is dug down only to the surface of the underlying rock, while the well is drilled into the rock, is it not clear that there is a great probability that the water will be contaminated by infiltration of the contents of the vault into the well, and that this probability will become an absolute certainty in case the slope of the rock below the surface of the ground shall be from the privy toward the well? Such a question may be easily decided by throwing a quantity of salt into the privy vault and observing whether any effect is produced in the water of the well after the lapse of a few days. In regard to the supposed filtering powers of the soil, repeated experiment has shown it to be very small, and, in densely settled localities, equal to nothing. For a pretty full discussion of this matter reference may be had to the second annual report of this board, in which also are detailed Dr. Selden's experiments on the subject. The only safe plan is to remove the cess-pool, privy vault, and all similar nuisances as far as possible from the well.]

From DORCHESTER:— Our water supply in many cases is liable to contamination by the drainage from the cemetery, which lies on sloping ground, not above fifty rods from the village, directly towards which the water must run. Many of our people will not dig wells so long as the cemetery occupies its present location. Our resident physician mentions at least one case of disease as probably caused by water contaminated thus. The town board should move in the matter, as there are better locations for a cemetery available than the place in which ours lies at present.

[The town board, acting as a board of health, should take action in such a matter, and if the facts are as given above, should act very promptly in remedying the evil described. It is not probable that the number of bodies now interred in the cemetery is very large, but whether this be the case or not, they should at once be removed to some locality where they cannot endanger the health of the living. There can be no valid reason for prolonging the existence of a state of things such as that above described.]

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From ELBA:— About the middle of February last, a family resident in this town, in which were eight children, was attacked by Diphtheria; the oldest son, aged twenty-two, was the first taken sick, and died in two weeks; next a girl aged eight came down, dying in one week thereafter, and by this time all the children, with a single exception, were prostrated. *The one who escaped seldom entered the house.* The third victim was a daughter of nineteen who had been very active in the care of the sick, and in her case the disease seemed to be especially malignant, as she died only five days after being attacked. The fourth, and last fatal case, was that of a boy of fifteen; one-half of the entire family being thus swept away in six weeks' time. The origin of the disease is not known, but the contagion was probably imported.

Sickness in this vicinity has been greater in amount than ever known before. There is also a marked mortality among some farm animals, pigs and sheep suffering especially; of the former animals in some localities, eighty per cent. are either born dead or die within a few days after birth; the cause is unknown.

From ELKHORN:— I send you the best report that I can make, with full knowledge that it is far from being complete. Our physicians are averse to making report of any case of disease, whether the end be recovery or death.

From KENOSHA:— The health of our city has improved greatly since the introduction of a water supply from artesian wells, and with a better system of drainage, which will soon be introduced, further improvement is confidently looked for. Our city physician says that a large proportion of the sickness that has occurred during the last few years has been due to the bad drinking water in general use, and he predicts a steady diminution in all forms of disease henceforward.

From LUCK:— Some improvement has taken place in the sanitary condition of this town within the last two years.

Pneumonia and Diphtheria were the worst diseases with which we had to contend during the last winter; both were, in part at least, due to exposure in badly arranged houses.

People hereabouts are willing to have their children vaccinated,

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provided it is properly done by competent hands, but nearly all are afraid to allow the traveling class of physicians so-called, some of whom certainly are incompetent quacks, to perform that or any other operation. Is vaccination a safe thing for any one to do with or without experience, provided he is sure that he has good and healthy virus? In the part of the country from which I came we were all vaccinated as children and before we were old enough to know anything about the matter.

[Vaccination is an entirely safe operation so far as its subject is concerned; i. e., it is not at all probable that any disease will be introduced into the system or that any serious harm will follow the operation, no matter by whom it may be done, provided good and pure bovine virus be used. But to insure thorough protection against Small Pox it should be done by a physician who is well acquainted with the course of the vaccine eruption, and who can and will watch its effects carefully. Haste and carelessness are to be especially avoided; the instances in which the services of a skilled physician cannot be had must be comparatively very rare indeed.]

From MONROE:—I enclose statement made as correctly as possible under the circumstances, which are these: I entered on the work of collecting the statistics you called for with all the zeal and energy supposed to be possessed by a town clerk in his first year of office-holding. Immediately on the receipt of the blanks from your office I prepared forms for the physicians to fill out and sign, and sent one to every doctor in the place; on or about the 1st of May I called on them for the returns, but I have not met with that flattering measure of success to which a town clerk in search of information is supposed to be justly entitled!

Neither town nor village has any organized board of health, although one is much needed; if certain classes of contagious disease should make their appearance here we shall be found badly prepared to meet them. There are several nuisances hereabouts that need to be abated, and among other things, the board of health should prevent large assemblages at funerals where death has been caused by contagious disease. There is a large amount of sanitary work that might be done here were there any proper organization to do it.

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If you will send me a supply of your circulars on Diphtheria and other diseases I will distribute them to advantage, and will endeavor to co-operate with you in your work of bringing about a sanitary reform to the extent of my ability.

From NEENAH:—Were I to make a proper report it would be necessary to take a horse and buggy and a day's time to collect statistics. This would cost a sum that would bankrupt the town treasury—or at least would raise a greater outcry than would be caused by many heavier expenditures for much less important purposes.

The health laws of this state seem to me very imperfectly drawn, inasmuch as they allow the local *boards* to act or refrain from acting at their own good pleasure, while the *clerks* of the same boards are compelled under penalty to make returns which suppose an exact knowledge of the sanitary condition of the various towns throughout the year. Were the law so modified as to compel the *boards* to act, to meet once a month for example, and gather statistics, returns being also made by the people in case of sickness or death, the clerk would have some basis on which to work, and his reports would have a higher value than it is possible to give to them under existing circumstances.

From NEW HAVEN:—We have appointed no health officer in this town for the reason that we do not feel able to pay him. A very large proportion of the land is owned by railroad companies, who pay no taxes, so that the actual residents have a hard struggle to build school-houses, roads, bridges, etc., and to do all the work needful in the laying out of a comparatively new country. In a few years we hope that things will be otherwise; at present we do the best we can and work in good faith and with the best intentions.

From NORTH WISCONSIN JUNCTION:—There was more sickness during the whole of last winter ('80-'81) than I ever remember to have seen before, although our township was more fortunate than many neighboring ones. Our people generally take a great deal of care to prevent the spread of contagious disease.

We have no bogs or stagnant ponds from which to breed disease; our wells are from sixty to two hundred feet deep, many of them

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drilled through solid rock, so that it hardly seems possible that they can be badly contaminated by surface drainage. I think, moreover, that greater care is bestowed on matters of general cleanliness and of ventilation than is given in many farming communities.

The privy nuisance is found everywhere, however, and it is likely that it will be maintained yet for a long time to come.

FROM OTTER CREEK:—Concerning Diphtheria, I cannot tell the origin of all the cases, but it is very certain that a large proportion of them come from contact. There are very many people here who cannot be persuaded that Diphtheria is a contagious disease. I learn that one family who held this opinion were only convinced that it was wrong by the loss of four children in quick succession by means of it.

FROM PLEASANT PRAIRIE:—Farmers have suffered much loss during the past three months by reason of the death of many of their sheep; no one knows exactly the cause of the disease, though names for it are plenty.

Measles was spread through this vicinity by means of the district schools.

FROM PRINCETON:—It is not always easy to trace cases of disease to their true causes, whether local or otherwise, but it is safe to say that very much of it arises from unhealthy conditions of living on the part of some, more especially those of certain European nationalities; for instance, there are cases hereabouts where a man, his wife, and from six to eight children may be found, all huddled together in a single room, of very limited dimensions too, which serves as kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, bed-room, scullery, and every other kind of room, and which has, withal, no other means of ventilation than the outside door!

Through the whole siege of Diphtheria now just about ended here, the greater number of fatal cases have been found occurring in just such places as those described; no doubt the filthy habits and unwholesome food usually attendant on such a way of life had their influence. There have been cases in town where all the children in a family, from five to seven in number, have died, but the people have at last learned to dread the disease as contagious and to take greater care not to expose themselves, than formerly.

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Probably the greatest dangers to health in this neighborhood are the filthy state of back streets, alleys, privies and yards, with the habit above-mentioned of living in overcrowded and unventilated rooms.

From RИPON:— Our town board has never organized as a board of health, although the city of Ripon, included in our limits, has an organization of that kind. Many cases of fever can be traced very clearly to the use of contaminated water; in two cases I personally recommended the closing of wells, and the digging of new ones further from a source of impurity.

There has been an unusual mortality among the sheep in this town, the loss, I should judge, being twenty per cent. of the whole number. Some farmers call the difficulty "grub in the head," but I think it was probably largely due to the extreme cold of last winter and the difficulty the animals found in procuring sufficient and proper food.

From WAUPUN:— During the past year attention has been given to the water supply, and many drilled wells have been sunk and reamed for a depth of twenty feet, in order to prevent the possibility of contamination by surface drainage, infiltration from the prison sewer or from privies. Our greatest danger comes from these sources. Some attention has been paid to the drilling of artesian wells, and it is thought that the St. Peters sandstone has been struck in two instances at least.

From WAYNE:— There has been a very severe and fatal form of disease prevalent among swine in this vicinity; some call it Hog Cholera, but its manifestations differ so widely in different individuals that I hardly know what to call it. Death follows in some cases immediately on the attack, while in others the animals linger for five or six months; none that are attacked, however, recover. Whatever it may be, it came hither from the southwest; in the town of Addison it has been more widely spread than here.

I have had a somewhat remarkable experience with it; I had three sows which were in the sixteenth week of gestation; all three aborted; every one of the pigs, twenty-three in number, died within two days with evidences of the above described disease, but

Extracts from Special Correspondence.

the sows seemed nothing the worse, and are living now in good condition.

From WILSON:— Our town is suffering under Diphtheria and has been for some time past. Our board of health appointed a health officer in the spring, who has been doing what he could to check the spread of the disease, and with some measure of success, but it seems very obstinate and of pretty malignant type. The doctors suspect that bad drinking water has something to do with causing it. In the village of Hersey, where most of the cases now are, the land is low and the drainage is consequently very poor.

From YORK:— No. 1. We are blessed with a healthy locality, and most of the residents therein have sufficient common sense to avoid digging a well and a privy close together, and to avoid living over a cellar full of stagnant water. Our town officers, too, generally see to the prompt removal of nuisances. Still there has been a good deal of sickness that might have been avoided.

From YORK:— No. 2.¹ Last fall an epidemic Diarrhœa prevailed, which seemed to be contagious, very decidedly so, in its character; pretty much every one who came in contact with it contracted it, adults and children alike, and was laid up with it for a week or more. In the spring following, almost every one suffered from an influenza, which resembled greatly the Epizootic in horses.

¹These two communications are not from the same town, as might be inferred from the name.

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REPORT

OF THE

State Supervisor of Inspectors of Illuminating Oils

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1881.



MADISON, WIS.:
DAVID ATWOOD, STATE PRINTER.
1881.

REPORT.

HON. WM. E. SMITH,
Governor of Wisconsin:

SIR:—In accordance with the provisions of chapter 269, Laws of 1880, sec. 2, I have the honor to submit this, my second annual report as State Supervisor of Inspectors of Illuminating Oils, said report being for the year ending September 30, 1881.

As my first report was not published, a very brief statement of a part of its contents is here given, showing the causes which led to legislation on the matter of illuminating oils and the necessity for such legislation, as essential to a proper understanding of the changes and modifications of the law as it originally stood — which will hereafter be mentioned specifically.

The statute enacted by the legislature of 1880, prohibiting the sale for illuminating purposes of any of the products of petroleum which would not bear a specified test, and requiring the inspection of all oils offered for sale and use in Wisconsin by state officials as a guarantee of its quality, was a measure professedly enacted in the interests of both life and property, and its results have very clearly manifested the necessity for and the wisdom of its provisions. Prior to the passage of this act Wisconsin had become the receptacle of a vast amount of oil of character so dangerous that its sale would have been prevented in every one of the states adjoining, notwithstanding which, it found here a ready market except as local ordinances, very limited in their action and conflicting in their character, served to check the trade, and this was true even in cases where the packages bore the brand of rejection in other states. Much of the oil thus sold in the markets was not only of dangerous character, but of very poor illuminating qualities, though often branded as being the best, and accidents resulting from its use were of startling frequency in their occurrence in Wisconsin as compared with the states where inspection laws were in existence

Report to the Governor.

The loss of many valuable lives and much property in consequence of such accidents furnished a potent argument for the passage of the stringent law of 1880, which prohibited the sale or use of any oil which would not bear a flash test of one hundred and twenty degrees in a closed cup, or which did not remain clear and fluid when exposed for ten minutes to a temperature twelve degrees below the freezing point of water; the first of these tests being a fraction of a degree lower than that prescribed by the statute then and now in force in the adjoining state of Michigan, and the second being thought needful to secure an oil suitable for winter use in our latitude.

This law took effect May 24, 1880. It was believed by those who had made a special study of the matter that oil of the grade therein specified would be safe in ordinary use, and that the degree of refinement necessary to enable it to pass the required tests would certainly not impair, but on the contrary would positively improve its illuminating qualities. As to the question of the increased degree of safety which was secured by the use of oil of the grade prescribed by the law there can be but one opinion, and from very numerous reports obtained by personal and official correspondence during the summer and fall following the passage of the act, it was believed that the oil gave in every way very general satisfaction. Later in the year, however, and particularly after the exceptionally cold weather of the winter of 1880-81 was upon us, complaints were made that the oil did not burn well, and it was said that much of its illuminating power had been destroyed in the process of refining it up to the requirements of the law, so that it was not so satisfactory in use as oil of a lower grade had been, and the legislature was petitioned to change or abolish the law for this reason.

In reply to such complaints and assertions it was said, and I believe with perfect truth, that whatever might be the cause of the difficulty in securing satisfactory results with the oil, it was not due to the refinement necessary to meet the requirements of the law, and that the illuminating qualities of the oil had not unnecessarily been sacrificed to its safety. It was admitted by the oppo-

Report to the Governor.

nents of a change that low grades of oil (into whose composition naphtha and benzine entered to a considerable extent, rendering them dangerous in use in exact proportion to the amount of these constituents) would burn more freely in badly constructed and illy cared-for lamps, and with wicks of close texture; but they claimed that in proportion as proper care was taken with the lamps, which should preferably be those with shallow bowls, and with the wicks, which should fit the wick-tubes loosely and should be of open, loosely woven texture, complaints would cease, as had been the case in communities which had grown accustomed to the use of high grade oils. It was further shown that many of the best brands of so-called Headlight oil, and those which had long been most highly esteemed, would bear all the tests required by the law, and that many of these brands were in fact of much higher test than the statute demanded.

The result of these complaints was an amendment to the law of 1880 by the legislature of 1881, in which the test was reduced to a fire-test of 120° in the Tagliabue open cup, and the chill test was entirely abandoned. It is yet too early to judge whether these changes will, as their opponents have predicted, while adding to the dangers attendant upon its use, not only fail to secure an oil more satisfactory in its illuminating qualities than that required by the statute of 1880, but will probably result in giving consumers a much worse illuminant, as difficulty in the management of oil is chiefly encountered in the winter, when the impurities which the old law sought to exclude make themselves most manifest and most vexatious. It is, however, very certain that should this be the case no relief consistent with safety can be gained by further reduction, and that whatever complaint may be made, it can no longer be said that Wisconsin legal test oil is unsatisfactory because it is of higher grade than that of neighboring states, the fact being that the test is now lower in this state than in any one of the states which surround us, and that oil may be legally sold in Wisconsin which would be rejected in them as too dangerous for use.

The changes in the test required and in the method of testing went into effect on the first of May, 1881; the present report there-

Oil Inspected.

fore covers a period of seven months under the statute of 1880, and a period of five months under the amendments of 1881.

The tables which follow exhibit, first, the number of barrels inspected during each month of the year, arranged under the heads of approved, rejected and total inspections, and second, the number of barrels inspected during the year in each inspection district, arranged under the same heads, together with the total amounts received as fees by each inspector and by the supervisor. During the first seven months, *i. e.*, from October, 1880, to April, 1881, inclusive, the inspectors' fees were graded according to the number of barrels inspected in one lot, ranging from fifteen cents per barrel, where fifty barrels and upwards were inspected at one time, to thirty-five cents for a single barrel, and during the remaining five months of the year the fee was ten cents per barrel, irrespective of quantity.

TABLE I.

Showing the number of barrels of oil inspected throughout the state in each month of the year ending September 30, 1881.

MONTHS.	Bbbs. approved.	Bbbs. rejected.	Total inspected.
October, 1880.....	8,283	353	8,636
November, 1880.....	9,458	221	9,679
December, 1880.....	7,577	661	8,238
January, 1881.....	7,006	271	7,277
February, 1881.....	7,354	276	7,630
March, 1881.....	3,434	31	3,465
April, 1881.....	3,707	21	3,728
May, 1881.....	4,198	47	4,245
June, 1881.....	3,271	15	3,286
July, 1881.....	4,167	111	4,278
August, 1881.....	8,051	31	8,082
September, 1881.....	10,769	45	10,814
Total	77,225	2,083	79,308

Oil Inspected.

TABLE II.

Showing amount of oil inspected in each district, with fees of inspectors and supervisor, from October 1, 1880, to September 30, 1881.

DISTRICTS.	Bbls. approved.	Bbls. rejected.	Total inspected.	Inspectors' fees.	Gross fees.	Supervisor's fees.
Appleton	1,047	45	1,092	\$119 91	\$141 75	\$21 84
Ashland.....						
Chippewa Falls.....	190		190	15 20	19 00	3 80
Clintonville	203		203	16 24	20 30	4 06
Darlington	1,243	10	1,253	187 89	212 95	25 06
Eau Claire	1,289		1,289	162 12	187 90	25 78
Fond du Lac	920	10	930	94 55	113 15	18 60
Grand Rapids	961	2	963	100 54	119 80	19 26
Green Bay	6,669	58	6,727	696 98	831 52	134 54
Hudson	2,445	1	2,446	290 78	339 70	48 92
Janesville	1,860	200	2,060	247 85	289 05	41 20
La Crosse	3,321	4	3,325	370 75	437 25	66 50
Madison	1,912	54	1,966	221 33	260 65	39 32
Milwaukee	48,786	1,632	50,418	5,596 74	6,605 10	1,008 36
Monroe						
Oshkosh	2,318		2,318	244 99	291 35	46 36
Portage	566	3	569	66 42	77 80	11 38
Prairie du Chien...	257	1	258	34 99	40 15	5 16
Racine	1,348		1,348	143 54	170 50	26 96
Sharon	105	3	108	8 64	10 80	2 16
Superior	19		19	3 17	3 55	38
Watertown ¹	1,766	60	1,826	217 13	253 65	36 52
Total.....	77,225	2,083	79,308	8,849 76	10,435 92	1,586 16

¹ In addition to the districts named in the above table, Baraboo, Kenosha and Wausau have been made the central points of districts since October 1, 1881, and inspectors appointed at those places. Appointments have been made at several other locations which have subsequently been declined, the appointees being unwilling to execute the bonds required by the law, the fees being too small to make the office of inspector desirable.

Inspectors and Inspection Districts.

It will be seen from Table No. II that the supervisor's fees, at the rate of two cents per barrel for each barrel inspected, have amounted in all to the nominal sum of \$1,586.16. From this gross sum, however, all expenses incident to the office have to be paid, and these include traveling expenses, printing, postage, stationery, transportation charges, clerical services, etc., in addition to which expenses, and for reasons which will be hereafter given, the fees due to this office have in many cases been remitted or returned to inspectors in unprofitable districts, the whole amount of these expenses having been about one-half of the total receipts.

The net receipts of the several inspectors have also been less in each case, and in some instances very much less than the sums shown in the Table No. II, inasmuch as each inspector is obliged to pay his own traveling expenses from place to place in his district as he is called upon to test oil, and to procure his own outfit of tester, stencil plates, etc.

INSPECTORS AND INSPECTION DISTRICTS.

The following list gives in detail the names of the several inspectors, their postoffice addresses, and the territory under the direct supervision of each inspector. It affords me much pleasure to testify that the several inspectors have been faithful and efficient in the discharge of their responsible duties.

Inspectors and Inspection Districts.

Those whose names are thus marked * were appointed as inspectors subsequently to October 1, 1880, and hence the names of their districts do not appear in the tables formerly given. They do not in either of the cases have charge of any territory not previously under the supervision of some one of the inspectors below named.

INSPECTOR.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	TERRITORY FORMING THE DISTRICT.
J. S. Lester.....	Appleton....	Calumet and Outagamie counties, with townships of Menasha and Neenah, in Winnebago county, and townships of Caledonia, Dayton, Farmington, Fremont, Lind, Waupaca and Weyauwera, in Waupaca county.
G. W. Harrison.	Ashland.....	Ashland county.
S. S. Coleman ..	Chippewa Falls.	Chippewa, Dunn and Eau Claire counties.
F. M. Young...	Clintonville	Shawano county, with townships of Bear Creek, Dupont, Helvetia, Iola, Larrabee, Lebanon, Little Wolf, Matteson, Mukwa, Royalton, St. Lawrence, Scandinavia and Union, in Waupaca county, and city of New London.
Vacant	Darlington	La Fayette county, with townships of Beetown, Cassville, Clinton, Ellenborough, Glen Haven, Harrison, Hazel Green, Jamestown, Lancaster, Liberty, Lima, Paris, Platteville, Potosi, Smelser and Waterloo, in Grant county, and townships of Dodgeville, Eden, Linden, Mifflin, Mineral Point, Moscow, Ridgeway and Waldwick, in Iowa county.
Vacant	Eau Claire.....	Jackson county, with all of Pepin county east of Chippewa River.
Jas. Bass	Fond du Lac....	Fond du Lac and Green Lake counties, and townships of Burnett, Chesler, Herman, Hubbard, Leroy, Lomira, Rubicon, Theresa and Williamstown, in Dodge county.
G. W. Hungerford	Stevens Point....	Clark, Portage, Taylor and Wood counties, with townships of Brighton, Holton, Hult and Spencer, in Marathon county.
B. C. Brett	Green Bay	Brown, Door, Langlade, Marinette, and Oconto counties, with township of Red River, in Kewaunee county.
S. W. Fuller....	Hudson	Barron, Pierce and St. Croix counties, with all of Pepin county west of the Chippewa river.
S. J. M. Putnam.	Janesville	Rock county, with all of Walworth county, excepting townships of Bloomfield and Sharon.
E. J. Bentley*..	Kenosha	Kenosha county, with township of Bloomfield, in Walworth county.

Inspectors and Inspection Districts.

INSPECTOR.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	TERRITORY FORMING THE DISTRICT.
J. C. Remick ...	La Crosse.....	Buffalo, La Crosse, Monroe and Trempealeau counties, with all of Vernon county, excepting township of Wheatland.
R. J. McConnell.	Madison	Dane county, with townships of Lodi and West Point, in Columbia county.
W. A. Nowell ..	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee, Ozaukee and Washington counties, with townships of Bookfield, Eagle, Genesee, Menomonee, Mukwanago, Muskego, New Berlin, Ottawa, Vernon and Waukesha, in Waukesha county.
A. G. Putnam ..	Monroe	Green county.
G. M. Steele	Oshkosh	Winnebago county, excepting townships of Meas'a and Neenah, and with the townships of Aurora, Bloomfield, Leon, Marion, Mt. Morris, Poysippi, Saxville, Springwater and Warren, in Waushara county.
F. W. Schuize..	Portage	Columbia county, excepting townships of Columbus, Lodi and West Point.
A. F. Samuels ..	Prairie du Chien.	Crawford county.
R. C. Hindley ..	Racine	Racine county.
A. C. Brown....	Superior	Douglas county.
C. H. Allen.....	Sharon	Township of Sharon, Walworth county.
H. T. Eberle....	Watertown	Jefferson county, excepting township of Palmyra, with the city of Watertown, townships of Ashippun, Beaver Dam, Calamus, Clyman, Elba, Emmet, Fox Lake, Hustisford, Lebanon, Lowell, Oak Grove, Portland, Shields, Trenton and Westford, in Dodge county, and townships of Delafield, Lisbon, Merton, Oconomowoc, Pewaukee and Summit, in Waukesha county.
H. Miller*.....	Wausau	Lincoln county, with townships of Bergen, Berlin, Easton, Hamburg, Knowlton, Maine, Marathon, Molinee, Rib Falls, Rietbrock, Stettin, Texas, Wausau, Wein and Weston, in Marathon county.
J. Hawes*.....	Baraboo.....	Sauk county.

Careful examination of the above list will show that there are some portions of the state which are not under the supervision of any inspector; in these localities it has been found impossible to secure acceptance of the inspectorship by any competent man, and this even though the offer has been made to supply all needed apparatus free of cost, to remit all fees due to the supervisor, and

Inspectors and Inspection Districts.

to secure the incumbent against actual loss. The only way to obtain inspection when application was made therefor in such localities has been to send an inspector thither from some adjacent district at the expense of this office. It is manifest that such a procedure is neither contemplated by the law nor practicable to any considerable extent; and, although no positive proof of the fact has come into my possession, it is not doubted that some oil is being sold in violation of the law, in places where the fees are wholly inadequate to secure men who will perform the duties of an inspector. This matter will receive further attention in a subsequent part of this report.

Within the limits of those districts where inspectors have been secured the law is very generally and cheerfully obeyed by dealers, and it is believed that very little if any oil sold or offered for sale by them has escaped inspection. There have, however, been two arrests for alleged violation of the law. In one of these cases Mr. D. C. Kimball, of Fort Atkinson, was arrested on complaint of Mr. Eberle, the inspector of that district, in December, 1880, for having sold uninspected oil. This case was finally discontinued on payment of costs, it being believed that the offense had been committed in ignorance of the law. In the second case Messrs. Davis Bros. & Porter, of Milwaukee, were arrested on complaint of Mr. Nowell, inspector of that district. The history and result of this case I copy from the report published in the *Evening Wisconsin* of June 22, 1881, as follows: "The case of the State of Wisconsin against Davis Bros. & Porter was called up in the municipal court at noon yesterday. The defendants were charged in the complaint with two distinct offenses against the oil law of 1880, namely, forging the inspector's brand and selling oil which had not been inspected and branded by the proper officers. The counsel for defendants moved that the claim be dismissed, on the ground that the statute of 1880 had been amended by the law of 1881, and that the stencil brands alleged to have been forged by the defendants were furnished under the old statute. The new law has gone into effect since the arrest of the parties, and therefore during the pendency of the proceedings, which have been adjourned five times. The

Accidents.

court held that the defendants could not now be tried under the old statute and dismissed the complaint. The case was not tried on the question of fact, no testimony being submitted."

ACCIDENTS.

Several accidents have been reported during the year from "lamp explosions." All of these have been very carefully investigated, and it was clearly proven that in all but two instances, to be particularly mentioned presently, there was no true explosion or reason to condemn the oil used.¹

On the 15th of November, 1880, an accident happened in a house of ill-fame in Milwaukee, in which the inmates claimed that there was an actual lamp explosion; it was the opinion of Inspector Nowell, who investigated the case, that there was no explosion, and that the evidence of the parties who reported the occurrence was wholly unworthy of credit. Oil from the package from which the lamp in question had been filled was subsequently tested and found to have a flashing point of one hundred and twenty-four degrees, which fact, in the absence of positive proof to the contrary, was a reasonable guarantee that the lamp did not explode. The amount of damage done was trifling.

In February 3, 1881, a fire occurred at Wausau which destroyed the restaurant of Mr. F. A. Bardeen. In this case there seems, from all the evidence obtainable, to have been a true explosion. But although inquiry concerning it was made immediately by tele-

¹The burning of the Beckwith House at Oshkosh, in December last, with its attendant loss of life, was one of the cases most prominently noticed in the papers, in which it was at first generally attributed to a lamp explosion. The facts were carefully investigated, both by Dr. Steele, the inspector at that place, and by the agents of several insurance companies which were interested, and whose testimony I have on file, and it was very conclusively shown that the fire was occasioned by the careless dropping of a lighted match on some waste material that had been used for cleaning lamps, and had thus become saturated with oil. The fire was discovered almost immediately, but its location being directly under the stairway, the well of which served as a great flue or chimney, its spread was very rapid and uncontrollable.

Accidents.

graph and mail, and the matter investigated as speedily as practicable by an agent specially appointed, who visited the place for that purpose, *no sample of this oil could be obtained, nor could the barrel from which it was drawn be found.* The sudden disappearance of the package, and the conflicting statements made concerning the marks upon it, were regarded as somewhat suspicious circumstances, but evidence was obtained sufficient to exonerate the local dealer from all suspicion of an attempt to evade the provisions of the law.

No other accident from kerosene lamps is known to have occurred during the year covered by this report. One has happened, however, very recently (on the 25th of the present month, October) at Monroe, which resulted in the death of Miss Etta Judd, of that place. The circumstances as obtained through the investigations of Mr. Putman, inspector at that place, are as follows: A lighted lamp in the hands of Miss Judd was broken by the sudden opening of a door, and the result is here given as related by the local newspaper, the *Monroe Sentinel*: "*Her clothing took fire instantly, and in a second her body was enveloped in flames.* Her mother came to her assistance and wrapped a bed blanket about her, burning her own hands terribly in her efforts to put out the blaze that was consuming her daughter; but the clothing had become saturated with the oil from the broken lamp, and * * * the bright, pretty girl was literally roasted. *No words can picture the horror of that moment.*"

In this instance, while it is shown that there was no lamp explosion, one of the greatest dangers of using any oil other than that of very high test, *i. e.*, the danger arising from its great inflammability, is so strikingly illustrated that the above particulars are given. As showing the lessened risk attendant on using oils of higher grade, and enforcing the recommendation that the writer feels impelled to make, that consumers should take all pains to secure kerosene of highest obtainable test, and consequently that having the least inflammable character, the following cases are here recorded. The first appeared in the *Green Bay Advocate* of December 23, 1880. "A broken lamp caused some consternation for a mo-

Oil Stoves.

ment in the house of E. Root, last Thursday evening. It was suspended by a hook from the ceiling, and the hook gave way, the lamp fell upon the floor and was broken, and the oil took fire. *Mr. R. promptly extinguished the fire*, and the worst damage any one got was a scare, although Mrs. Root and the two children were sitting near it—the little boy within two feet of it.”

The next is taken from the *Marinette Eagle* of February 12, 1881. “What would have been, under ordinary circumstances, a very serious accident occurred at the Methodist church on Wednesday evening last. The two large twelve-light chandeliers became loosened from their fastenings and fell with a crash, utterly demolishing them both, and breaking half the lamps. The lamps were full of oil at the time, and six lamps in each chandelier were lighted, but all except two or three were put out in the fall. *These the janitor succeeded in extinguishing before the flames had time to spread.*”

In both of these cases and in others of similar nature which are known to me, the escape from loss of life and property have doubtless been due to the fact that the oil in use was of very high test.

OIL STOVES.

That oil of the present legal test is less safe in use than the higher test oils prescribed by the statute of 1880 is apparently proven not only by such facts as those narrated above, but by the further fact that, while during the summer of 1880 there was not an accident from the use of legal test oil in kerosene stoves, a number of such accidents have occurred during the summer of the present year, the particulars of which have been carefully investigated and reported to me.

One accident of this kind occurring August 5, 1881, at No. 477 Greenbush street, Milwaukee, resulted in the death of Mrs. J. Hochartz. It was reported to me by the inspector in that city, as follows: The stove used was one of the cheapest kind, of the pattern known as the “Summer Queen;” exact particulars of the way in which the oil took fire could not be obtained, as Mrs. Hochartz was unable to

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speak after the occurrence, and the only other person present was a servant girl whose back was turned toward the stove at the time. On looking around this girl saw the oil in the stove blazing furiously and saw that Mrs. H.'s clothing also was on fire with the blazing oil; in attempting to extinguish the flames the servant was badly burned about the hands and face. The oil used was found, on testing, to bear a fire test six degrees above the requirements of the law.

On August 9, at the house of Thomas Lee, 407 First avenue, another case was reported. In this instance one of the more expensive and safer style of oil stove was in use; the oil was exhausted, and the reservoir very hot; under these circumstances, some one or more of the burners being lighted at the time, an attempt was made to replenish the oil. A large volume of inflammable gas was thus generated, which, communicating with the unextinguished burner, caught fire with a puff, and blazed up nearly to the ceiling, fortunately doing no serious damage. In this connection Mr. Nowell very truly says: "Most persons who use oil stoves seem to ignore the fact that they require as much care as lamps, although the liability to violent explosions is removed by the vents and joints which allow the gas to escape confinement." The oil used in this case was eight degrees above the legal requirement.

Under date of September 13, in reporting an accident at the house of Mr. Osterman, 314 Fifth street, Milwaukee, where, by the breakage of a glass reservoir, fire was communicated to the oil which had been contained therein through the ignition of its vapor, the result being a serious blaze which set fire to portions of the room, Mr. Nowell says: "Slight accidents from blazing oil in stoves, often preceded by a kind of puffing expansion or explosive action, are of almost daily occurrence here. Oil of from one hundred and twenty degrees to one hundred and thirty degrees fire test is used almost universally, and its ignition when heated considerably above the burning point of its vapor (generally twenty degrees to thirty degrees below the burning point of the oil) is an easy and frequent result. *Injury to life and property is singularly rare considering the frequency and danger of these ac-*

Oil Stoves.

cidents." The oil used in this instance was eight degrees above the legal test, but had been sold to the consumer under the name of Headlight oil.

The following caution from an article in the *Republican and News*, commenting on the death of Mrs. Hochartz, is so timely and just that I give it place in this report:

"While oil of one hundred and twenty degrees fire test is not alarmingly dangerous if used with proper care, its inflammable qualities are much greater than those of a higher standard. One of the great objections to the law admitting its use is the facility afforded to unscrupulous refiners and dealers to introduce it under fictitious brands of 'Headlight,' 'one hundred and fifty degrees fire test,' which if genuine could be used with fewer precautions and greater safety.

"The frequency of accidents should stimulate consumers of kerosene to exercise greater care in the use of the article. Oil stoves of the best construction only should be adopted, and never filled or moved while burning. The best and safest oil for the purpose is a water white or colorless oil of not less than one hundred and fifty degrees fire test, that being a grade which is divested in refining of the most dangerous portion of the gaseous components of crude petroleum."

It is evident from the experience of the past five months that oil of the present legal grade must be regarded as less safe in use than oil of the grade required by the statute of 1880, and that its inflammable qualities are such that it must be used very with great care if accidents from it are to be avoided. These facts exemplify the necessity for a thorough enforcement of the law, and for the appointment of inspectors who shall have supervision in every part of the state, and make evasion of the provisions of the statute very difficult, if not wholly impracticable. I am thus led to call the attention of the legislature to certain defects in the statute of 1881, and to recommend such amendments thereto as, 1st, shall free it from all difficulty of interpretation; and 2d, such further change as shall secure to the inspectors a just remuneration for the valuable services they render to the community. I have already given tables

Inspection Fees.

showing the amount of oil inspected in each district and the fees received by each inspector during the year. It is not probable that the consumption of oil in any given district for a few years to come will greatly exceed the quantities reported in those tables, and it is believed that, wherever it has been possible to secure an inspector, very little oil has escaped inspection. On this supposition the following statement has been constructed, showing the probable annual income of each district provided the inspection fees remain fixed at the present rates. The table gives the amount of fees which would have been received for the service of the past year at present rates in each district. In all cases where the time has been less than a whole year, the length of the period is set opposite the sum:

Appleton.....	\$37 36
Ashland.....	
Chippewa Falls, one month's service.....	15 20
Clintonville, three months' service.....	16 24
Darlington, seven months' service.....	100 24
Eau Claire.....	103 12
Fond du Lac.....	74 40
Grand Rapids.....	77 04
Green Bay.....	538 16
Hudson.....	195 68
Janesville.....	164 80
La Crosse.....	266 00
Madison.....	157 28
Milwaukee.....	4,033 44
Monroe, three and one-half months' service.....	
Oshkosh.....	185 44
Portage.....	45 52
Prairie du Chien, two months' service.....	20 64
Racine.....	107 84
Sharon, four months' service.....	8 64
Superior.....	1 52
Watertown.....	146 08

It will thus be seen that with three exceptions only, the cities of La Crosse, Green Bay and Milwaukee, the largest amount received by any inspector will be less than two hundred dollars a year, out of which must be paid all the expenses incident to the office — expenses which include, in frequent instances, costs of traveling to an amount largely in excess of the fees received for inspection! It has been the constant aim of the supervisor to place inspectors at such points as would bring every part of the state under the super-

Inspection Fees.

vision of some one of these officers. In the original division of the state under the law of 1880, this was fully accomplished, the inspection districts being so arranged that inspectors located at profitable points were required also to take charge of and be responsible for such unprofitable territory as lay adjacent to their headquarters; and in this way the whole state was brought under supervision. Even at the old rates of inspection, however, and when the fees were graded from fifteen cents to thirty-five cents per barrel, the office in many localities was an undesirable one and was filled with great difficulty. These facts were stated in my last report, in which I also recommended that the compensation of inspectors in such localities be increased by distributing among them what surplus should remain after giving the inspector at Milwaukee a fair compensation, thus limiting his official income to a certain definite amount. The difficulty above referred to was vastly increased by the sweeping reduction in fees to the uniform rate of ten cents per barrel, made by the law of 1881; this reduction was immediately followed by the peremptory resignation of several valuable officers, and by the refusal on the part of several others to be responsible for more than very limited districts. The causes that produced these resignations and refusals were also efficient in rendering it impossible to fill the vacancies thus produced, and in this way it has come, as already mentioned in this report, that there are some sections of the state in which no competent man can be induced to accept the office of inspector, the fees present or prospective being utterly inadequate to compensate for the time and labor thereof. Thus of course law-abiding dealers in oils in such localities are compelled to purchase their supplies within the state at places where there are inspectors, which in many cases is a great hardship, inasmuch as the natural course of traffic may lie in a different direction. Of course, also, the opportunity and temptation to evade and violate the law are thus presented to those who would otherwise willingly obey it. For these evils there is but one remedy, which is so to increase the compensation of inspectors as to make it possible to secure men who will accept office under the law.

Amendments Recommended.

AMENDMENTS RECOMMENDED.

This will involve an amendment to section 4 of the law of 1881, which is earnestly recommended, both for the purpose of giving just compensation to inspectors, and to clear the section of its present obscurity of language, which leaves its intent a matter of so much doubt that it can probably only be determined by a judicial decision. Thus this section provides that "if the total amount of fees received by all inspectors in every county in any one year shall, after the payment of the supervisor's fees, exceed the sum of \$2,000, all sums in excess thereof shall be paid into the hands of the state supervisor" for disbursement. This language implies that when the aggregate fees of all the inspectors in the state shall reach the sum named, the excess thereof is to be paid over to the supervisor. Such could hardly by any possibility have been the intention of the legislature, but there is room for so much doubt as to what the exact legal construction of the language may be, and as to when this expected surplus is to be paid over to the supervisor, that the attorney general has been unwilling to give any official opinion upon the matter.

It is therefore specially desirable that this section be so amended as to free its language from all difficulty of interpretation, and the changes which I recommend are: 1st, that the fee for inspection be altered from the uniform rate of ten cents per barrel to the uniform rate of fifteen cents per barrel; 2d, that the receipts of any one inspector (the Milwaukee inspector being the only one who can be affected by this provision) be limited, as is doubtless the intention of the law as it stands at present, but that all sums in excess of the monthly proportion of the compensation allowed be paid over to the supervisor with the next succeeding monthly report, for immediate distribution to the inspectors of unprofitable districts in payment of their necessary traveling expenses,¹ and to increase the fees for inspecting small lots to an amount not exceeding that

¹ I am in receipt of several letters similar to the following just at hand from Inspector Remick, of La Crosse: "On the 2d inst. I went to Alma to inspect 20 barrels of oil, for which I received \$2. My expenses were fare, both ways, \$4.25, ferry, \$1, 'bus, 50 cents, supper, 50 cents; total \$6.25. In a few days I shall go to Trempealeau at an expense of about \$3, and may receive \$1 — not more. Next week to Sparta; receipts about \$5; expenses \$3.50." Comment is unnecessary.

Amendments Recommended.

named in the section as it now stands. Such amendment of this section will, it is believed, enable the supervisor to enforce the law efficiently throughout the state, while as it does not in any way affect the test or methods of testing, it can create no disturbance to trade.

As the question has been frequently raised whether the use in oil stoves of oil of a lower grade than that used for illuminating purposes is not permissible under the law, I also recommend in view of the frequent accidents which, as already shown, have occurred with oil of the present legal test when thus used, and the possibility of such construction of the law as will permit the use of oil of lower grade and more dangerous character, that the provisions respecting the use of oil for illuminating purposes be extended to oil used for heating or culinary purposes.

I beg also to call attention to the title of the oil inspection act of 1881, which reads as follows: "An act to regulate the sale of illuminating oils, and to repeal chapter 269 of the laws of 1880, entitled," etc., etc. It was argued by counsel in the case of *The State against Davis Brothers and Porter* that the title of an act is as valid as the letter of the law itself, and that the repeal of the law of 1880 was intended and accomplished by the title of the law of 1881; and Judge Mallory, before whom the case was brought, expressed some doubt as to the view which the supreme court might take of the constitutionality of the act of 1881, on account of its defective title. The question has not been judicially passed upon as yet, but the facts in the case are thus presented to you for such action as may seem to you advisable.

Appended hereto for convenience of reference, are copies of the acts of 1880 and 1881. I have had printed and distributed to inspectors and dealers a large number of copies of the entire law as it now stands with the repealed portions omitted, and the amendment substituted therefor inserted in the proper places. I have also, at various times, issued large numbers of circulars addressed to both inspectors and to the trade, giving information concerning the requirements of the law.

Respectfully submitted,
APPLETON, Wis., October 27, 1881.

J. T. REEVE, M. D.
Supervisor.

Laws Relating to Illuminating Oils.

[Published March 25, 1880.]

CHAPTER 269.

AN ACT to provide for the inspection of illuminating oils manufactured from petroleum or coal oils, and to regulate the sale thereof, and to repeal section four thousand three hundred and fifty-nine of chapter one hundred and eighty-one, revised statutes of 1873.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The governor of this state shall, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint a suitable person, who shall be a resident of this state and not pecuniarily interested, either directly or indirectly, in the manufacture, refining, sale or vending of illuminating oils from petroleum or other sources or material, who shall perform the duties of state supervisor of inspectors of illuminating oils as hereinafter provided. The state supervisor so appointed shall hold his office for a term of two years from the first day of April in the year of his appointment and until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed from office by the governor; and in case of vacancy in this office from any cause, the governor shall fill the vacancy for the balance of the term.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the said supervisor faithfully to supervise all inspectors of illuminating oils in this state, instruct them in performing the duties of their office, keep a record of the local inspectors' reports to him. He shall prepare or cause to be prepared suitable and uniform designs for brands or stencil plates, to be used under the provisions of this act, and he may furnish such brands or stencil plates to all inspectors of oils at their proper cost and expense. Every inspector of illuminating oils appointed as hereinafter provided shall, on the first day of each month, report to the state supervisor of inspectors a full statement of the number of barrels of oil inspected, the results of such inspection and an account of the actual receipts of his office, and he shall at the same time remit the sum of two cents for each barrel of oil he has tested during the preceding month, which payment shall be the salary of the supervisor of inspectors of illuminating oils, and no other allowance shall be made for the expenses of his office. Every inspector shall faithfully comply with all instructions issued by the supervisor of inspectors of illuminating oils, and shall furnish to him full information regarding any accident or explosion that may come to his knowledge from the use of illuminating oils, and the said supervisor shall report to the governor annually, in October of each year.

SECTION 3. The state supervisor of inspectors of illuminating oils shall appoint, in accordance with the provisions of this act, inspectors of illuminating oils, who shall examine and test all illuminating oils

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offered for sale or for use in this state, by any person whatsoever, and shall demand and receive all fees in payment for such examining and testing, and who shall be liable to all the penalties hereinafter provided for any neglect or for any willful misconduct or malfeasance in the discharge of the duties aforesaid; and the said state supervisor shall have power at any time to remove any inspector so appointed, upon reasonable notice or for reasonable cause. And the said supervisor and all inspectors appointed under the provisions of this act shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, take an oath or affirmation faithfully to discharge the duties of the same, as prescribed by the constitution and laws of this state, and the said supervisor shall execute a bond to the people of the state in the sum of two thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of all the duties imposed by this act, said bond to be filed in the office of the secretary of state; and every inspector appointed under this act shall execute a bond to the people of the state in the sum of two thousand dollars, conditioned as aforesaid, such bond to be filed in the office of the clerk of the county wherein the inspector executing the same shall reside, and a duplicate copy thereof, duly certified by the county clerk, shall be filed in the office of the supervisor; and all bonds executed under the provisions of this act shall be for the use of all persons aggrieved by the acts or neglect of the state supervisor, or of the inspectors respectively executing the same. The sureties on the bond of the state supervisor shall be approved by the secretary of state, and the sureties on the bonds of the inspectors shall be approved by the judge of probate in the counties in which the inspectors executing the same shall respectively reside: *provided*, that the said state supervisor shall, on request of the city council of any city of not less than six thousand (6,000) inhabitants, appoint any suitable person whom such council shall nominate inspector of illuminating oils for said city, and for such territory adjacent to said city as the said state supervisor of inspectors shall determine. It shall be the duty of every inspector appointed under the provisions of this act to provide at his own cost and expense all the necessary instruments and apparatus for examining, testing and branding illuminating oils under the provisions of this act, and promptly to examine or test, when called upon for that purpose, any oils offered for sale or for use for illuminating purposes, and if upon such examination or test such oil shall be found to meet the requirements of this act, he shall affix to the package, cask or barrel containing the same, a brand or device containing the word "approved," with the date of testing, over his official signature upon the package, cask or barrel containing the same, and it shall be lawful for any person to sell the same as an illuminating oil within this state, but if the oil so tested shall not meet the aforesaid requirements, he shall brand in plain letters on

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the package, cask or barrel containing the same, over his official signature, the words "rejected for illuminating purposes in the state of Wisconsin," with the date of testing thereof, and it shall be unlawful for the owner thereof to sell such oil for illuminating purposes.

SECTION 4. And to more effectually carry out the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for any inspector to enter into or upon the premises of any manufacturer, refiner or vendor of such illuminating oils, and if he shall find or discover, upon said premises, any oil which shall not have been examined or tested and properly marked or branded under the provisions of this act, to examine or test, and thereafter to properly mark the same as herein provided.

SECTION 5. Any illuminating oil which, on the application of a well lighted taper or similar flame, will take fire and burn, or which shall evolve or give off an inflammable vapor or gas, at a temperature below that of one hundred and twenty degrees above zero point of Farenheit's thermometer (120° Fah.), or which for any reason whatever shall not remain clear and transparent upon being cooled to a temperature equal to that of twenty degrees above zero point of Farenheit's thermometer (20° Fah.), and kept at said temperature for a period not less than ten minutes of time, or which shall deposit any solid particles of paraffine when cooled as aforesaid, shall be deemed unfit for illuminating purposes, and the cask, barrel or other package containing the same shall be marked rejected as hereinbefore provided.

SECTION 6. In all tests of illuminating oils made under this act, the quantity of oil used for making the flash test shall not be less than half a pint, and the instrument or apparatus used in making the examinations and tests herein provided for shall be in all respects in accordance with the instrument hereinbefore adopted and recommended by the state board of health of the state of Michigan, and now the legal instrument for testing oils used for illuminating purposes in that state, except that the water bath of the instrument shall be made four inches in depth and three and one-half inches in diameter, the supporting cylinder of the instrument being made of such size as freely to admit the same, and in using the tester the oil shall not be heated after it has attained the temperature of one hundred degrees Fahrenheit, and until it attains its highest test temperature, faster than at the rate of three degrees per minute, and the flame of the lamp shall be so adjusted as that the rise in temperature shall be as near to two degrees per minute as it is practicable to make it, and the taper used in making the test shall be such as shall give a clear flame, as nearly uniform in size as it is practicable to secure it; and the state supervisor shall give such instructions to inspectors as shall in his judgment be necessary or desirable to secure uniformity in the methods of making the tests.

Laws Relating to Illuminating Oils.

SECTION 7. Every person appointed as an inspector under the provisions of this act shall be entitled to demand and receive from the owner or other person for whom or at whose request he shall examine or test any oil or sample thereof, the sum of thirty-five cents for every single cask, barrel, package or sample of oil he shall test, and thirty cents each when not exceeding five in number; twenty-five cents each when not exceeding ten in number, and twenty cents each for each additional barrel, package or cask actually inspected and branded by him in lots less than car-loads, and for a car-load of fifty barrels, packages or casks, fifteen cents for each barrel, package or cask so inspected and branded by him, and the said fees for examining or testing shall constitute a lien on the oil so inspected.

SECTION 8. It shall be the duty of every inspector appointed under the provisions of this act to keep a true and accurate record of all casks, barrels or other packages of oil examined or tested by him, which record shall state the time and place of inspection, the number of casks, barrels or other packages of oil then and there examined or tested, the name of the person for whom or at whose request such examination or test was made, the mark or brand affixed to the casks, barrels or other packages, together with any further facts that may seem to him worthy of record, such account to be open to examination by any person who may so desire, and all illuminating oils manufactured or refined in this state shall be inspected, examined and tested as herein provided, before being removed from the premises of the manufacturer or refiner.

SECTION 9. No inspector appointed under the provisions of this act shall, during his term of office, traffic either directly or indirectly in any oil used for illuminating purposes, or be interested in any manner whatever in the manufacture, refining or sale of such oil, and any inspector violating the provisions of this section shall be removed from office immediately upon proof of such violation, and be liable to a penalty of not less than five hundred dollars.

SECTION 10. Any person who shall, either personally or by any clerk or agent, sell or offer for sale or for use, or who shall in any manner dispose or attempt to dispose of any oil for illuminating purposes, which shall not have been examined or tested under the provisions of this act, or which having so been examined or tested shall have been marked as rejected; or who shall knowingly use or furnish for use for illuminating purposes, any oil which shall not have been properly examined or tested as herein provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and any person so offending against the provisions of this act shall be responsible in damages to the party injured, in the event of injury arising or growing out of the use of

Laws Relating to Illuminating Oils.

any oil so offered or provided for sale or for use, and any person who shall falsely brand or mark any cask, barrel or other package of oil, or who shall change or alter in any way or manner any brand or mark or device affixed to any cask, barrel or other package of oil by any inspector duly appointed under the provisions of this act, or who shall re-fill and use any cask, barrel or other package having an inspector's mark or brand thereon, without obliterating the inspector's brand, and having the oil in such cask, barrel or other package properly examined or tested, under the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. And any person who shall sell, or in any way dispose of any empty cask, barrel or other package bearing an inspector's brand, without first thoroughly cancelling, effacing or removing such brand, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. And any person who shall willfully adulterate any illuminating oil by adding thereto benzine, naphtha, paraffine oil or any substance or thing whatever, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine or by imprisonment, or by both fine and imprisonment, as hereinbefore provided.

SECTION 11. It shall be the duty of all inspectors appointed under the provisions of this act who shall know of any violations of any part thereof, to notify the district attorney of the same, who shall make complaint before any court of competent jurisdiction, and it shall be the duty of all prosecuting attorneys to represent and prosecute on behalf of the people within their respective counties of all cases of offense arising under the provisions of this act, or of any section thereof; and any inspector who shall have knowledge of any violation of this act or of any section thereof, and who shall fail to enter complaint against the person or persons so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, and shall be removed from office; and in case the death of any person or persons shall result from the explosion of a lamp or other vessel containing oil sold or used or furnished for use in violation of the provisions of this act, or of any section thereof, the person selling or furnishing said oil for use shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and upon conviction thereof shall suffer the penalty in that case made and provided by the revised statutes of this state. Nothing contained in the provisions of this

Laws Relating to Illuminating Oils.

act shall be so construed as to prevent merchants in this state from keeping in their warehouses for trans-shipment to other states, or from trans shipping to other states and territories illuminating oils of a grade below the standard test prescribed in this act.

SECTION 12. It is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of this act, that the terms oils, illuminating oils, oils used for illuminating purposes, and all similar words, terms and expressions used herein, shall be held to mean any mineral or petroleum oil or any fluid, or substance which is the product of such oil, or of petroleum, or in which such oil, or fluid or substance so obtained shall be a constituent part, by whatsoever name or title such oil, fluid or other substance may be known or called.

SECTION 13. All acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with or contravening any of the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 14. This act shall take effect sixty days after its passage and publication.

Approved March 15, 1880.

[Published April 9, 1881.]

CHAPTER 288.

AN ACT to regulate the sale of illuminating oils, and to repeal chapter two hundred and sixty-nine of the laws of 1880, entitled an act to provide for the inspection of illuminating oils manufactured from petroleum or coal oils, and to regulate the sale thereof, and to repeal section four thousand three hundred and fifty-nine of chapter one hundred and eighty-one, revised statutes of 1878.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section three of chapter two hundred and sixty-nine of the laws of 1880 is hereby amended by striking out all after the number of said section and inserting the following in lieu thereof: The state supervisor of inspectors of illuminating oils shall appoint, in accordance with the provisions of this act, inspectors of illuminating oils, who shall examine and test all illuminating oils offered for sale or for use in this state by any person whatsoever, and shall demand and receive all fees in payment for such examining and testing, and who shall be liable to all the penalties hereinafter provided for any neglect, or for any willful misconduct or malfeasance in the discharge of the duties aforesaid; and the said state supervisor shall have power at any time to remove any inspector so appointed, upon reasonable notice or for reasonable cause. And the said supervisor and all inspectors appointed under the provisions of this act shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, take an oath or affirmation faithfully to discharge the duties of the same as prescribed by the constitution

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and laws of this state, and the said supervisor shall execute a bond to the people of the state in the sum of two thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of all the duties imposed by this act, said bond to be filed in the office of the secretary of state; and every inspector appointed under this act shall execute a bond to the people of this state in such sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, as may be fixed in each case by the state supervisor, conditioned as aforesaid, such bond to be filed in the office of the clerk of the county wherein the inspector executing the same shall reside, and a duplicate copy thereof, duly certified by the county clerk shall be filed in the office of the state supervisor; and all bonds executed under the provisions of this act shall be for the use of all persons aggrieved by the acts or neglect of the state supervisor, or of the inspectors respectively executing the same. The sureties on the bond of the state supervisor shall be approved by the secretary of state, and the sureties on the bonds of inspectors shall be approved by the judge of probate in the counties in which the inspectors executing the same shall respectively reside; provided, that the said state supervisor shall, on the request of the city council of any city, the board of trustees of any incorporated village, or the board of supervisors of any town, appoint any suitable person whom such council, board of trustees or board of supervisors, shall nominate inspector of illuminating oils for said city, village or town, and for such territory adjacent to said city, village or town, as the said state supervisor shall determine. It shall be the duty of every inspector appointed under the provisions of this act, to provide at his own cost and expense, all the necessary instruments and apparatus for examining, testing and branding illuminating oils under the provisions of this act, and promptly to examine or test, when called upon for that purpose, any oils offered for sale, or for use for illuminating purposes; and if, upon such examination or test, such oils shall be found to meet the requirements of this act, he shall affix to the package, cask or barrel containing the same, a brand or device containing the word "approved," with the date of testing, over his official signature upon the package, cask or barrel containing the same, and it shall be lawful for any person to sell the same as an illuminating oil within this state; but if the oil so tested shall not meet the aforesaid requirements, he shall brand in plain letters on the package, cask or barrel containing the same, over his official signature, the words, "rejected for illuminating purposes in the state of Wisconsin," with the date of testing thereof, and it shall be unlawful for the owner thereof to sell such oil for illuminating purposes.

SECTION 2. Section five of chapter two hundred and sixty-nine of the laws of 1880 is hereby amended by striking out all after the number of said section and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

Laws Relating to Illuminating Oils.

Any illuminating oil which on the application of a well lighted taper or similar flame will take fire and burn at a temperature below that of one hundred and twenty degrees above the zero point of Fahrenheit's thermometer (120° Fahr.) shall be deemed unfit for illuminating purposes, and the cask, barrel or other package containing the same shall be marked "rejected," as hereinbefore provided.

SECTION 3. Section six of said chapter is hereby amended by striking out all after the number thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following: In all tests of illuminating oils made under this act, the tester heretofore in use in this state may continue to be used, but the cover of the same shall be removed and the oil cup shall be filled to within one-fourth of an inch of the top thereof, or as nearly full as it is practicable to fill it without causing the oil to overflow in making the test; provided, that the tester known as the Tagliabue open cup or commercial tester may be substituted in lieu thereof; and in using the tester the oil shall not be heated after it has attained the temperature of one hundred degrees Fahrenheit faster than at the rate of three degrees per minute, and the flame of the lamp shall be so adjusted as that the rise in temperature shall be as near to two degrees per minute as is practicable, and the taper used in making the test shall be such as shall give a clear flame as nearly uniform in size as is practicable, and the state supervisor shall give such instructions as in his judgment shall be necessary to secure uniformity in the methods of making the tests.

SECTION 4. Section seven of said act is hereby amended by striking out all after the number of said section and inserting in lieu thereof the following: Every person appointed as an inspector under the provisions of this act shall be entitled to demand and receive from the owner or other person for whom, or at whose request, he shall examine or test any oil or sample thereof, the sum of ten cents for every single cask, barrel, package or sample of oil he shall test, and the said fees for examining or testing shall constitute a lien on the oil so inspected: provided, that if the total amount of fees received by all inspectors in every county, in any one year, dating from the day upon which this act shall take effect and be in force, shall, after the payment of the supervisor's fees, exceed the sum of two thousand dollars, all sums in excess thereof shall be paid into the hands of the state supervisor of inspectors, and the state supervisor shall disburse the same as follows: First. He shall pay to each inspector appointed under the provisions of this act a sum sufficient to increase his compensation to the sum of twenty-five cents upon each package, cask or barrel inspected by him in lots of less than ten barrels tested at one time, during said yearly term, provided that if there be insufficient funds to pay such increase in full, then the same shall be paid pro rata, as herein

Laws Relating to Illuminating Oils.

provided, in proportion to the number of barrels inspected. Second. Any sum remaining in the hands of the supervisor shall be paid pro rata to all inspectors appointed under the provisions of this act in proportion to the number of barrels by each inspected during said yearly term; provided, that neither the supervisor of inspectors, nor any inspector, shall receive more than three thousand dollars; and the disbursements required in this section shall be made as soon as practicable after the close of each yearly term; any sum then remaining shall be paid into the state treasury for the benefit of the general fund.

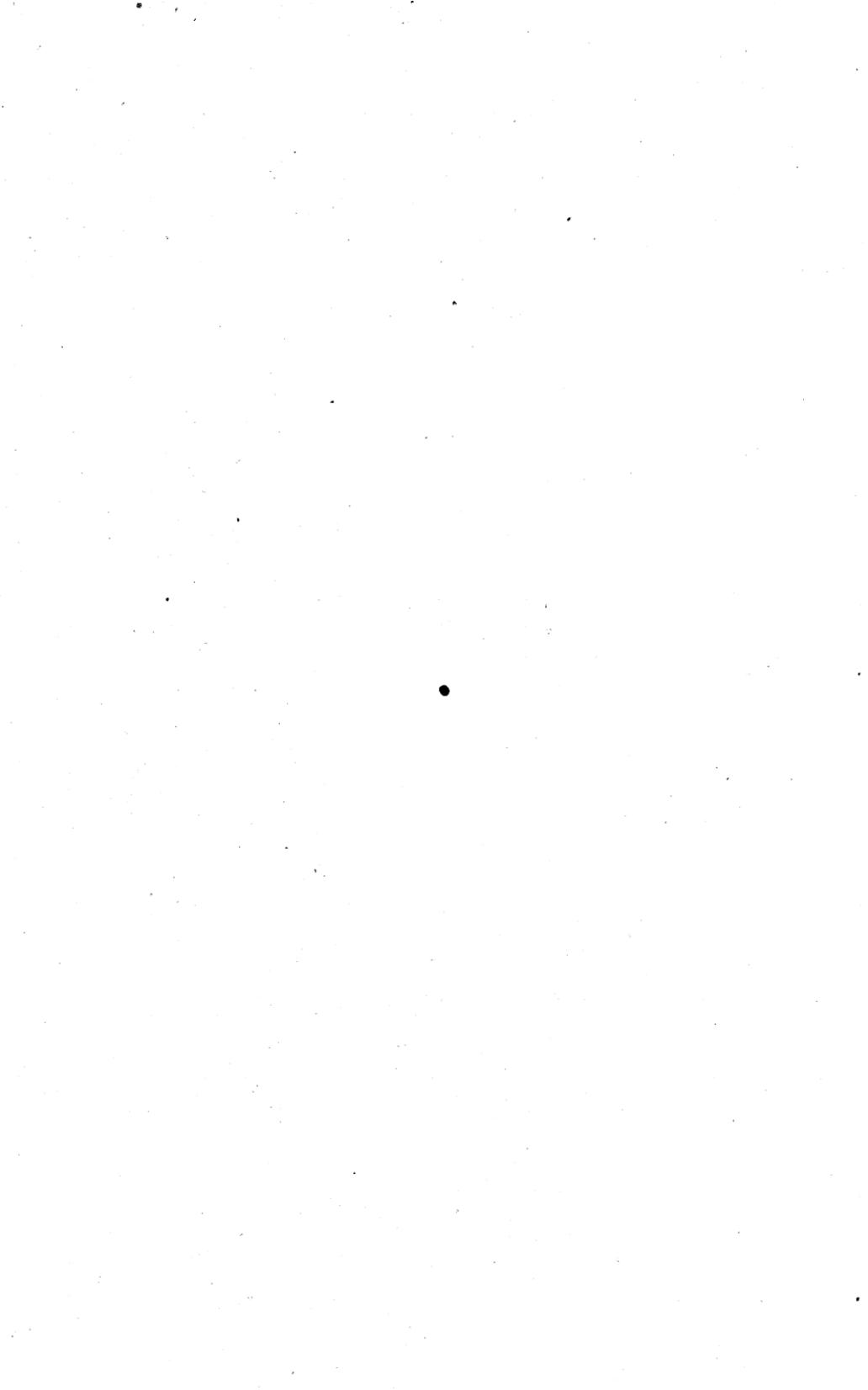
SECTION 5. Section nine of said chapter is hereby amended by adding thereto the following: Provided the provisions of this section shall not apply to inspectors whose inspections during the term of one year shall not exceed two hundred and fifty barrels.

SECTION 6. Section two of chapter two hundred and sixty-nine of the laws of 1880 is hereby amended by adding thereto, at the end thereof, the following: and two thousand copies of the same shall be printed by the state printer for the use of the legislature.

SECTION 7. This act shall take effect on the first day of the month following its passage and publication.

Approved April 27, 1881.







SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
MILWAUKEE COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1881.



MADISON, WIS.:
DAVID ATWOOD, STATE PRINTER.
1881.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY ASYLUM.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GEO. H. PAUL. CHARLES FINGADO. WM. M. BRIGHAM.
BEDFORD B. HOPKINS. JOHN H. TESCH.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

WM. M. BRIGHAM, President. GEO. H. PAUL, Secretary.
JOHN H. TESCH, Vice President. COUNTY TREASURER, Ex-officio Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WM. M. BRIGHAM. JOHN H. TESCH. B. B. HOPKINS.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

GEORGE H. PAUL. JOHN H. TESCH. CHARLES FINGADO.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

JAMES H. McBRIDE, M. D., Supt. EDWARD C. POLLARD, Steward.
N. DODGE, M. D., Assistant Physician. Mrs. W. J. BENSON, Matron.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

To his Excellency, the Governor:

The average number of inmates maintained at the Milwaukee County Asylum for the year ending September 30, 1881, was $255\frac{1}{4}$, of which number $242\frac{9}{14}$ were maintained at public cost. The remaining number, or an average of about $12\frac{1}{2}$ during the year, were maintained at private cost.

The total disbursements for the year, for all purposes, amounted to \$60,118.48. Of this sum \$8,586.42 were paid for permanent improvements, or betterments of property, and \$51,532.06 for maintenance of inmates, including repairs. Deducting from this last amount the estimated value of provisions and supplies on hand at the close of the year, in excess of the estimated value of provisions and supplies on hand at the beginning of the year, and we find the actual cost of maintenance to have been \$48,514.98, and the total cost of maintenance and improvements to have been \$57,101.40. On this basis, the aggregate cost of maintenance and improvements for each inmate per year is found to be \$223.80, or \$4.30 per capita per week, and the cost of maintenance for each inmate per year to be \$190.15, or \$3.65 $\frac{3}{5}$ per capita per week.

The low rate of current expenditure in comparison with the average rate for other similar institutions, thus exhibited, may be attributed in part to the favorable location of this institution, adjacent to the best of wholesale markets, and in the vicinity of cheap agricultural products, in part to the absence of any necessity for extensive repairs at the present time, owing to the recent construction of the buildings, and in part to the persistent efforts of the board of trustees to bring the rate of cost to the lowest limit

Trustees' Report.

consistent with the proper and reasonable care of the helpless classes entrusted to their charge.

In keeping the accounts of this institution, the trustees have invariably recognized their obligation to charge all expenditures for the repair of buildings, for the replacement of furniture, or for maintaining other property in its original condition of utility and value, to the current cost of maintenance, and no moneys expended are charged to account of improvements except for actual additions to or permanent betterments of property previously inventoried.

It is not probable that the annual cost of permanent improvements will be less in proportion to the number of inmates during a considerable period of time hereafter than during the past fiscal year. Many deficiencies and omissions are apparent in the construction of the buildings, which were not originally designed for the accommodation of more than two hundred and fifty inmates at any one time; the grounds are yet substantially destitute of ornamentation, and also require a considerable annual expenditure in future to bring them to a proper grade. In the meantime, applications for admission are rapidly increasing, and we have been forced to return to the counties a considerable number who had been previously committed to this institution.

It is a question which we believe to be worthy of the consideration of the state, with reference to its own interests in this connection, whether it should not soon provide for some enlargement of the capacity of this asylum, for the accommodation of a greater number of insane persons requiring special treatment. The buildings are now fully occupied, and the cost of any necessary additions at the present time would be comparatively moderate. In case the county of Milwaukee should deem it expedient to donate an additional quantity of land to the institution in consideration of such enlargement by the state, the fact of additional attendance and an enlarged source of income from farm products undoubtedly would tend to a material reduction in current cost.

The Milwaukee County Asylum as now organized and conducted affords every facility for the proper care of the insane which economic construction, the application of the most enlightened princi-

Trustees' Report.

ples of government, and the most skillful medical treatment, can afford. Restraints are rarely necessary and rarely imposed, and the inmates are permitted all the advantages of light, air and exercise deemed wholesome and practicable in model institutions of a similar class in this country or Europe.

By virtue of the existing relations of the asylum to the state, the latter is relieved from any necessary cost for annual improvements, and by force of circumstances such improvements are limited to any excess of receipts above the cost of subsistence, added to any net income derived from the care and treatment of patients committed at private charge. Under such circumstances, the trustees are not aware of any necessity for changes in the conditions of law upon which the institution was founded, and to which both the state and county are impliedly committed by original agreement and mutual interest.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. H. PAUL,
CHARLES FINGADO,
WM. M. BRIGHAM,
B. B. HOPKINS,
JOHN H. TESCH,
Trustees.

MILWAUKEE, November, 1881.

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF COST

Of all articles purchased for the Milwaukee County Insane Asylum during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1881.

ITEMS.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Axes	2	.....	\$2 05
Axes, pick	5	.....	5 85
Axes, meat	1	.....	80
Apples, dried.....	2,032 pounds.	.....	126 38
Apples, green	233¼ bushels.	.....	133 75
Apples, pine.....	.....	.....	1 60
Asparagus	42 bunches.	.....	2 52
Allspice.....	10 pounds.	\$0 25	2 50
Books and stationery—			
Books, blank	12	.....	37 05
Stationery.....	.....	.....	88 46
Building paper.....	.....	.....	2 88
Bedsteads	6	2 75	16 50
Bedstead	1	.....	2 50
Bedsteads	25	2 58	64 50
Bedsteads	25	10 00	250 00
Bedstead	1	.....	13 50
Bedsteads, cot.....	4	.....	3 50
Bed springs.....	4	2 20	8 80
Bed springs.....	2	8 00	16 00
Bed spring	1	.....	5 00
Bed springs.....	2	2 25	4 50
Brushes—			
Scrub	16 dozen.	.....	26 70
Shoe	2 ½ dozen.	.....	2 63
Hair	12	.....	7 66
Bath	3	.....	2 75
Paint.....	.....	.....	20 11
Butter	15,518 pounds.	18½	2,861 37
Bolts.....	.....	.....	6 98
Beef, fresh	69,777 pounds.	.....	3,903 95
Beef, dried.....	6 pounds.	.....	90
Beef, pressed	77¾ pounds.	.....	12 60
Beef, corned.....	.....	.....	2 60
Bureaus	8	.....	57 50
Blankets	25 pair.	3 30	82 50
Baking powder.....	99 pounds.	27	26 62
Bath brick.....	6 boxes.	79	4 75
Brooms	23 dozen.	2 11	48 60
Brooms, whisk	14	.....	1 75
Brooms, sweepers.....	2	2 50	5 00
Brooms, bristle.....	4	50	2 00
Boiler, rice.....	1	.....	1 88
Butts	60 pair.	.....	8 31
Baskets, laundry.....	18	.....	7 00
Baskets, hampers.....	6	.....	21 20
Barley	1,000 pounds.	4	40 30
Blueing	8 gallons.	50	4 00
Bowls, wooden	3	.....	1 15

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ITEMS.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Bracelets	3 pair.		\$9 00
Beeswax	2½ pounds.	\$0 32	80
Buttons			14 19
Beans	17 ⁹ / ₆₀ bushels	2 35	40 35
Beans, canned	8 dozen.		7 90
Brick, fire	1,100		46 50
Brick, fire	1 set.		2 50
Brick, common	7,820		70 06
Batts, cotton	350 pounds.	13	45 00
Book rack	1		7 00
Beets			25
Bananas	12 dozen.		7 10
Blueberries	48 quarts.	13	6 14
Blacking shoe	7 dozen.	52	3 63
Blacksmithing			68 75
Books and magazines			27 10
Blackberries	74 quarts.		10 14
Battery cells and fixtures			180 65
Boiler, compound	390 pounds.	13	45 25
Bells, sleigh			4 85
Bells, smoke	2 dozen.	3 75	7 50
Bells, D. R.	2	25	50
Burners, Argand	2½ dozen.		7 55
Boiler, hot-house	1		10 00
Boilers, repairing			524 90
Bath tub and fixtures	1		25 00
Carpet, linen	98 ¹ / ₂ yards.	20	19 65
Carpet, stair	45 ⁵ / ₆ yards.	90	41 25
Carpet	47 ¹ / ₂ yards.		57 96
Carpet, Brussels	40 ² / ₃ yards.	1 35	54 90
Carpet, laying			4 07
Carpet	42 ¹ / ₂ yards.		53 18
Carpet	72 ¹ / ₂ yards.		66 11
Carpet, mat	1		1 25
Carpet stair rods	2 dozen.	2 00	4 00
Carpet lining	61 yards.		5 44
Chamber sets	3		80 25
Chair	6½ dozen.	5 75	35 94
Chairs, stool	2	60	1 20
Chair, stool	1		2 25
Chair, rocker	1		4 50
Chair, rotary	1		6 00
Chairs, arm	5	5 00	25 00
Chair, arm	1		3 00
Chairs	2	3 25	6 50
Chairs	2	5 00	10 00
Chairs, rockers	2	5 00	10 00
Chairs, rockers	2	6 00	12 00
Chair, rocker	1		4 75
Castors	1 dozen.		18 00
Castors	½ dozen.		5 75
Castor cruets	2 ¹ / ₂ dozen.		1 80
Chambers	13 ¹ / ₄ dozen.		64 40
Cartage			1 00
Curry combs	2		25
Cotton, spool and tape			58 12

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ITEMS.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Cotton goods—			\$171 80
Brown	1,239 yards.		89 05
Bleached	805 yards.		140 64
Flannel, Canton	1,834½ yards.		206 93
Shirting	636½ yards.		63 60
Prints	1,910½ yards.		233 92
Gingham	254¼ yards.		27 27
Ticking	1,078¾ yards.		108 83
Duck	49½ yards.		6 18
Tidy			2 14
Cow	1		36 00
Commodos	15	\$4 50	67 50
Crash	401¼ yards.		42 22
Citron	29 pounds.	22¼	6 46
Clothes pins	1 box.		45
Coffee, Java	20 pounds.	24	4 80
Coffee, Rio	4,074 pounds.	15½	627 62
Crackers	755 pounds.	5	36 44
Cinnamon	32½ pounds.	31	11 02
Chocolate	36 pounds.	35	12 60
Coal, hard	119½ ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀ tons.	7 32	870 73
Coal, soft	2,041 ⁸⁰ / ₁₀₀ tons.	4 17	8,510 92
Cans, fruit	100	29	29 00
Cans, milk	7	1 35	9 45
Cans	2	35	70
Cocoanut	62 pounds.	20½	12 64
Candles	480 pounds.	12	57 80
Castile soap	36 pounds.	8½	3 06
Candle sticks	4 dozen.	65	2 60
Chains, brass	72 yards.		4 50
Chains	2		2 12
Chains	2		1 81
Chain	1		40
Combs	6½ dozen.		10 53
Cabbage	20 head.		2 10
Cucumbers	6	5	30
Cord			3 35
Currants, dried	60 pounds.	6½	3 95
Currants, green	1 bushel.		1 50
Chicken	878¾ pounds.	14½	127 25
Cherries	4 quarts.		64
Clothing —			
Suits	91		592 68
Coats	3		6 75
Collars			7 55
Overcoat	1		5 00
Wool sashes	5	50	2 50
Pants	45		89 50
Cloves	15 pounds.	48	7 20
Cheese	160 pounds.	12¾	20 83
Cement pipe			64 99
Crockery and glassware —			
Brush vases	1 dozen.		4 50
Crockery			187 76
Glassware			21 03
Ladle, silver plated	1		3 00

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ITEMS.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Cranberries.....	1 barrel.		\$6 50
Cocoa.....			1 40
Corn, sweet.....			3 70
Cements.....			81 86
Cements, Paris white.....	372 pounds.		6 76
Carrots.....	2 barrels.		08
Chalk, carpenter's.....	1/2 gross.		60
Desk.....	1		38 00
Door sash, etc.....	5	\$2 00	10 00
Drugs and medicines.....			588 64
Wine.....	13 1/4 gallons.		34 56
Whisky.....	56 3/4 gallons.		168 36
Surgical instruments.....			222 38
Fixtures.....			27 15
Brandy.....	6 gallons.		27 00
Ale and porter.....			37 15
Drain tile.....	1,825 feet.		72 48
Drill, seed.....	1		9 80
Dumb bells.....	27 pounds.	4	1 08
Eraser.....	2		1 05
Eggs.....	2,235 dozen.	17	384 75
Egg beater.....	1		30
Express charges and freight.....			35 72
Emery cloth.....	48 sheets.		3 70
Extracts, vanilla.....			28 16
Extracts, lemon.....			29 90
Flour, family.....	385 3/4 barrels.	5 34	2,058 92
Flour, Graham.....	15 barrels.	4 65	69 74
Flour, rye.....	1 1/4 barrels.	4 60	5 75
Flour, patent.....	3 barrels.	7 50	22 50
Feed, bran, etc.....			40 20
Faucets.....	3		85
Fans.....	3 dozen.	18	54
Forks, plated.....	3 dozen.	2 60	7 80
Forks.....	1 dozen.		4 85
Forks.....	1 dozen.		5 10
Forks.....	4 only.		3 30
Fish —			
Cod.....	3,760 pounds.		168 04
Mackerel.....	1,516 pounds.		72 28
Mackerel.....	10 cans.	50	5 00
Salt.....	247 pounds.		17 99
Fresh.....	775 1/4 pounds.		56 07
Lobster.....	1		20
Glue.....	23 pounds.		4 96
Grading.....			907 73
Gasoline.....	3,910 gallons.	18	696 26
Ginger.....	37 pounds.	16	5 85
Grate bars.....	6,007 pounds.	3	184 44
Grape.....			18 85
Gas machine, repairs.....			30 27
Gelatine.....	4 dozen.	1 65	6 60
Gauge, steam.....	1		6 75
Gas fixtures, burners and tips.....			11 50
Holdes, pen.....	3 dozen.		93

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ITEMS.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Horses	2	.....	\$250 00
Horses, medical attendance.....			40 00
Hooks, coat, hat, etc			3 27
Harness, etc.—			
Double	1 pair.	.....	50 00
Double	1 pair.	.....	35 00
Straps			5 65
Repairing			9 20
Halter	1	.....	50
Robe	1	.....	9 00
Robe	1	.....	13 40
Robe	1	.....	1 75
Fly nets.....	3	.....	9 00
Blankets.....	5	.....	19 25
Hose pipe.....	210 feet.	.....	35 02
Hose couplings.....			2 65
Holland	474½ yards.	\$0 10	47 77
Hominy	2,625 pounds.	2	49 55
Ham.....	756½ pounds.	11	81 39
Hay	25 ²⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀₀ tons.	14 79	369 74
Hoes, garden	6	.....	2 50
Handles.....			6 81
Hose, cotton.....	62 dozen.	.....	90 73
Hats	1 ² / ₃ dozen.	.....	4 86
Hops	20½ pounds.	21	4 30
Honey	3 pounds	.....	58
Ink, indelible.....	2 pounds.	11 25	22 50
Ink			4 90
Ink stands			60
Ice	1 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀₀ tons.	.....	6 12
Insect powder.....	8½ pounds	1 00	8 50
Iron doors	2	.....	132 60
Iron			27 34
Iron car track.....	1,198 pounds.	.....	35 94
Ice house	1	.....	690 00
Ice cream freezer.....	1	.....	7 80
Jugs	15 gallons.	10.	1 50
Jelly.....	65 pounds.	8½	5 42
Kannikens	12	.....	3 72
Kettles.....	11	.....	11 40
Knife, butcher	1	.....	60
Knife, butcher	1	.....	70
Knives, tables.....	3 dozen.	2 00	6 00
Knives, table.....	1 dozen.	.....	3 96
Knife, carving	1	.....	2 00
Knife, butter	1	.....	62
Knives, butcher			1 00
Keys.....	113	.....	26 69
Lime	47 barrels.	.....	32 55
Lounges —			
Rattan	1	.....	16 00
Plush	3	17 00	51 00
Looking glasses.....	12	1 00	12 00
Lanterns	11	.....	10 75
Lantern burners.....	1 dozen.	.....	60
Lantern globes	37	.....	6 18

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ITEMS.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Linen, table			\$3 94
Leather bag, mail.....	1		2 90
Lumber.....			1,691 11
Lumber, hard.....	1,139 feet.		29 59
Lard.....	1,805 pounds.	\$0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	208 72
Laundry stove.....	1		15 00
Locks.....	27		13 32
Lamps, student's.....	3	5 00	15 00
Lamp, alcohol.....	1		44
Lamps.....	2		2 67
Lamp.....	1		6 00
Lamp shade.....	1		1 00
Lemons.....	1 box.		2 00
Lemons.....	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.		17 65
Livery, trustees' expenses.....			40 00
Lead, sheet.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.	8	1 48
Mutton.....	2,266 pounds.	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	187 75
Mattresses.....	4	2 20	8 80
Mattresses.....	2	17 50	35 00
Mattress.....	1		18 20
Meal, corn.....	1,368 pounds.		15 38
Meal, rye.....	1 barrel.		4 50
Mustard.....	105 pounds.	23	24 00
Mop sticks.....	5 dozen.		6 70
Matches, fuses.....	18 cases.		28 95
Mats.....	2	5 75	11 50
Mats.....	2	1 50	3 00
Mats, table.....	1 set.		1 25
Mat.....	1		50
Mats.....	4		7 88
Mats.....	4		16 50
Mats.....	2	1 75	3 50
Mats.....	2	2 25	4 50
Mats.....	13		11 20
Muffs and straps.....			43 05
Molasses.....	113 gallons.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 35
Mitts.....	2 dozen.	6 00	12 00
Mitts, bath.....	2 pairs.	1 75	3 50
Milk.....	3,334 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons.	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	424 18
Milk, cream.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.	80	2 80
Malt, ground.....	31 pounds.		55
Melons.....	129	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 62
Mace.....	1 pound.		1 25
Needles, machine.....	32		85
Needles.....			3 76
Napkins.....	12 dozen.	1 77	21 25
Nutmegs.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.	90	2 25
Nails.....			88 44
Nails, brads.....			2 46
Oat meal.....	2,395 pounds.		64 93
Oats.....	1,134 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	422 41
Oil, olive.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ dozen.		2 00
Oil.....	451 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons.		217 20
Oil cloth.....	3 pieces.		8 25
Onions.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels		6 10
Oranges.....			24 17

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ITEMS.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Oven doors.....			\$6 48
Oysters.....	14 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons.	\$2 00	23 74
Pens.....			3 05
Pencils.....	6 dozen		2 95
Printing.....			45 00
Pillows.....	10	1 50	15 00
Pillows.....	125	50	62 50
Pillows.....	1 pair.		4 80
Pillows.....	1 pair.		1 25
Pot, tea.....	1		3 75
Pot, tea.....	1		3 35
Pots, coffee.....	8		6 00
Po, tea.....	1		2 50
Pot, coffee.....	1		3 18
Pots, coffee.....	6		3 35
Pails.....	8 dozen.		15 65
Pails.....	3	75	2 25
Pepper.....	168 pounds.	19	31 80
Prunes.....	2,399 pounds.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	156 26
Plums.....			1 00
Pans—			
Bed.....	2		2 17
Dust.....	1 dozen.		1 25
Pans.....	23		7 41
Putty.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds		4 49
Peaches, green.....			19 70
Peaches, canned.....	36 dozen.	1 97	70 90
Peaches, dried.....	2,484 pounds.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	178 17
Peas, green.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.		2 00
Peas, split.....	1,410 pounds.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 67
Postal cards.....	50		50
Potatoes, sweet.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.		6 10
Potatoes.....	1,121 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.	67	692 37
Plows, repaired.....			8 45
Pins.....			3 12
Pork.....	246 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds.	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 40
Pigs.....	27		157 84
Playing cards.....	2 dozen.		6 00
Pears.....			3 43
Provision car.....	1		24 00
Pipe, stove.....			7 75
Pump.....			14 35
Pipe, steam and fitting.....			653 44
Packing.....			41 22
Paints.....			65 27
Paris green.....	55 pounds.	28	15 29
Plants.....			4 00
Pickles.....	10 gallons.		7 50
Patient's expense home.....			4 00
Register.....			5 00
Rope.....			15 12
Rolling pin.....	1		25
Raisins.....	34 boxes.		73 10
Rice.....	4,272 pounds.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	248 26
Rubber blankets.....	42	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 90
Rubber bands.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.		80

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ITEMS.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Red lead	50 pounds.	\$0 09	\$4 60
Repairing—			
Sundry articles.....			43 61
Tools			93 85
Steam pump.....			88 85
Engine.....			33 60
Mangle			37 44
Gas machine.....			9 87
Roof			97 30
Generator.....			29 80
Rivets			60
Razors	6		5 50
Raspberries	24 quarts.		3 88
Rhubarb	337 pounds.		4 76
Radiators	3		110 00
Radiator.....	1		21 00
Spittoons.....	19		18 00
Spoons, tea.....	4 dozen.		17 10
Spoons, tea.....	4 dozen.		9 69
Spoons.....	4	15	60
Shovels	25		23 50
Soap, toilet.....			8 25
Soap, harness.....			1 25
Soap, laundry.....	7,220 pounds.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	345 08
Scissors	8 pairs.		7 57
Sand soap.....			26 70
Spreads, bed.....	59		74 20
Sugar, granulated.....	5,795 pounds.	10	583 37
Sugar, A.....	3,758 pounds	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	350 64
Sugar, C.....	9,446 pounds	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	743 32
Sugar, powdered.....	387 pounds.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 83
Sugar, cut loaf.....	219 pounds.	10 $\frac{7}{8}$	23 82
Soda, bicarbonate.....	45 pounds.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 98
Salt, table.....	560 pounds.		5 40
Salt cellars.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.		1 13
Salt, common.....	12 barrels.		14 20
Starch, laundry.....	697 pounds.	5	35 36
Starch, corn.....	556 pounds.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	40 87
Syrup.....	468 gallons.	37	173 61
Strainer.....	1		40
Sad irons.....	101 pounds.		5 88
Screws			13 13
Step ladders.....	2	1 50	3 00
Salaries.....			16,551 75
Stabling.....			127 25
Stamps, postage.....			87 60
Straw.....	4 $\frac{375}{2000}$ tons.		25 92
Settees	12	12 00	144 00
Shavings.....			18 00
Seeds			33 64
Sand paper.....			35
Shirts.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.		73 75
Scraper, foot.....	1		30
Strawberries.....	24 cans.	1 55	3 10
Strawberries.....	169 quarts.		25 86

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ITEMS.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Shoes —			
Mens'	29 pairs.		\$51 47
Ladies' boots	212 pairs.		164 23
Rubber boots	10 pairs.		28 38
Slippers —			
Mens'	217 pairs.	\$0 75	163 33
Ladies'	12 pairs.		10 20
Shoe laces	1 gross.		36
Suspenders	6 dozen.	1 50	18 00
Sal soda	4,318½ pounds.	1½	64 78
Soda caustic	1,324 pounds.	4¼	55 65
Stone work			12 00
Sauce, Worcester	1½ dozen.		7 25
Sage			50
Sausage	24 pounds.		2 67
Sleigh	1		50 00
Sleigh, sled	1		30 00
Sleigh	1		12 50
Sleighs, repairing			2 25
Tongues			17 41
Tables	12		21 00
Table	1		9 00
Tables	6	2 75	16 50
Tables	12	2 00	24 00
Table	1		4 75
Table	1		15 00
Table	1		6 00
Tables	3	2 50	7 50
Tools			107 43
Trays	1¼ dozen.		7 25
Towels	100 yards.		16 00
Towels	18½ dozen.		57 14
Tomatoes, canned	28 dozen.	1 26	35 20
Tea, Japan	152 pounds.	28	42 58
Tea, Oolong	1,285 pounds.	37½	478 34
Thermometers	1 dozen.		3 25
Tinware			85 40
Tacks			2 30
Telegraphing			81
Tobacco	137 pounds.	35	47 97
Thimbles			2 48
Tapers	4 pounds.		3 25
Tripe			5 30
Tapioca	92 pounds.	6½	6 05
Turkey	771 pounds.	9½	73 25
Traps	7		1 85
Toll gate charges			27 90
Towel racks	6	80	4 80
Trees	52	50	26 00
Vinegar	380½ gallons.	15½	59 73
Valves —			
Tank	1		32 36
Air	12	1 25	15 00
Violin strings			5 70
Veal			46 99
Wagon top	1		8 50

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ITEMS.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Wagon box.....	1	.....	\$9 50
Wash stands.....	12	.....	50 00
Wash stands.....	4	.....	9 00
Wheel barrows.....	2	\$2 00	4 00
Window lights.....	.....	.....	42 14
Whips.....	3	.....	4 00
Wire.....	.....	.....	17 89
Wood.....	12 cords.	3 50	42 00
Waiters.....	3	.....	2 25
Wire cloth.....	530 $\frac{2}{3}$ feet.	.....	44 53
Window fixtures—	.....	.....	23 14
Molding.....	.....	.....	41 97
Curtains and fixtures.....	.....	.....	35 00
Wardrobes.....	2	.....	6 33
Weather strips.....	312 feet.	.....	1)
Wicking.....	.....	.....	17 24
Yeast.....	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	\$60, 118 48

Statement of Monthly Expenditures.

STATEMENT OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURES

Of Milwaukee County Insane Asylum, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1881.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	No. of vchr.	For what purpose.	Current expenses.	Improve- ments.
C. A. Hendee	1	Iron		\$7 78
H. L. Eisen & Co.	2	Clothing	\$28 25	
Hamilton & Goodrich ...	3	Feed	15 43	
Straw, Ellsworth & Brand..	4	Mittens	6 00	
E. P. Allis & Co.	5	Grate bars	7 84	
Symes, Swain & Co.	6	Printing	2 25	
E. H. Daniels & Co	7	Lantern globes ...	85	
Julius Andrae	8	Keys		1 94
Atkins, Ogden & Co.	9	Boots and shoes ...	2 33	9 84
Dorsch & Bro.	10	Plow point	50	
G. o. Wright & Bro.	11	Drugs & medicines	1 25	
J. S. Henry	12	Fire brick	2 50	
Golden Eag. Clothing Store	13	Clothing	10 00	
R. P. Thomas	14	Butter and eggs ...	25 89	
Nunnemacher & Co.	15	Flour	10 50	
M. B. Potter	16	Apples	90	
S. B. Swan	17	Hay and oats	61 22	
Wisconsin Wire Works ...	18	Wire	11 03	
Goodyear Rubber Co	19	Rubber blankets ...	11 40	
H. M. Benjamin	20	Coal	1 20	
Geo. Dyer	21	Saddlery		14 50
M. Stewart	22	Fish	4 53	
Jackson & Co.	23	Restraint straps ...	20	12 75
Matthews Bros	24	Furniture	3 50	185 60
West'n Electric Manuf'g Co	25	Electrical fixings .		173 00
E. J. & Wm. Lindsay	26	Plow beam	1 00	
West & Co	27	Stationery	4 91	
C. E. Andrews & Co	28	Spices	2 80	
C. F. Reinhard	29	Cod fish	20 25	
James Sheriff	30	Ir n kettles		5 00
A. B. More	31	Apples	1 80	
T. Kieckhefer & Bro	32	Tinware	75	11 00
O. J. Smith	33	Nails	50	1 21
E. W. Robbins	34	Apples	14 40	
Chas. Fingado	35	Ice	6 12	
John Pritzlaff	36	Hardware	5 38	5 85
Goll & Frank	37	Dry goods	93 38	
B'air & Persons	38	Crockery	30	
H. J. Mabbett	39	Lumber		79 90
Jacob Wellauer & Co.	40	Groceries	91 95	
L. R. Gridley	41	Postage	3 00	
H. Mahler	42	Mutton	32 71	
Thomas Maney	43	Crock'y & glassw're	20	4 84
Fette & Myer	44	Coal	16 83	
Hoffman, Billings & Co.	45	Steam fitting	104 71	103 26
E. C. Pollard	46	Steward's petty c'sh	2 15	
Wm. Bothe & Co.	47	Oats and feed	33 72	

Statement of Monthly Expenditures.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	No. of v'chr.	For what purpose.	Current expenses.	Improve- ments.
J. Seefeld & Son	48	Butter	\$23 10	.....
Ira M. Davis & Co.	49	Butter and eggs	204 65	.....
Ricker, Crombie & Co.	50	Groceries	290 00	.....
A. G. Leidel	51	Yeast	3 75	.....
Davis Bros. & Porter	52	Paints and oils	7 41	.....
Greene & Button Co.	53	Drugs and med.	133 53	.....
Milwaukee Rendering Co.	54	Meat	225 18	.....
Wilmington Coal Assoc.	55	Coal	90 00	.....
John Andrae & Sons.	56	Stone cutter .....	.....	\$12 00
Sundry persons, pay-roll.	57	Asylum pay-roll.	1,161 22	52 30
Grading pay-roll.	58	Grading	8 92	395 83
Mrs. M. McNitt	59	Rent of stable	2 00	.....
Total disbursements for October.			\$2,794 19	\$1,076 60
John Pritzlaff	60	Hardware	\$3 25	\$12 94
Herman Hoelzken	61	Building ice house. ....	.....	697 34
Davis Bros. & Porter	62	Paints and oils	7 25	.....
H. Mahler	63	Poultry	31 81	.....
A. G. Leidel	64	Yeast	4 00	.....
Milwaukee Rendering Co.	65	Meat	203 98	.....
Drake Bros.	66	Drugs	3 50	.....
Alex. Marquis	67	Fruit	1 95	.....
Ira M. Davis & Co.	68	Butter and eggs	376 72	.....
C. Manegold & Son	69	Flour	21 00	.....
H. L. Eisen & Co	70	Clothing	24 00	.....
M Stewart & Co.	71	Fish	5 08	.....
A. Loeffelholz & Co.	72	Keys, etc. ....	.....	6 90
H. J. Mabbett	73	Lumber .....	.....	39 85
G. D. Norris & Co.	74	Wire	10 00	.....
Fette & Meyer	75	Coal	152 48	.....
J. Wellauer & Co.	76	Groceries	248 55	1 97
Peter Van Vechten	77	Sheriff services	3 00	.....
Edward R. Squibb	78	Drugs	5 00	.....
Kieckhefer & Bro.	79	Hardware	4 70	13 20
Dutcher, Collins & Smith.	80	Tea	108 92	.....
Ball & Goodrich	81	Groceries	10 97	.....
D. C. Abbey	82	Lard	1 40	.....
Garret Kelley	83	Teaming	11 36	.....
Christ. Mauske	84	Teaming	16 08	.....
Julius Gelhar	85	Teaming	36 24	.....
West & Co.	86	Stationery	3 10	.....
Straw, Ellsworth & Brand.	87	Mitts	6 00	.....
Hilgen Manufacturing Co.	88	Sash .....	.....	9 70
Julius G. Wagner	89	Window grate	2 50	.....
Hamilton & Goodrich	90	Meal	9 06	.....
Matthews Bros.	91	Furniture .....	.....	9 50
Geo. Feeman & Co.	92	Medical .....	.....	12 00
E. H. Daniels & Co.	93	Hardware	1 60	5 02
Krull & Volger	94	Flour	168 00	.....
Goldsmith & Co.	95	Carpets .....	.....	14 50
Goetz & Luening	96	Poultry and eggs	18 43	.....
Atkins, Ogden & Co.	97	Boots and shoes	82 19	.....
C. H. Allen	98	Livery	4 00	.....
Blair & Persons	99	Crockery, etc. ....	.....	105 43
H. O. Putney	100	Hay	183 45	.....

Statement of Monthly Expenditures.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	No. of v'chr.	For what purpose.	Current expenses.	Improve- ments.
Hoffman, Billings & Co...	101	Pipe and steam fit'g	\$6 74	.....
W. E. Goodman.....	102	Lamps.....	20	\$5 00
Wm. Bothe & Co.....	103	Oats and feed.....	7 90	.....
T. A. Chapman & Co.....	104	Dry goods.....	.....	12 64
Goll & Frank.....	105	Dry goods.....	77 82	71 52
Greene & Button Co.....	106	Drugs and medic'ns	108 79	.....
Geo. Wright & Bro.....	107	Drugs and medic'ns	4 50	.....
Geo. G. Houghton & Co ..	108	Lumber.....	.....	7 50
H. Friend & Bros.....	109	Clothing.....	91 68	.....
Wilmington Coal Co.....	110	Coal.....	682 50	.....
Sundry persons, pay roll ..	111	Asylum pay roll...	1,182 16	37 80
E. W. Robbins.....	112	Apples.....	1 80	.....
William Bayley.....	113	Iron doors.....	17 87	4 67
E. C. Pollard.....	114	Steward's petty cash	10 88	5 00
M. Potter.....	115	Wood and apples...	55 00	.....
Total disbursements for November.....			\$4,017 41	\$1,072 48
A. L. Boynton.....	116	Livery.....	\$63 00	.....
Riggs & Cary.....	117	Flour and feed.....	4 15	.....
G. F. Parker.....	118	Carriage hire.....	9 00	.....
Fred. M. Maybury.....	119	Boiler cleaners.....	12 50	.....
Straw, Ellsworth & Brand.	120	Robe.....	.....	\$13 40
James Sheriff.....	121	Rep. mangle.....	6 25	.....
Edw. P. Allis & Co.....	122	Grate bars.....	20 85	.....
C. A. Hendee.....	123	Ice tools.....	.....	67
Helms Bros. & Co.....	124	Ice plow.....	.....	35 00
Loeffelholz & Prier.....	125	Lanterns.....	88	2 00
Hadfield & Co.....	126	Cement.....	2 90	.....
Wm. Wood & Co.....	127	Medical Record.....	.....	5 00
J. Schoonmaker.....	128	Lime.....	.....	4 50
Goodyear Rubber Co.....	129	Rubber strips.....	.....	6 33
H. L. Eisen & Co.....	130	Collars.....	1 50	.....
Jackson & Co.....	131	Res. muffs.....	1 00	19 50
M. Bower.....	132	Stabling horse.....	4 50	.....
Atkins Ogden & Co.....	133	Boots and shoes.....	3 04	.....
Ira M. Davis & Co.....	134	Butter and eggs.....	91 51	.....
Fuller & Stafford.....	135	Blueing.....	50	.....
J. J. Egelhoff.....	136	Repairing wagon..	6 00	.....
R. T. Thomas & Co.....	137	Eggs and poultry..	102 04	.....
Wm. Bothe & Co.....	138	Oats and flour.....	26 03	.....
L. R. G idley.....	139	Postage.....	9 80	.....
Krull & Volger.....	140	Flour.....	137 55	.....
Asylum pay roll.....	141	Salaries.....	1,282 49	12 00
E. C. Pollard.....	142	Steward's petty cash	10 99	1 00
J. Kavanaugh.....	143	Cow.....	.....	36 00
M. Stewart & Co.....	144	Fish.....	3 39	.....
F. Kieckhefer & Bro.....	145	Hardware.....	4 32	2 20
West & Co.....	146	Stationery.....	7 76	.....
Kenly & Jenkins.....	147	Gasoline.....	68 79	.....
John Pritzlaff.....	148	Hardware.....	6 78	22 41
Davis Bros. & Porter.....	149	Paints and oils.....	29 37	.....
Milwaukee Rend. Co.....	150	Beef.....	267 39	.....
J. Wellauer & Co.....	151	Groceries.....	406 09	.....
W. Gerlach & Co.....	152	Flour.....	58 30	.....
B. A. Jacobs.....	153	Eggs.....	12 90	.....

Statement of Monthly Expenditures.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	No of v'chr	For what purpose.	Current expenses.	Improvements.
H. Mahler...	154	Meat.....	\$41 97	.....
A. Marquis	155	Grapes	2 25	.....
M. Potter	156	Milk.....	27 28	.....
Ernst Benecke.....	157	Apples	25 00	.....
J. Seefeld & Son.....	158	Butter	54 23	.....
Hoffman, Billings & Co...	159	Steam fitting	42 25	.....
H. Friend & Bros.....	160	Clothing	12 00	.....
W. E. Goodman.....	161	Plumbing	15 75	\$8 10
Patterson Bros	162	Drugs	1 00	32 25
Goll & Frank	163	Dry goods.....	13 65	60 29
Geo. Burnham & Sons...	164	Brick .....	.....	28 50
A. Loeffelholz & Co	165	Res. straps.....	3 85	9 00
Matthews Bros	166	Furniture .....	.....	9 00
James L. feber	167	Blacksmithing	1 90	2 00
Routledge & Owens.....	168	Horse shoeing.....	14 00	.....
Greene & Button Co	169	Drugs	69 65	.....
Julius Gelbar.....	170	Teaming	56 08	.....
Christ. Ma ske.....	171	Teaming	18 00	.....
Christ. Kinnister.....	172	Teaming	14 27	.....
Wilmington Coal Ass'n ..	173	Coal	727 50	.....
Total disbursements for December.....			\$3,802 11	\$309 15
C. E. Andrews & Co.....	174	Spices	\$29 45	.....
D. C. Abbey	175	Lard	2 70	.....
Fuller & Stafford.....	176	Lemons	1 75	.....
J. Seefeld & Son.....	177	Onions	1 40	.....
Alex. Marquis.....	178	Paste	50	.....
Milwaukee Rend. Co.....	179	Beef	320 57	.....
Ira M. Davis & Co	180	Butter and eggs.....	170 02	.....
H. Mahler.....	181	Ham and poultry..	30 28	.....
Wm. Steinmeyer	182	Flour	42 00	.....
Jacob Wellauer & Co.....	183	Groceries	266 36	.....
Krull & Volger	184	Flour	75 60	.....
B. A. Jacobs	185	Butter and eggs ..	162 00	.....
Christ. Dittmar	186	Potatoes	29 00	.....
Wm. Kinnister.....	187	Potatoes	5 00	.....
A. B. Moore	188	Provisions	20 00	.....
R. T. Thomas & Co.....	189	Turkey	1 56	.....
M. Stewart.....	190	Fish	2 65	.....
Shrin & Co	191	Rep. shafts	1 50	.....
Wm. Bot e & Co.....	192	Oats	34 05	.....
Ball & Goodrich.....	193	Sal soda.....	11 81	.....
American Fusee Co	194	Matches.....	9 00	.....
H. L. Eisen & Co	195	Sash	2 50	.....
Edward R. Squibb	196	Morphine.....	10 50	.....
A. L. Williston.....	197	Indelible ink.....	11 25	.....
Symes, Swain & Co.....	198	Printing	13 75	.....
Atkins, Ogden & Co	199	Boots and shoes...	19 95	.....
Drake Brothers	200	Gasoline	66 97	.....
West & Co.....	201	Stationery	8 13	.....
Jackson & Co.....	202	Saddlery rep	25	\$6 00
M. Bower	203	Stabling horse.....	4 00	.....
James Sheriff	204	Rep. elevator	1 50	.....
G. D. Norris & Co	205	Rep. gas machine..	8 87	.....
J. M. Lyon & Co.....	206	Gospel hymns.....	.....	3 00

Statement of Monthly Expenditures.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	No. of vchr.	For what purpose.	Current expenses	Improve- ments.
H. Mooers & Co.....	207	Ventilators.....		\$110 00
George Dyer.....	208	Sleighbells.....		1 55
William Bayley.....	209	Iron doors.....	\$0 86	12 60
George Heiler.....	210	Sleigh.....		50 00
Stark Brothers.....	211	Sheeting.....		60 12
Loeffelholz & Prier.....	212	Lantern globes.....	2 00	
Hatch, Holbrook & Co.....	213	Lumber.....	21 34	
Goll & Frank.....	214	Dry goods.....	15 67	12 50
Davis Bros. & Porter.....	215	Paints and oils.....	12 90	
F. Kieckhefer & Bro.....	216	Tin ware.....	4 15	
Weisel & Vilter.....	217	R. p. gas machine..	9 77	
Rundle & Spence.....	218	Plumbing.....	1 50	6 00
John Pritzlaff.....	219	Hardware.....	12 16	6 05
Dohmen, Schmitt & Co ..	220	Drugs.....	139 39	
Jos. Warren.....	221	Milk.....	12 28	
M. Potter.....	222	Milk.....	21 84	
L. R. Gridley.....	223	Postage.....	6 60	
Herman Pietsch.....	224	R. p. gas machine..	17 95	
W. E. Goodman.....	225	Lamps.....		7 10
Geo. G. Houghton & Co..	226	Lumber.....	2 26	51 82
Hoffman, Billings & Co..	227	Steam fitting.....	142 99	59 60
Hadfield & Co.....	228	Cement.....	1 50	
Wm. Gerlach & Co.....	229	Flour.....	111 50	
E. H. Daniels & Co.....	230	Stove pipe.....	5 84	5 00
E. C. Pollard.....	231	Petty cash, steward's	7 40	10 00
Burdick & Armitage.....	232	Printing.....	1 50	
Sundry persons, pay roll..	233	Salaries.....	1,278 25	
Sundry persons, pay roll..	234	Salaries.....	335 04	
Wilmington Coal Ass'n...	235	Coal.....	2,396 25	
Total disbursements for January.....			\$5,925 81	\$510 34
J. Warren.....	236	Milk.....	\$3 28	
J. Wellauer & Co.....	237	Groceries.....	78 22	
Krull & Volger.....	238	Flour.....	43 20	
A. Loeffelholz & Co.....	239	Keys.....	5 75	
J. S. Henry.....	240	Rep. laund. heater	1 00	
Jackson & Co.....	241	Harness.....		\$51 00
West & Co.....	242	Stationery.....	5 47	
George Woelfel.....	243	Potatoes.....	10 50	
Fette & Meyer.....	244	Coal.....	218 75	
Atkins, Ogden & Co.....	245	Slippers.....	45 00	
Loeffelholz & Prier.....	246	Lantern globes.....	1 75	
R. T. Thomas & Co.....	247	Eggs.....	9 60	
Montgomery Ward & Co ..	248	Towels.....	11 56	
Ireland & Miller.....	249	Range rings.....	5 70	
Crist, Kinnister.....	250	Potatoes.....	16 75	
Goll & Frank.....	251	Dry goods.....	85 16	88 75
J. Seefeld & Son.....	252	Butter and eggs.....	104 28	
Warren & Brown.....	253	Flour.....	23 50	
Goodyear Rubber Co.....	254	Rubber blankets...	14 07	
E. H. Daniels & Co.....	255	Lanterns.....	75	
H. Mahler.....	256	Meat.....	3 75	
Ira M. Davis & Co.....	257	Butter and eggs....	77 70	
Hadfield & Co.....	258	Cement.....	2 50	3 00

Statement of Monthly Expenditures.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	No. of y ^r .chr.	For what purpose.	Current expenses.	Improve- ments.
Dutcher, Collins & Smith.	259	Tea	\$101 84	.....
M. Potter	260	Milk	71 02	.....
Wm. Bothe & Co.	261	Oats	26 20	.....
Davis Bros. & Porter....	262	Oils	14 48	.....
J. C. Rugee & Co	263	Lumber .....	.....	\$17 40
Wm. Gerlach & Co.	264	Flour	47 68	.....
Weisel & Vilter.	265	Rep. mangle	14 24	.....
M. Bower	266	Stabling horse	3 00	.....
D. H. Donnan	267	Boarding horse	40 00	.....
Richard Davis	268	Repairing boiler....	125 30	.....
Milwaukee Rend. Co.	269	Beef	272 37	.....
Ball & Goodrich	270	Groceries	326 18	.....
John Pritzlaff	271	Hardware	11 65	3 15
T. A. Chapman & Co.	272	Dry goods	6 50	.....
Dandurand & Downey ...	273	Repairing scale....	1 50	.....
Wm. Bayley	274	Pipe .....	.....	21 43
Mattheus Bros.	275	Furniture .....	.....	157 00
H. S. Benjamin	276	Repairing wagon..	2 95	12 50
J. D. Devitt	277	Bread tins .....	.....	12 00
Asylum pay roll	278	Salaries	1,162 11	60 80
Sharp & Smith	279	Surgical instrument	.....	5 63
Sundry persons, pay roll.	280	Salaries	9 33	.....
Dohmen, Schmitt & Co ..	281	Drugs and medicin.	108 40	15 30
Geo. Burnham & Sons....	282	Brick .....	.....	4 50
L. R. Gridley	283	Pr. bob sleighs ..	9 06	30 00
Chi., Mil. & St. P. R'y Co.	284	Coal	183 55	.....
Hoffman, Billings & Co ..	285	Steam fitting	112 67	51 11
A. G. Sexton	286	Steam flue cleaner ..	.....	10 00
Wilmington Coal Co	287	Coal	686 25	.....
John McCallum	288	Secretary .....	.....	38 00
Total disbursements for February			\$4,104 52	\$581 57
W. D. Brock	289	Bevel pinion	\$2 75	.....
Matthews Bros.	290	Walnut lumber....	1 15	.....
Beals, Torrey & Co.	291	Slippers	28 80	.....
Ricker, McCul'h & Dixon.	292	Soap	14 40	.....
W. E. Goodman	293	Tapers	1 50	.....
Wm. Brigham	294	Fare to Chicago....	9 44	.....
F. Bielefeldt	295	Potatoes	10 00	.....
Ricker, Crombie & Co.	296	Sugar	27 06	.....
Krull & Volger	297	Butter	41 22	.....
Hoffman, Bilings & Co ..	298	Steam fitting	26 00	\$2 35
Fuller & Stafford.	299	Small groceries....	7 85	.....
Wm. Gerlach & Co	300	Flour	134 80	.....
Jackson & Co	301	Repairing harness.	1 35	.....
Hadfield & Co	302	Cement	1 50	.....
Milwaukee Rend. Co.	303	Meat	337 59	.....
West & Co	304	Stationery	6 67	.....
Geo. G. Houghton & Co ..	305	Lumber	10 12	.....
M. Stewart & Co	306	Fish	6 65	.....
H. Mahler	307	Meat	6 47	.....
D. C. Abbey	308	Ham	8 69	.....
Ira M. Davis & Co.	309	Butter	231 32	.....
Jacob Wellauer & Co	310	Groceries	103 00	.....
R. T. Thomas & Co.	311	Onions	2 00	.....

Statement of Monthly Expenditures.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	No. of v'chr.	For what purpose.	Current ex- penses.	Improve- ments.
Goll & Frank.....	312	Dry goods.....	\$85 92	.....
Wm. Bothe & Co.....	313	Oats.....	20 69	.....
Davis Bros. & Porter.....	314	Drugs.....	22 22	.....
B. A. Jacobs.....	315	Eggs.....	7 50	.....
Greene & Button Co.....	316	Drugs.....	41 37	.....
Weisel & Vilter.....	317	Rep. gas machine..	2 80	.....
A. L. Boynton.....	318	Stabling.....	8 25	.....
H. Berthelet & Co.....	319	Cement pipe.....	99	.....
M. Potter.....	320	Milk.....	37 92	.....
James Lefebvre.....	321	Rep. ironwork.....	3 55	.....
Roundy, Peckham & Co.....	322	Groceries.....	88 55	.....
J. Seefeld & Son.....	323	Butter and eggs.....	66 02	.....
Dohmen, Schmitt & Co.....	324	Drugs & medicines	87 96	.....
J. H. Tesch.....	325	Wardrobe.....	.....	\$5 00
J. G. Rood.....	326	Hay.....	44 06	.....
E. W. Robbins.....	327	Apples.....	16 00	.....
Routledge & Owens.....	328	Horse shoeing.....	11 75	.....
Warren & Brown.....	329	Flour.....	28 00	.....
Geo. Burnham & Sons.....	330	Brick.....	.....	4 50
L. R. Gridley.....	331	Stamps.....	9 48	.....
W. T. Brummer.....	332	Boiler compound..	18 75	.....
John Pitzlaff.....	333	Hardware.....	25 25	.....
Andrus & Thayer.....	334	Carriage.....	9 00	.....
Jansen, McClurg & Co.....	335	Medical Journal..	.....	12 25
Patterson Bros.....	336	Medicines.....	.....	79 06
N. Schoonmaker.....	337	Lime.....	4 50	3 00
Asylum pay roll.....	338	Salaries.....	1,271 80	.....
E. C. Pollard.....	339	Steward's petty cash	77 08	.....
Total disbursements for March.....			\$3,009 74	\$106 16
D. H. Cosham.....	340	Horses.....	.....	\$250 00
L. H. Gregg.....	341	Meat and potatoes.	\$120 06	.....
H. Gregg.....	342	Apples.....	6 00	.....
John McShaskey.....	343	Potatoes.....	7 75	.....
Mil. House of Correction.	344	Chairs.....	.....	35 94
H. Berthelet & Co.....	345	Cement.....	4 20	.....
Ricker, McCul'h & Dixon.	346	Soap.....	18 00	.....
W. F. Brummer.....	347	Insect powder.....	1 50	.....
Chas. Hermann & Co.....	348	Jugs.....	1 50	.....
O. L. Packard.....	349	Tools for eng. room	60	.....
Northern Hosp'l for Insane	350	Bedsteads.....	.....	250 00
Burdick & Armitage.....	351	Letter heads.....	8 50	.....
E. H. Daniels.....	352	Tin chambers.....	20 70	.....
Harris & Katz'nstein.....	353	Clothing.....	84 00	.....
Medford, Russell & Co.....	354	Oysters.....	1 20	.....
M. Potter.....	355	Potatoes and milk.	53 82	.....
Golden Eagle Cloth'g Store	356	Clothing.....	12 60	.....
Straw, Ellsworth & Brand	357	Hat.....	88	.....
Julius Andrae.....	358	Roller towel frames	.....	1 80
John Wallis.....	359	Harness.....	.....	35 00
Thomas Massey.....	360	Smoke bells.....	3 75	.....
R. H. Sabin.....	361	Seed drill.....	.....	9 80
Fred M. Maybury.....	362	Boiler compound..	14 00	.....
Ball & Goodrich.....	363	Raisins.....	8 00	.....
R. T. Thomas.....	364	Butter and eggs....	8 48	.....

Statement of Monthly Expenditures.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	No. of Vchrs.	For what purpose.	Current expenses.	Improvements.
West & Co.....	365	Stationery.....	\$3 50	
Charles Munkwitz....	366	Mutton.....	15 81	
Ricker, Crombie & Co....	367	Groceries.....	163 26	
Fuller & Stafford.....	368	Canned goods....	18 47	
J. Seefeld & Son.....	369	Eggs.....	13 20	
Atkins, Ogden & Co.....	370	Boots and shoes...	8 25	
M. Stewart.....	371	Fish and oysters...	2 87	
Milwaukee Rend. Co.....	372	Beef.....	401 36	
Jackson & Co.....	373	Res. muffs.....	4 80	
I. P. Tichenor.....	374	Butter.....	37 00	
D. C. Abbey.....	375	Ham.....	8 47	
J. Lefeber.....	376	Blacksmithing....	4 25	
Hoffman, Billings & Co....	377	Steam fitting.....	7 58	\$22 50
William Bothe & Co.....	378	Oats and feed.....	36 85	
Fueidner Planing Mills...	379	Shavings.....	12 00	
John Pritzlaff.....	380	Hardware.....	17 12	9 02
Greene & Button Co.....	381	Drugs and medicines	68 35	
B. A. Jacobs.....	382	Fish.....	38 10	
H. Mauler.....	383	Chickens.....	5 78	
Ira M. Davis & Co.....	384	Butter and eggs....	178 53	
H. L. Eisen & Co.....	385	Clothing.....	58 75	
Jacob Wallauer & Co.....	386	Groceries.....	82 20	
Davis Bros. & Porter.....	387	Paints and oils....	6 10	
M. Bower.....	388	Stabling horse....	5 50	
Wilmington Coal Ass'n...	389	Coal.....	52 50	
S. H. Seamans & Co.....	390	Flour.....	169 76	
T. Butterell.....	391	Fish.....	3 80	
Daniel Castello.....	392	Repairing.....	29 80	
Goll & Frank.....	393	Dry goods.....	118 31	
Blair & Persons.....	394	Crockery.....	7 38	
L. R. Gridley.....	395	Postage stamps....	1 50	
T. Kieckhefer.....	396	Hardware.....	2 67	
James W. Queen & Co.....	397	Instruments.....		27 15
H. J. Mabbett.....	398	Lumber.....	50 30	30 68
Dohmen, Schmitt & Co....	399	Drugs and medicines	65 60	9 18
C. Crale.....	400	Potatoes.....	22 00	
Loeffelholz & Co.....	401	Lanterns.....	6 00	
E. C. Pollard.....	402	Petty cash, steward's	3 95	13 89
Asylum pay roll.....	403	Salaries.....	1,282 57	16 80
Total disbursements for April.....			\$3,389 78	\$711 76
C. H. Hartman.....	404	Potatoes.....	\$89 50	
Frank Whitnall.....	405	Seeds.....	3 25	
Charles Munkwitz.....	406	Chickens.....	9 64	
M. Stewart & Co.....	407	Fish and poultry...	21 59	
R. T. Thomas & Co.....	408	Butter and eggs....	18 20	
Edw. P. Allis & Co.....	409	R. p. engine.....	33 60	
George Wright & Co.....	410	Ale.....	2 20	
H. Friend & Bro.....	411	Clothing.....	6 50	
Drake Bros.....	412	Gasoline.....	11 33	
Sanger, Rockwell & Co....	413	Shavings.....	6 00	
Ricker, McCullough, Dix.	414	Soap.....	7 20	
Troy Steam Laundry.....	415	Laundry stove....	15 00	
American Fusee Co.....	416	Matches.....	18 00	
Sherin & Co.....	417	Rep. buggy.....	2 75	

Statement of Monthly Expenditures.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	No. of v'chrs.	For what purpose.	Current expenses.	Improve- ments.
Julius G. Wegner	418	Window guards	\$6 00	.....
H. L. Eisen & Co.	419	Clothing	46 00	.....
Atkins, Ogden & Co.	420	Boots and shoes	21 50	.....
M. B. Potter	421	Milk	43 20	.....
J. Seefeld & Son	422	Eggs	6 90	.....
Davis Bros. & Porter	423	Paints and oils	16 70	.....
Jackson & Co.	424	Res. straps	50	.....
Straw, Ellsworth & Brand.	425	Straw hats	3 38	.....
Harris & Katzenstein	426	Clothing	92 00	.....
Milwaukee Rend. Co	427	Beef	339 15	.....
Home Bros.	428	Small groceries	8 50	.....
M. Bower	429	Stabling horse	4 50	.....
Wm. Bothe	430	Oats and feed	42 30	.....
Wilmington Coal Assoc ..	431	Coal	208 78	.....
H. Mahler	432	Meat	3 02	.....
Fette & Meyer	433	Coal	143 51	.....
August Sturm	434	Potatoes	28 00	.....
E. Hoppe	435	Potatoes	159 60	.....
H. Blodgett	436	Potatoes	20 44	.....
L. Brockway	437	Potatoes	145 17	.....
J. P. Tichenor	438	Butter and eggs	30 85	.....
Ira M. Davis & Co	439	Butter and eggs	145 82	.....
D. C. Abbey estate	440	Ham	10 09	.....
A. Loeffelholz & Co.	441	Hardware	8 00	.....
Sundry persons, pay roll..	442	Salaries	22 30	.....
G. W. Ringrose	443	Drugs	5 42	.....
Smith & Chandier	444	Groceries	86 03	.....
P. Collins	445	Potatoes	35 00	.....
Fuller & Stafford	446	Lemons	3 00	.....
S. H. Seamans & Co	447	Flour	169 60	.....
Greene & Botton Co.	448	Drugs and medicin.	34 80	.....
B. A. Jacobs	449	Butter	66 11	.....
L. R. Gridley	450	Stamps	7 85	.....
E. J. & Wm. Lindsay	451	Machine parts	5 95	\$1 36
John Pritzlaff	452	Hardware	12 83	26 08
W. E. Goodman	453	Bath tub .....	.....	25 00
G. D. Norris & Co.	454	Wire .....	.....	3 45
E. H. Daniels	455	Warming pans .....	.....	2 17
Dohmen, Schmitt & Co ..	456	Drugs and medicin.	79 42	.....
Jacob Wellauer & Co.	457	Groceries	524 39	.....
Weisel & Vilter	458	Castings .....	.....	9 86
James W. Queen & Co	459	Laboratory apparat.	.....	3 00
J. H. Tesch & Co	460	Medicines	2 50	8 50
E. C. Pollard	461	Steward's petty cash	22 43	4 26
Goll & Frank	462	Dry goods	21 50	40 66
T. A. Chapman & Co.	463	Dry goods .....	.....	19 90
Stark Bros.	464	Carpets .....	.....	101 85
H. Berthelet & Co.	465	Cement and pipe	11 76	5 45
Mathews Bros.	466	Furniture .....	.....	349 53
Hoffman, Billings & Co ..	467	Steam fitting	3 27	32 37
T. Kleckhefer & Bro.	468	Hardware	63	90
M. Schweitzer	469	Straw	6 00	.....
West & Co.	470	Stationery	10 53	11 00
Durr & Rugee	471	Lumber	31 09	13 80
J. Rood	472	Hay	48 41	.....
Union Soap Co.	473	Soap	4 50	.....

Statement of Monthly Expenditures.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	No. of v'chr.	For what purpose.	Current expenses.	Improve- ments.
Alienist and Neurologist..	474	Subscription	\$5 00	.....
Blair & Persons.....	475	Crockery.....	26 35	\$32 55
A. C. Bleyte.....	476	Painting sign.....		1 50
J. M. Lyon & Co.....	477	Gospel hymnals....	60	.....
Patterson & Co.....	478	Drugs and medic'ns	4 10	47 40
Asylum pay roll.....	479	Salaries.....	1,313 51	40 88
Stickney & Baumbach....	480	Trees		26 00
Total disbursements for May.....			\$4,354 55	\$807 47
Rundle & Spence.....	481	Plumbing	\$7 00	.....
Jacob Wellauer & Co.....	482	Groceries	170 66	.....
Paul Bechtner.....	483	Yeast	50	.....
Milwaukee R. nd. Co.....	484	Beef	352 00	.....
Ball & Goodrich	485	Groceries	39 63	.....
H. Friend & Bro.....	486	Clothing	35 00	.....
W. Bothe & Co.....	487	Oats and feed.....	57 74	.....
I. P. Tichenor & Co.....	488	Butter and eggs...	14 31	.....
Schrand & Wachs.....	489	Repairing straps...	1 00	.....
Andrus & Thayer....	490	Livery hire.....	10 00	.....
C. Munkwitz.....	491	Meat	10 25	.....
H. Mahler	492	Mutton	9 15	.....
Symes, Swain & Co.....	493	Printing	1 50	.....
F. J. Dixon	494	Berries.....	2 74	.....
J. D. Devitt	495	Tinware	1 00	.....
Drake Bros.....	496	Gasoline	23 54	.....
M. Bower.....	497	Stabling horse..	6 50	.....
Geo. Buraham & Sons....	498	Brick	6 40	.....
Beals, Tor ey & Co.....	499	Slippers.....	41 03	.....
E. R. Squibb, M. D.....	500	Morphine	10 50	.....
Ricker, McC. & Dixon....	501	Soap	3 80	.....
R. T. Thomas & Co.....	502	Butter and eggs...	23 08	.....
Ira M. Davis & Co.....	503	Butter and eggs...	109 23	.....
Geo. Wright & Bro.....	504	Ale	1 00	.....
Chas. H. Swan & Co.....	505	Coal	68 25	.....
West & Co.....	506	Stationery.....	4 65	.....
S. H. Seamans & Co.....	507	Flour	775 60	.....
Smith & Chandler.....	508	Groceries.....	222 25	.....
Dohmen, Schmitt & Co...	509	Drugs and medic'ns	59 26	.....
J. Van Groll	510	Repairing wagon..	12 00	.....
H. M. Benjamin.....	511	Coal	71 34	.....
M. Stewart & Co.....	512	Fish and poultry ..	27 80	.....
Fette & Meyer.....	513	Coal	20 87	.....
Davis Bros. & Porter	514	Paints and oils....	20 40	.....
W. H. Little & Co.....	515	Ham	9 97	.....
Fuller & Stafford.....	516	Blueing	50	.....
E. J. & Wm. Lindsay.....	517	Plow points.....	1 00	.....
B. A. Jacobs	518	Pie plant.....	2 14	.....
Wilmington Coal Ass'n...	519	Coal	62 50	.....
E. H. Daniels & Co.....	520	Hardware.....	7 89	.....
A. Grossenbach & Co.....	521	Butter and eggs...	80 97	.....
Atkins, Ogden & Co.....	522	Boots and shoes....	35 75	.....
Gre ne & Button Co.....	523	Drugs and medic'ns	34 37	.....
L. R. Gridley.....	524	Stamps	3 64	.....
F. Kieckhefer & Bro.....	525	Hardware	4 75	.....
James Lefeber.....	526	Repairing tools....	1 25	\$3 80

Statement of Monthly Expenditures.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	No. of vchrs.	For what purpose.	Current expenses.	Improve- ments.
Routledge & Owens.....	527	Horse shoeing.....	\$17 00	.....
H. Berthelet & Co.....	528	Cement pipe.....	11 08	.....
Matthews Bros.....	529	Furniture.....	.....	\$17 75
J. N. Se oonmaker.....	530	Lime.....	3 00	.....
H. Blodgett.....	531	Hay.....	43 85	.....
O. J. Smith.....	532	Pump.....	14 35	.....
Sanger Rockwell & Co....	533	Lumber.....	.....	2 99
Mrs. J. G. Bauer.....	534	Tile for drain.....	.....	63 48
Durr & Rugee.....	535	Lumber.....	36 10	.....
John Pritzlaff.....	536	Hardware.....	28 12	2 88
Goll & Frank.....	537	Dry goods.....	69 80	.....
Western Electric Man'f Co	538	Wire for battery...	1 50	.....
R. Strickland & Co.....	539	Silver ware for w'ds	.....	31 64
Home Bros.....	540	Vegetables.....	16 77	.....
Carrie Bros.....	541	Seeds.....	10 70	.....
Louis Koenitzer.....	542	Potatoes.....	7 80	.....
Blair & Persons.....	543	Crockery.....	14 75	.....
Hoffman, Billings & Co....	544	Steam fitting.....	25 73	.....
E. and J. B. Young & Co..	545	Reports.....	.....	3 50
Asylum pay-roll.....	546	Salaries.....	1,375 67	33 69
Anton Falbe.....	547	Teaming.....	.....	24 00
E. C. Pollard.....	548	Steward's petty cash	21 45	.....
M. B. Potter.....	549	Milk.....	39 18	.....
Sundry persons, pay-roll	550	Salaries.....	11 69	.....
A. Toellner.....	551	Salary.....	.....	100 00
Total disbursements for June.....			\$4,213 30	\$232 83
M. B. Potter.....	552	Milk.....	\$41 13	.....
Sundry persons, pay-roll..	553	Salaries.....	25 72	.....
G. Reinders.....	554	Straw.....	9 89	.....
H. Blodgett.....	555	Hay.....	15 84	.....
Ricker, McC. & Dixon...	556	Soap.....	54 80	.....
H. Friend & Bro.....	557	Clothing.....	45 25	.....
Robert Sherin & Co.....	558	Repairing buggy...	19 25	.....
E. H. Goodrich.....	559	Brick.....	8 16	.....
Chas. Munkwitz.....	560	Meat.....	8 45	.....
E. H. Sivyer & Co.....	561	Mutton.....	4 21	.....
M. Stewart & Co.....	562	Fish and poultry...	18 01	.....
Atkins, Ogden & Co.....	563	Slippers.....	15 90	.....
Geo. Wright & Bro.....	564	Ale.....	2 00	.....
West & Co.....	565	Stationery.....	4 24	.....
W. H. L ttle & Co.....	566	Ham.....	7 39	.....
Wm. Bothe & Co.....	567	Oats and meal....	66 99	.....
Pearson, Kane & Co.....	568	Coal.....	45 90	.....
Chas. H. Swan & Co.....	569	Coal.....	51 29	.....
Wilmington Coal Assoc'n.	570	Coal.....	45 56	.....
Greene & Button Co.....	571	Drugs and medic'ns	12 93	.....
Patterson Bros.....	572	Drugs and medic'ns	2 50	.....
Frank Whitnall.....	573	Seeds.....	6 06	.....
Andrus & Thayer.....	574	Carriage hire.....	5 00	.....
Geo. Dyer.....	575	Robe.....	6 75	.....
Northwestern Fuel Co....	576	Coal.....	26 93	.....
Blair & Persons.....	577	Crockery.....	36 34	.....
Schrader & Tagbery.....	578	Repairing wagon...	4 50	.....
Wisconsin Wire Works....	579	Window guards...	11 00	.....
Hatch, Holbrook & Co....	580	Lumber.....	18 00	.....

Statement of Monthly Expenditures.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	No. of v chr.	For what purpose.	Current expenses.	Improve- ments.
Schrand & Wachs.....	581	Rep. martingales ..	\$1 25	.....
Jackson & Co.....	582	Rep. martingales ..	15 05	.....
J. M. Lyon & Co.....	583	Violin strings.....	80	.....
McIntosh Gal. Belt & B. Co	584	Elec. bat. apparatus	2 25	.....
Paul Bechtner & Co.....	585	Yeast	2 15	.....
Burdick & Armitage	586	Printing	15 50	.....
Beals, Torrey & Co.....	587	Slippers.....	27 90	.....
M. Bower.....	588	Stabling horse.....	3 25	.....
F. Kieckhefer	589	Hardware	3 03	.....
Home Bros.....	590	Seeds	23 01	.....
R. T. Thomas & Co.....	591	Butter and eggs...	50 14	.....
Fuller & Stafford.....	592	Lemons	10 05	.....
Fette & Meyer.....	593	Coal	31 73	.....
Milwaukee Rendering Co.	594	Beef	363 79	.....
I. P. Tichenor & Co.....	595	Apples and eggs...	21 60	.....
Jacob Wellauer & Co.....	596	Groceries	165 50	.....
A. Grossenbach & Co.....	597	Butter and eggs...	23 83	.....
O. J. Smith.....	598	Violin strings.....	4 02	.....
Miller & Gilg.....	599	Repairing wagon ..	21 35	.....
H. Mahler	600	Meats	25 91	.....
L. R. Gridley.....	601	Stamps	22 82	.....
J. N. Schoonmaker.....	602	Lime	3 30	.....
Smith & Chandler.....	603	Groceries	191 35	.....
C. A. Folsom & Son.....	604	Oil	10 80	.....
Ball & Goodrich.....	605	Groceries	151 98	.....
Dohmen, Schmitt & Co ..	606	Medicines.....	62 91	.....
A. Loeffelholz & Co.....	607	Electric wire.....	12 00	.....
Golden Eagle Cloth. Store	608	Clothing	1 00	.....
H. S. Benjamin.....	609	Wagon top	5 50	.....
E. E. Davies.....	610	Atomizer	2 00	.....
A. L. Boynton.....	611	Stabling horse.....	1 25	.....
J. D. Warren.....	612	Flour	12 00	.....
James Lefeber.....	613	Blacksmithing	12 30	.....
August Birk.....	614	Hay	12 78	.....
Golt & Frank.....	615	Dry goods.....	35 04	\$6 25
J. C. Iversen & Co.....	616	Looking glasses.....	.....	12 00
Thos. Massey.....	617	Crockery.....	.....	5 25
International News Co...	618	Med. Journal.....	5 00	.....
Stark Bros.....	619	Spreads .....	.....	12 54
Ira M. Davis.....	620	Butter	138 14	7 60
Amer. Journal of Insane..	621	Med. Record.....	5 00	.....
Anton Falbe.....	622	Teaming .....	.....	90 00
H. J. Mabbett.....	623	Lumber.....	41 04	.....
Weisel & Vilter.....	624	Belting .....	.....	5 50
Matthews Bros.....	625	Furniture .....	.....	26 00
E. H. Daniels & Co.....	626	Hardware.....	110 48	6 50
H. Berthelet & Co.....	627	Cement pipe.....	37 13	.....
Goodyear Rubber Co.....	628	Hose.....	23 40	17 50
Davis Bros. & Porter.....	629	Drugs and med ...	103 12	32 11
John Pritzlaff.....	630	Hardware	54 43	.....
Hoffman, Billings & Co ..	631	Steam fitting.....	2 01	52 82
E. C. Pollard.....	632	Steward's petty c'sh	91 31	.....
Asylum pay roll	633	Salaries.....	1,395 58	44 51
W. E. Goodman.....	634	Tapers	2 10	.....
Adolph Toellner.....	635	Landscape gardener	.....	78 00
Total disbursements for July.....			\$3,977 87	\$396 58

Statement of Monthly Expenditures.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	No. of v'chrs.	For what purpose.	Current expenses.	Improve- ments.
E. H. Daniels & Co	636	Hardware	\$17 10	
Gender, Pæschke & Co	637	Tinware	93	
E. Cole & Co	638	Oranges	3 50	
H. Friend & Bro	639	Clothing	4 00	
O. J. Smith	640	Butter	7 17	
Harris & Katzenstein	641	Clothing	136 50	
H. Mahler	642	Meats	51 75	
Fuller & Stafford	643	Fruit	7 95	
Anson Bros	644	Cracked wheat	6 00	
H. L. Eisen & Co	645	Collars	3 75	
Chas. Munkwitz	646	Meats	17 50	
Ira M. Davis & Co	647	Butter	220 92	
Sanders & Whorton	648	Oranges	14 50	
R. T. Thomas & Co	649	Apples	6 30	
M. Stewart & Co	650	Fish	10 90	
F. Kieckhefer & Bro	651	Hardware	1 19	
I. P. Tichenor & Co	652	Butter and apples	28 67	
Wm. Bothe & Co	653	Oats	76 01	
A. Grossenbach & Co	654	Eggs	14 40	
Milwaukee Rendering Co	655	Beef	406 60	
W. H. Little & Co	656	Ham	12 81	
M. Bower	657	Feeding horse	5 50	
Jacob Wellaver & Co	658	Groceries	170 17	
Hoffman, Billings & Co	659	Steam fitting	66 42	
Smith & Chandler	660	Groceries	149 05	
Geo. Wright & Bro	661	Ale	20 00	
Home Bros	662	Fruit	40 32	
Ottoman Cahvey Co	663	Coffee	55 01	
O. L. Rosenkrans & Co	664	Repairing clock	1 50	
Atkins, Ogden & Co	665	Boots and shoes	60 57	
J. Seefeld & Son	666	Butter	16 15	
C. E. Andrews & Co	667	Baking powder	6 40	
Symes, Swain & Co	668	Check book	7 00	
Geo. Burnham & Sons	669	Brick	18 00	
Paul Bechtner & Co	670	Yeast	1 50	
Greene & Button Co	671	Medicines	27 02	
Geo R. Green	672	Fish	1 12	
Goodyear Rubber Co	673	Hose pipes		\$16 15
J. McCallum	674	Pillows		9 00
A. Toellner	675	Salary		75 00
Meinecke & Co	676	Clothes hampers		21 20
Anton Falbe	677	Teaming		102 00
J. D. Devitt	678	Tinware	1 25	29 00
Northwestern Fuel Co	679	Coal	58 45	
Sherin & Co	680	Buggy top	3 00	
Geo. G. Houghton & Co	681	Lath		4 99
Patterson Bros	682	Surgical instrum'ts	4 00	21 25
Drake Bros	683	Drugs & medicines	8 71	
G. H. Fie	684	Knife	2 00	
James Lefeber	685	Blacksmithing	6 40	
T. A. Chapman & Co	686	Dry goods	3 94	
West & Co	687	Stationery	39 85	
Schrand & Wachs	688	Repairing harness	6 95	
John Pritzlaff	689	Hardware	27 38	53 08
C. A. Folsom & Son	690	Drugs	41 46	
Dohmen, Schmitt & Co	691	Drugs	96 89	

Statement of Monthly Expenditures.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	No of y ^{rs} .	For what purpose.	Current expenses.	Improve- ments.
Goll & Frank.....	692	Dry goods.....	\$314 32	\$109 75
D. Costello.....	693	Repairing boiler...	384 75	
A. L. Boynton.....	694	Stabling horse.	5 25	
Roundy, Peckham & Co..	695	Groceries.....	781 36	
Ricker, Crombie & Co.....	696	Groceries.....	152 65	
John Schoonmaker.....	697	Lime.....	11 25	
L. R. Gridley.....	698	Stamps.....	5 12	
Fette & Meyer.....	699	Coal.....	800 22	
Ricker, McC. & Dixon....	700	Soap.....	117 80	
Asylum pay-roll.....	701	Salaries.....	1,507 10	73 75
Sundry persons, pay-roll..	702	Salaries.....	75 28	
M. B. Potter.....	703	Milk.....	62 34	
W. E. Goodman.....	704	Lamp.....		5 00
Davis Bros. & Porter.....	705	Drugs.....	7 83	
Matthews Bros.....	706	Furniture.....		240 45
Blair & Persons.....	707	Crockery.....	44 35	17 72
H. J. Mabbett.....	708	Lumber.....		451 72
Durr & Rugee.....	709	Lumber.....		595 00
E. C. Pollard.....	710	Steward's petty cash	17 65	
Stark Bros.....	711	Carpets.....		328 10
Total disbursements for August.....			\$6,281 63	\$2,153 16
Geo. Wright & Bro.....	712	Drugs and med.....	\$16 00	
J. P. Thompson & Co.....	713	Soap.....	2 00	
Beals, Torrey & Co.....	714	Rubber boots.....	15 50	
Thomas Massey.....	715	Crockery.....	3 75	
Wm. E. Goodman.....	716	Gas fixtures.....	5 50	
Goodyear Rubber Co.....	717	Rubber blankets.....	5 70	
A. L. Williston.....	718	Ink.....	11 25	
Harris & Katzenstein....	719	Clothing.....	118 50	
M. Stewart & Co.....	720	Fish.....	12 23	
Coas. Munkwitz.....	721	Meat.....	8 79	
Fuller & Stafford.....	722	Fruit.....	5 65	
M. Bower.....	723	Stabling stew. horse	6 75	
Paul Bechtner & Co.....	724	Yeast.....	1 20	
C. A. Folsom & Son.....	725	Paints and oils.....	26 10	
H. Mahler.....	726	Meats.....	99 09	
F. Kieckhefer & Bro.....	727	Tinware.....	2 28	
W. H. Little & Co.....	728	Meats.....	7 63	
I. P. Fienor & Co.....	729	Butter, eggs & fruit.	53 20	
J. Seefeld & Son.....	730	Butter.....	131 56	
Miller & Gulg.....	731	Rep. supply wagon	19 50	
N. H. Gardner & Co.....	732	Rep. laundry mach.	11 47	
Dutcher, Collins & Smith.	733	Tea.....	102 80	
Jacob Wellauer & Co.....	734	Groceries.....	9 51	
Weisel & Vilter.....	735	Repairing mangler.	2 65	
Ira M. Davis & Co.....	736	Butter, eggs, etc....	130 84	
C. F. Kent.....	737	Fruit.....	15 63	
R. T. Thomas & Co.....	738	Eggs, fruit, etc.....	6 90	
Ricker, Crombie & Co.....	739	Beeves' tongue.....	8 26	
Routledge & Owen.....	740	Horse shoeing.....	17 50	
Goll & Frank.....	741	Dry goods.....	116 07	
H. Mooers & Co.....	742	Radiators.....		\$21 00
Hutch, Holbrook & Co....	743	Lumber.....		2 44
Mrs. John G. Bauer.....	744	Drain tile.....		9 00

Statement of Monthly Expenditures.

OF WHOM PURCHASED.	No. of v'chr.	For what purpose.	Current expenses.	Improve- ments.
West & Co.....	745	Stationery	\$10 68	
J. D. Warren.....	746	Flour.....	27 25	
A. Loeffelholz & Co	747	Straps and bands ..	2 65	
E. H. Daniels & Co	748	Tin work.....		\$23 57
Blair & Persons	749	Crockery	70	5 75
John Pritzlaff.....	750	Hardware.....	15 64	38 83
Dorsch Bros.....	751	Farm tool		8 00
Symes, Swain & Co.	752	Record blanks.....	3 50	
Greene & Button Co	753	Drugs.....	142 44	
Hoffman, Billings & Co...	754	Steam fitting.....	93 12	
H. Berthelet & Co	755	Cement pipe	54 64	
Stark Bros.....	756	Tapestry, etc.....	10 50	36 65
Milwaukee Rend. Co.....	757	Beef	354 45	
Wm. Bothe & Co.....	758	Oats	64 27	
Geo. G. Houghton & Co..	759	Lumber		94
M. B. Potter	760	Milk	66 75	
Steinmann & Co.....	761	Lumber	31 00	164 07
L. R. Gridley	762	Postage stamps	2 96	
A. B. Fuller	763	Apples.....	17 10	
A. L. Boynton	764	Stabl'g supt's horse	8 50	
F. G. Koehler	765	Butter and eggs....	49 86	
Anton Falbe	766	Labor		32 40
Asylum pay roll.....	767	Salaries	1,685 49	152 02
Patterson Bros	768	Drugs.....	33 65	
Schrand & Wachs.....	769	Rep. harness.....	5 55	2 90
Northwestern Fuel Co....	770	Coal	29 60	
Joan Schoonmaker.....	771	Lime	3 00	
Sundry persons, pay roll..	772	Salaries	182 70	
Chas. H. Meisner.....	773	Salaries	30 00	
E. C. Pollard.....	774	Steward's petty cash	15 18	
J. Langenberger	775	Labor	7 50	101 75
Fette & Meyer.....	776	Coal	5,661 25	
Total disbursements for September			\$1,553 66	\$578 32

Kind and Cost of Improvements.

RECAPITULATION OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURES

At Milwaukee County Insane Asylum for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1881.

MONTHS.	Current expenses.	Improvements.	Total.
October	\$2,794 19	\$1,076 60	\$3,870 79
November	4,017 41	1,072 48	5,089 88
December	3,802 11	309 15	4,111 26
January	5,925 81	510 34	6,436 15
February	4,104 52	581 57	4,686 09
March	3,609 74	106 16	3,115 90
April	3,389 78	711 76	4,101 54
May	4,354 55	807 47	5,162 02
June	4,213 30	282 88	4,496 13
July	3,977 87	396 58	4,374 45
August	6,281 63	2,153 16	8,434 79
September	5,661 15	578 32	6,239 47
Total	\$51,532 06	\$8,586 42	\$60,118 48

KIND AND COST OF IMPROVEMENTS

At Milwaukee County Insane Asylum for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1881.

Farm	\$608 52
Ice house	697 34
Dam	120 96
Grading	395 88
Furniture	3,531 73
Building	824 58
Hot house	85 43
Grounds	728 04
Coal shed	1,029 35
Hog pen	554 89
Ice elevator	9 75
Total	\$8,586 42

Cost and Products of Farm.

COST AND PRODUCTS OF FARM

At Milwaukee County Insane Asylum for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1881.

	Dr.	Cr.
To Board of farm hands.....	\$675 97	
Labor.....	802 50	
Oil cake meal.....	24 49	
Stabling horse in city.....	46 50	
Oats.....	422 41	
Hay.....	369 74	
Bran.....	13 63	
Repairing harness.....	9 95	
Blacksmithing.....	62 75	
Repairing tools.....	78 10	
Medicine.....	63	
Seeds.....	90 04	
Tools.....	72 57	
Straw.....	25 92	
Lumber.....	16 75	
Nails, etc.....	1 60	
Oil and soap.....	79	
Pump.....	14 35	
Paris green.....	15 29	
By Sales from farm.....		\$23 08
1,416 $\frac{3}{8}$ bushels potatoes.....		840 26
45 heads celery.....		2 25
17 bushels carrots.....		7 05
27 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels beets.....		14 35
1,140 pounds squash.....		11 40
105 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels tomatoes.....		79 50
Cartage and labor of farm hands for Asylum.....		859 75
3,356 gallons milk.....		451 33
3,563 heads lettuce.....		92 06
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels radishes.....		4 00
22 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels turnips.....		17 15
25 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels string beans.....		25 75
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels onions.....		6 65
1,689 heads cabbage.....		119 10
8,720 pounds hay.....		52 32
72 bushels cucumbers.....		72 00
81 bushels sweet corn.....		81 25
2 bushels Lima beans.....		3 00
Board of carriage and buggy horses.....		264 00
	\$2,743 98	\$3,026 25
Balance to favor of farm.....	282 27	
	\$3,026 25	\$3,026 25

Articles Manufactured in Sewing Room.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN SEWING ROOM

Of Milwaukee County Insane Asylum for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1881.

Articles.	Num-ber.	Articles.	Num-ber.
Aprons	139	Sheets	142
Dresses	171	Pillow slips	332
Underwaists	8	Pillow shams	2
Wrappers	104	Sheet sham	1
Drawers	85	Towels	159
Skirts	50	Table cloths	25
Night dresses	54	Table napkins	72
Napkins	63	Bed ticks	86
Chemises	103	Pillow ticks	7
Sacques	23	Pin cushions	13
Bonnets	37	Lambrequins	12
Night caps	25	Crumb cloths	2
Shirts, men's	131	Cotton mats	6
Wrappers, men's	89	Curtains	97
Drawers, men's	71	Bed spreads	76
Straight suits	17	Stand spreads	7
Mittens, cloth	51	Comfortables	32
Bandages	10	Bread cloths	2
Neckties	68	Ironing sheets	4
Shoes	10	Splashers	4
Slippers	18	Clothes bags	8
Blouse	1	Tidies	3
Mittens, knit	28	Pieced quilts	5
Stockings, knit	34	Holder	101
Shrouds	11	Meat cloths	10
Dress skirt	1	Half skirts	2
Collars	14		
Caps	4	Total No. pieces	2,631

Receipts and Disbursements.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Of Milwaukee County Insane Asylum for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1881.

RECEIPTS FROM MILWAUKEE COUNTY.		
<i>Improvement Account.</i>		
Balance October 1, 1880	\$2,237 07	.....
Appropriations	7,721 16	.....
Total improvement account		\$9,958 23
<i>Current Expense Account.</i>		
Balance October 1, 1880	\$199 22	.....
Appropriations	60,554 34	.....
Total current expense account		60,753 56
Total receipts from county		\$70,711 79
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Improvement account	\$8,586 42	.....
Current expense account	51,532 06	.....
Total disbursements from county funds		60,118 48
Balance in hands of treasurer September 30, 1881		\$10,593 31
Credited as follows —		
Improvement account	\$1,371 81	.....
Current expense account	9,221 50	.....
		\$10,593 31
<i>Cost of Maintenance.</i>		
Provisions and supplies on hand October 1, 1880, to the credit of current expense	\$926 92	.....
Disbursements for the year, current expense account	51,532 06	.....
		\$52,458 98
Provisions and supplies on hand October 1, 1881		3,944 00
Total cost of maintenance		\$48,514 98
RECEIPTS FROM OTHER SOURCES.		
Received for board of private patients	\$4,541 72	.....
Received for sales from farm	23 08	.....
Received for sale of tallow, barrels, etc.	72 57	.....
Total paid to Milwaukee county		\$4,637 37

Kind and Estimated Value of Property.

KIND AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY

Belonging to Milwaukee County Insane Asylum September 30, 1881.

Land.....	\$10,000 00
Grading and improvement of grounds.....	1,123 87
Main buildings including barn.....	200,824 58
Ice-house and elevator	707 09
Dam on river.....	120 96
Coal house	1,029 35
Hog pen.....	554 89
Hot house.....	85 43
Farming implements.....	608 52
Furniture and fixtures.....	20,058 49
Engine, boilers and heating apparatus	25,000 00
Cabinet and apparatus.....	300 00
Library	56 70
Live stock: 6 horses, 7 cows, 50 hogs	1,633 00
Clothing	462 76
Provisions and supplies	977 87
Hard coal	418 39
Soft coal	2,084 98
Total.....	\$266,046 88

Superintendent's Report.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

Of Milwaukee County Insane Asylum for the year ending September 30, 1881.
To the Board of Trustees:

In accordance with the laws of the Board, I submit herewith a report of the affairs of this institution for the year ending September 30, 1881.

The following table shows the number of admissions, discharges and deaths during the year, and also the number remaining under treatment September 30:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1881.....	95	113	208
Admitted during the year.....	76	50	126
Whole number under treatment.....	171	163	334
Average number under treatment per day.....	255.7		.....
Discharged recovered	5	8	13
Discharged improved	3	4	7
Discharged unimproved.....	13	11	24
Died	17	8	25
Total discharged.....	38	31	69
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1881.	133	132	265

One person was committed as a resident of Milwaukee county, whose residence was subsequently ascertained to be in Massachusetts, and was returned to that state.

The improvements outside the building during the year have been extensive, and much of the necessary labor expended upon them has been performed by attendants and inmates.

The entire building has been drained with four inch tile, which is laid at an average depth of five and one half feet. The laying of the tile involved the removal of about two thousand cubic yards of earth, the labor being performed by patients. The grounds about the building have been partially graded, and, in part, seeded

Superintendent's Report.

with grass and clover. The main drive to the building from the entrance has been graveled, and, in part, drained.

A coal shed has been built which is thirty by one hundred feet, and will hold about six hundred tons of coal. In the attic of the coal shed is a carpenter shop, a lumber room, and also a gymnasium for patients.

The main sewer leading from the south wing was too small, and it was replaced with a twelve inch sewer pipe. The floor of the rear corridor, the planks of which were laid across the corridor, has been replaced by a new one, the planks being laid parallel with the corridor. The hot water generator in the rear kitchen has been taken out, as it was found that sufficient hot water for kitchen purposes could be obtained from the generator belonging to the wash room. The wood work on the third and fourth floors of the main building has been repainted and grained, the necessary labor having been performed by a person employed as an attendant. The third floor is now furnished for private patients, and all the rooms are occupied. Many minor changes and improvements have been made during the year, but it is not necessary to mention them in detail.

During the past season the labor of patients has been utilized to as great an extent as possible, and with results highly beneficial to them. One-half the male patients were employed at out-door work much of the time, and their improved health and the quiet obtained as a result of the employment has been noticeable. One young man was brought here as a violent and dangerous person, who had been confined in a county poor house for six years previous. Soon after admission to the asylum he was put to work, and has continued to labor faithfully ever since. His mental condition began to improve immediately after he commenced work, and at the present time his recovery is nearly complete. In the ward devoted to the care of violent female patients much of the ward work and mending has been done by the patients.

In addition to this, under the direction of the attendants, they have pieced and put together a quilt for every bed-room on the ward.

Superintendent's Report.

I desire to call the special attention of the Board to the necessity which exists in this state for separate provision for idiots and imbeciles. They have, up to the present time, been cared for in insane hospitals and in private families. Their association with the insane is objectionable, as they are repulsive in their habits and appearance. Experience has shown that by proper education and training, a considerable proportion of feeble-minded children can be made self-sustaining, and another proportion partly so. Not only the interests of these persons themselves, but those of society, demand that provision be made for them as experience has shown their necessities require.

We are under obligations to Professor Sherman, of Milwaukee, for having given instruction in dancing to patients and employees. Our acknowledgments are due the publishers of the *Evening Wisconsin*, *Der Herold* and *Peck's Sun*, of Milwaukee, and the *Union Grove Advocate*, for having contributed their papers for the use of the patients.

My associate officers are deserving of high commendation for their continued faithfulness and untiring industry. To the attendants and employees who, during the past year, have labored faithfully for the welfare of the institution, I desire in this formal manner to return my thanks. In an institution of this character the position of every person therein employed is an important one, because each contributes in some degree to the discharge of an important public trust. To the board of trustees I desire to return my thanks for their continued support.

JAMES H. McBRIDE.

ASYLUM, WAUWATOSA, September 30, 1881.

Statistics as to Inmates.

STATISTICS AS TO INMATES.

I. FORM OF INSANITY IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	Men.	Wom- en.	Total.
Acute mania	9	9	18
Sub-acute mania.....	6	11	17
Chronic mania.....	6	4	10
Acute melancholia.....	5	10	15
Chronic melancholia.....	1	2	3
Paroxysmal mania.....	1	.....	1
Epileptic mania	14	2	16
Dementia	17	5	22
Senile dementia.....	7	2	9
General paresis.....	3	.....	3
Idiots	1	1	2
Imbeciles	2	7	9
Chronic alcoholism	1	.....	1
Total.....	73	53	126

II. PROBABLE EXCITING CAUSES IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	Men.	Wom- en.	Total.
Heredity	5	6	11
Sun stroke	5	.....	5
Intemperance.....	7	1	8
Senility	6	1	7
Cerebro-spinal sclerosis	1	.....	1
Masturbation	5	.....	5
Ambleism	1	.....	1
Chorea	1	.....	1
Injury to head.....	1	.....	1
Epilepsy	11	2	13
Climacteric.....	.....	4	4
Ill health	6	19	25
Ill health from overwork and privation	6	.....	6
Idiot	1	1	2
Imbecile	1	6	7
Unknown	21	8	29
Total.....	78	48	126

Statistics as to Inmates.

III. DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

	Men.	Wom- en.	Total.
Three days.....		1	1
One week.....	4	1	5
Two weeks.....	2	2	4
Three weeks.....	2	1	3
One month.....	3	2	5
Six weeks.....	1	1	2
Two months.....	3	1	4
Three months.....	4	2	6
Four months.....	3	.....	3
Five months.....	1	.....	1
Six months.....	4	1	5
Eight months.....	.....	1	1
One year.....	2	3	5
Fourteen months.....	1	1	2
Eighteen months.....	.....	1	1
Two years.....	2	6	8
Three years.....	4	2	6
Four years.....	1	3	4
Five years.....	2	1	3
Six years.....	5	4	9
Seven years.....	2	.....	2
Eight years.....	1	1	2
Nine years.....	1	1	2
Ten years.....	2	3	5
Thirteen years.....	2	.....	2
Fourteen years.....	1	.....	1
Fifteen years.....	1	1	2
Sixteen years.....	1	.....	1
Seventeen years.....	.....	1	1
Nineteen years.....	1	.....	1
Twenty years.....	.....	2	2
Twenty-three years.....	.....	1	1
Twenty-six years.....	.....	1	1
Twenty-seven years.....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	18	6	24
Total.....	74	52	126

Statistics as to Inmates.

IV. AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Men.	Wom- en.	Total.
Ten to fifteen years.....	3	1	4
Fifteen to twenty years.....	3	1	4
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	6	4	10
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	10	9	19
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	10	5	15
Thirty-five to forty years.....	7	6	13
Forty to forty five years.....	6	6	12
Forty-five to fifty years.....	8	6	14
Fifty to fifty five years.....	8	4	12
Fifty-five to sixty years.....	2	2	4
Sixty to sixty five years.....	8	.....	8
Sixty-five to seventy years.....	3	1	4
Seventy to seventy-five years.....	2	1	3
Seventy-five to eighty years.....	1	.....	1
Eighty to eighty-five years.....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	2	.....	2
Total.....	79	47	126

Statistics as to Inmates.

V. OCCUPATIONS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Men.	Wom- en.	Total.
House keeper.....		29	29
Book keeper.....	3		3
Editor.....	1		1
Farmer.....	6		6
School teacher.....	2		2
Law student.....	1		1
Book agent.....	2		2
Servant.....	1	8	9
Laborer.....	19		19
Peddler.....	2		2
Box maker.....	1		1
Portrait painter.....	1		1
Store keeper.....	1	1	2
Currier.....	1		1
Sailor.....	1		1
Baker.....	1		1
Fireman.....	1		1
Blacksmith.....	1		1
Clerk.....	2		2
Fishermen.....	2		2
Mason.....	1		1
Buicher.....	2		2
Carpenter.....	2		2
Musician.....	2		2
Cabinet maker.....	2		2
Boarding house keeper.....	1		1
Sewing machine agent.....	1		1
Laundress.....		1	1
Civil engineer.....	1		1
Hatter.....	1		1
Shoemaker.....	1		1
Lawyer.....	1		1
Tailor.....	1		1
Plumber.....	1		1
Unknown.....	2		2
No occupation.....	9	10	19
Total.....	77	49	126

Statistics as to Inmates.

VI. NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Men.	Wom. en.	Total.
Wisconsin.....	15	15	30
New York.....	9	3	12
Massachusetts.....	1	.....	1
Ohio.....	1	2	3
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	2
Iowa.....	.....	1	1
New Jersey.....	.....	1	1
Kentucky.....	1	.....	1
Maine.....	1	.....	1
Missouri.....	1	.....	1
Illinois.....	.....	1	1
Minnesota.....	1	.....	1
Canada.....	2	1	3
Germany.....	19	19	38
England.....	1	1	2
Ireland.....	2	3	5
North Wales.....	1	.....	1
Scotland.....	1	.....	1
Isle of Man.....	1	1
Austria.....	1	1
Saxony.....	1	1
Sweden.....	1	1
Norway.....	1	1
Unknown.....	14	2	16
Total.....	75	51	126

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AGE AT TIME OF DEATH.	CAUSE OF DEATH.														Total.							
	Disease of heart.		Senile debility.		Exhaustion from acute mania.		Exhaustion from acute melancholia.		Exhaustion from chronic mania.		General paresis.		Epilepsy.		Pulphisis.		Dysentery.		Cerebral hemorrhage.		Senile gangrene.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	
20-25.....							1													1		
25-30.....																				2		
30-35.....										1	1									4	1	
40-45.....		1																			1	
45-50.....		1		1	1					2										3	1	
50-55.....	1					1														1	1	
55-60.....			1																	1		
60-65.....			1																	1		
65-70.....			1	2														1		2	2	
70-75.....				1				1												1	1	
75-80.....				1															1	1	1	
	1	2	3	5	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	17	8						

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

JUNE, 1881.



MADISON, WIS.:

DAVID ATWOOD, STATE PRINTER.

1881.

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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

PART I.

FIRE, FIRE MARINE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Department of Insurance,
MADISON, May 20, 1881.

To His Excellency, Wm. E. SMITH,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

Sir—I have the honor to submit herewith the twelfth annual report of this department, as required by law.

COMPANIES TRANSACTING BUSINESS IN THE STATE
IN 1880.

During the year 1880, one hundred and thirty-nine fire, fire-marine and marine companies, including those of this state, were licensed, of which number, seven, the American Ins. Co. of Mass.; Exchange Fire Ins. Co. of N. Y.; British and Foreign Marine of G. B.; Campagne De Reassurance Generale, of France; Lion Fire Ins. Co. of G. B., and the Scottish Union and National Ins. Co. of G. B., were admitted after the publication of the last report, and before the close of the year, as were also the German American Hail Ins. Co. of Minn.; the Plymouth Hail Ins. Co. of Wisconsin, and the Fidelity and Casualty Ins. Co. of N. Y.

Companies Withdrawn and Admitted.

COMPANIES WITHDRAWN.

Of the companies transacting business in the state during 1880, the following, representing capital of \$2,600,000, have either not applied for, or have been refused license for the ensuing year:

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	CAPITAL.
Madison Fire.....	Wisconsin.....	\$100,000
Vernon County Scandinavian Fire.....	Wisconsin.....	Mutual.
Fairfield Fire.....	Connecticut.....	200,000
Faneull Hall.....	Massachusetts.....	300,000
German Fire.....	Maryland.....	500,000
Globe Fire.....	New York.....	200,000
Lycoming Fire.....	Pennsylvania.....	Mutual.
Meriden Fire.....	Connecticut.....	300,000
Millville M. & F.....	Pennsylvania.....	Mutual.
Saint Nicholas.....	New York.....	200,000
Standard Fire.....	New York.....	200,000
Toledo F. & M.....	Ohio.....	200,000
La Caisse.....	France.....	200,000
Scottish Commercial.....	Great Britain.....	300,000

COMPANIES ADMITTED.

The following companies, representing capital of \$850,000, which did not transact business in the state in 1880, have been admitted the present year:

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	CAPITAL.
Peoples.....	New York.....	\$200,000
Gaardian Fire and Life.....	Great Britain.....	200,000
Lumbermen's.....	Pennsylvania.....	200,000
Fire Ins. Co., County of Philadelphia.....	Pennsylvania.....	250,000
Miss. Valley, M. M. Ins. Co.....	Illinois.....	Mutual.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' Mutual.....	Illinois.....	Mutual.
Western Manufacturers.....	Illinois.....	Mutual.

Certificates Issued in 1881 — Business in Wisconsin.

COMPANIES TO WHICH CERTIFICATES HAVE BEEN
ISSUED FOR 1881.

Up to the fifteenth day of May there have been licensed by this department one hundred and thirty-three companies, representing capital of \$50,604,480, being one less than were licensed during 1880. Of the companies licensed for the present year, six are Wisconsin companies; one hundred and two those of other states, and twenty-five those of foreign countries, classified as follows:

Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies,	-	-	-	3
Wisconsin Mutual Companies,	-	-	-	3
Companies of other states — stock,	-	-	-	96
Companies of other states — mutual,	-	-	-	3
Companies of other countries,	-	-	-	25
Marine companies,	-	-	-	3

BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN.

Compared with 1879, the premiums received in Wisconsin during 1880 show an increase of \$177,056, and the losses incurred, a decrease of \$295,067. The following comparative statement is given, showing premium receipts and losses paid from 1869 up to and including 1880:

Business in Wisconsin.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

COMPANIES.	Number of Companies.	Risks written.	Prem'ums received.	Losses paid	Percentage of losses to premiums received.
1869.					
Wisconsin joint stock companies	2	\$5,775,559	\$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	\$37,583,219	\$1,540,800	\$832,660	57.89
1870.					
Wisconsin joint stock companies	2	\$3,450,970	\$97,961	\$35,192	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies...	8	28,809,559	339,474	234,096	.....
Companies of other states.....	74	100,277,448	1,355,170	868,654	.....
Companies of foreign countries..	4	4,654,978	48,727	36,270	.....
Totals	88	\$147,172,955	\$1,632,332	\$1,175,212	72.41
1871.					
Wisconsin joint stock companies	3	\$14,942,048	\$133,753	\$37,226	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies ..	8	21,023,328	272,099	281,023	.....
Companies of other states.....	60	75,054,421	896,219	385,337	.....
Companies of foreign countries .	6	11,064,674	129,126	9,434	.....
Totals	77	\$122,084,464	\$1,436,197	\$713,080	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.....	63	84,478,871	1,129,565	496,392	.....
Companies of foreign countries..	10	15,137,040	204,285	99,746	.....
Totals].....	83	\$142,351,376	\$1,910,677	\$922,637	48.29
1873.					
Wisconsin joint stock companies	3	\$18,274,028	\$236,050	\$119,177	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies ..	7	26,481,816	409,366	202,703	.....
Companies of other states.....	88	98,564,529	1,332,712	573,510	.....
Companies of foreign countries.	11	14,085,716	196,803	91,892	.....
Totals	109	\$157,406,089	\$2,174,931	\$983,281	45.67

*Business in Wisconsin.**Comparative Statement — continued.*

COMPANIES.	Number of companies	Risks written.	Premiums received.	Losses Paid.	Percentage of losses to premiums received.
1874.					
Wis. joint stock companies....	3	\$17,918,006	\$260,186	\$105,590	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies.	7	28,232,467	450,557	278,577	.....
Companies of other states...	89	95,739,674	1,373,236	582,845	.....
Companies of foreign countries	15	12,855,483	187,080	43,001	.....
Total.....	141	\$154,795,630	\$2,271,059	\$1,010,023	44 00
1875.					
Wis. joint stock companies..	3	\$17,912,018	\$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	1,232,451	.....
Companies of foreign countries	14	14,044,956	201,429	157,338	.....
Total.....	133	\$147,440,316	\$2,110,034	\$1,877,111	89 00
1876.					
Wis. joint stock companies... 3	3	\$3,200,204	\$ 65,234	\$19,796	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies. 5	5	14,314,348	215,783	120,434	.....
Companies of other states 116	116	91,760,086	223,481	415,761	.....
Companies of foreign countries 15	15	14,339,656	193,930	39,683	.....
Total.....	139	\$133,614,294	\$1,798,428	\$634,674	34 00
1877.					
Wis. joint stock companies... 4	4	\$12,777,853	\$165,57	\$102,475	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies.. 5	5	11,616,047	167,741	97,487	.....
Companies of other states 99	99	107,528,010	1,127,220	665,191	.....
Companies of foreign countries 16	16	15,021,704	184,992	108,760	.....
Total.....	123	\$146,943,804	\$1,645,110	\$973,913	59 00
1878.					
Wis. joint stock companies... 4	4	\$13,545,807	167,220	\$97,332	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies. 4	4	10,435,206	147,626	83,117	.....
Companies of other states.... 96	96	101,228,024	1,010,155	669,216	.....
Companies of foreign countries 17	17	15,102,352	193,954	122,813	.....
Total.....	120	\$140,411,389	\$1,508,955	\$975,478	64 00

*Uniform Policy Reform.**Comparative statement—continued.*

COMPANIES.	Number of companies.	Risks written.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of losses to premiums received.
1879.					
Wis. joint stock companies.....	4	\$20,985,411	\$183,448	\$120,543	.....
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	18,822,633	223,241	111,177	.....
Total.....	134	\$150,731,034	\$1,589,472	\$1,037,193	64 00
1880.					
Wis. joint stock companies....	3	\$11,761,481	\$146,538	\$76,863	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies...	3	10,622,216	142,778	84,687	.....
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	\$161,660,860	\$1,766,528	\$1,143,541	61 50

UNIFORM POLICY REFORM.

At a recent session of the legislature a bill providing uniformity in policies of fire insurance was introduced in and passed by the senate, but failed in the assembly. The insurance companies should meet the demand and necessity for uniform policies, with the more objectionable conditions eliminated, by inaugurating the reform themselves, and not wait till such demand forces a legislative enactment.

Mutual Fire — Town Insurance Companies.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Our law governing the admission of mutual insurance companies is purely reciprocal, providing as follows: "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." Under this law several mutual corporations have been admitted and failed, leaving quite a number of unpaid losses in the state. The law requires the commissioner to issue his certificate to companies which he believes to be unsafe; the only thing certain about them being the certainty that they will fail and entail large losses upon the policy holders. The law should be amended by providing for the admission only of such mutual companies as possess good assets to the amount of capital required of stock companies, i. e., \$200,000.

THE MADISON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The suit of "Seth Bartlett vs. The Madison Fire Insurance Company," referred to in my last report, came up for hearing during the June (1880) term of the Dane county circuit court, but instead of being heard, and the rights of the parties determined, as was hoped, the case was settled by the company's satisfying the claim of the plaintiff. I again call the attention of the old policy holders of this company to what I believe to be the fact, that they are entitled to about \$54,000 from this company, which a much longer delay in endeavoring to secure will terminate their right thereto.

TOWN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

I had hoped to be able to present in this report a more complete exhibit of the business of town insurance companies, but the reports of such companies are even more incomplete than last year; some giving only one item, and a very few giving all in full, without which it is impossible to give a satisfactory exhibit. These com-

Taxes and Fees.

panies, for obvious reasons escape largely the moral hazard which inflicts such terrible loss upon companies doing a general business over a large territory, and are consequently enabled to furnish insurance at a comparatively slight cost.

TAXES AND FEES.

Taxes and fees were received and disbursed, for the year ending December 31, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Companies other than life insurance companies.....	\$33,978 16	.....
License tax — life insurance companies.....	10,429 25	.....
Fees —		
Certificates.....	\$6,950	.....
Other fees.....	4,654	.....
	—————	11,604 00
		—————
		<u>\$56,011 41</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenses of department, including compensation of commissioner and clerks.....	\$5,000 00	.....
Paid into state treasury.....	51,011 41	.....
	—————	<u>\$56,011 41</u>

Respectfully submitted,

PHILIP L. SPOONER, JR.,

Commissioner of Insurance.

LIST OF FIRE AND FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES TRANSACTING BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN IN 1881.

TABLE No. 1.— OFFICERS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	OFFICERS.		Name of attorney to accept service of process in Wisconsin.	Commenced business.
		President.	Secretary.		
<i>Wisconsin Joint-Stock Companies</i>					
Concordia Fire	Milwaukee	Jobst. H. Buening ..	Gustav Wollweger.....	.....	March, 1870
Hekla Fire	Madison.....	John A. Johnson.....	Halle Steensland.....	.....	June, 1871
Northwestern National.....	Milwaukee	Alexander Mitchell ..	John P. McGregor ..	.....	July, 1869
<i>Wisconsin Mutual Companies.</i>					
Germantown Farmers' Mutual	Germantown	Andrew Martfn.....	Martin Schottler .....	.....	April, 1854
Herman Farmers' Mutual	Woodland	John Zirbel ..	Charles Kingle .....	.....	1857
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	Milwaukee.....	Christian Preusser ..	Adolf J. Cramer.....	.....	April, 1852
<i>Companies of other states.</i>					
Ætna	Hartford, Conn. ...	Lucius J. Hendee	Jotham Goodnow	Charles W. Potter, Milwaukee...	Aug., 1819
Allemania Fire.....	Pittsburg, Pa.....	Robert C. Schmertz ..	Charles F. Herrosec..	Jacob O. Myers, Milwaukee.....	June, 1868
Amazon	Cincinnati, Ohio.	Gazzam Gano	John 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, Ill	H. Z. Culver.....	Chas. L. Carrier.....	C. P. Whitford, Beloit.....	April, 1859
American.....	Newark, N. J	S. G. Gould.....	Fred. H. Harris.....	A. H. Main, Madison.....	April, 1846
American Central	St. Louis, Mo.	Geo. T. Cram	James Newman	Samuel P. Gary, Oshkosh.....	Feb'y, 1853
American Fire	New York, N. Y. ...	James M. Halster	David Adee.....	Jno. L. Hathaway, Milwaukee ..	May, 1857
American Fire ..	Philadelphia, Pa..	Thomas R. Maris.....	A. C. L. Crawford ..	Elisha C. Hibbard, Milwaukee, ..	March, 1810
Atlantic Fire and Marine.....	Providence, R. I ..	J. S. Parish	T. W. Hayward, Jr. ..	A. H. Main, Madison.....	June, 1852
Boylston Mutual	Boston, Mass.....	J. W. Balch	W. Glover.....	W. 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. Eggert.....	Theodore O. Hartman, Milwaukee	Feb'y, 1867
Citizens	New York, N. Y. ...	Jas. M. McLean.....	E. A. Walton.....	Philetus C. Hale, Milwaukee	April, 1837
Clinton Fire.....	New York, N. Y. ...	James B. Ames.....	C. E. U. Chambers ..	Wm. T. Durand, Milwaukee.....	July, 1853

Officers.

TABLE No. 1 — 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>					
Commerce.....	Albany, N. Y.....	Adam Van Allen.....	R. V. Dewitt.....	Chas. E. Crain, Milwaukee.....	June, 1859
Commonwealth.....	Boston, Mass.....	Samuel Appleton.....	James Bruento.....	J. O. Myers, Milwaukee.....	May, 1875
Commercial Fire.....	New York, N. Y..	M. V. B. Fowler.....	D. Quickinbush.....	John H. Warner, Milwaukee.....	May, 1859
Connecticut Fire.....	Hartford, Conn...	J. D. Browne.....	Charles R. Burt.....	John S. Dean, Madison.....	July, 1850
Continental.....	New York, N. Y..	George T. Hope.....	Cyrus Peck.....	Alex. H. Main, Madison.....	Jan., 1853
Detroit Fire and Marine.....	Detroit, Mich....	Caleb Van Hansen....	James J. Clark.....	Chas. G. Mayers, Madison.....	March, 1866
Dwelling House.....	Boston, Mass....	Arthur W. Hobart....	Henry F. Perkins....	J. A. Helfenstein, Milwaukee....	Jan. 8, 1873
Eliot.....	Boston, Mass....	George A. Curtis....	Greenleaf C. George....	C. J. Cary Milwaukee.....	Jan., 1873
Equitable Fire and Marine.....	Providence, R. I..	Fred. W. Arnold.....	James E. Tillinghast....	David M. Beiden, Milwaukee....	Sept., 1860
Exchange Fire.....	New York, N. Y..	Richard C. Combs....	Geo. W. Montgomery....	J. L. Hathaway, Milwaukee....	May, 1853
Fidelity and Casualty.....	New York, N. Y..	W. M. Richards.....	John W. Crane.....	.....	May, 1876
Fire Association.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	A. London Snowden....	James H. Lex.....	E. C. Hibbard, Milwaukee....	March, 1820
Firemen's Fund.....	San Francisco Cal	David J. Staples....	George D. Dornin....	A. H. Conkey, Appleton.....	June, 1863
Firemens'.....	Newark, N. J.....	S. R. W. Heath.....	David H. Dunham....	Chas. F. Hibbard, Milwaukee....	Dec., 1855
Firemens'.....	Baltimore, Md..	J. M. Anderson.....	R. E. Warfield.....	Robert Shiells, Neenah.....	Aug., 1826
Firemens' Fire.....	Boston, Mass....	Thomas W. Tucker....	Henry C. Short.....	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee.....	Dec., 1872
Fire Ins. Co. County of Philadelphia...	Philadelphia, Pa.	James N. Stone.....	John W. Dulles....	S. C. West, Milwaukee....	April, 1833
Franklin Fire.....	Philadelphia, Pa..	Alfred G. Baker.....	E. T. Clesson.....	Alexander H. Main, Madison.....	June, 1829
German.....	Freeport, Ill....	M. Hettinger.....	F. Gund.....	Theodore Hurfurth, Madison....	Oct., 1866
German American.....	New York, N. Y..	Emil Oebermann....	James A. Silvey.....	Alexander H. Main, Madison.....	March, 1872
Germania Fire.....	New York, N. Y..	Rudolph Garrigue....	Hugo Schumann....	E. G. Halle, Milwaukee.....	March, 1859
Girard Fire and Marine.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	Alfred S. Gillett.....	Philander C. Royce....	E. S. McBride, Madison.....	May, 1853
Glen's Falls.....	Glen's Falls, N. Y.	R. M. Latt.....	J. L. Cunningham....	Linus H. Miller, Racine.....	May, 1850
Greenwich.....	New York, N. Y..	Sam'l C. Harriott....	Mason A. Stone.....	E. C. Hibbard, Milwaukee....	Jan., 1835
Hanover Fire.....	New York, N. Y..	B. S. Walcott.....	J. Remson Lane.....	E. G. Halle, Milwaukee.....	April, 1852
Hartford Fire.....	Hartford, Conn...	Geo. L. Chase.....	C. B. Whiting.....	James W. Lusk, Reedsburg.....	Aug., 1810
Hartford Steam Boiler Insp. & Ins. Co..	Hartford, Conn...	J. M. Allen.....	J. B. Pierce.....	Philip L. Spooner, Jr., Madison..	Oct., 1866
Hoffman Fire.....	New York, N. Y..	Marcus F. Hodges....	John D. McIntyre....	Charles J. Cary, Milwaukee.....	May, 1864
Home.....	New York, N. Y..	Charles J. Martin....	John H. Washburn....	H. S. Durand, Racine.....	April, 1853
Howard.....	New York, N. Y..	Henry A. Oakley....	Charles A. Hull.....	Geo. I. Jones, Milwaukee.....	April, 1825

Officers.

Officers.

Insurance Company of North America..	Philadelphia, Pa.	Chas. Platt.....	Mathias Maris.....	Alexander H. Main, Madison....	.....1792
Insurance Co. of the State of Penn.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	Henry D. Sherrerd....	Jos. H. Hoilinshead..	Elisha C. Hibbard, Milwaukee... Nov.	1794
Irving.....	New York.....	Martin L. Crowell....	W. A. Magarical.....	Wm. T. Durand, Milwaukee..... April,	1872
Knickerbocker Fire.....	New York.....	reter V. King.....	Edmund W. Albro....	J. L. Hathaway, Milwaukee.....	1787
Lamar.....	New York.....	A. R. Fro hingham..	W. R. MacDiarmid ..	Wm. T. Durand, Milwaukee..... Apr. 1,	1872
Lorillard.....	New York.....	Carlisle Norwood....	E. B. Maginis.....	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee.....	Jan. 1872
Lumbermen's.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	Joe. H. Collins.....	Geo. T. Crowell.....	Benj. M. Weil, Milwaukee.....	Dec. 1873
Manhattan Fire.....	New York, N. Y..	Andrew J. Smith.....	Louis P. Carman.....	H. S. Durand, Racine.....	March, 1872
Manufacturers' and Merchants' Mutual..	Rockford, Ill....	H. W. Price.....	James Ferguson.....	Thos. H. Gill, Madison.....	Feb. 1881
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine.....	Boston, Mass....	Samuel Gould.....	James J. Goodrich....	Wm. T. Durand, Milwaukee.....	Jan'y, 1873
Manufacturers' and Builders' Fire.....	New York.....	Edward V. Loew.....	J. J. Nestel.....	J. L. Hathaway, Milwaukee.....	Nov., 1870
Mechanics and Traders.....	New York.....	James R. Lott.....	John M. Tompkins...	W. B. & S. C. Hibbard, Milwaukee	April, 1853
Mercantile.....	Cleveland, Ohio..	W. J. Gordon.....	George A. Tisdale....	Wm. P. McLaren, Milwaukee....	Dec., 1871
Merchants' ..	Newark, N. J....	Henry Powles.....	J. R. Mallekins.....	Urban J. Lewis, Kenosha.....	April, 1858
Merchants' ..	Providence, R. I..	W. T. Burton.....	W. P. Goodwin.....	George I. Jones, Milwaukee.....	June, 1851
Mercantile Marine.....	Boston, Mass....	George R. Rogers.....	B. F. Field, Jr.....	Adolph C. Dick, Milwaukee.....	May, 1823
Metropolitan Plate Glass.....	New York, N. Y..	Henry Hartzau.....	Thomas S. Thorp....	L. A. Wheeler, Milwaukee.....	April, 1874
Mississippi Valley Manf. Mutual.....	Rock Island, Ill..	E. D. Rand.....	W. B. Ferguson.....	J. V. Quarles, Kenosha.....	June, 1880
National Fire.....	New York.....	H. T. Downe.....	Henry H. Hall.....	J. L. Hathaway, Milwaukee.....	April, 1838
National Fire.....	Hartford, Conn...	Mark Howard.....	James Nichols.....	Charles G. Mayerz, Madison.....	Dec., 1871
Newark City.....	Newark, N. J....	Horace J. Pointer.....	Henry Schoppe.....	Theo. O. Hartman, Milwaukee...	March, 1860
Newark Fire.....	Newark, N. J....	C. M. Woodruff.....	J. J. Henry.....	Samuel C. West, Milwaukee.....	May, 1810
New Hampshire Fire ..	Manchester, N. H.	E. A. Straw.....	J. C. French.....	Frank H. Whipp, Milwaukee....	April, 1870
New York and Boston.....	New York.....	A. G. Stevens.....	R. L. Livinstone....	E. C. Hibbard, Milwaukee.....	Aug., 1876
New York City.....	New York.....	John W. Simonson...	J. D. Kineman.....	Samuel C. West, Milwaukee.....	Mar. 1, 1872
New York Bowery Fire.....	New York.....	J. A. Delanoy, Jr....	Henry Griffin.....	L. A. Wheeler, Milwaukee.....	Sept. 1833
Niagara Fire.....	New York.....	Peter Notman.....	Thos. F. Goodrich...	Alexander H. Main, Madison....	Aug., 1850
Northern.....	Watertown, N. Y.	Geo. B. Phelps.....	A. H. Wray.....	Joseph W. Hobbins, Madison...	March, 1872
Orient.....	Hartford, Conn...	Sheldon C. Preston..	George W. Lester....	W. L. Jones, Milwaukee.....	Jan'y, 1872
Pacific Fire.....	New York, N. Y..	Thomas F. Jeremiah.	Wm. A. Butler.....	L. A. Wheeler, Milwaukee.....	Ap'129, 1851
Pennsylvania Fire.....	Philadelphia.....	John Devereaux.....	Wm. G. Crowell.....	P. C. Hale, Milwaukee.....	April, 1825
People's.....	Newark, N. J....	John M. Randall.....	J. H. Lindsley.....	Frank H. Whipp, Milwaukee.....	Oct., 1867
People's Fire.....	New York, N. Y..	F. V. Price.....	A. C. Milue.....	L. A. Wheeler, Milwaukee.....	April, 1851
Phenix.....	Brooklyn, N. Y..	Stephen Crowell.....	Philander Shaw.....	Alexander H. Main, Madison....	Sept., 1853
Phoenix.....	Hartford, Conn...	H. Kellogg.....	D. W. C. Skilton.....	Alexander 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.....	Warren S. Greene...	Benjamin M. Weil, Milwaukee...	.....1799
Republic Fire.....	New York, N. Y..	Robert S. Hone.....	Duncan F. Curry....	L. A. Wheeler, Milwaukee.....	Ap'113, 1852
Revere Fire.....	Boston, Mass....	Joseph H. Wellmann.	John W. Belches....	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee.....	May, 1875
Rochester German.....	Rochester, N. Y..	Frederick Cook.....	Henry Norden.....	Joseph Phillips, Sr., Milwaukee..	Feb., 1872

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>					
St. Paul Fire & Marine.....	St. Paul, Minn....	C. H. Bigelow.....	C. A. Eaton.....	Wm. L. Jones, Milwaukee.....	May, 1865
Security.....	New Haven, Conn.	Charles Peterson.....	Herbert Mason.....	Wm. B. Hibbard, Milwaukee....	May, 1841
Shoe and Leather.....	Boston, Mass.....	John C. Abbott.....	Henry B. White.....	J. A. Heltenstein, Milwaukee...	Jan., 1873
Springfield Fire and Marine.	Springfield, Mass.	J. N. Dunham.....	Sanford J. Hall.....	Benjamin M. Weil, Milwaukee...	..... 1851
Standard Fire.....	New York, N. Y..	W. M. St. John.....	R. H. Meyers.....	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee.....	March, 1859
Star Fire.....	New York, N. Y..	Nicholas C. Miller....	James M. Hodges.	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee.....	Dec., 1864
Sterling Fire.....	New York, N. Y..	Andrew L. Souland....	J. Van Rensselaer....	J. L. Hathaway, Milwaukee.....	Jan., 1864
Tradesmen's Fire.....	New York, N. Y..	D. B. Keeler.....	T. Y. Brown.....	Adolph C. Dick, Milwaukee.....	Dec., 1858
Traders'.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Charles Comstock....	Robert J. Smith....	J. P. McGregor, Milwaukee.....	Feb., 1863
Union.....	Philadelphia, Pa..	Richard S. Smith.....	John B. Craven.....	Alex H. Main, Madison.....	July, 1803
Washington Fire and Marine.....	Boston, Mass.....	Isaac Sweetser.....	A. W. Damon.....	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee.....	Jan., 1873
Watertown Fire.....	Watertown, N. Y..	Willard Ives.....	Jess. M. Adams.....	Chas. G. Mayers, Madison.....	Dec., 1867
Weatches er Fire.....	N. Rochelle, N. Y..	George R. Crawford ..	John Q. Underhill....	J. O. Myers, Milwaukee.....	Jan., 1870
Western Manufacturers Mutual'	Chicago, Ill.....	Jesse Spaulding.....	P. H. Montgomery....	W. A. Rust, Eau Claire.....	April 1869
Williamsburg City Fire.....	Brooklyn, N. Y..	Edmund Driggs.....	N. W. Meserole.....	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee.....	March, 1853
<i>Companies of foreign countries.</i>					
British America Assurance Company...	Toronto, Can.....	P. Paterson, Gov.....	F. A. Ball, Manager ..	Morris Weil, Milwaukee.....	..... 1833
Commercial Union Ass. Co., U. S. B ...	New York, N. Y..	Alfred Pell, Resident Manager.....	Charles Sewell, As sistant Manager....	W. B. Hibbard, Milwaukee.....	U. S. Jan. '60
Guardian Fire and Life.....	New York, N. Y..	H. E. Bowers, Man'r..	.....	J. L. Hathaway, Milwaukee....	Sept., 1872
Hamburg Bremen Fire, U. S. B.....	New York, N. Y..	H. Minchmeyer.....	Alfred Flanhold, Man- aging Director.....	Harlow Pease, Watertown.....	Jan., 1855
Hamburg Magdeburg Fire, U. S. B.....	New York, N. Y..	Justus Kohler, Resi- dent Manager.....	.....	G. W. Griebing, Milwaukee.....	April 4, 1876
Imperial Fire, U. S. B.....	New York, N. Y..	R. D. Alliger, Resi- dent Manager.....	.....	Elisha C. Hibbard, Milwaukee....	..... 1803

Officers.

Assets.

Lancashire, U. S. B	New York, N. Y.	H. Robertson, Manag'r	.....	Benjamin M. Weil, Milwaukee...	June, 1852
La Con fiance, U. S. B.....	Chicago, Ill.....	R. J. Smith, General Agent.	.....	E. C. Hibbard, Milwaukee.....	Sept. 1844
Liverpool and London and Globe, U. S. B.	New York, N. Y..	James E. Pulsford, President Manager.	Wm. Warren, Res. Sec.	Robert Eliot, Milwaukee.....	U. S., 1851
Lion Fire, U. S. B.....	Hartford, Conn...	M. Bennett, Jr., Manager.....	.....	Adolph C. Dick, Milwaukee.....	Oct. 1880
London Assurance Corporation, U. S. B.	New York, N. Y..	B. Lockwood, Manager.....	.....	Philetus C. Hale, Milwaukee....	U. S., 1872
London and Lancashire Fire, U. S. B...	Chicago, Ill	Charles H. Case, Manager .....	.....	Chas. J. Cary, Milwaukee.....	March, 1862
Metropole, U. S. B.....	Boston, Mass.....	John C. Paige, Resident Manager.....	.....	James Ayars, Jr, Milwaukee....	1879
North British and Mercantile, U. S. B...	New York, N. Y..	Charles E. White, Manager.....	.....	Samuel C. West, Milwaukee.....	U. S., 1866
Northern Assur. Co. of London, U. S. B.	New York, N. Y..	R. D. Alliger, Manager.....	.....	Elisha C. Hibbard, Milwaukee...	U. S. 1879
Norwich Union, U. S. B.....	New York, N. Y..	J. Montgomery Hare, Resident Manager..	.....	Chas. F. Hibbard, Milwaukee....	1797
North German Fire, U. S. B.....	New York, N. Y..	Chas. H. Ford, Manager .....	.....	J. W. Hobbins, Madison.....	1877
Phoenix Assurance, U. S. B.....	New York, N. Y..	A. D. Irving, Attorney .....	.....	Samuel C. West, Milwaukee.....	U. S., 1879
Queen, U. S. B.....	New York, N. Y..	Wm. H. Ross, Manager .....	.....	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee.....	May, 1866
Reassurances' Generale, U. S. B.....	Boston, Mass.....	John C. Paige, Manager .....	.....	James Ayars, Milwaukee.....	1879
Royal, U. S. B.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Chas. H. Case, Manager and Attorney..	.....	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee.....	June, 1845
Scottish Union and National, U. S. B...	Hartford, Conn...	M. Bennett, Jr., Manager	Chas. H. Hibbs, Assistant Manager....	J. P. McGregor, Milwaukee.....	Oct. 1880
Transatlantic, U. S. B.....	New York, N. Y..	John Harbers, Manager	J. J. Kenney.....	Morris Weil, Milwaukee.....	U. S., 1873
Western Assurance Company.....	Toronto, Can. ...	John McMurrich.....	.....	Geo. W. Hayes, Milwaukee.....	Aug. 1851
Marine Companies.					
Orient Mutual.....	New York, N. Y..	Eugene Dutilh.....	Charles Irving.....	Alfred Church, Milwaukee.....	March, 1854
Great Western.....	New York, N. Y..	Ferd. Motz	W T. Lockwood.....	E. C Hibbard, Milwaukee.....	Oct. 1855
Boston Marine.....	Boston, Mass.....	Ransom B. Fuller...	Thos. H. Lord.....	Jones & Bell, Milwaukee.....	Jan. 1874

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.	Deduction for doubtful assets.	Total assets admitted by department.	Total assets as claimed in reports.
Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.											
Concordia Fire		\$84,425	\$15,000		\$48,721	\$2,032	\$9,709	\$400	\$100	\$159,887	\$160,387
Hekla Fire	\$4,700	227,610	8,838		21,860	6,400	\$3,916	737	54	277,487	278,051
Northwestern National		147,000	767,987		63,431	3,060	22,447	3,268		1,007,193	1,007,193
Totals	\$4,700	\$459,025	\$791,25		\$134,012	\$ 1,492	\$41,072	\$4,45	94	\$1,444,567	\$1,445,531
Wisconsin Mutual Companies.											
Germantown Farmers' Mutual	6,500	\$17,716		\$4,944	\$2,885	\$5,124	\$14,167	¹ \$66,480	¹ \$73,938	\$73,880	\$147,818
Heiman Farmers' Mutual		24,150		3,627	1,279	1,158	2,173	² 34,466	² 36,129	31,724	66,853
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual	49,800	157,229	\$380,379	18,000	39,279	4,270	15,859	³ 68,333	³ 66,284	666,865	731,149
Totals	\$56,300	\$229,095	\$380,379	\$26,573	\$43,443	\$10,552	\$32,199	\$169,279	\$176,151	\$771,469	\$947,800
Companies of other States.											
Ætna, Conn	\$365,000	\$31,570	\$5,821,944		\$797,480	\$ 71	\$357,100			\$7,424,073	\$7,424,073
Alemania Fire, Pa	132,400	51,750	69,85		22,623	3,117	29,05	\$1,800	\$1,800	307,98	309,70
American, Ohio	291,995	109,160	102,571	\$14,722	19,851	8,628	24,974	2,09	4,436	569,557	573,993
American, Mass	64,000		390,818	4,100	38,708	1,599	51,545	1,787	1,787	449,974	551,761
American, Ill	8,000	362,120	46,685	323,506	36,705	11,934	34,000	61,79	30,854	853,805	884,659
American, N. J.	364,483	651,352	380,675		55,018	16,686	19,073	73,308		1,488,05	1,488,050
American Central, N. Y.			70,000		62,565		53,51			816,105	816,105
American Fire, N. Y.		150,22	722,444	134,10	22,388	2,609	12,843		64	1,043,96	1,044,604
American Fire, Pa	142,614	310,539	886,55	98,015	53,150	13,23	9,30	3,417	32,417	1,513,477	1,545,887
Atlantic Fire and Marine, R. I.	153,280		86,933		4,741	80	10,970	3,693	3,193	256,724	261,417

Assets.

Boyleston Mutual, Mass.....	20,000	171,000	557,273	81,400	65,395	5,979	69,210	.....	.....	970,257	970,257
Buffalo, N. Y.....	.....	.....	202,000	.....	48,442	1,667	6,473	425	.....	259,007	259,007
Buffalo German, N. Y.....	275,000	36,270	364,600	34,447	72,589	627	41,587	312	312	825,120	825,432
Citizens, N. Y.....	131,000	109,952	448,312	222,150	35,946	2,804	18,143	69	692	967,207	967,899
Canton Fire, N. Y.....	.....	26,400	403,045	.....	16,670	907	18,611	.....	.....	465,633	465,633
Commerce, N. Y.....	35,000	.....	360,350	10,300	19,58	935	2,931	137	137	422,878	429,014
Commonwealth, Mass.....	10,500	189,650	337,582	119,000	15,804	5,017	43,428	67	597	720,451	721,048
Commercial Fire, N. Y.....	1,000	51,950	399,067	4,250	24,227	4,526	42,91	.....	.....	530,711	531,711
Connecticut Fire, Conn.....	.....	191,950	1,139,797	75,627	186,249	.....	42,759	.....	.....	1,636,382	1,636,382
Continental, N. Y.....	658,500	588,550	1,923,690	288,467	233,137	25,455	147,920	10,000	10,000	3,878,19	3,838,719
Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.....	76,472	421,692	37,145	1,000	20,465	12,613	9,369	1,762	2,806	577,652	580,458
Dwelling House, Mass.....	.....	111,950	245,336	.....	12,068	9,431	355	.....	.....	379,140	379,140
Eliot, Mass.....	.....	81,700	297,103	1,500	29,007	6,527	18,131	.....	.....	433,968	433,968
Equitable Fire and Marine, R. I.....	129,900	.....	189,037	.....	17,666	.....	10,848	1,820	1,82	347,41	349,271
Exchange Fire, N. Y.....	.....	85,250	203,500	37,200	14,708	2,200	8,650	.....	.....	351,508	351,508
Fidelity and Casualty, N. Y.....	.....	.....	118,920	.....	21,019	61	32,489	2,287	1,143	173,633	174,776
Fire Association, Pa.....	56,800	1,060,862	2,703,357	153,800	150,985	74,689	111,777	.....	247,200	4,065,07	4,312,270
Firemen's Fund, Cal.....	219,970	130,250	584,900	40,450	78,384	7,748	96,12	2,823	2,823	1,157,194	1,160,017
Firemen's, N. J.....	162,749	719,111	254,319	.....	53,253	16,031	2,842	495	495	1,208,05	1,208,05
Firemen's, Md.....	61,875	.....	478,961	.....	10,789	7,765	10,210	2,738	237	572,101	572,338
Firemen's Fire, Mass.....	.....	150,600	552,209	40,000	2,439	6,417	13,341	.....	8,478	756,598	765,06
Fire Ins. Co., County of Phil, Pa.....	33,500	145,420	144,901	35,775	20,487	3,034	2,465	337	24	385,984	386,000
Franklin Fire, Pa.....	670,100	1,580,592	466,338	155,250	260,016	31,509	55,296	356	27,647	3,191,860	3,219,557
German, Ills.....	10,000	344,683	61,950	.....	92,756	19,423	216,795	80	40	746,007	746,407
German American, N. Y.....	.....	.....	2,874,394	5,000	123,252	.....	91,383	.....	1,499	3,092,530	3,094,029
Germania, N. Y.....	51,696	382,800	1,637,475	104,200	86,651	14,506	3,806	84,159	42,079	2,323,274	2,365,293
Girard Fire and Marine, N. Y.....	372,000	368,533	310,885	6,200	45,543	7,623	39,317	4,013	4,013	1,149,351	1,153,364
Glens Falls, N. Y.....	11,100	276,567	667,950	5,500	57,275	1,846	17,771	.....	1,230	1,032,935	1,034,165
Greenwich, N. Y.....	177,50	43,176	453,125	18,150	26,325	1,104	28,438	1,615	1,615	747,318	748,933
Hanover Fire, N. Y.....	1,000	182,750	1,509,660	52,950	63,618	2,835	6,359	80,910	40,455	1,859,627	1,900,082
Hartford Fire, Conn.....	641,175	836,800	1,501,926	371,732	247,561	21,036	225,678	15,511	15,511	3,745,860	3,761,379
Hartford Steam Boiler Insp. & Ins. Co.....	10,021	73,80	193,80	.....	26,535	5,168	26,845	.....	.....	336,169	336,169
Hoffman, N. Y.....	2,458	66,200	2,1750	2,750	27,138	2,486	12,272	.....	.....	340,054	340,054
Home, N. Y.....	5,952	1,861,808	4,184,192	328,680	256,116	59,670	118,187	.....	.....	6,860,55	6,860,55
Howard, N. Y.....	115,00	26,400	607,660	.....	34,665	3,304	25,217	537	537	812,246	812,783
Ins. Co. of North Am., Pa.....	277,149	1,330,548	4,181,605	62,45	772,511	29,027	647,646	.....	.....	7,300,936	7,300,936
Ins. Co. State of Penn., Pa.....	56,823	135,250	216,733	203,975	21,78	7,251	67,047	1,600	1,600	698,861	700,461
Irving, N. Y.....	.....	37,600	2,880	4,150	351	1,209	5,724	.....	.....	257,834	257,834
Knickerbocker Fire, N. Y.....	100,000	48,900	155,389	.....	9,959	5,1	4,516	741	741	319,35	320,076
Lamar, N. Y.....	.....	47,885	236,545	18,800	6,893	377	15,665	3,624	8,87	320,892	329,789

¹ Including \$65,680 premium notes.

² Including \$34,166 premium notes.

³ Including \$64,237 premium notes.

Assets.

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 accrued.	Premiums unpa'd.	Miscellaneous.	Deduction for doubtful assets.	Total assets admitted by department.	Total assets as claimed in reports.
<i>Companies of other states—con.</i>											
Lorillard, N. Y.		\$36,000	\$243.09	\$56,000	\$46,606	\$2,520	18,724			402,940	402,940
Lumbermen's, Pa.	\$61,735	122,658	297,085	7.90	11,315	3,296	4,509	5,572	5,795	508,305	514,100
Manhattan, N. Y.	20,882	161,167	353,100	27,725	55,783	8,129	101,438	13,318	47,936	693,605	741,542
Manufacturers & Merchants' Mut., Ill.					10,077			1 43,673	1 43,673	10,077	53,750
Manufacturers F. & M., Mass.	87,700	71,425	422,512	194,900	339,625	16,681	137,683	1,243	1,243	1,270,526	1,271,769
Manufacturers & Builders' Fire, N. Y.		101,000	215,537	19,060	22,611	2,139	8,232	30		462,659	468,659
Mechanics and Traders', N. Y.	55,000	230,850	187,450	6,300	30,099	2,485	24,845		2,365	534,664	537,029
Mercantile, Ohio.		76,500	284,775		27,724	6,046	9,972	191		405,208	405,208
Merchants', N. J.	140,113	394,108	428,335	43,175	42,158	19,818	28,852	900	4,157	1,093,292	1,097,449
Merchants', R. I.		15,500	260,288	400	94,569	345	14,874			385,976	335,976
Mercantile, Marine, Mass.		44,500	637,501	4,100	21,738	6,593	38,548			753,030	753,030
Metropolitan Plate Glass, N. Y.			134,400		8,537	450	4,412	5,012	2,132	150,679	152,811
Mississippi Valley Manf. Mut., Ill.					12,660		101,894	1,380	2 103,274	12,660	115,934
National Fire, N. Y.	9,995	125,500	268,860		4,949	2,508	20,469	800	16,268	416,813	433,081
National Fire, Conn.	56,523	267,300	764,920		127,622	12,144				1,228,509	1,228,509
Newark City, N. J.	99,250	93,216	60,830		37,398	3,180	15,985	486	366	306,979	307,345
Newark Fire, N. J.	64,501	336,695	258,495		58,635	13,123	34,433	313	313	765,881	766,194
New Hampshire, N. H.	4,085	37,200	435,150	37,484	40,881	7,415	23,119			585,334	585,334
New York and Boston, N. Y.	44,494	16,100	157,518		14,630	986	8,723	144	108	242,387	242,495
New York City, N. Y.		10,000	348,431		33,667	115	32,128			424,341	424,341
New York Bowery, N. Y.	7,172	62,250	748,450	22,950	19,309	1,706	26,533	50	50	888,370	888,420
Niagara Fire, N. Y.	25,000	79,500	1,030,548	281,900	32,096	17,514	90,928			1,557,486	1,557,486
Northern N. Y.	48,389	95,770	137,800	7,400	40,833	4,223	29,722	720	70	364,169	364,889
Orient, Conn.	27,995	126,850	571,756	28,776	55,262	10,685	31,986	281	281	853,300	853,581
Pacific Fire, N. Y.	81,100	102,850	495,595	12,525	14,191	1,684	14,121	253	658	721,661	722,319

Assets.

Pennsylvania Fire, Pa.....	128,500	291,807	1,573,835	84,800	25,499	6,133	67,464			2,131,038	2,131,038
Peoples, N. J.....	155,506	116,900	135,490	7,500	41,064	3,673	13,851	1,974	1,974	474,004	475,978
Peoples Fire, N. Y.....		21,000	296,825	4,800	14,516	1,958	6,668	75	75	345,767	345,842
Phenix, N. Y.....	387,500	207,133	1,410,275	62,333	315,259	3,551	47,247	74,960	37,479	2,500,779	2,538,258
Phenix, Conn.....	135,000	136,500	2,134,614	56,812	456,912	9,609	141,632	1,024	1,022	3,011,141	3,072,163
Prescott, N. Y.....	11,000		357,034	7,000	36,560	2,298	15,302			423,194	429,194
Providence, Washington, R. I.....			617,700		52,112	3,905	85,814			759,531	759,531
Republic Fire, N. Y.....	131,500	87,100	191,202		6,996	2,936	19,397	1,116	1,416	439,131	440,547
Revere Fire, Mass.....	10,000	22,000	171,563	26,500	34,891	1,599	15,828	216	216	282,381	282,597
Rochester German, N. Y.....	3,634	219,020	130,687		85,572	5,902	24,120	48	48	468,935	468,983
St. Paul Fire and Marine, Minn.....	101,654	80,643	336,043	176,190	98,926	15,410	44,817	622	622	853,683	851,305
Security, Conn.....		13,700	263,962		6,943	472	34,686			319,763	319,763
Shoe and Leather, Mass.....		31,000	592,012		93,787	823	135,317			859,939	859,939
Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass.....	151,400	313,667	1,376,010	30,075	76,632	30,736	103,000	1,065	1,065	2,081,520	2,082,585
Standard Fire, N. Y.....	15,469	35,000	360,000		13,528	3,274	9,465			436,736	436,736
Star Fire, N. Y.....	45,500	153,075	532,837	30,750	32,378	3,904	62,637	3,318	3,318	861,082	864,399
Sterling Fire, N. Y.....			268,359		2,361		5,233		254	275,699	275,953
Tradesmen's Fire, N. Y.....		57,500	447,025	3,813	6,354	1,904	27,712	133	133	544,308	544,441
Traders, Ill.....	12,196		840,915		58,452	501	30,248			942,012	942,012
Union, Pa.....	148,946	35,500	440,154	79,950	16,859	5,389	144,998			871,796	871,796
Washington Fire and Marine, Mass.....		46,000	659,831	35,000	105,883	3,596	86,555			936,865	936,865
Watertown Fire, N. Y.....	10,700	283,517	315,512	67,981	105,504	13,901	111,323			908,438	908,438
Westchester Fire, N. Y.....	65,000	127,100	558,781	4,583	42,255	2,709	48,834	1,400	1,400	849,322	850,722
Western Manufacturers Mutual, Ill.....					5,953		15,461	265,808	265,808	21,414	287,222
Williamsburg City, N. Y.....	95,421	236,500	539,276	25,943	55,186	14,054	44,368	87	87	1,010,748	1,010,835
Totals.....	8,199,257	18,370,474	62,104,779	4,416,996	7,404,966	737,121	5,032,998	820,828	1,042,653	105,917,131	106,959,784
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries</i>											
British America, Canada.....	99,000	21,026	1,015,887		91,200	17,158	190,262	14,129	28,530	1,411,336	1,439,662
Commercial Union, G. B.....			1,360,732		268,676	3,426	243,051	9,444		1,885,329	1,885,329
Fire Ins. Association, G. B.....			486,652		298,144	7,048	74,849	483,250		1,349,943	1,349,943
Guardian Fire and Life, G. B.....			777,381		121,654	8,700	37,026			944,761	944,761
Hamburg Bremen, Germany.....		23,000	663,211	140,000	43,134		35,756			905,101	905,101
Hamburg Magdeburg, Germany.....			417,105		49,609	116	22,485			489,315	489,315
Imperial Fire, G. B.....	165,000		761,847		12,473		53,639	3,242		996,201	996,201
Lancashire, G. B.....			1,417,592		47,777		43,993			1,509,362	1,509,362
La Confiance, France.....			580,332		85,667		62,441	18		728,458	728,458
Liverpool and London and Globe, G. B.....	647,850	1,185,400	1,813,950		481,609	26,431	290,437	16,388	49,298	4,412,766	4,462,065

Assets.

¹ Mutual notes less 20 per cent. paid.

² Including \$101,893 premium notes.

³ Including \$265,224 deposit notes.

TABLE No. II. — *Assets* — continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Real estate.	Loans on bonds and mortgages.	Stocks, bonds and securities.	Loans on collaterals and other loans.	Cash in office and bank.	Interest due and accrued.	Premiums unpaid.	Miscellaneous.	Deduction for doubtful assets.	Total assets admitted by department.	Total assets as claimed in reports.
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries — continued.</i>											
Lion Fire, G. B.			\$336,000		\$18,207		\$21,547			\$375,754	\$375,754
London Assurance, G. B.	2,250		1,155,000		94,230		36,022			1,287,502	1,287,502
London and Lancashire, G. B.			915,928		26,366	10	71,794	781	351	1,014,615	1,014,969
Metropole, France			364,960		32,528		52,559			450,047	450,047
North British & Mercantile, G. B.			1,688,539		126,729		142,821			1,958,089	1,958,089
Northern Assurance, G. B.			789,497		12,473		53,639			855,609	855,609
Norwich Union, G. B.			589,968		36,096		26,143			652,207	652,207
North German, Germany			366,240		12,976		21,753			400,969	400,969
Phoenix Assurance, G. B.			607,949		20,262	1,005	47,592	11,754		688,557	688,557
Queen, G. B.	300,152		1,152,225		67,576	900	105,044	5,448	4,448	1,626,897	1,631,345
Reassurances Generale, France			353,976		14,814		30,793			399,583	399,583
Royal, G. B.			2,567,032		223,277	54,100	183,156	3,837	2,385	3,029,017	3,031,402
Scottish Union and National, G. B.			442,400		23,648		21,413			487,461	487,461
Transatlantic, Germany			438,737		18,923		19,143			476,803	476,803
Western Assurance, Canada			716,905		54,100		94,939			865,944	865,944
Totals	\$1,205,252	\$1,229,426	\$21,780,045	\$140,000	\$2,282,148	\$118,979	\$1,982,297	\$548,297	\$35,015	\$29,201,423	\$29,236,438
<i>Marine Companies.</i>											
Orient Mutual, N. Y.	350,029		281,031		93,279	4,629	392,612	3,890		1,125,470	1,125,470
Great Western, N. Y.	82,700		770,650		45,864		184,102		44,907	983,409	1,033,316
Boston Marine, Mass.		79,806	504,925	117,400	295,146	6,595	480,001			1,483,873	1,483,873
Totals	\$3,827,729	\$79,806	\$1,556,606	\$117,400	\$134,289	\$11,224	\$1,056,715	\$3,890	\$44,907	\$3,597,752	\$3,642,659

Assets.

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.	<i>a</i> Marine <i>b</i> Reclaimable on perpetual fire policies.						
Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.									
Concordia Fire .....	.....	\$56,004	.....	.....	.....	\$1,068	\$57,072	\$43,670	\$59,645
Hekla Fire	\$3,130	45,981	.....	.....	.....	38	49,497	200,000	28,554
Northwestern National.....	25,604	165,149	<i>a</i> \$2,000	.....	.....	6,759	199,512	600,000	207,681
Totals	\$28,734	\$267,134	\$2,000	.....	.....	\$8,213	\$306,081	\$43,670	\$305,780
Wisconsin Mutual Companies.									
Germantown Farmers' Mutual.....	\$2,500	\$35,943	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$38,443	.....	\$43,695
Herman Farmers' Mutual.....	1,043	10,459	.....	.....	.....	\$435	11,937	.....	20,749
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual	7,821	220,116	.....	.....	.....	.....	227,937	.....	438,975
Totals	\$11,364	\$266,518	.....	.....	.....	\$435	\$278,317	.....	\$503,419
Companies of other States.									
Ætna, Conn.....	\$158,732	\$1,477,695	<i>b</i> \$4,104	.....	.....	\$54,270	\$1,694,801	\$3,000,000	\$2,729,271
Allemania, Pa	6,208	57,123	.....	.....	.....	350	63,681	200,000	46,099
Amazon, Ohio	14,695	71,669	.....	\$131	\$13,000	918	100,413	300,000	173,579
American, Mass.....	12,828	33,380	<i>a</i> 48,955	115	.....	1,339	96,617	300,000	155,144
American, Ill.....	32,703	328,012	.....	.....	.....	3,838	364,553	200,000	320,116
American, N. J.....	2,246	110,139	.....	4,857	.....	21,840	139,182	600,000	748,967
American Central, Mo.....	30,669	226,437	.....	673	.....	8,031	265,810	300,000	250,295
American Fire, N. Y.....	9,554	84,303	.....	.....	.....	15,783	109,640	400,000	534,963
American Fire, Pa.....	35,066	195,343	<i>b</i> 266,006	825	.....	7,706	504,946	400,000	640,940
Atlantic Fire and Marine, R. I.....	5,033	32,742	<i>a</i> 820	169	.....	3,752	42,516	200,000	17,901
Boylston Mutual, Mass.....	39,000	90,538	<i>a</i> 54,826	.....	.....	3,393	187,757	57,200	225,209
Buffalo, N. Y.....	13,609	38,898	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,507	200,000	6,500

Liabilities.

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. <i>b</i> Reclaimable on perpetual fire policies.						
<i>Companies of other States — con.</i>									
Buffalo German, N. Y	12,866	163,775	.....	.....	.....	4,720	181,361	200,000	444,071
Citizens, N. Y.....	12,645	156,784	.....	337	.....	4,523	174,289	300,000	493,609
Clinton Fire, N. Y.....	3,800	75,118	.....	.....	.....	4,470	83,388	250,000	132,245
Commerce, N. Y.....	8,900	46,426	.....	.....	.....	612	55,938	200,000	173,076
Commercial Fire, N. Y.....	31,035	173,449	.....	242	20,243	9,143	234,112	200,000	96,599
Commonwealth, Mass.....	29,787	159,817	.....	.....	.....	6,546	196,150	500,000	24,898
Connecticut Fire, Conn.....	54,837	293,822	.....	.....	.....	.....	348,659	1,000,000	287,722
Continental, N. Y.....	244,609	1,346,196	.....	907	.....	40,871	1,632,583	1,000,000	1,256,135
Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.....	8,732	62,428	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,161	250,000	259,298
Dwelling House, Mass.....	1,060	60,240	<i>b</i> 171	520	.....	.....	61,991	300,000	17,149
Eliot, Mass.....	4,361	69,894	.....	.....	.....	3,675	77,930	200,000	156,037
Equitable Fire and Marine, R. I.....	7,689	66,192	<i>a</i> 2,332	290	.....	1,500	78,003	200,000	71,268
Exchange Fire, N. Y.....	6,675	58,807	.....	426	.....	.....	65,907	200,010	85,590
Fidelity and Casualty, N. Y.....	4,864	51,394	.....	.....	.....	7,689	63,947	100,000	10,829
Fire Association, Pa.....	125,129	759,620	<i>b</i> 1,715,659	.....	.....	.....	2,601,108	500,000	1,211,161
Firemen's Fund, Cal.....	43,684	249,033	<i>a</i> 46,184	291	.....	8,851	348,043	750,000	61,973
Firemens', Md.....	16,096	80,660	.....	536	20,000	910	118,202	278,000	76,136
Firemens', N. J.....	4,320	106,510	.....	.....	.....	3,383	114,213	500,000	594,586
Firemen's Fire, Mass.....	4,821	108,793	.....	180	.....	3,321	117,115	300,000	347,890
Fire Ins. Co., County of Phil, Pa.....	2,675	12,481	<i>b</i> 69,440	149	.....	1,019	85,764	2,000	100,244
Franklin Fire, Pa.....	41,753	436,179	<i>b</i> 1,395,356	504	.....	2,650	1,876,442	400,000	943,114
German, Ills.....	26,057	273,674	.....	.....	.....	2,987	302,718	200,000	243,689
German American, N. Y.....	85,812	777,550	.....	.....	.....	18,576	881,938	1,000,000	1,112,091
Germania Fire, N. Y.....	70,641	452,565	.....	.....	.....	.....	523,206	1,000,000	842,081
Girard Fire and Marine, Pa.....	21,362	215,750	<i>b</i> 57,601	.....	.....	11,664	3,6377	300,000	546,986
Glens Falls, N. Y.....	30,920	273,384	.....	.....	.....	2,850	307,154	200,000	527,010
Greenwich, N. Y.....	60,459	149,017	.....	.....	.....	5,000	214,476	200,000	334,457

Liabilities.

Liabilities.

Hanover Fire, N. Y.....	89,686	475,262			4,507	569,455	500,000	830,626
Hartford Fire, Conn.....	119,624	1,189,217		1,500	23,700	1,333,441	1,250,000	1,177,937
Hartford Steam Boiler Insp. & Ins. Co., Conn.	7,153	102,132			375	19,667	200,000	26,508
Hoffman Fire, N. Y.....	16,301	77,671			2,964	96,936	200,000	43,117
Home, N. Y.....	267,486	1,931,273			22,500	2,221,259	3,000,000	1,639,245
Howard, N. Y.....	14,876	149,098				163,974	500,000	148,809
Ins. Co. of North m., Pa.....	505,000	1,571,419	b 381,990		384,534	2,845,943	2,000,000	2,454,992
Ins. Co. State of Penn., Pa.....	39,087	137,271	b 80,315	45	3,757	260,835	200,000	239,626
Irving, N. Y.....	1,664	35,619			1,325	38,668	200,000	19,165
Knickerbocker Fire, N. Y.....	4,970	32,356			453	37,779	280,000	2,297
Lamar, N. Y.....	21,030	71,547			6,522	99,099	200,000	30,690
Lorillard, N. Y.....	12,453	74,301			5,617	92,271	300,000	10,568
Lumbermen's, Pa.....	9,871	29,234	b 96,463		2,282	137,850	250,000	126,249
Manhattan Fire, N. Y.....	65,250	294,057			10,000	369,307	250,000	122,235
Manufacturers & Builders' Fire, N. Y.....	14,501	53,617			7,928	76,046	200,000	192,613
Manufacturers F. & M., Mass.....	58,190	227,461	a 157,534	5		443,190	500,000	323,579
Mechanics and Traders', N. Y.....	18,100	81,611			2,114	101,825	200,000	235,203
Mercantile, Ohio.....	27,145	54,488			3,895	85,528	200,000	119,679
Mercantile Marine, Mass.....	19,830	71,176	a 48,618		1,652	141,276	400,000	211,754
Merchants', N. J.....	22,522	207,779	b 570	150	26,493	257,514	400,000	439,935
Merchants', R. I.....	8,645	90,584			736	99,965	200,000	86,010
Metropolitan Plate Glass, N. Y.....	864	29,097			1,309	31,270	100,000	21,511
Mississippi Valley Malf. Mut., Ill.....	1,500					1,500		
National Fire, Conn.....	34,913	173,346				208,259	600,000	420,250
National Fire, N. Y.....	11,300	97,535			2,700	111,535	200,000	121,546
Newark City, N. J.....	18,279	72,193			4,701	95,173	200,000	12,171
Newark Fire, N. J.....	18,715	144,126		8,208	9,470	180,519	250,000	335,675
New Hampshire, N. H.....	15,120	148,941				164,061	250,000	171,272
New York and Boston, N. Y.....	3,138	36,792			2,244	42,174	200,000	320
New York Bowery Fire, N. Y.....	15,000	118,843			7,000	140,843	300,000	447,576
New York City, N. Y.....	9,820	96,633			766	107,219	300,000	17,121
Niagara Fire, N. Y.....	44,733	389,850		245	4,300	439,128	500,000	618,358
Northern, N. Y.....	17,398	93,553			2,706	113,657	250,000	1,232
Orient, Conn.....	15,809	155,160				170,969	500,000	182,611
Pacific Fire, N. Y.....	5,075	85,483			3,037	93,645	200,000	428,674
Pennsylvania Fire, Pa.....	45,000	354,670	b 421,499		22,000	846,169	400,000	884,869
People's, N. J.....	27,826	115,120			1,500	144,416	300,000	31,531
People's Fire, N. Y.....	4,375	32,913			2,856	40,144	200,000	105,698
Phoenix, N. Y.....	165,954	953,776	a 11,392		5,653	1,136,775	1,000,000	401,483
Phoenix, Conn.....	105,527	870,221				975,748	1,000,000	1,096,414

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. <i>b</i> Rec'aimable on perpetual fire policies.						
<i>Companies of other States — con.</i>									
Prescott, Mass.....	\$17,285	\$97,207				\$2,962	\$117,454	\$200,000	\$111,739
Providence Washington, R. I.....	68,954	135,628	<i>a</i> 59,155	2,748			266,485	400,000	93,146
Republic Fire, N. Y.....	13,976	85,629		571		2,566	102,742	300,000	37,815
Revere Fire, Mass.....	3,677	64,205				2,374	70,256	20,000	11,341
Rochester German, N. Y.....	14,340	130,294				840	145,474	200,000	123,509
Saint Paul Fire & Marine, Minn.....	40,369	250,165				5,288	295,822	400,000	158,482
Security, Conn.....	17,991	71,298	<i>a</i> 4,128			3,460	96,877	200,000	22,685
Shoe and Leather, Mass.....	42,145	138,508	<i>a</i> 89,198			2,839	272,690	400,000	187,249
Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass....	74,015	631,172				15,450	740,637	1,000,000	361,947
Standard Fire, N. Y.....	4,645	53,306				3,641	61,592	200,000	175,143
Star Fire, N. Y.....	40,208	202,217				13,171	255,596	500,000	108,803
Sterling Fire, N. Y.....	11,698	37,673				2,057	51,428	200,000	24,524
Traders', Ill.....	38,235	161,760				20,960	220,955	500,000	221,057
Tradesmen's Fire, N. Y.....	34,856	121,456		160		4,872	161,344	300,000	83,097
Union, Pa.....	57,008	101,753	¹ <i>a</i> 108,300	2,141		693	209,895	500,000	101,902
Washington Fire and Marine, Mass.....	28,010	88,626	<i>a</i> 59,724			4,665	181,025	400,000	355,839
Watertown Fire, N. Y.....	42,723	536,565					579,288	200,000	129,150
Westchester, N. Y.....	51,543	340,160		43		7,978	399,724	300,000	150,998
Western Manufacturers Mutual, Ill.....	4,712					13	4,845		² 282,377
Williamsburg City Fire, N. Y.....	37,317	248,043		215	15,000	10,680	311,264	500,000	449,571
Totals	\$3,873,469	\$3,846,987	\$5,186,340	\$27,543	\$68,243	\$52,464	\$33,955,046	\$42,315,210	\$32,678,734
<i>Companies of foreign countries</i>									
British America Assurance Company, Canada...	\$158,507	\$409,503	\$32,380	\$26,648		\$37,479	\$724,517	\$500,000	\$215,144
Commercial Union Ass. Co., G. B.....	110,548	830,902				39,414	980,864	³ 200,000	704,465
Fire Insurance Association, G. B.....	11,920	36,631				11,961	60,512	1,000,000	289,430
Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Co., G. B.....	21,346	193,831				13,017	228,194	³ 200,000	516,566
Hamburg Bremen Fire, Germany.....	32,396	271,952					304,348	³ 200,000	400,753

Liabilities.

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Liabilities.

Hamburg Magdeburg, Germany	30,319	151,396			916	182,631	\$200,000	106,684
Imperial Fire, G. B	29,577	272,411			8,094	310,082	\$200,000	486,119
La Confiance, France	57,410	285,207			12,463	355,080	\$200,000	173,377
Lancashire, G. B.....	116,551	630,408			9,000	756,459	\$200,000	552,903
Lion Fire, G. B.....	5,442	29,826				35,268	\$200,000	140,486
Liverpool and London and Globe, G. B.....	291,756	1,860,338	b 303,504	4 120,804	70,538	2,647,030	\$200,000	1,419,425
London Assurance Corporation, G. B.....	26,018	414,269	a 1,218			441,505	\$200,000	645,997
London and Lancashire Fire, G. B	77,353	422,041			15,449	514,843	\$200,000	300,126
Metropole, France.....	16,126	156,097			11,512	183,735	\$200,000	66,311
North British and Mercantile, G. B	74,255	774,948				819,203	\$200,000	908,886
Northern Assurance Co., G. B.....	29,517	272,411			8,094	310,082	\$200,000	345,526
North German Fire, Germany.....	14,267	134,922				19,189	\$200,000	51,780
Norwich Union Fire, G. B.....	1,646	165,075			842	184,563	\$200,000	267,643
Phoenix Assurance Co., G. B	43,134	249,127			3,237	295,498	\$200,000	193,058
Queen, G. B	123,57	585,982				709,139	\$200,000	722,205
Reassurances Generales, France.....	17,210	97,866			9,700	124,776	\$200,000	74,806
Royal, G. B.....	145,771	1,234,419	b 27,512	4 136,600	57,904	1,652,206	\$200,000	1,179,195
Scottish Union and National, G. B	2,138	30,756				3,894	\$200,000	254,507
Transatlantic Fire, Germany	17,851	130,830				148,681	\$200,000	128,122
Western Assurance Co., Canada.....	60,705	339,564			18,048	418,317	400,000	47,627
Totals	\$1,531,980	\$10,091,212	\$364,614	\$284,142	\$327,668	\$12,599,616	\$6,300,000	\$8,191,196
Marine Companies.								
Boston Marine, Mass.....	\$142,452		a 441,115			\$583,567	\$500,000	\$400,306
Great Western, N. Y	148,967	127,613	1,563		8,940	287,083	662,080	84,152
Orient Mutual, N. Y.....	118,800	154,517			22,701	296,018	555,528	235,923
Totals	\$410,219	\$282,130	\$442,678		\$31,641	\$1,166,668	\$1,755,600	\$1,720,381

¹ Including \$28,830, reclaimable on perpetual fire policies.
² U. S. deposit.
³ Life reinsurance reserve.

⁴ Including \$265,224, deposit notes.
⁵ Outstanding scrip.

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	\$50,583	\$8,616	.....	\$59,199	\$7,272	.....
Hekla Fire	52,649	22,363	.....	75,012	.....	\$11,678
Northwestern National.....	321,303	48,838	.....	370,141	11,809	.....
Totals	\$424,535	\$79,817	.....	\$504,352	\$19,081	\$11,678
<i>Wisconsin Mutual Companies.</i>						
Germantown Farmers' Mutual.....	\$18,212	\$3,570	.....	\$21,782	.....	\$7,487
Herman Farmers' Mutual.....	4,852	1,952	.....	6,804	\$1,077	.....
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	251,360	33,808	\$15	285,326	50,273	.....
Totals	\$274,424	\$39,330	\$158	\$313,912	\$51,350	\$7,487
<i>Companies of other States.</i>						
Ætna, Conn	\$2,194,474	\$347,652	.....	\$2,542,126	\$61,504	.....
Allemania Fire, Pa.....	120,005	14,643	.....	134,648	9,849	.....
Amazon, Oh'o.....	126,626	22,414	.....	149,040	.....	\$8,882
American, Mass.....	110,215	21,382	.....	131,597	.....	1,440
American, Ill.....	519,135	52,436	\$71	571,642	83,145	.....
American, N. J.....	183,958	85,509	.....	269,467	40,773	.....
American Central, Mo.....	406,716	37,824	.....	444,540	4,710	.....
American Fire, N. Y.....	162,818	48,640	1,719	213,177	32,821	.....
American Fire, Pa.....	349,999	65,342	9,816	425,187	69,915	.....
Atlantic Fire and Marine, R. I.....	62,046	14,114	.....	76,160	.....	3,628

Income.

Boylston Mutual, Mass.....	288,174	48,998	248	337,420	9,655	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.....	142,374	10,979	30,000	183,353	.....	8,423
Buffalo German, N. Y.....	276,285	34,949	1,462	312,696	43,411	.....
Citizens', N. Y.....	266,183	41,281	.....	307,463	.....	22,332
Clinton Fire, N. Y.....	152,240	21,320	.....	173,560	4,263	.....
Commerce, N. Y.....	83,142	18,842	.....	101,984	3,060	.....
Commercial Fire, N. Y.....	344,917	22,436	208	367,561	.....	44,917
Commonwealth, Mass.....	266,121	33,497	142	299,760	5,072	.....
Connecticut Fire, Conn.....	507,872	85,189	.....	593,661	84,003	.....
Continental, N. Y.....	1,759,601	166,591	.....	1,946,192	319,050	.....
Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.....	110,274	38,275	3,574	152,123	34,171	.....
Dwelling House, Mass.....	28,866	19,196	483	48,545	.....	8,006
Eliot, Mass.....	108,848	19,498	.....	128,346	1,840	.....
Equitable Fire and Marine, R. I.....	132,345	18,609	.....	150,954	.....	10,889
Exchange Fire, N. Y.....	135,426	20,080	.....	155,506	.....	14,321
Fidelity and Casualty, N. Y.....	110,470	7,042	.....	117,512	6,029	.....
Fire Association, Pa.....	1,308,463	224,310	6,293	1,539,066	127,136	.....
Fireman's Fund, Cal.....	510,238	38,973	2,969	552,180	35,890	.....
Firemen's, Md.....	186,110	25,717	.....	211,827	.....	26,236
Firemen's, N. J.....	182,707	70,428	.....	253,135	59,049	.....
Firemen's Fire, Mass.....	114,139	38,455	.....	152,594	.....	163
Fire Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia, Pa.....	17,580	15,540	131	33,251	1,393	.....
Franklin Fire, Pa.....	527,333	164,579	9,480	701,392	.....	31,112
German, Ill.....	356,999	37,395	.....	394,394	97,756	.....
German American, N. Y.....	1,159,909	118,509	.....	1,278,418	276,418	.....
Germania Fire, N. Y.....	758,402	97,915	.....	856,317	126,840	.....
Girard Fire and Marine, Pa.....	269,359	59,043	.....	328,402	.....	24,672
Glen's Falls, N. Y.....	299,953	43,346	.....	343,299	37,345	.....
Greenwich, N. Y.....	296,031	29,511	778	326,320	6,065	.....
Hanover Fire, N. Y.....	735,874	73,707	.....	809,581	148,209	.....
Hartford Fire, Conn.....	1,595,142	180,761	.....	1,775,902	208,515	.....
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, Conn.....	200,233	17,129	.....	217,362	13,310	.....
Hoffman Fire, N. Y.....	143,712	18,529	.....	162,241	.....	10,147
Home, N. Y.....	2,524,140	284,596	.....	2,808,736	266,591	.....
Howard, N. Y.....	254,988	34,955	914	290,857	26,040	.....
Insurance Company of North America, Pa.....	3,671,756	288,897	20,027	3,980,680	169,133	.....
Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, Pa.....	301,904	27,056	513	329,473	33,469	.....
Irving, N. Y.....	73,184	10,401	.....	83,585	2,665	.....
Knickerbocker Fire, N. Y.....	90,284	17,577	12,929	120,790	1,296	.....
Lamar, N. Y.....	178,756	22,678	.....	201,434	.....	48,409

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.</i>						
Lorillard, N. Y.....	\$139,401	\$21,243	.....	\$159,644	.....	\$19,595
Lumbermen's, Pa.	45,017	25,235	\$1,357	71,609	\$27,069	.....
Manhattan Fire, N. Y.....	662,295	23,218	.....	685,513	10,077	.....
Manufacturers' and Merchants' Mutual, Ill	11,117	.....	.....	11,117	.....	8,959
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine, Mass.	658,608	49,993	.....	708,601	65,094	.....
Manufacturers' and Builders' Fire, N. Y.....	115,923	24,843	289	141,055	.....	7,135
Mechanics and Traders Fire, N. Y.	186,701	26,568	.....	213,269	9,788	.....
Mercantile, Ohio.....	170,869	25,373	.....	196,242	.....	43,748
Merchants', N. J.	337,768	51,213	.....	388,981	4,418	.....
Merchants', R. I.....	150,824	18,983	.....	169,807	.....	24,153
Mercantile Marine, Mass.....	185,307	35,405	.....	220,712	4,932	.....
Metropolitan Plate Glass, N. Y.....	57,632	5,406	.....	63,038	4,905	.....
Mississippi Valley Manf. Mutual, Ill	25,292	.....	.....	25,292	13,970	.....
National Fire, N. Y.....	193,327	19,160	.....	212,487	24,939	.....
National Fire, Conn.....	276,879	74,266	.....	351,145	27,140	.....
Newark City, N. J.....	139,490	13,085	.....	152,575	.....	6,908
Newark Fire, N. J.....	238,465	40,555	.....	279,020	.....	6,238
New Hampshire Fire, N. H.	248,220	29,466	.....	277,686	45,529	.....
New York and Boston, N. Y.....	89,735	6,320	8,000	104,055	961	.....
New York City, N. Y.....	203,231	16,590	.....	219,821	.....	10,374
New York Bowery Fire, N. Y.....	212,438	30,903	.....	243,341	25,022	.....
Niagara Fire, N. Y.....	598,891	90,624	.....	689,515	129,355	.....
Northern, N. Y.....	187,725	14,938	893	203,556	.....	7,870
Orient, Conn.....	248,805	43,719	.....	292,524	4,882	.....
Pacific Fire, N. Y.....	157,060	35,650	.....	192,710	14,752	.....

Income.

Pennsylvania Fire, Pa.....	601,409	100,053	1,671	703,133	97,045	21,618
Peoples, N. J.....	229,257	22,144	.....	251,401	.....	10,899
Peoples Fire, N. Y.....	66,785	15,769	.....	82,554	.....	24,854
Phenix, N. Y.....	2,182,977	88,995	12,044	2,284,016	.....	.....
Phoenix, Conn.....	1,401,537	130,715	.....	1,531,252	126,492	.....
Prescott, Mass.....	145,739	18,162	.....	163,901	.....	2,547
Providence, Washington, R. I.....	487,849	25,659	250	513,758	41,763	.....
Republic Fire, N. Y.....	142,420	29,919	1,000	173,339	.....	1,097
Revere Fire, Mass.....	108,499	14,402	.....	122,911	.....	10,115
Rochester German, N. Y.....	235,551	21,595	3,706	260,952	31,719	.....
Saint Paul Fire and Marine, Minn.....	504,007	53,158	.....	557,165	2,621	.....
Security, Conn.....	237,868	15,800	.....	253,668	.....	21,044
Shoe and Leather, Mass.....	422,079	30,337	.....	452,416	95,412	.....
Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass.....	916,995	95,801	.....	1,012,796	113,541	.....
Standard Fire, N. Y.....	100,638	18,515	.....	119,153	389	.....
Star Fire, N. Y.....	388,498	33,168	.....	421,666	40,569	.....
Sterling Fire, N. Y.....	82,134	10,961	.....	93,095	.....	13,590
Tradesmen's Fire, N. Y.....	216,917	32,132	.....	249,049	.....	25
Traders, Ill.....	342,192	38,737	26,268	407,197	42,099	.....
Union, Pa.....	462,129	31,226	.....	492,355	118,846	.....
Washington Fire and Marine, Mass.....	281,815	39,112	74	321,001	45,365	.....
Watertown Fire, N. Y.....	771,544	33,449	.....	804,993	125,486	.....
Westchester Fire, N. Y.....	520,115	37,102	.....	557,217	10,470	.....
Western Manufactures Mutual, Ill.....	18,657	.....	.....	18,657	4,485	.....
Williamsburgh City Fire, N. Y.....	427,009	45,079	.....	472,088	12,482	.....
Totals.....	\$41,540,856	\$4,979,590	\$157,339	\$46,677,786	\$3,916,878	\$502,945

Income.

Companies of Foreign Countries.

British America Assurance Company, Canada.....	1,021,226	58,567	626	1,080,419	56,919	.....
Commercial Union Assurance Company, G. B.....	1,294,795	57,413	.....	1,352,208	273,735	.....
Fire Insurance Association, G. B.....	122,091	16,005	251,066	389,162	310,616	.....
Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Co., G. B.....	332,148	31,300	.....	368,448	83,784	.....
Hamburg Bremen Fire, Germany.....	520,639	33,318	.....	553,957	106,859	.....
Hamburg Magdeburg Fire, Germany.....	290,943	16,975	33,858	341,776	25,077	.....
Imperial Fire, G. B.....	55,884	48,480	.....	554,364	120,371	.....
Lancashire, G. B.....	937,109	.....	.....	937,109	36,297	.....
La Con fiance, France.....	551,569	20,680	.....	571,249	106,761	.....
Liverpool and London and Globe, G. B.....	2,664,243	164,913	13,483	2,842,639	556,330	.....

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 Foreign Countries — continued.</i>						
Lion Fire, G. B.....	\$58,786	\$2,000	.....	\$60,786	\$39,755	.....
London Assurance Corporation, G. B.....	642,469	45,000	.....	687,469	72,250	.....
London and Lancashire Fire, G. B.....	815,028	33,844	.....	848,872	66,224	.....
Metropole, France.....	279,408	11,755	.....	291,163	63,453	.....
North British and Mercantile, G. B.....	1,198,831	76,577	.....	1,275,408	246,743	.....
Northern Assurance, G. B.....	505,884	30,924	.....	536,808	117,400	.....
Norwich Union Fire, G. B.....	322,630	20,800	.....	343,430	89,231	.....
North German Fire, Germany.....	270,511	14,682	\$6,042	301,235	2,527	.....
Phoenix Assurance, G. B.....	454,786	25,502	.....	480,288	175,026	.....
Queen, G. B.....	976,594	84,555	.....	1,061,149	89,591	.....
Reassurances Generales, France.....	274,881	15,295	.....	290,176	31,666	.....
Royal, G. B.....	1,727,265	110,817	4,370	1,842,452	420,404	.....
Scottish Union and National, G. B.....	60,948	3,950	.....	64,898	45,062	.....
Transatlantic Fire, Germany.....	252,254	19,250	.....	271,504	6,254	.....
Western Assurance Co., C. n.....	662,902	26,748	.....	689,650	69,409	.....
Totals	\$16,742,824	\$974,350	\$319,445	\$18,036,619	\$3,211,723	.....
<i>Marine Companies.</i>						
Boston Marine, Mass.....	\$726,319	\$88,478	.....	\$764,797	\$148,092	.....
Great Western, N. Y.....	731,108	32,473	.....	763,581	66,670	.....
Orient Mutual, N. Y.....	801,740	40,944	.....	842,684	6,823	.....
Totals	\$2,259,167	\$111,895	.....	\$2,371,062	\$221,585	.....

Income.

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	\$29,642	\$3,573	\$10,997	\$3,580	\$1,464	\$2,671	\$51,927
Hekla Fire	47,000	17,901	10,047	4,397	2,062	5,283	86,690
Northwestern National	192,732	48,000	45,233	31,262	9,124	31,981	358,332
Totals	\$269,374	\$69,474	\$66,277	\$39,239	\$12,650	\$39,935	\$496,949
<i>Wisconsin Mutual Companies.</i>							
Germantown Farmers' Mutual.....	\$20,246	.....	\$3,457	\$2,631	734	2,201	27,269
Herman Farmers' Mutual	3,952	.....	1,018	364	166	227	5,727
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	140,870	.....	53,946	18,229	7,691	14,317	235,053
Totals	\$165,068	.....	\$58,421	\$21,224	\$8,591	\$16,745	\$270,049
<i>Companies of other States</i>							
Aetna, Conn	\$1,239,452	\$600,000	\$339,849	\$140,058	\$43,818	\$117,445	\$2,480,622
Allemania Fire, Penn	66,873	16,000	23,320	7,418	3,240	7,948	124,799
Amazon, Ohio	99,767	.....	22,023	17,228	6,694	12,210	157,922
American, Mass	70,926	29,975	7,457	15,231	4,254	5,194	133,037
American, Ill.....	201,393	37,000	117,649	78,183	11,903	37,369	483,497
American, N. J	76,820	75,921	27,294	28,495	7,203	12,951	228,684
American Central, Mo.....	243,385	43,792	74,535	33,661	8,617	35,850	439,840
American Fire, N. Y.....	56,709	40,000	24,386	28,355	1,243	29,663	180,356
American Fire, Pa.....	198,423	39,855	68,629	35,327	17,496	4,542	364,272
Atlantic Fire and Marine, R. I.....	38,247	11,991	10,083	12,094	2,344	5,029	79,788
Boylston Mutual, Mass.....	169,360	77,934	27,650	23,750	8,447	20,614	327,765
Buffalo, N. Y.....	128,822	17,000	28,328	5,000	2,707	9,919	191,776
Buffalo German, N. Y	144,043	30,000	53,169	14,491	6,728	20,854	269,285
Citizens, N. Y.....	145,450	70,431	36,820	53,455	3,759	19,980	329,795
Clinton Fire, N. Y	75,574	25,000	27,055	20,422	3,024	18,222	169,297

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 — con.</i>							
Commerce, N. Y.....	\$40,975	\$20,000	\$13,032	\$11,955	\$4,057	\$8,905	\$98,924
Commercial Fire, N. Y.....	264,308	19,823	82,066	22,844	4,061	19,376	412,478
Commonwealth, Mass.....	169,094	50,000	47,609	18,084	10,945	18,956	294,688
Connecticut Fire, Conn.....	261,134	100,000	93,958	21,831	9,059	23,073	509,058
Continental, N. Y.....	801,703	137,157	393,624	205,655	43,611	135,392	1,627,142
Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.....	50,874	25,000	14,981	11,594	5,241	10,259	117,952
Dwelling House, Mass.....	7,723	25,160	4,919	8,000	5,764	4,985	56,551
Elliot, Mass.....	60,020	20,000	22,879	14,264	5,117	4,226	126,506
Equitable Fire and Marine, R. I.....	94,791	15,875	24,421	17,804	5,522	3,430	161,843
Exchange Fire, N. Y.....	91,342	20,001	24,343	18,360	2,818	9,933	169,827
Fidelity and Casualty, N. Y.....	39,657	.....	25,089	21,641	3,606	21,490	111,483
Fire Association, Pa.....	763,307	200,000	308,709	57,847	55,221	26,816	1,411,930
Fireman's Fund, Cal.....	273,692	51,904	68,432	31,007	8,366	19,889	516,290
Firemen's N. J.....	81,653	54,000	24,783	17,211	6,100	10,309	194,086
Firemen's, Md.....	105,300	57,804	27,553	15,720	10,741	20,945	238,003
Firemen's Fire, Mass.....	75,670	29,945	29,298	11,268	7,637	7,939	152,757
Fire Ins. Co. of the County of Philadelphia, Pa.....	12,764	10,000	2,026	3,620	651	2,797	31,858
Franklin Fire, Pa.....	325,476	128,400	77,087	73,383	36,208	91,950	732,504
German, Ill.....	115,052	26,265	112,155	26,610	7,479	9,077	296,638
German American, N. Y.....	514,338	100,000	161,716	98,256	26,029	111,661	1,002,000
Germania Fire, N. Y.....	291,750	85,000	147,328	64,268	16,382	124,749	729,477
Girard Fire and Marine, Pa.....	170,025	60,000	46,702	33,094	18,143	24,310	353,074
Glens Falls, N. Y.....	186,917	20,000	52,255	20,823	8,073	17,896	305,954
Greenwich, N. Y.....	134,651	60,000	66,847	31,628	4,992	22,137	320,255
Hanover Fire, N. Y.....	314,633	50,000	115,786	44,971	16,226	119,756	661,372
Hartford Fire, Conn.....	828,976	248,500	229,333	113,725	34,403	112,430	1,567,387
Hartford Steam Boiler Insp. and Ins. Co., Conn.....	21,223	20,000	50,452	11,974	2,888	97,485	204,052
Hoffman Fire, N. Y.....	87,703	20,000	24,756	19,000	872	20,057	172,388
Home, N. Y.....	1,301,712	300,000	457,704	246,372	38,812	197,545	2,542,145
Howard, N. Y.....	105,419	50,000	37,959	32,238	8,660	30,541	261,817

Expenditures.

Insurance Co. of North America, Pa.....	\$2,531,191	\$400,000	\$417,969	\$128,900	\$127,143	\$206,344	\$3,811,547
Insurance Co. of the State of Penn, Pa....	190,916	23,868	43,654	12,200	5,296	20,070	296,004
Irving, N. Y.....	39,219	14,325	11,595	7,600	854	7,287	80,920
Knickerbocker Fire, N. Y.....	68,236	.....	4,587	12,780	3,020	30,871	119,494
Lamar, N. Y.....	163,882	20,000	22,371	17,019	3,225	23,346	249,843
Lorillard N. Y.....	79,136	24,000	22,725	22,180	6,059	25,139	179,239
Lumbermen's, Pa.....	11,671	12,000	7,660	7,200	2,181	3,828	44,540
Manhattan Fire, N. Y.....	455,622	25,000	99,052	43,100	16,480	55,218	694,472
Manufacturers' and Merchants' Mutual, Ill.....	.....	.....	11,117	1,040	10,077	.....	22,231
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine, Mass.....	432,064	50,000	60,962	31,800	12,216	56,465	643,507
Manufacturers' and Builders' Fire, N. Y.....	60,251	24,000	13,241	17,714	1,069	31,915	148,190
Mechanics' and Traders' Fire, N. Y.....	120,696	24,000	23,105	20,543	1,661	8,471	203,481
Mercantile, Ohio.....	175,311	30,000	24,606	15,123	4,637	10,313	259,990
Mercantile Marine, Mass.....	121,507	40,620	24,606	12,800	5,272	10,875	215,630
Merchants', N. J.....	188,824	47,850	62,220	29,725	7,910	48,033	384,563
Merchants', R. I.....	121,842	16,000	27,304	19,686	5,953	3,175	193,960
Metropolitan Plate Glass, N. Y.....	18,258	10,000	12,714	17,161	.....	.....	58,133
Mississippi Valley Manfrs. Mutual, Ill.....	.....	.....	.....	6,016	.....	5,306	11,322
National Fire, N. Y.....	83,561	20,000	38,512	23,784	1,723	19,968	187,548
National Fire, Conn.....	17,014	72,000	41,422	27,035	9,192	17,342	324,005
Newark City, N. J.....	99,268	7,000	29,058	10,902	5,572	7,683	159,483
Newark Fire, N. J.....	171,667	24,679	48,467	15,418	6,182	18,845	285,258
New Hampshire Fire, N. H.....	124,999	20,000	51,296	7,897	7,651	10,314	232,157
New York and Boston, N. Y.....	64,173	.....	17,825	8,886	2,159	10,051	103,094
New York City, N. Y.....	120,209	10,500	43,912	15,154	2,512	27,908	230,195
New York Bowery Fire, N. Y.....	119,484	30,000	12,649	26,825	1,863	27,498	218,319
Niagara Fire, N. Y.....	247,449	64,990	107,092	51,371	15,994	73,304	560,200
Northern, N. Y.....	137,609	7,500	33,802	15,144	6,270	11,101	211,426
Orient, Conn.....	150,310	50,000	40,087	21,665	6,382	19,198	287,642
Pacific Fire, N. Y.....	65,419	40,000	27,629	27,314	5,602	11,984	177,958
Pennsylvania Fire, Pa.....	345,695	40,000	95,102	92,905	19,354	13,032	606,088
Peoples, N. J.....	175,902	12,000	52,116	13,650	9,807	9,544	273,019
Peoples Fire, N. Y.....	46,956	19,000	11,320	8,429	546	7,202	93,453
Phoenix, N. Y.....	1,418,888	100,000	420,556	182,583	38,446	148,397	2,308,870
Phoenix, Conn.....	762,775	200,000	219,737	66,036	41,462	114,751	1,404,761
Prescott, Mass.....	95,456	20,000	28,925	8,400	2,920	10,747	166,443
Providence Washington, R. I.....	306,839	39,536	71,108	17,261	8,028	30,223	472,995
Republic Fire, N. Y.....	78,891	21,000	15,238	28,160	2,922	28,225	174,435
Revere Fire, Mass.....	13,466	.....	17,809	11,290	4,702	15,749	133,016
Rochester German, N. Y.....	133,228	20,000	43,240	10,861	6,950	14,954	229,233

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 — con.</i>							
St. Paul Fire and Marine, Minn	\$370,824	\$40,000	\$79,751	\$28,025	\$11,057	\$24,887	\$554,544
Security, Conn.....	204,819	.....	43,319	24,591	1,983	.....	274,712
Shoe and Leather, Mass.....	239,485	35,000	42,961	17,327	7,252	14,979	357,004
Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass.....	521,952	75,000	139,480	41,539	30,851	90,433	899,255
Standard Fire, N. Y.....	51,118	21,920	15,751	14,175	2,534	10,266	118,764
Star Fire, N. Y.	173,485	40,000	11,333	28,262	6,819	121,193	381,097
Sterling Fire, N. Y.	49,731	14,000	5,804	15,100	1,752	20,298	106,685
Tradesmen's Fire, N. Y.....	125,727	30,000	46,125	25,875	4,538	16,809	249,074
Traders', Ill.....	205,442	45,000	61,010	24,295	7,677	20,674	364,098
Union, Pa.....	231,116	29,807	60,417	44,289	6,289	1,591	373,509
Washington Fire and Marine, Mass.....	164,587	40,000	33,806	15,850	7,374	14,019	275,636
Watertown Fire, N. Y.....	366,441	20,000	177,082	42,370	14,321	49,293	669,507
Westchester Fire, N. Y.....	315,629	29,978	99,295	20,850	17,172	63,823	546,747
Western Manufacturers' Mutual, Ill.	6,141	.....	.....	2,918	.....	5,113	14,172
Williamsburg City Fire, N. Y.....	220,976	49,910	96,708	43,808	3,351	44,853	459,606
Totals	\$23,575,513	\$5,153,216	\$6,851,359	\$3,344,054	\$1,082,254	\$3,438,971	\$43,445,367
<i>Companies of foreign countries.</i>							
British America Assurance Co., Can.....	\$678,259	\$49,944	\$191,151	\$35,289	\$12,284	\$56,572	\$1,023,500
Commercial Union Assurance Co., G. B	703,718	.....	190,865	74,342	25,206	84,342	1,078,473
Fire Insurance Association, G. B.....	18,972	.....	21,017	11,024	.....	27,533	78,546
Guardian Fire and Life, G. B.....	143,942	.....	63,118	23,336	9,432	44,836	284,664
Hamburg Bremen, Germany ...	268,915	.....	112,752	23,504	12,277	29,640	447,098
Hamburg Magdeburg Fire, Germany.....	204,884	.....	68,264	12,167	.....	31,404	316,719
Imperial Fire, G. B.....	281,630	.....	91,981	32,498	18,703	9,181	433,993
Lancashire, G. B.....	598,196	.....	155,164	123,236	24,316	.....	900,812
La Confiance, France.....	313,778	.....	137,833	8,089	4,788	.....	464,488
Liverpool and London and Globe, G. B.....	1,456,485	.....	477,857	148,826	46,540	156,601	2,286,309

Expenditures.

Lion Fire, G. B.....	2,686		10,802	2,816	890	3,637	21,031
London Assurance Corporation, G. B.....	337,655		96,660	25,815	21,423	133,666	615,219
London and Lancashire Fire, G. B.....	523,534		129,059	45,881	18,482	65,692	782,648
Metropole, France.....	134,542		46,435	38,055	8,678	.....	227,710
North British and Mercantile, G. B.....	670,735		162,565	87,351	28,586	79,428	1,028,665
Northern Assurance Co., G. B.....	274,995		91,981	32,498	15,164	4,770	419,408
Orwich Union Fire, G. B.....	145,554		52,051	28,406	6,473	21,715	154,199
North German Fire, Germany.....	189,431		48,411	24,143	8,989	27,734	298,708
Phoenix Assurance Co., G. B.....	167,147		67,311	20,407	11,113	39,284	305,262
Queen, G. B.....	686,621		168,439	41,255	23,144	52,079	971,558
Reassurances Generale, France.....	170,543		58,436	23,552	5,979	.....	258,510
Royal, G. B.....	861,664		331,771	105,949	36,602	86,062	1,422,048
Scottish Union and National, G. B.....	852		10,972	2,816	1,289	3,907	19,836
Transatlantic Fire, Germany.....	171,822		49,519	18,900	4,230	20,779	265,250
Western Assurance Co., Canada.....	423,838		138,549	.....	15,967	41,887	620,241
Totals.....	\$9,430,298	\$49,994	\$2,972,184	\$990,165	\$260,555	\$1,020,949	\$14,824,995
Marine Companies.							
Boston Marine, Mass.....	436,314	50,000	41,424	42,000	13,385	33,582	616,705
Great Western, N. Y.....	543,205	59,528	53,471	34,962	5,697	48	696,911
Orient Mutua', N. Y.....	641,415	39,011	78,647	42,879	16,025	17,884	835,861
Totals ..	\$1,620,934	\$148,539	\$173,542	\$119,841	\$35,107	\$51,514	\$2,149,477

Expenditures.

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TABLE No. VI.—ASSETS, SURPLUS, RISKS AND LOSSES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Net assets.	Surplus as regards policy holders.	Net risks in force Dec. 31, 1879.	Risks written during the year.	Net risks in force Dec. 31, 1880.	Losses incurred during the year.	Losses paid during the year.
<i>Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.</i>							
Concordia Fire	\$159,218	\$59,545	\$7,833,618	\$1,352,094	\$8,432,108	\$28,141	\$26,641
Hekla Fire	274,535	28,554	6,585,598	4,163,942	6,550,240	45,780	47,000
Northwestern National.....	974,830	207,681	25,425,238	39,451,228	28,145,632	166,781	192,731
Totals	\$1,408,583	\$295,780	\$39,841,444	\$47,967,264	\$43,12,980	\$240,702	\$266,372
<i>Wisconsin Mutual Companies.</i>							
Germantown Farmers' Mutual.....	\$145,328	\$65,680	\$7,623,309	\$1,446,877	\$5,747,926	.....	\$20,245
Herman Farmers' Mutual.....	65,376	20,749	2,050,871	730,079	2,055,418	\$4,996	3,952
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	725,323	438,975	23,122,698	19,143,447	29,239,473	139,781	140,870
Totals	\$936,032	\$525,404	\$37,796,878	\$21,320,403	\$37,072,817	\$144,777	\$165,067
<i>Companies of other States.</i>							
Ætna, Conn.....	\$7,206,667	\$2,720,271	\$272,860,709	\$244,389,940	\$270,475,210	\$1,198,068	\$1,239,452
Alemania Fire, Pa.....	303,222	46,099	7,538,758	9,792,470	9,332,618	66,986	66,872
Amazon, Ohio.....	545,249	173,579	10,143,247	10,302,266	9,999,213	80,003	99,767
American, Mass.....	537,488	155,144	10,651,363	11,503,783	11,204,753	72,329	70,925
American, Ill.....	848,118	320,106	112,941,360	88,497,131	97,913,421	191,340	201,393
American, N. J.....	1,459,207	748,967	25,870,654	28,947,704	28,083,714	73,131	76,819
American Central, Mo.....	776,731	250,295	26,437,124	35,678,702	29,303,986	237,797	243,384
American Fire, N. Y.....	1,019,267	531,963	40,306,664	55,564,124	38,244,998	66,335	56,708
American Fire, Pa.....	1,236,284	640,940	32,455,983	39,125,192	35,136,701	216,534	198,422
Atlantic Fire and Marine, R. I.....	251,463	17,901	4,363,912	7,626,817	5,611,260	39,836	38,246
Boylston Mutual, Mass.....	927,864	225,299	28,014,778	31,361,529	23,235,296	165,736	169,360
Buffalo, N. Y.....	245,398	6,500	7,049,262	52,215,433	7,554,625	48,129	128,822
Buffalo German, N. Y.....	807,846	444,071	28,499,263	32,045,700	31,867,501	136,326	144,043
Citizens', N. Y.....	950,394	493,609	46,665,207	55,405,205	49,304,065	142,128	145,449
Clinton Fire, N. Y.....	457,363	132,245	20,038,625	23,673,893	25,749,413	79,374	75,573

Assets, Surplus, Risks and Losses.

Assets, Surplus, Risks and Losses.

Commerce, N. Y.....	419,502	173,076	8,900,899	11,029,188	10,007,547	37,655	40,975
Commercial Fire, N. Y.....	470,048	96,599	37,922,506	44,272,716	40,337,191	263,372	264,308
Commonwealth, Mass.....	684,715	24,898	23,603,824	31,429,720	28,190,743	164,317	169,094
Connecticut Fire, Conn.....	1,681,545	287,722	41,968,631	63,053,127	53,711,360	272,783	261,134
Continental, N. Y.....	3,602,331	1,256,135	272,924,515	275,018,329	308,730,517	846,683	801,703
Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.....	571,757	259,298	10,625,168	15,072,416	11,378,614	54,210	50,874
Dwelling House, Mass.....	377,389	17,149	13,129,653	4,616,183	14,637,134	8,783	7,722
Elliot, Mass.....	425,932	156,037	9,448,366	13,336,713	11,682,467	52,156	60,020
Equitable Fire and Marine, R. I.....	339,792	71,268	10,954,355	16,181,648	12,700,227	93,067	94,790
Exchange, N. Y.....	344,408	85,590	16,314,945	23,410,727	20,207,102	78,430	94,342
Fidelity and Casualty, N. Y.....	162,222	10,829	.....	6,909,452	12,912,913	39,657	39,657
Fire Association, Pa.....	4,186,441	1,211,161	195,153,478	127,212,198	221,159,264	775,734	763,306
Firemen's Fund, Cal.....	1,117,191	61,973	35,734,735	48,698,935	42,444,372	230,144	273,692
Firemen's, N. J.....	1,201,096	594,586	27,372,966	28,380,231	27,516,351	79,362	81,653
Firemen's, Md.....	534,796	76,136	20,634,411	30,063,431	24,644,915	109,801	105,300
Firemen's Fire, Mass.....	756,684	347,890	16,331,141	13,444,216	18,242,293	66,869	75,669
Fire Ins. Co. of the County of Philadelphia, Pa.....	382,264	100,244	1,788,387	2,124,369	2,027,763	9,385	12,764
Franklin Fire, Pa.....	3,174,650	943,114	138,675,587	57,852,316	137,867,542	325,476	325,476
German, Ill.....	717,363	243,689	25,131,778	23,428,344	33,427,837	129,084	115,052
German American, N. Y.....	3,089,641	1,212,090	146,682,068	142,225,844	165,222,062	500,462	504,338
Germania, N. Y.....	2,294,652	842,086	76,189,427	98,502,632	94,854,751	297,745	291,750
Girard Fire and Marine, Pa.....	1,120,334	546,986	41,321,771	34,279,066	43,131,663	166,450	170,025
Glen's Falls, N. Y.....	1,000,395	527,010	58,411,132	36,363,057	57,989,195	175,647	186,906
Greenwich, N. Y.....	683,475	334,457	53,155,862	72,289,146	62,542,803	180,570	134,650
Hanover Fire, N. Y.....	1,805,889	830,626	84,867,440	92,718,833	95,796,172	326,592	314,632
Hartford Fire, Conn.....	3,617,155	1,177,937	197,045,538	161,547,931	206,155,358	823,893	828,975
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Ins. Co., Conn.....	328,641	26,508	14,632,302	18,009,281	17,483,267	21,012	21,222
Hoffman Fire, N. Y.....	320,789	43,117	13,939,298	18,934,039	15,408,117	90,942	87,702
Home, N. Y.....	6,570,519	1,639,245	349,791,990	298,087,980	354,781,772	1,320,433	1,301,712
Howard, N. Y.....	787,907	148,809	25,977,594	37,622,965	31,050,396	106,464	105,418
Ins. Co. of North America, Pa.....	6,421,401	2,457,992	195,977,975	443,142,081	229,864,664	2,563,607	2,531,191
Ins. Co. of the State of Pennsylvania, Pa.....	657,212	239,626	20,238,839	40,895,553	21,820,159	210,794	190,915
Irving, N. Y.....	254,845	19,165	7,130,060	8,752,989	7,237,769	34,051	39,258
Knickerbocker Fire, N. Y.....	314,653	2,297	16,371,944	17,521,941	12,544,912	59,586	68,236
Lamar, N. Y.....	302,237	30,690	10,920,421	29,594,633	12,877,196	163,248	163,882
Lorillard, N. Y.....	384,870	10,568	19,426,000	22,252,703	19,248,812	88,787	79,135
Lumbermen's, Pa.....	501,947	126,249	4,054,466	5,729,260	4,797,319	13,165	11,671
Manhattan, N. Y.....	666,292	122,235	47,884,267	73,201,324	47,663,254	460,564	455,62
Manufacturers' and Merchants' Mutual, Ill.....	153,051	29,368	.....	600,000	.....	709	.....
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine, Mass.....	1,213,580	358,579	61,592,075	109,123,830	74,319,612	418,428	432,064

² Not including \$43,673 mutual notes.

¹ Including \$43,673 mutual notes.

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, 1879.	Risks written during year.	Net risks in force Dec. 31, 1880.	Losses incurred during the year.	Losses paid during the year.
<i>Companies of other States—continued.</i>							
Manufacturers' and Builders' Fire, N. Y.....	\$446,220	\$192,613	\$22,559,665	\$27,300,922	\$21,735,660	\$67,219	\$60,251
Mechanics' and Traders', N. Y.....	516,815	235,203	16,543,061	32,598,752	16,762,940	116,115	120,696
Mercantile, Ohio.....	374,168	119,679	10,271,687	23,497,612	8,342,743	185,285	175,311
Merchants', N. J.....	1,048,284	439,935	46,263,388	47,611,220	47,328,207	177,435	188,823
Merchants', R. I.....	376,594	86,010	14,779,662	16,674,270	16,254,280	118,347	121,841
Mercantile Marine, Mass.....	731,548	211,754	16,011,688	21,512,299	22,885,763	121,233	121,507
Metropolitan Plate Glass, N. Y.....	150,637	21,541	1,650,584	1,996,366	1,859,621	23,965	18,258
Mississippi Valley Manf. Mutual, Ill.....	214,434	112,537	.....	1,102,785	1,091,785	.....	.....
National Fire, N. Y.....	419,081	121,516	28,528,260	29,746,959	27,51,666	75,795	83,561
National Fire, Conn.....	1,193,597	420,250	29,641,108	28,082,953	32,980,559	172,850	157,014
Newark City, N. J.....	284,365	12,171	11,447,147	15,904,503	12,708,342	99,885	99,267
Newark Fire, N. J.....	729,800	335,675	24,542,864	34,731,648	32,257,580	165,273	171,667
New Hampshire, N. H.....	570,214	171,272	20,813,629	19,401,398	23,643,339	134,250	134,999
New York and Boston, N. Y.....	237,112	320	3,429,092	14,964,569	6,853,567	62,899	64,172
New York City, N. Y.....	413,715	17,121	20,083,778	28,200,128	23,778,222	123,600	130,208
New York Bowery, N. Y.....	866,420	447,576	33,897,371	44,661,051	43,423,890	116,734	119,484
Niagara Fire, N. Y.....	1,108,207	618,358	65,552,928	82,572,549	81,231,795	242,187	247,448
Northern, N. Y.....	344,785	1,232	14,273,310	18,556,881	14,536,807	136,695	137,608
Orient, Conn.....	837,772	182,611	24,764,441	24,448,329	25,560,633	143,746	150,310
Pacific Fire, N. Y.....	714,157	428,674	25,121,140	30,125,697	27,774,401	54,493	65,418
Pennsylvania Fire, Pa.....	2,064,038	884,869	53,177,560	62,288,560	59,840,297	348,695	345,695
People's, N. J.....	446,653	31,531	19,760,324	22,981,046	20,644,962	172,158	175,901
People's Fire, N. Y.....	338,610	05,698	8,857,310	12,520,825	10,135,532	45,628	46,955
Phoenix, N. Y.....	2,366,651	401,483	170,428,005	336,328,629	186,401,627	1,455,538	1,418,887
Phoenix, Conn.....	2,966,637	1,096,414	131,348,030	133,804,076	146,653,625	732,950	76,774
Prescott, N. Y.....	408,961	111,739	14,839,186	16,476,989	16,28,749	92,800	95,456
Providence Washington, R. I.....	687,929	93,046	18,510,337	81,871,852	24,020,526	231,531	306,339
Republic Fire, N. Y.....	423,434	37,805	27,483,301	30,964,605	28,025,910	81,206	78,890
Revere Fire, Mass.....	275,547	11,341	10,379,847	10,828,701	10,050,458	75,623	83,466
Rochester German, N. Y.....	453,693	123,509	21,429,859	27,448,026	26,072,398	137,292	133,227

Assets, Surplus, Risks and Losses.

Assets, Surplus, Risks and Losses.

Saint Paul Fire and Marine, Minn.....	\$8,648	\$158,482	\$33,948,141	\$59,956,708	\$38,716,549	\$367,424	\$370,824
Security, Conn.....	298,313	22,885	14,976,606	40,583,846	12,319,196	204,819	204,819
Shoe and Leather, Mass.....	814,856	187,249	21,796,653	53,440,389	26,793,610	254,706	239,485
Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass.....	1,993,121	361,947	95,795,663	82,819,724	102,002,313	517,831	51,952
Standard Fire, N. Y.....	448,450	175,143	12,890,898	16,996,347	13,327,974	42,874	51,118
Star Fire, N. Y.....	811,020	108,803	33,130,708	55,377,507	45,150,301	182,807	173,485
Sterling Fire, N. Y.....	262,197	24,524	11,596,372	15,610,291	12,717,172	54,702	49,730
Tradesmen's Fire, N. Y.....	504,554	83,097	20,312,832	30,611,793	24,837,321	145,525	125,726
Traders, Ill.....	882,818	221,157	21,988,758	40,151,466	21,615,339	97,528	205,442
Union, Pa.....	781,124	101,902	10,595,447	49,012,575	21,577,968	318,088	231,116
Washington Fire and Marine, Mass.....	904,191	355,839	14,215,172	30,492,364	19,788,628	165,278	164,586
Watertown Fire, N. Y.....	865,715	129,150	100,231,128	85,584,951	110,215,891	271,514	366,440
Westchester Fire, N. Y.....	791,160	159,998	69,936,952	62,962,650	72,681,223	292,651	315,628
Western Manufacturers' Mutual, Ill.....	³ 282,377	⁴ 21,998	10,500	2,508,410	2,362,695	.....	6,40
Williamsburg City, N. Y.....	947,614	449,571	60,844,124	67,147,413	64,791,402	217,957	220,976
Totals.....	\$104,801,733	\$33,135,171	\$4,459,231,739	\$5,295,619,502	\$4,884,208,625	\$23,574,330	\$23,475,469
Companies of Foreign Countries.							
British America, Canada.....	\$1,217,027	\$215,144	\$88,454,498	\$119,455,397	\$32,719,113	\$679,872	\$678,259
Commercial Union, G. B.....	1,735,368	904,465	161,955,597	198,475,441	171,672,252	719,517	703,718
Fire Ins. Association, G. B.....	1,326,062	289,430	.....	36,892,370	16,728,052	19,863	18,972
Guardian Fire and Life, G. B.....	910,398	716,566	26,353,744	53,454,642	39,962,682	139,889	143,942
Hamburg Bremen, Germany.....	872,705	600,753	39,074,139	53,799,868	46,169,159	261,795	263,914
Hamburg Magdeburg, Germany.....	458,080	306,684	17,139,344	27,773,807	21,023,200	.....	204,884
Imperial Fire, G. B.....	958,531	686,119	39,943,827	62,172,153	50,777,205	278,664	281,630
Lancashire, G. B.....	1,383,811	752,903	73,656,049	116,400,505	95,038,040	607,253	593,093
La Confiance, France.....	658,584	373,377	16,686,122	61,652,501	42,901,910	350,615	313,778
Liverpool and London and Globe, G. B.....	2,284,737	1,519,425	371,387,814	431,237,871	401,990,173	1,389,583	1,456,484
Lion Fire, G. B.....	370,312	341,486	.....	7,421,079	7,026,180	8,128	2,685
London Assurance, G. B.....	1,261,484	845,997	71,995,417	83,132,433	83,543,881	.....	337,655
London and Lancashire, G. B.....	407,324	514,843	56,944,008	120,892,638	82,399,508	538,255	523,534
Metropole, France.....	422,409	266,311	3,320,115	50,201,227	20,813,750	143,942	124,512
North British and Mercantile, G. B.....	1,883,835	1,108,886	150,675,172	199,846,715	164,967,385	633,604	670,735
Northern Assurance, G. B.....	817,937	545,526	39,248,949	62,172,153	50,777,205	278,664	274,995
Norwich Union, G. B.....	632,719	467,643	20,144,018	57,578,622	32,946,282	156,072	145,554
North German, Germany.....	86,702	251,780	18,262,151	29,827,440	22,313,173	177,315	189,430
Phoenix Assurance, G. B.....	642,187	393,058	8,652,247	67,181,663	48,016,555	.....	167,146
Queen, G. B.....	1,508,188	922,205	113,097,335	122,066,051	113,103,825	713,852	686,620

¹ Not including \$101,893 premium notes. ² Including \$101,893 premium notes. ³ Including \$265,224 deposit notes. ⁴ Not including \$165,21 deposit notes.

TABLE NO. VI.— *Assets, Surplus, Risks and Losses* — continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Net Asssts.	Surplus as regards policy holders.	Net risks in force Dec. 31, 1879.	Risks written during the year.	Net risks in force Dec. 31, 1880.	Losses incurred during the year.	Losses paid during the year.
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries — continued.</i>							
Reassurances Generale, France	372,673	274,806	420,258	43,065,647	16,043,488	187,753	170,542
Royal, G. B.	1,175,521	1,379,195	228,644,069	260,925,254	257,811,602	889,029	861,664
Scottish Union & National, G. B.	485,323	454,567	.....	7,631,259	7,165,972	2,490	851
Transatlantic, Germany	458,952	326,122	20,247,013	24,517,923	21,310,154	.....	171,822
Western Assurance, Canada	787,212	447,627	39,562,918	66,423,544	50,038,632	437,876	423,837
Totals	23,418,080	14,905,918	1,604,645,595	2,369,231,163	1,947,254,358	8,614,536	9,450,257
<i>Marine Companies,</i>							
Boston Marine, Mass.	1,341,421	400,306	7,990,454	61,310,501	8,136,663	576,899	436,313
Great Western, N. Y.	863,101	84,152	5,939,684	110,145,602	11,441,069	626,203	543,205
Orient Mutual, N. Y.	988,969	235,923	23,706,642	215,773,599	31,306,318	525,989	641,415
Totals	3,188,491	720,381	37,636,780	387,229,702	50,884,050	1,729,091	1,620,933

Assets, Surplus, Risks and Losses.

TABLE 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	\$50,583	\$59,199	\$18,713	\$29,641	31.61	58.59
Hekla Fire	52,649	75,012	21,788	47,000	29.04	89.27
Northwestern National.....	321,303	370,141	117,600	192,731	31.77	59.98
Totals	\$424,535	\$504,352	\$158,101	\$269,372	31.34	63.40
<i>Wisconsin Mutual Companies.</i>						
Germantown Farmers' Mutual.....	\$18,212	\$21,782	\$9,024	\$20,245	41.42	111.16
Herman Farmers' Mutual.	4,852	6,804	1,775	3,952	26.08	81.44
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual	251,360	285,326	84,183	149,870	29.50	56.64
Totals	\$274,424	\$313,912	\$94,982	\$165,067	30.25	60.15
<i>Companies of other States.</i>						
Aetna, Conn	\$2,194,474	\$2,542,126	\$641,169	\$1,239,452	25.22	56.48
Allemania Fire, Pa.....	120,005	134,648	41,926	66,872	31.13	55.72
Amazon, Ohio	126,626	149,040	58,155	99,767	40.36	78.78
American, Mass.....	110,215	131,597	32,136	70,925	24.42	64.35
American, Ill.....	519,135	571,642	245,104	201,393	42.87	38.79
American, N. J.....	183,958	269,467	75,943	76,849	28.18	41.71
American Central, Mo	406,716	444,540	152,663	243,384	34.03	59.84
American Fire, N. Y.....	162,818	213,177	72,675	56,708	34.09	34.82
American Fire, Pa	349,999	425,187	125,994	198,422	20.96	56.69
Atlantic Fire and Marine, R. I ..	62,046	76,160	29,551	38,246	38.80	61.64
Boylston Mutual, Mass	288,174	337,420	75,795	169,360	22.43	58.77
Buffalo, N. Y	142,374	183,353	45,953	123,822	25.06	90.48
Buffalo German, N. Y	276,285	312,696	95,241	144,043	20.45	52.21
Citizens, N. Y	266,183	374,463	113,914	145,449	37.04	54.64
Clinton, N. Y.....	152,240	173,560	68,723	75,573	39.59	49.64

Premiums, Income, Expenses and Losses.

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>						
Commerce, N. Y.....	\$83,142	\$101,984	\$37,949	\$40,975	37 21	49 28
Commercial Fire, N. Y.....	344,917	367,561	128,347	264,308	34 91	76 62
Commonwealth, Mass.....	266,121	299,760	95,594	169,094	31 89	63 54
Connecticut Fire, Conn.....	507,872	593,061	146,924	261,134	24 77	51 41
Continental, N. Y.....	1,759,601	1,946,192	687,428	801,703	35 32	45 50
Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.....	110,274	153,123	42,077	50,874	27 47	46 13
Dwelling House, Mass.....	28,866	48,545	23,668	7,722	48 74	26 71
Eliot, Mass.....	108,848	128,346	46,486	60,020	36 98	55 14
Equitable Fire and Marine, R. I.....	132,345	150,954	51,176	94,790	33 90	71 47
Exchange, N. Y.....	135,426	155,506	55,484	94,342	35 67	69 65
Fidelity and Casualty, N. Y.....	110,470	117,512	71,826	39,657	61 02	35 89
Fire Association, Pa.....	1,308,463	1,539,066	448,623	763,306	34 37	50 68
Firemen's Fund, Cal.....	510,238	552,180	190,693	273,692	34 53	53 62
Firemen's, N. J.....	182,707	253,135	58,390	81,653	23 06	44 62
Firemen's, Md.....	186,110	211,827	74,958	105,300	35 38	56 52
Firemen's Fire, Mass.....	114,139	152,594	47,142	75,669	30 89	66 28
Fire Ins. Co., County of Phil., Pa.....	17,580	33,251	9,093	12,764	27 31	72 60
Franklin Fire, Pa.....	527,333	701,392	278,628	325,476	30 97	61 69
German, Ills.....	356,999	394,394	155,320	115,052	39 38	32 50
German American, N. Y.....	1,159,909	1,278,418	397,662	504,338	38 92	46 94
Germania Fire, N. Y.....	758,402	856,317	352,727	291,750	41 19	38 46
Girard Fire and Marine, Pa.....	269,359	328,403	123,348	170,025	37 43	63 05
Glen's Fall, N. Y.....	299,953	343,299	91,048	186,906	28 93	62 31
Greenwich, N. Y.....	296,031	326,320	125,604	134,650	38 46	38 85
Hanover Fire, N. Y.....	735,874	809,581	296,739	314,632	36 65	42 75
Hartford Fire, Conn.....	1,595,142	1,775,902	489,911	328,975	27 56	51 94
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Ins. Co., Conn.....	206,233	217,362	162,869	21,222	74 96	10 50
Hoffman Fire, N. Y.....	143,712	162,241	64,685	87,202	39 86	61 01
Home, N. Y.....	2,524,140	2,808,736	940,433	1,301,712	33 48	51 56

Premiums, Income, Expenses and Losses.

Premiums, Income, Expenses and Losses.

Howard, N. Y.....	254,988	295,857	109,398	105,418	41 34	41 34
Ins. Co. of North America, Pa.....	3,671,756	3,980,680	180,356	2,541,191	22 11	68 93
Ins. Co. State of Penn., Pa.....	301,904	329,473	81,220	190,915	21 60	63 23
Irving, N. Y.....	73,184	83,585	27,335	39,258	32 56	53 63
Knickerbocker Fire, N. Y.....	90,284	120,790	51,218	68,236	42 43	75 51
Lamar, N. Y.....	178,756	201,434	65,960	163,842	32 74	91 67
Lorillard, N. Y.....	139,401	159,644	76,103	79,135	47 67	55 76
Lumbermen's, Pa.....	45,017	71,609	20,869	11,671	29 14	5 94
Manhattan, N. Y.....	662,295	685,573	213,851	455,621	31 16	63 79
Manufacturers and Merchants Mutual, Ill.....	11,117	11,117	1,040	.....	9 35	.....
Manufacturers Fire and Marine, Mass.....	658,608	708,601	161,442	432,064	22 87	65 60
Manufacturers and Builders Fire, N. Y.....	115,923	141,055	63,939	60,251	45 32	51 97
Mechanics and Traders, N. Y.....	181,701	213,269	58,685	120,696	45 32	64 64
Mercantile, Ohio.....	170,869	196,242	54,619	175,311	27 86	102 59
Merchants, N. J.....	337,768	383,981	132,513	188,823	34 06	5 89
Merchant's R. I.....	157,824	167,807	56,118	121,841	33 05	80 78
Mercantile Marine, Mass.....	185,217	220,612	53,553	121,507	24 29	65 60
Metropolitan Plate Glass, N. Y.....	57,632	63,038	29,875	18,258	47 39	31 67
Mississippi Valley Man'r. Mut., Ill.....	25,292	25,292	11,322	.....	44 76	.....
National Fire, N. Y.....	193,327	212,487	94,990	83,561	44 18	43 23
National Fire, Conn.....	276,879	351,145	83,987	157,014	23 88	56 70
Newark City, N. J.....	131,491	152,575	53,215	99,267	34 13	71 16
Newark Fire, N. J.....	238,465	279,020	88,912	171,667	31 87	72 03
New Hampshire, N. H.....	248,221	277,686	77,158	134,999	20 57	54 07
New York and Boston, N. Y.....	89,735	104,655	38,921	64,172	36 15	41 51
New York City, N. Y.....	203,231	219,821	89,484	130,208	40 70	64 14
New York Bowery, N. Y.....	212,438	243,341	68,834	119,484	28 25	56 24
Niagara Fire, N. Y.....	598,891	689,515	247,761	147,448	35 78	41 33
Northern, N. Y.....	187,725	213,556	66,317	137,608	32 62	73 30
Orient, Conn.....	243,805	292,524	87,331	150,310	29 85	60 41
Pacific Fire, N. Y.....	157,060	192,710	72,539	65,418	37 64	41 65
Pennsylvania Fire, Pa.....	601,409	703,133	220,393	345,695	31 33	57 48
Peoples, N. J.....	229,257	251,401	84,888	175,901	33 76	76 72
Peoples Fire, N. Y.....	66,785	82,554	27,497	46,955	33 30	70 33
Phenix, N. Y.....	2,182,977	2,284,016	789,982	1,418,887	34 48	64 99
Phoenix, Conn.....	1,460,537	1,531,252	441,986	762,774	28 85	54 46
Prescott, Mass.....	145,739	163,901	57,992	95,456	31 11	63 42
Providence Washington, R. I.....	487,849	513,758	126,619	306,839	24 64	62 89
Republic Fire, N. Y.....	142,420	173,339	74,523	78,891	42 99	55 39
Revere Fire, Mass.....	408,499	122,901	49,549	83,466	40 31	20 43

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>						
Rochester German, N. Y.....	\$235,551	\$260,952	\$76,005	\$133,227	29 12	56 55
St. Paul Fire and Marine, Minn.....	504,007	557,165	143,719	370,824	25 79	73 57
Security, Conn.....	237,868	253,668	69,893	204,819	27 55	86 10
Shoe and Leather, Mass.....	422,079	452,416	82,518	239,485	18 0	56 73
Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass.....	916,995	1,012,796	302,303	521,952	29 84	56 91
Standard Fire, N. Y.....	100,638	119,153	42,726	51,118	35 85	50 79
Star Fire, N. Y.....	388,498	421,666	167,612	173,485	39 74	44 65
Sterling Fire, N. Y.....	82,134	93,095	42,954	49,730	46 13	60 54
Tradesmen's Fire, N. Y.....	216,917	249,049	93,348	125,726	37 48	57 96
Traders', Ill.....	312,192	407,197	113,656	205,442	27 91	59 74
Union, Pa.....	462,129	492,355	112,585	231,116	22 84	50 01
Washington Fire and Marine, Mass.....	28,815	321,001	71,049	164,586	22 13	58 40
Watertown Fire, N. Y.....	771,544	804,993	283,076	366,440	35 16	47 79
Weschester Fire, N. Y.....	520,115	557,217	201,149	315,628	36 09	60 67
Western Manufacturers' Mutual, Ills.....	18,657	18,657	8,331	6,140	44 23	32 85
Williamsburg City, N. Y.....	427,009	472,088	188,720	220,976	39 97	51 79
Totals.....	\$41,540,856	\$46,677,786	\$13,543,209	\$23,575,513	29 01	56 72
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries.</i>						
British America, Canada.....	\$1,021,226	\$1,180,419	\$205,297	\$678,259	27 33	66 31
Commercial Union, G. B.....	1,294,795	1,352,278	374,755	703,715	27 71	56 66
Fire Insurance Association, G. B.....	129,091	389,162	59,574	18,972	15 30	14 33
Guardian Fire and Life, G. B.....	332,148	368,448	140,722	143,942	38 46	43 30
Hamburg Bremen, Germany.....	520,639	553,957	178,183	268,914	32 15	51 68
Hamburg Magdeburg, Germany.....	250,943	341,776	111,875	204,884	32 73	70 34
Imperial, G. B.....	505,884	554,364	152,363	281,630	27 48	53 68
Lancashire, G. B.....	937,109	937,109	303,716	598,096	32 40	63 82

Premiums, Income, Expenses and Losses.

Premiums, Income, Expenses and Losses.

La Confiance, France.....	550,569	571,249	150,710	313,778	24 63	56 99
Liverpool and London and Globe, G. B.....	2,664,243	2,242,639	829,824	1,456,484	37 46	54 67
Lion Fire, G. B.....	58,786	60,786	18,345	2,685	28 53	04 58
London Assurance, G. B.....	642,469	687,469	277,554	337,655	40 37	52 55
London and Lancashire, G. B.....	185,028	848,872	259,114	523,534	30 52	.....
Metropole, France.....	279,408	391,163	93,168	134,542	23 81	46 03
North British and Mercantile, G. B.....	1,198,830	1,275,408	357,920	670,735	39 94	55 93
Northern Assurance, G. B.....	505,834	536,808	144,413	274,995	26 91	54 35
Norwich Union, G. B.....	322,630	343,430	108,644	145,554	31 60	45 08
North German, Germany.....	270 511	301,235	109,277	189,430	36 26	70 00
Phoenix Assurance, G. B.....	454,785	480,288	137,715	167,146	28 67	36 75
Queen, G. B.....	976,594	1,061,149	284,937	686,620	26 85	70 30
Reassurances Generale, France.....	274,881	290,176	87,967	170,542	30 31	62 04
Royal, G. B.....	1,727,264	1,842,452	560,384	861,664	30 41	49 88
Scottish Union and National, G. B.....	60,948	64,898	18,984	851	29 25	01 39
Transatlantic, Germany.....	252,254	271,504	93,428	171,822	34 40	68 11
Western Assurance, Canada.....	662,902	639,650	196,403	423,837	28 47	63 93
Totals	\$16,742,824	\$18,036,619	\$5,335,372	\$9,430,298	29 58	56 32
Marine Companies.						
Boston Marine, Mass.....	726,318	764,797	130,391	436,313	17 04	60 07
Great Western, N. Y.....	731,108	763,581	94,129	543,205	12 32	72 37
Orient Mutual, N. Y....	801,740	842,684	155,435	641,415	19 93	80 02
Tota's	\$2,259,166	\$2,371,062	\$359,955	\$1,620,933	15 18	71 75

TABLE No. VIII.— SHOWING THE 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	371,960	161,517	Clinton Fire, N. Y.	2,511,662	1,129,554
Hekla Fire	323,620	149,310	Commerce, N. Y.	3,115,789	2,148,772
Northwestern National	4,009,351	2,260,680	Commercial Fire, N. Y.	4,222,937	2,366,625
Totals	4,704,931	2,571,507	Commonwealth, Mass.	1,215,150	515,106
<i>Wisconsin Mutual Companies.</i>			Connecticut Fire, Conn.	3,289,528	1,598,995
Germantown Farmers Mutual			Continental, N. Y.	22,287,238	11,745,768
Herman Farmers Mutual	60,548	29,926	Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.	2,423,360	1,348,866
Milwaukee Mechanics Mutual	2,725,983	1,270,614	Dwelling House, Mass.	266,610	47,296
Totals	2,786,531	1,300,540	Eliot, Mass.	781,786	291,751
<i>Companies of Other States.</i>			Equitable Fire and Marine, R. I.	1,743,096	1,288,853
Ætna, Conn.	84,889,495	52,301,525	Exchange Fire, N. Y.	2,609,468	1,598,030
Allemania, Pa.	2,175,097	1,046,238	Fidelity and Casualty, N. Y.	260,490	73,840
Amazon, Ohio.	4,937,213	2,815,626	Fire Association, Pa.	11,294,496	4,998,591
American, Mass.	7,547,400	5,608,000	Firemans Fund, Cal.	6,523,478	4,213,749
American, Ill.	5,400,002	2,215,323	Firemens, N. J.	2,896,693	935,342
American, N. J.	3,174,582	816,975	Firemens, Md.	5,053,355	2,383,669
American Central, Mo.	5,910,840	3,282,362	Firemens Fire, Mass.	1,142,392	466,942
American Fire, N. Y.	3,531,278	1,030,454	Fire Ins. Co. of the county of Phila. Pa. .	388,119	206,583
American Fire, Pa.	6,926,287	4,393,442	Franklin Fire, Pa.	21,218,967	11,782,042
Atlantic Fire and Marine, R. I.	3,088,705	2,355,718	German, Ill.	1,763,114	550,184
Boyls'on Mutual, Mass.	2,718,229	1,482,715	German American, N. Y.	8,626,196	3,687,410
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,044,317	709,468	Germania Fire, N. Y.	12,141,399	5,543,151
Buffalo German, N. Y.	2,265,503	975,168	Girard Fire and Marine, Pa.	5,027,813	2,242,399
Citizens, N. Y.	6,126,687	2,683,181	Glens Falls, N. Y.	4,194,377	2,388,264
			Greenwich, N. Y.	3,606,104	1,513,820
			Hanover Fire, N. Y.	10,788,387	5,442,393
			Hartford Fire, Conn.	37,262,184	23,720,758
			Hart. Steam Boiler Insp. and Ins. Co. Conn.	1,823,734	129,389
			Hoffman Fire, N. Y.	2,270,762	1,429,404

Premiums Received and Losses Paid.

Premiums Received and Losses Paid.

Home N. Y.....	50,931,551	31,282,295
Howard, N. Y.....	6,872,542	4,554,148
Insurance Co. of North America, Pa.....	57,239,272	41,976,290
Insurance Co. of the State of Penna., Pa.....	16,065,351	13,544,827
Irving, N. Y.....	785,031	460,519
Knickerbocker Fire, N. Y.....	2,289,247	811,620
Lamar, N. Y.....	1,630,034	970,068
Lorillard, N. Y.....	1,463,811	654,718
Lumbermen's, Pa.....	238,493	54,205
Manhattan Fire, N. Y.....	4,911,128	3,335,606
Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Mutual, Ill.....	54,591	.....
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine, Mass.....	4,270,296	2,289,739
Manufacturers' and Builders' Fire N. Y.....	938,868	220,609
Mechanics' and Traders' Fire, N. Y.....	3,796,496	2,198,111
Mercantile, Ohio.....	1,569,287	886,654
Mercantile Marine, Mass.....	5,153,761	3,968,319
Merchants, N. J.....	3,899,716	1,617,003
Merchants, R. I.....	4,251,386	2,982,197
Metropolitan Plate Glass, N. Y.....	337,958	95,468
Mississippi Valley Manufacturers' Mut., Ill.....	25,387	.....
National Fire, Conn.....	3,035,182	1,400,966
National Fire, N. Y.....	3,091,649	1,498,587
Newark City, N. J.....	1,344,909	600,001
Newark Fire, N. J.....	1,968,773	644,310
New Hampshire Fire, N. H.....	1,560,137	778,602
New York and Boston, N. Y.....	212,849	131,286
New York City, N. Y.....	1,181,093	634,829
New York Bowery Fire, N. Y.....	4,780,980	1,742,726
Niagara Fire, N. Y.....	11,799,796	6,575,965
Northern, N. Y.....	1,426,087	927,766
Orient, Conn.....	2,860,732	1,483,736
Pacific Fire, N. Y.....	3,432,249	1,502,000
Pennsylvania Fire, Pa.....	8,531,245	5,868,390
People's, N. J.....	2,610,150	1,297,165
People's Fire, N. Y.....	1,797,723	898,569
Phenix, N. Y.....	31,956,424	16,974,231
Phoenix, Conn.....	24,314,483	14,481,392
Prescott, Mass.....	1,166,990	522,016
Providence Washington, R. I.....	.....	.....
Republic Fire, N. Y.....	5,677,159	3,262,218

Revere Fire, Mass.....	555,568	246,413
Rochester German, N. Y.....	1,544,271	723,389
Saint Paul Fire and Marine, Minn.....	4,815,231	3,228,780
Security, Conn.....	2,719,097	1,952,264
Shoe and Leather, Mass.....	2,174,102	961,076
Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass.....	12,078,410	7,945,374
Standard Fire, N. Y.....	2,315,544	1,328,126
Star Fire, N. Y.....	2,739,643	1,436,454
Sterling Fire, N. Y.....	1,026,339	437,199
Tradesmen's Fire, N. Y.....	3,005,643	1,806,733
Traders, Ill.....	2,977,290	1,648,218
Union, Pa.....	14,428,171	10,564,969
Washington Fire and Marine, Mass.....	2,220,256	1,198,740
Watertown Fire, N. Y.....	3,956,834	1,867,980
Westchester Fire, N. Y.....	7,151,631	3,990,526
Western Manufacturer's Mutual, Ill.....	.....	.....
Williamsburg City Fire, N. Y.....	6,421,001	3,374,469
Totals.....	\$668,146,258	\$393,301,400
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries.</i>		
British America Assurance Co., Can.....	\$8,954,381	\$5,578,612
Commercial Union Assurance Co., G. B.....	7,536,467	4,184,006
Fire Insurance Association, G. B.....	137,818	19,868
Guardian Fire and Life, G. B.....	1,593,508	487,990
Hamburg Bremen Fire, Germany.....	.....	1,900,000
Hamburg Magdeburg Fire, Germany.....	.....	.....
Imperial Fire, G. B.....	7,939,400	5,423,367
Lancaster, G. B.....	5,258,050	2,926,156
La Confiance, France.....	771,014	346,620
Liverpool and London and Globe, G. B.....	46,197,992	27,447,724
Lion Fire, G. B.....	58,786	2,685
London Assurance Corporation, G. B.....	.....	.....
London and Lancashire Fire, G. B.....	1,236,373	627,83
Metropole, France.....	295,542	137,542
North British and Mercantile, G. B.....	16,571,550	11,119,098
Northern Assurance Co. G. B.....	2,039,399	974,222
Norwich Union Fire, G. B.....	507,986	171,697
North German Fire, Germany.....	.....	486,636

TABLE NO. VIII.— *Premiums Received and Losses Paid* — continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	
Phoenix Assurance Co., G. B.....	\$493,598	\$173,902	<i>Marine Companies.</i>			
Queen, G. B.	10,399,833	6,352,452				
Reassurances Generales, France.....	274,881	170,542				
Royal, G. B.....						
Scottish Union and National, G. B.....	6,094,802	85,151				
Transatlantic Fire, Germany.....				Boston Marine, Mass.....	\$5,472,350	\$3,036,900
Western Assurance Co., Canada				Great Western, N. Y.....	36,502,981	25,169,374
			Orient Mutual, N. Y.....	22,777,915	12,019,211	
Totals	\$116,461,380	\$67,615,906	Totals	\$64,753,306	\$40,225,515	

Premiums Received and Losses paid.

TABLE NO. IX.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FOR THE YEARS 1878, 1879 AND 1880.

NAME OF COMPANY.	1878.		1879.		1880.	
	Assets.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Liabilities.
<i>Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.</i>						
Concordia Fire	\$127,618	\$47,815	\$143,432	\$53,198	\$160,287	\$57,072
Hekla Fire.....	254,395	55,651	289,209	55,365	278,651	49,497
Northwestern National.....	921,777	178,844	954,249	208,148	1,007,193	199,512
Totals.....	\$1,303,890	\$282,340	\$1,386,890	\$316,711	\$1,445,531	\$306,081
<i>Wisconsin Mutual Companies.</i>						
Germantown Farmers' Mutual.....	\$101,471	\$61,612	\$85,620	\$50,815	\$147,820	\$38,443
Herman Farmers' Mutual.....	66,199	12,449	62,112	9,247	66,853	11,937
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	717,326	219,837	702,523	212,895	733,149	227,937
Totals.....	\$884,996	\$293,878	\$850,255	\$272,957	\$947,822	\$278,317
<i>Companies of other States.</i>						
Ætna, Conn.....	\$6,914,148	\$1,868,689	\$7,078,224	\$1,742,258	\$7,424,073	\$1,694,801
Allemania, Pa.....	296,319	254,512	300,566	50,396	309,780	63,681
Amazon, Ohio... ..	609,352	97,175	575,598	107,893	573,993	100,413
American, Mass.....	.....	.....	525,011	87,389	551,761	96,617
American, Ill.....	912,764	410,377	880,074	381,131	884,659	264,553
American, N. J.....	.....	.....	1,453,588	135,179	1,488,050	129,082
American Central, Mo.....	802,114	268,812	781,382	250,793	86,105	265,810
American Fire, N. Y.....	970,394	75,846	972,000	96,129	1,044,604	109,640
American Fire, Pa	1,364,716	448,702	1,463,607	474,798	1,545,887	504,946
Atlantic Fire and Marine, R. I.....	254,022	48,140	255,036	40,291	260,417	42,516
Boylston Mutual, Mass.....	902,624	210,508	928,659	191,966	970,257	187,757
Buffalo, N. Y.....	296,017	51,381	266,136	45,163	259,007	52,507
Buffalo German, N. Y.....	754,406	134,318	781,062	160,039	825,432	181,361

Assets and Liabilities.

TABLE No. IX.—*Assets and Liabilities for the Years 1878, 1879 and 1880.*—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	1878.		1879.		1880.	
	Assets.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Liabilities.
<i>Companies of other States — continued.</i>						
Citizens, N. Y.	\$943,645	\$139,876	\$445,978	\$159,398	\$967,899	\$174,289
Clinton Fire, N. Y.	452,323	52,304	455,578	75,322	465,633	83,388
Commerce, N. Y.	411,406	47,601	401,814	48,610	429,014	55,937
Commercial Fire, N. Y.	510,630	140,116	513,544	201,143	539,711	234,112
Commonwealth, Mass.	654,791	141,544	701,599	170,606	721,048	196,150
Connecticut Fire, Conn.	1,411,165	260,221	1,483,480	273,817	1,636,382	348,659
Continental, N. Y.	3,327,771	1,289,349	3,478,188	1,372,869	3,888,719	1,632,583
Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.	512,892	61,947	545,768	63,085	580,451	71,160
Dwelling House, Mass.			373,202	60,522	379,140	61,991
Eliot, Mass.	391,811	54,092	411,221	71,619	433,968	77,930
Equitable Fire and Marine, R. I.	334,274	65,409	352,638	71,979	349,271	78,003
Exchange Fire, N. Y.			370,375	76,780	351,508	65,907
Fidelity and Casualty, N. Y.			149,045	38,678	174,776	63,947
Fire Association, Penn.	3,779,806	2,306,730	4,165,717	2,518,971	4,312,270	2,601,108
Fireman's Fund, Cal.	761,221	317,233	742,013	307,592	1,160,017	348,043
Firemen's, Md.			545,033	68,764	572,338	118,202
Firemen's, N. J.	1,104,139	117,620	1,150,106	112,534	1,208,800	114,213
Firemen's Fire, Mass.	721,427	106,184	746,797	123,909	765,006	117,115
Fire Ins. Co. of the County of Phila., Pa.					386,09	85,764
Franklin Fire, Pa.	3,363,218	2,002,742	3,262,627	1,899,080	3,219,557	1,876,442
German, Ill.	490,376	151,239	586,282	210,904	746,407	302,718
German American, N. Y.	2,471,780	656,732	2,619,368	743,702	3,094,029	881,938
Germania Fire, N. Y.	1,678,828	424,405	1,666,831	414,076	2,365,293	523,206
Girard Fire and Marine, Pa.	1,131,838	302,467	1,161,633	303,711	1,153,764	306,377
Glens Falls, N. Y.	900,835	285,494	966,597	313,380	1,034,165	309,154
Greenwich, N. Y.	665,774	121,473	680,905	137,155	748,933	214,476
Hanover Fire, N. Y.	1,633,796	509,897	1,650,700	464,755	1,900,082	569,455
Hartford Fire, Conn.	3,358,687	1,247,131	3,456,020	1,270,621	3,761,379	1,333,441
Hartford Steam Boiler Insp. and Ins. Co., Conn.	295,959	82,204	314,459	93,384	336,169	109,660
Hoffman Fire, N. Y.	366,425	87,578	338,778	84,242	340,054	96,926

Assets and Liabilities.

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Home, N. Y.....	6,390,352	2,026,863	6,410,988	2,090,202	6,860,505	2,221,259
Howard, N. Y.....	759,488	124,310	746,404	129,589	812,783	163,974
Insurance Co. of North America, Pa.....	6,552,008	1,953,594	6,591,740	2,177,278	7,300,936	2,845,948
Insurance Co. of the State of Penna., Pa.....	639,451	224,708	662,137	237,686	700,461	260,835
Irving, N. Y.....	274,481	42,113	247,821	41,333	257,834	38,668
INS. Knickerbocker Fire, N. Y.....	354,854	46,969	335,005	50,067	320,076	37,779
Lamar, N. Y.....	402,593	86,120	379,216	81,535	329,789	99,099
Lorillard, N. Y.....	433,638	62,096	413,076	81,732	402,940	92,371
Lumbermen's, Pa.....	826,180	334,788	729,428	340,802	514,100	137,859
Manhattan Fire, N. Y.....	444,766	42,484	459,746	76,836	741,542	369,307
Manufacturers' and Builders' Fire, N. Y.....	1,143,188	394,555	1,160,805	407,721	468,659	76,046
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine, Mass.....	570,085	88,448	510,245	72,078	1,271,769	443,190
Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Mutual, Ill.....	384,147	68,376	422,471	81,206	110,077	709
Mechanics' and Traders' Fire, N. Y.....	700,011	110,331	732,856	131,593	537,029	101,825
Mercantile, Ohio.....	1,087,336	254,570	1,087,877	268,242	405,208	85,528
Mercantile Marine, Mass.....	365,773	93,113	381,454	95,514	753,630	141,276
Merchants, N. J.....					1,097,449	257,514
Merchants, R. I.....					385,976	99,965
Metropolitan Plate Glass, N. Y.....					152,811	31,270
Mississippi Valley Manufacturers' Mut., Ill.....					212,660	1,500
National Fire, Conn.....	1,104,005	185,393	1,140,057	155,753	1,228,509	208,259
National Fire, N. Y.....	410,733	86,402	388,758	87,244	433,081	111,535
Newark City, N. J.....	740,113	123,581	308,756	82,651	309,345	95,173
Newark Fire, N. J.....	507,616	129,937	760,457	157,892	766,194	180,519
New Hampshire Fire, N. H.....	244,530	17,958	537,803	140,690	585,334	164,061
New York and Boston, N. Y.....	429,630	44,570	242,808	23,739	242,495	42,174
New York City, N. Y.....	1,329,650	374,638	400,054	98,986	424,341	107,219
New York Bowery Fire, N. Y.....	410,466	107,339	792,823	106,247	888,420	140,843
Niagara Fire, N. Y.....	787,541	158,888	1,351,776	334,139	1,557,486	439,128
Northern, N. Y.....	410,466	107,339	405,511	113,197	364,889	113,657
Orient, Conn.....			809,020	162,721	853,581	170,969
Pacific Fire, N. Y.....			684,328	85,275	722,319	93,645
Pennsylvania Fire, Pa.....	1,855,238	785,025	2,011,112	804,088	2,131,038	846,169
People's, N. J.....	503,040	144,832	501,455	145,326	475,978	114,446
People's Fire, N. Y.....					345,842	49,144
Phenix, N. Y.....	2,735,654	1,004,331	2,532,669	1,011,553	2,538,258	1,136,775
Phoenix, Conn.....	2,624,082	867,552	2,733,341	858,836	3,072,163	975,748
Prescott, Mass.....	384,261	107,972	402,362	113,437	429,193	117,454
Providence Washington, R. I.....	615,207	185,285	664,823	191,695	759,531	266,485

Assets and Liabilities.

¹ Not including \$43,673 mutual notes.

² Not including \$101,894 premium notes and \$1,380 office furniture, fixtures, etc.

TABLE No. IX.— *Assets and Liabilities for the years 1878, 1879 and 1880* — continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	1878.		1879.		1880.	
	Assets.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Liabilities.
<i>Companies of other States — continued.</i>						
Republic Fire, N. Y			\$423,365	\$94,244	\$440,547	\$102,742
Revere Fire, Mass	\$274,553	\$67,908	285,690	76,047	282,597	71,250
Rochester German, N. Y.....	409,620	94,072	437,265	117,192	468,983	145,474
St. Paul Fire and Marine, Minn.....	841,900	278,160	857,681	291,306	854,305	295,822
Security, Conn.....	369,267	135,050	336,167	123,843	319,763	96,877
Shoe and Leather, Mass.....	671,568	200,579	752,328	231,596	859,939	272,690
Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass	1,760,620	632,626	1,858,477	664,143	2,082,535	720,637
Standard Fire, N. Y.....	425,197	50,186	426,948	57,857	436,736	61,592
Star Fire, N. Y.....	600,567	129,249	585,510	163,918	864,399	255,596
Sterling Fire, N. Y.....			274,033	45,513	275,953	51,428
Traders', Ill.....	822,136	159,496	853,183	221,766	942,013	220,955
Tradesmen's Fire, N. Y.....			509,297	106,907	544,441	161,344
Union, Pa.....	366,593	122,397	407,222	159,220	871,797	269,895
Washington Fire and Marine, Mass.....	774,214	149,419	845,760	172,067	936,865	181,025
Watertown Fire, N. Y.....	764,816	482,338	778,304	467,678	908,438	579,288
Weschester Fire, N. Y.....	832,766	357,146	831,121	409,618	850,722	399,724
Western Manufacturers' Mutual, Ills					121,414	4,845
Williamsburg City Fire, N. Y.....	930,708	230,391	1,019,553	325,857	1,010,835	311,264
Totals.....	\$91,664,964	\$28,203,206	\$100,215,494	\$30,298,718	\$106,959,784	\$33,955,046
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries.</i>						
British America, Canada.....	\$1,175,949	\$491,122	\$1,343,908	\$652,288	\$1,439,866	\$724,517
Commercial Union, G. B.....	1,491,046	581,393	1,653,390	881,087	1,885,329	930,864
Fire Insurance Association, G. B.....					1,349,943	60,512
Guardian Fire and Life, G. B.....					944,711	228,194
Hamburg Bremen Fire, Germany.....	778,954	230,593	780,408	255,264	905,101	304,348
Hamburg Magdeburg Fire, Germany.....	320,113	14,380	449,539	145,332	489,315	182,631
Imperial Fire, G. B.....	899,637	237,589	928,900	261,764	996,201	310,082

Assets and Liabilities.

Assets and Liabilities.

Lancashire, G. B	826,305	435,990	878,899	510,313	1,509,362	756,459
La Confiance, France			586,634	131,606	728,458	355,080
Lion Fire, G. B.					375,754	35,268
Liverpool and London and Globe, G. B.	4,301,897	2,430,555	4,376,961	2,569,915	4,462,065	2,647,030
London Assurance Corporation, G. B.	1,123,162	320,055	1,157,774	366,885	1,287,502	441,505
London and Lancashire Fire, G. B.			775,003	308,663	1,014,969	500,126
Metropole, France			253,191	33,329	450,647	183,735
North British and Mercantile, G. B.	1,782,863	821,712	1,864,598	855,080	1,958,089	849,203
Northern Assurance Corporation, G. B.	671,910	226,085	754,846	256,309	855,609	310,082
North German Fire, Germany	357,604	93,566	391,430	140,177	400,969	149,189
Norwich Union Fire, G. B.			574,701	99,040	652,207	184,563
Phoenix Assurance Co., G. B.			451,742	42,310	688,557	295,498
Queen, G. B.	1,634,791	619,109	1,635,027	662,520	1,631,345	709,139
Reassurances Generales, France					399,583	124,776
Royal, G. B.	2,728,490	1,469,244	2,703,954	1,479,008	3,031,402	1,319,195
Scottish Union and National, G. B.					487,461	32,894
Transatlantic Fire, Germany	325,449	98,835	430,223	117,113	476,803	148,681
Western Assurance Co., Canada	1,252,282	479,001	1,352,176	601,634	865,944	418,317
Totals	\$19,672,162	\$8,549,179	\$23,343,304	\$10,372,037	\$29,236,438	\$12,599,616
<i>Marine Companies.</i>						
Boston Marine, Mass.					\$1,453,873	\$583,567
Great Western, N. Y.			926,637	211,088	1,033,316	287,083
Orient Mutual, N. Y.	1,046,428	243,711	1,120,043	294,034	1,125,470	296,018
Totals	\$1,046,428	\$243,711	\$2,046,680	\$505,123	\$3,642,659	\$1,166,668

¹ Not including \$265,224 deposit notes, and \$584, office furniture and fixtures.

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	\$4,352,094	\$54,113	\$29,641	\$23,141
Hekia Fire	2,656,694	37,845	21,116	19,896
Northwestern National	4,752,693	54,580	25,606	23,091
Totals	\$11,761,481	\$146,538	\$76,363	\$71,128
<i>Wisconsin Mutual Companies.</i>				
Germantown Farmers'	\$1,446,877	\$21,839	\$20,245	\$17,930
Herman Farmers'	731,079	5,089	3,952	4,996
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual	8,445,260	115,859	60,490	61,772
Totals	\$10,623,216	\$142,778	\$84,687	\$84,698
<i>Companies of other States.</i>				
Etna, Conn.	\$3,629,971	\$43,183	\$31,959	\$22,463
Allemania, Pa.	460,378	5,596	4,571	3,698
Amazon, Ohio.	379,932	5,524	2,393	4,564
American, Mass.	29,750	346		
American, Ill.	9,786,996	57,559	39,720	34,705
American, N. J.	315,825	3,171		
American Central, Mo.	460,60	7,942	7,575	7,735
American Fire, N. Y.	262,045	2,382	2,106	
American Fire, Pa.	1,418,491	19,988	8,168	7,027
Atlantic Fire and Marine, R. I.	166,403	1,977	2,743	2,099
Boylston Mutual, Mass.	266,265	3,519	4,250	4,250
Buffalo, N. Y.	439,926	4,448	821	967
Buffalo German, N. Y.	760,813	8,615	2,097	2,107
Citizen, N. Y.	334,698	2,823	792	42
Clinton Fire, N. Y.	187,150	2,250	1,284	1,284
Commerce, N. Y.	110,370	1,104	752	
Commercial Fire, N. Y.	576,400	7,537	8,856	8,856
Commonwealth, Mass.	547,311	7,884	2,900	3,537
Connecticut Fire, Conn.	998,700	10,297	6,738	3,366
Continental, N. Y.	11,315,587	81,986	58,041	49,858
Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.	354,726	3,662		
Dwelling House, Mass.	32,150	263	1,175	1,175
Ellot, Mass.	278,003	3,555	2,360	1,360
Equitable Fire and Marine, R. I.	187,403	2,102	2,791	2,347
Exchange Fire, N. Y.	55,428	638	24	24
Fidelity and Casualty, N. Y.	121,925	684		10
Fire Association, Penn.	2,812,064	41,529	13,412	11,788
Fireman's Fund, Cal.	1,008,195	11,879	5,850	6,102
Firemen's, Md.	301,579	5,127	41	2,216
Firemen's, N. J.	376,200	3,698	2,521	2,500
Firemen's Fire, Mass.	287,487	3,597	2,393	1,333
Fire Ins. Co. of the County of Phila., Pa.	796,760	10,203	7,412	7,413
Franklin Fire, Pa.	1,149,581	16,120	6,603	5,514
German, Ill.	2,647,923	36,910	20,119	15,621
German American, N. Y.				
Germania Fire, N. Y.	1,405,453	20,749	12,170	10,528
Girard Fire and Marine, Pa.	1,085,740	11,217	8,439	7,411
Glens Falls, N. Y.	642,633	6,085	6,061	2,156
Greenwich, N. Y.	960,856	3,074	2,213	2,213
Hanover Fire, N. Y.	1,405,453	20,749	12,170	10,428

TABLE NO. X.—*Business in Wisconsin.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	Risks written.	Premiums received.	Losses.	
			Paid.	Incurred.
<i>Companies of Other States—con.</i>				
Hartford Fire, Conn.	\$5,280,728	\$61,104	\$23,189	\$28,294
Hart. Steam Boiler Insp. and Ins. Co., Conn.	476,700	4,299		16
Hoffman Fire, N. Y.	163,761	1,995	16	167
Home, N. Y.	7,063,293	91,966	66,777	53,987
Howard, N. Y.	435,586	4,852	943	343
Ins. Co. of North America, Pa.	5,799,704	91,964	48,249	51,539
Ins. Co. State of Penn., Pa.	400,060	3,940	3,503	3,503
Irving, N. Y.	260,455	3,148		
Knickerbocker Fire, N. Y.	55,428	638	24	24
Lamar, N. Y.	294,611	4,044	2,257	1,961
Lorillard, N. Y.	654,291	7,068	2,285	2,285
Lumbermen's, Pa.				
Manhattan, N. Y.	2,068,009	11,853	9,377	9,377
Manufacturers and Builders Fire, N. Y.	55,423	638	24	24
Manufacturers Fire and Marine, Mass.	926,590	10,773	919	3,479
Manufacturers and Merchants Mutual, Ill.				
Mechanics and Traders, N. Y.	3,569,445	13,729		
Mercantile, Ohio.	351,401	4,584	3,474	4,125
Mercantile Marine, Mass.	353,870	4,665	4,895	2,515
Merchants, N. J.	685,735	7,702	2,546	1,042
Merchants, R. I.	166,403	1,977	2,743	2,299
Metropolitan Plate Glass, N. Y.				
Mississippi Valley Man't. Mut., Ill.	254,500	5,950		
National Fire, Conn.	603,080	7,606	18,291	14,581
National Fire, N. Y.	449,100	6,637	3,050	950
Newark City, N. J.	178,665	3,474	491	491
Newark Fire, N. J.	459,367	7,344	5,003	4,121
New Hampshire, N. H.	313,347	6,190	3,838	3,058
New York and Boston, N. Y.	160,285	1,734	1,569	1,569
New York Bowery, N. Y.	229,067	2,256	3,327	3,327
New York City, N. Y.	314,165	4,592	2,809	3,760
Niagara Fire, N. Y.	1,054,102	13,251	5,210	4,607
Northern, N. Y.	380,034	6,399	6,945	7,045
Orient, Conn.	888,403	9,430	7,021	6,827
Pacific Fire, N. Y.	229,067	2,256	3,327	
Pennsylvania Fire, Pa.	1,981,693	35,521	23,110	31,177
Peoples, N. J.	374,969	5,745	3,934	2,324
Peoples Fire, N. Y.				
Phenix, N. Y.	4,139,367	52,369	42,140	43,504
Phoenix, Conn.	2,971,156	37,741	26,045	23,373
Proscott, Mass.	223,600	2,609	1,182	431
Providence Washington, R. I.	774,110	5,253	5,893	5,565
Republic Fire, N. Y.	224,747	2,211		2,000
Revere Fire, Mass.	250,138	4,405	5,467	3,114
Rochester German, N. Y.	691,316	9,165	7,794	7,794
Saint Paul Fire and Marine, Minn.	5,053,378	42,109	36,054	27,589
Security, Conn.	778,955	5,006	6,924	3,933
Shoe and Leather, Mass.	283,675	3,159	2,008	2,008
Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass.	1,654,155	25,093	16,578	16,192
Standard Fire, N. Y.	270,050	2,189	101	100
Star Fire, N. Y.	424,963	5,210	2,968	4,251
Sterling Fire, N. Y.	55,428	638	24	24
Traders, Ill.	881,668	9,989	10,325	11,368
Tradesmen's Fire, N. Y.	299,097	3,472	969	969
Union, Pa.	435,117	4,506	1,093	1,093
Washington Fire and Marine, Mass.	262,337	3,417	1,640	626
Watertown Fire, N. Y.	2,680,000	26,837	13,034	9,741
Westchester Fire, N. Y.	2,460,730	21,147	19,713	18,755
Western Manufacturer's Mutual, Ill.				
Williamsburg City Fire, N. Y.	394,335	3,697	1	1
Totals	\$109,781,734	\$1,198,363	\$574,762	\$637,065

¹ Not including Marine business in Wisconsin.

TABLE NO. X.—*Business in Wisconsin*

NAME OF COMPANY.	Risks written.	Premiums received.	Losses.	
			Paid.	Incurred.
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries.</i>				
British America, Canada.....	\$1,291,025	\$19,397	\$21,212	\$19,945
Commercial Union, G. B.....		17,316	12,722	6,268
Fire Ins. Association, G. B.....				
Guardian Fire and Life, G. B.....				
Hamburg Bremen, Germany.....	726,340	8,599	5,588	4,088
Hamburg Magdeburg, Germany.....	586,973	10,756	9,314	8,206
Imperial Fire, G. B.....	842,135	10,765	8,461	4,806
La Confiance, France.....	507,198	5,692	1,555	1,750
Lancashire, G. B.....	4,228,420	19,130	12,681	12,597
Lion Fire, G. B.....	36,275	433		
Liverpool and London and Globe, G. B.....	7,339,760	28,510	17,471	7,016
London Assurance, G. B.....	1,035,135	13,121	4,854	3,506
London and Lancashire, G. B.....	375,460	3,847	9,500	9,500
Metropole, France.....	552,451	8,621	200	1,174
North British and Mercantile, G. B.....	2,687,121	35,384	29,064	22,218
Northern Assurance, G. B.....	842,135	10,765	8,461	4,806
North German, Germany.....	354,638	5,325	4,707	4,199
Norwich Union, G. B.....	407,020	4,628	1,750	2,650
Phoenix Assurance, G. B.....	447,371	4,117		
Queen, G. B.....	1,614,388	19,817	19,754	17,915
Reassurances Generale, France.....	77,950	1,173	3,787	3,787
Royal, G. B.....	1,929,911	21,845	9,555	7,349
Scottish Union & National, G. B.....	124,000	1,083		
Transatlantic, Germany.....	225,950	2,462	3,430	1,622
Western Assurance, Canada.....	978,263	24,011	16,941	20,168
Totals.....	\$27,199,926	\$276,797	\$200,902	\$113,570
<i>Marine Companies.</i>				
Boston Marine, Mass.....				
Great Western, N. Y.....	\$2,350,003	\$8,602	\$25,827	
Orient Mutual, N. Y.....	726,343	3,875	5,303	\$9,115
Totals.....	\$3,076,346	\$11,877	\$31, 30	\$9,115

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.....	\$1,087 88
Hekla Fire.....	563 80
Northwestern National.....	1,046 81
Totals.....	<u>\$2,697 49</u>

Wisconsin Mutual Companies.

Germantown Farmers' Mutual.....	389 00
Herman Farmers' Mutual.....	89 97
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	1,687 07
Totals.....	<u>\$2,116 04</u>

Companies of other States.

Ætna, Conn.....	863 67
Allemania, Pa.....	111 92
Amazoc, Ohio.....	110 48
American, Mass.....	6 92
American, Ill.....	575 63
American, N. J.....	63 43
American Central, Mo.....	158 86
American Fire, N. Y.....	47 65
American Fire, Pa.....	399 76
Atlantic Fire and Marine, R. I.....	39 55
Boys'on Mutual, Mass.....	70 39
Buffalo, N. Y.....	88 96
Buffalo German, N. Y.....	172 30
Citizens', N. Y.....	56 46
Clinton Fire, N. Y.....	45 00
Commerce, N. Y.....	22 08
Commercial Fire, N. Y.....	150 74
Commonwealth, Mass.....	157 68
Connecticut Fire, Conn.....	205 95
Continental, N. Y.....	1,639 72
Detroit Fire and Marine, Mich.....	73 24
Dwelling House, Mass.....	5 26
Eliot, Mass.....	71 11
Equitable Fire and Marine, R. I.....	42 04
Exchange Fire, N. Y.....	12 76
Fidelity and Casualty, N. Y.....	11 50
Fire Association, Pa.....	830 58
Fireman's Fund, Cal.....	237 59
Firemen's, Md.....	102 55
Firemen's, N. J.....	73 96
Firemen's Fire, Mass.....	71 95
Fire Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia, Pa.....	204 06
Franklin Fire, Pa.....	232 40
German, Ill.....	738 20
German American, N. Y.....	
Germania Fire, N. Y.....	414 99
Girard Fire and Marine, Pa.....	294 35
Glens Falls, N. Y.....	121 72
Greenwich, N. Y.....	61 49
Hanover Fire, N. Y.....	414 99

TABLE NO. XI — *Amount of State Tax Paid.**Companies of other States — continued.*

Hartford Fire, Conn.....	1,282 09
Hartford Steam Boiler Insp. and Ins. Co., Conn.....	105 98
Hoffman Fire, N. Y.....	39 90
Home, N. Y.....	1,839 34
Howard, N. Y.....	97 05
Ins. Co. North America, Pa.....	1,839 28
Ins. Co. State of Penn., Pa.....	78 80
Irving, N. Y.....	62 96
Knickerbocker Fire, N. Y.....	12 76
Lamar, N. Y.....	80 88
Lorillard, N. Y.....	141 36
Lumbermen's, Pa.....	237 86
Manhattan Fire, N. Y.....	12 76
Manufacturers' and Builders' Fire, N. Y.....	215 48
Manufacturers Fire and Marine, Mass.....	
Manufacturers and Merchants Mutual, Ill.....	
Mechanics' and Traders', N. Y.....	274 53
Mercantile, Ohio.....	91 69
Mercantile Marine, Mass.....	93 30
Merchants', N. J.....	154 05
Merchants', R. I.....	39 54
Metropolitan Plate Glass, N. Y.....	119 00
Mississippi Valley Manf. Mutual, Ill.....	152 13
National Fire, Conn.....	132 75
National Fire, N. Y.....	
Newark City, N. J.....	69 49
Newark Fire, N. J.....	152 88
New Hampshire Fire, N. H.....	123 81
New York and Boston, N. Y.....	6 40
New York City, N. Y.....	91 85
New York Bowery Fire, N. Y.....	45 12
Niagara Fire, N. Y.....	265 03
Northern, N. Y.....	127 98
Orient, Conn.....	198 60
Pacific Fire, N. Y.....	45 12
Pennsylvania Fire, Pa.....	710 43
People's Fire, N. Y.....	114 91
People's, N. J.....	1,047 38
Phenix, N. Y.....	754 82
Phoenix, Conn.....	
Prescott, Mass.....	52 19
Providence Washington, R. I.....	105 06
Republic Fire, N. Y.....	44 20
Revere Fire, Mass.....	88 10
Rochester German, N. Y.....	183 30
Saint Paul Fire and Marine, Minn.....	563 31
Security, Conn.....	100 13
Shoe and Leather, Mass.....	63 18
Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass.....	501 96
Standard Fire, N. Y.....	43 79
Star Fire, N. Y.....	104 20
Sterling Fire, N. Y.....	12 76
Traders, Ill.....	199 78
Tradesmen's Fire, N. Y.....	69 44
Union, Pa.....	90 12
Washington Fire and Marine, Mass.....	68 35
Watertown Fire, N. Y.....	596 75
Westchester Fire, N. Y.....	424 94
Western Manufacturers' Mutual, Ill.....	
Williamsburg City Fire, N. Y.....	78 95
Totals.....	<u>\$23,202 76</u>

TABLE No. XI — *Amount of State Tax Paid.**Companies of Foreign Countries.*

British America Assurance Co., Canada.....	\$387 94
Commercial Union Assurance Co., G. B.....	254 45
Fire Insurance Association, G. B.....	.....
Guardian Fire and Life, G. B.....	171 93
Hamburg Bremen Fire, Germany.....	.....
Hamburg Magdeburg Fire, Germany.....	215 13
Imperial Fire, G. B.....	215 31
Lancashire, G. B.....	392 61
La Conflance, France.....	113 80
Lion Fire, G. B.....	8 66
Liverpool and London and Globe, G. B.....	570 20
London Assurance, G. B.....	262 43
London and Lancashire Fire, G. B.....	76 95
Metropole, France.....	172 42
North British and Mercantile, G. B.....	707 70
Northern Assurance Corporation, G. B.....	215 31
North German Fire, Germany.....	106 51
Norwich Union Fire, G. B.....	92 57
Phoenix Assurance Co., G. B.....	82 34
Queen, G. B.....	896 84
Reassurances Generales, France.....	23 46
Royal, G. B.....	436 90
Scottish Union and National, G. B.....	21 67
Transatlantic Fire, Germany.....	49 24
Western Assurance Co., Canada.....	480 23
Totals.....	<u>\$5,444 20</u>

Marine Companies.

Boston Marine, Mass.....	.....
Great Western, N. Y.....	160 04
Orient Mutual, N. Y.....	77 50
Totals.....	<u>\$237 54</u>

Back Taxes.

Toledo Fire and Marine, Ohio.....	\$54 83
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Miscellaneous.

German American Hall, Minn.....	\$210 50
Plymouth Mutual Hall, Wis.....	14 75
Total.....	<u>\$225 25</u>

TOWN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TABLE No. I.

NAME OF COMPANY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	SECRETARY.	Commenc'd Business.
Albion Mutual	Albion	Dane	Samuel Clarke	1879
Ashford Fire	Ashford	Fond du Lac	J. A. Hendricks .....	.....
Ashippun Mutual Fire	Alderly	Dodge	John Dann	1874
Aurora Fire	Aurora	Waushara	A. S. Rogers	1875
Baraboo Farmers' Mutual	Baraboo	Sauk	G. A. Padodie .....	.....
Berry Mutual Fire	Berry	Dane	Otto Kerl.	1876
Bloomington Farmers' Fire	Bloomington	Grant	G. W. Lee	1874
Blue Mounds Fire and Lightning	Blue Mounds	Dane	G. E. Mickelson .....	.....
Bohemian Farmers	Kossuth	Manitowoc	Frauk Klements .....	.....
Brighton Mutual Fire and Lightning	Brighton	Kenosha	L. Moletor .....	.....
Burlington Mutual Fire	Burlington	Racine	T. H. Marshland	1875
Burnett Mutual Fire	Burnett	Dodge	J. L. B. Thomas .....	.....
Caledonia Farmers' Mutual	Caledonia	Columbia	J. G. Standenmayer	1873
Calumet County Mutual	New Holstein	Calumet	Wm. Greverns .....	.....
Cedarburg Mutual Fire	Cedarburg	Ozaukee	Wm. V. Quintz	1873
Columbus Farmers' Mutual	Columbus	Columbia	W. H. Proctor .....	.....
Cottage Grove Fire	Cottage Grove	Dane	James Bell .....	.....
Courtland Fire	Courtland	Columbia	Henry B. Reust .....	.....
Darien Mutual Fire	Darien	Walworth	J. B. Johnson .....	.....
Deutsche Farmers' Fire	Mishicott	Manitowoc	Louis Heyroth .....	.....
Eagle Point Fire	Eagle Point	Chippewa	John Bates	1879
Elba Mutual Fire	Elba	Dodge	E. J. Williams	1872
Etrick Scandinavian	Etrick	Trempealeau	E. O. Silbertsen	1877
Farmington Mutual Fire	Farmington	Polk	August Beyl	1878
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Arlington	Columbia	S. W. Clark .....	.....
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Bristol	Kenosha	J. E. Hidden .....	.....
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Dodgeville	Iowa	Joseph Perkins	1879
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Center	Rock	J. B. Whitmore .....	.....
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Clarno	Green	Peter Guagi .....	.....
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Crystal Lake	Marquette	Jacob A. Wegenke .....	.....

Town Insurance Companies.

Town Insurance Companies.

Farmers' Mutual Fire	Dover	Racine	Patrick G. Cheevis	1874
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Durand	Pepin	C. N. Averill	1876
Farmers' Home Mutual	Ellington	Outagamie	E. W. Gowell	
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Franklin	Milwaukee	Rudolph Brunn	
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Geneva	Walworth	D. Mackibbie	
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Greenfield	Milwaukee	Edwin Johnson	
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Harmony	Rock	John Stockman	1872
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Menominee	Dunn	W H Landon	1876
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Manitowoc Rapids	Manitowoc	C. Klingholz	
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Merrimack	Sauk	Wm. Thiele	
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Montpelier	Kewaunee	Jacob Wiener	
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Muckwonago	Waukesha	A. J. Boss	
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Medina	Dane	J. H. Porter	
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Newton	Manitowoc	Chas. A. Feiker	
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Newark	Rock	E. H. Skinner	
Farmers' Mutual Fire	New Berlin	Waukesha	A. Snyder, Jr.	
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Oak Grove	Dodge	H. E. Engelbracht	
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Ripon	Fond du Lac	E. P. West	
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Spring Prairie	Walworth	Geo. D. Puffer	
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Otsego	Columbia	H. Phillips	
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Sugar Creek	Walworth	Thos. Davis	
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Tomah	Monroe	M. Robertson	
Farmers' Mutual Fire	West Bend	Washington	Henry Thoma	
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Wauwoc	Juneau	D. A. Clemons	
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Waukesha	Waukesha	A. V. B. Dey	
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee	E. W. Robbins	1875
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Mt Pleasant	Racine	A. B. Hayes	1875
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Waterford	Racine	L. J. Hoovers	1874
Fountain City Mutual	Fountain City	Buffalo	John B Senn	
German Mutual	Marion	Grant	Paul Wellner	
Hebron Mutual Fire	Hebron	Jefferson	L. B Green	
Herman Mutual Fire	Herman	Sheboygan	Wm. Reinbeck	
Hustisford Farmers' Mutual	Hustisford	Dodge	Geo. Newton	
La Prairie Mutual Fire	La Prairie	Rock	Henry Tarrant	
Lima Mutual Fire	Lima	Rock	H. J. Wilkinson	1872
Linden Farmers' Mutual	Linden	Iowa	John Tr. zoning	1872
Lindina Mutual	Lindina	Juneau	F. Wilcox	
Lisbon Mutual	Lisbon	Waukesha	Wm. Small	1874
Lodi Farmers' Mutual	Lodi	Columbia	W. M. Bartholomew	
Lynn Mutual	Lynn	Clark	Chas. Sternitzky	

TABLE No. I — *Town Insurance Companies* — continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	SECRETARY.	Commenc'd business
Mutual Fire.....	Marshfield.....	Fond du Lac.....	M. J. Miesen.....	1874
Middleton Fire and Lightning.....	Middleton.....	Dane.....	G. W. Sanford.....	
Mount Pleasant Mutual.....	Monroe.....	Green.....	Benedict Miller.....	
Mt. Morris Norwegian Mutual.....	Mt. Morris.....	Waushara.....	James Petersen.....	1876
Mutual Fire.....	Hampden.....	Columbia.....	Stewart C. Bell.....	
Manchester Mutual Fire.....	Manchester.....	Green Lake.....	C. A. Millard.....	
Mutual Fire.....	Jefferson.....	Green.....	Howard Hunt.....	
Mutual Fire.....	Spring Grove.....	Green.....	J. W. Stuart.....	
New Denmark Mutual.....	New Denmark.....	Brown.....	F. Hesse.....	
Oakfield Fire.....	Oakfield.....	Fond du Lac.....	M. D. Mitt.....	1873
Oconomowoc Fire.....	Oconomowoc.....	Waukesha.....	Wm. Travis.....	
Perry Fire.....	Perry.....	Dane.....	L. H. Anderson.....	1874
Primrose.....	Primrose.....	Dane.....	John Isaacson.....	1874
Rosendale.....	Rosendale.....	Fond du Lac.....	Frank Bowe.....	
River Falls.....	River Falls.....	Pierce.....	E. B. Holmes.....	
Salem Mutual Fire.....	Salem.....	Kenosha.....	A. D. Cornwell.....	1870
Scandinavian Mutual.....	Manitowoc Rapids.....	Manitowoc.....	T. Osulson.....	1873
Shelby Farmers.....	Shelby.....	La Crosse.....	Peter Kienholz.....	1874
Somers Mutual.....	Somers.....	Kenosha.....	W. S. Maxwell.....	
Stockton.....	Stockton.....	Portage.....	J. Hosner.....	1876
Saukville Mutual.....	Saukville.....	Ozaukee.....	J. Albrecht.....	
Trenton Mutual.....	Trenton.....	Dodge.....	S. C. McDowell.....	1872
Thress Mutual.....	Theresa.....	Dodge.....	P. Lungenfeld.....	1879
Vernon Mutual.....	Dodge Corners.....	Waukesha.....	R. L. Bayley.....	1873
Warren Mutual.....	Warren.....	St. Croix.....	Jno. C. Searles.....	1880
Waupun Farmers Mutual.....	Waupun.....	Fond du Lac.....	D. Ferguson.....	1874
Wilson Fire.....	Wilson.....	Sheboygan.....	Peter Schneider.....	
Westfield Mutual Farmers.....	Westfield.....	Marquette.....	Nicholas Hess.....	
Wrightstown Farmers Mutual.....	Wrightstown.....	Brown.....	August Grijentrog.....	1875

Town Insurance Companies.

TABLE NO. II.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	Amount in force Jan. 1, 1881.	Amount insured during the year.	Amount of losses paid during the year.	Amount of losses paid since organization.	Receipts during 1880.	Expenditures during 1880.
Albion Mutual.....	Albion.....	140,700		75 00		818 78	144 84
Ashford Fire.....	Ashford.....	1,090,846	228,233	2,017 26		2,628 68	2,346 17
Ashippun Mutual Fire.....	Alderly.....	315,978			102 60	239 10	79 55
Aurora Fire.....	Aurora.....						
Baraboo Farmers Mutual.....	Baraboo.....	152 170			5 00		
Berry Mutual Fire.....	Berry.....	327,486					59 00
Bloomington Farmers' Fire.....	Bloomington.....	505,845		1,221 50	2,653 80	1,965 51	204 55
Blue Mounds Fire and Lighting.....	Blue Mounds.....	476,380	116,494	157 05	525 31	415 54	346 05
Bohemian Farmers.....	Kossuth.....	161,387			500 00	1,928 53	41 04
Brighton Mutual Fire and Lightning.....	Brighton.....	176,750					
Burlington Mutual Fire.....	Burlington.....	314,606		172 00	174 15	140 98	214 24
Burnett Mutual Fire.....	Burnett.....	238,799	55,124			105 74	101 96
Caledonia Farmers' Mutual.....	Caledonia.....	131,375		27 00	1,535 50		
Calumet Co. Mutual.....	New Holstein.....	3 169,262	611,921	6,295 15	24,725 06	8,566 98	8,274 59
Cedarburg Mutual Fire.....	Cedarburg.....	1,613,532		756 60	4,511 59	1,277 41	1,692 91
Columbus Farmers' Mutual.....	Columbus.....	348,142		673 01	1,852 00	176 78	
Cottage Grove Fire.....	Cottage Grove.....	501,548		27 00	179 20	455 49	265 97
Courtland Fire.....	Courtland.....	251,080	31,858		229 42	69 40	37 75
Darien Mutual Fire.....	Darien.....	80,562	15,447	100 00	115 00		
Deutsche Farmers Fire.....	Michicott.....	273,034		1,061 87	1,116 87	1,386 28	1 247 43
Eagle Point Fire.....	Eagle Point.....	164,896		3 00	3 00	71 20	61 59
Elba Mutual Fire.....	Elba.....	728,810	312,890	902 00	2,440 39	1,256 46	1,248 25
Etrick Scandinavian.....	Etrick.....	513,409	175,745	642 67	729 47	856 15	861 00
Farmington Mutual Fire.....	Farmington.....	136 121	368			103 09	43 80
Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Arlington.....	291,008			232 33	99 54	120 70
Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Bristol.....	87,940				47 03	48 08
Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Dodgeville.....	43,735				54 92	
Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Center.....	82,130			159 00		
Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Clarno.....	178,301	36,585	2 00		175 15	11 25
Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Crystal Lake.....	160,233	16,893	364 50		431 42	388 39
Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Dever.....	358,634		145 00	278 54	152 35	253 50
Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Durand.....	73,967		130 00	297 00	102 11	133 60

Town Insurance Companies

No. 17.]

COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

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Town Insurance Companies.

TABLE No. II—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	Amount in force Jan. 1, 1881.	Amount insured during the year.	Amount of losses paid during the year.	Amount of losses paid since organization.	Receipts during 1880.	Expenditures during 1880.
Farmers' Home Mutual	Ellington	807,002		693 05		2,757 75	1,886 29
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Franklin	148,365					
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Geneva	388,511		790 00	1,867 10		
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Greenfield	155,353		600 00	600 00	637 41	626 00
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Harmony	535,442	95,776	375 00	2,596 00		585 35
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Menomonie	338,425	73,878	537 00		147 75	87 97
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Monitowoc Rapids	575,592	195,030	705 00			
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Merrimack	675,533		1,053 88	1,839 78		
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Montpelier	642,922	345,266	1,826 50		2,774 26	2,842 71
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Muckwonago	536,676	153,066	75 00	1,818 50	602 21	135 70
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Medina	263,145	95,915			95 91	20 74
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Newton	602,701	377,431	140 90	3,521 35	2,301 37	238 89
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Newark	199,936		22 00	2,075 05		
Farmers' Mutual Fire	New Berlin	290,295		133 51		396 76	116 02
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Oak Grove	286,690	107,955	254 67	864 58		336 33
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Ripon	781,671		175 87	3,805 99	579 81	510 17
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Spring Prairie	500,495		435 00	589 00		
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Otsego	247,357		364 50	953 45	487 70	401 31
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Sugar Creek	773,017	149,148	89 20	6,811 88	1,918 43	
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Tomah	371,975		862 89	1,367 74		
Farmers' Mutual Fire	West Bend	860,133		79 00		319 50	236 17
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Waukeg	07,060	33,335	632 00	1,328 75	954 81	776 37
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Waukesha	1,161,623	361,427	1,299 16	3,362 66	2,260 33	1,373 96
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Wauwatosa	79,832		50 00	50 00	111 00	79 48
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Mt. Pleasant	625,983	192,764	975 00	2,456 95	2,282 00	2,266 70
Farmers' Mutual Fire	Waterford	350,784	99,395	226 00	361 00	324 39	126 62
Fountain City Mutual	Fountain City	873,144	209,610	1,263 00	5,335 30	2,595 84	308 36
German Mutual	Marion	103,083	10,523			23 61	16 65
Hebron Mutual Fire	Hebron	143,500		3 01	15 01	230 82	63 12
Hebron Mutual Fire	Herman	1,781,063		1,087 53	9,561 79		
Hustisford Farmers' Mutual	Hustisford	1,481,380		331 05	2,841 41	1,059 27	445 55
La Prairie Mutual Fire	La Prairie	822,012		154 00	4,339 52	788 57	564 44

Lima Mutual Fire.....	Lima	268,615	56,795	483 00	545 20		
Linden Farmers' Mutual.....	Linden	101,055	29,650	4 00	44 50	1,124 22	50 95
Lindina Mutual.....	Lindina	111,757	45,357	8 50	482 97	131 11	107 54
Lisbon Mutual.....	Lisbon	290,970	47,785	38 00	492 00	735 98	91 00
Lodi Farmers' Mutual.....	Lodi	225,770		42 00	389 58		
Lynn Mutual.....	Lynn	84,057		237 00		140 55	
Mutual Fire.....	Marshfield	1,036,434	299,019	333 58	1,240 14	2,325 24	986 43
Middleton Fire and Lightning.....	Middleton	278,475		184 40	306 15	411 96	256 01
Mt. Pleasant Mutual.....	Monroe	229,616	58,800			520 50	69 78
Mt. Morris Norwegian Mutual.....	Mt. Morris	53,795			20 50		
Mutual Fire.....	Hampden	110,234	14,928	5 00	85 00	5 00	9 35
Manchester Mutual Fire.....	Manchester	226,870		1,628 69	1,628 69	1,844 32	1,923 36
Mutual Fire.....	Jefferson	144,385					
Mutual Fire.....	Spring Grove	107,850			1,318 57		
New Denmark Mutual.....	New Denmark	374,256		1,029 30	2,492 30	858 59	828 59
Oakfield Fire.....	Oakfield	961,723	251,200	602 41	8,583 95	1,962 72	1,495 65
Oconomowoc Fire.....	Oconomowoc	235,405	85,155		664 00	197 11	89 80
Perry Fire.....	Perry	238,257	79,123	255 09	1,051 66	184 04	73 57
Primrose.....	Primrose	111,895			15 85	150 36	2 10
Rosendale.....	Rosendale	760,290	220,265	674 00	2,848 00		
River Falls Farmers.....	River Falls	88,350	11,575		102 00	104 72	39 66
Salem Mutual.....	Salem	195,865					
Scandinavian Mutual.....	Manitowoc Rapids	12,348	62,457	60 00	700 00	178 10	165 68
Shelby Farmers'.....	Shelby	1,023,119		236 00	3,120 80	2,822 50	2,249 61
Somers Mutual.....	Somers	337,975		1,406 05	2,042 75		
Stockton.....	Stockton	212,827	80,051	1,325 00	2,040 35		
Saukville Mutual.....	Saukville	995,797		278 70	2,482 21	991 16	494 89
Trenton Mutual.....	Trenton	387,974	106,691	1,300 17	3,040 37		
Theresa Mutual.....	Theresa	632,267	93,387	3,564 70	3,672 70	3,591 25	3,822 98
Vernon Mutual.....	Dodge's Corners	406,120		855 00	1,013 80		
Warren Mutual.....	Warren	55,985					
Waupun Farmers' Mutual.....	Waupun	804,327		386 85	1,847 14	520 16	657 23
Wilson Fire.....	Wilson	965,858		784 50	4,394 73	1,911 97	1,330 13
Westfield Mutual Farmers'.....	Westfield	187,619	49,695		1,579 82	311 17	102 53
Wrightstown Farmers' Mutual.....	Wrightstown	647,739		508 00	1,735 00	2,483 31	2,084 07
Totals.....		\$14,572,291	\$5,707,310	\$47,014 56	\$150,658 05	\$66,218 32	\$49,379 52

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.....	43,670 00

II.—ASSETS.

Loans on bond and mortgages, first liens.....	\$84,425 00
Interest due on bond and mortgage loans.....	1,559 91
Value of lands mortgaged.....	\$157,150 00
Value of buildings mortgaged.....	122,100 00
Total value of said mortgaged premises.....	<u>\$379,250 00</u>

STOCKS AND BONDS OWNED BY THE COMPANY.

Bonds of the town of New Holstein (8 per cent. interest) Nos. 16-20, both inclusive, at \$1,000.....	\$5,000 00
Nos. 21-45, both inclusive, at \$200.....	5,000 00
Bonds of the town of Schleswig, No 6.....	1,000 00
Bonds of the town of Schleswig, Nos. 12-19, both inclusive, at \$50.....	4,000 00
	<u>\$15,000 00</u>
Cash in company's principal office in currency.....	\$2,721 37
Cash belonging to the company deposited in bank.....	46,000 00
Total amount of cash items.....	<u>\$48,721 37</u>

Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.

Interest due and accrued on stocks not included in the market value	472 22
Gross premiums in course of collection	9,709 49
All other property belonging to the company, office furniture.....	400 00
Aggregate of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value.....	<u>\$160,287 99</u>

III.—LIABILITIES.

Reinsurance at 50 per cent. of premium, on fire risks under one year	\$10,509 49	
Reinsurance <i>pro rata</i> , on fire risks running more than one year.....	45,494 72	
Amount required to safely insure all outstanding risks.....		\$56,004 21
Commissions and brokerage due agents.....		1,067 97
Total liabilities, except capital stock.....		<u>\$57,072 18</u>
Capital stock actually paid up in cash.....		43,670 00
Surplus beyond capital stock.....		59,545 81
Total		<u>\$160,287 99</u>

IV.—INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

Gross cash received for premiums.	52,692 29	.....
Deduct reinsurance, rebate and return premiums.....	2,109 61	.....
Net cash received for premiums		50,582 68
Received from interest on bonds and mortgages		8,596 58
Income received from rents.....		20 00
Aggregate amount of income received during the year in cash.....		<u>59,199 26</u>

V.—EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Net amount paid during the year for losses.....	29,641 91
Cash dividends paid stockholders.....	3,573 00
Paid for commissions and brokerage	10,997 03
Salaries and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents and all other employes	3,580 00
Paid for state, national and local taxes	1,464 29
All other payments; office rents, traveling expenses, printing, stationery, advertising, and all other incidental expenses.....	2,670 72
Aggregate amount of expenditures during the year in cash.....	<u>51,927 00</u>

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force December 31, 1879	7,833,618	100,574 27
Written during 1880.....	4,352,094	54,113 16
Total	12,185,712	154,687 43
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	3,716,104	47,799 30
Net amount in force December 31, 1880.....	8,469,608	106,888 13
Deduct amount reinsured	37,530	650 00
Net amount in force.....	<u>8,432,108</u>	<u>106,237 53</u>

Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total premiums received from the organization of the county to date.....	371,960 85
Total losses paid from the organization of the company to date	166,517 12
Total amount of losses incurred during the year.....	23,141 34
Total amount of company's stock owned by the directors, at par value	38,400 00
Total dividends payable in stock	11,650 00
Total amount loaned to stockholders, not officers, secured by mortgage.....	<u>2,150 00</u>

HEKLA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Incorporated in 1871. Commenced business in 1871.)

J. A. JOHNSON, *President.*HALLE STEENSLAND, *Secretary.*

I.—CAPITAL.

Capital authorized.....	\$500,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....	<u>200,000 00</u>

II.—ASSETS.

Value of real estate owned by company, less incumbrances.....	\$4,700 00
Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens).....	227,600 00
Loans and collaterals.....	8,838 12
Interest due on accrued bond and mortgage loans.....	6,480 00
Value of land mortgaged.....	696,775 00
Value of buildings mortgaged.....	216,500 00
Total value of said mortgaged premises.....	<u>913,275 00</u>
Cash in company's principal office, in currency.....	3,122 78
Cash belonging to the company deposited in bank	18,737 83
Total amount cash items.....	<u>21,860 61</u>
Interest due and accrued on collateral loans.....	120 00
Gross premiums in due course of collection.....	6,091 99
Bills receivable taken for fire risks.....	2,824 45
All other property belonging to the company, viz.: Office furniture at half cost and tax certificates.....	<u>736 40</u>
Gross amount of all the assets of the company.....	279,051 57
Amount which should be deducted from the above assets, on account of bad and doubtful debts and securities.....	<u>1,000 00</u>
Aggregate of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value.....	<u>278,051 57</u>

III.—LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted, including all reported and supposed losses....	430 00
Losses resisted, including interest, cost and expenses.....	2,700 00
Total gross amount of claims for losses.....	<u>3,130 00</u>

Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.

Re-insurance at 50 per cent. of premium, on fire risks, under one year.....	14,631 42	
Re-insurance, pro rata, on fire risks running more than one year.....	31,349 99	
Amount required to safely re-insure outstanding risks.....		45,981 41
Commissions and brokerage due agents, and due on account.....		385 97
Total liabilities, except capital stock.....		49,497 38
Capital stock actually paid up in cash.....		200,000 00
Surplus beyond capital stock.....		28,554 19
Total.....		<u>278,051 57</u>

IV.—INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

Gross cash received for premiums.....	\$58,479 11	
Deduct reinsurance, rebate and returned premiums.....	5,830 15	
Net cash received for premiums.....		\$52,648 96
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages, collateral loans and notes for premiums.....		22,291 17
Income received from rents.....		72 79
Aggregate amount of income received during the year, in cash.....		<u>\$75,012 92</u>

V.—EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Net amount paid during the year for losses.....		\$47,000 57
Cash dividends paid.....		17,901 23
Paid for commissions and brokerage.....		10,046 80
Salaries, and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents, and all other employes.....		4,397 00
Paid for state, national and local taxes.....		2,061 60
All other payments, viz., traveling expenses, printing, stationery, advertising, and all other incidental expenses.....		5,283 05
Aggregate amount of expenses during the year, in cash.....		<u>\$86,690 30</u>

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force December 31, 1879.....	\$6,585,598	\$102,073 32
Written during 1880.....	4,163,942	57,577 76
Totals.....	<u>\$10,749,540</u>	<u>\$159,651 08</u>
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated.....	4,120,750	67,446 86
In force December 31, 1880.....	\$6,628,790	\$92,204 22
Deduct amount reinsured.....	78,550	1,300 41
Net amount in force December 31, 1880.....	<u>\$6,550,240</u>	<u>\$90,903 81</u>

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total premiums received from the organization of the company to date.....	\$323,620 27
Total losses paid since the organization of the company to date.....	149,310 41
Total dividends declared since the company commenced business.....	73,197 42
Total amount of losses incurred during the year.....	45,780 57
Total amount of company's stock, owned by the directors at par value.....	90,400 00
Total amount loaned to directors.....	8,000 00
Total amount loaned to stockholders, not officers.....	<u>1,000 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 liene).....	147,000 00
Interest due on bond and mortgage loans	1,767 22
Value of land mortgaged	\$211,000 00
Value of buildings mortgaged (insured for \$118,750 as collateral).....	192,000 00
Total value of said mortgaged premises.....	\$403,000 00

Stocks and bonds owned by the company —

	Total par value.	Total market value.	
United States bonds currency, 6s.....	\$100,000 00	\$132,000 00	
United States bonds, 4 per cent.....	210,000 00	236,250 00	
United States bonds, 4½ per cent.....	100,000 00	111,875 00	
Milwaukee water bonds, 7s.....	150,000 00	180,000 00	
Milwaukee county bonds, 8s.....	23,200 00	26,912 00	
Chi. Mil. & St. Paul Railway, 1st mort. bonds.			
Pra. du Chien division, 8s.....	15,000 00	19,950 00	
Chicago division, 7s	50,000 00	61,000 00	
Total par and market value.....	\$648,200 00	\$767,987 00	767,987 00

Cash in company's principal office, in currency.....	\$2,890 19
Cash belonging to company deposited in bank.....	60,541 65
Total amount of cash items.....	63,431 84
Interest due and accrued, not included in market value.....	1,298 12
Gross premiums in due course of collection.....	22,446 99
All other property belonging to the company, viz., salvage on losses already paid, certificates of membership of Chi. and Mil. boards of trade, and due from insurance companies.....	3,267 75
Aggregate of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value ...	\$1,007,193 92

III. — LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid.....	\$4,659 08
Losses unadjusted, including all reported and supposed losses...	20,945 00
Net amount of unpaid losses and claims.....	25,604 08
Reinsurance at 50 per cent. of premium, on fire risks under one year	\$102,379 41
Reinsurancee pro rata, on fire risks running more than one year..	62,770 20
Reinsurance on marine risks, estimated.....	2,000 00
Total unearned premiums as computed above.....	\$167,149 61

Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.

Commissions and brokerage due agents and other claims against company.....	6,759 18
Total liabilities, except capital stock.....	<u>\$199,512 87</u>
Capital stock actually paid up in cash.....	600,000 00
Surplus beyond capital stock.....	267 681 05
Amount of all liabilities, including capital stock and net surplus.....	<u><u>\$1,007,193 92</u></u>

IV. — INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

	For fire risks.	For marine and inland risks.	
Gross premiums received in cash without deduction	\$301,434 88	\$34,516 69	
Gross cash received on bills and notes taken for premiums.....			
Gross premiums received in cash.....			
Deduct reinsurance, rebate and return premiums...	24,390 64	10,307 88	
Net cash received for premiums.....	<u>\$277,064 24</u>	<u>\$14,238 81</u>	\$321,303 05
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages.....			10,301 49
Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds and from other sources			38,537 40
Aggregate amount of income received during the year in cash.....			<u><u>\$370,141 94</u></u>

V. — EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

	On fire risks.	On marine and inland risks.	
Gross amount paid for losses.....	\$145,419 39	\$60,240 06	
Deduct salvage and reinsurance.....	681 00	12,246 49	
Net amount paid during the year for losses.	<u>\$144,738 39</u>	<u>\$47,993 57</u>	\$192 731 96
Cash dividends paid.....			\$48,000 00
Paid for commissions and brokerage.....			45,233 58
Salaries, and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents, and all other employes.....			31,261 63
Paid for state, national and local taxes.....			9,124 36
All other payments, viz.: office rent, traveling expenses, stationery, advertising and all other incidental expenses.....			31,980 78
Aggregate amount of expenditures during the year in cash.....			<u><u>\$358,332 31</u></u>

VI. — MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire risks.	Premiums thereon.	Marine and inland risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force December, 1879.....	\$25,175,228	\$287,459 88	\$250,000	\$5,000 00
Written during 1880.....	31,739,084	298,200 49	7,712,144	54,546 69
Totals.....	<u>\$56,914,312</u>	<u>\$585,750 37</u>	<u>\$7,962,144</u>	<u>\$59,546 69</u>
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated.....	28,886,979	262,364 41	7,812,144	57,546 69
In force December 31, 1880.....	28,027,333	323,385 96	150,000	2,000 00
Deduct amount reinsured.....	231,701	2,287 99		
Net amount in force.....	<u>\$27,995 632</u>	<u>\$321,097 97</u>	<u>\$150,000</u>	<u>\$2,000 00</u>

Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total premiums received from the organization of the company to date.....	\$4,009,351 06
Total losses paid from the organization of the company to date.....	2,260,680 46
Total dividends declared since the company commenced business.....	327,000 00
Total amount of losses incurred during the year.....	166,781 11
Total amount of the company's stock owned by the directors, at par value.....	354,500 00
Total dividends payable in stock.....	<u>174,000 00</u>

BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN DURING THE YEAR 1880.

	Fire.	Marine and inland.	Aggregate.
Risks taken.....	\$4,752,693 00	\$1,797,437 00	\$6,550,130 00
Premiums received.....	54,580 99	5,148 47	59,729 46
Losses paid on risks taken.....	25,606 95	11,300 66	36,906 61
Losses incurred during the year in Wisconsin.....	23,091 74	2,074 34	25,166 08
Taxes on premiums paid to the state of Wisconsin..	.....	.....	1,025 74
Taxes on premiums paid to fire departments in Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	<u>546 59</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.....	<u>Mutual.</u>
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II.—ASSETS.

Value of real estate owned by the company, less incumbrances.....	\$3,500 00
Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens).....	47,716 35
Interest due on bond and mortgage loans.....	4,624 00
Loans on collaterals.....	4,946 73
Cash in company's principal office, in currency.....	2,885 07
Interest due and accrued on cash loans.....	500 00
Net premium in due course of collection, not more than three months due.....	10,770 54
Bills receivable for fire risks.....	3,397 06
All other property belonging to the company, viz.: office furniture.....	800 00
Premium notes.....	65,680 72
Aggregate of assets of the company, stated at their actual value.....	<u>\$147,820 47</u>

III.—LIABILITIES.

Net amount of unpaid losses.....	2,500 00
Re-insurance at 50 per cent. of premiums on fire risks under one year.....	3,541 33
Re-insurance, pro rata, on fire risks running more than one year..	32,402 49
Amount required to safely re-insure all outstanding risks.....	35,943 82
Total Liabilities.....	<u>38,443 82</u>
Surplus beyond all liabilities.....	43,695 93
Premium notes on policies in force.....	65,680 72
Total.....	<u>\$147,820 47</u>

IV.—INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

Gross cash received for premiums.....	\$21,839 76	
Deduct reinsurance, rebate and return premiums.....	3,627 11	
Net cash for premiums.....	<u>18,212 65</u>	
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages and cash loans.....	3,569 67	
Aggregate amount of income received during the year in cash.....	<u>\$21,782 32</u>	

Wisconsin Mutual Companies.

V.— EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Net amount paid during the year for losses.....	\$20,245 97
Paid for commissions and brokerage	3,457 10
Salaries and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents and all other employes	2,631 00
Paid for state, national and local taxes.....	734 37
All other payments, viz.: office expenditures.....	2,201 09
Aggregate amount of expenditures during the year, in cash.....	<u>\$29,269 53</u>

VI.— MISCELLANEOUS.

In force December 31, 1879.....	Fire risks.	Premiums thereon.
Written during 1880	\$7,623,309	\$105,951 93
Total	1,446,877	21,839 76
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated.....	\$9,070,186	127,791 69
Net amount in force December 31, 1880.....	3,322,260	44,762 49
	<u>\$5,747,926</u>	<u>\$83,029 20</u>

HERMAN FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Incorporated in 1856. Commenced business in 1857.]

JOHN ZIRBEL, *President.*CHARLES RINGLE, *Secretary.*

I.— CAPITAL.

Capital authorized.....	<u>Mutual.</u>
-------------------------	----------------

II.— ASSETS.

Loans on bonds and mortgage (first liens)	\$24,150 00
Interest due on bonds and mortgage loans	973 00
Value of lands mortgaged.....	\$63,900 00
Value of buildings mortgaged.....	415 00
Total value of mortgaged premises.....	<u>\$64,315 00</u>
Personal notes with sufficient sureties	3,627 00
Cash in company's principal office, in currency	1,278 91
Interest due and accrued on collateral loans.....	185 05
Gross premiums in course of collection.....	2,173 16
All other property belonging to company, viz., office furniture.....	300 03
Premium notes.....	34,166 81
Aggregate of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value..	<u>\$36,853 93</u>

III.— LIABILITIES.

Net amount of unpaid losses	\$1,043 50
Reinsurance at 50 per cent. of premiums on fire risks, under one year	\$108 13
Reinsurance, <i>pro rata</i> , on fire risks running more than one year..	10,351 29
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks...	<u>10,459 42</u>

Wisconsin Mutual Companies.

All other demands against the company, viz., commission and brokerage.....	434 63
Total liabilities, except premium notes.....	<u>\$11,937 55</u>
Premium notes.....	34,166 81
Surplus beyond premium notes.....	20,749 57
Total	<u><u>\$36,853 93</u></u>

IV. — INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

Gross premiums received in cash ..	\$5,089 82	
Deduct reinsurance rebate and return premiums.....	238 21	
Net cash received for premiums.....	<u>4,851 61</u>	\$4,851 61
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages.....		1,363 00
Received for interest on notes		534 90
Aggregate amount of income received during the year in cash.....		<u><u>\$3,804 11</u></u>

V. — EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Net amount paid during the year for losses	\$3,952 61
Paid for commissions and brokerage.....	1,017 95
Salaries and all other charges of officers, clerks and other employees.....	363 79
Paid for state, national and local taxes.....	166 31
All other payments, viz.: traveling expenses, printing, stationery, advertising, and all other incidental expenses.....	<u>226 82</u>
Aggregate amount of expenses during the year, in cash.....	<u><u>\$5,727 48</u></u>

VI. — MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire Risks.	Premium thereon.
In force December 31, 1879	2,050,871	\$21,267 73
Written during 1880.....	730,079	6,463 78
Totals ..	<u>2,780,950</u>	<u>\$27,736 51</u>
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	695,532	7,915 77
Net amount in force December 31, 1880	<u><u>2,085,418</u></u>	<u><u>\$19,820 74</u></u>

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES

Total premiums received from the organization of the company to date.....	\$60,548 86
Total losses paid from the organization of the company to date.....	29,996 18
Total amount of losses incurred during the year.....	4,996 11
Total amount loaned to officers and directors	<u>285 00</u>

Wisconsin Mutual Companies.

MILWAUKEE MECHANICS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Incorporated in 1852 Commenced business in 1852.)

CHRISTIAN PRUESSER, *President.* ADOLPH 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			\$49,850 00
Loans on bond and mortgage (first lien*)			157,229 20
Interest due on bond and mortgage loans			3,487 00
Value of land mortgaged	291,450 00		
Value of buildings mortgaged (insured for \$103,800 as collaterals)	125,050 00		
 Total		419,450 00	
 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	223,630 00	
U. S. Government bonds, 6s of '81.....	54,909 00	55,449 00	
Milwaukee city water bonds	60,000 00	66,000 00	
Brown county bonds	32,000 00	32,000 00	
Cream City Railway Co., Milwaukee stock.....	3,150 00	3,150 00	
Stock Milwaukee Industrial Exposition Ass.....	150 00	150 00	
 Total par and market value	359,200 00	330,379 00	380,379 00
Cash loans secured by collaterals.....			18,000 00
Cash in the company's principal office, in currency		4,023 96	
Cash belonging to the company, deposited in bank		35,255 47	
 Interest due and accrued on stocks not included in market value.....			783 00
Net cash premiums in due course of collection			15,859 73
All other property belonging to the company, viz.: interest bearing notes, \$2,094 98; office furniture and fixtures, \$2,000.....			4,094 98
Premium notes.....			64,237 02
 Aggregate of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value....			<u>733,149 36</u>

III.—LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid			\$1,551 00
Losses unadjusted, including all reported and supposed losses....			4,070 00
Losses resisted, including interest, cost and expenses			2,200 00
 Net amount of unpaid losses.....		\$7,821 00	\$7,821 00
Reinsurances at 50 per cent. of premium, on fire risks under one year		\$95,816 72	
Reinsurance, pro rata, on fire risks running more than one year..		124,299 32	
 Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks.....			<u>220,116 04</u>

Wisconsin Mutual Companies.

Total liabilities, except premium notes.....	227,937 04
Premium notes and office furniture.....	66,237 02
Surplus beyond premium notes and all other liabilities.....	438,975 30
Total.....	<u><u>\$733,149 36</u></u>

IV.—INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

Gross premiums received in cash.....	\$348,292 00	.....
Gross cash received on bills and notes taken for premiums.....	15,835 45	.....
Gross cash received for premiums.....	\$264,127 45	.....
Deduct reinsurance, rebate and return premiums.....	\$12,767 77	.....
Net cash received for premiums.....	.....	\$251,359 68
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages.....	8,290 88	.....
Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds and collateral loans..	24,255 26	.....
Received from rents and sundries.....	1,420 31	.....
Aggregate amount of income received during the year in cash.....	<u><u>\$285,326 13</u></u>	.....

V.—EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Net amount paid during the year for losses.....	\$140,870 46
Paid for commissions and brokerage.....	53,946 07
Salaries and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents and all other employes..	18,229 51
Paid for state, national and local taxes.....	7,690 92
All other payments, viz.: traveling expenses, printing, stationery, advertising, and all other incidental expenses.....	14,317 04
Aggregate amount of expenditures during the year, in cash.....	<u><u>\$235,053 99</u></u>

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force December 31, 1879.....	\$28,122,698	\$418,060 03
Written during 1880.....	19,143,447	264,151 73
Total.....	\$47,266,145	\$682,211 76
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated.....	18,026,672	235,718 22
In force December 31, 1880.....	<u><u>29,239,473</u></u>	<u><u>446,503 54</u></u>

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total premiums received from the organization of the company to date.....	\$2,725,933 36
Total losses paid from the organization to date.....	1,270,614 53
Total amount of losses incurred during the year....	<u><u>139,781 46</u></u>

BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN DURING THE YEAR—1880.

Risks taken.....	\$3,445,260 00
Premiums received.....	115,850 39
Losses paid on risks taken.....	60,490 83
Losses incurred.....	61,772 83
Paid to Wisconsin for taxes on premiums.....	2,985 06
Paid fire departments in Wisconsin for taxes on premiums..	<u><u>1,356 92</u></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 joint stock or guaranty capital authorized.....	\$25,000 00
Amount of stock paid in, in cash.....	15,123 24
	<u><u> </u></u>

II.— ASSETS.

Cash on hand and deposited in bank.....	\$10,283 81
Estimated value of premium notes (face value \$18,778.43)	7,273 36
Amount of stock notes.....	9,876 66
Total..	\$27,433 83
	<u><u> </u></u>

III.— LIABILITIES.

Stock.....	\$25,000 09
Salaries for February.....	250 00
One contested claim for loss.....	300 00
Total liabilities.....	\$25,550 00
	<u><u> </u></u>

IV.— INCOME.

Amount of premiums (notes and cash).....	\$43,141 77
	<u><u> </u></u>

V.— LOSSES PAID.

Net amount paid for losses during the year.....	\$9,479 47
Amount of losses paid by premium notes	3,218 95
Total losses paid.....	\$12,688 42
	<u><u> </u></u>

VI.— MISCELLANEOUS.

Amount of risks taken and renewed in Wisconsin during the year.	\$669,914 51
Amount of premiums received in Wisconsin during the year.....	10,525 38
Amount of losses paid in Wisconsin during the year.....	2,040 44
	<u><u> </u></u>

Hail Companies.

PLYMOUTH MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY,

PLYMOUTH, WIS.

(Organized April 29, 1880. Commenced business May 1, 1880.)

EDWARD HENZE, *President.*ADAM WOLF, *Secretary.*

I.— CAPITAL.

Whole amount of capital actually paid up in cash	Mutual
	<u> </u>

II.— ASSETS.

May 1, 1880	Nothing.
Received during the year ending December 31, 1880	\$667 45
	<u> </u>

III.— DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses paid	\$87 00
Stationery, postage and general expenses	129 84
Total	<u>\$216 84</u>
Receipts	\$867 45
Disbursements	216 81
Net assets December 31, 1880	<u>\$650 61</u>
Consisting of cash on hand	\$557 00
Due from agents	93 61
	<u>\$650 61</u>

IV.— MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of policies issued during the year	358
Amount of risk	\$149,684 00
	<u> </u>

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

PART II.—LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Department of Insurance.
MADISON, May 20, 1881.

To his Excellency, WM. E. SMITH,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith Part II of the twelfth annual report of this department, relating to life and accident insurance companies, transacting business in this state during the year 1880.

COMPANIES TRANSACTING BUSINESS IN THIS STATE IN 1880.

During the year 1880, twenty-two life insurance companies were licensed by this department.

COMPANIES NOW TRANSACTING BUSINESS IN THIS STATE.

Twenty-one companies have been licensed for the present year, as follows:

Life and Accident Insurance

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATIONS.	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.....	800,000	1864
Equitable Life Assurance Society ...	New York.....	100,000	1859
Germania.....	New York.....	200,000	1860
Home.....	Brooklyn	125,000	1860
Manhattan.....	New York.....	100,000	1850
Massachusetts Mutual.....	Springfield, Mass....	Mutual.	1851
Mutual Benefit	Newark	Mutual.	1845
Mutual	New York.....	Mutual.	1843
New England Mutual.....	Boston.....	Mutual.	1843
New York	New York.....	Mutual.	1845
Penn Mutual.....	Philadelphia	Mutual.	1847
Phoenix Mutual.....	Hartford.....	100,000	1851
Providence 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.....	125,000	1863

Life and Accident Insurance.

ADMITTED ASSETS, LIABILITIES, INCOME, SURPLUS,
CAPITAL, ETC.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Total admitted assets.....	\$373,290,579	\$368,130,671	\$375,150,745	\$401,662,051	\$403,257,930
Total liabilities, exclusive of capital.....	315,034,616	310,366,939	294,416,612	331,334,848	339,309,229
Surplus as regards policy holders.....	58,255,963	58,538,089	56,530,832	61,153,667	64,875,247
Capital stock.....	4,050,000	3,250,000	3,935,000	3,750,000	2,750,000
Net surplus.....	51,366,093	55,381,143	57,062,520	57,590,643	62,125,247
Cash income.....	85,205,722	76,807,550	72,608,740	71,938,901	71,274,488
Net income.....	2,909,939	2,307,934	2,119,387	1,892,459	1,730,602
Cash expenditures.....	63,371,132	67,738,803	66,236,204	66,064,602	63,430,277
Note disbursements.....	5,919,098				
Net premium reserve.....	307,270,085	301,701,226	303,203,321	323,431,915	332,030,035
Number of companies.....	24	21	21	22	21

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.....	93,949,253	69,500,788	72,656,572	21,351,785
1874.....	104,350,734	73,555,632	73,128,065	22,774,164
1875.....	98,382,757	72,072,285	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	53,289,033	25,658,189
1879.....	73,801,330	66,064,602	50,937,577	29,562,930
1880.....	73,025,090	63,430,277	50,767,255	28,982,730

Life and Accident Insurance.

COMPOSITION OF ASSETS.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Loans on bond and mortgage	\$202,098,910	\$187,739,772	\$178,417,037	\$168,539,829	\$157,817,481
Loans on collaterals.....	5,386,026	6,024,496	4,622,826	11,171,345	23,628,727
Prem.notes&loans on policie	35,489,808	29,827,953	25,473,751	25,592,814	23,657,010
Real estate	26,999,403	27,904,316	37,900,762	62,158,125	53,336,121
Stocks and bonds	78,612,156	92,060,831	103,867,219	109,367,345	116,790,324
Cash in office and bank.....	11,633,309	9,306,553	12,089,318	13,658,673	18,198,132
Interest and rents	7,928,659	8,409,464	8,035,954	7,506,276	6,591,113
Unpaid and deferred premi's	5,040,437	3,975,620	3,648,682	3,667,495	3,735,640
All other admitted assets...	101,871	97,666	255,221	149	3,382
Total admitted assets...	\$373,290,579	\$363,136,671	\$375,150,745	\$401,662,051	\$403,257,930
Total unadmitted assets.	\$1,341,314	\$1,079,549	\$1,190,279	937,887	904,882
Number of companies	24	21	21	21	21

These companies had according to their statements, as made to this department on the 31st day of December, 1880, admitted assets, \$403,257,930; liabilities, not including capital, \$339,309,229; capital stock, \$2,750,000; net surplus, \$62,125,247; total income, \$73,025,090; total expenditures, including losses, \$63,430,277. The excess of income over expenditures was \$10,915,989. The total number of policies issued during the year was 64,936; insuring, \$173,722,792. The number of policies terminating during the year was 52,818; insuring, \$137,813,869.

The following comparative table of the more important items is given:

Life and Accident Insurance.

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.....	347,736,532	300,456,226	288,156,560
1875.....	363,818,149	313,543,981	301,597,033
1876.....	373,290,579	315,034,616	307,270,085
1877.....	368,136,671	309,078,685	301,701,226
1878.....	375,150,745	294,416,612	306,203,321
1879.....	401,662,051	331,334,848	323,481,915
1880.....	403,257,930	339,309,229	332,030,035

INCOME.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Cash premiums	\$62,810,655	\$55,552,805	\$51,089,651	\$49,045,122	\$49,036,653
Interest, dividends and rents...	22,103,213	21,157,315	20,527,989	22,614,281	21,667,830
Cash from other sources	291,844	96,430	1,081,100	249,490	590,988
Note income	2,909,930	2,307,934	1,307,934	1,892,459	1,730,602
Total....	\$88,115,661	\$79,098,502	\$1,347,363	\$73,801,361	\$92,025,463
Number of companies	24	21	21	22	21

Life and Accident Insurance.

EXPENDITURES.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Cash for losses and claims.....	\$22,735,013	\$22,775,257	\$25,310,821	\$25,607,913	\$27,839,263
Lapsed, surrendered and purchased policies	15,597,954	14,138,995	12,260,267	10,850,773	8,318,694
Dividends to policyholders	13,312,000	12,672,172	12,402,817	11,614,632	11,653,177
Dividends to stockholders	350,308	393,554	252,041	301,563	277,552
Commissions and salaries to agents	4,244,870	3,465,348	2,861,192	3,459,609	3,880,694
Medical examiners' fees	2,903,649	2,661,667	2,676,809	2,639,067	2,818,876
Salaries of officers, etc.....					
National, state and local taxes)					
All other cash payments	4,225,247	5,903,572	4,470,754	4,751,219	5,572,454
Note disbursements	5,919,089	5,722,228	5,061,014	6,789,847	3,068,565
Total	\$69,288,220	\$67,738,803	\$66,236,204	\$66,064,623	\$63,430,277

Life and Accident Insurance.

BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN.

The total amount of premiums received in the state during the year was \$826,931; losses paid, \$554,901; number of policies issued was 2,189; number of policies in force at the end of the year, 19,380. Compared with 1879, there was a falling off in premium receipts of \$1,550; a decrease in losses of \$143,200; an increase in the number of policies issued of 429; and in number of policies in force a decrease of 615. 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	\$1,834,838	\$315,327	17.18
1872	1,669,252	349,557	20.94
1873	1,535,662	430,322	28.02
1874	1,437,153	482,269	35.55
1875	1,340,766	528,653	39.42
1876	1,211,728	408,939	33.91
1877	1,023,632	507,564	49.00
1878	963,692	521,493	54.00
1879	828,481	709,101	85.89
1880	826,931	554,901	67.00

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	H. L. Palmer.	Willard Merrill. ....	.....
<i>Companies of Other States.</i>				
Aetna	Hartford, Conn.	Morgan G. Bulkley.	J. L. English.	F. 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. Perles, Milwaukee.
Continental	Hartford, Conn.	James S. Parsons.	Robert E. Beecher.	W. W. Field, Madison.
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.	New York, N. Y.	Henry B. Hyde.	Wm. Alexander.	Joseph Hamilton, Milwaukee.
Germania	New York, N. Y.	Hugo Werendonck.	Cornelius Doremus.	Louis Auer, Milwaukee.
Home	Brooklyn, N. Y.	George C. Ripley.	Joseph C. Holbrook.	E. H. Kellogg, Milwaukee.
Manhattan	New York, N. Y.	Henry Stokes.	Jacob L. Halsey.	Robert A. Baker, Fond du Lac.
Massachusetts Mutual	Springfield, Mass.	E. W. Bond.	John A. Hall.	Charles C. Rogers, Milwaukee.
Mutual	New York, N. Y.	F. S. Winston.	Isaac F. Lloyd.	W. H. Rogers, Madison.
Mutual Benefit	Newark, N. J.	Lewis C. Grover.	E. L. Dobbins.	Henry Nichols, Milwaukee.
New England Mutual	Boston, Mass.	Benjamin F. Stevens.	Joseph M. Gibbons.	Edwin O. Ladd, Milwaukee.
New York	New York, N. Y.	Morris Franklin.	Wm. H. Beers.	L. S. Kellogg, Fort Atkinson.
Penn Mutual	Philadelphia, Pa.	Samuel C. Huey.	Henry Austie.	Albert G. Peabody, Jr., Milwaukee.
Phoenix Mutual	Hartford, Conn.	Aaron C. Goodman.	John M. Holcomb.	W. E. Thompson, Milwaukee.
Provident Savings Life Society	New York, N. Y.	Shepard Homans.	Wm. E. Stevens.	H. C. Hopkins, Milwaukee.
Travelers	Hartford, Conn.	James G. Batterson.	Rodney Dennis.	D. M. Belden, Milwaukee.
Union Mutual	Augusta, Me.	John E. De Witt.	Jas. P. Carpenter.	David Atwood, Madison.
United States	New York, N. Y.	T. H. Brosnan.	Chas. P. Fraleigh.	Leopold R. Roeder, Milwaukee.
Washington	New York, N. Y.	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.....	1,818,639	9,955,729	.....	1,873,329	2,470,183	1,573,856	393,873	179,722	.....	18,295,331	50,881
<i>Companies of Other States.</i>											
Ætna, Conn.....	603,002	8,900,519	281,889	2,852,281	8,879,660	4,232,543	437,281	149,092	.....	26,327,267	41,150
Charter Oak, Conn.....	3,188,754	1,822,788	119,116	1,642,865	151,139	109,753	346,333	14,404	1,720	7,396,872	15,412
Connecticut Mutual.....	12,622,944	18,718,386	31,553	3,702,157	9,840,467	3,286,820	1,189,939	38,926	.....	49,431,192	61,435
Continental, Conn.....	608,223	407,049	314,210	665,566	148,808	36,184	237,194	28,522	.....	2,505,756	251,518
Equitable Life Ass. Society, N. Y.....	8,368,364	9,053,475	7,064,563	.....	13,022,065	2,183,007	363,803	651,119	.....	40,706,401	239,421
Germania, N. Y.....	1,057,557	4,773,049	439,700	.....	2,401,142	126,720	18,032	206,951	.....	9,003,151	.....
Home, N. Y.....	253,585	897,650	899,809	776,444	1,947,300	55,604	26,136	64,608	.....	4,921,136	9,907
Manhattan, N. Y.....	1,111,072	3,464,943	2,377,180	1,489,114	1,316,618	126,080	148,369	117,963	.....	10,151,289	.....
Massachusetts Mutual.....	1,523,199	2,649,880	237,720	670,613	1,367,863	114,485	212,917	123,947	.....	7,000,654	6,286
Mutual, N. Y.....	7,174,134	53,524,916	7,730,931	.....	19,016,202	1,951,551	1,331,272	760,618	.....	91,529,654	15,977
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	2,705,079	7,729,489	.....	4,112,235	18,847,752	1,481,773	651,038	194,727	1,662	35,726,815	60,588
New England Mutual, Mass.....	1,312,726	2,140,725	104,200	1,496,638	10,101,705	417,203	193,051	170,531	.....	15,941,179	.....
New York, N. Y.....	5,029,334	16,464,922	2,491,000	597,451	16,764,988	852,028	357,167	474,261	.....	42,031,141	34,228
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	715,797	2,312,456	303,837	650,493	2,941,783	289,730	91,675	101,445	.....	7,437,216	29,965
Phenix Mutual, Conn.....	1,265,601	5,533,106	.....	1,964,333	995,888	680,773	134,165	37,261	.....	10,611,138	.....
Provident Savings, N. Y.....	.....	18,000	300	939	112,500	4,094	180	18,402	.....	154,415	4,283
Travelers, Conn.....	911,390	2,101,410	87,500	.....	2,069,663	211,217	51,315	87,700	.....	5,519,195	32,903
United States, N. Y.....	102,905	2,053,612	701,250	109,014	1,953,553	28,197	63,481	107,930	.....	5,119,942	21,281
Union Mutual, Me.....	2,470,003	1,670,753	319,944	1,053,508	754,595	118,226	148,410	96,067	.....	6,631,506	4,843
Washington, N. Y.....	493,823	3,124,623	34,625	.....	1,687,450	318,208	37,417	120,424	.....	5,815,980	24,731
Totals.....	\$53,336,121	\$157,317,481	\$23,628,727	\$23,657,010	\$116,790,324	\$18,193,132	\$3,591,113	\$3,735,640	\$3,382	\$403,257,920	\$904,882

No. 17]

COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

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	\$197,972	15,092,299	\$4,000	\$40,644	\$15,334,915	\$3,011,597		\$3,011,297
<i>Companies of other States.</i>								
Etna, Conn	\$363,945	\$70,409,466	\$78,976	\$87,106	\$20,937,493	\$5,428,924	\$750,000	\$1,678,924
Charter Oak, Conn.	93,223	6,338,554		288,562	6,720,339	691,945		691,945
Connecticut Mutual	649,640	145,066,472	107,991	377,369	46,141,473	3,551,155		3,551,155
Continental, Conn.	62,537	2,270,309		2,444	2,335,290	421,914	80,000	21,984
Equitable Life Assurance Society, N. Y.	328,136	31,410,969	71,140	70,063	31,880,308	9,065,514	100,000	8,965,514
Germany, N. Y.	152,111	7,560,815	32,806	23,361	7,769,093	1,234,058	200,000	1,034,058
Home, N. Y.	53,169	3,465,442	15,595		3,534,146	1,386,950	125,000	1,261,950
Manhattan, N. Y.	247,610	7,796,343	62,343	15,000	8,121,296	2,629,993	100,000	1,929,993
Massachusetts Mutual	182,054	5,985,484	13,783	4,595	6,186,320	820,621		820,621
Mutual, N. Y.	941,674	78,730,354		26,451	79,698,479	11,831,175		11,831,175
Mutual Benefit, N. J.	527,640	29,031,512	180,443	6,159	29,745,754	5,981,061		5,981,061
New Eng. and Mutual, Mass.	118,036	13,071,959	162,923		13,352,918	2,588,960		2,588,960
New York, N. Y.	648,495	33,115,594		14,085	33,778,574	9,252,567		9,252,567
Penn Mutual, Pa.	161,313	5,575,933		76,348	5,813,624	1,653,557		1,653,557
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.	163,868	9,490,449		203,535	9,457,852	1,153,286	100,000	1,053,286
Provident Savings, N. Y.	6,000	42,408		3,607	52,008	106,760	100,000	6,760
Travelers, Conn.	217,818	3,124,031		10,000	3,351,849	2,167,345	600,000	1,567,345
Union Mutual, Me.	171,955	5,775,057	8,583	41,482	5,986,777	649,572		649,572
United States, N. Y.	56,560	4,140,417	9,466	21,209	4,227,722	913,472	250,000	663,472
Washington, N. Y.	63,845	4,806,184	114	10,746	4,880,929	935,051	125,000	810,051
Totals	\$5,48,032	\$332,030,035	\$747,663	\$1,323,299	\$339,309,229	\$64,575,247	\$2,750,000	\$62,125,247

¹ Four per cent. valuation.

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.....	\$1,685,912	\$191,012	\$1,266,061	\$1,972	\$3,144,957	\$463,835	.....
<i>Companies of other States.</i>							
Aetna, Conn.....	\$2,154,317	\$333,015	\$1,561,551	.....	\$3,953,883	\$727,733	.....
Charter Oak, Conn.....	228,199	59,732	481,591	.....	768,512	.....	\$927,374
Connecticut Mutual.....	5,226,423	20,860	2,834,132	\$68,644	8,150,059	717,384	.....
Continental, Conn.....	177,532	71,491	70,190	14,689	333,893	.....	105,438
Equitable Ass. Soc., N. Y.....	6,832,946	.....	1,773,765	139,143	8,735,699	2,428,846	.....
Germania, N. Y.....	1,235,741	.....	452,751	451	1,688,943	356,539	.....
Home, N. Y.....	311,374	128,666	234,738	.....	674,780	30,091	.....
Manhattan, N. Y.....	954,791	77,932	578,265	12,039	1,623,917	70,732	.....
Massachusetts Mutual.....	665,301	116,072	377,322	.....	1,158,695	207,115	.....
Mutual, N. Y.....	12,275,569	.....	4,865,105	.....	17,140,694	1,362,726	.....
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	3,709,723	156,654	1,935,103	.....	5,801,482	169,430	.....
New England Mutual, Mass.....	1,171,899	306,143	660,991	17,690	2,446,723	230,873	.....
New York, N. Y.....	6,545,461	.....	2,076,165	201,544	8,824,171	3,106,300	.....
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	950,163	106,325	393,907	9,367	1,459,761	325,220	.....
Phoenix Mutual, Pa.....	839,561	70,954	692,244	.....	1,602,782	.....	100,308
Provident Savings, N. Y.....	60,740	.....	0,111	.....	69,851	5,153	.....
Travelers' Conn.....	1,729,745	.....	287,478	11,037	2,028,260	431,122	.....
United States, N. Y.....	593,517	.....	269,893	39,338	902,753	123,531	.....
Union Mutual, Me.....	673,715	96,754	338,427	65,897	1,174,793	.....	186,095
Washington, N. Y.....	1,011,002	.....	308,104	17,386	1,341,432	159,979	.....
Totals.....	\$19,036,633	\$1,730,602	\$1,667,830	\$390,983	\$73,025,090	\$0,915,969	\$1,319,215

Income.

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.	Expendi- tures.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>				
Northwestern Mutual.....	\$18,295,331	\$15,334,915	\$3,144,957	\$2,681,722
<i>Companies of other States.</i>				
Ætna, Conn.....	26,327,267	20,939,493	3,953,883	3,226,150
Charter Oak, Conn.....	7,396,872	6,720,339	768,512	1,695,896
Connecticut Mutual.....	49,431,192	46,141,473	8,150,059	7,432,675
Continental, Conn.....	2,505,756	2,335,290	333,893	439,331
Equitable Life Assurance Society, N. Y.	40,706,401	31,880,308	8,735,699	6,306,853
Germany, N. Y.....	9,003,151	7,769,093	1,688,943	1,332,414
Home, N. Y.....	4,921,136	3,534,186	674,730	644,689
Manhattan, N. Y.....	10,151,289	8,121,296	1,623,917	1,553,195
Massachusetts Mutual.....	7,000,654	6,186,320	1,158,695	951,590
Mutual, N. Y.....	91,529,654	79,698,479	17,140,694	15,777,969
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	35,726,815	29,745,754	5,801,482	5,631,992
New England Mutual, Mass.....	15,941,879	13,352,918	2,446,723	2,215,850
New York, N. Y.....	43,031,141	33,778,574	8,824,171	5,717,871
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	7,437,216	5,813,624	1,459,761	1,134,537
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	10,611,138	9,457,852	1,602,782	1,703,090
Provident Savings, N. Y.....	154,415	52,008	69,851	64,698
Travelers', Conn.....	5,519,195	3,351,849	2,028,250	1,597,128
United States, N. Y.....	5,119,942	5,986,777	902,753	780,321
Union Mutual, Me.....	6,631,506	4,227,752	1,174,793	1,360,888
Washington, N. Y.....	5,815,980	4,880,929	1,341,492	1,181,518
Totals.....	\$403,257,930	\$339,309,229	\$73,025,090	\$63,430,277

TABLE NO. VII.
RATIO OF NET ASSETS TO COMPUTED PREMIUM RESERVE OF 4½ PER CENT.
December 31, 1880 and 1879.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Computed premium reserve.	Net assets.	Net assets less capital.	PERCENTAGE TO COMPUTED PREMIUM RESERVE OF			
				Net assets.		Net assets less cap.	
				1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>							
Northwestern Mutual.....	15,092,259	18,052,715	18,052,715	119 60	129 61	119 60	129 61
<i>Companies of other States.</i>							
Æna, Conn.....	20,409,466	25,797,240	25,047,240	126 40	124 96	122 13	121 21
Charter Oak, Conn.....	6,338,54	7,015,087	7,015 0 7	110 51	109 57	110 51	109 57
Connecticut Mutual.....	145,006,472	48,296,193	48,296,193	100 64	107 63	100 64	107 63
Continental, Conn.....	2,27,309	2,440,775	2,140,775	107 50	107 58	94 29	94 69
Equitable Ass. Soc., N. Y.....	31,410,969	40,237,062	40,137,062	128 10	124 40	127 78	124 04
Germany, N. Y.....	7,760,815	8,794,874	8,594,874	116 24	115 60	113 64	112 87
Home, N. Y.....	3,465,422	4,852,372	4,727,372	140 00	134 96	136 41	134 25
Manhattan, N. Y.....	7,796,343	9,826,335	9,726,335	126 03	121 58	124 75	120 29
Massachusetts Mutual.....	5,985,488	6,799,821	6,799,821	113 60	120 28	113 60	120 28
Mutual, N. Y.....	78,730,354	90,561,529	90,561,529	115 02	114 63	115 02	114 63
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	29,031,512	35,612,573	35,012,573	120 60	121 01	120 60	121 01
New England Mutual, Mass.....	13,071,959	15,660,920	15,660,920	119 79	115 50	119 79	115 50
New York, N. Y.....	33,115,54	42,368,161	42,368,161	127 87	125 05	127 87	125 05
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	5,5 5,933	7,199,525	7,199,525	129 01	127 86	129 01	127 86
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	9,090,449	10,243,736	10,143,736	112 68	110 86	111 58	109 66
Provident Savings, N. Y.....	42 488	144,815	44,815	243 83	265 69	105 67	92 66
Travelers, Conn.....	3,124,031	5,29,476	4,691,376	169 37	165 67	150 17	144 77
United States, N. Y.....	5,765,057	5,032,607	4,782,607	87 29	120 46	82 45	114 75
Union Mutual, Me.....	4,140,417	6,409,785	6,409,785	154 81	108 86	154 81	109 86
Washington, N. Y.....	4,806,184	5,741,235	5,616,235	119 24	120 37	116 85	111 05
Totals.....	\$332,030,035	\$395,778,736	\$393,023,736	119 44	118 58	118 37	117 11

¹ Four per cent. valuation.

Ratio of Net Assets.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

[Pub. Doc.]

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.	
			1880.	1879.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>				
Northwestern Mutual.....	\$18,052,715	\$1,873,329	10.37	12.16
<i>Companies of other States.</i>				
Ætna, Conn.....	\$25,797,240	\$2,852,281	11.05	11.89
Charter Oak, Conn.....	7,015,687	1,642,865	23.41	23.99
Connecticut Mutual.....	48,296,153	3,702,157	7.66	8.60
Continental, Conn.....	2,440,775	665,566	27.26	27.69
Home, N. Y.....	4,852,372	776,444	16.00	17.02
Manhattan, N. Y.....	9,826,325	1,489,114	15.15	16.70
Massachusetts Mutual.....	6,799,821	670,643	9.86	10.87
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	35,012,574	4,112,235	11.74	12.79
N. w England Mutual, Mass.....	15,660,920	1,496,638	9.54	10.70
New York, N. Y.....	42,368,161	597,451	1.41	1.61
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	7,199,525	650,493	9.03	9.82
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	10,243,736	1,964,333	19.17	20.98
Provident Savings, N. Y.....	144,815	939	.64	.84
United States, N. Y.....	5,032,607	109,014	2.16	2.09
Union Mutual, Me.....	6,409,785	1,053,503	16.59	17.34
Totals.....	\$245,152,660	\$23,657,010	9.69	10.61

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 premi- um receipts.	Deferred and uncollected premiums.	PERCENTAGE TO	
				Net assets.	Total pre- mium re- ceipts.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>					
Norhtwestern Mutual.....	18,052,715	1,876,924	179,722	.99	9.57
<i>Companies of Other States.</i>					
Aetna, Conn.....	25,797,240	2,392,832	140,092	.54	5.83
Charter Oak, Conn.....	7,015,687	285,921	14,404	.20	5.02
Connecticut Mutual.....	48,296,193	5,247,283	33,926	.08	9.41
Continental, Conn.....	2,440,775	249,023	28,522	1.16	11.55
Equitable Life Ass. Soc., N. Y....	40,237,062	6,832,946	651,119	1.61	9.52
Germany, N. Y.....	8,794,874	1,235,741	206,951	2.35	16.74
Home, N. Y.....	4,852,372	440,040	64,608	1.32	14.68
Manhattan, N. Y.....	9,826,335	4,032,723	117,963	1.20	11.42
Massachusetts Mutual, N. Y.....	6,799,821	781,373	123,947	1.82	15.87
Mutual, N. Y.....	90,561,529	12,275,589	760,618	.83	6.19
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	35,012,573	3,866,379	194,727	.55	5.03
New England Mutual, Mass.....	15,660,920	1,568,042	170,531	1.09	10.87
New York.....	42,368,164	6,545,461	474,264	.11	7.24
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	7,199,525	1,056,487	101,445	1.40	9.59
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	10,243,736	910,538	37,271	.36	4.09
Providence Sav. Life Soc., N. Y.	144,845	60,740	18,402	12.70	39.20
Travelers', Conn.....	5,291,376	1,729,745	87,700	1.65	5.07
United States, N. Y.....	5,032,607	593,517	107,930	2.14	18.18
Union Mutual, N. Y.....	6,409,785	770,469	96,067	1.49	12.46
Washington, N. Y.....	5,741,235	1,016,002	120,434	2.09	11.85
Totals.....	395,778,736	50,767,255	3,735,640	.94	7.35

Expenses, Excluding Dividends.

TABLE NO. X.

RATIO OF EXPENSES, EXCLUDING DIVIDENDS, TO PREMIUM RECEIPTS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Gross premium receipts.	Expenses.	PERCENTAGE.	
			1880.	1879.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>				
Northwestern Mutual	\$1,876,924	\$501,212	26.70	24.46
<i>Companies of Other States.</i>				
Ætna, Conn	\$2,392,332	\$472,955	19.77	19.83
Charter Oak, Conn	285,921	546,553	191.50	154.57
Connecticut Mutual, Conn	5,247,283	1,018,980	19.41	16.10
Continental, Conn.	249,023	115,332	46.31	45.00
Equitable Assurance Society, N. Y	6,832,946	1,506,915	22.05	18.27
Germania, N. Y	1,235,741	320,223	25.91	23.02
Home, N. Y	440,040	122,549	27.83	26.49
Manhattan, N. Y	1,032,723	252,229	24.52	34.78
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass	781,373	251,246	32.15	31.08
Mutual, N. Y	12,275,589	2,617,275	21.32	15.94
Mutual Benefit, N. J	3,866,379	844,603	22.87	16.30
New England Mutual, Mass	1,568,042	315,051	20.09	19.14
New York, N. Y	6,545,461	1,217,980	18.60	17.43
Penn Mutual, Pa	1,056,487	237,462	22.47	20.70
Phoenix Mutual, Conn	910,538	373,081	40.97	34.13
Providence Savings, N. Y	60,740	40,236	66.24	80.77
Travelers, Conn	1,729,745	726,438	41.99	41.53
United States, N. Y	593,517	256,849	43.27	33.40
Union Mutual, Me	770,469	293,732	37.99	34.73
Washington, N. Y	1,016,002	241,128	23.73	21.42
Totals	\$50,767,255	\$12,272,029	24.17	21.39

Expenses, Excluding Dividends.

TABLE No. XI.

RATIO OF EXPENSES, EXCLUDING DIVIDENDS TO STOCK-HOLDERS, TO TOTAL INCOME.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Total income.	Expenses.	PERCENTAGE.	
			1880.	1879.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>				
Northwestern Mutual.....	\$3,144,957	\$501,212	15.93	14.63
<i>Companies of other States.</i>				
Aetna, Conn.....	\$3,953,883	\$472,955	11.95	11.42
Charter Oak Conn.....	768,512	546,553	71.11	66.49
Connecticut Mutual.....	8,150,051	1,018,980	12.52	10.34
Continental, Conn.....	333,883	115,332	34.53	30.80
Equitable Ass. Soc., N. Y.....	8,735,699	1,506,915	17.23	15.20
Germania, N. Y.....	1,688,943	320,223	18.95	16.56
Home, N. Y.....	674,780	122,549	18.01	15.10
Manhattan, N. Y.....	1,623,917	252,229	15.53	22.32
Massachusetts Mutual.....	1,154,495	251,246	21.68	21.72
Mutual, N. Y.....	17,140,694	2,617,275	15.26	11.48
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	5,801,482	844,603	14.55	10.82
New England Mutual, Mass.....	2,446,733	315,051	12.87	12.76
New York, N. Y.....	8,824,111	1,217,980	13.68	1.96
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	1,459,761	237,462	16.26	15.15
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	1,622,762	373,081	23.27	21.05
Providence Savings, N. Y.....	69,851	40,226	57.60	49.65
Travelers', Conn.....	2,028,250	726,428	35.81	35.44
United States, N. Y.....	902,754	256,849	28.45	23.15
Union Mutual, Me.....	1,174,793	293,732	25.85	22.80
Washington, N. Y.....	1,341,492	241,128	17.97	16.35
Totals.....	\$73,025,190	\$12,272,029	16.18	14.76

Losses and Claims Paid.

TABLE No. XII.

RATIO OF LOSSES AND CLAIMS PAID, TO MEAN AMOUNT AT RISK.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Commenced business	Mean amount at risk.	Losses and claims paid.	PERCENTAGE.	
				1880.	1879.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>					
Northwestern Mutual.....	1853	\$63,457,984	\$1,250,418	1.96	2.52
<i>Companies of other states.</i>					
Ætna, Conn.....	1850	\$77,844,928	\$1,837,099	2.42	2.63
Charter Oak, Conn.....	1850	18,514,316	744,122	4.01	3.30
Connecticut Mutual.....	1846	163,345,245	3,685,146	2.19	2.37
Continental, Conn.....	1864	8,008,697	215,353	2.63	3.31
Equitable Ass. Soc'y, N. Y.....	1859	169,977,709	2,650,900	1.55	1.60
Germania, N. Y.....	1860	33,290,758	638,061	1.94	1.97
Home, N. Y.....	1860	14,338,285	854,703	2.43	2.34
Manhattan, N. Y.....	1850	32,970,371	876,862	2.63	2.39
Massachusetts Mutual.....	1851	29,026,417	429,299	1.47	1.88
Mutual, N. Y.....	1843	289,700,274	5,962,182	2.06	2.05
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	1845	149,593,612	2,737,714	1.80	2.22
New England Mutual, Mass....	1843	55,594,057	1,249,736	2.24	2.28
New York, N. Y.....	1845	131,572,339	2,569,029	1.96	2.20
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	1847	30,643,298	511,851	1.67	1.51
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	1851	33,852,317	743,313	2.19	1.58
Provident Savings, N. Y.....	1875	2,567,370	22,444	.87	.52
Travelers, Conn.....	1866	18,640,385	789,436	4.18	2.93
United States, N. Y.....	1850	17,109,734	332,960	1.94	1.65
Union Mutual, Me.....	1849	25,867,115	825,670	3.23	2.75
Washington, N. Y.....	1860	22,449,522	496,434	2.21	2.31
Totals.....		\$1,283,454,773	\$28,982,732	2.09	2.16

Items Composing Total Expenditures.

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 lapsed, surrendered and purchased policies.	Dividends to policy holders.	Expenses, including dividends to stockholders.	Total expenditures.	Excess of income.	PER CENT. TO TOTAL INCOME OF.			
								Amount paid for losses and claims.	Amount paid for lapsed, surrendered and purchased policies.	Dividends to policy holders.	Expenses including dividends to stockholders.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>											
Northwestern Mutual	\$3,144,957	\$1,250,418	\$141,830	\$788,262	\$501,212	\$2,681,722	\$463,235	39.41	4.50	25.06	15.93
<i>Companies of other States.</i>											
Aetna, Conn.....	\$3,953,883	\$1,887,099	\$284,039	\$507,066	\$547,955	\$3,226,150	\$727,733	47.72	7.09	12.82	13.86
Charter Oak, Conn.....	768,512	744,122	405,221		546,552	1,695,896	1927,374	96.56	51.42	.....	71.10
Connecticut Mutual.....	8,150,059	3,685,146	929,894	1,798,655	1,018,980	7,432,675	717,384	45.21	11.40	22.66	12.59
Continental, Conn.....	333,893	215,353	89,167	19,479	115,332	439,331	1105,438	64.49	26.73	5.82	84.54
Equitable Ass. Soc. N. Y.....	8,735,699	2,651,900	752,421	1,389,617	1,513,915	6,306,853	2,428,846	30.34	8.61	15.90	17.33
Geomania, N. Y.....	1,688,943	638,051	192,076	158,054	344,223	1,332,414	253,539	37.12	11.36	9.35	20.38
Home, N. Y.....	674,760	354,703	52,760	99,677	137,549	644,689	30,091	52.58	7.81	14.77	20.38
Manhattan, N. Y.....	1,623,917	876,662	180,756	208,348	292,229	1,553,195	70,722	53.93	11.13	12.52	17.93
Massachusetts Mutual.....	1,158,695	429,299	97,616	173,429	251,246	951,590	207,105	36.18	8.42	14.96	20.82
Mutual, N. Y.....	17,140,694	5,962,122	3,898,778	3,289,734	2,617,275	15,777,969	1,362,726	34.72	23.74	19.25	15.26
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	5,801,482	2,737,714	645,084	1,404,589	844,603	5,631,692	169,430	47.18	11.12	24.21	14.55
New England Mutual, Mass.....	2,446,723	1,249,736	135,849	515,220	315,051	2,215,850	230,873	51.07	5.55	21.06	12.46
New York N. Y.....	8,824,171	2,569,029	377,363	1,553,499	1,217,930	5,717,871	3,106,310	29.11	41.62	17.60	13.81
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	1,459,761	511,851	123,925	256,299	237,462	1,134,537	325,220	50.98	8.83	17.55	16.27
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	1,602,732	743,313	401,526	179,170	379,081	1,709,090	100,808	46.37	25.05	11.17	23.65
Provident Savings, N. Y.....	69,851	22,444	1,362	656	40,286	64,698	5,53	32.13	1.95	.93	57.60
Travelers, Conn.....	2,038,250	789,436	9,254		798,438	1,597,123	431,122	38.09	.45	.....	39.36
United States, N. Y.....	902,753	332,960	129,748	30,037	286,476	780,221	123,531	36.89	14.57	3.33	31.84
Union Mutual, Me.....	1,174,793	835,670	192,948	38,538	293,732	1,360,608	186,095	71.13	16.33	3.28	24.98
Washington, N. Y.....	1,311,492	496,434	234,622	200,409	250,053	1,181,118	159,979	37.00	17.49	14.93	18.63
Totals.....	\$73,025,090	\$28,982,732	\$9,281,209	\$12,615,758	\$12,549,581	\$63,430,277	\$210,915,989	39.68	12.70	17.27	17.18

¹ Deficiency.² Net amount of excess of income.

TABLE NO. XIV.—EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Policies in force December 31, 1879.		Policies issued during the year.		Policies terminated and decreased.		Re-insured.		Policies in force December 31, 1880.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>														
Northwestern Mutual....	33,066	\$51,948,588	4,221	\$9,801,281	3,118	\$6,783,088	.....	.....	34,172	\$64,967,081	1,106	3,016,193	.....	.....
<i>Companies of other States.</i>														
Ætna, Conn.....	56,252	77,738,035	4,314	6,994,175	3,915	6,780,394	.....	.....	56,651	77,751,819	399	213,781	.....	.....
Charter Oak, Conn.....	19,192	19,630,626	839	940,597	2,677	3,173,097	.....	.....	17,354	17,398,126	.....	.....	1,658	2,232,500
Connecticut Mutual.....	64,504	164,585,123	4,052	9,597,908	4,213	12,077,664	.....	.....	64,343	162,105,367	.....	.....	161	2,479,756
Continental, Conn.....	8,394	8,400,943	894	917,123	1,317	1,701,715	.....	21,00	7,971	7,616,402	.....	.....	423	784,591
Equitable Ass. Soc., N. Y.	48,048	162,357,715	9,732	35,170,805	5,508	19,930,817	.....	.....	52,272	177,597,703	4,224	5,139,988	.....	.....
Germania, N. Y.....	19,657	32,695,995	2,324	4,752,662	1,792	2,962,135	7,841	130,493	20,189	33,685,522	532	1,189,527	.....	.....
Home, N. Y.....	7,424	14,368,463	807	1,504,433	764	1,464,831	.....	.....	7,467	14,348,067	43	39,634	.....	.....
Manhattan, N. Y.....	11,416	33,332,618	1,104	2,802,873	1,169	3,527,366	.....	.....	11,351	32,608,125	.....	.....	65	724,493
Massachusetts Mutual....	13,065	28,777,145	1,473	3,929,904	1,363	3,431,359	.....	.....	235,610	29,275,690	100	498,545	.....	.....
Mutual, N. Y.....	95,423	298,760,807	10,106	33,700,759	7,551	26,459,462	.....	.....	97,978	306,002,164	2,555	7,241,297	.....	.....
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	42,286	117,720,246	5,111	13,025,391	3,046	9,278,658	.....	.....	44,350	121,426,979	2,064	3,746,733	.....	.....
New Eng'd Mutual, Mass.	18,776	55,039,488	1,936	5,934,788	1,711	4,825,649	.....	.....	19,001	56,148,627	225	1,109,139	.....	.....
New York, N. Y.....	45,705	127,417,762	6,946	22,221,979	4,103	13,920,825	.....	.....	48,548	135,726,916	2,843	8,309,154	.....	.....
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	11,189	29,678,033	1,122	4,791,408	1,077	2,861,874	74	486,518	12,234	31,608,564	1,045	1,930,531	.....	.....
Phoenix Mutual, Conn....	23,672	35,088,551	1,201	1,448,110	2,329	3,923,577	.....	.....	99,392	32,616,084	.....	.....	1,128	2,472,467
Provident Savings, N. Y..	1,077	2,207,031	1,898	1,404,181	732	683,502	77	332,450	2,243	2,927,710	1,166	720,679	.....	.....
Travelers', Conn.....	11,252	18,182,132	1,787	3,295,137	1,225	2,378,630	18	53,015	11,914	19,698,639	562	916,507	.....	.....
Union Mutual, Me.....	14,915	26,697,370	1,900	3,445,230	2,715	5,105,739	4	22,778	14,120	25,086,861	.....	.....	795	1,660,509
United States, N. Y.....	9,711	17,362,703	1,140	3,589,474	1,423	4,095,411	71	304,950	9,428	16,856,766	.....	.....	233	505,937
Washington, N. Y.....	10,139	21,447,274	2,097	4,446,572	1,070	2,442,076	.....	.....	11,076	23,451,770	937	2,044,496	.....	.....
Totals	564,263	\$1,353,377,061	64,936	\$173,732,792	52,818	\$137,813,869	8,085	\$2,446,106	577,381	\$1,398,494,982	17,801	\$36,076,204	4,513	\$10,860,253

¹ Industrial policies.

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.....	349	\$29,572	400	\$83,190	401	\$60,571	1,645	3,453,154	2	316,287	321	751,403	2,118	6,783,088
<i>Companies of other States.</i>														
Aetna, Conn.....	1,449	\$1,944,065	48	\$132,853	879	\$1,503,100	948	\$2,206,818	.....	.....	591	\$993,552	3,915	\$6,780,394
Charter Oak, Conn.....	248	245,893	405	355,118	1,497	1,686,597	452	691,813	.....	.....	72	93,676	2,677	3,173,097
Connecticut Mutual.....	1,415	3,640,185	1	4,000	1,608	4,708,854	955	2,683,250	.....	747,05	234	694,325	4,213	12,077,664
Continental, Conn.....	86	169,072	177	187,821	311	286,965	443	537,940	.....	218,168	310	261,808	1,317	1,701,715
Equitable Ass Soc, N. Y.....	710	2,518,686	23	126,750	1,029	3,572,547	2,209	6,825,250	.....	11,418,400	1,537	5,469,184	5,508	19,930,817
Germany, N. Y.....	366	611,618	94	158,418	566	983,462	469	658,607	33	31,209	264	548,821	1,792	2,962,135
Home, N. Y.....	162	353,536	.....	.....	352	703,995	130	182,800	.....	15,300	120	209,200	764	1,464,831
Manhattan, N. Y.....	271	871,245	.....	.....	152	370,878	378	1,135,838	148	532,250	220	617,055	1,169	3,527,366
Massachusetts Mutual.....	150	488,356	502	1,288,200	191	501,051	183	404,700	.....	99,249	237	649,800	1,363	3,431,359
Mutual, N. Y.....	1,737	5,257,766	.....	25,798,630	2,008	5,749,236	2,776	6,681,110	.....	143,280	1,030	2,826,440	7,551	26,459,462
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	620	2,069,925	153	521,517	421	989,383	523	1,251,700	895	3,324,683	431	1,101,259	3,049	6,278,658
New England Mutual, Mass.....	251	826,153	395	979,566	156	452,423	655	1,734,936	.....	10,009	234	802,571	1,711	4,825,649
New York, N. Y.....	575	1,830,873	336	672,957	785	4,096,661	1,414	3,885,915	.....	177,711	953	3,257,288	4,103	13,920,825
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	205	539,649	1	5,000	211	464,481	418	1,038,101	12	154,640	238	629,000	1,077	2,860,874
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	489	667,905	.....	.....	645	1,129,759	710	1,092,696	368	862,972	122	167,245	2,329	3,920,571
Provident Savings, N. Y.....	16	27,849	217	425,850	54	32,300	261	61,483	.....	8,500	154	117,520	732	683,502
Travelers, Conn.....	165	264,946	.....	.....	32	33,280	653	1,167,000	186	535,318	159	376,086	1,225	2,378,630
Union Mutual, Ma.....	193	375,744	672	1,177,543	301	665,311	786	1,287,223	334	784,227	429	815,689	2,715	5,105,739
United States, N. Y.....	194	318,030	.....	.....	255	508,044	537	1,373,224	35	195,633	352	1,700,420	1,423	4,095,411
Washington, N. Y.....	184	473,681	.....	.....	248	820,656	392	682,414	.....	.....	246	465,925	1,070	2,442,076
Totals.....	9,937	\$23,514,249	3,507	\$12,646,312	12,695	\$30,060,992	16,967	\$39,059,632	2,008	\$9,176,017	\$,304	\$22,548,258	52,818	\$137,813,869

¹ Additions. ² By death, maturity, surrender and lapse.

Termination of Policies.

TABLE No. XVI.—BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN.

NAME OF COMPANY.	POLICIES IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1879.		POLICIES ISSUED DUR- ING THE YEAR.		POLICIES IN FORCE DEC. 3, 1880.		Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>								
Northwestern Mutual.....	8,031	11,191,745	470	795,813	7,963	11,287,670	256,458	231,766
<i>Companies of other States.</i>								
Aetna, Conn.....	1,482	1,574,637	63	71,605	1,443	1,512,307	45,849	44,753
Charter Oak, Conn.....	491	295,456	11	5,995	422	236,930	3,272	14,814
Connecticut Mutual.....	1,220	2,438,265	53	67,721	1,220	2,422,986	75,651	31,833
Continental, Conn.....	162	194,700	135	161,980	215	252,735	6,816	1,000
Equitable Ass. Soc., N. Y.....	756	1,427,910	138	246,011	814	1,533,981	43,384	15,055
Germain's, N. Y.....	290	530,512	48	74,620	297	552,138	22,657	9,656
Home, N. Y.....	514	1,092,448	76	97,635	434	952,841	33,686	30,500
Manhattan, N. Y.....	76	180,634	5	3,317	71	163,851	4,168	1,000
Massachusetts Mutual.....	145	198,503	7	20,000	137	195,198	7,663	6,255
Mutual, N. Y.....	2,469	5,173,532	249	482,510	2,370	2,342,956	160,333	97,526
Mutual Benefit, N. J.....	304	594,235	157	261,000	444	770,635	17,647	.....
New England Mutual, Mass.....	326	485,832	25	38,500	332	502,347	18,929	13,982
New York, N. Y.....	876	1,495,445	324	574,245	1,075	1,836,355	49,074	25,799
Penn Mutual, Pa.....	68	124,000	24	34,000	77	132,600	4,489	1,200
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.....	642	646,794	18	15,435	610	591,509	14,634	3,211
Provident Savings, N. Y.....	167	397,500	137	256,030	247	521,500	9,890	.....
Travelers, Conn. ¹	431	512,343	31	47,083	442	532,523	7,551	4,053
United States, N. Y.....	71	140,690	20	31,475	63	109,765	4,362	3,400
Union Mutual, Me.....	32	66,360	16	15,525	46	79,885	2,912	.....
Washington, N. Y.....	827	1,038,955	202	266,540	881	1,103,860	38,706	9,698
Totals.....	19,380	\$29,800,516	2,189	\$3,564,970	19,773	\$30,641,572	\$826,931	\$544,901

¹ Accident business not included.

Business in Wisconsin.

Amount of License Tax Paid.

TABLE NO. XVII.

AMOUNT OF LICENSE TAX PAID, NOT INCLUDING FEES.

Etna Life Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.....	\$300 00
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.....	300 00
Continental Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.....	300 00
Charter Oak Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.....	300 00
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S., N. Y.....	300 00
Germania Life Insurance Co., N. Y.....	300 00
Home Life Insurance Co., N. Y.....	300 00
Manhattan Life Insurance Co., N. Y.....	300 00
Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., Springfield, Mass.....	300 00
Mutual Life Insurance Co., N. Y.....	300 00
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.....	300 00
New York Life Insurance Co., N. Y.....	300 00
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston, Mass.....	300 00
Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Milwaukee, Wis.....	4,429 35
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....	300 00
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.....	300 00
Provident Savings Life Soc., N. Y.....	300 00
Travelers' Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.....	300 00
United States Life Insurance Co., N. Y.....	300 00
Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., Augusta, Me.....	300 00
Washington Life Insurance Co., N. Y.....	300 00
Totals.....	<u>\$10,429 35</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.*

WILLARD MERRILL, *Secretary.*

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

Cash received for premiums without deductions for commissions or other expenses.....	\$1,393,275 78	
Premium notes, loans or liens taken in part payment for premiums.....	191,012 17	
Premiums paid by dividends, including recon-verted additions, \$244,191.63; by surrendered policies, \$48,445.58.....	292,637 21	
Total premium income.....		\$1,876,925 16
Cash received for interest upon mortgage loans.....		936,574 45
Received for interest on bonds owned, and dividends on stocks.....		107,655 85
Received for interest on premium notes, loans, or liens.....		161,932 66
Received for interest on other debts due the company.....		51,536 41
Received as discount on claims paid in advance.....		492 19
Received for rents for use of company's property.....		7,868 68
Miscellaneous income.....		1,972 08
Income during the year.....		\$3,144,957 48
Balance of net or ledger assets, December 31, 1879.....		17,354,873 21
Total.....		<u>\$20,499,830 69</u>

Statement of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Cash paid for losses and additions.....	\$658,077 67	
Premium notes, loans, or liens used in payment of the same.....	40,444 15	
Cash paid for matured endowments and additions.....	474,062 48	
Premium notes, loans, or liens used in payment of same.....	77,833 90	
Total amount actually paid for losses and ma- tured endowments		\$1,250,418 20
Cash paid for surrendered policies.....		72,457 97
Premium notes, loans, or liens used in purchase of surren- dered policies, and voided by lapse.....		20,512 00
Cash surrender values, including re-converted additions, applied in payment of premiums.....		48,860 00
Cash paid for dividends to policy holders		484,713 61
Premium notes, loans, or liens used in payment of dividends to policy holders		303,548 29
Total payment to policy holders		\$2,180,510 10
Paid for commission to agents	164,735 27	
Paid for salaries and traveling expenses of managers of agen- cies, and general, special and local agents	72,063 86	
Paid for medical examiners' fees.....	11,115 00	
Paid for salaries and other compensation of officers and other employees.....	110,230 44	
Paid for state and local taxes in state where organized, taxes, licenses, fines and fees in other states	34,997 62	
Paid for rent.....	8,220 24	
Cash paid for furniture and fixtures.....	875 78	
Cash paid for advertising.....	10,483 86	
Cash paid for miscellaneous expenses.....	88,492 18	
Expenses of management		501,212 75
Total expenditures.....		\$2,681,722 85
Balance December 31, 1880		\$17,818,107 84

Invested in the following:

ASSETS AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Cost value of real estate exclusive of all incumbrances	\$1,891,333 79
Loans secured by deeds of trust or mortgages upon real estate	10,002,729 05
Premium notes, loans, or liens on policies in force, reserve on each policy being in excess of all indebtedness thereon	1,873,329 46
Cost value of bonds and stocks owned by the company (as schedule following)	2,425,977 40
Cash in company's office	135,944 92
Cash deposited in banks	1,437,911 92
Bills receivable.....	3,907 63
Agents' ledger balances, \$39,080.84; other balances, \$392 83....	39,473 67
Office furniture.....	7,500 00
Total net or ledger assets, as per balance	\$17,818,107 84
Deduct depreciation from cost of assets, to bring same to market value.....	89,697 73
Total net or ledger assets, less depreciation	\$17,728,410 11

Statement of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest due, \$124,311.62, and accrued, \$194,059 28, on bonds and mortgages		318,370 90
Interest due, \$310.71, and accrued, \$74,955.18, on premium notes, loans or liens		75,243 89
Rents accrued on company's property on lease		258 32
Market value of bonds and stocks over cost		41,206 91
Gross premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31, 1880	\$35,803 61	
Gross deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1880	203,826 00	
Total	\$239,629 64	
Deduct the loading on above gross amount	59,907 40	
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums		179,722 24
Total assets, as per books of the company		<u>\$18,346,212 88</u>

ITEMS NOT ADMITTED AS ASSETS.

Furniture, fixtures and sales	\$7,500 00	
Agents and other balances	39,473 67	
Bills receivable	3,907 63	
Deduct items not admitted		50,881 30
Total		<u>\$18,295,331 08</u>

LIABILITIES.

Present value of all outstanding policies and additions thereto, in force December 31, 1879, computed by the Wisconsin State Insurance Department, according to the American Experience Table of Mortality, with 4 per cent. interest	\$15,092,299 00	
Net reinsurance reserve		\$15,092,299 00
Claims for death losses and matured endowments, in process of adjustment, or adjusted and not due	\$166,972 36	
Claims for death losses and other policy claims resisted	31,000 00	
Total policy claims		197,972 36
Unpaid dividend of surplus, or other description of profits due policy holders, estimated		4,000 00
Amount of any other liabilities of the company, viz.: Premiums paid in advance, \$2,679.51; accrued commissions, \$1,000; reserve on lapsed policies, \$33,964.00; total		40,643 51
Liabilities as to policy holders		\$15,334,915 37
Surplus as regards policy holders		3,011,297 01
Total liabilities		<u>\$18,346,212 38</u>

PREMIUM NOTE ACCOUNT.

Premium notes, loans or liens on hand December 31, 1879	\$2,151,211 21	
Received during the year	238,255 02	
Total		\$2,389,466 2

Statement of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Deductions during the year as follows:

Amount used in payment of losses and claims	\$118,378 05	.....
Amount used in purchase of surrendered policies, and voided by lapse	61,069 95	.....
Amount used in payment of dividends to policy holders.....	303,548 29	.....
Amount redeemed by maker in cash.....	36,240 48	.....
Total reduction.....	<u>519,136 77</u>	
Balance note assets at end of the year		\$1,873,329 46

SCHEDULE.

	Actual cost to comp'y.	Total par value.	Total market value.
U. S. 4 per cent. coupon	\$1,525 00	\$1,500 00	\$1,685 63
U. S. 4½, registered.	54,037 25	50,000 00	56,000 00
U. S. 5s, registered.....	55,000 86	50,000 00	50,812 50
Currency 6s.....	194,991 90	170,000 00	231,350 00
U. S. 6s of 1881.....	1,427,846 64	1,350,000 00	1,412,437 50
Missouri State 6s, long bonds.....	52,497 50	50,000 00	55,100 00
Kansas City, Mo., 8 per cent. bonds.....	71,250 00	75,000 00	83,300 00
Kansas City, Mo., 6 per cent. bonds.....	52,500 00	50,000 00	52,500 00
St. Louis City, Mo., 5 per cent. bonds.....	105,000 00	100,000 00	103,416 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	127,300 00
City of Sheboygan, Wis., 7 per cent. bonds	51,000 00	50,000 00	53,916 66
City and town of Beloit, Wis., 6 per cent. bonds	21,236 25	21,000 00	22,356 25
City of Milwaukee, Wis., 5 per cent. bonds.....	5,150 00	5,000 00	5,270 83
City of Green Bay, Wis., 10 per cent. bonds.....	14,992 00	14,600 00	15,788 27
Town of Gale, Trempealeau Co., Wis., 10 per ct.	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,275 00
Totals	<u>\$2,425,977 40</u>	<u>\$2,292,100 00</u>	<u>\$2,470,184 31</u>

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF POLICIES AND ADDITIONS, CLASSIFIED

Policies in force at the commencement of the year:

	Number.	Amount.
Whole life policies.....	25,766	49,445,496
Endowment policies.....	6,732	6,261,375
All other policies	578	2,242,017

New policies issued during the year:

Whole life policies	2,796	6,334,213
Endowment policies	1,111	2,194,323
All other policies.....	44	155,166

Old policies revived during the year:

Whole life policies.....	197	418,683
Endowment policies.....	60	111,700
All other policies.....	7	28,500

Statement of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Old policies increased in amount:

	Number.	Amount.
Whole life and other policies.....	8	
Endowment policies.....	1	\$13,615
All other policies.....		347,734

Additions by dividends during the year:

Whole life policies		26,303
Endowment policies.....		8,240
All other policies.....		1,814
Total number and amount.....	37,290	\$71,750,169
Deduct policies decreased and ceased to be in force.....	3,118	6,783,088
Total policies in force at the end of the year.....	34,172	\$64,967,081

Policies in force at the end of the year, including additions classified:

Whole life policies	26,609	\$51,250,367
Endowment policies.....	7,035	11,276,278
All other policies.....	529	2,440,536
Total policies in force at the end of the year.....	34,172	64,967,081

Number and amount of policies which have ceased to be in force during the year, with the mode of their termination.

Terminated by death.....	359	\$29,572
By expiry	403	832,090
By surrender	401	700,577
By lapse.....	1,645	3,453,154
By change and old policies decreased.....	2	316,287
Not taken	321	751,403
Totals.....	3,118	\$6,783,088

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business in Wisconsin for 1880.

Number and amount of policies on lives of citizens of Wisconsin in force December 31, of previous year	8,031	\$11,191,745 00
Number and amount of policies on the lives of citizens of Wisconsin issued during the year.....	470	795,813 00
Totals	8,501	\$11,987,558 00
Deduct total number and amount which have ceased to be in force during the year, including removals from the state....	538	699,888 00
Total number and amount of policies in force in Wisconsin December 31, 1880	7,963	\$11,287,670 00
Amount of losses and claims on policies in Wisconsin, unpaidd December 31, of previous year.....	16	27,016 70
Amount of losses and claims on policies in Wisconsin, incurred during the year	172	224,676 21
Totals	188	\$251,692 91

Statement of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Amount of losses and claims on policies in Wisconsin, paid during the year....	172	231,766 48
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.....		\$321,467 46
Notes or credits.....		34,991 35
Total.....		\$256,458 81

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 vessels, 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.

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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-

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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-

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teen hundred and three; or if a mutual corporation, that it has received and is in the 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 thereof 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,

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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 unencumbered 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-

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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 prescribed 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 willfully 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 willfully 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 affected, or agreed to be affected, 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 affected 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 willfully 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 1928¹ The directors, subsequent to the first board, shall be chosen by ballot, at the annual meeting of the corporation,

¹ Amended 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. 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.^{1 2} 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 in Chap. 134, laws of 1880.

² 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. 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. 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 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 1881.

² Words in brackets added by chap. 251, laws 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. 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 1938.¹ 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 in chap. 48, laws of 1881.

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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'. 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 towns, 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

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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 1941a. 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 1941b. 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 appraisement 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 1941 c. 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 1945 a. All fire insurance corporations, except town insurance corporations, shall, upon the issue or renewal of any policy, attach to such policy, or endorse 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 1946 *a*. 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 1946 *b*. 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 1946 *c*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 1946 *d*. 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 1946 *e*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 chapter 126, laws of 1880.

² See chapter 171, laws 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. 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 president or vice-president, and of the secretary, in the form here-

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inafter 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 stock holders 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

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shall set forth the name of the corporation, the place where the principal office for the transaction of its business shall be located, the name 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 appraisement 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 on unencumbered 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

¹Amended by chapter 243, 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 stock holders 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 commisssioner 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 form 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 chapter 162, laws of 1879,

² Amended by chapter 240, laws of 1880.

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tifying and affixing seal, fifty cents. Millers' and manufacturers' mutual insurance corporations organized under the provisions of sections 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 on 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

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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 1976¹. 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, nor 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 1877¹. 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

¹Amended 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.

Insurance Laws.

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 Mutual Aid, Sons of Hermann, 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, Telegrapher's Mutual Benefit Association, The Locomotive Engineer's 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 Preacher's 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.

¹ Amended by chapter 246, laws of 1881.

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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.

Insurance Laws.

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.

Insurance Laws.

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.

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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 chapter 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 240¹

(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 chapter 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 transmit 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.

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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. 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.

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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. 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

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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, and state of Wisconsin.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All transactions of the 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, Telegrapher's 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

Insurance Laws.

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,

Insurance Laws.

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 capital, 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

Insurance Laws.

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.

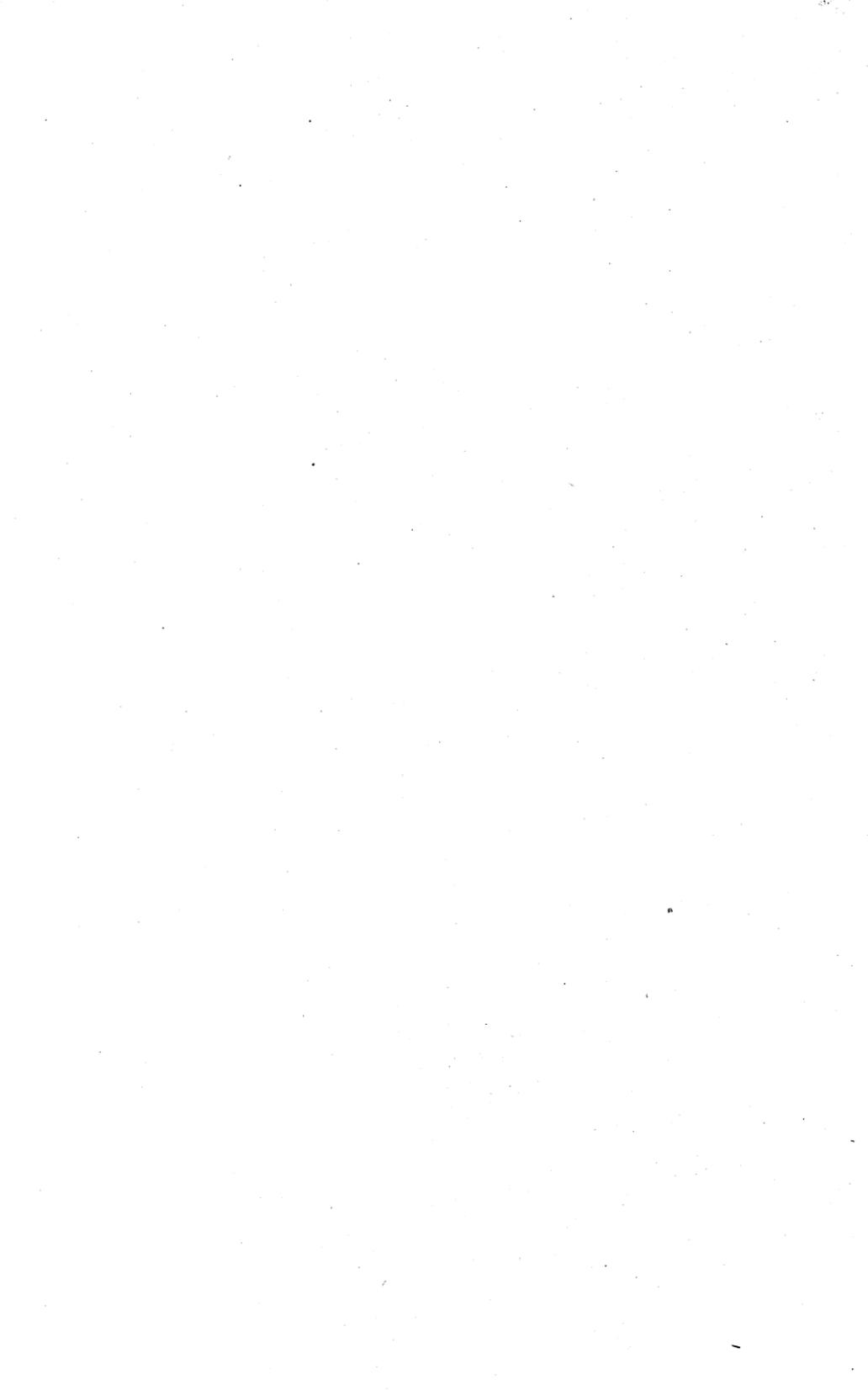
SECTION 7. All acts and parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

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.





ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1881.



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

TRUSTEES OF THE HOME.

GEN. JAMES BINTLIFF,	-	-	-	DARLINGTON.
COL. C. K. PIER,	-	-	-	FOND DU LAC.
COL. W. F. VILAS,	-	-	-	MADISON.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

JAMES BINTLIFF,

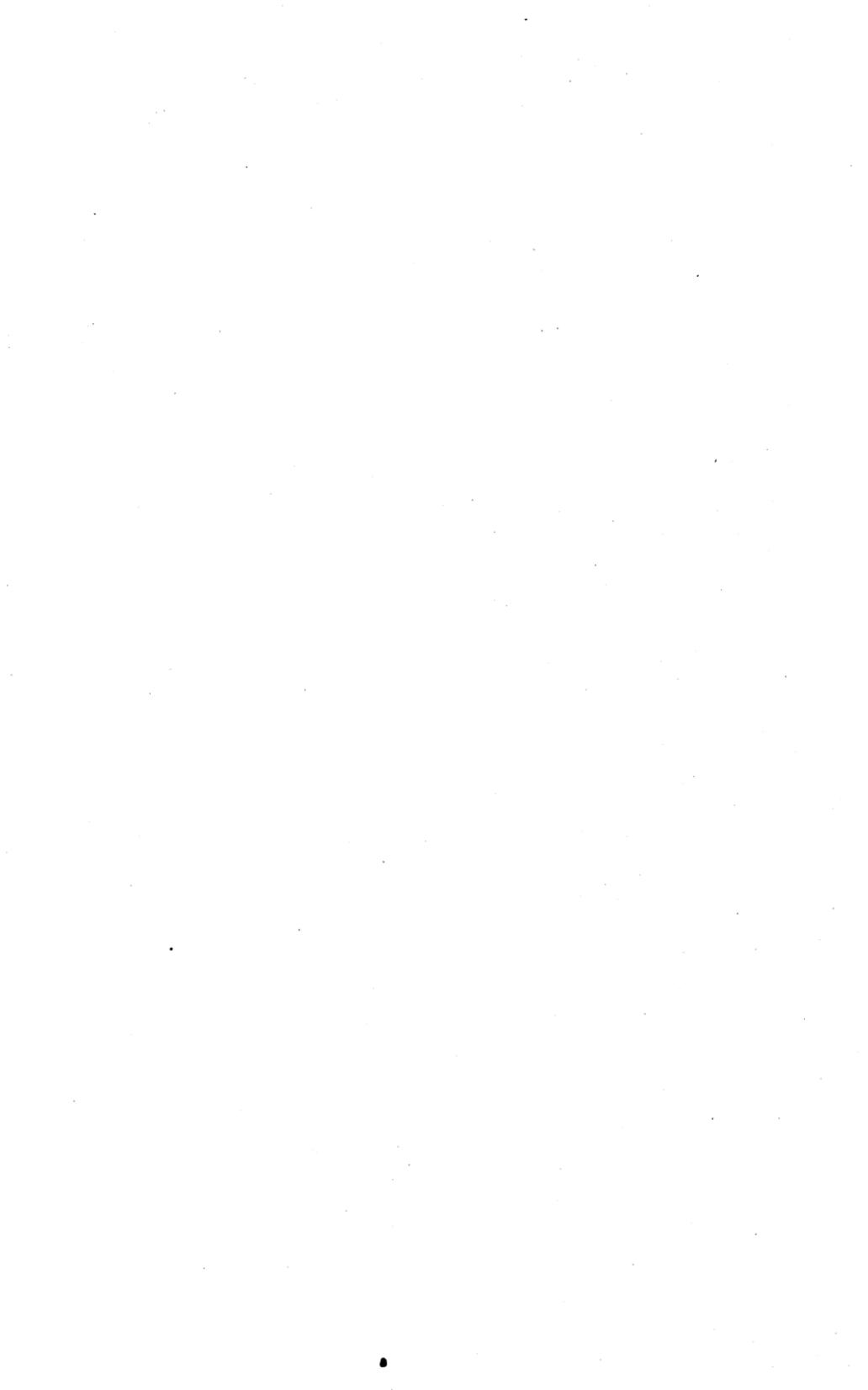
PRESIDENT.

C. K. PIER,

VICE PRESIDENT.

RICHARD GUENTHER,

TREASURER.



TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To his Excellency, WILLIAM E. SMITH,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

SIR — Herewith the trustees of the Wisconsin Soldiers' Orphans' Home present their sixteenth annual report. The business of this trust has all been closed except the distribution of the bequests of Horatio Ward and Caroline E. Smith, made to the soldiers' orphans of this state who were inmates of the Home. Of the sums so left to the trustees of this charity, there had been paid at the date of our last report \$22,092.82; and during the past year the treasurer has redeemed certificates to the amount of \$3,795.83; total amount paid, \$25,888.11. There is now in the hands of the treasurer \$9,824.70 with which to pay certificates issued by the board of trustees and in the hands of soldiers' orphans who are not yet of age. The last of the certificates issued and unpaid will mature during the year 1889; but the larger portion of them will mature during the next two years, and the board hope within that time to redeem the whole of them and relieve themselves of the care which this trust has imposed.

JAMES BINTLIFF,
C. K. PIER,
WM. F. VILAS,
Trustees.

Secretary's Report.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Wisconsin Soldiers' Orphans' Home:

GENTLEMEN — Pursuant to law, I respectfully submit the sixteenth annual report of the affairs of the Home.

During the year the work of this office has been unusually light. Correspondence has materially fallen off, and calls from the children and their friends have been less frequent. The most that has been done is in the way of directions, given participants, as to the manner of collecting their shares of the Ward and Smith fund.

No additional applications to participate in this fund have been received. Fifty-five certificates have been paid by the state treasurer, aggregating \$3,795.83. That officer's report shows an available balance on hand of \$824.70, with bonds to the amount of \$9,000 still unsold. For a detailed statement of the Ward and Smith fund, I respectfully refer to that comprehensive document.

The current expenses of this office for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1881, amount to \$254, vouchers for which are on file with the secretary of state.

Having set forth very fully the circumstances of the children, former inmates of the Home, in my last report, I simply call your attention to the list of payments made them by the state treasurer, including those of the present year, in all amounting to \$26,790.11.

R. W. BURTON,
Secretary Board of Trustees, S. O. H.

Ward and Smith Fund Income.

WARD AND SMITH BEQUEST.

Milwaukee city registered waterworks bonds ..	\$5,000 00	
City of Pittsburg railroad compromise bonds ..	4,000 00	
		<u>\$9,000 00</u>

WARD AND SMITH FUND.

Balance on hand in bonds.....	<u>\$9,000 00</u>
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WARD AND SMITH FUND INCOME.

RECEIPTS.

From sale of readjustment bonds, city of Milwaukee, No. 157.....	\$1,000 00	
Interest and premium on same.	29 86	
Coupons on Milwaukee bonds 158 and 159.....	50 00	
Coupons on city of Pittsburg bonds.....	200 00	
Interest on waterworks bonds, city of Milwaukee	350 00	
Sale of readjustment bonds 158 and 159, city of Milwaukee.....	2,000 00	
Interest and premium on same.....	38 05	
Balance on hand September 30, 1880	952 62	
Total.....		<u>\$4,620 53</u>

STATEMENT OF CERTIFICATES OF WARD AND SMITH BEQUEST TO WISCONSIN SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME,

Paid to September 1, 1881.

Clara R. O. Richardson.....	\$45 00	.....
Benj. F. Curtis.....	45 00	.....
Francis F. Hodaman.....	45 00	.....
Sadie S. Sheldon.....	45 00	.....
Maria E. L. Hogoboom.....	45 00	.....
Ella Saunders.....	45 00	.....
Margaret Saunders.....	45 00	.....
Laura P. Dutcher.....	45 00	.....
John Becker.....	45 00	.....
Sarah Asnel.....	45 00	.....
Harris S Hitchcock.....	45 00	.....
Alice L. Frissell.....	45 00	.....
Theresa C. Place.....	45 00	.....
Lotte E. Robinson.....	45 00	.....
Agnes Thane.....	45 00	.....
Mary C. Marcum.....	45 00	.....
Caroline Pfeiffer.....	45 00	.....
Eva L. Richey.....	45 00	.....
Mary O'Connor.....	45 00	.....

Ward and Smith Fund Income.

Mary A. Rood.....	\$45 00
Jane E. Hale.....	45 00
Mary Marsh.....	45 00
Rosetta Jones.....	45 00
Bertha A. Gear.....	45 00
Walter Hill.....	45 00
Horace Hatfield.....	45 00
Mendel Blakesly.....	45 00
Della Vandusen.....	45 00
Anna E. Randall.....	45 00
Alice Walker.....	45 00
Nina Sigglekair.....	45 00
Caroline Calkins.....	45 00
Annie Newell.....	45 00
Agnes E. McDonald.....	45 00
Emma Ballenger.....	45 00
Wm. F. Stillwell.....	45 00
Martha L. Norton.....	45 00
Margaret E. Baker.....	45 00
Warren Corse.....	45 00
Mary A. Howard.....	45 00
Viola Mark.....	45 00
Laura M. Blunt.....	45 00
Mary A. Lasselyoeing.....	45 00
Ida Ingersoll.....	45 00
Wm. H. Langdon.....	45 00
Kate E. Stalker.....	45 00
Watson H. Hitchcock.....	45 00
Alice Wilkins.....	45 00
Emma J. Ray.....	45 00
Caroline Milem.....	45 18
Mary C. Massingale.....	45 00
James H. Stillwell.....	45 16
Wm. H. Smith.....	45 29
Ora Nichols.....	45 35
Hattie Thorn.....	45 55
George Eason.....	45 55
Umeda Hollenbeck.....	45 55
Alvin Neynardt.....	45 52
Mary E. Tracy.....	45 52
Sarah M. Floyd.....	45 42
Caroline Cummings.....	45 59
Margaret E. Skinner.....	45 45
Adefia Skinner.....	45 55
Julia Skinner.....	45 45
Harriet E. Blanchard.....	45 55
Mary E. Delap.....	45 45
Calesta Kellogg.....	45 52
Mira Stetson.....	45 44
Ida Brockway.....	45 45
Ida McDonald.....	45 45
Frank W. Howard.....	45 79
Clara E. Care.....	45 00
Losona M. Brooks.....	45 00
Effie J. Olin.....	45 85
Sarah S. Merrill.....	45 85
Mary Skinner.....	45 00
Mary E. Wakeman.....	45 85
Kittie L. Baker.....	45 00

Ward and Smith Fund Income.

Wm. S. Grau.....	\$45 90	.....
Nannie Lalor.....	45 00	.....
Florence Pritchard.....	45 00	.....
Kate William.....	45 00	.....
Sarah K. William.....	45 00	.....
Tim. P. Lewis.....	45 99	.....
Sarah Kellogg.....	45 00	.....
Evelyn E. Gray.....	45 53	.....
Hattie Winebrenner.....	45 00	.....
Mary E. Proctor.....	45 00	.....
Mary Mathew.....	45 00	.....
Margaret Richardson.....	46 02	.....
Wm. V. Falley.....	46 08	.....
John Hatfield.....	46 12	.....
Chas. E. Care.....	46 12	.....
Hannah Neyhardt.....	46 17	.....
Wm. Jones.....	46 20	.....
Warren Angel.....	46 32	.....
Kate Mathews.....	46 50	.....
Mary E. Vangoeden.....	46 43	.....
Burton Walker.....	46 20	.....
John R. Baker.....	46 37	.....
George Burt.....	46 40	.....
David Winebrenner.....	46 40	.....
Lillie Boyd.....	46 40	.....
Mary C. Nash.....	46 40	.....
Emerett Wood.....	46 63	.....
Edwin H. Crane.....	46 59	.....
Abbie W. Frissell.....	46 60	.....
George F. Lall.....	46 60	.....
Wm. H. Brown.....	46 70	.....
Ella C. Ballenger.....	46 75	.....
Barton E. Boyce.....	46 75	.....
Lizzie Gammage.....	46 75	.....
Frederica Hughes.....	46 85	.....
Ellen S. Hughes.....	46 85	.....
Lillie Gear.....	45 00	.....
Carrie E. Bibbings.....	47 15	.....
Wm. H. McDermott.....	45 00	.....
Sarah E. McDonald.....	47 29	.....
Sarah E. Sheeks.....	47 25	.....
Carrie E. Newell.....	47 25	.....
Sarah F. Sanders.....	46 91	.....
Kate McIlvaine.....	46 93	.....
George B. Nash.....	47 34	.....
Frank Maleo.....	47 25	.....
Frank Brockway.....	47 44	.....
Lottie C. Hopkins.....	45 10	.....
Hattie E. Robinson.....	47 60	.....
Olive M. Delap.....	47 50	.....
Dewitt C. Riley.....	45 00	.....
Ida F. Hitchcock.....	47 73	.....
Hiram Gray.....	47 69	.....
Minnie Stalker.....	48 12	.....
James McGowan.....	45 00	.....
Alfred W. Sipperly.....	48 18	.....
Henry Vanderbilt.....	48 18	.....
		\$6,165 85
William Abels.....	48 70	.....
Rosetta Beckwith.....	48 51	.....

Ward and Smith Fund Income.

Eva L. Briggs.....	\$48 91	.....
James Burt.....	49 03	.....
Oda Brown.....	49 37	.....
Alex. D. Colburn.....	49 13	.....
Alfred Collar.....	50 03	.....
Anna C. Ellis.....	49 09	.....
Wm. B. Faith.....	48 13	.....
Charles Fanning.....	49 50	.....
Lennie Gifford.....	49 87	.....
Ella J. Glines.....	48 05	.....
Geo. C. Glines.....	49 60	.....
John L. Hadman.....	48 54	.....
Effie A. Hood.....	48 77	.....
Edwin Hill.....	48 94	.....
George Lusk.....	48 98	.....
Margaret Lusk.....	50 02	.....
Lowella Lockwood.....	49 73	.....
Josephine McManus.....	49 03	.....
James McDermott.....	49 13	.....
Alice Major.....	49 78	.....
Martha B. Nash.....	45 00	.....
George W. Norton.....	48 37	.....
Johanna H. Nash.....	47 58	.....
Ora A. Osborn.....	47 23	.....
Albert J. Ormsby.....	48 80	.....
Matilda S. Owrey.....	49 04	.....
Alice B. Partridge.....	48 82	.....
Harriet J. Partridge.....	45 00	.....
Geo. W. Partridge.....	45 00	.....
Ida Pritchard.....	49 65	.....
Alice E. Proctor.....	58 65	.....
Mary L. Place.....	50 42	.....
Sophy Pfeiffer.....	49 30	.....
Fanny F. Roy.....	48 64	.....
Henry F. L. Roohr.....	45 00	.....
Charles G. Roohr.....	45 75	.....
Juliette R. ckford.....	48 53	.....
Jameson Richardson.....	47 44	.....
Elizabeth Richardson.....	48 88	.....
Alonzo W. Riley.....	48 94	.....
Charles Specht.....	46 36	.....
Florence E. Stillwell.....	48 65	.....
Charles B. Stevens.....	49 05	.....
Charles A. Smith.....	49 03	.....
Alice J. Skinner.....	45 00	.....
Lydia Skinner.....	50 02	.....
Ella L. Stoddard.....	49 88	.....
Rosa Tonnard.....	48 80	.....
Permella J. Tuttle.....	45 00	.....
Nettie M. Tubbs.....	49 84	.....
John W. Tnayer.....	48 00	.....
Daniel W. Wilkins.....	48 83	.....
William Welsh.....	48 62	.....
Georgia A. Young.....	45 00	.....
Ida A. Young.....	46 18	.....
Fred W. Aufderheide.....	49 89	.....
Eva L. Baker.....	50 06	.....
Jason A. Cressey.....	49 13	.....
Sarah A. Drake.....	50 30	.....
Leafy Fansler.....	50 25	.....

Ward and Smith Fund Income.

Sophy G. Johnson	\$50 25
Wm. F. Johnson	50 16
Georgiana Milleam	47 81
Christiana M. Nash	50 02
Leonard D. Hall	49 88
Alice Milem	50 24
Sarah Astel	10 00
Warren Angell	10 00
Carrie E. Bibbings	10 00
Batton E. Boyd	10 00
Lillie Boyd	10 00
Ida Brockway	10 00
Frankie Brockway	10 00
Mendie Blakesley	10 00
John Becker	10 00
Caroline Calkins	10 00
Edwin H. Crane	10 00
Clara E. Carl	10 00
Charles E. Carl	10 00
Benj. F. Curtis	10 00
Warren Corse	10 00
Olive M. Delap	10 00
Sarah A. Drake	10 00
Leafy Fansler	10 00
Charles Fanning	10 00
Jane E. Faith	19 00
Ella J. Glines	10 00
Geo. C. Glines	10 00
Evelyn E. Gray	10 00
Hiram Gay	10 00
Francis F. Haldaman	10 00
Ellen A. Hughes	10 00
Frederica A. Hughes	10 00
Almeda Hollenbeck	10 00
Ida F. Hitchcock	10 00
Watson H. Hitchcock	10 00
Harriet J. Hitchcock	10 00
Edwin Hill	10 00
Jane E. Hall	10 00
Effie A. Hood	10 00
Maria E. L. Hogoboom	10 00
Sophy J. J. Ineson	10 00
Eugene Ingersoll	10 00
Calista Kellogg	10 00
Timothy P. Lewis	10 00
Ella Lockwood	10 00
Nannie Lalor	10 00
James A. McGowan	10 00
Agnes E. McDonald	10 00
Ida McDonald	10 00
James McDermott	10 00
Georgiana Milleam	10 00
Sarah S. Milleam	10 00
Kate Milleam	10 00
Viola Mack	10 00
Frank D. Mallo	10 00
Alice Major	10 00
George W. Marshall	10 00
Martha L. Norton	10 00
Geo. W. Norton	10 00

Ward and Smith Fund Income.

Ora Nichols	\$10 00	.....
Mary O'Connor.....	10 00	.....
Matilda S. Owrey	10 00	.....
Albert Ormsby.....	10 00	.....
Harriet J. Partridge.....	10 00	.....
Alice B. Partridge.....	10 00	.....
Alice E. Proctor	10 00	.....
Mary E. Proctor	10 00	.....
Ida Pritchard.....	10 00	.....
Theresa C. Place.....	10 00	.....
Mary L. Place	10 00	.....
Sophy Pfeiffer	10 00	.....
Caroline Pfeiffer.....	10 00	.....
Fanny F. Roy.....	10 00	.....
Emma J. Roy.....	10 00	.....
Eva L. Richey	10 00	.....
Charles G. Roohr.....	10 00	.....
Mary Skinner.....	10 00	.....
Lydia Skinner	10 00	.....
Alfred W. Sipperty.....	10 00	.....
Charles Specht.....	10 00	.....
Ella L. Stoddard	10 00	.....
Mira Stetson.....	10 00	.....
Sadie I. Sheldon.....	10 00	.....
Nina Siggelkow	10 00	.....
Margaret Sanders.....	10 00	.....
Sarah F. Sanders.....	10 00	.....
Ella Sanders	10 00	.....
Mary E. Tracy.....	10 00	.....
Hattie Thorne.....	10 00	.....
Agnes Thorne.....	10 00	.....
Willie V. Tully.....	10 00	.....
Delia Van Dusen.....	10 00	.....
Daniel W. Wilkins.....	10 00	.....
Alice Wilkins.....	10 00	.....
James Burt	10 00	.....
George Burt	10 00	.....
John R. Baker	10 00	.....
Eva L. Briggs.....	10 00	.....
Laura M. Blunt.....	10 00	.....
William A. Brown.....	10 00	.....
Jason A. Cressy.....	10 00	.....
Alice M. Colburn	10 00	.....
Mary E. Delap.....	10 00	.....
Eugene R. Divens.....	10 00	.....
Laura P. Dutcher	10 00	.....
George Eason	10 00	.....
Sarah M. Floyd.....	10 00	.....
Lillie Gear.....	10 00	.....
Willie S. Gear	10 00	.....
Bertha A. Gear.....	10 00	.....
George C. Glines.....	10 00	.....
John L. Hadaman.....	10 00	.....
Walter Hill.....	10 00	.....
Frank W. Howard	10 00	.....
John Hatfield	10 00	.....
Mary A. Losselyong.....	10 00	.....
Margaret Lusk.....	10 00	.....
Sarah E. McDonald.....	10 00	.....
Alice Miley.....	10 00	.....

Ward and Smith Fund Income.

Caroline Milem	\$10 60	
Mary Marsh	10 00	
Charles Newell	10 00	
Addie Newell	10 00	
Carrie E. Newell	10 00	
Johanna H. Nash	10 00	
Hanna Neyhart	10 00	
Alvin Neyhart	10 00	
Florence Pritchard	10 00	
Anna E. Randall	10 00	
Juliet Record	10 00	
Hattie E. Robinson	10 00	
Lottie E. Robinson	10 00	
Margaret Richardson	10 00	
Jameson Richardson	10 00	
Florence E. Stillwell	10 00	
Adelia Skinner	10 00	
Julia T. Skinner	10 00	
Margaret E. Skinner	10 00	
Alice J. Skinner	10 00	
Nettie M. Tubbs	10 00	
John W. Thayer	10 00	
Martha E. Vangorder	10 00	
Rosetta Vanderbit	10 00	
Burton Walker	10 00	
Emarett Wood	10 00	
Hattie Winebrenner	10 00	
David Winebrenner	10 00	
		\$4,735 34
James H. Stillwell	\$10 00	
Emma Turis	10 11	
Emma Turis	50 58	
Effie J. Olin	10 00	
Mary Mathews	10 00	
Margaret E. Baker	10 00	
Rosetta Jones	10 00	
Clara Richardson	10 00	
Geo. F. Lull	10 00	
May A. Rood	10 00	
Eva L. Baker	10 00	
Mary J. Ledgett	10 00	
Chas. F. Shaw	10 12	
Mary J. Ledgett	47 80	
Lottie C. Hopkins	10 00	
Rebecca Smith	50 84	
Rebecca Smith	10 16	
Eugene Ingersoll	50 28	
Wm. B. Faith	10 00	
Geo. Lusk	10 00	
Wm. H. Smith	10 00	
Alfred Collar	10 00	
Mary C. Massingale	10 00	
Christian M. Nash	10 00	
Mary A. Hogoboom	51 00	
Mary A. Hogoboom	10 19	
Adel Fountain	50 73	
Adel Fountain	10 14	
Kittie L. Baker	10 00	
Geo. Mott Baker	10 00	
Lena C. Layton	50 80	
Lena C. Layton	10 15	
Kittie E. McIlrairie	10 00	

Ward and Smith Fund Income.

Elizabeth Richardson	\$10 00	
Chas F. Shaw	50 80	
David E. Haynes	10 00	
David E. Haynes	48 12	
Phebe Gansell	51 20	
Phebe Gansell	10 22	
Mary C. Marcum	10 00	
Laura E. Marcum	10 00	
Mary C. Nash	10 00	
Wm. F. Stillwell	10 00	
G. W. Stillwell	15 22	
G. W. Stillwell	51 12	
James W. Steadman	10 00	
James W. Steadman	49 80	
Kate Matthews	10 00	
Lewis G. Johnson	51 15	
Lewis G. Johnson	10 23	
Geo. B. Nash	10 00	
F. W. Aufderheide	10 00	
Jose McManus	10 00	
Ed. Pritchard	10 25	
Hattie Hawes	10 45	
Life F. Nash	10 00	
Life F. Nash	49 35	
Effie M. Mack	10 40	
Effie M. Mack	52 10	
Geo. H. Thayer	10 00	
Geo. H. Thayer	49 75	
Hattie M. Sawyer	10 46	
Hattie M. Sawyer	52 14	
Willie Gray	10 46	
Willie Gray	52 14	
Julia Worley	10 40	
Julia Worley	51 80	
Nettie Wheeler	10 45	
Nettie Wheeler	52 15	
Sarah E. Preston	10 50	
Sarah E. Preston	52 30	
Geo. Becker	10 10	
Geo. Becker	52 10	
Albert E. Howard	10 52	
Albert E. Howard	52 40	
Willie Angell	10 53	
Willie Angell	52 50	
William Lusk	10 53	
William Lusk	52 40	
Homer H. Lewis	10 13	
Homer H. Lewis	52 72	
Volney A. Brown	52 50	
Everett V. Howard	10 10	
Everett V. Howard	52 50	
Michael McDermott	10 55	
Michael McDermott	52 65	
Ella J. Ellis	10 52	
Ella J. Ellis	52 60	
Edith Mansfield	10 53	
Edith Mansfield	52 55	
Total disbursements		\$4,470 08
Balance September 30, 1878		1,050 49
Total		\$5,520 57

Ward and Smith Fund Income.

Mary Ella Smith.....	\$10 56	.....
Mary Ella Smith.....	52 69	.....
Ada H. Glines.....	63 50	.....
Caroline Cummings.....	10 00	.....
George E. Kilpatrick.....	63 75	.....
Belle Marcum.....	10 65	.....
Ezra M. White.....	63 83	.....
James C. Smith.....	63 53	.....
Walter Mallo.....	63 90	.....
Alice Coleman (now Bouton).....	64 00	.....
John O'Connor.....	64 15	.....
John Welch.....	64 10	.....
Asa R. Narracong.....	64 10	.....
Nelson J. Holmes.....	64 15	.....
Belle Marcum.....	52 90	.....
William Jones.....	10 00	.....
Chas. A. Smith.....	10 75	.....
Benj. F. Jones.....	10 75	.....
Sarah E. Westenhaven.....	64 30	.....
Annie Hollenback.....	63 30	.....
Benj. F. Jones.....	53 30	.....
Emma Pfeiffer.....	62 28	.....
Emma A. Robinette.....	62 70	.....
Geo. W. McPheters.....	64 60	.....
Arthur F. Burt.....	64 60	.....
Peter Pratt.....	64 65	.....
Ella Clendenning (now Lawrence).....	64 60	.....
Sarah E. Dieter (now Shannon).....	64 75	.....
Willie Hill.....	63 70	.....
Matilda Howard.....	65 00	.....
Orris P. Langdon.....	64 75	.....
Nellie J. Tubbs.....	64 90	.....
Chas. S. Omsby.....	64 87	.....
John F. Stevens.....	54 00	.....
Truman G. Dodge.....	64 95	.....
John Gansell.....	64 93	.....
Jennie Hopkins.....	64 87	.....
Lewis L. Wilkins.....	65 00	.....
Viola O. Jones.....	64 95	.....
La Fayette Smith.....	65 05	.....
John F. Stevens.....	10 93	.....
Maggie McFadden.....	65 15	.....
C. P. Stevens.....	10 00	.....
Alphonso Barnes.....	54 25	.....
Hiram Wheeler.....	65 23	.....
Andrew J. Westenhauer.....	65 30	.....
Libbie Baker.....	65 30	.....
Clara Damkoehler.....	65 30	.....
Jennie L. Baker.....	64 35	.....
Alphonso Barnes.....	10 93	.....
Henry Fields.....	65 60	.....
Etzell E. Bonner.....	11 00	.....
Eunice V. Duvall.....	65 55	.....
Jennie D. Nimmo.....	65 70	.....
Albert Miller.....	65 50	.....
Ebenezer Anthony.....	65 30	.....
Clam Lesselyoung.....	65 37	.....
D. C. Howard.....	65 60	.....
Maggie J. Drake.....	65 88	.....

Ward and Smith Fund Income.

Wm. H. Ables.....	\$10 00	.....
Etzel E. Bonner.....	54 55	.....
Wm. R. Calkins.....	65 55	.....
Paid express charges on bonds sold.....	2 00	.....
Paid R. W. Burton, secretary, on warrant.....	900 00	.....
Total disbursements.....		\$4,247 72
Balance September 30, 1879.....		2,552 77
Total as above.....		\$6,800 49

DISBURSEMENTS.

PENSIONS.		
Maria Close.....	\$66 10	.....
Benjamin F. Crandall.....	66 20	.....
Fred B. Hawes.....	66 20	.....
Eliza J. Lavton.....	66 15	.....
Willie H. Barrett.....	66 30	.....
Delaney Coleman.....	65 60	.....
Michael Losselyon.....	64 50	.....
Clarence E. Odekirk.....	66 45	.....
Hannah Randall.....	66 50	.....
Carrie B. Stevens.....	66 65	.....
Nettie McDonald.....	66 90	.....
Everill Stevens.....	66 80	.....
Frank J. Blanchard.....	66 93	.....
Augustus Jenkins.....	66 90	.....
Louis B. Dutcher.....	67 00	.....
James A. Davenport.....	66 80	.....
Chas. W. Massingale.....	66 95	.....
Catherine R. Mack.....	67 15	.....
Theron Haight.....	67 15	.....
Alice A. Walker.....	10 00	.....
Charles A. Randall.....	67 15	.....
George W. Partridge.....	10 00	.....
Louisa Fary.....	67 15	.....
Anson H. Cressy.....	67 25	.....
Fred. I. Hall.....	67 25	.....
Carrie M. Ellis.....	66 30	.....
Caroline Trautman.....	55 20	.....
Anna Trautman.....	55 00	.....
Leonard V. Doty.....	68 00	.....
Catherine Young.....	53 50	.....
Alida Gliddon.....	67 50	.....
Marshall Hatfield.....	67 70	.....
Ernest Damköehler.....	67 60	.....
Wm. J. Steadman.....	67 41	.....
Betsey Jameson.....	67 42	.....
Cornelia Tift.....	67 55	.....
George Nichols.....	56 37	.....
Enoch McCasé.....	68 00	.....

Ward and Smith Fund Income.

PENSIONS — continued.		
Seymour Schultz.....	\$67 70	.....
Frank Brannan	56 50	.....
Mary Brannan.....	60 15	.....
Arthur J. Trome.....	68 02	.....
Mary J. Preston.....	68 07	.....
Theo. F. Lull	60 17	.....
Leonard Powell.....	67 98	.....
George R. Bryant.....	68 52	.....
Olive A. Ballinger.....	68 07	.....
Arthur T. S. Narracong.....	68 38	.....
Rosa Ann Thayer.....	68 53	.....
Fred. Mceller.....	68 54	.....
Mary A. Coleman.....	67 80	.....
Nina L. Baker.....	68 58	.....
Effie Ingersoll	68 70	.....
Balance September 30, 1880.....		\$3,375 29
		952 62
Total as above		<u>\$4,327 91</u>
John A. Dodge.....	\$69 00	.....
Nettie Beckwith	57 50	.....
Orton Humphrey.....	69 12	.....
Otis Humphrey.....	69 12	.....
Lima Hicks	69 12	.....
Willie H. Kellogg.....	69 20	.....
Addison Stevens	69 12	.....
Sumner Angel	69 20	.....
Willie D. Baker.....	69 20	.....
James L. Slater	69 35	.....
Frank Perry	69 30	.....
Jordan W. Rood	68 50	.....
Frank Zerolds	69 15	.....
Percilla Gardner.....	69 50	.....
Rosa O'Connor	68 20	.....
Stephen O'Connor	69 40	.....
Anthony Mathews	69 05	.....
Frank Robbins	68 80	.....
Chas. M. Holmes.....	69 40	.....
Chas. B. Frisselle	68 75	.....
Amanda Pfeiffer	69 68	.....
Edward Devoe.....	69 25	.....
John A. F. Gear.....	69 50	.....
Willie Bonner	69 65	.....
Ella Craiger (now Thornton).....	69 55	.....
Julia Christiancy.....	70 00	.....
Willie Bacon	70 05	.....
Emmet B. Duvall	69 80	.....
Chas. W. Watson.....	70 05	.....
Wesley Jones	70 15	.....
Willie F. Baker.....	70 45	.....
Geo. E. Carl	70 35	.....
Edgar Killison.....	70 03	.....
Lizzie Vanderbilt	70 07	.....
Eugene R. Divens.....	56 45	.....
Elany Smith.....	70 43	.....

Ward and Smith Fund Income.

PENSIONS — continued.		
O. B. Van Deusen.....	\$70 42	.....
George W. Ballenger.....	70 30	.....
Seymour B. Hudson.....	70 40	.....
Chas L. McDonald.....	70 50	.....
Charles Flint.....	70 50	.....
May Warner.....	70 46	.....
Fannie Knobel.....	70 40	.....
Minnie Warner.....	70 40	.....
Libbie E. Ramsay.....	68 85	.....
Christian Christiancy.....	69 68	.....
Chas E. Blunt.....	70 80	.....
Oliver W. Pulver.....	70 52	.....
Frank Stoddard.....	71 20	.....
Samuel G. Haynes.....	71 30	.....
Charles Beckwith.....	59 25	.....
David Rothacker.....	62 18	.....
Geo. A. Crandall.....	70 87	.....
John B. Skinner.....	71 46	.....
Emma L. Phillips.....	70 90	.....
Balance on hand September 30, 1881.....		\$3,795 83
		824 70
Total as above.....		\$4,620 53