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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

AND

Accompanying Documents

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

1885.

VOLUME II.



MADISON, WIS.:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1885.

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19. Milwaukee Asylum for the Insane.

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE

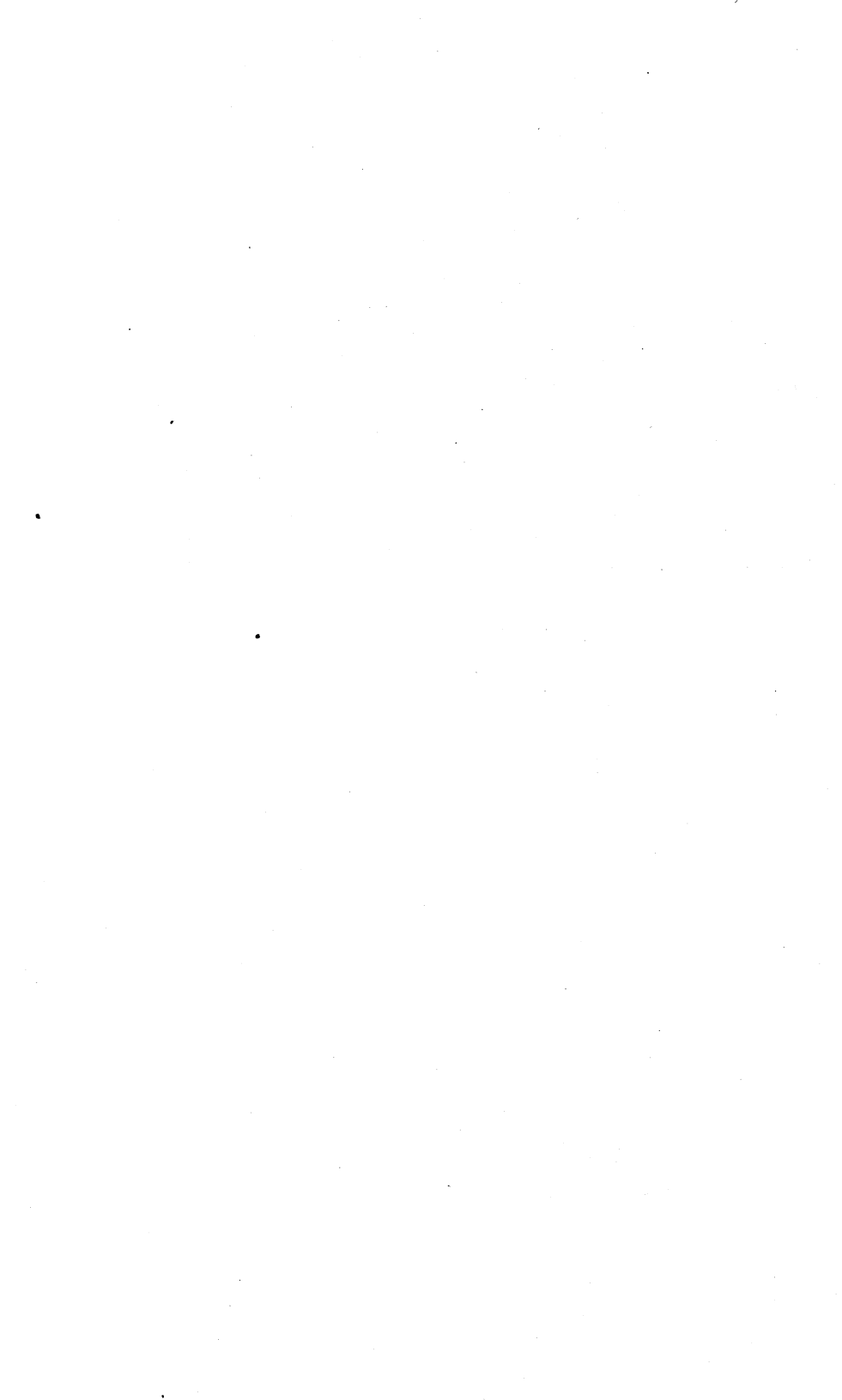
OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

SEPTEMBER, 1884.



MADISON, WIS.:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1884.



FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE

PART I.—FIRE, FIRE-MARINE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

MADISON, Sept. 10, 1884.

To His Excellency, J. M. RUSK,

Governor of Wisconsin.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the Fourteenth
—First Biennial—report of this Department.

Respectfully submitted,

PHILIP L. SPOONER, JR.
Commissioner of Insurance

Business in Wisconsin.

BUSINESS OF WISCONSIN.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

COMPANIES.	Number of companies.	Risks written.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of losses to premiums received.
1869.					
Wisconsin joint stock companies.....	2	\$5,775,559	\$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	\$37,580,219	\$1,540,800	\$882,660	57.29
1870.					
Wisconsin joint stock companies.....	2	\$13,450,910	\$97,961	\$36,192	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies.	8	28,809,559	339,474	234,096	.....
Companies of other states....	74	100,257,448	1,136,170	868,654	.....
Companies of foreign countries	4	4,654,978	48,727	36,270	.....
Totals.....	88	\$147,172,955	\$1,622,332	\$1,175,212	72.44
1871.					
Wisconsin joint stock companies.....	3	\$14,912,048	\$138,753	\$37,236	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies..	8	21,023,328	272,099	281,023	.....
Companies of other states....	60	75,054,421	896,219	355,387	.....
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	\$210,493	\$63,516	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies.	7	25,204,801	366,394	262,983	.....
Companies of other states....	68	84,478,871	1,129,565	496,392	.....
Companies of foreign countries	10	15,137,040	204,285	99,746	.....
Totals.....	88	\$142,351,376	\$1,910,677	\$922,637	48.29

Business in Wisconsin.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT—Continued.

COMPANIES.	Number of companies.	Risks written.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of losses to premiums received.
1873.					
Wis. joint stock companies....	3	\$18,274,028	\$226,050	\$119,177	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies.	7	26,481,816	409,366	208,702	.....
Companies of other states.....	88	98,564,529	1,332,712	573,510	.....
Companies of foreign countries	11	14,085,716	196,803	91,892	.....
Totals	109	\$157,406,089	\$2,174,931	\$993,281	45.67
1874.					
Wis. joint stock companies....	3	\$17,918,006	\$260,186	\$105,590	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies.	7	28,282,467	450,557	273,587	.....
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	.....
Totals	114	\$154,795,630	\$2,271,059	\$1,010,023	44.00
1875.					
Wis. joint stock companies....	3	\$17,012,018	\$226,422	\$155,667	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies.	6	19,591,053	286,951	281,655	.....
Companies of other states.....	110	95,892,289	1,395,232	1,282,451	.....
Companies of foreign countries	14	14,444,956	201,429	157,338	.....
Totals	133	\$147,440,316	\$2,110,034	\$1,877,111	89.00
1876.					
Wis. joint stock companies....	3	\$3,200,204	\$165,234	\$19,796	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies.	5	14,314,348	215,783	129,434	.....
Companies of other states.....	116	91,760,086	223,481	415,761	.....
Companies of foreign countries	15	14,339,656	193,980	39,683	.....
Totals	139	\$133,614,294	\$1,798,428	\$634,674	34.00
1877.					
Wis. joint stock companies....	4	\$12,777,853	\$165,157	\$102,475	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies.	5	11,616,047	167,741	97,487	.....
Companies of other states.....	99	107,528,010	1,127,220	665,191	.....
Companies of foreign countries	16	15,021,704	184,992	108,760	.....
Totals	123	\$146,943,604	\$1,645,110	\$973,913	59.00

Business in Wisconsin.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT — Continued.

COMPANIES.	Number of Companies.	Risks written.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of losses to premiums received.
1878.					
Wis. Joint Stock companies...	4	\$13,515,807	\$167,220	\$97,332	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies.	4	10,435,206	147,626	80,117	.....
Companies of other states....	96	101,228,024	1,010,155	669,216	.....
Companies of foreign countries	17	15,102,352	198,954	122,813	.....
Total	120	\$140,411,389	\$1,508,955	\$965,478	64.00
1879.					
Wis. joint stock companies...	4	\$20,985,411	\$183,448	\$120,513	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies.	4	10,368,812	137,830	107,180	.....
Companies of other states....	104	101,555,179	1,044,953	698,293	.....
Companies of foreign countries	22	18,822,632	223,241	111,177	.....
Total	134	\$151,731,034	\$1,589,472	\$1,037,193	64.00
1880.					
Wis. joint stock companies...	3	\$11,761,481	\$146,538	\$76,363	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies.	3	10,622,216	142,778	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 total	133	\$61,660,860	\$1,766,528	\$1,143,541	61.50
1881.					
Wis. joint stock companies...	3	\$15,109,348	\$1,171,018	\$53,397	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies.	3	10,298,373	139,923	66,786	.....
Companies of other states....	92	112,335,291	1,326,459	682,820	.....
Companies of foreign countries	24	24,612,766	344,144	147,496	.....
Marine companies.....	4	898,073	9,166	5,368	.....
Accident companies.....	3	921,672	6,607	1,949	.....
Grand totals.....	129	\$164,175,523	\$1,997,317	\$957,816	47.95

Business in Wisconsin.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT—Continued.

COMPANIES.	Risks. written.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of losses to pre- miums re- ceived.
1882.				
Wisconsin joint stock companies....	\$17,509,256	\$185,322	\$82,474	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies.....	11,582,634	151,346	50,080	.....
Companies of other states.....	112,507,440	1,460,006	945,232	.....
Companies of foreign countries.....	29,613,864	407,879	254,015	.....
Marine companies.....	374,295	7,369	4,876	.....
Accident and guaranty companies..	2,418,046	26,541	3,695	.....
Grand totals.....	\$174,005,535	\$2,238,463	\$1,340,372	59.00
1883.				
Wisconsin joint stock companies....	\$17,855,715	\$215,489	\$122,833	.....
Wisconsin mutual companies.....	13,015,135	166,314	65,868	.....
Companies of other states.....	125,068,516	1,655,477	1,145,353	.....
Companies of foreign countries.....	32,174,016	451,021	384,139	.....
Marine companies.....	316,333	2,111	11,446	.....
Accident and guaranty companies...	3,208,028	32,274	18,541	.....
Grand totals.....	\$191,637,742	\$2,525,690	\$1,748,180	69.00

LIST OF FIRE AND FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES TRANSACTING BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN IN 1881-2.

TABLE No. 1.—OFFICERS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	OFFICERS.		Name of attorney to accept service of process in Wisconsin.	Commenced business.
		President.	Secretary.		
Wisconsin Joint-Stock Companies.					
Concordia Fire.....	Milwaukee.....	Jobs ^t . H. Buening....	Gustav Wollaeger		March, 1870.
Hekla Fire.....	Madison.....	John A. Johnson.....	H. T. Lerdall.....		June 7, 1871.
Northwestern National.....	Milwaukee.....	Alex. Mitchell.....	Jno. P. McGregor.....		July 7, 1869.
Wisconsin Mutual Companies.					
Germantown Farmers' Mutual.....	Germantown.....	Andrew Martin.....	Martin Schottler.....		1854.
Herman Farmers' Mutual.....	Herman.....	John Ziebel.....	Chas. Ringle.....		March, 1857.
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	Milwaukee.....	Christian Preusser.....	A. J. Cramer.....		April 1, 1852.
Companies of Other States.					
Etna.....	Hartford, Conn.....	Lucius J. Hendee.....	J. Goodnow.....	Chas. W. Potter, Mil., Wis.....	Aug. 17, 1819.
Allemania.....	Pittsburg, Pa.....	Robert C. Schmertz.....	Chas. F. Herrosee.....	A. B. Myers, Milwaukee, Wis.....	June, 1871.
Amazon.....	Cincinnati.....	Gazzam Gano.....	J. H. Beattie.....	C. P. Phelps, Fond du Lac, Wis.....	Oct., 1871.
American.....	Boston.....	Francis Peabody.....	J. W. Field.....	A. C. Dink, Milwaukee, Wis.....	June, 1818.
American.....	Newark.....	F. H. Harris.....	J. H. Worden.....	Alex. H. Main, Madison, Wis.....	April 1, 1846.
American Central.....	St. Louis.....	Geo. T. Cram.....	Chas. Christemen.....	S. P. Gary, Osbkosh, Wis.....	Feb., 1853.
American Fire.....	New York.....	James M. Halsted.....	David Adee.....	J. L. Hathaway, Mil., Wis.....	May 1, 1867.
American Fire.....	Philadelphia.....	Thos. H. Montgomery.....	Albert E. L. Crawford.....	T. W. Briggs, Appleton, Wis.....	Mar. 12, 1810.
Boylston Mutual.....	Boston.....	Joseph W. Balch.....	Washington Glover.....	Wm. T. Durand, Mil., Wis.....	Jan. 8, 1873.
Buffalo.....	Buffalo.....	Pascal P. Pratt.....	E. B. Smith.....	E. C. Hibbard, Jr., Mil., Wis.....	July 17, 1874.
Boatsmans' Fire and Marine.....	Pittsburg.....	Oliver P. Scaife.....	H. H. Schenck.....	P. L. Spooner, Jr. Madison, Wis.....	May 23, 1865.
Buffalo German.....	Buffalo.....	Philip Beeker.....	O iver J. Eggert.....	Theo. O. Hartman, Mil., Wis.....	Feb. 16, 1867.
California.....	San Francisco.....	C. F. Hopkins.....	S. S. Bromwell.....	C. F. Hibbard, Mil., Wis.....	Feb., 1861.
Citizens'.....	New York.....	James M. McLean.....	Frank M. Parker.....	P. C. Hale, Milwaukee, Wis.....	April, 1837.
Clinton Fire.....	New York.....	G. T. Patterson, jr.....	Chas. E. W. Chambers.....	Wm. T. Durand, Mil., Wis.....	July 11, 1850.

Officers.

Commerce	Albany	Adam Van Allen	Rich V. De Witt	L. A. Wheeler, Milwaukee	June 1, 1859.
Citizens of Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh	Wm. G. Johnson	Walter Morris	P. L. Spooner, Jr., Madison	1850.
Commercial Fire	New York	David Quackinbush	W. Lawrence	John H. Warner, Milwaukee	May 15, 1850.
Connecticut	Hartford	J. D. Browne	Chas. R. Burt	John S. Dean, Madison	July, 1850.
Continental	New York	Geo. T. Hope	Cyrus Peck	Alex. H. Main, Madison	Jan., 1853.
Detroit Fire and Marine	Detroit	C. Van Husan	James J. Clark	Chas. G. Mayers, Madison	Mar. 14, 1866.
Dwelling House	Boston	Chas. R. Nichols	H. F. Perkins	Henry Nichols, Milwaukee	Jan. 9, 1873.
Equitable Life and Marine	Providence	Fred W. Arnold	Jas. E. Fillingham	D. M. Belden, Milwaukee	Sept., 1860.
Exchange Fire	New York	Rich C. Canbes	Geo. W. Montgomery	John V. Tuttle, Milwaukee	May, 1853.
Fire Association	Philadelphia	Jesse Lightfoot	Jacob H. Lex	Theo. W. Briggs, Appleton	Sept. 1, 1817.
Fireman's Fund	San Francisco	David J. Staples	Wm. J. Dutton	Sam'l C. West, Milwaukee	June 18, 1863.
Firemen's	Newark	S. R. W. Heath	D. H. Dunham	C. F. Hibbard, Milwaukee	Dec. 3, 1855.
Fire Ins. Co., County of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	James N. Stone	Jno. Welch Dulles	Sam'l C. West, Milwaukee	April 9, 1833.
Franklin Fire	Philadelphia	James W. M. Allister	E. T. Cresson	Alexander H. Main, Madison	June, 1829.
German	Freeport	M. Hettinger	F. Gunc	Theo. Herfurth, Madison	Oct., 1866.
German	Peoria	B. Cremer	F. H. Wagner	Theo. O. Hartman, Milwaukee	May 12, 1876.
German-American	New York	Emil Oelbermann	Jas. A. Silvey	Alex. H. Main, Madison	Mar. 7, 1872.
Germania Fire	New York	Rudolph Garigne	Hugo Schumann	A. C. Dick, Milwaukee	March, 1859.
Girard	Philadelphia	Albert S. Gillett	Edwin F. Merrill	Robert Wootton, Madison	May, 1853.
Glens Falls	Glens Falls	R. M. Little	J. L. Cunningham	A. C. Dick, Milwaukee	May, 1850.
Greenwich	New York	Sam'l C. Harriot	M. A. Stone	E. C. Hibbard, Milwaukee	Jan. 1, 1835.
Hanover Fire	New York	B. L. Walcott	J. Kemsan Lane	Jos. Mc C. Bell, Milwaukee	April, 1852.
Hartford Fire	Hartford	Geo. L. Chase	C. B. Whiting	James W. Lusk, Reedburg	Aug., 1810.
Hartford Steam Boiler & Inspection	Hartford	J. M. Allen	J. B. Piern	Phil. L. Spooner, Jr., Madison	Oct., 1866.
Hibernia	New Orleans	John Henderson	Thos. T. Bragg	Theo. F. Rodolph, La Crosse	Oct., 1896.
Home	New York	Chas. J. Martin	J. H. Washburn	H. S. Durand, Racine	Apr. 13, 1853.
Howard	New York	Henry H. Oakley	Chas. A. Hull	Geo. J. Jones, Milwaukee	Apr. 19, 1825.
Home Mutual	San Francisco	J. F. Houghton	Chas. R. Story	F. J. Toeller, La Crosse	Sept. 1864.
Insurance Co. of North America	Philadelphia	Chas. Platt	G. E. Fryer	Alex. H. Main, Madison	July 1, 1871.
Insurance Co. State of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Henry D. Sheward	Jos. H. Hollinshead	E. C. Hibbard, Milwaukee	In year 1792.
Long Island	New York	Jonathan Ogden	Henry Blatchford	Wm. T. Durand, Milwaukee	Nov. 5, 1794.
Lloyd's Plate Glass	New York	James G. Beumer	Wm. T. Woods	T. Herbert Taylor, Milwaukee	Nov. 1833.
Manufacturers' and Merchants' Mut'l	Rockford, Ill.	Henry W. Price	Geo. S. Roper	T. H. Gill, Madison	Feb. 11, 1881.
Manufacturers' F. & M.	Boston	Sam'l Appleton	Sam'l H. Wise	Wm. T. Durand, Milwaukee	Jan. 9, 1873.
Mercantile	Cleveland	Wm. J. Gordon	Geo. A. Fisdale	David Vance, Milwaukee	Dec. 23, 1871.
Merchants	Newark	Henry Powles	J. K. Mullikin	Urban J. Lewis, Kenosha	April, 1858.
Merchants	Providence	Wm. T. Barton	Wm. P. Goodwin	Phil L. Spooner, J., Madison	July, 1851.
Manufacturers and Builders	New York	Edward V. Loew	J. Jay Nestell	C. T. Hibbard, Milwaukee	Nov. 22, 1870.
Michigan F. & M.	Detroit	Francis Palms	E. C. Preston	P. C. Hale, Milwaukee	March, 1881.
Mercantile Marine	Boston	Geo. R. Rogers	B. T. Field, Jr.	A. C. Dick, Milwaukee	May, 1823.

Officers.

TABLE NO. I.— OFFICERS — continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	OFFICERS.		Name of attorney to accept service of process in Wisconsin.	Commenced business.
		President.	Secretary.		
<i>Companies of other States—continued.</i>					
Metropolitan Plate Glass.....	New York.....	Henry Harteau.....	John N. Taylor.....	L. A. Wheeler, Milwaukee....	Apr. 23, 1874.
Millers Manufacturers Mutual.....	Minneapolis.....	E. R. Barber.....	C. B. Shove.....	Geo. B. Shaw, Eau Claire....	May, 1881.
Mississippi Valley Manuf'rs Mutual	Rock Island.....	J. S. Keator.....	Wm. B. Ferguson.....	Joseph V. Quarles, Racine....	June 10, 1880.
North America.....	Boston, Mass.....	Albert Bowker.....	E. E. Partridge.....	Wm. R. Wilson, Milwaukee....	Jan. 1, 1873.
National Fire.....	New York.....	Henry T. Drowne.....	F. J. Waltson.....	Jno. L. Hathaway, Milwaukee	Apr. 9, 1838.
National Fire.....	Hartford.....	Mark Howard.....	James Nichols.....	Chas. G. Mayers, Madison....	Dec. 1, 1871.
Newark Fire.....	Newark.....	Chas. S. Harnes.....	John J. Henry.....	S. C. West, Milwaukee.....	May 14, 1810.
New Orleans Fire.....	New Orleans.....	Julius Tnyes.....	John W. Hincks.....	Sam. P. Gary, Oshkosh.....	Year 1805.
New Hampshire Fire.....	Manchester.....	J. A. Weston.....	John C. French.....	Frank H. Whipp, Milwaukee..	April, 1870.
New York Bowery Fire.....	New York.....	John A. Delaney.....	Henry Griffen.....	L. A. Wheeler, Milwaukee....	Sept. 1833.
Niagara Fire.....	New York.....	Peter Notman.....	Thos. F. Goodrich.....	L. A. Wheeler, Milwaukee....	Aug. 1850.
Orient.....	Hartford.....	John W. Brooks.....	Geo. W. Lester.....	Jos. Mc. C. Bell, Milwaukee..	Jan. 1872.
Pacific Fire.....	New York.....	Thos. F. Jeremiah.....	Frank F. Stinson.....	L. A. Wheeler, Milwaukee....	Apr. 29, 1851.
Pennsylvania Fire.....	Philadelphia.....	John Devereux.....	John L. Thomson.....	Robert Wootton, Madison....	April, 1825.
Peoples' Fire.....	New York.....	F. V. Price.....	A. C. Milne.....	L. A. Wheeler, Milwaukee....	Apr. 23, 1851.
Phenix.....	Brooklyn.....	Stephen Crowell.....	Philander Shaw.....	Alex. H. Main, Madison.....	Sept. 10, 1853.
Phenix.....	Hartford.....	H. Kellogg.....	D. W. C. Skilton.....	Alex. H. Main, Madison.....	June, 1854.
Prescott.....	Boston.....	Franklin Greene.....	Francis H. Stevens.....	L. A. Wheeler, Milwaukee....	Jan. 15, 1873.
Peoples'.....	Pittsburg.....	James Kerdman.....	Wm. F. Gardner.....	Sam'l C. West, Milwaukee....	June 10, 1862.
Providence Washington.....	Providence.....	J. H. De Wolf.....	J. B. Branch.....	Benj. M. Weil, Milwaukee....	Year 1799.
Rochester German.....	Rochester.....	Frederick Cook.....	H. F. Atwood.....	Jos. Phillips, Sr., Milwaukee..	Feb. 23, 1872.
Rockford.....	Rockford, Ill.....	R. P. Lane.....	Chas. E. Sheldon.....	Chas. G. Mayers, Madison....	Jan. 1, 1867.
Saint Paul F. & M.....	Saint Paul.....	C. H. Bigelow.....	C. B. Gilbert.....	Wm. T. Jones, Milwaukee....	May, 1854.
Security.....	New Haven.....	Chas. Peterson.....	Herbert Mason.....	Wm. B. Hibbard, Milwaukee..	April, 1841.
Shoe & Leather.....	Boston.....	John C. Abbott.....	Chas. A. Fuller.....	L. A. Wheeler, Milwaukee....	Jan. 1, 1873.
Springfield F. & M.....	Springfield.....	J. N. Dunham.....	S. J. Hall.....	Chas. F. Hibbard, Milwaukee..	Year 1851.
Standard Fire.....	New York.....	Wm. M. St. John.....	Rob't H. Myers.....	Joseph Phillips, Milwaukee....	Mar. 29, 1859.
Star Fire.....	New York.....	Nikolas C. Miller.....	Jas. M. Hodges.....	P. C. Hale, Milwaukee.....	Dec. 2, 1864.
Sterling Fire.....	New York.....	Andrew L. Sonlard.....	L. P. Bayard.....	Joseph Phillips, Milwaukee....	Jan. 18, 1864.

Officers.

Officers.

Sun Ins. Co. of San Francisco	San Francisco	C. L. Taylor	Ed. E. Potter	Gustav Wollaeger, Mil.,	Feb. 1, 1882.
Traders'	Chicago	E. Buckinham	R. J. Smith	John P. McGregor, Milwaukee	May, 1872.
Union	Philadelphia	Colson Hieskill	Jno. B. Craven	Alex. H. Main, Madison	July 25, 1803.
United States Fire	New York	W. Wilson Underhill	Geo. E. Cock	George Ph. Hunkel, Mil.	April 9, 1824.
Union	San Francisco	Gustave Touchard	James D. Bailey	Sam'l. C. West, Milwaukee	June 20, 1865.
Washington Fire and Marine	Boston	Isaac Sweetsee	A. Willard Damcn	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee	Jan. 1, 1873.
Western Manufacturers' Mutual	Chicago	Jesse Spalding	O. A. Montgomery	W. A. Rust, Eau Claire	April, 1869.
Westchester Fire	New Rochelle	Geo. R. Crawford	Jno. Q. Underhill	J. W. Hobbins, Madison	Jan. 1, 1870.
Williamsburg City Fire		Edmund Driggs	N. W. Meserole	C. J. Cary, Milwaukee	March, 1853.
Companies of Foreign Countr's					
British America Assurance Co.	Toronto, Canada ..	John Morison	Silas P. Wood	Bcnj. M. Weil, Milwaukee	In year 1833.
Commercial Union Assurance Co.	U. S. B., N. York ..	H. C. Eddy, Chicago ..		Wm. B. Hibbard, Milwaukee ..	Oct. 1, 1861.
City of London Fire	U. S. B., Boston ..	John C. Paige, Mgr., Boston		L. A. Wheeler, Milwaukee ..	..... 1881.
Fire Insurance Association	U. S. B., N. York ..	T. W. Letton, Chicago ..		Phil. L. Spooner, Jr., Madison ..	..... 1880.
Guardian Fire and Life	U. S. B., N. York ..	Henry E. Bowers		John L. Hathaway, Mil. ....	.....
Hamburg Bremen Fire	U. S. B., N. York ..	F. O. Affeld, New York		Harlow Pease, Watertown ..	Jan. 1, 1855.
Imperial Fire	U. S. B., N. York ..	R. D. Alliger, New York		E. C. Hibbard, Milwaukee .....	..... 1803.
Lancashire	U. S. B., N. York ..	Henry Robertson, Manager		B. M. Weil, Milwaukee ..	June, 1852.
Liverpool and London and Globe	U. S. B., N. York ..	James E. Pulsford, Manager, New York ..		Robert Eliot, Milwaukee .....	..... 1836.
London and Provincial	U. S. B., N. York ..	John C. Mills, New York		J. W. Hobbins, Madison .....	..... 1881.
Lion Fire	U. S. B., Hartford ..	M. Bennett, Jr.,		Adolph C. Dick, Milwaukee	Oct., 1880.
London Assurance Corporation	U. S. B., N. York ..	B. Lockwood, Resi- dent Manager		P. C. Hale, Milwaukee .....	..... 1720.
London and Lancashire	U. S. B., Chicago ..	Chas. H. Case, Chi., Mgr. N. W. States ..		C. J. Cary, Milwaukee .....	..... 1879.
North British and Mercantile	U. S. B., N. York ..	Chas. E. White, Mgr., 54 Williams St., N. Y. ..		Sam'l C. West, Milwaukee .....	..... 1866.
Northern Assurance	U. S. B., N. York ..	W. D. Crooke, Gen. Agent, Chicago		E. C. Hibbard, Milwaukee .....	..... 1836.
Norwich Union	U. S. B., N. York ..	Chas. T. Frame, 67 Wall St., New York ..		J. W. Hobbins, Madison	May, 1879.
Phoenix Assurance	U. S. B., N. York ..	A. D. Irving, New York		S. C. West, Milwaukee .....	..... 1879.

TABLE No. I.—OFFICERS—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	OFFICERS.		Name of attorney to accept service of process in Wisconsin.	Commenced business in U. S.
		Manager.	Assistant manager.		
North German Fire.....	New York.....	J. Claussen.....		J. W. Hobbins, Madison.....	Dec. 1, 1877.
Queen, U. S. B.....	Chicago.....	James A. Macdonald, 37-39 Wall St., New York.....		C. J. Cary, Milwaukee.....	May, 1866.
Royal, U. S. B.....	Chicago.....	Chas. H. Chase, Chicago.....		C. J. Cary, Milwaukee.....	1851.
Scottish Union & National, U. S. B.	Hartford.....	M. Bennett, Jr., Hart- ford, Conn.....		John P. McGregor, Milwaukee	Oct., 1881.
Sun Fire Office, U. S. B.....	New York.....	U. S. Gilbert, Water- town, N. Y.....		Alex. H. Main, Madison.....	Aug. 1, 1882.
Trans-Atlantic, U. S. B.....	New York.....	E. Farbers, N. Y.....		Moris Weil, Milwaukee.....	
Thames & Mersey, Marine, U. S. B.	New York.....	A. J. Macdonald, gen. agent.....		R. P. Fitzgerald, Milwaukee..	
Union Marine, U. S. B.....	New York.....	Jos. Whitlock, gen. agent, New York.....		C. F. Hibbard, Milwaukee.....	Oct. 14, 1880.
Western Assurance.....	Canada.....	A. M. Smith.....	Jas. Boomer.....	Geo. W. Hayes, Milwaukee.....	Aug., 1851.
Marine Companies.					
Great Western.....	New York.....	Ferdinand Motz.....	Wm. T. Lockwood...	David Vance, Milwaukee.....	Oct., 1855.
Boston Marine.....	Boston.....	Ransom B. Fuller.....	Thos. H. Lord.....	Jones & Bell, Milwaukee.....	Jan. 20, 1874.
Accident and Guaranty Com- panies.					
Accident of North America.....	Montreal.....	A. T. Galt.....	Jas. Ferren, Montreal.	Chas. E. Bross, Madison.....	June, 1874.
Fidelity and Casualty.....	New York.....	Wm. M. Richards.....	Jas. M. Crane.....	J. H. Carpenter, Madison...	May 1, 1876.
Guarantee of North America.....	Montreal.....	A. T. Galt.....	James Grant.....	Chas. E. Bross, Madison.....	April, 1872.

Officers.

TABLE NO. II. — ASSETS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Real estate.	Loans on bonds and mortgages.	Stocks, bonds and securities.	Loans on collateral and other loans.	Cash in office and in bank.	Interest due and accrued.	Premiums unpaid.	Miscellaneous.	Deductions for doubtful assets.	Total assets as claimed in reports.
Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.										
Concordia Fire, Milwaukee.....		\$265, 125	\$104, 700		\$15, 494	\$6, 404	\$14, 505			\$406, 228
Hekla Fire, Madison.....	8, 050	337, 150		1, 300	40, 959	10, 525	15, 019	6, 798	1, 600	418, 201
Northwestern National, Milwaukee.....		200, 500	692, 890		252, 954	3, 259	31, 793	6, 152		1, 187, 548
Total.....	\$8, 050	\$802, 775	\$797, 590	\$1, 300	\$309, 407	\$20, 188	\$61, 317	\$12, 950	\$1, 600	\$2, 011, 977
Wisconsin Mutual Companies.										
Germantown Farmers' Mutual, Germantown	\$11, 355	\$51, 763	\$1, 815	\$3, 417	\$16, 666	\$574	\$6, 801	\$15, 079	114, 614	\$107, 470
Herman Farmers' Mutual, Herman		24, 800		4, 677	5, 134	1, 147	1, 913	40, 907	340, 907	37, 671
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	41, 000	411, 904	379, 175	12, 750	49, 039	7, 887	22, 312	105, 328	4105, 328	1, 029, 391
Total.....	\$52, 355	\$488, 467	\$890, 990	\$20, 844	\$70, 839	\$9, 608	\$31, 026	\$161, 314	\$160, 849	\$1, 174, 532
Companies of Other States.										
Ætna, Hartford, Conn.....	\$364, 500	\$44, 800	\$7, 405, 897	\$20, 100	\$1, 031, 116	\$1, 231	\$324, 999			\$9, 192, 643
Allemania, Pittsburg, Pa.....	95, 800	64, 570	67, 750	41, 000	33, 292	3, 171	33, 581	\$5, 278		344, 442
Amazon, Cincinnati.....	256, 650	45, 076	80, 137	128, 076	38, 704	1, 812	28, 069	4, 479		583, 003
American, Boston.....	64, 000		356, 102	65, 613	25, 269	3, 988	5, 217	41, 759		561, 690
American, Newark.....	398, 865	609, 096	587, 812		30, 828	17, 800	14, 988	4, 451		1, 663, 840
American Central, St. Louis.....			863, 867	175, 000	66, 406	5, 280	78, 968			1, 189, 521
American Fire, New York.....		108, 720	919, 815	46, 000	80, 606	1, 976	13, 115			1, 170, 232
American Fire, Philadelphia.....	137, 100	362, 289	1, 119, 115	82, 750	49, 902	7, 831	37, 950	7, 582		1, 804, 519
Boylston Mutual, Boston.....	16, 000	170, 000	456, 464	110, 400	46, 233	5, 223	49, 006	21, 585		974, 911
Buffalo, Buffalo.....			202, 000		39, 721	1, 000	8, 878	1, 044		252, 643

Paid Capital. Assets. Liabilities.

\$200,000 \$1,124,972 \$324,358.

¹Including \$13, 814 premium notes.

²Includes \$40, 606 premium notes.

³Includes \$103, 328.

Assets.

TABLE NO. II—ASSETS—Continued.

NAMES OF COMPANY.	Real Estate.	Loans on bonds and mortgages.	Stocks, bonds and securities.	Loans on collateral and other loans.	Cash in office and in bank.	Interest due and accrued.	Premiums unpaid	Miscellaneous.	Deductions for doubtful assets.	Total assets as claimed in reports.
<i>Companies of other States—Con.</i>										
Buffalo German, Buffalo.....	\$275,000	\$66,625	\$466,059	\$97,800	\$74,724	\$959	\$44,888	\$1,845	.....	\$1,027,900
Boatman's F. & M., Pittsburg.....	60,925	65,613	216,769	13,268	36,432	552	16,141	2,016	.....	411,716
California, San Francisco.....	136,882	14,804	604,756	3,800	165,274	7,620	21,083	19,965	.....	974,184
Citizens', New York.....	112,000	56,900	623,375	134,400	65,395	5,071	43,742	700	.....	1,041,583
Citizens', Pittsburg.....	8,000	194,379	184,302	76,038	123,055	3,634	15,265	2,587	.....	607,260
Clinton Fire, New York.....	.....	26,400	443,567	.....	2,213	3,627	30,353	.....	.....	506,160
Commerce, Albany.....	35,000	.....	361,855	.....	33,710	687	8,010	153	.....	439,415
Commercial Fire, New York.....	.....	23,700	373,523	.....	35,985	1,285	67,297	.....	.....	501,787
Connecticut, Hartford.....	38,685	418,850	1,140,038	27,450	145,498	.....	67,208	.....	.....	1,837,729
Continental, New York.....	659,450	324,100	2,751,895	450,000	222,982	58,969	366,493	33,108	.....	4,867,942
Detroit Fire and Marine, Detroit.....	43,424	548,728	47,925	2,900	43,957	14,844	16,535	1,944	.....	720,257
Dwelling House, Boston.....	33,308	79,450	243,084	.....	21,411	2,133	6,857	.....	.....	391,243
Equitable Fire and Marine, Providence.....	129,900	75,000	261,380	900	13,368	.....	17,831	1,662	.....	500,041
Exchange Fire, New York.....	.....	102,300	155,250	60,850	22,084	3,626	14,412	.....	.....	358,522
Fire Association, Philadelphia.....	90,300	927,110	2,892,579	55,450	123,361	60,888	115,762	13,726	.....	4,279,676
Fireman's Fund, San Francisco.....	212,000	93,950	919,895	27,350	93,731	9,044	70,895	46,160	.....	1,473,025
Firemen's, Newark.....	146,414	750,402	370,548	71,100	24,854	14,281	5,170	459	.....	1,383,228
Fire Ins. Co., County of Philadelphia, Phila.....	44,500	144,950	358,027	39,371	42,119	2,838	8,989	233	.....	641,027
Franklin Fire, Philadelphia.....	641,500	1,111,106	530,059	550,250	212,110	21,051	52,617	.....	.....	3,118,713
German, Freeport.....	10,000	917,983	123,263	.....	159,447	37,667	55,855	473,891	.....	1,478,106
German, Peoria.....	.....	216,356	.....	.....	21,850	7,980	23,267	10,540	.....	280,002
German American, New York.....	.....	.....	3,820,395	.....	97,565	2,000	146,008	.....	.....	4,065,968
Germania Fire, New York.....	469,837	145,450	1,835,573	.....	86,034	4,406	8,876	150,553	.....	2,700,729
Girard, Philadelphia.....	343,800	474,033	286,240	8,600	84,589	8,718	46,713	7,274	.....	1,253,967
Glens Falls, Glens Falls.....	19,700	340,647	842,075	.....	68,481	1,542	31,216	.....	.....	1,323,611
Greenwich, New York.....	175,000	26,500	527,906	156,650	57,195	1,714	63,580	960	.....	1,009,505

Assets.

Assets.

Hanover Fire, New York.....	199,750	2,195,513	5,500	111,310	10,733	7,728	127,676	2,658,210
Hartford Fire, Hartford...	664,675	1,850,425	449,000	223,333	25,167	341,095	19,454	4,541,289
Hartford S. Boiler & Inspection, Hartford.	4,486	221,590		33,658	7,260	28,570		459,389
Home, New York.....	62,918	1,172,152	5,484,675	426,650	108,048	59,236	121,484	7,488,644
Home Mutual, San Francisco.....	69,525	240,506	114,839	147,356	125,214	5,072	59,963	759,575
Howard, New York.....	125,000	15,700	595,903		11,724	1,604	40,077	836,751
Hiberia, New Orleans.....	137,900	158,651	73,117	14,117	26,551	7,926	39,000	455,822
Insurance Co. of N. America, Phila.....	335,739	1,866,866	4,899,684	793,654	548,006	24,400	426,924	9,071,696
Insurance Co. St. of Pennsylvania, Phila..	68,800	102,850	265,195	142,000	79,089	2,799	23,599	699,489
Long Island, New York.....			228,777		72,934	2,448	15,841	512,904
Lloyds Plate Glass, New York.....	192,900	122,700			7,958		14,183	154,827
Man. & Merchants' Mutual, Rockford, Ill.					10,608		29,665	1175,810
Manufacturers F. & M., Boston.....	86,950	37,300	534,078	32,365	111,520	7,016	126,429	1,089,078
Manufacturers & Builders, New York.		17,600	340,076	31,000	20,938		16,622	429,559
Mercantile, Cleveland.....		60,000	257,250	10,000	21,911	3,150	8,704	361,586
Merchants, Newark.....	148,576	443,842	482,558	40,067	22,412	17,475	64,728	1,221,968
Merchants, Providence.....		9,500	269,422	11,025	112,437	992	20,451	424,322
Michigan F. & M., Detroit.....		217,215	22,550		19,044	6,075	12,544	287,607
Mercantile F. & M., Boston.....		41,500	613,103	1,550	10,620	6,490	6,115	706,944
Metropolitan Plate Glass, New York.....			165,012		12,769	556	7,501	194,644
Millers Manuf'rs Mutual, Minneapolis.....					11,966		29,103	2235,773
Mississippi Valley Manuf'rs Mutual, R'k I.			12,000		2,566	300	24,995	345,987
National Fire, New York.....		75,588	294,987		12,302	2,021	21,190	406,088
National Fire, Hartford.....	30,495	424,650	1,097,253	46,060	158,674	17,372		1,774,504
Newark Fire, Newark.....	56,800	251,520	239,155	3,500	45,685	5,959	15,792	669,616
New Orleans Fire, New Orleans.....	63,581	129,364	340,850	76,920	94,189	4,937	111,066	839,440
New Hampshire Fire, Manchester.....		89,246	680,092	88,629	76,348	5,988	25,844	965,147
New York Bowery Fire, New York.....		44,700	775,000	14,850	32,942	771	32,000	900,263
Niagara Fire, New York.....	22,000	103,900	1,477,025	10,500	56,760	19,381	182,155	1,874,034
North American, Boston.....	12,110	62,203	189,768	28,215	32,116	1,127	9,472	335,606
Orient, Hartford.....	29,494	220,669	929,040	97,512	55,362	15,255	64,402	1,411,894
Pacific Fire, New York.....	70,000	58,300	580,933	1,450	8,276	6,811	19,662	745,602
Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia.....	115,000	184,070	1,672,433	261,000	25,851	6,011	57,406	2,322,821
Peoples' Fire, New York.....		16,500	346,740	3,700	9,863	5,084	18,233	400,120
Peoples, Pittsburgh.....	57,000	109,081	46,350	7,300	116,182	3,295	7,744	354,191
Phenix, Brooklyn.....	339,550	335,956	2,201,506	224,024	239,497	11,492	406,733	3,759,035
Phenix, Hartford.....	178,255	161,380	3,203,170	304,367	365,891	12,355	208,424	4,435,048
Prescott, Boston.....			339,500		6,363	2,635	19,790	368,288
Providence Washington, Providence.....			733,950		86,958		86,542	1,060,874
Rochester German, Rochester.....	1,822	255,110	205,756		51,338	7,531	53,406	575,023
	\$135,537	deposit notes.	\$194,704	premium notes.	\$305,126	premium notes.		

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 unpaid.	Miscellaneous.	Deduction for doubtful assets.	Total assets as claimed in reports.
<i>Companies of Other States—Con.</i>										
Rockford, Rockford, Ill.....	\$22,752	\$250,565	\$32,670	\$68,500	\$43,888	\$10,954	\$1,191	\$208,967		\$639,487
Saint Paul F. & M., Saint Paul.....	103,364	149,574	442,834	264,633	88,976	17,650	21,906	12,090		1,101,027
Security, New Haven.....		58,700	230,573	12,100	37,548	766	17,449	1,456		358,592
Shoe & Leather, Boston.....			791,020		69,475	5,105	61,076	76,152		1,002,828
Springfield F. & M., Springfield.....	103,150	327,116	1,796,745	18,675	78,331	36,033	201,000	24,583		2,585,633
Standard Fire, New York.....	11,900	20,500	331,600		12,742	1,528	7,724			385,994
Star Fire, New York.....	21,500	119,501	454,277	7,025	23,927	3,277	71,422	7,882		708,817
Sterling Fire, New York.....		47,000	368,005		15,189	222	16,015			446,431
Sun, San Francisco.....	90,000	65,000	114,979		120,953	2,553	38,653	14,379		446,515
Traders, Chicago.....	137,195		872,027		68,857	4,001	46,218	37,080		1,165,378
Union, Philadelphia.....	186,000	63,000	476,909	55,878	376,215	3,876	190,056	40,131		1,392,065
United States Fire, New York.....		238,450	283,972		1,762	4,339	9,239			537,713
Union, San Francisco.....	100,000	244,854	633,950	25,000	80,932	6,371	26,602	9,930		1,134,099
Washington Fire and Marine, Boston.....		84,000	1,125,310	102,400	143,490	5,745	98,712	13,093		1,572,750
Western Manufacturers' Mutual, Chicago.....			22,216		13,147		29,324	404,206		1468,893
Westchester Fire, New Rochelle.....	18,000	134,850	718,000	1,600	40,173	2,043	70,548			985,214
Williamsburg City Fire, Brooklyn.....	360,102	104,710	500,028	10,650	82,997	7,320	65,352	2,499		1,133,650
Total.....	\$836,579	\$577,161	\$75,961,434	\$286,906	\$917,643	\$998,185	\$726,748	\$3,217,424		\$127,311,214
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries.</i>										
British American Assurance Co., Toronto.....			\$756,590		\$22,614	\$030	\$21,470	\$6,498		\$807,202
Commercial Union Assurance Co., N. Y.....	\$184,696		1,529,600		293,896	13,738	296,786	8,920		2,327,636
City of Fond du Lac Fire, U. S. B., Boston.....			689,325		5,345		74,193	284		769,147
Fire Insurance Association, U. S. B., N. Y.....			560,348		351,142		74,905	1,012		987,407
Guardian Fire and Life, U. S. B., N. Y.....			990,000		200,445	8,000	57,805			1,256,250

*401,497 deposit notes.

Assets.

Assets.

Hamburg Bremen Fire, U. S. B., New York		23,000	846,748	60,000	29,266		32,090	1,620	992,724
Imperial Fire, U. S. B., New York	250,000		970,147		26,551	395	102,017	3,694	1,352,904
Lancashire, U. S. B., New York			1,360,464		36,349		58,501		1,455,314
Liverp'l & London & Globe, U. S. B., N. Y.	1,145,000	1,395,493	2,105,405		676,569	31,086	395,067	23,336	5,771,959
London and Provincial, U. S. B., New York			336,650	129,656	3,886		40,456		510,648
Lion Fire, U. S. B., Hartford		63,250	496,000	101,700	57,707		57,486	27,061	803,204
London Assur. Corporation, U. S. B., N. Y.			1,334,100		24,641	4,237	53,810		1,416,788
London and Lancashire, U. S. B., Chicago			1,227,425		58,173	8,540	104,408		1,398,546
North British & Mercantile, U. S. B., N. Y.			2,968,111		144,230	33,494	118,301	290	3,264,426
Northern Assurance, U. S. B., New York			1,148,937		61,566		85,923		1,296,426
Norwich Union, U. S. B., New York			878,138		221,361	1,481	22,713	978	1,125,071
Phoenix Assurance, U. S. B., New York			1,292,017		141,369	8,280	81,333		1,522,999
North German Fire, U. S. B., New York			379,680		44,034		16,659	1,164	441,537
Queen, U. S. B., Chicago	354,260		1,222,321		124,495	3,733	15,584	8,509	1,728,902
Royal, U. S. B., Chicago	1,115,649		2,331,873		450,208	48,100	238,281	3,568	4,187,679
Scottish Union & Nat'l, U. S. B., Hartford		304,000	624,873		87,923		56,720	5,974	1,079,490
Sun Fire Office, U. S. B., New York		447,500	687,212		174,321	6,864	146,849	13,037	1,475,783
Trans-Atlantic, U. S. B., New York			455,703		17,682		20,849		494,234
Thames & Mersey Marine, U. S. B., N. Y.			582,807		4,016		24,598	8,435	619,856
Union Marine, U. S. B., New York			371,625		4,933	3,000	39,318	193	419,069
Western Assurance, Toro.to, Canada			651,440		180,870		102,207		934,517
Totals	\$3,049,605	\$2,233,243	\$3,512,488	\$291,356	\$3,443,692	\$70,978	\$2,233,329	\$114,646	\$38,439,718
Marine Companies.									
Great Western, New York			769,900		47,132		86,801	55,619	986,452
Boston Marine, Boston		91,000	787,150	203,333	403,586	2,976	164,587	584,627	2,237,259
Totals		\$91,000	\$1,559,050	\$203,333	\$450,718	\$2,976	\$251,388	\$640,246	\$3,223,711
Accident and Guaranty Companies.									
Accident of North America, Montreal		3,243	163,152		33,930	1,899	67,147		269,371
Fidelity and Casualty, New York		600	252,012	149,846	22,861	208	42,023	3,238	470,788
Guarantee of North America, Montreal	1,600	400	324,220		57,557	2,731	27,882	4,678	419,068
Totals	\$1,600	\$4,243	\$739,384	\$149,846	\$114,348	\$4,838	\$137,052	\$7,916	\$1,159,227

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.						
<i>Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.</i>									
Concordia Fire, Milwaukee	\$8,900	\$104,720				\$2,987	\$116,607	\$200,000	\$89,621
Hekla Fire, Madison	6,541	83,314				731	90,586	300,000	27,615
Northwestern National, Milwaukee	46,525	297,700				5,959	350,184	600,000	237,363
Total	\$61,966	\$485,734				\$9,677	\$557,377	\$1,100,000	\$354,599
<i>Wisconsin Mutual Companies.</i>									
Germantown Farmers' Mutual, Germantown	\$3,000	\$29,107					\$32,107	<i>a</i> \$13,814	\$61,549
Herman Farmers' Mutual, Herman		10,858				382	11,240	<i>a</i> 40,606	26,732
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual	20,777	290,447					311,224	<i>a</i> 105,328	612,843
Total	\$23,777	\$330,412				\$382	\$354,571	\$159,748	\$701,124
<i>Companies of Other States.</i>									
Aetna, Hartford, Conn.	\$176,586	\$1,678,396				\$68,203	\$1,923,185	\$4,000,000	\$3,269,458
Allemania, Pittsburg, Pa.	11,319	81,206				1,200	93,725	200,000	50,717
Amazon, Cincinnati	18,809	106,843		\$049		1,533	127,234	300,000	155,769
American, Boston	14,147	120,115		260		3,365	137,887	300,000	123,802
American, Newark	31,893	178,450		6,437		13,654	230,434	600,000	833,406
American Central, St. Louis	47,040	308,497		036		11,846	367,439	600,000	222,082
American Fire, New York	13,455	133,055				13,245	159,755	400,000	610,477
American Fire Philadelphia	98,184	453,613				1,040	852,970	400,000	551,549
Boylston Mutual, Boston	73,400	230,529				5,455	309,384	557,200	108,327
Buffalo, Buffalo	2,551	31,821					34,372	200,000	18,271
Boatman's Fire and Marine, Pittsburg	14,537	59,331				8,183	82,961	250,000	78,755
Buffalo German, Buffalo	25,203	250,126				8,200	283,529	200,000	544,371

Liabilities.

Liabilities.

California, San Francisco.....	26,155	232,055			3,163	261,373	600,000	112,811
Citizens', New York.....	74,685	227,397			9,453	311,647	300,000	429,936
Clinton Fire, New York.....	10,562	94,360		112	5,274	139,686	250,000	116,474
Commerce, Albany.....	15,809	81,149			1,448	98,406	200,000	141,009
Commercial Fire, New York.....	38,760	198,775		395	13,068	255,998	200,000	45,789
Connecticut, Hartford.....	70,237	485,074				555,311	1,000,000	282,418
Continental, New York.....	343,151	1,175,820		639	86,554	2,206,144	1,000,000	1,661,798
Citizens, Pittsburgh.....	11,875	67,445			999	80,319	500,000	26,941
Detroit Fire and Marine, Detroit.....	21,688	102,767			1,000	225,455	300,000	294,802
Dwelling House, Boston.....		74,720		1,100	1,314	77,134	300,000	14,109
Exchange, New York.....	26,150	63,132		529		85,312	200,010	73,200
Equitable Fire and Marine, Providence.....	23,077	123,695		329	1,500	148,601	300,000	51,440
Fire Association, Philadelphia.....	199,812	998,567		b1,766,881		2,965,160	500,000	814,516
Fireman's Fund, San Francisco.....	74,798	443,906			8,770	528,474	750,000	194,551
Fireman's, Newark.....	13,729	133,835			3,672	151,236	500,000	731,992
Fire Ins. Co., County Philadelphia, Philadelphia.....	13,694	47,988		b 74,757	117	139,781	400,000	101,246
Franklin Fire, Philadelphia.....	58,859	448,913		b1,359,987	692	1,868,451	400,000	850,262
German, Freeport.....	75,201	993,859			15,611	1,084,661	200,000	193,445
German, Peoria.....	6,481	40,112			414	47,007	200,000	32,995
German American, New York.....	159,899	1,186,120			34,939	1,380,958	1,000,000	1,685,010
Germania Fire, New York.....	107,858	773,848			1,125	882,831	1,000,000	817,898
Girard, Philadelphia.....	18,550	247,012		b 112,549	16,605	394,716	300,000	565,251
Glens Falls, Glens Falls.....	37,790	418,587			4,682	461,059	200,000	662,552
Greenwich, New York.....	106,063	322,330			16,300	544,693	200,000	264,812
Hanover Fire, New York.....	123,732	757,220				880,952	1,000,000	777,258
Hartford Fire, Hartford.....	250,982	1,661,661			36,000	1,957,643	1,250,000	1,333,596
Hartford Steam Boiler and Inspection, Hartford.....	773	151,709			400	152,882	250,000	56,597
Hibernia, New Orleans.....	3,977	47,138		660	51,775	400,000	4,000	4,047
Home, New York.....	320,377	2,497,634			2,825,511	3,000,000	1,663,133	
Howard, New York.....	68,877	218,164		1,018	29,553	317,612	500,000	19,139
Home Mutual, San Francisco.....	5,639	200,059		1,740		207,438	300,000	252,037
Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia.....	450,073	1,897,096		b 492,612	19,950	2,859,731	3,000,000	3,211,965
Ins. Co. State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.....	75,401	121,884		b 80,486	1,864	279,845	200,000	219,644
Long Island, New York.....	9,357	96,311			3,606	109,274	300,000	103,626
Lloyds Plate Glass, New York.....	1,518	45,723			9,780	57,021	100,000	
Manufacturers & Merchants Mutual, Rockford.....	2,949	136,611				139,360		35,450
Manufacturers F. & M., Boston.....	80,138	444,048		a 1,031	45,168	570,385	500,000	18,693
Manufacturers and Builders, New York.....	12,363	73,280		084	2,141	87,868	200,000	141,691
Mercantile, Cleveland.....	9,075	62,554			3,170	74,799	200,000	86,787
Merchants, Newark.....	67,560	350,890		b 480	25,181	444,111	400,000	377,852

a Premium notes.

2-INS.

TABLE NO. III.—LIABILITIES—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Not claims for lessees.	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—continued.</i>									
Merchants, Providence.....	29,013	133,772				1,415	169,200	200,000	55,122
Michigan F. & M., Detroit.....	5,325	47,140					52,465	200,000	35,142
Mercantile Marine, Boston.....	14,972	111,380				2,126	128,478	400,000	178,466
Metropolitan Plate Glass, New York.....	1,238	47,556				4,990	53,784	100,000	40,860
Millers Manufacturers Mutual, Minneapolis.....	4,001						4,001		
Mississippi Valley Manuf'rs Mutual, Rock Island.....	4,338	280,135					284,473		61,514
National Fire, New York.....	25,000	107,569					132,569	200,000	73,519
National Fire, Hartford.....	52,529	267,890		9,395		2,893	320,419	1,000,000	454,085
Newark Fire, Newark.....	16,835	109,783		4,370		14,820	138,906	250,000	280,710
New Orleans Fire, New Orleans.....	58,438	216,697					294,325	500,000	45,115
New Hampshire Fire, Manchester.....	31,000	227,985					258,985	500,000	206,162
New York Bowery Fire, New York.....	52,600	188,234			7,400		248,234	300,000	352,029
Niagara Fire, New York.....	181,024	802,656		315	65,829		1,049,824	500,000	324,210
North American, Boston.....	6,834	59,630		205	3,480		70,149	200,000	65,457
Orient, Hartford.....	60,350	280,459					341,409	1,000,000	70,485
Pacific Fire, New York.....	25,200	140,822			3,844		169,866	200,000	375,736
Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia.....	71,117	499,479	6454,440				1,025,036	400,000	897,785
Peoples, Pittsburgh.....	15,584	44,643			1,225		61,452	200,000	92,739
Peoples' Fire, New York.....	9,236	77,753			6,345		93,334	200,000	106,786
Phenix, Brooklyn.....	233,613	1,816,871			17,191		2,072,875	1,000,000	686,160
Phenix, Hartford.....	215,589	1,197,468					1,413,057	2,000,000	1,021,991
Prescott, Boston.....	25,563	114,751			10,000	3,533	153,847	200,000	14,441
Providence Washington, Providence.....	125,340	517,866		472			643,678	400,000	17,195
Rochester German, Rochester.....	27,835	208,389				3,480	239,704	200,000	135,319
Rockford, Rockford, Ill.....	9,574	336,052				545	346,171	200,000	93,316
Saint Paul F. & M., Saint Paul.....	43,722	310,492				2,348	356,562	500,000	244,465

¹Report defective unearned premiums omitted.

Liabilities.

Liabilities.

Security, New Haven	22,209	102,427				3,261	127,897	200,000	30,605
Shoe and Leather, Boston	69,619	317,640				12,000	399,259	600,000	3,569
Springfield Fire and Marine, Springfield	152,888	1,001,650				30,150	1,184,688	1,000,000	400,945
Standard Fire, New York	11,807	50,387				2,785	64,979	200,000	121,015
Star Fire, New York	45,107	143,024		10,000		4,014	202,145	500,000	6,673
Sterling Fire, New York	10,195	58,797				2,815	71,807	350,000	24,624
Sun, San Francisco	2,500	78,652				3,046	84,198	300,000	62,317
Traders, Chicago	44,102	217,462				41,999	303,563	500,000	361,815
Union, Philadelphia	106,167	224,916	b 32,480			2,498	366,001	1,000,000	26,064
United States Fire, New York	13,490	43,814		078		3,632	61,014	250,000	226,693
Union, San Francisco	28,731	198,008	a 1,018	240			227,997	750,000	156,102
Washington Fire and Marine, Boston	113,442	276,776				44,371	388,989	1,000,000	183,761
Western Manufacturer's Mutual, Chicago		309,442					309,442		159,451
Westchester Fire, New Rochelle	54,015	418,116				10,520	482,651	300,000	202,563
Williamsburg City Fire	37,098	389,225	275			23,633	450,231	250,000	433,427
Total	\$6,210,858	\$4,156,539	\$4,681,434	\$30,307	\$55,000	\$853,331	\$45,760,859	\$48,457,210	\$33,362,194
Companies of Foreign Countries.									
British America Assurance Co., Toronto, Ca.	\$91,844	\$299,955					\$391,799	\$500,000	1\$84,597
Commercial Union Assurance Co., U. S. B., N. Y.	188,910	1,110,684				\$37,540	1,337,134	200,000	790,502
City of London Fire, U. S. B., Boston	74,186	285,990				7,358	367,534	200,000	201,613
Fire Insurance Association, U. S. B., New York	98,697	432,339	b \$1,007			15,492	547,535	200,000	239,872
Guardian Fire and Life, U. S. B., New York	62,214	401,212				10,534	473,960	200,000	582,290
Hamburg Bremen Fire, U. S. B., New York	49,565	441,140					490,705	200,500	302,019
Imperial Fire, U. S. B., New York	82,775	628,433				16,377	727,585	200,000	425,319
Lancashire, U. S. B., New York	802,318					11,500	813,818	200,000	441,496
Liverpool and London and Globe, U. S. B., N. Y.	326,605	2,357,701	b 318,201			192,641	3,196,448	200,000	2,376,511
London and Provincial, U. S. B., New York	60,625	228,156				1,678	290,459	200,000	20,189
Lion Fire, U. S. B., Hartford	37,800	190,212				5,902	233,914	200,000	369,290
London Assurance Corporation, U. S. B., N. Y.	88,000	582,309				1,838	672,147	200,000	544,640
London and Lancashire, U. S. B., Chicago	119,074	721,689	b 180			31,834	872,777	290,000	325,769
North British and Mercantile, U. S. B., N. Y.	164,342	1,220,996					1,385,338	200,000	1,879,088
Northern Assurance, U. S. B., New York	92,919	694,846				15,756	503,521	200,000	592,905
Norwich Union, U. S. B., New York	72,068	420,669				1,000	493,737	200,000	431,334
North German Fire, U. S. B., New York	22,392	156,653					972,323	200,000	350,675
Phoenix Assurance, U. S. B., N. Y.	180,238	792,055					179,045	200,000	62,492
Queen, U. S. B., Chicago	127,392	834,610				3,617	965,549	200,000	563,353
Royal, U. S. B., Chicago	198,721	1,794,626	b 60,784			238,672	2,292,803	200,000	1,694,876

¹Deficiency.

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.						
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries — Con.</i>									
Scottish Union & National, U. S. B., Hartford...	\$37,444	\$216,049	.....	.....	.....	\$7,600	\$261,093	\$200,000	\$618,397
Sun Fire Office, U. S. B., New York.....	117,158	856,483	.....	.....	.....	.....	973,941	200,000	302,142
Trans Atlantic, U. S. B., New York.....	29,924	135,726	.....	.....	.....	.....	165,650	200,000	128,584
Thames & Mersey Marine, U.S.B., New York...	133,550	41,291	.....	.....	.....	5,168	180,009	200,000	239,846
Union Marine, U. S. B., New York.....	15,889	19,463	.....	.....	.....	5,666	41,018	200,000	178,051
Western Assurance, Toronto, Canada.....	88,146	456,866	.....	.....	.....	20,441	565,453	400,000	130,936
Totals.....	\$3,363,056	\$15,020,153	\$380,172	.....	.....	\$630,614	\$19,393,995	\$5,700,080	\$13,776,786
<i>Marine Companies.</i>									
Great Western, New York.....	114,151	74,743	.....	1,646	\$100,000	\$15,433	\$305,973	\$662,080	\$18,399
Boston Marine, Boston.....	314,028	418,599	.....	.....	.....	.....	732,627	1,000,000	504,632
Totals.....	\$428,179	\$493,342	.....	\$1,646	\$100,000	\$15,433	\$1,038,600	\$1,662,080	\$523,031
<i>Accident and Guaranty Companies.</i>									
Accident of North America, Montreal.....	\$4,300	\$73,076	.....	.....	.....	\$17,786	\$95,162	157,560	16,649
Fidelity and Casualty, New York.....	3,070	153,525	.....	.....	.....	13,578	170,165	250,000	50,623
Guarantee of North America, Montreal.....	7,161	71,851	.....	.....	.....	4,538	83,550	300,000	35,518
Totals.....	\$14,531	\$298,452	.....	.....	.....	\$35,902	\$348,877	\$707,560	\$102,790

1Deficiency.

Liabilities.

TABLE NO. IV.—INCOME.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Cash premiums.	Interest, dividends and rents.	Cash from other sources.	Total income.	Excess of income over expenditures.	Excess of expenditures over income.
Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies						
Concordia Fire, Milwaukee.....	\$114,489	\$19,347		\$133,836	\$43,999	
Hekla Fire, Madison.....	95,217	28,855	\$ 196	124,268		\$10,216
Northwestern National, Milwaukee.....	451,681	46,740	2,093	500,514	41,693	
Total.....	\$661,387	\$94,942	\$2,289	\$758,618	\$85,692	\$10,216
Wisconsin Mutual Companies.						
Germantown Farmers' Mutual, Germantown.....	\$19,869	\$3,605		\$23,474	\$7,976	
Herman Farmers' Mutual, Herman.....	5,450	1,849		7,299	1,008	
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	356,773	36,420	\$5,287	398,480	90,113	
Total.....	\$382,092	\$41,874	\$5,287	\$429,253	\$99,096	
Companies of Other States.						
Ætna, Hartford.....	\$2,426,852	\$424,286	\$8,398	\$2,859,536	\$132,162	
Allemania, Pittsburgh.....	163,839	10,609	7,546	181,994	29,771	
Amazon, Cincinnati.....	183,679	23,339	7,305	214,323	12,955	
American, Boston.....	185,744	20,181	2,025	207,950		\$17,815
American, Newark.....	283,509	58,975	12,255	354,739	41,750	
American Central, St. Louis.....	453,957	61,443	1,000	516,400		3,723
American Fire New York.....	244,756	43,850	1,367	289,973	52,811	
American Fire, Philadelphia.....	758,266	74,622	7,458	840,356	61,741	
Boylston Mutual, Boston.....	470,905	44,012	48	514,965		8,875
Buffalo, Buffalo.....	84,727	6,944		91,671		13,595
Boatman's F. & M., Pittsburgh.....	119,018	28,770	3,437	141,225	19,882	
Buffalo German, Buffalo.....	369,509	25,100	17,774	412,383	76,181	

Income.

TABLE NO. IV.—INCOME—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Cash premiums.	Interest, dividends and rents.	Cash from other sources.	Total income.	Excess of income over expenditures.	Excess of expenditures over income.
<i>Companies of Other States—Continued.</i>						
California, San Francisco	\$400,969	\$34,446	\$7,020	\$442,435	\$96,753	\$5,978
Citizens', New York	365,138	36,988	4,953	407,079	.....	.....
Clinton Fire, New York	215,386	20,108	.....	235,494	3,180	.....
Commerce, Albany	142,817	18,163	1,540	162,520	13,606	.....
Citizens', Pittsburgh	111,807	23,095	575	135,477	25,127	.....
Commercial Fire, New York	385,740	24,116	.....	409,856	.....	17,676
Connecticut, Hartford	789,642	84,899	.....	874,541	55,837	.....
Continental, New York	2,601,744	176,743	49,555	2,828,042	214,287	.....
Detroit Fire and Marine, Detroit	168,006	38,008	3,506	209,520	43,933	.....
Dwelling House, Boston	49,429	16,079	976	66,484	12,999	.....
Equitable Fire and Marine, Providence	237,247	15,822	8,715	261,784	3,568	.....
Exchange Fire, New York	171,326	12,874	563	184,763	20,127	.....
Fire Association, Philadelphia	1,467,084	207,660	10,002	1,684,746	.....	93,400
Fireman's Fund, San Francisco	797,207	37,293	13,667	848,167	140,908	.....
Fireman's, Newark	222,785	74,274	10,495	307,554	74,190	.....
Fire Ins. Co., County of Philadelphia, Philadelphia	88,599	22,555	1,790	112,934	18,275	.....
Franklin Fire, Philadelphia	516,331	122,064	35,980	674,375	34,457	.....
German, Freeport	834,266	58,080	480	892,826	173,650	.....
German, Peoria	123,732	12,917	.....	136,699	2,363	.....
German American, New York	1,683,511	153,921	.....	1,837,632	264,032	.....
Germania Fire, New York	1,205,268	104,274	.....	1,309,542	80,025	.....
Girard, Philadelphia	332,901	47,449	18,908	399,258	49,185	.....
Glens Falls, Glens Falls	485,618	53,040	263	538,921	86,370	.....
Greenwich, New York	637,637	25,901	13,725	677,263	66,345	.....
Hanover Fire, New York	1,136,750	103,927	.....	1,240,677	55,489	.....
Hartford Fire, Hartford	2,304,438	187,310	29,450	2,521,198	187,406	.....
Hartford Steam Boiler and Inspection, Hartford	301,812	19,717	2,866	324,395	50,327	.....

Income.

Hibernia, New Orleans.....	\$148,588	\$15,277	\$9,051	\$172,516	\$13,054	
Home, New York.....	3,162,284	274,440		3,436,724	304,686	
Home Mutual, San Francisco.....	310,900	32,612	5,764	349,285	46,818	
Howard, New York.....	449,703	30,865	5,908	486,476	2,865	
Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia.....	3,851,148	376,763	52,024	4,279,935	234,010	
Insurance Co. State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.....	284,222	28,890	11,015	324,127		3,023
Long Island, New York.....	199,308	30,905		230,213	18,092	
Lloyds Plate Glass, New York.....	95,920	3,262		99,182	15,599	
Manufacturers' & Merchants' Mutual, Rockford, Ill.....	39,019	7,279		46,298	609	
Manufacturers F. & M., Boston.....	789,282	39,100	4,950	833,332	43,329	
Manufacturers & Builders, New York.....	143,644	20,677	2,951	167,272	11,768	
Mercantile, Cleveland.....	113,241	17,133		130,374		8,670
Merchants, Newark.....	561,078	51,821	5,775	618,674	39,097	
Merchants, Providence.....	244,325	19,232		263,557	1,073	
Michigan F. & M., Detroit.....	74,864	14,011		88,875	25,494	
Mercantile Fire & Marine, Boston.....	186,351	32,193		218,544		2,596
Metropolitan Plate Glass, New York.....	93,266	6,351		99,617	12,150	
Millers Manufacturers Mutual, Minneapolis.....	49,466	2,125		51,591		2,121
Mississippi Valley Manufacturers Mutual, Rock Island.....	13,750	575	47,108	61,433		6,494
National Fire, New York.....	212,108	13,700	2,120	227,928	3,339	
National Fire, Hartford.....	410,667	94,007	5,681	510,355	46,147	
Newark Fire, Newark.....	166,792	27,349	1,538	195,679		2,678
New Orleans Fire, New Orleans.....	563,274	38,216	15,352	616,842		36,542
New Hampshire Fire, Manchester.....	437,792	45,544		483,336	48,272	
New York Bowery Fire, New York.....	363,062	40,115		403,177		7,990
Niagara Fire, New York.....	1,280,158	6,319	69,939	1,356,416	59,687	
North America, Boston.....	75,361	15,927	586	91,874	8,846	
Orient, Hartford.....	428,696	69,739	1,080	499,515	16,670	
Pacific Fire, New York.....	235,229	20,078	2,913	258,220	9,488	
Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia.....	814,573	109,009	817	924,399		33,771
Peoples, Pittsburg.....	72,906					
Peoples' Fire, New York.....	143,984	15,201		159,185	24,524	
Phoenix, Brooklyn.....	3,112,576	112,642	10,100	3,245,318	341,516	
Phoenix, Hartford.....	1,896,573	213,022	3,005	2,113,600	7,974	
Prescott, Boston.....	170,593	16,768	287	187,648		10,358
Providence Washington, Providence.....	994,311	36,939		1,031,250		7,621
Rochester German, Rochester.....	326,623	21,356	1,730	349,709	52,984	
Rockford, Rockford, Ill.....	221,913	26,917	395	249,225	964	
Saint Paul F. & M., Saint Paul.....	507,142	65,052	7,367	579,561	61,650	
Security, New Haven.....	284,710	17,229	670	302,609	14,049	

Income.

TABLE No. IV — INCOME — continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Cash premiums.	Interest, dividends and rents.	Cash from other sources.	Total income.	Excess of income over expenditures.	Excess of expenditures over income.
<i>Companies of Other States.—continued.</i>						
Shoe & Leather, Boston.....	\$664,442	\$36,760	\$ 782	\$701,984	.....	\$10,003
Springfield F. & M., Springfield.....	1,491,206	106,085	4,153	1,601,444	\$87,494	.....
Standard Fire, New York.....	94,703	13,769	2,786	111,258	.....	17,988
Star Fire, New York.....	319,921	26,082	1,165	347,168	14,320	.....
Sterling Fire, New York.....	108,601	14,833	.....	123,434	12,070	.....
Sun, San Francisco.....	173,021	13,812	8,543	195,376	69,026	.....
Traders, Chicago.....	412,380	33,928	6,000	457,308	64,542	.....
Union, Philadelphia.....	653,951	26,904	14,710	695,565	184,736	.....
United States Fire, New York.....	83,392	22,440	778	106,610	.....	3,105
Union, San Francisco.....	413,559	38,905	8,980	461,444	42,331	.....
Washington Fire and Marine, Boston.....	505,434	49,897	.....	555,331	73,040	.....
Western Manufacturers' Mutual, Chicago.....	108,224	1,837	15,172	125,233	1,856	.....
Westchester Fire, New Rochelle.....	625,967	29,067	3,090	658,124	50,366	.....
Williamsburg City Fire.....	653,394	35,429	12,110	700,933	66,293	.....
Total.....	\$53,368,597	\$5,057,352	\$630,037	\$58,924,979	\$4,230,462	\$314,022
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries.</i>						
British America Assurance Co., Toronto, Canada.....	\$542,941	\$47,574	.....	\$590,515	.....	\$3,254
Commercial Union Assurance Co., U. S. B., New York.....	1,620,946	64,988	.....	1,685,934	\$184,814	.....
City of London Fire, U. S. B., Boston.....	536,805	17,197	.....	554,002	.....	9,249
Fire Insurance Association, U. S. B., New York.....	727,754	23,144	.....	750,898	.....	9,700
Guardian Fire and Life, U. S. B., New York.....	685,512	16,142	.....	701,654	163,114	.....
Hamburg Bremen Fire, U. S. B., New York.....	761,686	36,633	.....	798,319	44,327	.....
Imperial Fire, U. S. B., New York.....	1,119,347	50,895	.....	1,170,242	162,994	.....
Lancashire, U. S. B., New York.....	1,091,455	59,861	.....	1,151,316	35,944	.....

Income.

Income.

Liverpool and London and Globe, U. S. B., New York,.....	\$3,408,019	\$202,821	\$3,605,840	\$582,564	
London and Provincial, U. S. B., New York,.....	428,267	5,342	437,609		\$25,105
Lion Fire, U. S. B., Hartford,.....	388,214	24,897	413,111	47,499	
London Assurance Corporation, U. S. B., New York,.....	790,897	52,275	843,172		45,480
London and Lancashire, U. S. B., Chicago,.....	1,149,070	38,057	1,187,127	43,747	
North British & Mercantile, U. S. B., New York,.....	1,687,610	107,051	1,794,661	64,115	
Northern Assurance, U. S. B., Chicago,.....	660,424	37,945	698,369	13,145	
Norwich Union, U. S. B., New York,.....	715,560	34,212	749,772	93,717	
Phoenix Assurance, U. S. B., New York,.....	1,200,431	42,424	1,242,855	163,730	
North German Fire, U. S. B., New York,.....	299,855	11,030	310,885	3,468	
Queen, U. S. B., Chicago,.....	1,225,701	68,872	1,294,573	15,684	
Royal, U. S. B., Chicago,.....	2,470,065	139,266	2,609,331	373,044	
Scottish Union & National, U. S. B., Hartford,.....	377,619	38,445	416,064	25,311	
Sun Fire Office, U. S. B., New York,.....	1,078,609	36,111	1,214,820	181,716	
Trans-Atlantic, U. S. B., New York,.....	250,173	14,735	264,908	28,613	
Thames & Mersey Marine, U. S. B., New York,.....	319,702	16,439	336,141		20,512
Union Marine, U. S. B., New York,.....	260,818	12,000	272,818	131,482	
Western Assurance, Toronto, Canada,.....	845,036	33,431	878,467	71,607	
Totals.....	\$24,627,516	\$1,237,787	\$25,873,403	\$2,430,635	\$113,299
<i>Marine Companies.</i>					
Great Western, New York,.....	\$377,890	\$26,957	\$404,847		\$25,882
Boston Marine, Boston,.....	1,206,873	78,085	1,284,958		114,581
Totals.....	\$1,584,763	\$105,042	\$1,689,805		\$140,463
<i>Accident and Guaranty Companies.</i>					
Accident of North America, Montreal,.....	\$256,580	\$4,752	\$261,332	\$8,624	
Fidelity and Casualty, New York,.....	370,928	13,633	384,561	58,293	
Guarantee of North America, Montreal,.....	160,481	18,328	178,809	11,508	
Totals.....	\$797,989	\$36,713	\$824,702	\$78,425	

TABLE NO. V. — EXPENDITURES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Losses paid.	Dividends.	Commissions and brokerage.	Salaries of officers and employes.	Taxes, state and national.	All other payments.	Total expenditures.
Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.							
Concordia Fire, Milwaukee	\$41,207	\$8,000	\$23,172	\$6,464	\$2,319	\$8,675	\$89,837
Hekla Fire, Madison	69,508	25,225	20,616	7,325	1,956	9,859	134,484
Northwestern National, Milwaukee.....	234,229	60,000	73,841	38,991	11,173	40,587	458,821
Total	\$344,939	\$93,225	\$117,629	\$52,780	\$15,448	\$59,121	\$688,142
Wisconsin Mutual Companies.							
Germanatown Farmers' Mutual, Germanatown.....	\$7,381		\$3,272	\$2,323	\$614	\$1,908	\$15,498
Herman Farmers' Mutual, Herman.....	4,459			1,558	119	155	6,291
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	165,605		79,700	25,910	11,257	24,895	308,367
Total	\$178,445		\$82,972	\$29,791	\$11,990	\$26,958	\$330,156
Companies of Other States.							
Ætna, Hartford, Conn	\$1,294,677	\$720,000	\$394,934	\$148,269	\$46,553	\$122,941	\$2,727,374
Allemania, Pittsburg, Pa.....	77,587	16,000	33,092	11,508	3,946	10,090	152,223
Amazon, Cincinnati	103,803	17,950	36,379	17,379	7,754	18,103	201,368
American, Cincinnati	143,044	29,895	23,172	16,557	5,700	7,397	225,765
American, Boston	131,489	70,013	43,597	32,988	9,996	24,906	312,989
American, Newark.....							
American Central, St. Louis	287,699	72,343	62,744	39,993	8,837	48,507	520,123
American Fire, New York	81,562	40,000	38,861	32,324	6,476	37,939	237,162
American Fire, Philadelphia	464,612	40,040	156,062	92,311	22,880	2,710	778,615
Boylston Mutual, Boston.....	347,556	33,432	69,488	28,410	7,917	37,037	523,840
Buffalo, Buffalo.....	68,460	10,000	18,994	3,666	1,816	2,330	105,266
Boatman's Fire and Marine, Pittsburg	62,944	20,000	21,923	6,605	3,695	6,176	121,343
Buffalo German, Buffalo.....	175,036	30,000	75,980	19,195	9,345	26,746	336,202

Expenditures.

Expenditures.

California, San Francisco.....	\$135, 170	\$72, 000	\$49, 565	\$33, 641	\$9, 159	\$46, 147	\$345, 632
Citizens', New York.....	218, 603	40, 433	60, 439	51, 323	6, 561	35, 698	413, 057
Clinton Fire, New York.....	115, 454	25, 000	40, 392	18, 207	3, 884	29, 377	232, 314
Commerce, Albany.....	83, 422	16, 000	25, 811	10, 594	5, 729	7, 348	148, 914
Citizens', Pittsburg.....	48, 733	16, 000	23, 109	6, 320	3, 265	12, 923	110, 350
Commercial Fire, New York.....	267, 918	16, 949	88, 113	21, 539	6, 643	26, 370	427, 532
Connecticut, Hartford.....	476, 631	100, 000	123, 239	47, 802	17, 113	53, 924	618, 709
Continental, New York.....	1, 474, 802	149, 948	479, 233	254, 886	63, 638	191, 248	2, 413, 755
Detroit Fire and Marine, Detroit.....	76, 531	30, 000	22, 913	15, 750	8, 008	12, 385	165, 587
Dwelling House, Boston.....	15, 083	12, 304	8, 078	9, 176	5, 128	3, 716	53, 485
Equitable Fire and Marine, Providence.....	163, 606	9, 209	43, 506	30, 500	8, 083	3, 222	258, 216
Exchange Fire, New York.....	89, 037	14, 000	28, 220	17, 578	4, 459	11, 342	164, 636
Fire Association, Philadelphia.....	1, 104, 708	200, 000	331, 610	77, 029	41, 019	23, 780	1, 778, 146
Fireman's Fund, San Francisco.....	366, 892	90, 000	91, 636	66, 199	13, 913	78, 619	707, 264
Fireman's, Newark.....	103, 648	60, 000	32, 854	19, 012	8, 072	9, 778	233, 364
Fire Ins. Co., County of Philadelphia, Philadelphia.....	40, 068	19, 895	17, 626	6, 366	3, 823	6, 881	94, 659
Franklin Fire, Philadelphia.....	323, 849	80, 321	75, 281	49, 175	35, 210	76, 082	639, 918
German, Freeport.....	340, 295	31, 010	268, 960	52, 989	10, 973	15, 468	719, 695
German, Peoria.....	38, 200	17, 775	30, 943	24, 876	2, 542		134, 336
German American, New York.....	855, 446	130, 000	251, 776	138, 039	43, 372	154, 767	1, 573, 400
Germania Fire, New York.....	634, 322	100, 000	232, 680	68, 522	34, 109	169, 884	1, 229, 517
Girard, Philadelphia.....	131, 940	72, 000	65, 604	34, 424	14, 209	31, 896	350, 073
Glens Falls, Glens Falls.....	258, 654	20, 000	92, 005	33, 823	13, 485	34, 684	452, 651
Greenwich, New York.....	329, 953	60, 000	146, 910	39, 311	8, 207	26, 537	610, 918
Hanover Fire, New York.....	646, 077	100, 000	178, 191	55, 345	31, 565	174, 010	1, 185, 188
Hartford Fire, Hartford.....	1, 377, 716	250, 000	343, 445	126, 780	35, 511	200, 340	2, 333, 792
Hartford Steam Boiler and Inspection, Hartford.....	21, 816	22, 500	65, 185	17, 325	4, 584	142, 658	274, 068
Home, New York.....	1, 769, 156	300, 000	556, 200	291, 346	71, 159	244, 177	3, 232, 038
Home Mutual, San Francisco.....	112, 811	36, 000	76, 088	36, 940	4, 590	36, 039	302, 467
Howard, New York.....	334, 029	13, 981	48, 721	40, 204	13, 126	33, 600	483, 661
Hibernia, New Orleans.....	81, 767	35, 515	11, 143	44, 875	7, 494	9, 068	159, 862
Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia.....	2, 390, 724	600, 000	577, 707	123, 310	114, 843	240, 341	4, 045, 925
Insurance Co. State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.....	212, 572	19, 960	50, 614	13, 750	6, 547	23, 707	327, 150
Long Island, New York.....	82, 855	30, 000	46, 200	13, 852	4, 124	25, 090	202, 121
Lloyds Plate Glass, New York.....	35, 294		18, 337	18, 176	1, 776		73, 583
Manufacturers' & Merchants' Mutual, Rockford, Ill.....	34, 847		2, 585	4, 392		3, 865	45, 689
Manufacturers' F. & M., Boston.....	507, 869	20, 000	118, 943	36, 040	16, 392	90, 759	790, 003
Manufacturers' & Builders', New York.....	79, 809	12, 036	28, 575	18, 836	5, 754	10, 494	155, 504
Mercantile, Cleveland.....	73, 534	25, 000	16, 233	13, 299	3, 703	7, 275	139, 044
Merchants, Newark.....	320, 037	49, 620	115, 499	28, 815	20, 143	46, 063	379, 577

TABLE NO. V.—EXPENDITURES—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Losses paid.	Dividends.	Commissions and brokerage.	Salaries of officers and employes.	Taxes, state and national.	All other payments.	Total expenditures.
<i>Companies of Other States — continued.</i>							
Merchan's, Providence.....	\$175,659	\$6,000	\$46,748	\$26,659	\$7,418		\$262,484
Michigan Fire and Marine, Detroit.....	29,214		12,008	8,821	3,529	\$9,509	63,381
Mercantile Fire and Marine, Boston.....	116,988	40,000	31,528	14,075	6,771	11,778	221,140
Metropolitan Plate Glass, New York.....	33,397	10,000	23,025	20,423	622		87,467
Millers Manufacturers Mutual, Minneapolis.....	37,521		2,698	6,516		6,977	53,712
Mississippi Valley Manuf'rs Mutual, Rock Island.....	50,000		11,008	3,190	619	3,110	67,927
National Fire, New York.....	114,500	20,000	45,733	23,093	2,195	19,068	224,589
National Fire, Hartford.....	232,410	100,000	63,604	32,053	12,229	23,912	464,208
Newark Fire, Newark.....	105,075	24,206	34,436	9,943	8,508	16,189	198,357
New Orleans Fire, New Orleans.....	442,845	45,629	84,723	32,089	17,151	30,947	653,384
New Hampshire Fire, Manchester.....	254,245	40,000	85,099	16,731	14,099	24,890	435,064
New York Bowery Fire, New York.....	247,744	36,000	68,012	32,725	6,116	20,570	411,167
Niagara Fire, New York.....	821,433	60,230	192,917	75,379	26,730	120,040	1,296,729
North American, Boston.....	31,519	19,825	9,629	12,067	3,749	6,239	83,028
Orient, Hartford.....	249,470	80,000	69,219	32,316	11,190	40,650	482,845
Pacific Fire, New York.....	125,752	28,000	49,438	23,407	8,362	13,773	248,732
Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia.....	619,950	40,000	176,539	25,447	21,297	54,937	985,170
People's Fire, New York.....	57,483	20,000	30,594	10,287	2,224	14,073	134,662
People's, Pittsburg.....	60,302	12,000	6,111	6,560	1,177	4,372	90,522
Phenix, Brooklyn.....	1,638,755	100,000	649,219	208,416	51,274	256,138	2,903,802
Phenix, Hartford.....	1,214,389	280,000	310,065	90,188	58,883	152,101	2,105,626
Prescott, Boston.....	127,690	10,000	31,645	11,600	2,699	14,372	198,006
Providence Washington, Providence.....	718,598	31,805	161,341	27,258	17,609	82,260	1,038,871
Rochester German, Rochester.....	162,326	16,000	78,042	11,897	9,923	18,527	296,725
Rockford, Rockford, Ill.....	78,282	22,000	104,481	22,916	5,117	15,465	248,261
Saint Paul Fire and Marine, Saint Paul.....	329,885	50,000	73,074	29,231	8,998	26,723	517,911

Expenditures.

Expenditures.

Security, New Haven.....	206,836	12,000	46,784	20,217	2,723	288,560
Shoe & Leather, Boston.....	517,058		95,331	64,242	12,158	711,987
Springfield F. & M., Springfield.....	932,101	100,000	247,369	54,812	42,168	1,513,450
Standard Fire, New York.....	75,554	14,000	13,677	12,594	3,161	129,246
Star Fire, New York.....	203,907		55,616	29,658	11,001	332,848
Sterling Fire, New York.....	55,236		22,247	18,341	2,632	111,364
Sun, San Francisco.....	71,294		18,087	20,926	2,532	126,350
Traders, Chicago.....	217,659	50,000	71,002	27,865	14,266	392,766
Union, Philadelphia.....	615,679	39,993	128,050	31,616	17,386	880,301
United States Fire, New York.....	46,250	25,618	12,510	11,091	3,037	109,715
Union, Saa Francisco.....	172,971	89,760	53,265	50,278	10,849	419,113
Washington Fire and Marine, Boston.....	319,980	20,000	86,519	18,552	11,996	482,291
Western Manufacturers' Mutual, Chicago.....	77,689		6,887	20,730	2,811	123,377
Westchester Fire, New Rochelle.....	334,562	30,000	113,743	27,737	17,503	407,758
Williamsburg City Fire.....	299,148	49,770	155,872	52,713	16,883	634,640
Total.....	\$31,223,713	\$5,519,365	\$9,437,480	\$3,796,613	\$1,326,230	\$45,118,853
Companies of Foreign Countries.						
British America Assurance Co. Toronto, Canada.....	385,526		108,283	24,576	9,389	593,769
Commercial Union Assurance Co., U. S. B. New York.....	980,049		265,735	105,063	36,173	1,501,120
City of London Fire, U. S. B., Boston.....	358,638		150,234	31,172	19,205	563,251
Fire Insurance As-ociation, U. S. B., New York.....	504,987		120,954	60,646	18,339	760,598
Guardian Fire and Life, U. S. B., New York.....	308,587		118,400	57,910	15,455	538,540
Hamburg Bremen Fire, U. S. B., New York.....	514,226		149,330	40,039	15,306	753,992
Imperial Fire, U. S. B., New York.....	679,768		175,748	104,931	35,691	1,007,248
Lancashire, U. S. B., New York.....	766,482		167,448	153,288	28,153	1,115,372
Liverpool and London and Globe, U. S. B., New York.....	2,029,516		585,078	167,322	57,000	3,023,276
London and Provincial, U. S. B., New York.....	319,858		53,197	27,235	13,417	462,714
Lion Fire, U. S. B., Hartford.....	234,677		57,995	40,422	10,114	365,612
London Assurance Corporation, U. S. B., New York.....	616,967		148,009	36,284	29,109	888,652
Loudon and Lancashire, U. S. B., Chicago.....	780,140		212,961	55,200	26,511	1,143,380
North British and Mercantile, U. S. B., New York.....	1,194,284		244,303	119,794	46,157	1,730,546
Northern Assurance, U. S. B., Chicago.....	451,308		100,884	54,266	19,014	685,224
Norwich Union, U. S. B., New York.....	410,017		119,217	60,145	12,665	656,055
Phoenix Assurance, U. S. B., New York.....	712,418		179,431	59,066	31,688	1,079,125
North German Fire, U. S. B., New York.....	306,544		59,480	16,066	7,253	307,417
Queen, U. S. B., Chicago.....	921,147		168,360	75,654	36,388	1,278,889

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>Companies of Foreign Countries—continued.</i>							
Royal, U. S. B., Chicago	\$1,452,895		\$475,171	\$123,937	\$55,794	\$118,490	\$2,236,287
Scottish Union & National, U. S. B., Hartford.....	281,717		55,563	21,242	10,782	21,449	390,753
Sun Fire Office, U. S. B., New York.....	620,994		211,120	73,040	25,256	102,694	1,032,104
Trans-Atlantic, U. S. B., New York.....	146,950		52,768	12,488	4,934	19,155	236,295
Thames & Mersey Marine, U. S. B., New York.....	273,568		56,910	12,694	5,268	7,853	356,653
Union Marine, U. S. B., New York.....	102,431		28,743	2,500	5,064	2,598	141,336
Western Assurance, Toronto, Canada.....	678,443		168,691		22,808	80,132	950,074
Totals.....	\$16,032,138		\$4,233,983	\$1,545,100	\$596,923	\$1,490,828	\$23,799,282
<i>Marine Companies.</i>							
Great Western, New York.....	\$303,017	\$46,288	\$39,646	\$37,512	\$4,118	\$148	\$430,729
Boston Marine, Boston.....	1,053,554	100,000	100,660	35,038	25,711	84,576	1,399,539
Totals.....	\$1,356,571	\$146,288	\$140,306	\$72,550	\$9,829	\$84,724	\$1,830,268
<i>Accident and Guaranty Companies.</i>							
Accident of North America, Montreal.....	\$89,481	9,394	82,345	30,325	\$4,994	\$36,169	\$252,708
Fidelity and Casualty, New York.....	114,002	20,000	98,467	39,887	7,621	46,291	326,268
Guarantee of North America, Montreal.....	54,970	18,000	16,575	30,890	3,377	43,489	167,301
Totals.....	\$258,453	\$47,394	\$197,387	\$101,102	\$15,992	\$125,949	\$746,277

Expenditures.

TABLE No. VI.—ASSETS, SURPLUS, RISKS AND LOSSES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Net assets.	Surplus as regards policy holders.	Net risks in force Dec. 31. 1882.	Risks written during the year.	Net risks in force Dec. 31. 1883.	Losses incurred during the year.	Losses paid during the year.
Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.							
Concordia Fire, Milwaukee.....	\$394,341	\$89,621	\$11,375,988	\$9,923,440	\$15,133,565	\$50,107	\$41,207
Hekla Fire, Madison.....	400,930	27,615	8,836,280	8,148,096	10,948,895	74,072	69,503
Northwestern National, Milwaukee.....	1,135,065	237,363	35,995,552	52,828,893	44,452,267	242,593	234,229
Totals.....	\$1,930,336	\$354,599	\$56,207,770	\$70,900,334	\$80,534,727	\$366,772	\$344,939
Wisconsin Mutual Companies.							
Germantown Farmers' Mutual, Germantown.	\$104,470	\$61,548	\$4,277,530	\$1,381,600	\$4,306,104	\$10,381	\$7,381
Herman Farmers' Mutual, Herman.....	78,196	26,731	2,229,672	752,069	2,537,455	4,459	4,459
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	1,008,618	612,842	34,197,954	26,379,699	37,330,267	175,527	166,605
Totals.....	\$1,191,284	\$701,121	\$40,705,156	\$28,513,368	\$44,173,826	\$190,367	\$178,445
Companies of other States.							
Ætna, Hartford, Conn.....	\$8,947,854	\$3,269,457	\$279,153,922	\$288,149,814	\$288,255,242	\$1,247,292	\$1,294,677
Allemania, Pittsburg, Pa.....	351,923	50,717	10,985,495	15,388,680	12,876,350	80,947	77,587
Amazon, Cincinnati.....	562,592	152,769	13,091,883	14,868,263	14,302,801	112,875	103,803
American, Boston.....	543,918	123,802	15,910,713	18,306,333	16,650,123	126,764	143,044
American, Newark.....	1,611,857	833,405	32,720,564	37,837,939	37,246,675	139,805	131,489
American Central, St. Louis.....	1,130,580	220,082	39,044,329	40,833,378	40,950,034	291,695	287,699
American Fire, New York.....	1,143,532	610,477	52,447,043	69,887,096	50,520,400	84,451	81,562
American Fire, Philadelphia.....	1,405,164	551,548	67,240,921	73,907,264	83,199,551	496,998	464,612
Boylstown Mutual, Boston.....	896,057	108,327	26,761,987	61,467,506	33,217,576	373,706	347,556
Buffalo, Buffalo.....	250,092	18,271	4,824,049	13,074,188	5,740,677	27,308	68,460
Boatman's F. & M., Pittsburg.....	388,086	78,755	6,027,227	12,051,310	7,035,362	72,977	62,944
Buffalo German, Buffalo.....	994,498	544,370	42,639,457	43,557,949	46,388,156	184,626	175,036
California, San Francisco.....	944,867	112,811	17,865,807	32,085,927	24,330,481	149,739	135,170

Assets, Surplus, Risks and Losses.

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, 1888.	Risks written during the year.	Net risks in force Dec. 31, 1888.	Losses incurred during the year.	Losses paid during the year.
<i>Companies of Other States—con.</i>							
Citizens', New York.....	\$957,334	\$429,936	\$72,063,874	\$67,477,475	\$64,701,385	\$241,928	\$218,603
Citizens', Pittsburgh.....	594,386	26,941	4,971,736	14,746,593	10,818,042	55,509	48,733
Clinton Fire, New York.....	460,835	116,474	23,275,445	39,463,033	25,823,907	99,546	115,454
Commerce, Albany.....	422,159	141,009	13,509,073	17,091,073	15,392,211	87,339	83,432
Commercial Fire, New York.....	444,566	45,789	42,721,356	44,741,074	40,841,557	267,434	267,918
Connecticut, Hartford.....	1,767,492	282,417	72,291,681	83,737,730	79,997,797	483,959	476,631
Continental, New York.....	4,337,619	1,661,797	353,927,745	604,967,945	393,359,911	1,535,067	1,474,802
Detroit Fire and Marine, Detroit.....	697,570	294,802	14,403,075	18,152,246	16,457,681	86,719	76,531
Dwelling House, Boston.....	388,890	14,108	18,572,862	9,155,490	19,631,676	15,063	15,063
Equitable Fire and Marine, Providence.....	475,135	51,439	18,211,393	26,211,864	20,023,212	165,797	163,606
Exchange Fire, New York.....	336,343	73,200	16,246,233	20,959,347	16,973,680	102,164	89,037
Fire Association, Philadelphia.....	2,312,983	814,515	210,751,991	147,235,336	241,919,373	1,085,267	1,104,708
Fireman's Fund, San Francisco.....	1,389,458	194,550	56,455,665	73,974,697	53,897,106	391,434	366,892
Firemen's, Newark.....	1,365,829	731,992	29,135,226	31,010,656	31,531,312	77,148	103,648
Fire Ins. Co., County of Philadelphia, Phila..	549,245	101,245	6,539,815	10,225,380	7,908,697	46,941	40,068
Franklin Fire, Philadelphia.....	1,699,176	850,262	137,149,204	59,778,787	137,198,638	351,345	323,849
German, Freeport.....	1,387,295	193,444	65,736,932	57,090,572	94,254,802	360,896	340,235
German, Peoria.....	273,108	32,994	4,597,454	9,633,810	6,046,719	70,639	58,200
German American, New York.....	3,871,131	1,685,010	240,472,942	251,169,002	248,451,144	895,346	855,446
Germania Fire, New York.....	2,591,746	817,897	137,573,120	143,049,979	148,654,585	603,097	624,322
Girard, Philadelphia.....	1,112,264	565,251	47,312,339	37,473,084	48,523,690	130,826	131,940
Glens Falls, Glens Falls.....	1,281,139	662,552	68,367,512	54,897,709	78,646,738	271,093	258,654
Greenwich, New York.....	887,142	264,812	17,840,131	163,896,567	155,494,700	366,313	329,953
Hanover Fire, New York.....	2,534,479	777,258	129,268,460	125,759,175	133,153,159	640,172	646,077
Hartford Fire, Hartford.....	4,245,257	1,333,595	237,918,572	215,994,435	264,117,145	1,397,154	1,377,716
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection, Hartford.	458,217	56,506	23,464,719	26,420,046	25,371,802	20,176	21,816
Home, New York.....	7,160,967	1,663,133	372,341,260	313,347,287	418,240,546	1,812,841	1,769,156

Assets, Surplus, Risks and Losses.

Assets, Liabilities, Risks and Losses.

Home Mutual, San Francisco	\$752,097	\$252,036	\$122,068,623	\$23,604,278	\$24,805,213	\$114,445	\$112,811
Howard, New York	737,315	19,138	38,863,312	56,527,225	41,451,542	350,133	334,029
Hibernia, New Orleans	451,185	4,047		17,641,526	6,637,359	85,744	81,767
Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia	8,109,063	3,211,964	290,277,856	468,964,098	303,483,689	2,441,497	2,390,724
Insurance Co. State of Penn., Philadelphia.....	541,529	219,643	20,400,826	49,617,417	21,063,939	239,252	212,572
Long Island, New York	499,939	103,626	25,699,446	40,961,447	36,310,575	82,226	82,855
Lloyds Plate Glass, New York	143,531		1,127,279	3,322,055	3,192,958	35,373	35,294
Manufacturers & Merch'ts' Mutual, Rock Isl'd	173,061	35,450	1,432,413	495,315	1,654,528	32,545	34,847
Manufacturers Fire and Marine, Boston.....	962,743	18,693	80,696,674	111,260,408	99,014,929	519,239	507,869
Manufacturers and Builders, New York.....	414,971	141,690	19,069,811	27,732,797	24,524,182	75,173	79,809
Mercantile, Cleveland	349,343	86,786	8,941,947	12,154,481	10,428,527	66,722	73,534
Merchants, Newark	1,128,745	377,852	56,799,431	64,821,126	64,636,690	349,129	320,037
Merchants, Providence	393,896	55,122	20,866,530	24,476,539	22,276,567	181,719	175,689
Michigan Fire and Marine, Detroit.....	282,282	35,141	4,630,405	8,691,378	7,219,730	32,939	29,214
Mercantile Fire and Marine, Boston	689,047	178,466	23,088,139	18,871,060	20,683,626	65,086	116,988
Metropolitan Plate Glass, New York	188,417	40,860	2,886,649	3,265,946	3,095,378	44,366	33,397
Millers Manufacturers Mutual, Minneapolis	231,772				1,704,933		
Miss. Valley Manuf'r. Mutual, Rock Island.....	341,648	61,514	2,542,506	1,170,758	3,022,637	43,838	50,000
National Fire, New York.....	381,088	73,518	29,982,960	32,849,494	28,986,703	103,067	114,500
National Fire, Hartford	1,721,976	454,085	42,914,290	40,270,215	45,350,312	257,080	232,410
Newark Fire Newark	640,494	280,709	28,492,912	22,347,247	25,268,281	102,956	105,075
New Orleans Fire, New Orleans	761,814	45,114	34,657,817	76,824,334	29,725,943	469,518	442,845
New Hamp-hire Fire Manchester.....	934,147	206,162	28,148,576	39,774,387	37,874,200	249,276	254,245
New York Bowery Fire, New York.....	840,263	352,029	49,095,032	56,209,639	54,051,016	229,635	247,744
Niagara Fire, New York.....	1,627,866	324,210	130,800,266	158,448,325	151,459,759	901,521	821,433
North American, Boston	325,087	65,457	12,879,913	12,906,777	13,685,099	28,922	31,519
Orient, Hartford	1,350,744	70,484	39,300,398	46,497,328	42,956,987	288,739	249,470
Pacific Fire, New York	716,558	375,735	32,857,780	35,490,950	35,242,752	124,322	125,752
Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia.....	1,797,261	897,784	87,001,252	74,758,120	98,573,463	622,358	619,950
Peoples', Pittsburg	337,383	92,739	4,934,142	4,692,541	5,409,677	62,672	60,302
Peoples' Fire, New York	384,540	106,786	13,464,499	19,485,266	17,157,922	52,881	57,483
Phenix, Brooklyn	3,503,232	686,160	259,126,868	399,639,527	300,279,721	1,685,444	1,685,755
Phenix, Hartford	4,219,459	1,021,991	188,849,029	179,644,231	201,431,946	1,177,519	1,214,389
Prescott, Boston	329,193	114,440	18,930,206	17,361,633	19,351,943	133,690	127,691
Providence Washington, Providence	935,062	17,195	54,889,649	144,032,729	65,928,546	737,514	718,598
Rochester German, Rochester.....	543,708	135,319	29,211,329	38,792,831	37,035,583	168,193	162,326
Rockford, Rockford, Ill.	629,370	93,315	34,361,547	20,356,549	39,784,730	85,739	78,282
Saint Paul Fire and Marine, Saint Paul	1,054,959	244,465	45,102,666	48,713,234	44,641,203	340,259	329,886
Security, New Haven	333,123	30,694	13,906,097	30,885,047	16,754,837	211,039	206,836
Shoe and Leather, Boston.....	921,209	3,568	29,959,043	61,381,039	33,832,405	527,605	517,058

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, 1888.	Risks written during the year.	Net risks in force Dec. 31, 1888.	Losses incurred during the year.	Losses paid during the year.
<i>Companies of other States—con.</i>							
Springfield F. & M., Springfield.....	\$2,402,595	\$400,945	\$126,040,821	\$130,650,000	\$147,504,067	\$924,368	\$932,101
Standard Fire, New York.....	371,404	121,014	12,900,497	17,494,918	13,195,856	72,822	75,554
Star Fire, New York.....	649,697	6,672	29,354,986	42,337,682	27,705,080	232,349	203,907
Sterling Fire, New York.....	433,421	24,624	13,396,000	18,326,765	14,434,088	58,940	55,236
Sun, San Francisco.....	440,970	62,316	3,895,056	12,153,712	7,534,982	71,794	71,294
Traders, Chicago.....	1,079,277	361,814	21,134,519	43,773,319	30,759,639	225,551	217,659
Union, Philadelphia.....	1,250,980	26,063	34,663,845	100,436,339	27,567,446	645,707	615,679
United States Fire, New York.....	520,514	226,698	13,017,296	17,001,083	14,109,859	43,090	46,250
Union, San Francisco.....	1,104,110	156,102	24,559,071	42,297,955	26,990,585	164,900	172,971
Washington Fire and Marine, Boston.....	1,437,737	183,760	23,506,101	56,615,431	39,801,621	391,371	319,980
Western Manufacturers' Mutual, Chicago.....		159,451	3,404,711	1,903,450	4,361,511	77,689	77,689
Westchester Fire, New Rochelle.....	920,680	202,562	82,973,904	76,626,011	91,946,631	338,816	334,562
Williamsburg City Fire.....	1,072,654	433,427	36,372,228	102,619,117	91,476,791	293,364	299,148
	\$115,585,895	\$33,350,154	\$5,228,322,425	\$6,555,364,232	\$6,070,481,940	\$31,913,056	\$31,206,193
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries.</i>							
British America Assurance Co., Toronto, Can.	\$715,358	\$84,597	\$45,946,889	\$47,848,636	\$42,314,979	\$390,642	\$385,526
Commercial Union Ass'nce Co., U.S.B., N. Y.	2,111,186	790,501	237,325,990	175,452,325	231,663,092	976,986	980,049
City of London Fire, U. S. B., Boston.....	687,604	201,612	35,109,402	61,057,693	41,319,916	386,503	358,633
Fire Insurance Association, U.S.B., N. York..	872,213	239,872	60,272,407	79,309,884	62,319,743	554,250	504,987
Guardian Fire and Life, U. S. B., New York..	1,183,503	582,290	60,560,482	94,720,449	85,889,681	336,201	308,587
Hamburg Bremen Fire, U. S. B., New York..	943,159	302,318	57,860,404	79,955,996	66,836,051	513,538	514,226
Imperial Fire, U. S. B., New York.....	1,253,752	425,319	66,781,959	108,908,520	96,224,445	690,341	679,768
Lancashire, U. S. B., New York.....	1,293,909	441,496	113,630,529	127,955,734	119,253,272	796,573	766,413
Liverpool and London and Globe, U.S.B., N.Y.	4,734,215	2,376,511	471,823,052	528,439,136	498,374,108	1,998,987	2,029,516

Assets, Surplus, Risks and Losses.

Assets, Surplus, Risks and Losses.

London and Provincial, U. S. B., New York.....	448,346	20,188	30,748,060	48,739,837	38,222,244	358,105	319,852
Lion Fire, U. S. B., Hartford.....	759,502	369,290	34,637,822	56,323,406	28,567,474	247,816	234,677
London Assurance Corporation, U. S. B., N. Y.	1,326,950	544,640	112,829,136	110,194,468	109,257,849	.....	616,967
London and Lancashire, U. S. B., Chicago.....	1,247,459	325,769	112,841,123	152,718,852	135,218,687	807,499	780,140
North British & Mercantile, U. S. B., N. Y.....	3,100,084	1,679,088	234,960,356	260,018,551	251,390,268	1,210,098	1,194,284
Northern Assurance, U. S. B., New York.....	1,187,751	592,905	56,686,039	75,964,396	66,063,323	484,527	451,308
Norwich Union, U. S. B., New York.....	1,052,003	431,334	62,751,741	98,095,723	81,033,037	404,942	410,017
Phoenix Assurance, U. S. B., New York.....	1,342,731	350,675	118,998,985	175,297,980	156,884,357	780,440	712,418
North German Fire, U. S. B., New York.....	419,145	62,492	20,558,567	30,046,952	23,641,750	218,779	206,544
Queen, U. S. B., Chicago.....	1,697,964	563,353	135,511,125	158,041,861	146,660,223	909,535	921,147
Royal, U. S. B., Chicago.....	3,689,504	1,694,876	319,177,187	369,691,200	357,588,278	1,416,372	1,452,895
Scottish Union & National, U. S. B., Hartford	1,034,446	618,397	34,790,256	67,076,898	36,409,603	283,340	281,717
Swiss Fire Office, U. S. B., New York.....	1,358,625	302,142	139,276,128	130,411,670	159,786,197	655,206	620,994
Trans-Atlantic, U. S. B., New York.....	464,311	123,584	21,679,530	23,605,879	22,311,840	.....	146,950
Thames & Mersey Marine, U. S. B., N. Y.....	479,133	239,846	2,306,147	66,086,896	3,563,614	.....	273,568
Union Marine, U. S. B., New York.....	397,512	178,051	4,688,956	36,230,237	2,002,897	.....	102,431
Western Assurance, Toronto, Canada.....	825,930	30,936	61,809,550	83,483,749	62,666,318	704,688	678,443
Total.....	\$34,626,300	\$13,576,782	\$2,853,861,932	\$3,245,678,919	\$2,925,183,256	\$15,125,368	\$15,932,138
Marine Companies.							
Great Western, New York.....	755,461	18,399	6,046,756	44,054,243	6,225,215	420,033	303,017
Boston Marine, Boston.....	1,923,231	504,631	10,789,031	94,880,079	11,054,891	.....	1,053,554
Total.....	\$2,678,692	\$523,030	\$16,835,787	\$138,934,322	\$17,280,106	\$420,033	\$1,356,571
Accident and Guaranty Companies.							
Accident of North America, Montreal.....	247,286	16,648	13,630,200	31,279,900	20,584,300	98,288	89,481
Fidelity and Casualty, New York.....	554,150	50,622	27,075,736	56,037,216	36,089,199	114,002	114,002
Guarantee of North America, Montreal.....	407,371	35,517	13,623,100	20,251,370	17,622,655	62,132	54,970
Total.....	\$1,108,807	\$102,797	\$54,329,036	\$97,568,484	\$74,296,154	\$274,422	\$258,453

1 Deficiency.

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, Milwaukee.....	\$114,489	\$133,836	\$40,629	\$41,207	30.35	35.99
Hekla Fire, Madison.....	95,217	124,268	39,755	69,503	31.99	72.99
Northwestern National, Milwaukee.....	451,681	500,514	164,592	234,229	32.88	51.86
Total.....	\$661,387	\$758,618	\$244,976	\$344,939	32.28	52.15
<i>Wisconsin Mutual Companies.</i>						
Germantown Farmers' Mutual, Germantown.....	\$19,869	\$23,474	\$8,126	\$7,381	34.61	37.14
Herman Farmers' Mutual, Herman.....	5,450	7,299	1,832	4,459	25.09	81.81
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	356,773	398,480	241,761	166,605	60.67	46.69
Total.....	\$382,092	\$429,253	\$251,719	\$178,445	58.64	46.70
<i>Companies of Other States.</i>						
Aetna, Hartford.....	\$2,426,852	\$2,859,536	\$712,696	\$1,294,677	24.92	33.34
Allemania, Pittsburgh.....	163,839	181,994	58,635	77,587	32.21	47.35
Amazon, Cincinnati.....	183,679	214,323	79,614	103,803	37.14	56.51
American, Boston.....	185,744	207,950	52,825	143,044	25.40	77.01
American, Newark.....	283,509	354,739	111,486	131,489	32.37	46.37
American Central, St. Louis.....	453,957	516,400	160,080	287,699	30.99	63.37
American Fire, New York.....	244,756	269,973	98,778	81,562	34.06	33.32
American Fire, Philadelphia.....	758,266	840,356	273,963	464,612	32.60	61.27
Boylston Mutual, Boston.....	470,905	514,965	138,014	347,556	26.80	73.80
Buffalo, Buffalo.....	84,727	91,671	26,805	68,460	29.24	80.80
Boatman's F. & M., Pittsburgh.....	119,018	141,225	38,399	62,944	27.18	52.89
Buffal' German, Buffalo.....	269,509	412,383	131,166	175,036	31.80	47.36
California San Francisco.....	409,969	442,435	138,512	135,170	31.30	33.71

Premiums, Income, Expenses and Losses.

Premiums, Income, Expenses and Losses.

Citizens', New York.....	\$365, 138	\$407, 079	\$154, 020	\$218, 603	37.81	59.86
Citizens', Pittsburg.....	111, 807	135, 477	45, 616	48, 733	33.67	43.58
Clinton Fire, New York.....	215, 386	235, 494	91, 859	115, 454	39.00	53.60
Commerce, Albany.....	142, 817	162, 520	49, 481	83, 433	30.44	58.41
Commercial Fire, New York.....	335, 740	409, 857	142, 664	267, 019	34.80	69.45
Connecticut, Hartford.....	789, 642	874, 541	242, 078	476, 631	27.68	60.36
Continental, New York.....	2, 601, 744	2, 828, 042	979, 021	1, 474, 802	34.61	56.68
Detroit Fire and Marine, Detroit.....	168, 006	209, 520	59, 056	76, 531	38.18	45.55
Dwelling House, Boston.....	49, 429	66, 484	26, 097	15, 083	39.25	30.51
Equitable Fire and Marine, Providence.....	237, 247	261, 784	85, 400	103, 606	32.62	68.96
Exchange Fire, New York.....	171, 326	184, 763	61, 558	89, 037	33.33	51.96
Fire Association, Philadelphia.....	1, 467, 084	1, 684, 746	473, 437	1, 104, 708	28.10	75.29
Fireman's Fund, San Francisco.....	707, 207	848, 167	250, 371	366, 892	29.51	46.02
Firemen's, Newark.....	222, 785	307, 554	59, 579	103, 648	19.37	46.52
Fire Ins. Co., County of Philadelphia, Philadelphia.....	88, 589	112, 934	34, 695	40, 068	30.72	45.22
Franklin Fire, Philadelphia.....	516, 331	674, 375	235, 747	323, 949	34.95	62.72
German, Freeport.....	834, 266	892, 826	348, 390	340, 295	39.02	40.78
German, Peoria.....	123, 782	136, 699	53, 359	58, 200	39.03	47.01
German American, New York.....	1, 683, 511	1, 837, 432	588, 053	855, 446	32.00	50.81
German Fire, New York.....	1, 205, 268	1, 309, 542	505, 195	624, 322	33.57	51.79
Girard, Philadelphia.....	332, 901	399, 258	146, 133	131, 940	36.60	39.63
Glens Falls, Glens Falls.....	485, 618	538, 921	173, 997	253, 654	32.28	53.26
Hanover Fire, New York.....	1, 136, 750	1, 240, 577	439, 111	646, 077	35.37	56.83
Hartford Fire, Hartford.....	2, 304, 438	2, 521, 198	706, 075	1, 377, 716	28.00	59.78
Hartford Steam Boiler and Inspection, Hartford.....	301, 812	324, 395	219, 751	21, 816	67.74	72.28
Home, New York.....	3, 162, 284	3, 436, 724	1, 162, 882	1, 769, 156	33.83	55.94
Home Mutual, San Francisco.....	310, 909	349, 285	153, 655	112, 811	43.99	36.28
Howard, New York.....	449, 703	486, 476	135, 650	334, 029	27.88	74.27
Hibernia, New Orleans.....	148, 588	172, 916	42, 580	81, 767	24.62	55.02
Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia.....	3, 851, 148	4, 279, 935	1, 055, 200	2, 390, 724	24.65	62.07
Insurance Co. State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.....	284, 222	324, 127	94, 618	212, 572	29.19	74.79
Long Island, New York.....	199, 308	220, 213	86, 845	82, 855	39.43	41.57
Lloyds Plate Glass, New York.....	95, 920	99, 182	39, 289	35, 294	39.61	36.79
Manufacturers & Merchants' Mutual, Rockford, Ill.....	39, 019	46, 298	10, 841	34, 847	23.40	89.30
Manufacturers F. & M., Boston.....	789, 232	833, 332	262, 234	507, 869	31.46	64.34
Manufacturers' & Builders', New York.....	143, 644	167, 272	63, 658	79, 809	38.05	55.56
Mercantile, Cleveland.....	113, 241	130, 374	40, 510	73, 534	31.07	64.93
Merchants, Newark.....	516, 078	618, 674	210, 206	320, 037	33.97	57.03
Merchants, Providence.....	244, 325	263, 557	80, 824	175, 659	30.66	71.89

TABLE NO. VII.—PREMIUMS, INCOME, EXPENSES AND LOSSES—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Premiums received.	Cash income.	Expenses.	Losses paid.	PERCENTAGE OF.	
					Expenses to income.	Losses to premiums received.
<i>Companies of Other States—continued.</i>						
Michigan Fire and Marine, Detroit.....	\$74,864	\$88,875	\$34,166	\$29,214	38.44	39.02
Mercantile Fire and Marine, Boston.....	186,351	218,544	61,151	116,988	29.35	62.77
Metropolitan Plate Glass, New York.....	93,266	99,017	44,069	33,397	44.23	35.80
Millers Manufacturers Mutual, Minneapolis.....	49,466	51,591	14,677	37,521	28.44	75.85
Mississippi Valley Manuf'rs Mutual, Rock Island.....	13,750	61,433	18,036	50,000	29.34	36.36
National Fire, New York.....	212,108	227,928	90,089	114,500	39.52	53.98
National Fire, Hartford.....	410,667	510,355	131,797	233,410	25.82	56.59
Newark Fire, Newark.....	166,792	195,679	69,076	105,075	35.30	62.99
New Orleans Fire, New Orleans.....	563,274	616,842	164,909	442,845	26.73	78.61
New Hampshire Fire, Manchester.....	437,792	483,336	140,819	254,245	29.13	58.07
New York Bowery Fire, New York.....	363,062	403,177	127,422	247,744	31.60	68.23
Niagara Fire, New York.....	1,280,158	1,356,416	415,065	821,433	30.60	64.16
North American, Boston.....	75,361	91,874	31,686	31,519	34.48	43.55
Orient, Boston.....	428,696	499,515	153,375	249,470	30.70	58.19
Pacific Fire, New York.....	235,229	258,220	94,979	125,752	36.78	53.45
Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia.....	814,573	924,399	278,220	619,950	30.09	76.10
Peoples', Pittsburg.....	72,906	1188,558	18,220	60,302	9.66	82.71
Peoples' Fire, New York.....	143,984	159,185	57,178	57,483	35.91	39.92
Phenix, Brooklyn.....	3,112,576	3,245,318	1,165,047	1,638,755	35.89	52.64
Phoenix, Hartford.....	1,896,573	2,113,600	311,237	1,214,389	14.72	64.03
Prescott, Boston.....	170,593	187,648	60,314	127,691	32.14	74.85
Providence Washington, Providence.....	994,311	1,031,250	288,466	718,598	27.97	72.27
Rochester German, Rochester.....	326,623	349,709	118,399	162,326	33.85	49.69
Rockford, Rockford, Ill.....	221,913	249,225	147,978	78,282	.....	.....
Saint Paul Fire and Marine, Saint Paul.....	221,913	249,225	157,978	78,282	63.38	35.27
Security, New Haven.....	507,142	579,561	148,125	329,885	25.55	65.04
Shoe and Leather, Boston.....	284,710	302,609	69,724	206,836	23.04	72.64

Premiums, Income, Expenses and Losses.

Premiums, Income, Expenses and Losses.

Springfield F. & M., Springfield.....	664,442	701,984	194,929	517,058	27.76	77.81
Sun, San Francisco.....	1,491,206	1,601,444	493,349	932,101	30.21	62.50
Standard Fire, New York.....	173,021	195,376	55,055	71,294	28.17	41.21
Star Fire, New York.....	94,703	111,258	39,691	75,554	35.67	79.75
Sterling Fire, New York.....	319,921	347,168	128,940	203,907	37.14	63.73
Traders, Chicago.....	108,601	123,434	56,127	55,236	45.47	50.86
Union, Philadelphia.....	412,380	457,308	54,106	217,659	11.83	52.77
United States Fire, New York.....	653,951	695,565	224,927	615,679	32.33	94.14
Union, San Francisco.....	83,392	106,610	37,846	46,250	35.50	55.47
Washington Fire and Marine, Boston.....						
Western Manufacturers' Mutual, Chicago.....	413,559	461,444	156,381	172,971	33.88	41.82
Westchester Fire, New Rochelle.....	505,434	555,331	142,310	319,980	25.62	63.30
Williamsburg City Fire.....	108,224	125,233	55,688	77,689	44.46	71.78
	625,967	658,124	243,195	334,562	36.95	53.44
	653,394	700,933	285,722	299,148	40.62	45.78
Total.....	\$52,271,960	\$58,436,275	\$18,056,728	\$31,173,551	31.24	58.63
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries.</i>						
British America Assurance Co., Toronto, Canada.....	\$542,941	\$590,515	\$208,243	\$385,526	35.26	71.00
Commercial Union Assurance Co., U. S. B., New York.....	1,620,946	1,685,934	521,070	980,049	30.90	60.46
City of London Fire, U. S. B., Boston.....	536,805	554,002	204,613	358,638	36.33	66.80
Fire Insurance Association, U. S. B., New York.....	727,754	750,898	255,610	504,987	34.04	69.38
Guardian Fire and Life, U. S. B., New York.....	685,512	701,054	229,953	308,587	32.63	45.01
Hamburg Bremen Fire, U. S. B., New York.....	761,686	798,319	239,766	514,226	30.03	67.50
Imperial Fire, U. S. B., New York.....	1,119,347	1,170,242	327,479	679,768	27.98	46.95
Lancashire, U. S. B., New York.....	1,091,455	1,151,316	348,888	766,483	28.30	70.22
Liverpool and London and Globe, U. S. B., New York.....	3,403,019	3,605,840	993,760	2,029,516	27.55	59.63
London and Provincial, U. S. B., New York.....	428,267	437,609	142,856	319,858	32.64	74.68
Lion Fire, U. S. B., Hartford.....	358,214	413,111	130,934	234,677	31.69	60.45
London Assurance Corporation, U. S. B., New York.....	790,897	843,172	211,684	616,967	25.10	78.00
London and Lancashire, U. S. B., Chicago.....	1,149,070	1,187,127	363,239	780,140	30.59	67.89
North British and Mercantile, U. S. B., New York.....	1,687,610	1,794,661	536,216	1,194,284	29.88	70.76
Northern Assurance, U. S. B., New York.....	660,424	698,369	233,917	451,308	33.49	68.33
Norwich Union, U. S. B., New York.....	715,560	749,772	246,037	410,017	32.81	57.30
Phoenix Assurance, U. S. B., New York.....	1,200,431	1,242,855	366,706	712,418	29.50	59.34
North German Fire, U. S. B., New York.....	299,855	310,885	100,872	206,544	32.44	68.88
Queen, U. S. B., Chicago.....	1,225,701	1,294,573	357,741	921,147	27.63	75.15
Royal, U. S. B., Chicago.....	2,470,065	2,609,331	783,391	1,452,895	30.02	58.82
Scottish Union & National, U. S. B., Hartford.....	377,619	416,064	109,035	281,417	26.20	74.60

¹100,000 in this item is increase of capital.

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.
Sun Fire Office, U. S. B., New York.....	\$1,078,609	\$1,214,829	\$412,109	\$620,994	33.92	57.57
Trans-Atlantic, U. S. B., New York.....	250,173	264,908	89,344	146,950	33.72	58.74
Thames & Mersey, Marine, U. S. B., New York.....	319,702	336,141	83,085	273,568	24.71	85.56
Union Marine, U. S. B., New York.....	260,818	272,818	38,904	102,431	14.29	39.27
Western Assurance, Toronto, Canada.....	845,036	878,467	271,631	678,443	30.92	80.28
Totals.....	\$24,737,516	\$25,973,403	\$7,807,128	\$15,932,138	30.07	64.02
<i>Marine Companies.</i>						
Great Western, New York.....	\$377,890	\$404,847	\$81,424	\$303,017	20.11	80.18
Boston Marine, Boston.....	1,206,873	1,284,958	245,985	1,053,554	19.14	87.29
Totals.....	\$1,584,763	\$1,689,805	\$327,409	\$1,356,571	19.03	85.60
<i>Accident and Guaranty Companies.</i>						
Accident of North America, Montreal.....	\$256,580	\$261,332	\$153,832	\$89,481	58.86	34.87
Fidelity and Casualty, New York.....	370,928	384,561	192,266	114,002	49.99	30.73
Guarantee of North America, Montreal.....	160,481	178,809	94,330	54,770	52.75	34.25
Totals.....	\$787,989	\$824,702	\$440,428	\$258,453	53.40	32.80

Premiums, Income, Expenses and Losses.

TABLE NO. VIII—SHOWING PREMIUMS RECEIVED AND LOSSES PAID BY THE COMPANY FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO DATE.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.
<i>Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.</i>			<i>Companies of Other States—con.</i>		
Concordia Fire, Milwaukee.....	630,369	256,103	Citizens', Pittsburg.....	1,580,115	667,962
Hekla Fire, Madison.....	550,507	267,487	Clinton Fire, New York.....	3,069,483	1,436,651
Northwestern National, Milwaukee.....	5,222,670	2,860,150	Commerce, Albany.....	3,515,212	2,376,610
Total.....	\$6,403,537	\$3,333,740	Commercial Fire, New York.....	5,405,244	3,107,389
<i>Wisconsin Mutual Companies.</i>			Connecticut, Hartford.....	5,389,517	2,828,893
Germantown Farmers' Mutual, Germantown.....	495,003	336,178	Continental, New York.....	29,074,507	15,482,262
Herman Farmers' Mutual, Herman.....	74,632	39,309	Detroit Fire and Marine, Detroit.....	3,016,316	1,600,487
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	3,715,181	1,716,875	Dwelling House, Boston.....	397,250	77,119
Total.....	\$4,284,816	\$2,072,362	Equitable Fire and Marine, Providence.....	2,307,917	1,632,408
<i>Companies of Other States.</i>			Exchange Fire, New York.....	3,016,387	1,838,073
Ætna, Hartford, Conn.....	92,556,208	55,953,671	Fire Association, Philadelphia.....	15,668,319	8,193,791
Allemania, Pittsburg, Pa.....	2,597,671	1,278,512	Fireman's Fund, San Francisco.....	8,991,886	5,318,080
Amazon, Cincinnati.....	5,432,529	3,121,348	Firemen's Newark.....	2,507,156	1,208,992
American, Boston.....	8,500,000	6,084,000	Fire Ins. Co., County of Philadelphia, Phila.....	594,570	355,178
American, Newark.....	3,902,654	1,122,363	Franklin Fire, Philadelphia.....	23,086,559	12,782,398
American Central, St. Louis.....	7,645,239	4,034,961	German, Freeport.....	3,952,426	1,301,887
American Fire, New York.....	4,170,400	1,308,801	German, Peoria.....	474,862	132,826
American Fire, Philadelphia.....	8,930,293	5,434,657	German American, New York.....	13,432,723	5,961,625
Boylston Mutual, Boston.....	4,078,033	2,312,942	Germania Fire, New York.....	15,456,562	7,215,632
Buffalo, Buffalo.....	1,353,564	963,279	Girard, Philadelphia.....	6,119,523	2,650,651
Boatman's F. & M., Pittsburg.....	1,170,415	655,281	Glens Falls, Glens Falls.....	5,573,997	3,019,826
Buffalo German, Buffalo.....	3,316,121	1,512,831	Greenwich, New York.....	4,779,242	2,282,691
California, San Francisco.....	3,989,376	1,857,014	Hanover Fire, New York.....	14,004,848	7,408,849
Citizens', New York.....	7,326,255	3,327,298	Hartford Fire, Hartford.....	43,381,499	27,187,630
			Hartford Steam Boiler and Inspection, Hartf.....	2,629,813	200,288
			Home, New York.....	59,293,265	35,932,860

Premiums Received and Losses Paid.

TABLE NO. VIII.—SHOWING PREMIUMS RECEIVED AND LOSSES PAID, ETC.—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.
<i>Companies of other States—Con.</i>			<i>Companies of other States—Con.</i>		
Home Mutual, San Francisco.....	\$4,511,827	\$1,972,098	Pacific Fire, New York.....	\$4,059,054	\$1,874,896
Howard, New York.....	7,358,035	5,321,431	Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia.....	10,985,110	7,313,430
Hibernia, New Orleans.....	2,004,429	762,600	People's, Pittsburg.....	1,026,933	572,961
Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia	67,952,501	49,135,492	People's Fire, New York.....	2,172,528	1,051,694
Insurance Co. State of Pennsylvania, Phil....	17,114,690	14,164,495	Phenix, Brooklyn.....	40,880,789	20,910,083
Long Island, New York.....	3,213,927	1,283,166	Phoenix, Hartford.....	29,742,194	17,695,723
Lloyds Plate Glass, New York.....	104,942	40,108	Prescott, Boston.....	1,740,051	929,494
Manuf.'s & Merchants' Mutual, Rockford, Ill...	85,628	58,786	Providence Washington, Providence.....	9,339,602	5,129,752
Manufacturers F. & M., Boston.....	7,251,763	4,207,564	Rochester German, Rochester.....	2,414,477	1,240,407
Manufacturers & Builders, New York.....	1,347,393	437,058	Rockford, Rockford, Ill.....	2,553,255	734,234
Mercantile, Cleveland.....	1,949,905	1,144,331	Saint Paul F. & M., Saint Paul.....	6,323,262	3,886,371
Merchants, Newark.....	5,300,593	2,331,109	Security, New Haven.....	3,510,646	2,524,384
Merchants, Providence.....	4,835,726	3,335,805	Shoe & Leather, Boston.....	4,276,499	2,455,357
Michigan F. & M., Detroit.....	174,975	57,550	Springfield F. & M., Springfield.....	15,924,006	10,197,474
Mercantile F. & M., Boston.....	5,740,330	4,366,509	Standard Fire, New York.....	2,618,216	1,554,155
Metropolitan Plate Glass, New York.....	600,983	185,042	Star Fire, New York.....	4,031,832	2,341,671
Millers Manufacturers Mutual, Minneapolis.....	165,329	90,082	Sterling Fire, New York.....	1,301,332	616,317
Mississippi Valley Manuf'rs Mut'l Rock Island	3,810,059	1,953,004	Sun, San Francisco.....	360,289	91,295
National Fire, New York.....	4,275,974	2,039,484	Traders, Chicago.....	4,057,455	2,319,780
National Fire, Hartford.....	2,602,946	998,442	Union, Philadelphia.....	16,929,733	12,339,432
Newark Fire, Newark.....	5,394,945	2,403,495	United States Fire, New York.....	3,079,041	1,651,176
New Orleans Fire, New Orleans.....	3,637,243	1,407,495	Union, San Francisco.....	6,736,738	3,619,292
New Hampshire Fire, Manchester.....	5,765,352	2,420,892	Washington Fire and Marine, Boston.....	3,780,124	1,940,329
New York Bowery Fire, New York.....	15,568,557	8,456,701	Western Manufacturers' Mutual, Chicago.....	288,606	146,587
Niagara Fire, New York.....	685,400	222,418	Westchester Fire, New Rochelle.....	8,909,405	4,961,367
North American, Boston.....	3,778,916	2,218,564	Williamsburg City Fire.....	8,052,435	4,174,592
Orient, Hartford.....			Totals.....	\$801,663,905	\$453,381,843

Premiums Received and Losses Paid.

TABLE NO. VIII. PREMIUMS RECEIVED AND LOSSES PAID—continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries.</i>			<i>Companies of Foreign Countries—con.</i>		
British America Assurance Co., Toronto, Ca..	\$4,500,502	\$2,639,269	Scottish Union & National, U. S. B., Hartford	\$1,154,806	\$637,060
Commercial Union Ass. Co., U. S. B., N. Y.....	12,145,329	6,974,608	Sun Fire Office, U. S. B., New York .....	.....	.....
City of London Fire, U. S. B., Boston.....	1,031,628	549,217	Trans-Atlantic, U. S. B., New York .....	.....	.....
Fire Insurance Association, U. S. B., N. Y.....	2,126,186	1,187,311	Thames & Mersey Marine, U. S. B., N. Y ..	.....	.....
Guardian Fire and Life, U. S. B., New York..	3,313,106	1,296,281	Union Marine, U. S. B., New York .....	.....	.....
Hamburg Bremen Fire, U. S. B., New York...	.....	.....	Western Assurance, Toronto, Canada.....	5,666,242	3,659,559
Imperial Fire, U. S. B., New York.....	10,201,866	6,864,143	Total.....	\$156,696,250	\$96,144,875
Lancashire, U. S. B., New York.....	8,361,604	5,006,064	<i>Marine Companies.</i>		
Liverpool and London and Globe, U. S. B., N. Y	55,593,914	33,258,443	Great Western, New York	\$37,787,443	\$26,599,741
London and Provincial, U. S. B., New York...	767,352	415,610	Boston Marine, Boston	9,946,938	6,391,759
Lion Fire, U. S. B., Hartford.....	1,224,869	626,286	Total.....	\$47,734,381	\$32,991,500
London Assurance Corporation, U. S. B., N. Y	.....	.....	<i>Accident and Guaranty Companies.</i>		
London and Lancashire, U. S. B., Chicago ...	4,262,882	2,648,207	Accident of North America, Montreal.....	\$637,710	\$169,511
North British & Mercantile, U. S. B., N. Y.....	21,433,386	14,176,152	Fidelity and Casualty, New York	1,079,825	341,586
Northern Assurance, U. S. B., New York.....	3,740,452	2,160,233	Guarantee of North America, Montreal.....	685,753	230,490
Norwich Union, U. S. B., New York.....	2,150,699	1,074,956	Total.....	\$2,403,288	\$751,537
Phoenix Assurance, U. S. B., New York.....	3,317,703	1,903,750			
North German Fire, U. S. B., New York.....	1,635,699	1,070,728			
Queea, U. S. B., Chicago.....	14,068,125	8,996,998			
Royal, U. S. B., Chicago.....	.....	.....	

Premiums Received and Losses Paid.

Business in Wisconsin.

TABLE IX.—BUSINESS

NAME OF COMPANY.	BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN				
	Risks written.	Aver. rate of premi. on business in Wis.	Premiums received.	Per ct. of loss paid to risks written in Wis.	Losses paid.
Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.					
Concordia Fire, Milwaukee.....	\$6,476,384	1.30	\$84,428	.45	\$29,237
Hekla Fire, Madison.....	5,015,675	1.21	62,102	.80	44,177
Northwestern National, Milwaukee.....	6,363,656	1.08	68,959	.78	49,419
Total.....	\$17,855,715	1.20	\$315,489	.69	\$122,833
Wisconsin Mutual Companies.					
Germantown Farmers' Mutual, Germantown	\$1,381,600	1.53	\$21,240	.53	\$7,381
Herman Farmers' Mutual, Herman.....	752,069	.72	5,450	.59	4,459
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	10,881,466	1.28	139,624	.50	54,028
Total.....	\$13,015,135	1.27	\$166,314	.51	\$65,868
Companies of Other States.					
Ætna, Hartford, Conn.....	\$3,666,665	1.23	\$54,199	.82	\$30,271
Allemania, Pittsburg, Pa.....	859,500	1.25	10,820	.34	2,966
Amazon, Cincinnati.....	553,898	1.57	8,721	1.11	6,210
American, Boston.....	220,720	1.07	2,473	.02	433
American, Newark.....	817,885	1.30	10,676	.74	6,122
American Central, St. Louis.....	574,685	1.55	8,960	1.10	6,324
American Fire, New York.....	317,497	1.03	3,293	1.14	3,641
American Fire, Philadelphia.....	2,002,844	2.03	40,660	2.13	42,743
Boylston Mutual, Boston.....	1,081,379	1.14	11,781	1.19	12,356
Buffalo, Buffalo.....	196,830	1.02	2,022	.39	775
Buffalo German, Buffalo.....	1,228,501	1.23	15,354	.85	10,510
California, San Francisco.....	834,989	1.53	12,338	1.85	14,921
Citizens, New York.....	582,915	1.32	7,727	.66	3,883
Clinton Fire, New York.....	626,452	1.07	6,730	.57	3,618
Commerce, Albany.....	199,265	1.20	2,494	.89	1,776
Citizens', Pittsburgh.....					
Commercial Fire, New York.....	612,103	1.37	8,438	.55	3,383
Connecticut, Hartford.....	1,897,800	1.19	22,681	.72	14,027
Continental, New York.....	19,121,966	.72	139,534	.41	80,208
Detroit Fire and Marine, Detroit.....	573,375	1.31	7,530	.49	2,841
Dwelling House, Boston.....	277,800	.91	2,518	.23	659
Equitable Fire and Marine, Providence.....	685,282	1.48	10,168	1.08	7,448
Fire Association, Philadelphia.....	3,028,801	1.88	57,170	1.69	51,296
Fireman's Fund, San Francisco.....	1,158,414	1.25	14,524	.47	5,451
Firemen's, Newark.....	597,965	.92	5,535	.99	5,947
Fire Ins. Co., County of Philadelphia, Phila.	234,150	1.92	4,497	.63	1,479
Franklin Fire, Philadelphia.....	922,365	1.41	13,186	.80	7,434
German, Freeport.....	2,594,587	1.21	41,448	.57	14,958
German, Peoria.....	205,870	1.28	2,650	.41	847
German American, New York.....	3,843,314	1.51	57,907	1.21	46,398
Germania Fire, New York.....	2,030,618	1.61	32,644	.93	18,927
Girard, Philadelphia.....	1,080,434	1.14	12,355	.26	2,885
Glens Falls, Glens Falls.....	1,562,936	1.08	17,010	.65	10,214
Greenwich, New York.....	111,840	2.07	2,316	.06	70
Hanover Fire, New York.....	2,030,618	1.61	32,644	.93	18,927

Business in Wisconsin.

IN WISCONSIN.

BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN, 1882.												
1883.	Losses incur'd.			Risks written.	Av. rate of prem. on bus- iness in Wis.	Premiums re- ceived.	Per ct. of los's paid to pre- miums rec'd.	Losses paid.		Per ct. of los's incur'd to risks written	Losses incur'd.	Per ct. of los's inc'd to pre- miums rec'd.
	Per ct. of los's paid to pre- miums rec'd.	Per ct. of los's incur'd.	Per ct. of los's to risks written					Per ct. of los's incur'd to pre- miums rec'd.	Losses paid.				Per ct. of los's incur'd to risks written
34.62	\$30,786	.45	36.40	\$5,595,725	1.25	\$60,392	41.79	\$23,998	.52	\$29,048	41.86	
71.13	44,287	.88	71.31	4,132,007	1.14	47,260	45.20	21,364	.52	21,596	45.69	
71.66	49,241	.77	71.40	7,841,523	.87	68,680	46.75	32,112	.37	29,757	43.32	
57.00	\$124,314	.69	57.68	\$17,209,256	1.03	\$185,322	44.50	\$82,474	.45	\$80,401	43.88	
34.75	\$10,381	.75	48.87	\$1,345,086	1.98	\$19,920	38.30	\$7,750	.36	\$4,981	24.75	
81.81	4,450	.59	81.81	527,162	.89	4,708	6.01	284	.05	284	6.01	
38.69	56,628	.50	39.12	9,710,386	1.30	126,718	33.18	42,046	.44	42,841	33.80	
39.60	\$69,468	.52	41.77	\$11,582,634	1.30	\$151,346	33.08	\$50,080	.41	\$48,056	31.75	
55.85	\$33,046	.90	60.97	\$3,176,996	1.42	\$45,227	82.34	\$37,244	1.19	\$37,910	83.99	
27.41	3,261	.37	30.13	295,184	1.46	6,260	95.03	5,949	1.10	5,949	95.03	
71.20	9,727	1.75	111.53	664,417	1.44	9,620	44.68	4,299	.47	3,189	33.14	
17.76	433	.19	17.76	252,470	.92	2,331	25.43	593	.23	593	25.43	
57.34	8,164	.63	48.37	617,492	1.29	7,971	91.55	7,298	1.81	11,238	140.09	
70.58	5,751	1.00	64.18	530,336	1.68	9,932	45.51	4,521	1.01	5,967	60.07	
110.57	1,047	.32	31.79	295,060	.80	2,301	11.01	260	1.10	3,260	133.07	
105.12	46,430	2.31	114.19	1,835,934	1.88	34,560	96.44	33,331	1.95	36,531	105.79	
104.88	11,002	1.06	93.32	830,685	1.03	8,593	27.60	2,372	.51	4,272	49.71	
38.32	801	.41	39.61	146,290	1.52	2,226	29.69	661	.45	661	29.69	
68.45	10,510	.85	68.45	1,076,186	1.22	13,237	54.61	7,229	.67	7,229	54.61	
120.93	14,925	1.85	120.93	544,128	1.48	8,100	15.17	1,229	.31	1,713	21.14	
50.25	4,378	.75	56.66	581,281	.92	5,358	39.75	2,130	.35	2,047	33.20	
53.75	1,002	.14	14.89	339,911	1.34	5,193	39.93	2,074	.52	2,074	39.93	
71.21	1,704	.85	68.32	165,175	1.01	1,682	40.19	686	.49	811	48.21	
40.09	5,658	.92	67.05	658,703	1.42	19,108	97.76	8,914	1.44	9,214	101.16	
61.84	17,477	.92	77.05	1,695,400	1.16	4,663	112.61	22,144	1.30	22,084	112.31	
57.48	78,994	.40	56.60	16,478,914	.75	129,144	62.10	77,096	.48	79,203	63.79	
37.72	5,321	.92	70.66	522,171	1.00	5,233	55.84	2,924	.61	3,174	60.61	
26.17	659	.23	26.17	113,115	.96	1,096	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73.24	7,897	1.15	77.66	473,816	1.59	7,456	38.80	2,893	.82	3,893	52.21	
89.72	55,051	1.81	96.25	3,065,049	1.74	53,564	118.57	63,511	2.17	66,778	124.66	
37.53	5,323	.45	33.64	934,484	1.34	12,560	44.41	5,579	.88	8,279	65.91	
107.44	2,087	.34	37.70	581,600	.90	5,265	105.50	5,555	1.29	7,555	143.49	
32.88	1,479	.63	32.88	171,350	1.71	2,945	80.33	2,366	1.33	2,366	80.33	
56.37	7,434	.81	56.37	871,991	1.42	12,337	68.65	8,504	.97	8,504	68.65	
36.08	14,075	.54	34.85	2,099,460	1.33	27,946	23.04	5,441	.44	9,241	33.06	
31.96	1,147	.55	43.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80.12	44,286	1.15	76.47	3,436,437	1.46	50,473	45.66	23,048	.70	24,173	47.90	
57.98	16,592	.81	50.52	2,134,603	1.55	33,128	98.66	32,287	1.57	33,558	101.29	
23.35	2,892	.26	22.40	1,065,552	1.11	11,813	55.50	6,567	.61	6,567	55.50	
60.04	8,964	.57	52.69	1,167,185	1.05	12,302	32.03	3,941	.46	5,456	44.35	
3.02	70	.02	3.02	1,570,951	.75	11,801	13.66	1,613	.09	1,396	11.82	
57.98	16,592	.81	50.52	2,134,604	1.55	33,128	98.66	32,687	1.57	33,558	101.29	

Business in Wisconsin.

TABLE IX — BUSINESS

NAME OF COMPANY.	BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN				
	Risks written.	Average rate of premiums.	Premiums received.	Per cent. of losses paid to risks written.	Losses paid.
<i>Companies of Other States—continued.</i>					
Hartford Fire, Hartford.....	\$6,203,749	1.30	\$81,001	.71	\$43,848
Hartford Steam Boiler & Inspection, Hartf'd..	640,816	1.24	8,001	.02	148
Home, New York.....	10,011,259	1.31	131,382	.64	64,416
Howard, New York.....	272,934	1.47	8,451	3.09	17,727
Insurance Co. North America, Philadelphia..	8,779,077	1.48	130,611	1.42	125,058
Insurance Co. State Penn. Philadelphia.....	441,710	.89	3,950	1.06	4,708
Long Island, New York.....	102,800	1.07	1,101	.....	.....
Lloyds Plate Glass, New York.....	84,277	4.12	3,473	1.00	843
Manufacturers' & Merchants' Mut'l, Rockf'd..	32,750	18.65	6,110	6.81	2,232
Manufacturers Fire & Marine, Boston.....	1,316,068	1.41	18,686	1.14	15,010
Mercantile, Cleveland.....	687,925	.90	6,213	.18	1,287
Merchants, Newark.....	775,900	1.20	9,369	.58	4,531
Merchants Providence.....	685,282	1.48	10,168	1.08	7,448
Michigan F. & M., Detroit.....	214,255	1.27	2,729	.46	1,000
Mercantile Fire & Marine, Boston.....	471,612	1.21	5,719	.38	1,837
Metropolitan Plate Glass, New York.....	31,874	2.99	955	1.64	225
Millers Manufacturers Mutual, Minneapolis...	203,600	5.41	11,021	1.53	3,122
Mississippi Valley Mnf's Mut'l Rock Island...	232,775	1.51	3,256	3.11	7,244
National Fire, New York.....	294,335	1.43	4,210	2.13	6,276
National Fire, Hartford.....	941,171	1.56	14,699	2.14	20,158
Newark Fire, Newark.....	216,325	1.35	2,940	.90	2,092
New Orleans Fire, New Orleans.....	.....	.....	14,326	.....	11,504
N-w H-mp-hire Fi e, Manchester.....	1,072,290	1.22	13,082	.81	8,789
New York Bowery Fire, New York.....	412,907	1.18	4,912	.78	3,213
Niagara Fire, New York.....	1,778,805	1.59	28,485	1.36	24,201
Orient, Hartford.....	1,298,205	1.33	17,333	.88	11,543
Pacific Fire, New York.....	412,907	1.18	4,912	.77	3,213
Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia.....	2,711,227	1.97	53,772	1.99	54,214
Peoples' Fire, New York.....	189,600	1.85	3,519	.....	.....
Phenix, Brooklyn.....	3,684,216	1.46	54,132	.93	34,483
Phoenix, Hartford.....	4,823,875	1.10	56,077	.95	46,214
Prescott, Boston.....	12,300	8.04	990	12.10	1,500
Providence Washington, Providence.....	788,807	1.34	10,603	1.29	10,188
Rochester German, Rochester.....	1,000,570	1.45	14,513	.55	5,587
Rockford, Rockford, Ill.....	890,300	1.56	13,958	.04	37
Saint Paul F. & M., Saint Paul.....	4,197,660	.86	36,377	.69	29,086
Security, New Haven.....	242,514	1.27	3,097	1.77	4,313
Shoe & Leather, Boston.....	1,011,805	1.24	12,579	1.31	13,352
Springfield F. & M., Springfield.....	3,002,648	1.51	45,566	1.10	33,063
Standard Fire, New York.....	187,850	.93	1,765	.55	1,037
Star Fire, New York.....	.....	.....	9,911	.....	6,974
Sterling Fire, New York.....	348,665	.96	3,349	.02	95
Traders, Chicago.....	1,250,730	1.80	22,562	.81	10,165
Union, Philadelphia.....	1,843,883	.61	11,300	.51	9,500
United States Fire, San Francisco.....	98,112	1.09	1,073	.....	.....
Union, New York.....	570,385	1.33	7,598	.95	5,433
Washington Fire and Marine, Boston.....	715,178	1.33	10,212	.51	3,258
Western Manufacturers' Mutual, Chicago.....	183,250	8.90	16,487	10.45	19,167
Westchester Fire, New Rochelle.....	2,274,778	1.32	30,189	1.00	22,961
Williamsburg City Fire.....	160,292	1.12	8,516	.36	2,805
Total.....	\$125,068,516	1.32	\$1,655,477	.91	\$1,145,353

Business in Wisconsin.

IN WISCONSIN.

BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN, 1882.											
Per cent. of losses paid to prem's rec'd.	Losses incur'd.	Per cent. of losses incur'd to risks writ'n.	Per cent. of losses inc'd to prem's rec'd.	Risks written.	Average rate of premiums.	Premiums received.	Per cent. of losses paid to prem's rec'd.	Losses paid.	Per cent. of losses incur'd to risks writ'n.	Losses incur'd.	Per cent. of losses inc'd to prem's rec'd.
54.13	\$46,078	.74	56.88	\$5,959,992	1.24	\$74,253	58.20	\$43,220	.73	\$43,671	58.81
1.84	148	.00	1.84	521,800	1.23	6,435	6.30	406	.07	406	6.30
48.82	70,417	.70	53.59	8,341,023	1.33	111,559	52.33	58,389	.66	55,845	50.05
209.76	16,917	2.95	200.17	738,577	1.30	9,611	72.54	6,972	1.22	9,025	93.90
95.74	134,163	1.52	102.72	6,213,809	1.72	107,932	55.48	59,890	1.04	64,978	60.19
119.18	4,833	1.09	125.53	1,019,744	.48	4,944	68.77	3,400	.33	3,400	68.77
24.27	873	1.00	25.13	22,125	2.15	476	35.29	168	1.89	419	88.02
36.52	3,232	9.86	52.98	68,050	1.92	1,307	.08	11	.01	11	.08
80.32	15,160	1.15	81.13	1,123,381	1.20	13,560	31.64	4,291	.39	4,414	32.55
20.71	1,209	.17	19.45	742,255	1.43	10,683	45.65	4,877	.66	4,927	46.11
48.36	4,641	.59	49.53	785,795	1.20	9,481	152.92	14,497	1.80	14,518	153.12
73.24	7,897	.45	77.66	473,816	1.56	7,423	38.97	2,893	.61	2,893	38.97
36.64	1,000	.46	36.64	222,435	.79	1,765	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31.94	1,662	.35	29.09	410,335	1.20	4,964	85.37	4,238	1.34	5,532	111.44
54.97	525	1.64	54.97	1,176	3.43	41	460.97	189	16.06	189	460.97
28.32	3,122	1.53	28.32	133,833	1.48	2,724	72.57	1,977	1.07	1,977	72.57
205.44	10,244	4.40	290.50	243,550	1.40	3,424	283.99	9,722	3.99	9,722	283.93
149.07	8,339	2.83	79.31	228,076	2.09	4,786	32.13	1,238	1.77	4,038	84.37
137.13	22,135	2.35	150.58	875,704	1.42	12,495	73.62	9,199	1.07	9,438	75.54
71.15	2,016	.93	68.57	408,096	1.13	4,634	176.02	8,157	1.07	4,409	95.13
80.30	11,659	.....	81.38	333,398	1.65	5,503	.03	17	.74	2,463	45.12
67.18	9,451	.88	72.84	477,476	1.52	7,312	91.37	6,681	.99	4,731	63.70
65.41	1,701	.41	35.62	347,842	1.15	4,031	47.65	1,921	.99	3,460	85.83
84.96	23,235	1.30	81.56	1,591,817	1.52	24,221	94.71	22,940	1.83	29,258	130.79
66.79	14,814	1.14	85.46	1,144,179	1.28	14,651	65.68	9,623	.83	9,578	65.37
65.41	1,701	.41	34.62	347,842	1.15	4,031	47.65	1,921	.99	3,460	85.83
100.82	55,831	2.05	103.82	2,499,728	1.89	47,279	62.52	29,563	1.40	33,133	74.30
.....	.....	.....	.....	93,800	1.21	1,135	.....	.....	.93	100	8.81
63.70	34,713	.94	64.12	5,171,563	.95	49,145	97.09	47,719	.87	45,051	91.66
82.41	55,344	1.14	98.69	5,070,224	1.19	60,368	54.34	32,808	.54	27,654	45.80
151.51	1,500	12.11	151.51	69,325	1.64	1,133	100.70	1,146	1.65	1,146	100.70
46.08	11,688	1.48	110.23	317,817	1.49	4,765	135.17	6,441	2.02	6,441	135.17
38.49	5,587	.55	33.49	905,645	1.37	12,472	56.02	6,988	.77	6,988	56.10
.26	62	.....	.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79.95	29,746	.71	81.77	4,811,702	1.00	48,190	55.19	26,600	.49	24,061	49.92
139.26	4,313	1.77	139.26	110,453	1.62	1,800	33.33	5,964	5.80	6,464	359.11
106.14	14,352	1.41	114.09	827,453	1.22	10,112	10.38	1,050	.12	1,050	10.38
72.56	36,578	1.21	80.27	2,058,141	1.68	34,770	59.36	20,641	1.04	21,406	61.56
58.75	1,037	.55	58.75	278,300	.95	2,656	38.81	1,031	1.08	3,031	114.11
101.00	5,794	.....	83.08	574,648	1.13	6,498	276.71	17,981	.23	1,350	20.77
2.83	95	.02	2.83	175,377	1.08	1,814	.....	.....	.....	6	.33
45.05	11,000	.92	51.41	921,447	1.19	12,871	58.65	7,549	.49	4,557	35.40
84.07	7,933	.43	70.20	1,296,700	.80	9,623	152.63	14,688	1.13	14,488	152.63
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,665	2.61	122	4.09	5	.38	18	14.75
71.50	4,147	.72	54.58	325,280	1.13	3,683	62.00	2,289	1.08	3,439	95.93
31.90	2,158	.30	21.13	314,000	1.53	4,834	55.58	2,687	.85	2,689	55.62
116.25	14,239	7.76	86.31	160,500	7.75	12,443	16.44	2,046	4.39	7,046	56.62
76.05	20,636	.91	68.35	2,269,113	1.31	29,737	92.21	27,422	1.20	23,342	78.49
82.93	2,905	.38	34.11	544,515	1.03	5,630	37.85	2,131	.40	2,181	38.73
69.18	\$1,178,576	.94	71.19	\$112,507,440	1.29	\$1,460,006	64.74	\$945,232	.87	\$678,971	67.05

Business in Wisconsin.

TABLE IX.—BUSINESS

NAME OF COMPANY.	BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN.				
	Risks written.	Average rate of premiums.	Premiums received.	Per cent. of losses paid to risks written.	Losses paid.
Companies of Foreign Countries.					
British American Assurance Co., Toronto Can.	\$1,077,265	1.92	\$20,797	1.52	\$16,395
Commercial Union Assurance Co., U. S. B., N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,172
City of London Fire, U. S. B., Boston.....	449,893	1.80	8,120	1.09	4,934
Fire Insurance Association' U. S. B., New York	1,019,815	1.60	16,321	1.32	13,513
Guardian Fire and Life, U. S. B., New York..	236,700	1.18	3,801	5.33	12,734
Hamburg Bremen Fire, U. S. B., New York.....	979,408	1.61	15,792	1.31	12,893
Imperial Fire, U. S. B., New York.....	1,404,309	1.72	24,163	1.91	26,864
Lancashire, U. S. B., New York.....	1,508,685	1.60	24,256	1.55	23,423
Liverpl' & London & Globe, U. S. B., N. Y.....	2,559,144	1.42	36,421	.66	17,084
London and Provincial, U. S. B., New York.....	302,469	2.02	6,121	1.52	4,618
Lion Fire, U. S. B., Hartford.....	400,550	1.06	4,375	.36	1,512
London Assur. Corporation, U. S. B., N. Y.....	1,182,255	1.62	19,299	1.78	21,099
London and Lancashire, U. S. B., Chicago.....	476,600	1.31	6,288	1.08	5,155
North British & Mercantile, U. S. B., N. Y.....	3,917,793	1.41	55,194	.82	32,298
Northern Assurance, U. S. B., New York.....	717,195	1.90	13,655	2.55	18,395
Norwich Union, U. S. B., New York.....	1,214,871	1.47	17,901	1.34	16,298
Phoenix Assurance, U. S. B., New York.....	1,657,177	1.72	28,603	1.53	25,510
North German Fire, U. S. B., New York.....	673,240	1.90	12,818	1.18	7,991
Queen, U. S. B., Chicago.....	2,463,055	1.27	31,418	1.12	27,752
Royal, U. S. B., Chicago.....	1,918,589	1.24	23,836	.66	12,797
Scottish Union & Nat'l, U. S. B., Hartford.....	356,000	1.09	3,890	.43	1,563
Sun Fire Office, U. S. B., New York.....	3,390,394	1.00	31,005	.37	12,714
Trans-Atlantic, U. S. B., New York.....	258,625	1.34	3,490	.71	1,846
Thames & Mersey Marine, U. S. B., N. Y.....	1,883,074	.40	7,548	.....	237
Union Marine, U. S. B., New York.....	421,887	.58	2,455	.....	.....
Western Assurance, Toronto, Canada.....	1,705,023	1.96	33,454	2.37	40,432
Totals.....	\$32,174,016	1.41	\$454,021	1.19	\$384,139
Marine Companies.					
Great Western, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston Marine, Boston.....	\$316,332	.66	\$2,111	3.61	\$11,446
Totals.....	\$316,332	.66	\$2,111	3.61	\$11,446
Accident and Guaranty Companies.					
Accident of North America, Montreal.....	\$750,390	.80	\$6,042	.51	\$3,839
Fidelity and Casualty, New York.....	2,416,728	1.03	25,916	.60	14,792
Guarantee of North America, Montreal.....	41,000	.77	320	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$3,208,028	1.01	\$32,278	.57	\$18,541

Business in Wisconsin.

IN WISCONSIN.

1888.				BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN, 1882.							
Per cent. of losses paid to prem. rec'd.	Losses incurred.	Per cent. of losses incur'd to risks writ'n	Per cent. of losses incur'd to prem rec'd	Risks written.	Average rate of premium.	Premi'ns received.	Per cent. of losses paid to prem. rec'd.	Losses paid.	Per cent. of losses incur'd to risks writ'n	Losses incur'd	Per cent. of losses incur'd to prem. rec'd
78.83	\$24,715	2.24	118.83	\$1,018,401	1.99	\$20,280	64.07	\$12,995	1.20	\$12,257	60.43
60.76	4,935	1.09	60.77	2,027,553	1.16	23,521	91.46	21,514	1.06	21,533	91.54
82.79	13,263	1.30	81.26	320,900	1.73	5,579	74.59	4,167	1.29	4,167	74.69
335.00	11,075	1.67	291.37	1,830,484	1.14	20,946	67.38	14,114	.16	15,914	75.97
				649,480	1.22	7,947	31.82	2,529	.38	5,779	72.71
81.64	13,213	1.34	83.66	811,032	1.42	11,542	24.86	2,870	.35	2,870	24.86
111.17	27,514	1.95	113.86	688,816	1.64	16,265	112.28	18,362	1.85	18,362	112.28
96.56	24,783	1.64	102.17	1,328,412	1.67	22,294	77.94	17,377	1.40	18,607	83.46
46.90	11,911	.046	32.70	2,283,954	1.38	31,728	102.28	32,454	1.68	38,454	121.20
75.44	4,918	1.62	80.34	186,125	1.96	3,661	.....	.....	.08	153	4.17
34.56	1,284	.32	28.24	518,075	.90	4,669	18.01	814	.59	3,091	66.20
109.32	19,094	1.61	98.93	1,473,392	1.38	20,422	.....	.....	.86	12,698	62.17
81.98	1,988	.41	81.61	421,976	1.19	5,022	20.43	1,086	.87	3,696	73.59
58.51	31,372	.80	56.83	3,637,219	1.41	54,481	63.86	32,877	.99	36,247	70.40
134.05	14,531	2.02	106.41	794,391	1.71	13,624	134.77	18,362	.25	20,863	153.12
81.04	16,298	1.34	91.01	983,830	1.43	14,128	34.81	4,919	.74	7,369	52.15
89.18	26,694	1.61	93.32	1,620,195	1.42	23,152	22.93	5,310	.47	7,766	33.54
62.94	8,741	1.29	68.19	497,303	1.60	7,960	12.28	1,078	.22	1,098	13.79
88.33	24,637	1.00	78.41	1,778,323	1.49	26,506	49.47	13,114	1.02	18,079	68.20
53.68	8,001	.41	33.56	1,992,275	1.18	23,665	84.53	20,006	1.24	24,796	104.77
40.17	1,242	.34	31.92	425,680	.91	3,900	.....	.....	.17	735	18.84
37.38	14,894	.43	43.80	1,382,133	.97	13,457	23.51	3,186	.27	3,761	27.94
52.89	1,971	.76	56.47	159,900	1.25	1,895	4.64	88	.....	88	4.64
8.13	3,955	.21	52.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
120.55	41,473	2.43	123.97	592,073	.83	1,975	.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
				1,902,434	1.69	32,260	83.12	26,816	1.43	27,268	84.52
84.60	\$352,502	1.09	77.64	\$29,613,864	1.37	\$407,979	62.27	\$254,015	.99	\$295,650	72.48
542.20	11,446	3.60	542.20	\$108,820	3.07	\$3,349	142.60	\$4,776	4.17	\$4,540	135.56
				265,475	1.51	3,020	2.48	100	.03	100	2.48
542.20	\$11,446	3.60	542.20	\$374,295	1.96	\$7,369	66.16	\$4,876	1.23	\$4,640	62.96
63.53	\$3,839	.51	63.53	.....	.....	\$1,863	1.02	\$19	.....	.....	.....
56.72	14,702	.60	56.72	\$3,376,546	1.02	24,358	14.34	3,493	.11	\$3,493	14.34
				41,500	.77	320	57.18	183	.44	183	57.18
57.44	\$18,541	.57	57.44	\$2,418,046	1.09	\$26,541	13.92	\$3,695	.15	\$3,676	13.85

RECAPITULATION.

COMPANIES.	Paid Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Income.	Expenditures.	BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN.			
						Risks Written.	Premiums received.	Losses.	
								Paid.	Incurred.
Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.....	\$1,100,000	\$2,011,977	\$557,377	\$758,618	\$68°,142	\$17,855,715	\$215,489	\$122,833	\$124,314
Wisconsin Mutual Companies.....	1,215,443	1,215,443	354,571	429,253	330,156	18,015,135	166,314	65,868	69,468
Companies of other states.....	46,407,200	123,523,963	44,626,106	47,570,678	54,367,310	125,068,516	1,655,477	1,145,353	1,178,576
Companies of Foreign Countries.....	5,700,000	38,439,718	19,393,995	25,973,403	23,799,282	32,174,016	451,021	384,139	352,502
Marine Companies.....	1,662,080	3,223,711	1,038,600	1,689,805	1,830,268	316,332	2,111	11,446	11,446
Accident and Guaranty Companies.....	707,560	1,159,227	348,887	824,702	746,277	3,208,028	32,278	18,541	18,541
Grand totals.....	\$55,576,840	169,574,039	66,319,526	77,246,459	81,756,435	191,637,742	2,525,690	1,748,180	1,754,847

THE FOLLOWING NAMED COMPANIES LICENSED SINCE JANUARY 21, 1884, BUT TOO LATE FOR TABULATION.

Name.	Location.	Attorney to accept service of process.	Paid capital.	Surplus.
Hibernia.....	New Orleans.....	Theo. F. Rodolph, La Crosse.....	\$400,000	\$4,047
Home Mutual.....	San Francisco.....	F. J. Foeller, La Crosse.....	300,000	252,036
North American.....	Boston.....	Wm. R. Wilson, Milwaukee.....	200,000	65,457
Manufacturers and Builders.....	New York.....	Chas. F. Hibbard, Milwaukee.....	200,000	141,690
Peoples.....	Pittsburg.....	Sam. C. West, Milwaukee.....	200,000	92,739
Sun.....	San Francisco.....	Gustav Wollaeger, Milwaukee.....	300,000	62,317
American Surety Co.....	New York.....	Glenn Grossman, Milwaukee.....	500,000	.....
Hartford Life and Annuity Co.....	Hartford.....	Jos. S. G. Coit, Milwaukee.....	.....	.....

Recapitulation.

Assets and Liabilities.

TABLE NO X.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	1882.		1883.	
	Assets.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Liabilities.
Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies				
Concordia Fire, Milwaukee	\$358,789	\$79,585	\$406,228	\$116,607
Hekla Fire, Madison	380,074	65,778	418,201	90,586
Northwestern National, Milwaukee	1,127,311	275,677	1,187,548	350,184
Total	\$1,861,174	\$421,040	\$2,011,977	\$557,377
Wisconsin Mutual Companies.				
German'n Farmers' Mutual, German't'n	\$103,745	\$38,594	\$107,470	\$32,107
Herman Farmers' Mutual, Herman.....	72,789	10,285	78,578	11,240
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutul.....	914,066	272,281	1,029,395	311,224
Total	\$1,090,600	\$311,160	\$1,215,443	\$354,571
Companies of Other States.				
Ætna, Hartford, Conn'.....	\$9,054,610	\$1,861,428	\$9,192,643	\$1,923,185
Allemania, Pittsburg, Pa.....	319,706	76,640	344,442	93,725
Amazon, Cincinnati.....	574,705	113,864	583,003	137,234
American, Boston.....	578,187	150,752	561,690	137,887
American, Newark.....	1,600,730	195,098	1,663,840	230,434
American Central, St. Louis	1,188,863	354,529	1,189,521	367,439
American Fire, New York	1,110,065	150,928	1,170,232	159,755
American Fire, Philadelphia	1,712,532	684,998	1,804,519	852,970
Boylston Mutual, Boston.....	980,720	219,071	974,911	309,384
Buffalo, Buffalo.....	271,405	45,970	252,643	34,372
Boatman's Fire and Marine, Pittsburg .	.....	.....	411,716	82,961
Buffalo German, Buffalo	936,940	242,735	1,027,900	283,529
California, San Francisco	920,503	180,053	974,184	261,373
Citizens', New York.....	1,033,997	303,006	1,041,583	311,647
Citizens', Pittsburg.....	.....	.....	607,260	80,319
Clinton Fire, New York	501,751	123,606	506,160	139,686
Commerce, Albany	421,277	81,692	439,415	98,406
Commercial Fire, New York.....	506,621	246,242	501,787	255,998
Connecticut, Hartford.....	1,781,626	489,309	1,837,729	555,311
Continental, New York.....	4,450,534	1,892,668	4,867,942	2,206,144
Detroit Fire and Marine, Detroit.....	669,236	102,930	720,257	125,455
Dwelling House, Boston.....	274,047	67,544	391,243	77,134
Equitable Fire and Marine, Providence.	495,047	131,035	500,041	148,601
Exchange Fire, New York	338,978	65,692	358,522	85,311
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,339,231	2,917,194	4,279,676	2,965,160
Fireman's Fund, San Francisco.....	1,322,425	451,992	1,473,025	528,474
Fireman's, Newark.....	1,309,583	143,848	1,383,238	151,296
Fire Ins. Co., County of Philadelphia, Pa	413,814	116,769	641,037	139,781
Franklin Fire, Philadelphia	3,086,637	1,829,119	3,018,713	1,868,451
German, Freeport.....	1,185,978	817,658	1,478,106	1,084,661
German, Peoria.....	257,539	24,182	280,002	47,007
German American, New York.....	3,702,026	1,184,696	5,065,968	1,380,958
Germania Fire, New York.....	2,566,657	824,044	2,700,729	882,881
Girard, Philadelphia	1,208,644	373,897	1,259,967	394,716
Glens Falls, Glens Falls.....	1,208,730	377,844	1,323,611	461,059
Greenwich, New York.....	916,131	405,639	1,009,505	544,692
Hanover Fire, New York	2,559,299	843,644	2,658,210	880,952
Hartford Fire, Hartford	4,337,280	1,729,035	4,541,239	1,957,643
Hartford S. Boiler & Inspection, Hartfd	418,184	141,782	459,389	152,882
Home, New York.....	7,208,489	2,434,428	7,488,644	2,825,511
Home Mutual, San Francisco.....	827,975	263,742	759,475	207,438

Assets and Liabilities.

TABLE NO. X.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	1882.		1883.	
	Assets.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Liabilities.
<i>Companies of Other States—con.</i>				
Howard, New York			\$836,751	\$817,612
Hibernia, New Orleans			455,822	51,775
Insurance Co. of N. America, Phila. . .	8,881,053	2,630,274	9,071,696	2,859,731
Insurance Co. St. of Pennsylvania, Phila.	718,208	274,381	699,489	279,845
Long Island, New York	482,419	82,407	512,900	109,274
Lloyds Plate Glass, New York	126,048	23,543	154,827	57,021
Man. & Merc'nts' Mutual, Rockford, Ill.	152,260	5,723	175,810	139,360
Manufacturers F. & M., Boston	972,917	403,645	1,089,078	570,335
Manufacturers & Builders, New York ..			429,559	87,868
Mercantile, Cleveland	384,974	73,194	361,586	74,799
Merchants, Newark	1,164,171	339,514	1,221,963	444,111
Merchants, Providence	428,501	146,470	424,322	169,200
Michigan F. & M., Detroit	248,443	33,401	287,607	52,465
Mercantile F. & M., Boston	717,259	133,034	706,944	128,478
Metropolitan Plate Glass, New York	177,663	47,811	194,644	53,784
Millers Manuf'rs Mutual, Minneapolis ..	191,721	165,902	231,772	.....
Miss. Valley Manuf'rs Mutual, R'k. I ..	315,414	10,500	345,987	284,474
National Fire, New York	387,181	119,713	406,088	132,569
National Fire, Hartford	1,733,281	269,155	1,774,504	320,419
Newark Fire, Newark	671,040	153,841	669,616	138,906
New Orleans Fire, New Orleans	875,588	268,654	839,440	294,325
New Hampshire Fire, Manchester	195,132	210,724	965,147	258,985
New York Bowery Fire, New York	912,877	236,505	900,263	248,234
Niagara Fire, New York	1,780,490	768,631	1,874,034	1,049,824
Orient, Hartford	1,395,404	275,227	1,411,894	341,409
Pacific Fire, New York	720,898	149,995	745,602	169,866
Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia	2,301,945	939,319	2,322,821	1,025,036
Peoples' Fire, New York	367,735	70,447	400,120	93,333
Phenix, Brooklyn	3,295,326	1,650,852	3,759,035	2,072,725
Phoenix, Hartford	4,446,208	1,319,064	4,435,048	1,413,057
Prescott, Boston	382,029	151,708	368,288	153,847
Providence Washington, Providence ..	1,007,364	473,590	1,060,874	643,678
Rochester German, Rochester	504,511	180,414	575,023	239,704
Rockford, Rockford, Ill.	432,508	132,884	639,487	346,171
Saint Paul F. & M., Saint Paul	1,048,673	331,935	1,101,027	356,562
Security, New Haven	351,195	110,823	358,592	127,897
Shoe & Leather, Boston	976,373	331,388	1,002,828	399,359
Springfield F. & M., Springfield	2,395,288	1,016,422	2,585,633	1,184,688
Standard Fire, New York	405,821	69,660	385,994	64,979
Star Fire, New York	759,140	246,642	708,817	202,145
Sterling Fire, New York	421,921	51,653	446,431	71,807
Traders, Chicago	1,057,217	217,520	1,165,378	303,563
Union, Philadelphia	884,298	353,161	1,392,065	366,001
United States Fire, New York	530,252	48,829	537,712	61,014
Union, San Francisco	1,098,512	223,152	1,134,099	227,997
Washington Fire and Marine, Boston ..	918,031	187,838	1,572,750	388,989
Western Manufacturers' Mutual, Chi. . .	415,453	5,172	468,893	309,442
Westchester Fire, New Rochelle	924,010	439,989	985,214	482,651
Williamsburg City Fire, Brooklyn	1,068,647	395,044	1,133,658	450,221
Total	\$117,188,571	\$38,329,360	\$126,210,839	\$45,847,559
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries.</i>				
British American Assurance Co., Tor. . .	\$827,978	\$384,920	\$807,202	\$391,700
Commercial Union Assurance Co., N.Y. .	2,160,258	1,279,068	2,327,636	1,337,134

Assets and Liabilities.

TABLE NO. X.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES — Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	1882.		1883.	
	Assets.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Liabilities.
<i>Co's of Foreign Countries— Con.</i>				
City of London Fire, U. S. B., Boston..	\$767,886	\$283,326	\$769,147	\$367,534
Fire Ins. Association, U. S. B., N. Y. . .	946,895	497,158	987,407	547,535
Guardian Fire and Life, U. S. B., N. Y.	1,096,914	366,112	1,256,250	473,960
Hamburg Bremen Fire, U. S. B., N. Y. .	978,599	406,004	992,724	490,705
Imperial Fire, U. S. B., New York.....	1,229,620	469,328	1,352,904	727,585
Lancashire, U. S. B., New York.....	1,447,492	776,633	1,455,314	813,818
Liverpool, London&Globe, U.S.B., N.Y	5,514,962	2,968,577	5,771,059	3,195,448
London and Provincial, U. S. B., N. Y.	435,693	207,661	510,648	290,459
Lion Fire, U. S. B., Hartford.....	748,766	200,181	803,204	233,914
London Assurance Corp., U. S. B., N.Y	1,442,575	672,281	1,416,788	672,147
London and Lancashire, U.S.B., Chi'go	1,285,495	696,661	1,398,546	872,777
N'th British & Mercantile, U. S. B., N.Y	3,265,874	1,250,324	3,264,426	1,385,338
Northern Assurance, U. S. B., N. Y. . .	1,221,601	381,093	1,296,426	508,521
Norwich Union, U. S. B., New York... .	1,010,607	356,002	1,125,071	493,737
Phoenix Assurance, U. S. B., N. Y.....	1,352,946	710,970	1,522,999	973,323
North German Fire, U. S. B., N.Y.....	436,110	147,635	441,537	179,045
Queen, U. S. B., Chicago.....	1,752,207	919,083	1,728,902	965,549
Royal, U. S. B., Chicago.....	3,541,646	2,096,613	4,187,679	2,292,803
Scottish Union & Nat'l, U. S. B., Hart'fd	1,031,210	222,758	1,079,490	261,093
Sun Fire Office, U. S. B., New York... .	1,252,754	820,595	1,475,783	973,641
Trans-Atlantic, U. S. B., New York... .	490,001	152,879	494,234	165,650
Thames & Mersey Marine, U.S.B., N.Y	439,483	67,186	619,856	180,009
Union Marine, U. S. B., New York.....	401,519	42,801	419,069	41,018
Western Assurance, Toronto, Canada.. .	919,630	484,468	934,517	565,453
Total.....	\$35,998,665	\$16,860,857	\$38,439,719	\$19,391,995
<i>Marine Companies.</i>				
Great Western, New York.....	\$967,810	\$239,831	\$986,452	\$305,973
Boston Marine, Boston.....	2,315,619	874,530	2,237,259	732,627
Total.....	\$3,283,429	\$1,114,361	\$3,223,711	\$1,038,600
<i>Accident and Guaranty Co's.</i>				
Accident of North America, Montreal.	\$238,718	\$67,877	\$269,371	\$95,162
Fidelity and Casualty, New York.....	411,414	138,872	470,788	170,105
Guarantee of North America, Montreal	395,638	64,598	419,068	83,550
Total.....	\$1,044,760	\$271,347	\$1,159,227	\$348,877

Amount of State Tax Paid.

TABLE NO. XI.— AMOUNT OF STATE TAX PAID.

(Not including fees nor fire department tax.)

NAME OF COMPANY.	1882.	1883.
<i>Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.</i>		
Concordia Fire, Milwaukee.....	\$1,471 00	\$1,696 46
Hekla Fire, Madison.....	1,182 00	1,479 40
Northwestern National, Milwaukee.....	1,088 31	896 81
Totals.....	\$3,691 31	\$4,072 67
<i>Wisconsin Mutual Companies.</i>		
Germantown Farmers' Mutual, Germantown.....	\$386 00	\$412 32
Herman Farmers' Mutual, Herman.....	119 88	109 36
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual.....	2,396 00	2,630 57
Totals.....	\$2,901 88	\$3,152 25
<i>Companies of Other States.</i>		
Etna, Hartford, Conn.....	904 54	1,083 99
Allemania, Pittsburg, Pa.....	125 15	216 40
Amazon, Cincinnati.....	192 41	174 43
American, Chicago.....	4 49	.....
American, Boston.....	46 62	48 75
American, Newark.....	159 42	213 53
American Central, St. Louis.....	198 65	179 20
American Fire, New York.....	47 22	65 86
American Fire, Philadelphia.....	691 21	813 20
Boylston Mutual, Boston.....	171 87	235 62
Buffalo, Buffalo.....	44 53	40 45
Buffalo German, Buffalo.....	264 74	307 09
California, San Francisco.....	162 00	206 76
Citizens', New York.....	107 16	154 54
Clinton Fire, New York.....	103 87	134 60
Commerce, Albany.....	33 64	49 89
Commercial Fire, New York.....	182 16	168 77
Connecticut, Hartford.....	393 26	453 62
Continental, New York.....	2,452 88	2,790 69
Detroit Fire and Marine, Detroit.....	104 73	150 60
Dwelling House, Boston.....	21 93	50 37
Eliot, Boston.....	99 44	.....
Equitable Fire and Marine, Providence.....	149 12	203 36
Fire Association, Philadelphia.....	1,071 29	1,143 41
Fireman's Fund, San Francisco.....	251 29	290 49
Firemen's, Newark.....	105 30	110 70
Firemen's, Boston.....	99 30	.....
Fire Insurance Co., County of Philadelphia, Philadelphia.....	58 90	89 94
Franklin Fire, Philadelphia.....	247 75	263 72
German, Freeport.....	558 93	828 97
German, Peoria.....	.....	53 01
German American, New York.....	1,009 47	1,158 14
Germania Fire, New York.....	662 56	652 88
Girard, Philadelphia.....	236 26	247 10
Glens Falls, Glens Falls.....	246 05	340 22
Greenwich, New York.....	236 03	46 22
Hanover Fire, New York.....	662 56	652 88
Hartford Fire, Hartford.....	1,485 06	1,620 03
Hartford Steam Boiler and Inspection, Hartford.....	123 73	150 03
Home, New York.....	2,231 19	2,627 65

Amount of State Tax Paid.

TABLE NO. XL.—AMOUNT OF STATE TAX PAID — Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	1882.	1883.
<i>Companies of Other States — continued.</i>		
Howard, New York.....	192 25	169 03
Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia.....	2, 158 64	2, 612 22
Insurance Company, State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.....	98 88	79 00
Lorrillard, New York.....	188 04	.....
Long Island, New York.....	.....	22 02
Lloyds Plate Glass, New York.....	9 52	63 47
Manufacturers & Merchants' Mutual, Rockford, Ill.....	26 14	123 21
Manufacturers Fire and Marine, Boston.....	271 20	373 73
Mechanics and Traders, New York.....	183 56	.....
Mercantile, Cleveland.....	213 66	114 38
Merchants, Newark.....	\$189 63	\$187 38
Merchants, Providence.....	148 47	203 36
Michigan Fire and Marine, Detroit.....	31 00	54 58
Mercantile Fire and Marine, Boston.....	99 28	124 26
Metropolitan Plate Glass, New York.....	82	19 11
Millers Manufacturers Mutual, Minneapolis.....	54 49	220 43
Mississippi Valley Manuf'rs Mutual, Rock Island.....	68 48	70 53
National Fire, New York.....	95 72	84 20
National Fire, Hartford.....	249 90	293 99
Newark Fire, Newark.....	92 68	58 80
New Orleans Fire, New Orleans.....	110 08	286 52
New Hampshire Fire, Manchester.....	146 24	261 65
New York Bowery Fire, New York.....	80 62	98 25
Niagara Fire, New York.....	484 43	589 70
Orient, Hartford.....	293 03	346 66
Pacific Fire, New York.....	80 62	98 25
Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia.....	945 59	1, 075 44
Pennsylvania, Pittsburg.....	8 21	32 49
People's Fire, New York.....	2 27	50 39
Phenix, Brooklyn.....	\$982 91	\$1, 082 65
Phenix, Hartford.....	1, 207 00	1, 121 54
Prescott, Boston.....	22 76	19 80
Providence Washington, Providence.....	95 31	212 06
Rochester German, Rochester.....	249 45	290 47
Rockford, Rockford, Ill.....	.....	279 16
Saint Paul Fire and Marine, Saint Paul.....	731 03	727 54
Security, New Haven.....	28 58	61 94
Shoe and Leather, Boston.....	202 26	251 58
Springfield Fire and Marine, Springfield.....	695 40	911 32
Standard Fire, New York.....	53 13	35 30
Star Fire, New York.....	129 97	138 22
Sterling Fire, New York.....	36 29	66 98
Traders, Chicago.....	257 44	451 24
Union, Philadelphia.....	192 46	226 00
United States Fire, New York.....	2 44	21 46
Union, San Francisco.....	73 78	151 96
Washington Fire and Marine, Boston.....	96 69	204 24
Western Manufacturer's Mutual, Chicago.....	249 00	329 74
Westchester Fire, New Rochelle.....	594 74	603 78
Williamsburg City Fire.....	112 60	170 30
Total.....	\$28, 868 31	\$33, 056 44

Amount of State Tax Paid.

TABLE NO. XI—AMOUNT STATE TAX PAID—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	1882.	1883.
<i>Companies of Foreign Countries.</i>		
British America Assurance Co., Toronto, Canada.....	\$405 60	\$415 94
Commercial Union Assurance Co., U. S. B., New York.....	470 42	677 92
City of London Fire, U. S. B., Boston.....	111 69	162 40
Fire Insurance Association, U. S. B., New York.....	418 92	326 43
Guardian Fire and Life, U. S. B., New York.....	158 94	76 02
Hamburg Bremen Fire, U. S. B., New York.....	230 84	315 84
Imperial Fire, U. S. B., New York.....	325 31	483 27
La Confiance.....	192 13	.....
Lancashire, U. S. B., New York.....	445 89	485 13
Liverpool and London Globe, New York.....	634 56	728 42
London and Provincial, U. S. B., New York.....	.....	.....
Lion Fire, U. S. B., Hartford.....	\$73 22	\$122 42
London Assurance Corporation, U. S. B., New York.....	93 38	87 51
London and Lancashire, U. S. B., Chicago.....	408 44	385 98
Metropole, U. S. B., Boston.....	100 45	125 77
.....	229 62	57 38
North British and Mercantile, U. S. B., New York.....	.....	.....
Northern Assurance, U. S. B.,.....	1,029 63	1,103 90
Norwich Union, U. S. B., New York.....	272 48	273 10
North German Fire, U. S. B., New York.....	282 56	358 03
Phoenix Assurance, U. S. B., New York.....	159 20	256 37
.....	463 04	572 06
Queen, U. S. B., New York.....	.....	.....
Royal, U. S. B., Chicago.....	530 13	628 36
Scottish Union & National, U. S. B., Hartford.....	473 30	476 73
Sun Fire Office, U. S. B., New York.....	78 01	77 80
Standard Fire Office, U. S. B., New York.....	269 15	680 11
.....	206 86	341 09
Trans-Atlantic, U. S. B., New York.....	.....	.....
Thames & Mersey Marine, U. S. B., New York.....	37 92	69 81
Union Marine, U. S. B., New York.....	.....	150 97
.....	39 50	49 11
Western Assurance, Toronto, Canada.....	645 20	669 09
	\$8,596 29	\$10,157 96
<i>Marine Companies.</i>		
Great Western, New York.....	\$66 98	.....
Boston Marine, Boston.....	80 40	42 22
	\$147 38	\$42 22
<i>Accident and Guaranty Companies.</i>		
Accident of North America, Montreal.....	\$27 26	\$120 85
Fidelity and Casualty, New York.....	487 16	518 32
Guarantee of North America, Montreal.....	6 40	6 40
	\$520 82	645 57
German American Hail.....	\$167 90	\$223 06
German-Scandinavian Hail and Storm.....	26 47	82 78
Plymouth Mutual Hail.....	14 97	4 96
	\$209 34	\$310 80

Amount of Taxes and Fees Paid.

AMOUNT OF TAXES AND FEES PAID.

	1882.	1883.
Taxes paid by companies other than Life Insurance.....	\$44,985 33	\$51,437 91
Life Insurance companies.....	12,326 00	13,167 00
Fees.....	15,288 00	15,920 00
Total taxes and fees.....	\$71,549 33	\$80,524 91

ERRATA.—Total taxes and fees 1882 should be \$72,549.33.

TOWN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. I.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Town.	County.	Principal office (P. O.)	Secretary.	Commenced Business.
Aurora	Aurora	Waushara	Colebrook	A. S. Rogers	Sept. 21, 1875
Ashford	Ashford	Fon du Lac	Campbellsport	J. A. Hendricks	March 1, 1874
Albion	Albion	Dane	Edgerton	Samuel Clarke	May 6, 1879
Arlington Farmers Mutual Fire	Arlington	Columbia	Arlington	S. W. Clarke	Nov. 9, 1873
Bristol Mutual Fire	Bristol	Kenosha	Bristol	Henry Blackman	Jan. 1, 1861
Baraboo Farmers Mutual	Baraboo	Sauk	Baraboo	Levi Calmore	Jan. 20, 1877
Berry Mutual Fire and Lightning	Berry	Dane	Cross Plains	Otto Kerl	Mar. 10, 1876
Brighton Mutual Fire and Lightning	Brighton	Kenosha	Salem	John Daniels	Nov. 9, 1874
Bloomfield Mutual Fire	Bloomfield	Waushara	West Bloomfield	F. E. Wolff	July 19, 1881
Bohemian Mutual Fire	Eastman	Crawford	Eastman	John Swatek	Year 1877
Bohemian Mutual Farmers	Kossuth	Manitowoc	Francis Creek	Frank Klement	Nov., 1872
Bloomington Farmers Mutual	Bloomington	Grant	Bloomington	Thomas Pendleton	April 11, 1874
Burnett Farmers Mutual Fire	Burnett, Beaver Dam, Dedge	Dodge	Burnett Station	J. L. B. Thomas	Mar. 17, 1876
Blue Mounds	Blue Mounds	Dane	Mt. Horeb	G. E. Mickelson	Nov., 1884
Caledonia Town	Caledonia	Racine	Caledonia	Joseph Fuhrman	April 21, 1875
Caledonia Fire	Caledonia	Waupaca	Readfield	George Mader	April, 1876
Calumet County Mutual Fire	New Holstein	Calumet	New Holstein	William Grevern	Mar. 10, 1873
Cedarburg Mutual Fire	Cedarburg	Ozaukee	Cedarburg	William Vogenitz	May 1, 1873
Calumas Mutual Fire	Calumas	Dodge	Fall River	D. Robertson	Aug. 2, 1873
Columbus Mutual Fire	Columbus	Columbia	Columbus	W. H. Proctor	Aug. 2, 1873
Cottage Grove	Cottage Grove	Dane	Vilas	James Bell	June 8, 1875
Concord Mutual Fire	Concord	Jefferson	Concord	Albert May	April 29, 1875
Courtland Mutual Fire	Courtland	Columbia	Cambria	H. B. Rust	July 18, 1874
Crystal Lake Farmers Mutual Fire	Crystal Lake	Marquette	Germania	J. A. Weginke	March 8, 1876
Darien	Darien	Walworth	Darien	J. B. Johnson	Feb., 1874
Dover Mutual Fire	Dover	Racine	North Cape	Jacob Anderson	April 23, 1874
Dodgeville Town Farmers Mutual Fire	Dodgeville	Iowa	Dodgeville	Joseph Perkins, Jr.	April 12, 1879
Dupont Farmers Mutual	Dupont	Waupaca	Marion	F. C. Holz	Sept. 3, 1883
Deutsche Gegenseitige Farmers Fire	Mishicott	Manitowoc	Mishicott	Louis Heyroth	April, 1874
Eagle Point	Eagle Point	Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	John Bates	July 15, 1879
Elba Mutual Fire	Elba	Dodge	Danville	E. J. Williams	July 1, 1872

Town Insurance Companies.

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE

[Pub. Doc.]

Town Insurance Companies.

Ettrick Scandinavian Ins. Co.	Ettrick	Trempealeau	Ettrick	E. O. Gilbertson	April 4, 1877
Farmers Protective Fire	Medina	Dane	Marshall	J. H. Porter	July 2, 1875
Farmers Mutual Ins. Co.	Lake	Milwaukee	Milwaukee, P. O. Box 50	John Howard	
Farmers Mutual Fire Ins. Co.	Mukwonago	Waukesha	Mukwonago	A. J. Boss	Feb. 14, 1874
Farmer Mutual Fire Ins. Co.	New Berlin	Waukesha	Prospect	A. Snyder	June 30, 1874
Farmers Mutual Fire	Newark	Rock	Orfordville	E. H. Skinner	April 29, 1874
Farmers Mutual Fire	Oak Grove	Dodge	Juneau	H. C. Engelbrecht	May 31, 1873
Farmers Mutual Fire	Ripon	Fond du Lac	Ripon	E. P. West	June 8, 1874
Farmers Mutual Fire	Sparta	Monroe	Sparta	Myron Kowley	June 22, 1875
Farmers Mutual Fire	Sugar Creek	Walworth	Millard	Thomas Davis	Feb. 4, 1873
Farmers Mutual Fire	Tomah	Monroe	Tomah	Methoen Robertson	Oct. 1, 1874
Farmers Mutual Fire	Wauwatosa	Milwaukee	Elm Grove	Ed. W. Robbins	Feb. 1, 1880
Farmers Mutual Fire	Waukesha	Waukesha	Waukesha	A. V. B. Dey	April 2, 1874
Farmers Mutual Fire	Waterford	Racine	Waterford	E. M. Geat	July 24, 1875
Farmers Mutual Fire	Wonewoc	Juneau	Elroy	Alex. Mutch	April 2, 1874
Farmers Mutual Fire	Wrightstown	Brown	Morrison	Aug. Griepertroy	July 6, 1875
Farmers Mutual Fire	Harmony	Rock	Janesville	John Stockman	July 8, 1872
Farmington Mutual Fire	Farmington	Polk	East Farmington	August Beyl	June 23, 1878
Fond du Lac Ins. Co.	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Fountain City	J. H. Shoemaker	
Fountain City Farmers Mutual	Fountain City	Buffalo	Fountain City	John J. Senn	May 16, 1874
Farmers Mutual	Albany	Pepin	Durand	C. N. Averill	May 22, 1876
Farmers Mutual	Bristol	Dane	Sun Prairie	J. E. Hidden	July 1, 1875
Farmers Mutual	Clarno	Green	Monroe	Joseph Klukner	Feb. 16, 1874
Farmers Mutual	Center	Rock	Center	John B. Whitmore	June 29, 1873
Farmers Mutual	Dunn	Dunn	Menomonie	W. H. Langdon	Jan. 17, 1876
Farmers Mutual	Franklin	Milwaukee	Painesville	Randolph Brann	May 17, 1880
Farmers Mutual	Burlington	Racine	Burlington	T. H. Marshland	Sep. 6, 1875
Farmers Home Mutual	Ellington	Outagamie		E. M. Gowell	
Farmers Mutual	Geneva	Walworth	Lake Geneva	Darius McKibbin	Feb. 1, 1876
Farmers Mutual Fire	Greenfield	Milwaukee	North Greenfield	Edwin Johnson	June 27, 1878
Farmers Home Mutual	Kaukauna	Outagamie	Little Chute	Martin Wegenbory	July 8, 1881
German Home Mutual	Montpelier	Kewaunee	Ellisville	John Kous	March 5, 1875
German Mutual Fire	Liberty	Grant	Liberty Ridge	Henry Bald	Feb. 19, 1872
German Mutual Fire	Marion	Grant	Boscobel	Paul Wellner	Aug. 28, 1876
Hartland Farmers Mutual	Hartland	Shawano	Bonduel	T. H. Simons	Mar. 15, 1876
Herman Mutual	Herman	Sheboygan	Franklin	William Reineking	June 22, 1871
Henrietta Greenwood Union	Henrietta	Richland	Yuba	Wensel Hynck	Nov. 1, 1883
Hebron Mutual Fire	Hebron	Jefferson	Hebron	L. B. Green	May 21, 1875
Hustisford Farmers Mutual Fire	Hustisford	Dodge	Hustisford	J. A. Schmidt	May 24, 1875
Irving Mutual Fire	Irving	Jackson	Irving	Jas. S. McNab	
Ixonia Mutual Fire	Ixonia	Jefferson	Piperville	F. V. Piper	Jan. 4, 1876

TABLE NO. I.—TOWN INSURANCE COMPANIES—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Town.	County.	Secretary.	Principal office (P. O.)	Commenced business.
La Baine Mutual Fire.....	La Prairie.....	Rock.....	Henry Tarrant.....	Janesville.....	July 23, 1873
Linden Mutual Fire.....	Linden.....	Iowa.....	John Tregoning.....	Mineral Point.....	April 6, 1872
Lindina Fire.....	Lindina.....	Juneau.....	Franklin Wilcox.....	Mauston.....	May 5, 1877
Lima Mutual Fire.....	Lima.....	Rock.....	Fred Gould.....	Lima Centre.....	June 25, 1872
Lodi Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Lodi.....	Columbia.....	Joseph R. Collins.....	Lodi.....	Mar. 23, 1877
Lisbon Mutual Fire.....	Lisbon.....	Waukesha.....	Wm. Small.....	Sussex.....	June, 1874
Lynn Mutual Fire.....	Lynn.....	Clark & Wood.....	Chas. Sternitzky.....	Lynn.....	May 28, 1878
Luck Mutual Fire.....	Luck.....	Polk.....	Nelson Lawson.....	Luck.....	Aug. 27, 1881
Manitowoc Rapids Farmers' Mutual.....	Manitowoc Rapids.....	Manitowoc.....	Carl Klingholz.....	Manitowoc.....	Feb. 18, 1874
Martell.....	Martell.....	Pierce.....	G. N. Heyerdahl.....	Martell.....	Sept. 14, 1878
Mazomanie and Black Earth.....	Mazomanie.....	Dane.....	John M. Kinzie.....	Black Earth.....	Feb. 25, 1882
Manchester Farmers Mutual.....	Manchester.....	Green Lake.....	C. A. Millard.....	Manchester.....	Jan., 1876
Middle'on Fire and Lightning.....	Middleton.....	Dane.....	G. W. Sanford.....	East Middleton.....	Mar. 23, 1876
Merrimack Mutual Fire.....	Merrimack.....	Sauk.....	J. William Theile.....	Sauk City.....	
Mt. Pleasant Mutual Fire.....	Mt. Pleasant.....	Green.....	J. C. Zimmerman.....	New Glarus.....	June 10, 1876
Mount Morris Norwegian Mutual Fire.....	Mt. Morris.....	Waushara.....	James Peterson.....	Mt. Morris.....	Feb. 16, 1876
Meme Mutual Home Protection.....	Meeme.....	Manitowoc.....	Peter Phillips.....	Meeme.....	Aug., 1871
Mutual Fire.....	Marshfield.....	Fond du Lac.....	M. J. Miesen.....	Mt. Calvary.....	Mar. 14, 1874
Mutual Fire.....	Ashippun.....	Dodge.....	John Dunn.....	Alderly.....	April 14, 1874
Mutual Fire.....	Hampden.....	Columbia.....	S. C. Bell.....	Columbus.....	April 12, 1873
Mutual Fire.....	Oconomowoc.....	Waukesha.....	Wm. T. Travis.....	Monterey.....	Nov. 7, 1874
Mutual Fire.....	Turtle.....	Rock.....	Thomas Holmes.....	Shopiere.....	Aug. 1, 1873
New Denmark Mutual Home Fire.....	New Denmark.....	Brown.....	Franz Hesse.....	Fontenoy.....	Feb. 19, 1876
Newton Fire.....	Newton.....	Manitowoc.....	Chas. A. Fencker.....	Newtonborough.....	Year 1860
Oakfield Fire.....	Oakfield.....	Dodge.....	H. D. Hitt.....	Oakfield.....	Sept. 1, 1873
Oakland Mutual Fire.....	Oakfield.....	Jefferson.....	James N. Kennedy.....	Oakland.....	
Paris Mutual Fire and Lightning.....	Paris.....	Kenosha.....	M. O. Myrick.....	Kenosha.....	Oct. 1, 1888
Pella Farmers Mutual.....	Pella.....	Shawano.....	Julius Schilling.....	Pella.....	Aug. 18, 1873
Perry Fire.....	Perry.....	Dane.....	S. M. Anderson.....	Forward.....	Feb. 1, 1877
Princeton and St. Marie.....	Princeton.....	Green Lake.....	W. R. Steward.....	Princeton.....	Year 1874 June 11, 1879
Primrose Fire.....	Primrose.....	Dane.....	N. N. Byrge.....	Mt. Vernon.....	April, 1874
Pigeon Mutual Fire.....	Pigeon.....	Trempealeau.....	O. E. Larson.....	Pigeon Falls.....	May 24, 1882
Plymouth Farmers Fire.....	Plymouth.....	Sheboygan.....	Wm. Swart.....	Plymouth.....	Feb. 8, 1875
Randolph and Scott.....	Randolph.....	Columbia.....	A. Bolehwitz.....	Cambria.....	Sept. 9, 1874
Raymond Mutual Fire.....	d.....	Racine.....	Matthew Armer.....	New Cape.....	June 30, 1837

Town Insurance Companies.

River Falls Town Ins. Co.....	River Falls.....	Pierce.....	E. B. Holmes.....	River Falls.....	Dec. 11, 1876
Rosendale Town Ins. Co.....	Rosendale.....	Fond du Lac.....	Frank Bowe.....	Rosendale.....	Apr. 26, 1874
Saukville Mutual Fire.....	Saukville.....	Ozaukee.....	Joseph Albrecht.....	Saukville.....	Mar. 23, 1876
Scandinavian Mutual Town.....	Manitowoc Rapids.....	Manitowoc.....	Terkel Osulson.....	Oslo.....	Dec. 15, 1873
Salem Mutual Fire.....	Salem.....	Kenosha.....	A. D. Cornwall.....	Salem.....	Year, 1863
Shelby Farmers' Mutual.....	Shelby.....	La Crosse.....	Peter Kienholz, Jr.....	La Crosse.....	Nov. 24, 1874
Spring Prairie Farmers' Mutual.....	Spring Prairie.....	Walworth.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring Grove Decatur Fire Marine.....	Spring Grove.....	Green.....	A. L. Broughton.....	Brodhead.....	Feb. 1, 1875
Stockholm Farmers' Mutual.....	Stockholm.....	Portage.....	J. H. Felch.....	Amherst Junction.....	June 1, 1876
Somers Mutual Fire.....	Somers.....	Kenosha.....	M. B. Bowkee.....	Somers.....	Sept. 12, 1873
Stockholm Town.....	Stockholm.....	Pepin.....	Chas. Erickson.....	Stockholm.....	Apr. 25, 1875
Sullivan Mutual.....	Sullivan.....	Jefferson.....	C. J. Collier.....	Rome.....	June 12, 1875
Summit Mutual Fire.....	Summit.....	Waukesha.....	Daniel Williams.....	Summit Center.....	Mar. 31, 1874
Theresa Mutual Fire.....	Theresa.....	Dodge.....	Peter Langenfeld.....	Theresa.....	Jan. 17, 1879
Trenton Mutual Fire.....	Trenton.....	Dodge.....	S. C. McDonald.....	Fox Lake.....	Feb. 3, 1872
Utica Fire.....	Utica.....	Dane.....	L. J. Miller.....	Utica.....	.....
Vernon Mutual Fire.....	Vernon.....	Waukesha.....	S. Vandenvalker.....	Big Bend.....	Mar. 18, 1873
Watertown Town Mutual.....	Watertown.....	Jefferson.....	T. T. Buchholz.....	Watertown.....	Dec. 2, 1872
Warren Mutual Fire.....	Warren.....	St. Croix.....	J. C. Searle.....	Warren.....	April 7, 1880
Waupun Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Waupun.....	Fond du Lac.....	David Ferguson.....	Waupun.....	June 12, 1884
Washington Co. Farmers' M. F.....	Washington.....	Washington.....	Henry Thomas.....	Richfield.....	Jan. 14, 1882
Walworth Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Walworth.....	Walworth.....	F. W. Maxon.....	Walworth.....	Jan. 25, 1878
Westfield Mutual Farmers' Fire.....	Westfield.....	.....	Nicholas Hasz.....	Loganville, Sauk county.....	.....
Waupaca Fire.....	Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	C. J. Shearer.....	Waupaca.....	.....
West Bend Farmers' Mutual Fire.....	Mayfield.....	Washington.....	Chas. F. Lewis.....	Mayfield.....	Jan. 6, 1880
Wilson Mutual Fire.....	Wilson.....	Sheboygan.....	Peter Schneider.....	St. George.....	May 7, 1872
Winchester Mutual Fire.....	Winchester.....	Winnebago.....	F. Kleberg.....	Winchester.....	June, 1875
Yorkville and Mt. Pleasant.....	Yorkville.....	Racine.....	A. B. Hayes.....	Union Grove.....	June 30, 1874

Town Insurance Companies.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location. Post Office.	Amount in force Jan. 1, 1882.	Amount insur- ed during the year.	Amount of losses paid during the year.	Amount of losses paid since organi- zation.	Receipts dur- ing 1881.	Expenditures during 1882.	Cash income, 1882.	Losses incurr'd 1882.
Aurora Insurance Co.....	Colebrook.....	\$309,158	\$231,069	\$495	\$3,129	\$1,250	\$259	\$1,273	\$845
Ashford Fire Ins. Co.....	Campbellport.....	1,255,576	303,415	255	7,123	722	319	322	106
Albion Mutual Fire Ins. Co.....	Edgerton.....	218,951	11,450	412	1,230	582	48	454	723
Arlington Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Arlington.....	356,990	108,595	75	2,634	236	153	1,017	560
Bristol Mutual Fire.....	Bristol.....	273,510	62,730	713	5,745	798	94		
Baraboo Farmers Mutual.....	Baraboo.....	318,192	96,822	None.	102	129	126	163	97
Berry Mutual Fire and Lightning.....	Cross Plains.....	413,147	83,827	483	1,193	645	123	898	265
Brighton Mutual Fire and Lightning.....	Salem.....	214,860	38,290	None.	300	33	33	34	
Bloomfield Farmers Mutual.....	West Bloomfield.....	144,614	39,457	377	377	723	75	37	
Bohemian Mutual Fire.....	Eastmen.....	164,740	28,301	90	331	283	118		
Bohemian Mutual Farmers Fire.....	Francis Creek.....	747,669	127,602	78	2,067	1,309	569	1,436	788
Bloomington Farmers Mutual.....	Bloomington.....	593,680	195,070	573	5,576	1,768	1,259	1,784	920
Burnett Farmers Mutual.....	Burnett Station.....	320,053	70,515	965	2,405	1,079	138	168	23
Blue Mounds Ins. Co.....	Mt. Horeb.....	602,195	132,510	246	1,041	540	148	680	155
Caledonia Tornado Ins. Co.....	Caledonia.....	331	70,241	260	1,764	60	33	63	
Caledonia Fire Ins. Co.....	Readfield.....	145,638	37,896	110	749	303	170		
Calumet County Mutual Fire.....	New Holstein.....	2,019,043	543,826	1,598	35,376	1,598	1,035	6,503	3,575
Cedarburg Mutual Fire Ins. Co.....	Cedarburg.....	2,049,594	548,370	1,603	6,966	2,499	1,034	224	665
Columbus Mutual Fire Ins. Co.....	Columbus.....	424,738	115,919	110	1,478	210	154	163	
Cottage Grove Ins. Co.....	Vilas.....	559	222,563	173	1,450	425	331	279	30
Concord Mutual Fire.....	Concord.....	3,990,070	68,675	1,086	4,273	1,225	58	784	587
Courtland Mutual Fire.....	Cambria.....	256,954	21,926	None.	508	43	45	103	4
Crystal Lake Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Germania.....	260,562	87,016	218		295	31	82	21
Darien Farmers Mutual Ins. Co.....	Darien.....	106,982	15,465		215			131	106
Dover Farmers Mutual Ins. Co.....	North Cape.....	404,251	91,488	902	1,228	1,097	115		
Dodgeville Town Mutual Ins. Co.....	Dodgeville.....	61,975	7,450		73	46	4	68	
Dupont Farmers Mutual Ins. Co.....	Marion.....	50,970				112	54		
Deutsche Gegenseitige Farmers Ins. Co.....	Mishicott.....	508,176	87,137	117	2,808	1,192	167	1,557	655
Eagle Point Ins. Co.....	Chippewa Falls.....	296,272	83,841	30	1,122	100	99	354	150
Elba Mutual Fire Ins. Co.....	Danville.....	1,139,910	287,705	150	3,587	723	349	1,602	915

Town Insurance Companies.

Ettrick Scandinavian.....	Ettrick.....	626,007	180,220	362	2,361	1,814	223	2,161	844
Farmers Protective Fire.....	Marshall.....	486,140	147,045	27	1,082	147	54	530	250
Farmers Mutual.....	Milwaukee, box 50.....	633,172	110,880	339	3,873	826	30	780	150
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Mukwonago.....								
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Prospect.....	339,764	59,754	136	1,546	242	86		
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Orfordville.....								
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Juneau.....	268,290	56,730	16	2,091	58	25		
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Ripon.....	333,450	90,100	30	1,005	180	52		
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Sparta.....	898,270	245,824	790	6,320	1,215	395	1,042	12
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Millard.....	353,329	52,575	132	2,884	51	35		
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Tomah.....	830,377	190,160	139	7,148	842	399		
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Elm Grove.....								
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Waukesha.....	533,849	139,869	829	3,208	1,088	142		
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Waterford.....	195,152	77,863	16	1,451	97	95		
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Elroy.....	1,720,340	400,440	115	3,885	382	144		
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Morrison.....	322,241	67,706	15	636	215	147	621	
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Janesville.....	280,145	194,470	75	1,697	352	174		
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	East Farmington.....								
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Fond du Lac.....	892,289	243,416	1,018	3,664	2,412	368	403	130
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Fountain City.....	579,874	141,395	55	5,832	326	236	548	460
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Durand.....	196,536	92,968	40	500	127	72		
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Sun Prairie.....	1,137,080	207,705	160	6,587	713	622	2,314	800
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Monroe.....								
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Center.....	78,110	4,260	none.	707	27	30		
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Menomonee.....	160,978	54,000	380	552	51	31		
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Painesville.....	220,887	56,500	175	350	126	91		
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Burlington.....	195,160	44,240	231	1,547	233	58	373	75
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Ellington.....	631,243	192,660	836	3,650	385	178	338	962
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Lake Geneva.....								
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	North Greenfield.....	594,026	232,849	16	25	68	24		
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Little Chute.....	466,657	97,600	65	1,483	107	69	114	1,240
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Ellisville.....								
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Liberty Ridge.....								
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Boscobel.....	544,918	147,170	111	2,132	147	100	194	2
Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Bonduel.....	401,065	130,604	300	974	608	65	106	65
German Home Mutual.....	Franklin.....								
German Mutual Fire.....	Yuba.....	40,200	132		19	86	25		
German Mutual Fire.....	Hebron.....	946,139	191,279	523	6,470	3,125	1,326	2,722	1,102
German Mutual Fire.....	Hustisford.....	324	105,462	595	3,585	600	595	700	
Hartford Farmers Mutual.....	Piperville.....	133,663	34,106	none.	85	156	none.		
Herman Farmers Mutual.....		249,393	41,896	30	90	135	16	167	
Farmers Mutual Fire.....									
Henrietta Greenwood Union.....		2,307,044	793,733	661	12,832	3,860	567	4,715	266
Hebron Farmers Mutual Fire.....		31,005		none.	none.	230	56		
Hustisford Farmers Mutual Fire.....		121,219	23,285	1,007	2,406	1,092	75	1,599	1,050
Ixonia Mutual Fire.....		1,820,850	362,570	6,813	13,153	6,541	7,309	832	622
		362,233	51,400	138	1,932	74	50		

TABLE NO. II.—TOWN INSURANCE COMPANIES—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOCATION.	Amt in force Jan. 1, 1882.	Amount insur- ed during the year.	Amount of los- es paid dur- ing the year.	Amount of los- es paid since organization.	Receipts dur- ing 1881.	Expenditures during 1881.	Cash income. 1882.	Losses incur- red 1882.
La Prairie Mutual Fire.....	Janesville.....	\$1,013,080	\$238,704	\$1,573	\$8,015	\$1,806	\$330	\$1,253	\$420
Linden Mutual Fire.....	Mineral Point.....	151,155	46,345	110	629	320	116	456	450
Lindina Mutual Fire.....	Mauston.....	248,728	56,332	50	533	134	118	319	.....
Lima Mutual Fire.....	Lima Centre.....	296,846	66,974	.....	1,744	172	71	243	45
Lisbon Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Sussex.....	350,914	61,990	.....	512	333	66	314	.....
Lodi Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Lodi.....	274,375	63,208	562	2,283	127	76	.....	43
Lynn Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Lynn.....	285,861	112,227	729	1,096	736	33	209	120
Luck Farmers Mutual Fire.....	Luck.....	79,666	39,946	118	118	377	107	152	.....
Manitowoc Rapids Farmers Mutual.....	Manitowoc.....	777,126	324,505	1,234	3,877	2,002	305	2,414	880
Martell Fire.....	Martell.....	166,391	52,293	100	531	231	107	112	.....
Mazomanie and Black Earth.....	Black Earth.....	53	13,071	.....	.....	20	15	86	.....
Manchester Farmers Mutual.....	Manchester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	.....
Middleton Fire and Lightning.....	East Middleton.....	604,291	179,739	366	2,080	412	119	1,649	1,083
Merrimack Mutual Farmers Fire.....	Sauk City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,429	3,557
Mt. Pleasant Mutual.....	New Glarus.....	559,535	112,121	1,334	3,467	1,700	135	210	271
Meeme Mutual Home Protective.....	Meeme.....	1,877,933	327,937	101	5,942	999	242	1,353	1,029
Mutual Fire.....	Mt. Calvary.....	1,541,589	252,854	1,909	3,715	2,117	502	.....	.....
Mutual Fire.....	Alderly, Dodge co.....	366,940	64,515	36	654	177	113	.....	.....
Mutual Fire.....	Columbus.....	164,021	50,914	.....	85	11	10	.....	.....
Mutual Fire.....	Monterey.....	279,640	34,245	440	1,172	112	55	.....	.....
Mutual Fire.....	Shopiere, Rock co.....	186,560	67,170	55	244	100	55	.....	.....
Mt. Morris Norwegian Mutual.....	Mt. Morris.....	80	4	300	320	52	6	.....	.....
New Denmark Mutual Home Fire.....	Fontenoy.....	542,681	171,788	650	3,689	1,659	678	3,049	524
Newton Farmers.....	Newtonborough.....	737,319	83,058	1,526	5,059	1,361	170	1,346	.....
Oakfield Fire.....	Oakfield.....	1,042,877	342,729	257	13,844	609	374	2,484	2,219
Oakland Fire.....	Oakland.....	349,932	71,002	2,078	7,284	2,359	150	1,521	870
Paris Mutual Fire and Lightning.....	Kenosha.....	243,462	81,431	62	1,731	52	60	.....	.....
Pella Farmers Mutual.....	Pella.....	306,919	75,160	285	579	179	48	.....	.....
Perry Fire.....	Forward.....	418,346	111,480	442	2,019	594	133	365	35
Princeton St. Marie Fire.....	Princeton.....	150,228	36,610	304	579	351	344	32	16

Town Insurance Companies.

Town Insurance Companies.

Primrose Fire	Mt. Vernon	141,635	25,310	9	173	52	8	90	38
Pigeon Mutual Fire	Pigeon Falls	75,522	31,543	none.	none.	164	1	84	.....
Plymouth Farmers' Fire	Plymouth	707	141	1,130	none.	2,368	1,263	.....	.....
Randolph, Scott Fire	Cambria	396	88,578	497	685	663	130	.....	4
Raymond Mutual Fire	North Cape	342,939	108,225	13	1,553	.....	none.	76	60
River Falls Town	River Falls	146,000	26,000	none.	127	112	99	200	.....
Rosendale Town	Rosendale	928,200	193,736	793	4,016	1,172	253	460	10
Saukville Mutual Fire	Saukville	800	229	1,312	6,522	1,777	266	2,016	1,458
Scandinavian Mutual Fire	Osla	335,301*	95,941	563	1,722	758	153	558	398
Salem Mutual Fire	Salem	182,070	21,495	none.	1,354	none.	none.	198	177
Shelby Farmers' Mutual Fire	La Crosse	1,290,322	223,030	3,991	11,948	4,818	807	4,150	2,633
Spring Grove Mutual	Brodhead	221,375	61,000	2,928	4,303	177	167	.....	.....
Stockholm Farmers' Mutual	Amherst Junction	416,175	118,470	202	2,561	236	113	.....	.....
Somers Mutual	Somers	344,198	88,674	268	2,840	85	149	76	10
Stockholm Town	Stockholm	177,948	26,161	none.	802	71	20	157	22
Sullivan Farmers' Mutual	Rome	404,216	87,505	150	397	477	99	64	10
Summit Mutual Fire	Summit Center	320,549	47,290	none.	169	174	17	38	.....
Theresa Mutual	Theresa	784,727	47,720	1,896	5,953	2,904	165	135	185
Trenton Mutual	Fox Lake	373,932	61,560	1,087	5,289	1,212	174	1,284	1,153
Utica, Town Mutual Fire	Utica .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Vernon Mutual Fire	Big Bend	352	397	42	2,162	142	59	1,463	1,064
Watertown Town	Watertown	524,120	91,940	3	1,238	1,003	165	840	8
Warren Mutual Fire	Warren	117,421	28,051	none.	none.	27	6	26	.....
Waupun Farmers' Mutual Fire	Waupun	915,305	175,865	49	2,323	317	288	328	4
Washington Farmer's Mutual Fire	Richfield	210	69	160	195	215	31	110	35
Walworth Farmers' Mutual Fire	Walworth	151,415	77,605	1,361	1,765	1,484	1,390	36	27
Westfield Farmers' Mutual	Loganville .....	.....	294,657	24	1,958	.....	.....	389	200
Waupaca Farmers' Mutual	Waupaca .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
West Bend Farmers' Mutual	Mayfield	1,325,806	176,037	1,847	3,294	1,231	180	2,490	1,244
Wilson Farmers' Mutual	St. George	1,296,930	379,656	1,208	6,907	1,635	296	2,122	504
Winchester Farmers' Mutual	Winchester	273,217	83,196	992	1,320	1,178	105	178	45
Yorkville Farmers' Mutual	Union Grove	805,715	165,405	57	3,235	329	260	974	625
Totals .....	.....	\$60,482,915	\$15,000,076	\$62,385	\$995,190	\$100,013	\$32,141	.....	.....

STATEMENTS

OF

Fire and Marine Insurance Companies

WISCONSIN JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

CONCORDIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

(Incorporated in 1870. Commenced business in 1870.)

JOBST H. BUENING, *President.* GUSTAV WOLLAEGER, *Secretary.*

I.—CAPITAL.

Capital authorized.....	\$500,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....	<u>200,000 00</u>

II.—ASSETS.

Loans on bond and mortgage.....	\$265,125 00
Interest due on all said bond and mortgage loans.....	4,300 87
Value of lands mortgaged.....	<u>\$412,450 00</u>
Value of buildings mortgaged.....	<u>413,800 00</u>
Total value of said mortgaged premises.....	<u>\$826,250 00</u>

STOCKS AND BONDS OWNED BY THE COMPANY.

	Total par value.	Total market value.	
Bonds of the township of New Holstein, Wis.....	\$30,000 00		
Bonds of the township of Schleswig.....	<u>10,000 00</u>		
		\$40,000 00	
Milwaukee court house refunding bonds.....	40,000 00	41,000 00	
Bonds of Cook county, Illinois.....	5,000 00	5,825 00	
Chicago city bonds.....	5,000 00	5,825 00	
Chicago city bonds.....	<u>10,000 00</u>	<u>12,050 00</u>	
Total par and market value.....	<u>\$100,000 00</u>	<u>\$104,700 00</u>	104,700 00

Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.

Cash in company's principal office.....	\$876 94	
Cash belonging to company deposited in the bank.....	14,617 95	
		15,494 89
Interest due and accrued on stocks not included in "market value".....		2,102 73
Gross premiums in course of collection not more than three months due.....		14,505 22
The gross amount of all the assets of the company		\$406,228 71
Amount of premiums unpaid on policies which have been issued more than three months.....	558 91	
Aggregate amount of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value		<u>406,228 71</u>

III.—LIABILITIES.

Gross losses in process of adjustment, or in suspense, including all reported and supposed losses.....		\$8,900 00
Gross premiums received and receivable upon all unexpired fire risks running one year or less from date of policy, including interest premiums on perpetual fire risks, \$70,737.94; unearned premiums (fifty per cent.).....	\$35,368 97	
Gross premiums received and receivable upon all unexpired fire risks running more than one year from date of policy, \$127,433.20; unearned premiums (<i>pro rata</i>).....	69,351 71	
Total unearned premiums.....		104,720 68
Commission and brokerage due agents.....		\$2,986 55
Total amount of all liabilities, except capital stock and net surplus.....		\$116,607 23
Joint stock capital actually paid up in cash.....		200,000 00
Surplus beyond capital and all other liabilities.....		89,621 48
Aggregate amount of all liabilities, including paid-up capital stock and net surplus		<u>\$406,228 71</u>

IV.—INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

Entire premiums collected during the year.....	\$122,754 38	
Deduct reinsurance, rebates, abatements and return premiums	8,264 50	
Net cash actually received for premiums.....		\$114,489 78
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages.....		14,112 14
Received from interest and dividends on stock and bonds, collateral loans, and from all other sources		5,234 46
Aggregate amount of income actually received during the year in cash..		<u>\$133,836 38</u>

V.—EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Net amount paid during the year for losses.....	\$41,207 58
Cash dividends actually paid stockholders.....	8,000 00
Paid for commission and brokerage.....	23,172 45
Paid for salaries, fees and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents and all other employes.....	6,464 00
All other payments and expenditures; office rent, stationery, postage, traveling expenses, etc.....	8,673 72
Paid for state, national and local taxes in this and other states.....	2,319 43
Aggregate amount of actual expenditures during the year, in cash.....	<u>\$89,837 18</u>

Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

In force on the 31st day of December of the preceding year.	\$11,375,938	\$144,645 73
Written or renewed during the year.....	9,923,440	129,931 81
Total	\$21,299,378	\$274,577 56
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated.....	6,068,839	74,644 60
In force at the end of the year.....	15,230,539	199,932 96
Deduct amount reinsured.....	96,974	1,761 82
Net amount in force.....	\$15,133,565	\$198,171 14

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total amount of premiums received from the organization of the company to date	\$630,360 32
Losses paid from organization to date.....	\$256,103 59
Total amount of cash dividends declared since the company commenced business	41,667 63
Losses incurred during the year.....	50,107 58
Total amount of the company's stock owned by the directors at par value....	99,200 00
Total amount loaned to officers and directors.....	42,500 00
Loaned to stockholders, not officers.....	13,700 00

HEKLA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Incorporated in 1871. Commenced business in 1871.)

J. A. JOHNSON, *President.*H. T. LERDALL, *Secretary.*

I.—CAPITAL.

Capital authorized.....	\$500,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....	300,000 00

II.—ASSETS.

Value of real estate owned by the company, as specified in Schedule A, hereunto annexed.....	\$8,050 00
Loans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded and being liens on the fee simple) upon which not more than one year's interest is due	323,500 00
Loans upon bond and mortgage (first liens) upon which more than one year's interest is due (of which \$80,050 is in process of foreclosure).....	13,650 00
Interest due on all said bond and mortgage loans, \$9,295; interest accrued thereon, \$1,230; total.....	10,525 00
Loans on notes with collaterals.....	1,300 00
Cash in the company's principal office.....	8,351 19
Cash belonging to the company deposited in bank.....	40,959 18
Gross premiums in course of collection not more than three months due.....	15,019 32
Bills receivable, not matured, taken for fire risks.....	5,717 65

Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.

Tax certificates.....	878 88
Bills receivable, matured, taken for fire risks	201 60
The gross amount or all the assets of the company.....	\$419,801 53
Amount which should be deducted from the above assets on account of bad and doubtful debts and securities.....	\$1,600 00
Aggregate amount of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value.....	<u>\$418,201 53</u>

III.—LIABILITIES.

Gross claims for adjusted losses due and to become due.....	\$491 67	
Gross losses in process of adjustment, or in suspense, including all reported and supposed losses.....	5,550 00	
Losses resisted, including interest, costs and other expenses thereon	500 00	
Total gross amount of claims for losses.....	\$6,541 67	
Net amount of unpaid losses.....		\$6,541 67
Gross premiums received and receivable upon all unexpired fire risks running one year or less from date of policy, including interest premiums on perpetual fire risks, \$48,250.30; unearned premiums (50 per cent.).....	24,125 15	
Gross premium received and receivable upon all unexpired fire risks \$122,275.20; unearned premiums (<i>pro rata</i>).....	59,189 67	
Total unearned premiums, as computed above.....		83,314 82
All other demands against the company, absolute and contingent, due and to become due, admitted and contested.....		729 64
Total amount of all liabilities, except capital stock and net surplus.....		\$90,586 18
Joint stock capital actually paid up in cash.....		300,000 00
Surplus beyond capital and all other liabilities.....		27,615 40
Aggregate amount of all liabilities, including paid-up capital stock and net surplus.....		<u>\$418,201 53</u>

IV.—INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

Entire premiums collected during the year.....	\$106,523 25	
Deduct reinsurance, rebates, abatement, and return premiums....	11,305 66	
Net cash actually received for premiums.....		\$95,217 59
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages and on notes for premiums....		28,855 62
Income received from all other sources, viz: rents.....		194 92
Aggregate amount of income actually received during the year in cash.....		<u>\$124,268 13</u>

V.—EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Net amount paid during the year for losses.....	\$69,503 60
Cash dividends actually paid stockholders (amount of stockholders' dividends declared during the year).....	25,225 35
Paid for commission on brokerage.....	20,616 17
Paid for salaries, fees and other charges of officers, clerks agents and all other employees.....	7,325 00

Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.

Paid for state, national and local taxes in this and other states.....	1,956 99
All other payments and expenditures, viz.: interest on borrowed money, stationery, printing and advertising, \$3,321.44; postage and exchange, \$1,248.47; traveling expenses, \$1,082.60; sundry expenses, \$4,204.55; total.....	9,857 06
Aggregate amount of actual expenditures during the year in cash.....	<u>\$134,484 417</u>

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force on the 31st day of December of the preceding year.....	\$8,836,280	\$112,863 29
Written or renewed during the year.....	8,148,096	113,556 99
Total.....	<u>\$16,984,376</u>	<u>\$226,420 28</u>
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated.....	5,871,651	76,751 68
In force at the end of the year.....	11,112,725	149,668 60
Deduct amount reinsured.....	163,830	3,248 10
Net amount in force.....	<u>\$10,948,895</u>	<u>\$146,420 40</u>

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total amount of premiums received from the organization of the company to date.....	\$550,507 66
Losses paid from organization to date.....	267,487 39
Total amount of cash dividends declared since the company commenced business.....	138,650 59
Losses incurred during the year.....	74,072 38
Total amount of the company's stock owned by the directors, at par value..	102,000 00
Loaned to stockholders, not officers.....	300 00
Amount deposited in different states and countries for security of all the company's policy holders.....	<u>85,000 00</u>

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
Whole amount of capital actually paid up in cash.....	<u>600,000 00</u>

Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.

II.—ASSETS.

Loans on bonds and mortgages.....		200,500 00
Interest due on said bond and mortgage loans.....		1,961 82
Value of lands mortgaged.....	\$266,000 00	
Value of buildings mortgaged (insured for \$186,400 as collateral) ..	300,590 00	
Total value of said mortgaged premises.....	<u>\$566,500 00</u>	

STOCK AND BONDS OWNED BY THE COMPANY.

	Total par value.	Total Market value.	
United States registered bonds, 4s.....	\$220,000 00	\$275,000 00	
United States registered bonds, 4½s.....	100 000 00	114,000 00	
United States registered bonds, currency 6s.....	100,000 00	133,980 00	
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Ry., 1st mort. bonds—			
Chicago division, 6s.....	102,000 00	124,480 00	
Prairie du Chien division, 8s.....	15,000 00	19,800 00	
Milwaukee county bonds, 8s.....	23,200 00	25,630 00	
Total par and market value.....	<u>\$560,200 00</u>	<u>\$692,890 00</u>	\$692,890 00
Cash in the company's principal office.....		\$5,829 11	
Cash belonging to company deposited in bank.....		241,820 06	
Total amount of cash items.....			252,954 24
Net premiums in course of collection.....			31,793 99
All other property belonging to the company, viz.: Rents due and accrued, due from other companies for reinsurance on losses already paid.....			\$6,150 00
Gross amount of all the assets of the company.....			<u>\$1,187,548 16</u>

III.—LIABILITIES.

Gross claims for adjusted and unpaid losses to become due.....	\$14,525 23	
Gross losses in process of adjustment. or in suspense, including all reported and supposed losses.....	26,350 00	
Losses resisted, including interest, costs and other expenses.....	5,650 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses.....		\$46,525 23
Gross premiums received and receivable upon all unexpired fire risks running one year or less from date of policy, including interest premiums on perpetual fire risks, \$283,292 63; unearned premiums (fifty per cent.).....	141,646 31	
Gross premiums received and receivable upon all unexpired fire risks running more than one year, \$260,788 08; unearned premiums (<i>pro rata</i>).....	155,054 38	
Gross premiums (including cash and bills), on all unexpired inland navigation risks, \$1,000; unearned premiums (100 per cent.) estimated.....	1,000 00	
Total unearned premiums as computed above.....		\$297,700 69
Commissions and brokerage due agents and other claims against company; due to insurance companies, \$5,708.65; attorneys fees, etc.. \$250.....		5,958 65
Total liabilities, except capital stock.....		\$350,184 57
Joint stock capital actually paid up in cash.....		600,000 00
Surplus beyond capital stock and other liabilities.....		237,363 59
Aggregate of liabilities, including capital stock and net surplus.....		<u>\$1,187,548 16</u>

Wisconsin Joint Stock Companies.

IV.—INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

	For fire risks.	For marine & inland risks.	
Premiums and bills in course of collection.....	\$31,793 99		
Premiums collected during the year.....	471,666 71	\$32,582 45	
Reinsurance, rebate, abatement and return premis.	46,924 58	5,643 33	
<u>Net cash actually received for premiums.</u>	<u>\$424,742 13</u>	<u>\$26,939 12</u>	\$451,681 25
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages.....			10,492 47
Received from dividends on stocks, bonds and other sources.....			36,248 47
Income from all other sources.....			2,092 78
<u>Aggregate amount of income received during the year in cash</u>			<u>500,514 97</u>

V.—EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

	On Fire risks.	On marine & inland risks.	
Gross amount actually paid for losses.....	\$213,209 98	\$49,765 14	
Deduct salvage and reinsurance	9,682 20	19,063 38	
<u>Net amount paid during the year for losses....</u>	<u>\$203,527 78</u>	<u>\$30,701 76</u>	\$234,229 54
Cash dividends paid			60,000 00
Paid for commission or brokerage.....			73,841 39
Salaries, fees and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents and others.....			38,999 98
Paid for state, national and local taxes.....			11,173 78
All other payments, viz.: interest on borrowed money, postage, etc.....			40,585 02
Amount of deposit premium returned on perpetual fire risks.....			164,592 00
<u>Aggregate amount of expenses during the year, in cash.....</u>			<u>\$458,821 66</u>

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire risks.	Premiums thereon.	Marine and inland risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force December 30, 1883.....	\$35,920,552	\$432,960 97	\$75,000	\$1,000 00
Written or renewed during the year..	46,566,225	475,848 68	6,262,673	32,582 45
<u>Total.....</u>	<u>82,486,777</u>	<u>908,809 65</u>	<u>6,337,673</u>	<u>33,582 45</u>
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated.....	37,923,553	361,801 23	6,212,673	32,582 45
<u>In force at end of year.....</u>	<u>44,563,224</u>	<u>547,008 42</u>	<u>125,000</u>	<u>1,000 00</u>
Deduct amount reinsured.....	235,957	2,927 71		
<u>Net amount in force.....</u>	<u>\$44,327,267</u>	<u>\$544,080 71</u>	<u>\$125,000</u>	<u>\$1,000 00</u>

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total premiums received from organization to date.....	\$5,222,670 22
Losses paid from organization to date.....	2,860,150 36
Total dividends declared since the company commenced business.....	507,000 00
Losses incurred during the year.....	242,593 59
Total amount of company's stock owned by directors, at par value.....	304,400 00
Dividends declared payable in stock, from organization.....	174,000 00

THE GERMAN AMERICAN HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

(Organized April 7th, A. D. 1875.)

JOHN B. SANBORN, *President*. T. L. SCHURMEIER, *Vice-President*

WALTER H. SANBORN, *Secretary*.

Principal office: Saint Paul, Minnesota.

I.—CAPITAL.

Amount of stock.....	\$25,000 00
Double liability of stock holders under state statute	25,000 00
	\$18,176 67
Amount of capital actually paid up in cash.....	\$18,176 67

BUSINESS OF COMPANY IN 1883.

Number of policies issued in 1883	2,115
Amount of premiums taken in notes.....	23,887 26
Amount of premiums taken in cash	2,006 48
Total amount of premiums	\$25,893 69
Total number of losses.....	312
Losses paid in cash.....	\$9,882 49
Losses paid in premium notes	3,453 24
Total amount of losses.....	\$13,335 73

II.—ASSETS.

Stock notes.....	\$6,823 33
Cash in bank subject to check.....	834 55
Premium notes unpaid (face value with interest).....	36,559 89
Loan to F. B. Clark and H. Green.	6,500 00
Eugene Smith.....	5,000 00
Louis Larson.....	300 00
Bonds city of Hastings.....	2,000 00
Loans	8,800 00
Interest accumulated on loans	1,244 00
Office furniture, supplies, etc.,.....	500 00
Total assets	\$68,591 77

III.—LIABILITIES.

Stock.....	\$25,000 00
Salaries.....	388 17
German Insurance Co., Freeport, Ills.....	49 00
Total liabilities.....	\$25,387 17
Surplus.....	\$43,204 60

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR 1888.

Cash on hand March 1, 1888	\$1,429 89	
Notes —		
1883	15,744 22	
1882	1,942 26	
1881	601 15	
1880	296 14	
1875-9	101 71	
Interest	2,071 48	
Loans	700 00	
Miscellaneous sources	594 45	
Total		<u>\$23,481 30</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries	\$2,000 00	
Clerk hire	1,515 10	
Commission and fees to agents	2,320 60	
Printing, advertising and binding	443 45	
Appointing, adjusting and travel	2,374 93	
Postage, expressage and telegrams	129 65	
Office expense	1,254 95	
Losses	10,382 49	
Dividends	1,040 00	
Miscellaneous	155 58	
Total		<u>\$22,616 75</u>
March 1st, 1884, balance on hand		<u>\$864 55</u>

BUSINESS DONE IN WISCONSIN IN 1888.

Amount of premiums taken in notes	\$10,083 02
Amount of premiums taken in cash	1,070 57
Total	<u>\$11,153 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, no incumbrance thereon.....		\$11,355 00
Leans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded and being first liens)		51,763 82
Interest due on all said bond and mortgage loans.....		574 20
Stocks and bonds owned by the company:	Total par value.	Total market value.
United States 4 per cent.....	\$1,500 00	\$1,815 00
Total par and market value.....		\$1,815 00
Loans on collateral secured.....		\$3,417 82
Cash in the company's principal office.....		\$3,470 84
Cash belonging to the company deposited in Merchants' Exchange		12,196 10
In Marshall & Ilseys bank.....		1,000 00
Total cash items.....		16,666 96
Gross premiums in course of collection not more than three mos. due		6,801 29
Bills received, <i>not matured</i> , taken for fire, marine and inland risks		431 83
Office furniture.....		800 00
Premium notes on policies in force		1,381 43
The gross amount of all the assets of the company.....		<u>\$107,470 24</u>

III.—LIABILITIES.

Gross claims for adjusted and unpaid losses due and to become due.....		\$3,000 00
Net amount of unpaid losses.....		\$3,000 00
Gross premiums received and receivable upon all unexpired <i>fire</i> risks running <i>one year or less</i> from date of policy, including interest premiums on <i>perpetual</i> fire risks, \$8,127.98; unearned premiums (<i>fifty</i> per cent.).....		4,063 99
Gross premiums received and receivable upon all unexpired <i>fire</i> risks, running <i>more than one year</i> from date of policy, \$51,812.17; unearned premiums (<i>pro rata</i>)		25,043 11
Total unearned premiums as computed above.....		<u>29,107 10</u>

Wisconsin Mutual Companies.

Total amount of liabilities, except capital stock, and net surplus.....	\$32,107 10
Premium notes	13,814 32
Surplus beyond capital and all other liabilities.....	61,548 82
Aggregate amount of all liabilities, including paid-up capital stock, and net surplus.....	<u>\$107,470 24</u>

IV.—INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

	From Fire Risks.	
Gross premiums on risks written and renewed during the year, as shown in risk and premium exhibit, item 2, page 4.	21,240 06	
Deduct reinsurance, rebate, abatement, and return premiums... ..	1,370 24	
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages.....		19,869 82
Received for interest and dividends on stock and bonds, collateral loans, and from all other sources interest and rent.....		3,604 27
Aggregate amount of income actually received during the year in cash...		<u>\$23,474 09</u>

V.—EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Gross amount paid for losses	\$7,381 73	
Net amount paid during the year for losses.....		7,381 73
Paid for commissions or brokerage.....		3,272 97
Paid for salaries and other charges		2,323 26
Paid for state, national and local taxes.....		614 43
General expenditures.....		1,905 88
Aggregate amount of actual expenditures during the year, in cash.....		<u>\$15,498 27</u>

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force on the 31st day of December of the preceding year	\$4,277,530	\$59,380 49
Written or renewed during the year	1,381,600	21,240 06
Total	5,659,130	80,620 55
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated.....	1,353,026	20,680 40
In force at the end of the year.....	<u>\$4,306,104</u>	<u>\$59,940 15</u>

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total amount of risks written from organization to date	\$36,219,322 00
Total amount of premiums received from the organization of the co. to date..	495,003 74
Losses paid from organization to date	<u>326,178 56</u>

Wisconsin Mutual Companies.

HERMAN FARMERS MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

(Incorporated in 1856. Commenced business in 1857.)

JOHN ZIRBEL, *President.*CHARLES RINGLE, *Secretary.*

I.—CAPITAL.

Capital authorized..... Mutual.

II.—ASSETS.

Loans on bonds and mortgage (first liens).....	\$24,800 00
Interest due and accrued on collateral loans.....	990 00
Value of lands mortgaged.....	\$87,200 00
Total value of mortgaged premises.....	<u>\$87,200 00</u>
Cash in company's principal office.....	\$5,134 01
Interest due and accrued on collateral loans.....	157 45
Gross premiums in course of collection.....	1,913 29
Premium notes.....	40,606 84
Money loaned on secured notes.....	4,677 00
Office safes and furniture.....	300 00
Amount of premiums unpaid.....	284 37
Aggregate amount of all assets of the company, stated at their actual value.....	<u>\$78,578 59</u>

III.—LIABILITIES.

Unearned premiums, 50 per cent.....	\$125 15
Unearned premiums, <i>pro rata</i>	10,732 88
Total unearned premiums.....	<u>\$10,858 03</u>
All other demands against the company, viz.: commissions and brokerage.....	382 65
Total liabilities, except capital stock and net surplus.....	11,240 68
Premium notes.....	40,606 84
Surplus beyond capital and all other liabilities.....	26,731 07
Aggregate amount of all liabilities.....	<u>\$78,578 59</u>

IV.—INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

Gross premiums and bills in course of collection.....	\$2,853 37
Net collected.....	2,853 37
Gross premiums on risks written.....	4,962 27
Total.....	7,815 63
Deduct premiums and bills.....	2,197 66
Entire premiums collected.....	5,617 98
Deduct reinsurance, rebates, abatement and return premiums.....	167 86
Net cash actually received for premiums.....	\$5,450 12
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages.....	1,478 00
Received for interest and dividends on stocks, bonds and loans.....	371 25
Aggregate amount of income actually received in cash.....	<u>\$7,299 37</u>

Wisconsin Mutual Companies.

V.—EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Gross amount paid for losses.....	\$4,459 00	
Net amount paid for losses.....		\$4,459 00
Paid for salaries and other charges.....		1,558 69
Paid for state and other taxes.....		119 88
All other payments and expenditures.....		153 73
Aggregate amount of actual expenditures, in cash.....		<u>\$6,291 30</u>

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums thereon.
In force December 31, 1883.....	\$22,296 72	\$20,381 94
Written during 1884.....	7,520 69	4,962 27
Totals.....	<u>\$29,817 41</u>	<u>\$25,347 21</u>
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated.....	4,442 86	3,962 03
Net amount in force ..	<u>25,374 55</u>	<u>21,385 18</u>

GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Total premiums received from organization of the company to date.....	\$74,632 66
Total losses paid from organization of the company to date.....	39,309 44
Total losses incurred during the year.....	4,459 00
Fire risks written.....	<u>75,206 90</u>

MILWAUKEE MECHANICS' MUTUAL INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(Incorporated 1852. Commenced business in 1852)

CHRISTIAN PRUESSER, *President.* ADOLPH J. CRAMER, *Secretary.*

(Special statement, March 1884.)

I.—CAPITAL.

Whole amount of capital actually paid up in cash.....	<u>\$200,000 00</u>
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II.—ASSETS.

Value of real estate owned by the company.....	\$41,000 00
Loans on bonds and mortgages upon which not more than one year's interest is due.....	428,654 16
Interest due on all said bond and mortgage loans.....	3,666 47
Value of lands mortgaged.....	\$516,600 00
Value of the buildings mortgaged.....	558,000 00
Total value of said mortgaged premises.....	<u>\$1,074,600 00</u>

Wisconsin Mutual Companies.

STOCKS AND BONDS OWNED ABSOLUTELY BY THE COMPANY.

	Total par value.	Total market value.	
U. S. 4½ per cent. registered government bonds.....	\$209,000 00	\$226,000 00	
Milwaukee county bonds.....	40,000 00	42,350 00	
Brown county (Wis.) bonds.....	44,500 00	45,000 00	
Dodge county (Wis.) bonds.....	14,000 00	14,000 00	
Door county (Wis.) bonds.....	6,000 00	6,400 00	
Oshkosh city (Wis.) bonds.....	30,000 00	35,400 00	
Stocks Cream City R. R. Co.....	4,025 00	4,025 00	
Stocks Milwaukee Industrial Exhibition Association..	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Total par and market value, carried out at market value.....	\$348,525 00	\$374,175 00	\$374,175 00

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES (EXCEPT MORTGAGES) LOANED BY THE COMPANY.

	Total par value.	Total market value.	Am't loaned thereon.	
Stocks Cream City R. R. Co.....	\$5,600 00	\$8,400 00	\$4,750 00	
Stocks Cream City R. R. Co.....	16,250 00	24,375 00	16,000 00	
Mortgage and note, city property, double value.....	4,000 00	8,000 00	4,000 00	
Mortgage and note, city property, double value.....	4,000 00	10,000 00	4,000 00	
Mortgage and note, city property, double value.....	2,575 00	5,000 00	2,300 00	
Northern R. R. Co. mortgage bonds....	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	
Ludington, Wells and Van Schaick Lumber Co., Chicago.....	187,250 00	374,500 00	100,000 00	
Total par value and amount loaned thereon.....	\$223,675 00	\$434,275 00	\$135,050 00	\$135,050 00
Cash in the company's principal office.....			\$1,826 44	
Cash belonging to company deposited in bank.....			105,659 66	
Interest due and accrued on stocks not included in "market value".....				107,486 10
Net premiums in course of collection not more than three months due.....				2,075 00
Bills receivable, not matured, taken for fire risks.....				32,586 33
				279 70
The gross amount of all the assets of the company.....				\$1,124,972 76
Aggregate amount of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value.....				1,124,972 76

III.—LIABILITIES.

Gross claims for adjusted and unpaid losses to become due.....	\$24,046 00	
Gross losses in process of adjustment, or in suspense, including all reported and supposed losses.....	6,470 00	
Losses resisted, including interest, costs and other expenses thereon.....	1,200 00	
Total gross amount of claims for unpaid losses.....	\$31,716 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses.....		\$31,716 00

Wisconsin Mutual Companies.

Reinsurance of 50 per cent. of premium, of fire risks under one year,	\$141,468 00
Reinsurance, pro rata, on fire risks running more than one year....	151,174 31
Total amount of unearned premiums.....	292,642 31
Total amount of all liabilities, except capital stock and net surplus.....	\$324,353 31
Joint stock capital actually paid up in cash.....	200,000 00
Surplus beyond capital and all other liabilities.....	600,614 45
Aggregate amount of all liabilities, including paid-up capital stock and net surplus	<u>\$1,124,972 76</u>

MILLERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF WISCONSIN.

(Organized or incorporated July 25, 1882. Commenced business September 9, 1882.)

E. W. ARNDT, *President.* J. L. CLEMENT, *Vice President.*

JOHN SCHUETTE, *Secretary.*

Principal Office: Manitowoc. Attorney for service of process in Wisconsin: Charles E Estabrook.

	Amt. at Risk.	Premium Notes.
In force on the 31st day of December, 1882.....	\$265,100	\$50,747 50
Written during the year.....	229,400	43,390 00
Total	\$494,500	\$94,137 50
Policies cancelled	46,000	9,800 00
Net amount in force.	\$448,500	
Premium Notes on hand		\$84,337 50
Cash on hand		1,676 28
Total		<u>\$86,013 78</u>

INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

Gross premiums received.....	\$4,409 37	.....
Assessments received	6,655 19	.....
Aggregate amt. of Income actually received during the year .....	.....	<u>\$11,064 56</u>

EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Gross amount actually paid for losses	\$10,624 45	.....
Paid for salaries to agents.....	1,185 48	.....
All other payments and expenditures.....	332 16	.....
Aggregate amount of actual expenditures during the year. ....	.....	<u>\$12,122 09</u>

LIABILITIES.

Gross claims for adjusted and unpaid losses due and become due.....	<u>\$5,720 64</u>
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Hail Companies.

HAIL COMPANIES.

PLYMOUTH MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY.

PLYMOUTH, WIS.

(Organized April 20, 1880. Commenced business May 1, 1880.)

EDWARD HENZE, *President.*ADAM WOLF, *Secretary.*

I.—CAPITAL.

Whole amount of capital actually paid up in cash.....	Mutual.
-------------------------------------------------------	---------

II.—ASSETS.

December 31, 1882.....	\$1,726 16
Received during the year ending December 31 1883.....	921 52
Interest	21 00
Total	<u>\$2,668 68</u>

III.—DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses paid.....	\$226 00
Stationery, postage, taxes and general expenses.....	694 42
Total	<u>\$920 42</u>
Receipts.....	\$2,668 68
Disbursements	920 42
Net assets December 31, 1883.....	\$1,748 26
Consisting of —	
Office furniture.....	120 00
Notes secured.....	375 00
Cash on hand.....	785 61
Due from agents	467 65
Total	<u>\$1,748 26</u>

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of policies issued during the year.....	215
Amount of risks.....	<u>\$75,250 00</u>

Hail Companies.

**MARATHON COUNTY MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE
COMPANY.**

President: AUG. WILDE. *Secretary:* HENRY WILDE.

General Manager: FR. RADANT.

Directors: AUG. WILDE, JOHN TREN, OTTMAN SAUTER, JOHN
LOY, and HENRY WILDE.

Number of policies issued.....	99
Receipts, (from policies)	<u>\$90 00</u>
Disbursements —	
Paid to agents.....	\$24 75
Paid to secretary	24 75
Costs for printing, policies and applications.....	19 00
For books	2 00
Other expenses.....	6 00
To general manager.....	3 03
To directors.....	8 00
To treasurer.....	4 00
For advertising	50
Total	<u>\$92 03</u>
On hand.....	6 97
Total.....	<u><u>\$99 00</u></u>

**GERMAN SCANDINAVIAN HAIL AND STORM IN-
SURANCE COMPANY.**

(Organized and commenced business March 8th, 1882.)

A. R. KIEFER, *President,* JOHN P. JACOBSON, *Secretary.*

I.—CAPITAL.

Capital Stock.....	\$25,000 00
Amount of Stock paid up	<u>12,250 00</u>

II.—ASSETS.

Cash in bank.....	\$1,860 78
Notes for premiums in course of collection.....	4,691 60
Stock notes.....	12,750 00
Bills receivable, notes from sundry persons.....	8,000 00
Furniture, fixtures, etc.....	431 95
Total assets.....	<u><u>\$27,734 33</u></u>

Hail Companies.

III.—LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....		<u>\$25,000</u>
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RECEIPTS, 1888.

For premiums	\$15,542 06	
Interest.....	152 92	
		<u>\$15,694 98</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Net amount paid for losses.....	\$8,018 04	
Expense filing statement in Wisconsin.....	190 86	
Office rent.....	180 00	
Sundries	167 42	
Postage and expenses	261 63	
Printing and advertising.....	888 65	
Traveling expenses.....	721 67	
Commissions paid to agents.....	2,569 66	
Paid for collection and exchange.....	138 45	
Salaries to officers and employes.....	2,527 39	
Discounts.....	211 68	
		<u>\$15,824 92</u>

BUSINESS DONE IN WISCONSIN, 1888.

Premiums received.....	\$4,139 74
Losses incurred.....	2,062 28
Losses paid.....	<u>2,062 28</u>

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES TRANSACTING BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN.

TABLE NO. I.— OFFICERS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location.	OFFICERS.		Name of attorney to accept service of process in Wisconsin.
		President.	Secretary.	
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>				
Northwestern Mutual.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	H. L. Palmer.....	J. W. Skinner.....	
<i>Companies of Other States.</i>				
Aetna.....	Hartford, Conn.....	M. G. Buckley.....	J. D. English.....	F. T. Day, Milwaukee.
Connecticut Mutual.....	Hartford, Conn.....	Jacob L. Greene.....	John M. Taylor.....	Thos. J. Pereles, Milwaukee.
Continental.....	Hartford, Conn.....	James S. Parsons.....	Robt. E. Beecher.....	Philip L. Spooner, Jr., Madison.
Equitable Life Assurance Society.....	New York.....	Henry B. Hide.....	William Alexander.....	George T. Brewster, App'eton.
Germania.....	New York.....	Hugo Wesendoneck..	Cornelius Doremus..	Louis Auer, Milwaukee.
Home.....	New York.....	Geo. C. Ripley.....	Joseph P. Halbrook..	Edw. H. Hollister, Kenosha.
Manhattan.....	New York.....	Henry Stokes.....	Henry Y. Wemple..	Phil. L. Spooner, Jr., Madison.
Massachusetts Mutual.....	Boston, Mass.....	E. W. Bond.....	John A. Hall.....	A. B. Geilfuss, Milwaukee.
Mutual Life.....	New York.....	F. S. Winston.....	Isaac P. Lloyd.....	W. H. Rogers, Madison.
Mutual Benefit.....	Newark, N. J.....	Amzi Dodd.....	Edward L. Dobbins..	Henry Nichols, Milwaukee.
Metropolitan.....	New York.....	Joseph T. Knapp.....	John R. Hegenmar..	James Ramsdale, Milwaukee.
New England Mutual.....	Boston, Mass.....	Benj. F. Stevens.....	Joseph M. Gibbons..	E. O. Ladd, Milwaukee.
New York.....	New York.....	Morris Franklin.....	Wm. H. Beers.....	Walker Buckner, Milwaukee.
Penn Mutual.....	Philadelphia, Penn.....	Samuel C. Huly.....	Henry C. Brown.....	A. G. Peabody, Milwaukee.
Phoenix Mutual.....	Hartford, Conn.....	Aaron C. Goodman..	John M. Holcombe..	W. E. Thompson, Milwaukee.
Provident Saving.....	New York.....	Sheppard Homans..	Wm. E. Stevens.....	D. Mason, Milwaukee.
State Mutual Life.....	Boston, Mass.....	A. G. Bullock.....	Henry M. Witter.....	J. H. Robinson, Milwaukee.
Travelers.....	Hartford, Conn.....	James G. Batterson..	Rodney Dennis.....	M. N. MacLaren, Milwaukee.
Union Mutual.....	Augusta, Me.....	John E. De Witt.....	Henry D. Smith.....	David Atwood, Madison.
United States.....	New York.....	T. H. Brosnan.....	C. P. Fralsigh.....	L. P. Roeder, Milwaukee.
Washington.....	New York.....	W. A. Breerer, Jr....	Cyrus Munn.....	G. B. Seaman, 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.
Wisconsin Company.											
Northwestern Mutual, Mil.	\$1,274,352	\$15,708,301		\$1,338,066	\$1,196,989	\$913,765	\$277,442	\$326,469		\$21,058,384	
Companies of other States.											
Etna, Hartford, Conn.....	447,200	13,959,006	782,187	2,115,692	9,424,998	1,743,783	383,929	161,139		29,017,934	
Connecticut Mutual, Hart.	12,101,213	24,049,620	465,284	2,849,266	11,041,898	964,748	1,046,287	50,198		52,568,614	
Continental, Hartford, Con	331,335	286,658	145,276	502,297	612,486	41,430	295,095	30,000		2,247,277	
Equitable Life Ass. Society New York.....	9,447,332	13,072,941	8,199,000		16,107,568	3,979,998	451,350	1,105,065		52,363,254	
Germania, New York.....	1,195,608	5,871,844	171,171		2,716,201	164,953	64,341	218,237		10,402,355	
Home, New York.....	243,252	944,600	1,623,100	713,387	1,689,499	83,730	27,330	78,645		5,403,543	
Manhattan, New York.....	962,895	2,781,162	3,656,906	1,286,745	1,392,809	561,747	96,994	131,926		10,871,184	
Massachusetts Mutual, Springfield.....	1,594,889	2,123,041	476,155	558,364	2,337,911	142,976	182,701	168,275		7,585,312	
Mutual Life, New York....	8,633,972	46,303,472	15,037,910		25,279,040	3,403,250	1,310,588	944,013		100,912,245	
Mutual Benefit, Newark, New Jersey.....	200,000	7,727,398	12,491,372	4,023,424	9,213,560	876,964	583,838	234,826	2,230,043	37,581,430	
Metropolitan, New York....	397,499	736,250	120,000	174,212	571,089	45,777	12,665	129,130		2,186,622	
New England Mutual, Bos.	1,279,165	2,222,148	1,955,157	957,169	9,297,237	646,912	194,821	106,088	243,246	16,901,943	
New York, New York.....	4,508,779	20,681,471	1,393,500	461,445	25,455,742	1,393,615	362,272	945,491		55,202,315	
Penn Mutual, Phila.....	861,000	1,986,995	642,941	614,904	4,512,752	149,443	46,570	142,323	46,384		
Phoenix Mutual, Hartford.	1,344,282	6,095,828	2,000	1,536,633	1,354,863	117,051	126,403	38,696		10,615,756	
Provident Saving, N. Y.....		20,000	175	462	117,000	10,850	615	10,078		159,180	2,125
State Mutual, Worcester....	37,500	189,915	21,992	42,486	2,929,762	40,224	40,000			3,301,789	
Travelers Mutual, Hartfo'd	1,132,275	2,804,631	322,060		3,011,719	339,044	69,698	133,467	23,026	7,885,916	449,943
Union Mutual Augusta, M.	1,844,023	1,472,349	144,942	764,071	1,705,186	63,945	161,204	111,077	4,554	6,271,354	41,667
United States, New York....	89,199	2,685,658	773,700	141,309	1,281,269	103,118	59,145	105,509		5,237,907	
Washington, New York....	466,898	5,185,115	78,738		866,249	142,046	49,507	190,054		6,978,607	
Totals	\$48,395,368	\$176,908,403	\$48,503,476	\$18,129,932	\$132,115,827	\$15,978,369	\$5,843,795	\$5,360,716	\$2,547,253	\$444,779,921	\$493,921

(1) 426,921 should properly be deducted from real estate.

TABLE NO. III.—LIABILITIES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Losses and policy claims.	Net premiums 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, Milwaukee.	\$209,398	1\$17,660,939	\$4,000	\$78,739	\$17,953,075	\$3,132,309	Mutual.	\$3,132,309
<i>Companies of other States.</i>								
Etna, Hartford, Conn.	372,497	22,318,787	55,685	3,029	22,749,995	6,267,936	\$1,000,000	5,267,936
Connecticut Mutual, Hartford ...	308,674	1 47,766,413	93,456	338,301	48,506,844	4,061,670	Mutual.	4,061,670
Continental, Hartford, Conn.	68,430	1,970,815	.....	.....	2,039,245	208,032	300,000	2 91,968
Equitable Life Assur. Soc'y, N. Y.	197,219	40,556,986	96,384	60,235	40,920,824	11,833,491	100,000	11,733,491
Germania, New York	139,769	8,841,195	39,456	31,127	9,051,547	1,350,808	200,000	1,150,808
Home, New York	37,845	3,803,021	16,267	675	3,857,808	1,545,535	125,000	1,420,535
Massachusetts Mut'l, Springfield.	103,803	6,145,758	21,078	6,440	6,277,079	1,308,233	Mutual.	1,308,233
Manhattan, New York	179,826	8,221,427	56,068	30,000	8,488,321	2,382,863	100,000	2,282,863
Metropolitan, New York	27,000	1,521,452	.....	8,014	1,556,965	629,657	500,000	129,657
Mutual Life, New York	1,056,499	87,492,488	.....	41,335	88,590,022	12,322,223	Mutual.	12,322,223
Mutual Benefit, Newark, N. J. ...	277,862	31,734,417	187,057	7,444	32,206,780	5,374,650	Mutual.	5,374,650
New England Mutual, Boston	195,344	13,163,135	86,531	.....	13,445,009	3,456,934	Mutual.	3,456,934
New York, New York	640,535	44,240,189	.....	28,610	44,909,343	10,292,972	.....	10,292,972
Penn Mutual, Philadelphia	130,524	6,956,100	24,904	125,162	7,236,690	1,766,837	Mutual.	1,766,837
Phoenix Mutual, Hartford, Conn. ...	176,493	8,821,501	.....	235,330	9,233,324	1,382,432	Mutual.	1,384,432
Provident Saving, New York	10,000	44,560	142	.....	54,702	102,348	100,000	2,348
State Mutual, Worcester	26,000	2,617,638	.....	.....	2,643,638	422,959	Mutual.	422,929
Travelers, Hartford, Conn.	344,726	4,101,316	.....	10,000	4,456,042	2,979,935	600,000	2,379,935
Union Mutual, Augusta, Me.	73,794	5,420,618	10,748	8,616	5,513,776	715,908	Mutual.	715,908
United States, New York	46,660	4,388,696	9,254	13,874	4,458,484	779,423	440,000	339,423
Washington, New York	71,739	6,032,396	.....	6,257	6,110,392	867,215	125,000	742,215
Totals	\$4,694,636	\$373,829,555	\$702,030	\$1,033,188	\$380,259,908	\$74,184,370	\$3,590,000	\$69,778,306

¹ 4 per cent. valuation.² Deficiency.

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.....	\$3,009,211		\$1,198,328	\$1,673	\$4,209,212	\$1,251,025	
<i>Companies of Other States.</i>							
Aetna, Hartford, Conn.....	2,720,350		1,557,959	202,413	4,479,722	1,058,918	
Connecticut Mutual, Hartford, Conn.....	4,829,098		2,793,912	247,212	7,870,222	1,043,209	
Continental, Hartford, Conn.....	207,859		75,098	11,773	294,730		91,464
Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York..	10,727,547		2,609,197	133,827	13,470,571	4,902,668	
Germania, New York.....	1,491,566		443,247	65,455	2,000,268	441,634	
Home, New York.....	546,475		260,506		806,981	154,157	
Massachusetts Mutual, Springfield.....	941,107	\$104,528	428,255		1,369,442	244,115	
Manhattan, New York.....	1,008,421	58,346	594,583	33,045	1,636,049	160,871	
Metropolitan, New York.....	1,975,702	16,260	106,917		2,082,619		184,631
Mutual Life, New York.....	13,451,928		5,942,964		18,500,892	2,189,122	
Mutual Benefit, Newark, N. J.....	4,159,770		1,833,500	239,129	6,232,399	1,576,889	
New England Mutual, Boston.....	1,961,319		995,882		2,957,201	518,368	
New York, New York.....	10,530,940		2,567,460	19,132	13,207,532	4,276,156	
Penn Mutual, Philadelphia.....	800		436,764	26,863	1,969,367	524,648	
Phoenix Mutual, Hartford, Conn.....	719,473		641,249		1,360,722		14,093
Provident Saving, New York.....	79,339		30,955		110,294	17,966	
State Mutual, Worcester.....	467,136		143,751		610,887	197,723	
Travelers, Hartford, Conn.....	2,724,616		358,825	84,017	3,107,458	854,475	
Union Mutual, Augusta, Maine.....	710,519		265,543	35,957	1,012,019		64,967
United States, New York.....	652,324		370,869	725	923,918	1,371,616	
Washington, New York.....	1,347,955		336,785	110,213	1,794,953	492,689	
Totals.....	\$65,774,535	\$179,134	\$23,982,549	\$1,211,374	\$90,067,458	\$20,008,349	\$355,165

Income.

No. 6.]

COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

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TABLE NO. V.—EXPENDITURES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Losses and claims.	Lapsed, surrendered and purchased policies.	Dividends to policy-holders.	Dividends to stock-holders.	Commissions	Salaries, medical fees and other charges of employees.	All other expenditures	Total expenditures.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>								
Northwestern Mut'l, Milwaukee.	\$1,293,347	\$257,652	\$675,829	.....	\$347,691	\$176,080	\$207,588	\$2,958,187
<i>Companies of Other States</i>								
Etna, Hartford, Conn.....	1,954,421	305,176	522,229	\$87,500	272,734	93,288	185,456	3,420,808
Connecticut Mutual, Hartford..	3,812,977	779,177	1,189,696	.....	285,439	130,594	629,130	6,827,013
Continental, Hartford.....	187,124	74,953	14,367	.....	10,679	62,140	36,931	386,194
Equitable Life As. Society, N. Y.	3,659,452	999,808	1,801,808	7,000	661,158	425,952	1,012,725	8,567,903
Germania, New York.....	839,652	127,874	206,251	24,000	168,924	132,986	58,946	1,558,634
Home, New York.....	301,254	56,891	112,069	15,000	67,665	68,721	24,224	652,824
Massachusetts Mut'l, Springfield.	533,532	82,857	199,256	.....	71,928	137,558	100,196	1,125,327
Manhattan, New York.....	823,012	137,866	196,122	40,000	100,861	77,563	99,754	1,475,178
Metropolitan, New York.....	648,858	283,945	142,455	21,000	342,836	394,343	433,813	2,267,250
Mutual Life, New York.....	7,989,718	2,831,150	3,133,491	.....	886,126	504,006	862,297	16,311,770
Mutual Benefit, Newark.....	2,417,722	563,961	981,084	.....	372,482	137,394	181,867	4,655,510
New England Mutual, Boston.....	1,334,540	188,436	533,586	.....	145,643	93,785	142,843	2,438,833
New York, New York.....	3,416,536	869,840	2,413,013	.....	1,126,449	397,031	708,507	8,931,376
Penn Mutual, Philadelphia.....	670,092	117,493	310,143	.....	112,771	108,972	125,248	1,444,719
Phoenix Mutual, Hartford.....	733,448	240,999	148,261	24,000	39,804	95,754	92,549	1,374,815
Provident Saving, New York....	25,712	9,986	2,441	.....	19,445	19,387	15,357	92,328
State Mutual, Worcester.....	190,509	14,040	87,353	.....	66,067	28,520	26,675	413,164
Travelers, Hartford.....	1,125,225	28,920	.....	96,000	584,164	274,360	204,314	2,312,923
Union Mutual Augusta.....	617,649	117,001	75,678	.....	149,653	49,963	67,052	1,076,996
United States, New York.....	312,007	163,915	.....	30,775	93,839	122,511	97,155	820,202
Washington, New York.....	470,276	273,862	228,915	8,636	92,036	103,667	124,872	1,302,264
Total	\$33,357,063	\$8,525,802	\$12,979,048	\$353,911	\$6,018,394	\$3,631,575	\$5,537,481	\$70,414,274

Expenditures.

Assets and Liabilities.

TABLE NO. VI.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, ON THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1883, AND INCOME AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1883.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Assets.	Liabilities except capital.	Income.	Expenditures.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>				
Northwestern Mutual, Milwaukee.	\$21,085,384	\$17,953,075	\$4,209,212	\$2,958,187
<i>Companies of Other States.</i>				
Aetna, Hartford, Conn.....	29,017,934	22,749,998	4,479,722	3,420,804
Charter Oak, Hartford, Conn.....	52,568,516	48,506,844	7,870,222	6,827,013
Conn. Mutual, Hartford, Conn....	2,247,277	2,039,245	294,730	386,194
Continental, Hartford, Conn.....	52,363,254	40,920,824	13,470,571	8,567,903
Equitable Life Ass. Society, N. Y.	10,402,355	9,051,547	2,000,268	1,558,634
Germania, New York.....	5,403,343	3,857,808	806,981	652,824
Home, New York.....	7,585,312	6,277,079	1,369,442	1,125,327
Mass. Mutual, Springfield.....	10,871,184	8,488,321	1,636,049	1,475,178
Manhattan, New York.....	2,186,622	1,556,965	2,082,619	2,267,250
Metropolitan, New York.....	100,912,245	88,590,022	18,500,892	16,311,770
Mutual Life, New York.....	37,581,436	32,206,780	6,232,399	4,655,510
Mutual Benefit, Newark, N. J.....	16,901,943	13,445,009	2,957,201	2,438,833
New England Mutual, Boston.....	55,202,315	44,909,343	13,207,532	8,931,376
New York, New York.....	9,003,527	7,236,690	1,969,367	1,444,719
Penn Mutual, Philadelphia.....	10,615,756	9,233,324	1,369,722	1,374,815
Phoenix Mutual, Hartford, Conn..	157,050	54,702	110,294	92,328
Provident Saving, New York.....	3,301,789	2,643,638	610,887	413,164
State Mutual, Worcester.....	7,435,977	4,456,042	3,107,458	2,312,983
Travelers', Hartford, Conn.....	6,229,684	5,513,776	1,012,019	1,076,996
Union Mutual, Augusta, Maine....	5,237,907	4,458,484	923,918	820,202
United States, New York.....	6,978,607	6,110,392	1,794,953	1,302,264
Washington, New York.....				
Totals.....	\$453,289,410	\$380,259,908	\$90,077,458	\$70,414,274

Ratio of Net Assets.

TABLE NO. VII.—RATIO OF NET ASSETS TO COMPUTED PREMIUM RESERVE OF 4½ PER CENT. DECEMBER 31, 1883.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Computed premium reserve.	Net Assets.	Net assets less capital.	PERCENTAGE TO COMPUTED PREM. RESERVE OF.	
				Net as-sets.	Assets less cap
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>					
Northwestern Mutual, Milwaukee	\$17,953,075	\$20,793,247	\$20,793,247	115.81	115.81
<i>Companies of Other States.</i>					
Ætna, Hartford, Conn.	22,318,787	28,586,723	27,586,723	128.08	113.43
Connecticut Mutual, Hartford....	47,666,413	51,828,084	51,828,084	108.50	108.50
Continental, Hartford, Conn.	1,970,815	3,178,847	1,878,847	110.55	85.33
Equitable Life Assur. Soc'y, N. Y.	40,566,986	52,309,416	52,209,416	128.95	128.69
Germania, New York.	8,841,195	10,192,004	9,992,004	115.27	113.01
Home, New York.	3,803,021	5,348,556	5,223,556	140.63	137.35
Massachusetts Mut'l, Springfield..	6,145,758	7,453,992	7,453,992	121.28	121.28
Manhattan, New York.	8,221,437	10,604,290	10,504,290	128.98	127.76
Metropolitan, New York.	1,521,452	2,151,109	1,651,109	141.38	108.52
Mutual Life, New York.	87,492,188	99,914,511	99,914,511	114.19	114.19
Mutual Benefit, New York.	31,734,417	37,009,067	37,009,067	116.62	116.62
New England Mutual, Boston.	13,163,135	16,620,059	16,620,059	126.26	126.26
New York, New York.	44,240,198	54,533,170	54,533,170	123.26	123.26
Penn Mutual, Philadelphia.	6,956,100	8,722,937	8,722,937	125.39	125.39
Phoenix Mutual, Hartford, Conn.	8,821,501	10,203,933	10,103,933	115.67	114.53
Provident Saving, New York.	44,560	147,908	47,908	331.92	107.51
State Mutual, Worcester.	2,617,638	3,275,789	3,275,789	125.14	125.14
Travelers, Hartford, Conn.	4,101,316	7,681,251	6,481,251	172.65	158.02
Union Mutual, Augusta, Me.	5,420,531	6,136,526	6,136,526	113.21	113.21
United States, New York.	4,388,696	5,168,119	4,728,119	115.13	105.22
Washington, New York.	6,032,396	6,900,611	6,775,611	107.27	105.33
Totals.	\$347,121,605	\$447,160,149	\$443,470,149	.....	.....

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 & loans.	PERCENTAGE.	
			1883.	1882.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>				
Northwestern Mutual, Milwaukee.....	\$20,793,247	\$1,381,066	6.61	7.61
<i>Companies of Other States.</i>				
Ætna, Hartford, Conn.....	28,586,723	2,104,296	7.36	8.27
Connecticut, Mutual, Hartford.....	51,828,084	2,849,266	5.49	6.09
Continental, Hartford, Conn.....	2,178,847	502,297	23.05	24.92
Equitable Life Ass. Society, N. Y.....	52,309,416	.....	.....	.....
Germania, New York.....	10,192,004	.....	.....	.....
Home, New York.....	5,348,556	713,387	13.35	14.38
Mass. Mutual, Springfield.....	7,453,992	562,550	7.54	8.06
Manhattan, New York.....	10,604,290	1,286,745	12.13	13.14
Metropolitan, New York.....	2,151,109	174,212	8.09	9.26
Mutual Life, New York.....	99,914,511	.....	.....	.....
Mutual Benefit, Newark, N. J.....	37,019,067	4,023,424	10.87	10.85
New England Mutual, Boston.....	16,620,050	1,200,414	7.22	7.90
New York, New York.....	54,533,170	401,445	8.16	9.87
Penn Mutual, Philadelphia.....	8,722,937	614,904	7.04	7.53
Phoenix Mutual, Hartford, Conn.....	10,203,933	1,536,633	15.05	16.58
Provident Saving, New York.....	147,908	462	3.12	2.64
State Mutual, Worcester.....	3,275,789	42,486	12.96	.....
Travelers', Hartford, Conn.....	7,091,251	.....	.....	.....
Union Mutual, Augusta, Maine.....	6,136,526	764,071	12.45	13.61
United States, New York.....	5,168,119	141,309	2.73	1.70
Washington, New York.....	6,900,611	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$447,166,149	\$18,365,967	.....	.....

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 rece'ts.	Defer'd and uncollect'd premiums.	PERCENTAGE TO.	
				Net assets.	Total pre.rc's.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>					
Northwestern Mutual, Milwaukee..	\$20,793,247	\$3,009,211	\$336,466	1.57	10.84
<i>Companies of Other States.</i>					
Etna, Hartford, Conn.....	28,586,723	2,719,350	161,133	.56	5.92
Connecticut Mutual, Hartford.....	51,828,084	4,829,098	50,196	.09	1.03
Continental, Hartford, Conn.....	2,178,847	207,859	30,000	1.37	14.43
Equitable Life Ass'ce Soc., N. Y.....	52,309,416	10,727,547	1,105,062	2.11	10.30
Germania, New York.....	10,192,004	1,491,566	218,234	2.14	14.63
Home, New York.....	5,348,556	546,475	78,641	1.47	14.39
Massachusetts Mutual, Springfield.	7,453,992	941,187	168,271	2.26	17.87
Manhattan, New York.....	10,604,290	1,008,421	131,921	1.24	12.09
Metropolitan, New York.....	2,151,100	1,975,702	129,127	6.06	6.53
Mutual Life, New York.....	99,914,511	13,457,928	944,012	.94	7.01
Mutual Benefit, Newark, N. J.....	37,009,067	4,159,770	234,825	.63	5.64
New England Mutual, Boston.....	16,620,059	1,961,319	106,085	.64	5.41
New York, New York.....	54,533,170	10,530,940	945,486	1.73	8.97
Penn Mutual, Philadelphia.....	8,722,937	1,505,800	142,323	1.63	9.45
Phoenix Mutual, Hartford, Conn....	10,203,933	719,473	38,693	.38	5.36
Provident Saving, New York.....	147,908	79,339	10,072	6.80	12.69
State Mutual, Worcester.....	3,275,789	467,136	.....	.....	.....
Travelers, Hartford, Conn.....	7,081,251	2,724,616	133,407	1.88	4.89
Union Mutual, Augusta, Maine.....	6,136,526	710,519	111,077	1.81	15.63
United States, New York.....	5,168,119	652,324	105,502	2.04	16.17
Washington, New York.....	6,900,611	1,347,955	190,049	3.75	14.09
Total.....	\$447,460,149	\$65,773,535	\$5,360,642	.....	.....

*Expenses, Excluding Dividends.*TABLE NO. X.—RATIO OF EXPENSES, EXCLUDING DIVIDENDS,
TO PREMIUM RECEIPTS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Gross premium receipts.	Expenses.	Percent- age.	Gross premium receipts.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>				
Northwestern Mutual, Milwaukee	\$3,009,211	\$731,359	24.30	\$2,620,147
<i>Companies of Other States.</i>				
Etna, Hartford, Conn.	2,719,350	551,478	20.27	2,519,437
Connecticut Mutual, Hartford, Conn.	4,829,098	1,045,163	21.64	4,998,029
Continental, Hartford, Conn.	207,859	109,750	52.80	184,205
Equitable Life Assurance Society, N. Y.	10,727,547	2,099,835	19.57	8,922,369
Germania, New York.	1,491,566	360,856	24.19	1,361,650
Home, New York.	546,475	160,610	29.39	498,884
Massachusetts Mutual, Springfield.	941,187	309,632	32.90	.....
Manhattan, New York.	1,008,421	278,178	27.58	1,013,921
Metropolitan, New York.	1,975,702	1,170,992	59.26	.....
Mutual Life, New York.	13,457,928	2,352,411	17.47	12,845,592
Mutual Benefit, Newark, N. J.	4,159,770	691,743	16.62	4,043,812
New England Mutual, Boston.	1,961,319	382,271	19.49	1,824,589
New York, New York.	10,530,940	2,231,487	21.19	8,730,870
Penn Mutual, Philadelphia.	1,505,800	346,991	23.04	1,315,378
Phoenix Mutual, Hartford, Conn.	719,473	228,107	31.70	751,301
Provident Saving, New York.	79,339	54,189	68.30	59,345
State Mutual, Worcester.	467,136	121,262	25.95	.....
Travelers, Hartford, Conn.	2,724,616	1,062,838	39.00	2,403,054
Union Mutual, Augusta, Maine.	710,519	266,668	37.53	732,340
United States, New York.	652,324	313,505	48.05	558,966
Washington, New York.	1,347,955	320,575	23.78	1,278,000
Totals.	\$65,973,535	\$15,190,450	.....	\$56,661,827

Expenses, Excluding Dividends.

TABLE NO. XI—RATIO OF EXPENSES, INCLUDING DIVIDENDS TO STOCKHOLDERS, TO TOTAL INCOME.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Total income.	Expenses.	Per-centage 1883.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>			
Northwestern National, Milwaukee.....	\$4,209,212	\$731,359	17.30
<i>Companies of Other States.</i>			
Etna, Hartford, Conn.....	4,479,722	551,478	12.31
Connecticut Mutual, Hartford.....	7,870,222	1,045,193	13.28
Continental, Hartford, Conn.....	294,730	109,750	37.20
Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York.....	13,470,571	2,099,835	15.58
Germania, New York.....	2,000,268	360,856	18.04
Home, New York.....	806,981	160,610	19.90
Massachusetts Mutual, Springfield.....	1,369,442	309,682	22.61
Manhattan, New York.....	1,636,040	278,178	17.00
Metropolitan, New York.....	2,082,619	1,170,992	56.22
Mutual Life, New York.....	18,500,892	2,352,411	12.71
Mutual Benefit, Newark, N. J.....	6,232,369	691,743	11.09
New England Mutual, Boston.....	2,957,201	382,371	12.92
New York, New York.....	13,207,532	2,231,987	16.89
Penn Mutual, Philadelphia.....	1,969,367	346,991	17.61
Phoenix Mutual, Hartford, Conn.....	1,360,722	228,107	16.76
Provident Saving, New York.....	110,294	54,189	49.13
State Mutual, Worcester.....	610,887	121,262	18.21
Travelers, Hartford, Conn.....	3,167,458	1,062,838	33.55
Union Mutual, Augusta, Maine.....	1,012,019	266,668	26.35
United States, New York.....	923,918	313,505	33.93
Washington, New York.....	1,794,953	320,575	17.85
Totals.....	\$90,067,458	\$15,190,451	.....

Losses and Claims Paid.

TABLE NO. XII.—RATIO OF LOSSES AND CLAIMS PAID TO MEAN AMOUNT AT RISK.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Com- menced busin's.	Mean amount at risk.	Losses and claims paid.	Per- centage
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>				
Northwestern Mutual, Milwaukee.....	1858	\$87, 719, 258	\$1, 293, 347	1.47
<i>Companies of Other States.</i>				
Ætna, Hartford, Conn.....	1850	83, 984, 597	1, 954, 321	2.32
Connecticut Mutual, Hartford, Conn.....	1846	156, 269, 580	3, 812, 977	2.44
Continental, Hartford, Conn.....	1864	8, 203, 071	187, 124	2.28
Equitable Life Assurance Society, N. Y.....	1859	253, 725, 004	3, 659, 452	1.44
Germania, New York.....	1860	38, 253, 394	839, 652	2.19
Home, New York.....	1860	16, 285, 530	303, 254	1.84
Massachusetts Mutual, Springfield.....	1851	31, 535, 398	533, 532	1.69
Manhattan, New York.....	1850	32, 856, 837	823, 012	2.50
Metropolitan, New York.....	1867	7, 727, 613	648, 858	8.37
Mutual Life, New York.....	1843	336, 250, 103	7, 989, 718	2.37
Mutual Benefit, Newark, N. J.....	1845	131, 458, 936	2, 417, 722	1.83
New England Mutual, Boston.....	1843	60, 496, 164	1, 334, 540	2.20
New York, New York.....	1845	182, 650, 095	3, 416, 536	1.87
Penn Mutual, Philadelphia.....	1847	39, 750, 268	270, 092	1.68
Phoenix Mutual, Hartford, Conn.....	1851	28, 176, 954	733, 448	2.60
Provident Saving, New York.....	1875	4, 801, 558	25, 712	.53
State Mutual Worcester.....	1845	13, 089, 229	190, 509	1.45
Travelers, Hartford, Conn.....	1866	23, 869, 918	1, 125, 225	4.71
Union Mutual, Augusta, Me.....	1849	24, 551, 221	617, 649	2.51
United States, New York.....	1850	18, 071, 492	312, 008	1.73
Washington, New York.....	1860	30, 684, 371	470, 276	1.53
Total.....		\$1, 610, 430, 531	\$33, 357, 064	.....

TABLE XIII.—RATIO OF VARIOUS ITEMS, COMPOSING 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 of income			
								Amount paid for losses and claims.	Am't paid for lapsed, surrendered and purchased policies.	Dividends to policyholders.	Expenses, including dividends to stockholders.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>											
Northwestern Mutual, Milwaukee.....	\$4,200,212	\$1,293,347	\$257,652	\$675,829	\$731,359	\$2,958,187	\$1,251,025	30.72	6.13	16.05	17.30
<i>Companies of Other States.</i>											
Etna, Hartford, Conn.....	4,479,722	1,954,421	305,176	522,229	632,978	3,420,804	1,058,918	43.62	6.81	11.60	14.26
Connecticut Mutual, Hartford Conn.....	7,870,222	3,812,977	779,177	1,189,696	1,045,163	6,827,013	1,043,209	48.44	9.90	15.11	13.29
Continental, Hartford, Conn.....	294,730	187,124	74,953	14,367	109,750	86,194	1,914,664	63.40	25.40	4.87	37.20
Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York	13,470,571	3,659,452	999,808	1,801,808	2,106,725	8,567,903	4,902,668	27.16	7.42	13.37	15.64
Germania, New York.....	2,000,268	839,652	127,874	206,252	384,856	1,558,634	441,634	41.97	6.39	10.31	19.24
Home, New York.....	806,981	301,254	56,891	112,069	182,610	632,824	154,157	37.33	7.04	13.88	22.60
Massachusetts Mutual, Springfield.....	1,369,432	533,532	82,857	199,256	309,688	1,125,327	244,095	38.95	6.05	14.55	22.61
Manhattan, New York.....	1,636,049	823,012	137,866	196,122	318,178	1,475,178	160,871	50.30	8.42	11.98	19.44
Metropolitan, New York.....	2,082,619	648,858	283,945	142,455	1,191,992	2,267,250	1,184,631	31.15	13.63	6.84	37.20
Mutual Life, New York.....	18,500,892	7,989,818	2,831,150	3,138,491	2,352,411	16,311,770	2,189,122	43.18	15.30	16.96	12.71
Mutual Benefit, Newark, N. J.....	6,232,399	2,417,722	563,961	981,084	692,743	4,655,510	1,576,889	38.79	9.04	15.74	11.11
New England Mutual, Boston.....	2,957,201	1,334,540	188,436	533,586	382,271	2,438,833	618,368	45.12	6.37	18.04	12.90
New York, New York.....	13,207,532	3,416,536	869,840	2,413,013	2,231,937	8,981,376	4,276,156	25.86	6.58	19.18	16.89
Penn Mutual, Philadelphia.....	1,969,367	670,092	117,493	310,143	346,991	1,444,719	524,648	34.02	5.96	15.75	17.62
Phoenix Mutual, Hartford.....	1,360,722	733,448	240,999	148,261	252,107	1,374,815	1,14,093	53.90	17.71	10.89	18.52
Provident Saving, New York.....	110,294	25,712	9,986	2,441	54,189	92,338	17,966	23.31	9.05	22.13	49.10
State Mutual, Worcester.....	610,887	190,509	14,040	87,353	121,262	413,164	197,723	31.10	22.95	14.29	19.80
Travelers, Hartford, Conn.....	3,167,458	1,125,225	28,920	2,441	1,158,838	2,312,983	854,475	35.50	9.13	14.77	36.58
Union Mutual, Augusta, Maine.....	1,012,019	617,649	117,001	75,678	267,668	1,076,996	1,64,977	61.00	11.56	14.77	26.44
United States, New York.....	923,918	312,007	163,915	.....	344,280	820,202	103,716	33.76	17.74	.....	37.20
Washington, New York.....	1,794,953	470,276	273,882	228,915	379,211	1,302,264	492,689	26.18	15.25	12.75	18.34
Totals.....	\$90,067,458	\$33,357,073	\$8,525,802	\$12,979,048	\$15,553,361	\$70,414,274	\$20,363,494	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹Deficiency.

Ratio of Various Items.

TABLE NO. XIV.—EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	POLICES IN FORCE DECEMBER 31, 1882.		POLICES ISSUED DURING THE Y'R.		POLICES TERM- INATED AND DE- CREASED.		RE-IN- SURED.		POLICIES IN FORCE DECEMBER 31, 1883.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	N	Am't.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>														
Northwestern Mutual, Mil.	40,871	\$83,355,424	6,919	\$18,135,582	3,989	\$11,408,913			43,801	\$92,083,093	2,940	\$8,727,699		
<i>Companies of other States.</i>														
Etna, Hartford, Conn.	59,129	82,928,860	5,521	10,115,585	4,396	8,003,110			60,354	85,040,335	1,225	2,111,475		
Conn. Mutual, Hartford...	63,662	157,105,751	3,595	8,579,008	3,662	10,251,350			63,595	155,433,409			67	1,672,342
Continental, Hartford, Ct.	7,986	7,795,938	1,536	2,188,884	1,124	1,374,618			8,398	8,610,205	412	814,267		
Equitable Life Ass. So, N. Y.	65,680	232,829,620	18,566	81,129,756	9,050	38,798,788			75,196	275,160,588	9,516	42,330,669		
Germania, New York	21,126	36,889,204	2,231	4,527,933	1,604	3,272,040			35,503	39,617,585	14,377	2,728,351		
Home, New York	8,273	15,696,474	1,618	3,065,544	999	1,887,312			8,893	16,873,636	620	1,178,232		
Mass. Mutual, Springfield.	13,484	30,510,247	2,277	5,929,950	1,449	3,580,033			14,313	32,560,429	929	2,050,182		
Manhattan, New York	11,490	32,690,470	1,276	3,551,987	1,100	3,219,252			11,669	33,023,205	176	332,735		
Metropolitan, New York ...	5,843	8,566,445	239	256,805	1,076	1,934,468			110,990	343,946,032	4,776	13,391,858		
Mutual Life, New York	106,214	329,554,174	11,551	37,810,597	6,755	24,418,739			25,006	6,888,782			337	1,677,663
Mutual Ben't, Newark, N. J	47,837	129,619,105	4,940	13,256,376	3,599	9,576,713			49,178	133,298,768	1,341	3,679,663		
N. England Mutual, Boston	19,854	59,297,737	2,637	7,235,550	1,692	4,848,696			20,829	61,694,591	975	2,396,854		
New York, New York	60,150	171,415,097	15,561	52,735,564	6,484	25,404,618			69,237	193,896,093	9,077	22,481,856		
Penn Mutual, Philadelphia	14,972	38,194,522	2,937	6,846,525	1,426	3,519,372			16,444	41,308,015	1,472	3,113,493		
Phoenix Mutual, Hartford.	19,602	28,704,038	1,103	1,540,351	1,616	2,455,963			19,089	27,689,871			513	1,014,167
Provident Saving, N. Y.	1,714	2,637,271	1,318	5,629,100	643	1,246,025	15	54,500	2,374	6,965,846	660	4,323,575		
State Mutual, Worcester...	5,165	12,016,345	855	7,295,200	309	754,771			5,711	14,162,113	546	2,135,768		
Travelers', Hartford, Conn	13,443	22,836,313	2,134	4,699,171	1,199	2,529,880	24	102,080	14,398	25,005,604	911	2,067,211		
Union Mutual, Augusta, Me	14,040	24,621,564	2,269	4,304,278	2,289	4,397,886	7	36,778	14,013	24,491,179			27	130,385
United States, New York...	9,709	17,167,105	1,931	5,441,054	1,645	3,414,580	38	217,700	9,937	18,975,879	248	1,808,774		
Washington, New York ...	13,395	29,374,019	2,644	6,389,470	1,614	3,768,766			14,425	31,994,723	1,030	2,620,704		
Totals	523,639	1,553,805,663	94,639	\$356,365,270	61,689	\$170,055,823	84	\$411,058	655,324	\$160,752,099	51,231	\$118,298,705	944	\$4,494,557

¹Includes industr'l polici's. ²Does not include 526,042 industr'l polic'e insur'g \$56,536,325. ³Does not include 78,294 accid't polic'e insur'g \$192,923,753.

Exhibit of Policies.

Termination 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 Mut'l, Milw.	663	\$3,507,233			523	\$1,001,708	2,264	\$4,832,885	3	\$664,563	536	\$1,402,424	3,989	\$11,408,913
<i>Companies of Other States.</i>														
Etna, Hartford, Conn.	1,620	2,018,774	175	\$470,122	744	1,443,815	893	2,211,656			964	1,858,742	4,396	8,003,110
Conn. Mutual, Hartford....	1,429	3,486,583	24	99,250	1,116	3,536,338	811	2,293,329		179,950	282	655,900	3,662	10,251,350
Continental, Hartford, Conn.	93	125,565	153	127,806	178	146,096	369	525,540		82,418	333	367,190	1,124	1,374,618
Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York	1,009	3,604,800	19	147,250	1,236	6,202,788	4,080	15,052,540			2,706	13,791,410	9,050	38,798,788
Germania, New York.....	349	606,072	133	267,660	422	811,893	447	875,393	6	44,980	247	666,052	1,604	3,272,040
Home, New York.....	97	205,921	56	94,536	393	836,250	284	435,500		25,400	168	289,705	998	1,887,312
Mass. Mutual, Springfield..	281	550,867	339	755,400	131	293,589	299	766,300		261,127	399	952,750	1,449	3,580,033
Manhattan, New York....	299	819,000	146	360,894			340	973,609	107	386,929	208	678,820	1,100	3,219,252
Metropolitan, New York....	137	142,076			757	1,554,996	163	216,500		5,000	14	14,896	1,076	1,934,468
Mutual Life, New York....	2,334	11,807,464			1,070	3,519,425	2,165	5,458,830	5	222,700	1,186	3,410,520	6,755	24,418,739
Mut'l Benefit, Newark, N.J.	711	2,160,991	332	773,518	504	1,188,513	755	1,743,350	908	2,629,531	399	1,080,810	3,569	9,576,713
New England Mut'l, Boston	434	1,389,961			204	631,606	791	2,121,461	7	33,000	226	662,668	1,662	4,838,696
New York, New York.....	955	2,839,564	119	11,700	1,072	6,214,040	2,442	6,904,632		1,787,179	1,896	7,697,503	6,484	25,401,618
Penn Mutual, Philadelphia.	1236	669,305			223	483,902	643	1,440,350	16	157,315	308	768,500	1,426	3,519,372
Phoenix Mutual, Hartford..	508	697,587			367	549,402	391	539,831	205	406,964	145	262,109	1,616	2,455,893
Provident Saving, N. Y....	22	24,875	409	856,000	38	96,500	122	67,150		2,500	52	199,000	643	1,246,025
State Mutual, Worcester....	88	183,509			50	126,495	92	180,500		50,767	33	87,500	309	754,771
Travelers, Hartford, Conn.	152	258,402	4	3,350	70	91,745	660	1,375,550	126	365,383	187	435,450	1,199	2,529,880
Union Mutual, Augusta, Me.	202	377,547	2493	838,241	157	380,534	743	1,344,569	253	574,529	441	882,465	2,289	4,397,886
United States, New York....	194	342,171	33	174,000	482	480,996	611	1,393,496	34	123,317	291	900,500	1,645	3,414,580
Washington, New York....	232	494,637			299	945,753	728	1,454,602			355	873,774	1,614	3,768,766
Total	12,047	\$36,315,004	2,648	\$5,463,629	9,813	\$30,052,472	20,093	\$52,207,673	1,670	\$7,923,552	11,376	\$37,938,688	57,689	\$170,055,823

¹ By Purchase.² Includes Matured and Discounts.

TABLE XVI.—INSURANCE COMPANIES AUTHORIZED TO DO BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN.

7--INS.

NAME OF COMPANIES.	LOCATION.	POLICIES IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1883.		BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN, 1883.				BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN, 1882.					
				POLICIES IN FORCE DEC. 30, 1883.		POLICIES ISSUED DURING YEAR.		Prem's received.	Losses paid.	POLICIES ISSUED DURING YEAR.		Prem's received.	Losses paid.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.		
Wisconsin Companies.													
Northwestern Mutual.....	Milwaukee..	43,801	\$92,063,093	8,566	12,875,306	994	\$1,682,253	\$349,933	\$247,315	852	\$1,597,693	\$325,059	\$255,752
Companies of Other States.													
Etna.....	Hartford....	60,354	85,040,335	1,382	1,426,832	37	55,094	40,060	68,477	43	57,572	40,984	42,730
Connecticut Mutual.....	Hartford....	63,595	155,433,400	1,197	2,314,297	51	78,245	49,611	47,877	32	50,938	65,537	26,674
Continental.....	Hartford....	8,308	8,610,205	367	444,262	246	347,150	14,425	1,000	220	266,012	11,784	2,142
Equitable Life Ass. Society.	New York..	75,196	275,160,588	1,070	2,375,790	421	1,435,731	98,511	39,263	281	878,370	69,483	10,000
Germania.....	New York..	21,753	38,145,097	244	497,191	8	15,011	16,862	16,206	17	37,865	21,250	28,316
Home.....	New York..	8,393	16,874,646	442	1,053,804	96	181,502	37,054	21,294	60	149,781	37,498	19,766
Massachusetts Mutual.....	Springfield.	14,314	32,860,164	128	172,591	5	32,500	4,636	10,400	6	3,110	3,259	3,140
Manhattan.....	New York..	11,666	33,023,205	146	275,296	19	31,398	611	5,500	6	6,518	.....	3,600
Metropolitan Life.....	New York..	5,006	6,888,782	71	88,040	1	1,000	6,935	1,424	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mutual Life.....	New York..	110,990	342,946,032	2,691	5,757,702	266	916,240	181,508	66,805	197	574,120	157,481	86,052
Mutual Benefit.....	Newark.....	49,178	133,208,765	571	1,130,630	93	204,878	32,449	6,500	94	183,706	27,929	10,275
New England Mutual.....	Boston.....	20,829	61,694,591	354	523,147	27	59,500	10,200	10,200	24	29,300	19,658	8,000
New York.....	New York..	69,227	198,746,043	1,357	2,536,975	184	622,150	78,411	44,415	253	558,055	80,372	20,720
Penn Mutual.....	Philadelphia	16,483	41,521,675	129	255,600	41	75,000	10,268	3,255	26	83,000	9,747	2,000
Phoenix Mutual.....	Hartford....	19,089	27,788,496	542	621,850	33	33,968	11,300	10,043	26	30,917	10,930	7,700
Provident Saving.....	New York..	2,389	7,020,346	252	479,000	90	247,000	6,553	4,000	85	144,500	12,039	6,000
State Mutual.....	Worcester...	5,711	14,162,113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Travelers.....	Hartford....	92,672	217,929,347	2,957	6,572,431	4,450	9,406,420	80,446	42,739	3,078	7,667,303	66,155	26,967
Union Mutual.....	Augusta, Me	14,029	24,527,957	55	79,814	24	28,738	2,714	6,403	17	30,442	3,198	9,291
United States.....	New York..	9,995	19,194,579	61	95,485	13	60,130	5,347	.....	8	9,220	3,268	5,000
Washington.....	New York..	14,425	31,994,723	1,078	1,501,320	388	518,801	55,977	13,524	252	428,620	51,091	10,699
Total.....	.....	897,983	\$1,804,813,190	23,074	41,088,363	7,237	\$16,035,608	\$1,099,832	\$660,940	6,150	\$12,804,929	\$1,014,022	\$584,824

¹Admitted since annual report of 1882.

²Accident business included.

No. 6.]

COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

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Companies Authorized to do Business in Wisconsin.

Amount of License Tax Paid.

TABLE NO. XVII.—AMOUNT OF LICENSE TAX PAID, NOT INCLUDING FEES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	1882.	1883.
<i>Wisconsin Company.</i>		
Northwestern Mutual, Milwaukee.....	\$6,326 80	\$6,867 93
<i>Companies of Other States.</i>		
Etna, Hartford, Conn.....	300 00	300 00
Charter Oak, Hartford, Conn.....	300 00	300 00
Connecticut Mutual, Hartford, Conn.....	300 00	300 00
Continental, Hartford, Conn.....	300 00	300 00
Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York.....	300 00	300 00
Germania, New York.....	300 00	300 00
Home, New York.....	300 00	300 00
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.....	300 00	300 00
Manhattan, New York.....	300 00	300 00
Mutual Life, New York.....	300 00	300 00
Mutual Benefit, Newark, N. J.....	300 00	300 00
Metropolitan Life, New York.....	300 00	300 00
New England Mutual, Boston.....	300 00	300 00
New York, New York.....	300 00	300 00
Penn Mutual, Philadelphia.....	300 00	300 00
Phoenix Mutual, Hartford, Conn.....	300 00	300 00
Provident Saving, New York.....	300 00	300 00
Travelers, Hartford, Conn.....	300 00	300 00
Union Mutual, Augusta, Maine.....	300 00	300 00
United States, New York.....	300 00	300 00
Washington, New York.....	300 00	300 00
Totals.....	\$12,326 80	\$13,167 94

Statement of the Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

(Incorporated March, 1857.)

H. L. PALMER,
President.

J. W. SKINNER,
Secretary.

MATTHEW KEENAN,
Vice-President.

EMORY McCLINTOCK,
Actuary.

I.—CAPITAL STOCK.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31st of previous year..... \$19,138,423 08

II.—INCOME DURING YEAR 1888.

Cash received for premiums (except as per line 3) without deductions for commissions or other expenses.....	\$2,769,764 82	
Premium notes, loans or liens taken in part payment for premiums, \$180,042.19; less notes received on policies, restored, \$14,928.14 (except as per line 3).....	165,114 05	
Premiums paid by surrendered policies.....	74,332 80	
Total	\$3,009,211 67	
Total premium income.....	\$3,009,211 67	
Cash received for interest upon mortgage loans.....	926,837 10	
Cash received for interest on bonds owned, and dividends on stock	61,553 21	
Cash received for interest on premium notes, loans or liens, including notes taken for interest.....	112,715 54	
Cash received for interest on other debts due the company, including interest on deposits and deferred premiums...	51,292 57	
Cash received as discount on claims paid in advance.....	1,670 71	
Cash received for rents for use of company's property.....	45,931 92	
Total income.....	\$4,209,212 72	
Total	\$23,347,635 80	

Statement of the Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co.

III.—DISBURSEMENTS DURING YEAR 1883.

Cash paid for losses and additions.....	\$952,330 07	
Premium notes, loans, or liens used in pay- ment of the same.....	32,166 24	
Cash paid for matured endowments and addi- tions.....	274,687 49	
Premium notes, loans or liens used in pay- ment of same.....	34,163 78	
Total	\$1,293,347 58	
Total amount actually paid for losses and matured en- dowments.....		\$1,293,347 58
Cash paid for surrendered policies.....		143,715 50
Premium notes, loans, or liens used in purchase of sur- rendered policies and voided by lapse, \$53,426.70; less rates received on policies restored, \$14,938.14.....		38,498 56
Cash surrendered values, including reconverted additions ap- plied in payment of premiums.....		75,488 77
Cash dividends paid to policy-holders, including dividends used to pay interest and applied in payment of premiums		546,651 57
Premium notes, loans or liens used in payment of dividends to policy-holders.....		129,177 90
Total paid policy-holders.....		\$2,226,829 88
Cash paid for commissions to agents.....		347,691 01
Cash paid for salaries and traveling expenses of managers of agencies, and general, special and local agents.....		32,398 69
Cash paid for medical examiners' fees, including salary of medical director.....		30,541 75
Cash paid for salaries and other compensation of officers and office employes, exclusive of salary of medical examiner		113,139 74
Cash paid for state and local taxes in state where organized, \$15,268.96; taxes, licenses, fines and fees in other states, \$43,288.02.....		58,556 98
Cash paid for rent.....		6,077 34
Cash paid for commuting commissions.....		10,874 73
Cash paid for furniture and fixtures and safes for home and agency offices.....		2,045 70
Cash paid for advertising.....		7,002 69
Cash paid for the following items, viz.: supplies, postage, ex- change, law, loan, claim and other expenses.....		110,780 62
Debit, balance, profit and loss account.....		12,248 33
Total disbursements.....		\$2,958,187 46
Balance		<u>\$20,389,448 34</u>

Statement of the Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co.

IV.—ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Cost value of real estate, exclusive of incumbrances, as per Schedule A, \$1,342,105.27; less depreciation charged profit in 1877, \$67,752.87.....	\$1,274,352 40
Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens) on real estate, as per Schedule B.....	15,708,301 98
Premium notes, loans, or liens on policies in force, the reserve on each policy being in excess of all indebtedness thereon.....	1,388,066 41
Par value of bonds and stocks owned absolutely, as per Schedule E.....	1,075,025 00
Cash in company's office, including \$57,603.18 of 1883 in transmission, received January 1st to 10th.....	153,852 41
Cash deposited in banks.....	759,912 82
Bills receivable.....	6,998 07
Agents' ledger balances.....	22,939 25
Total net or leger assets (as per balance on page 1).....	\$20,389,448 34
Total net or ledger assets, less depreciation	\$20,389,448 34

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest due, \$19,151.29, and accrued, \$202,207.60 on bonds and mortgages.....	\$221,358 89
Interest due, \$294.16, and accrued, \$55,522.66 on premiums, notes, loans or liens.....	\$55,816 82
Rents due and accrued, on company's property, or lease.....	266 67
Market value of bonds and stocks over par, as per Schedule E.....	121,964 01
Gross premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31, 1883.....	\$73,949 62
Gross deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1883.....	334,133 00
Total	\$408,082 62
Deduct the loaning on above gross amount.....	81,615 92
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums.....	\$326,466 70
Total assets as per the books of the company.....	\$21,115,321 43

ITEMS NOT ADMITTED.

Agent's balances.....	\$22,939 25
Bills receivable.....	6,998 07
Total	\$29,937 32
Total assets (less items not admitted).....	\$21,085,384 11

V.—LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all outstanding policies in force on the 31st day of December, 1883, computed according to the Actuaries' Table of Mortality, with four per cent. interest.....	\$17,660,938 00
Net reinsurance reserve.....	\$17,660,938 00

Statement of the Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co.

Claims for death losses and matured endowments, in process of adjustment, or adjusted and not due.....	\$162,948 31	
Claims for death losses, and other policy claims, resisted by the company.....	46,450 00	
Total policy claims.....	<u>209,398 31</u>	
Amount of all unpaid dividends or 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, \$1,710.30; accrued commissions, estimated, \$3,000.00; reserve for paid-up insurance claimable, \$74,028.90 total.....		<u>78,739 20</u>
Liabilities on policy-holders' account.....	\$17,953,075 51	
Gross surplus on policy-holders' account.....		<u>3,162,245 92</u>
Total liabilities.....		<u>\$21,115,321 43</u>
Estimated surplus accrued on tontine or other policies, the profits upon which are especially reserved for that class of policies	<u>\$2,959 77</u>	

VI.—PREMIUM NOTE ACCOUNT.

Premium notes, loans, or liens on hand December 31st of previous year.....	\$1,482,854 15	
Premium notes, loans, or liens received during the year.....	183,550 68	
Total.....	<u>\$1,666,404 83</u>	
Deductions during the year as follows:		
Amount used in payment of losses and claims.....	\$66,330 02	
Amount used in purchase of surrendered policies, \$19,486.70; and voided by lapse, \$33,940.00.....	53,426 70	
Amount used in dividends to policy-holders.....	129,177 90	
Amount redeemed by maker in cash and by new note, \$29,312.15; cancelled, by change, \$91.65.....	29,403 80	
Total reduction of premium note account.....	<u>278,338 42</u>	
Balance, note assets at end of the year.....		<u>\$1,388,066 41</u>

VII.—EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF POLICIES AND ADDITIONS, CLASSIFIED.

Policies and additions in force at the end of the previous year:

	Number.	Amount.
Whole life policies.....	30,909	\$62,616,450
Endowment policies.....	9,469	17,558,125
All other policies.....	493	3,180,849
	<u>40,871</u>	<u>\$83,355,424</u>
<i>New policies issued:</i>		
Whole life policies.....	3,868	\$10,544,471
Endowment policies.....	2,742	6,129,877
All other policies.....	41	105,156
	<u>6 651</u>	<u>\$16,779,504</u>

Statement of the Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co.

Old policies revived:

Whole life policies.....	182	\$395, 153
Endowment policies.....	76	154, 342
All other policies.....	4	18, 000
	262	\$562, 495

Old policies increased:

Whole life policies.....		
Endowment policies.....	4	
All other policies.....	2	\$10, 000
	6	\$10, 000

Additions by dividends:

Whole life policies.....		\$35, 953
Endowment policies.....		20, 703
All other policies.....		2, 727, 927
		\$2, 784, 583

TOTALS.

Whole life policies.....	34, 959	\$73, 592, 027
Endowment policies.....	12, 291	\$23, 863, 047
All other policies.....	540	\$6, 086, 932
	47, 790	\$103, 492, 006

Number and amount of policies which have ceased to be in force during the year, with the mode of their termination:

By death.....	424	\$990, 692
Maturity and expiry.....	239	2, 516, 541
Surrender.....	523	1, 001, 708
Lapse.....	2, 264	4, 832, 985
Change and decrease.....	3	664, 563
Not taken.....	536	1, 402, 424
Total terminated.....	3, 989	\$11, 468, 913
Total policies in force at the end of the year.....	43, 801	92, 083, 093

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN FOR 1883.

Number and amount of policies on the lives of citizens of Wisconsin, in force December 31, of previous year.....	8, 566	\$12, 875, 306
Number and amount of policies on the lives of citizens of Wisconsin issued during the year.....	904	1, 682, 253
Total.....	9, 470	\$14, 557, 559
Deduct number and amount which have ceased to be in force during the year, including removals from the state.....	652	1, 195, 954
Total number and amount of policies in force in Wisconsin, December 31, 1883.....	8, 818	\$13, 361, 605

Statement of the Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co.

Amount of losses and claims on policies in Wisconsin, unpaid December 31, of previous year.....	29	\$25,195 45
Amount of losses and claims on policies in Wisconsin, incurred during the year.....	165	249,420 12
	—	—
Total.....	194	\$274,615 57
	—	—
Amount of losses and claims on policies in Wisconsin paid dur- ing the year.....	173	\$247,315 57
	—	—
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		\$328,396 95
Notes or credits.....		21,536 81
		—
Total.....		\$349,933 76
		—
		—

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF SUPERVISION

OF

Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions,

FOR THE

TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30,

—1884.—



MADISON, WIS.:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1885.



MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

GEO. W. BURCHARD, FORT ATKINSON, -	-	Term Expires 1885
LEWIS A. PROCTOR, MILWAUKEE, -	- -	Term Expires 1886
CHARLES LULING, MANITOWOC, -	- -	Term Expires 1887
JAMES BINTLIFF, DARLINGTON, -	- -	Term Expires 1888
CHARLES D. PARKER, PLEASANT VALLEY, -	-	Term Expires 1889

PRESIDENT,
GEO. W. BURCHARD.

VICE-PRESIDENT,
CHARLES LULING.

SECRETARY,
DAVID S. COMLY.

TREASURER,
M. C. CLARKE.

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REPORT
OF THE
STATE BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

OFFICE STATE BOARD SUPERVISION,
MADISON, WIS., December 1, 1884.

To His Excellency, JEREMIAH M. RUSK,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

SIR :— In compliance with law, the State Board of Supervision respectfully presents this, its first biennial report of the affairs of the Wisconsin charitable, reformatory and penal institutions for the two fiscal years ending with September 30, 1884, including reports from resident officers.

The work of these institutions during the two years that have intervened since the last report of the Board has been faithfully done and attended with marked success. They have escaped unusual sickness, and the death rate in all has been light. The buildings and appliances, for the most part, are in good repair; cleanliness and comfort prevail in all; and, in general, it may be said that their beneficent influence has been very materially enlarged. The reports of the several officers in charge, published herewith, contain the details of the work accomplished, and instructive and valuable statistics, to all of which especial attention is invited. The fullness of these reports in the respect named renders it unnecessary that the field should be re-traversed; hence, the material and financial affairs of the institutions will receive more especial attention in these pages.

Policy of the Board.

In the discharge of its official duties two considerations have controlled the action of the Board so far as the finances were concerned, namely: never, under ordinary circumstances, to permit the expenditures to exceed the appropriations, and to make those appropriations go as far as possible in the accomplishment of the purposes of the state in establishing the institutions. The result of this policy has been that no deficiencies have occurred at any of the institutions, and the funds remaining to their credit will suffice to carry them to the end of their appropriation years upon the same scale of expenditure that has obtained in the three years past, and leave in two or three instances a considerable surplus. A qualification of this statement should be made in so far as the Northern Hospital is concerned, as a fire in the boiler house and laundry, occurring since the close of the fiscal year, necessitates repairs, which, as will be explained further on, will require an expenditure somewhat beyond the limits of the surplus that would otherwise have remained, after meeting ordinary expenses.

A decline in prices of some of the staples of subsistence during the past year, have rendered it easier to keep expenditures within the limits of appropriations, but had prices remained as they were two years ago, when the estimates for appropriations were made, deficiencies would still have been avoided; for in the management of state institutions, as in private households, after the necessaries are provided, there are many expenditures, proper enough in themselves, which can be postponed or materially curtailed without any detriment to the real welfare of the inmates. Therefore, in passing upon the monthly estimates of purchases to be made, the test applied has been, what is necessary, what is convenient, and what is merely luxury? The first has always been allowed without hesitation; the second when a reasonable liberality would warrant it, and the third only when it seemed that it would be sanctioned by public opinion.

This appeared to be in harmony with the spirit of the law

Policy of the Board.

under which the Board was organized, if not demanded by its very letter, while it is in accordance with all sound rules of business. Certainly it was never contemplated in the establishment of public charitable, reformatory or penal institutions that they should be made the theatre for lavish expenditures and mere display in any of their departments. Neither was it intended that they should be made convenient and profitable places for those whose services are superfluous or not calculated to advance the purposes of their founding.

Believing that these institutions are a sacred trust from the state to be managed solely for the benefit of the unfortunate and for the protection of society, the Board has subordinated merely personal considerations to the promotion of these primary objects. This course, resulting, in a few instances, in misconceptions and harsh criticisms of the Board, was not the one which it would have chosen had it been seeking simply a smooth sea and favorable breezes. But being the one indicated by official duty it has been pursued without fear, or regret, or the expectation of other reward than that which results from the consciousness of having been instrumental in enlarging in some degree the scope of the state's charities, without any increase of their financial burden.

The system of monthly estimates in advance of purchases, required by the law under which the Board acts, together with the efforts of the stewards to take advantage of the markets in the purchase of the supplies allowed in the estimates, and a systematic issue thereof, from day to day, whereby waste is, in some measure, prevented, and a rigid avoidance of the employment of unnecessary help have been the principal means whereby expenditures have been reduced. There has been no curtailment of the diet in any of the institutions, but rather an enlargement of its quantity, and an improvement of its quality in all cases where it was practicable and circumstances seemed to demand it. Neither

Policy of the Board.

has there been any abridgement in other items of expenditure required by the legitimate wants of the inmates.

The following table, giving the total cost of maintenance of the several institutions for the two fiscal years last past, together with the average population for each year, and the yearly and weekly per capita rate, presents in a brief compass, the financial results of the management. It will be observed that the per capita cost in the year 1884 was in each case, less than that for 1883; while a reference to the last report of the Board will show that the cost for the last named year was less than that for the year 1882, except in the case of the Northern Hospital and the Institution for the Education of the Blind. Attention is called to this steady reduction of the rate of expenditure as an evidence that, while nothing has been denied to the institutions which was necessary to their success, the matter of economy has been carefully considered:

Cost of Maintenance.

TOTAL COST,

Average Population, Yearly and Weekly Cost Per Capita.

INSTITUTIONS.	TOTAL COST.		AVERAGE POPULATION.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
State Hospital for Insane..	\$96,545 70	\$91,722 22	476	510
Northern Hospital for Insane	114,735 48	117,110 52	567	613
Institution for Deaf and Dumb.....	35,666 30	38,536 37	188	205
Institution for Blind	16,670 48	17,525 32	57	63
Industrial School for Boys.	42,038 73	42,229 74	291	300
State Prison	50,031 29	53,949 52	363	398
Total for all Institutions.	\$355,687 98	\$361,073 69	1,942	2,089
	Yearly Cost Per Cap.		Weekly Cost Per cap.	
State Hospital for Insane..	\$202 83	\$179 85	\$3 90	\$3 46
Northern Hospital for Insane	202 36	191 04	3 89	3 67
Institution for Deaf and Dumb.....	189 71	187 98	3 65	3 61
Institution for Blind	291 95	277 52	5 61	5 34
Industrial School for Boys.	144 46	140 77	2 78	2 71
State Prison.....	137 83	135 55	2 65	2 61
Total for all Institutions.	\$183 16	\$172 85	\$3 52	\$3 32

In another table, hereto subjoined, will be found a like comprehensive summary of the movement of the population of the institutions — that is, the admissions, deaths, and the discharges from various causes.

From this table it appears that during the two years under consideration three thousand seven hundred and twenty-one different persons have received the care of the institutions; and that there has been a marked increase in the numbers of the insane in the hospitals, notwithstanding that several county asylums of considerable capacity have been opened during the time specified. This increase is due not only to

Increase of Insane.

the increase in the population of the state and an actual increase in the ratio of the insane to the population, but to the fact that the definition of insanity has been rendered more comprehensive, and an increasing number of aged people, whose mental infirmity does not extend beyond that common to senility, and who in former years were cared for at home, are now formally adjudged insane and sent to the hospitals. Should the numbers of the insane increase in the same ratio for the coming two years as in the two just past, the present accommodations would be entirely inadequate for their care. It is therefore respectfully suggested that measures should be taken by the legislature to provide accommodations for the increasing numbers of this unfortunate class, either by erecting a new hospital, or by additions to one or both of the existing buildings. The only alternative of this is reliance upon county asylums, for the present hospitals have nearly reached their utmost capacity; and the former are not building as rapidly as the accumulation of chronic cases in the latter requires. The former plan this board regards as the wiser, as it would not only accommodate the people better in the matter of transportation, if the building were located in the northwestern part of the state, but the dangers and disasters from fire and epidemics would be diminished. Profiting by the experience of this and other states, a commission could erect a building equally as durable, convenient and comfortable as the present ones at a very much less cost per capita of patients accommodated. A substantial building finished in the plainest manner is every way as serviceable for the purpose as one of striking architectural effects and elaborate finish.

Movement of Population.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

*In the several institutions for the biennial period ending September 30,
1884.*

	State Hospital.		Northern Hospital.		Institution for Deaf and Dumb.		Institution for Blind.		Industrial School for Boys.		State Prison.	
	Year. 1883.	Year. 1884.	Year. 1883.	Year. 1884.	Year. 1883.	Year. 1884.	Year. 1883.	Year. 1884.	Year. 1883.	Year. 1884.	Y'r. 1883.	Y'r. 1884.
Number present or enrolled Oct. 1st, 1882-83.....	463	469	563	596	182	203	63	66	299	278	348	366
Admitted during the year.....	214	239	294	307	53	39	15	12	103	120	176	231
Total.....	677	708	857	903	235	242	78	78	402	398	524	597
Died.....	26	30	63	52	1				2	1	3	6
Escaped.....									4	1	1	
Discharged recovered.....	71	58	70	78								
Discharged improved.....	47	54	63	103								
Discharged unimproved.....	63	29	64	57								
Graduated.....					9	4	12	14				
Dismissed.....					3	2						
Transferred to Hospital.....										1	2	
Released conditionally.....									108	89		
Sentence expired or reduced.....									8	9	130	166
Pardoned.....									1		16	14
Commutation of sentence.....											2	
Released by order of court.....									1		4	1
Absent.....					19	36						
Not Insane.....	1											
Number present or enrolled Sept. 30.	469	537	596	614	203	200	66	64	278	297	366	410
Average for year..	476	510	567	613	188	205	57	63	291	300	363	398

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES

At the several institutions for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1883 and 1884, after taking into account the supplies on hand at the beginning and close of each year, and the receipts and transfers from the different departments.

CLASSIFICATION OF ITEMS.	State Hospital for Insane.		North'n Hospi'l for Insane.		School for Deaf and Dumb.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Accounts receivable.....		\$11 00				
Amusements and means of instruction.....	\$186 23	196 39	\$53 31	\$245 22	\$374 78	\$529 61
Barn, farm and garden.....	* 2,488 44	* 7,566 76	* 4,221 69	* 5,383 42	135 24	* 207 20
Boot and shoe factory.....					468 27	408 14
Clothing.....	4,599 06	4,469 37	5,402 29	6,800 16	42 80	16 05
Discharged patients.....	94 55	65 25	95 05	91 25		
Discounts.....	* 207 00	* 168 00	* 123 77	* 397 71	* 40 97	* 38 20
Drugs and medical department.....	1,161 37	1,320 63	2,056 43	1,953 65	306 15	114 40
Engines and boilers.....	446 25	466 43	1,153 76	915 67	158 90	88 99
Elopers.....	79 84	78 35	56 50	47 75		
Exchange.....			34 05		25 97	16 80
Freight and express, not otherwise classified.....	67 90	53 68	15 40	16 80	45 30	65 15
Fire apparatus.....		250 18				
Fuel.....	11,920 05	13,353 81	18,093 17	12,381 33	5,540 51	4,267 79
Furniture.....	121 04	56 56	168 31	604 57	63 75	292 32
Gas and other lights.....	1,814 98	2,100 97	2,308 31	2,116 03	898 01	881 45
House furnishing.....	3,470 49	2,687 31	2,528 40	3,715 95	826 85	1,577 02
Laundry.....	688 53	217 07	1,098 85	1,425 40	235 12	374 60
Laboratory.....			16 20	68 69		
Library.....	127 85	195 70	112 90	175 45		62 40
Machinery and tools.....	392 00	61 37	133 16	308 05	58 16	85 70
Miscellaneous.....	316 79	128 26	163 23	161 42	203 39	266 22
Officers' expenses.....	68 15	52 70	31 80	43 50	178 70	153 55
Printing office.....					131 43	196 62
Printing, postage, stationery and telegrams.....	482 38	623 76	400 21	401 40	303 78	323 98
Repairs and renewals.....	1,917 17	1,315 81	1,865 51	2,719 64	1,182 20	1,507 75
Restraints.....	312 20	1 65	94 85	183 96		
State Board of Supervision.....	4,292 42	4,292 42	4,753 04	4,753 04	1,612 36	1,612 36
Scraps.....			* 100 00			
Subsistence.....	36,927 15	37,566 71	48,044 59	51,441 02	10,125 75	12,891 11
Surgical instruments and appliances.....	3 83	32 33	44 00	205 62		
Tobacco.....	359 62	275 99	203 99	234 94		
Wages and salaries.....	29,391 29	29,570 73	30,223 63	31,880 14	12,789 85	13,022 51
Indebtedness September 30, 1883.....		12 55				27 25
Totals.....	\$99,241 14	\$99,396 98	\$119,180 94	\$122,891 65	\$35,707 27	\$33,781 77
* Gains deducted.....	2,695 44	7,674 76	4,445 46	5,781 13	40 97	245 40
Net expenditures.....	96,545 70	91,722 22	114,735 48	117,110 52	35,666 30	38,536 37

Current Expenses.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES

At the several institutions for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1883 and 1884 after taking into account the supplies on hand at the beginning and close of each year, and the receipts and transfers from the different departments. — Concluded.

CLASSIFICATION OF ITEMS.	School for the Blind.		Industrial School for Boys.		State Prison.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Accounts receivable.....					* \$43 27	* \$36 02
Amusements and means of instruction.....	\$572 36	\$454 54	\$425 69	\$627 20	92 59	120 68
Armory.....					12 40	1 12
Barn, farm and garden.....	* 428 10	* 503 86	* 1,942 50	* 5,035 08	* 199 45	* 814 46
Boot and shoe factory.....			* 2,568 46	* 1,123 49		
Clothing.....			4,315 69	5,494 03	2,809 87	3,437 91
Discharges.....					1,186 62	1,391 74
Discounts.....		* 1 42	* 64 54	* 82 92	* 24 66	* 70 26
Drugs and medical department.....	81 35	182 15	483 14	383 16	618 99	480 91
Engines and boilers.....	152 52	90 63	146 11	112 15	262 56	338 81
Escapes.....			555 98	295 55	51 03	
Exchange.....					10 30	8 53
Freight and express not otherwise classified.....	4 00	3 40	163 58	160 20	76 44	47 90
Fuel.....	3,234 13	2,736 80	4,515 58	4,683 69	5,699 20	7,345 60
Furniture.....	6 80	50 00	246 00	37 70		
Gas and other lights.....	523 82	673 47	948 07	931 99	730 81	881 76
House furnishing.....	173 60	354 03	1,153 07	547 48	684 69	1,011 38
Land in Sioux Falls.....					14 38	* 29 48
Laundry.....	154 93	187 65	247 00	315 94	406 50	245 51
Library.....			9 38	157 22		
Machinery and tools.....	55 85	35	122 15	82 81	200 27	100 09
Miscellaneous.....	171 07	168 20	147 21	119 13	32 69	169 56
Officers' expenses.....	3 00	57 70	40 55	42 20	6 00	109 04
Old stock and materials.....					196 75	106 85
Printing, postage, stationery and telegrams.....	119 50	181 10	275 60	445 74	279 80	259 01
Repairs and renewals.....	500 39	748 45	1,877 14	1,717 05	2,792 23	1,099 92
Shoe factory.....			* 141 40	* 304 68		
State Board of Supervision.....	725 56	725 56	2,011 98	2,011 98	604 64	604 64
Subsistence.....	4,219 21	4,761 80	15,649 78	16,757 50	18,541 24	20,634 84
Tobacco.....					159 93	235 64
Wages and salaries.....	6,490 22	6,829 62	13,421 53	13,813 74	14,828 74	15,668 74
Work departments.....	* 89 73	* 190 35				
Indebtedness September 30, 1883.....		15 50		39 45		509 56
Totals.....	\$17,188 31	\$18,220 95	\$46,755 63	\$48,775 91	\$50,292 67	\$54,899 74
* Gains deducted.....	517 83	695 63	4,716 90	6,546 17	267 38	950 22
Net expenditures.....	16,670 48	17,525 32	42,038 73	42,229 74	50,031 29	58,949 52
Deduct receipts from visitors.....			124 10	5 00	232 00	22 25
Deduct receipts from prisoners' earnings.....					38,573 53	44,648 62
Cost to the state.....			41,914 63	42,224 74	11,225 76	9,278 65

Current Expenses.

Current Expenses.

The preceding two tables exhibit in classified form, the current expenses of the several institutions for each of the fiscal years covered by this report, taking into account the surplus on hand at the beginning and end of the year, and the receipts and transfers from the different departments.

A statement, more in detail, of the expenditures at each of the institutions will be found in connection with their several reports hereto appended.

The amount set apart by the secretary of state for salaries and expenses of the board, as required by law, and which is apportioned to the several institutions in proportion to their legislative appropriations, and paid therefrom, it will be observed from the table, is \$14,000 per year. This, however, is in excess of the actual expenditure, the amount of the salaries of the members of the board and its secretary being \$11,800 per year, and for expenses of the members during the fiscal year ending with September, 1883, \$1,101.61; and for the following year, \$1,128.60. The surplus remaining from this fund so set apart for the year ending in 1883 was, therefore, \$1,098.39, and for the last year, \$1,071.40. The average monthly expenditure of the board for personal expenses was only \$91.80 for the first year of the biennial period, and \$94.05 for the second. It is but justice to repeat, in this connection, the statement of the last report, that this small expense bill is due in part to the liberality of the railroad companies of the state in furnishing the members of the board free transportation on the lines over which they have had to travel in the discharge of their official duties.

The following table presents a classified statement of the expenditures and appropriations which, it is estimated, will be required for the several institutions for each of the two succeeding appropriation years. The estimates are based upon the expenditures of the two years past, and it is believed, are as low as they can be safely placed, in view of

Estimate of Expenditures.

the uncertainty regarding prices, and the probable increase of population in several of the institutions.

Respecting the need for the special appropriations included in the table, explanations will be found further on in this report, in connection with the detailed statements regarding the institutions for which they are asked. It is believed that they are in the line both of economy and the promotion of the efficiency of the institutions, and as such are respectfully submitted.

Estimate of Expenditures.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES AND APPROPRIATIONS

Required for each of the two coming appropriation years.

CURRENT EXPENSE ITEMS.	State Hospital for the Insane.	Northern Hospital for the Insane.	Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Education of the Blind.	Industrial Sch ^l for Boys.	State Prison.
Amusements and means of instruction	\$200 00	\$300 00	\$450 00	\$550 00	\$700 00	\$200 00
Armory						50 00
Barn, farm and garden.	2,000 00	2,000 00	1,000 00	600 00	2,000 00	1,000 00
Boot and shoe factory			900 00		45,000 00	
Cabinet shop			450 00			
Clothing	5,500 00	6,500 00	200 00	50 00	4,500 00	3,800 00
Discharges	100 00	100 00				1,500 00
Drugs and medical department	1,500 00	1,800 00	150 00	100 00	400 00	500 00
Engines and boilers	500 00	800 00	100 00	100 00	150 00	200 00
Elopers	100 00	100 00			500 00	100 00
Freight and express, not otherwise classified	100 00	100 00	100 00		100 00	100 00
Fuel	13,000 00	15,500 00	6,000 00	2,600 00	4,500 00	7,500 00
Furniture	1,000 00	1,000 00	500 00	50 00	200 00	100 00
Gas and other lights	3,000 00	3,000 00	900 00	650 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
House furnishing	3,500 00	4,000 00	1,700 00	350 00	1,200 00	1,600 00
Laundry	400 00	500 00	250 00	200 00	350 00	300 00
Library	200 00	300 00	100 00	50 00	100 00	100 00
Machinery and tools	200 00	200 00	50 00	50 00	100 00	50 00
Miscellaneous	300 00	400 00	450 00	200 00	200 00	150 00
Officers' expenses	50 00	50 00	150 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
Printing, postage, stationery and telegrams	600 00	600 00	250 00	150 00	450 00	350 00
Printing office			300 00			
Repairs and renewals	2,000 00	2,000 00	1,500 00	600 00	2,000 00	1,500 00
Restraints	50 00	50 00				
Shoe factory					600 00	
State Board of Supervision	4,800 00	4,800 00	1,600 00	700 00	2,000 00	600 00
Subsistence	35,000 00	47,000 00	11,000 00	4,000 00	13,000 00	22,000 00
Surgical instruments	50 00	50 00				
Tobacco	350 00	350 00				250 00
Wages and salaries	30,000 00	32,500 00	14,000 00	7,000 00	14,000 00	16,000 00
Work departments				100 00		
Total	104,000 00	\$124,000 00	\$42,000 00	\$18,150 00	\$93,100 00	\$59,000 00
To be received from counties	41,175 56	52,289 17			8,584 01	
Receipts from sales, labor, etc			750 00	150 00	45,000 00	47,000 00
Balance	\$62,824 44	\$71,710 83	\$41,250 00	\$18,000 00	\$39,515 99	\$12,000 00
Probable surplus at close of present year	32,000 00		1,250 00	2,500 00		4,500 00
Appropriations necessary for first year	\$30,824 44	\$71,710 83	\$40,000 00	\$15,500 00	\$39,515 99	\$7,500 00
Appropriations necessary for second year	62,824 44	71,710 83	41,250 00	18,000 00	39,515 99	12,000 00
Total for the period	\$93,648 88	\$143,421 66	\$81,250 00	\$33,500 00	\$79,031 98	\$19,500 00
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.						
Water tower and reservoir	\$10,000 00					
Balance for rebuilding		\$6,500 00				
Purchase of real estate		5,700 00	\$1,000 00			\$4,000 00
Building boiler house and laundry			10,000 00			

The State Hospital for the Insane.

As the institutions are diverse in character, separate mention of their work and needs follows, that accurate and detailed information relating thereto may be more fully and clearly set forth.

THE STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

The legislature of 1883 made an appropriation of \$7,000 for the purchase of the "Farwell farm," a tract adjoining the hospital farm, and containing, according to government survey, 82.69 acres. The purchase of this land was consummated in June of that year for the sum named, and a deed of it, approved by the Attorney General, filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The wisdom of the legislature in making this appropriation is apparent to all who are familiar with the facts. This land is beautifully situated, and for the greater part is covered with a fine growth of young timber, which is yearly becoming more valuable. The remainder embraces excellent land for tillage or pasturage and an apple orchard which yields a considerable amount of good fruit. Entirely enclosed by Lake Mendota and the hospital farm, its incorporation with the latter was not only a desirable and profitable enlargement of it, but a wise precaution against annoyance which might have resulted from its passing into other hands.

Early in the spring of the present year, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company expressed its readiness to lay, at its own expense, a spur from its main track to the hospital coal sheds, adjoining the boiler house, a distance of something over three-fifths of a mile, provided right of way was furnished it. As this would save the hauling of all the coal used at the hospital three-fourths of a mile, and two handlings of the same, besides proving a great convenience, the offer was at once accepted. A survey for the proposed line showed that it would pass for a few rods over lands beyond the limits of the hospital farm; accordingly, to secure right of way for this portion it was deemed best to purchase outright something over an acre lying between the

The State Hospital for the Insane.

farm and the main track at the point of departure of the spur. This was accomplished at an outlay of \$175, and an approved deed taken in the name of the state. The sum just named was the only expenditure required to secure this great convenience. Work was speedily commenced, and a good, substantial track completed to the sheds in July, in time for the delivery of the whole of this year's coal supply. The state has incurred no obligation in the construction of this track, while the saving each year will be many times the outlay for right of way.

By reference to the report of the superintendent of the hospital, it will be seen that he recommends the erection of a tower and water tank outside of the buildings. The tanks now in use are in the attic of the center building, and are a greater weight when full than the walls are capable of sustaining with entire safety for years to come. Such is the opinion of an experienced architect. The Board, therefore, favors an appropriation of \$10,000 for this purpose.

The appropriations made by the last legislature for the current expenses of this institution have proved more than ample for all its needs under that head, and a surplus will remain to its credit on the first of January of about \$32,000.

During cold weather two boilers are required to generate the steam necessary to heat the buildings and run the machinery; and, as an accident to either would seriously interfere with the work of the institution, it was deemed a wise precaution to put in a third boiler. Accordingly, another of the Firmenich pattern was purchased in the summer of 1883, for the sum of \$3,785, three old tubular boilers which had been in use some years before, but had been condemned as unsafe, being turned over in part payment at \$676.91, leaving \$3,108.09 as the cash expenditure. The institution is now admirably equipped in this regard.

On the first of July last, Dr. S. B. Buckmaster, who, for some four years, had been connected with the hospital in the capacity of second and subsequently as first assistant phy-

The Northern Hospital for the Insane.

sician, entered upon the duties of superintendent, having previously been elected thereto to succeed Dr. R. M. Wigginton, transferred to the Northern Hospital. Under his superintendency the policy of reducing restraints to the minimum and insisting upon exercise and employment of the patients in the open air, has been continued with increasing evidence of its beneficial effects; and the institution merits, in all respects, the confidence of the public.

THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

In June last, Dr. R. M. Wigginton, who had been for three years superintendent of the State Hospital, was elected to the same position in this institution; and on July 1st, the beginning of the official year, he entered upon the duties of his new position. Here, as in the State Hospital, the method of treatment embraces the idea of reducing physical and chemical restraints of the patients to the lowest point, insisting, as an aid thereto, that all who are able to do so, shall take daily exercise in the open air and engage in some useful work.

The farm connected with this hospital consists of three hundred and thirty-seven acres, but some thirty acres of this have been rendered useless by means of the rise of the water of lake Winnebago, whereby it is overflowed. Forty acres, or thereabouts, are quite heavily timbered; a considerable area is required for pasturage of the large herd of cattle which it is found profitable to keep, so that the land left for tillage is less in amount than that which could be cultivated with advantage financially. As many of the male patients are farmers, farm work is the most healthful for such as are able to engage in any employment. It is therefore recommended that some addition be made to the farm by the purchase of adjoining tillable lands, if any can be had upon reasonable terms; and an appropriation of \$5,700 is suggested for that purpose.

A new slaughter-house, which was very much needed, was

The Northern Hospital for the Insane.

erected during the past autumn, and a refrigerator for meats was constructed in one of the rooms of the basement of the rear center building. Other improvements of a minor character in and about the buildings have been made, all at a comparatively small cost, but contributing much to facilitate and improve the service of the institution.

On Saturday night, the 15th of November last, fire was discovered, by one of the watchmen, in the boiler room situated behind and adjoining the rear center building. Its origin is a mystery, as there was fire under but one boiler and that was securely banked, and the doors of the room locked. An hour before the discovery of the fire the engineer visited the room and found all secure. The inside watchman also visited the room a half hour later, or within some twenty minutes of the breaking out of the fire, but saw nothing out of the way. Due precaution, therefore, seemed to have been taken to prevent surprises of this kind. Promptly, upon the discovery of the fire, the alarm was given, and measures at once taken to bring into requisition the excellent machinery of the hospital for suppressing the flames. Within eighteen minutes the fire pump had been started, hose laid and large volumes of water were thrown upon the fire from points best calculated to quench it, not only, but to keep it from the rear center structure. A wooden ventilating flue extending from the boiler room through the second story and the roof communicated the fire to that portion of the building, which was of a very inflammable nature, and it spread, with great rapidity and force, to all parts of that building, except the wash room, which is in the opposite end from the boiler room and which was not much injured below the ceiling. The interiors of the boiler, the pump, the fan, the engine, the dry and the ironing rooms were burned, together with the entire roof of this building. The steam and water connections with the main buildings were severed, and much of the machinery more or less disabled. The walls, however, were not materially injured.

Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

That the fire, with such an amount of inflammable material in the second story to feed upon, should have been confined to this building and there quenched, is conclusive evidence not only of the excellence of the fire machinery, but of the skill, heroism and unflagging energy with which it was handled by the officers and employes of the institution. To them the state is indebted for the preservation of the vast hospital buildings, the destruction of which would have involved the loss of a very large amount of property, and proved an immeasurable privation to the patients.

The day following the fire, a large force of laborers was set at work clearing away the debris; a temporary roof was immediately erected over the engine, pump and boiler rooms, and the water and smaller steam connections were restored within three days, so that no serious discomfort ensued. Measures were meanwhile taken for the complete repair of the damage. An architect was employed to prepare plans and specifications for a new roof, with a view to making the building less liable to a repetition of the misfortune. The restoration of the building upon this plan, it is estimated will cost \$8,450, a less sum than would be required for a restoration upon the old plan, while for all practical purposes it will be decidedly improved. It is expected that the repairs will be completed within two months; meantime the work of the hospital will proceed as usual.

The appropriation for this institution will meet all its ordinary expenses and leave, on the first of January, the end of the appropriation year, an excess of about \$5,000. But the repairs of the damage by fire, including, in addition to the estimate for the building, about \$2,500 for repairs to machinery, it will be observed, will absorb the surplus mentioned.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The number of pupils attending this institution during the two years past is considerably in excess of that at the date of the last report. The discipline maintained in the school

Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

is excellent, and the progress made by the pupils in their studies is exceptionably good, and such as reflects credit upon their instructors. Two teachers give instruction in oral speech to those who promise something of proficiency therein; and a degree of success has been attained in a number of instances. The Board, however, is by no means convinced that this method of instructing deaf mutes is superior or even equal to that of the sign and manual alphabet for the large majority of pupils, or indeed for any but a few exceptional cases. This is the opinion of the superintendent of the institution, in this state and of other successful educators in this field, as will be learned from the former's report, published in this volume. Yet the Board is endeavoring to give the oral system a fair trial at Delavan and is anxious for such information upon the subject as may be derived from actual and persistent experiments under the most favorable circumstances. It is, therefore, disposed to look with favor upon the proposition which was made to the last legislature, and which, it is understood, will be presented to the next, for limited state aid to day schools for the education of the deaf and dumb, on the purely oral plan, in cities where the facilities are such that they can be established under favorable auspices. There should, however, be a limit to the time for which such aid is granted, at the expiration of which, a continuance of the aid should be made to depend upon the measure of success then attained in such schools.

The legislature of 1883 made an appropriation of \$1,500 for enlarging the protection against fire. The summer following, some two hundred feet of four-inch pipe, connected with the large pump in the engine room, was laid between the boys' dormitory and the shops at a depth below the frost, and two hydrants, at convenient points, connected therewith. Six hundred feet of two-inch hose was purchased and placed in readiness for use. With this all the buildings except the school house can be covered, and a very effective resistance

Institution for the Education of the Blind.

be made to a fire so long as it does not reach the boiler and pump rooms. The school house is situated some distance from the other buildings, and, as it is heated by steam and there is no fire near it — not even gas or oil lights, the danger of fire to it would seem to be very small from any accidental cause. There remains of the appropriation above mentioned \$716.79 cents unexpended. It did not appear to the board that much, if any, more of this appropriation could be profitably expended at the time the work just described was done.

As a means of better protection against fire, and of furnishing additional room when needed for the accommodation of a greater number of pupils that may be expected to seek admission within the next two years, it is suggested that an appropriation of \$10,000 be made for the construction of a fire proof boiler house at a short distance from the rear center building, which now contains, boiler, engine and laundry rooms, kitchen, dining rooms and apartments for hospital purposes and for employes. Should a fire break out in this building, which is the one most exposed to such danger, the pumps and boiler room would almost inevitably become involved, and the machinery for fighting the fire would be rendered useless. This danger is the principal reason, if not the only one, for making, at this time, the suggestion of the change above named. The proposed structure ought not to prove a very costly one; while, if properly built, it would greatly reduce the danger from fire.

A strip of land between that now owned by the state and Turtle Creek should be purchased, in order that there may be no obstruction of the mouth of the sewer, which now, by sufferance, empties into that stream.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The pupils of this institution have the comforts and care of a good home, the intellectual and musical training of an excellent school, and, in addition, acquire no little manual dexterity. As a result, nearly all of them, upon completing

Industrial School for Boys.

the prescribed course, are capable of useful employment, and, in a considerable measure, of self-support. Their resources are vastly enlarged, and, what is very important to them in their heavy affliction, they are rendered measurably independent of others in the matters of pleasure and recreation.

It is to be regretted that every blind person of suitable age in the state is not in this school. A much larger number of pupils than it now has could be accommodated and subsisted at a comparatively small additional cost, and since the state maintains such institutions it is desirable, on every consideration, that their benefits should be as extended as possible. It is in this way that society is to receive the fullest return from its investment.

The buildings are in good condition, the school is well equipped, and there are no demands for improvements beyond that which properly comes under the head of ordinary expenditures.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The legislature of 1883, in compliance with a request of this Board, made an appropriation of \$8,800 for the purchase of one hundred and twelve acres of land adjoining the school farm, and, soon after, the purchase was effected, and a deed, duly executed, and approved by the Attorney General, was taken and filed in the office of the Secretary of State. This addition to the farm, which now contains three hundred and forty-five acres, has proved advantageous in various ways—it has furnished more out-door work for the boys, contributed much to the receipts from the farm and barn, and given scope for a material change in the industrial pursuits at the institution, should such a course be thought advisable. It has been a matter of frequent consideration by the Board whether the manufacture of boots and shoes, which, for some years, has furnished the principal occupation of the boys, should not be greatly curtailed, requiring, as it does, a very considerable investment of capital, necessitat-

Industrial School for Boys.

ing no little financial risk in the sale of the manufactured product and preventing that variety of employment which promises most for the future success of the boys. In fact the production in this line of work has been materially reduced the past year, and a larger number of boys has been placed in the tailor shop, the sock factory and upon the farm.

The thing of vital importance in this institution is, not the making of money, but the giving of the boys the best outfit for the struggle of life. Indeed it may yet be a question whether the purpose of this institution would not be best subserved by making it simply a manual training school so far as the mechanical feature of its work is concerned. Of course this plan would render it much more expensive, and it may be that the public is not yet ready for so radical a change in its policy. Public opinion, however, makes rapid advancement in these days, if it only be furnished the solid foothold of fact and reason; and, in general, it may be said that the objection to high taxes on the part of the people is very much modified if it can be shown that the things for which they are expended are worth their cost. The value of this school to society depends directly upon its efficiency in rescuing its pupils from the avenues that lead to a criminal life, and fortifying them against a return thereto in after years. To make sure of such efficiency requires moral and intellectual forces of a high order, and these can not be had without a proportionate expenditure.

In the discipline of the school the effort has been continued to remove, as far as possible, everything that suggests mere punishment, and to impress upon the boys the idea that it is a home school for them, the restraints of which are merely for the purpose of helping them to that self-control and personal character without which true success in any legitimate sphere is impossible. This effort has been attended with something of success, and much is hoped from it in the future.

The State Prison.

A special appropriation of \$1,500 was also made by the legislature for the construction of a straw barn and root cellar. A frame barn 53 by 80 feet, with a walled cellar 10 feet deep under the whole building, was completed in the autumn of 1883, at an outlay not exceeding the amount appropriated. The institution is now well equipped in the matter of outbuildings, and little, if any, expenditure in this direction will be required for years unless destruction from fire should occur, of which there is not much apprehension, as besides a thorough system of watching by night and by day among the buildings, an excellent fire engine is kept in constant readiness for instant use in case of alarm. The facility and effect with which it can be handled has been repeatedly demonstrated at fires in the village of Waukesha, and on one occasion, something over a year ago, when a fire, which caught in the attic of one of the buildings from a spark blown through an open window from a chimney, was put out in a few minutes with only nominal damage.

THE STATE PRISON.

By reference to the statistical tables attached to the warden's report, it will be observed that there has been a large increase in the number of convicts in the prison during the last two years. This rendered necessary the fitting up and occupancy of the north cell room, built some years since, but not occupied until last year. This, together with some additional official force, made necessary by the increase in the area to be guarded, added very materially to last year's expenditures, so that the financial showing is not quite so favorable as it would have been had this expenditure not been required. Nevertheless, it is better than was anticipated two years ago. For the fiscal year ending with September, 1883, the net expenditures were \$50,031.29, and the cash receipts \$38,805.53, of which \$38,573.53, was for convict labor; the remainder was received from visitors. The excess of expenditures over receipts was, therefore, \$11,-

The State Prison.

225.76. This sum represents the cost of the prison to the state for that year. For the year ending with September, 1884, the net expenditures amounted to \$53,949.52, and the cash receipts for the same time were \$44,670.87, of which \$44,648.62 came from convict labor. For this year, therefore, the expenditures exceeded the receipts by only \$9,278.65, which represents the cost of the prison to the state treasury. Steady progress is thus making by the prison toward the point of self-support. Should the prison population materially increase during the current fiscal year the excess of expenditures over receipts will be somewhat less than for last year. The appropriation by the legislature to meet the excess of expenditures over receipts was \$15,000 for each of the two appropriation years ending with February next; but, as will be seen from foregoing figures, this sum will not be exhausted.

The contract for the labor of the able-bodied prisoners, which was renewed with M. D. Wells & Co., in July, 1882, at an advance of twenty-five per cent., namely, at fifty cents per day, and which took effect January 1, 1883, has proven satisfactory, the contractors fulfilling all their obligations promptly and in good faith. As far as has been observed no evil has resulted to the prisoners from this method of employing their labor. Nor do the members of the Board anticipate anything of the kind in the future. The labor is not unduly severe, neither is there anything connected with the system that is incompatible with or calculated to hinder reformation. In this respect, it would be difficult to conceive a system of labor that would be less liable to objections. The discipline of the prison is entirely in the hands of the officers, the contractors having nothing to do with it; so that there is no place for abuses that might be suggested or fostered by personal interest. It is, therefore, suggested that any proposition for a change in the method of utilizing the prison labor should be entertained with caution, and considered without bias, and from the point of widest information.

The State Prison.

For some time past a larger supply of water at the prison has been felt to be a pressing need, both as a convenience and a means of sanitary improvement. Accordingly, some two months since drilling for another well was begun in the back yard, and, at a depth of about ninety feet, an apparently copious supply of water was reached. A new steam pump, connected with the boilers at the shops by means of an underground steam pipe, was put in, and a test made of the extent of the water supply. It was found that the pump, throwing a constant stream three inches in diameter for several hours, failed to exhaust the supply or very greatly diminish it. Should the well continue to yield as now, of which there is no reasonable doubt, the prison will have an abundance of water for all ordinary uses not only, but sufficient for thoroughly flushing the sewer at frequent intervals, and for effective use in case of fire. It was for these two last named purposes that the larger supply was principally needed. The cost of the well and pump is \$720.

The appropriation of \$1,000 for a root cellar, made by the last legislature, is yet unexpended. During the summer of 1883, some inexpensive changes were made in the basement of the center building, whereby it was thought that, in addition to better culinary arrangements, a satisfactory room for roots would be secured. But this expectation was not fully realized; for, while the room suffices as to space, the temperature is too high for the best preservation of the supplies named. It is, therefore, probable that it may yet be deemed best to carry out the purpose in view when the appropriation was made.

A new and commodious hog-house which had become a necessity, was constructed outside the wall, the past summer, at an expenditure of \$468.91.

The north end of the north cell room, originally intended for hospital purposes, or for insane prisoners, is yet unfinished in the interior. It will probably be necessary within the coming two years, to make this ready for use in some form,

Cost of the Institutions Past and Present.

so as to enlarge the capacity of the prison. An increase in the number of prisoners in the coming two years equal to that of the years just past would more than fill both cell rooms. The expenditure for this purpose would reach about \$600.

The land connected with the prison is limited in amount, being but twenty-four acres, not much, if any, over half of which is productive. An appropriation of \$4,000, therefore, is recommended for the purchase of additional land outside the village, which, in addition to furnishing the pasturage for the stock, that is now hired, would afford means for profitably employing, in the raising of farm and garden products, much non-productive prison labor. It would also render practicable a compliance with recommendations of the State Board of Health relative to the disposing of certain portions of sewage, and the erection of a retreat where cases of serious epidemic diseases could be isolated, should any occur among the prisoners.

COST OF THE INSTITUTIONS PAST AND PRESENT.

Subjoined is a table giving the annual total and per capita cost of the several institutions for the eleven fiscal years ending with September 30th, 1884; and, also, the average cost for eight years under the old system of management, and three years under the new. This is not done with any purpose to reflect upon the former management, but simply to vindicate the wisdom of the present system, and to furnish some solid evidence of the fidelity with which it has been administered. The Board takes no special credit to itself in this exhibit — it has simply endeavored to do its duty under the law — the same as its predecessors undoubtedly would have done in a similar situation.

Cost of the Institutions Past and Present.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of the average number of inmates and total and per capita cost for current expenses at the several state institutions in Wisconsin for the fiscal years from October 1, 1873, to September 30, 1884, inclusive.

Year ending Sept. 30.	STATE HOSPITAL.			NORTHERN HOSPITAL.			SCHOOL FOR DEAF.			SCHOOL FOR BLIND.			SCHOOL FOR BOYS.			STATE PRISON.		
	Total current expense.	Average number.	Cost per capita.	Total current expense.	Average number.	Cost per capita.	Total current expense.	Average number.	Cost per capita.	Total current expense.	Average number.	Cost per capita.	Total current expense.	Average number.	Cost per capita.	Total current expense.	Average number.	Cost per capita.
1874.....	\$86,567 08	337	\$250 94	\$62,551 34	233	\$395 02	\$40,500 00	146	\$277 33	\$19,000 00	60	\$316 66	\$43,453 02	293	\$148 03	\$31,750 00	214	\$146 02
1875.....	98,885 75	364	271 66	86,623 73	258	336 14	31,624 00	132	262 30	18,000 00	59	305 08	45,156 70	300	150 52	43,054 88	240	179 39
1876.....	101,611 63	334	304 23	106,945 97	400	267 45	28,165 64	145	194 25	18,000 00	60	300 00	48,149 49	299	161 37	42,427 85	261	162 55
1877.....	96,886, 92	370	261 50	132,174 17	543	243 42	37,583 36	155	242 47	16,500 55	67	247 62	46,321 31	341	135 84	43,737 32	290	150 81
1878.....	95,035 85	380	250 01	130,799 81	543	240 88	30,000 00	140	214 28	17,418 32	77	226 86	48,721 45	380	128 21	43,233 74	337	128 58
1879.....	102,560 47	425	245 96	120,278 16	554	219 00	30,000 00	143	209 79	18,653 54	73	255 53	42,866 72	425	100 86	40,270 08	328	122 77
1880.....	141,020 39	550	256 40	128,489 76	529	242 89	27,961 58	132	211 83	17,800 76	67	265 68	51,650 78	427	120 96	44,082 88	304	145 01
1881.....	129,998 37	566	229 68	118,741 41	521	227 91	38,586 86	172	224 34	16,330 73	65	251 21	46,214 07	404	114 39	45,871 11	283	162 09
Average	106,570 81	416	\$256 33	\$110,825 54	448	\$247 58	\$33,427 68	146	\$229 55	\$17,713 20	66	\$268 37	\$46,566 69	359	\$129 85	\$41,803 48	282	\$148 17
1882.....	\$95,648 37	469	\$203 94	\$98,160 02	529	\$185 56	\$34,375 94	176	\$195 32	\$16,726 17	63	\$265 49	\$49,733 01	321	\$154 51	\$47,751 33	336	\$142 12
1883.....	96,545 70	476	202 82	114,735 48	567	202 36	35,066 30	188	189 71	16,670 48	57.1	291 95	42,038 73	291	144 46	50,031 29	363	137 83
1884.....	91,722 22	510	179 85	117,110 52	613	191 04	38,536 37	205	187 98	17,525 32	63.15	277 52	42,229 74	300	140 77	53,949 52	398	135 55
Average	\$94,638 76	485	\$195 13	\$110,002 01	569	\$193 09	\$36,192 87	190	\$190 82	\$16,973 99	61	\$277 88	\$44,667 16	304	\$146 93	\$50,577 71	366	\$138 31

State Hospital, decrease for three years — 1,455 inmates at \$61.20 is.....	\$89,046 00
Northern Hospital, decrease for three years — 1,709 inmates at \$54.49 is.....	93,123 41
School for the Deaf, decrease for three years — 569 inmates at \$38.73 is.....	22,037 37
State Prison, decrease for three years — 1,097 inmates at \$9.86 is.....	10,816 42
	\$215,023 20

School for the Blind, increase for three years — 183.25 inmates at \$9.51 is.....	\$1,742 70
School for Boys, increase for three years — 912 inmates at \$17.08 is.....	15,576 96
Net decrease in three years.....	197,703 54
	\$215,023 20

Cost of the Institutions Past and Present.

The figures in this table for the years preceding the advent of this Board were taken from the annual reports of the institutions and of the State Board of Charities, and are believed to be substantially correct. The figures for the three years last past are from the records in this office. It is proper to state, in this connection, that eight months of the year ending with September, 1881, were under the former system, and four under the present.

It will be observed that the foregoing table shows a net saving in three years of \$197,703.54; or an annual average saving of \$65,901.18. This of course rests upon the assumption that with a continuance of the old system of management the same scale of expenditure would have continued. Surely no more conclusive evidence of the economy of the existing system of caring for the wards of the state could be presented.

It has been repeatedly charged, during the year past, by persons interested in conveying a false impression upon the subject, that at least in one of the institutions the Board has been seeking to save money at the expense of the comfort and welfare of the inmates, especially in the matter of diet. Certainly no one at all anxious for the good opinion of his fellow men or endowed with ordinary intelligence could thus mistake the purpose of the institutions, or the duties attaching to the position of manager of them. To show that the members of this Board have not thus mistaken their duties, and have not made the saving shown in the foregoing table by stinting the diet of those committed to their charge, the following table has been compiled from the official records, comparing the *cash* expenditures for subsistence at the institutions for the three years of this Board's administration with those of the three years immediately preceding. The year 1881 is left out of the comparison because it was divided between the present and former administrations.

Comparative Statement.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of the cash expenditures for subsistence, and the average number of inmates at the several state institutions in Wisconsin for two terms of three years each.

	Fiscal year.	Amount.	Average number.	Fiscal year.	Amount.	Average number.
State Hospital for the Insane.	1878	\$19,285 72	379	1882	\$33,026 73	469
	1879	17,552 72	425	1883	29,254 42	476
	1880	27,508 23	550	1884	33,654 03	510
Total for the term.....		\$64,346 67	1,354		\$95,935 18	1,455
Annual average per inmate.....		\$47 59			\$65 93	
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	1878	\$37,928 66	543	1882	\$38,136 81	529
	1879	34,010 31	553	1883	43,794 91	568
	1880	42,521 85	529	1884	49,275 50	613
Total for the term.....		114,460 82	1,625		131,207 22	1,710
Annual average per inmate.....		\$70 43			\$76 73	
School for the Deaf and Dumb.....	1878	\$7,436 03	140	1882	\$10,292 34	176
	1879	6,266 36	143	1883	9,963 72	188
	1880	8,060 34	132	1884	11,066 86	205
Total for the term.....		\$21,762 73	415		\$31,322 92	569
Annual average per inmate.....		\$52 44			\$55 05	
School for the Blind.....	1878	\$4,040 02	77	1882	\$4,581 76	63
	1879	4,385 87	73	1883	3,555 02	57
	1880	4,133 19	67	1884	4,026 43	63
Total for the term.....		\$12,559 08	217		\$12,163 21	183
Annual average per inmate.....		\$57 87			66 46	
Industrial School for Boys...	1878	\$10,675 95	380	1882	\$14,865 30	321
	1879	11,097 41	425	1883	12,227 99	291
	1880	14,689 91	427	1884	11,463 03	300
Total for the term.....		\$36,463 27	1,232		\$38,556 32	912
Annual average per inmate.....		\$29 60			\$42 27	

Conclusion.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the cash expenditures etc.—continued.

	Fiscal year.	Amount.	Average number.	Fiscal year.	Amount.	Average number.
State Prison	1878	\$17, 141 28	337	1882	\$17, 519 63	336
	1879	14, 367 03	328	1883	17, 372 70	363
	1880	14, 214 73	304	1884	19, 510 69	398
Total for the term.....		\$45, 723 04	969	....	\$54, 4 3 02	1, 097
Annual average per inmate.....		\$47 19	.....	....	\$49 59	.....

An examination of this table will disclose the fact that, in every instance, the comparison shows a marked increase in the expenditures for subsistence under the present administration, and that, too, notwithstanding that prices during the last term of the comparison have not averaged higher than in the former. This ought to be a conclusive answer to the charge in question, and no doubt will be so held by all those whose judgment is not warped by prejudice or personal animosity. That the purchases were economically made, and the supplies judiciously and liberally issued there is abundant evidence in the records in the stewards' offices.

CONCLUSION.

Appended to this report will be found the reports to this Board of the treasurer and the chief officers of the several institutions, the roster of their officers and employes and full details of their financial affairs, together with a table of the quota, or number of patients, which each county is entitled to have in the hospitals for the insane — the same being based upon the census of 1880, catalogues of pupils in the schools for the deaf and dumb and the blind, and other information required by law to be published.

It is believed that the report now presented embraces a complete and accurate statement of the affairs of the state institutions, and all the law contemplates or that is neces-

Conclusion.

sary to the formation of an intelligent opinion as to their character and the efficiency with which they are discharging their functions. It has been the purpose of the Board, in preparing this report, to make no statement, either directly or by implication, that is not based upon absolute facts, and that the fullest inquiry will not verify; and your careful scrutiny, together with that of the public, is invited, not only to the details here presented, but to the institutions themselves, to the end that whatever is imperfect may be corrected, and the people of the state may receive the largest possible benefits from the establishments which they have so munificently endowed, and which speak so forcibly of their benevolence and humanity.

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

Report of the Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

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

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

Very respectfully,

M. C. CLARKE.

MADISON, WIS., September 30, 1884.

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

		Year ending Sept. 30, 1883.		Year ending Sept. 30, 1884.	
1882.					
CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.					
Oct.	1	Balance	\$9,031 49	.....	\$17,837 80
Sept.	30	By State Treasurer to date.....	88,778 66	.....	90,914 00
Sept.	30	By Steward to date.....	3,787 15	.....	6,317 58
Sept.	30	To warrants paid to date	\$83,759 50	\$100,420 97	
Sept.	30	To balance	17,837 80	14,649 31	
		\$101,597 30	\$101,597 30	\$115,069 38	\$115,069 38
Oct.	1	Balance	\$17,837 80	.....	\$14,649 31
Oct.	1	Less outstanding warrants as reported by Sec'y of Board	11,284 34	.....	9,576 86
Oct.	1	Balance available	\$6,553 46	.....	\$5,072 45
COVERING STEAM PIPES.					
Oct.	1	Balance	\$331 18	.....	\$331 18
FIRE PROOF ELEVATORS.					
Oct.	1	Balance	\$402 10	.....	\$402 10
RAILROAD TRACK SCALES.					
Oct.	1	By balance	181 55	.....	181 55
Sept.	30	To warrants paid to date. ....	.....	49 00	.....
Sept.	30	To balance	181 55	132 55	.....
		\$181 55	\$181 55	\$181 55	\$181 55
Oct.	1	Balance available	\$181 55	.....	\$132 55
FIRE HOSE.					
Oct.	1	By balance	\$291 25	.....	.....
Sept.	30	To warrants paid to date.....	\$291 25	.....	.....

Report of the Treasurer.

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.— Con.

		1888.		1884.	
		REMOVING AND BUILDING BATH ROOMS AND CLOSETS.			
Oct.	1	By balance		\$4,586 40	
Sept.	30	By State Treasurer to date.....		6,763 88	
Sept.	30	To warrants paid to date.....	\$11,349 78		
		Total.....	\$11,349 78	\$11,349 78	
		CEMENTING BASEMENT.			
Oct.	1	By balance.....		\$45 70	\$37 70
Sept.	30	To warrants paid to date.....	\$8 00		
Sept.	30	To balance.....	37 70		37 70
		Total.....	\$45 70	\$45 70	\$37 70
Oct.	1	By balance		\$37 70	\$37 70
		REPAIRS AND RENEWALS OF WATER AND STEAM PIPE, ETC.			
Oct.	1	By Balance.....		\$1,000 00	908 10
Sept.	30	To warrants paid to date.....	\$91 90		
Sept.	30	To balance.....	908 10		\$908 10
		Total.....	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00	\$908 10
Oct.	1	By balance		\$908 10	\$908 10
		PAINTING AND REPAIRS.			
Oct.	1	By balance		\$909 30	\$637 46
Sept.	30	By State Treasurer to date.....		2,500 00	
Sept.	30	To warrants paid to date.....	\$2,771 84		\$38 79
Sept.	30	To balance.....	637 46		598 67
		Total.....	\$3,409 30	\$3,409 30	\$637 46
Oct.	1	By balance		\$637 46	\$598 67
		REBUILDING LAUNDRY WALL.			
Sept.	30	By State Treasurer to date.....			\$600 00
Sept.	30	To warrants paid to date.....		\$226 88	
Sept.	30	To balance.....		373 12	
		Total.....		\$600 00	\$600 00
Oct.	1	By balance.....			\$373 12
Oct.	1	Less outstanding amounts as reported by Sec'y of Board.....			214 74
Oct.	1	By balance available.....			\$158 38
		PURCHASE OF FARWELL FARM.			
Sept.	30	By State Treasurer to date.....		\$7,000 00	
Sept.	30	To warrants paid.....	\$7,000 00		

Report of the Treasurer.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

		1883.		1884.	
CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.					
Oct.	1	By balance.....	\$9,242 19		\$8,957 04
Sept.	30	By State Treasurer to date.....	107,342 60		108,287 06
		By Steward to date.....	4,351 78		5,969 73
		To warrants paid to date.....	\$111,979 53	\$110,045 47	
		To balance.....	8,957 04	18,148 36	
			\$120,936 57	\$120,936 57	\$123,193 83
				\$123,193 83	
Oct.	1	By balance.....	\$8,957 04		\$18,148 36
		Less outstanding warrants as reported by Sec'y of Board.....	8,068 03		9,073 30
		By balance.....	\$889 01		\$4,075 06
BOARDING HOUSE.					
Oct.	1	By balance.....	\$482 54		\$482 54
PUMP AND FIXTURES.					
Oct.	1	By balance.....	\$13 25		
Sept.	30	To warrants paid to date.....	\$13 25		
FIRE MAIN AND HYDRANTS.					
Oct.	1	By balance.....	\$874 10		\$500 79
Sept.	30	To warrants paid to date.....	\$373 31		
		To balance.....	500 79	\$500 79	
			\$874 10	\$874 10	\$500 79
				\$500 79	\$500 79
Oct.	1	By balance.....	\$500 79		\$500 79
PAINTING AND REPAIRS.					
Oct.	1	By balance.....	\$615 56		\$540 18
Sept.	30	By State Treasurer to date.....	2,000 00		
		To paid warrants to date.....	\$2,075 38	\$540 18	
		To balance.....	540 18		
			\$2,615 56	\$2,615 56	\$540 18
				\$540 18	\$540 18
Oct.	1	By balance.....	\$540 18		
		Outstanding warrants as reported by Sec'y of Board.....	\$133 05		
Oct.	1	By balance.....	\$407 13		
FIRE HOSE.					
Oct.	1	By balance.....	\$430 50		\$438 59
Sept.	30	By State Treasurer to date.....	500 00		
		To warrants paid to date.....	\$491 91	\$26 34	
		To balance.....	438 59	412 25	
			\$930 50	\$930 50	\$438 59
				\$438 59	\$438 59
Oct.	1	By balance.....	\$438 59		\$412 25

Report of the Treasurer.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—Continued.

		1883.		1884.	
REMOVING COAL SHED AND BUILDING CARPENTER SHOP.					
Oct.	1	By balance.....	\$1,571 14		\$879 71
Sept.	30	To warrants paid to date.....	\$691 43		
Sept.	30	To balance.....	879 71	879 71	
		Total	\$1,571 14	\$879 71	\$879 71
Oct.	1	By balance	\$879 71		\$879 71
CONVERTING OLD CHAPEL INTO ROOMS, ETC.					
Oct.	1	By balance.....	\$1,882 25		\$757 23
Sept.	30	By State Treasurer to date.....	4,000 00		
Sept.	30	To warrants to date	\$5,125 02	\$21 55	
Sept.	30	To balance	757 23	735 68	
		Total	\$5,882 25	\$757 23	\$757 23
Oct.	1	By balance.....	\$757 23		\$735 68
Oct.	1	Less outstanding warrants as reported by Sec'y of Board.....	21 55		
Oct.	1	By balance.....	\$735 68		

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

		1883.		1884.	
CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.					
Oct.	1	By balance	\$4,840 56		\$3,847 56
Sept.	30	By State Treasurer to date.....	35,311 27		36,007 32
Sept.	30	By Steward to date.....	2,079 33		1,322 80
Sept.	30	To warrants paid to date.....	\$38,383 60	\$36,903 19	
Sept.	30	To balance	3,847 56	4,274 49	
		Total	\$42,231 16	\$41,177 68	\$41,177 68
Oct.	1	By balance	\$3,847 56		\$4,274 49
Oct.	1	Outstanding warrants as reported by Sec'y of the Board.....	2,964 26		3,783 17
Oct.	1	By balance.....	\$883 30		\$491 32
ARCHITECTS' FEES.					
Oct.	1	By balance.....	\$212 54		\$212 54
REFRIGERATOR FUND.					
Oct.	1	Balance.....	\$5 25		
Sept.	30	By warrants paid.....	\$5 25		
PAINTING AND REPAIRS.					
Oct.	1	Balance.....	\$409 34		\$89 17
Sept.	30	To warrants paid to date.....	\$320 17		
Sept.	30	To balance	89 17	\$89 17	
		Total	\$409 34	\$89 17	\$89 17
Oct.	1	By balance.....	\$89 17		\$89 17

*Report of the Treasurer.*INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND
DUMB — Continued.

		1883.		1884.	
		BUILDING WATER AND EARTH CLOSETS.			
Oct.	1		\$261 75		\$243 95
Sep.	30		300 00		
		\$317 80			
		243 95		\$243 95	
		\$561 75	\$561 75	\$243 95	\$243 95
Oct.	1		\$243 95		\$243 95
		PROVIDING PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.			
Sept.	30		\$1,500 00		\$1,230 83
		\$269 17		\$447 62	
		1,230 83		783 21	
		\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00	\$1,230 83	\$1,230 83
Oct.	1		\$1,230 83		\$783 21
			114 08		
			\$1,116 75		\$783 21

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

		1883.		1884.	
		CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.			
Oct.	1		\$1,751 20		\$1,263 83
Sep.	30		14,234 23		17,376 42
			698 00		768 90
		\$15,419 60		\$17,750 84	
		1,263 83		1,658 31	
		\$16,683 43	\$16,683 43	\$19,409 15	\$19,409 15
Oct.	1		\$1,263 83		\$1,658 31
			1,661 49		2,337 10
		\$397 66		\$678 79	

Report of the Treasurer.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

		1883.		1884.	
CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.					
Oct.	1	By balance	\$0,356 22	.....	\$12,174 87
Sept.	30	By State Treasurer to date	47,901 88	.....	46,724 11
Sept.	30	By Steward to date	52,490 50	.....	36,656 94
Sept.	30	To warrants paid to date	\$97,573 73	\$38,337 13	.....
Sept.	30	To balance	12,174 87	12,218 79	.....
		\$109,748 60	\$109,748 60	\$95,555 92	\$95,555 92
Oct.	1	By balance	\$12,174 87	.....	\$12,218 79
Oct.	1	Outstanding warrants as reported by Sec'y of the Board	6,862 59	.....	6,760 10
Oct.	1	By balance	\$5,312 28	.....	\$5,458 69
COMPLETING FAMILY BUILDING No. 10.					
Oct.	1	By balance	\$562 05	.....	.....
Sept.	30	To warrants paid to date .....	.....	.....	.....
NEW FENCE.					
Oct.	1	By balance	\$738 53	.....	\$566 17
Sept.	30	To warrants paid to date	\$172 36	\$52 55	.....
Sept.	30	To balance	566 17	513 62	.....
		\$738 53	\$738 53	\$566 17	\$566 17
Oct.	1	By balance	\$566 17	.....	\$513 62
PAINT AND OIL.					
Oct.	1	By balance	\$80 48	.....	.....
Sept.	30	To warrants paid to date .....	.....	.....	.....
STEAM FIRE ENGINE OR PUMP.					
Oct.	1	By balance	\$19 87	.....	.....
Sept.	30	To warrants paid to date .....	.....	.....	.....
PAINTING AND REPAIRS.					
Oct.	1	By balance	\$1,228 94	.....	.....
Sept.	30	To warrants paid to date	\$1,228 94	.....	.....
PURCHASE OF 112.31 ACRES LAND, ETC.					
Sept.	30	By State Treasurer to date	\$8,800 00	.....	.....
Sept.	30	To warrants paid to date	\$8,800 00	.....	.....
ROOT CELLAR & STRAW BARN.					
Sept.	30	By State Treasurer to date	\$1,500 00	.....	.....
Sept.	30	By balance .....	.....	\$207 16	\$207 16
Sept.	30	To warrants paid to date	\$1,292 84	.....	.....
Sept.	30	To balance	207 16	.....	.....
		\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00	\$207 16	\$207 16
Oct.	1	Balance	\$207 16	.....	.....
Oct.	1	Outstanding warrants as reported by Sec'y of the Board	66 10	.....	.....
Oct.	1	By balance	\$141 06	.....	.....

Report of the Treasurer.

WICONSIN STATE PRISON.

		1883.		1884.	
		CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.			
Oct.	1	By balance.....	\$7,730 50	.....	\$5,250 38
Sept.	30	By State Treasurer to date.....	13,369 35	.....	9,000 72
Sept.	30	By Steward for convict labor.....	38,573 53	.....	44,648 62
Sept.	30	By Steward for sundries.....	1,580 44	.....	2,083 70
Sept.	30	To warrants paid to date.....	\$56,003 44	\$51,573 08	.....
		To balance.....	5,250 38	9,410 34	.....
		Total.....	\$61,253 82	\$60,983 42	\$60,983 42
Oct.	1	By balance.....	\$5,250 38	.....	\$9,410 34
		Outstanding warrants as reported by Secy of Board.....	468 83	.....	4,217 13
			\$4,781 55	.....	\$5,193 21
		ROOT CELLAR.			
Sept.	30	By State Treasurer.....	\$1,000 00	.....	.....
Oct.	1	By balance.....	\$1,000 00	.....	\$1,000 00

County Quotas in Hospitals.

COUNTY QUOTAS IN HOSPITALS.

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

COUNTY.	Popula- tion.	Quota	COUNTY.	Popula- tion.	Quota
Adams.....	6,741	6	Lincoln.....	2,011	2
Ashland.....	1,559	2	Manitowoc.....	37,506	34
Barron.....	7,023	6	Marathon.....	17,121	16
Bayfield.....	564	2	Marinette.....	8,929	8
Brown.....	34,090	31	Marquette.....	8,907	8
Buffalo.....	15,528	14	Milwaukee.....		
Burnett.....	3,140	3	Monroe.....	21,606	20
Calumet.....	16,631	15	Oconto.....	9,848	9
Chippewa.....	15,492	14	Outagamie.....	28,716	26
Clark.....	10,715	10	Ozaukee.....	15,462	14
Columbia.....	28,065	26	Pepin.....	6,226	6
Crawford.....	15,644	14	Pierce.....	17,744	16
Dane.....	53,234	48	Polk.....	10,018	9
Dodge.....	45,928	42	Portage.....	17,731	16
Door.....	11,645	11	Price.....	785	2
Douglas.....	655	2	Racine.....	30,921	28
Dunn.....	16,818	15	Richland.....	18,174	17
Eau Claire.....	19,992	18	Rock.....	38,823	35
Florence.....		2	St. Croix.....	18,956	17
Fond du Lac.....	46,855	43	Sauk.....	28,729	26
Grant.....	37,852	34	Shawano.....	10,371	9
Green.....	21,729	20	Sheboygan.....	34,206	31
Green Lake.....	14,481	13	Taylor.....	2,311	2
Iowa.....	23,628	22	Trumpealeau.....	17,189	16
Jackson.....	13,285	12	Vernon.....	23,235	21
Jefferson.....	32,155	29	Walworth.....	26,249	24
Juneau.....	15,580	14	Washington.....	23,442	21
Kenosha.....	13,550	12	Waukesha.....	28,967	26
Kewaunee.....	15,806	14	Waupaca.....	20,954	19
La Crosse.....	27,072	25	Wausara.....	12,688	12
La Fayette.....	21,278	19	Winnebago.....	42,741	39
Langlade.....	685	2	Wood.....	8,981	8
Total.....					1,077

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane,

FOR THE

TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30, 1884.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Superintendent—S. B. BUCKMASTER, M. D.

Assistant Physicians—W. E. FERNALD, M. D.; C. E. ARMSTRONG, M. D.

Steward—S. J. M. PUTNAM.

Assistant Steward—W. L. STEELE.

Matron—Miss K. M. NOLAN.

Report of the Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

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

GENTLEMEN — At the close of this, the twenty-fifth year of the hospital's existence, I herewith present you the first biennial report of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, for the period ending September 30, 1884.

An incumbency of three months precludes any lengthy disquisition on the ætiology or pathology of insanity, and I therefore confine myself to as clear and practical a statement as possible, of the condition and working of the hospital, which will probably better meet the wishes and approbation of the tax-payers who support this great charity, than an elaborate essay on mental diseases.

In reviewing the work of the past two years, we find abundant cause for gratulation. We have escaped calamity, there are no homicides, and but one suicide to report, and the amount of illness has been remarkably small.

June 20th, 1883, a male patient, after many persistent attempts, succeeded in strangling himself with his suspender. Evading the attention of his attendant for a few moments, he accomplished his purpose. Life still lingered when he was discovered, but he could not be resuscitated. He had made many previous attempts at self-destruction by hanging, swallowing his suspender buckles, by beating his head against the wall, and in various other ways.

When we consider the crowded condition of our wards — the population on the most disturbed ranging from forty-five to fifty-six, with ten and twelve disturbed patients sleeping

State Hospital.

in dormitories together—it is a source of surprise that we have no other disasters to record, and indicates that the attendants and other employes exert a commendable degree of alertness and watchfulness. This overcrowding is not the least of the causes of worry on the part of the physicians, in selecting suitable patients to room together, and in devising ways and means by which accidents may be avoided.

During the summer we have continued the practice of giving our patients abundance of outdoor exercise, and our beautiful maple groves have furnished resorts where the patients with their attendants have spent a large part of each pleasant day, playing croquet, swinging, and diverting themselves with various amusements.

Many days scarce half a dozen patients remain in the building, these being feeble cases that could not be taken out. Of course this has given a few an opportunity to escape, but elopements have been less frequent than usual, and nothing serious has followed.

Our statistical tables are mostly self-explanatory, but I would respectfully call your attention to the following summary:

September 30, 1884, our total population was 537, divided as to sex thus: males 289, females 248.

The daily average for 1884 has been 510, and for 1883 was 476, the average for the two years being 493. It will be seen that our number has gradually increased, the highest number on any one day being 537 (to-day). This increase is particularly manifest on the male side, where we are very much crowded.

The discharges during the two years were, males, 219; females, 160; total, 379. Of these 71 were discharged recovered in 1883, and 58 in 1884, being 28 1-5 per cent. of the admissions during the two years.

During this period 101 were discharged improved, a per centum of 22½ on the admissions. Of this number a few were virtually recovered, but were discharged as improved on ac-

Report of the Superintendent.

count of previous attacks, and the liability of their again returning to the hospital.

In 1883 there were 26 deaths, and in 1884 there were 30, a percentum of less than 4 in 1883, and slightly in excess of 4 in 1884, on the total number under treatment.

Of the 56 dying in the two years, 10 were between 60 and 70 years of age, 8 were between 70 and 80, and 2 were over 80.

The commitment of these old persons, many of them coming to the hospital to die, very materially increases the per cent. of deaths.

A death rate of less than 7 per cent. is very good, and it becomes apparent at a glance that our death rate would be remarkably low, were it not for the admission of these old persons.

Since the opening of the hospital, a total number of 3,876 have been treated, of whom 1,070 have been discharged recovered, 872 improved, 879 unimproved, 4 not insane, and 514 have died. The percentage of all recoveries on the admissions, from the beginning being $27\frac{1}{2}$, the largest proportion of recoveries coming from the acute cases. Thus of those admitted who had been insane less than three months, almost forty-six per cent. recovered. Of those insane between three and six months, nearly forty per cent. recovered, while of those cases in which the duration was between six months and one year, the recoveries were but twenty-five per cent., and after that rapidly decrease, thus graphically showing the great importance of *early* treatment in all cases. Many times relatives of the insane, hearing false reports concerning insane hospitals, usually originated by discharged employes, or other ill disposed persons, are apt to keep the patient at home until the most favorable time for treatment is past, and the mind becomes hopelessly deranged.

During the summer a number of patients, particularly older ones, that we thought could be trusted, have been paroled and allowed to visit home or friends. In every case

State Hospital.

they have returned at the designated time, with a thankfulness for the favor, that has been very gratifying to the hospital officials, who meet with so much ingratitude, not only from patients, but many times, I regret to say, from patients friends.

CHRONIC CASES.

During the two years past we have had a number of cases of several years duration, that much to our gratification have greatly improved, and several have recovered, thus forcibly demonstrating the fact that we cannot pronounce all chronic cases to be beyond help.

OVERCROWDING.

Since the last report was made, some of the counties in this hospital district have removed many of their chronic cases to the county hospitals, yet our hospital has immediately filled up again, and at present is exceedingly crowded, particularly on the male side. Thus on the first male ward there are fifty-one patients; on the second ward, fifty-six patients; while on our most disturbed ward, the fourth, we have fifty-one patients, and, notwithstanding the fact that we have put two beds in single rooms, three beds where there should be but two, and so on in like proportion through all the wards, we have been compelled, for months past, to make ten to twelve beds on the floor every night, on this ward.

A like condition exists on the sixth male ward where eight to ten beds are made on the floor. We make down about thirty beds on the male side every night. On the fourth and sixth female wards (the most disturbed and untidy patients being in these two) from five to eight beds are made on the floor each night.

The result of this overcrowding is disastrous in many ways. The noise affects new patients unpleasantly — when one patient becomes excited, others are affected by it. Patients are also more inclined to quarrel, and injuries are

Report of the Superintendent.

sometimes inflicted on those about them. Again it is difficult to feed so many at meal time, our ward dining rooms accommodating scarcely more than half the patients on some of the wards. There are many other reasons, that will suggest themselves to anyone who will consider the matter. Should an epidemic visit us—such as the cholera now devastating parts of Europe—the condition would be appalling. It has been the policy of the Board of Supervision, and of the officers of the hospital, to accommodate the counties as much as possible, so that no case has been refused admission, even from the counties having an excess over their quota.

The two state hospitals, with the Milwaukee county hospital, when full, furnish accommodation for 1,400 or 1,500 patients, leaving an equal number in the state to be cared for at the county houses, jails, and homes of those afflicted.

There seems to be but one remedy, and that is an increase of accommodations. This want could be partially met by enlarging this hospital. This could be done by lengthening the short transverse halls, now known as the “wings” of the back wards and converting them into short wards, and also by building an additional longitudinal section on each side. This would give us three new short wards, and three larger longitudinal wards on each side, making twelve in all. The transverse wards could be used for a small number of our most disturbed patients, thus separating them from the more quiet ones, and would give us an opportunity for a better classification of our patients than is possible with the present small number of wards.

Should it be thought advisable not to enlarge the existing building, one or more separate buildings could be erected, in which we could isolate either the acute or chronic cases, as deemed best.

However, I will not further dwell upon this point, but wish earnestly to call your attention to the necessity of increasing the facilities for the care of our unfortunate insane.

State Hospital.

EMPLOYMENT.

During the past summer an unusually large number of our patients have engaged in different employments about the institution. Thus, during the haying and harvest season, an average of about one hundred male patients were assisting in outdoor work. Patients assist with all the farm work, at the barns, engine house, coal sheds, in the care of the cattle, etc.

About thirty female patients go to the ironing room daily, twenty to the sewing room and thirty to the kitchen. All the vegetables in the large kitchen, for over 600 people, are prepared for cooking by female patients from the different wards. Over one hundred patients assist with the work on the male wards, and about an equal number of female patients on their side of the house. A large amount of sewing and repairing for our large household is now done on the female wards, some of our most disturbed patients assisting. A careful computation gives about 70 per cent. of our patients as employed a part or all of the day.

The beneficial effects of labor are daily observed by all associating with the patients. The question of employment for the insane is worthy of serious attention, and will command our future consideration.

DECEPTION OF PATIENTS.

We have had the usual number of patients brought to us, who were deceived by those bringing them, and the usual result has followed. We have been unable in some cases, for months, to gain the confidence of the patient, and sometimes never succeeded in so doing. Such patients claim that we have kidnapped them, that their friends did not intend to leave them here, etc. While it is advisable to get patients here as quietly as possible, yet deception should always be avoided. Friends should be candid with patients, even though they be compelled to send them to us in custody of the sheriff. We have patients who even after they re-

Report of the Superintendent.

cover, say they can never forgive friends for so deceiving them as to the character of the institution, and the fact that they were to be detained here.

MORTALITY AMONG THE FISH.

During the latter part of July and the first of August, there was an unaccountable mortality among the perch in Lake Mendota. The shores were covered for miles, with dead fish; and, in order that we might be as well prepared as possible, should an epidemic visit us, it was deemed best to bury them. We thus disposed of at least five hundred wheelbarrows full, on the hospital shore, and over one hundred and fifty tons were buried on the Madison shore. It is safe to estimate that a thousand tons of fish died in this one lake. We discontinued the use of the lake water, and used only the well water for drinking and culinary purposes. We also discontinued using the lake fish as food. Fortunately the mortality ceased without affecting the other fish, and without spreading to neighboring lakes. No satisfactory explanation as to the cause, has been advanced.

AMUSEMENTS.

We endeavor to combine with outdoor exercise, and abundance of fresh air, a judicious amount of amusement. Thus, in the groves are croquet sets, swings, quoits, etc., whilst in the wards the inmates have music, billiards, cards, checkers, etc. Tuesday evening is devoted to a card party in the large amusement hall, where the quieter patients meet for social games. Friday evenings we have our dances, lasting from 7 until 9. These are much enjoyed by the patients. During that season of the year when it gets dark early enough, we have a lecture every Thursday evening illustrated with the stereopticon. Frequently we have concerts, amateur theatricals, or other amusements on Saturday evenings. At intervals the better class of patients meet in the convalescent female ward, and pleasantly pass the evening with music,

State Hospital.

singing, charades, etc. Patients are also given occasional carriage or sleigh rides, and such as desire are sent over to the neighboring Catholic church. Sabbath afternoon the patients meet in the assembly hall, where religious services are held, a sermon being read by one of the physicians, and music furnished by our choir.

During the summer we have had one or two steamboat rides, on Lake Mendota, each week, funds being furnished by patients' friends for that purpose. This is an unique feature in hospital entertainments. On special occasions we make an extra effort to entertain. Thus on the Fourth of July we took almost all the patients to the grove, about 10 A. M., where they amused themselves dancing, swinging and in various ways until noon, when sandwiches, cake, ice cream, etc., were served to all. During the day several large paper balloons were sent up, and in the evening a beautiful display of fireworks ended a day of great enjoyment to all.

An elegant new Steinway piano has recently been placed upon the convalescent ward on the female side, having been purchased with the funds accumulated by the sale of articles made by patients and placed in the show case for sale to visitors. This fund has purchased the three pianos now in the wards, together with many of the pictures and other articles. A new billard table has also been placed on the best male ward, and is a source of much enjoyment for the patients. I feel that we meet with excellent results in thus giving our patients abundance of exercise, fresh air, sunshine, employment and amusement, combined with proper medical treatment as required.

We must ever remember that while our patients are not criminals, yet they must necessarily be deprived of their liberty, and such being the case, every means possible in the way of moral and medical treatment, must be employed to make their stay in the hospital both beneficial and agreeable.

Report of the Superintendent.

DIET.

Upon the first of August last, we adopted a system of diet reports, the head attendant on the wards each day filling out a blank supplied for the purpose, giving the quantity and quality of the articles of food served for each meal, together with a report of all special diet furnished patients upon the order of the physicians. These reports from the various wards are examined and filed away, as they come to the superintendent's office each day, and presented to the Board at their monthly meeting. I am pleased to state that I have never known our patients so well supplied with wholesome, well-cooked food in considerable variety. In this respect, I think the majority of our patients fare much better than when at home.

REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.

Since the report of two years ago, the fourth stories on each side have been repainted, and are now in excellent condition. The male wards have been greatly improved by being repainted. The cross-sections then being constructed have been completed, and all bath rooms and water closets are entirely removed from the wards, which are free from bad odor, as are the bath rooms and closets themselves most of the time, the large stack opening through the roof giving ventilation.

The operation of the ventilating stacks would be more successful, were they made six feet higher, that their tops might be above the roof ridge. The caps over the stacks should be larger, or the tops of the stacks contracted, and the caps should not be so high above the stack top. Were these corrections made there would undoubtedly be a constant upward current. As they are at present the current is downward many times, and during cold weather when the temperature is not sufficiently low to warrant our keeping the building heated all night, the downward rush of cold air has frozen up all the pipes in the stack. This occurred sev-

State Hospital.

eral times last winter, and shows a serious fault in the stacks, which might be remedied by the above suggested alterations. The old bathrooms were converted into bedrooms, thus somewhat increasing our capacity.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

During the past year standpipes have been placed in each section with hose attached on each ward, ready for instant use. In the center building, and in the rooms of attendants, throughout the wards, are placed hand grenades, and in the center are also a number of the Babcock extinguishers. Every evening the bathtubs in the wards are filled with water, and full pails are placed at convenient points, for use in case of an alarm. East of the building, a shed has been erected in which is kept a hose cart with hose reeled on so that the coupling to the outside hydrants could be quickly made. Our supply of water is pumped from Lake Mendota into four large tanks in the attic of the center building. These when full weigh about one hundred and fifty tons, which with the heavy iron balcony hanging on the front wall, without support below, makes an immense weight to be sustained, which fact is evinced by the cracking of the walls in several places. Should anything occur to start the walls, such as a stroke of lightning or a tornado, a fearful catastrophe might follow by the fall of the tanks. However, your attention has been previously called to this condition, so I will not dwell upon it.

CEMETERY.

Our necropolis has not been in a creditable condition for years past, but we expect to improve it very much during the coming month.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To the press, particularly of the state, we are indebted for newspapers. Could the editors see the avidity with which many of our patients seize the "home papers," they would

Report of the Superintendent.

feel amply repaid. A list of the papers donated will be found among the tables. The ladies of the Madison flower mission have placed us under a debt of gratitude for their liberal contributions of cut flowers and bouquets sent us every Saturday, during a part of the summer. They also sent us a large amount of reading matter. We owe many thanks to Mrs. Ainsworth and Miss Agnes Clugston of Madison, Miss Mower of Oconomowoc, Miss Griffith and Mr. F. Moulding of Watertown, and others, who kindly gave their services to entertain us. Their efforts were fully appreciated, and they will be heartily welcomed at any future time. Dr. Fernald will also please accept thanks for the contribution of a number of complete sets of periodicals.

CHANGES.

On the first of July, 1883, Mrs. Mary C. Halliday, who for more than twenty-three years served as matron, severed her connection with the hospital, and was succeeded by Miss Kate Nolan, supervisoress of the female wards.

Since the last report Mr. J. E. Weissert, book-keeper, has also left us and was succeeded by Mr. W. L. Steele.

On the first of July of the present year when the State Board of Supervision promoted me from the position of first assistant physician to the superintendency, Dr. Walter E. Fernald, who had so acceptably filled the position of second assistant physician for almost two years, was promoted to be first assistant, and Dr. C. E. Armstrong of Lomira, Dodge county, Wis., was made second assistant.

CONCLUSION.

For my assistant physicians who are so ably and skillfully aiding me, I have naught but praise.

My associate officers all have my thanks for the kindly feeling exhibited, and aid extended. The subordinate officers are all worthy of commendation for the faithfulness with which they perform their various arduous duties.

State Hospital.

I am unable to adequately express my thanks to the members of the Board for their uniform kindness and advice.

Hoping that we may all continue to merit and receive the confidence of the Board and the public, I close this report.

Respectfully submitted,

S. B. BUCKMASTER.

MENDOTA, Sept. 30, 1884.

Statistical Tables.

STATISTICAL TABLES,

*for the two years ending September 30, 1884.***Table No. 1.***Movement of population.*

	1883.			1884.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Remaining September 30, 1882....	239	224	463	244	225	469
Remaining September 30, 1883....	130	84	214	139	100	239
Admitted during the year.....	369	308	677	383	325	708
Whole number treated.....	48	23	71	31	27	58
Discharged recovered.....	25	22	47	29	25	54
Discharged improved.....	34	29	63	16	13	29
Died.....	18	8	26	18	12	30
Not insane.....		1	1			
Whole number discharged.....	125	83	208	94	77	171
Remaining September 30, 1883....	244	225	469	289	248	537
Remaining September 30, 1884....						
Daily average under treatment... ..	251	225	476	271	239	510

Table No. 2.*Admissions and discharges from beginning of hospital.*

	1883.			1884.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted.....	1,940	1,697	3,637	2,079	1,797	3,876
Discharged recovered.....	536	476	1,012	567	503	1,070
Discharged improved.....	445	373	818	474	398	872
Discharged unimproved.....	447	403	850	463	416	879
Died.....	266	218	484	284	230	514
Not insane.....	2	2	4	2	2	4

State Hospital.

Table No. 3.

Number at each age in the year 1883.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 17 years	3	1	4	8	5	13
Between 15 and 20 years	8	5	13	15	8	23
Between 20 and 30 years	38	28	66	33	27	60
Between 30 and 40 years	32	16	48	27	17	44
Between 40 and 50 years	16	16	32	14	13	27
Between 50 and 60 years	15	10	25	11	6	17
Over 60 years	16	7	23	14	5	19
Unknown	2	.....	2	8	2	10
Not insane .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Totals	130	84	214	130	84	214

Number at each age in the year 1884.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years .....	.....	1	1	2	1	3
Between 15 and 20 years	7	5	12	9	9	18
Between 20 and 30 years	36	27	63	39	30	69
Between 30 and 40 years	29	19	48	26	19	45
Between 40 and 50 years	23	20	43	19	12	31
Between 50 and 60 years	26	10	36	17	10	27
Over 60 years	18	18	36	14	13	27
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	13	6	19
Totals	139	100	239	139	100	239

Statistical Tables.

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	14	17	31	52	41	93
Between 15 and 20.....	110	97	207	180	156	336
Between 20 and 30.....	648	546	1,194	607	581	1,188
Between 30 and 40.....	458	460	918	426	429	855
Between 40 and 50.....	415	345	760	358	290	648
Between 50 and 60.....	245	196	441	192	146	338
Over 60 years.....	178	129	307	119	80	199
Unknown.....	9	5	14	143	72	215
Not insane.....	2	2	4	2	2	4
Total.....	2,079	1,797	3,876	2,079	1,797	3,876

Table No. 5.

Nativity of patients admitted.

NATIVITY.	1883.	1884.	From the beginning.	NATIVITY.	1883.	1884.	From the beginning.
Bavaria.....	1	.....	12	Kentucky.....	1	1	13.
Belgium.....	.....	.....	1	Maine.....	2	4	61
Bohemia.....	1	4	43	Massachusetts..	1	3	62
Canada.....	4	5	90	Maryland.....	1	.....	4
Cuba.....	.....	.....	2	Michigan.....	.....	1	23.
Denmark.....	2	1	28	Missouri.....	.....	.....	4
England.....	8	10	187	Minnesota.....	1	3	8.
France.....	.....	1	9	New Hampshire	1	.....	46.
Germany.....	22	29	599	New Jersey.....	.....	.....	15.
Holland.....	.....	.....	1	New York.....	20	25	564
Ireland.....	11	22	395	North Carolina..	.....	.....	3.
Is'le of Man.....	.....	.....	2	Ohio.....	8	4	115.
Isle of Wight.....	.....	.....	1	Pennsylvania..	9	7	121
New Brunswick	.....	.....	8	Rhode Island....	.....	.....	5.
Norway.....	29	35	342	South Carolina..	1	.....	5.
Nova Scotia.....	.....	1	13	Tennessee.....	.....	.....	3.
Poland.....	.....	.....	9	Texas.....	2	5	81
Sweden.....	2	7	48	Vermont.....	2	2	14
Switzerland....	5	1	49	Virginia.....	2	2	14
Scotland.....	4	4	46	Wisconsin.....	60	42	529
Wales.....	1	1	41	On ocean.....	1	.....	3
Alabama.....	.....	.....	2	United States..	1	3	10
Connecticut....	1	2	51	Unknown.....	4	5	119
Illinois.....	3	8	45	Italy.....	.....	.....	1
Indiana.....	3	2	31	Total.....	214	239	3,876

State Hospital.

Table No. 6.

Residence of patients admitted.

RESIDENCE.	Whole No. admitted.	Remaining.	RESIDENCE.	Whole No. admitted.	Remaining.
Adams.....	22	6	Marquette.....	12	.....
Barron.....	13	6	Milwaukee.....	223	.....
Brown.....	25	.....	Minnesota.....	3	.....
Buffalo.....	44	14	Monroe.....	59	11
Burnett.....	13	8	Oconto.....	14	.....
Calumet.....	12	.....	Outagamie.....	20	.....
Chippewa.....	37	4	Ozaukee.....	22	.....
Clark.....	7	.....	Pepin.....	20	8
Cloumbia.....	161	12	Pierce.....	57	17
Crawford.....	53	20	Polk.....	44	12
Dane.....	440	42	Portage.....	17	1
Dodge.....	75	.....	Racine.....	70	.....
Door.....	4	.....	Richland.....	66	19
Douglas.....	1	1	Rock.....	232	10
Dunn.....	77	23	St. Croix.....	61	18
Eau Claire.....	66	21	Sauk.....	139	26
Fond du Lac.....	84	.....	Shawano.....	3	.....
Grant.....	221	37	Sheboygan.....	35	.....
Green.....	127	17	Trempealeau.....	60	20
Green Lake.....	19	.....	Vernon.....	79	22
Iowa.....	171	26	Walworth.....	139	15
Jackson.....	42	19	Washington.....	32	.....
Jefferson.....	115	4	Waukesha.....	99	.....
Juneau.....	69	15	Waupaca.....	19	.....
Kenosha.....	37	.....	Waushara.....	8	.....
Kewaunee.....	3	.....	Winnebago.....	47	.....
La Crosse.....	135	28	Wood.....	4	.....
La Fayette.....	103	25	Washburn.....	1	1
Manitowoc.....	36	.....	State at large.....	64	29
Marathon.....	3	.....	Illinois.....	1	.....
Missouri.....	1	.....		
Total.....	.....	.....		3,876	537

Statistical Tables.

Table No. 7.

Civil condition of those admitted.

CONDITION.	1883.			1884.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single.....	74	28	102	59	30	89	1,060	532	1,592
Married.....	50	45	95	67	56	123	871	1,050	1,921
Widowed.....	5	10	15	6	12	18	76	178	254
Divorced.....	1	1	2	4	2	6	13	21	34
Unknown.....				3	.....	3	59	16	75
Total.....	130	84	214	139	100	239	2,079	1,797	3,876

Table No. 8.

Duration of insanity before entrance of those admitted.

DURATION.	1883.			1884.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	33	25	58	43	25	68	616	468	1,084
Between 3 and 6 months..	14	7	21	12	11	23	213	218	431
Between 6 and 12 months	13	14	27	16	9	25	221	236	457
Between 1 and 2 years....	12	7	19	11	17	28	227	192	419
Between 2 and 3 years....	15	1	16	8	3	11	134	113	247
Between 3 and 5 years....	11	4	15	9	8	17	141	132	273
Between 5 and 10 years...	10	9	19	12	11	23	134	163	297
Between 10 and 20 years..	3	10	13	10	7	17	86	97	183
Between 20 and 30 years..	6	2	8	5	5	10	25	21	46
Over 30 years.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	6	9
Unknown.....	13	3	16	13	4	17	277	149	426
Not insane.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Total.....	130	84	214	139	100	239	2,079	1,797	3,876

State Hospital.

Table No. 9.

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

AGE WHEN ATTACKED.	NUMBER ADMITTED.			NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CENT. RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years.....	52	41	93	5	8	13	9.61	19.51	13.98
Between 15 and 20 years..	180	156	336	62	58	120	34.44	37.18	35.71
Between 20 and 30 years..	607	581	1188	171	188	359	28.17	32.36	30.22
Between 30 and 40 years..	426	429	855	131	103	234	30.75	24.01	27.36
Between 40 and 50 years..	358	290	648	98	77	175	27.37	26.55	27.01
Between 50 and 60 years..	192	146	338	57	40	97	29.69	27.40	28.70
Over 60 years.....	119	80	199	38	25	63	31.93	31.25	31.66
Unknown.....	143	72	215	5	4	9	3.50	5.55	4.19
Not insane.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2079	1797	3876	567	503	1070	27.27	27.99	27.61

Table No. 10.

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

DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE ADMISSION.	NUMBER ADMITTED.			NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CENT. RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than three months..	616	468	1084	275	223	498	44.64	47.65	45.94
Between 3 and 6 months..	213	218	431	84	89	173	39.43	40.83	40.14
Between 6 and 12 months	221	236	457	53	68	121	23.98	28.81	26.48
Between 1 and 2 years...	227	192	419	34	37	71	14.98	19.26	16.95
Between 2 and 3 years...	134	113	247	22	15	37	16.41	13.27	14.98
Between 3 and 5 years...	141	132	273	14	22	36	9.93	16.67	13.19
Between 5 and 10 years..	134	163	297	13	12	25	9.70	7.36	8.42
Between 10 and 20 years..	86	97	183	7	4	11	8.14	4.12	6.01
Between 20 and 30 years.	25	21	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 30 years.....	3	6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	277	149	426	65	33	98	23.47	22.15	23.00
Not insane.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2079	1797	3876	567	503	1070	27.27	27.99	27.61

Statistical Tables.

Table No. 11.

Duration of treatment of those recovered, from the beginning.

DURATION OF TREATMENT.	NUMBER RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	172	83	255
Between 3 and 6 months... ..	174	164	338
Between 6 and 12 months.....	185	157	292
Between 1 and 2 years.....	66	69	135
Between 2 and 3 years.....	10	20	30
Between 3 and 5 years.....	7	8	15
Between 5 and 10 years.....	3	2	5
Total.....	567	503	1,070
Average duration of treatment, months.....	7.7	9.2	8.3

Table No. 12.

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

DURATION OF DISEASE.	NUMBER RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	54	16	70
Between 3 and 6 months.....	102	80	182
Between 6 and 12 months.....	163	160	323
Between 1 and 2 years.....	107	122	229
Between 2 and 3 years.....	29	33	62
Between 3 and 5 years.....	27	31	58
Between 5 and 10 years.....	18	23	41
Between 10 and 20 years.....	5	3	8
Between 20 and 30 years.....	1	2	3
Unknown.....	61	33	94
Total.....	567	503	1,070
Average duration of disease, months.....	17.2	20.1	18.7

State Hospital.

Table No. 13.

Number of deaths from the beginning, and the causes.

CAUSES.	1883.			1884.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Bony tumor of brain.....								1	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....								1	1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....				2		2	14	6	20
Chlorosis.....								5	5
Chronic diarrhoea.....							2	1	3
Cystitis.....							2		2
Cyanche maligna.....							1		1
Cancer.....							2	1	3
Chronic pleurisy.....		1	1				1	1	2
Dysentery.....							5	3	8
Dropsy.....							2		2
Embolism.....				1		1			1
Exhaustion from chronic mania.....	1		1	1	1	2	38	58	96
Exhaustion from acute mania.....	2	1	3	2		2	30	18	48
Exhaustion from melancholia.....	2	2	4	1	1	2	11	16	27
Exhaustion, senile.....				1		1		1	1
Epilepsy.....				1	1	2	20	11	31
Fracture of skull.....							1		1
Gas'ritis.....								1	1
Gastro-enteritis.....							2	2	4
Gangrene of lung.....								1	1
General paresis.....	1		1	2		2	44	3	47
Hepatitis, acute.....				1		1	1	1	1
Inanition.....				1	2	3	2	4	6
Intemperance.....							1		1
Marasmus.....	3	1	4		2	2	35	25	60
Meningitis, acute.....					2	2		2	2
Nephritis, acute.....								1	1
Organic disease of brain.....	2		2	1		1	10	4	14
Osteo-sarcoma of scapula.....							1		1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	2	2	4		1	1	18	40	58
Puerperal mania.....								1	1
Purpura hemorrhagica.....							2		2
Phegmonous erysipelas.....				1		1	2		2
Pneumonia.....	2	1	3				7	7	14
Peritonitis.....				2		2	5	1	6
Suicide.....	1		1				9	5	14
Septicaemia.....				1		1	3		3
Typhoid fever.....							3	6	9
Valvular disease of heart.....	2		2		2	2	8	5	13
Tota'.....	18	8	26	18	12	30	284	230	514

Statistical Tables.

Table No. 14.

Age at Death.

AGES.	1883.			1884.			FROM THE BEGINNING		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 15 years.....								1	1
Between 15 and 20 years.....					1	1	9	5	14
Between 20 and 30 years.....	3	3	6	3	3	6	53	48	101
Between 30 and 40 years.....	3		3	2	1	3	56	45	101
Between 40 and 50 years.....	1	2	3	6	3	9	60	57	117
Between 50 and 60 years.....	1	1	2	2	1	3	45	33	78
Between 60 and 70 years.....	4		4	3	3	6	34	26	60
Over 70 years.....	6	2	8	2		2	27	15	42
Total.....	18	8	26	18	12	30	284	230	514

Table No. 15.

Ratio of death for thirteen years.

YEAR.	RESIDENT DAILY AV.			NUMBER DIED.			PER CENT. DIED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1872.....	177	188	365	11	14	25	6.20	7.44	6.85
1873.....	161	168	329	9	13	22	5.59	7.73	6.68
1874.....	166	171	337	12	12	24	7.22	7.01	7.12
1875.....	186	178	364	9	11	20	4.83	6.18	5.76
1876.....	175	159	334	10	10	20	5.71	6.28	5.98
1877.....	186	184	370	17	11	28	9.14	5.98	7.52
1878.....	192	187	379	18	12	30	9.37	6.36	7.92
1879.....	210	214	424	9	7	16	4.28	3.28	3.77
1880.....	273	277	550	19	16	35	6.95	5.77	6.37
1881.....	285	281	566	19	14	33	6.66	4.98	5.83
1882.....	240	229	469	12	16	28	5.00	7.00	6.00
1883.....	251	225	476	18	8	26	7.17	3.55	5.46
1884.....	271	239	510	18	12	30	6.64	5.02	5.88
General average, 72-84.....	213	208	421	14	12	26	6.52	5.89	6.24

State Hospital.

Table No. 16.

Attributed cause of insanity in 1,708 cases — 1876 to 1884 inclusive.

ATTRIBUTED CAUSE OF INSANITY.	1883.			1884.			In 1,708 cases.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Bright's disease				1		1	1		1
Childbirth		9	9		7	7		59	59
Change of life		4	4		4	4		20	20
Chorea				1		1	1	2	3
Cerebral hemorrhage							3		3
Cerebral softening							1		1
Cerebral congestion							1		1
Cerebral anaemia								1	1
Diphtheria								1	1
Debility							2	7	9
Domestic trouble	2	2	4	3	5	8	17	30	47
Disappointment	2		2		1	1	6	3	9
Epilepsy	5	1	6	9	1	10	38	14	52
Fever							1	2	3
Fever, typhoid								1	1
Fright		5	5		1	1	3	12	15
Grief	2	6	8	1	2	3	11	24	35
Heredity	16	22	38	29	23	52	220	206	426
Heredity with childbirth					2	2		6	6
Heredity with miscarriage								1	1
Heredity with injury of head				2		2	6	1	7
Heredity with typhoid fever							1		1
Heredity with change of life					1	1		3	3
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	1		1	3		3	9	2	11
Heredity with epilepsy							1	1	2
Heredity with grief					2			2	2
Heart, disease of							1		1
Intemperance	10		10	13		13	65	4	69
Injury of head	10	1	11	3	2	5	31	10	41
Idiocy	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	2	7
Infantile cerebral disease		1	1					2	2
Locomotor ataxia	1		1				2		2
Malaria								1	1
Masturbation	5		5	2		2	46	2	48
Menstrual derangement		4	4		3	3		12	12
Meningitis	1		1				5	2	7
Old age	2	1	3	1	3	4	10	7	17
Overwork	1	2	3	1	1	2	11	9	20
Privation	1		1				3	2	5

*Statistical Tables.***Table No. 16.***Attributed cause of insanity in 1,708 cases — 1876 to 1884, inclusive — con.*

ATTRIBUTED CAUSE OF IN- SANIETY.	1883.			1884.			In 1,708 cases.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Protracted lactation.....		1	1					1	1
Pecuniary embarrassment....	4	1	5	8	1	9	24	4	28
Prostration, nervous.....								3	3
Religious excitement.....	3	1	4	1	1	2	17	15	32
Rheumatism.....					1	1	3	1	4
Sexual excess.....	2	2	4				3	2	5
Seduction.....					2			2	2
Struck by lightning.....							1		1
Sun struck.....	7		7	1	1	2	19	2	21
Syphilis.....	1		1				2	3	5
Tuberculosis.....	1		1				2		2
Uterine disease.....								12	12
Unknown.....	52	19	71	57	33	90	373	249	622
Worry and anxiety.....				2	2	4	3	5	8
Not insane.....		1		1			2	2	4
Total.....	130	84	214	139	100	239	952	756	1,708

State Hospital.

Table No. 17.*Form of insanity in 1,708 cases — 1876 to 1884, inclusive.*

FORM OF INSANITY.	1883.			1884.			In 1,708 cases.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Dementia, acute	1		1				1	3	4
Dementia, chronic	15	6	21	8	3	11	109	52	161
Dementia, senile	4		4	1	1	2	12	9	21
Dipsomania	3		3	4		4	14	1	15
General paresis	1		1	2		2	7	1	8
Hysteria		2	2		2	2		18	18
Idiocy	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	3	8
Mania, acute	41	19	60	45	21	66	246	150	396
Mania, subacute	9	2	11	10	7	17	48	28	76
Mania, chronic	25	8	33	26	17	43	150	132	282
Mania, epileptic	2	1	3	8	1	9	29	11	40
Mania, puerperal		4	4		8	8		39	39
Mania, recurrent	1		1				20	19	39
Melancholia, acute	15	21	36	23	19	42	256	206	462
Melancholia, subacute				7	10	17	7	10	17
Melancholia, chronic	12	19	31	5	10	15	36	59	95
Melancholia, recurrent							10	13	23
Not insane		1	1				2	2	4
Total	130	84	214	139	100	239	952	756	1,708

Table No. 18.

Statistics of the Hospital from July 14, 1860, to September 30, 1884. (Hospital year ending September 30, each year.)

WHOLE NUMBER.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Totals
Males admitted.....	23	50	49	62	59	44	57	57	95	109	82	81	92	115	73	82	99	61	90	103	125	109	96	130	139	2,079
Females admitted.....	22	56	40	61	53	43	38	59	80	100	86	93	74	89	70	78	82	83	58	111	90	75	73	84	100	1,797
Whole number admitt d.	45	106	89	123	112	87	95	114	175	209	168	154	166	212	143	160	181	144	148	214	215	184	169	214	239	3,876
Whole number treated ...	45	147	192	254	300	257	272	294	355	455	522	524	521	585	457	507	557	498	530	607	723	770	656	677	708	.....
Males discharged.....	23	33	44	64	34	50	61	51	58	92	83	83	148	44	70	98	62	76	54	84	159	100	125	94	1,790	
Females di-charged.....	4	21	28	22	66	46	42	53	58	33	80	86	65	123	66	62	101	54	61	46	53	124	93	83	77	1,549
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	193	208	171	3,339
Males recovered.....	13	13	12	24	23	16	19	30	25	31	31	23	33	21	11	16	19	21	14	21	23	28	33	48	31	567
Females recovered.....	1	6	13	13	33	17	23	19	30	21	22	31	27	18	20	16	15	24	21	16	19	32	16	23	27	503
Whole number recov. red.	1	19	25	37	56	33	42	49	55	51	53	54	60	39	31	32	34	45	35	37	42	60	49	71	58	1,070
Males died.....	3	14	8	9	7	6	7	7	7	8	18	14	11	9	12	11	16	17	18	9	19	19	12	18	18	284
Females died.....	1	7	1	8	6	1	3	8	5	14	15	14	13	12	9	10	11	12	7	16	14	16	8	12	8	230
Whole number died.....	1	10	21	9	17	13	7	10	15	13	32	29	25	22	24	20	20	28	30	16	35	33	28	26	30	514
Whole number improved.	1	8	8	16	21	25	20	33	32	14	41	52	26	76	32	53	40	21	36	36	47	65	59	47	54	872
Whole number unimpr'v'd	1	7	7	4	36	9	13	22	7	13	46	34	37	134	23	27	105	21	36	11	13	125	56	63	29	879
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	463	469	537	.....
Not insane.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	4	4
Daily average each year	...	90	117	162	187	179	181	185	203	310	362	359	365	329	337	364	334	370	379	425	550	566	469	476	510	.....

Statistical Tables.

Table No. 19 for 1883.

Number of Previous Attacks.	ADMITTED DURING 1883.			CONDITION AT LAST DISCHARGE.										Per cent. on admissions for this year.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Unknown (not in this hospital).		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
One previous attack.....	14	3	17	7	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	7.94
Two previous attacks.....	6	1	7	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	3.27	
Three previous attacks.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.93
Four previous attacks.....	5	4	9	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4.21
Five previous attacks.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.47
Six or more previous attacks.....	3	1	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1.86
Total.....	31	9	40	12	4	16	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	23	18.68	

State Hospital.

Table No. 19, for 1884.

Number of Previous Attacks.	ADMITTED DURING 1884.			CONDITION AT LAST DISCHARGE.										Per cent. on admissions for this year.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Unknown (not in this Hospital).	
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
One previous attack	16	23	39	3	10	13	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	22	16.32
Two previous attacks	11	.....	11	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	7	4.60
Three previous attacks	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1.67
Four previous attacks	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.42
Five previous attacks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Six or more previous attacks	2	2	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1.67
Total.....	34	25	59	6	11	17	1	.....	1	5	.....	5	36	24.68

Statistical Tables.

Table No. 20, for 1883.

DISCHARGED DURING 1883.				CONDITION AT LAST DISCHARGE.											
NUMBER OF PREVIOUS ATTACKS.				Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Unknown. (Not in this hospital.)		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
One previous attack.....	15	4	19	8	1	9	...	1	1	1	...	1	6	2	8
Two previous attacks.....	7	6	13	2	3	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	3	6
Three previous attacks.....	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Four previous attacks.....	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
Many previous attacks.....	7	3	10	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
Totals.....	32	15	47	13	4	17	1	1	2	3	...	3	15	10	25

State Hospital.

Table No. 20, for 1884.

DISCHARGED DURING 1884.	CONDITION AT LAST DISCHARGE.														
	NUMBER OF PREVIOUS ATTACKS.			Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Unknown. (Not in this Hospital.)		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
One previous attack.....	10	14	24	5	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	9	14
Two previous attacks.....	9	2	11	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Three previous attacks.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1
Four previous attacks.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Many previous attacks.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	21	19	40	8	7	15	1	1	2	.....	1	1	11	11	22

Statistical Tables.

State Hospital.

Table No. 21.*Occupation of patients admitted.*

OCCUPATION.	1883.	1884.	OCCUPATION.	1883.	1884.
Accountant		1	Miller	2	.....
Baker		1	Miner	1	1
Blacksmith	1	4	Music teacher		2
Bricklayer	1	.....	Nurse	1	.....
Butcher	1	1	None	7	11
Carpenter	4	3	Physician	1	.....
Cheese maker	2	.....	Peddler		1
Cigar maker	1	.....	Plumber	1	.....
Clerk	2	2	R. R. Engineer	1	.....
Cook	1	1	R. R. brakeman	1	.....
Cooper		1	Student	1	1
Domestic	12	17	Shoemaker	1	4
Dress maker		1	Speculator		1
Factory girl		1	Stone mason	2	4
Farmer	51	58	Teacher	1	2
Gardener	1	1	Traveling salesman		1
Housewife	67	75	Unknown		4
Laborer	45	35	Vagrant	1	1
Lawyer	1	.....	Wheelwright	1	.....
Lumberman		1			
Merchant	2	3	Total	214	239

Statistical Tables.

Table No. 22.

Hereditary transmission in patients admitted during 1883 and 1884.

INSANE RELATIVES.	Male.	Female	Total.
Father insane.....	10	6	16
Mother insane.....	12	7	19
Mother epileptic.....	1	.....	1
Father and brother insane.....	.....	1	1
Father and sister insane.....	2	.....	2
Father and two sisters insane.....	.....	1	1
Father and maternal uncle insane.....	1	.....	1
Father, paternal aunt, and pat. grandmother insane....	1	.....	1
Father, pat. g'd father, two pat. uncles, and a sister ins'e	1	.....	1
Father, pat. uncle and aunt, and pat. g'd father insane.....	.....	1	1
Mother and brother insane.....	3	2	5
Mother and sister insane.....	.....	1	1
Mother and maternal uncle insane.....	1	.....	1
Mother and maternal aunt insane.....	1	.....	1
Mother, brother, two pat. uncles, maternal uncle and aunt, pat. aunt, and pat. grandfather insane.....	.....	1	1
Brother insane.....	3	11	14
Two brothers insane.....	.....	1	1
Two brothers and one sister idiotic.....	1	.....	1
Brother and sister insane.....	2	.....	2
Brother and sister idiotic, three mat. uncles insane....	.....	1	1
Brother and cousin insane.....	.....	1	1
Sister insane.....	4	7	11
Two sisters insane.....	1	1	2
Sister and aunt insane.....	1	.....	1
Grandfather insane.....	2	.....	2
Grandfather and uncle insane.....	.....	2	2
Grandmother insane.....	2	.....	2
Maternal grandmother and maternal aunt insane.....	.....	1	1
Uncle insane.....	5	4	9
Uncle and cousin insane.....	.....	1	1
Paternal uncle and maternal aunt insane.....	1	.....	1
Two paternal uncles, maternal aunt and paternal great grandmother insane.....	.....	1	1
Aunt insane.....	3	5	8
Two maternal aunts insane.....	1	.....	1
Niece insane.....	1	.....	1
Cousin insane.....	1	1	2
Two cousins insane.....	2	.....	2
Total.....	63	57	120

State Hospital.

STATEMENT OF
At the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane,

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory, Sept. 30, 1882.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amusements and Instruc- tion.....	\$1, 278 25	172 88	\$450 00	\$1, 901 13
Accounts receivable	11 00	.....	.....	11 00
Barn, farm and garden..	16, 178 16	2, 076 57	618 45	18, 873 18
Clothing	1, 060 24	4, 912 78	.....	5, 973 02
Discharged patients .....	.....	94 55	.....	94 55
Discounts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical dept. ...	464 48	1, 012 65	.....	1, 477 13
Engines and boilers	17, 101 50	439 25	150 00	17, 690 75
Elopers .....	.....	79 84	.....	79 84
Freight and express .....	.....	67 90	.....	67 90
Fire apparatus .....	.....	.....	1, 449 75	1, 449 75
Furniture	15, 701 72	332 52	.....	16, 034 24
Fuel	12, 855 95	10, 503 32	.....	23, 359 27
Gas and other lights	6 50	2, 072 51	.....	2, 079 01
Hides and pelts .....	.....	.....	1, 032 19	1, 032 19
House furnishing	23, 204 25	4, 258 13	.....	27, 462 41
Laundry	3, 369 16	226 51	.....	3, 595 67
Library	3, 577 89	121 95	.....	3, 699 84
Lumber	1, 876 83	202 01	.....	2, 078 84
Machinery and tools	4, 621 66	72 75	.....	4, 694 41
Miscellaneous	1, 412 80	360 96	.....	1, 773 76
Officers' expenses .....	.....	68 15	.....	68 15
Printing, stationery, post- age and telegraph	196 21	542 12	.....	738 33
Repairs and renewals	1, 916 54	1, 057 83	344 89	3, 319 26
Restraints	595 50	19 00	.....	614 50
Real estate, including buildings, etc.	515, 270 38	.....	23, 997 90	539, 268 28
Scraps .....	.....	.....	156 66	156 66
Special attendance .....	.....	.....	198 96	198 96
Subsistence	3, 997 32	29, 254 42	6, 221 17	39, 472 91
Surgical instruments and appliances	665 04	5 63	.....	670 67
Tobacco	23 60	367 52	.....	391 12
Wages and salaries .....	.....	29, 626 91	.....	29, 626 91
Totals	\$625, 385 01	\$87, 948 66	34, 619 97	\$747, 953 64
Discounts .....	.....	207 00	.....	\$655, 700 36
Net expenses .....	.....	\$87, 741 66	.....	\$92, 253 28

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by the secretary of

Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1883.

Inventory Sept. 30, 1883.	Cash received on this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Transferred from this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.	Gained.	Exp ended.
\$1,714 45	\$ 45	.....	\$1,714 90	.....	\$186 23
11 00	.....	.....	11 00	.....	.....
14,656 20	484 25	\$6,221 17	21,361 62	\$2,488 44	.....
1,203 53	170 43	.....	1,373 96	.....	4,599 06
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94 55
.....	.....	207 00	207 00	207 00	.....
315 11	65	.....	315 76	.....	1,161 37
17,244 50	.....	.....	17,244 50	.....	446 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79 84
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67 90
1,449 75	.....	.....	1,449 75	.....	.....
15,898 20	15 00	.....	15,913 20	.....	121 04
11,370 05	69 17	.....	11,439 22	.....	11,920 05
163 93	100 10	.....	264 03	.....	1,814 98
.....	1,032 19	.....	1,032 19	.....	.....
23,970 83	21 09	.....	23,991 92	.....	3,470 49
2,906 18	96	.....	2,907 14	.....	688 53
3,424 44	2 55	145 00	3,571 99	.....	127 85
1,733 95	.....	344 89	2,078 84	.....	.....
4,302 41	.....	.....	4,302 41	.....	392 00
965 85	41 37	449 75	1,456 97	.....	316 79
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68 15
.....
195 52	60 43	.....	255 95	.....	482 38
1,239 53	5 90	156 66	1,402 09	.....	1,917 17
293 39	9 00	.....	302 30	.....	312 20
.....
539,268 28	.....	.....	539,268 28	.....	.....
.....	147 66	9 00	156 66	.....	.....
.....	198 96	.....	198 96	.....	.....
1,391 85	121 72	1,032 19	2,545 76	.....	36,927 15
.....
666 84	.....	.....	666 84	.....	3 83
10 80	20 70	.....	31 50	.....	359 62
.....	36 66	198 96	235 62	.....	29,391 29
.....
\$644,396 50	\$2,539 24	\$8,764 62	\$655,700 36	\$2,695 44	\$94,948 72
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,695 44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$92,253 28
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,292 42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$96,545 70

State for salaries and expenses of the Board of Supervision ...

State Hospital.

STATEMENT OF
At the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory Sep- tember 30, 1883.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.
Amusements and instruction	\$1,714 45	\$289 99		\$2,004 44
Accounts receivable.....	11 00			11 00
Barn, farm and garden..	14,656 20	1,637 02		16,293 22
Clothing.....	1,203 53	4,941 79		6,145 32
Discharged patients.....		65 25		65 25
Discounts.....				
Drug and medical dept..	315 11	1,386 43		1,701 54
Engines and boilers.....	17,244 50	3,409 79	\$108 89	20,763 18
Elopers		78 35		78 35
Freight and express.....		56 53		56 53
Fire apparatus.....	1,449 75	49 85		1,499 60
Furniture.....	15,898 20	163 00		16,061 20
Fuel.....	11,370 05	11,369 26	583 50	23,322 81
Gas and other light.....	163 93	4,734 69		4,898 62
Hides and pelts.....			1,407 46	1,407 46
House furnishing.....	23,970 83	3,115 69		27,086 52
Laundry.....	2,906 18	234 60		3,140 78
Library.....	3,424 44	171 30		3,595 74
Lumber.....	1,733 95			1,733 95
Machinery and tools.....	4,302 41	75 42	110 00	4,487 83
Miscellaneous.....	965 85	243 85		1,209 70
Officers' expenses.....		52 70		52 70
Printing, postage, station- ery and telegraph.....	195 52	623 89		819 41
Repairs and renewals...	1,239 53	1,508 31	190 40	2,938 24
Restraints.....	293 30	62 75		356 05
Real estate, including building, etc.....	539,268 28	175 00		539,443 28
Scraps.....			126 08	126 08
Special attendance.....		19 21	129 92	149 13
Subsistence.....	1,391 85	33,654 03	6,958 91	42,004 79
Surgical instruments and appliances.....	666 84	39 50		706 34
Show case.....		450 00		450 00
Tobacco.....	10 80	318 82		329 62
Wages and salaries.....		29,869 09		29,869 09
Indebtedness, Sept. 30, '83		12 55		12 55
Totals.....	\$644,396 50	\$98,808 66	\$9,615 16	\$752,820 32
Discounts.....		168 00		\$665,390 52
Net expenses.....		\$98,640 66		\$87,429 80

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by secretary of

Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1884.

Inventory Sep- tember 30, 1884.	Cash received on this ac- count during the year.	Transferred from this ac- count during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$1,868 05			\$1,868 05		\$136 39
					11 00
15,361 74	\$884 83	\$7,553 41	\$23,799 98	\$7,506 76	
1,430 21	245 74		1,675 95		4,469 37
					65 25
		168 00	168 00	168 00	
380 91			380 91		1,320 63
20,296 75			20,296 75		466 43
					78 35
	2 85		2 85		53 68
1,249 42			1,249 42		250 18
16,004 64			16,004 64		56 56
9,965 00	4 00		9,969 00		13,353 81
2,564 60	211 30	21 75	2,797 65		2,100 97
	1,407 46		1,407 46		
24,375 64	23 57		24,399 21		2,687 31
2,923 71			2,923 71		217 07
3,400 04			3,400 04		195 70
1,543 55		190 40	1,733 95		
4,426 46			4,426 46		61 37
1,044 15	37 29		1,081 44		128 26
					52 70
194 80	85		195 65		623 76
1,351 07		241 36	1,622 43		1,315 81
354 40			354 40		1 65
539,443 28			539,443 28		
	126 08		126 08		
	149 13		149 13		
2,791 02	168 74	1,478 32	4,438 08		37,566 71
674 01			674 01		32 33
	450 00		450 00		
26 10	27 53		53 63		275 99
	174 23	124 13	298 36		29,570 73
					12 55
\$651,699 55	\$3,913 60	\$9,777 37	\$665,390 52	\$7,674 76	\$95,104 56
					7,674 76
					\$87,429 80
					4,292 42
					\$91,722 22

state for salaries and expenses of the Board of Supervision....

State Hospital.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND—1883.

October 1	Balance		\$25,812 54
1883.			
Jan. 1	Received from counties		41,487 88
March 27	Appropriation, chap. 142, laws of 1883		65,000 00
Sept. 30	Steward for board and clothing of patients		1,227 02
Sept. 30	Steward for sundries		2,539 24
1883.			
June 27	Transferred for expenses State Board of Supervision	\$4,292 42	
Sept. 30	Paid on account of current expense this year	87,732 66	
Sept. 30	Paid on account of indebtedness previous year	154 63	
	Balance appropriation in state treasury	\$37,154 95	
	Balance in hands of treasurer of institution	6,553 46	
	Balance in hands of steward of institution	178 56	
	Balance total	\$43,886 97	
		\$136,066 68	\$136,066 68
October 1	By balance available		\$43,886 97

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND—1884.

October 1	Balance		\$43,886 97
1884.			
Jan. 1	Received from counties		40,647 71
Jan. 1	Appropriation, chap. 142, laws of 1883		65,000 00
Sept. 30	Steward for board and clothing patients		2,409 77
Sept. 30	Steward for sundries		3,907 81
1884.			
June 7	Transferred for expenses State Board of Supervision	\$4,292 42	
Sept. 30	Paid on account of current expenses	98,640 66	
	Balance appropriation in state treasury	\$47,596 24	
	Balance in hands of treasurer of institution	5,072 45	
	Balance in hands of steward of institution	250 49	
	Balance total	\$52,919 18	
		\$155,852 26	\$155,852 26
October 1	By balance available		\$52,919 18

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1883.						YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1884.			
	Balance avail- able Oct. 1, 1882.	Appropri- ation 1883.	Transferred.	Total.	Expended this year.	Transferred.	Total.	Balance avail- able Sept. 30, 1883.	Expended this year.	Balance avail- able Sept. 30, 1884.
Cementing basement..	\$937 70	.....	.....	\$937 70	.....	.....	.....	\$937 70	.....	\$937 70
Covering steam pipes.	331 18	.....	.....	331 18	.....	.....	.....	331 18	.....	331 18
Curbing rear basement windows and grading	300 00	.....	.....	300 00	.....	.....	.....	300 00	.....	300 00
Fire proof elevators...	402 10	.....	.....	402 10	.....	.....	.....	402 10	.....	402 10
Fire hose.	291 25	.....	.....	291 25	\$291 25	.....	\$291 25	.....	.....	.....
Painting and repairs..	3,203 96	.....	\$14 43	3,218 39	2,565 58	\$15 35	2,580 93	637 46	\$88 79	598 67
Railroad track scales..	181 55	.....	.....	181 55	.....	.....	.....	181 55	49 00	132 55
Rebuilding laundry wall.....	600 00	.....	.....	600 00	.....	.....	.....	600 00	441 62	158 38
Repairs and renewals to steam pipes and ap- pendages.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	2,000 00	91 90	.....	91 90	1,908 10	.....	1,908 10
Removing and build- ing bath rooms and closets.....	7,175 92	.....	5 18	7,181 10	7,117 00	64 10	7,181 10	.....	.....	.....
Purchase of Farwell farm.....	.....	\$7,000	.....	7,000 00	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$15,423 66	\$7,000	\$19 61	\$22,443 27	\$17,065 73	\$79 45	\$17,145 18	\$5,298 09	\$529 41	\$4,768 68

Special Appropriation Funds.

State Hospital.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

	1883.			1884.		
Apples	10	Bu.	\$10 00	228 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bu.	\$118 50
Asparagus	145	Bunc's.	4 35	1,274	Lbs.	50 96
Beans (seed)	2	Bu.	4 00			
Beans (string)	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bu.	55 13	121 $\frac{5}{8}$	Bu.	90 87
Beef	21,385	Lbs.	801 98	13,680	Lbs.	489 89
Beets	266 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bu.	88 25	1,065 $\frac{10}{32}$	Bu.	266 33
Boars (young)	3		15 00			
Bull (young)	1		25 00			
Blackberries						
Cabbage	3,518	Hd.	105 54	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bu.	10 10
Carrots	273	Bu.	68 25	5,546	Hd.	166 38
Cauliflower	486	Hd.	14 58	426	Bu.	106 50
Celery	1,000	Hd.	20 00	3,565	Hd.	71 30
Citrons	40		5 00			
Corn (sweet)	40	Bu.	20 00			
Corn (seed)	50	Bu.	50 00	23	Bu.	23 00
Corn stalks	120	Ton.	360 00			
Corn fodder (dry) ..	32	Ton.	224 00	116	Ton.	314 00
Corn fodder (green)	10	Acres.	100 00			
Corn (green)				230	Bu.	115 00
Corn	3,000	Bu.	1,050 00	2,565	Bu.	1,282 50
Cucumbers	26	Bu.	13 00	220 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bu.	89 65
Currants				1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bu.	1 55
Calves	47		131 50	45		329 00
Egg plant				106		5 30
Grapes				839	Lbs.	25 17
Green peas	115	Bu.	115 00	116 $\frac{3}{8}$	Bu.	117 25
Greens				103 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bu.	25 88
Gooseberries				1 $\frac{0}{32}$	Bu.	2 10
Hay	152 ³ 8 ¹	Ton.	1,065 33	242	Ton.	1,452 00
Horse radish				9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bu.	9 50
Lettuce	1,080		10 30	91 $\frac{0}{32}$	Bu.	45 81
Mangels	1,000	Bu.	200 00	4,000	Bu.	600 00
Milk	304,794	Lbs.	3,047 94	226,237	Lbs.	2,262 37
Oats	2,650	Bu.	715 50	2,397	Bu.	719 10
Onions	215	Bu.	134 00	681 $\frac{1}{8}$	Bu.	340 75
Parseley	2	Bu.	2 00	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bu.	4 58
Parsnips	215	Bu.	63 75	178	Bu.	53 40
Pie plant	1,210	Bun's.	24 20	2,196	Lbs.	43 92
Pumpkins	5	Loads	10 00	15	Loads	22 50
Potatoes	1,380 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bu.	345 13	1,310 $\frac{2}{5}$	Bu.	415 36
Pork (dressed)	11,256	Lbs.	859 48	25,203	Lbs.	1,577 71
Pigs	72		235 00	93		331 00
Radishes	19	Bu.	19 00	67 $\frac{7}{8}$	Bu.	6 88
Raspberries				3 $\frac{3}{8}$	Bu.	2 16
Red pepper				16	Bu.	8 00
Rutabagas				913 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bu.	137 60
Rye				6	Bu.	3 00
Salsify	5	Bu.	5 00			
Strawberries	74	Bu.	189 44	61 $\frac{0}{32}$	Bu.	183 84
Straw	79 $\frac{3}{8}$	Ton.	318 40	75	Ton.	300 00
Sago				103	Lbs.	12 87

Statement of Moneys Received.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS — Continued.

	1883.		1884.	
Squash (Summer).....			44 Bu.	\$11 00
Squash (Hubb. rd).....			6,000 Lbs.	60 00
Shoats.....	55	\$330 00		
Sows (young).....	26	260 00		
Shepherd pups.....			4	12 00
Tomatoes.....	132 Bu.	66 00	340½ Bu.	157 75
Turnips (flat).....	300 Bu.	60 00	300 Bu.	45 00
Turnips (Sweedish).....	483 Bu.	124 00		
Turkeys.....	41	29 50		
Veal.....	130 Lbs.	5 85	104 Lbs.	8 32
Wood.....			132½ Cds.	583 50
		11,391 40		\$13,111 06

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT THE INSTITUTION.

	Year ending September 30, 1883.	Year ending September 30, 1884.
Amusements.....	\$ 45	
Barn, farm and garden.....	484 25	\$884 83
Board and clothing patients.....	1,228 30	2,403 98
Clothing.....	170 43	245 74
Drug and medical department.....	65	
Furniture.....	15 00	
Fuel.....	69 17	4 00
Freight and express.....		2 85
Gas and other lights.....	100 10	211 30
Hides, pelts, etc.....	1,032 19	1,407 46
House furnishing.....	21 09	23 57
Laundry.....	96	
Library.....	2 55	
Miscellaneous.....	41 37	37 29
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.....	60 43	85
Painting and repairs.....	14 43	
Removing and rebuilding bath rooms, etc.....	5 18	
Repairs and renewals.....	5 90	
Restraints.....	9 00	
Scraps.....	147 66	126 08
Special attendance.....	198 96	149 13
Subsistence.....	121 72	168 74
Show-case fund.....		450 00
Tobacco.....	20 70	27 53
Wages and salaries.....	36 66	174 23
	\$3,787 15	\$6,317 58

State Hospital.

In addition to the foregoing, there was received as taken from patients, for safe keeping, during the two years the sum of \$1,123.65; and there was; refunded to patients upon discharge, \$540.55. During the same period the relatives and friends of patients contributed for their use and pleasure, clothing and other property to the value of \$5,360.49.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE PRESS.

Appleton Crescent.
 Appleton Volksfreund.
 Badger State Banner.
 Black Earth Advertiser.
 Boscobel Dial.
 Brandon Times.
 Buffalo County Journal.
 Buffalo Republican.
 Burlington Standard.
 Beloit Outlook.
 Chicago Ock Aya.
 Chicago Norden.
 Chicago Skandinavian.
 Chicago Verdunggang.
 Delavan Times.
 Dodgeville Chronicle.
 Evansville Review.
 Hudson River Republican.
 Janesville Gazette.
 Lodi Valley News.
 Madison Tri-Weekly Journal.
 Madison Staats-Zeitung.
 Mauston Star.
 Banner und Volksfreund.
 Mineral Point Tribune.

Monroe Sentinel.
 Manitowoc Nordwesten.
 Mazomanie Sickle.
 Minneapolis Boddstiken.
 Milwaukee Columbia.
 Milwaukee Herold.
 Milwaukee Seebote.
 Milwaukee Volksfreund.
 Milwaukee Germania.
 Minneapolis Volksblatt.
 Neillsville Republican.
 Oconomowoc Free Press.
 Pepin County Courier.
 Pierce County Herald.
 Prairie du Chien Courier.
 Reedsburg Free Press.
 Reedsburg Herald.
 Ripon Free Press.
 Rock County Recorder.
 River Falls Journal.
 University Press.
 Watertown Weltburger.
 Watertown Republican.
 Waupaca County Republican.
 Wonebec Reporter.

Detailed List of Expenditures.

DETAILED LIST OF EXPENDITURES.

	1883.		1884.	
AMUSEMENTS.				
Almonds.....			20 pounds.	\$4 15
Book of sermons.....			1	1 20
Billiard table.....			1	115 00
Checkers.....			4 sets.	80
Candle holders.....	2 dozen.	\$ 40	4 dozen.	72
Candles.....	2 dozen.	20	4 dozen.	57
Candy.....	82 pounds.	11 48	106 pounds.	16 96
Case and cartage.....				20
Cards.....	79 packs.	15 46	66 packs.	15 38
Cambric.....	18 yards.	1 23	7 yards.	49
Chemicals.....				5 00
Cello strings.....	8	2 40	3	88
Croquet.....			2 sets.	3 50
Dice.....			5	10
Evergreens.....	1 barrel.	2 00	1 barrel.	2 00
Expenses of patients to circus.....		2 95		
Freight.....		1 40		9 15
Fireworks.....		12 89		26 87
Flags.....			2 dozen.	1 00
Fans.....			50	1 50
Gloves.....	1 pair.	25	$\frac{1}{8}$ dozen.	75
Leather.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.	4 50		
Lime cones.....	3 dozen.	4 50		3 00
Music for weekly dance.....		68 50	2 dozen.	34 30
Masks.....	28	4 69	8	1 80
Popcorn.....		4 88	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.	5 72
Paper.....		4 32		5 20
Peanuts.....	76 pounds.	7 22	50 pounds.	6 15
Prints.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	1 54		
Plush.....	5 yards.	88		
Repairing cello-bow.....		1 20		
Raisins.....	3 boxes.	7 65	3 boxes.	8 25
Repairing magic-lantern.....				4 50
Retorts.....			2	12 00
Screw-eyes.....	1 gross.	50		
Skate buckles.....	2 dozen.	25		
Tacks, double.....	1 box.	10		
Tarlatan.....	4 yards.	95	5 yards.	1 40
Tubing.....	36 feet.	5 04		
Twine.....			4 balls.	60
Violin strings.....	16	3 70	4	85
Velveteen.....	3 yards.	1 80		
		<u>\$172 88</u>		<u>\$289 99</u>

State Hospital.

	1883.		1884.	
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN.				
Axes.....	8	\$6 95	8	5 95
Axe handles.....	1½ dozen	3 66	17-12 dozen	3 56
Adze.....			1	2 00
Butcher knife.....	3	2 28	1	1 30
Baskets.....	2½ dozen	6 38	2½ dozen	7 88
Bull rings.....	1 dozen	40	3 dozen	81
Bags.....	11	2 65	2	44
Bull.....			1	225 00
Breast collar.....	1	4 50		
Buck board.....	1	35 00		
Buck saws.....	2	2 20		
Bolts.....	50	1 33		
Cleaver.....			1	1 50
Case and cartage.....		20		2 00
Coal hod.....			1	60
Chains.....			32½ pounds	3 12
Chains.....	6 feet	59	2	1 40
Crow bar.....	1	1 23	23 pounds	1 21
Corn sheller.....			1	5 00
Collar pads.....	2	1 50	4	2 00
Collars.....			2	5 50
Cow.....			1	40 00
Corn planter.....			2	2 30
Cultivator.....			3	14 00
Coulter (Rolling).....			1	3 50
Condition powder.....	6	1 00		
Castor oil.....	3 gals	3 76		
Cock-eyes.....	4	20		
Cattle cards.....	1	1 00		
Cattle chains.....	10½ pounds	1 02		
Castings.....	2	1 00		
Cultivator (riding).....	2	47 50		
Churns.....	1	11 55		
Freight.....		45 85		49 90
Forks.....			1½ dozen	7 92
Fork, vegetable.....			1	2 25
Floor hooks.....			3	45
Feed bran.....	18,246 pounds	128 78	66,884 pounds	419 64
hay.....	44,721 tons	348 67		
oats.....	894½ bushels	286 54	20 6-32 bush.	6 46
Garden-line.....	2	45	1½ pounds	60
Grass-hook.....			1	35
Garden drill.....			1	10 00
Garden trowel.....			3	22
Gla-s.....	40 lights	3 01		
Harness, double.....	2 sets	76 00		
Horse shoes.....	193¾ pounds	13 45	316 pounds	16 08
Horse nails.....	35 pounds	7 00	30 pounds	5 31
Halter.....	1	1 40	1	1 40
Harness snap.....	9	45		
Harrow.....	1	10 00		
Hay forks.....	1 dozen	5 00		
Hay rakes.....	1 dozen	2 00		

Detailed List of Expenditures.

BARN, FARM AND GARDEN —continued.	1883.		1884.	
Hoes.....	1½ dozen	\$8 35	3	\$1 06
Horse brushes.....			1 doz.	4 00
Hitching rings.....			½ doz.	60
Horse hay fork.....			1	6 00
Hay fork pully.....			3	90
Hauling grain.....			3½ days.	10 50
Ice tongs.....			1	1 25
Interfering cup.....			1	35
Iron.....	61½ lbs.	2 54		
Lines.....	2 sets.	7 25	1 set.	3 50
Lawn mowers.....			1	13 30
Labor (man and team).....	4½ days,	14 25		
Lap duster.....	1	1 00		
Lumber.....	571 feet.	10 93		
Martingales.....	1 pair.	1 75		
Mattocks.....			¼ doz.	1 81
Meat saw.....			1	1 75
Meat saw blade.....			1	75
Nails.....	5 lbs.	35		
Neck yoke, wood.....	1	15		
Oil meal.....	3,000 lbs.	46 00	2,000 lbs.	29 00
Oil—linseed.....			½ gal.	40
Potato scoop.....	1	1 80		
Pigs.....	15	105 00	1	25 00
Pulverizer.....	1	25 00		
Plow.....	1	16 00	1	20 50
Picking berries.....	46½ bu.	23 06	49 ⅔ bu.	26 08
Pick handles.....	½ doz.	1 00	1 doz.	1 36
Picks.....			½ doz.	1 50
Padlocks.....			3	1 25
Pruning trees.....				36 38
Rum straps.....			3	1 50
Rope.....	39 lbs.	6 73	251½ lbs.	36 93
Rye.....			2½ bu.	1 25
Repairs, implem's and tools.....		35 70		39 93
Repairs, wagons and carr'gs.....		63 77		43 83
Repairs, harness.....		40		2 75
Rakes.....			1½ doz.	9 75
Rivets.....	4 lbs.	50		
Road scraper.....	1	6 50		
Reaper.....	1	75 00		
Straps, traces, etc.....		7 35		
Stone boat plank.....	1	2 00		
Salt.....	26 bbls.	36 45	41 bbl.	68 65
Shovels, scoop.....	3	2 53		
Shovels.....	21	18 57	8	6 20
Straw.....	24.124 ton.	90 61		
Spades.....	6	5 85		
Scythes and snaths.....	2	3 25	2	2 70
Scythe stones.....	½ doz.	30	1 doz.	85

State Hospital.

	1883.		1884.	
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN— (continued.)				
Scythes	2	\$1 70		
Sprinklers	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	3 60		\$ 75
Sheep shears			1 pair.	1 00
Staples			158 pounds.	7 48
Seeds and plants		268 61		98 92
Scales			1 set.	16 75
Sledge handles			1	1 36
Stove			1	20 00
Stove-pipe			6	1 25
Snow shovels			4	1 20
Treating sweeneyed horse				5 00
Trace chains			2	70
Twine	6 balls.	54	14 pounds.	3 16
Toe-calks			10 pounds.	1 10
Threshing Oats	2,647 bushels.	66 18		70 00
Tackle-block	1	1 12		
Tugs	1	2 50		
Trucks	1	35 00		
Wheel-barrows			$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	9 50
Wedges (iron)			13 pounds.	65
Wagon			1	47 00
Wagon-jack			1	1 00
Wire (fence)	86 pounds.	6 88	1,623 pounds.	97 72
Whip	1	1 50	1	1 25
Whiffletrees	1 set.	4 00		
Washers	3 pounds.	40		
Whip-crackers	1	10		
		2,076 57		1,637 02
CLOTHING.				
Buttons	116 $\frac{3}{8}$ gross.	33 16	149 $\frac{1}{8}$ gross.	36 43
Bows	7 dozen.	9 23		
Braid	4 boxes.	2 39		
Boots	89 pairs.	158 96	112 pairs.	259 50
Boots (rubber)	7 pairs.	28 90	7 pairs.	28 90
Cambric			209 yards.	16 72
Case and cartage		6 00		2 79
Collars (paper)	4 3-25 M.	40 43	6 M.	48 25
Canton flannel	1,373 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.	149 75	1,872 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	223 90
Coats	25	32 32	62	229 50
Cashmere	168 yards.	25 20	10 yards.	6 00
Collars (linen)			6 6-12 dozen.	7 75
Caps	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	23 25	6 2-12 dozen.	46 75
Cheviot	1,221 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	120 30		
Corset jean	423 yards.	35 93		
Collars (ladies')	12 dozen.	12 00		
Corsets	1 dozen.	7 20		
Corset sets	1 bunch.	25		
Drawers	203 pairs.	92 32	27 1-12 dozen.	149 19

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
CLOTHING — con —				
Denimes	426½ yards.	\$61 21		
Dixie plaid	52½ yards.	7 05		
Debege	51½ yards.	3 85		
Drilling			47½ yards.	\$4 27
Freight		45 62		53 03
Flannel	283½ yards.	53 67	91½ yards.	23 73
Gingham	593½ yards.	48 26	1,782½ yards.	148 10
Gloves			1-12 1 dozen.	5 30
Hose, mens'	62 dozen.	77 19	63 dozen.	80 87
Hose, Ladies'	55 ½ dozen.	95 15	40 dozen.	65 80
Hats	22 1-6 dozen.	84 10	13 dozen.	33 87
Handkerchiefs	18 1-6 dozen.	13 75	13½ dozen.	15 42
Hoods	6 dozen.	32 50	2 dozen.	14 25
Hair pins	1 package.	28	60 packages.	2 05
Jeans	370 yards.	59 51	613½ yards.	91 59
Jumpers	7 dozen.	64 00	10 8-12 doz.	91 58
Knitting cotton	11½ pounds.	5 47	4 pounds.	1 84
Mitts	5½ dozen.	25 79	15 5-12 doz.	69 57
Muslin	960 yards.	80 67		
Overalls	11 dozen.	99 50	13 8-12 doz.	111 53
Overcoats	72.	366 09	48	238 00
Pant	67 pairs.	119 25	37 pair.	64 85
Prin s	2, 891½ yard-	172 56	271½ yards.	37 72
Pants and vests	1.	8 00		
Ribbon			1½ yards.	38
Sheeting			2, 880½ yds.	179 81
Suits	173.	1,098 83	209	1, 337 97
Sacking	35½ yards.	33 49		
Scarf woolen	4 1-12 doz.	16 00		
Shoe laces	29 gross.	9 19	29½ gross.	10 40
Suspenders	10 dozen.	27 50	9 4-12 doz.	25 90
Shoe laces, leather	200 yards.	1 50		
Shoe laces, leather	1 gross.	75		
Shirts	7 dozen.	63 00	2 dozen.	17 05
Silk	1 box.	1 00	1 spool.	10
Shoe laces, linen	2 bunches.	1 50		
Shirting	778 yards.	77 68	2,300½ yards.	231 77
Slippers	450 pair.	420 75	334 pair.	321 73
Shoes	486 pairs.	636 14	184 pair.	295 00
Shetland wool	3 pounds.	3 75		
Shawls			1½ dozen.	57 00
Ties	6 1-12 dozen.	6 43	9 1-12 dozen.	14 18
Thread, cotton	143 dozen.	77 03	106½ dozen.	57 14
Thread, linen	7 dozen.	5 65	7½ dozen.	6 30
Tape, linen	30 5-12 doz.	6 54	33 9-12 doz.	9 03
Twist	48 spools.	1 97	3 spools.	05
Undershirts and drawers ..	96.	45 11		
Undershirts	175.	77 9.	25 1-12 doz.	134 48
Vests			36.	34 20
Yarn			1 skein.	25
		\$4912 7		\$4941 79

State Hospital.

	1883.		1884.	
DISCHARGED PATIENTS.		\$94 55		\$65 25
DRUG AND MED. DEPT.				
Alcohol	4 gal.	9 60	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ gal.	69 81
Brandy	6 gal.	25 00	6 gal.	41 50
Case and cartage		1 85		91
Drugs and Medicines		530 94		654 91
Freight		11 40		11 63
Syringes		4 26		
Whiskey (bourbon)	171 gal.	396 95	228 $\frac{1}{2}$ gal.	522 12
Wine (sherry)	10 gal.	21 00	11 gal.	33 05
Wine (port)	6 gal.	11 65	20 gal.	52 50
		\$1012 65		\$1386 43
ENGINES AND BOILERS.				
Antimony	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	3 38		
Brick	2 M.	14 00	3.650 M.	25 55
Bol's			750	2 63
Bushing			1	2 75
Belting leather			23 ft.	4 55
Case and cartage		25		40
Dampers and frames	115 lbs.	11 50		
Freight		32 27		90 34
Fire clay	3 bbl.	9 00		
Fire brick	2 M.	52 00	.500 M.	25 00
Furnace plates			110 lbs.	5 50
Firmenich boiler				2,917 35
Gaskets	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	13 28	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	15 30
Grate bars	1,039 lbs.	51 95		
Lime	23 bu.	8 40		
Oil, cylinder	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ gal.	37 45	100 gal.	65 00
Oil, machine	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ gal.	43 90	203 gal.	90 37
Oven tiles			2	80
Oil, engine			50 $\frac{1}{2}$ gal.	25 25
Oil, Lard	49 $\frac{1}{2}$ gal.	27 23		
Plungers and rings	2	111 50		
Packing (sheet)	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	4 83	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	18 12
Pipe			271 1-12 ft.	27 37
Peet valves			2	40 00
Repairs, sundries				9 51
Sand			30 loads.	3 00
Shovels, scoop	3	2 56	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	15 50
Tees and couplings			28	15 90
Wheelbarrows	3	10 50	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	9 60
Wheelbarrow wheels	3	5 25		
		\$439 25		\$3409 79

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
ELOPERS.		\$79 84		\$78 35
FREIGHT AND EXPRESS.		\$67 90		\$56 53
FURNITURE.				
Bedsteads	52	\$255 50	1	\$10 00
Bed legs	6	4 50		
Bed leg holders	161	8 05		
Chairs			2½ dozen	10 00
Freight		20 93		3 62
Lounges			3	16 88
Office stool	1	2 25		
Perforated seats	202 feet	34 34		
Repairs to furniture				122 50
Table center		2 75		
Wall arms		4 20		
		\$332 52		\$163 00
FUEL.				
Coal (Indiana block)	2,047 ³⁵⁰ tons	10,110 37	2,656 ¹⁸⁰⁶ tons	11,369 26
Wood	74 ¹²⁵ cords	392 95		
		10,503 32		11,369 26
FIRE APPARATUS.				
Freight				\$1 25
Grenades			6 dozen	48 60
				\$49 85
GAS AND OTHER LIGHTS.				
Case and cartage		\$ 15		
Coal	305 ³⁵⁰ tons	1,657 81	805 ¹⁴⁹⁰ tons	4,222 99
Freight		4 89		92 76
Lime	260 barrels	199 55	250 barrels	185 00
Lime	252 bushels	87 60	292 bushels	80 79
Lantern Globes	1 dozen	2 00	3½ dozen	7 00
Lanterns	1 dozen	10 00		
Lantern candles	11 dozen	5 65		
Lava tips	5 dozen	1 00	6 dozen	1 50
Matches	12 gross	44 75	33½ gross	90 00
Oil, signal	64 gallons	51 75	53 gallons	53 05
Oil, kerosene	12 gallons	1 94		
Oil cans	1	75		
Pillars, brass	3 dozen	60		

State Hospital.

	1883.		1884.	
GAS AND OTHER LIGHTS—				
Continued.				
Paraffine candles.....	2 pounds	\$ 42		
Pillar burners.....	2 dozen	3 00		
Sprinklers.....			1	\$1 00
Wicking.....		65	2 pounds	60
		\$2,072 51		\$4,734 69
HOUSE FURNISHING.				
Apple hook.....			1	\$ 25
Ash kettle.....	1	\$1 00		
Blankets, rubber.....	60	71 68	61	68 65
Blankets, woolen.....	300 pair	1,383 00		
Book paper.....	1 quire	75		
Bath brick.....	8 boxes	6 80	3 boxes	2 15
Barbers' soap.....	2 boxes	4 95		
Bakers.....	4 dozen	12 20	26 dozen	30 34
Bed spreads.....	144	166 50		
Barber's shears.....	14	16 75		
Bowls.....	6 dozen	9 00	9 1-6 dozen	6 47
Brooms.....	57 dozen	125 35	65 dozen	127 50
Baskets.....	1½ dozen	2 04	3½ dozen	4 60
Brushes, scrub.....	14½ dozen	26 93	19 1-12 dozen	35 95
Brushes, hair.....	3 dozen	5 25	2 dozen	5 00
Brushes, tooth.....	6 dozen	9 00		
Brushes, shoe.....	3 dozen	6 00	5 dozen	11 25
Basting spoon.....	1 dozen	1 50		
Breakfast, dinner and tea set.....	1 set	50 00		
Baking dishes.....	2	1 30		
Boiler and cover.....	1	2 00		
Brooms, whisk.....	4 dozen	5 95	4 dozen	5 75
Butcher knives.....	3	60		
Broilers.....			1½ dozen	27 90
Bottles.....			1½ dozen	2 49
Butter dishes.....			1½ dozen	6 72
Butter spades.....			½ dozen	2 25
Binding.....			10 gross	23 00
Butter dishes, individual.....	4 dozen	1 60	18 dozen	5 90
Barrel covers.....			1½ dozen	2 63
Butter knives.....			2-12 dozen	80
Brushes, window.....			3	2 35
Brushes, wall.....			5	8 00
Brushes, marking.....			½ dozen	50
Bowls, sugar.....	1 dozen	4 00	1 dozen	3 20
Castor bottles.....			3 7-12 dozen	2 70
Cans, vegetable.....			4 dozen	16 00
Clocks.....			½ dozen	22 80
Carvers.....			10	11 80
Carpet tacks.....	10 dozen	4 75	25 dozen	11 42
Combs.....	59 dozen	34 20	49 dozen	40 95

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
HOUSE FURNISHING—con.				
Crumb brushes and trays.....			1½ dozen	\$6 00
Chambers.....	21½ dozen	\$45 33	22½ dozen	47 71
Chambers, tin.....	7½ dozen	43 25	9 dozen	55 00
Case and cartage.....		10 85		17 00
Cups and saucers.....	36 dozen	30 10	30 dozen	25 00
Cups.....	27 dozen	11 85	42½ dozen	21 13
Cuspadores.....	4 1-12 dozen	12 38	10½ dozen	26 55
Cups, tin.....	8 dozen	7 06	8 dozen	6 20
Crash.....	700 yards	65 38	600 yards	64 25
Cotton batting.....			303¼ pounds	35 25
Cake turners.....			1 dozen	1 10
Cake stands.....			7	3 16
Cork screws.....			3	50
Castors.....			1 dozen	12 00
Coffee pot.....	1 dozen	3 50	1 dozen	2 00
Coffee mill.....			1	75
Carpets.....	364¼ yards	250 78	114½ yards	122 93
Carpet lining.....			40 yards	3 40
Camphor gum.....			10 pounds	2 60
Cans.....	19	5 75		
Cretonne.....	21 yards	4 88		
Chamois skins.....	1	60		
Clippers.....	1	3 50		
Call bell.....	1	1 50		
Cedar (granulated).....	3 packs	45		
Cambric.....	47½ yards	2 50		
Colanders.....	3	60		
Dusters, feather.....	2 dozen	3 00		
Dusters, counter.....	12	3 00		
Dusters, hemp.....	42	11 93	53	11 48
Dust pans.....	1 5-6 dozen	5 33	5 dozen	6 25
Dinner bell.....	1	1 25		
Dripping pans.....	6	11 75	69 pounds	17 25
Dish pans.....	3	2 25	9	5 78
Draping cloth.....			46½ yards	2 09
Dippers.....			2 dozen	1 13
Dishes.....			6 1-6 dozen	6 21
Essential oils.....			5 ounces	1 00
Egg cups.....			1½ dozen	2 25
Flour box.....			1	10
Freight.....		57 31		51 12
Fire shovels.....			4	1 00
Faucets.....			6	90
Fly paper.....			2 quires	70
Fruit jars.....	3 dozen	4 50		
Fruit jars, rubber.....	6 dozen	75		
Goblets.....	22 dozen	15 35	29 dozen	16 60
Graters.....	2	25		
Gold fish.....			4	1 00
Gas globes.....			1 7-12 dozen	7 54
Ink, indelible.....	½ dozen	50	12 dozen	25 20

State Hospital.

	1883.		1884.	
HOUSE FURNISHING—con.				
Ink, indelible	2 pounds.	\$21 00	1 pound.	10 50
Iron, Russia	27 pounds.	4 05		
Insect powder	1 pound.	60	16 pounds.	5 25
Insect powder blowers	1-12 dozen.	15	1 dozen.	1 25
Japan rings	1 dozen.	45		
Kerosene	11 gallons.	2 10		
Key rings	4 dozen.	1 30		
Keys	3	75		
Kettle	1	75		
Knives, dinner			23 dozen.	23 84
Knitting cotton			6 pounds.	2 62
Lemon squeezer			2	50
Lanterns	3½ dozen.	39 00		
Lantern globes	17-12 dozen.	2 83		
Mops	13 dozen.	18 25	10½ dozen.	18 75
Mattress twine	6 balls.	2 45		
Mattress hair	663 pounds.	278 46		
Muslin	2,082½ yards.	350 45	54½ yards.	6 84
Molasses cans	1 dozen.	4 00		
Matting	30½ yards.	18 23		
Mats	1	1 15		
Material for tidies				7 51
Moulding			191 feet.	7 64
Mosquito bar			2 pieces.	1 00
Meat cutter			1	3 00
Mattress, wire			1	3 50
Mustard pots and bottles			2½ dozen.	2 52
Mortar iron			1	75
Mugs, shaving			3½ dozen.	3 90
Needles	1,400	2 50	6,000	9 50
Napkins	11 dozen.	18 00	5 dozen.	23 00
Needles, darning			4 papers.	20
Oil cloth	2½ yards.	2 31	38½ yards.	11 56
Oil cloth, table	5 pieces.	14 25	8 pieces.	25 40
Oxalic acid	1 pound.	25		
Oil, kerosene			39 gallons.	5 85
Oil, linseed			49 3-5 gals.	30 01
Picture wire	5 coils.	1 45	8 pieces.	1 90
Pins	71 dozen.	18 43	34 packs.	18 96
Pitchers	8 dozen.	27 85	14 1-6 dozen.	35 85
Plates	25 dozen.	22 25	44½ dozen.	25 83
Picture hooks and nails	3 dozen.	60	5 dozen.	1 35
Paper, manilla	2 quires.	1 00	123 quires.	2 10
Paper, manilla	7½ pounds.	95	14½ pounds.	1 61
Paraffine	25 pounds.	6 25	144½ pounds.	33 61
Poker			1	15
Plates, tin			12 dozen.	4 40
Pails	3½ dozen.	10 28	9½ dozen.	25 00
Platters	6	3 00	8-12 dozen.	5 07
Paper (water closet)			6 bundles.	1 50
Prints			145½ yards.	9 73
Pans	3 dozen.	4 80	1 dozen.	2 50
Plates, sauce	6 dozen.	2 68		

Detailed List of Expenditures.

HOUSE FURNISHING.—c.n.	1883.		1884.	
Pan brush.....			1	50
Pomade, for cleaning.....			9 boxes.	2 25
Pepper box.....			1	10
Paper tissue.....	13 qr.	2 98		
Pie tins.....	4 doz.	2 40		
Pails, tin.....	14	12 60		
Pancake turners.....	3	38		
Pad locks.....	52	45 36		
Quilts.....			13½ doz.	241 07
Razors.....	1½ doz.	20 75	1 doz.	11 25
Razor straps.....	6	6 00	1½ doz.	4 90
Repairs on tinware, etc.....				13 44
Rolling pins.....			½ doz.	75
Razor hone.....	1	2 00		
Refrigerator.....	1	5 00		
Stoneware.....	11 gal.	88	26 gal.	2 46
Shoe blacking.....	15 doz.	7 05	1½ gross.	9 00
Sink.....	1	21 75		
Sink legs.....	6	1 80		
Sp inkler.....	2	1 40	¾ doz.	2 60
Sponge.....	2½ lbs.	4 39	9	1 80
Straw.....	36 ²²⁶ tons.	144 45	14 ³¹⁵ tons.	53 42
Smoke bell.....	½ doz.	1 00		
Sieves.....	2	50	6	1 61
Stove.....	1	20 00	1	13 00
Spittoons, rubber.....	2 doz.	27 45		
Shears.....	6 pairs.	5 00	1 doz.	7 03
Slop jars.....	1	95		
Sitz bath.....	3	11 50		
Scissors.....			½ doz.	1 50
Spoons, mustard.....			5 doz.	1 25
Shelf paper.....	12 lbs.	2 44		
Shelf paper.....	2½ gross.	1 58	151 qr.	12 67
Syrup cups.....			2¾ doz.	4 08
Spoons, table.....	1 1-12 gross.	13 28	20 doz.	10 25
Stove pipe.....			10 l'gths.	2 10
Scoops.....			½ doz.	3 00
Sheeting.....			4,704½ yds.	683 46
Scales, Howe.....	2	15 95		
Scale weights.....			1 set.	25
Saucers.....			17½ doz.	7 88
Seine.....			1 skein.	25
Soap, shaving.....			18 doz.	12 70
Soap, toilet.....	44½ doz.	23 43	31 doz.	14 35
Spittoons.....			1 doz.	2 40
Stove grate.....			1	1 00
Spoons, tea.....	1½ gross.	33 81	42 doz.	11 99
Sacks.....			100	23 00
Skimmers.....			½ doz.	1 00
Salts, individuals.....			3 doz.	45
Soap slabs and dishes.....			1 doz.	1 00
Slop pails.....			½ doz.	1 50
Sugar boxes.....			14 doz.	24 50

State Hospital.

	1883.		1884.	
HOUSE FURNISHING — con.				
Steamers, tin.....			3 dozen	\$4 20
Tin plates.....	3 dozen	\$1 50		
Tumblers.....	22 dozen	10 00	35 dozen	13 18
Tooth-picks.....			10 boxes	78
Ticking.....	1,293½ yards	186 71	1,416½ yards	198 98
Thimbles.....			2½ gross	3 87
Tubs.....			6	3 80
Thread, cotton.....			67 dozen	36 00
Thread, linen.....			3 dozen	2 40
Thermometers.....	1 dozen	2 00	2 2-12 dozen	4 00
Twine.....			1 9-12 dozen	1 30
Table linen.....	14½ pounds	5 50	12 pounds	6 35
Tureens.....	11½ yards	66 62	131 yards	91 05
Towels.....	4 dozen	9 75	2-12 dozen	7 03
Trays, tin.....			1 dozen	3 00
Toweling.....	459½ yards	69 61	85	24 25
Torches.....			117 yards	19 42
Tapers.....	12½ pounds	8 40	½ dozen	4 80
Tacks.....	4½ dozen	2 33	17 pounds	11 40
Vinegar bottles.....				
Wash boards.....	1½ dozen	3 88	2 dozen	1 50
Wash-boards and pitcher.....			2 dozen	4 87
Wash pitcher.....			12	8 95
Walnut rings.....	10	50	½ dozen	2 00
Wash dish.....	1 dozen	1 90		
Zinc board.....			1	1 50
		\$4,258 13		\$3,115 69
LUMBER.				
Dimension.....	2.435 M	33 67		
Fencing.....	3 M	39 00		
Freight.....		20 78		
Stock boards.....	7.92 M	108 56		
		\$202 01		
LAUNDRY.				
Caustic soda.....	2,681 pounds	\$121 41	4,104½ pounds	\$150 16
Clothes baskets.....	21	28 90	12	21 00
Chloride lime.....	4 pounds	45	5 pounds	70
Clothes pins.....			1 box	75
Case and cartage.....				50
Freight.....		13 49		5 73
Indigo.....	11 pounds	9 10	8 pounds	6 50
Potash.....	1 case	3 00		
Rubber springs.....	2	4 15		
Sal soda.....			703 pounds	12 99

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
LAUNDRY—continued.				
Starch	645 pounds.	\$31 43	648 pounds.	\$33 41
Screws			1 gross.	1 00
Stove pipe			22 pounds.	1 86
Sod irons	1 dozen.	10 08		
Wringer	1	4 50		
		<u>\$226 51</u>		<u>\$234 60</u>
LIBRARY.				
Books—Miscellaneous.....		7 20		23 40
Newspapers		16 00		49 25
Binding magazines.....	28 volumes.	25 40		
Medical Books			5 volumes.	25 80
Subscriptions to periodicals.....		73 35		72 85
		<u>\$121 95</u>		<u>\$171 30</u>
MACHINERY AND TOOLS.				
Belt hooks	100	75		
Beal awl tools.....	1 set.	45		
Belting, rubber.....	50 feet.	7 65		
Bits	8	1 85	21	8 05
Brushes	3	1 00		
Brace			1	1 00
Belting, leather.....			50 feet.	17 10
Case and cartage.....		50		30
Cast steel	10 pounds.	1 64		
Diamond.....	1	4 00		
Dies	1	1 00		
Drill	1	8 40		
Draw knife			1	1 00
Emory	5 pounds.	52		
Emory wheel.....			1	8 02
Files	33	5 17	6 dozen.	10 51
Funnel.....	1	60		
Freight		1 06		
Glue brush.....				
Hammers	6	6 70	4	2 25
Hatchet.....			2	1 12
Hand axe	1	1 00	1	80
Lace leather.....			26 feet.	7 80
Lace leather.....	5 1-8 pounds.	3 80	5 7-8 pounds.	4 42
Lath hatchets	2	1 55		
Level	1	1 15		
Monkey wrench	1	40		
Mason's line.....			1 pound.	50
Napping hammer handles	3	60		
Oilers	½ dozen.	50	1 dozen.	68
Pipe wrench			1.	3 60

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	1883.		1884.	
MACHINERY AND TOOLS—				
Continued.				
Pliers	1 pair	1 00		
Putty knife	1	35		
Snow shovels	1 dozen	6 00		
Screw driver	3	1 05		
Sledge handles	7	1 23		
Saws, wood	3	3 00		
Saws, hand	3	4 15		
Trowel brick			3	4 42
Taps			1	1 25
Tape line			2	80
Tape line	1	1 50		
Tool, steel	3½ pounds	63		
Wheel-barrow	1	2 75		
Wrench	2	80	3	1 80
		\$72 75		\$75 42
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Barrels	26	32 85		
Barrel covers	6	1 32		
Bird seed	10 pounds	1 00		
Boat fare		2 20		
Cobblers' stock		37 43		58 64
Carbolate lime			235 pounds	7 40
Dyeing piano cover	1	1 50		
Extra for sewing machine		20		
Expense patients at fair				4 00
Freight		7 18		5 33
Faucet	5	1 40		
Grain bag	200	48 00		
Hay			3 ⁷⁰⁶ tons	15 09
Hammock			1	2 25
Horse keeping		12 15		6 00
Hymn books	18	17 60		
Hose unlined linen	207 18-100 feet	40 40		
Hose coupling	13 set	32 50		
Hose pipe and nozzle	7	19 25		
Hose spanners	2 dozen	8 06		
Knitting pins	1 gross	55		
Locks	12	6 00		
Meals	17	4 25	1	25
Machine oil	5 bottles	40		
Needles, machine, etc		4 35	6½ doz.	84
Needles	2,500	3 98		
Padlocks	6	2 85	3	1 90
Rubber rings	5	29		
Registering deed	1	75		
Repairing and tuning piano, etc	3	9 50		
Repairing sundries				3 65
Railroad fare				2 60

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
MISCELLANEOUS—CON.				
Sewing machine.....			1	\$33 75
Storm sash.....			18	85 00
Sewing machine oil.....			2 quarts	1 20
Spectacles.....	4 dozen	\$16 00	2 dozen	4 50
School books.....	4	1 04		
Shuttles.....	2	50		
Twine.....	3½ pounds	62		
Thimbles.....	1 gross	1 40		
Tin scoop.....	1	50		
Transfer of patients.....				9 70
Watchman's detector.....	1	45 00		
Watchman's detector dials.....			1 box	1 75
		\$360 96		\$243 85
OFFICERS' EXPENSES.....		\$68 15		\$52 70
PRINTING, POSTAGE, STATIONERY AND TELEGRAPH.				
Blank books.....	34	\$22 84	26	\$59 60
Bill books.....			2	50
Blotters.....	5	4 65	15½ doz. sh'ts	6 38
Book covers.....			14	2 10
Binding.....		2 00		
Bill paper.....	2 quires	75		
Copy brush.....	2	64		
Cap paper.....	¼ ream	1 00	1 1-10 ream	3 60
Diary.....	2	1 84		
Drawing paper.....	2 sheets	50		
Envelopes.....	8,000	9 20	9,500	14 75
Erasers.....			1 dozen	36
Freights.....		31		90
Ink bottles.....	13	1 30		
Ink.....	9 bottles	5 63	12 quarts	8 31
Ink stands.....			1	1 50
Letter heads.....	9,000	48 00	6,000	44 00
Letter books.....			4	8 00
Letter box.....			1	50
Memorandum books.....			3 3-12 dozen	5 85
Mucilage.....	4 bottles	2 40		
Note paper.....	13 reams	13 75	18 reams	25 35
Oil board.....	3 sheets	60		
Printing postals.....	2,800	10 50	2,875	8 50
Postal cards.....	2,800	28 00	2,875	28 75
Printing placards.....	100	3 75		
Printing bill heads.....	500	3 00	1,000	6 00
Printing requisitions.....	1,100	11 50		
Printing record sheets.....	3,000	8 25	8,050	25 50
Printing hospital reports.....	300	18 00		

State Hospital.

	1883.		1884.	
PRINTING, POSTAGE, STATIONERY, TELEGRAPH — continued.				
Printing orders.....	500	\$12 00		
Printing pay roll.....	1000	10 50		
Pens.....	20 $\frac{5}{8}$ gross.	14 67	14 boxes	8 65
Pass-books.....	5 dozen.	1 75		
Pencils.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	5 50	14 dozen.	7 75
Paper files.....	2	30		
Paper fasteners.....	3 boxes.	90	3 boxes.	2 50
Pen holders.....	1 gross.	2 25	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.	3 50
Postage stamps (1cent).....	1,100	11 00	1,100	11 00
Postage stamps (2 cents)...	800	16 00	2,200	44 00
Post'g stamped envelopes..	3,900	126 58	4,325	96 88
Postage stamps (3 cents)...	3,200	96 00	100	3 00
Repairs to Telephone.....				2 00
Rubber bands.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.	2 76	96 dozen.	10 55
Rubber stamps.....			1	1 00
Receipt books.....	10	15 00		
Ruling-pen.....	1	06		
Rulers.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	90		
Scratch-blocks.....	14 $\frac{1}{8}$ dozen.	6 96	20 dozen.	9 76
Spindles.....	3	24		
Slate and pencil.....			1	10
Telegrams.....		17 29		21 60
Telephone rent.....				150 00
Tags.....	300	55	14 00	3 15
Time-books.....	7	2 50		
		\$542 12		\$623 89
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS				
Air cocks.....	13	2 70		
Acid.....	1	25		
Brick.....	5 ⁵⁰⁰	44 00	1 ⁰⁰⁰	8 75
Bolts.....	4 1-12 dozen.	2 50	1,136	20 32
Blasting powder.....			14 pounds.	2 52
Basin-cocks.....	6	13 50	14	42 56
Butts.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. pr.	12 53	6-12 doz. pr.	1 50
Borax.....	2 pounds.	40	5 pounds.	1 00
Bibb-cocks.....			1 dozen.	22 40
Bracket.....	31	13 50		
Bushings.....	1 dozen.	60		
Cement.....	31 barrels.	52 25	81 barrels.	131 50
Cupboard catches.....	4 dozen.	3 20		
Case and cartage.....		75		95
Coal (Blossburg).....	1,830 pounds.	715	2,000 pounds.	8 80
Cord (hemp).....	14 pounds.	6 30		
Chandeliers.....	2	8 00		
Caps.....	2 dozen.	72		
Copper wire.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.	1 05		
Cast'rs.....	10 sets.	1 80		

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS—				
continued.				
Coil chain.....			25 pounds.	3 75
Charcoal.....	4 bushels.	1 00	3 bushels.	1 12
Clout nails.....			6 pounds.	1 50
Closet bowl.....			1	1 50
Chalk.....			3 pounds.	09
Chimney tops.....	70	10 50		
Door latch.....			19	4 45
Door spring.....			9	1 65
Dry colors.....			185 pounds.	7 88
Door bolts.....	8	2 45	2	20
Door handles.....	2	50		
Extra for range.....	510 pounds.	43 43		
Eave troughs.....			20 feet.	2 00
Elbows.....			6	30
Escutcheons.....			1 dozen.	1 00
Freight and express.....		52 07		52 52
Fire clay.....	4½ barrels.	14 50	1½ barrels.	3 00
Fuse.....			100 feet.	80
Floor tile.....			35	18 29
Fire brick.....	1-10 M.	5 00		
Fitting sundries.....		1 15		
Glaziers points.....	4 papers.	60	3 papers.	28
Glass.....	19 boxes.	62 79	34 boxes.	142 20
Glass.....	4 lights.	10 00	3 pounds.	90
Ground colors.....			55 pounds.	12 60
Glue.....	4 feet.	60		
Hose.....	2½ dozen.	5 78	20	1 60
Hinges.....			15 pair.	3 44
Hinges.....	20¾ pounds.	2 09	62½ pounds.	4 14
Hooks, coat and ceiling.....	10 dozen.	2 10		
Hooks and eyes.....			9 dozen.	2 63
Hooks and staples.....			½ dozen.	30
Hauling building material.....			23½ days.	78 37
Iron.....	586½ pounds.	22 44	652½ pounds.	17 83
Kalsomine brushes.....			2	4 25
Keys.....	144	60 10	11	2 20
Lumber.....	16, 770 feet.	246 63	13, 862 feet.	315 18
Lime.....	4 bushels.	1 20	163 bushels.	42 00
Lime.....	2 barrels.	2 60	3 barrels.	2 70
Lead, old.....	30 pounds.	1 20		
Locks.....	27	23 00	80	66 20
Labor, carp't'r, mas'n, tin'r.....	28½ days.	92 00	22½ days.	59 50
Lath.....			17 bunches.	2 38
Nails.....	17 kegs.	64 30	22 kegs.	63 75
Nails, wrought.....			20 pounds.	1 20
Oil, linseed.....			56 6-7 g'ls.	34 12
Plastering hair.....			9 bushels.	3 35
Putty.....	625½ pounds.	18 41	265 pounds.	7 09
Pipe.....			59 feet.	2 36

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REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.— con.	1883.		1884.	
Pipe			7 lbs.	70
Pendants gas.....			20	38 00
Plaster paris.....			250 lbs.	3 50
Plaster paris.....			1 bbl.	2 25
Packing.....			2 gross.	6 00
Paint brushes.....			4	1 10
Paraffine.....	50 lbs.	12 00		
Padlocks.....	2	70		
Quarrying stone.....				8 50
Registers.....	6	12 65	12	42 62
Rivets.....		1 05	1 lb.	49
Rope.....	8 lbs.	1 00		
Repairing, sundries.....		26 72		
Rubber plugs.....	3 doz.	7 50		
Screws.....	79 $\frac{3}{8}$ gross.	34 01	61 gross.	28 49
Sand paper.....	1 ream.	4 50		
Stones.....	5	2 50		
Sash cord.....	14 lbs.	8 40	13 lbs.	5 85
Spring bolts.....	2 doz.	1 50		
Solder.....	23 lbs.	4 97	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	1 70
Staples.....	2 doz.	16	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	15
Stove bolts.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	90	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	1 92
Sink.....	1	2 00		
Stucco.....	1 bbl.	2 25		
St'w'ds exp. after steam pipe		7 50		
Service cocks.....			1	1 70
Shingles.....			7 M.	21 00
Steel.....			121 lbs.	12 70
Smoke bells.....			1 doz.	4 20
Sand.....			81 loads.	12 15
Screws, lag.....			16	56
Springs.....			30	2 10
Sponges.....			1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	2 63
Speaking tube whistles.....			4	2 00
Tacks.....			1 doz.	50
Twine.....	75 rt.	40	2 lbs.	50
Unions and Swivels.....	6	1 85		
Valves.....			1 doz.	4 80
Valves ends and springs.....			1 doz.	4 80
Washers.....	1 lb.	10	16 doz.	1 37
Wire.....			1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	75
Whiting.....			1,126 lbs.	25 85
White lead.....	50 lbs.	3 75	150 lbs.	9 75
Wire screen.....	4 sq. ft.	2 80	313 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	9 33
Window guard.....			1	8 50
Window pulleys.....			3 doz.	94
Wash bowl.....			1	2 00
Walnut knobs.....	4 doz.	1 00		
Y bend.....			426 lbs.	27 99
		<u>\$1057 83</u>		<u>\$1508 31</u>

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
RESTRAINTS.				
Hand cuffs.....			2 pair	\$7 00
Keys.....			20	2 50
Lock, buckles and straps...	2 dozen	\$18 00		
Repairs to restraints.....				23 25
Straps.....	4	1 00		
Waist straps.....			1 dozen	30 00
		\$19 00		\$62 75
REAL ESTATE.				
Land for spur track.....			1½ acres	\$175 00
SUBSISTENCE.				
Allspice.....	30 pounds	\$4 50	25 pounds	\$3 75
Apples dried.....	1,127 pounds	93 15	2,611 pounds	206 30
Apples green.....	81 pounds	232 00	163 pounds	516 00
Apples green.....	702½ bushels	381 70	167½ bushels	116 35
Ammonia carbonate.....			18 pounds	4 20
Alum.....			18 pounds	80
Beef, dressed.....			1,132 pounds	96 70
Beef, canned.....	2 dozen cans	13 00		
Beef, corned.....	60 barrels	725 95	19 barrels	254 60
Beef cattle, live weight....	{ 191 head 201,801 lbs.	9,255 37	{ 209 head 237,738 lbs.	11,898 30
Beef, dried.....	974 pounds	106 63	254 pounds	31 75
Bacon.....	400 pounds	60 00		
Beans.....	227 14-60 bu.	413 13	44 23-60 bu.	93 29
Bread.....	2,192 loaves	157 65		
Blackberries, dried.....			50 pounds	6 38
Berries.....	150 quarts	21 15		
Bananas.....	132	4 68	52	2 10
Barley pearled.....	125 pounds	3 75	125 pounds	4 38
Baking powder.....	198 pounds	38 10	176 pounds	36 48
Butter.....	19,913½ lbs.	4,120 71	24,641½ lbs.	4,764 21
Celery seed.....	1 pound	40		
Chickens.....	84	19 41	179	35 70
Cheese.....	1,468 pounds	174 71	1,168 pounds	137 82
Case and cartage.....		14 95		15 98
Crackers.....	1,856 pounds	138 01	1,243 pounds	93 25
Cinnamon.....	30 pounds	8 70	39½ pounds	9 46
Chickens, dressed.....	32 pounds	3 20	176 pounds	14 51
Chickens, live.....	246 pounds	17 22		
Coffee, Java.....	150 pounds	39 15	150 pounds	35 50
Coffee, Rio.....	4,755 pounds	502 77	6,947 pounds	896 59
Coffee essence.....	16½ gross	24 75	1 gross	1 50
Corn starch.....	600 pounds	43 90	600 pounds	42 69
Cloves.....	7½ pounds	2 97	17 pounds	3 90
Chocolates.....	14 pounds	5 56	19 pounds	8 80
Corn meal.....	625 pounds	9 38	1,675 pounds	25 05
Cider, boiled.....			2 gallons	2 00

State Hospital.

SUBSISTENCE — con.	1883.		1884.	
Cider, sweet.....	90 gallons.	\$12 00	8 gallons.	\$2 80
Cocoanuts.....	10 pounds.	2 60	10 pounds.	1 20
Currant.....	125 pounds.	8 43	663 pounds.	43 31
Codfish.....	300 pounds.	20 50		
Codfish, condensed.....	4 dozen.	6 00		
Cherries, dried.....	25 pounds.	6 00	160 pounds.	26 00
Currants, green.....	20 quarts.	1 85	3 bushels.	4 75
Canned fruit.....	24½ dozen.	52 92	33 doz.-n.	86 39
Chow chow.....	1 pail.	75		
Canned vegetables.....	11½ dozen.	18 15	24 dozen.	27 50
Cream tartar.....			2 pounds.	76
Cranberries.....			3 pecks.	2 80
Citron.....			32½ pounds.	6 96
Cranberries.....			2 barrels.	21 00
Celery.....			1 5-12 doz.	75
Cracked wheat.....			1 case.	4 00
Cherries, green.....			10 bushel.	25 00
Ducks.....	169	21 66	185	20 25
Ducks, dressed.....			134 pounds.	13 40
Extract lemon.....	37 bottles.	20 50	13 quarts.	19 00
Extract vanilla.....	70 bottles.	17 13	8 quarts.	18 00
Eggs.....	6,116½ doz.	969 19	8,426½ d.-z.	1,349 60
Farina.....	490 pounds.	22 00	1,600 lbs.	46 30
Freight.....		482 92		747 04
Fish, white.....	25 half bbls.	160 00	7 half bbls.	41 55
Fish, mackerel.....	1 kit.	1 30	½ barrel.	9 00
Fish, fresh.....	5,168½ lbs.	304 16	6,402 lbs.	363 64
Fish, trout.....	22 half bbls.	118 30	44 half bbls.	201 82
Flour, graham.....	1 barrel.	5 30	5½ bbls.	21 50
Flour, rye.....	567 lbs.	11 34	1,730 lbs.	24 67
Flour, buckwheat.....	200 pounds.	6 00	200 pounds.	8 00
Figs.....			2 boxes.	2 85
Flour.....	856 11⁄8 bbls.	4,259 70	896 11⁄8 bbls.	4,087 42
Ginger snaps.....	470 lbs.	41 49		
Gelatine.....	1 dozen.	1 50	1 pound.	1 00
Ginger.....	25 pounds.	3 75	60 pounds.	10 50
Grapes.....	1 basket.	60	2 baskets.	1 55
Grapes.....			6 pounds.	1 46
Geese, dressed.....			215 pounds.	21 50
Gherkins.....			½ doz.	4 75
Honey.....	49½ pounds.	6 19	87 pounds.	13 08
Ham.....	911½ lbs.	116 76	553½ lbs.	77 82
Horse radish.....			1 dozen.	1 50
Hops.....	41 pounds.	37 00		
Lard.....	840 pounds.	107 75	10 p unds.	1 50
Lemons.....	22 dozen.	7 05	40 dozen.	12 74
L-mons.....	2 boxes.	14 00	2 boxes.	13 00
Lambs.....	64	173 55	26	56 50
Mustard.....	130 pounds.	26 00	160 pounds.	35 50
Mutton.....			630 pounds.	37 80
Mace.....			½ pound.	35
Molasse.....			48 gallon.	21 12
Melons.....	23	5 78	1	30

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
SUBSISTENCE — con.				
Mess pork.....	11 barrels	197 00		
Malt.....	228½ pounds	10 34		
Macaroni.....	24 pounds	2 52		
Nutmegs.....	16 pounds	13 88	19 pounds	13 85
Nuts.....			18 pounds	3 72
Olives.....			1 dozen	3 50
Oatmeal.....	9 barrels	60 25	11 pounds	61 00
Olive butter.....	180 pounds	23 40	72 pounds	7 20
Olive butter.....	51½ gallons	33 48		
Oysters.....	8 cans	3 04	63 cans	22 30
Oysters.....	55 gallons	69 75	33 gallons	39 10
Oranges.....	2 dozen	85	19½ dozen	7 10
Oranges.....			2 boxes	13 25
Pepper.....	128 pounds	22 66	180 pounds	34 75
Prunes.....	3,320 pounds	235 63	6,367 pounds	414 21
Potatoes, sweet.....	1 barrel	3 50	1 barrel	4 75
Potatoes, sweet.....	11 pounds	44		
Peaches, green.....	2 bushels	6 50	2 bushels	6 50
Peaches, green.....	9 baskets	8 95	4 baskets	3 50
Pickles.....	19 bottles	8 05		
Peaches, peeled.....	35 pounds	10 70		
Peaches, dried.....	778 pounds	62 17	1,051 pounds	77 02
Pickles.....	2 barrels	11 00	1 barrel	6 50
Pickles.....			6 gallons	2 25
Pepper sauce.....	1 dozen	90		
Peppers, red.....		35		
Potatoes.....	247 56-60 bu.	166 71	1,902½ bushels	609 95
Preserves.....			2 pails	5 20
Packing ice.....				12 10
Plums, pitted.....	50 pounds	8 50		
Plums.....			4½ bushels	4 50
Quinces.....			1 basket	75
Raisins.....	381½ pounds	35 13	605 pounds	48 82
Raisins.....	3 boxes	7 10		
Raspberries.....	15 pounds	5 70		
Rice.....	865 pounds	56 67	2,430 pounds	130 96
Sago.....	610 pounds	31 50	1,215 pounds	61 41
Sugar, A.....	8,348 pounds	750 01	10,294 pounds	765 15
Sugar, granulated.....	7,209 pounds	661 48	5,301 pounds	415 39
Sugar, brown.....	4,575 pounds	356 56	7,515 pounds	511 29
Sugar, powdered.....			1,361 pounds	113 56
Sugar, maple.....	4 pounds	60	15½ pounds	2 28
Shoulders.....	907 pounds	78 36	198 pounds	17 82
Salmon, canned.....	3 dozen	7 00	2 dozen	5 00
Soda, bicarbonate.....			162 pounds	7 29
Sheep.....	238hd26,966lb.	1,076 93	309hd36,524lb.	1,572 08
Salt peter.....	6 pounds	1 09	7 pounds	1 16
Sardines.....	5 dozen	8 80	6 dozen	10 56
Salt.....			464 pounds	5 90
Salt.....	37 barrels	53 95	24 barrels	34 20
Salt.....	5 sacks	9 95	1 sack	3 00
Syrup.....	809 gallons	347 29	855½ gallons	340 48
Sage.....	2 pounds	1 00	3 pounds	75

State Hospital.

	1883.		1884.	
SUBSISTENCE—continued.				
Salad dressing.....			1 bottle	\$0 50
Sugar, loaf.....			234 pounds	18 14
Snipe.....			93	9 30
Strawberries.....	2 boxes	\$0 40		
Sausage, pork.....	400 pounds	40 00		
Tea, Japan.....	2,406 pounds	693 26	2,655 pounds	808 81
Tea, Oolong.....	5 pounds	2 50	10 pounds	5 30
Tapioca.....	565	27 67	808 pounds	38 50
Turkeys, live.....	2,788 pounds	249 61	2,360 pounds	242 33
Thyme.....	1 pound	40		
Tomatoes.....	18 pounds	1 27		
Tripe.....			$\frac{1}{4}$ barrel	3 00
Vinegar.....	594 gallons	80 20	712 gallons	96 26
Worcestershire sauce.....	1 dozen	2 75	1 dozen	5 00
Yeast compressed.....			511 pounds	129 35
Yeast compressed.....			$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	45
Total.....		29,254.42		33,654.68
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.				
Double knives.....	3	\$5 63	2	\$4 00
Freight.....				3 65
Feeding tube.....			3	3 00
Fever thermometer.....			2	4 50
Repairs to surg. instruments.....				8 75
Speculum.....			1	2 50
Surgeon's silk.....			2 skeins	30
Surgeon's needle.....			14	1 30
Surgeon's scissors.....			1 pair	1 50
Scissor forceps.....			1 pair	1 50
Splinter forceps.....			1 pair	1 25
Trusses.....			1	2 25
Urinal, male.....			4	5 00
Total.....		\$5 63		\$39 50
SHOW CASE FUND.				
Piano.....			1	\$450 00
SPECIAL ATTENDANCE.				
Refunded.....				\$19 21

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
TOBACCO.				
Case and cartage				70
Freight		4 72		5 54
Pipes	2 boxes.	3 60	4 boxes.	9 25
Pipes, clay			1 doz.	12
Tobacco, chewing	712 lbs.	252 80	533 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	186 26
Tobacco, smoking	475 lbs.	106 40	549 lbs.	116 95
		<u>\$367 52</u>		<u>\$318 82</u>
Wages and salaries		<u>\$29,626 91</u>		<u>\$29,869 09</u>
Indebtedness previous year		\$154 63		\$12 55

State Hospital.

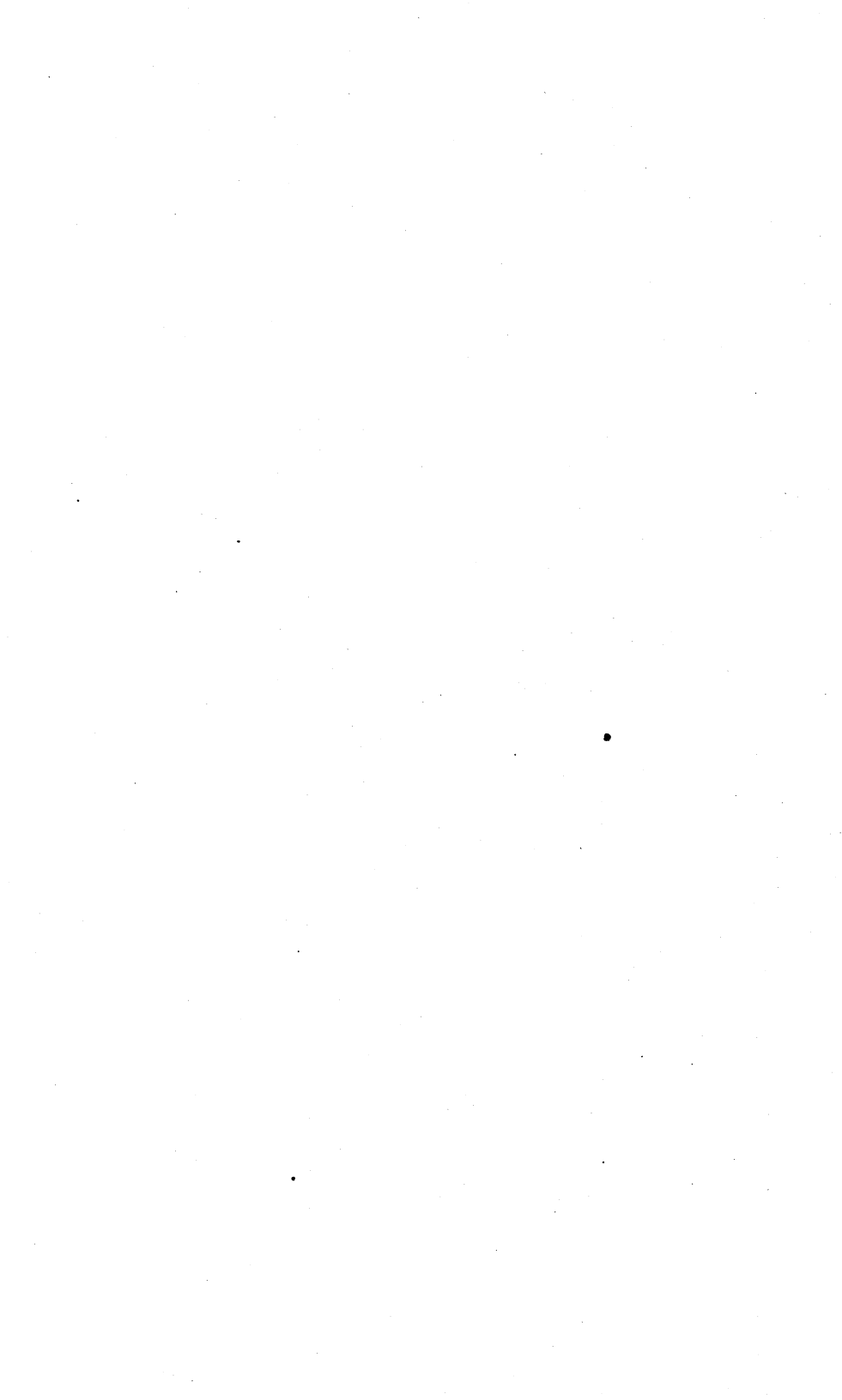
ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

NAME.	Service.	Salary.
S. B. Buckmaster.....	Superintendent.....	Per year. . . \$2,000 00
W. E. Fernald.....	Assistant physician..	Per year ... 1,000 00
C. E. Armstrong.....	Assistant physician..	Per year ... 600 00
S. J. M. Putnam.....	Steward.....	Per year ... 1,000 00
W. L. Steele.....	Assistant Steward...	Per year ... 600 00
K. M. Nolan.....	Matron.....	Per year ... 400 00
Thomas Stone.....	Supervisor.....	Per month . 50 00
Charles Gilmore.....	Assistant.....	Per month . 24 00
Kittie Morrow.....	Supervisress.....	Per month . 26 00
Ida Stevenson.....	Assistant.....	Per month . 18 00
Sidney North.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 22 00
Henry Young.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 22 00
B. H. Veerhusen.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 22 00
T. O. Lee.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 22 00
William Crabb.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 22 00
John H. Vick.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 25 00
Andrew Vick.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 24 00
Henry Schmidt.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 23 00
John Castle.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 28 00
A. G. Harri-on.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 24 00
Gesler Lee.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 24 00
George Smith.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 22 00
William Miller.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 25 00
Ann'etto Deroza.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 22 00
Raefaelo Abbato.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 22 00
E. E. Admire.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 22 00
Harold Thompson.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 22 00
Anton Rink.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 27 00
Annie Slight.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 16 00
Tillie Smith.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 14 00
Jennie Peterson.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 15 00
Mary Morse.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 14 00
Ella Shafer.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 15 00
Kittie Plato.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 16 00
Addie Netherwood.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 17 00
Tillie Krupp.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 14 00
Lillie Decker.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 20 00
Mary Joyce.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 19 00
Emma Ross.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 18 00
Ella Kinney.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 17 00
Mary Sheahan.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 19 00
Julia Peterson.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 17 00
Kate Stevens.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 14 00
Julia Castle.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 18 00
Margaret Mullarky.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 17 00
Rebecca Hatch.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 16 00
Mary Peterson.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 17 00

Roster of Officers and Employes.

NAME.	Service.	Salary.
Tillie Schaepe	Attendant	Per month ... \$16 00
Albert Watkins	Night watch	Per month ... 25 00
A. R. Clugston	Night watch	Per month ... 25 00
Anna Clugston	Night watch	Per month ... 20 00
Josie Bancroft	Seamstress	Per month ... 18 00
Mary Bannon	Seamstress	Per month ... 16 00
L. F. Brendler	Laundress	Per month ... 35 00
Libbie Bancroft	Laundress	Per month ... 15 00
Martha Karrison	Laundress	Per month ... 16 00
Sarah Eliger	Laundress	Per month ... 14 00
Wilma Sigglekow	Laundress	Per month ... 12 00
Sophia Deters	Laundress	Per month ... 12 00
Walter J. Way	Cook	Per month ... 50 00
Beesy Mullarkey	Cook, assistant	Per month ... 13 00
Minnie Kork	Cook, assistant	Per month ... 13 00
Lena Korb	Cook, assistant	Per month ... 13 00
Frances Cleveland	Cook, assistant	Per month ... 20 00
Hattie Richter	House maid	Per month ... 15 00
Christina Wigg	House maid	Per month ... 15 00
Julia Korrison	House maid	Per month ... 12 00
Maggie Sands	House maid	Per month ... 13 00
Nellie Joyce	House maid	Per month ... 10 00
Marion Baxter	Dairymaid	Per month ... 18 00
John Doyle	Engineer	Per month ... 85 00
E. D. North	Engineer, assistant	Per month ... 40 00
Fred North	Fireman	Per month ... 22 00
George Grose	Gas maker	Per month ... 50 00
Richard Lynch	Mason	Per month ... 75 00
W. J. Smith	Carpenter	Per month ... 50 00
R. H. Beals	Carpenter	Per day! ... 2 00
Dennis Byrnes	Porter	Per month ... 24 00
John Hayes	Porter	Per month ... 20 00
John Eichman	Baker	Per month ... 50 00
Patrick Welch	Butcher	Per month ... 30 00
John McDonald	Gardener	Per month ... 25 00
D. N. Porter	Laborer	Per month ... 25 00
Thomas Fahey	Laborer	Per month ... 20 00
Michael Toban	Laborer	Per month ... 20 00
John Sutcliffe	Laborer	Per month ... 20 00
E. H. C. Drury Lowe	Laborer	Per month ... 18 00
William Lyons	Teamster	Per month ... 20 00
Edwin Wilson	Teamster	Per month ... 20 00
Will Baxter	Teamster	Per month ... 20 00
John Dippolt	Driver	Per month ... 22 00
Thomas Foy	Shoe maker	Per month ... 15 00



FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Northern Hospital for the Insane,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1883 AND 1884.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

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

Assistant Physicians — H. A. CRAIG, M. D., J. F. PEMBER, M. D.

Steward — JOSEPH BUTLER.

Assistant Steward — F. E. GROVE.

Matron — MRS. L. A. BUTLER.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

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

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the law governing the Northern Hospital for the Insane, I herewith present to you the first biennial report of its operations, being the eleventh report since its organization.

Owing to the recent date of my connection with the hospital (July 1st, 1884), I hope to be excused from making any extended report, and will simply confine myself to the statistical tables and such other matter as may seem expedient and necessary at this time.

Table No. 1.
Movement of Population.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1882.	290	273	563
Admitted during the period.....	349	252	601
Total number under treatment.....	639	525	1,164
Daily average under treatment.....			588.65
Discharged, recovered	82	66	148
Discharged, improved.....	101	65	166
Discharged, unimproved.....	68	53	121
Died.....	52	63	115
Total discharged.....	303	247	550
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1884.	336	278	614

*Northern Hospital.***Table No. 2.***Form of insanity in those admitted.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Melancholia	79	75	154
Acute mania	40	27	67
Sub-acute mania	45	18	63
Chronic mania	75	63	138
Paroxysmal mania	12	13	25
Epileptic mania	10	8	18
Dementia	66	36	102
Senile dementia	5	2	7
General paresis	6	1	7
Post-puerperal mania		5	5
Epileptic dementia	3	2	5
Mania a potu	7	1	8
Melancholia with frenzy	1	1	2
Total	349	252	601

*Report of the Superintendent.***Table No. 3.***Probable exciting causes of insanity in those admitted.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Cerebral atrophy		2	2
Acute meningitis	4	6	10
Sub-acute meningitis.....	76	34	110
Chronic meningitis	2	3	5
Injury to head.....	11	2	13
Epilepsy.....	15	12	27
Intemperance.....	40	2	42
Masturbation	30		30
Menstrual irregularity		4	4
Puerperal state		28	28
General ill-health	24	31	55
Ill-health, seq., overwork, grief and anxiety .. .	32	45	77
Ill-health, seq., insomnia and privation	1	2	3
Syphilis	2		2
Second climacteric period.....		6	6
Senility	6	1	7
Sunstroke	5		5
Scarlatina	1		1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	1		1
Scrofulosis.....	9	16	25
Opium habit.....	1		1
Cerebral tumor	1		1
Fright.....	1	3	4
Cerebral hemorrhage	3		3
Heredity	15	9	24
Spinal sclerosis	1		1
Excessive smoking.....		2	2
Disappointment in love	2	2	4
Typhoid fever	2	1	3
Sexual excess.....	3		3
Unknown	61	41	102
Total	349	252	601

Northern Hospital.

Table No. 4.*Duration of insanity previous to admission.*

	Male.	Female	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Three days.....	2	1	3	One year.....	30	23	53
Four days.....	2	...	2	Two years.....	20	14	34
Five days.....	5	2	7	Two and a half years.....	2	2	4
Seven days.....	14	5	19	Three years.....	9	13	22
Ten days.....	6	4	10	Four years.....	7	14	18
Twenty days.....	1	1	2	Three and a half years.....	1	...	1
Few days.....	1	...	1	Five years.....	6	8	14
Two weeks.....	7	10	17	Six years.....	12	8	20
Three weeks.....	7	11	18	Seven years.....	1	6	7
Four weeks.....	7	1	8	Eight years.....	4	8	12
Six weeks.....	8	6	14	Nine years.....	5	1	6
Seven weeks.....	4	...	4	Ten years.....	8	5	13
Nine weeks.....	3	...	3	Twelve years.....	2	5	7
One month.....	9	10	19	Fourteen years.....	2	4	6
Two months.....	16	13	29	Fifteen years.....	3	1	4
Three months.....	19	8	27	Sixteen years.....	1	4	5
Four months.....	10	6	16	Eighteen years.....	1	1	2
Five months.....	10	4	14	Twenty years.....	2	1	3
Six months.....	8	18	26	Twenty-one years.....	1	...	1
Seven months.....	4	2	6	Twenty-four years.....	4	...	4
Eight months.....	3	4	7	Thirty years.....	...	3	3
Nine months.....	1	2	3	Forty-five years.....	...	1	1
Ten months.....	1	2	3	Several years.....	18	6	24
Eleven months.....	1	2	3	Many years.....	...	5	5
Fourteen months.....	1	2	3	Unknown.....	56	6	62
Eighteen months.....	4	2	6				
Total.....					349	252	601

*Report of the Superintendent.***Table No. 5.***Age of those admitted.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ten to fifteen years	2	1	3
Fifteen to twenty years	14	13	27
Twenty to twenty-five years	56	34	90
Twenty-five to thirty years	64	35	99
Thirty to thirty-five years	47	34	81
Thirty-five to forty years	44	29	73
Forty to forty-five years	31	33	64
Forty-five to fifty years	26	17	43
Fifty to fifty-five years	19	18	37
Fifty-five to sixty years	17	17	34
Sixty to sixty-five years	13	10	23
Sixty-five to seventy years	8	7	15
Seventy to seventy-five years	3	1	4
Seventy-five to eighty years	3	2	5
Eighty to eighty-five years .....	.....	1	1
Ninety to ninety-five years	1	.....	1
Unknown	1	.....	1
Total	349	252	601

Table No. 6.*Occupation of those admitted.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Housekeeper .....	.....	198	198	Stone cutter	3	.....	3
Farmer	133	.....	133	Tailor	2	.....	2
Laborer	104	.....	104	Manufacturer	2	.....	2
Domestic .....	.....	29	29	Paper maker	1	.....	1
None	11	5	16	Cooper	1	.....	1
Blacksmith	5	.....	5	Painter	5	.....	5
Carpenter	10	.....	10	School teacher	2	7	9
Student	2	4	6	Saloonist	1	.....	1
Druggist	1	.....	1	Physician	1	.....	1
Merchant	8	.....	8	Engineer	2	.....	2
Sister of Mercy .....	.....	1	1	Mechanic	14	.....	14
Butcher	2	.....	2	Fisherman	5	.....	5
Lumberman	6	.....	6	Landlord	2	.....	2
Lawyer	1	.....	1	Tailoress .....	.....	5	5
Peddler	1	.....	1	Weaver	1	.....	1
Wagon maker	3	.....	3	Cook	2	.....	2
Shoe maker	5	.....	5	Clerk	4	1	5
Telegrapher	2	.....	1	Unknown	4	2	6
Dentist	2	.....	2	Insurance agent	1	.....	1
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	Total	349	252	601

*Northern Hospital.***Table No. 7.***Nativity of those admitted.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
United States	156	117	273	Bohemia	8	7	15
Germany	91	54	150	Switzerland	1	1	2
Ireland	17	20	37	Holland	6	2	8
Norway	19	11	30	Belgium	2	1	3
Denmark	5	5	10	Scotland	4	1	5
Canada	12	5	17	Poland	2	1	3
Wales	1	3	4	Unknown	5	7	12
Sweden	10	...	10	Hungary	1	1	2
France .....	...	2	2	Russia	1	...	1
England	8	10	18				
Total					349	252	601

Table No. 8.*The degree of education of those admitted.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Collegiate	2	...	2	Reads	42	15	57
Academic	1	3	4	None	30	26	56
Good	93	54	152	Unknown	31	14	45
Common	150	135	285				
Total					349	252	601

Table No. 9.*Civil condition of those admitted.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	188	70	258	Divorced	1	2	3
Married	142	146	288	Unknown	1	...	1
Widowed	17	34	51				
Total					349	252	601

Report of the Superintendent.

Table No. 10.

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

	Males.	Female.	Total.
Father insane.....	6	5	11
Mother insane.....	10	6	16
Brother insane.....	7	11	18
Sister insane.....	9	5	14
Cousin insane.....	1	5	6
Brother and sister insane.....	1	3	4
Mother and sister insane.....	1	.....	1
Mother, grandmother, sister, brother insane.....	1	.....	1
Uncle and sister insane.....	.....	1	1
Nephew insane.....	.....	1	1
Mother and brother insane.....	.....	1	1
Maternal grandfather insane.....	1	.....	1
Paternal grandfather insane.....	.....	1	1
Paternal uncle, son, daughter insane.....	1	.....	1
Brother, two nephews, two nieces insane.....	1	.....	1
Grandmother insane.....	3	1	4
Son and brother insane.....	.....	1	1
Maternal aunt insane.....	1	5	6
Mother and uncle insane.....	1	.....	1
Brother and sister idiotic.....	1	.....	1
Grandmother and mother insane.....	1	.....	1
Son insane.....	2	1	3
Grandmother and brother insane.....	1	.....	1
Paternal aunt and mother insane.....	.....	1	1
Three uncles and two brothers insane.....	.....	1	1
Uncle epileptic.....	1	.....	1
Two maternal uncles, sister and brother insane.....	1	.....	1
Sister and aunt insane.....	.....	1	1
Brother and aunt insane.....	1	1	2
Father, paternal uncle and grandfather insane.....	.....	1	1
Aunt insane.....	1	1	2
Niece insane.....	2	1	3
Paternal uncle and two sisters insane.....	.....	1	1
Uncle and cousin insane.....	1	1	2
Daughter insane.....	.....	2	2
Mother, brother and nephew insane.....	1	.....	1
Mother and aunt insane.....	2	.....	2
Three uncles insane.....	1	.....	1
Mother, brother and sister insane.....	1	.....	1
Father, mother and uncle insane.....	1	.....	1
Father and two uncles insane.....	.....	1	1
Aunt and uncle insane.....	1	.....	1
Uncle insane.....	4	1	5
Total.....	67	60	127

Northern Hospital.

Table No. 11,

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

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Attempted suicide.....	25	22	47
Attempted homicide.....	20	3	23
Threatened suicide.....	17	12	29
Threatened homicide.....	18	5	23
Threatened homicide and suicide.....	12	2	14
Attempted homicide and suicide.....	5	1	6
Attempted homicide, threatened suicide.....	.....	1	1
Threatened homicide, attempted suicide.....	1	.....	1
Threatened arson.....	1	1	2
Committed arson.....	2	.....	2
Committed homicide.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	102	47	149

Report of the Superintendent.

Table No 12.

Hereditary predisposition in those admitted who threatened or attempted suicide or homicide.

	Attempted suicide.		Threatened suicide.		Threatened and attempted suicide; threatened homicide.		Attempted homicide, and threatened suicide.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.		
Father insane.....		2	2					2	2	
Mother insane.....	1	1	1	1				2	2	
Mother and brother insane, and sister.....		1							1	
Paternal grandmother insane, and father and maternal aunt insane.....	2							2		
Brother insane.....	2							2		
Two sisters insane.....		1							1	
Sister insane.....	1				1	1		3		
Aunt insane.....	1							1		
Cousin insane.....	1	2			1			2	2	
Nephew insane.....		1							1	
Son deaf and dumb.....		1							1	
Brother, mother and grandmother insane.....	1							1		
Grandmother and sister insane.....						1		1		
Uncle, brother, sister and cousin insane.....	1							1		
Two aunts and brother insane.....						1		1		
Paternal uncle insane.....	1	1			1			2	1	
Son insane.....		1	1					1	1	
Total.....	11	12	4	1	3	3		21	13	

Northern Hospital.

Table No. 13.

Cause of insanity in those who recovered.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Meningitis		1	1
Sub-acute meningitis	22	6	28
Injury to head	3		3
Acute meningitis		1	1
Intemperance	15	2	17
Puerperal state		6	6
Second climacteric period		3	3
Scrofulosis	5	2	7
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1		1
Epilepsy	1		1
Masturbation	10		10
Suppressed menss.		1	1
Ill health and overwork	12	33	45
Heredity	3	4	7
Unknown	9	8	17
Total	81	67	148

Table No. 14.

Form of insanity in those who recovered.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Melancholia	22	28	50				
Acute mania	13	13	26				
Sub-acute mania	16	4	20	Mania a potu	7	2	9
Chronic mania	5	4	9	Dementia.....	7	12	19
Paroxysmal mania....	12	3	15				
Total.....					82	66	148

Report of the Superintendent.

Table No. 15.

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

DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.	TIME UNDER TREATMENT.														Total.											
	Three months or less.		Six months or less.		Nine months or less.		Twelve months or less.		Fifteen months or less.		Twenty months or less.		Twenty-four months or less.		Thirty months or less.		Three years or less.		Four years or less.		Five years or less.		Eight years or less.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
One week or less			2				4	3					1										6			4
Three weeks or less	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	5					3	3			1	1			1		12			12
Six w'ks or l'ss	1	2		3	2	1	3	2			1		1										7			9
Eight weeks or less			3				3	3	1														7			3
Three months or less			1		1		3	3			1		1										7			3
Six m'hs or l'ss	4			2	1	1	1	5															6			8
Nine months or less	1		1	3		1	1	1															3			5
Twelve m'hts or less	2		2	3			1	1															5			4
Fifteen m'ths or less											1															1
Eight'n m'hts or less			1				1	2															2			2
Two years or less							2	1											1				3			1
Three years or less	1			2			1	2											1				3			4
Four years or less			1																							1
Six yrs. or less			1	1		1																	1			2
Sev. yrs. or less							1																		2	1
Ten yrs. or less				1			1	1													1				2	2
Unknown	4		6	2	3		2	1			2		1	1									18			4
Totals	14	3	19	19	8	5	25	31	2		4	1	5	6			1	3			2		82			66

Northern Hospital.

Table No. 16.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Sex.	FORM OF INSANITY WHEN ADMITTED.							Total.
		Melancholia.	Acute mania.	Sub-acute mania.	Chronic mania.	Epileptic mania.	General paresis.	Dementia.		Senile dementia.
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	M.	1	2	3	2	..	10	1	19
	F.	5	2	5	..	..	6	..	26
Acute enteritis.....	M.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	F.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Epilepsy.....	M.	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	5
	F.	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	5
Spinal sclerosis.....	M.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
General paresis.....	M.	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3
	F.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Cerebral meningitis.....	M.	2	2	2	..	..	1	..	7
	F.	8	1	1	..	..	1	..	10
Cerebral athrophy.....	M.	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
	F.	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	3
Pyæmia.....	M.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	F.	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Cerebral Hemorrhage.....	M.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Osteo sarcoma.....	M.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Ascites.....	M.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Valvular disease of heart.....	F.	4	..	1	..	..	2	..	7
Marasmus.....	M.	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
Asphyxia.....	M.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Aneurism R. C. Carotid.....	M.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cardiac paralysis.....	M.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pernicious anæmia.....	M.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cerebral tumor.....	M.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Aortic aneurism.....	F.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Spinal meningitis.....	F.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chronic gastritis.....	F.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Old age.....	F.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total.....		28	20	8	14	5	35	2	115

Northern Hospital.

Table No. 18.

Duration of insanity in those who died.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Between three and four weeks.....	1	1	2
Between one and three months.....	3	7	10
Between three and six months.....	3	7	10
Between six and twelve months.....	4	4	8
Between one and two years.....	13	12	25
Between two and three years.....	5	9	14
Between three and four years.....	6	3	9
Between four and five years.....	5	2	7
Between five and six years.....	.....	3	3
Between six and seven years.....	3	2	5
Between seven and eight years.....	.....	1	1
Between ten and eleven years.....	2	5	7
Between twelve and thirteen years.....	2	4	6
Between thirteen and fourteen years.....	3	1	4
Between fifteen and sixteen years.....	.....	.....	.....
Between sixteen and seventeen years.....	1	1	2
Unknown.....	1	1	2
Total.....	52	63	115

Table No. 19.

General statistics of the hospital from its opening, May 11, 1873, to September 30, 1884.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total number admitted.....	.....	.....	.....	1,318	1,184	2,502
Total number discharged recovered.....	283	260	543	.....	.....	.....
Total number discharged improved.....	241	243	484	.....	.....	.....
Total number discharged unimproved.....	232	161	393	.....	.....	.....
Total number discharged sober.....	6	1	7	.....	.....	.....
Total number discharged not insane.....	2	5	7	.....	.....	.....
Total number died.....	218	236	454	.....	.....	.....
Total number discharged.....	.....	.....	.....	982	906	1,888
Total number in hospital September 30, 1884.....	.....	.....	.....	336	278	614

*Report of the Superintendent.***Table No. 20.**

Showing number of patients in the Northern Hospital for the Insane, from the several counties and from the state at large, September 30, 1884.

Ashland	3	Marquette	11
Brown	34	Milwaukee	4
Bayfield	1	Oconto	7
Calumet	15	Outagamie.....	23
Chippewa	16	Ozaukee	13
Clark	13	Portage	16
Dodge	12	Racine	35
Door	13	Rock	7
Eau Claire.....	12	Shawano	6
Fond du Lac.....	42	Sheboygan	24
Green Lake.....	13	Taylor.....	6
Jefferson	21	Walworth	8
Jackson	1	Washington	20
Kenosha	11	Waukesha.....	22
Kewaunee.....	8	Waupaca.....	16
Langlade	3	Waushara	12
Lincoln.....	2	Winnebago.....	25
Manitowoc	34	Wood	9
Marathon.....	20	State at large.....	62
Marinette.....	14		
Total.....			614

Table No. 21.

Number of Attacks.	ADMITTED FOR THE PERIOD.			CONDITION AT LAST DISCHARGE.									Unknown, (Not in this hospital.)
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.			
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
First attack	291	197	488				5	3	8				
Second attack	42	40	82	10	10	20	7	3	10	2		2	50
Third attack	8	7	15	3	4	7	2		2	1		1	5
Fourth attack	1	3	4		1	1		1	1				2
Fifth attack	2		2	1		1	1		1				3
Many attacks	5	5	10	3	4	7							3
Total.....	349	252	601	17	19	36	15	7	22	3		3	60

Northern Hospital.

Table No. 22.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS.	DISCHARGED FOR THE PERIOD.			CONDITION AT LAST DISCHARGE.													
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Unknown. (Not in this hospital.)				
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
First attack	252	196	448	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	40
Second attack	36	31	67	13	6	19	3	2	5	3	...	3	...	17	23	...	13
Third attack	11	12	23	4	4	8	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	6	7	...	4
Fourth attack	2	3	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1
Fifth attack	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Many attacks .....	...	5	5	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Totals	303	247	550	18	14	32	7	3	10	4	...	4	...	30	30	...	60

Report of the Superintendent.

Northern Hospital.

Table No. 23.

MATRON'S REPORT.

*Of articles made in Northern Hospital for the Insane from October 1, 1882,
to October 1, 1884.*

Aprons.....	1,614	Napkins.....	104
Bedspreads.....	384	Nightdresses.....	405
Bureau Spreads.....	118	Pillow-Cases.....	1,537
Buttons.....	233	Pillow-Ticks.....	34
Camesoles.....	12	Sacques.....	63
Caps.....	36	Sheets.....	2,252
Chemise.....	720	Shirts.....	923
Clothes-Bags.....	3	Skirts.....	595
Coffee-Bags.....	53	Straight-Suits.....	60
Curtains.....	447	Sun-Bonnets.....	69
Drawers, pairs.....	1,229	Tablecloths.....	163
Dresses.....	1,103	Tablespreads.....	24
Handkerchiefs.....	70	Towels.....	1,974
Holders.....	286	Underwaists.....	15
Hose, pair.....	87	Wrappers.....	910
Jackets.....	40		
Lambrequins.....	4	Total.....	15,567

Table No. 24.

Contributions from the public press.

New London Times.	State Gazette, Green Bay.
Milwaukee Freie Press.	Rock County Recorder.
Wisconsin Free Press.	Eau Claire Demokrat.
Waupaca County Republican.	Jefferson County Union.
The Standard, Chicago.	Appleton Crescent.
The Appleton Post.	Germania, Milwaukee.
Oshkosh Northwestern.	Manitowoc Tribune.
Pilot and Review, Wausau.	Brandon Times.
Folkets Avis, Racine.	Racine Journal.
Der Nord-Westen, Manitowoc.	Ripon Free Press.

Table No. 1 gives an epitome of the movement of the hospital population for the biennial period, beginning October 1st, 1882, and ending September 30th, 1884.

On October 1st, 1882, there were in the hospital 290 male and 273 female patients, making a total of 563. During the period there have been admitted to the hospital 349 male and 252 female patients, making a total of 601, or a grand total under treatment of 1,164 for the two years. The daily average has been 588.65.

Report of the Superintendent.

Of the total number discharged for the period there were 82 males and 66 females recovered, 101 males and 65 females improved, 68 males and 53 females unimproved, and 52 males and 63 females died, making a total of 303 males and 247 females, or 550 in all, leaving the number in the hospital at the close of the biennial period, 336 males and 278 females, or a total of 614 patients.

Of the 563 remaining at the beginning of the period, probably not more than 8 per cent. might be fairly called recoverable, and of the 601 admitted during the period, it would be scarcely fair to estimate the recoverable cases at a higher rate than 40 per cent. These are not very flattering figures upon which to base a high per cent. of recovery. There are several reasons for this, the chief of which are, the readmission of old cases, the gradual accumulation in the hospital of a class of hopeless dements, and the unfortunate indisposition of many to send their friends to the hospital until the period for recovery is passed.

Table No. 2 indicates the form of insanity of those admitted for the period. By careful study and proper understanding of this table it will be noticed that by far the larger proportion belong to the asthenic or feeble type.

Table No. 3 exhibits the causes of insanity. Of the 31 causes given, we notice that three,—subacute meningitis, intemperance, ill-health, following overwork, grief, anxiety and privation—furnish 287, or nearly half the cases.

Table No. 4 is a chapter in itself. Of the 601 admissions more than half were withheld from hospital treatment until, practically, the recoverable period had passed.

Table No. 7 exhibits the fact that of the 601 admissions, 316 were of foreign birth, and still a large percentage of foreign parentage. A study of these figures in connection with the U. S. census for 1880 will prove of considerable interest to any one taking the pains to make it.

Table No. 8 gives a very low proportion of those having a

Northern Hospital.

collegiate or academic education, but a very fair proportion possessing a good common school education.

Table No. 9 is quite interesting, as showing the effects of the married, single and widowed states upon the sexes. In the male column we have 188 single and 142 married, while in the female column the reverse is very marked; and of the widowed we find double the number in the female column. Why this condition of things exists is very readily understood when we consider the temptations and vices to which the single male is subjected; while with the female the married state will always remain a prominent factor in the production of disease, until the present methods of life have changed, and the responsibilities of the married relations are better understood.

Table No. 10 gives the hereditary predisposition of 127 cases in an admission of 601, or about 21 per cent. Although this is a large proportion, yet had we means of gathering accurate statistics the per cent. would be, unfortunately, much greater. I do not mean to say by this that people inherit insanity as such, but that they do inherit a weak or badly balanced organization which predisposes to this disease. That man is born with insanity in his blood, or that during the act of fecundation, or the process of gestation, insanity is actually conveyed to the offspring, I am not prepared to state. But we do know that tendencies to disease are inherited.

Table No. 16 is instructive. Of the 115 deaths, 35 were demented when admitted, 14 were cases of chronic mania, 8 of subacute mania, 20 of acute mania, and 28 of melancholia. Of some of the more prominent causes of death, 45 were from phthisis pulmonalis, 10 from epilepsy, 17 from cerebral meningitis, 6 from cerebral atrophy, 7 from valvular disease of the heart, and one from suicide. This case of suicide was a male, aged about 60. It appears from the records that nothing in the patient's former actions or conduct

Report of the Superintendent.

while in the hospital, was of such character as to excite apprehension. On the morning of December 14th, 1883, as the attendant opened the door the patient was observed to be sitting on the floor at the foot of the bed, leaning with his back against the bedstead. On further examination he was found to be dead, with a silk handkerchief tied around his neck and the other end fastened to the bedstead. He was immediately "cut down," with rigor mortis well established. These unfortunate events in hospital life are disagreeable to narrate; but when one considers the large number of dangerous cases which we have to treat, the wonder is that so few occur. To illustrate: Of the admission for the period, 47 attempted suicide, 23 attempted homicide, 29 threatened suicide, 23 threatened homicide and 20 threatened or attempted homicide or suicide. This is certainly a formidable array of dangerous cases.

Table No. 23 exhibits the number of articles made in the sewing department under the matron's direction. The total number is 15,567; however this does not take into consideration the vast number of articles mended daily for the entire institution.

WANTS.

One of the pressing needs of this institution is the erection of a stand pipe or tank for the better supply of water. The present or old system of tanks in the attics, is a bad one, and a constant source of annoyance from leaking, sweating, falling of ceilings, etc. Owing to the construction of the building it was found impossible to place the tanks high enough to furnish sufficient pressure to the upper stories. This gives us a great deal of trouble. The stand pipe should be connected with the lake supply of water, which would give us a soft water supply for the entire building, for laundry and bathing purposes, and for boiler supply. The present service is hard water. By a slight addition of pipe the connections can be made complete, reserving the hard water

Northern Hospital.

supply for drinking and cooking purposes, the center tank being used for that purpose. This would cost not far from \$8,000. The present hot water pipes for the farther sections are not more than half large enough, the result being that when hot water is drawn for the lower floors, there is only a limited supply for the upper ones. This, together with the poor pressure, causes a great deal of inconvenience. When we remember that our filthy and demented patients must of necessity occupy these sections, where hot and cold water are needed almost constantly, it can well be understood why this improvement should be made.

Sooner or later the entire north wing, center building, and amusement hall, will have to be covered with an iron roof. The roof is too flat for slate, and is giving a great deal of trouble from leaking. During every heavy wind slates are blown off, and during snows and frosts the slates are heaved up, the water, during every slight thaw, backing up under the tiling and bursting them again on every change of temperature to that of freezing. In many instances the water penetrates into the walls, and in time must, of necessity, produce considerable injury. This is not, however, a pressing necessity, as the roof is now mended pretty thoroughly.

The elevator shafts and elevators, through which and by which the food is conveyed to the wards, need renewing and rebuilding fire-proof to a large extent. Those in the extreme wings should be changed over to other larger rooms across the halls, the present ones being only about half large enough. I would strongly recommend the abandonment of the farther fourth stories as living wards, and simply use them as sleeping apartments. These changes would cost about \$1,500.

At present one of the wooden stairways leading to the fourth story in the north wing is only two feet wide, and the only means of escape in case of fire. The above change would enable us to remedy this defect. I would recommend a more efficient means of escape from all the fourth stories

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in both wings. In the event of fire in either of these departments a loss of life would inevitably result. It would be better in two of the fourth stories to build iron stairs to take the place of the old wooden ones. Additional exits should be made to allow the escape of patients from distant rooms should fire cut them off from the main stairways. The fourth stories are so constructed that this can be easily done. Two iron stairways with additional means of escape would cost about \$400.

We shall need three hundred and twenty-five bedsteads to take the place of an equal number of old and worn out ones which have been in the building since its opening. This will cost about \$1,500. There should be an appropriation of \$3,000 for painting and repairs.

Of the fifty attendants' rooms, not one has ever had a ward-robe or any convenience whatever for hanging up a dress or putting away clothing, except a small bureau wash-stand. This apparent oversight should be remedied at once. The cheapest and most substantial way of doing this would be to build in the corner of each attendant's room a small clothes press, using the walls for the back and one end, the front and other end to be of wood. They would cost about \$6 a piece.

We shall need an appropriation for additional furniture for the wards, such as chairs, bureaus, carpets and twelve small book-cases, one for each of the quiet wards. These items will cost about \$1,200.

Owing to the low condition of our grounds it is very difficult to give our patients sufficient outdoor exercise during the wet seasons. To meet this, more sidewalks should be put down. Another very important thing should be attended to, that is, the further planting of shade trees, to continue the good work already begun. The second-growth oak trees in front and around the building are fast dying out, and their places should be filled with a better and more substantial tree. To meet this expenditure \$350 will be

Northern Hospital.

needed. We shall need the usual appropriation of \$500 for library and amusements.

To recapitulate: Stand pipe and connections, \$8,000; new elevators and shafts and changing dining-rooms, \$1,500; iron stairs and other means of escape, \$400; 325 bedsteads, \$1,400; painting and repairs, \$3,000; attendants' clothes-presses, \$300; ward furniture and carpets, \$1,200; trees and sidewalks, \$350; library and amusements, \$500. Total, \$16,650.

Occupation is the great need of hospital life. Nothing can be more distressing than to picture to one's mind the monotonous in-door life of the average insane patient, if left to himself. Dr. Pliny Earle said, many years ago, that "of all the great variety of treatment that might be introduced for the cure of the insane, work outranked them all." All the best superintendents of insane hospitals, from the time of Pinel down to the present date, have acted upon this plan. Exercise is the great point to bear in mind, and when it can be put into practice in the form of healthy and useful work, it will be of vastly more benefit to the patients. There is scarcely any form or shade of the disease that will not admit of healthy work as a means of benefit or cure, except, perhaps, the most violent; those suffering from acute cerebral meningitis, the profoundly demented, cases of acute dementia, and those suffering perhaps from the worst form of melancholia. All other shades of the different types of the disease may be greatly benefited by a judicious adjustment of healthful exercise. As a general thing, this should be regulated in accordance with the tastes, inclinations and habits of the individual. Why is it that exercise acts in so healthful a manner on the insane patient? It diverts the mind. The same laws of the economy are brought into action, the same rules are observed, and the same results achieved, as would be the case in health. Occupation gives, alike, exercise for the brain and the body. It stimulates the economy to healthy secretion and excretion. An appetite is created, food is digested

Report of the Superintendent.

and assimilated. The blood is properly aerated, and the diseased brain receives a healthy stimulus, the great essential element in the production of healthy tissue. There can be no doubt but that if the mental action of the insane person can be directed and kept in a healthy channel for a sufficient length of time, a cure must inevitably follow. This exercise ought to be carried on out of doors as much as possible. The prime object of the alienist is to put the patient in this healthy environment, as it were, and bring about a cure if possible. Every effort should be made to this end. If necessary special attendants should be employed for this purpose. No pains should be spared, especially with all those cases where a chance for recovery exists. I do not mean by this that we are to ignore medicine. We could not keep house without medicine. What I wish to impress is the fact that the influence of healthy exercise is too often overlooked with regard to a large class of the insane, to their great detriment. Of course all other forms of treatment should be faithfully carried out. Under the above head should be instituted a regular system of entertainments, such as dancing, card parties, music, picture shows, religious exercises, etc. A regular system of outdoor exercise should be laid out from day to day in the different departments of the institution, and faithfully carried out by the various heads of the different divisions of labor.

Another thing might be said in this connection in regard to the personal attention given to patients. For the attendants and physicians to know that the work of the wards is done neatly and well, and that the halls are scrupulously clean, is not enough. This is all proper and right, but the little attentions given, a few moments' conversation, a little reading, a game of cards or checkers in the hall, are worth all the balance. These are the little oases upon the desert life of the insane. They make them feel happy and contented, friendly and kind, and change to a cheerful life what would otherwise be a dreary waste. I sometimes think it would be bet-

Northern Hospital.

ter, in this connection, to hire laborers to do the work and nurses to act as attendants, but, for good reasons, this would not be best.

Again, in this connection, everything should be made pleasing to the eye. While luxury is not to be desired, yet a reasonable and healthy amount of ornamentation should prevail in all hospitals for the insane. The halls should be airy, light and cheerful, comfortably furnished and home-like. To say that the rooms and surroundings are better than they have at home betokens a great want of knowledge on the subject.

The unfortunate home surroundings are too often the direct cause of disease. Every repugnant thought and circumstance has its baleful influence upon the delicate organization of the brain, as light begins to dawn upon the clouded mind. Hence the moral, as well as the physical, atmosphere should be healthy. To this end the utmost care should be exercised in the selection of proper attendants. A due regard should be had in reference to their moral and intellectual training. The wages paid should be commensurate with the high grade of duty required. They should be large enough to induce a continuance in the service and make the occupation both desirable and honorable. At present, as a general rule, the service is only sought after as a stepping stone to something better. The attendant comes for the winter, or until her school opens, or perhaps, he engages for a year, but at the end of three months he finds a better job and wishes to go at once; and for the good of all concerned, you generally accede to his demand. There are three perplexing problems in hospital life, the culinary department, the laundry department, and the ever changing attendant population. The latter is one of the greatest sources of annoyance.

In regard to the employment of our patients, I desire to say that a large number are engaged in the various depart-

Report of the Superintendent.

ments of the institution, such as the laundry, engine house, and boiler room, carpenter shop, in the garden, on the farm, in the kitchen, in the basement, in the center building, on the wards, in the sewing and mending departments, in the ironing room, and elsewhere. Exercises are being held in the amusement hall, regularly, such as chapel services every Sunday afternoon, dancing parties every Friday evening, card parties every Tuesday evening, and picture shows with lectures in the winter season. Proper seats and swings have been procured for the groves, and an effort has been made to get out, twice daily, to walk and exercise the entire household. This has had the effect of toning up the depleted systems and adding a better state of general health to all the inmates.

I desire to say a word in regard to the low physical condition of a great proportion of our patients on entering the hospital. There are many reasons why this is so, the chief of which is probably the over-worked and under-fed condition of a large portion of the inhabitants of the northern part of the state, especially among the new-comers. This factor has been at work for many years, and the result is that the majority of our hospital population is far below the average state of physical health. This adds to our daily sick list, enlarges our special diet list, and of necessity increases our mortality.

As we are frequently questioned by visitors, officials of the state, etc., in regard to our staff of officers, the number employed in the different departments, etc., I think it well to give a brief outline of these departments. The hospital staff comprises a superintendent, two assistant physicians, a steward, a matron, an assistant steward, and a druggist. On the wards are six supervisors, one for each flat, and fifty-four attendants. Two night watchmen, one for the inside and male department, and one for outside work, and one female night-watch for the female department, and two sick watches take charge at night. A head

Northern Hospital.

cook is employed for the large kitchen, with two assistants, and a special cook prepares the special diet. One cook is employed in the officers' kitchen. One carpenter and one mason are employed to keep up the ordinary repairs of the house. In the heating department a chief engineer is employed and two assistants. In the laundry a head launderer is employed with six assistants. A head gardener is employed and the necessary help to do the balance of the outside work. Two carmen convey the food to the wards and do other work. Three seamstresses are employed to do the sewing of the house. A head baker, with one assistant, does the baking of the house, and one man makes the gas; in all one hundred and sixteen officers and employes.

Dr. H. A. Craig occupies the position of first assistant physician and Dr. J. Frank Pember that of second.

It gives me pleasure to state that both are well qualified and performing their duties with credit to themselves and satisfaction to the entire household. Mr. Ludvig Hektoen, a medical student, fills the position of druggist with entire satisfaction. Of all the employes of the house I can only speak in the kindest of terms. With very few exceptions their arduous duties are performed cheerfully and well, deserving the kindest considerations from all.

To the different editors of the state who have so opportunely sent their daily and weekly issues to the hospital gratuitously, I wish to express, for the patients, our hearty thanks.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the trust you have reposed in me, and hoping, with the aid of the Giver of all good gifts, to merit a continuance of the same, I subscribe myself, respectfully,

R. M. WIGGINTON.

WINNEBAGO, WIS., Oct. 30, 1884.

Statement of Current Expense Funds.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND—1883.

October 1	Balance		\$26,612 33
1883.			
Jan. 1	Received from counties		43,915 12
March 27	Appropriation, chap. 142, laws of 1883		74,000 00
Sept. 30	Steward for board and clothing of patients		1,539 77
Sept. 30	Steward for sundries		2,812 01
1883.			
June 27	Transferred for expenses State Board of Supervision	\$4,753 04	
Sept. 30	Paid on account of current expense this year	110,324 38	
Sept. 30	Paid on account of indebtedness previous year	2,448 44	
	Balance appropriation in state treasury	\$30,056 79	
	Balance in hands of treasurer of institution	889 01	
	Balance in hands of steward of institution	407 57	
	Balance total	\$31,353 37	
		\$148,879 23	\$148,879 23
October 1	By balance available		\$31,353 37

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND—1884.

October 1	Balance		\$31,353 37
1884.			
Jan. 1	Received from counties		44,911 75
Jan. 1	Appropriation, chap. 142, laws of 1883		74,000 00
Sept. 30	Steward for board and clothing patients		2,035 97
Sept. 30	Steward for sundries		3,933 76
1884.			
June 7	Transferred for expenses State Board of Supervision	\$4,753 04	
Sept. 30	Paid on account of current expenses	111,210 75	
	Balance appropriation in state treasury	\$35,948 44	
	Balance in hands of treasurer of institution	4,075 06	
	Balance in hands of steward of institution	247 56	
	Balance total	\$40,271 06	
		\$156,234 85	\$156,234 85
October 1	By balance available		\$40,271 06

Northern Hospital.

STATEMENT OF
At the Northern Hospital for the Insane,

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory, Sept. 30, 1882.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amusements and Instruc- tion.....	\$1,961 35	83 70	.....	2,045 05
Barn, farm and garden..	11,967 00	1,315 04	13 50	13,295 54
Clothing.....	1,935 02	5,195 17	.....	7,130 19
Discharged patients.....	.....	95 05	.....	95 05
Discounts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical dept....	792 95	2,101 52	.....	2,894 47
Engines and boilers.....	19,679 15	1,580 14	3,800 00	25,059 29
Elopers.....	.....	56 50	.....	56 50
Freight and express.....	.....	15 40	.....	15 40
Furniture.....	10,458 75	64 21	.....	10,522 96
Fuel.....	14,000 00	17,961 92	.....	31,961 92
Gas and other lights.....	1,020 29	552 07	1,828 75	3,401 11
Hides and pelts.....	.....	.....	2,138 82	2,138 82
House furnishing.....	15,389 06	3,442 51	180 00	19,011 57
Interest and exchange....	.....	34 05	.....	34 05
Laundry.....	1,925 30	681 87	795 45	3,402 62
Laboratory.....	1,946 21	.....	.....	1,946 21
Library.....	2,348 50	113 90	.....	2,462 40
Machinery and tools.....	3,216 25	272 23	.....	3,488 48
Miscellaneous.....	949 50	493 23	.....	1,442 73
Officers' expenses.....	.....	31 80	.....	31 80
Printing, stationery, post- age and telegraph.....	162 21	419 54	.....	581 75
Repairs and renewals....	1,391 17	1,580 32	.....	2,971 49
Restraints.....	336 28	67 40	.....	403 68
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	720,045 05	.....	.....	720,045 05
Scraps.....	.....	.....	188 45	188 45
Subsistence.....	2,606 79	43,794 91	6,406 33	52,808 03
Surgical instruments and appliances.....	410 65	47 85	.....	458 50
Tobacco.....	.....	224 19	.....	224 19
Wages and salaries.....	.....	30,223 63	.....	30,223 63
Totals.....	\$812,541 48	\$110,448 15	15,351 30	\$938,340 93
Discounts.....	.....	123 77	.....	.....
.....	.....	\$110,324 38	.....	828,358 49
Net expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	\$109,982 44

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by the secretary of

Statement of Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1883.

Inventory Sept. 30, 1883.	Cash received on this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Transferred from this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expnded.
\$1,961 74			\$1961 74		\$83 31
10,860 05	\$70 85	\$6,586 33	17,517 23	\$4,221 69	.....
1,723 15	4 75		1,727 90		5,402 29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95 05
.....	.....	123 77	123 77	123 77	.....
837 84	20		838 04		2,056 43
23,605 53		300 00	23,905 53		1,153 76
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 40
10,354 65			10,354 65		168 31
12,015 00	25 00	1,823 75	13,868 75		18,093 17
1,042 80	50 00		1,092 80		2,308 31
.....	2,138 82		2,138 82		.....
16,432 67	50		16,483 17		2,528 40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 05
2,303 77			2,303 77		1,098 85
1,930 01			1,930 01		16 20
2,349 50			2,349 50		112 90
3,355 32			3,355 32		133 16
1,204 50	75 00		1,279 50		163 23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 80
.....
181 54			181 54		400 21
917 03	50	188 45	1,105 98		1,865 51
303 63	5 20		308 83		94 85
.....
720,045 05			720,045 05		.....
100 00	188 45		288 45	100 00	.....
1,562 93	252 74	2,947 77	4,763 44		48,044 59
.....
414 50			414 50		44 00
20 20			20 20		203 99
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,223 63
.....
\$813,571 41	\$2,812 01	\$11,975 07	\$828,358 49	\$4,445 46	\$114,427 90
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,445 46
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$109,982 44

state for salaries and expenses of the Board of Supervision ... 4,753 04

\$114,735 48

Northern Hospital.

STATEMENT OF

At the Northern Hospital for the Insane

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory Sep- tember 30, 1883.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.
Amusements and instruc- tion	\$1,961 74	\$242 15	.....	\$2,203 89
Barn, farm and garden..	10,860 05	1,962 12	\$19 00	12,841 17
Clothing	1,723 15	7,418 39	.....	9,141 54
Discharged patients.....	.....	91 25	.....	91 25
Discounts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical dept..	837 84	1,658 85	.....	2,496 69
Engines and boilers.....	23,605 53	890 24	.....	24,495 77
Elopers .....	.....	47 75	.....	47 75
Freight and express.....	.....	16 80	.....	16 80
Furniture.....	10,354 65	1,243 33	.....	11,597 98
Fuel.....	12,015 00	4,651 84	.....	16,666 84
Gas and other light	1,042 80	208 13	1,957 50	3,208 43
Hides and pelts.....	.....	.....	2,004 37	2,004 37
House furnishing	16,482 67	6,474 84	.....	22,957 51
Laundry	2,303 77	482 53	844 90	3,631 20
Laboratory	1,930 01	.....	.....	1,930 01
Library	2,349 50	182 45	.....	2,531 95
Machinery and tools	3,355 32	160 15	.....	3,515 47
Miscellaneous.....	1,204 50	336 87	.....	1,541 37
Officers' expenses .....	.....	43 50	.....	43 50
Printing, postage, station- ery and telegraph.	181 54	509 78	.....	691 32
Repairs and renewals...	917 03	3,059 07	.....	3,976 10
Restraints	303 63	24 30	.....	327 93
Real estate, including building, etc.....	720,045 05	.....	.....	720,045 05
Scraps.....	100 00	.....	97 74	197 74
Subsistence.....	1,562 93	49,275 50	6,124 19	56,962 62
Surgical instruments and appliances	414 50	98 30	.....	512 80
Tobacco	20 20	225 40	.....	245 60
Wages and salaries .....	.....	32,304 92	.....	32,304 92
Totals	\$813,571 41	\$111,608 46	\$11,047 70	\$936,227 57
Discount.....	.....	397 71	.....	823,870 09
Net expenses.....	.....	\$111,210 75	.....	\$112,357 48

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by secretary of

Statement of Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1884.

Inventory Sep- t-ber 30, 1884.	Cash received on this ac- count during the year.	Transferred from this ac- count during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$1,958 67			\$1,958 67		\$245 22
12,012 15	\$88 25	\$6,124 19	18,224 59	\$5,383 42	6,800 16
2,340 13	1 25		2,341 38		91 25
		397 71	397 71	397 71	1,953 65
538 69	4 35		543 04		915 67
23,580 10			23,580 10		47 75
					16 80
10,993 41			10,993 41		604 57
2,175 00	153 01	1,957 50	4,285 51		12,381 33
1,002 85	89 55		1,092 40		2,116 03
	2,004 37		2,004 37		
19,234 16	7 40		19,241 56		3,715 95
2,205 80			2,205 80		1,425 40
1,861 32			1,861 32		68 69
2,356 50			2,356 50		175 45
2,609 51	597 91		3,207 42		308 05
1,202 95	177 00		1,379 95		161 42
					43 50
289 92			289 92		401 40
1,158 72		97 74	1,256 46		2,719 64
143 97			143 97		183 96
720,045 05			720,045 05		
	197 74		197 74		
2,465 18	188 15	2,868 27	5,521 60		51,441 02
306 18			306 18		206 62
10 66			10 66		234 94
	424 78		424 78		31,880 14
\$808,490 92	\$3,933 76	\$11,445 41	\$823,870 09	\$5,781 13	\$118,138 61
					5,781 13
					\$112,357 48
					4,753 04
					\$117,110 52

state for salaries and expenses of the Board of Supervision....

Northern Hospital.

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1883.			YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1884.	
	Balance available Octo'er 1, 1882.	Expended this year.	Balance.	Expended this year.	Balance Sept. 30, 1884.
Boarding house	\$482 54	.....	\$482 54	.....	\$482 54
Converting old chapel into rooms and furnishing the same for patients.	3,661 87	2,926 19	735 68	.....	735 68
Fire main and hy- drants.....	598 91	98 12	500 79	.....	500 79
Fire hose.....	930 50	491 91	438 59	26 34	412 25
Painting and repairs	2,482 17	2,075 04	407 13	407 13	.....
Removing coal shed and building car- penter shop.....	1,094 52	214 81	879 71	.....	879 71
Totals.....	\$9,250 51	\$5,806 07	\$3,444 44	\$433 47	\$3,010 97

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT THE INSTITUTION.

	1883.	1884.
Barn, farm and garden.....	\$70 85	88 25
Board and clothing of patients	1,539 77	2,035 97
Clothing.....	4 75	1 25
Drug and medical department.....	20	4 35
Fuel.....	25 00	153 01
Gas and other lights.....	50 00	89 55
Hides, and pelts.....	2,138 82	2,004 37
House furnishing.....	50	7 40
Miscellaneous.....	75 00	177 00
Machinery and tools.....	.....	597 91
Repairs and renewals.....	50	.....
Restraints.....	5 20	.....
Scraps.....	188 45	197 74
Subsistence.....	252 74	188 15
Wages and salaries.....	.....	424 78
	<u>\$4,351 78</u>	<u>\$5,969 73</u>

Patients' Money—Farm Products.

The amount of money taken from patients upon admission during the two years covered by this report is \$1,386.82 and the amount refunded is \$1,040.91. The value of clothing and other articles contributed during the same period for the use and pleasure of the patients by their relatives and friends is estimated at \$3,114.54.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Beans (string)	7 Bu.	\$ 10 50	103½ Bu.	\$ 154 87
Beef	3,255 Lbs.	130 20		
Beets	123 Bu.	94 81	496¼ Bu.	372 56
Beet tops	33 Bu.	16 50	83 Bu.	41 50
Cabbage	5,479 Heads	119 33	7,569 Heads	207 31
Carrots	815 Bu.	203 75	767 Bu.	191 75
Cauliflower			32 Heads	1 60
Celery	1,520 Heads	45 60	2,730 Heads	81 90
Corn	40 Bu.	40 00	640 Bu.	160 00
Corn (green)	75 Bu.	151 00	280 Bu.	560 00
Corn fodder	45 Tons	135 00	24 Tons	72 00
Corn stalks	16 Tons	80 00	25 Tons	100 00
Cucumbers	30 Bu.	30 75	312¼ Bu.	312 75
Eggs	64 Doz.	9 36		
Hay	190 Tons	1,520 00	250 Tons	1,500 00
Horse radish	17 Bu.	33 00	15 Bu.	30 00
Lettuce	1,927 Heads	96 35	2,555 Heads	102 20
Mangel Wurzels	1,430 Bu.	357 50	3,195 Bu.	798 75
Milk	128,748 Qts.	2,774 96	120,476 Qts.	2,409 52
Oats	1,225 Bu.	367 50	557 Bu.	167 10
Onions (green)	545 Bunc's	16 35	160 Bunc's	4 80
Onions	420 Bu.	232 50	679½ Bu.	271 80
Parsnips	78 Bu.	23 40	250 Bu.	75 00
Peas (green)	151 Bu.	151 00	221 Bu.	221 00
Pork	16,453 Lbs.	1,155 01	16,433 Lbs.	985 98
Potatoes	395 Bu.	222 00	1,208 Bu.	362 40
Radishes	199 Bunc's	9 95	254 Bu.	10 16
Rhubarb	856 Bunc's	42 80	1,610 Bu.	80 50
Sage	12 Lbs.	3 00	238 Bu.	2 38
Salsify	16 Bu.	16 00	12 Bu.	12 00
Squash (summer)	1,908	42 71	1,610	32 20
Squash (winter)	17,000 Lbs.	340 00	37,371 Lbs.	747 42
Straw	45 Tons	180 00	25 Tons	100 00
Tomatoes	478 Bu.	478 25	635½ Bu.	635 50
Veal	100 Lbs.	6 00		
		\$9,135 08		\$10,804 95

Northern Hospital.

DETAILED LIST OF EXPENDITURES.

	Year ending Sept. 30, '83		Year ending Sept. 30, '84	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
AMUSEMENTS.				
Arithmetic and slates			1	1 25
Billiard balls			3 sets	45 00
Billiard cloths			3	61 25
Billiard sundries				13 50
Cards, playing	36 packs	\$6 50	72 packs	6 00
Curtain for stage	190½ yards	10 75		
Car fare musicians		6 25		
Christmas trees	2	1 25		
presents, confectionery, etc		35 25		44 90
Charcoal	1 barrel	80		
Circus tickets			50	25 00
Christmas bags			750	2 25
Cue tips			25	25
Freight and express		1 55		2 60
Hose	10 feet	1 20		
Lime prints	50	6 25		
Music				5 00
Rope			25 pounds	5 95
Railroad fare				11 30
Tubing	20 feet	1 71		
Tuning pianos		6 00		12 75
Tarleton	12 yards	2 34		
Violin strings	20	3 35	43	5 15
Yarn	2 skeins	50		
		\$83 70		\$242 15
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN.				
Axes			12	7 00
Axe handles			12	1 20
Bolts	22	4 40		
Baskets	10	5 00	6	2 75
Boar pigs	1	30 00		
Brushes, horse	6	3 50		
Castings	13½ pounds	1 08		
Chain	10 pounds	70		
Curry combs	5	1 50	3	75
Cartage, boxing, etc				15
Cleavers			1	2 50
Cradles			2	5 00

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN—				
continued.				
Elbows			1	\$1 00
Feed, bran	73,128 pounds	\$485 10	123,295 lbs.	819 88
Corn meal			5,000 pounds	54 50
Feed	9,875 pounds	119 41	3,460 pounds	39 79
Freight and express		14 51		45 59
Fence wire	240 rods	22 80	1,011 pounds	48 02
Fence wire staples			25 pounds	1 19
Horse shoeing		62 40		58 00
Handles	6	90		
Hoes	12	5 50		
Hinges	1 pair	50		
Hog scrapers			3	1 05
Horses			2	375 00
Iron	16½ pounds	1 40		
Ice saws and handles			1	4 31
Ice tongs			1 pair	1 19
Ice tools and repairs				9 75
Knives	1	50	3	1 62
Knives for straw cutter	2	5 00		
Labor		28 00		
Livery		50		
Meat saws			2	1 00
Mower guards			4	2 40
Nails	10 pounds	70		
Oil, neats foot	2 quarts	75		
Pumps	1	7 80		
Pigs	1	5 00		
Repairs, sundry		185 49		
Repairs, wagons, carri'g's, etc		106 45		106 44
Repairs, impl'm'ts and tools		20 25		21 85
Repairs, harness		21 65		51 95
Rollers for doors	3 pair	3 00		
Rakes	12	2 75		
Rope			5½ pounds	89
Scythes	8	3 00		
Scythe stones	12	1 50		
Seeds		96 20		121 11
Shovels	5	4 25		
Staples	4 dozen	80		
Steels	1	1 25		
Spades	3	3 00		
Soap, harness			25 pounds	2 50
Stabling horses				12 35
Sheeting (for horse covers)				3 30
Threshing oats	1,070 bushels	53 50	2,102 bushels	57 49
Trees			1,510	31 00
Tile			1,815 feet	60 35
Veterinary surgeon		5 00		3 50
Whips			4	5 25
Wrenches			1	50
		\$1,315 04		\$1,962 12

Northern Hospital.

	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
CLOTHING.				
Boots.....	140 pairs.	\$256 63	168 pairs.	\$292 60
Buttons.....	139 $\frac{3}{4}$ gross.	23 15	67 gross.	30 07
Blouses.....			6 dozen.	35 00
Cartage, boxing, etc.....		6 78		2 00
Cotton.....	2,914 yards.	229 52	4,754 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	328 25
Canton flannel.....	3,099 yards.	458 31	2,960 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	441 98
Cheviot.....	800 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	89 28	1,723 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	188 33
Collars.....	30 dozen.	32 80	1,248	14 63
Coats.....	110	415 25	129	372 75
Caps.....	1 dozen.	9 00	4 dozen.	22 80
Cambric.....	54 yards.	3 30	163 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	11 83
Cording.....	10 pounds.	2 00		
Cottonade.....			327 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards.	60 24
Coats and vests.....			70	282 62
Drilling.....			313 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	24 55
Edging.....			3 yards.	24
Freight and express.....		37 44		54 73
Flannel.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	2 34	9 yards.	2 50
Gingham.....	1,354 yards.	124 33	2,105 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	192 12
Hats.....	13 1-12 dozen.	67 33	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	118 60
Hose.....	59 dozen.	86 68	77 dozen.	122 12
Handkerchiefs.....	72 dozen.	62 65	84 dozen.	57 63
Hoods.....	4	2 50	6 dozen.	37 50
Hair pins.....	1,000	93		
Laces, shoe.....	5 gross.	2 33		
Laces, corset.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ gross.	19		
Lawn.....			6 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	78
Mittens.....	82 pairs.	45 60	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	58 42
Overcoats.....	32	155 10	144	712 42
Overalls.....			10 dozen.	57 00
Prints, common.....	3,112 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	201 88	3,382 yards.	226 26
Prints, German.....	287 yards.	42 05	81 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	11 84
Pants.....	284 pair.	413 03	279 pair.	510 88
Pea jackets.....	2	5 17		
Pique.....	30 yards.	2 70	97 yards.	8 97
Repairing boots and shoes.....		10 85		12 95
Suits.....	176	955 48	283	1,679 17
Suspenders.....	10 1-12 dozen.	24 71	24 dozen.	48 00
Shoes.....	337 pair.	416 18	240 pair.	344 39
Slippers.....	798 pair.	570 45	603 pair.	454 95
Socks.....	90 dozen.	104 10	120 dozen.	138 00
Shawls.....	4	16 00	18	91 00
Silk.....	6 spools.	63		
Sheeting.....			248 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	20 96
Shirts.....			8 2-12 dozen.	50 00
Shoe laces.....			5 gross.	3 20
Silesia.....			53 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	6 72
Thread, linen.....	6 pounds.	5 40	6 dozen.	6 75
Thread, cotton.....	130 dozen.	71 37	193 dozen.	106 15
Thread, silk.....			1 dozen.	1 10

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
CLOTHING — continued.				
Tape	24 dozen	\$6 46	25 dozen	\$8 62
Ties	5 dozen	5 50		
Vests	116	135 67	146	146 00
Vests and pants	48	72 00		
Yarn	6 pounds	3 60	6 pounds	2 52
Yarn, woolen	2 pounds	3 50	4 pounds	5 20
Yarn, cotton	34 pounds	15 00	33 pounds	13 05
		<u>\$5,195 17</u>		<u>\$7,418 39</u>
DISCHARGED PATIENTS.....		<u>\$95 05</u>		<u>\$91 25</u>
DRUG AND MEDICAL DEPT.				
Alcohol			39 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons	\$97 70
Beer	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	\$6 00	22 dozen	50 50
Brandy	10 gallons	66 25		
Cartage, boxing, etc		7 20		8 10
Drugs and medicines		1,640 67		1,152 53
Freight and express		21 32		16 57
Gin	$\frac{1}{4}$ gallon	1 40	$\frac{1}{4}$ gallon	1 00
Medicine cups	1 gross	9 00		34 50
Wine	99 gallons	255 93	89 gallons	231 25
Whisky	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	93 75	46 gallons	66 70
		<u>\$,2101 52</u>		<u>\$1,658 85</u>
ENGINES AND BOILERS.				
Brushings	7	\$1 26		
Boiler purges	2 barrels	70 00	1,960 barrels	\$95 67
Bolts	123	23 70		
Cartage, boxing, etc		3 00		1 15
Covering boilers		281 94		
Castings				50
Cylinder bibbs			2	86
Couplings and fittings				17 01
Dope	20 pounds	1 85	30 pounds	2 75
Dampers	2	1 70	2	75
Expenses engin'r to Oshk'sh		50		50
Emory cloth	3 quires	3 00	1 quire	1 00
Ells	6	2 16	3	1 92
Expansion joint			1	1 10
Flue blower	1	9 00		
Freight and express		78 59		68 15
Flanges	12	8 14		
Gaskets	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	6 53	23 pounds	11 50

Northern Hospital.

	1888.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
ENGINE AND BOILERS—con.				
Gauge glasses.....	18	\$3 39		
Grate bars.....	4, 350 pounds	218 26		
Hose and fixtures.....	30 feet	12 06	20 feet	\$7 09
Iron.....	128 pounds	10 76		
Inspecting pumps and boilers.....		25 00		25 00
Labor, mason.....	14 days	32 00		
Labor, sundries.....		90 40		
Leather.....	22½ pounds	6 90		
Lag Screws.....	9½ pounds	1 43		
Lye.....			3 cases	12 75
Manhole plates.....	26	26 95		
Oilers.....	1	1 58	6	8 58
Oil, cylinder.....	125 gallons	95 50	123 gallons	76 26
Packing.....	21½ pounds	8 97		
Pumps.....	1	375 25	1	204 25
Repairs, sundry.....		67 85		327 94
Railroad fare.....		1 50		
Rivets.....	10 pounds	1 00		
Steel.....	54½ pounds	8 76	8½ pounds	90
Scoops.....	2	2 00		
Springs.....	40	8 50		
Tees.....	8	14 71	2	3 60
Torches.....	4	90		
Tripoli.....	24 pounds	2 40	5 pounds	75
Valves.....	46	56 90	1	8 00
Valve tips.....	3	1 25		
Washers.....	24	40		
Wire rope.....	200 feet	7 00		
Waste.....	65 pounds	7 15	100 pounds	11 00
Water glasses.....			6	1 26
		\$1,580 14		\$890 24
ELOPERS.....		\$56 50		\$47 75
FREIGHT AND EXPRESS.....		\$15 40		\$16 80
FURNITURE.				
Bedsteads.....			50	\$237 50
Bed springs.....			1	5 00
Cartage, boxing, etc.....				40
Casters.....	1 set	\$1 00		
Castings.....	24	1 20		
Carpet and lounges.....			7 yards	6 30
Cushions.....			3	11 03
Clocks.....			12	45 60
Freight and express.....		1 25		33 86
Handles, drawer.....	24	2 50		

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
FURNITURE—con.				
Mirrors.....			4	\$ 5 50
Perforated seats.....	126½ feet	\$30 41	24	21 10
Repairs, sundries.....		5 75		627 64
Rockers.....			14	21 70
Stands.....			2	3 00
Settees.....			80	198 50
Tables.....	4	22 10	5	19 00
Towel racks.....			4	7 25
Tacks.....			200	40
		\$64 21		\$1,243 33
FUEL.				
Coal.....	3,851¼ tons	17,652 45	1,042 ³⁵⁰ / ₂₀₀₀ tons	4,563 42
Unloading coal.....		309 47		88 42
		17,961 92		\$4,651 84
GAS AND OTHER LIGHTS.				
Alcohol.....			6 gals.	\$ 15 00
Freight and Express.....		\$ 96 10		
Fusees.....	30 cases	30 00		
Lime.....	138 bbls.	103 50	153 bbls.	114 75
Mason.....	20 days	40 00		
Oil, sperm.....	51½ gals.	64 37	60 gals.	75 00
Repairing, sundries.....		33 59		
Retorts and fixtures.....	3	141 50		
Scoops.....	1	1 00		
Scrapers.....	2	5 20		
Tapers.....	96 pounds	36 46		
Wicks.....	1 doz. bls	35	1 dozen	08
Wicking.....			6 pounds	3 30
		\$552 07		\$298 13
HOUSE FURNISHING.				
Axe and handle.....	1	\$ 1 35		
Awning strips.....			5	\$ 1 25
Brooms, brush.....	4 doz.	4 10	6 dozen	7 50
Brooms.....	64 doz.	163 05	84 dozen	175 00
Baskets.....			3	3 00
Brushes, hair.....	2 doz.	4 00	6 dozen	9 75
Brushes, scrub.....	12 doz.	24 25	22½ dozen	35 45

Northern Hospital.

	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
HOUSE FURNISHING — con.				
Brushes, tooth.....			1 dozen	1 50
Batts.....	1 bale	6 25	1 bale	5 50
Blankets.....	214 pairs	984 69	199 pairs	824 20
Blankets, rubber.....	48	58 15	36	34 20
Blacking.....	11 dozen	6 05		
Boilers.....	2	7 00		
Bowls.....	7½ dozen	8 80	28½ dozen	20 58
Bags.....	200	48 00	20	7 00
Bath Buck.....	10 boxes	7 10	12 boxes	9 75
Bells.....	11	3 30		
Bakers.....			14 dozen	13 60
Bread knives.....			6	1 12
Butter dishes.....			1½ dozen	5 46
Cartage, boxing, etc.....				3 85
Chamoers.....	6 dozen	18 00		
Chambers, tin.....	2 dozen	12 00	2 dozen	12 00
Cheese cloth.....	628½ yards	29 93	786½ yards	35 07
Crash.....	570½ yards	71 27	535½ yards	51 72
Cans.....	2	1 20	95	41 45
Cups.....	60 dozen	28 90	14 dozen	15 60
Cups and saucers.....			110 dozen	51 10
Combs.....	11 dozen	13 50	42 dozen	29 67
Carpets.....	100 7-24 yards	118 39	174½ yards	231 05
Carpet binding.....	1 gross	1 75		
Carpet sweepers.....	2	5 00		
Curtains.....			5 pairs	89 95
Curtain slats.....	1 gross	2 40	24 dozen	4 80
Cushions.....			6	16 49
Cretonne.....	14½ yards	1 81		
Can openers.....	1	20	1	15
Coffee pots.....	12	6 75	41	10 61
Carvers.....			8	9 70
Chopping bowls.....			1	65
Clothes hooks.....			13 dozen	2 55
Cotton.....			160 yards	12 00
Carpet lining.....			137 yards	11 70
Dust pans.....	4 dozen	6 00	6 doz-n	9 00
Dishes.....	2 dozen	5 00	6 5-12 dozen	8 15
Dippers.....	27	6 20	16	3 90
Drip pans.....	12	12 00	6	9 00
Darning needles.....	6 papers	30		
Dusters.....			1	1 67
Egg beaters.....	2	50		
Egg cups.....			6 dozen	4 80
Freight and express.....		45 52		114 48
Foot pans.....			14	18 00
Faucets.....			6	1 12
Fruit jars.....			9 dozen	13 97
Funnels.....			1	60
Graters.....	1	20	2	35

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
HOUSE FURNISHING — con.				
Globes, gas.....	1 dozen	4 00	4 7-12 dozen	15 83
Globe holders.....			7	66
Gas keys.....			12	6 50
Holland.....	672 yards	67 32	604 yards	56 51
Hatchets.....	1	85		
Hair mattresses.....			1,100 pounds	548 00
Hassocks.....			2	2 00
Indelible ink.....	4 pounds	42 00	2 pounds	21 00
Keys.....	6	1 20		
Key rings.....	1 dozen	50	6 dozen	2 88
Knives.....	12 1-12 dozen	9 50		
Knives, plated.....			12 dozen	21 00
Knives, carving.....	2	1 25		
Knives and forks.....			6 dozen	7 20
Kettles (80 gallon jacket).....			1	131 60
Ladles.....	17	1 84	35	7 25
Lanterns.....	8	6 55	9	6 62
Lantern globes.....	2 dozen	3 50	3 dozen	5 75
Laying carpet.....		2 25		6 35
Milk cans.....	4	22 00	2	9 00
Milk boilers.....	1	1 00	1	1 00
Mop sticks.....	10 dozen	14 60	18 dozen	22 50
Mustard spoons.....	1 dozen	50		
Mosquito netting.....	6 pieces	2 10		
Matting and ends.....	75½ yards	47 03	55½ yards	41 16
Mats.....	4	6 67		
Machine needles.....	2 dozen	50	5 dozen	1 75
Mouse traps.....	2 dozen	1 80		
Molasses gates.....			2	1 00
Map of Wisconsin.....			1	1 50
Mugs.....			2 dozen	2 40
Mattresses.....			1	17 50
Mattress tufts.....			6,000	3 00
Mattress needles.....			12	1 91
Measures.....			3	1 00
Needles.....	5,007	7 96	7,000	12 23
Needles, knitting.....			1½ gross	80
Needles, darning.....			8 papers	48
Night boxes.....	6	6 00	6	7 50
Napkins.....			9 dozen	26 00
Oil cloth.....	6½ yards	2 97	10 piece-	26 00
Pails, wood.....	11 dozen	20 70	6½ dozen	13 50
Pails, tin.....			2 doz-n	20 00
Pails, sugar.....			1 dozen	3 00
Paper, print.....	190 pounds	14 25		
Paper, straw.....	34½ pounds	1 02		
Paper, closet.....	30 boxes	2 75	½ case	7 30
Paper, sundries.....	134 pounds	11 7	377 pounds	29 17
Plates.....	22½ dozen	17 83	66½ dozen	51 40
Pitchers.....	8 2-12 dozen	28 45	16 1-6 dozen	44 25

Northern Hospital.

	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
HOUSE FURNISHING — Con.				
Plates, tin.....	6 dozen	\$4 50	11 dozen	\$7 70
Plates, individual butter....	7 dozen	2 90		
Pins.....	24 packages	18 03	12 packages	6 00
Pans.....	9	8 15	92	63 30
Pickle dishes.....			1 dozen	1 20
Picture wire.....			3 coils	90
Quilts.....	84	87 70	245	197 50
Repairing sundries.....		37 85		56 68
Razors.....			1½ dozen	10 00
Razor strops.....	1 dozen	4 00	1 dozen	4 00
Rolling pins.....	1	15	3	60
Range, 20 feet.....			1	360 00
Railroad fare.....				6 80
Rugs.....			2	2 43
Rubber sheets.....			24	25 94
Refrigerator.....			1	35 75
Soap.....	5,470 pounds	294 18	5,535 pounds	330 25
Soap, shaving.....	6 dozen	6 25	34 dozen	31 50
Soap, toilet.....	39 dozen	27 16	43½ dozen	28 11
Soap, castile.....	35 pounds	3 50		
Soap, slabs.....			3 dozen	3 60
Sheeting.....	3,036 yards	534 51	5,332¼ yards	863 28
Spittoons.....	12	12 84	5 1½ dozen	83 88
Shades.....	2	1 00		
Sharpening razors.....	10	2 50		
Strainers.....	3	2 55	2	70
Sapolio.....	12 boxes	30 00	16 boxes	40 00
Saucers.....	24 dozen	10 20		
Scal-es.....	1 pair	1 00	1 pair	3 50
Shovels.....	1	75		
Shears.....	6 pair	3 00	4 pair	3 63
Sieves.....	3	1 10	2	75
Sugar bowls.....	12	4 00	12	4 50
Steamers.....	2	2 00	3	33 00
Spoons.....			2½ dozen	4 10
Spoons, tea.....	24 dozen	13 50	35½ dozen	19 90
Spoons, table.....	9 dozen	8 75	24½ dozen	25 56
Spoons, wooden.....			6	80
Sharpening shears.....				35
Syrup mugs.....			1	1 20
Screen wire.....			300 feet	6 00
Sprinklers.....			3	3 00
Salt dishes.....			2 dozen	2 00
Sitz baths.....			3	9 75
Steam bakers.....			1	10 00
Steam roasters.....			1	80 00
Sauce dishes.....			12 dozen	4 20
Scoops.....			3	90
Tureen.....	1	1 00		
Towels.....	2 dozen	6 00	34½ dozen	63 83

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
HOUSE FURNISHING—CON.				
Toweling.....	50 yards.	\$10 00	1054 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	150 72
Tacks.....	9 dozen.	6 70	9 dozen.	5 86
Ticking.....	767 yards.	124 60	2,245 yards.	318 52
Tumblers.....	26 dozen.	14 00	46 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.	23 76
Thimbles.....	12 dozen.	1 50	2 gross.	3 00
Tea-kettles.....	1	1 25	3	3 25
Tea-pots.....	13	4 00	1	75
Table linen.....	179 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	85 04	497 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	272 15
Toasters.....	1	30		
Thermometers.....			2 dozen.	3 25
Taper-holders.....			1 dozen.	3 50
Tin pails.....			15	10 90
Tin cups.....			4 dozen.	4 00
Tin pans.....			28	20 95
Tin boxes.....			3	1 50
Twine.....			8 balls.	11 60
Trays.....			16	6 53
Tufts.....			6,000	2 40
Toilet sets.....			3	19 00
Wash bowls.....	6	1 38		
Wash pitchers.....			2 dozen.	9 00
Wash-boards.....	6	1 15	1 dozen.	1 50
W. W. heads.....			1 dozen.	5 50
Wax.....			2 pounds.	1 60
Water tanks.....			1	4 00
		3442 51 $\frac{1}{2}$		6,474 84
		\$34 05		
INTEREST AND EXCHANGE.				
LAUNDRY.				
Babbitt metal.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.	\$2 28		
Belting.....		75	123 feet.	\$9 30
Cartage, boxing, etc.....		12 50	12	4 80
Clothes baskets.....	15	32 64		29 13
Freight and express.....			5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	13 90
Felting.....				
Grate fixtures.....	2 sets.	8 25	1	40 00
Heater for irons.....			4 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	5 63
Interlining.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	3 43		
Iron.....	27 pounds.	1 15	10 pounds.	7 60
Indigo.....				
Jacket for mangle.....	1	14 50		
Leather for machines.....		1 25		
Repairs—washing machines.....		39 00		8 50
Sad-iron stands.....	12	1 00		
Scap.....	400 pounds,	12 00		
Starch.....	1,471 pounds.	76 20	1,699	79 08

Northern Hospital.

	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
LAUNDRY.—continued,				
Soda, sal.....	5,341 pounds	\$88 62	6,250 pounds	\$93 76
Soda, caustic.....	3,534 pounds	168 19	4,228 pounds	185 00
Sad irons.....	125 pounds	7 08	181 pounds	5 63
Screws.....	4½ pounds	53		
Wringer.....	1	212 50		
		\$681 87		\$482 53
LIBRARY.				
Books, miscellaneous.....		\$6 00		\$23 13
Books, medical.....	2	9 00	5	16 67
Binding books.....		95		45
Newspapers.....		19 00		53 75
Periodicals.....		78 95		88 45
		\$113 90		\$182 45
MACHINERY AND TOOLS.				
Brace.....	1	\$2 00		
Bits.....			24	\$1 50
Cartage, boxing, etc.....				90
Car starter.....	1	6 00		
Chucks.....	1	5 50		
Cutter blocks.....	1	30		
Cutter wheels.....	6	68		
Chalk lines.....			200 feet	60
Dividers.....	1 pair	75		
Freight and express.....		17 52		92
Fis.....	65	13 50	37	6 70
Face plates.....	1	13 60		
Grind stones.....	1	3 60		
Gauges.....			1	1 52
Gasket cutter.....			1	65
Handles.....	7	85	1	1 25
Hammers.....			20	3 24
Lace leather.....			4	2 95
Letters.....	1 side	3 60	2 sides	7 35
Lathe blocks.....	1 set	6 00		
Lawn mower.....			1	1 50
Nippers.....	1 pair	1 50	1	11 90
Oil, lard.....	60½ gallons	46 38		
Oil, machine.....	51½ gallons	20 60	25½ gallons	15 48
Punches.....	4	1 15	4	1 00
Pumps.....	1	7 00	1	39 00
Pliers.....	1	53	4	3 74
Pipe cutter.....	1	3 00		

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
MACHINERY AND TOOLS--con				
Pulleys	2	\$17 60	2	\$5 00
Planes			1	72
Repairing tools.....		2 45		4 70
Rules	5	5 31		
Repairs, sundries.....		11 07		
Rasps			2	1 25
Rope			83 pounds	13 28
Springs, rubber.....	2	1 00		
Spirit levels.....	1	2 50		
Squares	1	6 00		
Saws	1	1 13	2	2 25
Saw blades.....			1	28
Stocks	1	15 00		
Stocks and dies.....	4	7 40		
Shovels	2	2 00	36	15 94
Scoops			6	3 00
Screw drivers			2	35
Spades			3	3 00
Soldering irons.....			1	60
Tape lines.....	1	75		
Tongs			2	2 66
Vises.....	2	33 00		
Wrenches	2	4 20	2	3 92
Wire rope	32 feet	8 76		
Wire stretcher			1	1 00
Wire gauge			1	2 00
		<u>\$272 23</u>		<u>\$160 15</u>
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Brackets for telegraph poles	5	60		
Coffins	33	162 00	18	84 00
Coffin boxes.....	7	14 00	22	44 00
Coffin trimming.....		28 70		20 99
Cartage, boxing, etc		75		
Consultation fees.....				10 00
Dentistry		4 00		
Electric bells and button...	1	6 50		
Expenses, sundry.....		65		50
Freight and express		7 19		1 28
Fire extinguisher, chemical	18 sets	13 50		
Hand Grenades.....			6 dozen	48 60
Insulators	5	25		
Locks for watch boxes....	14	10 50		
Lumber			2, 515 feet	25 15
Magnets.....			2 pair	4 30
Rent of telephone		100 00		50 00
Repairs, sundry.....		5 00		6 80

Northern Hospital.

	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
MISCELLANEOUS — Con.				
Removing remains		\$5 00		\$1 50
Railroad iron	1,916 pounds	49 82		
Railroad spikes	150 pounds	7 12		
Shrouds	4	13 00	12	31 25
Spectacles			1½ dozen	3 00
Watchman's detector	1	45 00		
Watchclock dials, etc.		18 00		5 50
Wire	16½ pounds	1 65		
		\$493 23		\$336 87
OFFICERS' EXPENSES.				
Steward's expenses		\$31 80		\$43 50
PRINTING, POSTAGE, STATIONERY AND TELEGRAPH.				
Admission papers	1,000	\$13 50		
Blank books	44	52 64	39	\$22 35
Bill heads	2,500	8 00	1,000	4 25
Blotting paper	24 sheets	2 00		
Case books	2	34 00		
Clothes tickets	2,000	2 75		
Copying press			1	7 00
Copying brush			1	40
Cartage, boxing, etc.				50
Envelopes	3,500	4 78	8,000	9 35
Erasers	1	35		
Freight and express		2 23		2 45
Figuring blocks	80	3 06	200	6 80
Ink	12 dozen	4 20		
Ink	6 quarts	4 10	17 quarts	7 84
Ink, red	1 bottle	50		
Ink stands			1 dozen	4 31
Indexes	1	1 50		
Letter boxes	2	1 10		
Letter scales	1	1 00		
Letter books	1	3 00		
Letter clips			6	1 00
Letter tablets			3	1 20
Letter and note heads	13,000	37 00	1,000	4 75
Lead pencils	15 dozen	2 00	6 1-12 dozen	2 65
Lists			30	2 00
Memoranda books	12 dozen	8 50	3½ dozen	4 04
Mucilage			1 bottle	50
Note heads			5,000	12 75
Pen holders	22 dozen	1 10	2½ dozen	93
Pens	8 gross	8 00	16 1-6 gross	8 90
Paper, note	4 reams	5 00	10½ reams	11 38

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
PRINTING, POSTAGE, STATIONERY, ETC.—con.				
Paper, oil			12 sheets	\$0 75
Paper, sundries		\$0 10	4 reams	6 72
Paper cutters	2	1 00		
Printing want lists	600	5 25		
Printing hospital reports	300	19 00		
Printing removal notices			1,000	5 50
Printing ward census			500	3 00
Printing postals			2,050	3 00
Post office box rent		4 00		4 00
Postage stamps, 1 cent	100	1 00	100	1 00
Postage stamps, 2 cents	130	2 60	2,350	47 00
Postage stamps, 3 cents	1,800	54 00		
Postage stamps, 4 cents			25	1 00
Postage stamps, 5 cents			20	1 00
Postage envelopes, 2 cents			10,000	224 00
Postage envelopes, 3 cents	3,000	97 80		
Postal cards	100	1 00	2,100	21 00
Paper clips			2	40
Paper files			2	30
Rulers	3	95		
Ruling pens	1	85		
Rubber stamps and pads			2	1 75
Receipt books			1	25
Sponge cups	1	25		
Shipping tags	1,000	2 00		
Telegrams		28 08		23 91
Telephone		1 35		11 00
Ward records			1,000	9 60
Ward reports			10,000	29 25
		\$419 54		\$509 78
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.				
Air valves			200	\$20 00
Asphaltum			5 gallons	5 00
Burners	36	\$0 90		
Butts	12 pair	1 65	24 pair	2 36
Bushings	81	3 89	106	18 16
Brackets	12	6 48	12	5 76
Bolts	398	9 97	632	15 71
Brick	8,000	68 00	6,500	52 25
Brads	12 papers	1 50	6½ dozen	5 08
Brushes			16	16 13
Buttons			4 dozen	1 40
Babbitt metal			21 pounds	4 20
Bell and fixtures			1	10 40
Bibbs			12	21 70

Northern Hospital.

	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.—				
con.				
Bends.....			25	1 60
Cartage, boxing, etc.....		7 75		6 15
Couplings.....	78	3 84	310	17 56
Cement.....	15 barrels	33 75	12 barrels	27 75
Castings.....	76 pounds	5 90	63 pounds	2 86
Closet Bowls.....	2	6 40		
Cement, eureka.....	50 pounds	10 00		
Closets.....	1	4 00		
Chain.....	1 package	1 88		
Copper.....	4½ pounds	2 25		
Carpenter work.....			19½ days	46 50
Charcoal.....			8½ bushels	1 70
Catches.....			17	2 55
Caps.....			87	2 39
Carmine.....			1½ pounds	9 00
Cylinder cocks.....			2	2 55
Ceiling.....			250 feet	7 50
Door bolts.....	6	1 20		
Drip pots.....	2	35 00		
Dusters.....			7	6 97
Digging ditch.....				18 00
Ells.....	202	13 30	519	22 78
Escutcheons.....	1	25		
Elbows.....			3	1 50
Freight and express.....		24 50		45 59
Faucets.....	30	47 45		
Fire brick.....	1000	40 00	1500	42 00
Flanges.....			21	24 17
Fire clay.....			4 barrels	11 75
Felt.....			306 feet	21 42
Glass.....	428 lights	30 35	161 lights	25 39
Glass.....	6 boxes	19 90	2 boxes	8 00
Gas brackets.....	2	1 50		
Gas burners.....			6 dozen	3 60
Gas tips.....			12 dozen	2 00
Globes (for street lamps).....	6	12 00		
Glue.....			129 pounds	28 73
Grate patterns.....			1	1 00
Hinges.....	2	1 00	41 pair	5 15
Hair.....	1 bushel	45	4 bushels	1 90
Hose nipples.....	2	85		
Hooks.....			4½ dozen	4 68
Iron.....	248 pounds	9 66	142 pounds	8 05
Iron, galvanized.....			197 pounds	13 03
Iron roof.....				177 40
Keys.....			12	90
Key blanks.....			7	1 68
Lock nuts.....	25	45	50	79
Lumber.....	3,254 feet	41 06	10,562 feet	148 75
Lime.....	27 barrels	20 25	44 barrels	33 00

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
REPAIRS & RENEWALS—CON				
Lath	10 bunches	1 00	6 bunches	60
Lead, red			40 pounds	4 37
Lead, white			3,093 pounds	195 85
Lamp black			5 pounds	1 50
Mason work	55 days	110 00	35½ days	81 50
Moulding	1,740 feet	12 28	464 feet	15 02
Nails	5 kegs	20 50	1,407 pounds	43 95
Nuts	6½ pounds	51		
Oil, kerosene	35 gals.	6 90	65 gals.	8 85
Oil, linseed			249 9-15 gals.	157 27
Ochre			50 pounds	2 00
Packing	37 pounds	17 53	107½ pounds	40 66
Plugs	48	3 94	134	4 53
Pipe	2,136 7-12 feet	167 85	1,427 1-12 ft.	150 74
Pipe, galvanized	1,409½ feet	116 35		
Pipe and damper			1	85
Pendants	12	15 60		
Plumbago	2 pounds	50	5 pounds	1 00
Pipe covering	102½ yards	12 81	570½ yards	75 46
Putty			335 pounds	8 40
Painters, labor			519½ days	879 75
Paris, white			1,015 pounds	35 28
Paint pails			4	1 00
Plaster			1 bag	90
Picture nails				55
Pencils			2	10
Repairs to roof		465 05		
Repairs, sundry		34 50		95 95
Rivets	4 pounds	1 97	47 pounds	8 19
Rope	4 pounds	68	217½ pounds	35 58
Radiators	1	18 25		
Register faces			3	5 50
Range			1	2 25
Range plates			80 pounds	3 60
Sash			6	10 50
Sash cord	12¼ pounds	3 06	31½ pounds	11 20
Screws	17 11-12 gross	6 52	9¼ gross	3 92
Stone seats	1	3 00		
Sinks			1	1 48
Sink frames	1	3 00		
Staples	1 dozen	15		
Screw caps			3	30
Screens, brass			51	3 75
Stone pipe			6 lengths	1 50
Stucco			2 barrels	6 60
Solder			32½ pounds	6 50
Sienna			5 pounds	60
Tees	79	8 72	123	8 65
Tees, galvanized	24	1 94		

Northern Hospital.

	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
REPAIRS & RENEWALS—con				
Top Swings	6 joints	\$2 40		
Til-			100	\$20 00
Thimbles			24	7 20
Tin pipe			1	40
Turpentine			69 gallons	33 25
Unions	24	3 17	111	12 32
Umber			15 lbs.	1 60
Valves	75	49 13	69	58 72
Varnish			3 1-8 gals.	4 90
Vermillion			2 lbs.	1 50
War robe hooks	8 doz.	3 00		
Wicking	6 lbs.	1 80		
Water gauges	2	4 00	2 3-8 lbs.	66
Washers	18 lbs.	1 80	18 1-4 lbs.	1 60
Washers			211	4 81
Wire	3 lbs.	1 40	139	10 02
Wire cord			15 rolls.	5 15
Wire screens	39 feet.	12 48		
Wick Asbestos	2 lbs.	1 20		
Window guards			3	13 85
Zinc			25 lbs.	3 00
		\$1580 32		\$3059 07
RESTRAINTS.				
Buckles	6	9 00		
Freight and express		95		50
Keys	19	6 05		
Leather		50		
Repairs		3 25		16 80
Straps	36	14 65		
Wristlets	33	33 00	7	7 00
		\$67 40		\$24 30
SUBSISTENCE.				
Apples	190 bbls.	636 50	163 bbls.	576 00
Apples	154½ bush.	95 40	97½ bush.	51 85
Apples, dried	2,551 lbs.	238 45	3,454 lbs.	330 81
Beef cattle	(392 head.)	418,260 lbs.	20,212 50	
Beef cattle	(354 head.)		380,035 lbs.	18,424 55
Beef, dried			50½ lbs.	7 32
Baking powder	194 lbs.	57 30	316 lbs.	88 25
Butter	24,717 lbs.	5,415 81	32,722½ lbs.	7,168 91
Blackberries	1,128 qts.	120 55		
Berries			648 qts.	81 24
Barley	500 lbs.	17 19	875 lbs.	28 14

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
SUBSISTENCE—con.				
Beans.....	75 bushels	\$180 00	143 17-60 bush.	\$358 20
Blackberries, dried.....	4 pounds	50		
Bacon.....			50 pounds	8 00
Bananas.....			25	1 00
Cartage, boxing, etc.....		11 90		28 53
Canned vegetables.....	16 dozen	23 60	58 dozen	67 74
Canned fruits.....	16 10-12 dozen	43 44	97 10-12 dozen	235 52
Canned fish.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 14	$7\frac{3}{8}$ dozen	19 62
Coffee, Rio.....	10,758 pounds	1,286 61	12,489 pounds	1,881 31
Coffee, Java.....	289 pounds	83 17	312 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	85 13
Coffee, Mocha.....	159 pounds	45 31	198 pounds	53 85
Coffee essence.....	2 gross	3 00		
Crackers.....	1,383 pounds	90 03	3,588 pounds	229 51
Chickens.....	101 pounds	13 94	294 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	42 97
Cocoanut.....	22 pounds	5 60		
Cinnamon.....	52 pounds	16 40	50 pounds	8 80
Corn starch.....	160 pounds	13 20	80 pounds	6 00
Cheese.....	99 pounds	13 37	3,379 pounds	403 49
Cranberries.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	25 37	1 barrel	8 50
Cranberries.....			12 quarts	1 80
Corn meal.....	2,500 pounds	44 50	6,000 pounds	86 75
Chocolate.....	4 pounds	2 00	26 pounds	8 92
Cutting sausage.....		11 17		
Chicory.....	85 pounds	6 73		
Cherries.....	4 quarts	68	26 quarts	2 25
Currants, fresh.....	2 bushels	4 00	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	18 25
Currants, dried.....	564 pounds	36 65	1,461 pounds	87 68
Citron.....			2 pounds	70
Chow chow.....			5 dozen	13 25
Ducks.....	9 pounds	1 13	64 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	10 34
Ducks.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	4 75	69	8 95
Eggs.....	5,312 $\frac{3}{8}$ dozen	909 62	8,504 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1,621 21
Expense after supplies.....		10 48		
Extract lemon.....	1 quart	1 50	3 quarts	6 00
Extract vanilla.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts	7 15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts	12 10
Freight and express.....		532 64		794 82
Flour.....	962 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels	4,945 03	1,002 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels	4,522 50
Flour graham.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels	90 45	28 barrels	113 05
Flour, buckwheat.....			1 barrel	8 25
Flour, rye.....			14 barrels	48 25
Fish, fresh.....	10,276 pounds	610 05	6,319 pounds	350 17
Fish, pickled cod.....	6 half barrels	24 00		
Fish, salted cod.....	3,200 pounds	214 00	6,650 pounds	395 35
Fish, white.....			7 barrels	92 50
Fish, mackerel.....			18 barrels	347 50
Fish, trout.....			12 half barrels	60 00
Farina.....			75 pounds	3 82
Grapes.....	131 pounds	7 35	6 pounds	90
Grapes.....			6 boxes	2 40
Grapes.....			1 basket	65

Northern Hospital.

	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
SUBSISTENCE — con.				
Ginger	15 pounds	\$2 25	35 pounds	\$5 45
Gooseberries	2 boxes	25		
Gelatine			6 dozen	10 80
Hominy	11 barrels	37 75	15 barrels	60 50
Hominy			10 pounds	38
Ham	27½ pounds	4 12	86 pounds	12 41
Honey	717 pounds	107 55	1, 118 pounds	166 80
Hops	40½ pounds	42 75	21½ pounds	10 75
Lard	2, 238 pounds	252 93	4, 823 pounds	470 10
Lemons	104 dozen	37 50	102½ dozen	34 40
Lamb	13 pounds	1 63	67½ pounds	8 70
Malt	126 pounds	6 09	¼ bushel	85
Mustard	120 pounds	29 85	120 pounds	31 50
Molasses	162 gallons	86 05	193 gallons	97 93
Macaroni			100 pounds	10 50
Mixed Pickles			1 dozen	2 25
Mutton			88 pounds	10 00
Melons			203	21 85
Nutmegs	2 pounds	1 45	6 pounds	4 12
Oat meal	100 pounds	5 00		
Oat meal	23 barrels	147 90	28 barrels	155 50
Oysters	197 cans	59 75	381 cans	112 09
Oranges	2½ dozen	88	36 dozen	16 00
Olive butter	174 pounds	20 88		
Pepper	181 pounds	38 04	278½ pounds	57 82
Peaches, fresh	3 baskets	2 85	8 baskets	9 95
Peaches, dried	914 pounds	76 29	3, 660 pounds	256 74
Potatoes	1,820 ⁹ / ₁₀ bushels	769 61	2, 513½ bushels	948 80
Potatoes			22 barrels	63 00
Potatoes, sweet	½ bushel	1 00	12 pounds	60
Peas	840 pounds	28 88	420 pounds	14 70
Prunes	4, 407 pounds	334 53	6, 298 pounds	413 79
Plums, dried	5 pounds	1 10		
Pepper, green	1 dozen	25		
Raisins	233 pounds	22 49	199 pounds	15 21
Raisins			4 boxes	10 80
Rice	4, 928 pounds	329 94	6, 066 pounds	430 55
Raspberries	133 quarts	18 54	45 quarts	6 24
Sugar, granulated	24, 626 pounds	2, 287 78	32, 311 pounds	2, 543 61
Sugar, powdered	330 pounds	31 76	962 pounds	85 44
Sugar, "C"	6, 009 pounds	474 16	8, 775 pounds	596 50
Sugar, lump	500 pounds	48 45	451 pounds	38 04
Strawberries	356 quarts	43 99	576 quarts	79 75
Syrup	1, 421 gallons	587 41	1, 216½ gallons	414 77
Salt	39 barrels	53 25	56 barrels	85 15
Salt, rock	4 barrels	7 00		
Sago	60 pounds	4 05	135 pounds	7 92
Sausage	231½ pounds	23 84	6, 669 pounds	689 95
Saleratus	90 pounds	5 45	240 pounds	13 80
Sundries for the sick		4 06		

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
SUBSISTENCE—COD.				
Squirrels.....			26	\$ 2 60
Sausage, cutting.....				9 32
Sheep, mutton—158 head ..	14,810 pounds	\$578, 91		
Sheep, mutton—215 head ..			24,418 pounds	891 44
Salad oil.....			$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	3 60
Tea, Japan.....	2,063 pounds	647 98	3,705 pounds	1,139 63
Tea, Oolong.....	348 pounds	117 65		
Tea, Y. H.....	52 pounds	28 60	73 pounds	40 15
Turkeys.....	1,419 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	161 81	1,273 pounds	156 37
Tapioca.....	20 pounds	1 40	115 pounds	6 38
Tomatoes.....			1 box	60
Vinegar.....	540 gals.	80 32	831 gals.	123 39
Veal.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	1 33	132 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	16 36
Vegetables, sundry.....		70		11 10
Watermelons.....	7	2 35		
Worcestershire sauce.....			3 dozen	4 60
Yeast.....	29 dozen	20 40	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	32 35
		43,794 91		49,275 50
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.				
Atomizers.....	1	\$ 4 25	7	\$12 00
Atomizer tubes.....	1	2 25		
Battery cells.....	6	1 50		
Catheters.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	9 79	1 dozen	6 50
Electrode Ut.....	1	1 00		
Electrode and cords.....	1	1 50		
Freight and Express.....				25
Forceps.....			8	14 50
Ice caps.....	1	2 50	1	7 00
Needles.....	18	16 52		
Oesophageal tubes.....			2	4 00
Pocket case instruments.....			1	12 75
Rectal tubes.....	1	1 00		
Repairs.....		35		2 05
Syringes.....	9	7 19	9	12 00
Syringes, hypodermic.....			3	10 25
Thermometers.....			5	14 00
Tubes, stomach.....			3	3 00
		\$47 85		\$98 30
TOBACCO.				
Freight and express.....		\$ 20		\$1 41
Pipes.....	2 boxes	3 25	2 boxes	4 25

Northern Hospital.

	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
TOBACCO—con.				
Tobacco, smoking	327 pounds	\$ 78 54	490 pounds	\$ 95 30
Tobacco, chewing	375½ pounds	140 95	316½ pounds	124 44
Tobacco cutter	1	1 25	.....	.....
		\$224 19		\$225 40
		30,223 63		32,304 92
WAGES AND SALARIES.				

Roster of Officers and Employes.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

NAME.	Service.	Salary.
R. M. Wiggington.....	Superintendent.....	Per year...\$2,300 00
H. A. Craig.....	Assistant physician..	Per year... 1,000 00
J. F. Pember.....	Assistant physician..	Per year... 800 00
Joseph Butler.....	Steward.....	Per year... 1,000 00
L. A. Butler.....	Matron.....	Per year... 500 00
W. H. Kinne.....	Assistant Steward..	Per year... 600 00
Ludvig Hektoen.....	Apothecary.....	Per month . 20 00
Wm. Huntley.....	Supervisor.....	Per month . 28 00
H. C. Bightral.....	Supervisor.....	Per month . 30 00
Richard Duff.....	Supervisor.....	Per month . 32 00
Carrie Erickson.....	Supervisor.....	Per month . 17 00
Abbie Mitchell.....	Supervisor.....	Per month . 17 00
Altha Schultz.....	Supervisor.....	Per month . 18 00
John Watson.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 45 00
Thomas Shepard.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 30 00
H. E. Phinney.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 30 00
M. Schneider.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 26 00
Frank Eagle.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 25 00
J. P. Guillaume.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 23 00
G. Thibault.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 23 00
August Kuhl.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 22 00
John Thomas.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 22 00
Charles Anderson.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 22 00
Harry Frusher.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 22 00
Jens Neilsen.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 21 00
A. Kapferer.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 20 00
John Murray.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 20 00
Chris. Larsen.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 20 00
C. Reis.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 20 00
M. Waldheim.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 20 00
E. Holtman.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 20 00
J. P. Platten.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 20 00
Phil. Roche.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 20 00
H. C. Christenson.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 20 00
J. Driscoll.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 20 00
R. Grayston.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 20 00
W. Guillaume.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 20 00
John Moore.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 20 00
E. Rudling.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 18 00
John Garness.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 18 00
Ella Madden.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 16 00
Maggie Casey.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 16 00
S. Thomas.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 16 00
Mary Grady.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 16 00
Mary Hurley.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 15 00
Ella McIntosh.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 14 00
L. Broder.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 14 00
A. Selle.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 14 00
L. Sharpe.....	Attendant.....	Per month . 14 00

Northern Hospital.

NAME.	Service.	Salary.
M. Pendergast.....	Attendant.....	Per month. 14 00
Alma Barnes.....	Attendant.....	Per month. 14 00
E. Siggelkow.....	Attendant.....	Per month. 14 00
G. Calhoun.....	Attendant.....	Per month. 14 00
E. Creaven.....	Attendant.....	Per month. 14 00
E. Watson.....	Attendant.....	Per month. 14 00
L. Clark.....	Attendant.....	Per month. 14 00
May Burnes.....	Attendant.....	Per month. 13 00
M. Krohn.....	Attendant.....	Per month. 12 00
T. Cullen.....	Attendant.....	Per month. 12 00
E. Hass.....	Attendant.....	Per month. 12 00
S. Tatten.....	Attendant.....	Per month. 12 00
Annie McCool.....	Attendant.....	Per month. 12 00
M. Williams.....	Attendant.....	Per month. 12 00
L. Velsar.....	Attendant.....	Per month. 12 00
John Neville.....	Night watch.....	Per month. 40 00
J. McCormick.....	Night watch.....	Per month. 20 00
Mary Morrow.....	Night watch.....	Per month. 20 00
Mary Goggins.....	Assistant center.....	Per month. 16 00
Emma Goose.....	Assistant center.....	Per month. 16 00
E. Roloff.....	Assistant center.....	Per month. 12 00
L. Linde.....	Assistant rear.....	Per month. 14 00
E. Hartkoff.....	Assistant rear.....	Per month. 12 00
G. McDonald.....	Baker.....	Per month. 50 00
E. Perry.....	Assistant.....	Per month. 18 00
Frank Bandaret.....	Butcher.....	Per month. 40 00
Dennis Seymour.....	Barn-man.....	Per month. 22 00
J. H. Wheeler.....	Carpenter.....	Per month. 50 00
L. M. Hayes.....	Carman.....	Per month. 20 00
U. P. Anderson.....	Carman.....	Per month. 20 00
J. H. Rheiner.....	Cook, rear.....	Per month. 60 00
J. C. Hughes.....	Assistant.....	Per month. 20 00
A. Fowler.....	Assistant.....	Per month. 14 00
Lena Himpel.....	Assistant.....	Per month. 12 00
Jennie Halpin.....	Cook, center.....	Per month. 18 00
G. E. Hill.....	Engineer.....	Per month. 70 00
J. J. Farrell.....	Assistant.....	Per month. 40 00
J. Quinlan.....	Fireman.....	Per month. 20 00
Chas. Hartkoff.....	Fireman.....	Per month. 20 00
John Wiley.....	Farmer.....	Per month. 27 00
W. Meyer.....	Farmer.....	Per month. 20 00
M. L. Brockway.....	Farmer.....	Per month. 20 00
A. Schaeffer.....	Farmer.....	Per month. 18 00
George Lewis.....	Gardener.....	Per month. 30 00
Wm. Teschendorf.....	Assistant.....	Per month. 18 00
M. Costello.....	Gas man.....	Per month. 50 00
J. E. Kinney.....	Lauderer.....	Per month. 30 00
S. Goggins.....	Laundress.....	Per month. 14 00
Fannie Cullen.....	Laundress.....	Per month. 14 00
K. Chapman.....	Laundress.....	Per month. 14 00
H. Fuhrman.....	Laundress.....	Per month. 14 00
Mina Boar.....	Laundress.....	Per month. 14 00
J. Pistohl.....	Mason.....	Per month. 50 00
George H. Wyatt.....	Office man.....	Per month. 10 00
Maggie Allen.....	Seamstress.....	Per month. 14 00
Ella Carmody.....	Seamstress.....	Per month. 14 00
Tillie Halpin.....	Seamstress.....	Per month. 12 00
Mary Kinney.....	Seamstress.....	Per month. 12 00

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

WISCONSIN INSTITUTION

FOR THE

Education of the Deaf and Dumb,

FOR THE

TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Superintendent and Steward, - - - - JOHN W. SWILER.
Assistant Steward, - - - - EDGAR D. FISKE.
Matron, - - - - MRS. H. C. SWILER.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

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

GENTLEMEN:— In accordance with the laws of the state, I present you this, the first biennial report of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, covering the two years ending September 30, 1884, being the thirty-second and thirty-third years of the institution.

There were 185 pupils present at the close of the term, June 13, 1883. The first day of October, 1882, found 182 pupils in school, 68 girls and 114 boys. The number increased until December, when it reached 193, which was the maximum for the year. On September 30, 1883, there were 203 pupils present, 74 girls and 129 boys. The attendance increased from that time until the highest number, 210, was reached in March, the total membership for the year being 242.

The following boys and girls, nine in all, left school in June, 1883, with our highest grade certificate: Lottie Bacon, White Creek, Adams county; Evaline Ringrose, Darrow, Jackson county; Nellie Dickson, Elk Mound, Dunn county; Elmer L. Florey, Winooski, Sheboygan county; Lawrence Gromacki, Milwaukee; Egnitz Peplenski, Milwaukee; Augustus Sonnenburg, Manitowoc county; William Calkins, Baraboo, Sauk county; Albert W. Hubner, Hubbleton, Jefferson county.

One of these boys is earning fair wages as a printer, in Chicago; two are doing well at the carpenter trade; two at shoemaking, and the last one of the six works on a farm. The three girls of the class are represented as the joy of their respective homes. In June last another class was graduated, consisting of the following young men: Simon Carney, John Dahl, Christian Larson and Thomas Hagerty.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

The two last named have since entered the National Deaf Mute College, at Washington, D. C.

Statistical tables regarding the attendance of pupils, cause of their deafness, their nationality, etc., will be found at the end of this report.

The years included in this report have been marked by unusual healthfulness. The only case of an alarming nature occurred soon after the opening of last term, in a little girl, who brought the germs of diphtheria from her own home. Grave as this case seemed, fatal consequences were averted, and an epidemic prevented by prompt treatment of the case and complete isolation under a special nurse. During October, 1883, there were numerous cases of colds and sore throats, all of which yielded to treatment without alarming results. From the 1st of November to the 1st of March, 1884, the institution family, numbering 240 persons, was almost entirely exempt from disease, and the remainder of the year was passed without a case of serious or fatal illness.

The usual social amusements, together with thanksgiving, Christmas, and other holidays of the year were observed.

Close application to study and an increasing spirit of investigation have been noticed among the pupils of the more advanced classes. By a system of rotation in recitation the pupils of the first class had instruction from four teachers at different hours of the day.

The results of examination in January and June indicated advancing scholarship, and secured a more perfect classification than heretofore. A more intelligent appreciation of the value of an education and of the advantages of the school is shown by increased desire, on the part of older pupils, to remain longer in school. The average time in school is increasing as is shown by classification tables of former reports compared with this. The report for the term of 1882-3, gave 3.73 years as the average time of the whole school under instruction; while in the year just closed the average age of the school has increased to 41-40 years.

Report of the Superintendent.

Orderly habits, cleanliness and neatness of personal attire have been observed in nearly every case. But few breaches of decorum or propriety have occurred. Two large boys that had been absent from school the previous year were sent to their homes soon after the opening of the present term, on account of their continued unwillingness to observe the laws of propriety and the rules of the school.

Ways and means of instruction have not varied during the past year from the accepted and approved methods of former years. The combined method, *i. e.*, that which uses writing, spelling, vocal speech or signs, as the nature of the case may require, is still employed with increasing success, providing adequate and suitable instruction for all applicants.

As the measure of experience enlarges, and the numerous experiments in oral instruction are more fully tested, it does not appear that the devotees of the pure oral system, or the advocates of day schools for the deaf, have yet provided as much practical instruction as that supplied by the combined method, with its course of training suited to the wants of every individual subject.

Many of these schools are in operation near oral schools, so that pupils are frequently transferred from one to the other. When these transfers occur it is usually found that the scholarship of pupils in the combined schools is at least equal, and, in most cases, superior to those taught in the pure oral schools, and the transfers are in nearly every case from the oral to the combined school. Teachers in the schools of our combined institutions, in classifying pupils from the oral schools, find that an equal number of years in each has not given the oral pupils that degree of advancement in knowledge or language which the pupils of combined schools possess.

On the twenty-first page of the sixty-eighth annual report of the American Asylum for Deaf Mutes, at Hartford, the principal, Job Williams, presents a table of facts in regard

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

to thirty-two cases admitted to that school after having been previously instructed by the oral method, which shows a strong preponderance of testimony in favor of the schools where oral and sign instruction is combined.

Though I may not be allowed space to copy Mr. Williams's interesting and convincing statements at length, I beg to refer you to his report, and desire to quote an extract in regard to the proper work of our state schools, which my own experience would corroborate.

He says:

"As heretofore, articulation and lip-reading are carefully taught as special branches of instruction to all such as afforded a hope of even moderate success in the acquisition of them. To all such we thoroughly believe in teaching these branches; but to attempt to force these acquisitions upon those who, after a fair trial, give no promise of even partial success, we consider a wicked waste of the pupil's time and a cruel imposition. To insist that such pupils shall be taught these branches and shall have only such education as they can acquire through them, is to leave them at the end of their school course but little better fitted for the duties of life than when they entered school. In such cases there is almost no articulation, or lip-reading, very little command of written language, little mental development, and the child's education is greatly retarded, even the opportunity for it almost entirely wasted, by forbidding him to use the only means of communication adapted to his case. By all means we would teach articulation and lip-reading as long as there is hope of success, but we decline to continue the experiment in any case after it has been fairly proved a failure.

Within a few weeks it has been charged upon the schools employing the combined method, as an intended reproach to them, that they receive for instruction all deaf-mutes who apply for admission, not rejecting those whose mental condition is but a few degrees above imbecility. We receive the charge as a high compliment to the philanthropy and christian spirit of the managers of those schools. They exist for the elevation of the deaf and dumb as a class, not solely for the specially gifted among them. Such we gladly receive and claim to do as good work in and for them as is done anywhere. But if a child's mental condition does not give promise of brilliant success in his education, we labor with and for it just as faithfully, as earnestly as we do with those possessing a higher order of mind, and oftentimes with results which, though less in amount, are equally marked. A dull class requires from its instructor as much skill

Report of the Superintendent.

as much tact, as much versatility, more patience, perseverance, more cheerful courage than a bright one, and the teacher who can make even moderate progress with such a class, certainly deserves no less praise than the instructor who makes long strides in progress with a class possessing superior endowments. The actual improvement in the mental and moral condition of the child is often greater in the former case than in the latter. That this class of pupils does not call forth the applause of the unthinking part of the public we are aware, but to gain that is not the chief aim of our schools. It is the glory of the schools employing the combined method of instruction that they are able to reach all grades of mental ability, and to give to each child as much instruction as his mental capacity will enable him to hold. We do not profess to furnish brain power, but the sign language enables us to gauge unerringly the mental capacity of a child, and to cultivate and use all the mind it has, be it much or little.

Prof. Greenberger, principal of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, in New York, in a paper read before a convention of articulation teachers, in June last, said:

The results of the German method in Europe, imparting usually only a limited instruction adapted to peasant life, do not meet the requirements of American oral schools, which allow a much longer term of instruction, and ought to give their pupils an education corresponding to what the public schools give the hearing youth of this country.

In a debate upon the subject of his paper, he said that he had practiced the German method of beginning with the elements, for many years, before he gave it up for his present plan of beginning with simple words, which he thinks easier and more natural.

Dr. P. G. Gillett, superintendent of the Illinois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in some remarks upon this subject in Chicago, in July last, admitted the desirability of teaching the deaf and dumb to use speech, but said that while there are some who can be taught to use speech with satisfaction to themselves and pleasure to their friends, there are many who can not. "Science has not yet furnished us with a method of instruction that brings this boon within the attainment of *all* deaf children." He further said that his

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

observations agreed with those of Prof. Greenberger, when he declared that we must have an American system of teaching articulation; that the German system will not do for America, and that no system we now have meets the conditions here. The usual reason given for failure in vocal development has been mental incapacity. But Mr. Williams shows that many rejected as incompetent to take oral instruction were possessed of good minds, and afterward secured a fair degree of mental attainments.

During the last four years this institution has admitted eighteen pupils that had been members of an oral school in a neighboring city, from one to five years. It is no injustice to that school to say that their pronunciation was imperfect, and their attainments in letters far below those of pupils of a like number of years in this, or any well organized combined school. This is largely due to the fact that oral instruction is not, from the nature of the case, well adapted to the instruction of all deaf mutes, and where it is insisted upon, either many will fail to get an education, or else they will be obliged to do what many are now doing, go to a combined school, as a last resort, where the appliances and training are suited to the development of every condition.

At a convention of oral teachers, held in New York city, in June; at the conference of principals, at Faribault, July 9th, and at the meeting of the National Teachers' Association in Madison, July 15th to 18th, 1884, the friends and advocates of pure oral schools for the deaf were present with numerous papers and arguments to prove their position; but when they came to illustrate their methods, by the articulate speech of their pupils, not even the oralists themselves were satisfied with the result. So far as is known there was no evidence of a higher scholarship or a greater freedom of speech than that attained in our best state institutions. Their speech was not readily understood, they did not abstain from the use of signs, nor did they seem to have any enjoyment of or desire to practice their limited stock of words.

Report of the Superintendent.

All this certainly tends to prove our position, as heretofore maintained, that while, as a matter of course, speech is greatly desired for all deaf and dumb, and while a good degree of intelligible speech is imparted to many, some of them natural mutes, it still remains true that the great majority of the deaf and dumb must continue to depend upon written or spelled language. In this connection it affords me great pleasure to say that the employment of a second teacher of articulation has permitted more extensive oral instruction than could be given during the previous year. The work of the last term was carried on by thirteen regular teachers, including the two oral teachers and one teacher of writing and drawing.

The industrial department has been on a better basis this year than for some time previous, because the shops have each been under the charge of a competent foreman, and the work of each, shoe shop, carpenter shop and printing-office, carried on with a large measure of profit and success. The various products of the departments named are in better demand than ever before.

The industrial and art departments were well represented at the exhibit of the National Teacher's Association, at Madison, by fine specimens of cabinet and shoe work, which challenged admiration; and by a display of crayon drawings and specimen examination papers from the school, which received favorable notice.

A number of changes in the official list of the institution has occurred during the past two years, one by death, and others through resignation.

First and most important was the loss of Prof. Zachariah McCoy, who had labored diligently, with an unswerving devotion to duty, and an untiring interest in all that concerned the members of this Institution during almost its entire history, his connection with the institution dating from November, 1855. Z. G. McCoy was born at Fort Edwards, New York, November 1st, 1829. He was appointed teacher in this

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

school soon after graduating from the New York institution. He came to his work with the highest recommendations, and, during his subsequent course, developed a higher scholarship and a more loving christian character than even his most sanguine friends had expected. During the years that have passed and through all the changes that have transpired in this institution, Zachariah G. McCoy remained steadfastly at his post laboring earnestly for those he loved. No one but a teacher can realize how much of devotion, self-sacrifice and hard work was required by the opportunities of those twenty-eight long years, and no one but the "Infinite One" can know how much good work was done by his faithful servant, in unveiling so many beclouded minds. He remained in his class-room till the duties of Thursday, October 4th were finished, and on the following Monday, instead of coming to the school room as usual, he went to his eternal reward.

Improvements on the buildings and grounds have not required any large disbursement of public money, yet the appearance of the place is better, and the comfort of its inmates has been materially increased.

The completion of improvements begun early in the past summer in the rear extension of the main buildings, has provided adequate, convenient and very comfortable rooms for the female employes; and the cornice on the same building has finished the work needed on the exterior.

During vacation the interiors were calcimined and painted, new desks were made and placed in the girls' study room. The new mattresses have been the most important addition to the comfort of the establishment, and when the last purchase shall be supplemented by another purchase of a like number, the entire house will then be provided with dormitory furniture of the best quality.

I desire again to call attention to the crowded condition of the girls' dormitory, and to say that it has become the duty of the state to provide increased facilities in that direction.

Report of the Superintendent.

This, in my judgment, might best be done by putting up a new boiler and laundry building in the rear of the main building, at such a level as would admit of a free return of the condensed steam from the heating apparatus by the force of gravity, without the intervention of traps or pumps. This change in the location of boilers becomes more imperative from the fact that a third boiler is needed as a relay, so that in case of accident, or in severe weather the third might be employed to aid or relieve the others; and the present limited boiler room does not afford space for another boiler. The boilers in a detached building would be far safer, the danger from fire would be diminished and valuable space in the main building could then be given up to hospital and dormitory use.

It is earnestly desired that ere another winter approaches, the temporary wooden building known as the cottage, may have a solid foundation, be encased in brick, lathed and plastered, so as to be made more convenient and more comfortable during cold weather.

It is also to be remembered, in connection with any plans for the future prosperity and welfare of this institution, that the tract of land on which the institution stands does not extend to the banks of Turtle creek, which flows so near, and that the state enjoys none of the water privileges so bountifully provided in this vicinity. In order that the state may secure this valuable water privilege, connected with a stretch of pasture land, and provide an outlet for the drainage and sewage, I trust your honorable board may take such steps as will result in securing the small tract of land mentioned, lying north of the institution grounds.

Increased cooking facilities are also needed in the kitchen. Another washing machine and a new stove are needed additions to the laundry. The wear and tear of carpets has been such that new ones will be needed in many of the private rooms the coming year.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

The visits of members of your honorable board have materially assisted in carrying on the business interests of the institution and maintaining an enthusiastic pursuit of study in the school.

The state board of charities and reform visited the institution in a body December 6, 1883, and again in the person of their honored president at a later date.

The visit of His Excellency, Gov. J. M. Rusk, at the close of the term, in June, was highly appreciated, and added a zest and interest to the occasion not to be forgotten.

Supt. Robert Graham also honored the closing exercises with his presence.

Members of the institution and family enjoyed the visit of Pres. A. L. Chapin, of Beloit, who, accompanied by Mrs. Chapin, came to the institution December 20th. Pres. Chapin's lecture, in the chapel, on Constantinople and people of the east, was enjoyed.

The additions made to the library, last year, by the purchase of one hundred new books, have been of value to the school. Since there is no present fund for additions to the library I would venture to suggest that \$500 be appropriated by the next legislature, for library purposes; and in view of the great utility of a cabinet with a collection of specimens illustrating natural history that \$1,000 be secured, to begin such a collection.

Thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to the officers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, and also to the Northwestern, for special favors in the transportation of pupils to and from school, and for the promptness and safety of their arrival. The agents at Clinton, Beloit, Menasha and Milwaukee have been especially attentive to our messengers and pupils. To the Wisconsin Central, Minneapolis & Omaha, and Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western railways, our thanks are also due.

To the publishers of county and city papers that have been sent to our pupils gratuitously, or in exchange for the

Report of the Superintendent.

Times, we can safely say that your papers are carefully read and most highly appreciated by many of these children to whom they come with news from their distant homes.

Finally, in thanking you for the generous confidence you have been pleased to place in me, I desire most sincerely and earnestly to bespeak your deepest sympathy, your most unbounded interest and most generous support of this institution and all its precious affairs in the future. Trusting that those who labor here may have your most intelligent co-operation in all that relates to the moral, educational and material interests of this school, I can truly say that there is here committed to your care a sacred trust that deserves your kindest regards and best endeavor. Its pupils, are simple, earnest, honest and studious; its teachers and employes are conscientious, faithful, industrious workmen, whose work will bear inspection, and be found such as is needed for the Master's use.

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

JOHN W. SWILER,
Superintendent.

DEHAVAN, WIS., October 23d, 1884.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

STATISTICS.

Table No. 1.*Number received, instructed and discharged.*

	1882 and 1883.			1883 and 1884.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Admitted during term.....	3	.....	3	5	.....	5
Re-admitted during term.....	4	4	8	4	.....	4
Admitted Sept., 1883 and Sept., 1884	28	11	39	12	11	23
Re-admitted Sept., 1883.....	1	2	3	2	5	7
Total for the year.....	36	17	53	23	16	39
Pupils enrolled Sept. 30, 1882 and 1883.....	114	68	182	129	74	203
Total membership.....	150	85	235	152	90	242
Graduated June 1883 and June 1884	6	3	9	4	.....	4
Discharged or dismissed.....	1	2	3	2	.....	2
Died.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Absent.....	14	5	19	20	16	36
Total loss of population.....	21	11	32	26	16	42
Remaining in school Sept. 30, 1883, and 1884.....	129	74	203	126	74	200
CAUSES OF ABSENCE.						
Sickness.....	2	1	3	4	3	7
Work at home.....	2	2	4	3	1	4
Emigrated.....	2	2	4	2	2	4
Imbecility.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	6	.....	6	8	9	17
In public schools.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
In other institutions.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Too young.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total absentees.....	14	5	19	20	16	36

Statistical Tables.

Table No. 2.

Average monthly attendance.

	Year 1882-3.	Year 1883-4.		Year 1882-3.	Year 1883-4.
October	184	205	March	188	210
November.....	190	207	April.....	187	209
December	191	209	May	186	206
January	190	208	June	185	204
February.....	190	208	September	198	182
Average for year 1882-3				188	
Average for year 1883-4				204.8	

Table No. 3.

Causes of deafness in 231 cases in school since September 30, 1883.

Congenital	81	Catarrh	3
Spinal meningitis	59	Scrofula	2
Cerebral	28	Erysipelas.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	29	Croup.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	17	Fits.....	1
Whooping cough.....	3	Fall	1
Measles	4	Sun stroke	1

Table No. 4.

Nationality of pupils in school since September 30, 1883.

German	86	Swiss.....	3
American	70	Scotch	2
Irish	26	Swede.....	2
Norwegian.....	15	Polish.....	2
English	11	Belgian	2
French.....	5	Canadian	2
Dutch.....	3	Bohemian.....	2
Welsh	3	Danish.....	1

Table No. 5.

Age of pupils when hearing was lost.

Congenital mutes.....	81	Between 5 and 6 years	8
Between 1 and 2 years	49	Between 6 and 7 years	7
Between 2 and 3 years.....	29	Between 7 and 8 years	4
Between 3 and 4 years.....	27	Between 8 and 9 years	4
Between 4 and 5 years.....	10	Between 9 and 10 years	5

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

Table No. 6.

Age of new pupils at date of admission.

At 7 years.....	1	At 14 years	2
At 8 years.....	4	At 15 years	3
At 9 years.....	6	At 16 years	2
At 10 years.....	12	At 17 years	4
At 11 years.....	13	At 18 years	1
At 12 years.....	7	At 19 years	2
At 13 years.....	5	At 20 years	2
Total number of pupils in two years.....			62

Table No. 7.

Classification and age of the school.

No. Class.	Teacher.	Number.											General average.			
			10 Terms.	9 Terms.	8 Terms.	7 Terms.	6 Terms.	5 Terms.	4 Terms.	3 Terms.	2 Terms.	1 Term.				
1	W. A. Cochrane.....	16	3	5	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.2
2	W. A. Cochrane.....	11	..	..	2	3	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6.4
3	Harry Reed	14	..	..	1	3	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.
4	Allie I. Hobart.....	18	..	..	..	1	12	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4.6
5	Ed. E. Clippinge.....	15	..	..	..	1	1	5	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	4.
6	Elizabeth McCoy.....	19	..	..	..	1	5	10	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	5.
7	Warren Robinson.....	21	..	..	..	1	1	4	10	4	..	1	..	..	..	4.
8	Mary E. Griffin.....	16	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	4.5
9	Jas. Jos. Murphy.....	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	1	..	..	..	..	3.
10	Rosetta Ritcher, oral	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	2.
11	Elizabeth Bright	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	2.
12	Mary H. Hunter.....	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	1.
13	Emily Eddy, oral .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Mary Jameson, art .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		200	2	5	6	15	17	39	26	29	38	23				4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ₀

Statistical Tables.

Table No. 8.

Annual attendance.

	ADMISSIONS.				ADMISSIONS.		
	October 1.	Term.	Total.		October 1.	Term.	Total.
1852.....		8	8	1869.....	17	112	
1853.....		6	14	1870.....	44	144	
1854.....		18	31	1871.....	23	149	
1855.....		5	34	1872.....	142	164	
1856.....		15	49	1873.....	146	176	
1857.....		12	56	1874.....	141	176	
1858.....		14	31	1875.....	135	181	
1859.....		16	73	1876.....	150	191	
1860.....		13	74	1877.....	141	182	
1861.....		10	75	1878.....	128	180	
1862.....		14	69	1879.....	122	183	
1863.....		21	89	1880.....	156	195	
1864.....			80	1881.....	6	179	
1865.....		21	91	1882.....	182	244	
1866.....		18	104	1883.....	203	235	
1867.....		15	108	1884.....	200	242	
1868.....		18	95				

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

SESSION ROLL.

NAMES.	Town.	County.	Adm.
Allkison, Sievert	Westby	Vernon	1883
Amondson, Almira	Deer Park	St. Croix	1880
Anderson, Bessie	Boscobel	Grant	1880
Baier, Michael	Green Bay	Brown	1882
Ba. nister, Frank M.	Lone Rock	Richland	1877
Bailey, Hiram	Beldenville	Pierce	1879
Bailey, Linnie May	Knapp	Dunn	1883
Behling, Emil	Oshkosh	Winnebago	1883
Berger, Ida	Waupun	Fond du Lac	1880
Bily, Venceslaus	Kellnersville	Manitowoc	1882
Birr, Augusta	Morgan	Oconto	1882
Black, Joseph	Eau Claire	Eau Claire	1880
Bohling, William	Sheboygan	Sheboygan	1882
Borngraeber, Albert	Mayville	Dodge	1880
Bortle, Charles	Eau Claire	Eau Claire	1883
Boyea, Louis	Depere	Brown	1881
Boyea, Israel	Depere	Brown	1881
Brackin, Jesse	Big River	Pierce	1883
Brattan, Blanche	Centralia	Wood	1882
Brethauer, Henry	Muscoda	Grant	1880
Brown, Mary	Darlington	La Fayette	1880
Buchman, Augusta	Hortonville	Outagamie	1880
Burton, George	Shopiere	Rock	1877
Buss, Harry	Calamine	La Fayette	1882
Bruns, John	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	1878
Byrne, James	Juda	Green	1878
Byron, Carrie	Lund	Pepin	1881
Bystrom, Betsey	Cushing	Polk	1882
Bues, Dora	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1882
Campbell, Loring	Depere	Brown	1878
Carney, Simon	Rosecrans .....	.....	1876
Carney, Thomas	Rosecrans .....	.....	1881
Carney, Joseph	Comstock	Barron	1884
Carpenter, Ida	Greenwood	Clark	1879
Cashman, Albert	Roberts	St. Croix	1879
Cerwenka, Frank	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1883
Christianson, John	Hamlin	Trempealeau	1882
Coke, William	Brookfield	Waukesha	1877
Conrad, James	Hartford	Washington	1884
Cordes, George	Baraboo	Sauk	1878
Coughlan, Joseph	Madison	Dane	1881
Coughlin, Katie	Kenosha	Kenosha	1875
Cowham, Ellen	Clemensville	Winnebago	1876
Cummings, Mary	Wrightstown	Brown	1880

Session Roll.

NAMES.	Town.	County.	Adm.
Curtis, Thos. O	Necedah	Juneau	1883
Cusack, William	Big Spring	Adams	1880
Christianson, Chris	Westby	Vernon	1882
Dallas, Mary	Depere	Brown	1880
Dahl, John	Hixton	Jackson	1875
Delaney, John	Benton	La Fayette	1880
Denault, Oliver	Oconto	Oconto	1875
Dickey, Chauncey	Neillsville	Clark	1882
Diesburg, Louisa	Tunnel City	Monroe	1881
Dieter, Hannah	Excelsior	Richland	1879
Dowling, Michael	Baraboo	Sauk	1883
Downey, Eugene	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1877
Downey, Maggie	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1884
Draves, Anna	Grand Prairie	Green Lake	1883
Drinkwater, Harry	Lancaster	Grant	1880
Dudley, Ella	Neillsville	Clark	1873
Eisfelder, Hugo	Boscobel	Grant	1880
Elmer, Jacob	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1883
Esselstyne, Irma	Ft. Atkinson	Jefferson	1880
Ferg, Herman	Bloomer	Chippewa	1881
Foster, Alma	Luck	Polk	1883
Franke, Fred	Johnson's Creek	Jefferson	1880
Franke, Herman	Johnson's Creek	Jefferson	1880
Freiberg, Albert	Van Dyne	Fond du Lac	1883
Gibson, William	Depere	Brown	1878
Gierloff, Frederic	Walworth	Walworth	1882
Glover, George	Onalaska	La Crosse	1881
Grabow, Edward	Kekoskee	Dodge	1880
Griffiths, John	Bangor	La Crosse	1880
Groom, Frances	Cassville	Grant	1881
Granse, Alvina	Watertown	Jefferson	1880
Hagerty, Thomas	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	1876
Hagerty, Mary	Manitowoc	Manitowoc	1878
Harrington, Emily	Two Rivers	Manitowoc	1878
Hanson, Edward	La Crosse	La Crosse	1882
Haraldson, Inger	Kilbourn City	Columbia	1877
Haraldson, Jens	Kilbourn City	Columbia	1877
Harter, Willie	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1883
Hayford, Chas	Wrightstown	Brown	1883
Hebard, George	Waupaca	Waupaca	1877
Henry, Adron	Delavan	Walworth	1876
Henry, Charles	Ostrander	Waupaca	1881
Heffron, Charles	Whitewater	Waupaca	1882
Heicher, William	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1884
Henderson, Herbert	Boscobel	Grant	1880
Hessler, Elizabeth	Spring Bluff	Adams	1880
Hensel, Ruth	Arcadia	Trempealeau	1882
Herr, Peter	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	1883
Hibbard, Lillie	Stetsenville	Taylor	1878
Hibbard, Violet	Stetsenville	Taylor	1878
Hinterberg, August	Fall Creek	Eau Claire	1883

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

NAMES.	Town.	County.	Adm.
Hirthe, Bertha.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1883
Hodgson, Jay.....	Arena.....	Iowa.....	1884
Hoffman, John.....	Tunnel City.....	Monroe.....	1882
Hollingsworth, Minnie.	Green Bay.....	Brown.....	1875
Horke, Henry.....	Watertown.....	Jefferson.....	1881
Hurckmans, Sophia....	Green Bay.....	Brown.....	1883
Hubbard, Eva.....	Hydes Mill.....	Iowa.....	1878
Jerome, John.....	Centralia.....	Wood.....	1879
Johnson, Alford.....	Racine.....	Racine.....	1884
Judes, Julius.....	Wausau.....	Marathon.....	1884
Keating, James.....	Tunnel City.....	Monroe.....	1882
Kelly, George.....	Menasha.....	Winnebago.....	1876
Kinlin, Walter.....	Waterloo.....	Jefferson.....	1879
Kirchenlohr, Louis....	Appleton.....	Outagamie.....	1878
Knippenberg, Christian	Janesville.....	Rock.....	1878
Knoblock, Henry.....	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.....	1878
Koster, Nettie.....	Ripon.....	Fond du Lac.....	1877
Keyes, Willie.....	East Troy.....	Walworth.....	1884
Kimball, Philip.....	Geneva Lake.....	Walworth.....	1882
Kimmerle, Willie.....	Whitewater.....	Walworth.....	1882
Kircher, John.....	Pepin.....	Pepin.....	1884
Kroepin, Frank.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1883
Kvetensky, John.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1883
Langland, Linda.....	North Cape.....	Racine.....	1880
Langner, Otto.....	Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	1879
Larson, Christian.....	Rio.....	Columbia.....	1875
Lindman, Walter.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1878
Lissac, John.....	Kiel.....	Manitowoc.....	1874
La Rose, Augustin.....	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	1882
Larsen, Isaac.....	Port Washington.....	Ozaukee.....	1881
Lau, Edward.....	Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	1880
Lemke, Bertha.....	Boltonville.....	Washington.....	1881
Lindsay, Ella.....	Grand Rapids.....	Wood.....	1882
Manning, Wm.....	Baraboo.....	Sauk.....	1880
May, Edward.....	Fort Atkinson.....	Jefferson.....	1880
May, Helen.....	Fort Atkinson.....	Jefferson.....	1884
Mays, Elizabeth.....	Comstock.....	Barron.....	1882
Mapes, Orpha.....	Fish Creek.....	Door.....	1884
McLeod, Angerrain....	Centralia.....	Wood.....	1880
Mead, Marv.....	Lone Rock.....	Richland.....	1876
Merritt, Albert.....	Oregon.....	Dane.....	1880
Mertz, John.....	New London.....	Outagamie.....	1880
Middlestadt, Henry....	Fairwater.....	Green Lake.....	1882
Miller, Fred.....	Seymour.....	Outagamie.....	1882
Miller, Sarah.....	Monroe.....	Green.....	1878
Mittlesdorf, Gustav....	East Farmington....	Polk.....	1883
Morau, Mary.....	Green Bay.....	Brown.....	1882
Morey, Lillie.....	Appleton.....	Outagamie.....	1880
Morrissey, Frank.....	Appleton.....	Outagamie.....	1878
Mueller, Jacob.....	Spencer.....	Marathon.....	1878
Mueller, L'izzie.....	Spencer.....	Marathon.....	1878

Session Roll.

NAMES.	Town.	County.	Adm.
Murray, Clara.....	Deperé.....	Brown.....	1882
Mueller, Arthur.....	Princeton.....	Green Lake.....	1882
Murray, Thomas.....	Mauston.....	Juneau.....	1879
Murphy, Josephine.....	Merrill.....	Lincoln.....	1881
Myers, George C.....	Evanswood.....	Waupaca.....	1884
Murburger, Chris.....	Norwalk.....	Monroe.....	1877
Nichols, Charles.....	River Falls.....	Pierce.....	1883
Niebuhr, Frank.....	Oakdale.....	Monroe.....	1882
Nolan, Thomas.....	Greenbush.....	Sheboygan.....	1882
Ohmer, Peter.....	Cassville.....	Grant.....	1880
Orth, Henry.....	Cooperstown.....	Manitowoc.....	1882
Overton, Belle.....	Antioch.....	.....	1874
Owens, Hugh.....	Cambria.....	Columbia.....	1880
Orlebeke, John.....	Oostburgh.....	Sheboygan.....	1882
Peak, Robert.....	Green Bay.....	Brown.....	1883
Parker, Carrie A.....	Merrill.....	Lincoln.....	1879
Parker, Myra E.....	Merrill.....	Lincoln.....	1879
Pearce, Clara.....	Whitewater.....	Rock.....	1879
Pearson, Amanda.....	Plymouth.....	Sheboygan.....	1876
Pellett, Winnifred.....	Koshkonong.....	Rock.....	1876
Prehn, Adam.....	Wausau.....	Marathon.....	1876
Pelnar, Charles E.....	Delafield.....	Waukesha.....	1883
Peterson, John.....	Weyauwega.....	Waupaca.....	1882
Peters, Eva Mary.....	Woodland.....	Dodge.....	1875
Phillips, Alsada.....	Bay View.....	Milwaukee.....	1882
Pocan, Henry.....	Oconto.....	Oconto.....	1883
Pond, Andrew.....	Readstown.....	Vernon.....	1883
Powers, Mary.....	Colfax.....	Dunn.....	1884
Piroux, Lucy.....	Green Bay.....	Brown.....	1881
Radtke, Minnie.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1883
Reynolds, Nathan.....	Milton.....	Rock.....	1880
Riley, Frank.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1874
Rexford, Cora.....	Madison.....	Dane.....	1883
Roschenburg, William.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1884
Roth, William.....	Westfield.....	Marquette.....	1882
Round, Benjamin.....	Jeddo.....	Marquette.....	1878
Rose, Gertrude.....	Kilbourn City.....	Columbia.....	1878
Ruh, Herman.....	Kiel.....	Manitowoc.....	1883
Ruka, Emma.....	Boscobel.....	Grant.....	1880
Running, James.....	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	1882
Richter, Emma.....	Janesville.....	Rock.....	1884
Rundel, Lizzie.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1882
Strickland, John.....	Livingstone.....	Montana Territory.....	.....
Safford, Georgia.....	Neillsville.....	Clark.....	1880
Sass, Stanislaus.....	Stevens Point.....	Portage.....	1876
Sass, Celia.....	Stevens Point.....	Portage.....	1880
Sass, Anna.....	Stevens Point.....	Portage.....	1878
Schlachter, Michael.....	Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	1878
Schnoor, Otto.....	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.....	1879
Schuster, Walter.....	Middleton.....	Dane.....	1879
Schreiber, Anna.....	Rubicon.....	Dodge.....	1881

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

NAMES.	Town.	County.	Adm.
Schultz, Bertha.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1883
Sharp, Elizabeth.....	Muscoda.....	Grant.....	1881
Slattery, Edward.....	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	1882
Schiller, Emma.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1875
Schemenaur, John.....	Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa.....	1882
Smith, Margaret.....	Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	1879
Smith, Victor.....	Green Bay.....	Brown.....	1881
Smith, Dean.....	Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa.....	1883
Snyder, Albert.....	Ft. Atkinson.....	Jefferson.....	1883
Spartz, John.....	Newburg.....	Washington.....	1884
Spartz, Agnes.....	Newburg.....	Washington.....	1884
Splttstoesser, Chas.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1883
Stendahl, Alferd.....	Pigeon Falls.....	Trempealeau.....	1882
Stephenson, Robert.....	Marinette.....	Marinette.....	1883
Stillmacher, Fred.....	Ripon.....	Fond du Lac.....	1881
Stout, Marion.....	Viroqua.....	Vernon.....	1884
Spindler, Clara.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1884
Sutter, Jacob.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1884
Sutter, Samuel.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1884
Szpica, Mary.....	Polonia.....	Portage.....	1880
Taylor, Elmer.....	Pedee.....	Green.....	1878
Torgerson, Gustav.....	Christiana.....	Dane.....	1880
Thompson, Adaline.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	1882
Tollenstein, Henrietta.....	East Farmington.....	Polk.....	1884
Trowbridge, Frank.....	Merrill.....	Lincoln.....	1882
Trevarrow, Mary.....	Mineral Point.....	Iowa.....	1882
Turner, Isaac.....	Bon.....	Richland.....	1883
Udall, Ralph.....	Delavan.....	Walworth.....	1876
Wakefield, Claude.....	Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	1874
Wakeman, Henry.....	Marshall.....	Dane.....	1876
Wachuta, Joseph.....	Prairie du Chien.....	Crawford.....	1880
Ward, Nellie.....	Racine.....	Racine.....	1881
Wartzok, Anna.....	Sauk City.....	Sauk.....	1883
Weddig, Augusta.....	Madison.....	Dane.....	1884
Whipple, Mary.....	Spencer.....	Marathon.....	1880
White, John.....	Mazomanie.....	Dane.....	1875
Wisenberg, Henry.....	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.....	1883
Wichman, Gustav.....	Mayville.....	Dodge.....	1880
Wilderman, Anna.....	Ft. Atkinson.....	Jefferson.....	1880
Wildfang, Addie.....	Ft. Howard.....	Brown.....	1882
Williams, Lydia.....	Delavan.....	Walworth.....	1878
Williams, Robert T.....	Darlington.....	La Fayette.....	1877
Worswick, Frank.....	Berlin.....	Green Lake.....	1882
Wrin, Catherine.....	Oconto.....	Oconto.....	1877
Zuhlke, Albert.....	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.....	1883

New Pupils.

NEW PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE SEPTEMBER, 1883.

NAME.	Town.	County.
Boyd, Mary	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
Carney, Joseph.....	Comstock	Barron.
Conrad, James W	Hartford.....	Washington.
Downey, Maggie M.....	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Elmer, Jacob.....	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Harter, Williar.....	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Haraldsen, Jens.....	Kilbourn City	Columbia.
Heicher, William.....	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Hodgson, Jay	Arena.....	Iowa.
Johnson, Alfred	Racine	Racine.
Judes, Julius.....	Wausau.....	Marathon.
Kevetensky, John.....	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Keyes, William	East Troy	Walworth.
Kircher, John	Pepin	Pepin.
May, Helen	Fort Atkinson.....	Jefferson.
Mapes, Orpha	Fish Creek	Door.
Meyers, Geo. C	Evanswood	Waupaca.
Powers, Mary	Colfax	Dunn.
Richter, Emma.....	Janesville	Rock.
Roschenberg, William	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Spartz, John	Newberg.....	Washington.
Spartz, Agnes	Newberg.....	Washington.
Stout, Marian	Viroqua.....	Vernon.
Spindler, Clara	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Sutter, Jacob.....	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Sutter, Samuel	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Tolletheim, Henrietta.....	East Farmington.....	Polk.
Weddig, Augusta.....	Madison	Dane.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

 COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

BY ACTUAL ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS AT THE INSTITUTION
SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

Adams — Wm. Cusach, Big Spring; Libbie Hesler, Spring Bluff.

Barron — Lizzie Mays, Comstock; Joseph Carney, Comstock.

Brown — Charles Hayford, Wrightstown; Sophia Hurckman, Green Bay; Addie Wildfang, Ft. Howard; Minnie Hollingsworth, Green Bay; Mary Moraux, Green Bay; Victor Smith, Green Bay; Mary Cummings, Wrightstown; William Gibson, Depere; Clara Murray, Depere; Michael Baier, Green Bay. .

Chippewa — Dean Smith, Chippewa Falls, John Schemenaur, Chippewa Falls; Herman Ferg, Bloomer.

Clark — Georgia Safford, Neillsville; Chauncy Dickey, Neillsville; Ella Dudley, Neillsville.

Columbia — Hugh Owens, Cambria; Inger Haraldsen, Kilbourn City; Jens Haraldsen, Kilbourn City.

Crawford — Joseph Wachuta, Prairie du Chien.

Dane — John White Mazomanie; Albert Merrit, Oregon; Walter Schuster, Middleton; Gustav Torgerson, Christiana; Henry Wakeman, Marshall; Walter Kinlin, London; Joseph Coughlan, Madison; Augusta Weddig, Madison.

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

Door — Orpha Mapes, Fish Creek.

Dunn — Linne May Bailey, Knapp; Mary Powers, Colfax.

Eau Claire — Charles Bortle, Eau Claire; Augustin La Rose, Eau Claire; Joseph Black, Eau Claire; Mary Boyd, Eau Claire; James Running, Eau Claire; August Hinterberg, Fall Creek.

Fond du Lac — Nettie Koster, Ripon; Fred Stillmacher, Ripon; Albert Freiberg, Van Dyne; Ida Berger, Waupun.

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

Green — James Byrne, Juda; Sarah Mil'er, Monroe; Elmer Taylor, Pedee.

County Representation.

Green Lake—Anna Draves, Grand Prairie; Frank Worswick, Berlin.

Iowa—Jay Hodgson, Arena; Mary Trevarrow, Mineral Point.

Jefferson—Anna Wilderman, Ft. Atkinson; Eddie May, Ft. Atkinson; Helen May, Ft. Atkinson; Irma Esselstyne, Ft. Atkinson; Albert Snyder, Ft. Atkinson, Fred Franke, Johnson's Creek; Herman Franke, Johnson's Creek; Alvina Gransee, Watertown; Henry Horke, Watertown.

Juneau—Thomas Murray, Mauston; Thomas O. Curtis, Necedah.

Kenosha—Maggie Smith, Kenosha; Katie Coughlin, Kenosha.

La Crosse—John Griffiths, Bangor; Edward Hanson, Onalaska; Edward Slattery, La Crosse; George Glover, Onalaska.

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

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

Manitowoc—Mary Hagerty, Manitowoc; Henry Orth, Cooperstown; Venceslaus Bily, Kellnersville; Herman Ruh, Kiel.

Marathon—Mary Whipple, Spencer; Jacob Mueller, Spencer; Lizzie Mueller, Spencer; Julius Judes, Wausau.

Marinette—Robert Stephenson, Marinette.

Marquette—Benj. Round, Jeddó; William Roth, Westfield.

Milwaukee—Alsada Phillips, Bay View; Clara Spindler, Milwaukee; William Heicher, Milwaukee; William Roschenberg, Milwaukee; John Kvetensky, 1515 Cherry street; Jacob Elmer, 1817 Cold Spring Avenue; Walter Lindman, 229 Grand Avenue; Frank Riley, 788 2d street; Dora Bues, 863 4th street; Frank Cerwenka, 614 13th street; Peter Herr, 656 12th street; Bertha Hirthe, 614 13th street; Frank Kroeplin, 988 5th street; Minnie Radtke, 395 6th street; Bertha Schultz, 808 3d street; Charles Spletts-toesser, 284 Lake street; William Harter, 550 2d Avenue; Agnes E. Downey, 922 Wine street; Addie Thompson, 288 Lake street; Jacob Sutter, 451 Broadway; Samuel Sutter, 451, Broadway.

Monroe—Frank Niebuhr, Oak Dale; Anna Diesburg, Tunnel City; James Keating, Tunnel City; John Hoffman, Tunnel City.

Oconto—Augusta Birr, Morgan; Henry Pocon, Oconto; Katie Wrin, Oconto.

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

Ozaukee—Isaac Larsen, Port Washington.

Pierce—Hiram Bailey, Beldenville; Jesse Brackin, Big River.

Polk—Alma Foster, Luck; Gustav Middlesdorf, East Farmington; Henrietta Tollenthein, East Farmington.

Portage—Stanislaus Sass, Stevens Point; Mary Szpica, Polonia.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

Pepin — Caroline Byron, Lund; John Kircher, Pepin.

Richland — Isaac Turner, Bon; Frank Bannister, Lone Rock; Hannah Dieter, Excelsior.

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

Rock — Winnie Pellet, Koshkonong; Emma Richter, Janesville; Nathan Reynolds, Milton.

Sauk — Johanna Wartzok, Sauk City; Michael Dowling, Baraboo; George Cordes, Baraboo; Willie Manning, Baraboo.

Sheboygan — Otto Langner, Sheboygan; Willie Bohling, Sheboygan; Thomas Nolan, Greenbush; Amanda Pearson, Plymouth.

St. Croix — Mina Amondson, Deer Park; Alfred Cashman, Roberts.

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

Trempealeau — Ruth Hensel, Arcadia; Alfred Stendahl, Pigeon Falls.

Vernon — Marian Stout, Viroqua; Chris. Christianson, Westby; Sievert Allikson, Westby; Andrew Pond, Readstown.

Waikworth — Adran Henry, Delavan; Ralph Udall, Delavan; Lydia Williams, Delavan; Fred. Gierloff, Walworth; Phillip Kimball, Geneva; Clara Pearse, Whitewater; William Kimmerle, Whitewater; Charles Heffron, Whitewater; William Keyes, East Troy.

Washington — James Conrad, Hartford; Bertha Lemke, Boltonville; John Spartz, Newburg; Agnes Spartz, Newburg.

Waupaca — George Hebard, Waupaca; Charles Henry, Ostrander; John Peterson, Weyauwega; John Maertz, New London; George C. Myers, Evanswood.

Waukesha — Edmund Lau, Waukesha; Charles E. Pelnar, Delafield.

Winnebago — Ellen L. Cowham, Clemons ville; Emil Behling, Oshkosh; Henry Wiesenber g, Oshkosh; Albert Zuhlke, Oshkosh; Otto Schnoor, Oshkosh; Henry Knoblock, Oshkosh.

Wood — John Jerome, Centralia; Angerraine McLeod, Centralia; Blanche Brattan, Centralia; Ella Lindsay, Grand Rapids; Thomas Carney, Rosecrans.

General Remarks.

THE INSTITUTION.

LOCATION — TERMS OF ADMISSION — BRANCHES TAUGHT —
DIVISION OF TIME BETWEEN WORK AND LABOR.

The institution is located at Delavan, in Walworth county, Wisconsin, on the southwestern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., incorporated by act of legislature, April 19th, 1852. It is situated on a hill west of the village, which gives a commanding view of the surrounding country. The almost total absence of sickness in so large a household attests the salubrity of the climate.

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. There is no charge for board or tuition of children living in this state. Friends are expected to pay traveling and incidental expenses, and to provide clothing, a sufficient supply of which should be furnished at the beginning of the school year, or sent by express as needed. All articles should be distinctly marked with the owner's name. Five dollars should also be deposited with the steward at the commencement of the year to defray incidental expenses, such as repairs of shoes, postage, etc.

The school 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. It has three departments:

First—The school, in which the pupils are taught writing, reading, composition, arithmetic, geography, history, natural science and drawing. Instruction in lip-reading and oral speech is given to semi-mutes and capable congenital mutes.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

Second—The shops, where the pupils are taught printing, cabinet-making and shoemaking.

Third—The domestic department, in which they discharge various household duties, and learn baking and sewing.

The law provides that all deaf and dumb residents of this state of proper age and suitable capacity to receive instruction, shall be received and taught free of charge. The regular course of instruction occupies about eight years. The latest and most popular text-books, globes, maps, charts, etc.—so far as they are adapted to deaf-mute instruction—are employed. Articulation and lip reading is taught by ladies of skill and experience, with very gratifying results.

The day is divided into hours for labor, study and recreation with the design of securing habits of industry and of promoting health as well as intellectual and moral development. No leave of absence is granted during the term, except in cases of sickness or extreme necessity.

A blank form of application is sent to anyone desiring to send a child to this 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.

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

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

Each pupil should be provided with a trunk containing a year's supply of plain, comfortable clothing, marked in indelible ink with the name in full.

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

General Remarks.

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

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

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

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

All letters in regard to pupils or applications for admissions should be addressed to the Superintendent.

Entertainment would be furnished friends of pupils at the Institution were it practicable, but the increased number in attendance requires all the present resources of the Institution for the use of inmates; therefore, instead of expecting entertainment at the institution, relatives and friends from a distance coming to see children, will appreciate the necessity and propriety of securing board and lodging during their stay at one of the hotels in Delavan, a short distance from the Institution.

Any information in regard to deaf children will be gratefully received.

For further particulars address,

JOHN W. SWILER, SUPT.,
Delavan, Wis.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

STATEMENT OF
At the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory, Sept. 30, 1882.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.
Amusement and instruction	\$557 37	\$418 63	\$463 95	\$1, 439 95
Accounts receivable.....	21 58	.....	100 00	121 58
Barn, farm and garden..	1, 055 78	1, 156 87	168 40	2, 381 05
Boot and shoe factory..	629 38	1, 176 13	500 60	2, 306 11
Clothing.....	455 63	159 70	199 20	814 53
Cabinet shop .....	.....	.....	389 37	389 37
Discount .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical dept. ....	.....	306 15	.....	306 15
Engines and boilers	4, 931 00	194 40	.....	5, 125 40
Freight and express.....	.....	45 30	.....	45 30
Furniture	3, 545 00	111 50	.....	3, 656 50
Fuel.....	2, 925 00	6, 065 51	.....	8, 990 51
Gas and other lights	625 00	941 45	.....	1, 566 45
House furnishing	3, 700 36	1, 243 72	.....	4, 944 08
Interest and exchange.....	.....	25 97	.....	25 97
Laundry.....	976 98	221 15	.....	1, 198 13
Library.....	748 26	.....	238 34	986 60
Machinery and tools....	488 20	90 21	.....	578 41
Miscellaneous.....	132 75	435 57	.....	568 32
Officers' expenses .....	.....	178 70	.....	178 70
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.	41 35	255 09	51 78	348 22
Printing office.....	956 40	153 82	184 79	1, 295 01
Repairs and renewals....	659 40	1, 928 01	50	2, 587 91
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	87, 012 45	.....	850 00	87, 862 45
Scraps.....	.....	.....	10 16	10 16
Subsistence	1, 028 42	9, 963 72	1, 020 72	12, 012 86
Wages and salaries .....	.....	13, 469 85	.....	13, 469 85
Total	110, 490 31	38, 541 45	4, 177 81	153, 209 57
Discounts .....	.....	40 97	.....	.....
.....	.....	38, 500 48	.....	119, 155 63
Net expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	\$34, 053 94

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by secretary of

Statement of Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES

Dumb, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1883.

Inventory, Sept. 30, 1883.	Cash received on this ac- count during the year.	Transferred from this ac- count during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$1,065 17			\$1,065 17		\$374 78
106 58	\$15 00		121 58		
974 40	250 69	\$1,020 72	2,245 81		135 24
661 67	977 97	198 20	1,837 84		468 27
454 36	317 37		771 73		42 80
389 37			389 37		
		40 97	40 97	40 97	
					306 15
4,965 95	55		4,966 50		158 90
					45 30
3,570 70	25	21 80	3,592 75		63 75
3,450 00			3,450 00		5,540 51
622 14	46 30		668 44		898 01
4,107 63		9 60	4,117 23		826 85
					25 97
963 01			963 01		235 12
986 60			986 60		
316 70		203 55	520 25		58 16
361 68	3 25		364 93		203 39
					178 70
39 65		4 79	44 44		303 78
842 61	242 74	78 23	1,163 58		131 43
379 43	2 10	1,024 18	1,405 71		1,182 20
87,562 45		300 00	87,862 45		
	10 16		10 16		
1,704 76	22 95	159 40	1,887 11		10,125 75
		680 00	680 00		12,789 85
\$113,524 86	\$1,889 33	\$3,741 44	\$119,155 63	\$40 97	\$34,094 91
					40 97
					\$34,053 94
state for salaries and expenses of Board of Supervision.....					\$1,612 36
					\$35,666 30

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

STATEMENT OF
At the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory, Sept. 30, 1882.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amuse'mts and Instruc'n	\$1,065 17	\$422 15	\$137 50	\$1,624 82
Accounts receivable	106 58			106 58
Barn, farm and garden . . .	974 40	1,012 16	268 24	2,254 80
Boot and shoe factory . . .	661 67	957 36	539 66	2,158 69
Clothing	454 36	176 69	177 55	808 60
Cabinet shop	389 37	478 21	2 00	869 58
Discounts				
Drug and medical dept. . . .		114 40		114 40
Engines and boilers	4,965 95	71 09	5 25	5,042 29
Freight and express		65 15		65 15
Furniture	3,570 70	511 07	141 25	4,223 02
Fuel	3,450 00	2,197 79		5,647 79
Gas and other lights	622 14	957 25		1,579 39
House furnishing	4,107 63	2,265 00	21 12	6,393 75
Interest and exchange		16 80		16 80
Laundry	933 01	261 08	51 43	1,275 57
Library	936 60	134 00	1 00	1,121 60
Machinery and tools	316 70	37 75	251 70	606 15
Miscellaneous	361 68	615 49	21 65	998 82
Officers' expenses		153 55		153 55
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph	39 65	278 09	47 00	364 74
Printing office	842 61	182 06	229 75	1,254 42
Repairs and renewals	379 43	1,987 82	266 68	2,633 93
Real estate, including buildings, etc.	87,563 45		500 00	88,063 45
Scraps			15 74	15 74
Subsistence	1,704 76	11,063 86	1,177 28	13,948 90
Wages and salaries		13,746 51		13,746 51
Indebtedness Sept. 30, '83		27 25		27 25
Totals	\$113,524 86	\$37,735 58	\$3,854 85	\$155,115 62
Discounts		38 20		
		\$37,697 38		118,191 28
Net expenses				\$36,924 01

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by the secretary of

Statement of Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES

Dumb for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1884.

Inventory Sept. 30, '84.	Cash received on this ac- count during the year.	Transferr d from this account dur- ing the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$1,095 21			\$1,095 21		\$529 61
6 58	\$100 00		106 58		
1,042 55	242 17	\$1,177 28	2,462 00	\$207 20	
1,016 54	558 36	175 65	1,750 55		408 14
531 83	260 72		792 55		16 05
	4 15	865 43	869 58		
		38 20	38 20	38 20	
					114 40
4,953 30			4,953 30		88 99
					65 15
3,930 70			3,930 70		292 32
1,380 00			1,380 00		4,267 79
697 94			697 94		881 45
4,774 19		42 54	4,816 73		1,577 02
					16 80
		3 22	900 97		374 60
897 75			1,059 20		62 40
1,059 20			520 45		85 70
520 45			732 60		266 22
732 60					153 55
			40 76		323 98
40 76			1,057 80		196 62
837 03	94 02	126 75	1,126 18		1,507 75
609 84	60	515 74			
88,062 45			88,062 45		
	15 74		15 74		
	47 04	224 24	1,057 79		12,891 11
786 51		724 00	724 00		13,022 51
					27 25
\$112,975 43	\$1,322 80	\$3,893 05	\$118,191 28	\$245 40	\$37,169 41
					245 40
					\$36,924 01
					1,612 36
					\$38,536 37

state for salaries and expenses of Board of Supervision

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND—1883.

1882			
October 1	Balance		\$17,406 95
1883.			
March 27	Appropriation, chap. 142, laws of 1883		40,000 00
Sept. 30	Steward for board and tuition		190 00
Sept. 30	Steward for sundries		1,889 33
June 27	Transferred for expenses Board of Supervision	\$1,612 36	
Sept. 30	Paid on account of current expenses this year	38,500 48	
Sept. 30	Paid on account of indebtedness previous year	26 25	
	Balance appropriation in state treasury	\$18,452 25	
	Balance in hands of treasurer of institution	883 30	
	Balance in hands of steward of institution	11 64	
	Balance total	\$19,347 19	
1883.			
October 1	By balance available	\$59,486 28	\$59,486 28
			\$19,347 19

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND—1884.

1883			
October 1	Balance		\$19,347 19
1884.			
March 1	Appropriation, chap. 142, laws of 1883		40,000 00
Sept. 30	Steward for sundries		1,322 80
1884.			
July 7	Transferred for expenses Board of Supervision	\$1,612 36	
Sept. 30	Paid on account of current expenses	37,697 38	
	Balance appropriation in state treasury	\$20,832 57	
	Balance in hands of treasurer of institution	491 32	
	Balance in hands of steward of institution	36 36	
	Balance total	\$21,360 25	
1884			
October 1	By balance available	\$60,669 99	\$60,669 99
			\$21,360 25

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1883.						YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1884.				
	Balance Oct. 1, 1882.	Appropriation 1883.	Total.	Expended this year.	Transferred.	Totals.	Bal. available Sept. 30, 1883.	Expended this year.	Transferred.	Total.	Bal. available Sept. 30, 1884.
Architect's fees, etc.....	\$212 54		\$212 54				\$212 54				\$212 54
Building water or earth closets.....	340 01		340 01	\$96 06		\$96 06	243 95				243 95
Painting and repairs.....	317 81		317 81	213 39	\$15 25	228 64	89 17				89 17
Providing efficient means for extinguishing fires and furnishing ordinary supply of water.....	5,000 00		5,000 00		5,000 00	5,000 00					
Providing protection against fire.....		\$1,500 00	1,500 00	381 73	1 52	383 25	1,116 75	\$333 29	0 25	\$333 54	783 21
T. tals.....	\$5,870 36	\$1,500 00	7,370 36	\$691 18	\$5,016 77	\$5,707 95	\$1,662 41	\$333 29	0 25	\$333 54	\$1,328 87

Statement of Special Appropriation Funds.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT THE INSTITUTION.

	1883.	1884.
Accounts receivable.....	\$15 00	\$100 00
Barn, farm and garden.....	250 69	242 17
Board and tuition.....	190 00	.....
Clothing and expense of pupils.....	317 37	260 72
Cabinet shop.....	.....	4 15
Engine and boilers.....	55	.....
Furniture.....	25	.....
Gases and other lights.....	46 30	.....
Miscellaneous.....	3 25	.....
Printing office.....	242 74	94 02
Repairs and renewals.....	2 10	60
Scraps.....	10 16	15 74
Subsistence.....	22 95	47 04
Shoe shop.....	977 97	558 36
	\$2,079 33	\$1,322 80

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

ITEMS.	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
Apples.....			35½ bushels	8 87
Asparagus.....	83 bunches	4 15	48 bunches	2 40
Beef.....	2,623 pounds	183 61	520 pounds	44 20
Cabbage.....	172 heads	5 16	.....	.....
Cheese.....	17 pounds	1 63	.....	.....
Chickens.....	.....	.....	3½ dozen	10 50
Corn.....	18 dozen	1 80	.....	.....
Hay.....	.....	.....	13 ³³	53 67
Horse radish.....	1 bushel	1 50	.....	.....
Lard.....	74½ pounds	11 23	.....	.....
Lettuce.....	48 bunches	2 40	.....	.....
Milk.....	45,240 pounds	596 05	66,094 pounds	916 89
Peas.....	4 bushels	5 00	.....	.....
Pie plant.....	.....	.....	45 pounds	1 13
Pork.....	1,607 pounds	160 70	1,170 pounds	117 00
Potatoes.....	38½ bushels	12 77	.....	.....
Radish.....	7 dozen	35	.....	.....
Tomatoes.....	15½ bushels	15 15	.....	.....
Veal.....	274½ pounds	19 22	808 pounds	80 80
		\$1,020 72		\$1,235 45

Detailed List of Expenditures.

DETAILED LIST OF EXPENDITURES.

	Year ending Septemb'r 30, 1883.		Year ending Septemb'r 30, 1884.	
AMUSEMENTS AND MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.				
Annals.....	2	4 00		
Anatomy.....	8	4 80		
Arithmetics.....			5	2 61
Art amateur.....			1	3 70
Alcohol.....			1 quart.	85
Blotting pads.....	1 pkg.	40		
Blotters.....			100 sheets	2 50
Brushes.....	1	10		
Boat irons.....		50		
Ball clubs.....	9	1 25		
Balls.....	3	1 50		
Bible r ll.....	1	75		
Books of Nature.....			4	1 80
Bibles.....			4	5 00
Barbatine.....			1 piece.	1 25
Billiard counters.....			1 set.	3 00
Blacks.....			50 sheets	3 50
Binding.....				4 50
Bells.....			1	50
Composition and rhetoric.....			2	1 80
Croquet.....	1	1 00		
Cards.....	200	7 05	2 sets.	1 25
Candy (mixed).....	46½ lbs.	6 05	60 lbs.	7 80
Carriage, boxing, dray'g etc.....		25		1 88
Composition books.....	72	7 20	5	2 65
Clevis for swing.....	2	60		
Card board.....	30 sheets	1 50	2 sheets	15
Corn-poppers.....	4	1 25		
Corduroy.....	6 yds.	7 50	12 yds.	12 00
Candles and holders.....		3 30	4 boxes	1 35
Christmas books.....	2	2 50		
Civil Government.....	7	4 90		
Class books.....	1	1 90		
Crayons.....				26 68
Charcoal.....			4½ bus.	85
Cayon sauce.....			2 doz.	1 35
Chamois skins.....			2	1 13
Children's papers.....				21 75
Dress goods.....			1 yd.	1 00
Drawing books.....	1½ doz.	1 95		
Entertainments and exhib's.....	1	10 00		
Envelopes.....	2,000	3 40	3,000	4 66
Erasers (ink).....			1	1 35
Erasers.....			7½ doz.	5 62
Flags.....			1	4 95

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

	1883.		1884.	
AMUSEMENTS AND MEANS OF INSTRUCTION—CON.				
Fr-ight and express		\$2 91		\$3 06
First lessons	1	35	24	4 32
Fellies	3 dozen	72		
Fi-h lines	3	90		
Foot balls	1	5 00		
Geography	57	30 90		
Games	4	1 12	3	1 45
Gow's Morals	10	9 00		
Histories	22	21 44	14	15 74
Harper's Publications		12 55		2 60
How to talk	25	9 45		
How to write	5	2 70		
Holders			8½ dozen	43
Ink	1 quart	85	4 gallons	4 00
Ink	24 dozen	13 50	6 dozen	2 00
Ironing sleds		7 37		65
Ice cream	10 gallons	10 00	10 gallons	10 00
Illustrated papers			2	6 70
Journal of education				1 00
Lamp-black	1 pound	25		
Lemons	18 dozen	4 50	6 dozen	1 80
Lecture	1	10 00		
Lead pencils	5½ gross	11 10	70 dozen	6 15
Leslies papers		3 35		
Leather stamps			1 dozen	1 31
Mute primers	36	6 48		
Mute readers	36	11 34		
Musquito net	3 pieces	1 50	3 pieces	1 50
Memorandum books	1	2 25	9 dozen	4 02
Maps	1	12 00		
Marking pot	1	15		
Marking Bibles				75
Magazines			1	3 35
Models			5	2 00
Manilla paper			2½	24
Nuts, mixed	96½	10 17	40 pounds	7 60
Oranges	6 dozen	1 80	22 11-12 dozen	8 25
Oranges	1 box	9 15	2 boxes	10 00
Oars and locks			1 pair	3 00
Primary readers	12	3 78	5 dozen	18 90
Pen holders	2½ gross	1 34	1 gross	1 69
Pens	8½ gross	5 48	17½ gross	11 34
Paper, sundries	12 reams	20 27		46 80
Paper fasteners	2 boxes	60		
Paper, print			4 reams	11 32
Paper, note			9 reams	8 25
Port folio			1	2 00
Peanuts			98 pounds	13 23
Plaster casts			22	10 55
Plaques			300	11 99
Prints			35 yards	2 04
Postage				76

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
AMUSEMENTS AND MEANS OF INSTRUCTION—con.				
Pop corn.....			1 bushel	\$1 00
Paint.....				40
Program cards.....				1 75
Quoits.....			76 pounds	2 28
Readers.....			6	1 80
Rope.....	6½ pounds	\$1 75	16½ pounds	1 98
Reward books.....	10	7 00	5	4 30
Raindrops.....	25	6 25		
Rubbers.....			5	30
School papers.....	571	42 88		
Sponges.....	3 pounds	7 00	2½	2 50
Slates.....	132	10 80	24 4-12 dozen	19 47
Slate pencils.....	3,000	3 90	4,600	5 40
Stickney's language.....	40	2 88		
Stencil letters.....	1 set	2 50		
Stencil brushes.....	1	25		
Scripture pictures.....	9	2 25		
Stamps.....			13	1 75
Shears.....			1 pair	45
Shells.....			1	45
Trees, Christmas.....	30	3 00		
Toys.....			1	90
Team work.....			½ day	1 25
Thumb locks.....			25	2 86
Writing books.....	108	11 25		
Word method.....			6	1 44
White shellac.....			5 pounds	2 50
Weekly papers.....				1 15
		\$418 63		\$422 15
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN.				
Ax and handles.....	4	\$4 00	2	\$2 00
Ax helves.....	12	2 00		
Axel grease.....	3 boxes	25		
Arnica.....			1 pint	65
Alcohol.....			1 pint	35
Bits.....	1	20		
Baskets.....	6	1 30		
Buggy washers.....	2 sets	50	1½ sets	50
Bolts.....	8	1 50	10	1 45
Blacksmithing.....		30		
Brushes.....	1	3 25	1	75
Blankets.....			5	7 00
Balances.....			1	40
Butter, antimony.....				25
Chamois skins.....	1	45	1	60
Collars.....	1	2 25		
Cows.....	8	352 50	3	145 00
Cartage, boxing and draying.....		4 25		5 00

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

BARN, FARM AND GARDEN— continued.	1883.		1884.	
Calves	1	\$2 50		
C stor Oil.....			1 quart	\$ 45
Curry c mbs.....			1	50
Carbonate of ammonia.....			1 ounce	10
Doctoring cows.....		3 0		7 00
Bran.....	6,920 pounds	51 19	4,520 pounds	36 48
Feed.....	6,685 pounds	76 27	6,018 pounds	57 86
Corn.....	21 15-56 bus	6 71	96½ bushels	14 48
Corn meal.....	14,847 pounds	156 51	15,199 pounds	171 81
Hay.....	17 875-2000ton.	85 23	31 512-2000ton.	162 30
Oats.....	297 7-32	107 05	305 31-32 bush.	85 69
Pumpkins.....	1 load	2 50		
Middlings.....	500 pounds	4 00	5,718 pounds	47 32
Corn shelled.....			22 55-56 bush	15 48
Straw.....	3 loads	6 00	4 loads	12 00
Screenings.....			840 pounds	8 40
Freight.....		78		
Filing saws.....	19	3 80		
Fly nets.....	1	1 25		
Forks.....			2	1 30
Flax seed.....			12 pounds	1 00
Grass hooks.....			1	40
Hors ^e shoeing.....		16 65		17 55
Hogs.....	700 pounds	49 00		
Hog scrape s.....	2	60		
Hog hook.....	1	25		
Harness soap.....	1 cake	25	1 cake	25
Har ess oil.....			½ gallon	90
Hog rings.....			230	70
Halter strap.....			1	50
Knobs, cattle.....	1	35		
Killing hogs.....				1 00
Labor.....	28 3-10 days	46 92	19 days	28 50
Laudanum.....		25		
Lanterns.....			2	1 80
Liniment.....			1 quart	2 00
Medicine for stock.....		1 15		
Mowing.....	20 days	35 00	18 3 5 days	31 38
Pigs.....	16	40 00		
P-dlocks.....	8	6 5	2	1 50
Pruni g shears.....			2 pairs	2 80
Plowing.....	1 2-3 days	5 00		
Pruning knife.....	1	50		
Pick and handle.....	1	1 00		
Rope.....	4 pounds	50	21 pounds	2 64
Repairs, carriages, etc.....		16 35		32 45
Repairs, harness.....		6 45		8 95
Repairs, implements, etc.....		5 75		1 85
Rates.....	9	3 30	12	6 00
Rings.....	2 dozen	10		
Sweat pad.....	1	1 00		
Sho els.....	1	1 20	10	7 50
Spades.....	2	1 90	3	2 40

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN—continued.				
S eds		\$1 10	10 papers	\$0 50
Scyt es	2	2 00		
Scoops	1	1 00	½ dozen	4 00
Scythe stones	8	70	3	20
Salt	1 barrel	1 30	2 barrels	2 85
Soda, sulphur	1 ounce	25		
Saw bucks	4	3 00		
Swill dipper	1	50		
Sheep shears	1	1 25		
Saw frames	3	60		
Sho ts			10	30 00
Surcingles			1	25
Snaps			6	30
Salts			3 pounds	30
Traps	1	65		
Twine	6 balls	50		
Team work			7½ days	23 25
Tar			1 pint	12
Use f bull		3 00		9 00
Veterinary		8 50		
Whips	4	5 60	3	3 25
Whe lbarrows	6	7 50		
Wrenches	1	35		
Wire		11		
Wicks			1 dozen	05
Wedges			15 pounds	90
		<u>\$1,156 87</u>		<u>\$1,012 16</u>
CLOTHING AND EXPENSES—INDIGENT PUPILS.				
Buttons	204 dozen	\$8 26		
Cloth	12 yards	5 40		
Caps	1	1 00		
Cartage, boxing, etc				\$7 00
Drawers	2 pairs	72		
Drayage		8 00		
Expenses (sundries)		1 63		8 02
Elastic	2 pieces	2 00		
Freight and express		85		1 50
Hair cutting	68	3 40	50	2 50
Hose			10 pairs	1 60
Hats	4	3 50		
Jackets	1	1 00		
Ovalls	5 pairs	6 50		
Parts			1	3 30
Rubber cord	3 doz n	75		
Railroad fare		109 47		139 92
Rope for trunks	1½ dozen	1 92	18½ pounds	3 95
Repairing boots and shoes				20

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

	1883.		1884.	
CLOTHING AND EXPENSES —				
INDIGENT PUPILS — con.				
Socks	2 pairs	\$ 40		
Shoe buttons	12 doz.	40		
Shoes	1 pair	2 50	7 pairs	\$8 40
Stockings			2 pairs	30
Tape	4 doz.	2 00		
		\$159 70		\$176 69
CABINET SHOP.				
Brushes			4	3 00
Beetle rings			2	15
Bolts			236	4 01
Battens			72 feet.	58
Bench crews			2	1 20
Barrow wheels			3	9 00
Brads			9 lbs.	1 25
Buts			13 pairs.	50
Bits			6	40
Bench vise			1	3 75
Bronze			3 packages	75
Cartage, boxing, etc				4 00
Casters			12 sets	1 20
Calipers			1 pair	65
Chest handles			7	1 30
Clamps			4	3 00
Draw shaves			3	2 20
Dado			1	1 50
Door tracks			67 feet	4 76
Door rollers			3 pairs	1 50
Drills			1 set	3 75
Door springs			6	1 25
Freight and express				2 13
Files			2 2-3 doz.	4 00
Flooring			1,504 feet	39 10
Foot bolts			6	90
Glass			1 box	4 25
Glass			28 lights	8 64
Glue			16 lbs.	3 44
Hinges			17 pairs	4 30
Hooks and eyes			8	25
Hollows and rounds			1 set	7 20
Hatchets			3	1 95
Hard finish			1 pint	25
Iron				1 00
Iron, galvanized			13½ lbs.	2 00
Ironing barrows, tubs, etc.				7 78
Knobs			1 doz.	1 00
Lumber			6,052 feet	128 48

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
CABINET SHOP—continued.				
Latches.....			3	\$ 50
Locks.....			15	26 00
Lath.....			6	bun's. 90
Lead pencils.....			4	13
Match plane.....			1	1 25
Nails.....			1,178	lbs. 41 67
Oil, boiled.....			50	gals. 27 78
Oil, raw.....			45	gals. 24 12
Oil, lard.....			1	pint. 30
Oil stones.....			1	40
Planes.....			4	3 95
Plane irons.....			3	50
Pipe.....			13	lbs. 1 95
Paints.....			8	gals. 10 00
Paints.....			2	lbs. 45
Posts.....			32	3 80
Punches.....			1	15
Rollers.....			3	prs. 2 10
Rules.....			3	45
Rings.....			3	doz. 15
Rope.....			7	lbs. 80
Screws.....			39	gross. 13 39
Staples.....			2	doz. 30
Saw.....			3	3 07
Sand paper.....			18	qrs. 3 80
Shellac.....			1	pint. 65
Shaft for lathe.....			1	12 85
Screw drivers.....			1	15
Sash cord.....			7½	lbs. 1 88
Sleigh stuff.....				1 50
Square.....			1	1 60
Snips.....			1	pr. 2 50
Try square.....			6	1 50
Table legs.....			6	sets. 9 00
Turpentine.....			3	gals. 1 80
Tacks.....			1	doz. 30
White lead.....			100	lbs. 6 50
Wood filler.....			1	gal. 3 50
				<u>\$478 21</u>
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.				
Alcohol.....	1	gal.	\$2 65	
Brandy.....	1	pint.	60	
Drugs and medicines.....			24 90	\$25 65
Extracting teeth.....	4		1 00	25
Lancet.....			1	75
Medical services.....			269 00	84 75
Surgery.....				3 00
Vaccine virus and vaccinat'g.....			8 00	
			<u>\$306 15</u>	<u>\$114 40</u>

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

	1883.		1884.	
ENGINES AND BOILERS.				
Asbestos wick.....	1 pound	\$0 75		
Asphaltum varnish.....	5 gallons	3 25		
Belting.....			54 feet	\$5 34
Brick.....			400	5 60
Blacksmithing.....		15		25
Bolts.....			5	2 00
Bronze.....			2 boxes	70
Babbitt metal.....	10½ pounds	3 59		
Cartage, boxing & draying.....		1 75		1 20
Caustic soda.....	20 pounds	1 85	75 pounds	5 75
Chairs.....			2	3 00
Copper rivets.....			4	1 60
Door lining.....				
Emery cloth.....	723 pounds	28 92		
Forging.....	1½ q'r	1 50		
Fire pokers.....	1	1 50		
Freight and express.....		40		
Fire clay.....		12 72		3 90
Fire brick.....	1 barrel	2 50		
Gaskets.....	400	11 20		
Glasses.....			12½ pounds	5 74
Grate bars.....			6	95
Grate irons.....	2,043 pounds	81 72		
Hose.....		40		
Labor.....		30	30 feet	4 50
Lanterns.....	1	90	1½ days	2 50
Lime.....				
Lumber.....			240 pounds	1 20
Mason work.....			126 feet	7 11
Metal polish.....	5½ days	13 50	1½ days	3 75
Mortar.....		50	2 dozen	2 50
Oxalic acid.....	8 ounces	15		
Oil, machine.....			10 gallons	6 00
Oil, castor.....			½ gallon	87
Pumice.....	1 pound	10		
Patterns.....		6 00		
Repairing, sundries.....		65		40
Scoops.....	2	1 90		
Steel.....	3½ pounds	70	2	1 38
Springs.....				
Sawing and planing lumber.....			16	1 60
Tripoli.....	8 pounds	1 00		2 50
Vaseline.....	10 gallons	12 50	1 dozen	75
Valve seats.....	8	4 00		
		\$194 40		\$71 09
FREIGHT AND EXPRESS.....		\$45 30		\$65 15

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
FURNITURE.				
Bedsteads	2	\$16 20	12	\$66 00
Bureaus	2	25 20		
Cartage, boxing, etc.		50		2 50
Chairs, cane	4	3 06		
Chairs	4 dozen	24 00	12 4-12 dozen	52 80
Chamber sets			1	29 00
Dampers			1	25
Desk castings	10	21 23	30	68 17
Freight and express		5 57		38 69
Frame		1 25		
Office stool	1	75		
Pipe			8 joints	2 00
Pictures of Delavan			1	2 00
Rockers	1	2 04		
Repairs, sundries				13 11
Stoves			1	16 00
Sewing machine			1	19 00
Spring beds			105	198 20
Stands			1	2 50
Table legs	3 sets	4 50		
Wire springs	2	7 20		
Zinc			1	85
		\$111 50		\$511 07
FUEL.				
Charcoal			207 pounds	\$4 66
Coal, hard	56 tons	\$392 00	30 tons	207 00
Coal, soft	1160 496-2000	4,796 71	374 ¹⁰⁴⁰ tons	1,595 68
Hauling coal		407 69		
Labor		141 24		199 45
Weighing		51 00		
Wood, dry	55½ cords	276 87		
Wood, green			44 cords	191 00
		\$6,065 51		\$2,197 79
GAS AND OTHER LIGHTS.				
Carthage, boxing, etc.		\$8 00		\$6 87
Candles	5 pounds	1 25	40 pounds	5 80
Cable			300 feet	15 00
Freight and express		65 19		81 79
Fuses			30 cases	30 00
Funnel			1	40
Faucet			1	50
Gasoline	3,786 gallons	636 02	4,816½ gallons	753 94
Gasoline testers			2	6 50
Kerosene	171½ gallons	24 20	109½ gallons	13 39
Pulley			1	60

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

	1883.		1884.	
GAS AND OTHER LIGHTS.				
Sperm oil.	½ gal.	\$1 25		
Repairs gas machine		200 00		\$32 46
Tapers	12 lbs.	5 49		
Wire rope				10 00
Wicks	1 ball	05		
		\$941 45		\$957 25
HOUSE FURNISHING.				
Apron check	62½ yards	5 91	80 yards	8 00
Apple parers			1	90
Buttons	36 doz.	90	17 gross	6 17
Brooms	13 doz.	30 10	19 doz.	40 75
Brooms, whisk			1 1-3 doz.	1 85
Brushes, scrub	2 doz.	5 00	4 10-12 doz.	9 80
Brushes, blacking			2½ doz.	6 38
Brushes, hair			4 doz.	13 00
Brush vases	2	77		
Bed castors	10 sets	1 00	12 sets	1 20
Bed bug poison			1 quart	90
Bath brick	2 boxes	1 60	1 box	85
Burners	1	20	1	20
Broilers	1	3 50		
Boilers	2	5 00		
Basting spoons	4	40		
Bags	12	4 20		
Bakers	3 doz.	10 80	1 doz.	3 00
Butcher's linen	10 yards	4 00		
Binding and thread		35		
Batting	170 lbs.	25 50	6 cases	46 50
Blankets			55½ pairs	116 10
Blacking			12 doz.	4 95
Bowls			5 doz.	5 50
Building paper			6 rolls.	9 17
Burlaps			18	7 20
Boiler covers			9	3 00
Butter dishes			2 doz.	60
Bells			1	50
Cambric	4 yards	32	6 yards	90
Combs	6 doz.	9 90	12 doz.	15 60
Cups	11 doz.	3 50	17 doz.	10 76
Cups and saucers	15 doz.	15 35		
Cartage, boxing, etc		2 55		9 02
Closet paper	1 doz.	1 25	1 doz.	1 35
Cans			1	1 00
Can rubbers	12 doz.	1 26	11½ doz.	1 13
Can tops	6 doz.	4 00	8 doz.	5 33
Curtain fixtures	1 doz.	3 60	1 doz.	3 50
Curtain cloth	150 yards.	23 25		
Calico	358½ yards.	26 05		
Chimneys	2	20		

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
HOUSE FURNISHING—con.				
Canton flannel	56½ yards	\$6 47	.....	.....
Coffee pots.....	3	1 20	8	\$6 45
Coffee cans.....	2	80	.....	.....
Candle sticks.....	12	1 15	6 dozen	4 50
Coal hods.....	2	1 50	.....	.....
Coal boxes.....	1	4 40	.....	.....
Castings for range.....	.....	3 00	.....	.....
Carpets.....	21½ yards	12 80	25 yards	18 75
Carpet sweepers.....	.....	.....	1	2 50
Cheese cloth.....	4 yards	20	9 yards	45
Crepe.....	.....	.....	2 yards	2 50
Carvers and forks.....	.....	.....	2 dozen	30 00
Cloth.....	.....	.....	15 yards	8 00
Cake tins.....	.....	.....	4 dozen	3 30
Chambers.....	.....	.....	½ dozen	3 90
Cabbage cutters.....	.....	.....	1	1 50
Chamois skins.....	.....	.....	2	1 35
Camphor gum.....	.....	.....	½ pound	10
Crumb trays.....	.....	.....	1	65
Crash.....	.....	.....	147 yards	16 89
Denims.....	58½ yards	8 82	101 yards	15 16
Darning needles.....	2 gross	1 00	.....	.....
Darning cotton.....	1 dozen	25	.....	.....
Drilling.....	1½ yards	18	48 yards	4 80
Dippers.....	4	75	20	2 70
Dish pans.....	6	7 50	27	20 76
Dust pans.....	.....	.....	3 dozen	3 00
Dusters.....	.....	.....	1	1 22
Egg beaters.....	1	30	.....	.....
Ewers and bowls.....	6	5 70	.....	.....
Elastic.....	.....	.....	5 pieces	3 55
Fly paper.....	.....	25	.....	20
Freight and express.....	.....	5 90	.....	18 57
Funnels.....	2	50	2	30
Faucets.....	1	85	1	12
Fire shovels.....	1	10	.....	.....
Feather dusters.....	1	55	.....	.....
Fruit dishes.....	.....	.....	2 doz	4 00
Fruit jars.....	.....	.....	11 doz	19 00
Flannel.....	.....	.....	4 yds	40
Gravy dishes.....	2 dozen	3 00	.....	.....
Gas chimney.....	12 dozen	12 00	12 dozen	12 00
Gas shades.....	.....	.....	6	1 75
Gas lighters.....	.....	.....	1	75
Glass pens.....	.....	.....	1	2 50
Hair curled for mattresses.....	300 pounds	114 00	1,205 pounds	482 00
Indelible ink.....	1 5-12 dozen	3 54	1½ dozen	4 25
Ice cream.....	3 dozen	1 59	2 dozen	66
Jelly glasses.....	.....	.....	6 dozen	4 25
Jute.....	.....	.....	18 yards	16 20
Kettles.....	5	11 50	2	1 95
Knives.....	5 dozen	5 50	3 2-3 dozen	4 30
Knitting cotton.....	3 rolls	24	8½ pounds	5 59

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

	1883.		1884.	
HOUSE FURNISHING — con.				
Lamps	2	\$1 15	10	\$8 00
Lanterns	1	75		
Lantern globes	4	65	6	50
Linen			5½ yards	2 20
Muslin	104 yards	13 00	403 yards	51 35
Mosquito bar	3 pieces	1 50	1 piece	50
Mattresses	2	7 20	36	223 90
Making carpets		1 05		
Measures		80	1	15
Meat board	1	25		
Mop heads	4 dozen	5 75	3 dozen	3 75
Mop handles	1 dozen	1 35		
Milk pails	4	3 40		
Milk cans	2	1 30		
Marking pens	6	1 00		
Mattress tufts	2 pounds	2 00		
Molasses gates			1	50
Matting			67½ yards	27 00
Needles	500	93	2,250	4 18
Needles, mattress	6	55		
Needles, sewing machine			8 dozen	1 35
Needles, crochet			1½ dozen	68
Napkins	6 dozen	12 00		
Oil cloth	1½ yards	75	13¾ yards	2 22
Pitchers	3½ dozen	16 78	8 5-12 dozen	32 15
Pitchers, cream	2 dozen	3 00		
Patterns	1	25		
Plates	8 dozen	7 38	38 dozen	31 77
Pails	1 dozen	3 00	4 dozen	7 60
Pails, tin			3 dozen	2 40
Pie tins	3 dozen	1 80		
Pans	3 dozen	4 50	2 dozen	2 20
Potato mashers	2	15		
Platters	1 dozen	5 40	3 2-12 dozen	10 38
Peppers	2 dozen	1 80		
Putting up curtains		7 00		
Pillows	56 pounds	39 20	47 pounds	32 46
Pins			6 dozen	4 05
Prints			692 yards	34 94
Pan cake turners			3	25
Preserves			2 dozen	84
Quilts			100	100 00
Repairs, sundry		6 55		
Rubbers	6 pairs	5 10		14 95
Rivets			½ pound	10
Soap	2,720 pounds	126 95	2,040 pounds	84 15
Soap, soft	15 gallons	2 70		
Soap, castile	223½ pounds	20 51	369 pounds	40 41
Soap, toilet	8 dozen	7 70	13 dozen	10 95
Soap, dishes	1	38	2½ dozen	4 06
Shoe blacking	6 dozen	3 00		
Shoe buttons			5 gross	70
Spoons, tea	6 dozen	7 50	12 dozen	17 95

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
HOUSE FURNISHING—con.				
Spoons, table.....	\$2 doz.	2 00	2 doz.	\$1 84
Spoons, basting.....			4	32
Spoons.....	3	38	1 doz.	1 90
Sheeting.....	1,192½ yds.	177 51	532 yds.	67 30
Scissors.....	2	30	1	30
Spreads.....	3	2 85	87	82 70
Straw.....	13 loads.	32 00	3 loads.	8 00
Stoves.....	1	5 00		
Stove pipe.....	16 joints	3 55		
Stove polish.....			1 doz.	75
Skimmers.....	3	40	2	30
Steam plaiter.....	1	1 50		
Steels.....	1	70	2	1 25
Slop pails.....	6	3 25		
Slop jars.....	1	75	4	3 00
Silk.....	2 spools	20		
Sprinklers.....			1	90
Shades and holders.....			12	2 50
Scoops.....			6	2 50
Syrup cans.....			29	7 75
Scales.....			1 set.	8 95
Sugar bowls.....			3 doz.	7 34
Sal soda.....			1,204 lbs.	15 41
Saucers.....			2 doz.	80
Shading.....			60 yds.	8 40
Silesia.....			¾ yd.	11
Tacks.....			6 8-12 doz.	5 10
Tack puller.....	1	15		
Tack hammer.....	2	60		
Towels.....	7 doz.	18 50	9 doz.	18 45
Towelings.....	503 yds.	63 23	330 yds.	40 00
Ticking.....	182½ yds.	29 20		
Tumblers.....	36 doz.	25 70	24 doz.	14 86
Thread, linen.....	4 doz.	3 80	7 doz.	6 70
Thread, cotton.....	8 doz.	4 30	30 doz.	15 10
Thimbles.....	6 doz.	1 50	1½ gross.	3 75
Tape.....	4⅞ doz.	1 83	12 doz.	4 80
Thermometers.....	14	2 80		
Trays.....	2 doz.	18 94		
Twine.....	8 balls.	80	1 lb.	25
Twine, tufting.....	1 ball.	40	2 balls.	1 50
Table linen.....	161½ yds.	91 70	128½ yds.	77 10
Table spreads.....			1	1 50
Teapots.....	1	45	2	2 25
Tea canisters.....			1	25
Vegetable dishes.....	6	4 25	12	2 25
Water coolers.....	1	3 25		
Water carriers.....			6	6 60
Wash basins.....	1 doz.	1 10	2 doz.	2 60
Water cans.....	3	2 25		
Walnut rings.....			3 doz.	1 80
Wicks.....			1 doz.	10
Watering pots.....			1	75

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	1883.		1884.	
HOUSE FURNISHING—con.				
Wall paper.....			12 rolls	\$1 20
Yarn.....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds	\$5 93	8 pounds	10 15
Yarn cotton.....			1 pound	60
Zinc.....	5 pounds	62		50
		\$1,243 72		\$2,265 00
INTEREST AND EXCHANGE.				
Exchange.....		\$25 97		\$16 80
LAUNDRY.				
Ammonia.....	8 pounds	\$1 00	24 pounds	\$3 00
Blueing.....	12 gallons	9 00	10 gallons	7 50
Baskets.....	6	4 50	12	8 50
Beeswax.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	2 13		
Borax.....			66 pounds	11 20
Cartage, boxing, etc.....		1 75		1 23
Clothes pins.....			1 box	60
Freight and express.....		7 98		10 32
Fluter.....	1	3 75		
Jugs.....			1	20
Soap stock.....	3,150 pounds	150 39	3,501 pounds	173 35
Sal soda.....	1,448 pounds	22 05	2,265 pounds	34 18
Starch.....	276 pounds	15 22	240 pounds	10 50
Wash tubs.....	3	2 00		
Wash boards.....	6	1 38		
White wax.....			1 dozen	50
		\$221 15		\$261 08
LIBRARY.				
Books.....			129	\$107 26
Binding books.....				24 80
Cartage, boxing, etc.....				1 00
Freight and express.....				94
				\$134 00
MACHINERY AND TOOLS.				
Brushes.....	21	\$8 55	4	\$2 50
Bits.....	19	4 08		
Bench screws.....	2	1 25		
Bibb screw drivers.....	2	20		
Bit braces.....	2	1 25		

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
MACHINERY AND TOOLS— continued.				
Back saws.....	1	\$1 30		
Counter sinks.....	2	25		
Cartage, boxing, etc.....				\$0 15
Chisel handles.....			10	40
Drills.....	7	2 68		
Dividers.....	2 pairs	80		
Dies.....			2	3 50
Files.....	20	3 75	18	3 73
Files re-cut.....	7	1 07		
Firmers.....	1 set	5 25		
Gauges.....	6	1 00		
Glass cutters.....	7	1 40	2	30
Hammers.....	6	3 50	2	1 92
Hammer handles.....			6	35
Hoes.....			1	35
Ice chisels.....	2	2 00		
Ice hooks.....	4	1 00		
Mallets.....	1	40		
Meat spear.....	1	25		
Mortise gauges.....	1	30		
Morse drills.....			1	20
Nail sets.....	8	65		
Oil stoves.....	1	50		
Oil cans.....	2	25		
Pulleys.....	10	3 20		
Pulley hooks.....	1	75		
Pincers.....	1 pair	50		
Pliers.....	4 pairs	2 30		
Pencils.....	1 dozen	50		
Planes.....			1	3 25
Punches.....			4	40
Rules.....	8	1 30	6	1 25
Repairing, sundries.....		45		2 60
Rope.....	42 pounds	5 25		
Saws.....	6	7 20	8	9 70
Saw sets.....	1	90		
Saw handles.....	3	60		
Sister hooks.....	1 set	35		
Soldering irons.....	1	66		
Screw drivers.....	8	1 00		
Squares.....	1	1 60		
Tongs.....	1 pair	12 60	2 pairs	1 90
Tape line.....	1	40		
Tool handles.....	34	1 95		
T Bevels.....	2	63		
Taps.....			3	1 30
Whitewash brushes.....	1	4 00	3	3 95
Wrenches.....	4	2 40		
		\$90 21		\$37 75

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

	1883.		1884.	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Alum			2 lbs.	10
Belt.....	1	50		
Burners.....	3	60		
Butcher knives.....	5	1 95		
Butter worker.....	1	5 00		
Bell.....			1	50
Clerk work.....	2 days	5 00		
Cleaning sewers and vaults.....		10 00		14 25
Care of sick.....	15 nights	15 00	29 days	29 00
Canes.....	1	50		
Crutches.....	1 pair	3 50		
Cartage, boxing, etc.....				3 75
Carpenter work.....			2 days.	5 00
Cord.....			6½ lbs.	1 47
Cork screws.....			1	25
Cosmoline.....			1 cup.	45
Dark lantern.....	1	1 25		
Door springs.....			1	15
Expenses after cook.....		4 00		
Engineer, nights.....			28	28 00
Expenses Milwaukee exhib.....				6 70
Freight and express.....		2 20		3 65
Ferrets.....	1 pair.	5 75		
Filing saws.....	6	1 60		
Frocks.....			1	1 00
Gloves.....			2 pair	3 00
Grenades.....			2 doz.	16 20
Help, extra.....			11 days	11 00
Ice, labor and hauling.....		42 02		78 38
Ice teams.....	11 days	27 52		
Ice saws.....			2	8 62
Ice chisels.....			1	75
Ice hooks.....			12	2 40
Jackets.....			3	2 00
Key rings.....			2	15
Labor.....	138½ days	139 65	157½ days	196 78
Livery.....				2 00
Lanterns.....			4	3 40
Lantern globes.....			2	25
Lumber.....			1882 feet.	29 23
Lighter and cap.....			1	35
Meat saws.....	1	1 65		
Meat Hooks.....	2	3 50		
Maps and guides.....	4	1 00		
Meat cutter.....			1	3 00
Newspapers.....		24 00		20 95
Nest eggs.....			1 doz.	45
Overalls.....			6 pairs.	5 00
Paper Bags.....	200	75	250	75
Paper.....			2½ lbs.	20
Printing reports.....	500	22 50		
Peppermint.....	1 lb.	75		

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Pulleys			3	9 00
Pound fees				5 50
Repairs, sundry		\$3 25		2 30
Rat poison			1 package	15
Rope			27 pounds	1 89
Railroad guides			2	80
Substitute for baker	8½ days	12 75		
Steels	1	75	1	1 25
Soap boxes	6	30		
Sewer dipper			1	60
Sister hooks			1 pair	75
Saw blades			6	3 00
Shears			1 pair	45
Scales			1 set	90 75
Team work	5½ days	14 75	4½ days	12 00
Tin boxes	2	1 00		
Time detector	1	45 00		
Twine			½ pound	20
Tape line			1	40
Tags			200	60
Wicks	1 dozen	08	3 dozen	25
Watching	25 nights	37 50	3 nights	6 00
Wire			4¼ pounds	47
		\$435 57		\$615 49
OFFICERS' EXPENSES.				
		\$178 70		\$153 55
PRINTING, POSTAGE, STATIONERY AND TELEGRAPH				
Blank books	12	20 38	19	31 29
Blotters		1 38		
Bill heads	1,000	3 75		
Blanks			3,800	5 61
Copy brushes	1	50		
Copy books			1	1 00
Cord	1 ball	08		
Envelopes	2,300	4 88	175	80
Erasers			1	40
Freight and Express		1 80		25
Ink	5 quarts	2 68	5 quarts	3 03
Ink, colored	6 bottles	40	1	10
Ink, India	½ dozen	10		
Ink stands	1	1 00		
Index			2	55
Keys			2	1 00
Letter heads	3 reams	8 60	1 ream	2 64
Letter books	1	1 50		
Letter files	2	70		
Letter clips			1	1 38
Lead pencils	4 dozen	2 40		50

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

	1883.		1884.	
PRINTING, POSTAGE, STATIONERY AND TELEGRAPH —continued.				
Memorandum books.....	13	2 31	25	2 70
Mucilage.....	2 doz.	1 50	1 doz.	60
Paper, print.....	50 sheets	75		
Paper, manilla.....	5 lbs.	50		
Paper, legal cap.....			1 ream.	2 75
Paper, bill.....			$\frac{1}{2}$ ream.	1 00
Paper knives.....	1	35		
Paper fasteners.....			1 box.	35
Pens.....	2 1-6 gross	1 70	$2\frac{3}{8}$ gross.	2 75
Pen holders.....	6	30	6	15
Printing.....		2 00		2 50
Press.....			1	5 60
Postage.....		2 70		1 33
Post office, box rent.....		1 20		1 60
Postal cards.....	2,750	27 50	2,000	20 00
Paper wrappers, 1c.....	350	3 92	100	1 10
Postage stamps, sundry.....		29 53		27 28
Postage stamps, 1 cent.....	600	6 00	300	3 00
Postage stamps, 2 cents.....			4,800	96 00
Postage stamps, 3 cents.....	3,200	96 00		
Rubbers.....		75		
Rubber bands.....				2 25
Rulers.....	2	50		
Receipt books.....			1 doz.	95
Stylograph.....	1	2 40		
Telegraph.....		5 68		7 83
Telephone.....		16 80		49 60
Tracing cloth.....	6 yds.	2 40		
Tags.....	3 doz.	15		
Tablets.....			6	20
		\$255 09		\$278 09
PRINTING OFFICE.				
Blotting paper.....		25		
Brushes.....	1	10	1	10
Bill heads.....	5 reams	10 80		
Blanks.....			1,500	2 00
Cases.....	2	2 15	2	1 62
Cartage, boxing, etc.....		25		1 50
Casting rollers.....	2	1 00	44 lbs.	11 00
Cards.....	7,000	6 90	5,000	5 00
Composing sticks.....	1	75	1	75
Extra work.....				2 25
Freight and express.....		30		80
Folders.....	450	1 25		
Green paper.....	1 quire.	55		
Gauge pins.....	1	60		
Glue.....	3 lbs.	75	5 lbs.	1 15
Ink.....	10 lbs.	2 50	11 lbs.	4 90

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883,		1884.	
PRINTING OFFICE — con.				
Job type			2 fonts	5 05
Lye	6 pounds	45	4 pounds	30
Lye brushes	2	1 25		
Law supplements	450	9 00		
Oilers	1	10		
Postage		15 84		13 70
Print paper	35 1-20 reams	93 25	35 reams	94 50
Paper, sundries		2 08		40
Repairing press		50		75
Riglet	25 yards	75		
Stereotypes	1	47		
Spaces and quads	3 fonts	1 98		
Type			49 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds	21 49
Type			4 fonts	14 80
		<u>\$153 82</u>		<u>\$182 06</u>
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.				
Air cocks	2	\$1 10		
Asbestos wick			1 pound	80
Argand burners			1 dozen	9 00
Acid Muratic			6 dozen	15
Brads	7 papers	85	5 papers	70
Brick	2,355	30 62	1,000	13 00
Butts	26 pairs	1 70	4 $\frac{1}{3}$ dozen	2 74
Bolts	6	1 87	12	2 75
Bolts and washers	21 dozen	3 39		
Basin cocks	1	1 50		
Basin plugs			1	45
Blind staples	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound	10		
Blacksmithing		1 10		2 50
Bushings			12	1 44
Brass nuts			2	30
Barbed wire			2 pounds	10
Cartage, boxing, etc		9 65		10 77
Cement	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels	14 90	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels	3 00
Cement			5 pounds	75
Chain		1 58		
Chair legs and rungs		3 60		
Charcoal	2 bushels	45		
Carpenter work	151 $\frac{1}{2}$ days	88 00	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ days	182 25
Castor oil	1 gallon	1 73		
Cutting threads		17 70		
Concrete	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	8 00		
Cupboard catches	1 dozen	75		
Calcimining			861 ³² squares	430 69
Conductor			341 feet	30 69
Copper			1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	87
Doors			10	25 50
Door springs	2	40		
Door handles	1	25		

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

	1883.		1884.	
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS— continued.				
Door knobs.....			2 dozen	\$1 50
Door bolts.....			6	1 20
Door stops.....			2 dozen	80
Drain pipes.....	38 pieces	\$8 10		
Drilling.....				75
Drop block.....			4 pounds	80
Dampers.....			1	20
Elbows.....			2	40
Escutcheons.....			5	35
Freight and express.....		23 37		7 56
Fire brick.....	100	3 00	1,200	43 20
Fire clay.....			1 barrel	2 50
Flaps.....	1 dozen	1 00		
Floats.....			2	2 00
Flue.....			1	8 32
Glass.....	68 lights	16 60	14 lights	4 30
Glass.....	4 boxes	15 80	4 boxes	12 92
Glue.....	12½ pounds	3 16		
Gaskets.....	100	6 00		
Gutter.....	161 feet	14 49		
Grindstone and hanging.....		3 37		
Grate bars.....			365 pounds	10 95
Hinges.....	39½ pounds	3 95		
Hinges.....	6 pairs	1 70		
Hooks.....	37 1-6 dozen	12 25	4 dozen	44
Hooks and staples.....	2 dozen	1 40	6	60
Hair.....	2 bushels	1 20		
Iron.....			175 pounds	7 00
Iron, galvanized.....	72½ pounds	9 06		
Japan dryer and varnish.....			2 gallons	2 55
Key blanks.....	2	20		
Knobs.....	1 dozen	1 75		
Locks.....	26	20 05	9	4 88
Lumber.....	8,746 feet	237 95	7,665 feet	181 67
Lime.....	2,520 pounds	11 44	2,440 pounds	12 35
Labor.....	45 days	66 63	76½ days	69 50
Lath.....	2 bundles	30	142 bundles	18 46
Lace leather.....			1 side	2 00
Lightning rod.....			1,873 feet	374 60
Mason work.....	14½ days	39 75	16½ days	46 88
Moulding.....	522 feet	9 03	3,084 feet	37 49
Mortar.....		50	7½ bushels	2 25
Nails.....	434 pounds	18 32	576 pounds	19 44
Oil, raw.....	48 4-5 gals.	25 86	51 7-15 gals.	29 08
Oil, boiled.....	17 gals.	10 26		
Oil finish.....			2 gals.	2 25
Pipe.....	1,166 1-12 ft.	161 50	211 7-12 feet	6 37
Planing lumber.....		1 90		
Packing.....	8½ pounds	4 48	28½	8 69
Posts.....	48	6 72		
Paint.....	6½ gallons	8 43		3 90
Paint.....	39 pounds	9 90		
Painting.....	69 9-10 days	73 00	17½ days	24 75

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS— continued.				
Paint brushes			3	\$1 75
Putty	100 lbs.	\$4 50	73 lbs.	3 65
Plugs, rubber.....			12	4 00
Plas ering.....				82 20
Plaster paris.....			1 bush.	1 00
Pendant cocks			2 doz.	6 48
Paper hanging				2 05
Repairing, sundry		22 20		5 55
Registers.....	2	4 45		
Reducers			24	72
Railroad fare.....				3 65
Radiator gaskets			500	5 00
Sawing lumber.....		2 00		
Screws.....	33 7-12 gr's.	13 31	28½ gross	10 46
Screw eyes.....	13 doz.	25		
Saw filing.....	1	20		
Steam fittings		139 43		5 82
Solder	3½ lbs.	87	2½ lbs.	50
Sand ..	1 load.	1 00	9 loads.	7 65
Sash cord	19½ lbs.	4 91	18½ lbs.	4 68
Shingles	1½ M.	5 69	2 M.	5 80
Stone	1 cord.	11 00		
Strainer for ram.....	1	40		
Sash locks.....	1½ doz.	2 40		
Spring catches	2	25		
Stone bolts.....	1 doz.	10		
Stucco	1 bbl.	3 00		
Sink strainers			5	1 75
Stops			2,204 feet.	32 18
Strap hinges			4	24
Shades			6	1 63
Sheep pelts.....			1	75
Table legs.....	19 set.	6 25		
Turpentine.....	9½ gals.	5 80	6 gals.	3 00
Tin	19 sheets	1 70	2 sheets	20
Tinners' work		6 20		5 20
Tea lead.....			30 lbs.	1 20
Tacks			½ doz.	20
Tees			2	46
Varnish	4½ gals.	9 00	5½ gals.	6 25
Valves.....	8	4 40	3	8 00
Veneering refrigerator.....		445 00		
Wire cloth	250½ feet.	7 52	214 feet.	5 19
Wire guards.....			32	33 18
Wire.....	10 lbs.	89		
White lead.....	1,179 lbs.	69 52	650 lbs.	40 63
Whitewash brushes.....	4	4 35		
Wheelbarrow stuff		2 25		
Whitewashing	35½ days.	100 50		
Water backs	2	27 01		
Window catches			2 doz.	50
Yellow ochre.....			5 lbs.	15
Zane bibbs			1 doz.	24 80
		\$1,928 01		\$1,987 82

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

SUBSISTENCE.	1883.		1884.	
Apples	275 bush.	\$176 83	50 bush.	\$16 50
Apples			155 bbls.	567 50
Apples, dried	440 lbs.	39 22	745 lbs.	59 13
Asparagus			10 bunches	50
Bread	54 loaves	43 96	177 loaves	16 82
Beans	10 bush.	20 00	15 2-5 bush.	29 55
Butter	11,974½ lbs.	2553 82	5,186 lbs.	1,038 65
Beef, fresh	35,529½ lbs.	2611 11	40,210 lbs.	3,481 47
Beef, corned			248 lbs.	20 60
Beef, dried	200 lbs.	24 50	251 lbs.	34 25
Blue berries	1 basket	2 00	6 baskets	6 95
Bologna	20 lbs.	2 50		
Beets	20½ bush.	5 75	11 bunches	55
Baking powder	125 lbs.	25 75	160 lbs.	30 80
Black berries	181 qts.	25 06	12½ cases	25 68
Brandy	½ pint	35		
Bacon			100 lbs.	10 50
Corn meal	5½ bbls.	19 60	4½ bbls.	13 25
Crackers	2,358 lbs.	147 04	1,973 lbs.	124 26
Coffee	1,060 lbs.	121 86	2,235½ lbs.	297 12
Coffee, ground	50 lbs.	10 00	94½ lbs.	18 07
Chickens	66	18 50	54	22 50
Chickens			1,178 lbs.	94 24
Corn starch	40 lbs.	3 40		
Cracked wheat	72 lbs.	4 00	80 lbs.	4 25
Currants	5½ bush.	12 50		
Currants, dried	176 lbs.	11 97	154 lbs.	9 24
Cartage, boxing, etc.		25 75		37 71
Cabbage	1,099 hds.	32 97	726 hds.	36 30
Cheese	743 lbs.	77 94	983 lbs.	124 76
Chocolate	12 lbs.	2 88	16 lbs.	5 70
Celery	3 doz.	1 05	14½ doz.	14 25
Canned vegetables	10 doz.	13 70	10 doz.	10 40
Canned fruits	4 doz.	8 00	6 doz.	10 50
Cranberries	4 30-32 bush.	19 75	28 qts.	3 50
Cocanut	33 lbs.	8 40	41 lbs.	10 45
Cider	200 galls.	20 00		
Cinnamon	30 lbs.	9 00	30 lbs.	5 00
Citron	4 lbs.	1 00	22½ lbs.	3 83
Capsicum	3 lbs.	1 20		
Cloves			12 lbs.	3 60
Cherries			17½ bush.	26 88
Cherries			5 lbs.	1 25
Carrots			10 bush.	2 50
Celery seed			½ lb.	25
Crab apples			2 bush.	1 50
Eggs	1,737 doz.	245 24	1,192½ doz.	181 75
Extract lemon	8 lbs.	8 00	12 lbs.	12 00
Extract vanilla	1 lb.	2 00	4 lbs.	8 00
Freight and express		81 76		110 31
Flour	205½ bbls.	1052 95	284½ bbls.	1,407 03
Flour, graham	2 bbls.	11 00	3 bbls.	13 80
Flour, buckwheat			2½ bbls.	18 00

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
SUBSISTENCE—continued.				
Fish, fresh	824½ pounds	\$78 98	2,695 pounds	\$217 59
Fish, white	3 half barrels	21 25	3 barrels	42 00
Fish, cod	35 pounds	2 54	100 pounds	7 00
Grapes	628 pounds	25 65	761 pounds	41 43
Ginger	10 pounds	2 80	21 pounds	3 65
Gelatine			12 packages	2 10
Greens			22 bunches	1 10
Ham	483½ pounds	61 68	924½ pounds	121 23
Honey	63 pounds	9 45	389½ pounds	42 60
Hominy			2 barrels	8 25
Hickory nuts			½ bushel	75
Horse radish			2 dozen	2 20
Ice	100 pounds	25		
Ice cream			1½ gallon	1 88
Lemons	1 box	5 00		
Lmons	5½ dozen	1 75	42 dozen	7 60
Lard	1,986 pounds	261 55	2,351 pounds	236 82
Lamb	15 pounds	1 88		
Limes			1 barrel	10 00
Lettuce			96 bunches	4 80
Mutton	413 pounds	31 43	1,593 pounds	160 15
Molasses	51½ gallons	20 69	49½ gallons	20 79
Mustard	1 pound	50	2 dozen	3 50
M-lons	3 dozen	7 56	64	8 95
Macaroni			20 pounds	2 00
Milk			1,500 pounds	22 50
Nutmegs	5 pounds	4 00	2 pounds	1 40
Oat meal	300 pounds	11 50	2 barrels	11 00
Onions	20½ bushels	8 15	32½ bushels	14 50
Onions			31 bunches	1 55
Oysters	120 cans	28 98	66 cans	16 50
Oysters			10 gallons	13 04
Olive butter	1 can	45		
Potatoes	394½ bushels	184 00	1,060 5-12 bu.	257 81
Potatoes, sweet	2 barrels	7 00	1 barrel	4 50
Parsnips	6 bushels	2 40	10 bushels	4 00
Pi-plant	454 pounds	9 08	266 pounds	6 65
Pickles	17¾ gallons	3 75	33½ gallons	6 50
Pickles	5 barrels	35 00	6 barrels	38 00
Pork, salt	157½ pound	15 81		
Pork			375 pounds	30 37
Peaches	6 baskets	4 50	30 baskets	14 30
Peaches, dried	367 pounds	29 02	262 pounds	19 65
Prunes	1,196 pounds	89 93	1,159 pounds	79 10
Pumpkins	3¼ loads	8 15	83	4 15
Pepper	30 pounds	7 00	45 pounds	8 55
Peas			3½ bushels	4 00
Quinces	½ bushel	1 80		
Raisins	91¾ pounds	8 73	60 pounds	3 97
Raisins	3 boxes	6 40	5 boxes	10 75
Rice	458 pounds	30 92	289 pounds	19 51
Raspberries	269 quarts	39 95	138 quarts	22 52
Radishes			70 bunches	3 50

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

	1883.		1884.	
SUBSISTENCE — continued				
Sugar, granulated.....	966 lbs.	\$89 93	1,227 lbs.	\$97 15
Sugar, powdered.....			316 lbs.	24 89
Sugar, A.....	5,051 lbs.	445 23	3,399½ lbs.	251 52
Sugar, C.....	6,589 lbs.	548 05	7,771 lbs.	538 71
Sugar, maple.....	52 lbs.	6 50	10 lbs.	1 60
Strawberries.....	480 qts.	50 15	768 qts.	84 00
Salt.....	616 lbs.	8 90	448 lbs.	6 40
Salt.....	5 bbls.	6 40	5 bbls.	7 00
Salt, rock.....	101 lbs.	1 00		
Salmon.....	4 cans	10 60	4 doz.	9 50
Squash.....	4,693 lbs.	23 47	4,630 lbs.	23 15
Syrup.....	102 gals.	45 90	410½ gals.	153 33
Sage.....	2 lbs.	50	14 lbs.	3 00
Salt petre.....	10 lbs.	2 00		
Syrup, maple.....			10 gals.	7 50
Salad dressing.....			1 doz.	4 50
Sausage.....			351 lbs.	43 90
Spinach.....			10 bunches.	50
Soup shanks.....			1	25
Tapioca.....	20 lbs.	1 10	25 lbs.	1 48
Turnips.....	108 bush.	31 65	74½ bush.	22 70
Tea.....	73 lbs.	32 85	180 lbs.	67 56
Turkey.....	483 lbs.	56 38	502½ lbs.	70 08
Tongues.....			6	1 50
Veal.....	130 lbs.	13 12	568½ lbs.	58 44
Vegetables, garden.....		17 56		43 00
Vegetable oysters.....	1 bush.	75		
Vermicella.....			12 lbs.	1 20
Yeast cakes.....	13 packages	93	12½ doz.	7 64
		\$9963 72		11,066 86
SHOE SHOP.				
Awls.....	5 gross	\$6 90	8 1-12 gross.	\$10 10
Bristles.....	9 oz.	6 30	12 oz.	6 50
Buttons.....	1 gross	13		
Boxes, boot.....	5	75		
Buckles.....	2 gross	10 50	1 gross	3 75
Button fasteners.....			2 gross	30
Blocking knives.....			1	20
Bronze.....			1-12 doz.	1 00
Boot web.....	1 bolt	45	1 bolt	35
Crutch, boxing, etc.....		2 58		2 28
Calf skin "A".....	87 7-16 lbs.	85 12	42½ lbs.	42 81
Calf, French.....	7 7-16 lbs.	10 41	10 3-16 lbs.	16 54
Channel nails.....	8 lb.	1 99	4 lbs.	89
Chalk.....	1 lb.	10		
Cicker.....	1	25		
Channel op'n'rs, grooves, etc.....	3	1 15		
Carbon.....	2 bottles	80		
Clamp screws.....	6	2 50		

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
SHOE SHOP—continued.				
Crimp tacks.....			4 gross	1 00
Cases.....			10	1 00
Compassers.....			1 dozen	1 55
Emery straps.....	1½ dozen	3 38	1 dozen	1 60
Eyelets.....	8,500	85		
Files.....	1	75	1 dozen	2 00
Files, recut.....	28	4 90		
Freight and express.....		11 65		10 95
Fudge wheel.....	1	30		
French chalk.....			2 pounds	16
Grain, upper.....	523½ pounds	96 03		
Grain, upper.....	229½ feet	36 72	442 feet	70 72
Gum.....	1 pound	1 25		
Gutta percha.....	½ pound	75		
Harness awls.....	1 dozen	20		
Hammers.....	1 dozen	2 90	1 dozen	3 10
Heel balls.....	1½ dozen	55	3 dozen	75
Heel share.....	1	55	1½ dozen	12 61
Harness needles.....	12 papers	75		
Heel dies.....			1	2 25
Iron nails.....	78 pounds	5 88	32 pounds	2 31
Ink powder.....	1 dozen	1 35	1 dozen	1 25
Knives.....	36	4 80	25	2 95
Kip, A.....	196½ pounds	161 10	102½ pounds	66 20
Kip, upper.....	316½ feet	68 85	341½ feet	73 65
Kip, French.....	15½ pounds	16 14	14½	15 36
Kip, Murrain.....	131 pounds	84 10		
Kip, spready.....			35½ pounds	23 16
Kit lamps.....	1	65	3	1 50
Lasts.....	139	21 07		
Lasts, iron.....	1	50		
Last locks.....	9 gross	30		
Last hooks.....	1 dozen	1 50	4	1 19
Last and standard.....	1	1 10		
Measure straps.....	1	12	4	35
Mallets.....	1	2 00		
Nippers.....	1 pair	75		
Needles.....	3 papers	30		
Oil goat.....	24 feet	7 20		
Oil grain.....			282½ feet	45 69
Pinks.....	2 dozen	15 76	3 dozen	23 50
Pegs.....	2 bushels	2 00	3½ bushels	3 50
Peg hafts.....	2 dozen	2 00	4 dozen	5 40
Peg awls.....	4 gross	3 15		
Postage.....		16		07
Pincers.....	1 pair	1 25		
Paring knives.....			2 dozen	3 00
Patterns.....				6 55
Pebble, goat.....			27½ feet	6 88
Russets.....	5½ dozen	34 75	4 dozen	23 95
Rasps.....			1 dozen	4 25
Steel shanks.....	1 gross	2 75		
Shoe laces.....	4 gross	1 75	6 gross	1 66

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

	1883.		1884.	
SHOE SHOP—continued.				
Shoe tacks.....	12 lbs.	\$4 74	10 lbs.	\$3 15
Shoe trees.....	1 set	1 50		
Shoe buttons.....			4 gross	40
Sole leather.....	1,298½ lbs.	345 32	1,594½ lbs.	372 86
Sole leather.....			75½ feet	18 18
Splits.....	32 11-16 lbs.	13 93		
Sand paper.....	8 qrs.	1 80	1 ream	3 50
Seam sets.....	1	15		
Scratch bones.....	1½ doz.	2 25		
Sewing awls.....	1 1-6 gross	2 20		
Skivers.....	2 doz.	6 00		
Sewing hafts.....	4 doz.	90	3 doz.	54
Share blades.....			2	79
Sponges.....			2 doz.	2 00
Shank nails.....			4 lbs.	77
Silk.....			1 spool	75
Shank lasters.....			1 doz.	4 25
Sprinklers.....			1	75
Thread.....	8½ lbs.	9 73	17 lbs.	18 44
Tacks.....	12 gross	2 25		
Trimmers pincers.....			1 doz.	5 25
Topplings.....	2½ doz.	23 00	4	3 40
Vamps.....	7 pairs	14 35		
Wheel crimper.....	1	3 50		
Wax.....	450 balls	2 60	300 balls	1 50
Welt leather.....	13½ lbs.	3 03	21½ lbs.	5 38
Welt trimmers.....			1 doz.	6 00
Welt knives.....			1 doz.	1 75
Wax white.....	1 doz.	10		
Zinc locks.....	46 lbs.	6 04	24 lbs.	2 92
		\$1,176 13		\$957 36
WAGES AND SALARIES		13,469 85		13,746 51
INDEBTEDNESS PREVIOUS YEAR				\$27 25

Roster of Officers and Employes.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES, SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

NAME.	Service.	Salary.
John W. Swiler	Superintendent.....	Per year..... \$1,700
Hattie C. Swiler	Acting Matron.....	Per year..... 400
Sarah D. Gibson.....	Assistant Matron....	Per year..... 192
Burdett O'Neal.....	Boys' supervisor.....	Per year.... 240
Edgar D. Fiske.....	Clerk	Per year..... 480
W. A. Cochrane	Teacher.....	Per year..... 1,200
Ed. E. Clippinger.....	Teacher.....	Per year..... 600
Jas. Jos. Murphy	Teacher.....	Per year.... 400
Harry Reed	Teacher.....	Per year..... 500
Warren Robinson	Teacher.....	Per year..... 250
Emily Eddy.....	Teacher.....	Per year..... 500
Mary H. Hunter.....	Teacher.....	Per year..... 450
Rosetta Ritscher.....	Teacher.....	Per year..... 450
Elizabeth McCoy	Teacher.....	Per year..... 450
Alice J. Hobart	Teacher.....	Per year..... 300
Elizabeth Bright	Teacher.....	Per year..... 300
Mary Griffin.....	Teacher.....	Per year..... 300
Mary Jameson	Art teacher.....	Per year..... 300
W. M. Sullivan.....	Engineer	Per year..... 600
George Peacock.....	Assistant engineer..	Per month... 25
E. D. Blanchard.....	Foreman carp't. shop	Per month... 50
John Beamsley.....	Foreman shoe shop..	Per month... 50
Chas. E. Badger.....	Foreman print. office	Per month... 30
George Baker	Foreman bakery	Per month... 35
M. Grimes.....	Night-watch	Per month... 30
Maria Kelly.....	Boys' nurse	Per month... 15
Tillie Cannan.....	Girls' nurse.....	Per month... 14
Lena Langner.....	Cook	Per month... 15
Mary J. Sengstock.....	Cook	Per month... 12
Mary McSweeney.....	Laundress	Per month... 15
Mary Shanley	Laundress	Per month... 12
Maggie Carey	Ironer	Per month... 12
Mary Maguire.....	Waiter.....	Per month... 12
Katie Snodie	Waiter.....	Per month... 12
Sonia Tollakson.....	Chambermaid.....	Per month... 12
Gertie Peterson.....	Chambermaid.....	Per month... 12
John Gabriel.....	Laborer.....	Per month... 25

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN INSTITUTION
FOR THE
Education of the Blind,
FOR THE
Two Fiscal Years Ending September 30th, 1884.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

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

Matron.—MISS LIZZIE J. CURTISS.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

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

Gentlemen — I herewith present to you the thirty-fifth annual and the first biennial report of this institution.

At the beginning of the time covered by this report, October 1, 1882	
The number of pupils enrolled was.....	63
Number admitted during the year.....	15
Total	78
Number discharged during the year	12
Remaining on the roll October 1, 1883.....	66
Number admitted during the year.....	12
Total	78
Number discharged during the year	14
Remaining on the roll, October 1, 1884.....	64

Of this number six are not expected, for various reasons, to be in school during the present term. The entire number enrolled during the two years past is eighty-nine, forty-six females and forty-three males. The average attendance during the year ending October 1, 1883, was fifty-seven, and during the year ending October 1, 1884, sixty-three. An improvement in punctuality in returning to school after the summer vacation largely accounts for the difference in the average attendance of two years showing the nearly equal enrollments.

As in former years, efforts have been made to convey information about the school to the people of the state, and special pains have been taken to communicate with the friends of blind children, as far as possible. For the purpose of advertising the school, an exhibit of work and apparatus was made this fall at the Milwaukee Exposition. More than three thousand circulars of information in ink print and about fifteen hundred in raised print were distributed

Institution for Blind.

It is a constant source of regret that more parents do not avail themselves of the provision made by the state for giving a practical education to their blind children. This sometimes arises from a lack of appreciation of the value of education to a blind child, sometimes from a natural unwillingness to entrust him to the care of strangers, sometimes from ignorance of the existence of the school, and very often from a misapprehension of its nature and object. These mistaken notions are fostered and perpetuated by the popular use of the unfortunate misnomer "asylum" which was entailed upon all schools for the blind by the adoption of this name by those first established in America, half a century ago. Is it not probable that if the legal name of this institution were changed from its present long and unwieldy form to the simple and easily spoken "Wisconsin School for the Blind," the usage of the people might in time correspond with the facts, and finally a better understanding of the real scope and purpose of the institution be secured? I would respectfully suggest that this change of name be requested of the legislature.

I would also suggest that measures be taken to procure, by means of the state census of 1885, such accurate and complete information respecting the blind children of the state as may enable us to communicate with the parents of such children. Perhaps this can be done best through the school census. Formerly a law secured the annual return to the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the number of children in each town who were excluded from the benefits of common schools by defective vision. By this information, we were able (after some correspondence) to obtain the addresses of many of the parents, and we rarely failed to find the town clerk who had made the report interested in persuading the parents to send the child to school. No means within our reach since this law was dropped from the statutes has been so effective in finding the children and securing their attendance here. It seems very desirable that

Report of the Superintendent.

provision be secured for the regular and legal collection of these statistics.

The work of the school has been conducted on the same general principles and plans as during previous years. Instruction has been given in the ordinary branches of an English education, in music and in handiwork.

In January, 1884, a kindergarten was established and placed in charge of a teacher from a training school at Eau Claire. Twenty-three different pupils have received instruction, some spending but one hour daily in the kindergarten, while the youngest pupils have had no other school work. The results have been abundantly satisfactory, and justify the expectation that this will prove here, as it has in other schools for the blind, a most helpful method of stimulating mental activity, training the senses, cultivating grace and facility of motion, creating the power and habit of observation, and conveying information about many common but important things which the child blind from infancy never obtains unaided. It is very desirable that children should enter the institution as young as the by-laws allow — eight years of age — and spend a year or two in the kindergarten before entering upon the regular school course of study, and I should like to impress this upon the minds of parents. At this age there are fewer difficulties to overcome and the minds of the children would be aroused and quickened at the right age for retaining impressions. Especial benefit would result from the physical training given in the kindergarten which would do much to prevent and cure bad habits of posture and motion.

In the musical department, instruction has been given, as usual, upon the piano, cabinet organ, stringed instruments and in vocal music. Increased attention has been paid, with good results, to the study and practical use of the New York point system of musical notation.

In the industrial department the caning of chair seats and the weaving of rag carpets is still continued. The former

Institution for Blind.

gives the manual training, which prepares the way for success in the latter employment. It is gratifying to know that several graduates are obtaining a comfortable livelihood by the practice of the trade learned here, yet it should not be forgotten that if no pupil ever made use of it after leaving school, still the training of the powers received in learning the trade is very important, and if omitted would leave the pupil's education incomplete in essential respects. The girls have not done as much fancy work as at some times, but have paid more than usual attention to plain sewing, both by hand and machine.

The average standard of health has been maintained with few exceptions. Soon after the opening of the term in September, 1883, two cases of scarlet fever appeared, one light and one severe, having evidently been contracted before the children returned to school. A nurse was employed, who, with the sick children, was completely isolated from the rest of the household. Every precaution was taken to prevent the spreading of the disease, and with such success that no other case occurred. This fall two pupils are detained at their homes by whooping cough, but we have escaped any epidemic here.

The gymnasium in the second story of the shop has been supplied with some apparatus, and gives the boys opportunity for exercise in all kinds of weather. A graveled walk has been made, enclosing about one-quarter acre, entirely free from trees, where the boys may run in their play with perfect freedom, as their feet will touch the walk before they reach any obstruction. The abundance of hickory nuts which drop from the trees in the grounds in the autumn, the safe slope of the coasting ground, in the winter, an occasional frozen pond in a neighboring field, the profusion of wild flowers in the spring, all present inducements to open air exercise, without which many more of our pupils would need the persistent urging which some now require in order to secure what is imperatively demanded for the maintenance of their health.

Report of the Superintendent.

On the 9th of June, 1884, Mr. N. C. Underhill, who had been in the school as music teacher for three years, died at the institution, of cerebral meningitis. As a teacher he was patient, conscientious and zealous. To the pupils and his co-laborers in the school, he was at all times a faithful friend, ready to perform any service, at any sacrifice, that might lighten any burden, not measuring his obligation by the terms of his contract as teacher, but by the higher law of "good will to men." Never allowing himself to be permanently discouraged by any dullness or unworthiness, he was a constant example of the charity that "believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things."

The appropriation made by the last legislature for the support of the institution, has been sufficient for the purpose. Not only has it covered the cost of maintenance and tuition, but also the cost of all needed repairs upon the building and the care of the grounds. All the metal roofs were painted in 1883, and in 1884 the galvanized iron cornice of the main building and the iron work of the verandas were painted. Some inside painting has been done each year. Next year it will be necessary to paint all the window sash and frames. It has been esteemed the wisest economy to make yearly such repairs as were needed to preserve the property in good condition, rather than to allow it to deteriorate until large sums must be expended to restore it. The constant aim has been to keep in full view the object for which the institution is supported by the state, and to exercise the most prudent care in expenditures consistent with fulfilling this object.

In conclusion, I desire gratefully to acknowledge the liberality of the various railroad companies of the state in transporting the pupils to and from the school free of charge, and to thank conductors and other railroad employes for their kindness to and care for the pupils on their passage.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH C. LITTLE,
Superintendent and Steward.

JANESVILLE, October 1, 1884.

Institution for Blind.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.

NAMES — GIRLS.	Residence, Co.	NAMES — BOYS.	Residence, Co.
Helen Grace Adams..	Monroe.	James M. Biggs	Richland.
Jessie R. Anderson...	La Fayette.	George C. Brooks....	Rock.
Kate M. Bauer.....	Richland.	Adam G. Bruce.....	Milwaukee.
Margaret Bauer.....	Calumet.	Rudolph Buckser....	Milwaukee.
Della Baxter.....	Waushara.	Harry Cork	Dane.
Barbara Boldt.....	Manitowoc.	Charles Davis	Fond du Lac.
Minnie Brown.....	Walworth.	Albert Delap.....	Juneau.
Kate B. Carpenter....	Pierce.	Andrew Donhard ...	Wood.
Anna H. Carter.....	Crawford.	Walter Dowd.....	Rock.
Jennie A. Connor ...	Dodge.	Samuel Drew.....	Mariette.
Cora B. Cook.....	Rock.	Oscar S. Follan-bee..	Pierce.
Mamie Cotta.....	Marathon.	Seward Garthwaite..	Grant.
Almina V. Crego.....	Marinette.	Francis Harmon.....	Walworth.
Honora Dorsey.....	Rock.	Henry J. Heyden....	Jeffe son.
Nellie Dew.....	Marinette.	William S. Hellenbolt	Sheboygan.
Laura Engleson	Rock.	Henry Kane.....	St. Croix.
Melissa Felt.....	Wood.	John Kirst.....	Washington.
Ida M. Flick.....	Dane.	Frederick A. Klump.	Dodge.
Maggie D. Foley.....	Richland.	Henry P. Klyver....	Outagamie.
Anna Gallagher.....	Chippewa.	Matthew Krolovet..	Kewaunee.
Julia Greenman.....	Dane.	Frank Longmire....	Iowa.
Rosa Grim.....	Fond du Lac.	John Lytge.....	Milwaukee.
Edna E. Haskell.....	La Crosse.	Charles McCormick.	Milwaukee.
Mary I. Hedburg.....	Pierce.	Angelo McGalloway.	Fond du Lac.
Ella Johnson.....	Milwaukee.	Michael McGovern...	Iowa.
Anna Klein.....	Winnebago.	Ernest Montgomery.	Pop Grove, Ill
Marie A. Langdo.....	Brown.	Jacob Mueller.....	Washington.
Josephine Lapine....	Fond du Lac.	Frank Murray.....	Racine.
May Lyon.....	Walworth.	Olof Oleson.....	La Crosse.
Annie Mellinger.....	Racine.	W. Ulmer Parks....	Outagamie.
Amelia W. Nix.....	Waukesha.	Frank Pratt.....	Dane.
Minnie O'Connor.....	Dane.	Joseph O. Preston...	Rock.
Julia I. Patch.....	Ozaukee.	Randolph H. Rathbun	Adams.
Electa H. Pomeroy...	Dodge.	Adam Rickert.....	Columbia.
Katherine Postle....	Chippewa.	Peter Robertson....	Milwaukee.
Nettie Rickert.....	Columbia.	Henry Sehardt.....	Milwaukee.
Mary A. Shanahan....	La Fayette.	William Smith.....	Green.
Mary L. Shimcusky...	Pepin.	John B. Thomas....	Po k.
Barbara Sink.....	Buffalo.	Frank Tennmond....	Grant.
Anna Siodky.....	Manitowoc.	Clyde A. Whitney...	Rock.
Margaret A. Trainer..	Juneau.	Mark Williams.....	Columbia.
Laura Trentlage....	Fond du Lac.	Otto Wuttke.....	Milwaukee.
Hester Washburna....	Walworth.		
Otillie Wertz.....	Calumet.		
Libbie D. Wood.....	Fond du Lac.		
Eliza Zimmerman....	Jefferson.		

Distribution of Pupils

DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS BY COUNTIES.

Adams	1	Milwaukee	8
Brown	1	Monroe	2
Buffalo	1	Outagamie	2
Calumet	2	Ozaukee	1
Chi, pewa	2	Pepin	1
Columbia	3	Pierce	3
Crawford	1	Polk	1
Dane	5	Racine	2
Dodge	3	Richland	3
Fond du Lac	6	Rock	7
Grant	2	Sheboygan	1
Green	1	St. Croix	1
Iowa	2	Walworth	4
J. fferson	2	Washington	2
Juneau	2	Waukesha	1
Kewaunee	1	Waushara	1
La Crosse	1	Winnebago	1
La Fayette	2	Wood	2
Maniowoc	2	Poplar Grove, Ill	1
Marathon	1		
Marinette	3		88

Institution for Blind.

LIST OF BLIND CHILDREN IN WISCONSIN,

WHO HAVE NOT ATTENDED THE INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, AT JANESVILLE, AND WHO ARE OF SUITABLE CAPACITY TO RECEIVE INSTRUCTION, SO FAR AS KNOWN.

Name.	Age.	Town.	County.
Fitz, Viola.....	18	Prairie Farm.....	Barron.
Morsk, William.....	14	.....	Barron.
Thorn, Frank.....	11	Cumberland.....	Barron.
Duncan, Emma.....	14	Green Bay.....	Brown.
Britz, George.....	17	Wausau.....	Brown.
Rose, Mary.....	5	Stoughton.....	Calumet.
Bardo, Willis.....	6	Sherman.....	Clark.
Drew, Eva Bell.....	17	.....	Columbia.
Woodby, Lillie Bell.....	18	.....	Columbia.
Adams, Herbert.....	8	Clayton.....	Crawford.
Evans, Daniel.....	19	Haney.....	Crawford.
Ihlsen, Carl Swenson.....	11	Christiana.....	Dane.
Rodiline, Minnie.....	9	Herman.....	Dodge.
Buttler, James.....	16	Jacksonport.....	Door.
Kabs, Henry.....	7	Eldorado.....	Fond du Lac.
Fargo Frederick.....	15	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.
Rogers, David.....	10	.....	Grant.
Rogers, Louisa.....	9	.....	Grant.
Adams, James.....	14	Boscobel.....	Grant.
Buhler, Willis.....	14	Berlin.....	Green Lake.
Johnson, Caroline.....	10	Northfield.....	Jackson.
Christiansen, Jane.....	16	.....	Jackson.
Taylor, Mary.....	19	Kenosha.....	Kenosha.
Hugan, Hortense.....	18	Misicot.....	Manitowoc.
Brown, Louis.....	12	Liberty.....	Manitowoc.
Wisner, Gottfried.....	5	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Yolunki, Frank.....	13	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Taylor, Robert.....	16	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Mueller, Sophie.....	6	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Hennatzly, Waldislaus.....	9	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Chojmacki, Johan.....	9	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Birkholz, Richard.....	6	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
A boy.....	5	Spencer.....	Marathon.
Dobins, Amy G.....	4	La Grange.....	Monroe.
Kahlis, Wm.....	11	Tomah.....	Monroe.
Steinhoff, Aggie.....	7	Ridgeville.....	Monroe.
Johnson, Euwal.....	14	Rockland.....	Monroe.
Streeter, Wm. H.....	18	.....	Monroe.
Schmidt Elizabeth.....	7	Cedarburg.....	Ozaukee.
Green, Dewey.....	15	.....	Outagamie.
Wolf, George.....	9	Prescott.....	Pierce.
Nelson, C.....	8	River Falls.....	Pierce.
Milner, Nellie.....	14	.....	Rock.
Mack, B.....	10	.....	Rock.
Peck, Harry.....	9	.....	Rock.

List of Blind Children in Wisconsin.

BLIND CHILDREN NOT IN THE INSTITUTION, ETC.—Continued,

Name.	Age.	Town,	County.
Carter, Ray.....	2	Janesville	Rock.
A boy.....	14	Troy	Sauk.
Dippins, ——	15	Holland	Sheboygan.
Larson, August.....	14	Buraside	Trempealeau.
Schmittke, Taylor.....	10	Hale.....	Trempealeau.
Wyatt, John.....	6	Viroqua.....	Vernon.
Brix, Michael.....	8	Larrabee	Waupaca.
Arndt, August.....	11	Marion.....	Waupaca.
Jansen, Hans.....	17	Bloomfield	Waushara.
Eastman, John.....	8	Poysippi	Waushara.
Jones, ——	5	Allen's Grove ...	Walworth.
Falson, Anthson	11	.....	Winnebago.
Fallson, John.....	7	.....	Winnebago.
Burchard, Charles.....	12	.....	Winnebago.
Skinner, Emma.....	13	.....	Winnebago.
Benz, Bennie.....	8	Oshkosh	Winnebago.
Brandt, Anna.....	6	Oshkosh	Winnebago.
Cochran, ——	8	Centralia.....	Wood.
Cochran, ——	5	Centralia.....	Wood.

Institution for the Blind.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

The object of this institution is to furnish the blind children of the state a good education specially adapted to their condition, thereby fitting them to take an intelligent and useful part in the affairs of life.

Instruction is given in those subjects usually taught in our best public schools, and also in music, both vocal and instrumental, and in various kinds of work.

The institution is supported by the state, and no charge is made for board or tuition, but a small sum should be deposited with the superintendent for occasional expenses.

From eight to twelve is the most favorable age for entering the institution. But as there are many who lose their sight after that age, or, having lost it earlier, do not find an opportunity of going to school at the proper time, the regulations of the institution allow of the admission of all proper subjects who are not under eight or above twenty-one years of age.

It must be borne in mind, however, by the friends of blind children, that though they have the privilege of sending them to the Institution at a later period than the one mentioned as the best, yet it is of the highest importance that they should be sent within said period; for, as they grow older, their neglected powers lose their susceptibility of cultivation, rendering the training more and more difficult, until they become wholly incapacitated for receiving such an education as will fit them for a life of usefulness, independence and happiness. It is not uncommon to witness results of this kind, arising out of the morbid tenderness with which a blind child is frequently regarded by his friends, rendering them unwilling to entrust him, at the proper age, to the care of strangers, lest some harm should befall him. Indeed, every year's experience but serves to indicate more clearly the lamentable prevalence of this un-

Admission of Pupils.

just 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 continues forty weeks, leaving a vacation of more than two months, during which time the pupils have an opportunity of visiting their homes and replenishing their clothing.

It is important that new pupils should enter upon their term of instruction at the commencement of a session; and it is expected of all others that they will be present at the opening of the school and remain until it closes, on the last day of the session, unless prevented from doing so by sickness or other emergency. It is also expected that timely arrangements will be made for the departure of every pupil from the institution at the close of each session.

All are expected to come provided with an adequate supply of good, comfortable clothing, which must be replenished, from time to time, as it becomes necessary. The stock of clothing should embrace suitable articles for both summer and winter, and a sufficient number of each kind to admit of the necessary changes for washing and repairing. All clothing must be sent in good condition, not only upon the first entrance of the pupil, but also at each subsequent return from home, after the vacation. Each article should also be distinctly marked with the owner's name or initials, in order to prevent confusion or loss.

Institution for the Blind.

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 purpose 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?

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 can not 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.

Admission of Pupils.

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. SARAH C. LITTLE,

Institution for the Blind, Janesville, Wis.

Institution for the Blind.

STATEMENT OF

At the Institution for the Education of the Blind

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory, Sept. 30, 1882.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.
Amusements and instruction	\$3,314 95	\$581 39	\$11 00	\$3,907 34
Barn, farm and garden	1,257 57	617 84	10 80	1,886 21
Drug and medical dept.	4 70	80 85		85 55
Engines and boilers	613 45	139 57		753 02
Freight and express		4 00		4 00
Furniture	2,716 40	28 00	50 00	2,794 40
Fuel	3,418 55	2,472 90	204 00	6,095 45
Gas and other lights	126 15	715 42		841 57
House furnishing	2,755 95	286 60		3,042 55
Laundry	257 18	117 70		374 88
Machinery and tools	203 15	70 60		273 75
Miscellaneous	65 00	207 67		272 67
Officers' expenses		3 00		3 00
Printing, postage and stationery and telegraph	60 14	107 11		167 25
Repairs and renewals	276 28	449 51		725 79
Real estate, including buildings, etc	161,739 45			161,739 45
Subsistence	534 64	3,555 02	702 69	4,792 35
Wages and salaries		6,490 22		6,490 22
Work departments	658 30	74 40		732 70
Totals	\$178,001 86	\$16,001 80	\$978 49	\$194,982 15
				\$179,037 23
Net expenses				\$15,944 92

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by secretary of

Statement of Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES,

for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1883.

Inventory Sep- tember 30, 1883.	Cash received on this ac- count during the year.	Transferred from this ac- count during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$3,285 40	\$49 58		\$3,334 98		\$572 36
1,172 72	234 90	\$906 69	2,314 31	\$428 10	81 35
4 20			4 20		152 52
600 50			600 50		4 00
2,785 35	2 25		2,787 60		6 80
2,861 32			2,861 32		3,234 13
245 75	72 00		317 75		523 82
2,868 85	10		2,868 95		173 60
219 95			219 95		154 93
217 90			217 90		55 85
60 00	41 60		101 60		171 07
					3 00
47 60	15		47 75		119 50
198 50	26 90		225 40		500 39
161,739 45			161,739 45		4,219 21
530 75	31 59	10 80	573 14		6,490 23
470 50	238 93	113 00	822 43	89 73	
\$177,308 74	\$698 00	\$1,030 49	\$179,037 23	\$517 83	\$16,462 75
					517 83
					\$15,944 92
					725 56
					\$16,670 48

state for salaries and expenses of the Board of Supervision...

Institution for the Blind.

STATEMENT OF

At the Institution for the Education of the Blind

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory Sep- tember 30, 1883.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.
Amusements and instruc- tion				\$4,089 11
Barn, farm and garden..	\$3,285 40	\$803 71		1,957 26
Discounts.....	1,172 72	784 54		
Drug and medical dept..	4 20	182 15		186 35
Engines and boilers.....	600 50	99 18		699 68
Freight and express.....		3 40		3 40
Furniture.....	2,785 35	75 25		2,860 60
Fuel.....	2,861 32	2,861 28	\$15 00	5,737 60
Gas and other lights.....	245 75	623 67		869 42
House furnishing	2,868 85	409 58		3,278 43
Laundry.....	219 95	274 40		494 35
Machinery and tools	217 90	1 70		219 60
Miscellaneous.....	60 00	223 70		283 70
Officers' expenses].....		57 70		57 70
Printing, postage, station- ery and telegraph.	47 60	197 65		245 25
Repairs and renewals...	198 50	716 54		915 04
Real estate, including building, etc.....	161,739 45			161,739 45
Subsistence.....	530 75	4,026 43	736 98	5,294 16
Wages and salaries		6,829 62		6,829 62
Work departments.....	470 50	115 65		586 15
Indebtedness Sept. 30, 1883.....		15 50		15 50
Totals	\$177,308 74	\$18,301 65	751 98	\$196,362 37
Discount.....		1 42		\$179,562 61
Net expenses.....		\$18,300 23		\$16,799 76

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by the secretary of

Statement of Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES,

for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1884.

Inventory Sept. 30, 1884.	Cash received on this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Transferred from this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$3,604 20	\$30 37		\$3,634 57		\$454 54
1,390 45	318 69	\$751 98	2,461 12	\$503 86	
		1 42	1 42	1 42	
4 20			4 20		182 15
605 70	3 35		609 05		90 63
					3 40
2,810 60			2,810 60		50 00
3,000 80			3,000 80		2,736 80
180 35	15 60		195 95		673 47
2,924 40			2,924 40		354 03
306 70			306 70		187 65
219 25			219 25		35
84 40	31 10		115 50		168 20
					57 70
64 15			64 15		181 10
165 49	1 10		166 59		748 45
161,739 45			161,739 45		
518 82	13 54		532 36		4,761 80
451 35	325 15		776 50	190 35	6,829 62
					15 50
\$178,070 31	\$738 90	\$753 40	\$179,562 61	\$695 63	\$17,495 39
					695 63
					\$16,799 76
					725 56
					\$17,525 32

state for salaries and expenses of the Board of Supervision ...

Institution for the Blind.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1883.

1882.			
October 1	Balance		\$8,497 62
1883.			
Mar. 27	Appropriation, chap. 142, laws 1883..		18,000 00
Sept. 30	Steward, for sundries		698 00
June 27	Transferred for expenses Board of Supervision	\$725 56	
Sept. 30	Paid on account current expense, this year.....	16,001 80	
	Paid on account indebtedness previous year.....	10 00	
	Balance appropriation in state treasury	\$10,766 99	
	Balance in hands steward	88 93	
		\$10,855 92	
	Less over-draft on* treasurer of institution	397 66	
		10,458 26	
		\$27,195 62	\$27,195 62
1883.			
October 1	Balance available.....		\$10,458 26

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1884.

1883.			
October 1	Balance		\$10,458 26
1884.			
Mar. 1	Appropriation, chap. 142, laws 1883..		18,000 00
Sept. 3	Steward, for sundries		768 90
1884.			
July 7	Transferred for expenses Board of Supervision	\$725 56	
Sept. 30	Paid on account current expenses ...	18,300 23	
	Balance appropriation in state treasury.....	\$10,665 01	
	Balance in hands steward	215 15	
		\$10,880 16	
	Less over-draft on treasurer of institution	678 79	
		10,201 37	
		\$29,227 16	\$29,227 16
1884.			
October 1	Balance available.....		\$10,201 37

Statement of Moneys Received.

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT THE INSTITUTION.

	Year ending Sept. 30, 1883.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1884.
Barn, farm and garden	\$234 90	\$318 69
Board and tuition.....		30 00
Engine and boilers.....		3 35
Furniture.....	2 25	
Gas and other lights.....	72 00	15 60
House furnishing	10	
Means of instruction	49 58	30 37
Miscellaneous	41 60	31 10
Printing, postage, etc.....	15	
Repairs and renewals	26 90	1 10
Subsistence	31 59	13 54
Work departments	238 93	325 15
Total	\$698 00	\$768 90

Institution for the Blind.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

	For the year ending Sept. 30, 1883.		For the year ending Sept. 30, 1884.	
Asparagus	100 bunches	\$5 00	140 bunches	\$7 00
Beans, string		50		50
Beans, Lima	1½ bushels	1 50	2 bushels	2 00
Beef	664 pounds	55 44	1,280 pounds	115 20
Beets, table	65 bushels	26 00	28 bushels	11 20
Berries	4 quarts	60	84 quarts	8 40
Celery	200 bunches	10 00	210 bunches	6 30
Cabbage	450 heads	13 50	550 heads	16 50
Corn, green	61 dozen	3 05	100 dozen	5 00
Grapes			107½ pounds	6 45
Horse radish		50		1 00
Lettuce		1 50		1 00
Milk	41,251 pounds	412 51	36,009 pounds	360 09
Parsley		25		50
Peas, green		5 00	5 bushels	5 00
Pie plant	300 pounds	3 00		
Potatoes	337 bushels	101 10	202½ bushels	72 49
Parsnips			5 bushels	2 50
Pork			345 pounds	27 60
Radishes		1 00		2 00
Squash, summer				4 00
Squash, Hubbard	4,400 pounds	22 00	4,975 pounds	49 75
Sage				50
Tomatoes	30 bushels	15 00	40 bushels	24 00
Turnips	142 bushels	28 40	30 bushels	7 50
Tongue			2	50
Veal	77½ pounds	6 59		
Beets for cattle	609 bushels	109 62		
Corn fodder			3 loads	4 50
Hay	13 573-2000 ton	79 72	14 285-2000 ton	113 14
Mangels			644 bushels	128 80
Oats, cut green			3 425-2000 tons	19 27
Small potatoes	55 bushels	8 25	31 25-60 bush.	4 71
Wood	34 cords	204 00	3 cords	15 00
Totals		\$1,114.03		\$1,022.40

Detailed List of Expenditures.

DETAILED LIST OF EXPENDITURES.

	1883.		1884.	
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN.				
Brushes	1	1 50		
Bits	1	1 00		
Baskets	3	1 50		
Bolts				20
Cows	1	45 00	3	155 00
Chamois skins	1	50		
Curry combs	1	35		
Cross cut saws	1	2 00		
Cartage, boxing, etc				50
Chairs			2	55
Digging Potatoes		16 35		11 62
Drags	1	5 00		
Doctoring cows				3 00
Drills			1	10 00
Feed, Bran	7,000 pounds	46 50	4,000 pounds	26 00
Corn Meal	7 000 pounds	57 00	2,000 pounds	17 00
Feed	2,000 pounds	20 00	10,000 pounds	84 50
Hay	11 ⁵ / ₂₀₀₀ tons	115 39	10 ¹ / ₂₀₀₀ tons	70 23
Middlings	2,000 pounds	13 00	5,000 pounds	40 00
Oats	165 ¹ / ₂ bu	51 15	209 ¹ / ₂ bu	66 37
Straw			7 ⁵ / ₂₀₀₀ tons	31 56
Freight and express				6 09
Gargling oil			1	25
Horse shoeing		21 10		23 40
Hoes	1	75		
Harness dressing	2 boxes	50		
Hitching straps	1	40		
Hellebore				60
Labor	47 9-20 days	59 18		
Lawn mowers	1	12 00		
Mowing	4 acres	5 00		2 25
Manure forks			1	75
Picking berries	4 quarts	04		
Plowing	3 1-20 days	10 13	5 ¹ / ₂	17 68
Paris green	4 pounds	1 60		
Pitch forks	1	65		
Repairing harness		85		3 25
Repairing impl'm'ts & tools		1 00		40
Repairi'g wag'ns, sleighs, etc		70 75		66 55
Seeds and plants		35 98		40 04
Scythes	2	2 00	2	1 80
Scythe stones			3	25
Snaths			1	75
Saddles	1	3 50		
Slaughtering cows		75		

Institution for the Blind.

	1883.		1884.	
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN— con.				
Snaps	2	\$ 15		
Spent lime			12 loads	\$5 20
Straps			2	25
Trees			9	4 50
Use of bull		10 00		6 00
Water cart	1	5 27		
Wheel borrow			1	2 50
Wagons			1	85 50
		\$617 84		\$784 54
DRUG AND MEDICAL DE- PARTMENT.				
Alcohol	1 gallon	2 50	1 gallon	2 50
Drugs and Medicines		27 60		45 90
Medical services and med.		50 75		93 00
Nursing				36 50
Sundries				4 25
		\$80 85		\$182 15
ENGINES AND BOILERS.				
Bolts	7 pounds	56		
Bolts for boiler	4	50		
Castings	476 pounds	16 66		
Cartage, boxing, etc		75		
Fire brick	100	5 00	400	28 00
Fire clay	350 pounds	8 75	500 pounds	9 50
Fire sand	25 pounds	62		
Freight				25
Flues			36 feet	6 43
Flue scrapers			1	2 40
Grate bars	1,898 pounds	66 43		
Mason work	6 days	22 49	4 days	16 00
Machinist work		2 00		
Mortar and hauling	2 loads	6 00	2 barrels	1 25
Oil	3 gallons	2 75	5 gallons	4 00
Patterns		1 56		
Pump cylinder			1	5 00
Packing			10½ pounds	4 30
Repairs, sundries		50		20 85
Setting flues		5 00		
Steam cocks			1	1 20
		\$139 57		\$99 18
FREIGHT AND EXPRESS.				
		\$4 00		\$3 40

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
FURNITURE.				
Bureaus.....	1 with glass	\$16 00	1	\$10 00
Chairs			24	12 00
Chiffonier.....			1	18 00
Lounge	1	11 00		
Repairing				60
Stools.....	1	1 00		
Shelves			2	1 00
Show cases, pedestal and table.....			2	25 00
Tables			4	8 65
		\$28 00		\$75 25
FUEL.				
Coal, hard.....	299 ¹⁰⁰⁰ tons	2,234 62	315 tons	2,290 05
Charcoal.....			120 bush.	21 60
Coke.....	2 bush.	25		
Cutting wood.....		50 59		55 70
Carrying in wood.....		20 00		20 00
Shavings	3 loads	1 65	2 loads	1 25
Wood, oak.....			49 ⁷⁰ / ₁₂₈ cords	238 18
Wood, poplar.....	36 ⁸⁹ / ₁₂₈ cords	165 79	67 cords	234 50
		\$2,472 90		\$2,861 28
GAS AND OTHER LIGHTS.				
Cartage, boxing, etc.....				\$9 26
Candles.....	53 1-3 lbs.	\$8 00	41 ¹ / ₂ lbs.	6 00
Chimneys	5	50	25 doz.	15 50
Freight and express.....		11 49		19 69
Fusees	4 doz.	1 50	21 cases	19 95
Gasoline	2,669 ¹ / ₂ gals.	553 95	3,022 gals.	523 74
Galvanized iron.....	61 lbs.	6 34		
Matches.....	2 boxes	50		
Oil, kerosene.....	10 gals.	1 50		
Pipe.....	9 feet	3 60		
Repairing and rebuilding gas machine.....		99 79		21 40
Solder	40 lbs.	8 00		
Turning pulley.....		25		
Use of gas machine.....		20 00		
Wire rope.....			325 feet	8 13
		\$715 42		\$623 67
HOUSE FURNISHING.				
Apple parers.....			1	\$0 85
Bath brick	12	\$0 90		
Baskets	2	10	4	1 15

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
HOUSE FURNISHING — con.				
Brooms	3 dozen	7 15	3 dozen	6 20
Brushes			1	10
Brushes, scrub	6	1 25	1 dozen	1 75
Boilers	2	4 25	2	3 50
Bowls	3	1 50	8	2 90
Bread tray			2	50
Beeswax			$\frac{1}{2}$ pound	40
Brass tacks			100	25
Buttons			3 dozen	38
Butter firkins			1	30
Butter tryer			1	1 00
Butter dishes			1	80
Brackets			1	30
Basins			6	80
Bakers			6	2 10
Cups	2 dozen	1 60	1 dozen	60
Cups and saucers	4 dozen	4 00	2 dozen	4 00
Combs	1	25		
Crash	46 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	6 69	105 yds.	12 75
Carpets	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.	69 80	65 $\frac{3}{8}$ yds.	49 15
Carpet paper			100 yds.	4 00
Carpet thread	1 pound	85		
Carpet lining	154 yds.	6 66		
Carpet stretchers	1	60		
Chopping bowls	1	60	1	60
Cotton	111 yds.	15 54		
Cotton, darning			10 cards	20
Coffees	2 dozen	5 00		
Covers	1	10	1	30
Covered dishes	1	75	6	5 26
Cambric			22 yds.	1 55
Canton flannel			5 yds.	1 00
Cretone			2 yds.	50
Cheese plates			1	20
Carving knife and fork			1	1 50
Coffee pots			2	85
Corks			3 dozen	40
Dippers	1 dozen	88	14	1 15
Dust pans	6	90	4	60
Dish covers	1	10		
Dish washers	2	20		
Dish pans			1	60
Dusters	2	1 50		
Dripping pans			7	1 75
Door mats			1	1 00
Egg beaters	1	35	2	30
Elastic				1 18
Funnels	1	15	1	10
Flannel	10 yds.	2 75		
Freight and express				25
Fruit-jar rubbers			4 dozen	80
Foot bath			1	1 00

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
HOUSE FURNISHING — con.				
Griddles	2	50		
Goblets	1 dozen	1 00		
Graters	1	05	2	20
Granite stew dishes.....			2	3 15
Hair Pins			2 papers	10
Indellible ink	12 bottles	2 25	15 bottles	3 00
Individual butters.....	2 dozen	60		
Jelly jars	2	20		
Jelly glasses.....	3	15		
Knives, butcher			2	1 00
Knives, bread			1	40
Knives and forks.....	2 dozen	3 00		
Kneading bowls.....	1	40		
Kettles, porcelain.....	1	1 10		
Kneading boards			1	50
Linen		50		
Lanterns			1	1 50
Linoleum			2 sq. yds.	5 00
Mugs	25	2 50	2 dozen	3 00
Mops.....	6	1 25		
Manilla paper.....	22 reams	4 40	54 reams	10 80
Matting	125 yards	78 12		
Muslin			103½ yards	5 32
Mustard bottles and dishes.....			3	50
Metatophone.....			1	70
Meat saw blades.....			1	55
Morocco			1 skin	75
Mosquito bar.....			2 pieces	1 00
Mashers.....			1	10
Needles	1000	1 75		
Nappies.....			12	5 80
Oil cloth			4 yards	1 88
Pitchers.....	9	2 58	8	3 60
Plates.....	6 dozen	4 85		
Pails.....	4	1 60	13	2 85
Platters	6	3 15	8	5 10
Pins			6 dozen	4 80
Picture frames			2	4 45
Prints.....			3 yards	21
Piano polish.....			1 bottle	40
Peppers			4	40
Pans			6	1 25
Pie tins			6	50
Pudding dishes and covers.....				1 00
Rope.....	3½ lbs.	63	8½ lbs.	1 36
Roll tins.....	4	2 00		
Repairing sundries				95
Rubber cloth			2 yards	1 70
Rollers.....			6	12
Soap, toilet.....			19 dozen	9 92
Sheeting	92½ yards	8 35	528½ yards	86 96
Strainers.....	2	25		
Spoons.....	4 dozen	2 00		

Institution for the Blind.

	1883.		1884.	
HOUSE FURNISHING—Con.				
Spoons, Tea	6 dozen	2 10	3 dozen	2 25
Spoons, table.....	4 dozen	2 40	3 dozen	3 00
Spoons, iron.....			1 set	40
Spoons, basting.....			6	50
Spoon holders			3	60
Sauce dishes	1	1 25		
Salts	4	50	12	60
Sieves.....	1	40		
Steel traps	1	30		
Stove polish.....	1 dozen	1 20		
Sugars			4	80
Silesia			16 yards	2 00
Sponges.....			2	40
Screw hooks				35
Steamers.....			1	3 00
Shoe blacking.....			5 dozen	3 00
Stoneware			4 gal.	40
Syrup dishes			1	75
Steels			1	75
Slop pail			1	1 00
Tea kettles	2	2 50		
Tea pots.....			4	4 75
Tumblers	2½ dozen	2 75	3½ dozen	3 36
Tissue paper.....	10 reams	2 00		
Tags and Twine		13		33
Thermometers.....	1	25		
Tongs	1 pair	40		
Tacks			2¼ dozen	2 37
Tack puller	1	20		
Table linen.....			63 yards	45 85
Toweling.....			86½ yards	17 33
Twine			2 balls	20
Tooth-pick holders			4	40
Thread cotton.....			45 dozen	24 75
Tinware.....			lot	75
Tweezers.....			2 pair	40
Tape			1 dozen	1 00
Vegetable dishes	18	3 33		
Whisk brooms	1 dozen	1 00		
Water cooler.....	1	8 59		
Wooden spoons.....	2	20		
Wadding.....			5 sheets	25
Wire.....				15
Water carriers			2	1 00
Wire dish cleaners			6	1 20
		<u>\$286 60</u>		<u>\$409 58</u>
LAUNDRY.				
Baskets	1	1 15	2	2 38
Borax.....			352½	51 11

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
LAUNDRY—con.				
Cartage, boxing, etc.				\$ 75
Clothes pins			1 box	1 25
Castings for stove				1 80
Freight and express		\$10 20		9 14
Repairing washer				1 50
Starch	136 pounds	9 90	136 pounds	10 20
Sal soda	1,192 pounds	20 86	1,200 pounds	22 50
Soap			1,720 pounds	80 40
Soap stock	1,641 pounds	61 54	1,265 pounds	44 28
Stove	1	9 00	1	9 00
Stove pipe	7 joints	4 20		
Sad irons and fluter			1 set	3 50
Steam gauge			1	12 00
Wash boards	3	85	6	1 59
Wringer			1	23 00
		\$117 70		\$274 40
MACHINERY AND TOOLS.				
Awl tools	1 set	35		
Bits	9	5 85		
Brace	1	1 00		
Belting		5 60		
Buck saws	1	90		
Coal screen	1	5 00		
Cone Pulley		50		
Chuck	1	4 50		
Drills			1	25
Files	1	15	3	95
Hack saws	1	2 00		
Hack saw blades			1	50
Lathe and attachments	1	21 75		
Oilers	1	50		
Repairing		2 65		
Screw drivers	2	70		
Saws	1	50		
Stocks, dies and taps	1 set	12 50		
Twist drills	1 set	6 15		
		\$70 60		\$1 70
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Bolts		58		
Blackening	7 bottles	40		
Buttons	1 dozen	20	1 gross	25
Braid	1 box	75		
Cord	2 yards	10		
Cambric	6 yards	42		

Institution for the Blind.

	1883.		1884.	
MISCELLANEOUS—con.				
Carry-all for pupils.....		\$2 00		
Clerk hire.....		7 60		
Candy.....	25 pounds.	4 75	25 pounds.	\$3 25
Cart.....	1	3 00		
Copying inventory.....				10 00
Cartage, boxing, etc.....				25
Combs.....			16	1 60
Disinfecting powder.....			236 pounds.	7 43
Expenses Milwaukee exhibit.....				8 90
Freight and express.....				1 19
Fees, American Association.....				3 00
Galvanized iron pails and painting.....			16	18 00
Hauling trunks to depot.....		3 00		2 00
Hand-grenades.....			2 dozen.	16 20
Ice—putting up.....		108 29		100 88
Iron.....		2 26		
Nuts.....	20 pounds.	3 25	27 pounds.	4 00
Pop corn.....	11 pounds.	44	22 pounds.	88
Proceedings of Conference.....	50 copies.	10 00		
Rope.....	17 pounds.	2 98	11 pounds.	1 87
Rubber cord.....	5 yards.	25		
Railroad fare and expense—pupils.....				6 75
Stabling horses.....	1 year.	10 00	1 year.	10 00
Shawls.....			2	7 00
Shoe-laces.....			1 gross.	50
Stenographic work.....				13 75
Telephone rent.....		48 00		
Teaming.....			2 days.	6 00
		\$207 67		\$223 70
MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.				
Books in raised letters.....		\$167 29	9	\$20 45
Books—music.....	2	1 80		
Books, sundry.....	47	51 44		52 91
Bust of Laura Bridgman.....		7 85		
Bars.....	2	1 50		
Cartage, boxing, etc.....		7 70		1 83
Cutting point papers.....		60		1 70
Cello, bridges, etc.....				4 45
Clay.....			300 pounds.	2 50
Carpenter work on maps, etc.....			11½ days.	28 75
Dolls' hair-pins.....			15 bunches.	1 05
Encyclopaedia Britannica.....	2 volumes.	12 50		
Freight and express.....		20 32		22 63
Foot-ball.....			1	2 00
Gymnast's ladder.....	1	4 00		
Gum shellac.....	2 pounds.	1 20		
Hair pins.....				60
Hand-sleds.....			10	16 66

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
MEANS OF INSTRUCTION—				
continued.				
Kindergarten supplies				\$41 23
Lumber for maps, etc.				5 35
Music.....	133 Nos.	\$28 62	24 Nos.	22 26
Measures.....			10	2 70
Newspapers		14 25		21 50
Needles			2 papers	30
Organ.....	1	75 00		
Point tablets	10	20 00		
Point styluses	10	1 00	18	1 80
Point slates.....			18	36 00
Periodicals.....		24 60	10	21 75
Postage		04		
Paper, sundries		24 80		42 83
Pencils.....	5 doz.	50	1 gross	1 20
Printing				1 00
Piano			1	350 00
Painting maps.....				6 00
Pictures.....				10
Perfume powder				50
Repairing, sundries.....		9 70		1 25
Recitation records.....	12	2 40		
Ribbon.....			7 yds.	35
Rubber balls.....			6	25
Rope.....			6½ lbs.	1 00
Subscriptions raised letter magazines	4	13 00		19 00
Shells.....			10	2 30
Scissors			26 pairs.	3 30
Scrap books			3	3 50
Shingles			250	60
Tuning and repairi'g pianos		36 75		48 75
Text books.....	5	3 70		
Violins.....	3	30 00		
Violin strings, bridges, etc.		20 83		12 91
Worsted			4½ oz.	45
		\$581 39		\$803 71
OFFICERS' EXPENSES.		\$3 00		\$57 70
PRINTING, POSTAGE, STA- TIONERY AND TELEGRAPH.				
Blotters	12 sheets.	50		
Bill heads			1,000	4 50
Class books	2	40		
Circulars.....			2,000	4 50
Envelopes.....	2,250	4 90	4,500	7 20
Freight and express				85
Ink	2 bottles	90	2 quarts	1 35
Ink, red.....			1 bottle	10

Institution for the Blind.

	1883.		1884.	
PRINTING, POSTAGE, STATIONERY AND TELEGRAPH, continued.				
Lead pencils	2 dozen	\$0 20	4 1-12 dozen	\$0 70
Labels			1,000	2 50
Mucilage	1 quart	40	1 quart	40
Memorandum book		18		25
Note heads			3 reams	4 00
Post office box rent		6 00		6 00
Postal cards	450	4 50	200	2 00
Postage stamps, 1 cent			100	1 00
Postage stamps, 2 cents			950	19 00
Postage stamps, 3 cents	400	12 00		
Postage stamps, 5 cents	12	60		
Postage, sundries		4 00		
Postage, stamped envelopes, 2 cents			2,000	44 40
Postage, stamped envelopes, 3 cents	1,000	32 20		
Postage, 1 cent wrappers	500	5 50	1,000	11 00
Printing reports	500	16 50		
Printing postals	200	1 50		
Paper, note	5 reams	6 50	12 reams	15 25
Paper, letter	3 reams	7 40	3 reams	4 65
Paper, sundries				46
Paper fasteners				10
Pens			1 gross	80
Rulers	2	50		
Receipts			500	2 25
Rubber bands			2 gross	2 16
Shears			1 pair	60
Telegraph		1 47		2 90
Telephone				57 60
Tablets	24	96	45	1 13
		\$107 11		\$197 65
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.				
Alabastine	5 pounds	\$0 50		
Bolts	11	45	23	\$0 71
Braces	5	4 50		
Brass chain	3½ pounds	44		
Brick	400	4 80		
Butts	7 pairs	84		
Brads	3 papers	35		
Bends	3	1 50		
Brass couplings			1	4 80
Brass baskets			1	35
Brass wire				15
Basins			1	2 50
Compression bibbs and box	12	5 40		
Cement	23 barrels	43 55		
Carpenter work	32 days	64 00	219-20 days	46 12
Cartage, boxing, etc		50		80

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS—				
continued.				
Cylinder caps.....	1	\$0 90		
Charcoal.....		20		\$0 20
Castings.....			32 pounds.	1 60
Candle wick.....			1 doz.	38
Colors, sundry.....				19 29
Cornice hooks.....			2 doz.	60
Ells and return bends.....	24	54	6	30
Elbows.....	2	50	1	25
Freight and Express.....		70		1 65
Furniture polish.....		25		
Glass.....	12 lights.	7 71	19	7 67
Gas brackets.....			1	1 85
Glue.....				60
Hose clamps.....			6	1 70
Hose brackets.....			8	2 70
Iron.....	24½ pounds.	2 97	16 pounds.	52
Japan.....	1 quart.	50		
Keys.....			2	20
Locks.....	1	2 00		
Lumber.....	27 feet.	1 21	1,770 feet.	32 74
Labor.....		18 20		
Lead pipe.....		1 40		
Lettering sign.....				1 00
Machine work.....		50		20 20
Mineral paint.....	213 pounds.	8 52		
Nipples.....	6	60		
Nuts.....			12	06
Oil, linseed.....	61 gallons.	39 40	65 gallons.	42 25
Pipe.....	30 8-12 feet.	11 32	259 7-12	15 15
Pipe, galvanized.....				2 00
Paints.....	12 pounds.	3 40		
Painting.....	50 days.	125 00	132 8-10 days.	332 00
Plumber.....		12 00		90
Putty.....	10 pounds.	50	14 pounds.	70
Pulleys.....	1	15		
Plugs.....			3	15
Repairs, sundry.....		6 85		37 48
Red lead.....	39 pounds.	4 68		
Rubber seat for valve.....			1	50
Rivets.....				20
Rubber tubing.....			4 feet.	80
Screws.....	4 gross.	1 00	1 gross.	54
Screw pulleys.....			1	10
Sash cord.....	7½ pounds.	3 81	3½ pounds.	1 89
Solder.....	10½ pounds.	2 58		69
Setting tile.....	5½ days.	22 00		
Sand paper.....	12 sheets.	20		20
Stove pipe.....	1 length.	25		
Soil pipe and fittings.....				10 77
Steam fittings.....				7 36
Shutter bars.....			1	25
Tacks.....	4½ doz.	3 80	½ doz.	25

Institution for the Blind.

	1883.		1884.	
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.—				
continued.				
Tiles and boxing	8 feet	\$4 25		
Turpentine.....	4 gal.	2 40	6 gal.	\$3 00
Tees	1	50		
Tin				25
Tinner		2 50		2 40
Valves	12	2 75	1	2 50
Varoish	1 gal.	4 00	1 gal.	4 00
White lead.....	276 lbs.	17 94	1,556 lbs.	101 15
Window sash.....	3	1 35		
Window screens.....	1	2 00		
Wool twine	5 lbs.	60		
Whitewash brushes.....	1	75		
Washers			1 lb.	12
Zinc			5 lbs.	50
		\$449 51		\$716 54
SUBSISTENCE.				
Apples	82½ bu.	\$51 95	34½ bu.	\$22 75
Apples	16½ bbls.	54 25	22 bbls.	76 50
Apples, canned.....			24 gals.	7 50
Arrow root.....			1 lb.	20
Butter	2,128½ lbs.	483 38	3,269 lbs.	688 25
Beef, fresh	10,273½ lbs.	842 91	11,290 lbs.	911 15
Beef, dried	100 lbs.	14 00	208 lbs.	30 19
Bread	11,564 lbs.	384 48	13,071 lbs.	402 14
Berries.....	329 qts.	41 32	509 qts.	62 56
Buns.....	1 doz.	10	30 doz.	2 40
Beans	4 9-60 bu.	6 72	4½ bu.	8 50
Baking powder.....	24 lbs.	8 40	75 lbs.	26 99
Bananas	1½ doz.	60		
Biscuit.....	53 doz.	4 24	23 doz.	1 84
Cakes	63 doz.	5 79	103 doz.	9 05
Chickens.....	17½ lbs.	1 75	49½ lbs.	4 95
Chickens.....			2	50
Coffee.....	647 lbs.	158 32	480 lbs.	110 46
Crackers	257 lbs.	17 98	577 lbs.	41 54
Cheese	192½ lbs.	24 49	386½ lbs.	49 22
Corn meal.....	100 lbs.	1 90	350 lbs.	3 90
Citron	10 lbs.	2 20		
Currants, fresh.....			1 bu.	3 10
Currants, dried.....	30 lbs.	2 10	30 lbs.	2 10
Cranberries	1 bbl.	13 00	2 bbls.	19 50
Canned fruits.....	7½ doz.	18 69	14 1-6 doz.	35 54
Canned vegetables.....	10 5-12 doz.	19 10	22 1-6 doz.	37 68
Canned meats.....	2 cans.	75		
Canned fish			6 doz.	12 62
Chow chow	12 bottles.	6 00	17 bottles.	9 25
Cucumbers.....		25		
Cocoanuts	2	20		

Detailed List of Expenditures.

SUBSISTENCE—continued.	1883.		1884.	
Celery salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$1 25		
Cartage, boxing, etc				75
Corn starch			80 lbs.	6 20
Cinnamon			1 lb.	60
Cloves			2 lbs.	90
Cherries, fresh			6 bush.	11 00
Citrons			6	54
Crab apples			5 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	5 31
Cabbage			3	25
Cauliflower			2	40
Celery			1 doz.	35
Eggs	683 $\frac{1}{4}$ doz.	119 43	679 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	117 17
Extract lemon				9 12
Extract vanilla				2 00
Flour	2,950 lbs.	84 90	3,000 lbs.	75 05
Flour, graham	225 lbs.	7 50	275 lbs.	7 15
Fish, fresh	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	8 78	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	10 60
Fish, cod			24 lbs.	2 04
Freight and express		1 10		8 41
Grapes	2 bask's	1 75	4 bask's	2 85
Grapes	880 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	42 08	795 lbs.	50 07
Grapes			4 boxes	4 75
Ginger	10 lbs.	2 50	10 lbs.	2 50
Gelatine			1 doz.	2 00
Ham	644 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	83 91	660 lbs.	89 10
Honey	71 lbs.	10 98	46 lbs.	7 10
Horse radish			1 bottle.	25
Jelly	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	2 48		
Lemons	1 box.	5 80	2 boxes.	7 00
Lemons	10 doz.	2 30	8 10-12 doz	2 00
Lard	630 lbs.	87 53	730 lbs.	72 90
Lamb	63 lbs.	6 30	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	7 29
Mutton	855 lbs.	68 69	803 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	68 08
Mustard	20 lbs.	7 00	11 lbs.	2 90
Melons	1 crate.	1 00	13	1 70
Macaroni			1 box.	75
Mace			1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	1 25
Milk			22 q'ts.	1 10
Nutmegs			6 lbs.	4 65
Oat meal	6 bbls.	43 75	8 bbls.	53 00
Oat meal	304 lbs.	11 66	15 lbs.	75
Oysters	47 cans.	12 95	27 cans.	7 95
Oysters	9 gals.	11 25	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals.	13 17
Onions	8 bush.	3 60	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	1 50
Oranges			4 doz.	1 25
Peas	$\frac{1}{2}$ peck.	13		
Pickles	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls.	13 25	1 bbl.	6 50
Pickles, salt			650	2 60
Peaches, fresh	14 bask's	9 30	16 bask's	12 25
Peaches, dried			50 lbs.	8 75
Plums	1 doz.	30	$\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	50
Potatoes	107 3-60 bu.	34 41	234 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	71 30
Potatoes, sweet	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls.	11 50	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls.	7 00

Institution for the Blind.

	1883.		1884.	
SUBSISTENCE — continued.				
Pork.....	63½ lbs.	\$6 98		
Pork, salt.....	107 lbs.	11 75	20½ lbs.	\$1 85
Pears.....	1 basket	50		
Pearl barley.....	2 lbs.	20		
Pepper.....			10 lbs.	2 20
Prunes.....			20 lbs.	1 40
Pop corn.....			15 lbs.	75
Rolls.....	1 doz.	12	12 doz.	1 20
Raisins.....	50½ lbs.	4 76	51½ lbs.	5 48
Rice.....			150 lbs.	10 75
Sugar.....	4,453 lbs.	429 20	3,081 lbs.	249 26
Sugar, powdered.....			10 lbs.	1 25
Sugar, granulated.....			1,757 lbs.	144 95
Sugar, maple.....	382 lbs.	50 50	209 lbs.	29 26
Salt.....	3 bbls.	5 55	4 bbls.	5 50
Salt.....			4 sacks.	6 00
Saltpetre.....	5 lbs.	2 00	5 lbs.	1 20
Sausage.....	150 lbs.	16 04	100 lbs.	10 00
Syrup.....	51 gals.	23 97	50 gals.	22 50
Salad dressing.....	12 bottles	5 40	1½ doz.	8 00
Salmon, canned.....	1 doz.	3 72		
Salaratus.....	10 lbs.	80		
Shrimps.....	6 cans	2 00		
Soda.....			22 lbs.	1 59
Sage.....			2 lbs.	75
Salmon, pickled.....			7½ lbs.	95
Smelts.....			4 lbs.	50
Tomatos.....	2 boxes	1 20		
Tea.....	168 lbs.	59 10	140 lbs.	50 79
Tongues.....	3	95		
Turnips.....	9 bush.	3 15		
Turkeys.....	340½ lbs.	41 97	253½ lbs.	34 85
Tapioca.....	50 lbs.	4 00		
Table sauce.....	1	1 00		
Veal.....	157½ lbs.	15 96	689 lbs.	67 80
Vinegar.....			86 gals.	13 90
Water melons.....	5	1 40		
Yeast.....	11 packages	55	15 packages	75
		\$3,555 02		\$4,026 43
WAGES AND SALARIES.....		\$6,490 22		\$6,829 62
WORK DEPARTMENT.				
Awls.....			1	\$ 20
Belting.....	4 feet.	\$ 44		
Carpet reeds.....	1	2 50		
Carpet warp.....	200 lbs.	47 00		
Canvas.....	1 yd.	25		
Card board.....	1 sheet	10		12

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
WORK DEPARTMENT—con.				
Cotton	25 balls	1 85		
Cambric			15 yards	1 63
Dye stuffs				1 00
Freight and express		1 25		1 83
Flannel			1 yard	50
Germantown			5 skeins	1 10
Heddles	100	35		
Knitting cotton	11 pounds	6 55	2½ boxes	1 52
Knitting needles			20	20
Knitting bones			4	40
Linen thread	2½ dozen	2 50		
Linen twine	4 pounds	1 50		
Needles	4 papers	23	1 paper	08
Nansook			2 yards	87
Ribbon	5 yards	55	3 pieces	3 12
Seine twine			7½ pounds	2 71
Timber		61		
Thimbles			12	37
Worsted	8 ounces	80		
Warp			284½ pounds	69 48
Wire			53½ pounds	25 52
Yarn	14 skeins	3 52	5 skeins	1 80
Yarn, Saxony			6 skeins	1 50
Zephyr	44 ounces	4 40	17 ounces	1 70
		\$74 40		\$115 65
INDEBTEDNESS PREVIOUS YEAR.		\$10 00		\$15 50

Institution for the Blind.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES, SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

NAME.	Service.	Salary.
Mrs. Sarah C. Little.....	Superintendent and Steward.....	Per year...\$1,200 00
Miss Lizzie J. Curtis.....	Matron.....	Per year... 400 00
Miss S. A. Watson.....	Teacher.....	Per year... 200 00
Miss E. M. Williams.....	Teacher.....	Per year... 300 00
Miss E. M. Steinke.....	Teacher.....	Per year... 375 00
Miss Clara Y. Morse.....	Kindergartner.....	Per year... 300 00
Mrs. J. H. Jones.....	Music teacher.....	Per year... 350 00
Miss Jennie Cummings.....	Music teacher.....	Per month. 18 00
Miss A. B. McKibben.....	Teacher of girls' work	Per year... 250 00
Mrs. Ellen Hanson... ..	Teacher, weaving....	Per year... 180 00
Joseph Preston.....	Teacher, caning....	Per month. 13 00
Mary Schneider.....	Cook.....	Per month. 14 00
Carrie Skjeie.....	Kitchen girl.....	Per month. 10 00
Sarah Sandum.....	Seamstress, etc.....	Per month. 12 00
Julia Hanrahan.....	Seamstress, etc.....	Per month. 11 00
Helen Sandum.....	Laundress.....	Per month. 13 00
Lena Nettom.....	Laundress.....	Per month. 10 00
Mattie Froestad.....	General work.....	Per month. 10 00
Lela Tarblo.....	Dining room.....	Per month. 11 00
Louise Johnson.....	Dining room.....	Per month. 11 00
Anna Stone.....	Chambermaid.....	Per month. 11 00
Joanna Gleason.....	Chambermaid.....	Per month. 8 00
August Menchow.....	Laborer.....	Per day... 1 75
Fred Benwitz.....	Laborer.....	Per day... 1 50
James O'Rourke.....	Laborer.....	Per month. 18 00
Barbara Fontaine.....	Visitors' attendant..	Per year... 60 00

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.
FOR THE
TWO FISCAL YEARS, ENDING SEPT. 30, 1884.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

<i>Superintendent and Steward</i>	-	-	-	-	WM. H. SLEEP.
<i>Assistant Steward</i>	-	-	-	-	M. MADSON.
<i>Principal Teacher</i>	-	-	-	-	B. S. PARK.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

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

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the following report of this institution for the two years ending September 30, 1884. Also report of the principal teacher, the librarian and attending physician.

The statistical tables herewith presented show as follows:

Table No. 1.

	1882.	1883.
Number on roll October 1st.....	299	278
Received by commitments during the following year.....	95	113
Returned from "out on tickets".....	8	7
	402	398
Totals for each year... ..	402	398
	1883.	1884.
Released on tickets during the year ending September 30.	108	89
Released on habeas corpus.....	1	.....
Released, 18 years old, law of 1882.....	8	9
Released on Governor's pardon.....	1	.....
Transferred to Milwaukee county hospital.....	.....	1
Escaped	4	1
Died.....	2	1
On roll October 1	278	297
	402	398
	402	398
Average number boys during year ending September 30..	291	300
Highest number boys at any one time.....	314	316
Lowest number boys at any one time.....	268	278
Total number enrolled since July, 1860.....	2,074	2,187
Total number dismissed, escaped and died	1,796	1,890
Leaving on record as above.....	278	297
	278	297

Industrial School for Boys.

Table No. 2.

Number of inmates received each year from the opening of the school.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING	Number committed.		Total from begin- ning.	Number returned.		Total received dur- ing the year.	No. present at close of the year.			Whole number for year.
	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Dec. 31, 1860	33	7	40	.....	.....	40	33	7	40	40
Sept. 30, 1861.....	34	7	81	.....	.....	41	35	5	40	81
Sept. 30, 1862.....	37	3	121	.....	.....	40	51	4	55	80
Sept. 30, 1863.....	32	10	163	.....	1	43	59	13	72	98
Sept. 30, 1864.....	74	9	246	.....	.....	83	117	20	137	155
Sept. 30, 1865.	85	22	353	1	.....	108	134	21	155	245
Sept. 30, 1866.....	45	2	400	4	3	54	118	16	134	209
Sept. 30, 1867.....	68	.....	468	4	11	83	143	12	155	217
Sept. 30, 1868.....	50	3	521	14	5	72	149	14	163	227
Sept. 30, 1869.....	59	4	584	5	2	70	163	13	176	233
Sept. 30, 1870.....	114	.....	698	3	.....	117	204	2	206	293
Sept. 30, 1871.....	75	.....	773	6	1	82	237	2	239	288
Sept. 30, 1872.....	107	.....	880	1	.....	108	278	.....	278	347
Sept. 30, 1873.....	80	.....	960	4	.....	84	281	.....	.....	362
Sept. 30, 1874.....	115	.....	1,075	6	.....	121	301	.....	.....	402
Sept. 30, 1875.....	103	.....	1,178	8	.....	111	300	.....	.....	412
Sept. 30, 1876.....	107	.....	1,285	8	.....	115	318	.....	.....	415
Sept. 30, 1877.....	140	.....	1,425	13	.....	153	364	.....	.....	471
Sept. 30, 1878.....	151	.....	1,576	12	.....	163	419	.....	.....	527
Sept. 30, 1879.....	117	.....	1,698	8	.....	125	431	.....	.....	544
Sept. 30, 1880.....	108	.....	1,801	10	.....	118	430	.....	.....	549
Sept. 30, 1881.....	90	.....	1,891	5	.....	95	372	.....	.....	525
Sept. 30, 1882.....	88	.....	1,979	7	.....	95	299	.....	.....	467
Sept. 30, 1883.....	95	.....	2,074	8	.....	103	278	.....	.....	402
Sept. 30, 1884.....	113	.....	2,187	7	.....	120	297	.....	.....	398

Report of the Superintendent.

Table No. 3.

Nationality of parents of those received during the biennial period ending September 30, 1884.

American	66	Norwegian	3
Bohemian	2	Polish	12
Danes	1	Swedes	1
English	11	Scotch	7
French	16	Swiss	1
German	54	Welch	1
Holland	2		
Irish	28		
Negro	3		
			208
			208

Table No. 4.

Social and domestic relations.

Both parents living	80	Mother and stepfather	11
Parents separated	30	Father and stepmother	18
No parents	13	Unknown	3
Mother only	34		
Father only	19		
			208
			208

Table No. 5.

Birth place.

States.		Countries.	
Wisconsin	147	Bohemia	1
Iowa	3	Germany	12
Pennsylvania	1	Canada	1
Indiana	2	Sweden	1
Massachusetts	1	Poland	6
Michigan	4	Norway	1
Illinois	6	England	3
Minnesota	5	Holland	1
New York	3	Unknown	9
New Jersey	1		
			208
			208

Industrial School for Boys.

Table No. 6.

Number committed from the different counties. Offenses and ages when committed.

COUNTIES.	Total number of boys committed.	OFFENSES.					AGES OF BOYS WHEN COMMITTED.						
		Incorrigibility.	Vagrancy.	Larceny.	Arson.	Rape.	Burglary.	Between 10 and 11 years.	Between 11 and 12 years.	Between 12 and 13 years.	Between 13 and 14 years.	Between 14 and 15 years.	Between 15 and 16 years.
Adams.....	1		1				1						
Brown.....	11	6	2	3			2	2		2	1	4	
Barron.....	1			1							1		
Chippewa.....	3	1			1	1					1	1	
Columbia.....	2	2									1		
Clark.....	5	4		1			1	1	1	1	1		
Crawford.....	5	4	1				1		1	1	2		
Dodge.....	3			3							2		
Dane.....	3	2		1				1	1			1	1
Dunn.....	4	2	2				1	1	1		1	1	1
Eau Claire.....	4			4				1	1	3	1	2	2
Fond du Lac.....	10	3	2	3		2	1	1	1	1	2	2	
Green.....	3	3						1	1	1	1		
Grant.....	4	2		2				1	1	1			
Green Lake.....	3	2		1				1	1	1			
Iowa.....	1			1									1
Jackson.....	1	1								1			
Jefferson.....	4	2		2						2	1		1
Juneau.....	1	1							1				
La Crosse.....	10	3	3	4				3	2	3			2
La Fayette.....	1	1										1	
Langlade.....	1			1							1		
Lincoln.....	1	1								1			
Milwaukee.....	42	3	16	19	4		4	9	11	11	4	3	
Manitowoc.....	7	4	1	2			1	1	1	1	3		
Marathon.....	2			1		1			1	1			1
Monroe.....	4	2		2					1	1	1	1	2
Marinette.....	5		1	4				1	1	1	1		1
Oconto.....	1		1					1	1				
Outagamie.....	4			4				1	1	1	1		1
Polk.....	3	2		1			1		1		1		
Portage.....	1					1							1
Pepin.....	1			1							1		
Pierce.....	1	1					1						
Racine.....	6	4		1		1	1	1		2			2
Richland.....	9	1	7	1				1	3	3			2
Rock.....	5	1		4			1			2			
Sauk.....	2	2							1				1
Sheboygan.....	5	1		3		1	2		1		1		1
Trempealeau.....	1			1							1		

Report of the Superintendent.

Table No. 6.

Number committed from the different counties. Offenses and ages when committed.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Total number of boys committed.	OFFENSES.					AGES OF BOYS WHEN COMMITTED.						
		Incorrigibility.	Vagrancy.	Larceny.	Arson.	Rape.	Burglary.	Between 10 and 11 years.	Between 11 and 12 years.	Between 12 and 13 years.	Between 13 and 14 years.	Between 14 and 15 years.	Between 15 and 16 years.
Taylor	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Winnebago ..	6	1	1	4	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	2
Washington ..	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Waushara.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Waupaca	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Waukesha	7	1	5	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	...
Walworth.....	5	4	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...
Vernon	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	208	69	47	80	5	1	6	24	35	38	40	36	35

Table No. 7.

Division of labor at close of biennial period.

NUMBER OF BOYS EMPLOYED.

Boot and shoe factory.....	82	Engine room.....	2
Sock factory	65	School rooms.....	4
Tailor shop.....	22	Paint shop	2
Laundry	19	Carpenter shop.....	2
Bakery boys' kitchen.....	8	Errand boys.....	2
Officers' kitchen.....	5	As pickets.....	4
Dormitories	9	Teamsters, in care of stock and all other outside work.....	51
Dining rooms	9		
Bath and play rooms.....	9		
St-re.....	1		
Office	1		
			297

Industrial School for Boys.

Table No. 8.*Number of live stock.*

HORSES.		CATTLE.	
Team horses.....	6	Milch cows.....	30
Buggy horses.....	1	Yearlings.....	7
Dray horses.....	1	Two year olds.....	7
Mules.....	4	Bull.....	1
		Calves.....	5
HOGS.		POULTRY.	
Store hogs.....	61	Turkeys.....	38
Pigs.....	113		
Boars.....	1		
Breeders.....	12		

Table No. 9.*Amount of work done in boot and shoe factory during the biennial period.*

Men's and boys' boots, dozens.....	3,446
Boys shoes, dozens.....	148 1-3
Boots and shoes repaired, dozens.....	291 5-12

Table No. 10.*Amount of work done in sock factory.*

Machine made socks, dozens.....	1,260
Hand made socks, dozens.....	24
Hand made mittens, dozens.....	17
Suspenders, dozens.....	17½
Suspenders strapped, dozens.....	107

Table No. 11.*Amount of work made in tailor shops.*

Jackets.....	503
Pants.....	1,147
Vests.....	237
Overalls.....	480
Blouses.....	148
Boys caps.....	240
Aprons.....	48

Report of the Superintendent.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the general health of the inmates has been good. I regret to say that three deaths have occurred. The physician's report shows the number of cases having received medical treatment.

I beg to state that I believe the institution may be said to be in a thriving and prosperous condition. The boys, generally, have made fair proficiency in school and at work, four hours each day being devoted to the former and five hours to the latter. In the busy season of planting and harvesting of crops, however, the boys remain out of school to assist in this work. This plan affords to every boy in the institution, whether ordinarily employed at mechanical or other in-door work, an opportunity of learning something about farm and garden work, besides granting to the boy that which he so much desires, viz.: a change and a relaxation of school work.

The crops of the farm and garden have been fair, excepting the failure of the corn crop last year and a very light potato crop this year. The tables of farm and garden products show the amount produced and the value of the same.

IMPROVEMENTS.

With the appropriation made by the legislature for this purpose, a barn with basement, 52 by 80 feet, has been built. This barn and basement affords sufficient room for storing the straw used for filling beds, hay and roots for the stock, and vegetables for table use.

Under this head we may note the valuable addition to the farm of 112 acres of land.

Repairs of various kinds in and about the buildings have been made. Several new floors have been laid and some ceilings have been wainscoted. A large amount of painting, kalsomining and whitewashing has been done.

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

I beg to call your attention to other improvements which I think are essential. The seats in the boys' sitting rooms

Industrial School for Boys.

are in a poor condition, and other and more commodious ones should be provided. The desks in some of the school rooms, from long use, have become dilapidated to that extent that new ones should be provided in their places. The piggery is insufficient in size to accommodate the large number of hogs we keep. If more room should be provided, I would suggest that another piggery at a greater distance from the resident buildings would be preferable to enlarging the present building.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

I have again to acknowledge my indebtedness to our many friends for favors bestowed, especially to the clergy of Waukesha and others who have conducted religious services each Sunday afternoon.

To my associates in this work I desire to express my appreciation of their faithfulness in the discharge of their arduous duties.

To you, gentlemen, with grateful acknowledgements of your kindness and forbearance, I submit this report.

Respectfully,

WM. H. SLEEP,

Superintendent.

WAUKESHA, Oct. 1st, 1884.

Principal's Report.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To W. H. Sleep, Superintendent Industrial School :

I herewith present the report of the schools for the year ending September 30th, 1884 :

Number under instruction at the commencement of the year.....	278
Number newly committed.....	113
Number returned during the year.....	7
<hr/>	
Number under instruction during the year.....	398
Number that left during the year.....	101
<hr/>	
Number now in attendance.....	297
<hr/> <hr/>	

Of the number received

Could not write	35
Began reading from Chart.....	13
Began reading from First Reader.....	24
Began reading from Second Reader.....	44
Began reading from Third Reader.....	23
Began reading from Fourth Reader.....	8
Began reading from Fifth Reader.....	1
<hr/>	
Total.....	113
<hr/> <hr/>	
Entered one of the primary departments.....	97
Entered one of the higher departments.....	16
<hr/>	
Total.....	113
<hr/> <hr/>	

The boys are, as last year, divided into two classes, which alternately work and attend school. In the first session of school (A. M.) there are four departments. In the second session of school (P. M.) there are five departments.

There are at present in

Second primary, First session.....	36
Second primary, Second session.....	34
First primary, First session.....	38
First primary, Second session.....	41
Intermediate, First session.....	34
Second intermediate, Second session.....	36
First intermediate, Second session.....	27
Senior department, First session.....	26
Senior department, Second session.....	25
<hr/>	
Total.....	297
<hr/> <hr/>	

Industrial School for Boys.

Number attending the first session and working the second session...	134
Number attending school the second session and working the first session.....	163
Total.....	<u>297</u>

FIRST SESSION SCHOOLS.

SECOND PRIMARY — MISS C. LOOMER AND MRS. J. C. SEARLE, TEACHERS-

Number in attendance.....	36
Number in First Reader.....	17
Number in Second Reader.....	19
Number writing on slates.....	36
Number instructed in numbers.....	<u>36</u>

FIRST PRIMARY, J. C. SEARLE, TEACHER.

Number in attendance.....	38
Number in Second Reader.....	26
Number in Third Reader.....	12
Number in First Book Arithmetic.....	38
Number in Introductory Geography.....	38
Number in spelling (oral and written).....	38
Number in penmanship.....	<u>38</u>

INTERMEDIATE, MISS BELLE HEMINGWAY, TEACHER.

Number in attendance.....	34
Number in Third Reader.....	34
Number in First Book Arithmetic.....	34
Number in Introductory Geography.....	19
Number in Complete Geography.....	15
Number in spelling (oral and written).....	34
Number in penmanship.....	<u>34</u>

SENIOR DEPARTMENT, W. F. MALONE, TEACHER.

Number in attendance.....	26
Number in Second Book Arithmetic.....	26
Number in Fourth Reader.....	16
Number in Fifth Reader.....	10
Number in Complete Geography.....	26
Number in United States History.....	26
Number in spelling (oral and written).....	26
Number in penmanship.....	<u>26</u>

SECOND SESSION SCHOOLS.

SECOND PRIMARY, MRS. S. J. DIXON, TEACHER.

Number in attendance.....	34
Number in Chart Class.....	4
Number in First Reader.....	00
Number in Second Reader.....	12
Number in Third Reader.....	18
Number instructed in numbers.....	34
Number in writing on slates.....	34
Number in penmanship.....	<u>30</u>

Principal's Report.

SECOND SESSION SCHOOLS.— Continued.

FIRST PRIMARY.— MRS. J. C. SEARLE, TEACHER.

Number in attendance.....	41
Number in Primary Arithmetic.....	13
Number in First Book Arithmetic.....	29
Number in Introductory Geography.....	29
Number in Second Reader.....	13
Number in Third Reader.....	29
Number in Spelling (oral and written).....	41
Number in Penmanship.....	41

SECOND INTERMEDIATE.— MISS BELLE HEMINGWAY AND J. C. SEARLE,
TEACHERS.

Number in attendance.....	36
Number in Third Reader.....	21
Number in Fourth Reader.....	15
Number in First Book Arithmetic.....	36
Number in Introductory Geography.....	21
Number in Complete Geography.....	15
Number in spelling (oral and written).....	36
Number in Penmanship.....	36

FIRST INTERMEDIATE.— MISS C. LOOMER, TEACHER.

Number in attendance.....	27
Number in Third Reader.....	6
Number in Fourth Reader.....	21
Number in First Book Arithmetic.....	00
Number in Second Book Arithmetic.....	27
Number in Introductory Geography.....	6
Number in Complete Geography.....	21
Number in Spelling (oral and written).....	27
Number in Penmanship.....	27

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.— B. S. PARK, TEACHER.

Number in attendance.....	25
Number in Fourth Reader.....	14
Number in Fifth Reader.....	11
Number in Second Book Arithmetic.....	17
Number in Robinson's complete Arithmetic.....	8
Number in United States History.....	25
Number in complete Geography.....	25
Number in English Grammar.....	25
Number in Penmanship and Spelling.....	25

Industrial School for Boys.

Classes are promoted from one department to another after passing a written examination prepared by the department teachers. Examinations are given once in three months. In concluding this report, I would say that the greatest obstacle to advancement met with here is, the almost daily changes being (unavoidably) made in some of our departments by the admission of new boys. These changes, as will readily be seen, render strict grading impossible. A large majority of the new arrivals being necessarily placed in the primary departments, we are obliged at times to advance those whose standing does not demand promotion, to avoid crowding. Believing as we do, that a large majority of our pupils will never know another school, we strive to present all work to them in so practical a manner that they may be able to use, and will be greatly benefited by the knowledge acquired here.

With thanks to you, sir, and to my associate teachers for aid extended, this report is

Respectfully submitted,

B. S. PARK,

Principal.

Librarian's Report.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent:

During the past year the library has been renovated, and a number of worn out and worthless books discarded. There was an addition of 160 volumes purchased this year, making 1,040 volumes in all. A great number of the books are worn so badly, as to render them worthless. Not more than one-half of the books in the library are in a fit condition for circulation. The favorite books, as soon as returned are immediately chosen again, and, as they are in constant use, soon become worthless.

The books purchased last year, are read with interest by the boys; but as they are so familiar with those books, a fresh supply is quite essential, in order to encourage their interest in reading.

Among these new books we have the Waverly novels, Dickens', Irving's, Carleton's, Rollo Books, Shakespeare, Hidden Treasure Library, Bodley Series, Abbot's American History, Young Folk's Heroes of the Rebellion, Oliver Optic Series, Building the Nation.

These are some of the best books in the library.

W. F. MALONE,
Librarian,

Industrial School for Boys.

 PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To W. H. SLEEP, *Superintendent Industrial School:*

I have the pleasure to report that at the present time the health of the inmates is exceptionally good.

The following are the numbers of cases of sickness needing medical attention during the past two years:

Pneumonia	4
Bronchitis	9
Gastric fever.....	5
Articular rheumatism.....	2
Inflammation of bowels.....	1
Malarial fever.....	4
Tonsillitis	8
Gastralgia	1
Varicella.....	1
Ulcerated sore throat.....	2
Consumption.....	1
Hip disease	1
Bright's disease of kidneys.....	1
Abscess	2
Vaccinated.....	53

SURGICAL CASES.

Amputation of part of hand, with four fingers, necessitated by an injury received in the boot and shoe factory	1
Re-amputation of arm, necessitated by the result of an old injury....	1
Fracture of both bones of forearm.....	1
Removal of toe nail.....	1
Sprained wrist	1
Sprained ankle.....	1
Incised wounds of arms.....	3

DEATHS.

Pneumonia	1
Consumption.....	1
Meningitis	1

Respectfully,

J. E. BACON,
Attending Physician.

Statement of Current Expense Funds.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND — 1883.

1882			
October 1	Balance		\$2,349 12
1883.			
Jan. 1	Received from counties		9,913 86
March 27	Appropriation, chap. 142, laws of 1883		40,000 00
Sept. 30	Steward from visitors		124 10
	Steward from boot and shoe factory		50,280 24
	Steward from sock factory		985 13
	Steward from sundries		1,101 03
1883.			
June 27	Transferred for expenses Board of		
Sept. 30	Supervision	\$2,011 98	
	Paid on account of boot and shoe fac-		
	tory	54,831 66	
	Paid on account of sock factory	350 10	
	Paid on account of current expenses		
	this year	42,203 51	
	Paid on account of indebtedness		
	previous year	43 90	
	Balance in hands of treas-		
	urer of institution.	\$5,312 28	
	Balance in hands of stew-		
	ard of institution.	5 5,312 33	
	Balance total	\$104,753 48	\$104,753 48
1883.			
October 1	By balance available		\$5,312 33

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND — 1884.

1883			
October 1	Balance		\$5,312 33
1884.			
Jan. 1	Received from counties		8,736 09
	Appropriation, chap. 142, laws of 1883		40,000 00
Sept. 30	Steward from visitors		5 00
	Steward from boot and shoe factory		34,786 89
	Steward from sock factory		850 40
	Steward from sundries		1,014 65
1884.			
July 7	Transferred for expenses Board of		
Sept. 30	Supervision	\$2,011 98	
	Paid on account boot and shoe fac-		
	tory	40,091 36	
	Paid on account of sock factory	305 47	
	Paid on account of current expenses		
	Balance in hands of treas-		
	urer of institution.	5,458 69	
	Balance in hands of stew-		
	ard of institution.	224 87 5,683 56	
	Balance total	\$90,705 36	\$90,705 36
1884			
October 1	By balance available		\$5,683 56

Industrial School for Boys.

STATEMENT OF

At the Industrial School for Boys, for

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory, Sept. 30, 1892.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.
Amusement and instruction	\$1,114 67	\$530 72	.....	\$1,645 .
Barn, farm and garden..	10,030 79	2,318 45	.....	12,349 24
Boot and shoe factory..	30,096 05	54,831 66	.....	84,927 71
Clothing.....	2,614 60	2,786 16	1,400 00	6,800 76
Discount .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical dept.	35 98	490 47	.....	526 45
Engines and boilers	1,449 00	154 46	.....	1,603 46
Elopers.....	.....	555 98	.....	555 98
Freight and express.....	.....	163 58	.....	163 58
Fire apparatus.....	4,854 00	38 28	.....	4,892, 28
Furniture	4,517 35	.....	.....	4,517 35
Fuel.....	2,629 75	4,447 35	.....	7,077 10
Gas and other lights	3,288 70	994 92	.....	4,283 62
Hides, pelts, etc.....	.....	.....	512 21	512 21
House furnishing.....	7,473 84	1,315 60	.....	8,789 44
Laundry.....	717 88	273 20	.....	991 08
Library.....	704 83	12 55	.....	717 38
Machinery and tools....	993 17	107 39	.....	1,100 56
Miscellaneous.....	25 35	127 91	.....	153 26
Officers' expenses .....	.....	40 55	.....	40 55
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.	179 10	422 65	.....	601 75
Repairs and renewals...	524 01	1,837 91	.....	2,361 92
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	182 200 00	.....	17,800 00	200,000 00
Scraps.....	.....	.....	62 75	62 75
Subsistence	2,060 46	12,227 99	4,749 73	19,038 18
Sock factory.....	2,085 61	350 10	.....	2,435 71
Wages and salaries .....	.....	13,421 93	.....	13,421 93
Total	257,595 14	97,449 81	24,524 69	379,569 64
Discounts .....	.....	64 54	.....	.....
.....	.....	97,385 27	.....	339,542 89
Net expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	\$40,026 75

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by secretary of

Statement of Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES

the fiscal year ending September 30, 1883.

Inventory, Sept. 30, 1883.	Cash received on this ac- count during the year.	Transferred from this ac- count during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$1,218 95	75		\$1,219 70		\$425 69
9,202 76	339 25	\$4,749 73	14,291 74	\$1,942 50	
35,815 93	50,280 24	1,400 00	87,496 17	\$2,568 46	
2,474 72	10 35		2,485 07		4,315 69
		64 54	64 54	64 54	
40 66	2 65		43 31		483 14
1,457 35			1,457 35		146 11
					555 98
					163 58
4,892 28			4,892 28		
4,271 35			4,271 35		246 00
2,546 74	14 78		2,561 52		4,515 58
3,265 00	70 55		3,335 55		948 07
	512 21		512 21		
7,636 02	35		7,636 37		1,153 07
710 48	33 60		744 08		247 00
708 00			708 00		9 38
978 41			978 41		122 15
	6 05		6 05		147 21
					40 55
326 15			326 15		275 60
421 61	42	62 75	484 78		1,877 14
200,000 00			200,000 00		
	62 75		62 75		
2,828 87	47 32	512 21	3,388 40		15,649 78
1,591 98	985 13		2,577 11	141 40	13,421 93
\$280,387 26	\$52,366 40	\$6,789 23	\$339,542 89	\$4,716 90	\$44,743 65
					4,716 90
					\$40,026 75
					state for salaries and expenses of Board of Supervision.....
					\$2,011 98
					\$42,038 73

Industrial School for Boys.

STATEMENT OF

At the Industrial School for Boys for the

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory, Sept. 30, 1888.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.
Amuse'mts and Instruct'n	\$1,218 95	\$688 97	.....	\$1,907 92
Barn, farm and garden...	9,202 76	2,614 43	.....	11,817 19
Boot and shoe factory...	35,815 93	40,091 36	.....	75,907 29
Clothing	2,474 72	3,320 58	\$1,863 10	7,158 40
Discounts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical dept...	40 66	379 09	.....	419 75
Engines and boilers	1,457 35	123 55	.....	1,580 90
Elopers .....	.....	295 55	.....	295 55
Freight and express.....	.....	160 20	.....	160 20
Fire apparatus.....	4,892 28	60 98	.....	4,953 26
Furniture.....	4,271 35	.....	.....	4,271 35
Fuel	2,546 74	4,641 96	.....	7,188 70
Gas and other lights.....	3,265 00	1,017 70	.....	4,282 70
Hides, pelts, etc.....	.....	.....	615 97	615 97
House furnishing.....	7,636 02	1,244 73	.....	8,880 75
Laundry	710 48	250 46	.....	960 94
Library	708 00	173 81	.....	881 81
Machinery and tools.....	978 41	43 48	.....	1,021 89
Miscellaneous.....	.....	119 13	.....	119 13
Officers' expenses.....	.....	42 20	.....	42 20
Printing, postage, station- ery and telegraph	326 15	458 67	.....	784 82
Repairs and renewals....	431 61	1,744 20	.....	2,165 81
Real estate, including buildings, etc.....	200,000 00	.....	1,500 00	201,500 00
Scraps .....	.....	.....	20 07	20 07
Subsistence	2,828 87	11,463 03	4,696 50	18,988 40
Sock factory.....	1,591 98	305 47	.....	1,897 45
Wages and salaries.....	.....	13,813 74	.....	13,813 74
Indebtedness Sept. 30, '88	.....	39 45	.....	39 45
Totals.....	\$280,387 26	\$83,092 74	\$8,195 64	\$371,675 64
Discounts.....	.....	82 92	.....	.....
	.....	\$83,009 82	.....	331,457 88
Net expenses...	.....	.....	.....	\$40,217 76

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by the secretary of

Statement of Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES

fiscal year ending September 30, 1884.

Inventory Sept. 30, '84.	Cash received on this ac- count during the year.	Transferr'd from this account dur- ing the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$1,279 37	\$1 35	.....	\$1,280 72	.....	\$627 20
11,951 87	203 90	\$4,696 50	16,852 27	\$5,035 08	.....
40,880 79	34,786 89	1,363 10	77,030 78	1,123 49	.....
1,649 30	15 07	.....	1,664 37	.....	5,494 08
.....	.....	82 92	82 92	82 92	.....
36 59	.....	.....	36 59	.....	383 18
1,468 75	.....	.....	1,468 75	.....	112 15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	295 55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160 20
4,953 26	.....	.....	4,953 26	.....	.....
4,233 65	.....	.....	4,233 65	.....	37 70
2,490 25	14 76	.....	2,505 01	.....	4,683 69
3,271 03	79 68	.....	3,350 71	.....	931 99
.....	615 97	.....	615 97	.....	.....
8,331 76	1 51	.....	8,333 27	.....	547 48
636 00	9 00	.....	645 00	.....	315 94
724 25	34	.....	724 59	.....	157 22
939 08	.....	.....	939 08	.....	82 81
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119 13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42 20
339 08	.....	.....	339 08	.....	445 74
419 45	9 24	20 07	448 76	.....	1,717 05
201,500 00	.....	.....	201,500 00	.....	.....
.....	20 07	.....	20 07	.....	.....
1,571 17	43 76	615 97	2,230 90	.....	16,757 50
1,351 73	850 40	.....	2,202 13	304 68	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,813 74
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 45
\$288,027 38	\$36,651 94	\$6,778 56	\$331,457 88	\$6,546 17	\$46,763 93
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,546 17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$40,217 76
state for salaries and expenses of Board of Supervision.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,011 98
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$42,229 74

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1883.					YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1884.	
	Balance available October 1, 1882.	Appropriation 1883.	Total.	Expended during the year.	Bal. Sept. 30, 1883.	Expended during the year	Bal. available Sept 30, 1884.
Completing family building No. 10.....	\$406 05	.....	\$406 05	\$406 05	.....	.....	.....
New fence	738 53	.....	738 53	172 36	\$566 17	\$52 55	\$513 62
Painting and repairs.....	451 60	.....	451 60	451 60	.....	.....	.....
Purchasing 112 31-100 acres land adjoining lands now owned by state.....	.....	8,300 00	8,800 00	8,800 00	.....	.....	.....
Root cellar and straw barn..	.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	1,358 94	141 06	141 06	.....
Total.....	\$1,596 18	\$10,300 00	\$11,896 18	\$11,188 95	707 23	\$193 61	\$513 62

Industrial School for Boys.

Statement of Moneys Received.

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT THE INSTITUTION.

CLASSIFICATION.	Year ending September 30, 1883.	Year ending September 30, 1884.
Amusement.....	\$ 75	\$1 35
Barn, farm and garden.....	339 25	203 90
Boot and shoe factory.....	50,280 24	34,786 89
Clothing.....	10 85	15 07
Drug and medical department.....	2 65	.....
Fuel.....	14 78	14 76
Gas and other lights.....	70 55	79 68
Hides and Pelts.....	512 21	615 97
House furnishing.....	35	1 51
Laundry.....	33 60	9 00
Library.....	.....	34
Miscellaneous.....	6 05	.....
Repairs and renewals.....	42	9 24
Scraps.....	62 75	20 07
Subsistence.....	47 32	43 76
Sock factory.....	985 13	850 40
Visitors.....	124 10	5 00
Totals.....	\$52,490 50	\$36,656 94

Industrial School for Boys.

 FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Apples.....			64 bushels.	32 00
Asparagus.....			10 bushels.	20 00
Barley.....			325 bushels.	162 50
Beef.....	3,513 pounds.	263 47	5,197 pounds	337 80
Beets.....	250 bushels.	57 50	280 bushels.	51 00
Cabbage.....		5	350 heads.	15 00
Calves.....	6	60	4	60 00
Carrots.....	800 bushels.	184 00	2,200 bushels	330 00
Cauliflower.....			50 heads.	2 00
Chickens.....	4	1		
Corn.....	4,000 bushels.	500 00	4,000 bushels.	880 00
Corn stalks.....			80 tons.	240 00
Crab apples.....			14 bushels.	14 00
Cucumbers.....	3 bushels.	3	25 bushels.	18 75
Currants.....			1½ bushels.	2 50
Eggs.....	95 dozen.	14 25	14 dozens.	1 75
Green corn.....	170 bushels.	85 00	340 bushels.	136 00
Green Peas.....	200 bushels.	120 00	225 bushels.	112 50
Green peppers.....			½ bu-shels.	1 00
Hay.....	200 tons.	1,400 00	225 bushels.	1,575 00
Lettuce.....	4,000 heads.	10 00	6,000 heads.	15 00
Mangel Wurzals.....	4,000 bushels.	600 00	8,000 bushels.	800 00
Milk.....	18,200 galls.	2,184 00	21,713 gallons.	2,171 30
Oats.....	1,543 bushels.	432 04	2,325 bushels.	697 50
Onions.....	600 bushels.	240 00	350 bushels.	105 00
Parsnips.....	50 bushels.	12 50	100 bushels.	13 00
Pie plant.....		10 00	50 bushels.	25 00
Pigs.....	78	312 00	113	452 00
Pork.....	12,713 pounds.	889 91	16,415 pounds.	1,149 05
Potatoes.....	1,500 pounds.	450 00	600 bushels.	180 00
Radishes.....	3 bushels.	6 00	9 bushels.	13 60
Raspberries.....			1½ bushels.	3 75
Rye.....	410 bushels.	213 20	200 bushels.	110 00
Salsify.....	25 bushels.	25 00	40 bushels.	24 00
Squash.....	1 ton.	12 00	2 tons.	30 00
Straw.....	45 tons.	135 00	60 tons.	150 00
Strawberries.....			4½ bushels.	13 50
String beans.....	42 bushels.	21 00	55 bushels.	22 00
Tomatoes.....	3 bushels.	3 00	10 bushels.	8 00
Turkeys.....	33 bushe s.	16 50	38 bushels.	22 80
Turnips.....			215 bushels.	40 50
Veal.....	337 pounds.	33 70	245 pounds.	22 05
Yearlings.....	6	108 00	6	150 00
		\$8407 07		\$1021475

Detailed List of Expenditures.

DETAILED LIST OF EXPENDITURES.

AMUSEMENTS.	1883.		1884.	
Band books		3 60		
Boat rent		65		
Balls			1 dozen	1 15
Ball bats			2½ dozen	3 63
Candy	168 pounds	20 98	88 pounds	8 84
Circus		25 00		35 00
Christmas goods, sundries				58 10
Cartage, boxing, etc				10
Drum heads	3	3 45		
Dumb bells	575 pounds	17 75		
Entertainments		15 00		
Fire works		30 30		84 06
Figs	51 pounds	9 18		
Freight and express		98		2 10
Heel plates	66	3 00	130 pair	3 58
Livery		11 00		
Lemons	2 bozes	13 00	2 boxes	11 00
Organist		16 50		
Organ and stool			1	125 00
Oranges			2 boxes	11 00
Peanuts	250 pounds	23 50	85 pounds	9 78
Paper bags	500	2 45	1 pkg.	85
Picture gallery				1 50
Repairing instruments		7 05		
Skates	64 pair	90 60		69
Wax candles			4 pounds	1 40
		<u>\$293 99</u>		<u>\$357 78</u>
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN—				
Axes	6	4 25		
Bolts	5	15		
Bridles	1	2 00		
Boars	1	5 00		
Boxes for buggies	2	21 50		
Bags	100	20 00	21	4 25
Baskets	30	14 00	26	9 52
Blankets	5	10 90		

Industrial School for Boys.

	1883.		1884.	
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN—				
con.				
Buckwheat.....	3 bushel	\$4 50		
Breeding sows.....			2	\$18 00
Bob-sled.....			1 set.	35 00
Barn pump.....			1	13 50
Bulls.....			1	100 00
Barley.....			30 bushels.	18 00
Beans.....			3 $\frac{1}{8}$ bushels.	7 92
Clover seed.....	8 7-30 bushels.	65 42	10 $\frac{1}{8}$ bushels.	61 60
Condition Powder.s.....	10 pounds.	2 10		
Cartage, boxing, etc.....		10		
Cart wheels.....		13 00		
Corn Planters.....	1	1 50		
Corn hooks.....	2 dozen.	4 00		
Cattle ties.....			1 dozen.	2 00
Clevises.....			2	1 50
Door hangers.....	1 pair.	35	6 pair.	3 00
Door railings.....			50 feet.	2 60
Drags.....			1	10 00
Feed—Bran.....	30 1-20 tons.	311 25	191 $\frac{111}{1000}$ tons.	259 31
Corn.....			1,050 bushels	608 00
Grinding feed.....		30 72		10 00
Hay.....	4 60-2000 tons	20 15		
Linseed meal.....			5 bags.	8 50
Midlings.....	6 tons.	90 00		
Oats.....			30 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.	11 59
Pasturing cattle.....		46 85		
Shorts.....			9,894 pounds.	61 83
Straw.....	1 stack.	27 50	1 stack.	15 00
Freight and express.....		113 58		19 04
Feed mills.....			1	39 00
Forks.....			6	3 50
Fly nets.....				4 00
Garden seeds.....		68 20		62 92
Garden vines.....				37 75
Garden cultivator.....			1	7 50
Grain cradles.....			1	2 50
Horse shoeing.....		126 96		109 19
Hoes.....	3 dozen.	10 80	6	1 80
Hoe handles.....	2 dozen.	1 32		
Hay rakes.....	3 dozen.	5 25		
Horses.....	2	315 00	1	105 00
Harness oil.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals.	4 80		
Horse trade.....		23 50		
Hay forks.....	2 dozen.	2 01		
Horse collars.....	1	3 00	1	3 00
Hay tedder.....	1	40 00		
Halter chains.....			2	50
Horse blankets.....			4	11 83
Harness—single.....			1	20 00
Heifers.....			2	180 00
Horse doctor.....				3 50
Lease of land.....		271 00		292 87
Land plaster.....	10 tons.	50 50		

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN—				
con.				
Manure	24 loads	\$11 50		\$7 50
Mower	1	55 00		
Mower section		1 43		
Mower guard			1	50
Paris green	14 pounds	3 08	14 pounds	2 80
Picks	4	1 90		
Pick handles	6	73		
Potatoes	31 $\frac{1}{5}$ bushels	23 44	32 bushels	10 50
Plows	1	21 00		
Plowing		15 00		
Pails	12	2 60		
Repairing harness		42 85		42 20
Repairing implem'ts & tools				68 50
Repairing wagons, etc.				71 53
Repairing sundries		139 05		6 25
Rope	57 $\frac{3}{8}$ pounds	8 70	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	4 79
Rye	56 bushels	28 00		
Rakes			4 dozen	7 60
Spades	6	4 36		
Shovels	12	10 85	6	3 62
Salt	5 barrels	6 00		
Salt	2 tons	11 00		
Saddles	2	15 00		
Stucco	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels	16 87		
Seed corn	23 bushels	33 75	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	38 57
Scythes and snaths	6	4 17		
Scythe stones	6	30		
Sleigh bells			4 strings	4 38
Seed oats			44 bushels	22 00
Threshing oats		67 26		
Timothy seed	10 $\frac{3}{5}$ bushels	22 50	10 $\frac{3}{5}$ bushels	27 00
Trace chains		40		
Threshing rye	410 bushels	20 50		
Tie ropes			6	90
Threshing grain			2,796 bushels	76 52
Use of bull		9 00		3 00
Whips	3	2 80	1	1 25
Whetstones	6	7 25		
Wagon jack	1	1 50		
Wagons			1	50 00
		2318 45		2614 43
CLOTHING.				
Buttons	166 $\frac{3}{8}$ gross	\$19 32	120 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross	\$19 34
Buttons, military	10 gross	37 50	15 gross	56 25
Bows	7 dozen	9 10	7 dozen	6 75
Buckles	9 gross	3 90	2 gross	80
Caps	6 $\frac{1}{8}$ gross	24 25	5 $\frac{3}{8}$ dozen	21 76
Cottonade	728 $\frac{1}{8}$ yards	135 50		
Cassimere	638 $\frac{1}{8}$ yards	179 15	2,185 $\frac{1}{8}$ yards	1277 92

Industrial School for Boys.

	1883.		1884.	
CLOTHING—continued.				
Coats	6	\$15 00		
Collars, paper	100	9 00		
Cheese cloth	4 yds.	20		
Denims	850½ yds.	128 21	776 yds.	\$108 65
Elastic			14 yds.	91
Flannel	787½ yds.	268 57	1,257½ yds.	341 73
Freight and express		7 61		7 21
Handkerchiefs	55 doz.	44 15	56 doz.	44 60
Hats	30 doz.	57 90	32 doz.	53 00
Jeans	523½ yds.	106 85	519½ yds.	66 89
Jackets			5	32 50
Mittens	12 doz.	60 00	12 doz.	75 50
Making pants			49 pairs.	18 75
Making caps			29 11-12 doz.	89 75
Overcoats			1	5 00
Pants	2 pair	4 00		
Shirting	1,446½ yds.	145 43	1,287½ yds.	126 87
Shirting prints	175½ yds.	10 53		
Shirts	3	2 75	1	1 00
Suspenders	16 doz.	22 60		
Suits	100	849 98	82	633 29
S lesia			171 yds.	19 34
Shoe laces			3 gross	2 37
Thead, cotton	20 doz.	11 00	36 doz.	19 80
Thread, linen	34 doz.	27 20	52 doz.	41 60
Tape		3 35		2 75
Twist, silk				48
Uniform cloth	452½ yds.	449 08		
Underwear			4	2 60
Wigan	50 yds.	3 50		
Wadding	12 doz.	2 40		
Yarn	200 lbs.	148 13	310 lbs.	243 26
		\$2786 16		\$3320 58
DRUG AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.				
Alcohol	9½ gals.	21 38	9½ gals.	21 51
Drugs and medicines		106 80		80 52
Dental instruments				3 50
Freight		1 54		56
Medical services and medicine		345 25		273 00
Vaccination	62	15 50		
		\$490 47		\$379 09
ENGINES AND BOILERS.				
Belting	30 feet	2 16		
Boiler compound	100 lbs.	10 00	530 lbs.	29 00
Brass caps and tubes		6 01		

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
ENGINES AND BOILERS—con.				
Cartage, boxing, etc.....		1 05		
Cotton waste.....	100 lbs.	13 00		
Emery.....	3 lbs.	30		
Freight and express.....		2 73		2 09
Graphite.....	10 lbs.	2 50		
Glasses.....	4	81		
Grease.....			25 lbs.	7 35
Hemp.....	5½ lbs.	1 58		
Lacing.....	200 feet.	1 88		
Oil, cylinder.....	20 gals.	11 50		
Oil, engine.....	48½ gals.	19 40		
Oil, machine.....			108 gals.	65 85
Packing.....	27 lbs.	7 53	13½ lbs.	4 16
Pipe.....	71 feet.	4 63		
Rub ^r cement.....	1½ lbs.	90		
Repairing gauge.....				2 60
Sundries.....		10 25		
Service cocks.....	6	1 98		
Testing gauge.....		50		
Use of tools.....		7 00		
Valves and unions.....		33 56		
Valves.....	16	15 19		
Valvoline.....			10 gals.	12 50
		<u>\$154 46</u>		<u>\$295 55</u>
ELOPERS.....		<u>\$555 98</u>		<u>\$295 55</u>
FREIGHT AND EXPRESS.....		<u>\$163 58</u>		<u>\$160 20</u>
FIRE APPARATUS.				
Coats, rubber.....			11	\$20 84
Caps, rub ^r er.....			1	63
Freight and express.....				51
Grenades.....			4 doz.	32 40
Hose.....			4 pieces.	6 60
Ladders.....	3	32 78		
Straps.....		5 50		
		<u>\$38 28</u>		<u>\$60 98</u>
FUEL.				
Charcoal.....	36½ bush.	6 78		\$6 00
Coal, hard.....	99 ¹³⁰ / ₂₀₀₀ tons.	540 76		
Coal, egg.....			80 tons.	478 40
Coal, nut.....			20 tons.	124 60
Coal, soft	483 ⁶⁶ / ₂₀₀₀ tons.	1,667 48	507 ¹⁰⁰⁰ / ₂₀₀₀ tons.	1, 675 67

Industrial School for Boys.

	1883.		1884.	
FUEL—con.				
Freight		\$80 00		
Hauling wood				\$15 31
Wood.....	462 $\frac{6}{128}$ cords	2,152 33		
Wood, bass and elm			173 $\frac{100}{128}$ cords	379 71
Wood, maple			330 $\frac{11}{128}$ cords	1,680 89
Wood, oak and ash			77 $\frac{104}{128}$ cords	223 63
Wood, popple			21 cords	57 75
		<u>\$4,447 35</u>		<u>\$4,641 96</u>
GAS AND OTHER LIGHTS.				
Cartage, boxing, etc.		\$ 25		\$1 50
Freight and express		28 88		28 27
Fusees	18 cases	27 00	25 cases	22 75
Gasoline	4,826 gallons	852 57	5,052 gallons	881 84
Oil, Elaine	409 gallons	72 18	466 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	83 34
Oil, signal	5 gallons	3 60		
Oil, lard	11 gallons	9 05		
Wax tapers		1 39		
		<u>\$994 92</u>		<u>\$1,017 70</u>
HOUSE FURNISHING.				
Ash pans			1	\$1 00
Baskets	2	50		
Barrels	8	10 13	5	9 00
Bowls	30 dozen	31 50	36 5-12 dozen	37 13
Blacking	16 dozen	13 50	15 dozen	7 50
Brushes, scrub	13 dozen	23 00	14 dozen	24 20
Brushes, shoe	2 dozen	2 94	3 dozen	5 75
Brushes, counter			3 dozen	11 25
Brushes, whitewash			3	5 25
Brushes, crumb	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	3 85	1 dozen	2 25
Brushes, kalsomine			2	4 67
Bath brick	4 boxes	5 04	2 boxes	3 24
Brooms	5 dozen	11 25	12 dozen	24 40
Burners	3 dozen	14 19		
Basins	9 dozen	2 77		
Batting	2 pounds	38	2 pounds	25
Batting			1 bale	7 50
Bed spreads	3	4 50	6	7 80
Bread pans			50	35 10
Bluing			12 dozen	5 75
Bakers			2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	2 94
Boilers			1	2 25
Bed springs			3	10 50
Bed pans			2	1 88
Boxes			2	40

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
HOUSE FURNISHING—con.				
Beeswax			10 lbs.	\$4 00
Button hole cutter			1	67
Butcher knives			6	1 45
Chambers			6	3 25
Chamber pails	6	\$3 19	6	3 25
Crash	537 yds.	60 69	356 yds.	36 90
Combs	30½ doz.	19 49	36 doz.	23 62
Carpets	96½ yds.	67 55		
Curtain cord		36	2 balls	13
Curtain fixtures	3 doz.	2 50		
Cartage, boxing, etc		5 60		5 90
Chimneys	48 doz.	54 75	½ doz.	30
Cups			4 doz.	4 00
Cup and saucers	12 doz.	7 20		
Chloride of lime	63 lbs.	2 72		
Cans	12	2 00		
Churns	1	5 70		
Celery dishes	2	50		
Corks	2 gross	1 00		
Cupboard locks	1 doz.	1 65		
Cupboard catches			1 doz.	64
Coal hod	6	2 20		
Clothes lines	1 doz.	1 75		
Call bells	1	79		
Carving knives	3	4 70		
Covered dishes	4	2 92	½ doz.	2 50
Crumb brushes and trays			6	3 25
Castors			1	5 00
Corn poppers			6	1 00
Coffee cans			18	25 00
Clothes pins			1 box	70
Cullenders			2	2 50
Clock shelf			1	1 00
Dust pans	1 doz.	90	3 doz.	2 55
Dippers	2½ doz.	8 00	1 doz.	53
Damask	61½ yds.	28 95		
Dish pans	1 doz.	9 74		
Dishes	6	2 00		
Door spr ngs	1 doz.	80		
Door bells			1	48
Elbows	2	40		
Ewers and basins			1½ doz.	13 51
Egg beaters			1	21
Forks	3	36		
Freight and express		12 61		10 43
Funnels	2	09	3	25
Fire sets	1	80		
Fire pots	1	50		
Fire grates			1	12 00
Eusee cases			3 doz.	2 25
Fruit cans			1 1-12 doz.	1 90
Gas chimneys	22 doz.	30 74	35 doz.	43 10

Industrial School for Boys.

	1883.		1884.	
HOUSE FURNISHING—con.				
Globes	15 5-6 dozen	\$13 12	6½ dozen	\$5 25
Goblets			4 dozen	3 00
Grate and door			1	7 00
Griddles			2	3 50
Grocers scoops			3	2 25
Gravy Boats			6	1 13
Holland			60 yards	5 70
Indelible ink			3 pints	6 50
Individual butters			4 dozen	1 40
Iron pans			2	2 39
Iron dippers			1	75
Iron covers			12	8 50
Jugs, W. G.	12	\$7 50	13	4 01
Knives			55	8 00
Knives and forks	4 dozen	9 50	1 dozen	8 25
Knives and steel		5 40		
Key rings	8 dozen	2 40	2 dozen	60
Keys			25	6 35
Kettles			2	8 25
Lamps			7	7 50
Lamp trimmers	2	71		
Lamp wicks			24 dozen	54
Lanterns	1 dozen	9 55	1	1 50
Ladles	1 dozen	63		
Locks			5 7-12 dozen	8 60
Latches			2	2 12
Mirrors	1	3 00	6	1 75
Mats	2 dozen	19 00	3 dozen	31 03
Matting	141½ yards	64 84	60 yards	29 25
Molasses gates	4	1 05		
Measures	1 set	1 05		
Mop sticks	1 dozen	1 25	1 dozen	1 20
Meat cutters			1	3 00
Meat pans			10	5 50
Mattresses			3	12 00
Mica				20
Napkins	1 dozen	2 25		
Nut crackers	2	46	6	1 10
Needles	2,000	2 50	3 500	5 28
Netting	1 piece	60		
Needles, machine			2 dozen	1 00
Oilers	1 dozen	1 13		
Oil cloth	6 yards	15 00	5 yard-	4 00
Oil cloth			7 pieces	11 00
Oil cans	1 dozen	2 09		
Oil			2	1 35
Pins	8 packages	3 35	6 packages	2 70
Pails	78	28 30	4½ dozen	12 87
Pans	36	6 54	5 dozen	8 31
Pepper boxes	2 dozen	1 45		
Plates	22 dozen	18 94	20 dozen	18 66
Picture nails	1 dozen	50		
Picture cord				46

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
HOUSE FURNISHING — con.				
Preserve dishes.....	6 dozen	2 88		
Pitchers.....			1½ dozen	4 55
Powder guns.....			½ dozen	75
Potato shovel.....			1	1 85
Prints.....			434 yards	29 21
Polish.....			3 gallons	2 25
Pepper and salts.....			6	2 33
Reflectors.....	24	9 45		
Rat traps.....	2	67		
Reseating chairs.....		5 00		
Rubber sheeting.....	2½ yards	3 20		
Rubbers.....			6	10
Sheeting.....	4,316½ yards	411 90	3,633 yards	285 67
Soap toilet.....	6 dozen	3 50	34 dozen	14 80
Soap dishes.....	1 dozen	1 50		
Sewing machine oil.....	2 gallons	2 80		
Shears.....	6 pairs	4 25	12 pairs	8 50
Stove polish.....	12 dozen	4 75	7 gross	2 97
Stove pipes.....		18 52		20
Sugar bowls.....	6	2 25	7	3 13
Sash rollers.....	8	17		
Sash cord.....	3½ pounds	1 46		
Sieves.....	3	51		60
Skimmers.....	6	32		
Scissors.....	6 pair	2 38		
Shades.....			2	67
Spoons.....			9 dozen	2 25
Saddles.....			76 pounds	2 47
Saucers.....			25 dozen	12 50
Sapolia.....			2 boxes	5 00
Steels.....			1	2 00
Shuttle and needles.....				1 25
Sauce dishes.....			4 dozen	2 70
Sprinkers.....			6	2 97
Swill tubs.....			6	7 50
Scales.....			1	2 25
Slop hoppers.....			2	4 50
Stencil figures.....			1 set	17
Soup ladles.....			1 dozen	75
Tubs.....	12	8 50		
Thermometers.....	12	1 65		
Thread cotton.....	62 dozen	34 10	128 dozen	70 40
Thimbles.....	2 dozen	70	3 dozen	75
Tumblers.....	6 dozen	4 00	6 dozen	3 25
Tacks.....			22 dozen	14 81
Tack hammers.....	1	35	1	90
Tin heaters.....	1	1 75		
Towels.....	2 dozen	4 47	1 dozen	2 88
Toweling.....			101 yards	4 54
Ticking.....	51¼ yards	7 76	160 yards	21 67
Tin pails.....	2	1 20		
Twine.....			18½ pounds	4 15
Tongs.....			1 pair	2 50

Industrial School for Boys.

	1883.		1884.	
HOUSE FURNISHING.—con.				
Tin cans			6	9 00
Table linen			18½ yards	11 56
Tailor's shears			1 pair	8 25
Tailor's crayons			1 box	35
Trays			4	1 75
Urinals			1	60
Vault door and lock	1	75 00		
Wicks	2 gross	75		
Wax tapers	6 boxes	1 80	10 boxes	3 00
Wash boards	6	2 50		
Wire screen	300 feet	6 75		
Whistle			1	1 75
Wadding			5 dozen	1 00
Wall scrapers			3	1 80
		<u>\$1,315 60</u>		<u>\$1,244 73</u>
LAUNDRY.				
Freight		3 00		1 28
Rubber rollers	2	5 17		
Soap	52 boxes	191 10	55 boxes	187 42
Soap tub	1	4 50		
Starch	394 pounds	23 97	136 pounds	8 76
Soda, caustic.	897 pounds	45 46	814 pounds	41 25
Wringers			1	11 75
		<u>\$273 20</u>		<u>\$250 46</u>
LIBRARY.				
Books	1	3 75	372	141 24
Catalogue				10 00
Freight and express				1 16
Paper, manilla	70 pounds	6 30	143 pounds	15 66
Printing				5 75
Tag board	100 sheets	2 50		
		<u>\$12 55</u>		<u>\$173 81</u>
MACHINERY AND TOOLS.				
Augers			1	30
Auger bits		4 28		
Adze and handles			1	1 75
Adze handles	15	2 79		
Axe handles	3 dozen	5 37	3 dozen	5 64
Bits	1	1 86	1	60
Buck saws			2	80

Detailed List of Expenditures.

MACHINERY AND TOOLS— con.	1883.		1884.	
Buck saw frame.....			2	\$ 60
Brushes.....			11	1 73
Brace bits.....			6	68
Cartage, boxing, etc.....		1 10		
Chisels.....	4	64	2	65
Chisel handles.....	18	46	1 dozen	28
Circular saw.....	1	6 83		
Cable chain.....	11½ pounds	90		
Drill bits.....			3	75
Files.....	6½ dozen	7 43	3½ dozen	6 09
Files re-cut.....		17 68		
File brushes.....	1	27		
File handles.....	1 dozen	20		
Flue scrapers.....			1	1 88
Figures.....			2 sets	65
Glass cutters.....			3	16
Hammers.....	6	2 15		
Hatchets.....			5	2 48
Lawn mower.....	1	12 63		
Mallets.....			2	68
Oil stove.....			1	25
Paint brushes.....	4	5 17		
Pliers.....	1 pair	1 05	2 pair	1 27
Planes.....	5	8 96		
Plane handles.....	3	07		
Pick handles.....	6	60		
Putty knives.....			3	56
Pinchers.....			1 pair	25
Rules.....	2	89		
Repairing.....		1 00		
Screw drivers.....	2	87	11	1 48
Screw driver handles.....	1 dozen	65	1 dozen	64
Surveyor's chain.....	1	4 50		
Snow shovels.....	1 dozen	2 00	10	2 08
Shaft for grindstone.....	1	4 25		
Saws.....	2	2 45	2	45
Saw blades.....	3	67		
Saw handles.....	1 dozen	39		
Sash tools.....	8	1 15		
Stencil brushes.....	1	25		
Spoke shaves.....			2	35
Trowels.....	2	1 85		
Tack hammer.....	1	72		
Varnish brushes.....	1	1 50	8	6 53
Vise.....			1	2 43
Wrenches.....	5	3 31	1	38
Wall scrapers.....			2	1 08
		\$107 39		\$43 48

Industrial School for Boys.

	1883.		1884.	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Boys fare home.....		\$50 65		\$55 75
Coffins.....	2	20 00	1	10 00
Candy and nuts.....				2 70
Digging graves.....		4 00		
Expenses suit for release of boy.....		7 00		
Hand cuffs.....	1 pair	5 00		
Indelible ink.....	1½ pts.	2 50		
News, papers.....		16 00		45 30
Paper.....		2 90		
Polish.....		75		
Recording deeds.....		2 95		
Telephone.....		13 00		
Twine.....	17 lbs.	3 16		
Tissue paper.....				1 00
Toilet paper.....				4 38
		<u>\$127 91</u>		<u>\$119 13</u>
MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.				
Appleton's readers.....	96	\$36 78	156	\$50 98
Arithmetics.....	10 doz	37 20	10 doz.	56 06
Blotting pads.....	¼ ream	3 38		
Black board erasers.....			3 doz.	1 13
Copy books.....	8 doz.	7 80	35 doz.	40 00
Copy spellers.....	6 doz.	6 84		
Crayons.....	1½ cases	13 20		
Chalk.....	3½ lbs.	07		
Erasers.....	2 doz.	4 00	4 doz.	5 00
Freight and express.....				74
Geography.....	6 doz.	18 08	7 doz.	36 75
Harper's publications.....		44 09		
Ink.....	5 gal's	5 00	15 gals.	15 00
Ink bottles.....			2 gross	6 00
Lead pencils.....	9½ gross	13 84		
Model readers.....			5 doz.	27 17
Paper, note.....	15 reams	16 63	21 reams	23 23
Paper, foolscap.....	2 reams	7 00		
Paper, sundries.....			8 reams	22 99
Paper, drawing.....			9 lbs.	1 35
Pens.....	19 gross	11 70	10 gross	5 00
Pen holders.....	2 gross	4 50	3 gross	1 35
Readers.....			6 doz.	32 50
Slates.....	6 doz.	3 71	12 doz.	9 60
Slate pencils.....	2,000	3 00	2,000	2 40
Spellers.....			17 doz.	13 94
		<u>\$233 73</u>		<u>\$331 19</u>
OFFICERS' EXPENSES.....		<u>\$40 55</u>		<u>\$42 20</u>

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
PRINTING, POSTAGE, STATIONERY AND TELEGRAPH.				
Advertising				\$ 75
Blank books.....		\$25 75		5 55
Bill heads.....	1,000	4 00		
Blanks.....	10,000	12 00		
Blotting pads.....			4½ quires	5 65
Blotting pads.....			200	6 50
Cartons.....	32	9 00		
Cards.....	225	3 00		
Crayons.....			8 dozen	1 50
Copy leads.....			1½ dozen	2 00
Envelopes.....	2,000	2 80		
Freight.....		25		65
Grade books.....	1	14 00		
Ink.....	9 dozen	3 00		
Ink, red.....	12 bottles	68		
Index memoranda.....	1	35		
Lead pencils.....	24 dozen	4 50		63
Letter heads.....	7 reams	28 00	2 reams	13 00
Letter books.....			1	1 90
Memorandum books.....	8 dozen	12 00	150	4 50
Mucilage.....	2 quarts	1 34		
Mucilage brushes.....			6	37
Note heads.....			3 reams	14 00
Paper, legal cap.....	2 reams	6 44	3 reams	9 24
Pens.....	6 gross	3 40	18 gross	12 35
Printing orders.....		17 00	4,000	12 00
Printing reports.....	300	15 00		
Printing postals.....			500	1 50
Printing certificates.....			500	2 50
Printing Sunday blanks.....				31 50
Postal cards.....	1,000	10 00	700	7 00
Postal wrappers, 1 cent.....			200	2 20
Postage.....		61		
Postage envelopes, 1 cent.....	500	6 00		
Postage envelopes, 2 cents.....			9,000	197 00
Postage envelopes, 3 cents.....	4,000	127 60		
Post office box rent.....		12 25		15 00
Ruling pens.....	2	1 20		
Rulers.....	54	2 20		
Rubber bands.....	1 gross	90	1 gross	1 70
Tablets.....	220	11 31	430	12 01
Telephone.....		43 90		62 00
Telegraph.....		41 67		28 67
Tags.....	1,000	2 50	2,000	5 50
Tickets.....			300	1 50
		\$422 65		\$458 67
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.				
Antimony.....	5 pounds	\$ 30		
Alum.....			20 pounds	\$ 80

Industrial School for Boys.

	1883.		1884.	
REPAIRS & RENEWALS—CON.				
Brass rail	1½ lbs.	\$ 69		
Bolts		13 95		
Brushing	102	3 43		
Burrs	8 lbs.	2 08	2 lbs.	55
Burrs and hangers				2 00
Blacking in oil	6 lbs.	72		
Buts			2 doz.	43
Belting			414 feet.	5 60
Brads			2 doz.	1 90
Basin grates			308 lbs.	9 49
Cartage, boxing, etc		5 25		5 30
Cement	8 bbls.	14 30	10 bbls.	16 70
Castings		1 50		46 95
Chimney sweep		15 00		11 55
Crosses		36		
Chrome yellow			70 doz.	12 00
Chrome, green			10 lbs.	1 60
Copperas			392 lbs.	4 90
Copper bronze			1 lb.	1 45
Dressing lumber		3 16		
Drawers for chimneys	15	15 00		
Drop black			10 lbs.	2 20
Emory cloth	1 qr.	69	1 qr.	68
Freights		17 30		30 45
Fire brick			160	7 70
Fire clay				8 00
Glass	3 boxes	8 94	15 boxes	54 82
Glass	17 lights	5 68		
Gold paint	¼ doz.	56		
Gold bronze			1 pa.	33
Galvanized iron	57 lbs.	7 12	129 lbs.	12 07
Grates			2	7 00
Glue			60 lbs.	19 30
Gum arabic			10 lbs.	3 85
Green bronze			1 lb.	1 45
Hooks	2 gross	1 87		
Hooks and staples		87		
Hinges			¼ doz.	34
Indian red			15 lbs.	2 25
Japan	5 gals.	4 50	5 gals.	3 75
Labor		469 09	123½ days.	296 67
Lacing	300 ft.	5 37		
Litharge	25 lbs.	1 75		
Lumber	8,450 ft.	226 38	18,997 ft.	331 67
Lime	127½ bush.	32 20	47 bush.	11 75
Moving farm house		117 75		
Mason's seives		25		
Nails	7 kegs	24 34	19 kegs	55 13
Nails	3 lbs.	31		
Oak, grain	10 lbs.	1 20		
Ochre	4 lbs.	48		
Oil, linseed	48 8-15 gals.	26 70	144 gals.	83 55
Polish	1 gal.	75		

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS—				
con.				
Planing lumber		\$2 25		
Prussian blue	4 pounds	1 60		
Painting, labor.....	48 days	84 75		
Paints		2 05		\$24 54
Putty			156 pounds	4 56
Paper, wall.....				85 58
Plastering.....			11½ days	35 50
Repairs, sundry ordinary		361 34		117 82
Reducers.....	16	63		
Read lead.....			25 pounds	1 75
Rivets			8 pounds	2 18
Repairing steam pump.....				114 71
Screws.....	21 gross	5 98	73 gross	16 09
Staples.....		2 36		2 40
Sand paper.....	½ ream	1 39	9 quires	1 60
Solder	11½ pounds	1 76	6½ pounds	91
Sheaves	1 dozen	30		
Stair plates.....	15	18 75		
Sheet packing.....	6½ pounds	3 02		
Steam fittings.....				63 44
Shingles			22,500	41 93
Stone flagging.....	2,017 4-12 feet	159 69	249 feet	24 90
Sheet iron.....			317 pounds	10 46
Sal soda.....			240 pounds	3 80
Slating.....	2 gallons	9 60	5½ gallons	23 70
Turpentine.....	51 gallons	22 44		
Tacks	8 dozen	4 03		
Tile	5 Pcs.	2 38		
Ultra marine blue.....	10 pounds	1 50		
Umber	6 pounds	72	10 pounds	1 20
Vermillion	16 pounds	2 30	5 pounds	1 50
Varnish.....	18 gallons	26 70	10 gallons	14 25
White lead.....	1,301 pounds	77 14	1,319 pounds	77 85
Washers	20 pounds	1 27		
Wire.....	66½ pounds	3 93		
Whiting			914 pounds	11 91
Zinc	143 pounds	10 19	114½ pounds	7 44
		\$1,837 91		\$1,744 20
SUBSISTENCE.				
Apples.....	190½ bushels	\$119 27	79 bushels	\$73 18
Apples.....	60½ barrels	164 19	36 barrels	121 00
Apples, dried.....	225 pounds	19 13	638 pounds	48 96
Allspice.....	6 pounds	1 38		
Beef			287 pounds	44 13
Beef, cattle.....	81 head } 87,108 lbs. }	3,682 63	61 head } 61,315 lbs. }	2,645 31
Butter	6,148½ pounds	1,312 26	7,401 pounds	1,528 64
Blue berries.....	23½ quarts	3 76		
Baking powder.....	180 pounds	36 00	250 pounds	50 00
Beans.....	214 ⅞ bushels	466 27	144 ⅝ bushes	295 16

Industrial School for Boys.

SUBSISTENCE—CON.	1883.		1884.	
Berries.....	2 cases.	\$4 85	12 cases.	\$19 22
Berries.....			106½ quarts.	11 81
Barley.....			80 pounds.	2 97
Butchering.....				1 00
Cartage, boxing, etc.....		8 55		10 25
Currants.....	300 pounds.	20 43	751 pounds.	46 00
Crackers.....	1,007 pounds.	64 48	928 pounds.	56 81
Coffee.....	2,068 pounds.	224 53	2,126 pounds.	290 51
Coffee—Java.....	398 pounds.	100 39	400 pounds.	107 99
Coffee—Mocha.....			39½ pounds.	11 06
Cloves.....	3 pounds.	1 50	12 pounds.	3 36
Cocoanut.....	25 pounds.	5 25	70 pounds.	14 00
Corn starch.....	80 pounds.	5 90	88 pounds.	6 50
Cinnamon.....	4½ pounds.	45	20 pounds.	6 00
Cream Tartar.....	30 pounds.	8 50	10 pounds.	3 30
Cider.....	106 gallons.	15 60		
Cheese.....	534 pounds.	48 94	326½ pounds.	38 28
Canned fruits.....	4 dozen.	8 20	6 dozen.	11 80
Canned vegetables.....			20 dozen.	23 10
Chickens.....	39½ pounds.	3 55	70 pounds.	6 02
Corn meal.....	2,450 pounds.	42 75	1,000 pounds.	15 00
Cranberries.....	1 barrel.	13 50	2 barrels.	22 00
Cherries.....	20 pounds.	4 80		
Cherries.....			5 bushels.	7 25
Cream salad.....			1 dozen.	4 50
Ducks.....			65½ pounds.	6 53
Eggs.....	1,849 dozen.	310 18	2,054½ dozen.	315 09
Extract lemon.....	1 quart.	1 00	2 quarts.	2 75
Extract vanilla.....	1 pint.	1 25	1 pint.	1 25
Freight and express.....		182 69		107 57
Flour.....	528½ barrels.	2557 50	605 57-196 bbls.	2,777 84
Flour—graham.....	100 pounds.	3 00		
Flour—buckwheat.....	8 barrels.	48 00	5 barrels.	40 00
Fish—fresh.....	2,225 pounds.	130 35	3,020 pounds.	166 10
Fish—Cod.....	305 pounds.	19 95	274 pounds.	20 27
Figs.....	1 pound.	30	5 pounds.	1 25
Ginger.....	50 pounds.	6 90	100 pounds.	18 50
Grapes.....	148 pounds.	5 92		
Grapes.....	20 baskets.	6 35	3 baskets.	2 70
Grinding rye.....				20 34
Halibut.....	90 pounds.	12 78		
Hazel nuts.....	1 bushel.	1 25		
Hops.....	102 pounds.	93 05	58 pounds.	20 35
Ham.....	70 pounds.	8 75	300 pounds.	39 38
Hickory nuts.....	20 bushels.	25 00	10 bushels.	12 50
Ice.....		26 75		26 50
Killing beef.....				2 00
Lard.....	71 pounds.	8 05	648 pounds.	62 10
Lemons.....	14½ dozen.	4 10	27 dozen.	8 61
Licorice.....			25 pounds.	3 65
Lambs.....			2,440 pounds.	122 00
Malt.....	359 pounds.	14 36	372 pounds.	14 88
Molasses.....	98 gallons.	57 58	74 gallons.	43 94

Detailed List of Expenditures.

	1883.		1884.	
SUBSISTENCE—continued.				
Melons.....	100	\$20 25	173	\$15 44
Mustard.....	84 lbs.	20 10	80 lbs.	16 00
Mustard seed.....	6 lbs.	1 15		
Macaroni.....			34 lbs.	2 36
Nutmegs.....	2 lbs.	1 80		
Oat meal.....	6 bbls.	34 25	3 bbls.	15 25
Oysters.....	15 gals.	22 40	21 gals.	26 10
Olive butter.....	240 lbs.	30 30		
Oranges.....	2½ doz.	75	3 box's	11 80
Peaches.....	2 bush.	6 00		
Prunes.....	2109½ lbs.	161 85	1895 lbs.	121 14
Pepper.....	200 lbs.	45 00	155 lbs.	31 50
Pepper, white.....	1 lb.	75		
Peppers, green.....			4 doz.	1 20
Potatoes.....	166½ bush.	79 66		
Potatoes, sweet.....	1 bbl.	3 50	1 bbl.	4 50
Pepper sauce.....	1 doz.	1 00		
Pickles.....			10 bbls.	66 55
Pickles.....			1 keg.	3 25
Rye.....	185 ²⁰ / ₁₀₀ bush.	100 55		
Rice.....	2823 lbs.	157 31	806 lbs.	36 41
Raisins.....	9 box's	20 16		
Raisins.....	143 lbs.	12 66	366 lbs.	26 47
Strawberries.....	13 cases	20 50		
Strawberries.....	8 3-16 bu.	8 38		
Sugar.....			687 lbs.	48 09
Sugar granulated.....	3660 lbs.	335 02	4303 lbs.	341 21
Sugar, C.....	4281 lbs.	573 75	7590 lbs.	517 42
Sugar, loaf.....			50 lbs.	4 28
Sugar, powdered.....			50 lbs.	4 18
Salt.....	24 bbls.	26 40	37 bbls.	49 40
Salt, rock.....	6 bbls.	8 10		
Syrup.....	759½ gals.	321 30	809½ gals.	290 02
Syrup, maple.....			20 gals.	25 00
Soda.....	150 lbs.	7 37	170 lbs.	8 30
Sheep.....	26 head,	78 00	28 head,	
	2600 lbs.		3215 lbs.	144 68
Sardines.....	4 doz.	11 76	2 1-12 doz	3 25
Salad dressing.....	1 doz.	4 95	1 case.	4 50
Sauce, table.....	1 doz.	5 10	1 doz.	2 85
Salmon, canned.....			4 doz.	9 70
Shoulders.....			352 lbs.	29 80
Turkeys, live.....	37	25 90	28	19 50
Turkeys.....			423½ lbs.	39 60
Tea.....	197 lbs.	78 34	198 lbs.	66 34
Tapioca.....			55 lbs.	3 03
Veal.....	314 lbs.	39 25	280 lbs.	35 00
Vinegar.....	383½ gals.	48 56	528 gals.	75 75
Walnuts.....	5½ bush	2 75		
Yeast.....	2 doz.	1 00	4½ doz.	1 93
		\$12, 227 99		\$11, 463 03

Industrial School for Boys.

	1883.		1884.	
WAGES AND SALARIES.		\$13,421 93	.....	\$13,813 74
INDEBTEDNESS PREVIOUS YEAR.		\$43 90	.....	\$39 45
BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.		\$54,831 66	.....	\$40,091 36
SOCK FACTORY.		\$350 10	.....	\$305 47

Roster of Officers and Employes.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

September 30, 1884,

Names.	Service.	Salary.
W. H. Sleep	Superintendent and steward.	Per year \$1,600 00
M. Madson	Assistant steward	Per year 1,200 00
B. S. Park	Principal teacher	Per year 1,000 00
Belle Hemingway	Teacher	Per month 25 00
Sarah J. Dixon	Teacher	Per month 20 00
Calista M. Loomer	Teacher	Per month 20 00
J. C. Searle	Teacher	Per month 30 00
Mrs. J. C. Searle	Teacher	Per month 20 00
W. F. Malone	Teacher and supt. fam. No. 4	Per month 30 00
Eph. Dixon	Gen. work, supt. fam. No. 2	Per month 40 00
Wm. Morgan	Gen. work, supt. fam. No. 2	Per month 30 00
Henry Jones	Gardner, supt. family No. 5	Per month 30 00
F. N. James	Storekeeper, supt. fam No. 6	Per month 40 00
R. H. Tempero	Gen. work, supt. fam No. 7	Per month 30 00
H. B. Kenniston	Gen. work, supt. fam. No. 8	Per month 30 00
E. R. Branson	Supt. sock fac. supt. No. 9	Per month 30 00
E. R. Nichols	Gen. work, supt. fam. No. 10	Per month 30 00
Joseph Ham	Baker	Per month 50 00
Thos. D. Lawrie	Engineer	Per month 40 00
R. H. Seltzer	Carpenter	Per month 35 00
Karl Ostby	Tailor	Per month 30 00
Wm. Arthur	Painter	Per month 25 00
John F. Hopp	Day Watchman	Per month 30 00
Edward Maher	Night watchman	Per month 30 00
Geo. Coombs	Care of barn and stock	Per month 25 00
Jacob Imig	Teamster	Per month 20 00
Thos. Kroll	Scavenger	Per month 5 00
Mrs. E. Dixon	Matron family No. 1	Per month 12 00
Mrs. C. E. Nichols	Matron family No. 2	Per month 12 00
Miss M. Bornheimer	Matron family No. 4	Per month 12 00
Mrs. Henry Jones	Matron family No. 5	Per month 12 00
Mrs. F. N. James	Matron family No. 6	Per month 12 00
Mrs. A. C. Smith	Matron family No. 7	Per month 14 00
Mrs. H. B. Kenneston	Matron family No. 8	Per month 12 00
Mrs. F. E. Ede	Matron family No. 9	Per month 12 00
Mrs. O. M. Chase	Matron family No. 10	Per month 12 00
Mrs. M. A. Ham	Laundress	Per month 20 00
Miss A. Jolliffe	Cook	Per week 4 50
Miss J. C. Fletcher	Assistant	Per week 4 00
Miss M. J. McWhorter	House work	Per month 12 00
Mrs. A. P. Luce	Care of school rooms	Per month 12 00
O. L. Goyette	Manager boot and shoe fac.	Per year 1,300 00
A. C. Goyette	Cutter boot and shoe fact'y	Per day 3 00
D. D. Mulligan	Sider boot and shoe factory	Per day 2 50
A. M. Prouty	Sole cutter boot and shoes f.	Per week 16 00
N. Englert	Bottomer boot and shoe fac	Per day 3 00
John Corrigan	Finisher boot and shoe fac.	Per week 16 00

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN STATE PRISON
FOR THE
TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

<i>Warden and Steward,</i>	-	-	-	GEO. W. CARTER.
<i>Deputy Warden and Assistant Steward,</i>	-			JACOB FUSS.
<i>Chaplain,</i>	-	-	-	REV. VICTOR KUTCHIN.
<i>Catholic Chaplain,</i>	-	-	-	REV. JOSEPH SMITH.
<i>Physician,</i>	-	-	-	W. M. LARRABEE, M. D.
<i>Matron,</i>	-	-	-	MRS. J. C. REYNOLDS.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

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

GENTLEMEN: Herewith I respectfully transmit for your information, my report of the transactions of the State Prison for the two years ending respectively September 30, 1883, and September 30, 1884, as required by section 4900 of the revised statutes, with tables and inventories and the reports of the physician and chaplains.

PRISON POPULATION.

There has been a steady increase in our numbers, during the past several years, of at least ten per cent. per annum. The average for the year ending September 30, 1883, was 363, and for the year ending September 30, 1884, 398; while the number present at the latter date was 410. The utmost limit of the capacity of the prison, including the ordinary percentage of females, is about 500. This number is liable to be reached within the next two years.

LOST TIME AND PRODUCTIVE LABOR.

The tables show about the usual percentage of lost time on account of sickness, old age, punishments, etc., and the productive labor has been as usual, about 64 per cent. of the whole number present.

PRODUCT OF THE FARM.

There has been an annual net product from the hog pen and farm—after deducting \$240 each year for the value of the convict labor, amounting to \$960.40.

SUBSISTENCE.

Prices of nearly all articles of subsistence have ranged fully as high as in years past, while fresh beef, a large item in the prison diet, has cost 15 to 20 per cent. more than ever before paid at the prison.

State Prison.

Last year our subsistence cost 80 cents per week, the year before 77 cents.

Officers' subsistence has averaged the same as heretofore, about two dollars per week.

. CLOTHING.

I desire to call your attention to the clothing account, wherein it appears that the average expense of that department has been \$8.19 per man per annum. I confidently aver that in no like institution in this country in this latitude, can a better record be found. It should be remembered that the cost above covers clothing of every kind, including a comfortable suit with overcoat when necessary for discharged convicts.

SALARY ACCOUNT.

The increased numbers made the furnishing and opening of the north wing necessary, and some increase of guards and keepers has been made; but the percentage of cost for salaries and wages has been less. We have now three shop keepers, who are in charge of two adjoining shops each. This, in respect to shops eight and nine, in my opinion, is more than one keeper can do and enforce discipline. If the numbers in those shops continue to increase, another keeper will be imperatively necessary.

DISCIPLINE OF THE PRISON.

There have been no riots, no insurrections, nor general insubordination, nor so far as I have learned, any disposition to indulge in the like. We have the usual number of those who, from time to time, for one cause or another, require correction, but with a half-dozen exceptions, the ordinary solitary cell and "solitary" diet have been sufficient, in connection with the penalty of loss of "good time," to correct all bad conduct.

The exceptions referred to are concerning convicts who are notoriously hard cases, most of whom have served in

Report of the Warden.

other prisons, and, through a downward course in life, have become thoroughly hardened, and, as it would seem, beyond the influence of reason and the ordinary humane treatment of convicts in this prison. The laws of the state and the rules of the prison, as well as public sentiment, as I believe, prohibit the extreme measures necessary to bring such men to subjection, and having exhausted the ordinary methods, I have locked these persons up in close confinement, and put them upon lower diet, without either tea, coffee or tobacco, to meditate their conduct and condition the balance of their terms.

I believe the tone and spirit of our institution are good. There have been no complaints of bad or insufficient food, nor for any serious cause, and no disposition manifest among any considerable number of the inmates to antagonize the authorities of the prison, nor to shirk their labor. I do not have one report a month, of all the three hundred and over employed, for short work on the part of any man who has been here long enough to get up to the ordinary day's work. New men often insist, before getting up to a day's work, that they can never do it, but in almost every case no difficulty is found, after a faithful trial, in doing a day's work.

REFORMATORY INFLUENCES.

The reports of the chaplains show in brief the efforts constantly made to direct the minds and ambition of these men to something higher and better than the road which brought them here. I believe we may confidently claim a success equal to any under the present prison system. But in saying this, I do not deny that the Wisconsin state prison, and so with every prison in the United States, falls far short of accomplishing that protection to society which it is designed to accomplish.

That we have gone as far as any prison known in the direction of ameliorating the condition, and softening the

State Prison.

penalty and shielding the disgrace of the convicts committed to our care, I think we are prepared to show. That our food, our bedding, and our clothing are of a quality to suit the most fastidious; that the employment is as reasonably light as it could well be and be termed "hard labor;" that the discipline is as mild and merciful as can possibly be construed to comply with the rules and the law; that our holidays and entertainments are as frequent and satisfactory as can be found in any prison, and in fact that all the accommodations and appointments at this prison are such as happily disappoint nearly every new-comer, and such as are calculated to revive pleasant recollections forever after his discharge, I think, is the unanimous testimony of all who know anything about it. But moral suasion is not all that is requisite, in my judgment, to deter men from committing crime. It is not adequate to the protection of society. Punishment must be dreaded to be effectual. A comfortable and luxurious prison has no terrors for evil-doers. Some portion, greater or less, depending upon the conduct and disposition of the man, of every term of imprisonment should be made so arduous that no improved grade or condition through which he might subsequently pass would remove the dread of the first. After such an ordeal, I would temper the punishment for good conduct, up to the most liberal and merciful which now prevails here.

ANOTHER PRISON.

In my opinion the time is not far distant when further accommodations will be required in this state for prisoners. Indeed the time has already arrived when we need another prison for young men and first offenders. The hope of ever properly grading prisoners at this or any purely labor prison is futile. The condition and importance and wealth of Wisconsin demand, in duty to itself and to society, that an intermediate reformatory prison be at once established.

Such a prison constructed and managed upon the latest

Report of the Warden.

approved principles and methods, would be a credit to the state and of incalculable benefit to society. It is my earnest hope that your honorable board will urge this matter to the governor and legislature, to the end that steps at once be taken in this direction.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE TERM OF TWO YEARS.

Armory.....	\$50 00
Convict gate money.....	3,100 00
Clothing.....	7,590 00
Drugs.....	1,050 00
Engine and boilers.....	500 00
Freight and express.....	150 00
Fuel.....	15,000 00
Lights.....	1,800 00
House and cell furnishing.....	2,500 00
Indebtedness.....	600 00
Laundry.....	650 00
Chapel and school and library.....	500 00
Machinery and tools.....	250 00
Postage, printing and dispatches.....	350 00
Repairs and renewals.....	3,000 00
Subsistence.....	45,850 00
Stock and materials.....	200 00
Tobacco.....	520 00
Wages.....	31,500 00
Miscellaneous.....	340 00
	<hr/>
	\$115,500 00

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

Bara, farm and hog pen.....	\$1,500 00
Convict labor.....	93,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$95,500 00
Deficit to be supplied.....	\$20,000 00

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past two years many needed repairs and improvements have been made, and the prison and shops are now in a better condition than at any time within the past five years. The changes in the kitchen and dining room, the new cooking arches and bake oven have increased our facilities and added comfort and convenience equal to our most sanguine expectations.

State Prison.

The commodious hog-pen, so long needed, and lately built, is well worth the cost.

The new well, eight inch hole and eighty-seven feet in the rock at this writing, just now on trial with the steam pump, gives every promise of affording abundant supply of water for all purposes.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENT.

The appropriation for the root cellar, made by the last legislature has not, as I understand, been expended for any purpose. While the improvement made in the basement of the prison afforded somewhat more of room for vegetables, we are still without adequate capacity for potatoes and other vegetables which it is desirable to store in the fall. A root cellar should be built next summer.

We have an unsightly and inconvenient ice house. A new one would be desirable. In connection with the ice house should be built a cooling room for meat and butter.

The north end of the north wing, intended for a hospital, and the cell room below, should be finished up either for use as a hospital or for such other purpose as may be found necessary.

These, with the ordinary repairs and renewals, I believe, are all calling for appropriations of money.

I estimate that three thousand dollars will be ample to enable us to make these improvements.

Before closing my report, I desire sincerely to thank the Board for uniform kindness and courtesies, and especially for the opportunity afforded me to meet with the Prison Wardens' Conference in New York City, in February last, as well as to visit prisons in the East, with a view to gather information touching the practical and successful management of state prisons. I know I profited by the conference and observations, and trust that it has appeared to the Board that the favor was not unworthily or injudiciously bestowed.

Report of the Warden.

All relations at the prison, official and otherwise, are harmonious, and, so far as I can judge, our condition is prosperous.

GEO. W. CARTER,
Warden.

WAUPUN, WIS., September 30, 1884.

DODGE COUNTY — SS.

Geo. W. Carter, being duly sworn, says that he has examined and verified the contents of the tables, statements and inventories in the report of the state prison submitted herewith, and that the same are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. CARTER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of November, 1884.

JACOB FUSS,
Notary Public.

State Prison.

CHAPLAINS' REPORTS.

Hon. Geo. W. Carter, Warden:

In presenting a biennial report, for the years 1883-84, I am confronted by the old difficulty of accurately estimating the nature of the work accomplished by my department.

Hypocrisy, the refuge of the weak, is a common characteristic of prisoners, and the majority seem to think their position a full justification of any diplomacy they may see fit to practice. It so often happens that the good convict makes a bad citizen that prison officers not infrequently find themselves struggling with a painful distrust of the sincerity of many who are loud in their profession of reformation and piety. The incorrigible offender is often made conspicuous by repeated crimes, while the reformed man seeks to hide his identity, and the result of this is supposed to be another exemplification of the old saying: "Many are called, but few are chosen." A prison chaplain may find it impossible to say how many of those coming under his ministry go out into the world reformed men, but at the same time there is to be found, deeply implanted in his heart, a belief that some are reformed, and leave the prison to become useful members of society and faithful members of some of the various branches of the christian church. It is not given to mortals to know the secret of any human heart, therefore all righteous judgment is with God.

I have to report that, to the best of my ability, I have performed the duties required of the chaplain. I have conducted divine service in the chapel on Sunday, visited the sick, buried the dead and taken every suitable occasion to instruct the inmates of the prison in their moral and religious duties.

Chaplains' Reports.

I have had the supervision of the correspondence and the management of the school and library. As you have uniformly honored the chapel service by your presence, you are familiar with the seeming interest of the men in the service and with the efforts of the chaplain to make that service of some practical benefit to all. As you are well acquainted with the running of the school, you must know how impossible it is to put on paper any correct description of the excellent work it is doing. Perhaps it is enough to say that its efficiency was never greater than at present.

The library is in fair condition, but with an increasing number of men, there is an increasing demand for more books, and it is greatly to be hoped that a large addition to it may be made in the near future. The prison is indebted to Rev. Mathews, of Omega, Ill., for large donations of magazines and papers, also to Miss Emma Brown, of Fort Atkinson, for temperance papers.

With profound gratitude to God for his blessing upon my work, in the years that I have been called to officially review, and with thanks to yourself and all my brother officers for hearty coöperation in the advancement and success of my department. I close my report.

Respectfully submitted,

VICTOR KUTCHIN.

WAUPUN, WIS., November 1, 1884.

To George W. Carter, Warden:

In presenting my report for the two years ending with September 30th, 1884, I desire to express my thanks to you and to the Board of Supervision for affording me every facility in the discharge of my official duty as chaplain. In regard to the religious department of the prison discipline, it gives me great pleasure to report that it is as healthy and prosperous as at any time for the last fourteen years. Lib-

State Prison.

erty of conscience for all has been fully realized in this institution. Notwithstanding the ungenerous soil to be cultivated, I am glad to say that religion for convicts is not a failure. Confessions are heard and mass celebrated from half-past seven to half-past ten A. M. the last Sunday of every month. Nearly all the prisoners and many outsiders attend the instruction with praiseworthy decorum. We have several monthly communicants. As far as I can judge, the prison discipline has been administered with kindness and commiseration.

We have through your kindness and that of the Board of Supervision received the past year a good number of books of piety and religious history, for which the Catholic convicts are very grateful.

I desire to acknowledge my obligations to the officers of the prison for uniform kindness and courtesy.

Very respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH SMITH,

Catholic Chaplain.

Physician's Report.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Hon. Geo. W. Carter, Warden State Prison :

During the past year there has been but little sickness of a serious nature. For a few weeks in early spring there were quite a number of cases of follicular tonsilitis, all did well. Then again during the extreme warm weather of the latter part of August and September, there were a few cases of diarrhoea; all did well with one exception, his case assumed a dysenteric form.

During the year there have been six deaths:

November 2, 1883, John Coulter, syphilis;

November 29, 1883, Frank Utley, consumption;

March 2, 1884, John Kodisch, erysipelas;

March 4, 1884, W. H. Campbell, consumption;

June 30, 1884, H. S. Hill, suicide;

September 2, 1884, W. Kasperwitz, dysentery.

There has not been a serious accident either in the shops or on the farm during the year, and the general health is good at present time.

W. M. LARRABEE, M. D.,

Prison Physician.

OFFICE OF THE PRISON, WAUPUN, October 1st, 1884.

State Prison.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

FOR THE TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1884.

Table No. 1.—Number received and discharged during the year.

Table No. 2.—Whole number of days spent in prison.

Table No. 3.—Consolidated statement of convict labor.

Table No. 4.—Summary of prisoners received.

Table No. 5.—Prisoners discharged.

Table No. 6.—Prison population at the close of the year ending September 30th, 1884.

Table No. 7.—Life prisoners.

Table No. 8.—Number discharged from October 1, 1872, including per cent. of pardons.

Table No. 9.—Characteristics of prisoners received since organization of the prison.

Table No. 10.—Exhibit of U. S. prisoners.

Statistical Tables.

Table No. 1.

		Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of convicts confined October 1, 1882		341	7	348
Received during the year ending Sept. 30, 1883.....		171	5	176
Received during the year ending Sept. 30, 1884.....		225	6	231
		737	18	755
	Male. Fem'e			
Discharged during the year ending Sep- tember 30, 1883.....	149 3			
Sent to insane hospital.....	2			
Died.....	3			
Escaped	1			
Discharged during the year ending Sep- tember 30, 1884	175 6			
Died.....	6			
		336	9	345
Remaining September 30, 1884.....		401	9	410

Average number during the year

ending September 30, 1884.....	398
ending September 30, 1883.....	363
ending September 30, 1882.....	336
ending September 30, 1881.....	283
ending September 30, 1880.....	304

State Prison.

Table No. 2.

Whole number of days spent in prison.

<i>Whole number of days during the year.</i>	Year ending Sept. 30, 1883.		Year ending Sept. 30, 1884.	
Male	130,192		142,739	
Female	2,499		2,922	
		132,691		145,661
<i>Lost time.</i>				
Sundays, July 4th, and Christmas	20,038		21,650	
Sick in hospital.....	632		1,046	
Sick in cell-room.....	3,054		2,253	
Solitary as per sentence.....	106		179	
Solitary as per punishment.....	287		274	
Dark cell.....	209		185	
Insane and idiotic.....	2,226		2,310	
Old age in shops.....	403		49	
Old age in cell-room.....	1,486		1,100	
Out on order of courts.....	5		36	
No work.....			139	
		28,446		29,221
<i>Indispensable labor but not directly productive.</i>				
Inside gate.....	311		312	
Hospital steward.....	336		312	
Tiertenders and barbers.....	2,044		3,241	
Main building.....	620		685	
Tobacco room.....	310		312	
Officers' kitchen.....	948		1,167	
Prisoners' kitchen.....	2,014		2,348	
Laundry.....	1,183		1,248	
Barn, farm and garden.....	1,398		1,772	
Yard.....	4,308		4,447	
Tailor and shoe shop.....	1,264		1,547	
Menders.....	1,588		1,632	
Female prisoners.....	2,499		2,922	
Picking beans.....	1,226		880	
Breaking stone.....	94		125	
Whitewashing.....	73		81	
		20,216		23,031

*Statistical Tables.***Table No. 2.***Whole number of days spent in prison — continued.*

	Year ending Sept. 30, 1883.		Year ending Sept. 30, 1884.	
<i>Productive labor.</i>				
Contractors.....	82,148	.....	90,612	.....
Contractors, piece work.....		.....	487	.....
Engine and boilers.....	856	.....	877	.....
General repairs.....	1,025	.....	1,433	.....
		84,029		93,409
Total		132,691		145,661
Per cent. of lost time.....		21.44		20.05
Per cent. of indispensable labor.....		15.23		15.82
Per cent. of productive labor.....		63.33		64.13
Per cent. of sick.....		2.77		2.26

Table No. 3.

Consolidated Statement of Convict Labor for the two years ending September 30, 1884.

MONTH.	Number of convicts employed.	Average number employed.	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOURS.		DEDUCTION FOR CHOREMEN.		TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS CHARGED.			Amount received.
			Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	Days.	Hours.	Minutes.	
OLD CONTRACT.										
October, 1882.....	6,771	260	68,227	16	1,364	33	6,857	6	38	\$2,743 08
November, 1882.....	6,884	263	69,056	21	1,381	8	6,941	.....	28	2,776 42
December, 1882.....	6,731	269	66,786	3	1,335	43	6,712	8	20	2,685 14
NEW CONTRACT.										
	20,386	246	204,069	40	4,081	24	20,511	6	41	\$8,204 64
January, 1883.....	7,324	271	73,195	55	1,463	55	7,173	2	.....	\$3,586 60
February, 1883.....	6,276	261	62,583	45	1,251	41	6,133	2	4	3,066 60
March 1883.....	6,979	258	69,696	20	1,393	45	6,830	2	35	3,415 13
April, 1883.....	6,460	256	64,532	50	1,290	39	6,324	2	11	3,162 11
May, 1883.....	7,031	260	70,291	10	1,405	49	6,888	5	21	3,444 26
June, 1883.....	6,885	265	68,814	38	1,376	17	6,743	8	21	3,371 91
July, 1883.....	6,646	266	66,466	59	1,329	20	6,513	7	39	3,256 88
August, 1883.....	7,404	274	74,044	5	1,480	53	7,256	3	12	3,628 16
September, 1883.....	6,757	270	67,610	10	1,352	12	6,625	7	58	3,312 90
	61,762	266	617,235	52	12,344	31	60,489	1	21	\$30,244 55
Total for the year.....	82,148	263	821,305	32	16,425	55	81,000	8	1	\$38,449 19

State Prison.

Table No. 3.

Consolidated Statement of Convict Labor for the two years ending September 30, 1884—continued.

MONTH.	Number of convicts employed.	Average number employed.	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOURS.		DEDUCTION FOR CHOREMEN.		TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS CHARGED.			Amount received.
			Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	Days.	Hours.	Minutes.	
October, 1883.....	7,375	273	73,718	36	1,474	22	7,224	4	14	\$3,612 21
November, 1883.....	7,212	277	72,083	17	1,441	40	7,064	1	36	3,532 08
December, 1883.....	6,871	230	68,704	45	1,374	5	6,733	.....	40	3,366 50
January, 1884.....	7,708	285	77,169	25	1,543	23	7,562	6	2	3,781 30
February, 1884.....	7,239	239	72,436	5	1,448	43	7,098	7	22	3,549 37
March, 1884.....	7,610	293	76,265	34	1,525	19	7,474	.....	15	3,737 01
April, 1884.....	7,619	293	76,215	54	1,524	19	7,469	1	35	3,734 58
May, 1884.....	7,670	234	76,794	59	1,535	54	7,525	9	5	3,762 95
June, 1884.....	7,573	303	75,842	2	1,516	51	7,432	5	11	3,716 26
July, 1884.....	7,914	304	78,390	27	1,567	48	7,632	2	39	3,841 13
August, 1884.....	8,013	308	80,252	52	1,605	4	7,864	7	48	3,932 39
September, 1884.....	7,808	300	78,143	24	1,562	52	7,658	.....	32	3,829 06
Total for the year.....	90,612	290	906,017	20	18,120	20	88,789	6	59	\$44,394 84

Per cent. of convicts employed to number confined

For the year ending September 30, 1884.....	62.54
For the year ending September 30, 1883.....	61.81
For the year ending September 30, 1882.....	63.35
For the year ending September 30, 1881.....	63.08
For the year ending September 30, 1880.....	62.56

Statistical Tables.

State Prison.

Table No. 4.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

Counties where from.

	1883.	1884.		1883.	1884.
Ashland	1	5	Monroe	4	6
Barron	7	3	Oconto	2	2
Bayfield	2	5	Outagamie	2	3
Brown	6	4	Ozaukee	1	1
Buffalo	1	1	Pepin	1	1
Chippewa	1	7	Pierce	1	1
Clark	2	5	Price	1	2
Columbia	3	6	Polk	2	7
Crawford	1	1	Portage	1	4
Dane	15	11	Racine	3	2
Dodge	4	4	Richland	1	3
Dunn	3	1	Rock	11	7
Douglas	1	1	Sauk	1	6
Eau Claire	13	3	Sheboygan	4	2
Fond du Lac	6	3	St. Croix	3	7
Grant	12	9	Shawano	1	1
Green	2	3	Trempealeau	1	4
Green Lake	1	2	Vernon	1	4
Iowa	1	1	Walworth	5	12
Jackson	1	3	Waukesha	3	3
Juneau	1	1	Waupaca	1	6
Jefferson	7	5	Winnebago	4	3
Kenosha	1	6	Wood	3	1
La Crosse	12	19	U. S. Courts	4	4
La Fayette	1	3	Recaptured	1	.....
Langlade	1	1	Returned from hospi- tal for insane .....	.....	1
Marquette	1	.....		
Manitowoc	1	6			
Marathon	2	2			
Marinette	1	6			
Milwaukee	14	11			
				176	231

Statistical Tables.

Residence when arrested.

Counties.

	1883.	1884.		1883	1884
Adams	1	..	Taylor .....	..	1
Ashland .....	..	3	Trempealeau .....	..	3
Barron	3	..	Walworth	5	9
Bayfield .....	..	3	Waukesha	3	4
Brown	3	3	Waupaca	1	7
Buffalo .....	..	2	Winnebago	2	5
Chippewa	1	5	Waushara .....	..	1
Clark	1	2	Vernon .....	..	3
Columbia	1	4		<u>110</u>	<u>156</u>
Crawford	1	2		<u><u>110</u></u>	<u><u>156</u></u>
Dane	8	2	States—		
Dodge	1	4	Colorado .....	..	1
Door .....	..	1	Iowa	3	6
Dunn	1	1	Indiana	2	3
Eau Claire	8	2	Illinois	15	5
Fond du Lac	6	3	Kentucky	1	1
Grant	10	6	Kansas	1	..
Green	2	3	Massachusetts	1	2
Green Lake	1	1	Michigan	7	6
Iowa .....	..	1	Minnesota	1	13
Jackson	1	2	Montana	1	..
Jefferson	5	3	Maryland .....	..	2
Juneau	1	2	Missouri	1	1
Kenosha	2	2	New Hampshire	1	..
Kewaunee	1	..	New Jersey	2	..
La Crosse	1	6	New York	7	3
La Fayette .....	..	3	Ohio	3	6
Marquette	1	..	Pennsylvania	5	2
Manitowoc	1	2	Tennessee	1	1
Marathon	2	3	Vermont .....	..	1
Marinette	2	4	West Virginia .....	..	1
Milwaukee	6	7	District Columbia	3	..
Monroe	2	4		<u>55</u>	<u>54</u>
Oconto .....	..	2		<u><u>55</u></u>	<u><u>54</u></u>
Ozaukee	1	1	Foreign countries—		
Outagamie .....	..	2	Canada	6	5
Pierce	1	..	England .....	..	1
Pepin .....	..	1	Mexico .....	..	1
Polk	2	7	New Brunswick	1	..
Portage	3	3	Ireland .....	..	1
Racine	1	1		<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
Richland	1	4		<u><u>7</u></u>	<u><u>8</u></u>
Rock	8	3	No home	4	13
St. Croix	3	6		<u>4</u>	<u>13</u>
Sauk	1	4		<u><u>4</u></u>	<u><u>13</u></u>
Shawano	1	..			
Sheboygan	4	3			

State Prison.

Religious Instruction.

	1883.	1884.		1883.	1884.
Protestants	69	108	No religion.....	35	59
Catholics.....	72	64		<u>176</u>	<u>231</u>
				<u><u>176</u></u>	<u><u>231</u></u>

Ages.

From 14 to 20 years.....	17	35	From 60 to 70 years.....	6	1
From 20 to 30 years.....	93	97	From 70 to 80 years.....	1	1
From 30 to 40 years.....	37	64		<u>176</u>	<u>231</u>
From 40 to 50 years.....	17	26		<u><u>176</u></u>	<u><u>231</u></u>
From 50 to 60 years.....	5	7			

Habits.

Intemperate	72	88	Temperate	43	98
Moderate.....	61	45		<u>176</u>	<u>231</u>
				<u><u>176</u></u>	<u><u>231</u></u>

How often sentenced.

First time	159	207	Fifth time.....	2	1
Second time.....	13	17		<u>176</u>	<u>231</u>
Third time	2	5		<u><u>176</u></u>	<u><u>231</u></u>
Fourth time .....	...	1			

Conjugal relations.

Married	53	68	Divorced	1	2
Single	115	148		<u>176</u>	<u>231</u>
Widowers.....	7	11		<u><u>176</u></u>	<u><u>231</u></u>
Widows .....	...	2			

Sex.

Male	171	225	Female.....	5	6
				<u>176</u>	<u>231</u>
				<u><u>176</u></u>	<u><u>231</u></u>

Color.

White.....	172	223	Half Indian.....	...	1
Black	3	2		<u>176</u>	<u>231</u>
Mulatto	1	4		<u><u>176</u></u>	<u><u>231</u></u>
Indian .....	...	1			

Education.

Read and write English..	133	174	Read, but not write.....	12	12
Read and write German ..	11	12	Neither	14	21
Read and write both.....	2	5		<u>176</u>	<u>231</u>
Read and write Norwegi'n	2	4		<u><u>176</u></u>	<u><u>231</u></u>
Read and write Swede... ..	...	3			
Read and write French..	2	...			

Statistical Tables.

Terms of Sentence.

	1883	1884		1883	1884
During life	7	7	One year and eleven mos.....	1	
Thirty years.....	1		One year and eight mos.....	1	
Twenty-five years.....	2	1	One year and six mos....	7	6
Twenty years.....	1		One year and three mos.	2	1
Eighteen years.....	1		One year.....	48	78
Fifteen years.....	1		Ten months.....	1	2
Fourteen years.....	1		Nine months.....	5	4
Ten years.....		3	Eight months.....		5
Eight years.....	1	3	Seven months.....	1	2
Seven years.....	7	6	Six and one-half months.....		1
Six years and six months	1		Six months.....	5	8
Six years.....	2	6	Three months.....		1
Five years.....	12	10	One month.....		1
Four years.....	9	7	Remainder of sentence, 5		
Three years and six mos.	3	2	months 9 days.....	1	
Three years and one mo.		1	Remainder of sentence, 2		
Three years.....	30	20	years 5 months.....		1
Two years and nine mos.....		1			
Two years and six mos..	6	2			
Two years and two mos	2				
Two years.....	22	47			
				176	231

Crimes.

	1883.	1884.		1883.	1884.
Assault with intent to kill.....	4	6	Murder, first degree....	7	7
Assault with intent to do bodily harm.....	6	11	Murder, second degree..	2	2
Assault with intent to ravish.....	1	10	Murder, third degree ...		2
Assault with intent to rob.....	3	3	Manslaughter, first degree.....		2
Attempt to poison.....		1	Manslaughter, second degree.....	4	4
Assault and robbery....	3		Manslaughter, third degree.....	2	
Arson.....	4	3	Manslaughter, fourth degree.....	2	3
Adultery.....	3	3	Obtaining P. O. order by fraud.....	1	
Aiding and concealing stolen property.....	1		Obtaining goods or money under false pretenses.....	2	6
Aiding prisoners to escape.....	1		Obstructing R. R. track.....		1
Burglary.....	40	45	Polygamy.....	2	3
Burglary and larceny...	3	7	Rape.....	2	1
Burglary with intent to ravish.....		1	Robbery.....	2	8
Bigamy.....	1		Robbery U. S. mail.....		1
Counterfeiting.....	1	1	Recaptured.....	1	
Embezzlement.....		1	Receiving stolen goods.....		2
Escaping from state prison.....	1		Returned from hospital for insane.....		1
Forgery.....	11	11	Seduction.....		1
Felonious assault.....	1		Tramps.....	1	12
Fraudulent use of U. S. mail.....		1	Uttering forged paper ..		1
Horse stealing.....	13	13			
Incest.....	1	5		175	231
Larceny.....	50	52			

State Prison.

		<i>Nativity.</i>	
<i>Native—</i>		<i>Foreign—</i>	
Colorado.....	1	Atlantic Ocean.....	1
Connecticut.....	1	Austria.....	1
Illinois.....	12	Bohemia.....	2
Iowa.....	2	Canada.....	9
Indiana.....	2	Denmark.....	2
Kentucky.....	2	England.....	5
Maine.....	1	France.....	1
Maryland.....	2	Germany.....	14
Michigan.....	3	Ireland.....	5
Minnesota.....	1	Nova Scotia.....	1
Massachusetts.....	3	Norway.....	4
Missouri.....	1	New Brunswick.....	1
New York.....	34	Poland.....	2
New Hampshire.....	1	Russia.....	1
New Jersey.....	1	Scotland.....	3
Ohio.....	4	Sweden.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	11	Switzerland.....	3
Tennessee.....	1		
Virginia.....	1		
Vermont.....	1		
West Virginia.....	1		
Wisconsin.....	44		
District Columbia.....			
	<u>122</u>		<u>79</u>
	<u>152</u>		<u>79</u>

Nativity of Parents.

	1883.	1884.
Father and mother born in United States.....	54	83
Father and mother born in foreign countries.....	103	123
Father born in U. S.; mother in foreign countries.....	5	8
Mother born in U. S.; father in foreign countries.....	10	12
Father not known; mother in foreign countries.....	1	2
Father not known; mother in United States.....	2	2
Nativity of either not known.....	3	1
	<u>176</u>	<u>231</u>

Table No. 5.

PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

	1883.	1884.
Expiration of time.....	25	50
Reduction of time.....	85	89
Reduction of time, including citizenship.....	20	27
Governor's pardon.....	16	14
Commutation of sentence.....	2	.....
Order of courts.....	4	.....
Writ of habeas corpus.....	.....	1
Died.....	3	6
Escaped.....	1	.....
Transferred to insane hospital.....	2	.....
	<u>158</u>	<u>187</u>

Statistical Tables.

Table No. 6.

PRISON POPULATION

At the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1884.

Male..... 401 | Female..... 9

Counties where Convicted.

Ashland..... 6	Marquette..... 1
Barron..... 4	Marinette..... 8
Bayfield..... 6	Marathon..... 4
Buffalo..... 2	Monroe..... 11
Brown..... 18	Outagamie..... 6
Calumet..... 3	Oconto..... 3
Chippewa..... 9	Ozaukee..... 2
Clark..... 5	Pierce..... 4
Crawford..... 2	Portage..... 3
Columbia..... 8	Pepin..... 2
Dane..... 26	Polk..... 8
Door..... 1	Price..... 1
Dodge..... 6	Richland..... 4
Dunn..... 5	Racine..... 3
Douglas..... 1	Rock..... 21
Eau Claire..... 11	St. Croix..... 9
Fond du Lac..... 10	Shawano..... 2
Grant..... 20	Sauk..... 8
Green..... 5	Sheboygan..... 5
Green Lake..... 4	Trempealeau..... 5
Iowa..... 1	Vernon..... 5
Jackson..... 5	Walworth..... 14
Jefferson..... 12	Waukesha..... 5
Juneau..... 2	Waupaca..... 7
Kenosha..... 8	Winnebago..... 7
Langlade..... 1	Wood..... 3
Lafayette..... 3	U. S. Courts..... 4
La Crosse..... 22	
Lincoln..... 1	
Milwaukee..... 40	
Manitowoc..... 8	<u>410</u>

Color.

White..... 397	Half Indian..... 2
Black..... 7	
Mulatto..... 3	<u>410</u>
Indian..... 1	

How often sentenced.

First time..... 365	Reform school..... 8
Second time..... 29	
Third time..... 4	<u>410</u>
Fourth time..... 1	
Fifth time..... 3	

State Prison.

		<i>Ages.</i>	
From 14 to 20 years	59	From 70 to 80 years	1
From 20 to 30 years	177	From 80 to 90 years	1
From 30 to 40 years	89		410
From 40 to 50 years	51		==
From 50 to 60 years	23		
From 60 to 70 years	9		

The present prison population was received in the several years as follows:

1862	1	1876	3
1863	1	1877	1
1865	1	1878	5
1867	1	1879	6
1868	4	1880	8
1869	1	1881	20
1870	1	1882	66
1871	2	1883	113
1872	4	1884	166
1874	4		
1875	2		410

Nativity.

	Number of prisoners born in the country named.	Number of prisoners whose father and mother were born in the country named.	Number of prisoners whose father only was born in the country named.	Number of prisoners whose mother only was born in the country named.
United States	261	114	7	18
Australia	2	2		
Atlantic Ocean	1		1	
Bohemia	1	3		
British America	33	15	11	4
England	10	16	7	6
France	2	3	4	3
Germany	49	76	5	5
Holland	2	2	1	
Ireland	17	61	2	10
Norway	10	8		
Poland	3	3		
Russia	1	1		
Scotland	4	7	3	4
Switzerland	6	6	2	
Sweden	7	8	2	
Wales	1	2	2	1
Unknown		32	3	
Total	410	359	51	51

Statistical Tables.

Crime.

Assault with intent to kill.....	13	Murder, first degree	27
Assault with intent to do bodily harm	10	Murder, second degree.....	7
Assault with intent to ravish .	14	Murder, third degree	2
Assault with intent to rob	4	Manslaughter, first degree . . .	7
Assault and robbery	4	Manslaughter, second degree.	7
Arson	8	Manslaughter, third degree..	6
Adultery	2	Obstructing R. R. track.....	2
Aiding prisoners to escape	1	Obtaining goods or money	
Burglary	98	under false pretenses	8
Burglary and larceny.....	9	Polygamy	4
Burglary, with intent to ravish.	1	Rape	10
Counterfeiting.....	1	Robbery.....	13
Embezzlement.....	1	Robbery U. S. mail.....	1
Forgery	13	Receiving stolen goods.....	1
Felonious assault	1	Returned from Hospital.....	1
Fraudulent use of U. S. mail..	1	Seduction	2
Horse stealing.....	28	Tramps	5
Incest.....	8	Uttering forged instruments.	2
Larceny of all grade.....	67		
Murder, no degree stated	21		<u>410</u>

Terms.

During life.....	50	Two years and nine months....	1
Thirty years.....	1	Two years and six months.....	7
Twenty-five years.....	4	Two years and two months....	2
Twenty years	4	Two years.....	59
Eighteen years.....	1	One year and eleven months... 1	
Fifteen years.....	4	One year and eight months... 1	
Fourteen years.....	3	One year and six months	7
Twelve years.....	1	One year and three months.... 2	
Eleven years.....	1	One year.....	72
Ten years	12	Ten months	1
Nine years	3	Nine months	3
Eight years.....	5	Eight months.....	1
Seven years.....	17	Seven months.....	1
Six years.....	14	Six and one-half months.....	1
Five years.....	32	Six months.....	4
Four years	27	Remainder of sentence.....	1
Three years and six months... 10			
Three years and one month.... 1			
Three years.....	56		<u>410</u>

State Prison

Table No. 7.

LIFE PRISONERS.

Number confined October 1, 1882.....	44
Received during the year ending September 30, 1883.....	7
Received during the year ending September 30, 1884.....	7
	58
Died during the two years ending September 30, 1884.....	5
Remanded for new trial.....	1
Discharged on governor's pardon.....	1
Discharged on writ of habeas corpus.....	1
	8
Remaining in prison October 1, 1884.....	50

Counties where from.

Brown.....	1	Milwaukee.....	5
Calumet.....	2	Monroe.....	2
Chippewa.....	2	Lincoln.....	1
Columbia.....	2	Oconto.....	1
Dane.....	1	Pierce.....	1
Dodge.....	2	Richland.....	1
Fond du Lac.....	1	Rock.....	7
Green.....	3	Shawano.....	1
Green Lake.....	2	St. Croix.....	1
Grant.....	1	Walworth.....	1
Jackson.....	1	Winnebago.....	2
Jefferson.....	4	Wood.....	1
Kenosha.....	1	Waupaca.....	1
Marathon.....	1		
Manitowoc.....	1		50

Conjugal Relations.

Marr'ed.....	23	Widowers.....	1
Single.....	25	Widow.....	1
			50

Color.

White.....	47	Half Indian.....	1
Black.....	2		
			50

Ages.

From 20 to 30 years.....	10	From 50 to 60 years.....	11
From 30 to 40 years.....	18	From 60 to 70 years.....	4
From 40 to 50 years.....	11	From 80 to 90 years.....	1
			50

Statistical Tables.

Sex.

Male	45	Female	5
			<u>50</u>
			<u><u>50</u></u>

Nativity.

Native—		Foreign—	
Indiana	1	Bohemia	1
Illinois	2	Canada	2
Michigan	1	England	1
New York	2	Germany	8
New Hampshire	1	Holland	2
Ohio	2	Ireland	5
Pennsylvania	2	Nova Scotia	1
Tennessee	2	Poland	1
Wisconsin	11	Switzerland	4
	<u>24</u>	Wales	1
	<u><u>24</u></u>		<u>26</u>
			<u><u>26</u></u>

Total number of life prisoners received since organization of the prison.

Murder, first degree	108
Murder, second degree	11
Desertion	1
Rape	2
	<u>122</u>
<i>Discharged on—</i>	
Governor's pardon	35
Writ of habeas corpus	3
Order of supreme court	10
Order of secretary of war	1
Removed to hospital insane	5
Died	14
Committed suicide	2
Sentence commuted	2
	<u>72</u>
Remaining in prison	<u>50</u>
	<u><u>50</u></u>

State Prison.

Table No. 8.

THE NUMBER DISCHARGED FROM OCTOBER 1, 1872, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1884. ALSO THE PER CENT. OF PARDONS.

HOW DISCHARGED.	Oct'b'r 1872.	Oct'b'r 1873.	Oct'b'r 1874.	Oct'b'r 1875.	Oct'b'r 1876.	Oct'b'r 1877.	Oct'b'r 1878.	Oct'b'r 1879.	Oct'b'r 1880.	Oct'b'r 1881.	Oct'b'r 1882.	Oct'b'r 1883.	Oct'b'r 1884.
Commutation												2	
Reduction of time.....	60	65	57	86	110	118	134	150	121	109	106	105	116
Expiration of sentence	2	6	2		3	2		1	4	8	16	25	50
Governor's pardon.....	31	14	15	17	20	24	15	9	13	6	13	16	14
President's pardon.....	2		3	2	2	3	4	2					
Death	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	6	3	3	6
Order of supreme and circuit courts.....	1	1		2		1	1	4	4	3	2	4	1
Order of United States Court Commissioner					1				3	2			
Escaped.....	2						1				2	1	
Removed to insane hospital.....									4			2	
Suicide					1	2			1				
Total	100	87	78	109	138	152	157	167	153	134	142	158	187
Average number of popula- tion.....	200 $\frac{1}{5}$	180 $\frac{1}{5}$	203 $\frac{1}{2}$	240 $\frac{1}{2}$	261	289	337	328	304	283	336	363	398
Per cent. of pardons to average population	15.50	7.77	7.37	9.07	8.42	8.30	5.64	3.38	4.27	2.09	3.87	4.41	3.52
Per cent. of pardons to number discharged	32.00	16.09	19.49	13.76	15.93	15.79	12.10	6.53	8.49	4.48	9.15	10.13	7.49

*Statistical Tables.***Table No. 9.**

PRISON POPULATION, NUMBER OF FEMALE PRISONERS AND LIFE MEMBERS AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PRISON. NUMBER PARDONED, DIED, COMMITTED SUICIDE AND ESCAPED DURING THE SAME YEAR.

DATE.	Prison population	Females.	Life prisoners.	Pardoned.	Died.	Suicide.	Escaped.
April 1, 1852	15						
December 31, 1852	28	2					1
December 31, 1853	61	5			1		
December 31, 1854	71	5		13			
December 31, 1855	72	4	8	14	1		
December 31, 1856	108		12	13	1	1	
December 31, 1857	160						
December 31, 1858	202			16	1		
December 31, 1859	182			29	2		
September 30, 1860	170	12		25	1		1
September 30, 1861	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 20, 1872	187	7	36	13	2		2
September 30, 1873	180	5	36	14	1		
September 30, 1874	230	7	40	18	1		
September 30, 1875	248	12	37	19	2		
September 30, 1876	266	13	40	22	1	1	
September 30, 1877	290	10	42	27	2	2	
September 30, 1878	346	6	45	19	2		1
September 30, 1879	309	7	48	11	1		
September 30, 1880	277	7	47	13	3	1	
September 30, 1881	305	7	49	6	6		
September 30, 1882	348	7	44	13	3		2
September 30, 1883	366	9	48	16	3		1
September 30, 1884	410	9	50	14	5	1	
				454	46	8	14

*State Prison.***Table No. 10.**

EXHIBIT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

No. on Register.	Where Convicted.	Term of Sentence	When Sentenced.	Crime.
3433	Madison, Wis.....	3 years.	Dec. 14, 1883...	Robbery U. S. mail.
3548	Milwaukee, Wis...	2 years.	June 10, 1884..	Robbery U. S. mail.
3565	Madison, Wis.....	2 years.	June 30, 1884..	Counterfeiting.
3608	Madison, Wis.....	1 year..	Sept. 26, 1884..	Fraudulent use of U. S. mail.

Statement of Current Expense Funds.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1883.

1882. October 1	Balance		\$6,025 37
1883. Mar. 27	Appropriation, chap. 142, laws 1883..		15,000 00
Sept. 30	Steward, convict labor for the year..		38,573 53
	Steward, visitors contributions.....		232 00
	Steward, for sundries		1,348 44
June 27	Transferred for expenses Board of Su- pervision	\$604 64	
Sept. 30	Paid on account current expense, this year.....	51,772 81	
	Paid on account indebtedness previ- ous year.....	493 37	
	Balance appropriation in state treasury	\$3,254 60	
	Balance in hands treas- urer of prison	4,781 55	
	Balance in hands steward of prison.....	272 37	
		8,308 52	
		<u>\$61,179 34</u>	<u>\$61,179 34</u>
1883. October 1	Balance available.....		\$8,308 52

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSE FUND, 1884.

1883. October 1	Balance		\$8,308 52
1884. Mar. 1	Appropriation, chap. 142, laws 1883..		15,000 00
	Steward, convict labor for the year..		44,648 62
	Steward, visitors		22 25
	Steward, for sundries		2,061 45
1884. July 7	Transferred for expenses Board of Su- pervision	\$604 64	
Sept. 30	Paid on account current expenses ...	55,131 18	
	Balance appropriation in state treasury.....	\$8,649 24	
	Balance in hands treas- urer of prison	5,193 21	
	Balance in hands steward of prison.....	462 57	
		14,305 02	
		<u>\$70,040 84</u>	<u>\$70,040 84</u>
1884. October 1	Balance available.....		\$14,305 02

State Prison.

STATEMENT OF

At the Wisconsin State Prison for

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory Sep- tember 30, 1882.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Total.
Amusements and instruction	\$1,689 25	\$183 94		\$1,873 19
Armory	538 00	12 40		550 40
Accounts receivable	901 20			901 20
Bills receivable	2,859 55			2,859 55
Barn, farm and garden	2,245 20	927 43	\$27 38	3,200 01
Board			80 79	80 79
Clothing	2,564 30	1,892 25		4,456 55
Convicts discharged		1,186 62		1,186 62
Convicts escaped		51 03		51 03
Discounts				
Drug and medical dept.	209 53	762 52		972 05
Engines and boilers	14,176 50	285 51	225 00	14,687 01
Freight and express		77 10		77 10
Fuel	2,174 96	7,782 45		9,957 42
Gas and other lights	214 58	1,135 60		1,350 18
House furnishing	8,156 56	1,506 68		9,663 24
Interest and exchange		10 30		10 30
Laundry	290 00	344 87	47 70	682 57
Land in Sioux Falls	600 00	14 38		614 38
Machinery and tools	2,915 75	51 32		2,967 07
Miscellaneous	178 00	62 19	50 00	290 19
Officers' expenses		6 00		6 00
Old stock and materials	1,080 80			1,080 80
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph.	58 98	305 62		364 60
Repairs and renewals	226 56	2,840 48		3,067 04
Real estate, including building, etc.	357,000 00			357,000 00
Scraps			64 56	64 56
Subsistence	747 34	17,372 70	1,490 21	19,610 25
Tobacco	32 80	157 33		190 13
United States for care of U. S. convicts			48 25	48 25
Wages and salaries		14,828 74		14,828 74
Totals	\$398,859 86	\$51,797 47	\$2,033 89	\$452,691 22
Discount		24 66		
		\$51,772 81		\$403,264 57
Net expenses				\$49,426 65

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by the secretary of

Statement of Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES,

the fiscal year ending September 30, 1883.

Inventory Sep- tember 30, 1883.	Cash received on this ac- count during the year.	Transferred from this ac- count during the year.	Total.	Gained.	Expended.
\$1,780 60			\$1,780 60		\$92 59
538 00			538 00		12 40
676 47	\$268 00		944 47	\$43 27	
2,699 18	160 37		2,859 55		
1,873 75	35 50	\$1,490 21	3,399 46	199 45	
1,517 85	80 79		80 79		2,809 87
	128 83		1,646 68		1,186 62
					51 03
		24 66	24 66	24 66	
353 06			353 06		618 99
14,420 25	4 20		14,424 45		262 56
	66		66		76 44
3,763 24	494 98		4,258 22		5,699 20
619 04	33		619 37		730 81
8,960 55	18 00		8,978 55		684 69
					10 30
276 07			276 07		406 50
600 00			600 00		14 38
2,541 05	75	225 00	2,766 80		200 27
257 50			257 50		32 69
					6 00
866 65	17 40		884 05		196 75
84 80			84 80		279 80
146 43	13 82	114 56	274 81		2,792 23
357,000 00			357,000 00		
	64 56		64 56		
852 89	12 00	204 12	1,069 01		18,541 24
30 20			30 20		159 93
	48 25		48 25		14,828 74
\$399,857 58	\$1,348 44	\$2,058 55	\$403,264 57	\$267 38	\$49,694 03
					267 38
					\$49,426 65
					604 64

state for salaries and expenses of the Board of Supervision . . . \$50,031 29

State Prison.

STATEMENT OF
At the Wisconsin State Prison

CLASSIFIED ITEMS.	Inventory, Sept. 30, 1883.	Purchased during the year.	Transferred to this account during the year.	Tot. l.
Amusement and instruction	\$1,780 60	\$189 83	.....	\$1,970 43
Armory	538 00	1 12	\$6 25	545 37
Accounts receivable	676 47	.....	.....	676 47
Bills receivable	2,699 18	.....	.....	2,699 18
Barn, farm and garden ..	1,873 75	906 22	39 00	2,818 97
Board .....	.....	.....	66 19	66 19
Clothing	1,517 85	3,620 08	.....	5,137 93
Convicts discharged .....	.....	1,391 74	.....	1,391 74
Discount .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug and medical dept ..	353 06	410 31	.....	763 37
Engines and boilers	14,420 25	185 13	320 00	14,925 38
Freight and express .....	.....	47 90	.....	47 90
Fuel	3,763 24	7,088 15	.....	10,851 39
Gas and other lights	619 04	934 11	.....	1,553 15
House furnishing	8,960 55	1,691 42	45 00	10,696 97
Hog pen .....	.....	468 91	31 09	500 00
Interest and exchange ..	.....	8 53	.....	8 53
Laundry	276 07	162 96	86 40	519 43
Land in Sioux Falls	600 00	2 10	.....	602 10
Machinery and tools	2,541 05	.....	.....	2,541 05
Miscellaneous	257 50	164 06	.....	421 56
Officers' expenses .....	.....	109 04	.....	109 04
Old stock and materials ..	866 65	.....	.....	866 65
Printing, postage, stationery and telegraph ..	84 80	255 96	.....	340 76
Repairs and renewals	146 43	1,503 62	3 95	1,654 00
Real estate, including buildings, etc.	357,000 00	.....	500 00	357,500 00
Scraps .....	.....	.....	83 77	83 77
Subsistence	852 89	19,510 69	1,065 41	21,428 99
Tobacco	30 20	281 26	.....	311 46
United States for care of U. S. convicts .....	.....	.....	178 75	178 75
Wages and salaries .....	.....	15,668 74	.....	15,668 74
Indebtedness Se., 30, 1883 ..	.....	599 56	.....	599 56
Total	399,857 58	55,201 44	2,419 81	457,478 83
Discounts .....	.....	70 26	.....	.....
.....	.....	55,131 18	.....	404,133 95
Net expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	\$53,344 88

Add amount assigned to this institution and set apart by secretary of

Statement of Current Expenses.

CURRENT EXPENSES,

for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1884.

Inventory Sept. 30, 1884.	Cash received on this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Transferred from this ac- count dur- ing the year.	Total.	Gained.	Exp nded.
\$1,849 75			\$1,849 75		\$120 68
544 25			544 25		1 12
425 53	241 96	45 00	712 49	\$36 02	
2,699 18			2,699 18		
1,881 75	686 27	1,065 41	3,633 43	814 46	
	66 19		66 19		
1,595 71	104 31		1,700 02		3,437 91
					1,391 74
		70 26	70 26	70 26	
282 46			282 46		480 91
13,810 80	12 77	763 00	14,586 57		338 81
					47 90
3,491 92	13 87		3,505 79		7,345 60
671 39			671 39		881 76
9,680 80	84	3 95	9,685 59		1,011 38
		500 00	500 00		
					8 53
273 92			273 92		245 51
	631 58		631 58	29 48	
2,440 96			2,440 96		100 09
252 00			252 00		169 56
					109 04
747 75	12 05		759 80		106 85
81 75			81 75		259 01
83 88	29 09	441 11	554 08		1,099 92
357,500 00			357,500 00		
	83 77		83 77		
429 81		364 34	794 15		20,634 84
75 82			75 82		235 64
	178 75		178 75		
					15,668 74
					599 56
\$398,819 43	\$2,061 45	\$3,253 07	\$404,133 95	\$950 22	\$54,295 10
					950 22
					\$53,344 88
					604 64
					\$53,949 52

state for salaries and expenses of the Board of Supervision...

State Prison.

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS.

	Appropriation Mar. 27, 1883.	Balance avail- able Sept. 30, 1883.	Balance avail- able Sept. 30, 1884.
Root cellar.....	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AT THE PRISON.

CLASSIFICATION.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1883.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1884.
Accounts receivable.....	\$268 00	\$241 96
Bills receivable.....	160 37	.....
Board, farm and garden.....	35 50	686 27
Board ..	80 79	66 19
Clothing.....	128 83	104 31
Convict labor.....	38,573 53	44,648 62
Engines and boilers.....	4 20	12 77
Freight and exp ess.....	66	.....
Fuel.....	494 98	13 87
Gas and other lights.....	33	.....
House Furnishing.....	18 00	84
Land in Sioux Falls.....	.....	631 58
Machinery and tools.....	75	.....
Old stock and materials.....	17 40	12 05
Repairs and renewals.....	13 82	29 09
Scraps.....	64 56	83 77
Subsistence.....	12 00	.....
United States for care of U. S. convict.....	48 25	178 75
Visitors.....	232 00	22 25
Total.....	\$40,153 97	\$46,732 32

Farm and Garden Products.

PRODUCTS FROM FARM AND GARDEN.

	1883.		1884.	
Beets	94½ bu.	\$37 80	112 bu.	\$28 60
Cabbage.....	740 hd.	41 86	2,091 hd.	73 91
Carrots	26½ bu.	10 60	7½ bu.	2 40
Corn.....	229½ bu.	107 37	245 bu.	111 25
Cornstalks.....		10 00		10 00
Cucumbers.....			45 bu.	22 50
Hogs.....	9,350 lbs.	374 00	22 hd.	372 00
Onions.....	210 bu.	109 50	142 bu.	56 90
Parsnips.....	20 bu.	8 00	7 bu.	2 80
Peas.....			16½ bu.	9 13
Pigs.....	75	300 00	94	252 50
Pork.....	11,997 lbs.	784 70	23,610 lbs.	1,297 37
Potatoes.....	651 bu.	260 40	353 bu.	115 50
Pumpkins.....	2 loads	5 00	50	5 00
Squash.....	50	5 00	205	21 25
Tomatoes.....			12 bu.	4 80
Turnips.....	50 bu.	12 50	277½ bu.	69 37
		\$2,066 73		\$2,455 28
Less corn, 330 bush. \$175 39				
onions, 10 bush. 5 00				
potatoes, 75 bush. 30 00				
Paris green, 22 lbs. 8 55				
seeds and plants. 10 86				
scythes & scythe stone..... 2 45				
convict labor, 600 days..... 240 00				
hogs on hand, October 1, 1882... 989 50		1,461 75		
Less corn, 312½ bu. \$169 68				
Paris green, 8 lbs. 4 30				
plow, 1..... 13 00				
potatoes, 49 bu. 12 80				
seed sower, 1..... 10 00				
seeds and plants. 16 05				
convict labor, 600 days..... 240 00				
hogs on hand, October 1, 1883... 674 00				1,139 88
Net products.....		\$604 98		\$1,315 45

State Prison.

DETAILED LIST OF EXPENDITURES.

Articles.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1883.		Year ending Sept. 30, 1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
ARMORY.				
Cartridges	50	1 75		
Cartridges	2 boxes	80		
Emery paper	5 sheets	25	20 sheets	1 12
Emery cloth		1 20		
Powder	1 pound	40		
Repairing guns		8 00		
		\$12 40		\$1 12
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN.				
Axes			2	3 25
Balance on cow trade				2 00
Bran	600 pounds	4 80	500 pounds	3 80
Boar	1	21 35		
Bridle	1	4 00		
Corn	329.37 bush.	175 71	312.5 bush.	169 83
Clevises	1	65		
Common meal	500 pounds	6 75		
Calf	1	2 00		
Doctoring horses		5 00		
Feed	17,750 pounds	185 60	14,690 pounds	163 28
Freight				25
Fork handles	2	40		
Gargling oil	1 bottle	45	1 bottle	80
Horse	1	125 00		
Hay	16.510 tons	128 54	31.1395 tons	200 60
Hops	3 pounds	2 10		
Hoes	1	1 00	2	80
Horse shoeing		3 45		15 40
Harness			1	23 00
Harness oil			1 bottle	25
Lines	1 pair	3 00		
Nipples	1	10		
Neats foot oil	1 pint	25		
Oats	406 20 bush.	155 14	293.15 bush.	101 36

Detailed List of Expenditures.

ARTICLES.	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
BARN, FARM AND GARDEN—				
con.				
Potatoes			49 bushels	12 80
Powder and fuse for blast'g		49		
Pasturing, season	4 cows	52 25	4 cows	52 50
Paris green	22 pounds	8 55	8 pounds	4 30
Pumpkins	4 loads	5 00		
Plow			1	13 00
Rake			1	70
Repairing harness		35		4 95
Repari'g wag'n and buggies				98 30
Seed sower			1	10 00
Seeds and plants		16 35		16 05
Schthes and scythe stones	2	2 45		
Twine	1 ball	30		
Use of bull		2 00		10 00
Use of stallion		15 00		
		\$927 43		\$906 22
CLOTHING.				
Awls	3 dozen	35	1 dozen	25
Buttons	36½ gross	9 66	99½ gross	23 30
Buckles	2½ gross	94	13 gross	2 33
Boots	5 pairs	14 00	9 pairs	24 75
Benzine	6 gallons	2 40	5 gallons	2 00
Beeswax	1 pound	55	2 pounds	90
Bristles		10		
Cartage		1 00		50
Calf skin			3½ pounds	3 00
Cotton	147 yards	11 76		
Cotton, bleached	135 yards	21 10	49½ yards	4 10
Cotton flannel	1,338¼ yards	192 99	1,686¼ yards	216 75
Cotton batting	2½ pounds	47	2 pounds	40
Cassimere	45 yards	22 50	39 yards	20 80
Collars	8 boxes	1 02	9 boxes	1 36
Caps	1	75		
Denim	355½ yards	47 34	880¼ yards	106 35
Elastics	2 yards	08	3 yards	15
Freight		4 07		20 86
Flannel	65¼ yards	25 56	97½ yards	37 10
G. O. suits	63	331 59	95	488 34
Gingham	18 yards	1 98	67½ yards	5 38
Gloves			1 pair	1 00
Gum camphor			1 pound	35
Hairpins		10		05
Hats	6 1-12 dozen	25 95	9 11-12 dozen	43 12
India ink	2 quarts	8 00	3 bottles	4 25
Knitting cotton	13½ pounds	7 66	23 pounds	13 25
Lace leather	10 feet	3 30	13 feet	3 90

State Prison.

ARTICLES.	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
CLOTHING—con.				
Laces	2 gross	\$1 02	4 gross	\$2 40
Mittens	9 pairs	9 60	12 pairs	6 00
Mu-lin	54 yards	5 54	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	4 93
Machine Oil.....			1 pint	07
Nails.....	13 pounds	1 83	12 pounds	2 21
Needles	31 papers	1 69	36 papers	1 83
Overcoats	28	122 26	36	151 52
Prison grey.....			1,129 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	1,259 92
Pegs		15		55
Pins	12 papers	95	4 papers	31
Print	68 yards	8 85	125 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	17 00
Pants	1 pair	2 50		
Ribbon.....	2 yards	40		
Sole leather.....	212 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	47 59	213 pounds	48 46
Shirting, striped.....	1,814 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	216 03	2,703 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	285 82
Sheeting.....	1,377 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	121 07		
Silesia	30 yards	4 40	60 yards	8 90
Suspenders, pairs.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	26 55	16 dozen	33 59
Skirts	3	3 42	6	6 17
Shoe knife.....			1	25
Shawls.....			2	6 00
Scarfs.....			4	3 00
Stencil plates.....			2	1 15
Shoes, going out.....	83 pairs	136 23	117 pairs	192 65
Shoes, prison.....	206 pairs	257 75	270 pairs	339 75
Socks, cotton pairs	60 dozen	72 00	76 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	87 67
Socks, woolen pairs	4 dozen	19 20	4 dozen	19 60
Stockings	4 pairs	1 00	30 pairs	6 86
Soles and fronts.....	2 pairs	2 50		
Thread, cotton.....	103 5-12 boxes	56 68	119 dozen	63 43
Thread, linen.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ boxes	4 10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 85
Thread, shoe		75	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	50
Tsimbles.....			2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 15
Tape measure.....				05
Undersuits.....	4 dozen	27 50	5 dozen	30 00
Uppers.....			1 pair	50
Wax.....				10
Yarn, woolen.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	7 07	11 pounds	9 85
Yarn, cotton			3 pounds	1 50
		\$1892 25		\$3620 08
CONVICTS ESCAPED.....		\$51 03		
CONVICTS DISCHARGED.....		\$1186 62		\$1391 74

Detailed List of Expenditures.

ARTICLES.	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Am't.	Quantity.	Am't.
DRUG AND MEDICAL DEP'T.				
Drugs and medicine.....		\$699 15		\$361 70
Freight and cartage.....		1 62		
Medical services.....				20 00
Surgical instruments.....		61 75		16 00
San-tries.....				11 86
Extracting teeth.....				75
		\$762 52		\$410 31
ENGINE AND BOILERS.				
Boiler compound.....	2, 179 lbs.	\$131 46	1, 435 lbs.	\$86 10
Castor oil.....			52 gals.	23 40
Cartage.....				25
Freight.....		10 10		6 58
Glass gauges.....			12	2 25
Lubricator.....			1	25 00
Oil, cylinder.....	153 gals.	95 15	50 gals.	25 00
Oil, engine.....	40 gals.	18 00		
Repairing boilers & pumps.....		30 80		2 05
Strainer.....			1	1 50
Steam jet pump.....			1	13 00
		\$285 51		\$185 13
FREIGHT AND EXPRESS.....				
		\$77 10		\$47 90
FUEL.				
Coal, hard.....	3 ¹⁶⁰ tons	\$23 87	17 ¹⁵⁰ tons	\$128 12
Wood, bass.....	1, 852 ¹⁰⁸ cords	4, 684 61	1, 415 ³⁰ cords	3, 534 92
Wood, e m.....	1 ³² cords	4 37		
Wood, maple.....	252 ⁸ cords	1, 197 29	480 ⁸ cords	2, 400 31
Wood, oak.....	499 ⁸ cords	1, 872 32	273 ⁷⁷ cords	1, 024 80
		\$7,782 46		\$7,088 15
GAS AND OTHER LIGHTS.				
Burners.....	11 doz.	\$18 68	19 10-12 doz.	\$30 15
Brackets for lamps.....	12	3 60	27	8 20
Chimneys.....	134 1-6 doz.	88 00	98 doz.	66 55
Candles, lantern.....			2 doz.	1 00
Cartage.....		3 25		2 48

State Prison.

ARTICLES.	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amo'n't.	Quantity.	Amo'n't.
GAS AND OTHER LIGHTS—				
continued.				
<i>Electric Light.</i>				
Carbons.....	595 ft.	\$43 73	750 ft.	\$30 40
Globes.....	3	5 25		
Insulators, glass.....		2 00		
Insulators, porcelan.....		72		
Lamps.....	5	250 00	1	51 00
Wire.....	2,200 ft.	110 00		
Freight.....		65 96		82 26
Faucets.....	2	2 25		
Founts.....	3	90		
Globes, lantern.....	12	1 15	22	2 85
Lanterns.....	13	11 90	3	6 90
Lamp,.....	10 5-12 doz.	24 60	13½ doz.	29 45
Lamp shades.....	1	45	2	50
Lamp lighter.....			1	50
Matches.....	4 cases	29 55	4 cases	10 20
Matches.....	2 boxes	1 30	4 boxes	68
Oil, W. W.....	3,581½ gals.	464 37	4,580 gals.	573 83
Oil, sperm.....	2½ gals.	4 00	4 gals.	8 00
Oil, lard.....	2 gals.	2 40		
Oil, neetsfoot.....			1	1 00
Oil can.....	1	1 20	1	60
Reflectors.....			18	7 70
Repairing lamps.....				13 00
Shades, outside.....				2 50
Wicks.....	1 doz.	34	4 11-12 gross	4 06
Wicking.....			6 balls	30
		\$1135 60		\$934 11
HOUSE FURNISHING.				
Ash, shovels.....			1	20
Ash pails.....	4	12 50	3	3 90
Blankets.....	102 pairs	467 90	60 pairs	176 42
Brooms.....	15	38 75	11½ doz.	24 80
Brooms, whisk.....	2 doz.	2 50	4	60
Bath brick.....	18	1 38		
Basins.....	549	88 55	669	108 80
Bellows.....			1	15
Brushes, scrubing.....	4½ doz.	9 54	4 doz.	6 00
Brushes, shoe.....	2 doz.	2 63	1 1-6 doz.	2 20
Brushes, W. W.....	8	35 25	9	31 50
Brushes, shaving.....			6	1 13
Blacking, boxes.....	2 doz.	1 35	2 doz.	1 70
Boilers, square.....	1	16 50		
Boilers.....	1	65	3	9 00
Bread pans.....	25	27 00	12	12 00
Bowls.....	9	2 40	5½ doz.	5 55

Detailed List of Expenditures.

ARTICLES.	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
HOUSE FURNISHING—con.				
Baskets	13	\$ 63	2	1 25
Butts			5 pairs.	45
Bolts			7	35
Butters, individual			3 doz.	1 35
Chairs			6 doz.	18 00
Combs	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	9 25	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 99
Carpet	172 $\frac{3}{8}$ y'ds.	137 90	66 $\frac{1}{2}$ y'ds.	57 69
Carpet lining.....	160 y'ds.	12 80		
Creton	10 y'ds.	3 00		
Cups and saucers.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	4 05	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	2 20
Cups	19 doz.	30 56	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	61 56
Chlor. lime	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	15		
Camphor gum.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	1 70	3 lbs.	1 05
Covers	2	50		
Castors	6	38		
Clippers.....	1 pair.	5 00	1 pair.	4 25
Cotton, bleached.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ y'ds.	4 51	20 y'ds.	3 20
Cans	4	9 00	2	13 50
Cake stand	1	85		
Cake pans and tins				1 90
Cake tins	3	75		
Cullender	1	1 50	1	1 50
Cookie cutter.....	1	15		
Cartage		10		25
Curtains			22 y'ds.	5 80
Coffee mill			1	6 72
Coffee pots			3	1 65
Cl. set paper.....	1 case.	9 00		
Chimney stop			1	15
Coal hod			1	50
Chamber set			1	2 90
Cleaver			1	2 00
Cat. hes			14	60
Copperas.....			70 lbs.	2 40
Creamers			6	1 80
Dust pans.....	2	85	6	83
Dripping pans.....	5	10 75		
Dishes	7	2 55	20	5 29
Dippers	4	2 15	4	78
Dish pans	2	7 50	4	6 40
Dampers			1	25
Drums and pipe.....			2	22 00
Door springs			1	25
Duster			1	50
Elbows.....	2	75	4	1 50
Egg beaters			2	70
Freight		5 28		6 25
Fruit jars	1	12	4	6 80
Faucets			2	3 30
Flour bags	175	41 40		

State Prison.

ARTICLES.	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
HOUSE FURNISHING—con.				
Fringe	5½ yards.	\$1 37		
Fly paper sheets	1 5-12 dozen.	60	1 dozen.	\$ 50
Griddles	2	2 00		
Graters			2	25
Goggles			3 pairs.	65
Hay, bedding	7 910-2000 tons	37 27	22 920-2000 tn's	103 67
Hinges			2 pair.	40
Hooks and screws	1 dozen.	35		
Insect powder	8 pounds.	13 00	15 pounds.	16 77
Iron, galvanized			74 pounds.	5 92
Insect powder guns			2	30
Irons, fire-place			2 sets.	3 75
Indelible ink	1 bottle.	30	1 bottle.	25
Knives and forks	5 sets.	4 70	25½ dozen.	17 25
Knives, table	2½ dozen.	3 50		
plated			3	9 45
butcher	2	90		
steak	1	2 50		
Kettles			2	1 90
Keys and key blanks	1	15	2	30
Knobs	7	45	2	50
Latches	1	35	2	20
Locks			3	1 45
Lace			4 yards.	30
Mop-sticks	3	70	6	1 27
Micas	13	1 22		25
Matting	6¼ yards.	4 80		
Milk pans	12	2 25	18	3 75
Molasses gates	2	90		
Mosquito bar	12 yards.	96	1 piece	50
Meat saw blades			1	65
Measures			3	1 20
Mirrors			5	1 75
Napkins	1 dozen.	3 00	1 dozen.	3 50
Oil cloth	15¾ yards.	7 72	13 yards.	6 78
Olive oil	3 pints.	1 05	2 pints.	70
Plates	4 dozen.	4 72	13½ dozen.	11 50
Prints			5 yards.	60
Pitchers	5	1 28	9	2 80
Pails	6 8-12 dozen.	26 65	15 dozen.	33 25
Pipe			57½ pounds.	6 95
Picture cord	36 yards.	65		
Plaster Paris			1 pound.	10
Pulleys, window			14	1 25
Patties	6	10		
Pans			19	59 50
Repairing tinware		8 05		
Repairing sundries		13 40		16 33
Razors	3	3 75		
Razor straps		3 30		
Rat poison	7 boxes.	1 05	1 box.	15

Detailed List of Expenditures.

ARTICLES.	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
HOUSE FURNISHING — con.				
Rubbers for jars.....			1 dozen	15
Rope.....				56
Sheeting ..			1,951½ yards	159 57
Scales.....			1 set	30 60
Spoons	7 dozen	3 50	15 1-12 dozen	5 57
Spoons, iron.....			1	30
Spectacles.....	2½ dozen	13 00	1½ dozen	9 25
Straw, bedding.....	2 loads	2 50		
Stoves and fixtures.....	1	29 00	4	107 90
Stove pipe and elbows				34 63
Stove polish.....	½ gross	2 25	14¼ gross	9 30
Steamer, galvanized.....			1	12 00
Salt cellars.....	6	50		
Sash cord	2 pounds	60	16½ pounds	8 38
Sieves.....	1	25	2	60
Soap.....	4 boxes	15 55	3 boxes	8 85
Soap, castile.....			1 pound	20
Soap, toilet.....	7 dozen	4 05	1 box	6 75
Shears			1 pair	1 40
Sponges.....	8	2 00	3	95
Scoops	1	50	1	75
Scoop shovels.....	1	1 10		
Stainers.....			3	3 40
Tripoli.....	2 pkg.	30		
Thermometers.....	1	35	4	1 00
Tumblers.....	2 dozen	1 20	3 dozen	2 45
Table linen	19½ yards	14 55	20 yards	14 81
Ticking	1,175½ yards	161 11	1,603½ yards	205 17
Toweling.....	497 yards	58 72	205½ yards	51 01
Towels.....	2 dozen	4 50	1 dozen	1 60
Tank, galvanized.....	1	8 50		
Tacks, carpet.....	26 pkg.	1 66	2½ dozen	1 76
Thread, carpet.....	¼ pound	56	6 balls	25
Teapots	3	2 75	1	50
Tea steeper.....			1	15
Tubs	3	6 65		
Twine.....	1 ball	25	5 balls	85
Wire screen.....	7½ yards	2 07	7½ yards	2 03
Water pots.....	2	4 00	2	12 72
Wash dishes	63	11 09	9 10-12 dozen	16 45
Water cans			8	6 50
Washbowls			1	55
Zink for kitchen stove.....			10½ pounds	1 08
		1,506 68		1,691 42

State Prison.

ARTICLES.	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
HOGPEN.				
Bolts.....			3 dozen	\$1 10
Chalk.....				10
Cutting thread.....				1 40
Cartage.....				15
Clasps and staples.....			53 pounds	4 20
Fuse.....			12 feet	12
Flange.....			1	1 28
Glass.....			60 light	2 40
Hinges.....			60 pounds	4 70
Iron.....			14 pounds	45
Lumber and shingles.....			19, 212 feet	326 51
Latches.....			2	50
Nails.....			5 kegs	14 50
Nails.....			106 pounds	5 22
Pipe and fitting.....			10 pieces	1 24
Pipe.....			112½ feet	13 68
Screws.....			7½ gross	3 06
Staples.....			1	20
Washers.....			1 pound	10
Work, carpenter.....			41½ days	87 50
Zinc.....				50
				\$468 91
INTEREST AND EXCHANGE.....		\$10 30		\$8 53
LAUNDRY.				
Blueing.....	6 boxes	\$ 46	1 box	\$ 60
Baskets.....	2	1 20	1	65
Borax.....	6 pounds	1 50		
Clothes pins.....	1 box	1 25	2 boxes	2 10
Clothes pins.....	1½ gross	70		
Clothes line.....			4	94
Cartage.....		60		35
Freight.....		8 37		4 38
Flat irons.....	4	1 50		
Grease.....	788 pounds	60 73		
Soda, sal.....	8 pounds	40		
Soda, caustic.....	1, 504 pounds	82 96	792 pounds	43 56
Starch.....	99 pounds	5 94	90 pounds	7 33
Soap.....	23 boxes	71 98	1, 620 pounds	70 53
Soap plant.....	4 boxes	12 00		
Soap stock.....	1, 257 pounds	89 28	289 pounds	25 57
Wringer.....	1	6 00	1	5 00
Washboards.....			1	25
Wash tubs.....			2	1 70
		\$344 87		\$162 96

Detailed List of Expenditures.

ARTICLES.	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
LAND IN SIOUX FALLS.				
Expenses conveying land.....				\$2 10
Taxes.....		\$14 38		
MACHINERY AND TOOLS.				
Freight.....		3 87		
Mill for grinding bones....	1	45 00		
Rules.....	2	1 20		
Spoke shaves.....	2	65		
Saw set.....	1	60		
		\$51 32		
MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.				
Arithmetics.....	2 dozen	7 68	12	7 80
Hymn books.....	1 dozen	9 72		
Bibles.....	5 dozen	21 35	10	7 50
Binding.....	94 volumes	51 70	278 volumes	96 59
Beads.....			1 dozen	90
Catechisms.....			45	1 10
Crayon.....	1 gross	13		
Catholic books.....			50	11 52
Expenses of concert.....		9 83		
Freight.....		1 80		6 55
Manilla paper.....	2 reams	9 05	1 ream	3 55
Magazines to complete volumes.....		4 78		
Newspapers, daily.....		33 34		25 00
Newspapers, weekly.....		32 98		1 65
Readers.....			38	20 10
Slates.....	1 dozen	1 08	4½ dozen	3 82
Slate pencils.....	2 boxes	50	3 boxes	75
Tuning organ.....				3 00
		\$183 94		\$189 83
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Coffins.....	3	24 00		44 25
Coffin trimmings.....		1 78		
Expense in claim against G. H. Gale.....				32 50
Expenses Christmas concert.....				18 41
Freight.....				32
Grenades.....			2 dozen	16 20
Ice.....	25½ cords	31 41	40 cords	50 00
Ice.....	20 loads	5 00		
Strips and dials for watch clock.....				2 08
Wire screen for sieve.....				30
		\$62 19		\$164 06

State Prison.

ARTICLES.	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Am't.	Quantity.	Am't.
OFFICERS' EXPENSES		\$6 00		\$109 04
PINTING, POSTAGE, STATION- ERY AND DISPATCHES.				
Box rent P. O.	1 year	\$2 00	1 year	\$2 00
Blank books.....	3	3 30	4	1 10
Envelopes.....	500	1 40	500	1 25
Ink bottles.....	12 doz.	3 80	12 doz.	2 61
Postage on letters & papers		5 84		4 04
Postage stamps, 6 cents ...	100	6 00		
Postage stamps, 4 cents			200	8 00
Postage stamps, 3 cents....	6,600	198 00		
Postage stamps, 2 cents....	100	2 00	7,800	156 00
Postage stamps, 1 cent.....	500	5 00	500	5 00
Postal cards.....	700	7 00	250	2 50
Printing		28 25		18 15
Paper, letter.....	1 quire	30	1 quire	35
Paper, wrapping.....			20 lbs.	1 20
Rent of telephone.....		25 10		48 00
Scale P. O.....			1	2 40
Telegraph.....		17 63		3 36
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.		\$305 62		\$255 96
Acid, mur.....	4 oz.	\$0 10	4 oz.	\$0 10
Belting			40 feet	16 56
Borax.....	2 lbs.	40		
Bolts.....	243	4 53	87½ doz.	25 12
Rabbit metal.....	10¼ lbs.	3 08		
Boring pulley.....		1 00		1 25
Building paper.....	16 lbs.	48		
Butts and hinges.....	21 pairs	1 30		
Butts.....	3 pairs	55	3 pairs	42
Brick.....	13,700	157 64	150	1 65
Brushes.....	7	4 35	22	12 95
Border, paper.....	31 yds.	4 65		
Brads.....			3 papers	35
Bit.....			1	35
Batts.....			88 feet	1 94
Brass wire.....				68
Brass.....			1 sheet	35
Cauldrons, 110 galls. each..	2	45 35		
Conductor.....	9 feet	3 65		
Candle wicks.....	3 balls	15		
Castings.....		30 92		19 82
Charcoal.....	10¼ bush.	2 73	2 bush.	35
Couplings.....	21	3 21	12	34
Cement.....	6½ bbls.	11 40	4 bbls.	7 00
Cutterwheel.....	1	13		

Detailed List of Expenditures.

ARTICLES.	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS— con.				
Coal, blacksmeth.....	1,243 pounds	\$4 97	2,715 pounds	\$10 86
Copper.....	17 pounds	3 30		
Cartage.....		25		60
Copp-r wire.....	36 pounds	3 80		50
Chalk line.....			1	10
Canvas.....			2 yards	1 10
Ells.....			6	14
Emery paper.....	2 sheets	12		
Estimate for hospital.....				5 00
Fire brick.....	1,000	45 00		
Fire clay.....	2 barrels	5 00		
Freight.....		32 57		24 63
Flagging.....			1,170 feet	70 20
Faucet.....			1	98
File.....			1	25
Fittings.....				4 65
Glass.....	5 boxes	23 25	5 boxes	22 51
Glass.....	83 lights	11 44	26 lights	4 38
Glue.....	18½ pounds	3 70	50 pounds	10 00
Glasses for oil cups.....			2	1 22
Gimlet bits.....			6	60
Globe valve.....		2 52		
Hinges.....	7 pairs	1 45	2 pairs	50
Hooks and staples.....	24	80		
Hose, rubber and couplings.....	250 feet	50 00	500 feet	320 00
Hair pencils.....	½ dozen	30		
Iron.....	395 pounds	23 14	1,701½ pounds	57 82
Japan.....			3½ gallons	5 50
Knobs.....	5 pairs	1 25		
Kalsomine.....	108 pounds	8 91		
Lime.....	64 barrels	66 00	14 barrels	11 80
Lime.....	19 bushels	6 85	43 bushels	12 90
Lumber.....	55,182 feet	1,083 45	11,489 feet	366 76
Loan of jack screws.....		75		
Locks.....	5	2 35		
Lining sink.....		3 28		
Latches.....	3	50		
Lampblack.....			2½ pounds	60
Leather.....			1½ pounds	60
Mouth pieces.....	4	2 40		
Nails.....	11 kegs	46 25	6 kegs	19 95
Nails.....	351 pounds	19 48	293½ pounds	13 71
Nuts.....			22 pounds	1 76
Nuts.....			18	35
Oil, linseed.....	68 gallons	39 60	117 gallous	77 30
Oil finish.....	1½ gallons	1 46		
Oren tile.....	305	37 08		
Pulleys.....	7	1 75	4	20
Pipe.....			49½ feet	4 93
Pipe and elbows.....		20 94		
Pipe and fixtures.....	20 feet	4 14		

State Prison.

ARTICLES.	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity,	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
REPAIRS & RENEWALS—CON.				
Pipes and fixtures.....	246 pounds	30 76		
Paint	445 pounds	12 90	754½ pounds	32 05
Paint	5½ gallons	7 43	2 gallons	4 55
Putty.....	72½ pounds	2 71	124½ pounds	5 41
Plaster paris			20	1 20
Plastering hair	8 pounds	50	32 pounds	2 25
Posts	25	3 13		
Packing.....	43¾ pounds	11 14	40½ pounds	11 50
Punch			1	20
Paris white.....	10 pounds	50		
Rope	78 pounds	8 19	28½ pounds	5 09
Rivets.....	16½ pounds	4 02	9 pounds	3 30
Rods, brass.....	11 ounces	38		
Resin			6 pounds	30
Repairing, sundries.....		23 87		2 00
Solder	139 pounds	35 19	15 pounds	3 75
Stripers			2	10
Sand.....	640 bushels	25 60	128 bushels	8 38
Screws.....	21½ gross	17 05	19 gross	8 72
Screen				05
Screw Wire		30		
Spikes	28 pounds	1 30	44½ pounds	1 70
Sand paper.....	61 sheets	93		1 27
Sash cord	2½ pounds	75		
Steel	16 pounds	2 00	25 pounds	2 86
Sheet copper			2¾ pounds	1 38
Shingles			3 squares	7 10
Shellac.....			3½ gallons	9 25
Shellac.....			3 pounds	1 80
Sponges.....			3	1 10
Strainer.....			1	50
Tees			3	75
Turpentine.....	6½ gallons	4 60	64 gallons	43 30
Tufts.....	1 pkg.	50		
Tubes	45 feet	2 75	3 feet	72
Tacks	9 papers	84	8 papers	60
Twine	5 balls	65	2 balls	50
Twine.....			1½ pounds	31
Tin	13 ⁷¹ boxes	273 77		
Tin	36 sheets	6 48		
Tin cupola		2 00		
Tinner.....	54 8-10 days	218 20		21 20
Tap			1	83
Timber.....			1 piece	75
Tar				20
Unions.....			1	19
Varnish			50½ gallons	63 25
Wall paper, border, etc	22 rolls	5 50	169 rolls	73 24
White lead.....	400 pounds	27 50	299½ pounds	21 38

Detailed List of Expenditures.

ARTICLES.	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
REPAIRS & RENEWALS—CON.				
Whiting	100 lbs.	\$4 00	317 lbs.	4 26
Washers		15		48
Well cylinder			1	8 50
Work, carpenter	24½ days	59 00		
Work, mason	70 days	210 00		
Wire			42½ lbs.	5 42
Zinc	20¾ lbs	2 22		
		\$2840 48		\$1503 62
SUBSISTENCE.				
Apples, green	209½ bush.	116 73	50 bush.	27 40
Apples			21 bbls.	97 55
Apples, dried	2,043 lbs.	175 80	464 lbs.	43 13
Alum		15		
Asparagus			255 bunches	12 75
Berries	345½ quarts	45 98	375 quarts	68 60
Blackberries			23 quarts	2 31
Beef, fresh	98,115½ lbs.	5,891 12	97,709 lbs.	6,638 68
Beef, dried	14 lbs.	2 86	157½ lbs.	26 07
Beef, corned	293½ lbs.	20 40	431 lbs.	43 10
Beans	267¼ bush.	396 38	277¼ bush.	471 59
Baking powder	88 lbs.	25 05	49 lbs.	13 10
Butter	7,353½ lbs.	1,377 67	10,306½ lbs.	1,780 23
Bacon	13,955 l.s.	1,552 90	16,273 lbs.	1,555 40
Butterine			42 lbs.	6 30
Coffee	2,702 lbs.	355 92	2,372 lbs.	464 36
Corn meal	1,165 lbs.	23 30	2,600 lbs.	48 00
Chocolate	24 lbs.	5 88	36 lbs.	8 88
Canned vegetables	21¾ doz.	30 97	67½ doz.	90 81
Canned fruits	16 1-12 doz.	28 40	53½ doz.	103 11
Currants	10 lbs.	70	90 lbs.	6 20
Corn starch	20 lbs.	1 55	40 lbs.	3 00
Cocoanut	17 lbs.	3 50		
Cheese	329 lbs.	39 86	429¾ lbs.	49 33
Crackers	371 lbs.	24 54	414 lbs.	30 67
Cream tartar	4 lbs.	1 80	23 lbs.	7 80
Cranberries	10 quarts	1 00		
Citron	1 lb.	30	20 lbs.	3 70
Chickens	833 lbs.	85 45	1,233½ lbs.	131 11
Chickens	3	75		
Cracked wheat	3 cases	8 10	4 cases	8 80
Cracked wheat			20 lbs.	1 15
Cabbage	100 heads	6 88	222 heads	12 39
Cloves	6½ lbs.	2 50	1 lb.	18
Cartage		14 54		20 08
Cream				20
Celery			83 bunchs	3 00

State Prison.

ARTICLES.	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount
SUBSISTENCE—con.				
Cauliflower			12 heads	\$ 75
Cherries.....			4½ bushels	8 90
Cherries			65 pounds	13 40
Cinnamon			11 pounds	2 75
Codfish			9½ pounds	1 03
Cider			2 gallons	1 80
Ducks	41 pounds	\$3 28		
Extract of lemon.....	5 bottles	6 50	14 bottles	4 86
Extract of vanilla.....	6 bottles	9 40	1	1 81
Extract of almond			6 bottles	1 38
Eggs.....	1,460½ dozen	226 29	2,677½ dozen	390 47
Flour	824 ²¹ barrels	4,071 50	851 ⁹¹ barrels	3,612 66
Flour, graham.....	660 pounds	16 98	405 pounds	10 12
Flour, buckwheat.....	275 pounds	8 25	150 pounds	6 50
Fish, fresh	142 pounds	15 39	248 pounds	22 80
Fish, white.....			1 barrel	4 00
Freight		155 01		180 11
Gelatine			2 boxes	3 30
Gelatine			1 package	20
Ginger.....	9 pounds	1 85	15 pounds	3 00
Grits.....	20 pounds	78	20 pounds	60
Horse radish	2 bottles	50	5 bottles	1 30
Hominy.....	5 barrels	21 55		
Hominy.....	200 pounds	6 00		
Hops.....	½ pound	40	2½ pounds	1 11
Honey.....	115 ¹⁰ pounds	22 00	114½ pounds	20 01
Ham.....	231 pounds	34 75	515 pounds	72 53
Ham.....	2 cans	60		
Hocks, pickled			2 barrels	12 50
Lamb	141 pounds	14 68	211½ pounds	21 15
Lard.....	51½ pounds	8 53	22½ pounds	2 81
Lemons.....	16½ dozen	7 10	39 dozen	12 64
Mustard	7 pounds	2 70	8 pounds	2 65
Mustard seed.....				08
Mutton	2,010 pounds	125 28	178 pounds	17 80
Maccaroni	9 pounds	1 31	32 pounds	2 88
Mace.....			1½ pounds	95
Melons.....			3	75
Nutmeg.....	3½ pounds	3 60	1 pound	88
Oatmeal	145 pounds	7 17	193 pounds	8 32
Oysters	15½ gallons	21 68	20½ gallons	30 71
Oysters			10 cans	4 20
Onions, green				3 15
Onions.....			33 bushels	13 20
Prunes.....	105 pounds	11 06	40 pounds	2 50
Peaches, dried	4½ pounds	1 49	25 pounds	2 00
Peaches, green			5 basket-	3 50
Potatoes, Irish	945 bushels	422 22	1,588 ⁵⁴ bushels	618 89
Potatoes, sweet.....	1 barrel	3 75	120 pounds	6 45
Pepper.....	256½ pounds	53 72	242 pounds	43 87

Detailed List of Expenditures.

ARTICLES.	1883.		1884.	
	Quantity.	Am't.	Quantity.	Am't.
SUBSISTENCE—continued.				
Pork.....	18 bbls.	\$270 75	53 bbls.	\$836 00
Pork.....	184½ lbs.	21 87	355 lbs.	41 28
Pieplant.....		25		3 90
Parsnips.....				75
Plums.....			1 basket	1 25
Pickles.....			1½ bbls.	11 85
Peas.....	21 ⁶⁶ bush.	20 78	52 ³¹ bush.	83 57
Rice.....	526 lbs.	41 85	483 lbs.	27 85
Raisins.....	93 lbs.	8 06	123 lbs.	10 28
Raisins.....	1 b x	2 80	1 box	1 90
Raspberries.....	5 lbs.	2 15	348 qts.	35 21
Radishes.....				2 45
Sugar.....	4,830 lbs.	422 92	4,805½ lbs.	359 54
Syrup.....	1,287 galls.	531 19	1,308 galls.	412 05
Salt.....	24 bbls.	35 40	32 bbls.	48 00
Salt.....	4 sacks	74	7 sacks	1 42
Soda.....	18 lbs.	1 46	32 lbs.	2 66
Sausage.....	1,084½ lbs.	105 66	3,415½ lbs.	265 42
Salt peter.....	8½ lbs.	1 57	7 lbs.	1 50
Salmon.....	9 lbs.	1 13		
Strawberries.....			474 qts.	88 52
Spices, mixed.....			½ lb.	15
Sauce, Worcestershire.....			21 pints	5 24
Sage.....			3 lbs.	90
String beans.....				25
Spinach.....				80
Tea.....	1,274 lbs.	193 72	1,231 lbs.	224 22
Turkey.....	280½ lbs.	34 13	221½ lbs.	28 97
Tapioca.....	5 lbs.	25		
Turnips.....	211 bush.	55 40	67½ bush.	18 25
Tart. acid.....	½ lb.	45		
Vinegar.....	276 galls.	51 04	415 galls.	64 08
Veal.....	237 lbs.	22 69	209½ lbs.	20 95
Yeast cakes.....	295 pkgs.	20 14	254 pkgs.	15 91
		17,372 70		19,521 37
Less for goods returned.....				10 68
TOBACCO.				19,510 69
Freight.....		\$6 87		\$12 18
Cartage.....		50		
Leaf tobacco.....	1,245 lbs.	113 66	2,310 lbs.	245 23
Licorice.....	100 lbs.	30 25	50 lbs.	15 50
Snuff.....	11 lbs.	6 05	16½ lbs.	8 35
		\$157 33		\$281 26
WAGES AND SALARIES.....				15,668 74
INDEBTEDNESS PREVIOUS YEAR.....				\$599 56

State Prison.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

September 30, 1884.

Name.	Service.	Salary.
George W. Carter	Warden and steward	Per year \$2,000 00
Jacob Fuss	Dep. warden, ass't steward.	Per year 1,000 00
W. M. Larrabee	Physician	Per year 525 00
Rev. Victor Kutshin	Chaplain, Protestant	Per year 800 00
Rev. Joseph Smith	Chaplain, Catholic	Per year 200 00
Henry Brooks	Turnkey	Per month 60 00
Fred Ostrum	Ass't turnkey	Per month 30 00
J. J. Hilbert	Keeper shop Nos. 1 and 2	Per month 45 00
Theo. Colvin	Keeper shop No. 3	Per month 45 00
W. H. Parsons	Keeper shop Nos. 4 and 5	Per month 45 00
M. B. Tucker	Keeper shop No. 6	Per month 45 00
S. Peterson	Keeper shop No. 7	Per month 45 00
Chas. Lindsley	Keeper shop Nos. 8 and 9	Per month 45 00
G. J. Heideman	Supt. of repairs	Per month 45 00
Tom Purcell	Keeper yard gang	Per month 30 00
W. T. Whiting	Overseer prisoners kitchen	Per month 45 00
Mrs. W. T. Whiting	Overseer officers kitchen	Per month 20 00
J. D. Galloway	Night guard cellroom	Per month 45 00
C. Messenger	Night guard cellroom	Per month 45 00
L. A. Washburn	Night guard cellroom	Per month 45 00
J. C. Reynolds	Night guard shops	Per month 45 00
Tom Davidson	Night guard office	Per month 45 00
John Irving	Day guard office	Per month 30 00
Geo. Wilcox	Keeper front gate	Per month 30 00
L. M. Smith	Wall guard	Per month 30 00
Otto Fuss	Wall guard	Per month 30 00
J. T. Hillyer	Wall guard	Per month 30 00
J. H. Heath	Wall guard	Per month 30 00
Mrs. J. C. Reynolds	Matron female department	Per month 30 00
J. O. Galloway	Messenger and guide	Per month 20 00

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE BOARD
OF
CHARITIES AND REFORM,
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,
FOR THE YEARS 1883 AND 1884.



MADISON, WIS.:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1885.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

HIRAM H. GILES, - - Madison, - Term expires April 1, 1885.
ELIZABETH B. FAIRBANKS, Milwaukee, - Term expires April 1, 1886.
WILLIAM W. REED, - Jefferson, - Term expires April 1, 1887.
ANDREW E. ELMORE, - Ft. Howard, Term expires April 1, 1888.
JOHN H. VIVIAN, - - Mineral Point, Term expires April 1, 1889.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

ANDREW E. ELMORE,
PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM W. REED,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

ALBERT O. WRIGHT,
SECRETARY.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Charities and Reform.

OFFICE OF THE
STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM,
MADISON, WIS., December, 1884.

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

We have the honor of submitting to your excellency, as required by law, our first biennial report, covering the years which would have been included in our thirteenth and fourteenth annual reports, in case the system had not been changed.

With the growth of our state in population, and the more thorough organization of our charities, the work of the board becomes more laborious as well as more important from year to year. As the value of state inspection of local institutions comes to be better realized by the managers of these institutions, more frequent visits are called for, and the comparisons made by means of reports and personal visits become more valuable. A considerable part of our work is of such a nature that it can not be enumerated in statistical tables or shown in any distinctive form in a report. It consists of constant consultations with officers and leading citizens in our office and elsewhere upon matters connected with our work. In this line we have found that to meet with county boards has been productive of some most excellent results.

General Report of the Board.

Our system of local self-government has its advantages and its disadvantages. Changes in the system of management of local institutions and charities are slower to be made, but more firmly established when made. If we had a centralized management of charities in Wisconsin, changes might be more easily made, whether for the better or the worse, but they could be more easily reversed. On the whole, we believe that our system of local self-government, subject to inspection by state authority, furnishes the best method for administration of our charities. A constant, and we think permanent improvement, in our county and city institutions in this state is the result partly of the general growth of the public opinion of the civilized world upon these subjects, and partly of the influence brought to bear by the State Board of Charities and Reform.

We are sorry that we can not speak so confidently of our system of local corrections. Our jails are far from being what they should be, owing to their irrational mixture of different classes of prisoners, and to the absurd system of biennial rotation in office of sheriffs, and their payment by fees instead of salaries. Were these absurdities done away with, the management of our jails could be greatly improved by our inspection. As it is the improvements that can be made are not very great.

The results of this local administration of county institutions subject to state supervision, are at their best in the county insane asylums and at their worst in our jails, while in our poorhouses these results are good, and such as we may well be proud of.

As our state grows in years and in population and wealth, the evils incident to all civilized communities are growing in extent, and remedies are being prepared to meet these evils. The three chief evils with which we have to deal are pauperism, crime and insanity. These affect directly only about one per cent. of our population, but indirectly a much larger number. They cost the public in expenses paid

General Report of the Board.

from the state, county, or municipal treasuries at least one and a half million dollars annually, and their cost to the people as individuals in actual outlay or in loss must be much greater.

To meet these evils we have various methods as follows:

CRIME.

The punishment of the graver crimes in Wisconsin is imprisonment in the State Prison, there being no death penalty in this state. We compare favorably with neighboring states in the proportion of convicts in the state prison, and also in the proportion of homicides, a fact which is a favorable showing for our law abolishing the death penalty for all crimes.

In comparing ourselves with neighboring states, we see no cause of complaint at our prison system. But in comparison with some other countries, and with an ideal system, we see great room for improvement.

This board has for ten years advocated the principle of indeterminate sentences for prisoners. We hailed the "good time law" as a step in that direction. We renew our recommendation in favor of a law prescribing an indeterminate sentence.

We believe that this law would secure a much longer imprisonment of professional criminals, who are generally irreclaimable, and that it would shorten the terms and promote the reformation of convicts not professional criminals. A very essential part of this plan, to which public attention has not been sufficiently called, is that convicts are to be sent out on probation, and under police supervision, and not to be fully released till they have shown their reliability. This helps to tide over the most dangerous period to a reformed convict, the first few months outside of prison walls.

To successfully carry out reformatory training in the prison, the contract system of prison labor will have to be abandoned. But instead of a return to the public account

General Report of the Board.

system, which has some great disadvantages, we think the piece-price plan would probably be better. Under this plan the prison authorities do not receive so much a day for convict labor, but so much for each piece of work done. This seems to combine the simplicity of accounts in the contract plan with the full control of the prisoners in the public account plan of prison labor, and for that reason we favor it, if it can be practically carried into effect.

It would be only fair, so long as a part of the prisoners convicted of felony are sent to the Milwaukee House of Correction, that the benefits of the "good time law" should be extended to them, in the same way as if they had been sent to the State Prison. Of course this need not apply to those sentenced for misdemeanors.

Our juvenile reformatories are all doing good work, and are preventing a large amount of crime and vice. We are opposed to the law which limits the age to which inmates can be kept to eighteen, not with the idea that any considerable number ought to be kept in the walls of these institutions past that age, but that the legal guardianship of the institution may follow them with its restraining influences during their minority.

The time is fast approaching when the increasing number of convicts in our state prison will call for greater accommodations. When that time comes, instead of enlarging the buildings at Waupun, a new prison should be erected on a different plan, to be used as an intermediate prison, and to be managed upon the plan of indeterminate sentences. This should be used to relieve the jails of all sentenced prisoners, leaving them to be houses of detention only for persons waiting trial. It should also be used for state prison cases, where it is the first offense, with the exception of murder.

We despair of any permanent reform in our jails until sheriffs are eligible for re-election, and are paid salaries, until sentenced prisoners are sent to a house of correction, and until absolute separation of all prisoners waiting trial

General Report of the Board.

is enforced. Till these reforms are instituted our jails will continue to be schools of vice and crime.

We notice with pleasure the appointment of a police matron in Milwaukee, due to the efforts of the Ladies' Local Visiting Committee, by whom her salary was paid the first year. Sheriffs' wives in interior counties very largely now perform the duties of police matrons. In cities having regular police stations, we would recommend that the wife of some police officer be made police matron at a small compensation, to have charge of all female prisoners.

The sanitary condition of our jails is such as to render them specially dangerous to the public health in case of the anticipated arrival of the cholera in this country. In that case they are likely to become foci of the disease. We think some additional powers should be given to the State Board of Health with reference to the sanitary condition of the jails.

INSANITY.

The treatment of the insane has been undergoing a change for the better in the last few years, both in our state and our county institutions. The change is less marked in the state institutions because the treatment of the insane there had not been bad before. But in the county institutions the change from the old treatment in jails and poorhouses to the new treatment in county asylums, is marvellous. No fair comparison can be made of the treatment of acute cases, as these are not received in any county institution except Milwaukee county. But the treatment of chronic cases in county institutions has now been brought up to the standard of the same class in the state institutions. And the better county institutions excel the state institutions in the lack of restraint and the amount of occupation.

We believe that the amount of restraint used in the state institutions can be still further reduced, with benefit to the patients, and some further occupation provided, while we

General Report of the Board.

cheerfully recognize the progress already made in these two directions.

In the last three years the board has been engaged in organizing, in twelve of the larger counties, with the cordial co-operation of the county authorities, a new and improved system of care for the chronic insane. This system originated with the Wisconsin State Board of Charities and Reform, and already is beginning to attract the attention of other states and countries. The essential features of this plan, so far as the law is concerned, are that when a county at its own expense has provided proper accommodations for its chronic insane, and then proceeds to care for them properly in accordance with the rules of the State Board of Charities and Reform, that county shall receive from the state \$1.50 a week for each insane person thus cared for. Chronic insane may be transferred by the board from other counties, in which case the county to which they belong, pays an additional \$1.50 and the clothing bill.

The features of management required by the board in addition to the essentials of proper food, warmth, fresh air, clothing and cleanliness, which all human beings should have, are occupation, non-restraint, and moral treatment. By occupation is meant labor, amusement and exercise, all adapted to keep the body healthy and to strengthen and clear the mind. By non-restraint is not meant absolute liberty, but freedom from all physical restraint. The guardianship of an attendant so far as needed, takes the place of shutting up or tying up or dosing with stupefying drugs. By moral treatment is meant a kindly but firm management, such as is needed for children, together with efforts to arouse the energies of the demented or melancholic and divert the misdirected energies of the maniacs into useful instead of hurtful channels. The institutions are to be made homes instead of prisons.

These principles have been reasonably well carried out in all of these county institutions, and have been admirably

General Report of the Board.

illustrated in several of the best. We find in nearly half these institutions on our visits the outer doors unlocked, and freedom of inmates to go out and in. We find mechanical restraint wholly disused in several institutions, and nearly so in all. The use of narcotic drugs to secure quiet, the so-called "chemical restraint" has never been practiced in any of them.

We hope to show a considerable improvement in the next two years in the management of the insane in these institutions. We have succeeded in almost abolishing restraint. We have abolished all "chemical restraint," leaving a small amount of mechanical restraint and seclusion, which we hope to still further reduce. We have largely increased the amount of occupation in these institutions, and hope to still further increase it. We have been watchful in regard to the moral treatment of the inmates, and have caused the removal of officers and attendants whose treatment of the inmates has not been for the best, and have cordially commended the work of the best officers and attendants.

We ask for some slight changes in legislation, the need of which is shown in practice.

1. A name should be distinctly given these institutions, and we suggest the name of County Asylums for the Chronic Insane.

2. Some better provision should be made for the discharge of recovered patients and for granting leave of absence to harmless patients.

3. The insane transferred from one institution to another should be accompanied by some sufficient history of the case.

4. Statements of all discharges and transfers from any insane asylum, state or county, should be sent to the county judge of the proper county.

Idiocy is a subject closely related to insanity. Nothing has ever been done by the state of Wisconsin for this class of defectives. According to the last census there are over

General Report of the Board.

1,700 feeble-minded and idiotic persons in this state. We renew our recommendation for a school for feeble-minded children. Most of the interior states now have such institutions, and Wisconsin ought not to be behind.

PAUPERISM.

There has been a great improvement in fifteen years in the poorhouses of this state, a large part of which must be due to the influence of this board.

We have only one item of legislation to propose respecting poorhouses, and that is that the contract system be forbidden in them. This system is contrary to humanity or to the interests of the county, or to both. In some counties where this system prevails, the paupers have been well cared for, but it has been an expensive system for the county. In other counties the paupers have suffered. We therefore ask that this system be forbidden hereafter.

The abuses of out-door relief can not, so far as we can see, be prevented by legislation, but by calling public attention to them in the localities where they exist. This we shall continue to do so far as the facilities at our command permit. Excessive and needless out-door relief, which pauperizes the recipients as well as taxes the public, we shall continue to call public attention to, as we have already done in several clear cases.

The abuse of letting out paupers to the lowest bidder practiced in some places where no poorhouse exists, seems almost impossible to reach by legislation or by visits of inspection with the time at our command. We can only trust to the gradual extension of the county and the mixed systems of poor relief which provide poorhouses for paupers who need full support.

Upon this subject, the lateness of printing our report enables us to add the following resolutions adopted by the State Conference of Charities and Corrections, after full

General Report of the Board.

correspondence and discussion upon the subject of poor relief.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOLDIERS RECEIVING POOR RELIEF.

At the request of the Grand Army of the Republic, our Secretary last spring sent out special blanks to all the authorities who give poor relief, asking in addition to the regular annual information in regard to pauperism, the number of all soldiers or soldiers' widows who were at that time receiving such relief either in poorhouses or outside. The questions were not all answered, especially where the town system of poor relief prevails.

In all, 46 soldiers were reported in poorhouses, and 3 soldiers' widows. An estimate for the poorhouses not reporting would raise the number of soldiers in poorhouses to over

General Report of the Board.

fifty. Of soldiers receiving outdoor relief, 24 were reported and 7 soldiers' widows.

This number ought to be much more than doubled, on account of the imperfection of the returns. It is probable that Milwaukee county alone, if fully reported, would double that number. It is a low estimate to say that over one hundred soldiers are receiving poor relief. Only two of those reported as receiving relief are reported to have a pension.

Since this inquiry was made, congress has passed an act authorizing the admission to the Soldiers' Homes of soldiers who are now disabled, whether their disability was incurred in the army or not. As soon as sufficient accommodations are provided to meet the requirements of this act, all our soldiers in poorhouses and a part of those supported outside will undoubtedly be transferred to Soldiers' Homes.

In connection with this inquiry it was also ascertained that there were 61 insane soldiers in hospitals or asylums, a disproportionate number out of about 1,000 male insane, which would seem to show that the hardships of the war are telling upon the soldiers in producing insanity as well as other diseases.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The following correspondence with the State Board of Supervision, which acts as a board of trustees for the six state institutions, will largely explain itself. For statements in relation to the condition of each of these institutions we refer to our detailed report which follows. We are glad to be able to state that the condition of several of the state institutions has been changed for the better, since the time that our power of inspection was restored and partly in consequence of our remonstrances. Much credit is due to the Governor for his energetic and timely action in relation to the management of the two insane hospitals, much of which has not been made public.

General Report of the Board.

MADISON, November 27, 1883.

To the State Board of Supervision:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the provisions of chapter 268, laws of 1885, we offer you the following statement and “suggestions in writing,” relating to the management of the Northern Hospital for the Insane and of the State Hospital for the Insane.

The Northern Hospital for the insane is greatly impaired in its efficiency by grave differences between the superintendent and the steward. We find that the source of this is in the unwise, and, as we think, illegal division of their powers made by your board. The superintendent has been stripped of many important powers expressly conferred upon him by law, and they have been given to the steward.

The law contemplates that the superintendent shall be the responsible head of the institution, except in relation to the financial management, which is given to the steward. The law provides (chapter 298 of the laws of 1881, section 17) that “the superintendent of each hospital, under the direction of the board, shall have immediate supervision of the interior administration of the hospital in which he is employed, and he shall be *personally responsible* for the sanitary condition, care, health and treatment of the inmates thereof.” This is a great responsibility, and one which should only be imposed upon an officer who is given adequate power to enable him to do what is required of him. But the law provides (section 9, title 8) that the board shall “fix the number of subordinate officers and employes in each of said institutions, and prescribe the duties and compensation of each, and to employ the same upon the nomination of the respective superintendents.” This gives the superintendent the power to select, subject to the approval of the board, all subordinate officers and employes.

These provisions of the law have been ignored by you in the management of the hospitals for the insane, and the superintendent has been allowed no voice in the selection of any officer or employe except those in immediate care of the insane upon the wards.

The duties of the steward are fixed by law. (Section 12 of chapter 298, laws of 1881.) He is made “the local business manager and purchasing agent of such institution.” He is to “purchase all materials and supplies,” to have “immediate charge of all books, accounts, papers and records, relating to the financial management;” to keep “detailed accounts of all receipts and expenditures,” and be “responsible for the safe keeping and economical use of all stores and supplies.”

In addition to these duties, you have given the steward the power over all employes not in the wards. He has immediate direction of the cook and the engineers, upon whom the patients are dependent for food and

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warmth. This power over them and other employes properly and legally belongs to the superintendent. There have thus been made two heads to the institution, where the law and the efficiency of the institution require that there shall be but one. The result is confusion and discord, and things needful for the patients are often left undone.

We are forced to the conclusion that one reason for this addition to the power of the steward was for the sake of economy. The steward dealing with the financial management, would naturally seek economy as the principal thing, while the superintendent being concerned with the welfare of the inmates, would naturally make economy second to the real objects of the institution.

What has been said of the Northern Hospital is substantially true of the State Hospital, except that the officers are personally harmonious in their relations, and the institution is therefore not disorganized. But so far as the powers of the superintendent and steward are concerned, they are substantially the same as we have stated them to be at the Northern Hospital. A set of rules for the State Hospital has been adopted and printed in accordance with law (chapter 298, laws of 1881, section 9, clause 6), a thing which has not been done for the Northern Hospital. These rules for the State Hospital limit the powers of the superintendent and increase those of the steward, substantially as we have stated has been done at the Northern Hospital without any formal rules.

Our inquiries have satisfied us that for some months past and until a quite recent period the food supply at the Northern Hospital has been poor in quality, not always sufficient in quantity, and often very badly cooked. We withhold any opinion as to who is responsible for the evils complained of, yet to avoid their recurrence in the future, we offer the following suggestions, hoping that you will receive them in the kindly spirit intended and adopt them in the future management of the two insane hospitals :

Make the steward what the law makes him, "the business manager and purchasing agent of the institution." The law contemplates just what it says, and relieves the hospital of all outside business matters, such as the care of the farm and the stock, and the purchase of subsistence. Give the superintendent the entire control of all matters relating to the interior administration of the hospital, including the wards, the kitchen, the food, the clothing, the laundry, and the control and direction of all employes that have to do with the patients. All employes who have control of the patients while at work on the farm or grounds should be responsible to the superintendent for their care. Although it may not be necessary to put the person whose business it is to attend to the engines, boilers and gas works under the direction of the superintendent, yet the amount of steam

General Report of the Board.

and gas necessary to the comfort of the institution should be decided by him.

The superintendent and steward may be both good men, but no matter how good, if they do not work together harmoniously, one of them should be dismissed. The patients in the hospital must not suffer because of their incompatibility from any cause.

By order of the Board,

ANDREW E. ELMORE,

President.

MADISON, November 27th, 1883.

Hon. J. M. RUSK, *Governor of Wisconsin:*

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with chapter 263 of the laws of 1883, the State Board of Charities and Reform have visited the State Hospital for the Insane and the Northern Hospital for the Insane and have inquired into their condition and management, and find such a state of facts to exist as to demand of us a communication to the State Board of Supervision, a copy of which we herewith transmit to you.

As you have personally, in company with the president of this Board, visited these two institutions, and carefully examined into their condition, it is not necessary for us at this time to make any detailed report.

By order of the Board,

ANDREW E. ELMORE,

President.

MADISON, WIS., December 28th, 1883.

To the Honorable the State Board of Charities and Reform:

GENTLEMEN:—Your communication of the 28th ultimo, relating to the management of the State and Northern Hospitals for the Insane, having been laid before the State Board of Supervision at its present meeting, I am instructed to make acknowledgement of its receipt, and to say that while there are many statements in it from which the Board respectfully dissents, and which it is persuaded are due in part perhaps, to direct misrepresentations made to you, and more largely to suppression of material facts in connection with your inquiries, it is not deemed expedient to enter upon their particularization or discussion at this time.

It is not the custom of this Board to boast of the results of its labors, or to claim perfection or infallibility in the discharge of its official duties, but it is manifestly within the truth to say that the Wisconsin hospitals for the insane, though yet very far from an ideal of what such institutions may be, were never in better condition than at present, or more efficiently

General Report of the Board.

erving the beneficent purposes for which they were established, than during the past year.

It is hardly to be expected that this board is ignorant of the terms of the law you cite relative to the employment of subordinate officers and employes; but in practice it has been found difficult, if not impossible, to give literal effect to all its provisions. It has, however, been our studious endeavor to construe and apply the law governing these institutions in its true spirit, and to make its every provision practically operative as far as possible. The steward being by this law responsible for the safe keeping and economical use of all supplies and stores, it would seem to be imperative that he should be not without some voice in the selection and discipline of the employes who handle and use them, while reserving to the superintendent the right and power to discharge them at any time when in his judgment the good of the hospital will be thereby promoted, would seem fully to preserve his authority and proper prestige as the head of the institution. Indeed, upon consultation with the superintendents where this practice was established, they professed to be entirely satisfied therewith and have never intimated to us any change of opinion.

Assuring you, gentlemen, that the suggestions made by you shall have most cordial consideration,

I remain, etc., etc.,

G. W. BURCHARD.

President.

MADISON, Wis., February 6, 1884.

To the State Board of Supervision :

GENTLEMEN:—The State Board of Charities and Reform acknowledge the receipt of your reply to their communication of November 28th.

They have instructed me to say that they have recently visited the Northern Hospital for the Insane and the State Hospital for the Insane, and that they are pleased to note that the suggestions made by the Board have been received in the kindly spirit in which they were intended, and that some of the suggestions have been promptly carried out, in consequence of which a very great improvement has been made in certain matters which have been severely criticised. The food supply was found of good quality, sufficient in quantity, and well cooked. The kitchen force has been increased to a degree that enables the work to be well done. We note these things with greater pleasure from the fact that patients and employes called our attention to them and expressed their gratification.

We fear, however, that the improvements noted will not be permanent so long as the double headed system of management is continued, and the superintendents are curtailed of the powers which we think the law confers upon them.

By order of the Board,

ANDREW E. ELMORE.

President.

General Report of the Board.

INVESTIGATION OF JEFFERSON COUNTY JAIL.

In accordance with an order of the Governor, the jail in Jefferson county was investigated, with the result shown in the following report to the Governor:

MADISON, July 9, 1884.

Hon. J. M. RUSK, *Governor of Wisconsin:*

In pursuance of your communication to us, requiring this Board to go to Jefferson and examine into the condition of the jail and the complaints of the prisoners transmitted with your communication, we spent June 26 and 27 in said examination.

The jail itself we found by personal examination to be in general well constructed, except that there is not sufficient provision for the separation of the sexes. We found the jail to be cleaner than in most jails in the state, although the sheriff had no intimation of our coming. We found the food during our stay to be sufficient in quantity and of good quality.

We examined under oath all the prisoners who signed the complaint to you, also a discharged prisoner, and all persons connected with the management of the jail, and several others, in relation to the matters alleged in said complaint, and we find the allegations not sustained by the evidence.

It was alleged that the sheriff is nearly always in a beastly state of intoxication. The evidence of the prisoners themselves does not sustain the charge.

The food was alleged to be bad, and was found to be good, by the evidence of some of the prisoners, supported by that of the cook, the butcher, and the matron and turnkey. The appearance of the prisoners themselves was sufficient evidence that they were not starved. The one who swore the hardest that she was impaired in health for lack of food, was the one who looked particularly well fed. The dietary is as good as that in all the larger jails in the state.

It was alleged that the prisoners were compelled to labor ten hours a day for the sheriff's private use. It was shown that the prisoners worked voluntarily at easy labor, mostly for the benefit of the county, and under direction of the agent appointed by the county board. Some of them also did chores and worked in the garden for the sheriff voluntarily. We find that in the desire to secure labor from the prisoners the sheriff and turnkey in one instance each exceeded the strict letter of the law, but under such circumstances that we are led to refrain from censure.

The miscellaneous charges in regard to cruel and abusive treatment

General Report of the Board.

were either discredited by the prisoners' own testimony or denied by those in charge, with the single exception that under great provocation the sheriff had slapped one of them in the face.

The source of all these charges seemed to be a woman who has been in the House of Correction in Milwaukee many times, in jail at Jefferson four or five times, in three different insane asylums in two different states, and who is one of the hardest problems that officers anywhere have to deal with, and a man who is a crony of hers who was sent up for stealing from her. Their testimony we consider utterly worthless, and that of the other prisoners not altogether reliable.

In the course of an examination of a neglected boy who had been sent to jail from Fort Atkinson as a vagrant, it came out incidentally from our questions that the sheriff had done his best to reform the boy and had found a place for him to work on the expiration of his sentence; had helped to clothe him, and had made arrangements to give him some schooling next winter, which he badly needed. We wish that all sheriffs would take as much interest in this class of their prisoners.

We consider the management of the jail in Jefferson county to be much above the average, and we especially wish to commend the efforts to secure labor from the prisoners and the generally healthy condition of the jail, while we urged the authorities that provision be made to secure a more complete separation of men from women and children from adults.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

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

1883.

January 2, at Milwaukee; January 10 and 11, at Madison; February 9, at Madison; February 14 and 15, at Madison; February 27 and 28, at Madison; March 14 and 15, at Madison; April 11 and 12, at Madison; May 9 and 10, at Madison, no quorum; May 22, at Racine; June 6 and 7, at Madison; July 5 and 6, at Madison; July 24 and 26, at Madison; September 13 and 14, at Milwaukee; October 15, at Madison; November 19, at Northern Hospital; November 27, at Madison; December 23, at Jefferson.

1884.

January 9, at Madison; February 4, at Milwaukee; February 5 and 6, at Madison; February 13, at Milwaukee; March 18, at Madison; April 2, at Madison; May 14, at Madison; June 16, at Madison; June 25 and 26,

General Report of the Board.

at Jefferson; July 9, at Madison; September 5, at Madison; September 13, at Madison; September 19, at Lancaster; November 24, at Oshkosh; December 10, at Madison.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD.

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

January 2, 1883, a resolution was adopted providing for monthly meetings of the board, and monthly visits to each county chronic insane asylum.

January 10, 1883, the board certified to the secretary of state that Columbia county had provided proper accommodations for its chronic insane according to the provisions of chapter 233, laws of 1881.

February 9, 1883. Green county was certified to in a similar manner.

February 14, 1883. A letter was written by the President by direction of the Board to Dr. Hancker, of Fond du Lac, in relation to the insane of that county.

February 27 and 28. The State Conference of Charities and Corrections was held.

April 11, 1883. The officers were re-elected as follows: President, A. E. Elmore; vice-president, W. W. Reed; secretary, A. O. Wright.

April 11, 1883. The following resolution was adopted:

“That the President of the Board be authorized and empowered when the Board is not in session, to discharge all the duties conferred upon the Board in its transfer of chronic insane from one county to another according to the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of chapter 233, laws of 1881.”

April 12, 1883. A certificate was filed with the secretary of state as follows:

“The State Board of Charities and Reform, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 233, laws of 1881, hereby file with the secretary of state the certificate that Dane county, on the 28th day of March, 1883, had provided and then possessed accommodations for the proper care of its chronic insane.

4 May 22, 1883. It was resolved to transfer the insane in Racine county poorhouse to Dane county asylum in accordance with section 3 of chapter 233, laws of 1881.

May 25, 1883. After a conference with the superintendents of the poor of Racine county, an order was made to them for said transfer.

June 7, 1883. A certificate was filed that Dodge county had provided proper accommodations for its chronic insane on May 25, 1883.

General Report of the Board.

July 5, 1883. The following resolution was adopted:

"WHEREAS, This board, or some member, or the secretary thereof, is now required by law to visit each of the county insane asylums at least once in each and every three months; and,

"WHEREAS, It is necessary to the proper discharge of this duty that the persons to visit each of said institutions be designated, so that it may be certainly done;

"*Resolved*, That the State Board of Charities and Reform hold a meeting on the first Wednesday of January, April, July and October, in each and every year, and that at such meeting the President designate some member to visit each of the county insane asylums during the then current three months, and it shall be the duty of said member or the secretary to make such visit as thus designated.

"*Resolved*, That the secretary, at each quarterly meeting of the board, shall present a list of the county jails and poorhouses in the state that have not been visited during the year.

"*Resolved*, That the resolution requiring monthly meetings be, and the same is hereby rescinded. Special meetings may be called by the President at any time he may think necessary."

July 6, 1883, the following resolution was adopted:

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

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

July 24, 1883. The following resolution presented at the last meeting and laid over for consideration, was adopted:

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

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

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

July 24. It was decided to order the transfer of insane from the poor houses in Sauk, Iowa and La Fayette counties.

July 26. The board met with the State Board of Supervision. In response to our request that the two boards visit the state institutions to-

General Report of the Board.

gether, the State Board of Supervision refused to do so. In response to our request to so arrange the quotas in the state hospital for the insane as to utilize the full capacity of both state and county institutions, the State Board of Supervision stated that counties might send insane, either acute or chronic, to the state institutions without regard to their quota, and that they would be received so long as the capacity of the state hospitals for the insane is not exceeded.

September 13, 1883. Inquiries had been made since the previous meeting, upon complaints presented then respecting the death of an insane person who had escaped from Milwaukee County Asylum, the complaint being that the authorities had not attempted to recapture him after he had left the vicinity. The board decided that in accordance with the opinion of Attorney General Wilson, in a similar case occurring at the Northern Hospital, it was not the legal duty of hospital authorities to recapture escaped lunatics away from the hospital grounds. While the Board did not believe in the principle of the decision, they could not censure the asylum authorities for acting under the law, as interpreted by the Attorney General.

September 13, 1883. The President was instructed to remove the insane from Juneau County Jail to some county asylum.

September 13, 1883. Arrangements were made to be represented at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, at Louisville. The report from this state for the meeting, prepared by Mr. Giles, was approved.

October 15, 1883. Bills for the care of chronic insane by counties, were approved as follows:

Brown county	\$1,962 21
Columbia county	1,650 85
Dane county	2,953 50
Dodge county	1,780 71
Grant county	1,785 46
Green county	1,522 50
Jefferson county	3,017 14
Rock county	3,723 89
Sheboygan county	3,280 50
Walworth county	2,723 79
Winnebago county	2,265 21
	<hr/>
	\$26,665 76
	<hr/> <hr/>

All of the above amounts were for care of their own insane, except the following:

Iowa county insane in Grant county	\$100 30
Dunn county insane in Rock county	268 39
Racine county insane in Dane county	245 23
Sauk county insane in Dane county	71 97
Pierce county insane in Dane county	16 70
	<hr/>
	\$703 59

General Report of the Board.

November 19, 1883. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to take all necessary legal steps to secure the admission of Avery Cutter, an insane soldier, now in the State Hospital for the Insane, to the Government Hospital for the Insane.

Said Cutter was transferred accordingly.

November 19, 1883. An inquiry was made in relation to alleged evils in the management of the Northern Hospital for the Insane.

November 27, 1883. A communication was sent to the State Board of Supervision, given on a previous page.

November 27, 1883. A committee of the County Board of Grant county met this Board in relation to the things necessary to be done in the anticipated change from the contract system to the public account system in the care of paupers and insane in that county.

Dec. 23, 1883. A statement of the condition of the several state institutions was adopted and placed on file for future use, with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the paper just read is an embodiment of the views of this board, and formulates the sentiments expressed by the members at the close of our visits to the state institutions in 1883; that it has been put into shape for the purpose of serving it upon the State Board of Supervision, and having met this day to consider it the board have adopted it; but in consequence of an interview between the president of the State Board of Supervision and the president of our board, we withhold it for the present, and the secretary is directed to file it for future use.

January 9, 1884. A communication from the State Board of Supervision given on a previous page, was presented. Before replying, it was decided to visit the two insane hospitals again.

January 9, 1884. The President reported an interesting meeting with the county board of Fond du Lac county in relation to the proper care of their chronic insane.

January 9, 1884. Upon the request of the county board of Waukesha county, it was voted to transfer fourteen insane persons who had been ordered away from Milwaukee County Insane Asylum to Dane County Chronic Asylum.

Upon the request of the county board of Portage county an insane person was ordered transferred to Winnebago County Asylum.

February 6, 1884. A communication to the State Board of Supervision was adopted, and ordered read.

March 18, 1884. A memorial was received from the county board of Grant county asking that another year be granted them in which to make the change from the contract system, owing to the exceptional circumstances of the case. The request was granted.

General Report of the Board.

March 18, 1884. A request for state aid for an insane person in Columbia county boarded out in a private family by the superintendents of the poor, was refused.

April 2, 1884. The annual election of officers of the board resulted in the re-election of the President and Vice President, the only officers whose terms expired.

March 18, 1884. A letter was sent to the superintendent of the poor of Fond du Lac county stating that state aid would not be given for the care of insane there till certain reforms were made in the management.

May 14, 1884. The application of the county board of La Crosse county that their insane in the poorhouse and jail be transferred to some county asylum, was referred to the President for inquiry, with power to make such transfer.

May 14, 1884. The application of the county judge of Ozaukee county for the transfer of an insane person in Milwaukee County Asylum, was postponed.

May 14, 1884. The application of the county board of Oconto county for the transfer of the insane in the Waupaca county poorhouse, was referred to the President for inquiry.

May 14, 1884. The application of Oconto County for leave to build a county asylum for the insane, under Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, was refused.

May 14, 1884. A request from Manitowoc county board, presented by one of their number, for the approval of their project to provide accommodations for their chronic insane, under chapter 233, laws of 1881, was acceded to.

June 16, 1884. Mr. Giles reported an unsatisfactory conference with the Oconto county board in relation to their way of leasing out insane and paupers. An order was made for the removal of eight insane from Oconto county to Dodge county asylum.

June 16, 1884. The following resolution was adopted: "*Resolved, that while the care of the chronic insane in Walworth county continues to be of an excellent character, the accommodations provided are inadequate for the proper care of the present number, and we respectfully recommend that early measures be taken for their enlargement and improvement.*"

June 25 and 26, 1884, occurred the investigation of the Jefferson county jail, by order of the Governor.

July 9, 1884. A report to the Governor of the above was adopted.

July 9, 1884. The plans for changing Brown county poorhouse into a county chronic insane asylum were submitted by a committee of the county board, and approved.

Sept. 5, 1884. Dr. D. H. Tuke, of England, was invited to visit insane asylums in the state at our expense.

General Report of the Board.

Sept. 5, 1884. Communications were presented by members of the Board and others in relation to the management of Grant county asylum and poorhouse.

Sept. 19, 1884. At a meeting held in Lancaster the management of the Grant county chronic insane asylum was investigated, and the following resolution adopted :

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

October 5, 1884. The board certified to bills for the care of chronic insane as follows :

Brown county, for its own insane	\$2,992 50
Columbia county for its own insane	3,045 25
Columbia county for Juneau county insane.....	442 12
Columbia county for Marathon county insane.	94 69
Dane county for its own insane.....	4,450 70
Dane county for Racine county insane.....	1,339 66
Dane county for Waukesha county insane.....	1,285 86
Dane county for Sauk county insane.....	1,053 87
Dane county for Pierce county insane.....	542 68
Dane county for Buffalo county insane.....	89 33
Dodge county for its own insane.....	5,104 29
Dodge county for Outagamie county insane	1,258 64
Dodge county for Oconto county insane	316 59
Dodge county for Shawano county insane	142 75
Grant county for its own insane.....	2,508 85
Grant county for Iowa county insane.....	1,439 14
Grant county for La Fayette county insane	174 87
Grant county for La Crosse county insane	555 62
Green county for its own insane.....	2,791 93
Jefferson county for its own insane.....	3,960 21
Rock county for its own insane.....	3,913 50
Rock county for Kenosha county insane.....	1,202 73
Rock county for Dunn county insane.....	940 17
Sheboygan county for its own insane.....	3,845 78
Walworth county for its own insane.....	2,970 42
Winnebago county for its own insane.....	2,984 15
Winnebago county for Portage county insane.....	149 40
Total	<u>\$49,475 18</u>

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

General Report of the Board.

tax, being the same amounts that would have been similarly collected for the same insane at a state hospital.

Juneau county.....	\$229 34	
Marathon county.....	48 62	
Racine county.....	712 23	
Buffalo county.....	54 19	
Pierce county.....	283 61	
Waukesha county.....	689 09	
Sauk county.....	562 08	
Oconto county.....	168 52	
Outagamie county.....	659 50	
Shawano county.....	73 75	
Iowa county.....	733 29	
La Fayette county.....	88 09	
La Crosse county.....	287 77	
Dunn county.....	591 52	
Kenosha county.....	637 65	
Portage county.....	77 12	
	<hr/>	
Total paid by counties.....		\$5,806 37
And the state was to pay for the above insane.....		5,221 24
And for insane cared for by their own counties.....		33,567 58
		<hr/>
		\$49,595 19
		<hr/>

November 24, 1884. It was voted to print in pamphlet form Mr. Giles' paper on the Construction and Management of Poorhouses.

December 10, 1884. It was voted to print in pamphlet form Mr. Wright's paper on the Construction and Management of Jails.

EXPENSES OF THE BOARD

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1883.

Andrew E. Elmore, traveling expenses.....	\$409 55
Mrs. E. B. Fairbanks, traveling expenses.....	156 20
H. H. Giles, traveling expenses.....	272 10
W. W. Reed, traveling expenses.....	199 40
J. H. Vivian, traveling expenses.....	288 60
A. O. Wright, salary as secretary.....	1,500 00
A. O. Wright, traveling expenses.....	381 47
A. O. Wright, expenses for the Board.....	90 10
Proceedings National Conference of Charities and Corrections..	180 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,477 42

General Report of the Board.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

Andrew E. Elmore, traveling expenses..	\$730 70
Mrs. E. B. Fairbanks, traveling expenses.....	357 94
H. H. Giles, traveling expenses.....	503 50
J. H. Vivian, traveling expenses.....	235 65
A. O. Wright, salary as secretary	1,500 00
A. O. Wright, traveling expenses	330 22
A. O. Wright, expenses for the Board.....	83 30
Proceedings National Conference of Charities and Corrections..	120 00
Fred. Vivian, clerical services.....	32 00
	<hr/>
	\$3, 893 31

Sessions of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections have been held at Louisville and at St. Louis during this biennial period, which were attended by delegations from this board, and which were occasions of much profit in the comparison of views and experiences with representatives of other state boards and persons engaged in charitable and correctional work. Papers presented at St. Louis by Messrs. Elmore and Giles, and by Secretary Wright, are printed in this report. Mr. Giles' paper has been also printed for circulation in this and other states.

A session of the State Conference of Charities and Corrections has been also held, which was attended by a considerable number of public officers and citizens, and helped to unify our work in this state.

During the fall we invited Dr. D. Hack Tuke, one of the leading English authorities on insanity, who was visiting asylums in the east, to visit our county institutions. He made a visit to as many as his time allowed him, and published an account of his visit to asylums in the United States. We reprint that portion of his paper which relates to our county institutions as a matter of interest. It gives the impression made upon an unprejudiced observer with special qualifications for skilled observation.

To conform to the law limiting the number of pages of state reports, we omit nearly all the detailed statistics by counties, and give totals only, except in a few cases, where the statistics of counties seem to be specially called for.

General Report of the Board.

We also omit from the reports of visits made to institutions many interesting details, making these reports as brief as possible. It should not be supposed that this abbreviation of the report has at all lessened the labor of preparing it. The collection and tabulation of statistics requires just as much labor, whether they are published in full or not. And to make a short and condensed report requires more labor than to make a long one.

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

PART I.—CRIME.

PART II.—INSANITY.

PART III.—PAUPERISM.

PART IV.—DEFECTIVE SENSES.

PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PART VI.—COUNTY INSTITUTIONS COMPARED.

Heretofore we have arranged our report so as to show the various institutions under our inspection by classes. But as this tends to throw into the background certain kinds of charitable and correctional work which are not done in institutions, we have determined to make the classification in our report rather by classes of persons cared for, than by classes of institutions. This has the further advantage that it brings out more clearly the fact that institutions are merely a means to an end, and not always the only means, or the best means. The end is the protection and amelioration of society in reference to certain evils. The means employed must largely be by erecting and managing institutions adapted to this end.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. H. GILES.

ELIZABETH B. FAIRBANKS.

W. W. REED.

ANDREW E. ELMORE.

JOHN H. VINAN.

A. O. WRIGHT, *Secretary.*

PART I.

—
CRIME.

CRIME.

The laws define crime, and the courts determine who are legally to be regarded as criminals. The statistics we give below show that crime is not very prevalent in Wisconsin. A comparison with other states shows a less proportion of crimes and misdemeanors in Wisconsin, with, we believe, as strict an enforcement of the laws. We think this is largely due to the industrious and frugal character of the mass of our population and to our various reformatory institutions for the young, based on the idea of industry. Idleness we believe to be the fruitful mother of vice and crime.

The professional criminals form a distinct class, whose business is crime. Of these we are receiving an increasing number, owing to the growth of our cities, which always attract this class. We have now considerably over one hundred professional criminals in the State Prison and the House of Correction.

For many years this state has steadily pursued the policy of preventing crime, so far as possible, by reforming juvenile delinquents. Several eastern states have recently attempted various sorts of reformatory work for adults, all based upon the principles used in juvenile reformatories, and all appearing to be successful in their work. We believe that something in this line will eventually be done in this state, whether it be indeterminate sentences for all prisoners as in Ohio, or reformatories for certain classes of adults as in New York and Massachusetts. In either case the general principles of management of our reformatories will doubtless be applied to adult prisoners, with some modifications.

Prisons.

I. PRISONS.

THE STATE PRISON.—This is built upon the usual prison plan, and is conducted under the contract system of prison labor. It is not self-supporting, nor do we think it ought to be. The money to be made out of the labor of prisoners ought to be a secondary consideration to the higher objects of the prison, which are the protection of society and the reformation, or, at least, the punishment of the prisoners.

We think we can see a perceptible lowering of the morale of the prison in the last few years, a part of which at least is due to the steady pressure of the contract system of labor. This system we disapproved of when it was first adopted. For a time, however, under the safeguards thrown around it in this state, it seemed to work well, and we so expressed ourselves. Its results were so much better than we had anticipated from its workings in some other states, that we could not condemn it absolutely. We still think it is, financially at least, a great improvement upon the public account system as administered by an elective prison commissioner. But the public account system of labor under an appointed warden is not the same thing as the public account system under an elective commissioner. The only argument in favor of the contract system of labor is that it simplifies accounts and prevents the danger of loss to the state from incompetent management of the manufactures. The great evil of the contract system is that it treats the prisoners as slaves whose labor is to be sold in the market to the highest bidder. The pecuniary consideration is inevitably made the controlling one under the contract system. Reformatory measures are difficult to carry out where they conflict with the interest of the contractors. In Wisconsin the contract system has been guarded against its incidental abuses, leaving only the evils inherent in the

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system itself. Time has now shown to our satisfaction that the system interferes with the real objects of the prison. Before any system of indeterminate sentences can be successfully carried out it will be necessary to return to the public account plan of prison labor, or to the so-called "piece-price plan."

There are no gross abuses in this prison. Severe punishments are entirely forbidden by law, as well as by public sentiment. The general health of the prisoners is good. Their food is sufficient in quality for the health of laboring men, and not stinted in quantity. The "good time law" works satisfactorily and is a great aid to the discipline.

We think that the warden should have more responsibility for the management. We think that more ought to be made of instruction for the prisoners, especially the young ones; that better opportunities should be given for using the library, and that a personal influence should be used upon those apparently capable of reform, to give them juster ideas of life and their relations to it. We think the chaplain should devote his whole time to this work, including the supervision of all the prisoners' correspondence and reading. If the salary paid is not sufficient, a small increase will make it so.

The two wings of the prison give an opportunity for classifying prisoners, which ought not to be neglected. This classification should be upon conduct while in the prison, and would be a further step towards indeterminate sentences, in the same direction as the "good time law."

For full statistics we refer to the printed report of the prison.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—This institution receives all prisoners from Milwaukee county, sentenced for misdemeanors or for crime for a term not more than three years. It therefore receives a great many who would otherwise be

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in the state prison, together with a constant succession of tramps and drunkards and prostitutes. We have before expressed our opinion of the unwisdom of sentencing this latter class repeatedly for short sentences. Their sentences should be cumulative, growing larger and larger for each additional offense. Fifteen days for a drunkard, is only long enough to get sobered up and ready for another spree. Thirty days for a prostitute does not seriously interfere with her business. Even ninety days for a tramp, in December, when most of them come in, just assures him of food and fire for the winter.

The House of Correction is managed upon the public account plan, which we consider much preferable to the contract plan in use in the State Prison. It is managed by an inspector elected for two years by the county board.

Since the revolution in the management, following upon the investigation by the state board of charities and reform, five years ago, we have always found this institution in good condition, except some faults arising from overcrowding, before the recent addition was built. The discipline is mild, the work only too easy, the food and quarters fully as good as in the State Prison, and the inspector and other officers show a personal interest in the prisoners, taking pains to find places for some of them when discharged.

There is no chaplain, and the lack of one is only partly supplied by the volunteer services of the young men's christian association and of several ministers. We think the mere holding of religious services to be only a small part of the work of a chaplain.

The success of the public account system here under the difficulties incident to the work of short term prisoners shows that the contract system is not necessary for the financial success of a prison.

For full statistics we refer to the printed report of the House of Correction.

Reformatories.

II. REFORMATORIES.

For juvenile delinquents the theory of our law is reformation rather than punishment. A few exceptional cases we find where boys are sent to jail rather than to the industrial school, and a few cases where boys a little less than sixteen years old are sent to state prison. But judges and justices of the peace almost always follow the spirit of the law by sending children guilty of crimes and misdemeanors to an industrial school. Children may also be sent to these institutions for incorrigibility or vagrancy. In both these cases the children are in danger of falling into crime. We do not believe that any distinction can be drawn between these classes, and that the experience of all managers of these institutions agrees with this. The charge made in the commitment paper is no very reliable index to the character of the child, and not always to the actual offenses committed. Merely homeless children are rarely committed to these institutions, unless there is some additional reason which unfits them for family life or for an orphan asylum.

With children who have fallen into vice or crime, or who are in great danger of falling into them, these reformatories have done great good. They have prevented large numbers from lives of crime or of vice, and have thus lessened the number in our prisons and jails.

These industrial schools, as they are called in this state, are based upon the principle that both work and study are necessary in a true education for any children. Idleness is the chief cause of crime, and therefore for children who have committed crime or are in danger of falling into it, a training in habits of industry is one of the most needful means of reform. In all of these schools, equal attention is given to work and to study. Moral training is also given in all by various methods.

Reformatories.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The numbers in this school were reduced by the law requiring the discharge of inmates at eighteen, and by the greater readiness of the state board of supervision to grant applications for release than the old board of managers. The consequence is that there is room to spare for the present, in this institution, although the numbers are again increasing.

A good graded school, with a principal and a corps of teachers, gives instruction in the common school branches.

There is a good farm connected with the institution, providing work for a part of the boys as well as a considerable share of the food needed for the officers and inmates. Within this biennial period the farm has been much enlarged, the produce of which has helped to reduce the cost of maintenance.

The younger boys are engaged in the knitting factory, and the older ones in the boot and shoe factory, using machinery in both. There is a tailor shop, in which all the sewing of the institution is done, and in which a few boys learn a useful trade. Most of the boys stay so short a time that it does not seem possible to teach them full trades, as it might be desirable to do.

The management of the boot and shoe shop has not been as profitable as formerly, under a board of trustees. While the main value of this industry is found in its giving employment to the boys and teaching them habits of industry, it ought, without interfering with these objects, to be made a source of income. Under the more immediate control of the officers of the school an improved condition of things has resulted recently.

There has been too great economy displayed here in the ordinary repairs. The buildings and grounds, when we visited them in 1883, were run down for lack of a multitude of trifling expenditures, so as to be almost shabby. There has been given more attention to this lately.

Reformatories.

We also found, in 1883, that the boys in the Correction House were kept at work all day, instead of being in school half a day, thus falling behind their classes during the time they were undergoing the punishment of being in the Correction House. This has now been changed.

We decidedly object to the law requiring the discharge of boys at the age of eighteen. The effect of this law upon the discipline of boys who are near that age is bad. A boy who is sent there at the age of sixteen often needs the guardianship of the institution more than two years. This guardianship, it must be remembered, extends beyond the walls of the institution, and after he is dismissed from its immediate discipline. Boys are rarely sent out to perfect freedom at once, but are held under guardianship on their good behavior for some time after being placed out in homes. The good effects of this guardianship are all lost on boys who reach the age of eighteen. Before the passage of this law few boys were kept in the institution beyond the age of eighteen, but the fact that they could be kept there after that age was helpful to the discipline, as the fact that they cannot now be kept beyond that age is hurtful to it.

For full statistics of the industrial school we refer to the printed report of the institution.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—This institution is managed by a private corporation of ladies. The buildings are owned by the state and the counties pay for the maintenance of committed inmates. Besides girls, boys too young to go to the Industrial School for Boys are sent here, but transferred on reaching the age of ten, unless sooner discharged.

We have often commended the management of this institution, and need not here repeat what we have before said of the true economy as well as regard to the higher objects of the institution with which it is administered.

County Jails.

For full statistics we refer to the printed report of this institution.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.—This is under the management of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, who own the buildings and receive the pay prescribed by law from the the counties for committed inmates. Only girls are received.

The institution is well managed and its influence is decidedly beneficial. The plan of absolutely separating the little children in the protectory department from the older girls in the reformatory, most of whom are committed for petty crimes, is a good one.

BOYS' HOME.—This institution is organized on paper and draws money from counties for committed inmates. But it is not separate from St. Aemilianus' Orphan Asylum, of which institution the boys committed here are really inmates. It is no injustice to the boys, as they are well treated, but we do not think it is in accordance with the spirit of the law.

III. COUNTY JAILS.

The county jails, except that in Milwaukee county, in their plan are wrong, for they mix together two entirely distinct classes of persons — those convicted of petty crimes and those detained for any cause, whether waiting for trial, or held as witnesses, or insane or idiots. Mixing them together, they necessarily give them the same treatment.

Our jails are especially constructed for the safe keeping of prisoners, and very few of them are more than tolerably secure. An expert jail breaker can get out of almost any of them unless closely watched. Several of them are ridiculously weak.

They are very often dirty, damp, badly ventilated, and almost always pervaded with a stench from vaults, privies or

County Jails.

from defective sewerage. Should the cholera come here next summer they are sure to become foci of the disease, and, therefore, a public peril.

Prisoners are almost always herded together in idleness. Even those sentenced to hard labor rarely have any work except the necessary chores.

There is no effective separation of prisoners in jail, except the women from the men, and not always even that. Prisoners are generally allowed the freedom of the jail in the day-time, except when they attempt to escape. They spend all day in idle association with one another, and the hardened offenders teach the young and the beginners in evil all the ways of wickedness. A jail is thus a school of crime and vice.

We have very little hope of a remedy for these crying abuses till the whole system of electing and paying sheriffs is changed, and the whole jail system radically modified by sending all sentenced prisoners to a state prison or a state reformatory, and by providing for separation of prisoners waiting trial.

Still some of the most flagrant abuses have been corrected, as we have shed the light of publicity upon them during the past fourteen years. Several of the most dangerous places used as prisons have been abandoned. Cleanliness is much more generally enforced. Sheets and pillow cases are more generally used. Women prisoners are now almost always kept absolutely separate from men prisoners and boys very generally.

ADAMS COUNTY. — This county has no jail, and rarely has any prisoners.

ASHLAND COUNTY. — The jail is in the basement of the court house. With the railroads comes also an increase of prisoners. We hope the time will soon come when this county will build a separate jail.

County Jails.

BARRON COUNTY. — This is a wooden jail, which will soon be inadequate to the needs of a growing county. When visited it was clean but not very secure. It will not remain clean long with the class of prisoners sent there.

BAYFIELD COUNTY. — A court house has been completed this year with a jail in the basement. Fortunately there are few prisoners.

BROWN COUNTY. — This jail has been better kept during this sheriff's term, so as to be passably clean. But nothing done by the jailer can remedy the fatal defect in the construction of the jail, of building it under the court house. It is dark, damp and noisome. Several cells are wholly dark, and sunshine has very little opportunity to penetrate any part of the jail. It is not even secure, and prisoners can escape from it by at least two ways. It has been visited several times.

BUFFALO COUNTY. — This jail is built into the side of the bluff in such a way as to make a very damp and unhealthy place for prisoners. When visited there were no prisoners.

BURNETT COUNTY. — This county has a very cheap wooden jail, costing \$200, and eleven years old. Fortunately there are few prisoners.

CALUMET COUNTY. — This is a very fair jail, and creditable for a medium-sized county. When visited, each time, it was found to be well kept. Three insane men have been kept there in default of any other place to keep them: They are not confined in any way, and are well treated.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY. — At a visit made by the President and Secretary of this Board, in 1883, this well-built jail was found in a dirty condition, with no sheets on the beds. Upon their representations to members of the county board the matter was remedied, and when visited by the President in September 1884, the jail was found in better condition than before and with sheets on the beds.

County Jails.

CLARK COUNTY.—This is a poorly-built jail, both for security and health. The privy needs immediate attention. This makes it one of the worst-smelling jails in the state.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.—This is a tolerable jail, not very well kept. One corridor last winter was very cold, but on the Secretary's urgent request a stove was put up there, and the prisoners in that corridor had a chance to get warm. Two insane men are kept here, both with considerable liberty given them. The tramps are too thick here. They need not be, if vigorous measures were used.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.—This jail is in the basement of the court-house, and is therefore an unfit place to keep human beings. On our visits it has always been found clean. An ingenious arrangement of the privies prevents the stench usual to jails.

DANE COUNTY.—This is an old and nearly worn out jail. It is frequently overcrowded. The sewerage has generally been in good order, and the cells and corridors clean enough. Complaints have been made several times of the food furnished prisoners. Upon inspection and inquiry we were satisfied that the food was cheap but tolerably good. There had been some bad meat, but as soon as noticed by the sheriff he changed his butcher shop. We think the food could be improved in some other respects. The sheriffs for several terms have been letting down the amount of labor required. Unless there is a change the praise we have given this jail for the occupation of prisoners will be no longer deserved.

DODGE COUNTY.—There has been a very great improvement in the management of this jail by the present sheriff. Prisoners are not allowed to work or drink in town. The jail is kept clean. In short, there is a complete revolution in the management of the jail, for which the county is to be congratulated.

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DOOR COUNTY.—A new jail was built two years ago.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.—The jail is a cheap wooden affair. When visited it was found in good condition. Escapes, however, are an easy matter.

DUNN COUNTY.—This is a good jail, well built and well kept. There are better opportunities for classifying prisoners here than in most jails. The sheriff's residence is in the first story and the jail constitutes the second story, thus making escape more difficult.

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.—A new jail is nearly completed. In this ample provision is made for the separation of women, boys and lunatics, from the rest of the prisoners.

The old jail has been found well kept, and a proper separation of women and boys maintained. The old jail is in the basement of the court house, is insecure and unhealthy, and too small. The new jail will be a great improvement in all these respects.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.—This is an excellent jail, and has always been found in good condition, except that expert jail-breakers can escape from it.

GRANT COUNTY.—This jail has been visited several times, and never has been found in the best condition as to cleanliness, although far from being so bad in that respect as some others.

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.—An addition has been built to the jail to accommodate the insane, who formerly were kept in the darkest, gloomiest basement in which any human beings in this state were kept in confinement. The two insane persons here appear to be well enough treated.

IOWA COUNTY.—This jail has always been found in good condition. Either the people of Iowa county are very law-abiding, or else the load of debt on the county prevents officers making costs, for prisoners are few in the jail.

JACKSON COUNTY.—This jail has been tolerably well kept. The new cage upstairs ought to be used more than it is.

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On one visit the Secretary of the Board found an insane man likely to be kept there. On his representations to the authorities, he was at once sent to the State Hospital.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—This jail has been visited a number of times, and has never been found in bad condition, and sometimes very clean and orderly. Owing to the written complaints of the prisoners to the Governor, he directed a formal investigation last summer, which resulted in the discharge of the turnkey, and a better separation of the prisoners, but a general disapproval of the principal complaints made. A full account of the investigation is given on a preceding page.

JUNEAU COUNTY.—This is one of the best constructed jails in the state. It has been generally well kept. Too many tramps are allowed to find shelter here. Three insane persons were removed last spring to Columbia county poor-house, but others have recently been sent back. The Secretary of the Board learning recently that four boys had been arrested and placed in this jail, made a special trip to see how they were treated, and found them separated from the other prisoners.

KENOSHA COUNTY.—The passage of the tramp law and the salarizing of the sheriff have caused Kenosha county jail to lose its reputation for harboring tramps. As the resolution affixing a salary could not go into effect until the next term, the county board made a queer contract with the sheriff. He was to receive \$4,800 a year for all city business, including board of prisoners, payable monthly. As the law would not recognize the contract, the county board voted to meet monthly, pay the sheriff's bill for the amount due, and take his receipt in full for the month. The plan has been effectual. Tramps shun counties where the sheriff makes nothing out of them.

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.—This is a neat little jail, well kept, and sufficient for all the needs of the county.

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LA CROSSE COUNTY.—This jail has been so much improved by the ventilation introduced by the sheriff and county board and by the running water, that it does not smell like the same place. It is by no means a model yet; but it has been probably improved nearly as much as the old hole is capable of. Either a new jail should be erected or the stone cells torn out of the old one and a staircase substituted, and windows and a door put in the lower story. A new city police station is much needed. Still, the jail, bad as it is, is a great improvement upon the medieval torture chamber formerly in use for a police station, till abandoned upon our remonstrance. The only jail breaking here has been a breaking into the jail to get a murderer and hang him.

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.—This is a poor jail with few prisoners. The jail is tolerably well kept.

LINCOLN COUNTY.—This is a cheap frame building about the size and shape of a country school-house, and does as well as other village lock-ups, though a place like Merrill ought to have a better lock-up. The jail in Marathon county is used for all important prisoners.

MANITOWOC COUNTY.—This is in the first story of the court-house, which is not a good place for a jail. It has been well kept. Several insane persons have been kept here awaiting the completion of the asylum in this county. The women have had rooms up stairs and were not kept in separate confinement. The men had a good deal of liberty in the yard.

MARINETTE COUNTY.—This, also, is the first story of the court-house, and has been only tolerably well kept.

MARATHON COUNTY.—This is a good jail, pretty well kept. There have been several escapes.

MARQUETTE COUNTY.—This is a small jail with few prisoners.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.—This is too small and is inconveniently arranged. As the city is building a new central

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police station we hope and believe that a new jail on the best plan will be put up upon the space now occupied by the jail and police stations combined, or in some other place.

MONROE COUNTY.—This jail has generally been found slackly administered, and not very cleanly.

OCONTO COUNTY.—This jail is a fire-trap. Built of wood, with the prisoners in the second story, and but one stair-way in the center of the building, it is only surprising that it has not burned with all the prisoners before this. It is well kept. A number of insane men were kept here till last spring, when for reasons, which, as we are reliably informed, savored very strongly of a "job," the keeping of the insane was let by contract to two physicians. They had taken a disused wooden store, and cut it up into wooden cells, almost without light or ventilation, and called it a "hospital." The insane had been well treated and given abundant liberty in the jail. In the "hospital" they were worse off.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.—The jail here is not much of a place. A new jail is needed. An insane man was removed last spring from this jail to the asylum in Dodge county on the remonstrance of our Secretary.

OZAUKEE COUNTY.—This is a small jail in the first story of the court-house, and well kept. The offensive privy has been changed on the remonstrance of our Secretary. Everything was in good shape when visited.

PEPIN COUNTY.—The jail here is not a jail. The county seat is removed from Durand to Arkansaw, and the jail is closed as a jail. However, the sheriff lives in it, paying rent therefor, and receiving pay for keeping prisoners, when there are any, as he would for guarding them in any private house.

PIERCE COUNTY.—This jail is a section of the court-house, which will do for this county while prisoners remain so few.

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POLK COUNTY.--The jail is a stout cage in the basement of the court-house. It is so much better than the old jail, that we cannot find much fault. We think it ought to be put above ground.

PORTAGE COUNTY.—This is a basement jail, and bad as basement jails always are.

PRICE COUNTY.—A new jail is nearly completed. Some changes were recommended, which will be carried out.

RACINE COUNTY.—This poor old jail has been relieved of the presence of tramps, and almost looks and smells like a decent jail in consequence. The sheriff has been carrying out the wishes of the people and the spirit of the tramp law, for which he deserves great praise, as it is a loss to him and a saving to the county of many thousand dollars. The people of this county ought to remember him with gratitude.

RICHLAND COUNTY.—This is a small jail, pretty well kept.

ROCK COUNTY.—If the people of Rock county wish to suppress the tramp nuisance, in addition to salarizing their sheriff, they should induce the city of Beloit to salary the city marshal, as Janesville does. Tramps would not be near as many in Beloit as they now are, if it were the interest of the marshal to drive them away instead of to encourage them. The jail remains the nuisance it has long been. A new jail is greatly needed. It would improve the condition of the jail if the city of Janesville had a separate police station for her own drunkards and vagrants.

ST. CROIX COUNTY.—This jail is in the first story of the court house, inviting communication with outsiders and attempts to escape. A separate jail is needed.

SAUK COUNTY.—This is an insecure, bad-smelling, cold, wooden apology for a jail. No piecemeal work, such as the county board is disposed to do, will avail very much. What is needed is a new jail, built for that purpose, on modern ideas.

County Jails.

SHAWANO COUNTY.—This is a basement jail exceedingly damp and unwholesome.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.—This is a basement jail. No part of it is lighted or ventilated properly. There are several cells in the interior where no ray of daylight ever penetrates. The sheriff is more humane than the architect, for he does not use these cells.

TAYLOR COUNTY.—This is a cheap wooden jail.

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.—There is no jail in this county.

VERNON COUNTY.—This is a well-ventilated little jail, with not very many prisoners. The village of Viroqua uses the old cage in the second story for a lockup.

WALWORTH COUNTY.—This jail, one of the best in the state, is running down through poor management. As good a jail as this ought to be one of the best kept jails in the state, instead of being below the average.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—This is a cheap, wooden apology for a jail, with very few prisoners. It is generally quite well kept.

WAUKESHA COUNTY.—The tramps still find a congenial home here, where officers openly declare their purpose to ignore the tramp law, because it would cut down their incomes. A crowd of dirty tramps of course make a dirty jail, and an overcrowded one, just the place for the cholera to run riot in. If the citizens of Waukesha realized that by furnishing a winter resort for tramps they run the risk of inviting the cholera, and thus spoiling their place as a summer resort for the wealthy, we believe they would bring such a pressure to bear on their justices of the peace as would compel them to enforce the tramp law.

The only permanent cure, however, is to salary the sheriff, and abolish the criminal jurisdiction of the justices of the peace.

WAUPACA COUNTY.— This is a good brick jail, well managed.

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WAUSHARA COUNTY. — This is a cheap wooden jail.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY. — This is in the first story of the court house. By an ingenious contrivance of windows and corridors to prevent communication from the outside, it has all the effect in darkness and dampness of an underground jail. The cells and sitting rooms are all in the interior, and a corridor surrounds them. In the brightest day it is always twilight here. The dampness and enforced idleness would kill a well man in a few months.

Tramps abound here, as they do* wherever they are not discouraged by the officers.

WOOD COUNTY. — A new jail has been built, which is a vast improvement upon the old rotten dungeon formerly kept to give a little exercise to prisoners in escaping from it. Some mistakes in its construction have been remedied by the county board on the recommendation of our secretary, contained in the following letter, which recommendations, we are informed, have been carried out.

GRAND RAPIDS, NOV. 3, 1884.

To the County Board of Wood county, Wis.

GENTLEMEN:—Having this day examined the jail in this county, I feel it my duty to urge upon your attention the need of remedying three defects in its construction.

1. The jail is quite insecure, as is manifest to any one familiar with jail architecture and the tricks of the criminal class. It has been proved to be insecure in a very practical manner by actual escapes and attempts to escape. The insecure places are the door and the windows.

I recommend that the present door be placed outside next to the corridor and that a curved door be put in its place on the inside, and that the hinges of each and the latches or bolts be made more secure than they now are. The reason for having two doors is to prevent a rush to get out when the door is opened, or an attempt to knock down the jailor. With two doors, one of which is always locked before the other is opened, and the inner one is curved, this danger is obviated.

The windows are easily sawed through, and offer no obstacle to friends of the prisoner passing tools through them. I recommend that a jail yard be built at a sufficient distance to give opportunity for exercise of the prisoners under guard. The yard will prevent friends of the prisoners from passing in tools to them. The bars of the windows should be strengthened, so that it would not be so easy to saw through them.

2. The jail is unhealthy for the prisoners and the jailor's family, though far better in this respect than the old one. The trouble is dampness, which can be in a great measure corrected by a good drain, which I recommend to be built.

Police Stations.

3. There is no separation of prisoners. I recommend that the southeast corner room be fitted up for a special room by putting bars on the windows, and that it be used for female prisoners, for boys and for insane persons. It is very rare that there will be more than one person of all three classes at one time in jail, and one room will therefore do for all these purposes.

The total cost of all these improvements will not be very great. The extra cost of guarding dangerous prisoners and of recapturing escaped prisoners would in a few years pay for these improvements.

Yours respectfully,

A. O. WRIGHT,

Sec. State Board of Charities and Reform.

POLICE STATIONS.

The police stations and lock-ups of this state are by no means what they should be. A large number of these structures are of pine lumber, with one or more cells made of the same material, and heated generally by a single stove. Usually only a few prisoners are ever kept in them, the threat of locking up disorderly persons being a potent instrument in the hands of the village marshal. Occasionally a stray tramp takes lodgings in one of these structures, or a drunken man is placed there to sober up. They are used so seldom that they do not become dirty. The soft side of a board, or at the most an old blanket or two, forms the bed. Ventilation and light are provided for in some cases by the imperfection of the carpenter work, and in others by one or at the most two small windows, too small for a man to crawl through, secured further by iron bars, and prevented from ventilating by the glass of the windows. Some of these lock-ups when new and well made rival the celebrated Black Hole of Calcutta for lack of ventilation. But the most of them are open enough to remedy that defect. For keeping a prisoner who really wishes to escape, the ordinary lockup is useless.

A few lock-ups have no means of heating, which in this climate in winter is simply barbarous. Cases have been told

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to us of men's freezing to death in these places, a thing which could easily happen. The expense of a stove is so small that not even the poor excuse of economy ought to be urged against its purchase.

A few police stations are really well built, of which the South Side station in Milwaukee and the Ripon lock-up are perhaps the best specimens. Either of these would make a very good model for such an institution elsewhere.

We give below comments on a few of the police stations, and for the rest refer to the table on page 32, compiled from the reports to us of the officers in charge.

APPLETON.—A wooden building with five cells, partly of iron, generally found in fair condition. Prisoners 327, including 127 vagrant lodgers.

BELoit.—A brick building, pretty well constructed, and invariably in a needlessly filthy condition. Tramps abound here, and seem to be encouraged. 150 prisoners are reported. The marshal is also Superintendent of the Poor, and gives more outdoor relief than all the rest of Rock county put together.

BRODHEAD.—Stone, with wooden cells and grated iron doors. Found in good condition. It is a creditable building for so small a place. Prisoners, 15. Tramps are not encouraged, and therefore do not stay here very much.

CASSVILLE.—A small wooden pen, with one room. The marshal ironically reports that the lock-up is heated by the sun shining through the small windows, and ventilated by leaving the door open. In this place 19 prisoners have been kept. It is cruel to keep a man in such a place in winter. He could easily freeze to death, and all the more easily, if too drunk to keep covered up with blankets.

CAMBRIA.—This wooden lock-up now has a stove in it, which it once lacked. There have been 12 prisoners.

Police Stations.

CENTRALIA.—This wooden building came near being burnt up by a drunken prisoner. On our Secretary's recommendation, it was divided into two cells and a front room. But a stove has not yet been put into the front room. Prisoners in winter, however, are not confined here, but in the jail in Grand Rapids, across the river. A new and better lock-up is soon to be built. There have been 17 prisoners.

CUMBERLAND.—Pine building; three cells with iron doors; in fair order when visited; 55 prisoners.

EAU CLAIRE.—This city has two police stations. The principal one is in the basement of the city hall and engine house; wholly underground, dark, damp, full of vermin, usually dirty. Facilities for washing and sewerage are excellent, thus preventing any great stench. Offenders are not merely held here over night; they are sentenced to confinement here for a month or less. It only needed a man in the horrors of delirium tremens to make a veritable Inferno of this place as seen when last visited. The other lock-up is used for temporary purposes only; is likewise under an engine house, and wholly under ground, and is a damp, dark, dirty dungeon. In the two 487 prisoners have been held.

EDGERTON.—This lock-up was burned October 20. The authorities think of building a fire-proof one.

EVANSVILLE.—Stone building with two cells; 170 prisoners, of whom 155 were vagrant lodgers, kept "without cost to the county."

FOND DU LAC.—A brick building with cells of stone and iron, well heated and ventilated. When visited it was in good condition. Prisoners, 382, of whom 23 were females.

GRAND RAPIDS.—A cheap, frame building with two cells. Prisoners, 21. When visited it was in fair condition.

KILBOURN CITY.—Brick, with two brick cells; 15 prisoners. When visited it was in fair condition.

Police Stations.

MADISON.—Brick, with three cells. Prisoners, 243; nearly all for drunkenness. This has always, when visited, been found in good condition.

MILWAUKEE.—The central station is a poor old apology for a police station, soon to be abandoned for a new one, now in process of construction. The South Side Station and West Side Station are very good buildings; the South Side Station with cage iron cells, the other with stone cells; both well lighted and ventilated and kept clean. Prisoners in all three, 5,921, of whom 1,726 were for drunkenness, and 2,183 vagrants given lodging. The tramps' lodging rooms in the central station are warmed by a coal stove, and the stench from forty or more filthy human bodies is sickening. The place itself is kept clean enough, but in case of an infectious disease it would be a center of pestilence from the character of its occupants. The Ladies' Local Visiting Committee have succeeded in having a Police Matron appointed, who has charge of all lost children and stray women who are not charged with crime. The female prisoners are in another part of the station under the care of men. This ought to be remedied in the new police station.

MINERAL POINT.—A stone cell in the court house. When visited it was in fair condition. Prisoners, two only.

PORTAGE.—Brick, with three cells of wood and iron. Prisoners 189, besides vagrant lodgers, of whom no record was kept. When visited it was in good condition.

REEDSBURG.—Wood, three cells. Prisoners 32. When visited, in good condition.

RIPON.—A fine stone lockup with five cells; fire proof and tolerably burglar proof. When visited, in good condition. Prisoners 53.

SPARTA.—Brick; a single large room back of the engine house, with a portion set off by heavy wooden bars. Pris-

Statistics of Jails.

oners 45. When visited it was in fair condition, but decorated with the names and scenes from the history of tramps who had been guests there.

STEVENS POINT.—Stone; four cells of stone with iron doors. Ventilation *very bad*. Mr. Giles on a visit called the attention of the mayor and the citizens to it. Prisoners 46.

STOUGHTON.—Wood; three cells. Prisoners, 45. When visited it was in good condition. Tramps are not encouraged here.

VIROQUA.—The old cage in the second story of the jail is used as a lockup. When visited was found in good enough condition. Prisoners, 24.

WATERLOO.—Wood; two cells. Prisoners, 3. When visited found in fair condition.

WATERTOWN.—The basement of the engine house wholly underground in front, and partially so behind, is used as a lockup. It has one large room and one small one wholly dark, and one large room dimly lighted. The privy smells and the other bad smells sicken the visitor. Some effort is occasionally made to clean up, so that sometimes we have found the floors and walls tolerably clean. The narrow steep stairway, is a pitfall for a single person, and must be positively dangerous for a policeman with a drunkard or a quarrelsome prisoner.

WAUPUN.—A good stone lockup, which it would be well for every sheriff who goes to Waupun to visit. Generally found in good condition.

Statistics of Jails.

STATISTICS OF JAILS.

To conform to the law limiting the number of pages for state reports, we omit the detailed statistics of counties and give results only, except an abbreviated table of the movement of population in jails. The general statistics of jails are as follows:

NUMBER OF PRISONERS BY COUNTIES FOR 1884.

COUNTIES.	WHOLE NO. DURING YEAR 1883.			NUMBER SEPT. 30, 1883.			WHOLE NO. DURING YEAR 1884.			NUMBER SEPT. 30, 1884.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Adams												
Ashland	61	2	66	3		3	130	5	135	8		8
Barron	37		37	2		2	23		23			
Bayfield	51		51	4		4	31		31	2		2
Brown	83	8	91	7	1	8	104	8	112	9	1	10
Buffalo	5	1	6				15		15	1		1
Burnett	1		1				3		3	2		2
Calumet	9	1	10	2		2	4	1	5	1		1
Chippewa	150		150				121	1	122	6		6
Clark	50	1	51	2		2	59	2	61	5	1	6
Columbia	112	4	116	8		8	193	2	195	13		13
Crawford	78		85	5	1	6	81	5	86	7	1	8
Dane	315	21	336	13	1	14	399	16	415	21	2	23
Dodge	37	1	38	2	1	4	58	3	61	4	1	5
Door	12		12	1		1	18	2	20	1		1
Douglas	46	1	47	6		6	86	7	93	1		1
Dunn	203	1	204				156		156			
Eau Claire	94	6	100	8		8	127	15	142	11		11
Florence							2		2			
Fond du Lac	138	12	150	16	2	18	170	3	173	10		10
Grant	56		56	1		1	26	2	28	3		3
Green	89	5	94	3	1	4	65	2	67	1		1
Green Lake	8		8	1		1	12	1	13	1		1
Iowa	11		11	2		2	13	1	14	1		1
Jackson	25	2	27	1		1	51	2	53	1		1
Jefferson	257	6	263	5		5	105	8	113	2	1	3
Juneau	56	10	66	6	1	7	137	5	142	6		6
Kenosha	2,047	3	2,050	6		6	131		131			
Kewaunee	4		4				2		2			
La Crosse	143	25	168	20	2	22	159	21	220	18		18
La Fayette	17		17				14		14			
Langlade	5		5				10		10			
Lincoln	4		4				7		7	1		1
Manitowoc	135	12	147	3		3	133	16	149	10	5	15
Marathon	72	2	74	10	1	11	99	6	105	2		2
Marquette	89	2	91	11		11						
Marquette	8	1	9				10		10			
Milwaukee	390	29	409	7	6	13	455	37	492	9	1	10
Mnroe	69	2	71	4		4	77	3	80			
Oconto	43	1	44	3		3	24		24	4		4
Outagamie	144	5	149	5	1	6	132	4	136	2		2
Ozaukee	2	1	3	1		1	24		24	7		7
Pepin	2		2									
Pierce	19		19				13	2	15	2		2
Polk	4	1	5	1		1	10	1	11	1		11

Statistics of Jails.

COUNTIES.	WHOLE NO. DURING YEAR 1883.			NUMBER SEPTEMBER 30, 1883.			WHOLE NO. DURING YEAR 1884.			NUMBER SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Portage	52	1	53	2	.....	2	42	1	43	2	.....	2
Price	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Racine	1,050	16	1,066	8	.....	8	493	6	499	9	.....	9
Richland	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Rock	1,150	9	1,159	6	1	7	613	13	626	9	1	10
St. Croix	110	5	115	2	.....	2	96	2	98	5	.....	5
Sauk	104	3	107	5	1	6	42	1	43	1	.....	1
Sawyer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawano	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	8	.....	8	3	.....	3
Sheboygan	84	3	87	6	.....	6	112	7	119	7	.....	7
Taylor	14	.....	14	1	.....	1	26	2	28	3	.....	3
Trempealeau .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vernon	15	.....	15	1	.....	1	22	1	23	.....	.....	.....
Walworth	51	.....	51	5	.....	5	74	.....	76	8	.....	8
Washburn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	14	6	20	3	.....	3	14	.....	14	2	.....	2
Waukesha	713	.....	713	.....	.....	.....	993	.....	993	6	.....	6
Waupaca	59	2	61	3	.....	3	26	2	28	4	.....	4
Waushara	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	1	.....	1
Winnebago	241	5	246	.....	.....	.....	233	6	239	20	.....	20
Wood	15	2	17	2	.....	2	24	2	26	2	.....	2
Total	8,877	225	9,103	215	20	235	6,383	224	6,607	256	14	270

Statistics of Jails.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	Year ending Sep. 30, 1883			Year ending Sep. 30, 1884		
Number in jail at beginning of year.....	261	14	275	250	20	270
Number received during year.....	8,616	212	8,828	6,133	205	6,338
Total number of prisoners.....	8,877	226	9,103	6,383	225	6,608
Number removed to state prison.....	160	4	164	222	6	228
Number removed to industrial schools....	56	16	72	64	11	75
No. discharged on expiration of sentence.	5,800	105	5,905	3,781	81	3,862
Number let out on bail.....	255	4	259	305	14	319
Number discharged on habeas corpus.....	51	6	57	26	.....	26
Number escaped.....	33	.....	33	40	.....	40
Number died in jail.....	5	1	6	4	.....	4
Number otherwise removed.....	2,312	64	2,376	1,685	99	1,784
Number in jail Sept. 30, 1884.....	.....	.....	.....	256	14	270

ADDITIONAL FACTS RESPECTING PRISONERS.

(This table is imperfect, owing to the failure of several sheriffs to report the facts called for in it.)

	1883.			1884.		
Number of foreign born prisoners.....	3,075	71	3,146	2,345	74	2,419
Number of native born prisoners.....	3,070	79	3,149	1,965	62	2,027
Number who could not read and write....	160	12	172	214	17	231
Number habitually intemperate.....	2,749	23	2,772	1,942	19	1,961
Number between sixteen and twenty-one.	420	22	442	497	13	510
Number under sixteen.....	75	16	91	83	15	98
Number committed in default of paying a fine.....	1,134	26	1,160	1,941	28	1,969
Number detained as witnesses.....	14	4	18	21	3	24
Number vagrants lodged without com- mitment.....	337	.....	337	1,155	.....	1,155
Number insane or idiots during year.....	195	25	220	204	38	242
Number insane in jail Sept. 30.....	23	3	25	19	7	26
Number idiots in jail Sept. 30.....	1	1	2	3	1	4

Statistics of Jails.

ALLEGED OFFENSES OF PRISONERS.

	1883.		1884.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.				
Murder	28	21	35	5
Manslaughter	4		5	
Rape	21		42	
Assault with intent to kill	24		31	1
Assault with intent to do bodily harm	50	3	54	1
Assault with intent to ravish	8		15	
Assault with intent to rob	15		29	
Accessory to murder			1	
Attempt to poison			1	1
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.				
Arson	20	3	13	
Burglary	117		162	
Embezzlement	20		28	
Forgery	46		33	
Grand larceny	71	6	139	3
Horse stealing	40		37	
Obtaining property under false pretenses	25		25	
Robbery	43	1	40	
Cattle stealing			3	
OTHER CRIMES.				
Adultery	7	2	25	8
Bigamy	6		6	
Incest	2		7	1
Perjury	2		4	
OFFENSES AGAINST U. S. LAWS.				
Selling liquor to Indians	15		27	
Violating revenue law	14	2	8	
Robbing the mail	7		9	
Counterfeiting	2		4	
Stealing government timber	1			

OFFENSES OF PERSONS SENTENCED TO COUNTY JAIL.

	1883.		1884.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Assault or assault and battery	303	7	425	2
Bastardy	47		31	
Contempt of court	17	3	19	
Drunk or drunk and disorderly	1,804	41	1,494	39
Fornication	2		2	3
Petit larceny	289	11	429	15
Malicious mischief	45	2	32	
Prostitution	5	10	14	21
Violation of liquor laws	14	2	41	2
Vagrancy	4,195	21	1,242	3
Riot	3			
Carrying concealed weapons	13		12	
Threatening and abusive language	14		16	
And a large number of miscellaneous offenses for which one person was sentenced or which were not classified by the sheriffs reporting.				

Statistics of Jails.

A few comments only are needed on these statistics.

The number of escapes still continues large, showing the weakness of the jails. The number of insane in jail is mostly due to the practice of holding insane persons in jail pending examination. The number of insane persons and of idiots who are left in jail for any length of time is shown by the number actually in jail Sept. 30.

The decrease in the total number of prisoners is due to the operation of the "tramp law," as is shown by the vast decrease in the number sentenced for vagrancy.

This law has been enforced in some counties and disregarded in others, as is shown by the following table. The greatest change is in Kenosha county, which was worst afflicted, and has not had a tramp for the past year. These figures do not include the prisoners sentenced for vagrancy to the Milwaukee House of Correction. More than half of all the commitments for vagrancy the past year were in Waukesha county, where the authorities refused to enforce the law. The reduction in the number sentenced for drunkenness is also due to the tramp law, as many vagrants were sentenced as drunk, to vary the monotony of sentence for vagrancy.

Statistics of Jails.

PRISONERS SENTENCED FOR VAGRANCY.

COUNTIES.	1883.		1884.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ashland.....			3	
Barron.....	1			
Brown.....			5	1
Chippewa.....			29	
Clark.....	1			
Columbia.....	35		61	
Crawford.....	1			
Dane.....	84	2		
Dodge.....	12		4	
Douglas.....			6	
Dunn.....	2			
Eau Claire.....	17			
Fond du Lac.....	12			
Grant.....	2		7	
Iowa.....	8			
Jackson.....	1			
Jefferson.....	179		20	
Juneau.....	26	1	44	
Kenosha.....	1,742			
La Crosse.....	11	2	15	1
Langlade.....			1	
Manitowoc.....	53		16	
Marinette.....	1	2		
Marquette.....	3		4	
Milwaukee.....	30	9		
Oconto.....	4		4	
Outagamie.....	66	1	53	
Pierce.....			2	
Price.....	2		1	
Racine.....	691	4	131	
Richland.....			2	
Rock.....	583		97	
St. Croix.....	28		4	1
Sauk.....	45			
Sheboygan.....	33		18	
Walworth.....	10		14	
Waukesha.....	512		701	
Totals.....	4,195	21	1,242	3

CONSTRUCTION OF POLICE STATIONS.
(As Reported by Officers in Charge.)

LOCATION.	Material.	Material of cells.	Number of cells.	Capacity of stations.	Heating.	Ventilation.
Ahnapee.....	Wood.....	Wood.....	2	4	Stove.....	Good.
Appleton.....	Wood.....	Wood and iron.....	5	5	Coal stove.....	Ventilator.
Ashland.....	Stone.....	Wood.....	5	10	Stove.....	Windows.
Auburndale.....	Wood.....	Wood timber.....	2	12	Stove.....	Windows and iron grates.
Augusta.....	Wood.....	Wood.....	2	8	Stove.....	Cracks in the wall.
Baldwin.....	Brick.....	Wood.....	2	2	Stove.....	Window-.
Beaver Dam.....	Wood.....	Wood.....	4	8	Stove.....	Windows.
Beloit.....	Brick and stone.....	Brick and plank.....	6	10	Stove.....	Good
Berlin.....	Brick and wood.....	Oak wood.....	3	6	Stove.....	Windows.
Bloomington.....	Wood.....	Wood.....	.....	6	Stove in adjoining room—grates.....	Grates to adjoining room. none outside.
Brodhead.....	Stone.....	Wood and iron.....	3	3	Stove.....	Windows.
Butternut.....	2x6 scantling.....	Same as building.....	2	8	Stove.....	Good.
Cassville.....	2x4 pine.....	.....	1	2	Windows for sun to shine in.....	Leave door open.
Cambria.....	Wood.....	Wood.....	2	2	Stove.....	Window with iron grates.
Centralia.....	Wood.....	Wood.....	2	6	None—use county jail in winter.....	Barred windows.
Clinton.....	Wood.....	Wood, with iron doors.....	3	3	Coal stove.....	Fair.
Clintonville.....	Wood.....	Wood.....	1	1	Stove.....	Windows.
Columbus.....	Wood.....	Wood.....	3	5	Stove.....	Ventilator.
Cumberland.....	Wood and Iron.....	2x4 and iron doors.....	3	6	Stove.....	Windows.
Delavan.....	Wood.....	Wood.....	2	8	Stove.....	Barred windows.
Depere.....	Brick.....	Wood.....	2	4	Steam.....	Fair.
Eau Claire.....	Brick and stone.....	Wood and iron.....	5	10	Furnace.....	Good.
Edgerton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... (Burned up Oct. 20.)
Elroy.....	Wood.....	Wood.....	2	4	Stove.....	Through the top.
Evansville.....	Stone.....	Plank.....	2	6	Coal stove.....	Windows.
Fairchild.....	Wood.....	Wood.....	1	6	Stove.....	Chimney and windows.
Fond du Lac.....	Iron, stone and brick.....	Plank and iron doors.....	10	14	Furnace and stoves..	Cells connected with main
Fort Atkinson.....	Wood.....	Wood, iron-barred.....	3	10	Wood or coal.....	Barred windows. [ventilat'rs
Fort Howard.....	Stone and wood.....	Stone, wood and iron.....	3	4	Stove.....	Good.
Fountain City.....	Brick.....	Brick, wood and iron.....	2	4	Stove.....	Windows.
Grand Rapids.....	Wood.....	Wood.....	2	12	Stove.....	Windows.
Green Bay.....	Stone and wood.....	Stone and wood.....	2	2	Stove.....	Windows.

Statistics of Police Stations.

REPORT OF THE

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Horicon.....	Wood.....	Wood.....	2	4	Stove.....	Window.
Kilbourn City.....	Wood and brick.....	Brick.....	2	8	Stove.....	Windows.
Madison.....	Brick.....	Brick, wood and iron.....	3	10	Coal stove.....	Windows and iron gratings.
Markesan.....	Wood.....	2x4 scantling.....	2	4	Stove.....	
Mazomanie.....	Stone.....	Stone.....	2	6	Stove.....	Windows.
Menasha.....	Wood and iron.....	Wood and iron.....	4	4	Stove.....	Windows.
Merrillan.....	Wood.....	Wood.....	2	4	Coal stove.....	Good.
Milwaukee Central.....	Brick.....	Iron and wood.....	10	30	Coal stove.....	Bad.
Milwaukee, South.....	Brick.....	Iron and wood.....	6	.....	Coal stove.....	Good.
Milwaukee, West.....	Brick.....	Iron and wood.....	5	.....	Coal stove.....	Fair.
Mineral Point.....	Stone.....	Iron.....	1	3	Stove.....	Window.
Necedah.....	Wood.....	No cells.....	.....	2	None.....	Windows.
Neenah.....	Stone and brick.....	Pine 2x6.....	4	4	Coal stove.....	Good.
New Lisbon.....	Stone and wood.....	Stone.....	2	4	Stove.....	Windows.
New London.....	Stone and brick.....	Stone.....	3	3	All right.....	All right.
New Richmond.....	Wood and stone.....	Wood.....	2	6	Stove.....	Window.
Nicollet.....	Wood.....	Wood.....	2	4	Stove.....	Fair.
Omro.....	Wood.....	Wood.....	2	4	Stove.....	Windows.
Palmyra.....	Plank.....	Plank.....	2	4	None.....	Good.
Pewaukee.....	Wood.....	2x6 pine plank.....	2	4	Stove.....	Windows.
Plainfield.....	Wood.....	Wood and iron.....	2	4	Stove.....	Good.
Plymouth.....	Stone and wood.....	Stone and wood.....	2	2	Stove.....	Windows.
Portage.....	Brick.....	Iron and wood.....	3	3	Stove.....	Transom and Window.
Reedsburg.....	Wood.....	Wood.....	3	2	Stove.....	Good.
Rice Lake.....	2x6 closely spiked.....	Pine 2x4.....	3	3	Stove.....	Eight inch box through roof.
Richland Center.....	Wood.....	Wood.....	2	2	Stove.....	Windows.
Ripon.....	Stone and iron.....	Stone.....	5	10	Coal stove.....	Good.
River Falls.....	Wood.....	Wood.....	2	2	Stove.....	Windows.
St. Croix Falls.....	Wood.....	Wood.....	2	4	None.....	None.
Seymour.....	Wood.....	Wood.....	1	2	Stove.....	Window.
Shullsburg.....	Wood.....	Wood.....	2	2	Stove.....	Windows.
Sparta.....	Brick.....	Wood and iron.....	1	4	Stove.....	Window and transom.
Spring Green.....	Wood.....	Wood and iron.....	2	4	Good.....	Good.
Stevens Point.....	Stone.....	Stone and iron.....	4	8	Stove.....	Windows and transom.
Stoughton.....	Wood.....	Oak.....	3	3	Good.....	Good.
Sturgeon Bay.....	Wood.....	Wood.....	4	8	Stove.....	Windows.
Tomah.....	Brick.....	Brick.....	1	4	Stove.....	Grate door.
Trempealeau.....	Stone.....	Wood.....	2	4	Stove.....	Barred windows.
Two Rivers.....	Stone and brick.....	Stone, brick and iron.....	2	20	Stove.....	Transoms over doors.
Waterloo.....	Wood.....	Wood.....	2	8	Good.....	Good.
Watertown.....	Brick.....	Wood.....	3	8	Stove.....	Windows.
Waupun.....	Stone and iron.....	Stone and iron.....	5	5	Stove.....	Ventilators.
Wausau.....	Wood.....	Wood.....	2	8	Stove.....	Windows.
Weyauwega.....	Wood.....	Wood.....	4	8	Stove.....	Windows.
Whitewater.....	Stone.....	Wood.....	2	8	Coal stove.....	In the walls.
Wonegoc.....	Wood.....	Wood.....	2	4	Stoves.....	None.

Statistics of Police Stations.

STATISTICS OF POLICE STATIONS.

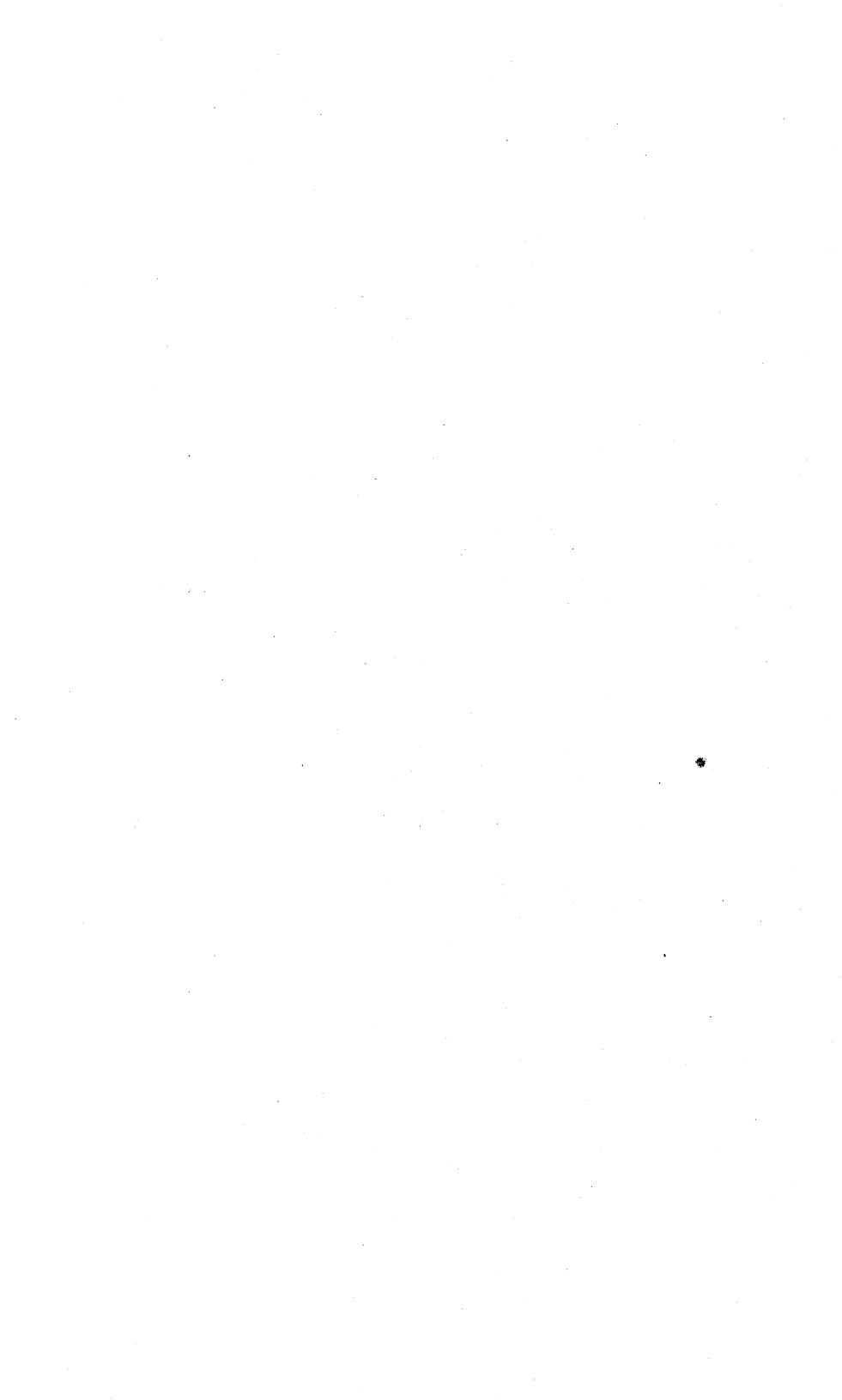
	1883.	1884.
Total number of police stations.....	54	54
Total number of male prisoners.....	8,242	9,490
Total number of female prisoners.....	424	490
Number of male prisoners on night of September 30.....	33	40
Number of female prisoners same date.....	6	3
Number males held for drunkenness.....	2,799	3,963
Number females held for drunkenness.....	23	27
Number vagrant males arrested.....	649	700
Number female vagrants arrested.....	3	8
Number male vagrants given lodging without arrest.....	3,254	3,227
Number of female vagrants given lodging without arrest.....	.....	3
Number held for other misdemeanors, males.....	449	564
Number held for other misdemeanors, females.....	27	34
Number males held for state prison offenses.....	8	69
Number of females held for state prison offenses.....	2	.....

Of the above arrests a large portion were in the city of Milwaukee, as shown by the following comparison for 1884:

	Milwaukee.	All other police stations.
Total male prisoners.....	5,530	3,960
Total female prisoners.....	391	99
Number for drunkenness.....	1,726	2,237
Vagrants given lodging without arrest.....	2,183	1,044
Vagrants arrested.....	165	535

PART II.

INSANITY.



INSANITY.

Insanity in this state is legally determined by any county, municipal or circuit judge upon examination of two physicians appointed by him, and with a jury, if demanded. Nearly all these cases come before the county judges. We think the method of adjudication is as good as that in any state. No case has yet come to our knowledge of a person of manifestly sound mind being adjudged insane, though some cases on the border line between sanity and insanity have been adjudged insane, in respect to whom there was room for a difference of opinion. The real danger here is not that persons of sound minds may be confined as insane, but that persons who are merely troublesome but not dangerous, especially old people in second childhood, may be thrown upon the public for support. There are quite a number of this class now in institutions who might be sent home with safety, though not of perfectly sound mind.

Complaints reach us occasionally of some insane person kept at home and badly cared for. But the law does not give us the power to interfere in such cases. If we had the legal right, we should investigate every such case brought to our notice, and cause all insane persons improperly cared for in private families to be removed to some institution. There are, however, a large number of insane persons outside of institutions who are better off as they are than they would be in an asylum or hospital, and so far as we can judge the cases of abuse are exceptions.

The following tables give some interesting figures in relation to the number and proportion of insanity in the several counties and in the state as a whole. No account is here taken of the insane at their own homes, but only of those whose condition is such as to need public care. Our

Insanity.

accommodations are practically sufficient for all the insane needing public care, and the numbers given in these tables therefore coincide substantially with the persons who need public care.

These tables show a tolerably rapid increase of insanity in the past four years. This increase, however, will not go on forever. We are rapidly approaching the rate of insanity of the older states, and there is no reason to suppose that we shall exceed their rates of insanity.

In a few of the very small northern counties the rates are calculated on such a small basis of population as to have no real significance. In some growing counties the rate of insanity in the tables is too great, because we give the number of insane as it is from year to year, but on the population of 1880. Thus, in Langlade county, three insane persons give a ratio of one insane to every 228 of the population, in our tables. But the population of that county is many times greater than 685, the number when the census was taken. But these are exceptional cases. A few counties show a temporary decrease in the numbers and in the proportion of the insane, owing to the recovery or death of several insane. But this decrease is local and temporary. The rule is that there is a steady increase of insanity above the increase of population.

Insanity.

TABLE I.—Showing the location and number of insane persons under public care September 30, 1884.

COUNTIES.	State hos- pital.	Northern hospital.	Milwau- kee Co. asylum.	Chronic asylums.	Poor- houses.	Jails.	Boarded out.	Total.	Propor- tion to popula- tion.
Adams	6				2			8	1 to 843
Ashland		3						3	1 to 519
Barron	6							6	1 to 1,170
Bayfield		1						1	1 to 564
Brown		34		39				73	1 to 467
Buffalo	14			1				15	1 to 1,035
Burnett	8							8	1 to 394
Calumet		15				3		18	1 to 929
Chippewa	4	16						20	1 to 775
Clark		13			2			15	1 to 714
Columbia	12		1	42		2		57	1 to 492
Crawford	20						1	21	1 to 745
Dane	42			48		1		91	1 to 585
Dodge		12		64				76	1 to 604
Door		13	1					14	1 to 831
Douglas	1							1	1 to 655
Dunn	23			6			5	34	1 to 495
Eau Claire	21	12	1					34	1 to 588
Fond du Lac		42			26			68	1 to 689
Grant	37			31		1		68	1 to 557
Green	17			37				55	1 to 395
Green Lake		13				3		16	1 to 905
Iowa	26			10	12			48	1 to 492
Jackson	19	1			1			21	1 to 633
Jefferson	4	21		50				75	1 to 429
Juneau	15			4		1	3	23	1 to 677
Kenosha		11		12				23	1 to 589
Kewaunee		8					5	13	1 to 1,216
La Crosse	28			10		1		39	1 to 694
La Fayette	25			3				28	1 to 759
Langlade		3						3	1 to 228
Lincoln		2						2	1 to 1,005
Manitowoc		34				12	20	66	1 to 568
Marathon		20		1				21	1 to 815
Marinette		14						14	1 to 637
Marquette		11						11	1 to 809
Milwaukee		4	272					276	1 to 502
Monroe	11				6			17	1 to 1,271
Oconto		7		7			9	23	1 to 602
Outagamie		23		12			7	42	1 to 684
Ozaukee		13	1		9			23	1 to 672
Pepin	8							8	1 to 778
Pierce	17			5			3	25	1 to 709
Polk	12				2		2	16	1 to 626
Portage	1	16		1				18	1 to 984
Racine		35		8	2			45	1 to 687
Richland	19				2			21	1 to 903
Rock	10	7		55				72	1 to 539
St. Croix	18				2	1	1	22	1 to 861
Sauk	26			7	4			37	1 to 776
Shawano		6		2				8	1 to 1,291
Sheboygan		24		50			6	80	1 to 427
Taylor		6						6	1 to 385
Trempealeau	20						3	23	1 to 747
Vernon	22				1			23	1 to 1,010
Walworth	15	8		38				61	1 to 430
Washburn	1							1	
Washington		20	2		8	1		31	1 to 756
Waukesha		22	2	20	5			49	1 to 591
Waupaca		16			13			29	1 to 723
Waushara		12					3	15	1 to 846
Winnebago		25		45				70	1 to 616
Wood		9						9	1 to 998
State at large	29	62	8						
Total	537	614	288	608	97	26	68	2,238	1 to 590

NOTE.—There are no insane, at least under public care, in Florence, Price and Sawyer Counties.

Insanity.

TABLE II.—Showing the number of insane under public care by counties for the past four years.

COUNTIES.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Adams.....	8	9	10	8
Ashland.....	0	2	2	3
Barron.....	4	5	4	6
Bayfield.....	1	.....	1	1
Brown.....	44	53	63	73
Buffalo.....	5	11	12	15
Burnett.....	3	4	7	8
Calumet.....	17	23	19	18
Chippewa.....	11	18	16	20
Clark.....	14	11	12	15
Columbia.....	40	47	51	57
Crawford.....	11	14	18	21
Dane.....	89	86	88	91
Dodge.....	67	64	74	76
Door.....	11	8	10	14
Douglas.....	1	1	1	1
Dunn.....	20	21	24	34
Eau Claire.....	26	24	25	34
Florence.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac.....	71	68	72	68
Grant.....	59	63	65	68
Green.....	37	48	45	55
Green Lake.....	12	10	9	16
Iowa.....	41	43	46	48
Jackson.....	13	14	16	21
Jefferson.....	58	61	69	75
Juneau.....	16	17	19	23
Kenosha.....	21	20	23	23
Kewaunee.....	12	13	10	13
La Crosse.....	37	31	34	39
La Fayette.....	25	28	28	28
Langlade.....	.....	1	1	3
Lincoln.....	1	1	1	2
Manitowoc.....	61	56	63	66
Marathon.....	8	12	12	21
Marinette.....	5	9	14	14
Marquette.....	9	10	8	11
Milwaukee.....	240	267	290	276
Monroe.....	21	22	18	17
Oconto.....	18	21	22	23
Outagamie.....	42	45	41	42
Ozaukee.....	19	19	23	23
Pepin.....	7	5	15	8
Pierce.....	21	19	21	25
Polk.....	9	9	12	16
Portage.....	14	17	17	18
Price.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Racine.....	37	33	33	45
Richland.....	11	14	16	21
Rock.....	53	54	71	72
St. Croix.....	13	21	18	22
Sauk.....	25	29	34	37
Shawano.....	9	10	8	8
Sheboygan.....	54	63	67	80
Taylor.....	1	2	2	6
Trempealeau.....	15	22	22	23
Vernon.....	23	24	27	23
Walworth.....	50	54	59	61
Washburn.....	.....	.....	1	1
Washington.....	37	34	36	31
Waukesha.....	46	54	47	49
Waupaca.....	29	30	28	29
Waushara.....	9	9	7	15
Winnebago.....	54	67	78	70
Wood.....	10	9	10	9
State at large.....	47	52	80	91
Total.....	1,773	1,913	2,075	2,238

Insanity.

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

COUNTIES.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Adams.....	823	738	674	843
Ashland.....		779	779	519
Barron.....	1,756	1,405	1,756	1,770
Bayfield.....	504		564	564
Brown.....	775	643	541	467
Buffalo.....	3,106	1,412	1,294	1,035
Burnett.....	1,647	785	448	394
Calumet.....	978	723	875	929
Chippewa.....	1,408	861	969	775
Clark.....	765	974	893	714
Columbia.....	700	597	550	492
Crawford.....	1,422	1,117	869	745
Dane.....	598	619	605	585
Dodge.....	685	718	621	604
Door.....	1,059	1,456	1,164	831
Douglas.....	655	655	655	655
Dunn.....	841	801	701	495
Eau Claire.....	769	833	800	588
Florence.....				
Fond du Lac.....	660	689	651	689
Grant.....	641	601	582	557
Green.....	587	453	483	395
Green Lake.....	1,207	1,448	1,609	905
Iowa.....	576	525	511	492
Jackson.....	1,022	949	830	683
Jefferson.....	554	527	466	429
Juneau.....	974	916	820	677
Kenosha.....	644	678	589	589
Kewaunee.....	1,316	1,216	1,500	1,216
La Crosse.....	732	873	796	694
La Fayette.....	851	759	759	759
Langlade.....		685	685	228
Lincoln.....	2,011	2,011	2,011	1,005
Manitowoc.....	605	669	595	568
Marathon.....	2,140	1,427	1,427	815
Marinette.....	1,786	992	637	637
Marquette.....	990	890	1,113	809
Milwaukee.....	577	519	478	502
Monroe.....	1,029	982	1,200	1,271
Oconto.....	547	469	447	602
Outagamie.....	684	638	700	684
Ozaukee.....	814	814	672	672
Pepin.....	889	1,245	415	778
Pierce.....	845	934	845	709
Polk.....	1,113	1,113	835	626
Portage.....	1,266	1,043	1,043	984
Price.....				
Racine.....	836	937	937	687
Richland.....	1,652	1,298	1,136	903
Rock.....	733	719	546	539
St. Croix.....	1,458	903	1,053	861
Sauk.....	1,149	991	845	776
Shawano.....	1,152	1,037	1,291	1,291
Sheboygan.....	633	543	510	427
Taylor.....	2,311	1,156	1,156	385
Trempealeau.....	1,146	781	781	747
Vernon.....	1,010	968	860	1,010
Walworth.....	525	486	445	430
Washington.....	634	689	651	756
Waukesha.....	629	536	612	591
Waupaca.....	723	698	748	723
Waushara.....	1,410	1,410	1,813	846
Winnebago.....	791	638	548	610
Wood.....	898	998	898	998
Average of state.....	742	688	634	500

State Hospitals for the Insane.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.—Owing to differences between the superintendent and the state board of supervision, which have been widely advertised in the public press, this institution has been in bad condition during most of this biennial period. The superintendent had been almost supreme, and had made his personal expenses so great as to be a matter of general comment, at the same time being generally regarded as a very able manager, both of the medical and the business part of his duties. The state board of supervision did not venture to displace him, and tried the dangerous experiment of curtailing his legal power over subordinates and setting up an independent power in the institution in the person of the steward. Just what the powers of superintendent and steward respectively were, we found on investigation to be a matter of dispute, as the law requiring rules for the government of the institution had been and still is neglected. The result was discord and confusion, a part of the employes the partisans of one officer, and a part of the other. The relations of the superintendent with the board of supervision and with the steward were very far from that cordiality and mutual helpfulness that should exist between persons in such official relations between one another. Meanwhile the institution and the inmates suffered from the quarrel.

A year ago, after a full consideration of the situation, we recommended the state board of supervision in writing to change the double-headed system of government, and to dismiss either the steward or superintendent, or both. Last summer the board declined to re-elect the superintendent, and transferred the superintendent of the State Hospital to the Northern Hospital. The steward at once adapted himself to the situation, and what was believed to be the inten-

State Hospitals for the Insane.

tion of the board to remove him seems to have been abandoned. As the rules are verbal, it is impossible to say whether they have been changed or not, so as to give the proper and legal authority to the superintendent. But harmony has been restored, and the superintendent finds no difficulty in having his wishes complied with, whether they are regarded as commands or not.

The economy in the management of this institution, shown in cutting down the lavish personal expenditures of the superintendent and other unnecessary expenditures we commend. But economy was carried too far, so as to cut off expenditures necessary for the best interests of the patients. We are glad to note that our recommendations to the state board of supervision have been followed; that more persons are now employed in preparing food for the inmates, with better facilities for their work. The diet list prepared soon after our investigation of last year is a good one, if properly carried out, as we believe it generally is. But we have no confidence in the system of daily reports of attendants in reference to food, at either hospital, now preserved so carefully, and we have reason to believe that these reports can not even now be wholly relied upon.

A change to a greater liberality has been made in the food of the patients and in some other directions. For statistics we refer to the printed report of the institution.

If the present policy is continued the coming year it must show itself in an increased cost of maintenance, unless the present low prices of produce are also maintained.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.—The same difficulties arising from conflict of authority between superintendent and steward in the Northern Hospital were found to exist here also, though these officers have had no personal quarrel. The results to the institution were therefore not so bad, but the situation was far from what it should be. In-

State Hospitals for the Insane.

stances of serious evils were heard of, arising from this conflict of authority. Here there was a printed set of rules, but so ambiguously worded that there was room for a wide difference of interpretation.

Here also economy had been carried to an excess. It was here we first learned what "coffee essence" was, and how economical it was to use the vile stuff. Here also a change has been made for the better in the diet.

At this institution are found the most complete arrangements for the amusement of patients that are found at any institution for the insane in the state. A large number are also employed in labor of some sort. In the afternoon when the weather is good, the wards are almost deserted, while the inmates are out for a walk or at work, or in summer sunning themselves on the grass. This is wisely chosen as the time for receiving the large number of visitors who come out of curiosity, as they disturb the patients less than at any other time.

There is too much restraint used here. We particularly object to the large number of crib beds. The fact that Milwaukee county asylum with three hundred inmates can get along without any crib beds and with very little mechanical restraint or seclusion, shows what can be done here. If it requires a few more attendants they ought to be provided.

Dr. Wigginton, when first appointed superintendent, caused the arrest and conviction in the municipal court of several attendants who had been guilty of physical abuse of patients. The result is that we do not hear the stories of abuse from patients who have been at the State Hospital, that we do from some of those who have been at the Northern Hospital.

This hospital is overcrowded. In attempting to relieve this overcrowding, we have found a willingness shown by Dr. Buckmaster, the new superintendent, to send back mild

Milwaukee County Insane Asylum.

chronic cases to counties having no good place to keep insane, instead of sending back the worst cases, as has frequently been the practice at both hospitals hitherto. For statistics we refer to the printed report of the institution.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM. — The buildings were half paid for by the state and half by Milwaukee County. The cost was only about one-half as much for each inmate as in the state institutions. The buildings are in size and cost just about what a state institution for the insane should be, and are a standing rebuke to the unnecessary extravagance of our two state hospitals.

The state pays Milwaukee County \$2.75 a week for each inmate kept at public cost. If to this is added \$1.50 and the clothing bill which Milwaukee County would have to pay in a state institution for her insane, the sum is \$4.25 besides the clothing bill, which is at least 25 cents additional. This is equal to the cost of maintenance in the state institutions under the old management and more than it ought to cost with a reasonable degree of economy.

The trustees are appointed by the Governor, and there has been a considerable difference of opinion between them and the county board in respect to the appropriation and expenditure of funds by the county. The matter was settled in the courts for the time being. We believe however that the anomalous condition of the institution will eventually lead to its becoming either a state or county institution.

The special feature of interest in the interior management is the small amount of restraint used. No crib beds have ever been in the institution. Mechanical restraint and seclusion are reduced to a very low point, and "chemical restraint" is reported to be comparatively rare. This feature of the management we can heartily commend. It is a disputed point whether all mechanical restraint can be wisely abolished; but all the best authorities agree that it can at least be reduced to a very small amount.

Milwaukee County Insane Asylum.

Some special rooms are set apart for private patients, and a considerable income is derived from them.

A series of lectures has been begun to the attendants upon matters connected with their duties and the general subjects of insanity and physiology. We regard this as a move in the right direction.

In regard to the amount of occupation, we quote from a letter of the superintendent as follows:

We have rented a farm of 90 acres just east of the asylum, and I hope to considerably increase the number of patients who engage in out-door labor. I think with good attendants and careful supervision much may be done in this respect with beneficial results to the inmates and profit to the institution. I intend to have every male patient who is able to do anything, work out of doors. I wish to call your attention to a new departure in the way of a "sewing school" for female patients. From 50 to 90 patients are collected every day in the amusement hall and are furnished with sewing, fancy work, knitting, etc. They are also furnished with amusement such as music, games, etc. The result has thus far been very satisfactory, and I have been surprised to see the number of patients (chronic cases) that have been induced to work by the persuasion of the attendant and the example of others. Time will develop more resources for their employment, but I consider the benefit to the patient more important than the work accomplished. Special attention is paid to those who show a disinclination for work; and the change from the monotony of the ward, where they sit from morning to night doing nothing, has had in this short time beneficial results in many cases.

Very truly yours,

F. B. SCRIBNER,
Superintendent.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	1883.			1884.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining under treatment at beginning of year.....	148	154	302	154	166	320
Admitted during year.....	59	60	119	45	43	88
Whole number under treatment.....	207	214	421	199	209	408
Average number under treatment per day.....			306			310
Discharged recovered.....	9	14	23	11	13	24
Discharged improved.....	8	10	18	12	14	26
Discharged unimproved.....	17	3	20	27	21	48
Died.....	19	21	40	8	9	17
Total discharged.....	53	48	101	58	57	115
Remaining under treatment at close of year.....	154	166	320	141	152	293

Milwaukee County Insane Asylum.

TABLE—Showing number days restraint for each month; total number of days for each month, and percentage of restraint.

MONTH.	Year.	Male.	Female.	Total number of days restraint.	Total number days' board during the month.	Approximate monthly per cent. of restraint.
October	1882	164½	72½	237	9,417	2.5
November	1882	225	147	372	9,243	5.
December	1882	127½	201	328½	9,330	3.5
January	1883	185	91	276	9,394	2.9
February	1883	53½	140	193½	8,359	2.3
March	1883	100	176	276	9,169	3.
April	1883	128	82	210	8,954	2.3
May	1883	125	132½	257½	9,416	2.7
June	1883	104	102½	206½	9,285	2.2
July	1883	13	171	184	9,758	1.9
August	1883	.....	104½	104½	9,929	1.4
September	1883	31	121	152	9,650	1.6
Total		1,256½	1,541	2,797½	111,904	2.5
October	1883	204	166	370	9,952	3.7
November	1883	159	230	379	9,677	3.8
December	1883	124½	164½	289	10,016	2.8
January	1884	147½	116	263½	10,084	2.6
February	1884	111½	120	231½	9,397	2.5
March	1884	98	167½	265½	9,986	2.6
April	1884	136	133	269	9,282	3.2
May	1884	145½	157	302½	9,250	3.1
June	1884	147	71½	218½	8,941	2.4
July	1884	97	41½	138½	9,126	1.5
August	1884	82	64	146	9,090	1.6
September	1884	49	32	81	8,791	.9
Total		1,531	1,453	2,984	113,562	2.6

TABLE OF OCCUPATION.

Number days work done, 1882-83.....	26,136
Total number days	111,904
Per cent. labor for 1882-83.....	23.3
Number days work done, 1883-84.....	27,637
Total number days.....	113,562
Per cent. of labor for 1883-84.....	24.3

Other County Institutions.

OTHER COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

Of institutions for the chronic insane under chapter 233, laws of 1881, there are now eleven in operation, and another nearly ready. These have no name given them by law. For convenience we call them Chronic Insane Asylums.

At the date of our last report two years ago, a few of these institutions only had begun work. Since that time several of the largest have been completed and have been at work, and all have been in operation long enough to give a fair idea of what they can do.

This board has been entrusted with special powers and special responsibilities in relation to these institutions, and have given much time and thought to them.

BROWN COUNTY.—In this institution the female insane have been kept with female paupers in the poorhouse, and the male insane have been kept in a small cottage built for that purpose near the poorhouse. This was a temporary measure. On our asking the county board to provide better permanent quarters for the insane, it was finally decided to fit up the brick poorhouse for an insane asylum, and provide a poorhouse afterward. The poorhouse had been built in the days of lavish poor relief, and since the change in the policy of the county had so greatly reduced the number of paupers, it was too large for that purpose. With considerable changes, to give larger sitting-rooms and sleeping-rooms, and to guard against fire, it was fitted up for about eighty insane, twice as many as were cared for before. It is heated by steam.

There has never been any restraint used here, either mechanical restraint, seclusion, or drugs. Nearly all the inmates are occupied. We consider the management most excellent. The Superintendent is elected directly by the county board annually. All the inmates thus far are from

Other County Institutions.

Brown county, but others will be shortly transferred from other counties.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.—A brick veneered cottage for forty insane, heated by a furnace is temporarily occupied by both sexes, with the understanding that other buildings are to be erected soon. In that case the present cottage will be used for one sex, a building between for kitchen and dining room, and a new cottage like the present one for the other sex. At present the women are in the second story and the men in the first, and all go to the poorhouse for their meals.

The plan of having one of the superintendents of the poor reside in the village of Wyocena and near the institution, making the overseer a hired man, has been abandoned. The overseer is now the superintendent of the institution, with the superintendents of the poor sustaining the relation of trustees of the institution. This plan works better.

Being in the village of Wyocena, there was a difficulty in finding employment for the insane. This has been remedied by the purchase of a farm near by. It is also thought necessary to keep the doors of the asylum locked, and limit a little the exercise of those who do not work. There is very little restraint, and that seclusion only. There is a good degree of occupation for the insane. Dances are given fortnightly. There is a library of 130 bound volumes, besides many unbound magazines. Reading matter is distributed, and some games employed. Pictures on the walls and some little carpets in the rooms make them more home-like. The airing courts are too small.

The overseer is chosen by the superintendents of the poor, who are elected by the county board.

The diet was until lately ordinary poorhouse fare. This has now been changed and is good, substantial food, about the same as the diet list given for Dane county.

Other County Institutions.

In addition to Columbia county insane there are two from Juneau county and two from Adams county.

DANE COUNTY.—This is a solid brick building for a hundred and ten insane on a separate piece of ground from the poorhouse, and at some distance from it. It is heated by furnaces.

There are no bars on the windows, iron sash taking their place. Even this is dispensed with in the sitting rooms. The outside doors are unlocked in the day-time. There are no high board fences, and there is an appearance of freedom about this institution that astonishes and delights visitors. Restraints are rarely used, and then it is by seclusion for a short time. There is a large amount of occupation. In respect to liberty and occupation, this institution is almost a model.

In addition to the Dane county insane there are insane from Waukesha, Racine, Sauk, Pierce and Buffalo counties.

The additional sum paid by these counties beside the state appropriation for all the inmates, will pay the current expenses of this institution for the past year, and will more than pay the coming year.

The institution is controlled by three trustees elected by the county board, who appoint the superintendent, and have the good sense to elect a good one and then to trust him. The trustees and superintendent are elected without reference to politics. A good set of rules for the government of the institution have been adopted by the county board. The superintendent has some good rules also for the internal administration. All accounts are kept separate from those of the poorhouse.

The food is according to the following diet table, prepared by the superintendent, and found by us posted up in the kitchen.

Other County Institutions.

BILL OF FARE FOR DANE COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

MONDAY—

Breakfast. Potatoes, pork, eggs fried or boiled
 Dinner. Potatoes, beef and parsnips or ruta bagas.
 Supper. Hominy or samp, bread and syrup.

TUESDAY—

Breakfast. Boiled or fried potatoes and hash.
 Dinner. Pork, peas and potatoes.
 Supper. Bread and butter and pudding.

WEDNESDAY—

Breakfast. Boiled or fried potatoes, and fried or roasted pork.
 Dinner. Potatoes, pork and beans.
 Supper. Bread and syrup, johnnie cake and pie.

THURSDAY—

Breakfast. Potatoes, fried pork and warmed beans.
 Dinner. Beef, carrots and potatoes.
 Supper. Mush and milk, and bread and butter.

FRIDAY—

Breakfast. Fresh fish, potatoes and warmed vegetables.
 Dinner. Cod fish, onions, and parsnips or carrots.
 Supper. Bread, syrup and oat meal.

SATURDAY—

Breakfast. Potatoes, fried pork or beef, and warmed vegetables.
 Dinner. Beef, carrots or cabbage, and potatoes.
 Supper. Bread and butter, cold meat and ginger bread.

SUNDAY—

Breakfast. Potatoes, beef and hash, warmed vegetables.
 Dinner. Pork and beans, and mashed potatoes.
 Supper. Bread and butter, fried cake and sauce.

DRINKS—

Breakfast—Coffee, sweetened. Dinner—Water. Supper—Tea.
 Gravies, soups and vegetables additional at discretion.

No eggs used for common table use in winter or during season of scarcity.

Milk is very frequently used instead of water. The within is the *substance* of our bill of fare, trimmed with cucumber or beet pickles, summer vegetables, green corn, etc.

DODGE COUNTY.—This has the best arranged building of any of these institutions. It is of solid brick, and is on the opposite side of the railroad from the poorhouse. There is ample provision for sitting rooms, and the sleeping rooms are mostly large associate dormitories. There are no airing courts.

Restraints of any kind are very rarely used here, and there is a good degree of occupation. There are pictures on the walls and games of various sorts are indulged in.

Other County Institutions.

At one visit eighteen men were engaged in a game of base ball under direction of the superintendent.

A very remarkable work has been done in teaching filthy insane cleanly habits. Ten women and three men, who with others, had been confined in the little "crazy houses" back of the poor house, for periods ranging from ten to twenty-three years, and who were thought hopelessly filthy, so much so that they were kept on straw and fed on tin plates with spoons and tin cups, were entirely cured of their filthy habits by being treated like human beings and trained just as a mother trains her little child. They now sleep in good beds, wear good clothes, with collars and neckties, eat at the table from good crockery ware, with knives and forks, and seem to have been entirely broken of their filthy habits. Much praise is due the matron, as well as others, for this great success.

A dangerous lunatic, whom the authorities advised the superintendent not to remove from the Northern Hospital has been controlled without the use of restraints.

The superintendent is elected annually by the county board, and two other persons, who together with him, constitute a board of trustees, who meet monthly to audit bills. A set of rules has been adopted by the county board. Accounts are kept separate from those of the poorhouse. The visiting physician has an office in the building, and makes his visits as often as twice a week and in case of sickness of an inmate, daily or oftener.

GRANT COUNTY.—This is a well built, solid brick structure, close by the poorhouse.

The contract system, made under what was supposed to be sufficient guarantees against its abuse, has been for many years in vogue in Grant county for the poorhouse. When the insane asylum was organized this system was continued there without our consent, and against our pro-

Other County Institutions.

test, but with a clause in the contract which allowed it to be broken whenever we gave notice that the inmates were not properly treated. We did not feel that we ought to refuse our legal certificate of proper care on merely theoretical objections to the contract system, especially as it had thus far worked well in this county. But we gave notice that when this contract expired the contract system must end also. We became satisfied that the contractor, as his term drew near the close, became too greedy, and was not feeding the inmates well enough. We made frequent visits, and at last unearthed a systematic attempt to cut down the food, and at the same time to deceive us in relation to it. We also discovered other abuses, sufficient of themselves to demand the removal of the superintendent of any institution guilty of them. We immediately served written notice upon the chairman of the county board, who convened the proper committee. They dissolved the contract, and appointed a temporary superintendent till permanent arrangements can be made. The immediate effect upon the food and the general management of the patients is good.

There has been some restraint, but limited to three different individuals, one of whom was finally sent back to the State Hospital, on account of her being so noisy and filthy. The airing courts are separated by picket fences of ordinary height, which has a better effect than high board fences, and is quite as effective in preventing escapes. The outer doors are not often locked. Occupation is not sufficient, and a greater effort should be made to give the patients the benefits of labor and amusement.

The superintendent is now elected by the county board and paid a salary. Accounts are kept separate from those of the poorhouse.

Besides insane from Grant county, there are some from Iowa county and from La Crosse county.

Other County Institutions.

GREEN COUNTY.—This is a building for forty insane, of solid brick, containing only sitting rooms and sleeping rooms. The dining rooms are in the poor-house and are separate from those of the paupers.

The only restraint used here is upon one man when he is not employed, to prevent his running away. That is done by order of the county judge, against the wish of the superintendent. Nearly all the inmates have occupation and a good deal of it. We usually on our visits find the building almost deserted, because the insane are somewhere else at work. On one visit we found *all* the insane men not physically disabled, camped out eight miles away, engaged in grubbing out a piece of land on shares with an attendant. They staid there several weeks. The only trouble they had with them was on Sunday when they did not work.

The superintendent of this institution has given a great deal of personal attention to the work of waking up the dormant faculties of the insane, and has become quite skillful in that work. He is original and ingenious in his methods, and if he would write out his cases for publication might achieve quite a little reputation by what he has already done. We have asked him to do so, but he is too modest to write out the cases for us to use. We regret that we are therefore not able to furnish them in full. Out of an average of less than forty, all chronic cases, and not selected with reference to curability, all the chronic cases belonging to the county being taken, he has discharged as cured or greatly improved nearly twenty in two years, which would be a fair proportion for an institution receiving acute as well as chronic cases. We hope that his special ability may find a wider scope for its exercise.

The superintendent is appointed by the superintendents of the poor. No separate accounts are kept from those of the poor-house.

No patients have been received except from Green county.

Other County Institutions.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—This consists of a solid brick cottage for each sex with a separate building for kitchen, dining rooms and laundry, all connected by brick corridors, forming an agreeable change from the single building plan so largely in use elsewhere. Pending the completion of this building the male insane have been kept in a wing of the poorhouse, and all have been fed from the poorhouse kitchen.

No restraint has been used here, except seclusion for a few days on one patient. Occupation is not provided for as great a number as might be done. We hope now that the buildings are satisfactorily settled that this matter will be attended to.

The superintendent is elected by the county board. Separate accounts from the poorhouse have not been kept thus far. No insane have been received except those belonging to Jefferson county.

MANTOWOC COUNTY.—A fine brick building has been erected within the city limits upon a considerable tract of land, and will be ready to be occupied soon. It is expected to accommodate about eighty, if necessary.

The management is put in the hands of a board of five trustees, elected by the county board, under rules adopted by them. The superintendent was elected by the county board, but the trustees can discharge him and elect another.

There is no poorhouse in the county.

ROCK COUNTY.—This consists of two frame cottages with sleeping rooms and sitting rooms. For meals the inmates go to the poorhouse, the women under cover. There are large airing courts surrounded by high board fences.

The amount of occupation secured here is quite large and the effects of it are very good. Restraints are little used, but we think that those used could be still further reduced with good effects. We have urged the employment

Other County Institutions.

of at least one additional attendant, as we considered the number not enough.

Mr. Conant, after having served very acceptably to the county and to this board, resigned this fall because an increased salary was refused him. We are sorry to lose him and his wife from this work, as the persons competent to administer successfully such institutions are not numerous.

The superintendent is elected by the county board. The accounts are not separated from those of the poorhouse.

Beside the Rock county insane others are here from Dunn county and from Pierce county.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.—This is a solid brick building to which an addition has recently been constructed. There is no poorhouse belonging to the county and the institution is, therefore, entirely independent of a poorhouse. There is not land enough, and, therefore, not enough occupation for the men. No restraint has ever been used except seclusion for a dangerous man who was finally returned to the Northern Hospital.

The superintendent is elected by the county board, and is responsible to a committee of that body.

No insane have thus far been received, except from Sheboygan county.

WALWORTH COUNTY.— This institution has been temporarily in a cottage for males and in a wing of the poorhouse for females. On our representation that they should have a separate building, the county board have taken steps to erect such a building next summer.

Restraint is never used here, and nearly all the inmates have something to do. Considerable pains is taken to teach them to work. It is only this fact that has induced us to allow matters to rest in this county as they have done. The fault is that there is no separation of the paupers from the insane, and no distinction in their food and general treat-

Other County Institutions.

ment. Three years ago the insane were treated better than in any other county institution. But while Walworth county has been standing still others have been going ahead, and it is necessary for Walworth to look sharp or she will be distanced in the friendly rivalry to be the best in the care of the insane.

The superintendent is appointed by the superintendents of the poor. No separate accounts are kept from those of the poorhouse.

No insane have been received except from Walworth county.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.—As a temporary measure a wing of the poorhouse was set off three years ago. There are separate dining rooms and sitting rooms. But the corridors used for a part of the sitting rooms are too narrow. Changes will be made in them to obviate that difficulty, and the arrangement here will do for a time. But eventually Winnebago county will doubtless have to put up a separate building for the insane.

Restraint was too much used at first. But little by little it has been almost abolished on our remonstrance about each particular case. Some cases here which were generally under restraint in the Northern Hospital are now without restraint. There is scarcely enough occupation, and a little more attention should be given to that.

Upon our representations a little better diet has recently been provided than was in use.

A free discussion this fall with the county board, and a visit to the asylum with a committee of that body, led to a better understanding with them, and we believe will be of benefit to the insane of the county.

The superintendent is elected by the county board. Separate accounts are not kept from those of the poorhouse. One insane person from Portage county is kept here besides those from Winnebago county.

Movement of Population.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR 1883.

COUNTIES.	NO. AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.			NO RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL FOR YEAR.			NO. DISCHARGED CURED.			NO. DISCHARGED IMPROVED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brown.....	13	12	25	5	5	10	18	17	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Columbia.....	10	15	25	11	6	17	21	21	42	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Dane.....	25	20	45	17	17	34	42	37	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dodge.....	31	32	63	4	1	5	35	33	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant.....	10	9	19	14	15	29	24	24	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green.....	11	11	22	10	4	14	21	15	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Jefferson.....	12	19	31	11	9	20	23	23	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock.....	18	17	35	6	12	18	24	59	83	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Sheboygan.....	22	17	39	6	5	11	30	32	62	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Walworth.....	14	22	36	.....	.....	.....	14	22	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago.....	12	20	32	1	.....	1	13	20	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	178	194	372	87	74	161	265	268	533	2	1	3	.....	3	3

COUNTIES.	NO. DISCHARGED NOT IMPROVED.			NO. ESCAPED			NO. DIED.			TOTAL LOSS OF POPULATION.			NO. REMAINING SEPT. 30, 1883.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brown.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	17	15	32
Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	20	20	40
Dane.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	3	2	2	4	40	35	75
Dodge.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	2	3	1	4	32	32	64
Grant.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	3	4	7	21	20	41
Green.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	3	1	4	18	14	32
Jefferson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	23	27	50
Rock.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	4	23	26	49
Sheboygan.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	23	22	45
Walworth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	13	21	34
Winnebago.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	12	19	31
Total.....	4	5	9	2	4	4	7	9	16	18	16	34	247	251	498

Movement of Population.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR 1884.

COUNTIES.	NO. IN ASYLUM OCT. 1, 1883.			NO RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL NO. DURING THE YEAR.			NO. DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.			NO. DISCHARGED IMPROVED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Brown	17	15	32	5	6	11	22	21	43	2	2
Columbia	20	20	40	9	6	15	29	26	55	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Dane	40	35	75	13	20	33	53	55	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Dodge	32	32	64	25	10	35	57	42	99	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Grant	21	20	41	14	3	17	35	23	58	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Green	18	14	32	11	7	18	29	21	50	4	1	5	.....	3	5
Jefferson	23	27	50	3	.....	3	26	27	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock	23	26	49	12	18	30	35	44	79	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan	25	22	50	2	.....	2	30	22	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walworth	13	21	34	7	4	11	20	25	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago	12	19	31	12	6	18	24	25	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	247	251	498	113	80	193	860	331	691	6	5	11	8	6	14

COUNTIES.	NO. DISCHARGED NOT IMPROVED.			NO. ESCAPED.			NO. DIED.			TOTAL LOSS OF POPULATION.			NO. REMAINING SEPT. 30, 1884.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Brown	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	21	18	39
Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7	6	5	11	23	21	44
Dane	1	1	2	3	.....	3	1	5	6	5	6	11	48	49	97
Dodge	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	6	8	7	7	14	50	35	85
Grant	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	2	6	31	21	52
Green	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	8	5	13	21	16	37
Jefferson	1	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	24	26	50
Rock	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	1	4	32	28	60
Sheboygan	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	28	22	50
Walworth	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	3	4	7	17	21	38
Winnebago	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	3	1	4	21	24	45
Total	8	5	13	6	.....	6	16	19	35	44	35	79	316	296	612

Movement of Population.

TABLE OF OCCUPATION FOR 1883.

COUNTIES.	No. whose labor equals ordinary labor.			Half or over of ordinary labor.			Less than half.			No. who do not labor.			Number physically disabled.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brown	1	1	2	3	6	9	5	3	8	2	5	13	3	2	5
Columbia	2	2	4	2	4	6	7	10	17	10	7	17	10	6	16
Dane	2	3	5	11	13	24	21	14	35	6	8	14	2	4	6
Dodge	3	1	4	7	4	11	6	5	11	16	22	38	5	7	12
Grant	1	1	2	1	1	2	16	20	36	2	2	10	.....	.....	.....
Green	1	1	2	19	4	13	4	6	10	4	6	10	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	9	11	19	17	36	.....	.....	.....
Rock	4	4	8	7	6	13	6	10	16	6	6	12	4	2	6
Sheboygan .....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	6	4	10	13	16	34	3	6	9
Walworth .....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	6	11	17	2	2	11	3	6	9
Winnebago .....	.....	1	1	1	1	2	7	14	21	3	3	7	1	1	3
Total	12	7	19	49	44	93	86	106	162	102	100	202	23	29	72

TABLE OF OCCUPATION FOR 1884.

COUNTIES.	No. whose labor equals ordinary labor.			No. whose labor equals half or more.			No. whose labor is less than half.			No. who do not labor.			No. of latter physically disabled.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brown .....	.....	1	1	6	7	13	3	5	8	13	8	21	6	5	11
Columbia .....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	14	13	27	6	5	11	.....	.....	.....
Dane .....	.....	3	5	14	18	32	29	18	47	3	10	13	1	1	2
Dodge	5	.....	5	18	10	28	15	10	25	12	15	27	5	4	9
Grant .....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	22	20	42	9	1	10	2	.....	2
Green	2	.....	2	10	5	15	11	13	24	6	3	9	6	3	9
Jefferson	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	9	10	21	17	38	.....	.....	.....
Rock	8	8	16	10	10	20	4	11	15	11	13	24	6	4	10
Sheboygan .....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	7	3	9	18	11	29	.....	.....	16
Walworth .....	.....	2	2	3	3	6	5	3	8	2	11	20	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago .....	.....	1	1	1	2	3	13	16	29	7	4	11	.....	1	1
Total	18	15	33	71	64	135	124	127	241	115	98	213	26	18	65

Movement of Population.

TABLE OF RESTRAINT FOR 1883.

COUNTIES.	In restraint constantly.			In restraint one month or more.			Temporarily in restraint.			Never in restraint.			TOTAL DAYS RE- STRAINED.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Brown							1		1	17	14	31	4
Columbia							2	2	4	17	17	34	17
Dane	1		1				8	4	12	34	33	67	11
Dodge							1		1	31	32	63	1 1/2
Grant	2		2							21	20	41	299 1/2
Green							1		1	30	15	35	299 1/2
Jefferson							1	5	6	32	32	44	14 1/2
Rock							1	1	2	18	21	39	15
Sheboygan	1		1							27	22	49	349
Walworth													
Winnebago	1		1				1	3	4	11	17	28	893
Total	5		5				15	16	31				1,544

TABLE OF RESTRAINT FOR 1884.

COUNTIES.	No. in restraint all the year.			No. in restraint one month or more at a time.			No. in temporary restraint.			No. never in restraint.			Total number day's restraint.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brown							1	2	3	22	19	41		3	3
Columbia							1	2	3			52			20
Dane				1	1	2	6	11	17	46	44	90	90	23	113
Dodge							2		2	55	42	97			2
Grant				1	1	2				30	21	52			274
Green							1		1	28	21	49			
Jefferson															
Rock							1	3	4	31	40	71	27	20	47
Sheboygan										28	22	50			
Walworth										17	21	38			
Winnebago				1	1	2		3	3	20	20	40	131	185	316
Total				3	1	4	11	21	32	277	250	580	248	231	775

Movement of Population.

CURRENT EXPENSE FOR 1883.

COUNTIES.	Net expense.	Weeks board.	Weekly per capita.
Brown.....	\$2,825 65	1,308	\$2.16
Columbia.....	1,452 00	1,100	1.32
Dane.....	3,780 00	1,801	2.09
Dodge.....	2,767 47	1,187	2.33
Grant.....	2,246 00	1,123	2.00
Green.....	1,733 20	1,015	1.71
Jefferson.....	1,910 45	2,011	.95
Rock.....	3,630 00	2,303	1.57
Sheboygan.....	4,991 83	2,229	2.24
Walworth.....	2,343 04	1,515	1.39
Winnebago.....	1,866 89	1,655	1.13
	\$29,546 53	17,547	1.68

CURRENT EXPENSES FOR 1884.

COUNTIES.	Net expense.	Week's board furnished.	Weekly per capita cost.
Brown county.....	\$4,078 10	\$2,036 00	\$2 00
Columbia county.....	3,705 27	2,276 00	1 83
Dane county.....	8,705 50	4,376 00	2 04
Dodge county.....	8,962 04	3,947 00	2 27
Grant county.....	4,758 00	2,379 00	2 00
Green county.....	3,620 00	1,861 00	1 94
Jefferson county.....	3,387 12	2,640 00	1 28
Rock county.....	4,445 94	3,330 00	1 33
Sheboygan county.....	5,612 70	2,564 00	2 19
Walworth county.....	2,534 77	1,980 00	1 28
Winnebago county.....	2,976 67	1,989 00	1 50
Total.....	\$52,786 11	\$29,378 00	\$1 79

Officers of County Chronic Asylums.

OFFICERS OF COUNTY CHRONIC ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES.	Trustees.	Post-office.	Superintendent.	Post-office.	Salary.
Brown.....	Com. of Co. Board.....	.....	John Cryan.....	Green Bay..	\$800
Columbia*..	John Q. Adams.....	Columbus.....	B. Miller.	Wyocena....	750
	John Graham.....	Portage.....			
	Allan Bogue.....	Arlington.....			
Dane.....	C. E. Warner.....	Windsor.....	J. S. Meyers.....	Verona.....	1,000
	C. P. Chapman.....	Madison.....			
	Michael Johnson.....	Mt. Horeb.....			
Dodge.....	W. C. Fuller.....	Juneau.....	W. C. Fuller.. } (G.A. Wigginst) }	Juneau.....	800 600
	Conrad Hauser.....	Rubicon.....			
	Fred. Herman.....	Watertown.....			
Grant.....	Com. of Co. Board.....	.....	Geo. Budd.....	Lancaster.....	.....
Green*.....	Wm. Brown.....	Monroe.....	R. C. Whitcomb..	Monroe.....	800
	R. J. Day.....	Brodhead.....			
	J. C. Zimmerman.....	New Glarus.....			
Jefferson.....	.....	.....	Geo. Trucks.....	Jefferson...	800
Rock.....	Com. of Co. Board..	.....	S. H. Allen.....	Johnstown	800
				Center	800
Sheboygan..	Com. of Co. Board..	.....	A. J. Whiffen...	Sheboygan..	800
Walworth*..	H. Latham.....	Elkhorn.....	John P. Davis...	Elkhorn.....	700
	Chas. Dunlap.....	Elkhorn.....			
	E. Hulce.....	Richmond.....			
Winnebago..	Com. of Co. Board..	.....	Thos. Hough....	Winnebago..	800

* Superintendents of poor.
of both poorhouse and asylum.

† Assistant in charge of asylum. Mr. Fuller has charge

AMOUNTS RECEIVED BY COUNTIES FOR CARE OF CHRONIC
INSANE.

COUNTIES.	For year ending Sept. 30, 1882.	For year ending Sept. 30, 1883.	For year ending Sept. 30, 1883.
Brown.....	\$1,233 06	\$1,962 21	\$2,992 50
Columbia.....	.....	1,650 85	3,580 27
Dane.....	.....	2,053 50	9,722 27
Dodge.....	.....	1,780 71	6,822 27
Grant.....	.....	1,785 46	3,239 34
Green.....	.....	1,522 50	2,791 93
Jefferson.....	2,113 70	3,017 14	3,960 21
Rock.....	2,076 43	3,723 89	6,166 40
Sheboygan.....	923 14	3,280 50	3,845 78
Walworth.....	2,276 36	2,723 79	2,970 42
Winnebago.....	1,798 29	2,265 21	3,133 55
Total.....	\$10,435 92	\$25,665 76	\$49,455 18

Visiting Physicians.

 VISITING PHYSICIANS.

Brown county.....	Dr. Brandt.....	Green Bay.
Columbia county.....	Dr. Lawn.....	Wyocena.
Dane county.....	Dr. C. K. Jayne.....	Verona.
Dodge county.....	Dr. W. H. Halleck.....	Juneau.
Grant county.....	Dr. A. H. Barber.....	Lancaster.
Green county.....	Dr. F. W. Byers.....	Monroe.
Jefferson county.....	Dr. W. W. Reed.....	Jefferson.
Rock county.....	Dr. W. M. Rockwell.....	Johnstown Center.
Sheboygan county.....	Dr. A. Clark.....	Sheboygan.
Walworth county.....	Dr. Burbank.....	Elkhorn.
Winnebago county.....	Dr. W. A. Gordon.....	Oshkosh.

PART III.

PAUPERISM.



PAUPERISM.

Pauperism is not poverty. Poverty is perfectly consistent with independence; pauperism is a state of dependence upon public or private benevolence.

The benevolence which cares for paupers springs from a noble motive, and in general accomplishes a worthy work. But indiscriminating benevolence frequently does great harm by encouraging idleness and voluntary dependence. Where poor relief is distributed lavishly, either through public or private channels, a large number of persons apply for and receive it who do not need it, and who are, therefore, pauperized by poor relief. It is a very difficult question just where to draw the line between wise and unwise benevolence; but we believe that at present much more harm is done by too lavish benevolence than by too niggardly relief.

In many cases political considerations have some influence, as well as false ideas of philanthropy, in giving lavish public relief, especially out-door relief. Officers do not like to offend constituents, and it is easier to give a few provisions or even a little money than to investigate each case carefully. In private charity this is very often the case. Beggars trade on the laziness of human nature, and small sums given them as the easiest way to get rid of them come up to good wages in the course of a few hours of begging. Tramps are fed, and therefore encouraged in their idle or criminal rambles.

On the other hand many of the deserving poor suffer in silence rather than become dependents.

What is really needed is in all cases: 1. Careful investigation which will sift out the obviously undeserving and at the same time will bring to light some cases of distress

Pauperism.

which need help but do not ask for it. 2. Help to find work or to make work, a process which will further sift out many cases of tramps, beggars and paupers who are more lazy than needy, and which will enable the really needy to earn their own relief and thus preserve their self-respect and independence. 3. Direct help for those who are really disabled from helping themselves.

POORHOUSES.

ADAMS COUNTY.—This is located about twelve miles from Kilbourn City, near Jordan Lake. The buildings are old and poorly arranged. New buildings are talked of, as is also the plan of moving to some point nearer the center of the county and putting up good buildings there. The institution at each visit has been found in as good condition as could be expected.

BROWN COUNTY.—The number of paupers in this poorhouse, as well as the number receiving out-door relief, has been greatly reduced in a few years. The fine poorhouse had thus become too large for its purpose, and has this fall been converted into a chronic insane asylum. Many visits have been made to this poorhouse, and it has always been found perfectly clean and in excellent order. The discipline is good, and it is economically and yet wisely administered.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.—The poorhouse here is a cheap and not well arranged building. On our visits it has been found well conducted. On one visit the dinner was on the table, and was found to be abundant and good.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.—This poorhouse is a large one, and is well managed. The superintendents of the poor give it much more personal attention than is usual. Some changes have been made in the buildings, so as to provide a better kitchen and dining room, and also to provide some separate

Poorhouses.

hospital rooms, a needed improvement. Many visits have been made here, and the institution has always been found clean and orderly. The food has been frequently inspected at meals, and uniformly found good.

DANE COUNTY.—The buildings are larger than necessary now that the insane have been moved to the new chronic insane asylum. They are, however, not conveniently arranged. A fire at night would be a danger to life as well as property. An additional stair-case is needed, as a fire escape as well as for greater convenience of management. On our numerous visits, this institution has always been in most excellent condition in all respects. The food has been frequently inspected and always found good.

DODGE COUNTY.—This is a well arranged and well managed institution, and ranks as one of the very best in the state. It has been frequently visited by night as well as by day, and has always been found in excellent order, the food good and the discipline of the inmates excellent. The outward appearance of this institution is more pleasing than that of any other poorhouse in the state.

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.—The cost of poor relief had become excessive in this county as noted in our last report. Our President and Secretary caused statements of the facts in the case and a comparison of cost and methods of poor relief with those in Chippewa and St. Croix counties to be published in one of the Eau Claire papers. Citizens of the county also co-operated, and in the summer of 1883, the chairman of the county board was authorized to purchase a farm and care for the county paupers, leaving the town system as it was. Taking only the county paupers, those who had no settlement in any particular town, and cutting off nearly all out-door relief for them, the chairman was able to nearly, if not quite, pay for the farm the first year out of the amount saved.

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As the cost of support at the county poorhouse was lower than the amount which had been charged by the contractor who carried on the city poorhouse, all the city poor who need full support have this summer been sent to the county poorhouse, and the city poorhouse is discontinued. This county is therefore now fairly started upon the mixed system of poor relief, and shows even this year a considerable reduction in the amount of poor relief, and will show more hereafter. An entire change of the methods of out-door poor relief in the city of Eau Claire is still needed.

The poorfarm is a good farm about three miles out from the city of Eau Claire. Some frame farm buildings have been rearranged and added to, so as to provide for separation of the sexes. The institution has but few inmates, and has been found in good condition at each visit.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.—A change of superintendent occurred January 1, 1883. A few days after, the board of charities and reform visited this institution, in company with the appropriate committee of the county board and county physician. It was a bitter cold day, just such a day as was needed to emphasize the squalid misery of this institution. The old tumble-down structures used for the paupers were full of holes to let in the cold, and the means of heating were very defective. The bed bugs had gone into winter quarters, and were not visible. There were no chairs, and no benches with backs to them. The food in the pantry and cellar did not indicate high living, and except that the new matron had cleaned out the dirt, things were as we had seen them at previous visits. Some very plain and emphatic language was used, and the eyes of the officials were opened to various needs of the institution. In the course of the year very considerable improvements have been made by the superintendent and matron, who, we believe, have been actuated by the best intentions. A very

Poorhouses.

little carpenter work has stopped up the yawning cracks, which let too much cold in. Cheap chairs have been procured. Warfare has been made upon the vermin, and they have been largely exterminated. The beds have been made a little more comfortable. The food has been bettered. But the cellar has not been drained, and probably can not be, and the buildings are not fit for their purpose.

The insane department has been improved in several important respects after much urging upon our part. The heating apparatus has been changed, so that the insane do not freeze. They have also been provided with under-clothing and sufficient bedding. When we say that it required a very long time and much urging to procure a sufficiency of personal clothing and of bed-clothing to keep the inmates warm, and that at a time when the heating apparatus was very much out of order; and when we further say that the food given the insane has been worse than that of the paupers, being just enough to support life, and that they are purposely fed in this way on the theory that if well fed they will become dangerous, we have said enough to show some of the reasons why we have persistently refused to place this county on the list which receive aid from the state for caring properly for their insane.

This county spends nearly money enough to care for its paupers and insane properly, but it does not spend it wisely. It pays a good salary for superintendent and then elects a man for political reasons, without regard for his qualifications or those of his wife for that place. If this office could once be taken out of politics, and the superintendent selected solely with reference to his qualifications, the first and greatest step would be taken toward bringing up this institution to the standard of the neighboring counties, and if the county would be willing to spend a few dollars more upon food and clothing and little comforts for the inmates, the cost would not be much increased, and the comforts of

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inmates and the real objects of the institution would be much promoted. In fact, in many counties the inmates are made much more comfortable than they are here, at a less cost. Jefferson county is an illustration of this fact, near enough for any citizen of Fond du Lac county to verify our statement by actual inspection of the poorhouses.

GRANT COUNTY.—This poorhouse has had some needed repairs made. It is managed by a contractor to make money. Fortunately his time is nearly out, when we hope and believe, the contract system will be entirely broken up.

GREEN COUNTY.—This poorhouse is well constructed and excellently managed. It has been visited many times and has always been found in good condition in every respect. The food has been frequently inspected and found good.

IOWA COUNTY.—This is a mere shell of a building much overcrowded, on an excellent farm. The overseer seems to be doing as well as possible under the circumstances, and would be able to do better if proper buildings were provided. All the very bad insane have been removed to Grant county asylum, by order of the state board of charities and reform, as there are no proper facilities here for taking care of the violent or filthy insane.

JACKSON COUNTY.—This is a cheap frame building on a fair farm. There is no proper separation of the sexes. The food has been each time found good, and the institution in tolerable condition. At a visit made by our secretary, accompanied by superintendent of poor O'Hearn, several children were found here contrary to law, and arrangements were made to dispose of them away from the poorhouse.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—The buildings have been overcrowded, awaiting the completion of the new cottage for the chronic insane asylum. They have always been found clean and the inmates orderly. The food has been frequently inspected and found good. The economy of management

Poorhouses.

here seems to be secured by raising everything possible on the place, not by scrimping the inmates.

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.—This is a cheap frame structure, carried on upon the contract system. The good and the bad both come from lax discipline. Everybody seems contented, and everybody does about as he pleases. A little dirt and disorder, the consequence of the lax discipline, do not seem to trouble anyone. All are well fed. One result of the lax discipline, in scandals between the sexes, has been discovered which we predicted to the superintendent, and a separation of the rooms has been made.

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.—Some improvements have been made by the energetic superintendent. All the insane have been moved elsewhere, and the old cells in the basement entirely torn out, which greatly improves the smell and the health of the institution. We recommended several changes in the partitions and stairways to be made to provide for a complete separation of the sexes, which we understand has since been done. The food has always been found abundant and good, the inmates having the same as the superintendent's family.

MARATHON COUNTY.—This is a cheap building with few inmates, and seems to be well conducted although upon the contract plan.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.—This poorhouse has never been so well conducted as it is now. Cleanliness and good order reign everywhere. The only fault that can be found is that persons are admitted here, especially in the winter, who ought to be able to earn their living outside. If some easy work could be devised for winter, it would be a good thing, even if it costs as much as it comes to, for work will drive away the able-bodied loafers in case there is work enough for all. The food has always been found good. A chapel has been constructed in the yard, which is used for religious services of various organizations.

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MILWAUKEE COUNTY HOSPITAL.—This institution has had trouble with its heating apparatus, which is now rectified. The artesian well has given out and boring has commenced for another. A change has again been made in the superintendent. The management seems to be satisfactory.

An asylum for idiots has been begun in a cheap frame building as an annex to the hospital. It is hoped that this will call the attention of the state to the need of an institution for this class, now scattered in poorhouses and in private families.

An abuse in the management of this institution is the number of girls who come here to have illegitimate children, and are not required to work. Their condition disables them for a time, and as soon as they are able to work they go away, generally leaving the children to go to a foundling asylum. There should be some provision of law by which such girls can be compelled to stay and work out their board and medical care, while taking care of their own babies. The present system is a premium upon prostitution. One girl has had eight children in the hospital.

MONROE COUNTY.—This poorhouse has each time been found in as good condition as the building would permit of. Compared with what it has been, there is very great improvement. Cleanliness has replaced dirt, and discipline disorder.

OCONTO COUNTY.—The county poor are hired out to a saloon keeper in Oconto.

OZAUKEE COUNTY.—The contract system prevails here. The contractor furnishes the house, as well as everything else. There is a general good natured slackness of management here, which has its good as well as its bad side. The food is good, as tested by inspection. The house and beds are comfortable, though not quite so clean as we should like to see. The insane inmates have perfect liberty, and

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all insane and paupers alike wander around the village as they please. There is no effective separation of the sexes which must result some time in a scandal.

PIERCE COUNTY.—The contract system prevails here with its usual evils. Improvements are not made upon the farm or house. The superintendent's wife tries to keep the house clean and make some headway against the innumerable bedbugs which swarm in the walls. The sick are often not properly attended to, because the physician comes only when he is called, and is paid by the visit. The building is a cheap structure, which must be cold in winter. A complete change in the building and management ought to be made.

POLK COUNTY.—Here, under a vigilant superintendent of the poor, who looks after the paupers carefully, the contract system works well enough. There are few paupers or insane, and these are well treated. The building is a cheap frame structure.

RACINE COUNTY.—The state board of charities and reform, removed all the insane from the poorhouse, because they were not properly treated here. A part of them were kept in a little pen back of the poorhouse and some women in a room in the basement, opening off the men's sitting room with unlocked doors between the two rooms. The basement itself is too damp for a human being to live in. The improvement in the insane in Dane county asylum to which they were transferred, is sufficient justification of our action.

There has been a considerable improvement in cleanliness and order in this institution, though the contrast in this particular between an unexpected visit made by us and a later visit made by arrangement with the superintendents of the poor, was great enough to be laughable.

It is our conviction that the overseer drinks too much liquor to be a safe man to have control of defenseless persons.

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The building is old and poorly constructed. A new poorhouse is needed.

RICHLAND COUNTY — This institution was visited by the president and secretary of the board, accompanied by two prominent citizens of the county. The following communication was published in the leading paper of the county.

Messrs. EDITORS: Having this day visited the Richland county poorhouse, we wish to take this method of saying some things about it to the people of this county.

The location is too far away from the county seat for the publicity which is the best safeguard against abuses. The farm is a valuable one, but the buildings are poorly adapted for their purpose. It would be wise for the county to sell or exchange this farm for one within five miles of the county seat and put on this location, buildings properly constructed.

The poorhouse is especially faulty in construction in relation to the lack of separation of sexes. This will give occasion to serious scandal sometime, unless corrected. There are now persons in the institution who need a close watch from the keeper and his wife to prevent scandal; but the rooms are so arranged as to make this watch difficult and sometimes impossible.

The building for the insane is constructed with the idea of sentencing the insane to solitary confinement until burned to death. This whole system of shutting up the insane to get rid of them, is all wrong and ought not to be kept up in so enlightened a community as Richland county. We found two men shut up in their cells. The building is a fire trap and will burn up within a few years if not protected from fire.

We found evidence of false economy in the institution. It is not true economy to sell off grain and hay and young cattle and pigs in the spring on a stock farm. This is very shortsighted policy for the county. We think also it is not good policy to sell off eggs and butter instead of using them in the house. We are informed that for months at a time there have been no potatoes or meat used in the house, that fresh meat is almost unknown, and that the flour used has been for months too musty to be wholesome. We think that a hired man should be employed so that the keeper can look after things he now has to neglect.

A. E. ELMORE,

A. O. WRIGHT.

At the meeting of the county board the superintendents of the poor were all removed, and a single superintendent, a new man, substituted for them. What effect this will have upon the management remains to be seen.

ROCK COUNTY — This institution has been visited many times and has always been found in excellent condition.

The principal improvement is putting up a reservoir near the top of the windmill pump on high ground back of the buildings. If some means are taken to prevent the freezing, it will, with proper connections, make a good system

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of water works. At the request of the state board of charities and reform, the steam boiler has been removed to a separate building to guard against danger from fire.

We are sorry that Mr. and Mrs. Conant have felt obliged to resign on account of the refusal of the county board to increase their salary. They have done excellent service.

ST. CROIX COUNTY.—The contract system here is so guarded by the superintendents of the poor that the financial interests of the county do not suffer. But the poorhouse is by no means a model one. When visited, the bed clothes were simply a few old rags. Some attempts at cleanliness have been made, under pressure from the superintendents of the poor. The farm appears to be well managed. The first reform needed here is to abolish the contract system.

SAUK COUNTY.—The insane were removed from this institution by this board, for the reason that they were kept in close confinement in extremely narrow cells in a "crazy house" back of the poorhouse. Their marked improvement, under proper treatment in Dane county asylum, is a source of great satisfaction to us.

The poorhouse under the former superintendent and the present one, has been found in good condition, and well managed. The present matron is succeeding in getting more work from the inmates than some of them like to do, for which we think she should be commended.

VERNON COUNTY.—This institution has changed hands. We regret the loss of Mr. and Mrs. Decker, who seemed especially well fitted for this work. The large number of idiots still gives a bad impression to visitors. A state institution for this class would greatly relieve this poorhouse. The insane have been sent back to the state hospital. On our last visit a baby was discovered for whose parentage the poorhouse was responsible, owing to the lack of separation of the sexes. No changes have yet been made in the

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building to prevent similar awkward occurrences in the future, notwithstanding our frequent remonstrances.

WALWORTH COUNTY.—This institution has been visited many times, and has always been found well managed and in good condition.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—This institution was visited by Mrs. Fairbanks and Secretary Wright, accompanied by Editor Powers.

The usual dirt, disorder and vermin were found here, as on previous visits. Iron bedsteads had been bought and were to be put up, which would be some improvement. The insane are given a good deal of liberty, and consequently are much better off than in some more pretentious poorhouses. This feature of the management we heartily commend. But the looseness of discipline and the bad arrangement of the rooms, which allowed almost unrestrained association of the two sexes, we condemned, and asked Mr. Powers to condemn in his newspaper. We are since informed that the results of this intercourse of male and female paupers are beginning to be apparent, and have roused the county board to do something in the way of building, so as to provide for separation of the sexes, as well as for greater accommodation for the insane.

Here we found a husband and wife living in filth with a ragged family of children, and more coming. The husband could earn his own living, but not that of a family. The wife was of low intelligence; and the county supported them in breeding paupers. We advised that the man be sent off at once, and that places be found for the older children, and that the wife be kept at the poorhouse with the youngest.

Several children were kept here in violation of law. A school was kept by a pauper, which was a good thing as long as the children were there. But the children ought not to be there at all.

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Altogether, this county, in the management of its poorhouse, is at least fifteen years behind the times. It is like the average poorhouse of that date, and has stood still, while neighboring counties have been going ahead. It is time for Washington county to take a new departure, and try to have a good poorhouse.

WAUKESHA COUNTY.—There has been a change of superintendents here. The board has moved the insane to Dane county asylum. The institution has been found in good condition at each visit. A new building is needed for the male paupers.

WAUPACA COUNTY.—There has been a change of superintendents. The new superintendent seems to be also a good manager. Things are in good condition and well managed. The only difficulty is with the insane, who are still left in a little crazy house, built so as to be a pest-house. They are nearly all given much liberty, however, which is the only palliation.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.—This institution has been visited many times, and has always been found well managed. The food has been frequently inspected, and always found good.

CITY POORHOUSES.

APPLETON.—This is a comfortable home for a few old people, who are well taken care of.

EAU CLAIRE.—This was a good but expensive establishment. It is now abandoned.

KENOSHA.—This is in a poor old frame building in the sand down near the light-house. The matron is given the place to keep her off the town, but is energetic, and a good manager. A few old or crippled men are kept here.

MENOMONIE.—This has recently been built. No regard was paid to separation of the sexes in planning it. Hence scandals are likely to arise. The food was inspected and

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found very good, the rooms and halls very clean, and a good state of discipline in the institution. A stricter discipline is necessary in a city than if the institution were located some miles away.

LA CROSSE.—The insane were removed to Grant county asylum at the request of the county authorities. This institution is on the contract plan, and this removes the chief source of revenue. The institution has always been found well enough managed. The building is very cold.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.—In this city a very peculiar contract system is used. The contractor takes the poorhouse and a few acres of ground and \$400 in money, for which he agrees to support all the paupers of the city, be they more or less in number. It is needless to say that they are generally less. A comparison with the method lately seen at Eau Claire, where it was the interest of the contractor to have as many paupers as possible, suggests some reflections upon the value of different methods of poor relief.

SHEBOYGAN.—This is a comfortable and tolerably well managed poorhouse.

STEVENS POINT.—This is a poorhouse which rarely has a pauper. Its principal use is to prevent pauperism, by being a standing threat to those who might otherwise apply for poor relief, but the authorities have not used this threat practically so as to have much effect.

Pauperism.

POPULATION OF POORHOUSES.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF INMATES DURING YEAR.						NUMBER INMATES SEPTEMBER 30.					
	1883.			1884.			1883.			1884.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Adams	11	14	25	10	7	17	9	7	16	9	6	15
Brown	29	17	46	19	14	33	10	5	15	11	4	15
Chippewa	25	6	31	27	9	36	9	2	11	6	4	10
Clark	15	5	20	30	15	45	9	3	12	11	9	20
Columbia	63	41	109	31	22	53	20	10	30	19	9	28
Dane	73	48	121	56	33	89	27	17	44	25	24	49
Dodge	62	39	101	42	11	53	18	4	22	28	5	33
Eau Claire				36	12	48				5	5	10
Fond du Lac	45	19	64	48	20	68	31	15	46	38	16	54
Grant	45	22	67	33	12	45	27	10	37	23	11	34
Green	33	31	64	22	17	39	10	15	25	11	12	23
Iowa	38	27	65	32	19	51	22	12	34	29	15	44
Jackson				22	6	28				10	6	16
Jefferson	25	15	40	22	16	38	15	8	23	12	10	22
Kewaunee	7	5	12	7	5	12	7	5	12	6	5	11
La Fayette	41	16	57				24	11	35			
Marathon	7	2	9	11	6	17	7	1	8	9	4	13
Milwaukee	220	66	286	201	66	275	47	33	80	112	36	148
do. Co. Hospital	410	221	631				120	36	156			
Monroe	22	10	32	22	25	47	11	9	20	17	6	23
Ozaukee	8	3	11	4	1	5	6	3	9	4		4
Pierce	12	9	21	19	8	27	4	5	9	4	6	10
Polk	2	5	7	4	3	7				3	2	5
Racine	30	9	39	25	9	34	14	8	22	13	7	20
Richland	13	26	39	15	23	37	6	11	17	8	6	14
Rock	59	24	83	44	19	63	27	7	34	29	10	39
St. Croix	15		15	19	1	20	8		8	10	1	11
Sauk	43	26	69	33	22	55	23	17	40	24	20	44
Vernon	23	21	44	25	22	47	12	14	26	14	15	29
Walworth	32	11	43	50	39	89	19	3	22	38	26	64
Washington	38	12	50	40	17	57	32	10	42	34	10	44
Waukesha	50	30	80	51	25	76	20	17	37	27	15	42
Waupaca	37	24	61	43	29	72	27	17	44	22	22	44
Winnebago	47	21	68	82	42	124	22	6	28	44	23	72
CITIES.												
Appleton	6	4	10	8	9	17	2		2	3	5	8
Eau Claire	93	4	97				8	1	9			4
Kenosha	6	5	11				4	4	8			4
La Crosse	19	11	30	28	13	41	11	4	15	7	1	8
Menomonie				7	11	18				3	5	8
Prairie du Chien	1	3	4	2	3	5	1	3	4	2	2	4
Sheboygan	9	2	11	9	4	13	9	2	11	8	3	11
Stevens Point				5	2	7				1		1
Total's	1,719	854	2,573	1,192	854	1,807	678	338	1,016	692	372	1,064

NOTE.—Eau Claire county and Menomonie city poorhouses were not organized in time to report in 1883. Eau Claire city poorhouse has been abandoned. Some other institutions failed to report.

Pauperism.

STATISTICS OF POORHOUSES.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1883.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1884.
No. in poorhouses at beginning of year.....	1,069	969
No. received during year.....	1,386	807
No. born in poorhouse during year.....	67	32
Total inmates for year.....	2,522	1,808
No. discharged.....	1,308	589
No. bound out or adopted.....	41	27
No. ran away.....	24	29
No. died.....	179	119
Total loss of population.....	1,553	758

AGES OF INMATES.	YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1883.	YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1884.
No. under five years.....	24	43
No. from five to sixteen.....	39	48
No. from sixteen to sixty.....	558	448
No. over sixty.....	492	494

SUPPOSED CAUSES OF PAUPERISM.	In 1883.	In 1884.
Insanity.....	333	170
Idiocy.....	111	91
Old age.....	244	213
Chronic disease.....	82	78
Loss of members.....	15	17
Blindness.....	43	39
Temporary sickness or accident.....	150	56
Lying in cases.....	30	27
Other causes.....	209	206
Not disabled.....	333	558
OTHER FACTS.		
Number of native birth.....	636	417
Number of foreign birth.....	1,103	532
Number who have no legal settlement in the county.....	53	63
Number who have no legal settlement in the state.....	39	34
Number insane in poorhouse September 30.....	142	99
Number of them who have been in a hospital.....	95	51

Poorhouses.

FINANCIAL REPORT—FIXED INVESTMENTS.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	Total number acres of land.	Number of acres improved.	Estimated value of real estate.	Estimated value of personal property.
COUNTY POORHOUSES.				
Adams	260	260	\$3,000 00	\$2,000 00
Brown	114	60	27,000 00	2,000 00
Chippewa	80	45	4,000 00	450 00
Clark	160	90	7,500 00	3,500 00
Columbia.....	48	7	10,000 00	1,000 00
Dane	271	120	20,000 00	8,000 00
Dodge	140	125	30,000 00	6,808 80
Eau Claire	50	42	4,000 00	700 00
Fond du Lac.....	172	140	10,320 00	1,222 00
Grant.....	220	135	21,700 00	3,690 00
Green.....	320	280	30,000 00	7,917 55
Iowa	310	240		
Jackson	240	95	4,876 06	3,036 55
Jefferson	100	75	10,000 00	1,200 00
Kewaunee	120	75	6,000 00	
La Fayette.....				
Marathon.....	100	40	5,000 00	1,000 00
Milwaukee.....	156	156	100,000 00	5,000 00
Monroe	280	120	5,000 00	1,800 00
Ozaukee				
Pierce				
Polk	206	52	3,500 00	1,300 00
Racine.....	120	80		
Richland	202	125	9,000 00	2,800 00
Rock	199	124	26,000 00	23,000 00
St. Croix.....			5,000 00	1,200 00
Sauk.....	122	122	14,000 00	2,000 00
Vernon	160	160	6,500 00	2,727 00
Walworth	160	160	25,000 00	6,952 25
Washington	196	150	10,000 00	2,500 00
Waukesha.....	165	120	12,000 00	3,000 00
Waupaca.....	57	25	6,500 00	700 00
Winnebago.....	208	208	31,000 00	5,500 00
CITY POORHOUSES.				
Appleton	40	30	4,000 00	140 00
Kenosha				
La Crosse	120	50	6,000 00	2,000 00
Menomonie.....	7	4	3,500 00	300 00
Prairie du Chien.....	6	6	700 00	
Sheboygan.....	30	25	7,000 00	200 00
Stevens Point.....	40	8	1,000 00	100 00

FINANCIAL REPORT OF POORHOUSE—EXPENSES FOR 1883.

COUNTIES.	Salary of Overseer.	Wages of other employes.	Medical Attendance.	Subsistence purchased.	Fuel purchased.	Clothing.	Ordinary repairs.	Miscellaneous expense.	Total expense.
Adams.....	\$450 00	\$402 00	\$30 00	\$120 00		\$130 00	\$100 00	\$50 00	\$1,280 00
Ashland.....									
Barron.....									
Bayfield.....									
Brown.....	1350 00		100 00	962 17	191 50	206 26	66 64	55 91	1,932 48
Buffalo.....									
Burnett.....									
Calumet.....									
Chippewa.....	500 00	216 03	405 00	396 46	152 50	125 26		294 75	2,030 00
Clark.....	600 00	447 77	41 25	323 17	50 00	92 85	46 25	216 23	1,817 52
Columbia.....	1450 00	62 00	172 00	1,526 60	492 33	378 73	171 85	576 55	3,827 06
Crawford.....									
Dane.....	1650 00	905 18	168 20	2,500 00	500 00	500 00	300 00	716 38	6,239 76
Dodge.....	1034 00	1,000 50	266 00	1,975 50	550 00	275 00	75 00	964 67	5,740 67
Door.....									
Douglas.....									
Dunn.....									
Eau Claire.....									
Florence.....									
Fond du Lac.....	50 00	1,398 50		1,002 33	377 64	513 12		1,482 07	5,273 66
Grant.....	1225 00	550 00	75 00	2,535 80		195 00	25 00	75 00	3,680 80
Green.....	1400 00	853 60	70 00	917 63	421 40	581 04	236 44	300 45	3,790 56
Green Lake.....									
Iowa.....	1,000 00		60 00						1,060 00
Jackson.....	700 00		202 85			81 71		832 95	1,817 51
Jefferson.....	1500 00	344 00	50 00	400 60		200 00		326 36	1,820 36
Juneau.....									
Kenosha.....									
Kewaunee.....									
La Crosse.....									
La Fayette.....	700 00		130 00						4,409 04
Langlade.....									
Lincoln.....									
Manitowoc.....									
Marathon.....			200 00			100 00	80 00		1,200 00
Marquette.....									
Marquette.....									
Milwaukee— County Hospital..	1,200 00	5,933 04		4,593 93	3,200 00	838 61	400 00	3,437 00	19,607 58
Poor House.....	1,100 00	1,620 00		6,750 01	716 00	552 83	364 47	974 82	12,078 13

Pauperism.

Poorhouses.

Monroe.....	600 00	75 00	126 00	720 06	50 00	226 00	68 50	55 50	1,721 06
Oconto.....									
Outagamie.....									1,150 00
Ozaukee.....	1,150 00								
Pepin.....			55 00			183 27	27 05	80 86	1,482 08
Pierce.....	1,135 90			375 85		54 46	50 23		480 54
Polk.....									
Portage.....									
Price.....									877 00
Racine.....	550 00	237 00	90 00						1,444 20
Richland.....	500 00	265 00	25 00	150 00		102 25		401 95	3,501 07
Rock.....	1400 00	961 00	87 50	991 44	533 78	309 96	61 15	96 24	190 20
St. Croix.....			4 50				185 70		2,875 30
Sauk.....	800 00	537 85	75 00	401 74	189 00	311 48	335 78	236 45	
Shawano.....									
Sheboygan.....									
Taylor.....									
Trempealeau.....									
Vernon.....	700 00		53 37	432 48	21 75	236 66	83 23	303 59	1,833 08
Walworth.....	1350 00	394 00	50 00	267 75					1,061 75
Washington.....									
Waukesha.....	700 00	489 00		445 00	377 00	398 00	150 00	184 12	2,743 12
Waupaca.....	450 00	156 00	50 00	1,233 34	5 00	282 36	238 33	615 30	3,220 38
Waushara.....									
Winnebago.....	1350 00	742 51	2 78	435 34	218 33	186 97	59 30	239 54	2,226 80
CITY POORHOUSES.									
Appleton.....	360 00	150 00		125 00		25 00	25 00	20 00	705 00
Eau Claire*.....	600 00		607 70	4,586 82	591 53	414 09		2,133 20	8,933 44
Kenosha.....									2,085 00
La Crosse.....	500 00	500 00							
Prairie du Chien.....	600 00		16 00			61 94	54 45	58 37	4,144 15
Sheboygan.....	125 00		200 00		1,050 00	536 00	15 00	45 00	1,971 00
Stevens Point.....						50 00	350 00		1,016 00
Total.....	19,829 90	18,244 98	3,315 15	33,969 42	9,747 79	8,098 85	3,560 42	14,954 36	121,266 31

* Includes out door relief.

† A part of the salary of the overseer is charged to the county asylum.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF POOR HOUSES — RECEIPTS FOR 1883.

COUNTIES.	From sales.	Expenses re- funded.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts	Net expenses	Total No. of weeks board furnished in- mates.	Per capita cost of sup- port.	
Adams	\$82 00			\$82 00	\$1,198 00	832	\$1 42	
Ashland								
Barron								
Bayfield								
Brown					1,932 48	2,294	84	
Buffalo								
Burnett								
Calumet								
Chippewa	25 00	58 75		83 75	1,946 25	1,118	1 74	
Clark	586 15		21 19	607 34	1,210 18	512	2 36	
Columbia	32 00			632 00	3,795 06	3,610	1 04	
Crawford								
Dane	1,500 00	78 00	279 00	1,875 00	4,382 76	3,145	1 40	
Dodge	69 00		409 00	469 00	5,271 67	2,670	1 97	
Door								
Douglas								
Dunn								
Eau Claire								
Fond du Lac	549 20	55 00		604 20	4,669 46	2,696	1 73	
Grant	455 00			455 00	3,012 63	2,199	1 37	Contract system.
Green	519 72			519 72	3,270 84	1,862	1 75	
Green Lake								
Iowa								No report.
Jackson	832 73			832 73	983 78	459	2 12	
Jefferson					1,820 36	1,915	95	
Juneau								
Kenosha								
Kewaunee								
La Crosse						592	1 68	Contract system.
La Fayette	645 67				3,763 37	1,819	2 06	
Langlade								
Lincoln								
Manitowoc								
Marathon	155 00	200 00		355 00	845 00		3 00	Contract system.
Marquette								
Marquette								
Milwaukee								
Co. Hospital						4,640	3 50	
Poor House	438 67			438 67	19,607 58	8,112	1 44	

Pauperism.

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Poorhouses.

Monroe.....	271 00			271 00	1,450 06	1,349	1 08	
Oconto.....								
Outagamie.....					1,150 00			Contract system.
Ozaukee.....								
Pepin.....					1,482 08	685	2 16	Contract system.
Pierce.....				280 29	200 25	155	1 29	
Polk.....	150 00	130 29						
Portage.....								
Price.....								No report.
Racine.....				411 78	1,032 42	780	1 32	
Richland.....	411 78			290 46	3,210 61	4,385	73	
Rock.....	178 46	112 00			834 77	429	1 95	Contract system.
St. Croix.....				639 94	2,238 36	2,106	1 06	
Sauk.....	136 00	153 44	350 00					
Shawano.....								
Shoebogyan.....								
Taylor.....								
Trempealeau.....				689 66	1,143 42	1,456	80	
Vernon.....	412 12	277 54		262 18	799 57	993	81	
Wa. worth.....	262 18							
Washington.....				482 31	2,260 81	2,080	1 09	
Waukesha.....	439 81	42 50		987 20	2,233 18	1,830	1 22	
Waupaca.....		976 40	10 80					
Waushara.....				170 54	2,056 26	3,328	62	
Winnebago.....	20 75	141 15						
CITY POOR- HOUSES.								
Appleton.....	260 00	230 00		490 00	215 00	180	1 20	Contract system, out-door re- Contract system. lief included.
Eau Claire.....					8,933 44		4 00	
Kenosha.....					4,144 15	400		Contract system.
La Crosse.....					1,016 00			Contract system.
Pr'irie du Chien.....					1,971 00	525	2 00	Contract system.
Sheboygan.....								
Stevens Point.....								
Total.....	\$8,433 24	\$2,455 51	\$1,060 99	\$11,312 77	\$94,041 80	59,706		

FINANCIAL REPORT OF POORHOUSES—EXPENSES FOR 1884.

COUNTIES.	Salary of overseer.	Wages of other employes.	Medical attendance.	Subsistence purchased.	Fuel purchased.	Clothing.	Ordinary repairs.	Miscellaneous expenditures.	Total expenses.
COUNTY POORHOUSES.									
Adams	\$450 00	\$422 00	\$30 00	\$120 00		\$130 00	\$50 00	\$50 00	\$1,252 00
Brown	*350 00	400 00	100 00	565 85	100 60	125 10	54 60	136 64	1,832 79
Chippewa	700 00	188 20	400 00	1,085 93	165 75	176 50	430 16	1,145 19	4,291 73
Clark	600 00	446 48	93 00	257 73		144 50		932 27	2,473 98
Columbia	*337 50	260 00	75 00	914 86	335 42	158 75	100 00	52 24	2,333 77
Dane	*500 00	1,158 00	125 00	1,306 72	306 30	372 99	131 50	2,323 82	6,284 33
Dodge	*475 00	528 43	100 00	1,200 25	410 00	250 00	50 00	625 75	3,739 43
Eau Claire	600 00	157 50	500 00	360 00	95 50	50 00	150 00	52 00	1,965 00
Fond du Lac	604 16	957 45	20 90	1,095 00	373 05	143 20	31 88	181 72	3,407 36
Grant	*400 00	404 00	75 00	1,860 60		100 00		50 00	2,889 60
Green	*400 00	510 00	98 00	747 00	210 00	270 00	143 00	44 00	2,422 00
Iowa	900 00		55 00						955 80
Jackson	700 00	478 90	66 00	70 12		53 32	79 43	284 24	1,732 01
Jefferson	500 00	344 00	50 00	500 00	200 00	200 00		360 07	2,154 07
Kewaunee									1,996 00
La Fayette		No report.							1,600 00
Marathon									11,366 31
Milwaukee	800 00	2,010 00		5,515 02	1,295 89	461 60	412 54	871 26	2,165 33
Morroe	800 00	154 00	311 73	316 10		448 50	75 00	60 00	520 00
Ozaukee									1,722 62
Pierce	1,042 18	10 00	113 50			203 83	181 50	171 61	604 01
Polk									962 00
Racine	550 00	277 00	135 00						1,539 02
Richland	500 00	261 00		150 00		100 00		528 02	9,298 13
Rock	800 00	2,103 00	200 00	4,133 69	885 17	920 79	155 48	100 00	1,173 19
St. Croix			68 50				223 42	950 77	3,427 18
Sauk	600 00	385 00	75 00	438 77	270 75	245 92	130 76	1,330 99	1,830 52
Vernon	725 00		54 40	709 40		228 46	48 26	83 00	2,046 00
Waikaroh	700 00	824 00	100 00		402 00				2,818 45
Washington	500 00	250 00	150 00					1,918 45	2,290 69
Waukesha	700 00	375 00	55 00	418 73	108 50	90 98	178 76	1,293 72	2,290 69
Waupaca	600 00	208 00	79 50					2,153 98	3,041 48
Winnebago	800 00	1,340 52	154 70	1,240 32	682 55	553 45	340 34	1,134 27	6,246 15

Pauperism.

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Poorhouses.

CITY POORHOUSES.									
Appleton	360 00	232 66	12 00	109 78	75 00	20 95	4 29	759 68
Kenosha .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	848 00
La Crosse	600 00	600 00	.....	2,602 77	.....	126 90	289 49	100 73	4,319 89
Menomonie	400 00	.....	50 00	400 00	105 00	22 50	120 00	75 00	1,172 50
Prairie du Chien	500 00	.....	.....	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	800 00
Sheboygan	200 00	.....	200 00	.....	1,430 00	230 00	50 00	80 00	2,180 00
Stevens Point .....	.....	.....	175 00	.....	.....	20 00	25 00	50 00	.....
Total	\$18,693 84	\$15,285 14	\$3,722 04	\$26,418 64	\$7,553 48	\$5,848 24	\$3,455 40	\$17,139 74	\$100,470 22

* A part of the salary of the overseer is charged to the county asylum.

† The report from Rock county includes the expenses and receipts of the county asylum.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF POORHOUSES—EXPENSES FOR 1884.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	From Sales.	Expenses re- funded.	Miscellaneo's receipts.	Total receipts	Net expenses	Total No. of weeks board furnished in- mates.	Per capita cost of sup- port.
COUNTY POORHOUSES.							
Adams.....	107 00			107 00	1,145 00	892	1 37
Brown.....	3 47			3 47	1,829 32	790	2 32
Chippewa.....	50 32		38 50	88 82	4,202 91	1,246	3 10
Clark.....	52 31			1,386 81	2,473 98	815	1 70
Columbia.....	41 84			41 84	2,191 93	1,406	
Dane.....	359 67	34 29	1,223 33	1,617 29	3,657 04	2,431	1 50
Dodge.....	105 00		1,102 05	1,207 15	2,532 28	1,438	1 76
Eau Claire.....	14 00			14 00	1,951 00	560	3 50
Fond du Lac.....	202 96	62 80		270 76	3,136 60	2,316	1 36
Grant.....					2,401 98	1,806	1 33
Green.....	860 00	17 50		877 50	1,544 50	1,224	1 26
Iowa.....							
Jackson.....	384 89	50 00		434 89	1,297 12	535	2 42
Jefferson.....					2,154 07	1,678	1 28
Kewaunee.....			200 00		996 00	598	1 69
La Fayette.....							
Marathon.....							
Milwaukee.....	429 83			429 83	10,936 48	8,476	1 30
Monroe.....	97 80	144 00		241 80	1,923 53	1,457	1 32
Ozaukee.....				520 00		260	2 50
Pierce.....							
Polk.....	125 00			125 00	479 03	268	1 79
Racine.....	5 00						
Richland.....	955 75	12 65		968 40	5,645 17	857	1 80
Rock.....	988 33	2,614 63	50 00	3,555 96	2,015 17	5,263	1 07
St. Croix.....	42 30	42 30		42 30	1,099 39	640	1 72
Sauk.....	659 89	111 75		771 74		1,937	1 00
Vernon.....	378 90	32 89	12 00	423 79		1,508	1 21
Walworth.....	554 98	158 15		8,616 43		3,068	1 28
Washington.....	478 26			478 26	2,340 19		1 07
Waukesha.....	178 90			178 90	2,041 79	2,107	1 06
Waupaca.....				909 40		2,493	85
Wianebago.....	23 90	191 87	215 77	6,030 38		3,689	1 62

Pauperism.

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Poorhouses.

CITY POOR HOUSES.							
Appleton.....		50 00		361 76	200 00	350	1 14
Kenosha.....							
La Crosse.....		2,206 55		2,206 55	2,113 34	752	2 81
Menominee.....							
Prairie du Chien.....			5 00	5 00	300 00		63
Sheboygan.....					2,180 00	1,676	2 50
Stevens Point.....						7	2 50
Total.....	\$7,058 00	\$5,729 38	\$2,846 65	\$31,902 03	\$58,681 55	52,483	Av. \$1 30

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 Roman.)

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	Names of Superintendents.	Post-office Address of Superintendents.	Name of Person in Charge of Poorhouse.	Post-office Address	Salary.	Remarks.
ADAMS	L. Schoonover.....	Easton	Ira C. Ward.....	Big Spring.....	\$450	With insane asylum.
BROWN.....	Hans Nelson.....	Strong's Prairie.....		Green Bay.....	700	
CHIPPEWA...	John Cryan.....	Green Bay.....	M. S. Gill.....	Chippewa Falls...	700	
	S. G. Rogers.....	Chippewa Falls.....				
	L. F. Martin.....	Chippewa Falls.....				
CLARK	W. B. Bartlett.....	Chippewa Falls.....				
	M. B. Warner.....	Greenwood.....	Ira Fike.....	Neillsville.....	700	
	J. W. Tolford.....	Neillsville.....				
COLUMBIA...	A. Steinwand.....	Colby.....	B. Miller.....	Wyocena.....	750	With insane asylum.
	J. Q. Adams.....	Columbus.....				
	John Graham.....	Portage.....	J. S. Meyers.....	Verona.....	1,000	With insane asylum.
DANE.....	Allan Bogue.....	Arlington.....				
	Arthur Platt.....	Mazomanie.....	W. C. Fuller.....	Juneau.....	800	With insane asylum.
	Joseph Bayer.....	Madison.....				
Dodge.....	Wm. B. West.....	Utica.....	H. C. Shephard....	Eau Claire.....	600	
	Conrad Hauser.....	Rubicon.....		G. Burghardt.....	Fond du Lac.....		725
	W. C. Fuller.....	Juneau.....	Joseph Petty.....	Laucaster.....	Contract	\$1.60 per week and use of farm.
	Fred. Hermann.....	Watertown.....				
Eau Claire.....	Chairm'n Co. Board	Fond du Lac.....	R. C. Whitcomb....	Monroe.....	800	With insane asylum.
Fond du Lac...	G. Burghardt.....	Fond du Lac.....				
Grant.....	Chairm'n Co. Board	Brodhead.....	E. J. Perkins.....	Dodgeville.....	1,000	Furnishes all help.
GREEN.....	R. J. Day.....	Monroe.....				
	Wm. Brown.....	Monroe.....	Marcus Clark.....	Black River Falls.	700	
	J. C. Zimmerman.....	New Glarus.....				
IOWA.....	Com. of Co Board.	Black River Falls.....	Geo. Trucks.....	Jefferson.....	800	Also \$300 as superintendent. Has insane asylum also.
JACKSON.....	M. R. O'Hearn.....	Alma Center.....				
	C. W. Benedict.....	Melrose.....	Peter Drissen.....	Kewaunee.....	Contract	\$2.00 per week.
	James Spaulding.....	Melrose.....		W. W. Murphy.....	Darlington.....		700
JEFFERSON	Geo. Trucks.....	Jefferson.....	Henry Paulus.....	Wausau.....	Contract	
	Wm. Rohr.....	Watertown.....				
	Thos. Crane.....	Fort Atkinson.....				
Kewaunee.....	Com. of Co. Board.					
La Fayette.....	Com. of Co. Board.					
MARATHON...	Com. of Co. Board.					

Pauperism.

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Poorhouses.

MILWAUKEE.	Com. of Co. Board.		Gerard Verfurth.....	Wauwatosa	800	Poorhouse.
			M. E. Connell, M. D.	Wauwatosa	1,200	County hospital.
MONROE	A. H. Isham	Sparta	E. Mooney	Sparta	425	
	W. Y. Baker	Oakdale				
	H. H. Cremer	Cashton	Edward Winkler	Saukville	Contract	\$2.50 a week. Owns house.
Ozaukee.....	Com. of Co. Board	Prescott	J. A. Hall.....	Ellsworth	Contract	\$1.60 per week and use of farm.
Pierce	Geo. A. Dill	Ono	Ed. Perent.....	Volga	Contract	\$1.60 per week.
	C. C. Holt	Ellsworth				
POLK	J. B. Jenson	St Croix Falls	John Dietrich	Union Grove	550	
Racine.....	F. Wilke.....	Racine	Philip Warren	Woodstock	500	
	N. Lytle.....	Union Grove.....	S. A. Allen	Beloit	800	With insane asylum.
	A. B. Hayes	Burlington				
	Niles Harris	Hub City	S. G. Bowron.....	Kinnikinnick.....	Contract	\$1.50 and use of farm.
RICHLAND...	P. H. McCarthy	Janesville	A. Forbes	Reedsburg	600	
ROCK.....	Volney Alwood	Beloit		Viroqua	725	
	C. S. North	Beloit	John P. Davis	Elkhorn	700	With insane asylum.
	S. A. Allen	Hudson				
ST. CROIX....	Jos. A. Bunker	Star Prairie	Phillip Illian	West Bend.....	500	
	A. R. Marvin	Baldwin	Martin Fardy.....	Waukesha.....	700	
	Homer Rider	Baraboo	C. Caldwell.....	Little Wolf	600	Has charge of out-door relief also.
SAUK	E. O. Holden	Prairie du Sac.....	Thos. Hough.....	Winnebago.....	800	
	Geo. Owens	Reedsburg				
	A. C. Harris	Viroqua	Henry France		700	
VERNON	S. R. Pollard	Elkhorn	A. Mathers		78	
WALWORTH..	Hollis Latham	Richmond	Frank Metz.....		Contract	\$2.50 a week and use of farm.
	Elisha Hulse	Elkhorn	Wm. Brew		400	
	Charles Dunlap	Cedar Creek.....	Mrs. F. Leonhart...		200	
WASHINGTON.	Richard C. Rohn	Newburg	Wm. Stephan		Contract	\$2.00 a week.
	Jacob Hammis	Riceville				
	Christoph Herman	Waukesha				
Waukesha....	Martin Fardy.....	Little Wolf				
WAUPACA ..	C. Caldwell.....	Winnebago				
Winnebago ..	Thos. Hough					
CITY POOR- HOUSES.						
Appleton	H. E. McGregor					
Kenosha.....	Henry C. Tarbell					
La Crosse	A. Steintlein					
Pr'rie duChien	Com. of Council.....					
Sheboygan	Com. of Council.....					
Stevens Point..	Com. of Council.....					

Pauperism.

OUTDOOR RELIEF.

The reports of outdoor relief received at this office show a very great difference in its administration. Of course the counties which have no poorhouses, are obliged to support all their poor in this way. But aside from this cause there is a very great difference in the manner and cost of supporting the poor in counties having the same system.

In some counties the amount of outdoor relief is reduced to the lowest point; in others, it is given quite freely. So also where the town system of poor relief exists, there are great differences often between the towns in the same county. For various reasons the cities and villages contain the greater part of those who receive outdoor relief.

The following counties have the county system of poor relief: Adams, Chippewa, Clark, Columbia, Dane, Green, Iowa, Jackson, Jefferson, Marathon, Milwaukee, Monroe, Pierce, Polk, Richland, Rock, St. Croix, Sauk, Vernon, Walworth, Washington, Waupaca and Wood. In these, all poor are county poor, and all expenses of poor relief are paid out of the county treasury. But even in these there are great differences in methods of administration, as well as in the amount of outdoor relief granted. In some cities the superintendents of the poor actually examine all applicants and give or withhold poor relief in their discretion. In others, the supervisors of the several towns and wards grant relief. In many cases the amount that can be thus granted by supervisors is limited. In other cases there is no limit, but the discretion of the supervisor himself.

The following counties have a mixed system of poor relief, in which the county carries on a poorhouse, keeping county paupers there and receiving any paupers sent by the town officers at a fixed rate. In these counties the outdoor

Outdoor Relief.

relief is in charge of the town authorities. Yet even in these, the county authorities sometimes give temporary aid to transient poor who are county charges without sending them to the poorhouse. The following counties have this system: Brown, Dodge, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Grant, Kewaunee, La Fayette, Ozaukee, Racine, Waukesha and Winnebago.

In all the other counties the full town system prevails. All poor who have gained a settlement by one year's residence are supported by the town to which they belong. All others are supported by the county. In those cases the towns usually care for the transient poor and charge it up to the county. In other cases some county officer or a committee of the county board is directed to look after the county poor. The cities of Appleton, Kenosha, La Crosse, Menomonie, Prairie du Chien, Sheboygan and Stevens Point, situated in counties having the town system, maintain city poorhouses.

TOTAL COST OF PAUPERISM.

The total cost of pauperism is a difficult matter to get exactly, owing to the diversity of systems of poor relief, and the large number of officers who administer it, some of whom are always very slow to report. By close estimates for counties not reporting, usually based on previous reports, we are enabled to give figures which are nearly correct. If in error either way, they are below the truth rather than above it, but we believe they are not far from the truth.

The following table shows the total cost of pauperism for 1884:

Pauperism.

COUNTIES.	Net expense of po r- houses.	Permanent Improve- ments.	Out-door Relief.	Total.
Adams.....	\$1,145 00		\$565 39	\$1,710 39
Ashland.....			2,853 88	2,853 88
Barron.....			2,288 89	2,288 89
Bayfield.....			1,547 38	1,547 38
Brown.....	1,829 32	\$5,000 00	2,255 19	9,084 51
Buffalo.....			2,937 96	2,937 96
Burnett.....			515 58	515 58
Calumet.....			5,478 24	5,478 24
Chippewa.....	4,202 91	480 16	+222 72	4,855 79
Clark.....	2,473 98		1,865 94	4,458 96
Columbia.....	2,191 93	2,200 00	1,476 17	5,868 10
Crawford.....	*300 60		2,972 79	3,272 79
Dane.....	3,657 04	200 00	17,866 89	11,723 93
Dodge.....	2,532 28		6,791 11	10,323 39
Door.....			3,984 63	3,984 63
Douglas.....			2,911 00	2,911 00
Dunn.....			8,08 03	8,085 03
Eau Claire.....	1,951 00	1,400 00	17,000 06	9,351 00
Florence.....			300 00	300 00
Fond du Lac.....	3,136 60	1,154 69	8,592 32	12,883 61
Grant.....	2,401 98		4,365 94	6,767 92
Green.....	1,544 50		825 58	2,370 08
Green Lake.....			6,162 49	6,162 49
Iowa.....	+2,506 39		284 32	2,790 71
Jackson.....	1,97 12	333 40	\$1,000 00	2,650 52
Jefferson.....	2,154 07		6,000 00	8,154 07
Juneau.....			7,440 57	7,440 57
Kenosha.....			5,197 41	5,197 41
Kewaunee.....	996 00		2,027 61	3,023 61
La Crosse.....	*2,113 34	289 49	9,277 45	11,680 28
La Fayette.....	+3,448 63		2,667 86	6,116 49
Langlade.....			65 22	65 22
Lincoln.....			2,602 69	2,602 69
Manitowoc.....			7,213 53	7,213 53
Marathon.....	1,600 00		124 75	1,724 75
Marinette.....			+5,373 60	5,373 60
Marquette.....			791 45	791 45
Milwaukee.....	{ Poorhouse..... } 10,055 05	379 91	28,473 94	67,568 04
	{ County Hospital..... } 25,001 67	2,657 47		
Monroe.....	1,923 53		1,941 74	3,865 27
Oconto.....			7,339 97	7,339 97
Outagamie.....	*200 00	230 27	9,885 17	10,315 44
Ozaukee.....	520 00		1,186 92	1,706 92
Pepin.....			1,385 34	1,385 34
Pierce.....	1,722 62		2,754 73	4,477 35
Polk.....	479 01	622 02	+840 02	1,941 05
Portage.....			2,693 76	2,690 76
Price.....			+1,478 00	1,478 00
Racine.....	+4,078 00		10,663 51	14,741 51
Richland.....	1,539 02		25 00	1,564 02
Rock.....	2,015 17	700 00	6,055 67	8,770 84
St. Croix.....	1,099 33		3,122 10	4,221 49
Sauk.....	2,655 44		1,993 89	4,649 33
Sawyer.....			+100 00	100 00
Shawano.....			2,242 25	2,242 25
Sheboygan.....	*2,180 00		12,097 87	14,277 87
Taylor.....			4,908 24	4,908 24
Trempealeau.....			4,826 01	4,826 01
Vernon.....	1,406 73	117 65	1,699 09	3,223 47
Walworth.....	1,312 87	100 00	2,333 50	3,746 37
Washburn.....			100 00	100 00
Washington.....	2,340 19			2,340 19
Waukesha.....	2,041 79		2,743 99	4,785 78
Waupaca.....	2,132 08	484 85	14,501 94	7,118 87
Waushara.....			2,711 28	2,711 28
Winnebago.....	3,015 17		10,571 78	13,586 95
Wood.....			+828 01	828 01
Total.....			\$261,433 74	\$377,591 07

* City poorhouses.

† From a previous report.

‡ Estimated.

Outdoor Relief.

This is at the rate of 28 cents and 7 mills per capita of the population of the state.

For 1883 the cost of pauperism was as follows, as nearly as could be determined:

Outdoor relief, - - - -	\$257,004.39
Cost of poorhouses, - - - -	94,041.80
	<hr/>
	\$351,046.19

or 26 cents and 7 mills per capita of the population.

These figures show that by far the largest share of the expense of poor relief is outside of poorhouses. From careful inquiries of officers and citizens, and a comparison of the workings of the diverse methods of poor relief in different localities, we are convinced that a large part of the outside relief given is needlessly given. It is wasted, and worse than wasted, because it pauperizes the recipient.

We would urge the county boards in those counties where a large amount of outdoor relief is given under the county system, and town boards in towns under the town system where a large amount of outdoor relief is given, to carefully investigate, and see if there are not many cases of persons who receive relief who are not positively in need. In some such cases recently some surprising discoveries have been made of persons comparatively well off, and persons well able to earn their own living, who have been pensioners on the public for years.

Following is a table of the number of persons given outdoor relief for the years 1883 and 1884. A few counties furnish no report. In Washington county we are informed that no outdoor relief is granted. In Chippewa and Iowa counties very little is granted. A fair estimate for the counties not reporting for this table would give at least 100 additional persons wholly supported, and at least 500 additional persons partly supported outside of poorhouses, making a

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total of over 1,100 persons wholly supported outside of poor-houses, and over 6,500 persons partly supported outside of poorhouses:

TABLE OF PERSONS RECEIVING OUTDOOR RELIEF.

COUNTIES.	1883.			1884.			
	Number of persons wholly supported outside of the poor-house.	Number of persons partially supported or temporarily relieved.	Number of persons furnished transportation to other places except to and from poorhouses.	Number of persons wholly supported outside of the poor-house.	Number of persons partly supported or temporarily relieved.	Number of persons provided transportation to other places.	Amount of outdoor relief.
Adams		33			31	2	\$565 39
Ashland	4	23		9	54	13	2,853 88
Barron	16	50	2	9	39	2	2,288 89
Bayfield					10	2	1,547 38
Brown	13	106	2	4	84	2	2,255 19
Buffalo	16	55	4	40	35	4	2,937 96
Burnett	1	12		8	7		515 58
Calumet	25	66	2	19	56	12	5,478 24
Chippewa							
Clark		12			30		1,865 98
Columbia		171	11		149	5	1,476 17
Crawford	26	59	6	20	27	1	2,972 79
Dane							
Dodge	78	207	5	88	147	8	6,791 11
Door	7	89	2	18	63	9	3,984 63
Douglas	2	21		14	43	16	2,941 00
Dunn	30	202	7	39	179	6	8,085 03
Eau Claire	17	172	10				
Florence							
Fond du Lac	64	391	15	63	155	3	8,592 32
Grant	22	206	8	12	165	28	4,365 94
Green		4			41	3	825 58
Green Lake	31	125	6	46	90	6	6,162 49
Iowa					2	9	284 32
Jackson							
Jefferson							
Juneau	15	122	4	30	133	5	7,440 57
Kenosha	29	76		21	124	1	5,197 41
Kewaunee	25	52		22	45	1	2,027 61
La Crosse	23	237	50	21	263	47	9,277 45
La Fayette	23	63	2	9	74	1	2,667 86
Langlade		15			8		65 22
Lincoln	103	11	1	5	45	1	2,602 69
Manitowoc	39	69	1	38	67	13	7,213 53
Marathon		20	4	3	9	1	124 75
Marinette							
Marquette	5	1		12	8	1	791 45
Milwaukee		2,700	315		2,270	331	37,018 78
Monroe							1,941 74
Oconto	43	57	3	30	62	5	7,339 97
Outagamie	201	67	2	69	254	10	9,885 17
Ozaukee	4	25	3	4	44	1	1,186 92
Pepin	6	9		8	22	1	1,385 34
Pierce	11	23		32	50	4	2,754 73
Polk							
Portage	24	47		21	36		2,690 76
Price		34	3				

Outdoor Relief.

TABLE OF PERSONS RECEIVING OUTDOOR RELIEF—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1883.			1884.			
	Number of persons wholly supported outside of the poor-house.	Number of persons partially supported or temporarily relieved.	Number of persons furnished transportation to other places except to and from poorhouses.	Number of persons wholly supported outside of the poor-house.	Number of persons partly supported or temporarily relieved.	Number of persons provided transportation to other places.	Amount of outdoor relief.
Racine	55	165		183	162	2	10,663 51
Richland					2		25 00
Rock							6,055 67
St. Croix	1	24	1		32	2	3,122 10
Sauk	2	97	8				1,998 89
Sawyer							
Shawano	3	66		10	39		2,242 25
Sheboygan	102	132	17	107	141	14	12,097 87
Taylor	7	62	2	15	99	2	4,908 24
Trempealeau	41	100	23	34	89	5	4,826 01
Vernon	5	195		4	167		1,699 09
Walworth							2,333 50
Washburn							
Washington							
Waukesha	136	223	3	12	62	7	2,743 99
Waupaca							
Waushara	18	48	2	35	22		2,711 28
Winnebago				8	294	20	10,571 78
Wood							
Total	1,278	6,831	534	1,020	6,021		

Pauperism.

PRIVATE BENEVOLENCE.

In addition to the institutions noticed here there are three industrial schools, noticed under the head of reformatories, which are private institutions. There are also a considerable number of charitable societies, which do not maintain institutions, but which give aid to persons in need. Many churches and secret societies also look after their own members, and maintain other needy persons who come under their notice.

There are two societies which are doing a special work. The Wisconsin Humane Society, specially intended to prevent cruelty to animals and to children, does also a considerable charitable work, growing out of its work for children. The Milwaukee Associated Charities has grown to be a considerable power, and besides its special mission of assisting charity workers and circulating information, it has done an excellent work in looking up cases and preventing imposition or unwise charity, and in directing charitable people to deserving objects. These societies are both doing a good work.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

Orphan asylums seem to be the favorite form of private benevolence in institutions. Certainly children left without their natural protectors, and liable to be abused or neglected, appeal very strongly to the sympathies of the charitable. And in the case of children there is the element of hope for their future which cheers work for them more than for some other classes of dependents.

The life in an institution, however, is not, and can not well be made equal to that in an average home. If it were possible to provide good homes for all orphan children, that

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would be the best thing to do. But experience has shown this to be impossible, hence the need of orphan asylums.

We have been much interested in visiting these institutions to observe the children with their cheerful faces, telling the story of good care by kind people. In all of these asylums the children are taught the elements of book knowledge, are trained to habits of order, neatness and obedience, are taught to do some simple labor, and are trained in the form and faith of one or another church.

All but one of these asylums are poor, depending upon the contributions of the benevolent and the religious for their support. They are, therefore, all the better qualified to train children in the simple mode of life, from which nearly all of them come, and to which nearly all of them will go.

The children in most of them we think should have more play and more work than they seem to have. Dolls and toys are scarce, play grounds are generally too narrow and inconvenient for the number who must use them, and the officers engrossed with their own cares, and past the play-day of life, do not take pains to lead the children's sports. Occasionally we come across a Christmas festivity or a summer picnic, where the children have a good time.

The older boys do not have work enough. The older girls with housework and needlework, in many cases, have sufficient training in appropriate industry. To provide work for the boys is harder, and we presume it is also harder to get the boys to do it. A large garden, a number of cows, wood to get up, and general chores around the house, ought to provide work for the boys, except in winter, when some simple trade might be profitably taught them. For this reason we think the location of an orphan asylum, especially one which receives boys, in a city or large village, is a mistake. Such an institution should be on a farm, where both health and labor can be secured.

Pauperism.

TAYLOR ORPHAN ASYLUM.—This is the only endowed charity in the state. The trustees have nursed the permanent fund until it has reached \$150,000. They now intend to use the income above current expenses for several years to come for repairs and permanent improvements, including steam heating. The interest on permanent fund last year was \$11,122.72 and the current expenses and repairs, after deducting sales of produce, etc., were \$7,833.88. It is a serious question how the funds of this institution can be wisely expended in the years to come. Notwithstanding the rapid growth of the manufacturing city of Racine, the number of orphans in the county, to whom by the terms of the will the use of the institution is limited, are still not large. The total number of inmates during the year was forty-one, and at the end of the year was thirty-six.

ST. AEMILIANUS' ORPHAN ASYLUM.—This institution is well managed. The boys are kindly treated, and seem to be well cared for in every way, except in not having enough work to do. There have been 122 boys during the year, of whom 106 remained at the close of the year. Rev. A. Zeininger, the very efficient manager, has been promoted to the presidency of the Seminary of St. Francis of Sales.

ST. ROSE'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The girls here are all well cared for. Special attention is given to classes in needlework. Some changes have been made in the building to provide better means of escape in case of fire, and better ventilation of the dormitories. There were 139 girls here during the year, of whom 105 remained at the close of the year.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM (MILWAUKEE).—This is a branch of St. Rose's for younger girls, and is not separately reported. We should be glad to see a kindergarten introduced here.

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MILWAUKEE ORPHANS' ASYLUM.—The managers are accumulating a building fund, and hope soon to sell their property which is quite valuable for building purposes, and with the proceeds and the building fund erect a better building in some other location. This should be out of the city on a large piece of ground, with opportunities for labor and liberty which can not be given the children in the city. A kindergarten would be a desirable addition to the school.

ST. MICHAEL'S MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The location of this institution is not the best, being in the city of La Crosse. The boys are necessarily kept under more restraint and have less opportunity for work than they would have in the country. Otherwise they are well cared for.

ST. FRANCIS FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.—This is located in Sparta, and is under the same management as St. Michael's. The location in a city is not as bad for the girls as for boys, because the work is more indoors, but the necessary restraint is bad for them also. Otherwise they are well cared for.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM (Fond du Lac).—This is for girls only. As the Sisters of Mercy do general charitable work in addition to carrying on this orphanage, the location is necessarily in the city. The Sisters conduct the parish schools, which the orphans attend with the children of the parish, an arrangement which we believe is better for them than entire separation from ordinary life.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM (Green Bay).—Under the modest but skillful hand of Rev. Norbert Kersten this institution has been made very nearly a model of what such an institution should be. Both sexes are received. A good school is maintained. The style of living is very simple, and yet comfortable. Although in the edge of the city of Green Bay, there is quite a little farm connected with it. It is the only orphan asylum where the boys are generally

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engaged in gardening and farm work. There were 96 children during the year. 25 were received, 18 placed out, and 77 remain in the asylum.

LUTHERAN ORPHANS' HOME.—This is located at Wittenberg, a new settlement in Shawano county, and has been organized and is carried on by Rev. E. J. Homme. There is plenty of land here. There are two cottages, each in charge of a man and woman; one cottage for boys, of whom there are now 34, and one for girls, of whom there are 16. There are also 8 homeless old people in the girls' cottage. A printing and book-binding establishment is nearly ready, which, with the land, will furnish plenty of employment for both sexes. A majority of these children come from other states.

NORTHWESTERN ORPHANS' HOME.—This is in the edge of the city of Green Bay. It is organized and sustained by the efforts of Rev. Karl E. G. Oppen, and his associates. It is still in debt, but is working toward a sound financial basis. There have been 57 different children during the year, of whom 35 remain at the end of the year. 19 were received and 22 placed out. Gardening is made a specialty here.

ST. VINCENT'S INFANT ASYLUM.—This is located in Milwaukee, and is conducted by the Sisters of Charity. We think the management excellent, except that we still think the death rate higher than it need be if recent knowledge is made use of. We believe that the greatest care is taken by the Sisters, but too conservative methods are adhered to, as is the case in most similar institutions. There have been 159 different inmates during the year, of whom 30 were in the asylum at the beginning of the year; 129 were received during the year; 56 were discharged; 67 died, and 37 were in the asylum at the close of the year. Of the inmates, 16 were women who came to be confined.

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MILWAUKEE INFANTS' HOME.—This new institution has settled down to regular work, with a regular organization and officers, and seems to be doing excellent work. Its plan of putting children out in families as fast as possible, is the best plan, we believe. We have received no report from this institution.

HOSPITALS.

Three new hospitals have been begun in this biennial period, and there is still room for several more. Hospitals are needed at La Crosse, Madison, Eau Claire, and Wausau and perhaps other points. The success of the hospital at Chippewa Falls, shows what can be done at these other points.

Hospitals should be located in cities, near to places where accidents are likely to occur, and also near to skilled medical advice. The only public hospital in the state, that belonging to Milwaukee county, is located away from the city. But all private hospitals are located correctly.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—This excellent institution, conducted by Sisters of Charity, continues to do the same work it has done for many years. There have been 304 patients during the year, of whom only 11 died, and all but 26 had gone at the date of the report.

MILWAUKEE HOSPITAL.—This institution, commonly called Passavant Hospital from its founder and manager, was greatly damaged by fire when nearly ready to be occupied. It has been rebuilt, and is now occupied. The plan of construction is the antiquated one of a massive monument of architecture, instead of the modern one of cheap detached cottages which can be destroyed when infected. It is an excellent building upon a bad plan. We have had no report from the institution.

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ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—This is a model building, cheap and well arranged, and is well managed. The number of inmates is not large, the total number of cases last year being twenty-two. It is located in Racine.

ALEXIAN BROTHERS' HOSPITAL.—This receives only men, and is soon to be opened to receive insane as well as general hospital cases, for which purpose an addition is nearly completed. The past year they have treated 83 different cases.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.—This is a new hospital carried on by the Franciscan sisters, in Milwaukee, and is doing good work. The building is well planned, except that it is one story too high, and is well constructed. It is well managed. No report has been received.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—This is a new hospital in Racine, carried on by the Franciscan sisters. The building is a frame building previously used as a tavern and not very well adapted for hospital purposes, and is a fire trap. We visited this institution at the time of the great cyclone and found it crowded and well managed. No report has been received.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—This is an enterprise of Rev. S. J. Yundt, of Chippewa Falls, for the good of the lumbermen of that region. The building is a cheap frame structure, well arranged, with some precautions against fire, and seems to be well managed.

HOMES.

There is a growing demand for institutions of this class, as places for old or unfortunate people of some respectability, and who ought not to be sent to the poorhouses.

HOME FOR THE AGED.—This institution is conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor in Milwaukee, and accommodates one hundred old people. A large addition is nearly com-

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pleted. The capacity of this institution is always crowded, and applications for admission are constantly delayed or refused. The building is excellent, and room is economized by using associate dormitories. The changes in the population here are mainly by deaths, and admissions to fill the places vacated. The death rate is of course high from the age of the inmates. The deaths last year were 24 out of an average of a trifle over 100.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH HOME.—This is managed by a board of trustees, and receives old women only. The building is good and the management excellent. Many of the inmates have single rooms and all are well furnished. The average number of inmates is 22; deaths, 2.

PROTESTANT HOME FOR THE AGED.—This is a new institution in Milwaukee, just opened. It is controlled by a board of ladies from different Protestant churches in the city. It occupies at present a rented house and has five inmates, all women. The building and furniture are new and good and the management excellent.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—This old institution, located in Milwaukee, keeps on doing its usual work, under the management of a board of ladies. The nature of the work causes a frequent change of population, as this is a temporary stopping place for women and children, adrift in a strange city. The whole number of different cases last year is 289, while the number present at any given time was never very great.

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.—This institution is carried on by the Fond du Lac Relief Society, an organization of ladies. The Home is what was once a fine private residence with ample grounds. This institution is a combination of a hospital, a home for the aged, and a home for the friendless such as is best adapted for the needs of a place the size of Fond du Lac and is worthy of imitation in other cities in

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this state. There have been 24 inmates during the past year and 14 remain.

CADLE HOME AND HOSPITAL.—This institution occupies a low rambling frame building in Green Bay. It has been in financial difficulties and has been closed for some time, but is now reopened.

SEAMEN'S BETHEL HOME.—This institution occupies a good brick building in the part of Milwaukee most frequented by sailors, and is well managed.

PART IV.

DEFECTIVE SENSES.

DEFECTIVE SENSES.

Schools for the special training of the blind and the deaf mutes are strictly not charitable institutions. In theory they can be regarded purely as educational institutions, differing from other schools only in the special methods needed to meet the special defects of their pupils. They differ, however, from the common schools, in being boarding schools, and in undertaking to give their pupils a more complete education than is attempted in the common schools. They have control of their pupils night and day, and they undertake to fit their pupils to earn their own living, neither of which is attempted by the common schools. In these respects, as well as in their special methods of teaching, they are unlike our ordinary schools, and form a class by themselves.

Historically they are the outgrowth of a charitable thought. The first institutions for these classes were the offspring of private charity, though now, in this state and many other states, there are state institutions for the blind and the deaf mutes. It is not to be wondered at, considering their origin, that they have been classed as charities.

There is one argument for them which would take them wholly out of this class of charities. It is that the state is bound to educate all its children, or at least to give them an opportunity to be educated, and that as the blind and the deaf mutes cannot be educated in the common schools, it is the duty of the state to provide, or at least to assist, special schools for these special classes.

This argument, by analogy, would require that feeble-minded children, who are unfitted for education in the common schools, should also have a special school of their own, a want which has not yet been provided in this state.

Defective Senses.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.—This institution has pursued the even tenor of its way, doing good work, as usual. The only noteworthy event of this biennial period is the introduction of a kindergarten for the younger children, using of course the sense of feeling for that of sight. As an aid to teaching this has been found quite valuable.

There are still a considerable number of blind children in the state whose parents have not sent them to this institution, notwithstanding the efforts of the superintendent, by circular, by letter and by special agents. It is to be regretted that ignorance, or a mistaken affection for their afflicted children, should blind parents to what is for their children's best interest.

This is one of the few state institutions whose superintendent is a woman.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.—This institution has not been altogether fortunate in its past history. It has had two investigations by the state board of charities and reform, and comparatively frequent changes of superintendent. Under the present superintendent it has regained the confidence of the public. This is shown by the fact of a rapid increase of pupils for a time. Probably the number of pupils has about reached its highest point, with the present population of the state. Although there are still many deaf mute children who ought to be sent somewhere to school, yet these are kept at home by causes like those already spoken of in relation to similar cases of blind children—causes which cannot easily be overcome.

For a time the need of more teachers for more pupils did not seem to be fully appreciated by the state board of supervision, but more recently they have furnished a sufficient number to do the work well.

Upon our remonstrance against the practice of having a separate steward the state board of supervision have made the superintendent also steward, and the superintendent's wife matron, instead of having a separate matron. Both of

Defective Senses.

these changes are in the interest of harmony and economy of management.

Some changes in the shop work for boys give them greater choice of trades to learn, and better facilities for learning some of them.

We renew our recommendation that a cooking class be added for the older girls. The same reasons for teaching a trade to the boys, require that the girls should learn the trade of housekeeping, the most important part of which is cooking, from which the girls in the institution were excluded. We can understand how inconvenient it is to cook the food with servants who do not know the sign language and at the same time to teach deaf mute girls in the kitchen. This is not what we advocate, but a cooking class based on the well known methods of such classes. The slight additional expense will be well repaid in the increased usefulness of the girls.

ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.—This institution is located at St. Francis, with a number of other Catholic institutions, and seems to be well managed. It receives pupils of both sexes, each sex having their own teacher, and being kept separate as far as possible. The pupils come from all the interior states. Their number are small, owing to the necessity of paying for board and tuition, which few parents of deaf mutes feel able to do. The institution has no endowment fund, or state aid, and is supported by the payments for pupils.

WISCONSIN PHONOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—This institution was not at first a success, either financially or educationally. The number of pupils was of course necessarily small, on account of the tuition fees. The method of articulation, exclusively employed here, certainly did not show sufficient results to warrant us in calling it a success. The first examination in this biennial period, notwithstanding the teacher had obviously prepared his pupils to answer just the ques-

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tions he had written down in just the order he had them, was almost a total failure. After two years' work only the semi-mutes could understand what was said to them by any one except their teacher, or make themselves understood by any one but him.

It has since been changed to a day school under a different teacher, with much better results.

PART V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POORHOUSES—THEIR LOCATION, CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT.

BY H. H. GILES.

Read at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, at St. Louis.

Pauperism burdens society in all parts of the land. In isolated localities where alcoholic beverages are excluded, it bears most lightly. How to minimize pauperism is an important problem. The organization and management of poorhouses enters into its solution to a greater extent than at first appears to the superficial observer, since great care must be exercised so as not to encourage the growth of the dependent classes. While it is proper to encourage a sentiment of benevolence, mere sentiment might increase the burdens of society. While to supply the needy and administer to human comfort in general is the dictate of humanity, to tolerate unthrift and encourage idleness is a great wrong done to society. We shall aim to keep these principles in view in the discussion of this subject.

LOCATION.

A poor farm should be located near the principal town of the county or at a place easily accessible. It should not be near a town, as it might become the resort of idle loafers, and the paupers will be more liable to leave the farm to loaf in town. From one and one-half to three miles we should advise as the proper distance.

A variety of soil, and adapted to grain and grass, is desirable for the farm. A good orchard is also an object, and if not purchased the fruit trees should be planted at once. As a rule farm buildings are of little value for the purpose of a poorhouse, and it is generally a waste of money to pay for them.

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We would emphasize our advice *not to go far from town* or from a railway station. Too often false economy, leading to waste, begins in going to some out-of-the-way place because land is cheap and perhaps cheap because poor. Such a location increases the expense of visitation and of getting supplies to it. Then what is quite as important, it is AWAY FROM UNDER THE PUBLIC EYE. An important point in the location of all public institutions is to place them where the prying eyes of the people will be upon and into them.

The size of the farm will depend upon the number to be cared for. It should be large enough to grow all the vegetables to supply the household, with pasturage and meadow to furnish feed for a number of cows equal to the wants of the population to be supplied with milk and butter, with grain land to grow grain for hogs and stock, and in addition a tract of woodland to grow fuel would be a profitable investment. It is not profitable to grow farm produce for the general market, if doing it involves the expense of hired help. As a rule we are of the opinion that the care of a vegetable garden, and of the stock and swine, is quite as much as the average population of our poorhouses is capable of.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings should be constructed with especial reference to their use as a poorhouse. The special points in a good poorhouse are complete separation of the sexes; plenty of water with bath-rooms and bath tubs; warmth and ventilation. The separation of the sexes can best be secured in a building consisting of a center or overseer's residence and wings upon each side. In the rear of the residence, should be the common dining room, or two dining rooms, and still farther in the rear, the kitchen. This plan is recommended where the pauper population does not exceed fifty; where it exceeds that number it might be well to erect separate cottages for the paupers.

The buildings should not be over two stories in height.

Poorhouses.

As a rule paupers are old people and feeble in body, and a third story is of little use. The chimneys should start from the basement, and be solidly constructed with the flues well plastered. Brick or brick veneered buildings are recommended in preference to wood.

The ventilation should be automatic and out of the control of the paupers, as they will as a rule shut themselves in and every breath of pure air out. An elevated and dry site should be selected so as to secure good drainage and sewerage; if near a stream of running water so much the better. The dwelling should be surrounded with shade trees, but not near enough to interfere with the circulation of the air and the admission of the sun's health-giving rays.

Substantial structures should be erected and plainness should be studied by spending no money in architectural embellishments. The partitions should be brick and should extend from the basement to attic. This will lessen the danger from fire as well as render the buildings more substantial. The floors should be deadened with mortar, as an additional precaution against fire as well as to shut off noise. In our opinion poorhouses, as well as all other public buildings, should be at least partially fire-proof. The increase of expense to do this would not be felt and the saving in insurance would in time pay the additional cost.

The basement should be divided into separate apartments, to correspond with the rooms above, to be used for the storage of supplies, for furnace, fuel and laundry if desired. No vegetables should be stored in basement rooms, at least under living rooms or dormitories. The bottom should be cemented all through and the ceilings lathed and plastered. The driest and best ventilated place should be taken for a milk room and used for no other purpose.

In addition to closets, each dormitory for one or two lodgers should have corner cupboards to give each pauper a place for his or her personal clothing and effects. This will obviate the necessity of driving nails and spikes into

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the ceilings upon which to hang their clothing when not in use.

Light bedsteads with wire mattresses should be used, the better to keep out vermin. To provide accommodation for the greatest number and to better utilize the space, the central corridors in the wings may be made wide enough for day rooms for paupers, lighted by a bay window in the outer end and a recess on the sunny side extending to the outside with a bay window.

One room in each wing should be reserved for a sick room or hospital.

All the halls, the kitchen, dining room and other parts much used should have hardwood floors as a matter of economy as well as cleanliness. If the use of tobacco is allowed a room should be set apart for smoking, and its location should be such that the odor of the smoke will not pervade the whole house. A tight board fence should reach back from the poorhouse some distance, making separate yards for the sexes with separate privies for each, upon the plan of our best school-houses.

Allow no intercourse between the sexes except at the common table for paupers.

In visiting one of our county poorhouses fourteen years ago, we called the attention of the matron to the lack of all facilities for keeping the sexes separate.

Her reply was: "Oh, there is no danger; we are very watchful."

At our next visit, one year after, almost the first remark of the "watchful" matron was: "We have got caught; you gentlemen knew more about it than we did."

This separation should be carried to the extent of separating husband and wife (except possibly in the case of old people), should they become inmates of the poorhouse.

Poorhouses.

INMATES.

No children of sound mind and body should be retained in a poorhouse. Unthinking officials often do retain them because it is cheaper to do so than to find a home outside, or pay for their support elsewhere. In some states, New York, Michigan and Wisconsin for instance, the law declares against the practice. *To keep all children out of the poorhouse is an important step in diminishing pauperism.*

No insane or idiotic person should be kept in a poorhouse. If absolutely necessary to so keep them, let them have separate rooms and grounds for exercise and work. To allow them to associate with the paupers causes constant friction and annoyance.

No able-bodied and sound-minded man or woman should find a home in the poorhouse. All such should be made to work and earn their own livelihood outside.

MANAGEMENT.

The selection of an overseer is the most important matter connected with the management of a poorhouse. A first class business man is absolutely required. No place-hunter or political bankrupt is wanted. If payment for services rendered the party is desired, better grant a pension, for the taxpayers can better afford it.

The best guide is to have a man who has successfully managed his own affairs and give him a fair salary for the entire service of himself and family. Sometimes a cheap man is hired and the saving of two or three hundred dollars salary is followed by a loss through his shiftlessness of twice or thrice the sum, and the same niggardly parsimony is carried into the whole management until the institution becomes a stench and a nuisance. Having found a man who is all right, before a bargain is closed, the proper officers or committee should visit his house and look upon his wife. If she "stretches out her hand to the needy," if "she open-

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eth her mouth with wisdom, and on her tongue is the law of kindness," if "she looketh well to the way of her household, and "eateth not the bread of idleness," if "her children rise up and call her blessed and her husband also, and he praiseth her," then let the bargain be closed with a fair salary for the services required.

The overseer should not be allowed any pecuniary interest in the board or labor of the paupers or from the produce of the farm, or from any source connected with the running of the poorhouse.

A most pernicious practice prevails in some localities of letting the keeping of paupers by contract at so much per day, or week, or month, and giving the contractor the use and products of the farm. Most decidedly, earnestly and emphatically do we protest against this system of poor support. In all cases under it the contractor aims to make money, and as county boards are close and drive sharp bargains, the profits of the keeper are made at the expense of the poor paupers he agrees to care for. He may be a good man as the world goes and start in with the best intentions to be kind, and humane, and considerate of the welfare of those under his charge, but such is human nature that in time avarice gets the better of what philanthropy he did possess, and the poor dependents suffer. The contract system of poor-support is a premium on neglect.

To have a well-conducted poorhouse the public must take an interest in its management. It must receive frequent visits of inspection, and reports of its condition must be published. A committee of ladies of the place near which it is located should make at least monthly visits and as much oftener as deemed necessary. In counties where there is a charity organization it should provide especially for frequent visits to the poorhouse.

Poorhouses.

HOW TO SECURE THE PROPER MANAGEMENT OF COUNTY POOR
HOUSES.

Every person that has to do with public institutions realizes how difficult it is to bring county poorhouses up to a creditable standard of neatness, cleanliness and orderly management. Permanent improvements and even ordinary and necessary repairs are neglected and the numberless things that go to make a home pleasant are left undone. It costs something to do these things and officials are ambitious to establish a character for economy and withhold the necessary appropriations to meet the expense.

It will be conceded that it is not always safe to trust the care of the dependent class to the average county board and expect liberal treatment, without some kind of supervision.

There should be in every state a rigid inspection of poorhouses. Where state boards of charity exist the duty of inspection will be done by them. To reform a badly managed poorhouse is almost a hopeless task, and when run under the contract system at a saving of a few hundred dollars to the county, nothing short of a moral earthquake will arouse the people to measures of reform.

The experience of all who have had to do with official visits to county poorhouses will justify these remarks.

There seems but one way to reach the evils that become connected with the county management of poorhouses and that is to make it for the interest of the people of the county to have good poorhouses and to have them well managed.

How can that be done? We answer it can be done simply and yet effectively.

First.—Provide for some kind of state supervision and inspection. In states having boards of charities this has already been done.

Second.—Let the supervising authority provide simple yet strict rules for the management of poorhouses, covering the accommodations to be provided and having regard to cleanliness, dietary, etc.

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Third.—Provide for the payment from the state treasury of the sum of fifty cents per capita per week to every county that provides suitable accommodations for the care of its paupers and cares for them as the rules prescribe, such sum to be paid only on the certificate of the inspector or supervising authority that the rules governing the management of poorhouses have been complied with.

We believe that this plan could be operated successfully, and that it would work a reform in poorhouse management.

REPORT OF HON. A. E. ELMORE.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF REFORMATORIES AND HOUSES OF REFUGE.

Read at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections at St. Louis, Oct. 13-17, 1881.

On the 22d of May, I prepared a list of questions, twelve in number, which, together with a letter requesting a brief answer, was sent to each member of the committee; and also a letter suggesting that each member should prepare a ten-minutes paper on the special branch of the subject which he thought most important. Copies of the first letter, with the questions, were also sent to a number of persons in different states, who were supposed to be interested in their subject-matter. Eleven of the twenty-three members of the committee, and seven others, answered the questions; and two of the committee furnished, in addition, the ten-minutes paper suggested.

How to govern children has been a great problem from the beginning. In reformatories, the true relation is that of parent and child. In the best of families, with the best of training and kindest treatment, how many turn out badly! And yet nearly every man and woman we meet knows ex-

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actly how it should be done; and those who know best, as themselves admit, are those who have had very little or no experience.

The following are the questions that were asked, and the substance of the answers elicited:

1. *Do you prefer the cottage or congregate plan?*—A general preference was expressed for the cottage plan of constructing the buildings, and the family system of management or some modification thereof. No one favored the congregate system. Four favored a combination of both—a large, central building with detached cottages for the better class of inmates. Twelve favored the cottage plan, and two expressed no preference.

2. *Should the same institution receive both sexes?*—Twelve favored separate institutions for each sex; five would allow both in the same institution, but in absolutely separate apartments; and one favored having both sexes in the same institution, and did not qualify his choice by further remark.

3. *Should vagrant and homeless children not convicted of crime be sent to such institutions?*—Ten favored, six opposed, and two were indifferent.

4. *What is the lowest age at which children should be committed?*—Opinions varied very much—from six to twelve; a plurality favoring ten years.

5. *What should be the highest age?*—A plurality favored sixteen, but others said from fourteen to eighteen.

6. *What is the highest age to which they should be retained?* A large majority favored twenty-one years, but most of them with qualifications.

7. *Under any circumstances should their labor be let by contract?*—To this question, the response was practically unanimous in the negative. The only replies favoring it were two from superintendents of institutions where they have such labor, and they gave it support only when closely restricted and watched.

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8. *Is it feasible to teach them trades?* — Eleven gave affirmative, six negative, replies—most of them with qualifications; and one was undecided.

9. *Should their education go beyond the common school branches?* — Twelve said no, three aye, and three were on the affirmative side of the question, with many qualifications.

10. *Should they be graded on some system of marks or credits?* — One only was opposed to the system of grading by marks. A number expressed themselves as opposed to a too rigid and technical carrying out of the system, and a great diversity of views as to the particular manner of applying such grades was entertained. The one opposed to the system is not an officer or trustee of a reformatory.

11. *Should such marks be upon conduct, studies, or industries, or all of them?* — Nearly all favored basing them on the combination of conduct, studies, and industries, though upon conduct more particularly.

12. *Should corporal punishment be inflicted?* — Three were opposed to corporal punishment, while fifteen were in favor, but under great limitations and restrictions, most of them reserving that power to the superintendent exclusively or by his direction; and others would doubtless have so expressed themselves, had the question submitted suggested other than the shortest reply.

These answers were from representative persons, fairly expressing the opinions and practice of the juvenile reformatories of the United States; and the following may be formulated as a brief statement thereof. They favor the cottage system of construction and some modification of the family plan of management; a complete separation of the sexes—in separate institutions, if possible. Childhood is the time, between nine and sixteen, for sending inmates to these institutions; and great discretion and latitude are to be used as to the length of time they are to be retained, the maximum being until their legal majority. On the ques-

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tion of placing vagrant and incorrigible children in reformatories with children convicted of crime, the opinions are nearly divided, a bare majority in favor.

The contract system of labor in reformatories is condemned emphatically. The feasibility of teaching trades is by many doubted. Its desirability is very general. If the state or municipality gives each inmate of a reformatory a good common-school education, it has done, in that respect, its whole duty: such is the opinion of nearly all who responded to the question. A system of marks or credits for conduct, studies, and industries, is favored; and the infliction of corporal punishment in *extreme cases* approved, but under such safeguards as will render its abuse improbable, if not impossible.

We believe that what is sown will be reaped. Wrong and outrage produce their like, as do kindness and confidence. Vice should be punished, and virtue commended. Justice may say to an offender to-day, and very properly, Go, and sin no more; while to-morrow mercy may, in its highest exercise, rightly administered, inflict corporal punishment for another and different violation of law. The same rigid rule cannot apply to all.

Erect your buildings on your best plan; work hard to have them completed and furnished exactly right; get a wise superintendent and like officers, with employes of more than ordinary intelligence; and, after all that, if they sought the positions and employment solely for the pay, if they have not at heart the good of the inmates, but, as is too often the case, perform as little labor as possible, and get the most money they can for it—your institution will be a failure.

On the other hand, with buildings small or large, cottage or congregate; with superintendent, officers, and employes selected, not for their ability to do a certain amount of work well and quickly, but because they love justice and right, and have the firmness to administer them in a proper manner—if they have the welfare of those under their care dear to their hearts, it will be a success.

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THE INCREASE OF INSANITY.

BY A. O. WRIGHT.

Read at National Conference of Charities and Correction, at St. Louis, October 13-17, 1884.

The rapid increase of insanity, as shown by the constant demand for asylum accommodation and by the census reports, is attracting public attention to an unusual degree for a subject of this nature. The writer, while traveling in Wisconsin to inspect institutions, is frequently spoken to on this subject by citizens whose attention has been attracted to it by the number of new cases in their own counties, or by the new buildings for the insane in process of erection. The question is often asked him, partly in jest and partly in earnest, whether, if this increase of insanity keeps on, the insane will not soon outnumber the sane, and turn the tables upon us by putting the sane in asylums. Such questions show that the increase of insanity is not a technical subject for experts only, but one which interests, as well as concerns the general public.

The census reports show a startling increase in the number of the insane. Much of this is only an apparent increase, caused by the far greater accuracy of this part of the census reports for 1880, under the skilled hands of Fred. H. Wines, the last president of this conference. When we read that the census of 1870 showed 37,432 insane in the United States and the census of 1880 showed 91,959, we must not suppose that there had been an actual increase of 54,527 insane; but these increased figures chiefly show a more accurate census of the defective classes under skilled management.

We must not forget, also, that during this decade the United States was rapidly increasing in population, which would naturally carry with it a corresponding increase in the number of the insane, even if no other causes were at work. This, however, is not a real increase of insanity, but simply an increase that keeps pace with the growth of population.

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A cause of apparent increase of the number of insane is in the wider definitions now given insanity. Many cases of second childhood, of nervous debility, of eccentricity, of alcoholism, of moral obliquity, of epilepsy, and of idiocy, are now counted as insanity, that would not have been so regarded a few years ago. The tendency now is to call all abnormal mental and moral action insanity. Signs of reaction, it is true, can be seen in our courts of justice, where the plea of insanity as a defence against criminal prosecution does not find the favor that it once did. This tendency to call all abnormal minds insane has, of course, swelled the numbers counted as insane, without causing an actual increase. When the city of Philadelphia had its borders enlarged so as to take in most of the outlying suburbs there was a great apparent gain of population. But the people had not actually been moving into the city; it was the city which was moved out to them. So it is with the increase of insanity caused by wider definitions. This accounts for a very considerable portion of the apparent increase. Nor is this merely a question of statistics. When an inconvenient old grandfather or a troublesome wife is committed to an insane asylum, there is something more involved than the addition of one more to the mouths to be fed by the state. There is work for lunacy commissions here, to send these people back, as a lesson in humanity as well as a relief to the state.

A very large apparent increase of insanity comes from the fact that, as proper institutions are provided for them, the insane who have been hid away in private families, often unknown to the neighbors — and, in many cases, very badly because ignorantly cared for — are brought out and placed in institutions where they are known and counted. This class of insane in private families have now been generally counted by the census of 1880, as they were not to any great extent in former censuses. One work of a lunacy commis-

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sion is to see whether these insane in private families need institution treatment and to bring them to it, if necessary. Many of them are well enough off in their homes; but some of the worst cases of abuse of the insane are to be found in this very class to-day, and in states provided with the best institutions for the insane.

A real cause of a very large increase of insanity is the accumulation of the insane, as their lives are lengthened. The state institutions for this class, most of which have been organized within a generation, have prolonged the lives of the insane. They have not realized the glowing anticipations of their founders in the number of cures, but they have so far remedied the condition of the inmates as much to prolong their lives. This partial success, resulting in neither killing nor curing the majority of the insane, is just the condition needed to cause their accumulation. Suppose that all other causes were at a stand-still, and that their lives were suddenly doubled by better care. There would then be an increase of insane for a generation, till their numbers were doubled, when the increase would stop and the numbers remain at the increased rate. The excess of new cases over recoveries would be balanced by the deaths, as before; only the deaths would occur at a more advanced age, and the total numbers at any given time would be doubled. As most of our states have begun the erection of institutions within this generation, and as few of them have been able to provide for all of their insane who needed institution care, this accumulation has not yet reached its height. There must be a considerable increase of insane from the continuance of this cause for years to come.

A considerable number of insane have been sent to this country from Europe. These can be found in the west as in the east, where they have drifted into asylums and poor-houses. But, as we should get a larger number of insane with our foreign immigrants, if they brought their fair proportion of insane with them from their own countries—a

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proportion which is likely to be restored in the next generation from natural causes—the increase from this source is only temporary.

A very interesting field of inquiry is opened by the results of the census as to the effect of race upon insanity. The negroes have a much smaller proportion of insane than the whites, and the foreign whites a greater proportion than native whites. In the case of the negroes, it would seem to be a matter of race; and one of the few things in which the colored race is superior to the white race. In the case of the foreign whites, it may be a matter of race or it may be one of social condition and habits of living. It certainly is noteworthy that, while the foreign immigrants generally are of sound mind and body when they come here, many of them find their way into asylums before they die.*

A question frequently raised is as to the effects of city life in producing insanity. If city life produces more insanity than country life, that would account for some of the increase of insanity; since our cities are growing disproportionately to the country. But the fact is that no considerable difference can be found in the rate of insanity between city and country. In England, for a long series of years, there was slightly less insanity in London than in the agricultural counties.

It is often claimed that insanity is a disease of civilization, and that it is increasing because civilization is increasing. This I think to be a mistake. If we could get at the truth, I think it would be found that there was about as much insanity among people of the Aryan race in former generations as now, only that it was concealed from public notice or it

*My attention has been called by Mr. Wines to the fact that the great apparent excess of insanity among the foreign white population is more apparent than real. The foreign whites are mostly adults, their children being mostly counted as native whites. But insanity is a disease of mature life. Any calculation, like that of a recent able address on this subject before the American Public Health Association, founded on the census tables, without allowing for this fact, is fallacious. But, after making all due allowance for this fallacy in figures, there still remains a real excess of insanity among the foreign population.

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was not called by that name or it was not allowed to accumulate as it does now under our more humane treatment. We know about how many insane we have now in Europe and America, but we can only guess at how many there were two or three centuries ago. An able English writer has followed the deductive method with this subject, in default of facts enough for any reliable induction. He shows that the causes which produce insanity to-day have existed with nearly equal force certainly since the time of the Roman Empire. He therefore claims that, as the causes existed with equal intensity, there must have been about as large a proportion of insanity in ancient and mediæval as in modern times.

A very powerful cause for the increase of insanity in this country was, so far as I know, first pointed out by the writer in 1881, before the census of 1880 had been tabulated, in the Annual Report of the Wisconsin State Board of Charities and Reform, and was stated in debate at the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Madison in 1882. Having made a census of the insane under public care in Wisconsin, the writer, on reducing the number by counties to the ratio to the population of the several counties, was astonished to find here a general law: that the older settled counties had the largest ratio of insane to the population, and that the ratio steadily decreased and reached the smallest ratio in the pioneer counties on the north. This seemed to show that a new country has a smaller proportion of insanity than an old country.

When the Compendium of the Census of 1880 was published, the writer, from the numbers given there, immediately calculated the ratios to the population, and arranged the states and territories geographically instead of alphabetically.* The result was that the largest proportion of insanity was found to be in the New England states, next in the middle states, next in the interior states, and next in the

* See note at close of article.

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southern states. The exceptions were the Pacific slope and the District of Columbia. The Pacific slope has special causes of insanity, and the District of Columbia counts with its insane all insane United States soldiers and sailors from any part of the country. The probabilities are that the census of the insane in Nevada and Wyoming is imperfect. For the southern states, the number of negroes will partly account for their small ratios of insanity. But in the northern states there is a tolerably regular decrease in the ratio of insanity as you go west. The same is the case with the southern states: there is less insanity the farther west you go. Thus, allowing for exceptional cases, the proportion of insanity decreases as you go toward the newer settled states, from about one in every 350 of the population in Massachusetts to about one in 1,900 in Colorado.

The reason of this I think to be that new settlements are made by a selected population, mostly young and middle-aged people of sound minds and bodies. The insane are left behind, as are also those people of bad organization from whose numbers the most of the insane will come. The new countries, therefore, have a small proportion of insanity at the start, and furnish a small proportion of insanity in the first generation.

The only exception to this is in the case of the Pacific slope, and a few other localities, where masses of homeless men, with few women and children, have gone in search of work or of wealth; where the vices of drunkenness and licentiousness, with the irregularities and hardships of life in mining or lumbering camps, and the excessive fluctuations of fortune, have caused an excess of insanity. In these cases, it is, however, to be remembered that this is a disease of mature life; and, if we add the proper proportion of children who would be found in an ordinary community, and who rarely have insanity, we should at once halve the ratio of insanity in such communities.

But, in ordinary settlements, where the settlers found

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homes, and live under the ordinary conditions of life, the rate of insanity in the first generation is small, because they are, as the insurance men would say, "selected lives." In the second generation, all the complex and varied causes which produce insanity have been at work; and the second generation has a much greater ratio of insanity than the first, and so on for several generations, when the balance is restored, and the regular rate of insanity is reached.

Assuming this theory to be true, it accounts for the fact that the rate of insanity diminishes as we go westward from the Atlantic coast. It accounts for the fact that the rate in this country is less than in Europe; and it accounts for the fact that the rate of insanity is now rising so rapidly in the interior states, which are now in the second and third generation after their settlement.

This theory also leads to the conclusion that this rapid increase of insanity will not continue long, but will become slower and slower till the rate of insanity at last reaches the rate of European countries, or about one to every three or four hundred of the population.

The only escape from this increase would be the discovery and application of methods of cure or of prevention of insanity, neither of which have we yet reached.

NOTE.—The following is the table, to which reference has been made, arranged geographically instead of alphabetically:

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Maine, one insane person to every	421	Massachusetts, one to every	348
New Hampshire, one to every	329	Rhode Island, one to every	404
Vermont, one to every	327	Connecticut, one to every	361

Total population of New England, 4,010,629.

Average of insanity, 1 to every 359.

MIDDLE STATES.

New York, one to every	362	Pennsylvania, one to every	516
New Jersey, one to every	470		

Total population, 10,496,878.

Average of insanity. 1 to every 424.

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INTERIOR STATES.

Ohio, one to every	439	Michigan, one to every	586
Indiana, one to every	558	Wisconsin, one to every	521
Illinois, one to every	600		
Total population, 13,091,477.			
Average of insanity, 1 to every 610.			

NORTH-WESTERN STATES.

Iowa, one to every	639	Kansas, one to every	996
Minnesota, one to every	681	Nebraska, one to every	1,005
Total population, 3,853,883.			
Average of insanity, 1 to every 750.			

SOUTH MIDDLE STATES.

Delaware, one to every	740	Virginia, one to every	627
Maryland, one to every	504	North Carolina, one to every	690
Total population, 3,993,866.			
Average of insanity, 1 to every 610.			

SOUTH INTERIOR STATES.

West Virginia, one to every	630	Tennessee, one to every	642
Kentucky, one to every	592	Missouri, one to every	655
Total population, 5,977,886.			
Average of insanity, 1 to every 629.			

EXTREME SOUTHERN STATES.

South Carolina, one to every	895	Mississippi, one to every	987
Georgia, one to every	908	Louisiana, one to every	938
Florida, one to every	1,065	Arkansas, one to every	1,017
Alabama, one to every	830	Texas, one to every	1,018
Total population, 8,499,572.			
Average of insanity, 1 to every 935.			

PACIFIC SLOPE.

California, one to every	345	Washington, one to every	556
Oregon, one to every	462	Nevada, one to every	2,008
Total population, 1,176,844.			
Average of insanity, 1 to every 385.			

WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Dakota, one to every	1,878	Colorado, one to every	1,963
Montana, one to every	664	New Mexico, one to every	781
Idaho, one to every	2,038	Utah, one to every	953
Wyoming, one to every	5,197	Arizona, one to every	1,926
Total population, 725,994.			
Average of insanity, 1 to every 1,263.			

District of Columbia, one insane person to every

189

Indian Territory and Alaska not reported.

From the above, it will be seen that the ratio of insanity decreases as we go west or south of New England.

Compare the different sections of the northern states:

New England, one to every	359	Interior states, one to every	610
Middle states, one to every	424	North-western states, one to every	750

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Then take those southern states where the whites preponderate :

East of the Alleghanies, one to every.... 610 | West of the Alleghanies, one to every ... 629

Then take those southern states where the blacks preponderate, from South Carolina, with 1 insane person to 895, to Texas, with 1 insane person to 1,018.

But, in the southern states, the true ratios are obscured by the large number of negroes and their smaller proportion of insanity. Taking the white population only, and the white insane only, we have the following tables :

SOUTHERN STATES (upper half).

Delaware, one to every	801	West Virginia, one to every.....	627
Maryland, one to every	453	Kentucky, one to every	564
Virginia, one to every	512	Tennessee, one to every	558
North Carolina, one to every.....	544	Missouri, one to every	639

SOUTHERN STATES (lower half).

South Carolina, one to every.....	601	Mississippi, one to every.....	670
Georgia, one to every	635	Louisiana, one to every	652
Florida, one to every	848	Arkansas, one to every	939
Alabama, one to every.....	597	Texas, one to every.....	950

The above tables show the same general law of a less proportion of insanity in the newer settled states. Delaware for some reason is an exception. West Virginia and Florida, though settlements were begun in them long ago, have received the bulk of their population more recently than some states to the west of them.

EXTRACT FROM A PAPER BY DR. D. H. TUKE, ON
THE INSANE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Read before the Medico-Psychological Association at Bethlem Hospital, London, and printed in the Journal of Mental Science, London.

I will next describe the course pursued in another state, Wisconsin, with a view of providing accommodation for chronic lunatics at a moderate cost. There are already three state asylums receiving both acute and chronic cases, but they are much crowded, and there is constant pressure upon the authorities for more room. When we consider the vast sums which have been spent upon the construction of the proverbial palatial asylums, amounting, in some instances, to £600 per bed, and this without any extraordinary curative results, we cannot be surprised that guardians of the poor and boards of charities should make a desperate effort to escape such expenditure, and should set themselves to work

Dr. Tuke's Paper.

to provide humbler domiciles for at least the more harmless and chronic class of patients — those who are, for the most part, regarded beyond the reach of cure. Thanks to the Wisconsin State Board of Charities, I had every facility afforded me for examining these institutions, and from this body collectively, as well as from its chairman, Mr. Elmore, and its secretary, Professor Wright, individually, I received the most kind and considerate attention during the time I was inquiring into the operation of the system which they have adopted. This may be described in brief as county care under state supervision. In accordance with a law passed several years ago :

Whenever the total number of insane persons in this state shall exceed the total number of such persons who can be conveniently and properly cared for in the state institutions for the insane already existing under the laws of this state, the board of supervisors of any county in this state, upon the conditions hereinafter named, may purchase or otherwise provide a proper site, within said county, for the erection of a county asylum for the care of the insane and inebriate persons, said site to contain not less than 40 acres; and when said site shall have been approved by the governor, such board of supervisors may proceed, as hereinafter provided, to erect thereon suitable buildings for the proper care of the number of insane and inebriate persons, not less than 30 nor more than 50 per centum greater than the entire number of insane persons then belonging to such county, as such board of supervisors may determine.

But the county board of supervisors does not possess the power to decide whether the counties care properly or not for their insane, upon which depends the all-important matter of an appropriation from the state. This power rest with the State Board of Charities, and was conferred by the law of 1881, chap. 233, and runs thus:

“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, etc., the said board may file with the secretary of state a list of counties in which no county asylum exists, and which counties, in the opinion of the board, possess accommodation for the proper care of the chronic insane; and thereafter each of the said counties so named, which shall care for its chronic insane under such rules as the said board shall prescribe, etc., shall receive 1 dollar 50 cents (6s. 3d.) per week for each person so cared for.”

It is obviously important that the state should exercise this supervision over counties in regard to their asylums, but in no other state having them, is this check provided ex-

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cept in New York, and there the board, although it inspects, does not possess the state appropriation at command to support its action.

Thus, the counties which take care of their insane under the authority of the board, receive 6s. 3d. a week for each person so cared for.* I may state that, during last year, £9,845 was paid by the state of Wisconsin for this object. Existing almshouses are adapted to their purpose by the board, or small asylums are built in their neighborhood. In the consolidated monthly report of chronic insane under county care in this state, under the provisions of the above-mentioned act, it is stated that there are eleven counties with asylums varying in capacity from 39 to 89 beds, and containing in all 618 patients. It may be added that 386, or 62.4 per cent., of these patients were employed, and that three have been discharged recovered during the month out of this chronic class. One patient had been in continuous, and three in temporary restraint.

I found these small county asylums on the whole in a satisfactory condition. The superintendents or masters of the house are laymen of a respectable farmer class, and a medical man in the neighborhood is engaged to visit periodically and oftener if necessary. There is a considerable amount of land attached to these houses, and on visiting one of them (Dane), where there were 97 patients, I found 16 with an attendant engaged in husking corn. Ordinarily a larger number work on the land. One of them had, previously to admission, been confined in a small pen in an almshouse, while others had been rescued from neglect or cruel treatment. The patients chop up a great deal of wood in the winter, and slight rewards are given to workers by way of encouragement. As I approached this house I observed that

* Last year it cost the counties 11d. more a week per head than they received from the state, without allowing for the investment in buildings and land. It is stated that the salaries of attendants are much the same in county and in state asylums. The total cost of chronic insane per head per week in the latter is exactly 3.89½ dollars, while in the county asylums it is only 1.72.

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the door and several of the windows were wide open, and that no bars of any kind were to be seen. In the dietary of that day the patients had coffee for breakfast, with eggs, pork and potatoes; while for dinner they had beef, potatoes, and parsnips. For supper they had tea or milk, with mush (corn meal), bread and syrup, and some had pie. This institution cost about £6,800, or £68 a bed. In regard to restraint, I found, on referring to the record, that three patients had been restrained in the course of the year. Seclusion had been rarely resorted to. The master, Mr. Myers, evidently felt a warm interest in the patients, and took great pains to induce them to employ themselves. He has a salary of £200 a year. The visiting medical officer has £40.

In another of these asylums (Juneau), built at a cost of £60 a bed, and having a capacity for 90 patients, I found a considerable number employed in the potato field, in digging, and in husking corn. Some of the latter were formerly immured in the cells of a wretched "crazy-house," for long used in connection with the almshouse. Maize, potatoes, barley, oats, hay, tomatoes, peas, beets, beans, turnips, parsnips, cabbage and celery, are raised on the farm. Some patients take the entire charge of the cowhouse, and two are employed to milk the cows. Twenty women were employed in the institution, and four in the adjoining poorhouse. The mistress of the house, who was formerly at the old poorhouse, gave a graphic description of the condition of the patients at that time in the crazy-houses hard by, which I visited. They are interesting in their present empty state, as relics of the past. The patients used to lie on the straw, either naked or in "slips," generally without any underclothing. The food used to be given to them on a tin plate, thrust through a hole in the door. No knives or forks were used, and a patient would often throw the food on the straw and eat it like an animal. The straw was removed from these pens with a pitchfork. When the present treatment was introduced, the patients had to be taught cleanly habits like

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children, and made to dress, come to table, and go to bed. I saw an epileptic woman, a German, who had been confined in one of these pens. When they dressed her in blue calico she was mightily pleased, and exclaimed, "Schön!" There are 10 men and 10 women in this asylum who formerly were in the crazy-houses. One day the mistress took an old woman who had been immured there to revisit them. "She was that uneasy and wild, and said, 'Are you going to put me into that crazy-house again? Why don't you burn it up?'" The cost, per week, including clothing, is 8s. 9d. for each patient. I was curious to examine the record of restraint and seclusion in this somewhat out-of-the-way institution, and I thought it worthy of transcription:

June 15th, 1884.—A. B., shut up in room 8 hours for quarrelling. Result good.

July 5th.—Ditto, 9 hours for quarrelling. Result, good.

July 29th.—Ditto, 16 hours for disobeying and using indecent language. Result, promised to behave in future.

Nov. 8th.—J. L., shut up in room 9 hours, for raising a chair on an attendant. Result, promised good behavior in future.

Dec. 3rd.—C. D., shut up in his room for 10 hours, for assault on an attendant. Result, don't seem to have much, if any, effect.

Sept. 8th, 1885.—C. D., shut up in his room half a day, for striking an inmate. Result, don't seem to mind restraint much.

No women had been in restraint or seclusion.

At another similar institution (Johnstown), where there were 75 patients, the master and his wife appeared to be thoroughly interested in their work. Active and successful efforts were made to employ the patients. The first patients I saw were busy in the yard with a cart and potatoes just brought from the field. One patient who had been admitted from a state asylum, in regard to whom the master was warned that he must only allow him the use of a tin plate at meals, was put to work the day after admission, and the result has been very satisfactory. One patient was out with the team six miles off. I saw sixteen patients working in a potato field without an attendant, a competent patient acting as overseer. They work five hours a day, and I was glad to hear the master observe that it was not wise to let

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them work until they are sick of it. On examining the record of restraint for the year ending October, 1884, I did not find more than one case of restraint, viz., by mittens half a day in June, for violence and striking an attendant. Seclusion had been employed five times for four different cases. Wristlets, mittens, and the camisole had been used during the previous year, but to a very slight extent. Two crib beds were in use, one for an idiot, and another for a restless, elderly man, constantly getting out of bed. I should be glad to think that they are never used less considerately in any of the state asylums on the American continent. A physician, Dr. Rockwell, resides half a mile off, and visits the house nearly every day. The estimated annual value of the labor done by the 75 inmates is upwards of £200. It was estimated that the labor of 16 of the patients was equal to that of the same number of sane persons; that of 20 equal to half (or rather more) of ordinary work people, 15 below this mark, and there were 24 who could not work at all.

Many fear that the system thus pursued in Wisconsin in providing for chronic cases will end in grief as it has done before, and that these institutions in the course of time will become as great a scandal as the old almshouses. However excellent the present Board of Charities may be (and in my judgment is), it is urged that its constitution will change ere long, and that inferior men will very probably be appointed. In reply to these objections it is said that the management of the state asylums themselves may fluctuate according to the composition of their boards, and that in regard to mechanical restraint it is at least as great in these institutions, as in the county houses. Further, it is alleged that the county boards of supervisors, which are assumed to be composed of an inferior class of men, are by no means insusceptible to influence in the right direction from the State Board of Charities, who meet with them and explain the objects in view and the means by which it considers it necessary to

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obtain them. Political motives, it is admitted, are a source of weakness and danger.

It is very clear that the success of the system requires constant care in the selection of cases, and the appointment of similar able and well-intentioned men on the Board of Charities, as well as thoroughly reliable masters. Otherwise there will inevitably be a return of the evils from which the insane have escaped in the old almshouses. It is a noteworthy fact that at the present moment in England, the lunacy commissioners are encouraging the increased use of work-houses for the chronic insane by the recent action they have taken in regard to county asylums sending a number of this class to work-houses.

PART VI.

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS COMPARED.

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS COMPARED.

In the following brief survey of the county institutions, the several counties are arranged in the order of population. The more populous and wealthier counties may reasonably be expected to make better provision for their defective classes than the smaller and poorer counties. The need of provision for the defective classes is at the same time greater, as well as the ability to provide for that need. But after making allowance for these differences in need and ability, there still remain differences which will repay study. Counties of nearly equal ability and needs have made very different provision for their defective classes, and care for them very differently.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY (138,523).

There is a very fine insane asylum, used for both chronic and acute insane, with a capacity of 300, all of which is now needed for the insane of Milwaukee County. The buildings are good enough for a state institution, and cost only half as much proportionately as our state institutions for the insane. It is governed by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor, and has a medical superintendent and is, in general, well managed.

There is a House of Correction, well built and well managed, to which all Milwaukee County criminals are sent after conviction, if sentenced for three years or less. The superintendent is elected by the county board.

There is a jail poorly built and quite inadequate for the number that are often confined there.

There are three police stations in the city of Milwaukee, two of which are good enough. But the central station, after all the improvements made in recent years, still is inadequate in capacity, and not what it should be otherwise. A new one, however, is nearly completed.

There is a county hospital for the sick, located too far from the city for this purpose, but well built and in charge of a sufficient number of physicians and nurses. It is the only institution of the kind in the state. The superintendent is elected by the county board and is a physician.

The poorhouse is an old and not well built structure, containing too many able-bodied paupers, especially in winter. Its present management seems to be all we could ask for, except in that particular. The superintendent is elected by the county board.

County Institutions Compared.

The system of administering outdoor relief is the worst in the state. Practically each supervisor draws on the county treasury for the support of as many of his constituents as he pleases. The only restriction is that the amount each pauper receives is strictly regulated and the supplies are purchased and distributed in a business like manner by a superintendent elected by the county board. The whole system of individual supervisors giving outdoor relief and orders of admission to the poorhouse and hospital is all wrong, and mixes up charity too much with ward politics to be good for either the charity or the politics.

A beginning of an idiot asylum has been started upon the grounds of the county hospital, in a small building, in default of a state institution for the feeble-minded.

Within Milwaukee county are located the following private institutions. In the city are the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls, St. Rose's and St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, the Milwaukee Orphan Asylum, St. Vincent's Infant Asylum, St. Mary's Hospital, the Milwaukee Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, the Home of the Friendless, St. John's Church Home, the Home for the Aged, the Protestant Home for the Aged, the Phonological Institution. At St. Francis are the St. Aemilianus Orphan Asylum, the Boy's Home and St. John's Catholic Deaf Mute Institute. In the town of Wauwatosa is the House of the Good Shepherd.

We advise Milwaukee county to build a new jail upon the plan of complete separation of each prisoner from every other, and with improved arrangements for security and sanitation.

We advise Milwaukee county to change its system of granting poor relief, by taking away from the individual supervisors the power to meddle with it, and by putting it in the hands of the superintendents of the poor.

We think a more effective way of dealing with tramps is needed. A woodyard, where they could earn their meals and lodging, would relieve the really destitute in the best way, and frighten away the genuine tramps. The surest way to get rid of these is to work them and wash them.

DANE COUNTY (53, 234).

The chronic insane are provided for in an asylum at Verona, accommodating one hundred. It is excellently managed by a board of trustees and a superintendent appointed by them. Chronic insane from other counties are received here in considerable numbers.

The poorhouse is a structure, built at different times, with no reference to symmetry or convenience of arrangement. It is well managed by an overseer, appointed by the superintendents of the poor.

Outdoor relief is in the hands of three superintendents of the poor, occasionally assisted or interfered with by supervisors. The superintendents

County Institutions Compared.

would probably do the work better alone. In the city of Madison, where the superintendent has full sway, the work is well done.

The jail is old and inadequate in size. Labor is provided for the prisoners.

There is a good brick police station at Madison, and wooden ones at Stoughton, Sun Prairie and Mazomanie.

The State Hospital for the Insane is located in this county, at Mendota.

We advise Dane county to erect a new jail, upon a better plan, as soon as the new courthouse is finished.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY (46,855).

The surplus income returned from the Northern Hospital, are kept in a brick building, the only decent building on the poor farm, constructed on the plan of single cells, on each side of a central corridor. There are no sitting rooms or dining rooms. The building is a fire trap, and is liable to burn up with half the insane any day. After much effort we have been able to secure from the authorities sufficient warmth to keep the insane from freezing in winter, and somewhat better clothing and bedding. There is a proper separation of the sexes and an attendant for each sex. The insane still eat from tin plates without any tables.

The poorhouse consists of a series of ruinous old buildings, with scanty furniture, which are not fit for human habitations. It is to be hoped now that the court house is built, that the county board will construct a poorhouse worthy of this wealthy county. The superintendent is elected by the county board.

There is an excellent jail which has been well managed during the term of several sheriffs. There are three good police stations, at Fond du Lac, Ripon and Waupun.

There are two private benevolent institutions at Fond du Lac, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, and the Home for the Friendless.

Since the above was written, and while waiting for the printing of this part of the report, some steps have been taken looking toward a complete reform in the method of taking care of the insane at once, and the erection of a county asylum. We sincerely hope this may be done. Considering the population and wealth of Fond du Lac county, she is the most backward county in the state in the care of her paupers and of her insane.

DODGE COUNTY (45,928).

The chronic insane are provided for in a well-planned and well-managed asylum at Juneau, accommodating 90. It is managed by a board of three, appointed by the county board, one of whom is the actual superintendent, and the other two his advisers. This institution receives insane from other counties also.

County Institutions Compared.

The poorhouse, though built at different times, is built upon a consistent and convenient plan, and is well managed by a superintendent elected by the county board. On the whole we regard the construction of these two institutions combined, as the most satisfactory of any poorhouse and chronic insane asylum in the state.

The out-door relief is administered by the town boards at the expense of the several towns, and is too lavishly given.

There is an awkwardly constructed jail, well administered by the present sheriff, and cheap lock-ups in Beaver Dam, Horicon, Mayville and Fox Lake.

This county contains the state prison at Waupun.

We advise Dodge county to erect a new jail upon an improved plan, providing for separation of prisoners.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY (42,741).

There is a well built and well managed poorhouse, one wing set apart for a chronic insane asylum. We do not favor this plan, especially for so large a county as Winnebago, but as long as there is a separation of the paupers and the insane, and the latter are properly cared for, we allow it as a temporary measure with the expectation that the requisite buildings for the insane will be constructed soon. The superintendent is elected by the county board.

Outdoor relief is administered by the town boards at the expense of the town. Town paupers are kept at the poorhouse at the expense of the towns. In the city of Oshkosh outdoor relief is given too lavishly.

The jail is in the first-story of the court house, and is so constructed as to sacrifice healthfulness for the sake of security. There are cheap lockups at Neenah, Menasha and Omro.

This county contains the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Winnebago and a private benevolent institution, the Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

The time must soon come when a complete and separate asylum for the chronic insane will be erected and a properly constructed jail.

ROCK COUNTY (38,823).

There is a fair poorhouse, originally a frame hotel building, in a somewhat inconvenient location, which is excellently managed by a superintendent elected by the county board.

Out-door relief is managed by three superintendents of the poor, and is not excessive except in the cities of Janesville and Beloit.

The chronic insane are cared for in separate frame cottages on the poor farm. The buildings are well enough perhaps, and the management excellent.

County Institutions Compared.

The jail is badly located and badly constructed, but reasonably well managed.

There is a well built and badly managed police station at Beloit, and lockups at Evansville, Edgerton and Clinton.

The Institution for the Education of the Blind is located at Janesville.

We think Rock County should have a new jail soon in a better location and on a better plan. Additional accommodation for male insane is also needed.

GRANT COUNTY (37,852).

There is a well-built chronic insane asylum, receiving also some from other counties.

There is a poorly built poorhouse, which looks well outside. The superintendent is elected by the county board.

Out-door relief is given by town authorities at the expense of the towns.

There is a good jail building.

There are cheap lockups at Platteville, Boscobel, Bloomington and Cassville.

MANITOWOC COUNTY (37,506).

A chronic insane asylum is in process of erection in the city of Manitowoc, which, when finished, will be a creditable building, well adapted for its purposes. It is to be managed by a Board of Trustees, elected by the county board, a plan we commend.

There is no poorhouse, and all relief is outdoor relief, administered by the authorities at the expense of the towns, except for transient poor.

The jail is in the basement of the court house, and besides the usual evils of basement jails, does not provide for the separation of the sexes.

There is a lockup at Two Rivers.

There is a private benevolent institution at Manitowoc, a hospital.

We advise Manitowoc county to erect a new jail upon an improved plan.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY (34,206).

There is a well built and well managed chronic insane asylum at Sheboygan to accommodate seventy-five. The superintendent is elected by the county board.

There is no poorhouse, and all relief, outside the city, is outdoor relief by the authorities at the expense of the town, except for transient poor. In the city of Sheboygan there is a fair city poorhouse, on the contract plan, besides quite liberal enough outdoor relief.

The jail is in the basement of the court house, and is as bad as a well kept jail can be.

County Institutions Compared.

There is a lockup at Plymouth.

We advise Sheboygan county to erect a new jail upon an improved plan, and the city to abolish the contract plan of carrying on the poorhouse.

BROWN COUNTY (34,090).

The poorhouse is well built and excellently managed. The number of persons in the poorhouse has been greatly reduced.

Outdoor relief is by town authorities at the expense of the town, except for transient poor.

The chronic insane have been kept in a department of the poorhouse, a plan which we only approved because of the excellence of the management. By changes in the poor-house it has been turned into an insane asylum, accommodating about eighty. The paupers will be temporarily kept in the old insane building till a poorhouse can be built.

The jail is in the basement of the court house and is almost a perfect model of what a jail should not be. The management is at least better than it was.

There is a police station at Green Bay, and lockups at Fort Howard, Depere and Nicollet.

There are three private benevolent institutions at Green Bay, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, the Northwestern Orphan's Home, and the Cadle Home.

We advise Brown county to erect a new jail upon an improved plan, and a small poorhouse.

JEFFERSON COUNTY (32,155).

There is a finely built brick asylum for the chronic insane, on the cottage plan, and well managed. Some insane are received from other counties.

There is a poor-house, fairly well built. The Superintendent of both is elected by the county board.

Outdoor relief is in the hands of three Superintendents of the Poor, each in his own district.

There is a very fine brick jail.

There is a police station at Watertown, and cheap lockups at Fort Atkinson, Palmyra, Watertown and Lake Mills.

RACINE COUNTY (30,921).

The chronic insane of this county are cared for in Dane County Asylum.

The poor-house is a cheap building, indifferently arranged. Local jealousies between the city and country seem to be the reason that nothing permanent has yet been done for the poor or the insane.

Outdoor relief is in the hands of the town and city authorities. In the city of Racine it is excessive.

County Institutions Compared.

The jail is a poor, old building. Now that the tramp nuisance has been abated, there has been a great improvement in the condition of the jail.

There are three private benevolent institutions in or near the city of Racine: The Taylor Orphan Asylum, St. Luke's Hospital and St. Joseph's Hospital.

We advise Racine county to erect a good insane asylum at once, either alone or in combination with Kenosha County.

A good jail and a decent poorhouse are also greatly needed, and should be undertaken soon.

Racine County is backward in its institutions as compared with other large counties.

WAUKESHA COUNTY (28,957).

The surplus insane of Waukesha county are cared for in Dane County Asylum.

The poor-house is a rambling collection of buildings, some well constructed and some badly constructed, under pretty good management. The superintendent is elected by the county board. Outdoor relief is in the hands of town authorities.

The jail is an old and dilapidated building, probably large enough if the tramp law was enforced. Owing to the combination of officers to disregard the law and make fees for themselves, the jail is overcrowded with tramps. A new jail is to be constructed.

There are lockups at Oconomowoc and Pewaukee.

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys is located at Waukesha.

The time is soon coming when Waukesha county should erect a county asylum for its chronic insane.

SAUK COUNTY (28,729.)

The surplus insane of this county are cared for in the Dane County Asylum.

There is a well built and well arranged poorhouse.

Outdoor relief is in the hands of three superintendents of the poor, and seems to be well managed. They elect the overseer of the poorhouse.

The jail is probably the poorest apology for a jail in the state of Wisconsin.

There are lockups at Reedsburg and Spring Green.

We advise Sauk county to erect a new jail and a county asylum for the insane as soon as possible.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY (28,716).

The surplus insane of this county are cared for in Dodge County Asylum.

There is no county poorhouse, all relief being outdoor relief by town au-

County Institutions Compared.

thorities at the expense of the towns, except for transient poor. The city of Appleton maintains a good poorhouse, well managed.

The jail is a tolerable building, poorly arranged.

The city of Appleton has a fair police station, and there are lockups at Seymour and Kaukauna.

The time is coming soon when Outagamie county will have to build a county asylum for the chronic insane. The question of a new jail is under consideration by the county board.

COLUMBIA COUNTY (28,065).

There is a poorhouse at Wyocena, made from an old frame hotel, with a brick addition, tolerably well constructed and very well managed.

Outdoor relief is in the hands of the Superintendents of the Poor, and is well managed. They elect the Overseer of the Poorhouse.

The chronic insane are in the best building on the poor farm, and are well treated.

The jail is an average jail in construction and management.

There are lockups at Portage, Columbus, Kilbourn City, Lodi and Cambria.

We urge Columbia county to complete the plan for its insane asylum by the erection of an additional cottage and a center building, thus making a complete asylum on the cottage plan.

LA CROSSE COUNTY (27,072).

The surplus insane of this county are in Grant county asylum.

There is no county poorhouse. All relief is by town authorities at the expense of the towns, except for transient poor. These are sent to the La Crosse city poorhouse, at so much a week, a poor building fairly well managed. The city out-door relief is in the hands of a superintendent of poor, and seems to be well managed.

The jail has been greatly improved owing to the remonstrances of the State Board of Charities and Reform.

The underground dungeons of the police station have been abandoned for some years.

There is a private benevolent institution at La Crosse—St. Michael's Male Orphan asylum.

We advise La Crosse county to erect a county asylum for the insane. A poorhouse does not necessarily go with this.

WALWORTH COUNTY (26,249).

There is a well-built and well-managed poorhouse.

Out-door relief is in the hands of three superintendents of the poor, and is well managed. They elect the overseer of the poorhouse.

County Institutions Compared.

The chronic insane are in a small cottage for males, and a department of the poorhouse for females — a plan which we have hitherto approved only because of the good management. A separate building is voted, and will be constructed next summer.

The jail is the best in the state in its construction.

There are cheap lock-ups at Whitewater, Geneva and Sharon.

The Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb is located at Delavan, in this county.

IOWA COUNTY (23,628).

The surplus insane of this county are kept in Grant county asylum, except a few quiet cases, who remain in Iowa county poorhouse.

The poorhouse is a cheap frame structure; too cheap to be comfortable or convenient. It is as well managed as such a building can be. Out-door relief is in the hands of three superintendents of the poor, who refuse out-door relief except in extreme cases. The consequence is that while pauperism on the whole is discouraged, some able-bodied idlers find their way to the poorhouse, who otherwise would get outdoor relief.

There is a fair jail. There is a lock-up at Mineral Point.

We urge Iowa county to erect a county asylum for the insane.

WASHINGTON COUNTY (23,442).

There is a poorhouse badly constructed and arranged, and not well managed. The surplus insane are kept here. Sane and insane, men and women, children and adults are kept in one miscellaneous mess of degradation, disorder, dirt and disease, without any serious effort at separation. It is the typical poorhouse of fifteen years ago, before the State Board of Charities and Reform began its work. Some efforts at cleanliness have recently been made, which we hope are the first steps in a radical reform of this institution.

A serious effort is in progress to secure a county asylum for the insane in a different location from the poorhouse.

No out-door relief is given by the Superintendents of the Poor, which as in Iowa county, has caused a slight increase in the population of the poorhouse.

The jail is a cheap wooden building, ridiculously insecure.

There are lockups at Hartford and Schleisingerville.

We advise Washington county to erect a county insane asylum entirely disconnected from the poorhouse and its traditions, either alone or in connection with Ozaukee county.

A new jail would be needed if there was a probability of its being used much.

County Institutions Compared.

VERNON COUNTY (23,235).

There is a poorly built and not very well managed poorhouse. The surplus insane have been returned to the State Hospital. A large number of idiots, without any skilled care, help to lower the character of this poorhouse. Better separation of the sexes is needed.

Out-door relief is in the hands of one Superintendent of the Poor for the county, and is well managed. He also appoints the overseer of the poorhouse, and manages its finances.

There is a good jail, the upper story of which is a lockup for Viroqua.

We advise Vernon county to build a new poorhouse upon a better plan, especially providing for separation of the sexes.

GREEN COUNTY (21,729).

There is a very fine poor-house, excellently managed.

Out-door relief is in the hands of three Superintendents of the Poor and is well managed. They also appoint the Overseer of the poorhouse.

The chronic insane are cared for in a good asylum, connected with the poorhouse, excellently managed, with more recoveries than any other similar institution.

There is a good jail.

There is a lockup at Broadhead.

MONROE COUNTY (21,606).

There is a poorly constructed and well managed poorhouse, located very inconveniently. The surplus insane are kept here in tolerable condition, so that it has not been thought best to remove them.

Out-door relief is in the hands of three Superintendents of the Poor, and is well managed. They also appoint the Overseer of the poorhouse.

There is an average jail, not very well managed, and lockups at Tomah and Sparta.

There is one private benevolent institution at Sparta, St. Francis' Female Orphan Asylum.

We advise Monroe County to sell its poorhouse and locate a new one near Sparta or Tomah, and build a good poorhouse upon it.

LA FAYETTE COUNTY (21,278).

There is a costly blunder of a poorhouse, the only good feature of whose architecture is the outside appearance, which is fine.

The surplus insane have been removed to Grant County Asylum.

Out-door relief is managed by the town authorities at the expense of the towns.

There is a tolerable jail, and a lockup at Shullsburg.

County Institutions Compared.

WAUPACA COUNTY (20,954).

There is a poorhouse, tolerably constructed, with a badly constructed building for insane. The management is good for the paupers; but for the insane is the old fashioned poorhouse treatment.

One Superintendent of the Poor, elected by the county board, has charge of the poorhouse and of out-door relief as well

There is a good jail.

There are lockups at New London and Weyauwega.

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY (19,992).

There is a cheap poorhouse, well managed. We hope that the experiment of the county poorhouse just fairly started, may be so successful as to encourage the county board to put up better buildings.

Out-door relief is by the town authorities, at the expense of the towns, except for transient poor, of whom there are many in the city of Eau Claire. Out-door relief has been grossly mismanaged in the city of Eau Claire, but in consequence of the remonstrance of the State Board of Charities and Reform, ably aided by the chairman of the county board, the evil, so far as relates to transient paupers, has been remedied.

A new jail is in process of construction, in consequence of our remonstrance against the old basement jail. The new jail is on the best plan known in the state, but we regret that Eau Claire county did not feel ready to build a model jail, upon a still better plan.

There are lockups at Augusta and Fairchild, as well as two in Eau Claire.

ST. CROIX COUNTY (18,956).

Out-door relief in this county is managed by three superintendents of the poor, without interference from the county board. Nearly all out-door relief has been cut off, and pauperism has been very greatly reduced. St. Croix county is one of the best counties in the state in this respect.

But in management of the poorhouse it is one of the worst. The buildings are cheap and poorly arranged, and the institution badly managed.

The jail is in the basement of the court house, and is a poor affair. There are lockups at Baldwin, Hammond and New Richmond.

We advise St. Croix county to abandon the contract system of managing the poorhouse, and put up a good poorhouse near the railroad. Some changes, at least, are needed in the jail.

RICHLAND COUNTY (18,774).

The out-door relief is in the hands of one superintendent of the poor, and appears to be tolerably well managed.

County Institutions Compared.

The poorhouse is in an out of the way place. It is not well constructed, and is especially defective in the lack of separation of the sexes.

The surplus insane are shut up in the old barbarous fashion, in a little building on the poor farm.

The jail is tolerable, and has but few prisoners. There is a lockup at Richland Center.

We advise Richland county to sell the poor farm and purchase one near the county seat, and to erect properly planned buildings upon it. The insane should not be kept here.

PIERCE COUNTY (17,744).

This county has a fair jail. River Falls has a lockup.

There is a poorhouse, cheaply constructed, overrun with vermin and very cold in winter, with a general air of neglect and false economy around the farm and house.

Out-door relief is in the hands of the Superintendents of the Poor.

We advise Pierce County to put up a proper building for a poorhouse, and change the contract system of management.

PORTAGE COUNTY (17,731).

There is a basement jail, bad as such jails always are. Stevens Point has a brick lockup.

Stevens Point has a city poorhouse, little used. It is an ordinary farm house, and if used to any extent would be totally unfit for a poorhouse.

Out-door relief is in the hands of the town authorities.

We advise Portage County to erect a new jail upon an improved plan.

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY (17,189).

There is no jail or poorhouse in this county. There is a lockup at Trempealeau.

Out-door relief is in the hands of the town authorities.

The surplus insane are boarded out in private families.

We advise Trempealeau County to erect a jail, taking care to have a proper plan.

MARATHON COUNTY (17,121).

Out-door relief is in the hands of a committee of the county board, who act as Superintendents of the Poor, and appoint an overseer of the poorhouse.

The poorhouse is tolerably constructed and managed.

There is a good jail, and a lockup at Wausau.

We advise Marathon County to abandon the contract system of managing the poorhouse, and to reduce the amount of outdoor relief given.

County Institutions Compared.

DUNN COUNTY (16,818.)

Poor relief is in the hands of the town authorities and is entirely out-door relief, except in the city of Menomonie, which maintains a poorhouse, whose chief fault is lack of separation of the sexes.

The surplus insane are cared for in Rock county asylum. A few mild cases are kept in private families in Dunn county at county expense.

There is a good jail, well managed.

CALUMET COUNTY (16,631.)

All poor relief in the county is by town officers, and is out-door relief, there being no poorhouse.

The surplus insane are kept in the county jail for the present, till room can be made for them elsewhere, but will be soon removed.

There is a good jail, and no lock-up.

KEWAUNEE COUNTY (15,806.)

Poor relief is mostly out-door relief, administered by town officers, and is excessive. There is a poorhouse for idiots and non-resident paupers maintained by the county. It is a cheap building, not very well managed, and is a fair example of the general defects of the contract system.

The insane are all kept at the Northern Hospital.

There is an excellent little jail, with a very few prisoners, and a lock-up at Ahnapee.

We advise Kewaunee county to abandon the contract system of managing its poorhouse.

CRAWFORD COUNTY (15,644.)

Poor relief is administered by town authorities. There is a city poorhouse in Prairie du Chien, poorly built and tolerably managed.

The insane are all in the State Hospital, except one in jail.

There is a basement jail, bad as those usually are. There are no lock-ups.

A new jail ought to be afforded soon.

JUNEAU COUNTY (15,580.)

All poor relief is outdoor relief by town officers. Poor relief is excessive in all parts of the county.

The surplus insane are kept in Columbia county asylum.

There is one of the best jails in the state. There are cheap lockups at New Lisbon, Necedah, Elroy and Wonewoc.

We advise Juneau county to adopt the county system of poor relief, and to erect a poorhouse in order to reduce the amount and cost of pauperism.

County Institutions Compared.

BUFFALO COUNTY (15,528).

All poor relief is outdoor relief administered by town authorities.

The insane are all taken care of in the State Hospital.

There is a very bad jail, with very few prisoners. There is a lockup at Fountain City.

We advise Buffalo county to erect a good jail.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY (15,492).

Poor relief is managed by the Superintendents of the Poor, and is as well managed as in any county in the state. If there was a better poor house we should consider this the model county in poor relief. All the abuses of outdoor relief have been cut off by the patient, persistent work of the Superintendents of the Poor, and which of course leaves very little outdoor relief. The poorhouse is a cheap concern not very well fitted for this use.

All insane are in the Northern Hospital.

There is a good jail and no lockups.

We advise the erection of a better poorhouse.

OZAUKEE COUNTY (15,462).

Poor relief for resident poor is administered by town authorities. There is also a county poorhouse for the insane and county paupers, managed on the contract plan, the contractor furnishing the house, as the county has no poorhouse. The result is a building poorly adapted for this purpose and only tolerably managed.

The insane are sent to the Northern Hospital. The surplus insane are kept at the poorhouse except one in Milwaukee County Asylum.

There is a basement jail, the best of its class, which is not a good class, with few prisoners.

We advise Ozaukee county to adopt the full county system of poor relief, put up a cheap but properly managed poorhouse, and abolish the contract system. It will be a saving of money to the county, by the reduction of outdoor relief, and it will be an improvement on the present system.

GREEN LAKE COUNTY (14,481).

Poor relief is all out-door relief, administered by the town authorities.

There is a fair jail, tolerably well arranged. There are lockups at Berlin and Markesan.

The insane are in the Northern Hospital, except one in the jail.

KENOSHA COUNTY (13,550).

Poor relief is all out-door relief, administered by town authorities, except that the city of Kenosha maintains a poorhouse. The building is too cheap and badly located.

County Institutions Compared.

The insane are kept in the Northern Hospital. The surplus insane are in Rock County Asylum.

There is a basement jail, one of the worst of its class, which is the worst class of jails. Since the tramps have been driven out of it, it is cleaner than before.

We have often urged the authorities of Kenosha County to build a new jail. We still believe that one will be built sometime soon.

JACKSON COUNTY (13,285).

Poor relief is administered by three Superintendents of the Poor. There is a tolerable poorhouse, pretty well managed.

All insane are in the State Hospital.

There is a good jail, and a cheap lockup at Merrilan.

WAUSHARA COUNTY (12,688).

All poor relief is out-door relief administered by town authorities.

The insane are all in the Northern Hospital.

There is a cheap jail, and a lockup at Plainfield.

DOOR COUNTY (11,645).

All poor relief is out-door relief administered by town authorities.

The insane are all in the Northern Hospital.

There is a good jail and a lockup at Sturgeon Bay.

CLARK COUNTY (10,715).

Poor relief is administered by three Superintendents of the Poor, who also appoint the Overseer of the poorhouse. The poorhouse is a cheap affair, pretty well managed except for the violation of law in regard to keeping children there.

The insane are all in the State Hospital.

The jail is poorly built.

SHAWANO COUNTY (10,371).

All poor relief is out-door relief, administered by town authorities, and small in amount.

There is a basement jail, bad as all such are.

There is a lockup at Clintonville.

POLK COUNTY (10,018).

All poor relief is administered by one superintendent of the poor, who has cut off the abuses of out-door relief. There is a cheap poorhouse, managed on the contract plan, and well managed in spite of the vices of the system, because of the efficient supervision of the superintendent.

County Institutions Compared.

The insane are all in the state hospital, except three mild cases in the poorhouse.

The jail is a steel cage in a basement-room, well kept. The prisoners are few. There is a lock-up at St. Croix Falls.

We advise Polk county to give up the contract system of managing the poorhouse. We also advise a room above ground in which to place the steel cage used for a jail.

OCONTO COUNTY (9,848).

The town system of poor relief prevails, and all relief for resident poor is administered by town authorities. The city of Oconto has a poorhouse, carried on upon the contract plan. The county of Oconto also has hired out the transient or county poor to a saloon-keeper in the city of Oconto.

The county has kept its surplus insane, the overflow of the Northern Hospital, partly in the jail, where they were as well cared for as they could be in such an institution, and partly in the Waupaca county poorhouse. But recently the surplus insane have been taken by contract by two physicians, and kept in a worse place than the jail. The State Board of Charities and Reform does not approve of either plan of disposing of the insane, and transferred to Dodge county asylum as many as could be received there, and expect to transfer the rest to some other county asylum as soon as a place can be found for them.

The jail is a cheap, wooden fire-trap, but is well managed.

We advise Oconto county to build a good jail as soon as possible.

WOOD COUNTY (8,981).

The poor have been cared for under the town system. There is no poorhouse now, but a poorhouse has been voted, and will be erected next summer.

There are no surplus insane above the quota in the Northern Hospital.

The jail in the basement of the new court house is an improvement on the old jail. In that sense we can approve of it. Its management is good. There are lockups at Grand Rapids and Centralia.

MARINETTE COUNTY (8,929).

The poor are cared for under the town system. There is no poorhouse.

There are no surplus insane above the quota in the Northern Hospital.

The jail is in the the first story of the court house.

MARQUETTE COUNTY (8,907).

The poor are cared for by the town system. There is no poorhouse.

There are no surplus insane above the quota in the State Hospital.

There is a small jail.

County Institutions Compared.

BARRON COUNTY (7,023).

The town system of poor relief prevails, the attempt at the county system having been repealed after an insufficient trial. There is no poorhouse.

The jail is a cheap wooden structure, pretty well managed. There are lockups at Cumberland and Rice Lake.

ADAMS COUNTY (6,741).

The county system of poor relief prevails. Out-door relief is administered by three Superintendents of the Poor. The poorhouse is a cheap wooden structure, poorly arranged, pretty well managed.

The surplus insane over the quota in the State Hospital are kept in the poorhouse, and in Columbia County Asylum.

There is no jail, or lockup, and none appears to be needed.

We advise Adams County to build a new poorhouse in a different location.

PEPIN COUNTY (6,226).

The town system of poor relief prevails.

There is no poorhouse.

There are no surplus insane over the quota in the State Hospital.

There is no jail, and yet there is one. The building once occupied as a jail, has been abolished as such by the county board and no new one erected.

We advise Pepin County to have a jail, either by building, or by reconsidering the action about the old jail.

BURNETT COUNTY (3,140).

There is a cheap jail. The surplus insane are in Jefferson County Insane Asylum.

TAYLOR COUNTY (2,311).

A cheap jail is the only county institution. There are no surplus insane.

LINCOLN COUNTY (2,011).

A cheap frame jail exists more for a lock-up than anything else, as Marathon county jail is used for all serious cases. There are no surplus insane.

ASHLAND COUNTY (1,559).

A basement jail has lately been erected. There is a lock-up at Butter-nut. There are no surplus insane.

County Institutions Compared.

PRICE COUNTY (785).

A new jail is in process of construction. This county has no insane.

LANGLADE COUNTY (685).

A new jail has been built. There are no surplus insane.

DOUGLAS COUNTY (655).

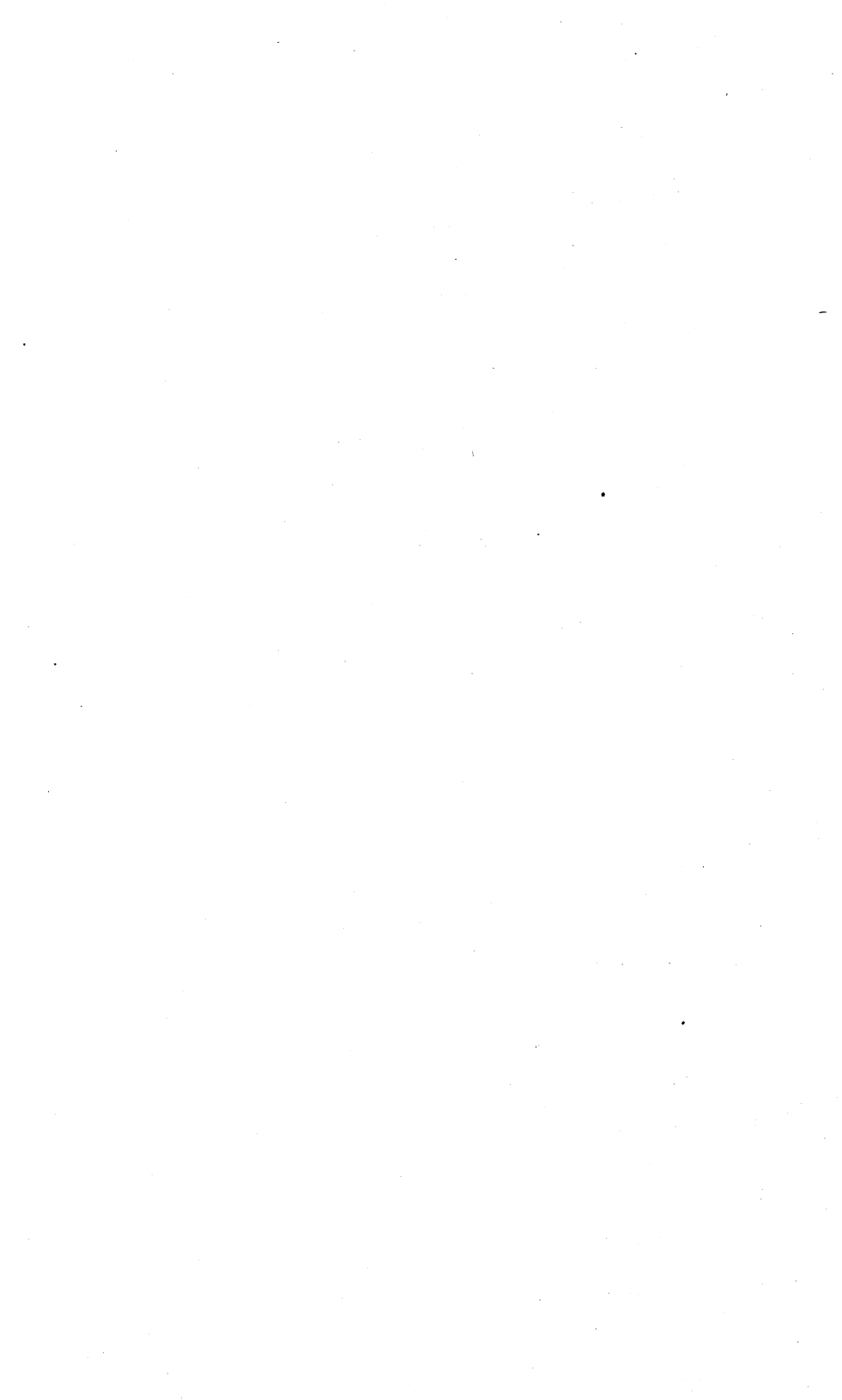
The jail is a cheap woolen affair. There are no surplus insane. A poor-house is talked of.

BAYFIELD COUNTY (564).

A basement jail has lately been erected with the new court house. There are no surplus insane.

The counties of Florence, Sawyer and Washburn have been created since the census, and have made temporary arrangements for county institutions. Florence and Sawyer have no insane persons. Some of the small new counties given above have greatly increased in population since 1880. Several of them cast more votes in 1884 than they had population in 1880

APPENDIX.



SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

OF SUBJECTS UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE

State Board of Charities and Reform.

I. CRIME.

a. Whole number of prisoners—	1883.	1884.
In State Prison	524	597
In House of Correction	1,431	1,806
In jails.....	9,103	6,608
In police stations.....	8,666	9,980
Total	<u>19,724</u>	<u>18,991</u>
b. Number on September 30—		
In State Prison.....	366	410
In House of Correction	150	133
In jails.....	270	270
In police stations	39	43
Total	<u>825</u>	<u>906</u>
c. Whole number in reformatories—		
Industrial School for Boys	402	398
Industrial School for Girls	201	222
House of the Good Shepherd.....	126	166
Boys' Home.....	56	58
Total	<u>785</u>	<u>844</u>
d. Number in reformatories September 30—		
Industrial School for Boys	278	297
Industrial School for Girls	149	165
House of the Good Shepherd	97	158
Boys' Home.....	50	45
Total	<u>574</u>	<u>665</u>

Appendix.

II. INSANITY.

a. Number of insane Sept. 30—

	1883.	1884.
In State Hospital.....	469	537
In Northern Hospital.....	596	614
In Milwaukee Asylum.....	317	288
In Chronic Insane Asylums.....	498	608
In Poorhouses.....	115	97
In Jails.....	27	26
Boarded out by county authorities.....	45	68
	<u>2,066</u>	<u>2,238</u>

b. Total cost of current expenses in hospitals—

State Hospital.....	\$96,545 70	\$91,722 22
Northern Hospital.....	114,735 48	117,110 52
Milwaukee Asylum.....	60,803 48	61,021 47
Chronic Insane Asylums.....	29,546 53	52,786 11
	<u>\$301,631 19</u>	<u>\$322,720 83</u>

c. Cost per week per capita—

State Hospital.....	\$3.90	\$3.46
Northern Hospital.....	3.89	3.67
Milwaukee Asylum.....	3.80	3.71
Chronic Insane Asylums.....	1.68	1.79

d. State appropriations used—

State Hospital (current expenses).....	\$88,778 66	\$90,914 00
State Hospital (improvements).....	16,263 38	600 00
Northern Hospital (current expenses)....	107,342 60	108,267 06
Northern Hospital (improvements).....	6,500 00	.....
Milwaukee Asylum.....	39,929 21	41,747 35
Chronic Insane Asylums.....	10,632 84	26,665 76
	<u>\$269,446.69</u>	<u>\$268,194 17</u>

Summary of Statistics.

III. PAUPERISM.

a. Paupers in poorhouses —

	1883.	1884.
Number during year.....	2,529	1,808
Number September 30th.....	969	1,050
Cost of maintenance.....	\$94,041.80	\$58,681.55
Cost per capita, per week.....	\$1.57	\$1.30

b. Paupers outside of poorhouses (partly estimated) —

Number wholly supported.....	1,278	1,020
Number partly supported or temporarily relieved.....	6,834	6,021
Cost of out-door relief.....	\$257,004.39	\$261,433.74

IV. DEFECTIVE SENSES.

a. Whole number in school—

	1883.	1884.
Blind in Blind Institute.....	78	78
Deaf Mutes in Deaf and Dumb Institute..	235	242
Deaf Mutes in St. John's Institute	40	48
	<u>353</u>	<u>368</u>

b. Number in school September 30th —

Blind in Blind Institute.....	66	64
Deaf Mutes in Deaf and Dumb Institute.	203	200
Deaf Mutes in St. John's Institute.....	33	43
	<u>302</u>	<u>307</u>

Appendix.

BY-LAWS

OF THE

State Board of Charities and Reform.

ARTICLE I.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

Section 1. The board shall meet in their office, in the State Capitol, on or before the tenth day of January, and on or before the fifteenth day of April, July and October, in each year.

The meeting in April shall be the annual meeting, at which time the election of officers shall take place.

Section 2. Special meetings may be held on the call of the President at any time and place.

Section 3. Three members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but a less number may adjourn from time to time.

Section 4. At all regular meetings of the board the following shall be the order of business:

First.—Reading and approval of the minutes of all previous meetings that have not been read and approved.

Second.—Reports of officers.

Third.—Reports of committees.

Fourth.—Communications.

Fifth.—Business lying over.

Sixth.—Miscellaneous business.

At special meetings, the business for which the meeting was called shall have precedence of all others.

By-Laws.

ARTICLE II.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Section 1. The officers of the board shall consist of a President, Vice-President and Secretary. The President and Vice-President shall be elected at the annual meeting in each year. The Secretary shall be elected at the annual meeting in April, and shall serve for the term of three years.

All officers shall serve until their successors are elected and prepared to enter upon the discharge of their duties.

Section 2. The President and Vice-President shall discharge the usual duties of such offices.

Section 3. The President is authorized and empowered, when the board is not in session, to discharge all the duties conferred upon the board in its transfer of chronic insane, as provided by law.

Section 4. The Secretary shall have an office in the capitol at Madison, where the books and papers belonging to the office shall always be kept, and where they shall always be accessible to the board or any member thereof. He shall be present at all meetings of the board, keep a correct record of the proceedings, and perform such other duties as usually devolve upon the office. He shall also perform such other duties as the board shall require of him by resolution or otherwise.

ARTICLE III.

VISITS OF INSPECTION.

Section 1. The board shall visit the charitable and penal institutions supported by the state, once in each year as a board; and in addition it is expected that each member shall also visit each state institution at least once a year.

Section 2. Each county asylum for the chronic insane, shall be visited as often as once in each three months. The President shall at the quarterly meetings in January, April,

Appendix.

July and October, designate members of the board who shall visit the different county asylums during the next three months, so as to provide for at least one visit each.

Section 3. Jails, poorhouses, private benevolent institutions and all other institutions subject to inspection by the board shall be visited at least once each year.

Section 4. When the secretary or any individual member of the board visits any institution he shall be understood as representing the entire board and shall possess all the right to make examination and demand information that is conferred upon the board by law.

Rules.

RULES

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF COUNTY ASYLUMS
FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

1. The buildings for the insane must be so constructed and furnished as to be sufficiently warmed, lighted and ventilated. In addition to associate dormitories and single bedrooms they must have sitting-rooms and dining-rooms of sufficient capacity. The buildings must be kept clean and free from all offensive odors.
2. The officers and employes of the asylum must be all intelligent and humane persons of correct habits.
3. There must be a sufficient number of special attendants for each sex.
4. An experienced physician must be appointed visiting physician, who shall thoroughly inspect the buildings and patients at least semi-monthly, and report to this board at the end of each quarter.
5. As far as possible regular occupation shall be provided for the insane at such kinds of work as they can be induced to engage in. Gardening and farm labor for the men, and flower gardening and house work for the women, are recommended. Amusements are recommended, of such kinds and to such an extent as are practicable.
6. Restraints of all kinds should be used only in extreme cases. A daily record-book must be kept, showing the persons in restraint, the kind of restraint, and the reasons for it.
7. Monthly reports shall be made to the State Board of Charities and Reform.
8. The asylums shall be open at all times to the inspec-

Appendix.

tion of the State Board of Charities and Reform, or of any person or persons authorized by them.

9. During the season when fires are kept up a night watchman must be employed.

10. The State Board of Charities and Reform may at any time add to, change or modify these rules, as they may deem best for the interests of the insane.

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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

PUBLIC LANDS

OF THE

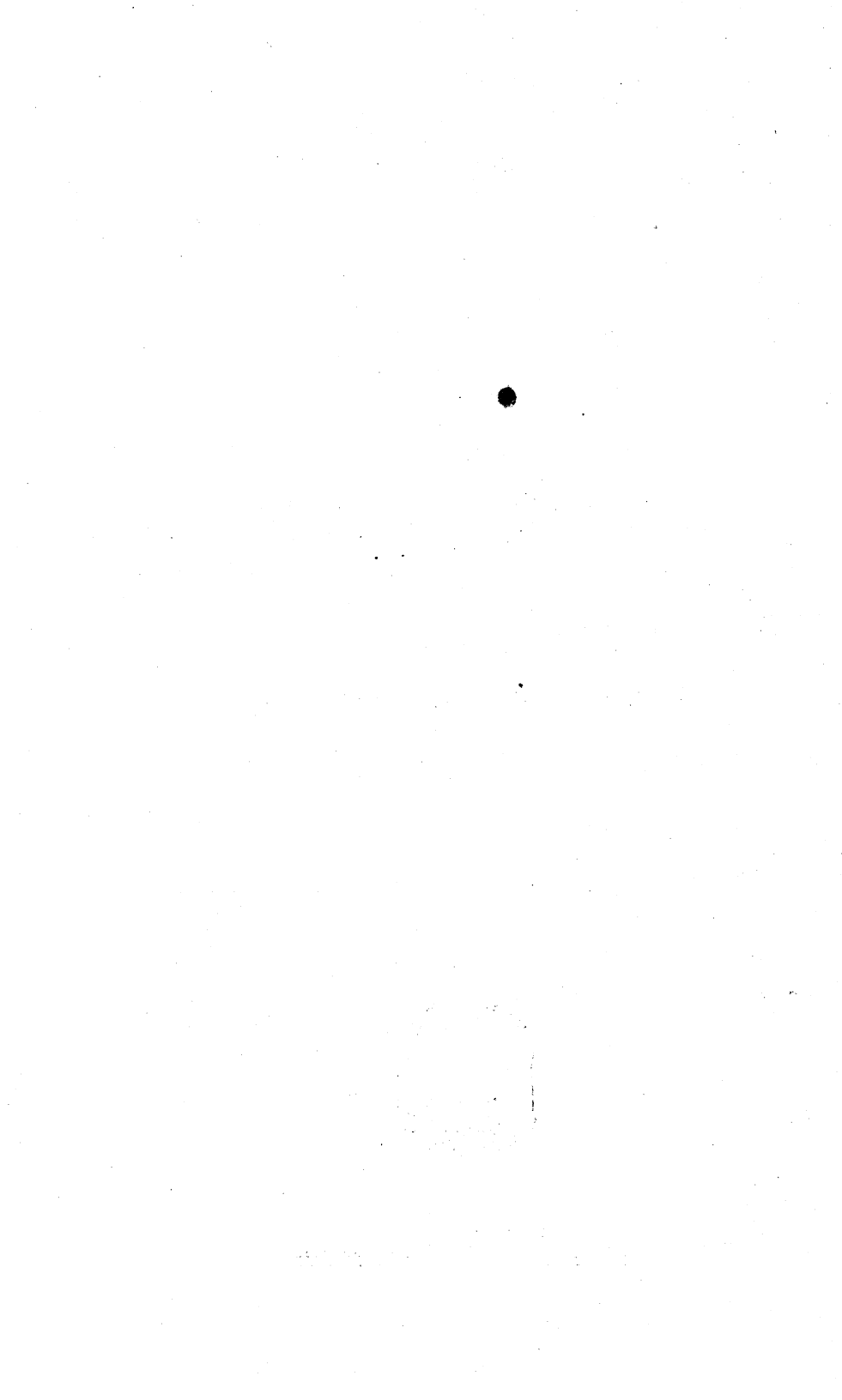
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1883 AND 1884.



MADISON, WIS.:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
1884.



BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,
FOR THE
BIENNIAL FISCAL TERM ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS,
MADISON, WISCONSIN, October 10, 1884.

To His Excellency, J. M. RUSK,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

As required by law, we have the honor to submit to you our biennial report of the transactions of this office for the fiscal term ending September 30, 1884, with such additional information and suggestions as may be of public interest.

The law of 1883, limiting the size of our report, necessitates our leaving out many tables and exhibits heretofore made a part thereof. Such tables and exhibits related to the receipts and disbursements of the various trust funds, their incomes and aggregates; all of which information will be found in the reports of the secretary of state and the state treasurer, and we would respectfully refer you thereto for such information. The only funds those reports do not show, are shown herein, to wit: The non-productive trust funds, which consist principally of unsold lands, and their estimated value will be found in exhibit number 1.

Sales of Lands.

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The sales during the fiscal term ending September 30th, 1884, amounted to 227,837.33 acres.

The sales for the year ending September 30th, 1883, amounted to 150,853.49 acres, and for the year ending September 30th, 1884, amounted to 76,782.88 acres.

The classification of these lands and the revenues derived from sales, will be found under their proper headings and exhibits.

SALES OF SCHOOL LANDS.

Exhibit "A" shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30th, 1883, 39,848.34 acres of school lands, for the sum of \$48,066.04. From these sales the state received \$22,433.04 as principal and other charges, \$815.86 interest charges, leaving a balance due of \$25,633.00 upon which the state receives 7 per cent. interest.

Exhibit "G" shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30th, 1884, 17,030.68 acres of school land for the sum of \$23,975.77. From these sales the state received \$12,049.77 as principal and other charges, \$244.97 interest charges, leaving a balance due of \$11,926.00, upon which the state receives 7 per cent. interest.

SALES OF UNIVERSITY LANDS.

Exhibit "B" shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30th, 1883, 520 acres of University lands for \$1,336.11. Of this sum the state received as principal and other charges \$653.11, interest charges \$10.83, leaving a balance due the state of \$683, upon which the state receives 7 per cent. interest.

Exhibit "H" shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30th, 1884, 280 acres of University lands for \$805.24. Of this sum the state received as principal and other charges \$360.24, interest charges \$3.87, leaving balance due the state of \$445, upon which the state receives 7 per cent. interest.

Sales of Lands.

SALES OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS.

Exhibit "C" shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30, 1883, 5,515.16 acres of Agricultural College lands, for \$7,153.35, for which the state received as principal and other charges \$2,682.35, and interest charges \$157.78, leaving a balance due the state of \$4,471, upon which the state receives 7 per cent. interest.

Exhibit "I" shows sales during the year ending September 30, 1884, to be 2,194.23 acres, sold for \$2,799.72, for which the state received as principal and other charges \$2,046.72, and interest charges \$7.06, leaving a balance due the state of \$753.00.

SALES OF MARATHON COUNTY LANDS.

Exhibit "D" shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30, 1883, 240 acres of Marathon county lands for \$180.00.

SALES OF NORMAL SCHOOL LANDS.

Exhibit "E" shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30, 1883, 54,521.36 acres of Normal School lands for the sum of \$79,357.85; of this amount the state received as principal and other charges \$77,883.85, interest charges \$45.85, leaving a balance due the state of \$1,474.00, upon which the state receives 7 per cent. interest.

Exhibit "J" shows sales during the year ending September 30, 1884, to be 27,901.06 acres for \$39,417.05, of this amount the state received as principal and other charges \$37,550.05, interest charges \$67.41, leaving a balance due of \$1,867.00, upon which the state receives 7 per cent. interest.

SALES OF DRAINAGE LANDS.

Exhibit "F" shows that there have been sold during the year ending September 30, 1883, 50,409.59 acres of Drainage Lands for the sum of \$74,992.34, and sold during the year ending September 30, 1884, as shown by exhibit "K," 29,376.91 acres for the sum of \$37,447.79. The moneys received from

Sales of Lands.

the sale of these drainage lands have been distributed to the several counties wherein the lands so sold lie, in accordance with law, and as shown on exhibits "Q," one and two.

SUMMARY.

The following table shows the aggregate sales of lands during the fiscal term ending September 30th, 1884.

CLASS OF LANDS.	No. of acr's sold	Amt. sold. for.
School	56,879.02	\$72,041 81
University	800.00	2,141 35
Agricultural college	7,709.39	9,953 07
Normal school	82,422.42	118,774 90
Drainage.....	79,786.50	112,440 13
Marathon county	240.00	180 00
Totals.....	227,837.33	\$315,531 26

Under section 1, chapter 332, laws 1883, fixing the minimum price of all unoffered lands at \$3 per acre, we offered at a public sale commencing September 4th, 1883, 167,210.08 acres (being all of the swamp lands enuring to the state under the re-examination for which the state then had patents,) and sold 21,722.15 acres for \$78,966.80, averaging \$3.63½ per acre.

Subsequently on account of information reaching us of the existence of a combination at such sale by means of which it was claimed that the price of the lands sold was kept down to near the minimum, and the interest of the state thereby injured by such combination, we decided that the interests of the state required us to set aside the sale of the lands bought by such combination, as void.

We therefore set aside the sale of 11,514.22 acres thereof, by our order under the law. The parties who purchased such lands deny our right to so set such sale aside and still insist they are entitled to their patents therefor, and our right to set such sale aside is now being tested in the courts.

Sales of Lands.

If our right to set such sale aside is upheld by the courts, then the foregoing account of the sales for that year is correct, if not, then the 11,514.22 acres so set aside must be added to the sales for that year, and the amount received therefor increased by the price paid, to wit: \$38,487.30. Of this amount \$20,235.04 would belong to the Normal School fund, and \$18,252.26 to the Drainage fund.

PRICES AND TERMS OF SALE OF STATE LANDS.

Lands held by the state are subject to sale at private entry, after having been offered at public auction, on the following terms: The school, university and agricultural college lands are sold on ten years' time; twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money, interest on the seventy-five per cent. remaining unpaid, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the date of purchase to the first of January following, and the certificate fee of fifty cents for each forty acre tract, being required in cash; interest thereafter, at seven per cent. per annum, payable annually in advance. The normal school and drainage (swamp), and Marathon county lands are sold for cash. The prices range as follows:

School lands from.....	\$1 00 to \$1 25 per acre.
University lands from.....	2 00 to 3 00 per acre.
Agricultural College lands.....	1 25 per acre.
Normal School lands (swamp), from.....	50 to 3 00 per acre.
Drainage lands (swamp), from.....	50 to 3 00 per acre.
Marathon county lands.....	75 per acre.

Sec. 3, chap. 332, Laws 1883, provides that any lands the state owns may be entered by actual settlers at \$1.25 per acre, in quantities not exceeding two hundred acres, under such rules, requirements, restrictions, conditions and provisions as the Commissioners of Public Lands may establish to be approved by the Governor.

Rules and Regulations.

The following are the rules and regulations adopted by the Commissioners and approved by the Governor:

Pursuant to Section 3, Chapter 332, of Laws of 1883, the Commissioners of Public Lands of the State of Wisconsin, have fixed the following rules, requirements, restrictions and provisions under which lands may be entered under and pursuant to the provisions of the above chapter, at \$1.25 per acre:

1st. No lands shall be patented by the state to such actual settlers under said Section 3, until he, his heirs or assigns, shall have actually lived upon, cultivated and improved such lands for the full term of three years.

2d. Such improvements upon such lands shall consist of a tenable house, and the clearing up and use of said lands so far as may be necessary for the purpose of actual occupancy and farming purposes.

3d. No lands shall be subject to such entry which are pine lands, and in which their principal value consists in pine timber standing or growing thereon.

4th. No entry under said Section 3 can be made by any person now the owner or possessor of any lands, except to an amount which will increase his whole farm to not more than two hundred acres.

5th. The occupant of such lands shall not cut down, or carry away therefrom, more of the standing or growing timber on said lands, than shall be necessary for the improvement thereof for agricultural purposes, for building and fencing purposes and for firewood, during said term of three years.

6th. At the expiration of said three years, and before a patent shall issue for said lands, proof shall be made in such form as the Commissioners may prescribe and which may be approved and sanctioned by the Governor, to the effect that the original applicant, his heirs or assigns, have resided upon and cultivated as a farm, the said lands during the said three years and have under cultivation on said premises, at least ten acres of tillable ground; also the amount and kind of improvement which has been made upon said premises, from year to year, as near as may be; the number of acres, and name and kinds of crops which have been raised thereon, and the use generally to which said premises have been put to during said three years.

7th. The applicant for said lands who seeks to avail himself of the provisions of Section 3 of said act shall, at the time of filing his application for the entry, pay to the State Treasurer the sum of \$1.25 per acre therefor as prescribed by said act; and shall set forth in his application that it is his intention to become a settler upon the lands which he applies to enter under said Section 3, and to use and occupy the same for farming and agricultural purposes, and that he does not enter the same for the purpose of taking the timber therefrom, and that the lands applied for are not pine lands; and that he will comply with the conditions herein prescribed; and that in default of compliance herewith by himself, his heirs or assigns, his entry may be set aside and canceled by said Commissioners and the moneys paid to the state treasury forfeited to the State of Wisconsin, which application shall be signed and verified by the oath of the applicant.

8th. Upon the filing of such application and payment of said moneys to the State Treasurer, such Commissioner shall issue to such applicant a certificate of such entry, and at the expiration of said three years a patent shall issue for said lands to the proper party, upon compliance herewith, and upon proof being made as provided herein.

Forfeitures of State Lands.

THE LANDS HELD BY THE STATE.

Exhibit L shows the number of acres of land in the several counties held in trust by the state, except that those lately approved and patented to the state, known as our new selections, particularly referred to elsewhere in this report, are not included in said exhibit. In the item of drainage lands are included several thousand acres reserved, by various acts of the legislature, for sale by certain local boards of swamp land commissioners. There are also included in those lands the 50,331.34 acres reserved for a state park, in Lincoln County, by act of the legislature, in 1878.

The following table shows the number of acres of land held by the state, and the classification thereof, on the 30th day of September, 1884.

CLASS OF LANDS.	Acres.
School.....	120,828.90
University.....	1,791.12
Agricultural college..	13,204.83
Normal school.....	476,019.93
Drainage.....	508,952.14
Marathon County.....	4,535.18
Total.....	1,125,332.10

FORFEITURES OF STATE LANDS.

Exhibit M shows the number of acres of lands held on certificates in the several counties, and the amounts due that were forfeited for the non-payment of interest during the fiscal term, and in Exhibit N will be found the forfeitures of individual loans, amounting to \$500, which are also included in the following summary statement. Of these

Dues on Certificates.

forfeitures a considerable portion are annually redeemed before sale, and a portion even after sale, under the law.

FUNDS.	Acres.	Amounts.
School	9,888.70	\$9,891 63
Agricultural college	1,064.73	985 00
Normal school.....	807.06	1,022 00
Drainage	120.00	216 00
University	400.00	799 00
Totals.....	12,280.49	\$12,913 63

DUES ON CERTIFICATES.

The following table shows the amounts due to the different funds upon lands held on certificates in the state. Exhibit O shows the same by counties, as well as by different funds.

FUNDS.	Due September 30, 1884.
School	\$225,767 24
University	24,755 24
Agricultural college	99,304 00
Normal school.....	23,694 00
Drainage	6,252 00
Total.....	\$379,772 48

A continued decrease of principal and income from this source is perceptible, compared with former reports, which is accounted for by the numerous payments in full on certificates previously issued, and to the decrease of purchases on contract.

New Investments of Trust Funds.

NEW INVESTMENTS OF TRUST FUNDS.

The following statement shows the investments of trust funds during the fiscal term ending September 30, 1884, to be \$975,033.53.

SCHOOL FUND.

Loans to school districts.....	\$61,093 00
U. S. 3 per cent. bonds.....	15,000 00
Loan to village of Waukesha.....	6,000 00
Loan to town of Ashland, Ashland county.....	31,000 00
Loan to town of Richfield, Wood county.....	2,750 00
Loan to town of Lincoln, Trempealeau county.....	5,300 00
Loan to town of Arena, Iowa county.....	1,500 00
Loan to town of Maine, Outagamie county.....	2,200 00
Loan to town of Auburndale, Wood county.....	2,200 00
Loan to town of Weston, Clark county.....	1,700 00
Loan to town of Mosinee, Marathon county.....	1,500 00
Loan to town of Waldwic, Iowa county.....	17,000 00
Loan to town of Rolling, Langlade county.....	1,200 00
Loan to town of Butternut, Ashland county.....	2,000 00
Loan to town of Moscow, Iowa county.....	9,400 00
Milwaukee city refund bonds.....	275,000 00
Madison city bonds.....	60,000 00
Fond du Lac city bonds.....	30,000 00
Loan to city of Hudson, St. Croix county.....	5,500 00
Loan to city of Merrill, Lincoln county.....	11,800 00
Loan to city of New London, Waupaca county.....	11,000 00
Loan to Bayfield county.....	25,000 00
Loan to Washburn county.....	10,774 00
Loan to Lincoln county.....	62,300 00
Loan to Burnett county.....	4,078 47
	<u>\$655,295 47</u>

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

U. S. bonds.....	\$3,000 00
Bonds of town of Gale, Trempealeau county.....	12,000 00
Bonds of Milwaukee city.....	100,000 00
Bonds of city of Madison.....	90,000 00
Bonds of city of Oshkosh.....	5,000 00
Loan to village of Cumberland, Barron county.....	3,000 00
Loan to Lincoln county.....	17,800 00
Loan to Manitowoc county.....	13,500 00
Loan to town of Worcester, Price county.....	6,000 00
Loans to school districts.....	10,422 00
	<u>\$260,722 00</u>

UNIVERSITY FUND.

Loans to school districts.....	\$5,516 06
U. S. bonds.....	3,000 00
Bonds of city of Platteville.....	6,000 00
Loan to Eau Claire county.....	10,000 00
	<u>\$24,516 06</u>

Loans to Individuals.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

U. S. bonds.....	\$10,000 00
Bonds of city of Platteville.....	10,500 00
Bonds of city of Madison.....	2,500 00
Loan to city of Centralia, Wood county.....	1,500 00
Loan to county of Eau Claire.....	10,000 00
	\$34,500 00
Total.....	\$975,033 53

LOANS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Exhibits P, 1 and 2 show the amount due September 30, 1884, to the several funds on account of loans to school districts, and new loans made amounting to \$77,031.06 for the fiscal term.

The following summary shows the changes in each fund:

FUNDS.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1883.	Increased by new loans.	Decreased by pay- ments.	Outstand- ing Sept. 30, 1884.
School	\$129,983 31	\$61,093 00	\$53,759 08	\$137,317 28
University	5,715 20	5,516 06	3,902 20	7,329 06
Agricultural college.....	9,770 70	.....	4,994 48	4,776 22
Normal school.....	11,667 08	10,422 00	5,715 22	16,373 86
Total	\$157,136 29	\$77,031 06	\$68,370 93	\$165,796 42

LOANS TO INDIVIDUALS.

Exhibit "N" shows the amount due September 30, 1884, on account of loans to individuals to be \$68,969.70, showing a decrease by payments during the fiscal term of \$20,913.47, and by forfeiture \$500.

In the said exhibit of individual loans appears the item of \$1,618.30, Racine City. This requires explanation, because in our last report this item was given as \$724.47. The difference is thus accounted for: Our predecessors had treated all of such loans, except the amount above given, as worthless, for the reason, as they understood, of the washing away of

Fees and Charges.

the lots mortgaged, such lots being situated upon the lake shore at Racine, and in our last report we followed their example, but, upon consideration, we have concluded to treat them all as assets, until they are positively taken off our books. Thus the real amount is shown to be, as above, \$1,618.30.

No loans to individuals have been made since 1865, and the amount is gradually diminishing by payments and forfeitures, as shown in the exhibit.

FEES AND CHARGES.

During the fiscal term, ending September 30, 1884, there has been paid into the general fund for patent fees, plats, diagrams and field notes the sum of \$3,724.29.

THE NON-PRODUCTIVE TRUST FUNDS.

The non-productive capital of the several funds consists of the lands that have been offered for sale and are unsold and cash in the treasury. School lands are estimated at the average price of \$1.10 per acre; university lands at \$2.50; agricultural college at \$1.25; normal school at \$1.40, and drainage at \$1.30.

The following is an exhibit of the non-productive trust funds September 30, 1884, compared with the figures for September 30, 1882.

EXHIBIT 1.

FUNDS.	Estimated value of lands Sept. 30th, 1882.	Estimated value of lands Sept. 30th, 1884.	Cash in State Treas'y Sept. 30th, 1882.	Cash in State Treas'y Sept. 30th, 1884.	Premium on U. S. bonds.	Aggregate 1882.	Aggregate 1884.
School	\$184,293 07	\$132,911 79	\$7,767 35	\$18,492 67	\$5,129 44	\$228,047 92	\$156,533 90
Normal school.....	476,602 77	666,427 90	17,969 62	14,451 38	21,120 88	519,034 89	702,000 16
Agricultural college.....	24,861 76	17,606 04	5,304 47	66 64	1,361 30	30,166 23	19,033 98
University.....	5,427 80	4,477 80	2,966 39	.....	3,270 88	11,256 69	7,748 68
Drainage	456,701 00	661,637 78	48,808 29	48,619 82	.....	505,509 29	710,257 60
Total	\$1,147,886 40	\$1,483,061 31	\$82,816 12	\$81,630 51	\$30,882 50	\$1,294,015 02	\$1,595,574 32

The above estimate of the value of lands takes into account only the same lands taken into this account in our last report with the addition of the 167,210.08 acres offered September 4, 1883, less the sales, and does not take into account the new lands. The amount of such new lands is shown elsewhere in this report. The increase above shown in the non-productive trust funds is accounted for by the new lands put upon the market, at \$3.00 per acre, viz.: 167,210.08 acres offered at public sale September 4th to 6th, 1883, less the sales therefrom.

Suggestions.

MANITOWOC AND CALUMET SWAMP LANDS.

Chapter 352, laws 1883, required us to do certain things, which, after viewing the locality and thus realizing what was required of us, we found the means at our disposal under the act to be utterly inadequate.

We further found that the matters referred to us, and which by the act we were instructed to litigate, had already been litigated, and an adverse decision reached.

Under these circumstances we deemed it unwise to commence other litigation, and determined to refer the whole matter to the legislature for further consideration,

We found great damage done by overflow, but how much of such damage is attributable to the dam in question we are unable to state.

The amount of the swamp land placed by the act at our disposal is 601.26 acres. The whole thereof remains unsold and is of very little value, and until sold is of no value in carrying out the purposes of the act.

SUGGESTIONS.

After some experience as Commissioners of the Public Lands, we deem it advisable to make the following suggestions of changes desirable in the laws governing the sale and management of the lands:

1st. Our experience leads us to believe that it is desirable the Commissioners of the Public Lands should have the power to withdraw any public lands from sale, provided, that when re-offered such lands should first be offered at public sale.

2d. We would again suggest the necessity of amending the law so as to admit the board of school directors of township systems of schools, to borrow money from the trust funds for the purpose of building school houses.

New Selections.

NEW SELECTIONS.

The lands mentioned in this report as our new selections are swamp lands, selected upon certificates of indemnity. Of these lands the state now has 70,368.62 acres. The patents for the most thereof are now just received.

Since our last report, very little, if any, progress has been made by the general land office at Washington toward adjusting the unsettled claims of the state for the 51,290.64 acres shown in our last report as unsettled, and awaiting adjustment. Besides the above, there are a large number of conflicts awaiting adjustment; and under section 2, chapter 332, laws 1883, the persons entitled to purchase such lands of the state are becoming importunate, and are demanding their patents of the state. Of course the state can not patent to them until it has patents from the general government.

Under these circumstances we respectfully suggest that you send an authorized agent to Washington to personally attend to these needed adjustments.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ERNST G. TIMME, Secretary of State.

E. C. McFETRIDGE, State Treasurer.

L. F. FRISBY, Attorney General.

Commissioners of the Public Lands.

"A."—Sales of School Lands.

EXHIBIT "A."—Sales of school lands for the year ending September 30, 1883

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Other charges paid.	Deposit paid.	Balance due.
Adams	200.00	\$210 59	\$33 96	\$2 72	\$22 63		\$154 00
Ashland	2,731.20	2,778 10	1,628 45	36 08	78 65		1,069 00
Barron	380.00	409 51	92 19	15 29	24 32		293 00
Bayfield	1,920.00	1,796 68	541 82	10 28	231 86		1,023 00
Brown							
Buffalo	80.00	45 53	4 38	10	11 15		30 00
Burnett	920.00	964 75	212 17	11 39	51 58		701 00
Calumet		29 00	70	04	9 70	8 60	10 00
Chippewa	840.00	904 22	444 28	19 44	90 10	25 84	344 00
Clark	280.00	337 15	62 44	15 44	33 71		241 00
Columbia	44.62	331 23	150 89	49	17 22	28 12	140 00
Crawford	512.42	726 61	94 84	9 15	95 90	23 87	512 00
Dane	80.00	22 98	13 20		9 78		
Dodge		86 40	4 90	26	11 50		70 00
Door	180.70	169 33	62 04	28	16 86	7 43	83 00
Douglas	7,831.38	9,116 02	2,638 68	335 41	880 09	352 25	5,245 00
Dunn	40.00	33 18	4 89	93	4 29		24 00
Eau Claire	640.00	820 52	162 21	18 62	111 31		547 00
Florence	664.96	831 13	218 13	2 55			613 00
Fond du Lac							
Grant							
Green							
Green Lake							
Iowa							
Jackson	574.65	651 27	135 87	7 40	81 70	3 70	430 00
Jefferson	40.00	57 00	2 73	13	3 23	12 04	39 00
Juneau	160.00	213 23	21 86	2 24	17 47	15 90	158 00
Kenosha							
Kewaunee	40.00	107 09	12 34	26	14 75		80 00
La Crosse	35.30	110 00	3 93	17	10 91	45 16	50 00
La Fayette							
Langlade	2,061.75	2,563 98	1,084 16	54 92	3 11	74 71	1,402 00
Lincoln	4,307.55	5,732 81	3,980 07	62 73	87 14	137 60	1,588 00
Manitowoc	88.64	76 40	69 85		6 55		
Marathon	1,160.00	1,416 22	384 69	40 22	120 78	125 75	785 00
Marinette	2,040.00	2,402 36	807 14	7 66	69 22		1,526 00
Marquette	40.00	129 33	15 49	1 82	14 84		99 00
Milwaukee							
Monroe	240.00	362 36	18 24	4 74	57 12		287 00
Oconto	4,040.00	4,111 16	2,236 35	23 21	77 71	5 10	1,732 00
Outagamie	231.50	297 78	109 95	9 37	50 83		137 00
Ozaukee							
Pepin	240.00	289 69	49 04	7 95	42 65		198 00
Pierce							
Polk	360.00	551 50	177 12	4 25	37 78	100 60	236 00
Portage	360.00	559 77	117 81	14 57	52 96		389 00
Price	880.00	1,073 60	773 77	7 71	4 83		296 00
Racine							
Richland	120.00	140 15	24 69	2 36	15 08	7 38	93 00
Sawyer	40.00	41 62	38 40		3 22		
St. Croix	280.17	389 96	90 13	7 86	60 62		239 00
Sauk	240.00	342 80	76 05	4 27	32 39	9 36	225 00
Shawano	1,099.79	1,256 88	326 38	12 90	67 71	11 79	851 00
Sheboygan							
Taylor	874.16	921 85	304 41	25 73	38 44		579 00
Trempealeau	120.00	246 69	190 75	75	28 94		27 00
Vernon	825.36	914 48	117 07	3 73	45 07	131 34	621 00
Walworth							
Washburn	664.19	618 25	203 75	13 38	9 50		405 00
Waukesha							
Waupaca							
Waushara	320.00	1,372 55	478 43	12 14	66 12		828 00
Winnebago							
Wood	1,040 00	1,444 33	204 69	4 92	65 64		1,174 00
Total	39,848 34	\$48,066 04	\$18,424 33	\$815 86	\$2,887 17	\$1,121 54	\$25,633 00

Sales of Lands.

EXHIBIT B—*Sale of University land for the year ending September 30, 1883.*

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Amount sold for.	Prin'p'l paid.	Inter'st paid.	O t h e r ch'ges paid.	Deposit paid.	Bal'nce due.
Chippewa	40.00	\$106 66	\$16 30	\$5 20	\$10 36	.....	\$80 00
Clark	80.00	201 04	201 04	.....	.....	.....	.....
Door	40.00	120 00	120 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eau Claire	40.00	100 52	22 20	1 04	13 32	.....	65 00
Green	40.00	128 20	115 56	.....	12 64	.....	.....
Marathon	80.00	181 92	42 40	3 15	7 52	.....	132 00
Pierce	160.00	377 77	22 12	1 34	15 85	\$23 80	316 00
Trempealeau	40 00	120 00	30 00	10	.....	.....	90 00
Total	520.00	\$1,336 11	\$569 62	\$10 83	\$59 69	\$23 80	\$683 00

EXHIBIT C—*Sale of Agricultural College lands for the year ending September 30, 1883.*

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Inter'st paid.	O t h e r ch'ges paid.	Deposit paid.	Balance due.
Chippewa	80.00	\$96 00	\$15 59	\$ 25	\$2 57	\$3 84	\$74 00
Lincoln	1,000.00	1,300 00	306 77	32 53	3 22	65 01	925 00
Oconto	40.00	44 00	2 59	13	1 61	2 80	37 00
Polk	467.98	559 35	59 01	5 67	83 73	16 61	400 00
Shawano	1,878.00	2,365 10	726 02	44 28	92 08	.....	1,547 00
Taylor	2,049.18	2,788 90	1,300 90	74 92	.....	.....	1,488 00
Total	5,515.16	\$7,153 35	\$2,410 88	\$157 78	\$183 21	\$88 26	\$4,471 00

EXHIBIT D—*Sale of Marathon county lands for the year ending September 30, 1883.*

COUNTY.	Acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.
Marathon	240.00	\$180 00	\$180 00

Sales of Normal School Lands.

EXHIBIT E.—Sale of Normal school lands for the year ending September 30, 1883.

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Sold for.	Principal paid.	Inter'st paid.	Other charges paid.	Deposit paid.	Balance due.
Adams	120.00	\$173 66	\$85 00	\$.65	\$13 66		\$75 00
Ashland	12,775.69	18,937 01	18,937 01				
Barron	240.00	470 00	470 00				
Bayfield	1,709.17	5,473 78	5,473 78				
Brown							
Buffalo							
Burnett	407.48	489 35	489 35				
Calumet							
Chippewa	1,246.38	2,106 75	2,103 26		3 49		
Clark	40.80	30 60	30 60				
Columbia							
Crawford							
Dane							
Dodge							
Door	308.40	263 66	233 75		26 91		
Douglas	2,115.17	2,784 30	2,784 30				
Dunn	40.00	27 61	21 40		6 21		
Eau Claire		10 00	10 00				
Florence	1,044.12	1,375 15	1,375 15				
Fond du Lac							
Grant							
Green							
Green Lake	80.00	160 92	141 24		11 80	7 88	
Iowa							
Jackson	440.00	651 21	591 30	1 68	14 91		45 00
Jefferson							
Juneau	1,207.58	669 99	637 09		32 30		
Kenosha							
Kewaunee							
La Crosse							
La Fayette							
Langlade	5,180.75	7,023 86	7,023 86				
Lincoln	10,185.88	17,275 73	17,275 73				
Manitowoc							
Marathon	530.00	640 79	626 30		14 49		
Marquette	2,307.85	2,630 19	2,542 10		88 09		
Marquette							
Milwaukee							
Monroe	120.00	63 29	60 00		3 29		
Oconto	3,231.82	4,222 37	3,313 39	27 29	140 98		768 00
Outagamie	1,372.42	1,244 81	1,097 84		146 97		
Ozaukee							
Pepin							
Pierce							
Polk							
Portage	996.08	838 05	795 50		42 55		
Price	2,972.38	3,925 48	3,925 48				
Racine							
Richland							
Rock							
St. Croix							
Sawyer	572.62	855 78	855 78				
Shawano	2,609.55	3,194 05	2,405 34	14 47	239 71		549 00
Sheboygan							
Taylor	2,119.37	2,649 21	2,649 21				
Trempealeau		50 00	13 00	1 76			37 00
Vernon	61.00	183 00	183 00				
Walworth							
Washburn	40.00	120 00	120 00				
Waukesha							
Waupaca							
Waushara	80.00	170 00	170 00				
Winnebago							
Wood	376.85	647 25	616 58		30 67		
Total	54,521.36	\$79,357 85	\$77,059 94	\$45 85	\$816 08	\$7 88	\$1,474 00

Sales of Drainage Lands.

EXHIBIT F.—*Sale of Drainage Lands for the year ending September 30, 1883.*

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Sold for.	Principal paid.	Other charges paid.
Adams.....	240.00	\$122 72	\$120 00	\$2 72
Ashland.....	15,081.56	22,718 10	22,718 10	.....
Barron.....	518.50	688 13	688 13	.....
Bayfield.....	1,666.43	6,283 10	6,283 10	.....
Brown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo.....	80.22	72 53	60 28	12 25
Burnett.....	658.88	763 62	763 62	.....
Calumet.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa.....	797.94	1,375 15	1,375 15	.....
Clark.....	40.76	122 28	122 28	.....
Columbia.....	36.27	45 34	45 34	.....
Crawford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dane.....	40.00	31 72	31 72	.....
Dodge.....	40.00	30 00	30 00	.....
Door.....	247.10	265 80	265 80	.....
Douglas.....	1,916.12	2,465 14	2,465 14	.....
Dunn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eau Claire.....	40.00	32 81	30 00	2 81
Florence.....	560.00	700 00	700 00	.....
Fond du Lac.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Lake.....	40.00	132 62	125 19	7 43
Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson.....	320.00	280 54	260 00	20 54
Jefferson.....	40.00	61 46	57 78	3 68
Juneau.....	1,160.00	599 30	580 00	19 30
Kenosha.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kewaunee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Fayette.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Langlade.....	4,058.04	5,297 63	5,297 63	.....
Lincoln.....	9,908.91	16,765 49	16,765 49	.....
Manitowoc.....	40.00	120 00	120 00	.....
Marathon.....	135.15	308 94	308 94	.....
Marinette.....	2,620.51	2,922 07	2,767 19	154 88
Marquette.....	160.00	147 88	127 64	20 24
Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morroe.....	120.00	65 16	60 00	5 16
Oconto.....	806.90	1,078 63	1,078 63	.....
Outagamie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ozaukee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pepin.....	40.00	58 97	48 15	5 82
Pierce.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polk.....	180.55	190 77	185 69	5 08
Portage.....	2,196.14	1,774 75	1,687 09	87 66
Price.....	3,033.53	4,423 92	4,423 92	.....
Racine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richland.....	51.34	64 18	64 18	.....
Rock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Croix.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sawyer.....	453.65	637 07	637 07	.....
Shawano.....	40.00	120 00	120 00	.....
Sheboygan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taylor.....	2,156.60	2,965 74	2,965 74	.....
Trempealeau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vernon.....	40.86	131 58	131 58	.....
Walworth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washburn.....	80.00	240 00	240 00	.....
Waukesha.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waupaca.....	322.14	222 25	191 08	31 17
Waushara.....	80.00	80 00	80 00	.....
Winnebago.....	119.60	88 27	80 33	7.94
Wood.....	241.89	503 68	503 68	.....
Total.....	50,409.59	\$74,992 34	\$74,605 66	\$886 68

Sales of School Lands.

EXHIBIT G—Sales of School Lands for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1884.

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Other charges paid.	Deposit paid.	Balance due.
Adams.....	440.00	\$826 60	\$395 66	\$9 45	\$47 94		\$383 00
Ashland.....	928.00	967 45	835 81	5 13	49 64		82 00
Barron.....	271.87	311 50	30 37	3 32	33 41	39 72	208 00
Bayfield.....	706.48	703 00	263 49	7 36	27 51		412 00
Brown.....	40.00	76 15	64 93		11 22		
Buffalo.....	336.09	373 11	150 27	3 08	48 84		174 00
Burnett.....	356.30	374 74	115 56	7 26	12 62	17 36	229 00
Calumet.....							
Chippewa.....	656.60	901 12	495 26	2 32	74 16	170 70	161 00
Clark.....							
Columbia.....	42.05	172 60	19 53	80	4 07		149 00
Crawford.....	40.00	56 03	2 73	13	14 30		39 00
Dane.....	40.00	415 00	217 45	3 52	11 24	13 31	173 00
Dodge.....	40.00	16 42	6 34		9 58		
Door.....	111.08	139 64	120 82		18 82		
Douglas.....	40.00	35 51	1 96	10	5 55		28 00
Dunn.....	120.00	95 36	12 60	95	15 66	10	67 00
Eau Claire.....	40.00	40 21	8 66	1 91	1 55		30 00
Florence.....	80.00	100 00	26 00	4 16			74 00
Fond du Lac.....		451 40	87 38	1 25	26 02		338 00
Grant.....	200.00	247 01	15 88	68	28 13	8 00	195 00
Green.....							
Green Lake.....							
Iowa.....							
Jackson.....	720.00	1,568 75	359 20	31 09	319 55		860 00
Jefferson.....							
Juneau.....							
Kenosha.....							
Kewaunee.....							
La Crosse.....	65.80	241 02	32 06	3 40	24 96		184 00
La Fayette.....							
Langlade.....	603.10	1,003 88	337 88	23 54			666 00
Lincoln.....	2,883.36	3,513 91	1,887 58	10 70	80 83	65 50	1,480 00
Manitowoc.....	40.00	50 83	10 32	1 44	12 51		28 00
Marathon.....	240.00	269 01	51 89	7 68	18 58	33 54	165 00
Marquette.....	1,079.10	1,285 87	1,108 72	2 21	51 15		126 00
Marquette.....	80.00	184 78	21 62	2 11	12 36	10 80	140 00
Milwaukee.....							
Monroe.....	191.08	384 75	202 02	6 81	49 73		133 00
Oconto.....	640.00	901 80	597 10	3 26	56 70		248 00
Outagamie.....	80.00	195 00	5 04	27	17 46	100 50	72 00
Ozaukee.....							
Pepin.....							
Pierce.....							
Potk.....	120.00	156 65	146 00		10 65		
Portage.....	200.00	639 52	134 16	5 03	36 36		469 00
Price.....	1,080.00	1,327 91	474 15	35 55	2 76		851 00
Racine.....							
Richland.....	80.00	122 51	23 41	1 81	11 10		88 00
Rock.....		299 69	56 34	4 48	19 35		224 00
St. Croix.....	239.30	285 63	65 34	39	7 80	106 49	106 00
Sauk.....	160.00	201 68	159 00	1 64	15 68		27 00
Sawyer.....	120.00	106 68	106 68				
Shawano.....	640.75	670 43	216 77	9 53	78 66		380 00
Sheboygan.....							
Taylor.....	40.00	43 32	39 59		3 73		
Traverse.....	80.00	130 96	7 28	3 38	19 68		104 00
Vernon.....	640.00	849 57	153 57	3 53	33 46	132 54	590 00
Walworth.....							
Washburn.....	330.00	366 85	90 92	6 25	3 93		272 00
Washington.....		80 00	80 00				
Waukesha.....							
Waupaca.....	120.00	102 05	15 75	3 69	12 30		74 00
Waushara.....	599.72	1,044 36	181 75	21 18	111 61		751 00
Winnebago.....							
Wood.....	1,280.00	1,645 51	207 68	7 58	137 53	94 30	1,206 00
Total.....	17,030.68	\$23,975 77	\$9,673 02	\$244 97	\$1,583 89	\$792 86	\$11,926 00

Sales of Lands.

 EXHIBIT H.—*Sales of University Lands for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1884.*

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Other charges paid.	Deposit paid.	Balance due.
Chippewa.....	120.00	\$301 00	\$18 76	92	\$13 03	\$1 21	\$268 00
Marathon.....	80.00	124 11	7 49	40	9 62	.....	107 00
Pepin.....	.....	94 23	19 88	2 55	4 35	.....	70 00
Pierce.....	80.00	285 90	276 00	.....	9 90	.....	.....
Total.....	280.00	\$805 24	\$322 13	\$3 87	\$36 90	\$1 21	\$445 00

 EXHIBIT I.—*Sale of Agricultural College Lands for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1884.*

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Other charges paid.	Deposit paid.	Balance due.
Lincoln.....	880.88	\$1,079 42	\$806 33	\$1 14	\$20 49	\$30 60	\$222 00
Oconto.....	80.00	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polk.....	280.00	389 80	22 13.	4 39	51 27	61 40	255 00
Shawano.....	86.00	97 80	16 01	79	1 79	.....	80 00
Taylor.....	867.35	1,132 70	832 15	74	13 73	90 82	196 00
Total.....	2,194.23	\$2,799 72	\$1,776 62	\$7 06	\$87 28	\$182 82	\$753 00

Sales of Normal School Lands.

EXHIBIT J.—*Sale of Normal School Lands for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1884.*

COUNTIES.	Aces.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Interest paid.	Other charges paid.	Balance due.
Adams	320.00	\$376 63	\$177 08	\$11 06	\$41 55	\$158 00
Ashland	3,776.15	5,139 95	5,139 95			
Barron	65.56	61 95	61 95			
Bayfield	204.40	333 20	333 20			
Brown						
Buffalo	40.00	120 00	120 00			
Burnett	320.00	360 00	360 00			
Calumet						
Chippewa	360.00	710 00	710 00			
Clark	40.00	120 00	120 00			
Columbia	40.00	120 00	120 00			
Crawford						
Dane						
Dodge						
Door	160.00	140 86	110 00		30 86	
Douglas	929.53	1,528 19	1,528 19			
Dunn	103.35	310 05	310 05			
Eau Claire		30 00	30 00			
Florence	240.00	440 00	440 00			
Fond du Lac						
Grant						
Green						
Green Lake						
Iowa						
Jackson	702.08	698 34	696 34		2 00	
Jefferson						
Juneau	1,085.78	558 29	542 91		15 38	
Kenosha						
Kewaunee						
La Crosse						
La Fayette						
Langlade	2,687.69	3,774 12	3,774 12			
Lincoln	5,104.35	8,246 44	8,246 44			
Manitowoc		117 84	104 61		18 23	
Marathon	659.47	865 00	835 16		29 84	
Marinette	2,440.77	3,140 54	3,030 96		109 58	
Marquette						
Milwaukee						
Monroe	40.00	21 11	20 00		1 11	
Oconto	3,769.90	5,250 13	3,436 75	55 67	168 88	1,645 00
Outagamie						
Ozaukee						
Pepin						
Pierce						
Polk	269.56	227 39	212 06		15 33	
Portage	80.00	148 04	75 18	68	8 86	64 00
Price	1,747.59	2,423 99	2,423 99			
Racine						
Richland						
Rock						
St. Croix	80.00	240 00	240 00			
Sauk						
Sawyer	120.00	200 00	200 00			
Shawano	902.35	1,337 51	1,253 53		83 98	
Sheboygan						
Taylor	483.83	890 72	890 72			
Trempealeau						
Vernon						
Walworth						
Washburn	245.70	536 10	536 10			
Washington						
Waukesha						
Waupaca	80.00	240 00	240 00			
Waushara						
Winnebago						
Wood	800.00	710 66	640 42		70 24	
Total	27,901.06	\$39,417 05	\$36,959 71	\$67 41	\$590 34	\$1,867 00

Sales of Drainage Lands.

EXHIBIT K—*Sale of drainage lands for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1884.*

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Amount sold for.	Principal paid.	Other charges paid.
Adams	600.00	\$313 32	\$300 00	\$13 32
Ashland	4,353.75	5,927 19	5,927 19	.....
Barron	148 16	177 64	174 48	3 16
Bayfield	335 94	559 93	559 93	.....
Brown	40 00	120 00	120 00	.....
Burnett	633.12	832 04	832 04	.....
Chippewa	400.00	620 00	620 00	.....
Clark	36.75	110 25	110 25	.....
Dodge	288.87	242 47	234 80	7 67
Door	80.00	58 82	40 00	18 82
Douglas	893.44	1,630 26	1,630 26	.....
Dunn	73.58	220 74	220 74	.....
Eau Claire	80.00	100 00	100 00	.....
Florence	120.00	150 00	150 00	.....
Jackson	825.21	523 87	512 61	11 26
Juneau	1,841.30	952 06	920 67	31 39
Kewaunee	80.00	56 92	40 00	16 92
La Crosse	120.00	60 00	60 00	.....
Langlade	3,159.11	4,257 54	4,257 54	.....
Lincoln	4,836.32	7,211 94	7,211 94	.....
Manitowoc	120.00	210 02	200 00	10 02
Marathon	123.70	371 10	371 10	.....
Marquette	2,892.41	3,483 41	3,291 71	191 70
Marquette	80.00	89 44	77 78	11 66
Monroe	321.10	173 10	160 55	11 55
Oconto	1,664.40	2,081 15	2,081 15	.....
Outagamie .....	.13	39	39	.....
Pepin	40.00	57 25	48 15	9 10
Polk	160.00	125 74	120 00	5 74
Portage	360.00	378 99	360 00	18 99
Price	2,252.33	3,165 42	3,165 42	.....
St. Croix	40.00	120 00	120 00	.....
Sawyer	393.79	433 24	433 24	.....
Shawano	160.00	340 00	340 00	.....
Taylor	723.54	1,190 62	1,190 62	.....
Washburn	185.00	415 00	415 00	.....
Waupaca	194.96	267 03	262 15	4 88
Waushara	40.00	35 89	30 00	5 89
Wood	680.00	386 01	340 00	46 01
Total	29,376.91	\$37,447 79	\$37,029 71	\$418 08

*Lands held by the State.*EXHIBIT L. — *Statement of the Lands held by the state for the fiscal term ending September 30, 1884.*

COUNTIES.	School lands	Univer- sity.	Agric'l College.	Normal school.	Drainage lands.	Total number acres.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Adams	4,440.00			8,890.98	13,651.92	26,982.90
Ashland	6,223.29			56,068.17	57,863.42	120,154.88
Barron	320.00			442.07	516.36	1,278.43
Bayfield	4,681.35			6,547.42	7,745.29	18,974.06
Brown				40.00	461.72	501.72
Buffalo	880.00			370.30	2,494.89	3,745.19
Burnett	11,241.85			16,405.23	20,313.39	47,960.47
Calumet					484.80	484.80
Chippewa	3,041.95			9,705.61	6,371.77	19,119.33
Clark	760.00	40.00		3,200.62	664.36	4,664.98
Columbia	2.86			47.39	.68	50.93
Crawford	215.00	134.32		4,918.85	5,719.24	10,987.41
Dane				40.00	637.64	677.64
Dodge				852.60	4,261.06	5,113.66
Door	572.00			826.89	1,023.07	2,421.96
Douglas	1,525.05			28,716.20	28,844.13	59,085.38
Dunn	1,240.00			459.02	679.48	2,378.50
Eau Claire	1,760.00	329.28		82.35	534.83	2,706.46
Florence	400.00			10,447.41	9,400.69	20,248.10
Fond du Lac					136.35	136.35
Grant	40.00			254.62	290.49	585.11
Green				42.80	147.42	190.22
Green Lake					21.72	61.72
Iowa	40.00			3,837.45	5,107.01	14,432.03
Jackson	5,487.57			41.33	213.15	254.48
Jefferson				21,786.10	24,413.75	50,212.92
Juneau	4,013.07					
Kenosha				316.95	881.84	1,198.79
Kewaunee				578.91	2,487.88	3,190.04
La Crosse	123.25					10.00
La Fayette	10.00			54,427.24	53,123.01	116,943.17
Langlade	9,212.56		180.36	110,715.29	109,600.22	253,247.83
Lincoln	23,321.99		9,610.33	115.32	1,316.22	1,505.75
Manitowoc	74.21			7,972.00	1,119.21	11,671.58
Marathon	2,111.00	469.37				4,535.18
Marathon Co Lands				11,008.38	18,513.63	32,501.89
Marinette	3,279.88			149.53	1,562.42	2,209.95
Marquette	498.00			1,245.75	2,373.61	6,471.36
Monroe	2,852.00			29,291.21	16,264.52	52,745.90
Oconto	6,990.17		200.00	746.88	9,527.31	10,314.19
Outagamie	40.00			70.40	170.17	517.47
Ozaukee	160.00	116.90		37.17	65.60	182.77
Pepin		80.00		2,221.13	3,366.55	11,892.45
Pierce	3,090.00		2,714.77	8,792.62	18,090.69	28,668.27
Polk	1,240.00	544.96		34,240.78	36,046.10	73,866.88
Portage	3,080.00					
Price				28.04	17.10	245.14
Racine	200.00					1.00
Richland		1.00				
Rock					112.00	632.00
St. Croix					9,360.03	20,456.41
Sauk	520.00			10,550.69	4,836.75	18,689.42
Sawyer	2,520.00			40.00	36.36	76.36
Shawano	3,673.49		128.49	7,983.32	10,301.18	20,175.38
Sheboygan				152.02	1,071.67	1,343.69
Taylor	1,520.00		370.58	1,543.36	2,789.00	5,087.12
Trempealeau	80.00	40.00				
Vernon	754.76					
Walworth				6,963.13	7,541.12	20,525.10
Washburn	5,993.60	27.25				
Washington						
Waukesha					143.64	143.64
Waupaca	560.00			554.38	2,166.37	3,280.75
Waushara	600.00			160.00	579.94	1,339.94
Winnebago		8.04		342.22	576.93	927.19
Wood	1,440.00			3,173.42	3,412.44	8,025.86
Total	120,828.90	1,791.12	13,204.83	476,019.93	508,952.14	1,125,332.

Forfeitures of State Lands.

EXHIBIT M. — *Forfeitures for the fiscal term ending September 30, 1884*

COUNTIES.	SCHOOL FUND.		UNITY FUND.		COLLEGE FUND.		NORM'L SCHOOL FUND.		DRAIN'E FUND.	
	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.	Acres.	Dues.
Adams.....	120 00	\$109 00					120.00	\$41 00		
Ashland.....	280.00	165 00								
Barron.....	200.00	167 00								
Bayfield.....										
Brown.....	40.00	60 68								
Buffalo.....	80.00	32 00								
Burnett.....	200.00	175 00								
Calumet.....		10 00								
Chippewa.....	160.00	172 00	120.00	\$268 00	40.00	\$37 00				
Clark.....										
Columbia.....	79.17	259 00								
Crawford.....	120.00	175 73								
Dane.....	120.00	73 51								
Dodge.....		70 00								
Door.....	200.00	169 00					40.00	20 00		
Douglas.....	440.00	288 00								
Dunn.....	80.00	40 00								
Eau Claire.....	40.00	27 00								
Florence.....										
Fond du Lac.....										
Grant.....	200.00	197 08								
Green.....			40.00	108 00						
Green Lake.....							80.00	132 00	40.00	117 00
Iowa.....										
Jackson.....	214.65	302 00					80.00	90 00		
Jefferson.....	40.00	39 00							40.00	54 00
Juneau.....	80.00	104 00								
Kenosha.....										
Kewaunee.....	40.00	81 00								
La Crosse.....	61.10	91 40								
La Fayette.....										
Langlade.....	40.00	37 09								
Lincoln.....	1,234.10	1,218 00			320.00	296 00				
Manitowoc.....										
Marathon.....	280.00	202 00	80.00	107 00						
Marinette.....	199.10	158 00								
Marquette.....	80.00	137 00								
Milwaukee.....										
Monroe.....	160.00	160 40								
Oconto.....	120.00	99 00			40.00	37 00	127.41	153 00		
Outagamie.....	160.00	148 00								
Ozaukee.....									40.00	45 00
Pepin.....			160.00	316 00						
Pierce.....										
Polk.....	80.00	54 00			366.20	339 00	40.00	27 00		
Portage.....	200.00	109 00								
Price.....	40.00	37 00								
Racine.....										
Richland.....	40.00	27 00								
Rock.....										
St. Croix.....	319.47	260 90								
Sauk.....	80.00	171 00								
Sawyer.....										
Shawano.....	359.95	312 53			86.00	80 00	159.65	153 00		
Sheboygan.....										
Taylor.....	155.80	144 00			212.53	196 00				
Trempealeau.....	80.00	104 00								
Vernon.....	1,145.36	1,227 40								
Walworth.....										
Washburn.....										
Washington.....										
Waukesha.....										
Waupaca.....										
Waushara.....	240.00	262 00						200 00		
Winnebago.....										
Wood.....	2,030.00	2,216 00					160.00	206 00		
Total.....	9,888.70	\$9,891 63	400.00	\$799 00	1,064.73	\$985 00	807.06	\$1,022 00	120.00	\$216 00

Amounts due the Trust Funds.

EXHIBIT N—*Statement of the trust funds on account of loans made to individuals in the several counties September 30, 1884, compared with the amounts due September 30, 1882.*

COUNTIES.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1882.	Paid during two years.	Forfeitures.	Outstanding Sept. 30, 1884.
Adams	\$2,899 00	\$400 00		\$2,499 00
Brown	2,250 00			2,250 00
Buffalo.....	450 00	300 00		150 00
Calumet.....	500 00	500 00		
Chippewa.....	300 00			300 00
Columbia.....	7,975 00	2,150 00		5,825 00
Crawford.....	500 00			500 00
Dane.....	6,411 33	233 33		6,178 00
Dodge.....	2,440 00	300 00		2,140 00
Dunn.....	300 00	200 00		100 00
Eau Claire.....	500 00	500 00		
Fond du Lac.....	3,498 00	1,467 00		2,031 00
Grant	2,020 00	525 00		1,495 00
Green	1,100 00	500 00		600 00
Green Lake.....	1,500 00			1,500 00
Iowa	5,949 24			5,949 24
Jackson.....	800 00		\$500 00	300 00
Jefferson.....	2,106 00	400 00		1,706 00
Juneau.....	2,250 00	500 00		1,750 00
Kenosha.....	500 00	500 00		
Kewaunee.....	200 00			200 00
La Crosse.....	1,864 50			1,864 50
La Fayette.....	1,530 00	630 00		900 00
Manitowoc.....	2,250 00	200 00		2,050 00
Marquette.....	3,211 50	100 00		3,111 50
Milwaukee.....	200 00			200 00
Monroe.....	2,738 16	400 00		2,338 16
Outagamie.....	2,100 00	1,000 00		1,100 00
Ozaukee.....	250 00			250 00
Pepin.....	643 00			643 00
Pierce.....	833 00	500 00		333 00
Portage.....	3,775 00	750 00		3,025 00
Racine City.....	2,092 90	474 60		1,618 30
Racine.....	2,300 00	1,200 00		1,100 00
Richland.....	1,105 00			1,105 00
Rock.....	3,450 00	1,300 00		2,150 00
St. Croix.....	552 00			552 00
Sauk.....	1,300 00	700 00		600 00
Sheboygan.....	2,300 00	550 00		1,750 00
Trempealeau.....	875 00	175 00		700 00
Vernon.....	367 00			367 00
Walworth.....	1,090 00	500 00		590 00
Washington.....	1,500 00	500 00		1,000 00
Waukesha.....	1,299 00	500 00		799 00
Waupaca.....	3,688 54	1,658 54		2,030 00
Waushara.....	2,600 00	800 00		1,800 00
Winnebago.....	2,000 00	500 00		1,500 00
Total.....	\$90,388 17	\$20,913 47	\$500 00	\$68,969 70

Dues on Certificates.

EXHIBIT O—Statement of total dues on certificates for the fiscal term ending September 30, 1884.

COUNTIES.	School fund.	University fund.	Ag'l college fund.	Normal sch'l fund.	Drainage fund.
Adams	\$2,761 00				
Ashland	6,177 16			\$1,053 00	
Barron	3,442 00				
Bayfield	2,887 00				
Brown	1,729 56	\$108 00		181 00	
Buffalo	2,487 00				\$115,00
Burnett	1,868 00				
Calumet	623 70	697 00		65 00	
Chippewa	4,957 79	2,759 00	\$4,605 00	166 00	
Clark	1,691 00		2,191 00		
Columbia	6,116 45	119 00		382 00	151 00
Crawford	4,027 85	387 00			1,950 00
Dane	4,419 44	680 00		939 00	1,050 00
Dodge	342 00			578 00	
Door	1,618 00	197 00		300 00	
Douglas	6,161 00				
Dunn	4,320 00	289 00	681 00	639 00	135 00
Eau Claire	2,462 00	4,086 00		299 00	193 00
Florence	3,702 00				
Fond du Lac	895 00				
Grant	1,741 67	42 00			
Green	129 00	1,188 00			
Green Lake	477 00			182 00	204 00
Iowa	2,936 04	473 00			
Jackson	7,426 64				
Jefferson	573 00			1,288 00	
Juneau	1,807 00			45 00	90 00
Kenosha	181 00			409 00	
Kewaunee	80 00			471 00	
La Crosse	1,681 16				395 00
La Fayette	1,216 08				
Langlade	5,919 00		3,372 00		
Lincoln	6,075 28		22,154 00		
Manitowoc	1,063 30	131 00		337 00	208 00
Marathon	5,394 00	434 00		24 00	
Marinette	3,262 00			585 00	
Marquette	2,432 00			799 00	1,363 00
Milwaukee	237 00				
Monroe	3,937 40			707 00	
Oconto	4,485 00		853 00	4,374 00	
Outagamie	4,187 33			1,783 00	
Ozaukee	784 00				
Pepin	477 00	2,365 00			454 00
Pierce	8,088 93	9,785 24			
Polk	5,064 00		38,130 00	654 00	
Portage	3,155 56			852 00	
Price	1,977 00				
Racine	629 00				
Richland	8,557 66	410 00		406 00	
Rock	2,473 00	323 00		65 00	
St. Croix	20,129 74	192 00		187 00	
Sauk	3,337 58				
Sawyer	1,747 00				
Shawano	14,061 15		12,538 00	3,904 00	
Sheboygan	200 00				
Taylor	4,070 00		14,780 00		
Trempealeau	3,713 71	90 00			91 00
Vernon	13,639 82			75 00	
Walworth	1,619 00				
Washburn	1,256 00				
Washington					
Waukesha	231 00				315 00
Waupaca	3,302 24			1,031 00	339 00
Waushara	4,614 00			536 00	682 00
Winnebago	577 00			46 00	467 00
Wood	4,129 00			332 00	
Total	\$225,767 24	\$24,755 24	\$99,304 00	\$23,694 00	\$6,252 00

Loans to School Districts.

EXHIBIT P., 1—*Loans made to school districts for the fiscal term ending September 30, 1884.*

No. district.	NAME OF TOWN.	County.	Amount loaned.	Fund.
2	Quincy.....	Adams.....	\$150 00	School
9	Adams.....	Adams.....	309 00	School.
3	Barron.....	Barron.....	200 00	School.
3	Clinton.....	Barron.....	160 00	School.
1	Chetek.....	Barron.....	372 00	Normal.
3	Dallas.....	Barron.....	350 00	School.
5	Chetek.....	Barron.....	2,490 00	School.
2	Humboldt.....	Brown.....	300 00	School.
6	Naples.....	Buffalo.....	270 00	School.
Joint 1	Glencoe and Waumanda.....	Buffalo.....	300 00	School.
2	Canton.....	Buffalo.....	350 00	School.
Joint 4	{ Naples.....	Buffalo.....	500 00	Normal.
	{ Drummond.....	Eau Claire.....		
6	Charlestown.....	Calumet.....	700 00	School.
9	Edson.....	Chippewa.....	450 00	School.
4	Wheaton.....	Chippewa.....	400 00	School.
5	La Fayette.....	Chippewa.....	475 00	School.
2	Edson.....	Chippewa.....	1,000 00	School.
4	Bloomer.....	Chippewa.....	1,500 00	School.
11	Edson.....	Chippewa.....	600 00	School.
Joint 1	{ Colby, Mayville.....	Clark.....	1,000 00	Normal.
	{ Hull, Holeyton.....	Marathon.....		
Joint 4	Grant and York.....	Clark.....	800 00	School.
8	Weston.....	Clark.....	300 00	School.
3	Pine Valley.....	Clark.....	400 00	School.
2	Pine Valley.....	Clark.....	200 00	School.
Joint 1	Thorpe and Withee.....	Clark.....	2,000 00	School.
4	York.....	Clark.....	200 00	Normal.
Joint 2	Colby and Mayville.....	Clark.....	450 00	University.
7	Weston.....	Clark.....	300 00	School.
6	Mayville.....	Clark.....	400 00	School.
3	Utica.....	Crawford.....	500 00	School.
4	Clayton.....	Crawford.....	1,100 00	School.
4	Fitchburg.....	Dane.....	500 00	School.
Joint 4	{ Stanton.....	Dunn.....	300 00	Normal.
	{ Springfield.....	St. Croix.....		
1	Lucas.....	Dunn.....	400 00	School.
Joint 2	Red Cedar and Taintor.....	Dunn.....	1,200 00	School.
4	Menomonie.....	Dunn.....	300 00	Normal.
2	Colfax.....	Dunn.....	150 00	School.
3	Stanton.....	Dunn.....	2,800 00	School.
1	Stanton.....	Dunn.....	400 00	School.
2	Grant.....	Dunn.....	300 00	Normal.
Joint 2	{ Elk Mound.....	Dunn.....	400 00	School.
	{ Wheaton.....	Chippewa.....		
7	Weston.....	Dunn.....	225 00	School.
3	Otter Creek.....	Dunn.....	115 00	School.
2	Sand Creek.....	Dunn.....	300 00	School.
8	Washington.....	Eau Claire.....	330 00	School.
10	Washington.....	Eau Claire.....	500 00	School.
7	Bridge Creek.....	Eau Claire.....	125 00	School.
2	Ludington.....	Eau Claire.....	600 00	School.
2	City of Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	2,000 00	University.
12	Eden.....	Iowa.....	400 00	School.
5	Garden Valley.....	Jackson.....	300 00	School.
3	Wonewoc.....	Juneau.....	1,166 06	University.
6	Ahnapee.....	Kewaunee.....	400 00	School.
6	Rolling.....	Langlade.....	100 00	School.
9	Wayne.....	Pa Fayette.....	850 00	School.
10	Brighton.....	Marathon.....	300 00	School.
3	Day.....	Marathon.....	300 00	School.
11	Mosinee.....	Marathon.....	250 00	School.
10	Mosinee.....	Marathon.....	500 00	School.
4	Easton.....	Marathon.....	500 00	Normal.
3	Reitbrock.....	Marathon.....	700 00	School.
4	Texas.....	Marathon.....	300 00	School.

Loans to School Districts.

EXHIBIT P—*Loans made to school districts for the fiscal term ending September 30, 1884.— continued.*

No. district.	NAME OF TOWN.	County.	Amount loaned.	Fund.
5	Holeton.....	Marathon.....	\$500 00	University.
6	Holeton.....	Marathon.....	500 00	University.
8	Weston.....	Marathon.....	500 00	University.
4	Halsey.....	Marathon.....	300 00	School.
4	Maine.....	Marathon.....	214 00	School.
Joint 3	Greenfield and La Grange.....	Monroe.....	1,200 00	Normal.
2	Gillett.....	Oconto.....	500 00	Normal.
4	How.....	Oconto.....	300 00	School.
2	Little River.....	Oconto.....	600 00	School.
Joint 1	Little Suamico and Pensaukee.....	Oconto.....	500 00	School.
2	Albany.....	Pepin.....	200 00	Normal.
Joint 3	El Paso and Rock Elm.....	Pierce.....	600 00	School.
4	River Falls.....	Pierce.....	500 00	School.
Joint 2	Balsam Lake and Apple River.....	Polk.....	600 00	School.
3	Loraine.....	Polk.....	600 00	School.
4	Eureka.....	Polk.....	500 00	Normal.
2	Loraine.....	Polk.....	600 00	School.
1	Georgetown.....	Polk.....	300 00	School.
5	Alden.....	Polk.....	250 00	School.
1	Black Brook.....	Polk.....	500 00	School.
1	Buena Vista.....	Portage.....	600 00	School.
2	Carson.....	Portage.....	800 00	School.
Joint 2	Stockton and Amherst.....	Portage.....	250 00	School.
1	Bloom.....	Richland.....	950 00	School.
7	Bloom.....	Richland.....	325 00	School.
2	Dayton.....	Richland.....	700 00	Normal.
1	Emerald.....	St. Croix.....	700 00	School.
1	Springfield.....	St. Croix.....	1,200 00	School.
4	Springfield.....	St. Croix.....	550 00	School.
4	Saint Joseph.....	St. Croix.....	400 00	School.
4	Cady.....	St. Croix.....	260 00	School.
Joint 1	Richmond, Star Prairie and Stanton	St. Croix.....	3,000 00	School.
2	Star Prairie.....	St. Croix.....	300 00	School.
1	Cady.....	St. Croix.....	550 00	School.
7	Emerald.....	St. Croix.....	500 00	School.
Joint 2	Washington and Ironton.....	Sauk.....	475 00	Normal.
Joint 1	Lessor, Maple Grove, Hartland and			
	Angelica.....	Shawano.....	300 00	School.
8	Hutchins.....	Shawano.....	150 00	School.
6	Richmond.....	Shawano.....	400 00	University.
2	Navarino.....	Shawano.....	300 00	School.
8	Little Black.....	Taylor.....	300 00	School.
2	Westboro.....	Taylor.....	600 00	School.
3	Chelsea.....	Taylor.....	300 00	School.
3	Westboro.....	Taylor.....	125 00	School.
2	Pigeon.....	Trempealeau.....	300 00	School.
Joint 5	Chimney Rock and Burnside.....	Trempealeau.....	600 00	School.
Joint 1	} Arcadia.....	Trempealeau.....	1,400 00	School.
	} Glencoe.....	Buffalo.....		
Joint 17	} Forest.....	Richland.....	400 00	Normal.
	} Stark, Liberty and Webster.....	Vernon.....		
3	Clinton.....	Vernon.....	400 00	School.
5	Stark.....	Vernon.....	320 00	School.
2	Bashaw.....	Washburn.....	5,000 00	School.
3	Dupont.....	Waupaca.....	1,500 00	School.
3	Larabee.....	Waupaca.....	300 00	School.
7	Iola.....	Waupaca.....	300 00	School.
2	Plainfield.....	Waushara.....	600 00	Normal.
Joint 3	} Pine Grove.....	Portage.....	500 00	Normal.
	} Plainfield.....	Waushara.....		
6	Plainfield.....	Waushara.....	300 00	School.
6	Springwater.....	Waushara.....	200 00	School.
Joint 9	Plainfield and Oasis.....	Waushara.....	2,000 00	School.
3	Seneca.....	Wood.....	400 00	School.
1	Anburndale.....	Wood.....	600 00	School.
2	Milladore.....	Wood.....	675 00	Normal.
1	Wood.....	Wood.....	1,200 00	Normal.
3	Richfield.....	Wood.....	700 00	School.
Total.			\$77,031 06	

School District Loans.

EXHIBIT P., 2. — *Statement of school district loans outstanding September 30, 1884.*

COUNTIES.	School.	University.	Agricultural college.	Normal school.	Total amount outstanding.
Adams	\$509 00	\$160 00			\$669 00
Barron	8,257 67			\$372 00	8,629 67
Brown	9,716 66				9,716 66
Buffalo	1,955 00			450 00	2,405 00
Calumet.....	700 00	355 00			1,055 00
Clark	7,980 00	550 00		1,240 00	9,770 00
Chippewa	4,362 50		\$50 00		4,412 50
Columbia	1,620 00	198 00			1,818 00
Crawford.....	3,616 00				3,616 00
Dane	790 00	100 00	900 00		1,790 00
Dodge	5,000 00				5,000 00
Door	640 00				640 00
Dunn	5,415 33		206 22	825 00	6,446 55
Eau Claire.....	5,820 00	2,000 00		3,671 79	11,491 79
Grant.....	235 00				235 00
Iowa.....	1,037 50	100 00			1,137 50
Jackson	1,150 00		650 00		1,800 00
Jefferson	3,000 00				3,000 00
Juneau	360 00	1,166 06		1,026 00	2,552 06
Kewaunee	400 00				400 00
La Fayette.....	1,350 00		60 00		1,410 00
Langlade.....	1,088 00				1,088 00
Lincoln	4,560 00				4,560 00
Manitowoc	190 00				190 00
Marathon	5,230 66	1,500 00	200 00	428 57	7,359 23
Marquette	100 00				100 00
Monroe	234 28			1,200 00	1,434 28
Oconto	1,670 00			400 00	2,070 00
Outagamie	2,240 00		300 00	400 00	2,940 00
Pepin	800 00		300 00	200 00	1,300 00
Pierce	8,056 67		260 00		8,256 67
Polk	3,754 00	75 00		702 50	4,531 50
Portage	1,840 00		100 00		1,940 00
Richland	2,244 84	151 10		700 00	5,095 94
Rock	1,112 00				1,112 00
St. Croix.....	10,706 67	90 00	1,550 00		12,346 67
Sauk	1,200 00		200 00	675 00	2,075 00
Shawano	1,266 00	400 00			1,666 00
Taylor	1,737 50				1,737 50
Trempealeau	5,132 00	300 00		340 00	5,772 00
Vernon	4,413 00			768 00	5,181 00
Washburn	5,000 00				5,000 00
Waupaca.....	2,617 00	183 90			2,800 90
Waushara.....	3,000 00			1,100 00	4,100 00
Wood	3,210 00		60 00	1,875 00	5,145 00
Total	\$137,317 28	\$7,329 06	\$4,776 22	\$16,373 86	\$165,796 42

Drainage Moneys.

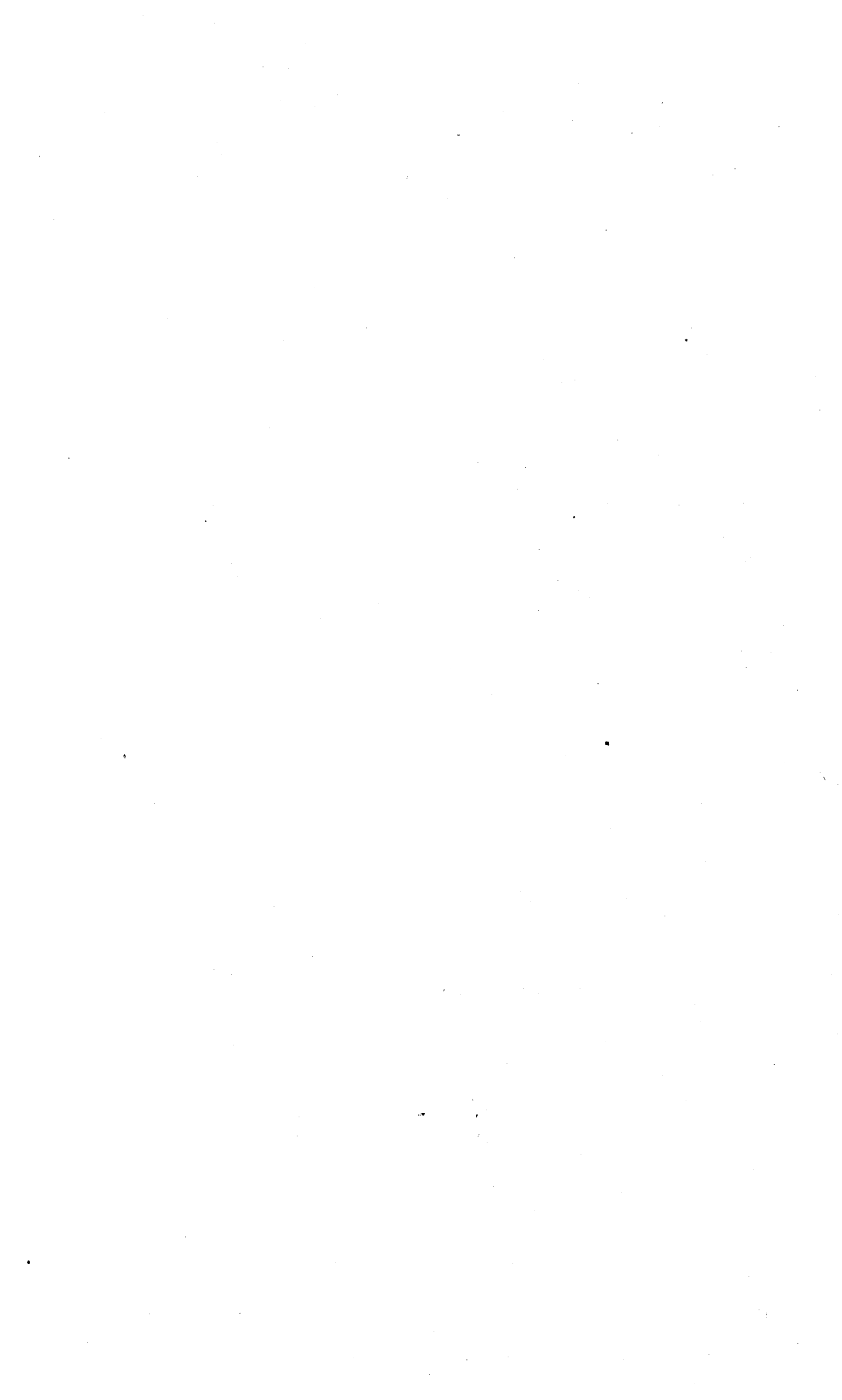
EXHIBIT Q, 1. — *Statement of Drainage moneys apportioned to the several counties October 1, 1883, and the sources from whence derived.*

COUNTIES.	Amount of sales.	On account of dues.	On account of interest.	For tax penalty.	Total amount received.
Adams	\$180 00				\$180 00
Ashland	27,185 41				27,185 41
Barron	738 13				738 13
Bayfield	6,483 10				6,483 10
Brown		\$45 00	\$1 75		46 75
Buffalo	155 98		8 05		164 03
Burnett	908 71				908 71
Chippewa	510 86				510 86
Columbia	45 34		6 51		51 85
Dane	31 72		73 50		105 22
Dodge	30 00				30 00
Door	336 85				336 85
Douglas	4,351 11				4,351 11
Dunn	96 60	90 00	11 68		198 28
Eau Claire	80 00	21 00	13 51		114 51
Florence	1,289 25				1,289 25
Green Lake	125 19	45 00	12 68		182 87
Jackson	360 00				360 00
Jefferson	57 78		6 30		64 08
Juneau	821 59				821 59
Kewaunee	20 00				20 00
La Crosse	20 00		27 65		47 65
Langlade	9,046 07				9,046 07
Lincoln	24,140 64				24,140 64
Manitowoc	120 00	65 00	16 78		201 78
Marathon	308 94				308 94
Marinette	4,390 00				4,390 00
Marquette	147 64	102 00	95 41	\$1 03	346 08
Monroe	89 00				89 00
Oconto	2,591 69				2,591 69
Pepin	111 14		50 96		162 10
Polk	235 69				235 69
Portage	1,858 49			1 67	1,860 16
Price	7,557 86				7,557 86
Richland	64 18				64 18
Sawyer	3,088 01				3,088 01
Shawano	220 00				220 00
Taylor	3,565 74				3,565 74
Trempealeau		38 00	10 41		48 41
Vernon	131 58				131 58
Waushburn	1,436 56				1,436 56
Waukesha			22 05		22 05
Waupaca	213 74		23 73	.58	238 05
Waushara	80 00		62 58		142 58
Winnebago	80 33		32 69		113 02
Wood	503 68				503 68
Total	\$103,799 60	\$406 00	\$476 24	\$3 28	\$104,685 12

Drainage Moneys.

EXHIBIT Q., 2. — *Statement of Drainage moneys apportioned to the several counties October 1, 1884, and the sources from whence derived.*

COUNTIES.	Amount sales.	Total dues paid.	Amount inter-est.	Amount tax penalty.	Total receipts.	Less sales can-celled.	Amount appor-tioned.
Adams.....	\$300 00			46	\$300 46		\$300 46
Ashland.....	5,927 19				5,927 19		5,927 19
Barron.....	174 48				174 48		174 48
Bayfield.....	559 93				559 93		559 93
Brown.....	120 00				120 00		120 00
Buffalo.....			8 05		8 05		8 05
Burnett.....	858 69				858 69		858 69
Chippewa.....	1,384 93				1,384 93		1,384 93
Clark.....	232 53				232 53		232 53
Columbia.....		78 00	20 45		96 45		96 45
Dane.....			73 50		73 50		73 50
Dodge.....	234 89			14	234 94		234 94
Door.....	40 00			1 24	41 24		41 24
Douglas.....	1,750 26				1,750 26	\$1,455 97	294 29
Dunn.....	230 74		9 45		230 19	96 60	133 59
Eau Claire.....	100 00		13 51		113 51		113 51
Florence.....	150 00				150 00		150 00
Green Lake.....			17 43		17 43		17 43
Jackson.....	512 61				512 61		512 61
Jefferson.....			6 30		6 30		6 30
Juneau.....	920 67				920 67		920 67
Kewaunee.....	40 00				40 00		40 00
La Crosse.....	60 00		24 43		84 43		84 43
Langlade.....	4,257 54				4,257 54		4,257 54
Lincoln.....	7,352 63				7,352 63		7,352 63
Manitowoc.....	200 00		14 56	48	215 04		215 04
Marathon.....	371 10				371 10		371 10
Marinette.....	3,291 71				3,291 71		3,291 71
Marquette.....	77 78		90 86		168 64		168 64
Monroe.....	160 55				160 55		160 55
Oconto.....	2,131 15				2,131 15		2,131 15
Outagamie.....	39				39		39
Pepin.....	48 15		31 78		79 93		79 93
Polk.....	120 00				120 00		120 00
Portage.....	360 00				360 00		360 00
Price.....	3,165 42				3,165 42		3,165 42
St. Croix.....	120 00				120 00		120 00
Sawyer.....	433 24				433 24		433 24
Shawano.....	340 00				340 00		340 00
Taylor.....	1,190 62				1,190 62		1,190 62
Trempealeau.....		45 00	4 96		49 96		49 96
Washburn.....	415 00				415 00	112 20	302 80
Waukesha.....			22 05		22 05		22 05
Waupaca.....	262 15		20 58	31	283 04		283 04
Waushara.....	30 00	137 00	52 64		219 64		219 64
Winnebago.....			32 69		32 69		32 69
Wood.....	340 00				340 00		340 00
Total.....	\$38,254 26	\$258 00	\$443 24	\$2 63	\$38,958 13	\$1,664 77	\$37,293 36



BIENNIAL REPORT.

OF THE

BOARD OF REGENTS

OF THE

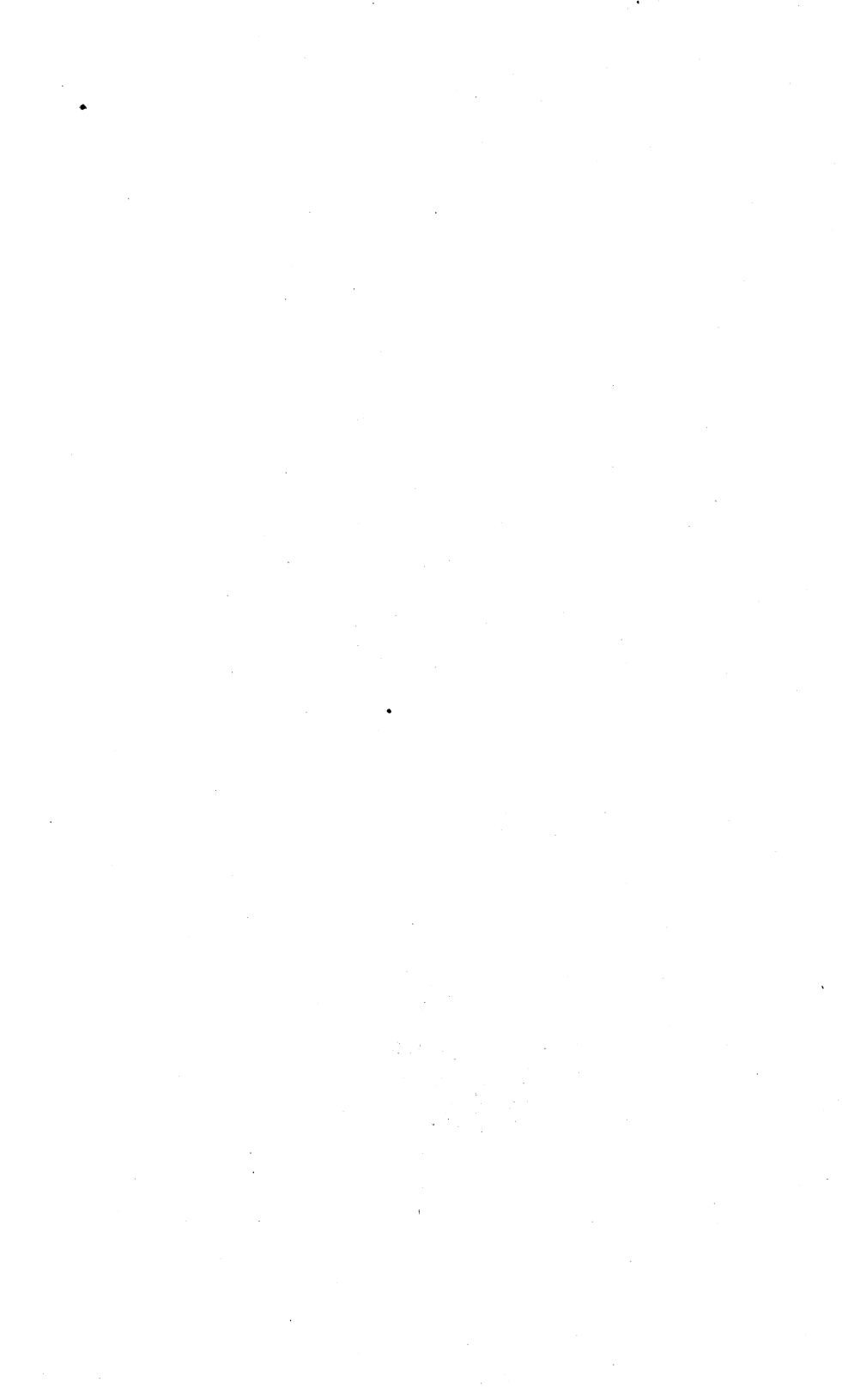
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE

TWO YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.



MADISON, WIS.:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1884.



BOARD OF REGENTS.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Ex-Officio Regent.

Term Expires first Monday in February, 1885.

State at Large	-	-	-	GEO. H. PAUL,	-	-	-	Milwaukee.
9th Congressional District	-	-	-	J. M. BINGHAM,	-	-	-	Chippewa Falls.

Term Expires first Monday in February, 1886.

State at Large	-	-	-	E. W. KEYES,	-	-	-	Madison.
1st Congressional District	-	-	-	J. G. McMYNN,	-	-	-	Racine.
2d Congressional District	-	-	-	H. D. HITT,	-	-	-	Oakfield.
6th Congressional District	-	-	-	A. C. PARKINSON,	-	-	-	Columbus.
7th Congressional District	-	-	-	C. H. WILLIAMS,	-	-	-	Baraboo.

Term Expires first Monday in February, 1887.

3d Congressional District	-	-	-	W. F. VILAS,	-	-	-	Madison.
4th Congressional District	-	-	-	GEO. KOEPPEN,	-	-	-	Milwaukee.
5th Congressional District	-	-	-	HIRAM SMITH,	-	-	-	Sheboygan Falls.
8th Congressional District	-	-	-	JOHN C. SPOONER,	-	-	-	Hudson.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

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J. G. McMYNN, VICE-PRESIDENT.

JOHN S. DEAN, SECRETARY.

STATE TREASURER, *EX-OFFICIO* TREASURER.

COMMITTEES.

Executive—E. W. KEYES, W. F. VILAS, A. C. PARKINSON.

Farm—HIRAM SMITH, H. D. HITT, C. H. WILLIAMS.

Library and Text-Books—R. GRAHAM, J. G. McMYNN, GEO. KOEPPEN.

Law Department—J. M. BINGHAM, J. C. SPOONER, W. F. VILAS.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

To His Excellency, JEREMIAH M. RRSK; Governor:

The law makes it the duty of the regents of the university to report to you, in detail, the progress, condition and wants of such of the colleges embraced in the university, the course of study in each, the number of professors and students, the amount of receipts and disbursements, together with the nature, cost and results of all important investigations and experiments, and such other information as they may deem important.

A portion of the information thus required, especially relating to the results of investigations and experiments in the important departments of agriculture and astronomy during the last two fiscal years, has been already presented to you and the public in special publications from those departments. The remainder is embodied in this report and accompanying documents, including the printed catalogue of the current academic year.

For a series of years past the history of the university has been that of rapid, continuous and wholesome growth. This growth is not to be measured by the increase in the number of students in attendance alone, but also by the necessary additions to real estate and buildings, by the progressive enlargement of cabinets and libraries, by the establishment of new and the expansion of old departments of instruction, and especially by the higher grade of instruction imparted in nearly or quite all the courses of study.

Since our last report, the chairs of pharmacy and materia medica, and of the science and art of teaching, have been

University of Wisconsin.

founded, and an agricultural station has been established, embracing experimental investigation, and departments of instruction in chemistry and botany, in their relations to agriculture.

Notwithstanding this continuous growth of the university in usefulness, influence, property, and in every source of permanent strength, the board of regents is compelled to contend with the fact, that the increase in the sources of pecuniary support from year to year, leaves no just proportion to the increased demands of the institution intrusted to their care and supervision, or to the increase in the property and population of the state. With a total average income the past two fiscal years, of but little more than eighty thousand dollars per annum, from all public sources, including the total product of the university fund, the income arising from lands donated by the federal government for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, and the receipts from state appropriations—the government of the university has been required to furnish nearly four hundred students with free tuition in all the branches of higher education, conduct valuable and somewhat extensive investigations in agriculture, partially maintain an astronomical observatory of high character, contribute to the support of a boarding house for young ladies, repair old and construct new buildings, pay a large insurance, and provide for more extensive apparatus, cabinets, libraries and other facilities of instruction, absolutely essential to this as to all institutions of similar grade and character.

The value of the work thus being performed, important as it is in its direct and immediate advantages to the population of the state, cannot be estimated by present results in any adequate degree. In a moral and educational view, the influences exerted are necessarily permanent and accumulative, to an extent far beyond the possibility of human calculation. But even in a purely mercenary sense, the state has no reason to regret its proportion of the expenditure in this

University of Wisconsin.

direction, since all is returned tenfold, in the accumulated property of the university itself, in the more intelligent control and utilization of the industrial resources of the state, and in the diminished expenditures of the government otherwise, in the interests of public order and progress.

The present tendency of public opinion is toward manual and industrial education, and the recent progress of the university has been mainly in this direction. The income from the lands donated by congress in 1862 for the benefit of "such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts," scarcely exceeds a fifth part of the total income from public sources, but the legislature of 1883 provided in some degree for the deficiency of resources in these departments, by a specific appropriation for the support of an agricultural station, to the extent of the income provided in the act, and the regents have not failed to give practical effect to the purpose of the state, with the prospect of large and important practical results.

The wisdom and propriety of extending a generous support to those branches of education relating to agriculture and the mechanic arts are made sufficiently manifest by the fact that not less than 200,000 persons in Wisconsin, of all ages, are engaged in the occupation of agriculture, and nearly 100,000 persons in manufactures and mechanical and mining industries—the two classes constituting nearly three-quarters of the total number of all persons engaged in all classes of occupations in this state, according to the census of 1880. The value of our farm products for the year preceding the date of the census reached a total of nearly \$73,000,000, while the capital in Wisconsin manufactures alone is placed by the same authority at nearly \$75,000,000, with a gross annual product of more than \$128,000,000. To train hand and brain in ways that shall best utilize and multiply the forces concerned in these vast industries, is certainly not beneath the dignity or foreign from the duty of the state, and this work requires a concentra-

University of Wisconsin.

tion of the influence and resources at our command, rather than their dissipation by divided effort.

The regents are aware that propositions have been suggested for separating the department of agriculture, or the departments of agriculture and of mechanic arts, one or both, from the body of the university, thereby diverting the income from the national grant of 1862, or a portion thereof, from its present application to the support of the university.

That which Wisconsin most requires at this time in the line of public education is not a multiplication of institutions devoted to that purpose, but a better equipment and support of those we now have.

The law of congress donating public lands "for the benefit of agricultural and mechanical arts," moreover, "provided that the money derived from the sale of the lands should be invested, and constitute a perpetual fund, and that the interest on the investment should be "inviolably appropriated" by the state "to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college," etc., and that the state should provide within five years at least, not less than one college, or the grant should cease.

The state accepted the grant on these terms, and within the five years named (1866) the income from the investment was appropriated "for the endowment and support of the university," on certain conditions since fulfilled.

An "endowment" is a permanent appropriation and settlement, and has no other definition in this case, in law or equity. Even if the state possessed the power to reverse its action, by repealing our endowment and making another at any time subsequent to the five years in which the act of congress permitted the disposal of the income, a new appropriation of the endowment under existing circumstances would seem to be a violation of good faith to the university, and a serious calamity to the educational interests of the state, including the interests of agriculture and mechanic arts. On the faith of the state the money for the purchase

University of Wisconsin.

of the experimental farm was donated to the university by Dane county, and on the faith of the state and on the permanent validity of the endowment, buildings have been constructed, faculties organized, cabinets collected and courses of instruction provided, and a multitude of students have gone out from the institution who regard the university so organized under the law, as the property and inheritance of themselves and their children.

But were the legal facts otherwise, what could possibly be gained by a separate and independent establishment? The university, as recognized in our constitution, is but a collection of colleges. Each derives strength and character from its relation to all the others, and to one central organization and government, and this without any more limitation upon either department or college than if it existed separately. All the departments of education are intimately related and inter-dependent. There is no more reason for the secession and separation of the department of agriculture and mechanic arts, than in the case of the classical or purely professional departments or colleges; or for the divorce of the agricultural instruction from that of mechanic arts or military tactics.

Such a disruption would obviously work the largest injury and loss to the agricultural department itself. The courses of study rendered necessary by the agricultural college act, in fact extend legitimately to nearly all departments, including chemistry, mathematics, and practical science in all its various phases. And education in agriculture and the mechanic arts, fairly construed, means mental as well as manual education, and education in the class room as well as by experimental investigation.

In fact, a knowledge of chemistry, natural philosophy, mechanics, physics, surveying, botany, zoology, geology, physiology, mineralogy and the use of language, is quite as necessary to the practical farmer as to the practical lawyer, clergyman, doctor or professional politician. These can be

University of Wisconsin.

only successfully and economically taught in a university where the advantages of libraries, cabinets, educational associations, and a full corps of experienced and accomplished professors are at all times accessible without extra cost.

To separate the agricultural student from all these valuable accessions to his proper education, under any circumstances, implies the unjust and illogical conclusion that the agricultural student can be satisfied with more limited advantages than those extended to other classes, of far less value to society; and the only effect of such separation and isolation evidently would be to deny to the agricultural student the range of advantages for education now offered him in common with all other classes of our population.

There seems to be a prevailing misapprehension as to the precise purpose contemplated by the act of congress under consideration. Your attention is particularly called to section 4 of that act, which declares the object of the colleges to be, "*without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.*"

not According to this language, and the whole tenor of the act, scientific and classical studies were ~~to~~ to be excluded from the colleges endowed. Nor were the courses of instruction to relate to agriculture or the mechanic arts exclusively; on the contrary they were to be such as the state should deem necessary to the education of students in all the pursuits and professions of life. This is the language and meaning of the law, and it is quite difficult to discover how any institution different in purpose or character from the present University of Wisconsin, including all its departments, would entirely conform to the requirements of the law.

University of Wisconsin.

It may be considered a question, indeed, aside from any expressed purpose of the law, whether the best policy of the state would be to educate the sons of farmers exclusively, or even generally, for the duties of the farm. There seems to be a law above human law which dictates that young men from the industrial classes shall be educated "in the several pursuits and professions of life." Exchange and interchange of pursuits and professions are apparently essential conditions of national prosperity and progress. The sons of farmers best fill the places vacated by classes enervated by the successes of commerce and the luxuries of city life; and to-day neither New York nor Boston could maintain its ascendancy in commercial or professional strength but for the continual accession of hard muscles and untainted brain from rural life. And it is the right, and also the duty, of classes made strong by free air, economy, deprivation and labor to assert for themselves, in commerce, manufactures and the professions all the advantages of that strength, earned for them by the sacrifices of their fathers and themselves, by educating themselves "in the several pursuits and professions of life;" and all experience proves that attempts to overthrow this order of progression mostly or wholly fail.

The necessity of economy, also, seems to require us to unite in promoting and protecting the plan of education already instituted and established, enlarging and expanding the usefulness of the university in all its departments, especially in such departments as are apparently deficient at the present time — and should those departments relating to agriculture seem to be included in the latter class, it is quite certain that the board of regents will be found ready to co-operate in all efforts to place it upon stronger and broader foundations.

GEO. H. PAUL,
President of Board of Regents.

Financial Condition.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

MADISON, October 1, 1884.

Hon. GEORGE H. PAUL, *President of the Board of Regents
of the University of Wisconsin:*

SIR—I have the honor to report herewith the financial condition of the State University, exhibiting the amount of productive and other funds on hand, and the receipts and disbursements of the income of the several funds for the biennial fiscal year ending September 30, 1884.

UNIVERSITY FUND.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of land granted by acts of congress for the support of the University, approved June 12, 1838, August 6, 1846 and December 12, 1854. Most of this fund is productive, being invested mainly at seven per cent. interest.

The number of acres of land unsold is 1,791.

The cash receipts and disbursements during the last two years, have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	1883.	1884.
Sales of land.....	\$569 62	\$330 87
Dues on certificates of sale.....	3,697 00	2,586 00
Loans repaid.....	2,136 11	1,766 08
Milwaukee city bonds.....	.....	10,000 00
	\$6,402 73	\$14,682 95
Total receipts for two years		\$21,085 68

Financial Condition.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	1883.	1884.	
School District loan.....		\$5,516 06	
United States bonds.....	\$3,000 00		
Premium on U. S. bonds	408 38		
Madison city bonds.....		6,000 00	
Eau Claire county bonds		10,000 00	
Refunded for overpayment.....		8 94	
	<u>\$3,408 38</u>	<u>\$21,525 00</u>	
Total disbursements for two years.....			\$24,933 38
Total receipts for two years.....		\$21,085 68	
Balance September 30, 1822....		2,966 39	
Overpayments September 30, 1884		881 31	
		<u>\$24,933 38</u>	<u>\$24,933 38</u>

The amounts of productive University Funds on the 30th days of September 1883 and 1884, were as follows:

	1883.	1884.
Dues on certificates of sale.....	\$27,271 24	\$24,755 24
Due on loans.....	6,404 08	9,154 06
Certificates of indebtedness	111,000 00	111,000 00
United States bonds.....	53,000 00	53,000 00
Milwaukee city bonds.....	10,000 00	.....
Platteville city bonds.....		6,000 00
Eau Claire county bonds.....		10,000 00
Loan to Shawano county.....	15,000 00	15,000 00
Total at interest	<u>\$227,675 32</u>	<u>\$228,909 30</u>

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of 240,000 acres of land granted by act of congress approved July 2, 1862, to the state "for the support of an institution of learning, where shall be taught the principles of agriculture and the mechanic arts." Most of this fund is invested at seven per cent. interest.

The number of acres of land unsold is 13,205. The cash receipts and disbursements during the last two years have been as follows:

Financial Condition.

RECEIPTS.	1883.	1884.	
Sales of land.....	\$2,410 88	\$1,776 62	
Dues on certificates.....	10,574 00	7,491 00	
Loans repaid.....	2,350 04	2,644 44	
Special loans.....	333 33	3,048 34	
	<u>\$15,668 25</u>	<u>\$14,960 40</u>	
Total receipts for two years.....			<u><u>\$30,628 65</u></u>
DISBURSEMENTS.	1883.	1884.	
United States bonds.....	\$10,000 00	.....
Premium on United States bonds....	1,361 30	.....
Platteville city bonds.....	10,500 00	.....
Madison city bonds.....	.....	\$2,500 00	
Eau Claire city bonds.....	.....	10,000 00	
Special loan.....	.....	1,500 00	
Refunded for overpayment.....	5 18	.....
	<u>\$21,866 48</u>	<u>\$14,000 00</u>	
Total disbursements for two years.....			\$35,866 48
Total receipts for two years.....		\$30,628 65	
Balance September 30, 1882.....		5,304 47	
Balance September 30, 1884.....			66 64
		<u>\$35,933 12</u>	<u>\$35,933 12</u>

The amounts of productive Agricultural College Fund on the 30th day of September, 1883 and 1884, were as follows:

	1883.	1884.
Dues on certificates of sale.....	\$106,014 00	\$99,304 00
Due on loans.....	7,420 66	4,776 22
Certificates of indebtedness.....	60,600 00	60,600 00
United States bonds.....	45,000 00	45,000 00
Milwaukee city bonds.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
Platteville city bonds.....	10,500 00	10,500 00
Madison city bonds.....	.....	2,500 00
Eau Claire county bonds.....	.....	10,000 00
Loan to city of New London.....	500 00	500 00
Loan to city of Manitowoc.....	28,000 00	28,000 00
Loan to city of Centralia.....	.....	1,500 00
Loan to town of Texas, Marathon county.....	333 34	.....
Loan to town of Weyauwega, Waupaca county ..	10,000 00	8,000 00
Loan to town of Withee, Clark county.....	5,000 00	4,285 00
Loan to town of Day, Marathon county.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
Total at interest.....	<u>\$285,968 00</u>	<u>\$286,965 22</u>

Financial Condition.

SALE OF LANDS.

Sale of University lands for the two years ending Sept. 30, 1883 and 1884.

	1883.	1884.
Chippewa county.....	40 00	120 00
Clark county.....	80 00	.....
Door county.....	40 00	.....
Eau Claire county.....	40 00	.....
Green county.....	40 00	.....
Marathon county.....	80 00	.....
Pierce county.....	160 00	80 00
Trempealeau county	40 00	80 00
Total number of acres.....	<u>520 00</u>	<u>280 00</u>

Sale of Agricultural College lands for the two years ending Sept. 30, 1883 and 1884.

	1883.	1884.
Chippewa county.....	80 00	.....
Lincoln county.....	1,000 00	880 88
Oconto county	40 00	80 00
Polk county.....	467 98	280 00
Shawano county.....	1,878 00	86 00
Taylor county.....	2,049 18	867 35
Total number of acres	<u>5,515 16</u>	<u>2,194 23</u>

UNSOLD LANDS.

Unsold lands held by the state at the end of the fiscal year September 30, 1884.

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

Clark county.....	40 00
Crawford county.....	134 32
Eau Claire county.....	329 28
Marathon county.....	469 37
Pepin county.....	116 90
Pierce county.....	80 00
Portage county.....	544 96
Rock county.....	1 00
Trempealeau county	40 00
Washburn county.....	27 25
Winnebago county.....	8 04
Total No. acres.....	<u>\$1,791 12</u>

Financial Condition.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS.

Langlade county.....	\$180 36
Lincoln county.....	9,610 33
Oconto county.....	200 00
Polk county.....	2,714 77
Shawano county.....	128 49
Taylor county.....	370 88
Total No. acres.....	<u>13,204 83</u>

Financial Condition.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1883, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.		
Income from productive University Fund.....	\$13,925 23	.....
Income from productive Agricult'l College Fund	17,377 14	.....
State Tax, Section 390, Revised Statutes.....	45,632 51	.....
From students, tuition, room rent and inci'l fees	5,167 40	.....
From students for laboratory expenses.....	1,122 92	.....
From students for library fines.....	5 30	.....
From sale of old iron, freight refunded, etc.....	31 50	.....
From sale of lot adjoining railroad track.....	385 00	.....
From Experimental farm, sale of products.....	1,459 88	.....
For rent of brick house.....	164 00	.....
For work done in machine shop.....	959 95	.....
For work done in carpenter shop.....	28 00	.....
For water rent.....	80 00	.....
For privilege to connect with sewer.....	29 00	.....
From Washburn Observatory, for time service..	162 00	.....
For interest on Johnson Endowment Fund.....	500 00	.....
	\$87,029 83	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
For salaries of instructional force.....		\$49,784 53
For expenses of regents.....		286 10
For insurance.....		1,060 00
For repairs.....		5,201 80
For incidental expenses.....		6,403 22
For fuel and light.....		1,277 86
For printing and advertising.....		541 95
For library.....		1,272 09
For furniture.....		1,069 85
For Washburn observatory.....		5,708 18
For roads and grounds.....		1,908 16
For interest.....		564 00
For machine shop.....		1,561 53
For laboratory supplies.....		1,409 62
For apparatus.....		484 65
For improvements.....		5,602 64
For Experimental farm.....		6,506 31
Johnson endowment fund income.....		500 00
Total receipts and disbursements.....	\$87,029 83	\$91,142 49
Balance September 30, 1882.....	13,800 18	.....
Balance September 30, 1883.....		9,687 52
	\$100,830 01	\$100,830 01

Financial Condition.

The accounts audited and paid during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1883, are summarized as follows:

SALARIES OF INSTRUCTIONAL FORCE.		
John Bascom, president.....	\$3,500 00	.....
J. W. Sterling, vice-president.....	1,000 00	.....
W. F. Allen, professor.....	2,000 00	.....
Alexander Kerr, professor.....	2,000 00	.....
J. B. Parkinson, professor.....	2,000 00	.....
J. E. Davies, professor.....	2,000 00	.....
W. W. Daniells, professor.....	2,000 00	.....
W. H. Rosenstengel professor.....	2,000 00	.....
J. C. Freeman, professor.....	2,000 00	.....
R. D. Irving, professor.....	1,868 43	.....
F. A. Parker, professor.....	1,900 00	.....
R. B. Anderson, professor.....	1,600 00	.....
D. B. Frankenberger, professor.....	2,000 00	.....
Edward T. Owen, professor.....	1,400 00	.....
E. A. Birge, professor.....	2,000 00	.....
A. D. Conover, professor.....	1,800 00	.....
W. A. Henry, professor.....	1,550 00	.....
Law department appropriation.....	4,500 00	.....
D. E. Carson, instructor.....	1,000 00	.....
Ellen L. Chynoweth, instructor.....	800 00	.....
Flora E. Dodge, instructor.....	462 50	.....
Alice J. Craig, instructor.....	600 00	.....
Lucius Heritage, assistant professor.....	1,050 00	.....
W. H. Williams, assistant professor.....	1,200 00	.....
C. A. Van Velzer, assistant professor.....	1,200 00	.....
C. I. King, superintendent of machine shop.....	1,350 00	.....
Storm Bull, instructor.....	1,000 00	.....
C. R. Vanhise, assistant professor.....	975 00	.....
Wm. Tralease, professor.....	975 00	.....
Magnus Swenson, instructor.....	100 00	.....
Therese S. Favill, library attendant.....	500 00	.....
T. W. Haight, assistant to Prof. Irving.....	50 00	.....
S. S. Lanyon, assistant to Prof. Daniells.....	28 60	.....
E. A. Drake, instructor.....	200 00	.....
Helen D. Street, instructor.....	175 00	.....
F. B. Power, professor.....	500 00	.....
H. P. Armsby, professor.....	500 00	.....
		\$49,784 53
EXPENSES OF REGENTS.		
Geo. H. Paul, traveling expenses and board.....	32 70	.....
W. E. Carter, traveling expenses and board.....	49 50	.....
Hiram Smith, traveling expenses and board.....	37 50	.....
L. B. Sale, traveling expenses and board.....	20 00	.....
J. G. McMynn, traveling expenses and board.....	12 65	.....
Geo. Kœppen, traveling expenses and board.....	27 25	.....
J. M. Bingham, traveling expenses and board.....	28 50	.....
H. D. Hitt, traveling expenses and board.....	15 00	.....
C. H. Williams, traveling expenses and board.....	11 50	.....
M. M. Dorn & Co., livery.....	1 00	.....
Riley & Co., livery.....	23 00	.....
A. Kentzler, livery.....	27 50	.....
		\$286 10

Financial Condition.

INSURANCE.		
Premium paid for insuring buildings.....		\$1,060 00
REPAIRS.		
Pay roll of carpenters and laborers	\$1,583 12	
K. C. Mackey, mason work, repairing flues.....	1,005 95	
Frank & Ramsay, merchandise	255 48	
John N. Jones, merchandise	129 01	
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise.....	64 78	
Madison Manufacturing Co., castings, etc	182 64	
Madison Gas Co., gas fitting	13 22	
Henry Nunns, repairing and tuning pianos.....	110 00	
James S. Fleming, work on boilers.....	8 00	
Bunker & Vroman, lumber, etc	906 99	
Sorenson, Frederickson & Fish, lumber, etc.....	42 20	
John Murray, plastering	20 60	
Thos. Davenport, mason work	148 50	
W. W. Pollard, painting, etc.....	284 17	
M. J. DeWolf, weather strips.....	6 84	
Thos. Regan, plumbing, etc.....	341 05	
Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co., castings and labor...	4 80	
John Bascom, repairs at his house	3 00	
E. Morden, pump.....	14 50	
Crane Bros., Mfg. Co., valves, etc.....	13 15	
Wm. Baumann, work in machine shop.....	4 20	
Geo. Stillman, work in machine shop.....	16 35	
W. E. Dodds, work in machine shop	7 20	
F. D. Winkley, work in machine shop.....	8 25	
B. H. Borreson, work in machine shop.....	4 80	
F. P. Hanchett, work in machine shop.....	5 09	
Lake City Tool Co., material and labor.....	18 00	
		\$5,201 80
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.		
Pay roll of janitors and employes	\$3,277 99	
John Bascom, contingent expenses paid.....	156 07	
J. S. Dean, secretary, contingent expenses paid..	239 57	
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise.....	66 33	
Frank & Ramsay, merchandise	14 94	
John N. Jones, merchandise	1 25	
M. Boehmer, blacksmith work.....	2 25	
J. K. Shellenberger, sheep pelts.....	11 40	
J. S. Dean, secretary, salary	1,500 00	
Annie W. Fox, rent of office.....	150 00	
C. J. Hicks, services at gymnasium	37 20	
O. B. Lewis, services at gymnasium.....	23 20	
R. G. Norton, repairing clock.....	5 75	
B. D. Miner, ice for office.....	12 00	
J. E. Moseley, stationery	16 28	
M. Zwicky's Sons, soda ash.....	80	
W. D. Parker, expenses as visitor.....	76 59	
L. J. White, expenses as visitor	54 45	
D. McGregor, expenses as visitor	27 55	
J. J. Vance, expenses as visitor	27 00	
J. E. Irish, expenses as visitor	1 25	

Financial Condition.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES—continued.		
H. J. Hilbert, expenses as visitor.....	\$58 25	.....
Thos. A. Greene, expenses as visitor.....	10 85	.....
A. D. De Land, expenses as visitor.....	11 95	.....
C. D. Tillinghast, expenses as visitor.....	50 75	.....
J. W. Stearns, expenses as visitor.....	26 20	.....
Alumni association, music at commencement...	137 00	.....
William Trelease, bills paid.....	15 95	.....
I. P. Ketchum, filling diplomas.....	46 50	.....
Wisconsin Telephone Co., use of telephones.....	190 00	.....
J. W. Eviston, flue brushes.....	18 00	.....
Riley & Co., livery.....	8 00	.....
A. Kentzler, livery.....	20 50	.....
J. C. Officer, taking observations.....	20 00	.....
W. A. Henry, for postage paid.....	75 60	.....
P. K. Walsh, soap for cleansing.....	11 80	.....
		\$6,403 22
FUEL AND LIGHT.		
Madison City Gas Co., gas bills.....	\$428 25	.....
A. E. Pettengill, for gas at Ladies' Hall.....	125 67	.....
H. G. Dodge & Sons, maple wood.....	723 94	.....
		\$1,277 86
PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.		
John Bascom, bills paid.....	\$14 70	.....
David Atwood, job printing.....	231 50	.....
Symes, Swain & Co., 2,500 catalogues.....	223 00	.....
T. D. Plumb & Son, advertising.....	21 75	.....
Democrat Co., job printing.....	11 00	.....
Calkins & Watrous, advertising.....	50 00	.....
		\$541 95
LIBRARY.		
Towsend MacCoun, for books.....	\$275 53	.....
H. Sotheran & Co., for books.....	231- 14	.....
F. A. Brockhaus, for books.....	253 02	.....
R. B. Anderson, for books.....	62 65	.....
S. E. Casseno, for books.....	12 50	.....
G. P. Putnam's Sons, for books.....	1 00	.....
J. E. Moseley, for books.....	7 20	.....
Jas. R. Osgood & Co., for books.....	13 50	.....
J. C. Freeman, for books.....	38 11	.....
Geo. H. Milman, for books.....	12 00	.....
Callaghan & Co., law books.....	27 75	.....
Banks & Bros., law books.....	27 20	.....
Rand, McNally & Co., atlas.....	26 00	.....
G. Grimm, blank books.....	5 00	.....
John Bascom, bills paid.....	28 19	.....
J. S. Dean, secretary, bills paid.....	22 80	.....
M. J. Cantwell, labels.....	5 00	.....
F. W. Christern, periodicals.....	106 79	.....
W. J. Park & Co., periodicals.....	67 40	.....
W. J. Park & Co., binding.....	11 25	.....
B. Westerman & Co., periodicals.....	15 80	.....

Financial Condition.

LIBRARY — continued.		
American Journal of Mathematics, periodicals..	\$5 00	.....
E. Steiger & Co., periodicals.....	2 16	.....
N. Murray, periodicals.....	3 00	.....
Moses King, periodicals.....	5 00	.....
E. Schweizerbertschen, periodicals.....	7 10	.....
		\$1,272 09
FURNITURE.		
H. Christoffers & Co., tables.....	\$103 00	.....
Novelty Manufacturing Co., settees.....	880 00	.....
Knowlton, Whitcomb & Co., shades.....	22 02	.....
Darwin Clark, furniture.....	19 00	.....
Frank & Ramsay, merchandise.....	27 15	.....
James E. Fisher, chairs.....	15 50	.....
John Bascom, bills paid.....	3 18	.....
		\$1,069 85
WASHBURN OBSERVATORY.		
Edward S. Holden, sal. as professor and director	\$3,000 00	.....
Geo. C. Comstock, salary as assistant	125 00	.....
C. M. Conradson, salary as assistant	75 00	.....
John Tatlock, salary as assistant.....	135 00	.....
G. E. Brown, services as computer.....	69 38	.....
Emma Gattiker, services as clerk.....	40 00	.....
T. W. Haight, services as clerk.....	14 40	.....
John Doescher, services as janitor	300 00	.....
J. S. Dean, secretary, paid freight.....	7 18	.....
S. W. Burnham, 6-inch telescope.....	1,200 00	.....
E. S. Holden, bills paid by him.....	292 76	.....
Madison Gas Co., fixtures for students' observ'ty	22 22	.....
G. Grimm, binding.....	99 65	.....
Frank & Ramsay, merchandise.....	29 06	.....
David Atwood, job printing.....	10 00	.....
B. Westerman & Co., books	31 01	.....
Western Union Telegraph Co., repairing lines...	9 45	.....
Wisconsin Telephone Co., use of line.....	50 00	.....
Western Electric Co., apparatus.....	54 28	.....
James R. Stuart, portrait of Prof. Watson.....	30 00	.....
M. J. De Wolf, framing portrait of Prof. Watson	18 50	.....
Joseph Link, janitor work.....	21 00	.....
Geo. F. Stillman, machine work	60	.....
Warnes and Swenson, carpenter work	13 40	.....
James E. Moseley, stationery, etc.....	36 29	.....
N. E. School Furniture Co., lantern	24 00	.....
		\$5,708 18
ROADS AND GROUNDS.		
Pay roll of laborers, work on grounds	\$1,696 74	.....
C. Baker, hauling stone.....	12 12	.....
Tim. Purcell, stone for gutters.....	22 00	.....
J. H. Bowker, stone for gutters.....	3 38	.....
Andrew Kennear, stone for gutters.....	16 00	.....

Financial Condition.

ROADS AND GROUNDS — continued.		
Thomas Meehan, trees.....	\$11 45	.....
Patrick Lynch, harness.....	27 10	.....
S. L. Sheldon, wagon, etc.....	60 00	.....
Frank & Ramsay, merchandise.....	20 70	.....
J. H. D. Baker, seeds, etc.....	4 63	.....
E. W. Keyes, corn for feed.....	34 04	.....
		\$1,908 16
INTEREST.		
Delaplaine & Burdick, on lots purchased.....	\$462 00	.....
F. W. Hoyt, on lots purchased.....	63 00	.....
Andrew Sexton, on lots purchased.....	21 00	.....
For Lewis prize.....	18 00	.....
		\$564 00
MACHINE SHOP.		
Madison Manufacturing Co., material and labor..	\$76 80	.....
F. Westfahl & Co., re-cutting files.....	16 48	.....
Frank & Ramsay, merchandise.....	143 71	.....
Grant & Bogart, engine lathe.....	459 00	.....
Jones & Lamson Machine Co., engine lathe.....	305 00	.....
Warner & Swasey, machine work.....	30 00	.....
A. A. Pardee & Bro., barrel of oil.....	47 88	.....
J. S. Dean, secretary, bills paid.....	30 04	.....
C. I. King, bills paid.....	21 15	.....
A. Plamondon Manufacturing Co., pulleys.....	2 38	.....
O. L. Packard, repairing vises.....	11 84	.....
Conklin & Co., coal for forge.....	4 00	.....
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise.....	4 75	.....
Lake City Tool Co., machine work.....	8 90	.....
C. M. Conradson, work in shop.....	3 60	.....
F. D. Winkley, work in shop.....	6 05	.....
George F. Stillman, work in shop.....	224 45	.....
F. P. Hanchett, work in shop.....	77 00	.....
J. R. Young, work in shop.....	25 40	.....
Wm. Baumann, work in shop.....	21 70	.....
B. H. Borreson, work in shop.....	35 40	.....
F. G. Hobar, work in shop.....	6 00	.....
		\$1,561 53
JOHNSON ENDOWMENT FUND INCOME.		
Distributed to students.....		500 00
LABORATORY SUPPLIES.		
E. B. Benjamin, chemicals, etc.....	\$542 41	.....
Dunning & Sumner, chemicals, etc.....	276 70	.....
Whitall, Tatum & Co., glassware.....	134 59	.....
John Bascom, bills paid.....	7 45	.....
J. S. Dean, secretary, bills paid.....	8 70	.....
Wm. Trelease, bills paid.....	37 30	.....
J. E. Davies, bills paid.....	5 10	.....
Madison Manufacturing Co., material and labor..	12 25	.....

Financial Condition.

LABORATORY SUPPLIES—continued.		
H. L. Osborn, specimens.....	15 65	.....
B. H. Van Vleck, specimens.....	28 50	.....
A. A. Julien, specimens.....	26 50	.....
W. H. Bulloch, glass covers.....	5 50	.....
R. & J. Beck, glass squares.....	7 30	.....
Papyrograph Co., paper and ink.....	54 80	.....
Empire Distilling Co., alcohol.....	28 20	.....
Jas. W. Queen & Co., apparatus.....	40 97	.....
New York Store, crash.....	2 75	.....
Madison Gas Co., coke.....	16 50	.....
S. E. Cassino & Co., cork and pins.....	8 00	.....
Eimer & Amend, chemicals, etc.....	94 36	.....
B. Kreischer & Sons, mufflers.....	19 50	.....
College Book Store, paper, etc.....	7 95	.....
Frank & Ramsay, merchandise.....	28 64	.....
		\$1,409 62
APPARATUS.		
Arnold Lang, glass slides.....	\$12 00	.....
A. Ziegler, wax models.....	14 50	.....
R. & J. Beck, glass squares.....	5 10	.....
Frank & Ramsay, merchandise.....	39 00	.....
American Electrical Works, rubber.....	167 84	.....
Jas. W. Queen & Co., foot blower, etc.....	30 61	.....
Geo. F. Stillman, work in shop.....	103 80	.....
Bausch & Lomb, Optical Co., microscopes.....	27 00	.....
John N. Jones, merchandise.....	8 30	.....
J. S. Dean, secretary, bills paid.....	7 55	.....
Western Electric Co., wire.....	21 45	.....
C. C. Chittenden, rubber dam.....	1 25	.....
Jas. R. Young, galvanometer.....	6 00	.....
G. D. Julien, minerals.....	40 25	.....
		\$484 65
IMPROVEMENTS.		
Bunker & Vroman, lumber.....	29 73	.....
John N. Jones, merchandise.....	48 91	.....
Thomas Davenport, work on University Hall.....	968 84	.....
W. W. Pollard, painting University Hall.....	854 61	.....
D. R. Jones, architect, services.....	245 00	.....
Sorenson, Frederickson & Fish, lumber, etc.....	177 82	.....
Cook & Hyde, stone.....	402 00	.....
Frank & Ramsay, merchandise.....	53 57	.....
Thomas Regan, plumbing, etc.....	322 16	.....
Ruttan Manufacturing Co., heating contract.....	2,500 00	.....
		\$5,602 64
EXPERIMENTAL FARM.		
Bunker & Vroman, lumber.....	383 88	.....
John N. Jones, hardware.....	92 07	.....
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise.....	121 44	.....
S. L. Sheldon, machinery.....	63 34	.....
M. Boehmer, blacksmithing.....	84 60	.....

Financial Condition.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.—continued.		
J. J. Fuller, harness work.....	\$100 36	
A. Donovan, horse shoeing.....	46 20	
W. W. Pollard, painting.....	187 05	
Barber & Ingram, bail boxes.....	4 30	
E. Morden, repairing pump.....	1 50	
W. A. Henry, bills paid.....	245 40	
Frank & Ramsay, hardware.....	65 80	
Thos. Regan, plumbing.....	99 05	
J. S. Dean, secretary, bills paid.....	7 45	
Wm. Farrell, painting buggy.....	14 50	
A. S. Brown & Co., machinery.....	17 05	
T. L. Hacker, one cow.....	45 00	
T. W. Lucas, material and labor.....	26 50	
Henry Dibblee, castings.....	78 00	
T. V. Allis, Mfg. Co., wire fencing.....	29 20	
Pay roll of farm hands.....	3,115 44	
John Bascom, bills paid.....	31 14	
J. H. D Baker, merchandise.....	69 67	
E. Hammersly, cattle.....	362 00	
B. D. Miner, ice.....	30 35	
Wis. State Hospital, one calf.....	20 00	
Thomas O'Malley, loss of bull.....	75 00	
Burrell & Whitman, seed corn.....	2 75	
Robbins & Baltzell, feed.....	136 75	
John Swetmore, one calf.....	10 00	
Frank Beyler, one cow.....	50 00	
Madison Mfg. Co., castings.....	80	
W. Baumann, machine labor.....	50	
Waddell Knitting Co., grinding feed.....	3 10	
Chas. Hinrichs, lumber.....	3 10	
M. Burger, feed.....	37 34	
Chas. Nelson, hay.....	30 66	
Hiram Sibley & Co., seeds.....	10 86	
J. T. Dow, span of horses.....	400 00	
Hiram Smith, purchase of bull.....	265 00	
Fuller & Johnson, machinery.....	35 55	
J. C. Vaughan, seeds.....	11 00	
D. M. Ferry & Co., seeds.....	1 46	
W. A. Burpee & Co., seeds.....	1 25	
Sorenson, Frederickson & Fish, lumber.....	34 10	
H. G. Dodge & Sons, lime.....	38 80	
F. Huels, repairing.....	5 00	
W. McCulloch, veterinary services.....	12 00	
		\$6,506 31
Total disbursements.....		\$91,142 49

Financial Condition.

The receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1884, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.		
Income from productive University fund.....	\$13,805 20	.....
Income from productive Agricultural College fund	17,057 31	.....
State tax, chapter 300, general laws of 1883.....	57,442 52	.....
Appropriation to repair water works, chapter 281, general laws of 1881.....	1,009 48	.....
From students, tuition, room rent, and incidental fees.....	6,100 48	.....
From students for laboratory expenses.....	2,051 87	.....
From sale of old personal property.....	92 54	.....
For rent of building, and rooms, etc.....	375 00	.....
From machine shop, for work done.....	285 00	.....
From Washburn Observatory, for time service ..	492 49	.....
From Experimental Station, for sale of products,	1,339 87	.....
For interest on Johnson endowment fund.....	350 00	.....
		\$100,401 76
DISBURSEMENTS.		
For salaries of instructional force		\$52,358 55
For expenses of regents		317 31
For insurance.....		888 00
For repairs.....		5,636 07
For incidental expenses		6,645 96
For fuel and light.....		6,261 99
For printing and advertising.....		608 88
For library.....		1,615 78
For furniture		682 94
For Washburn Observatory.....		4,674 19
For roads and grounds		1,874 42
For interest.....		599 51
For machine shop		1,001 89
For cabinet of natural history		547 21
For Johnson endowment fund income		323 08
For laboratory supplies.....		2,044 73
For apparatus.....		1,242 60
For improvements.....		4,957 97
For Experimental Station		5,339 40
		\$97,620 48
Total receipts and disbursements.....	\$100,401 76	\$97,620 48
Balance September 30, 1883	\$9,687 52	.....
Balance September 30, 1884 .....	.....	\$12,468 80
Total.....	\$110,089 28	\$110,089 28

Financial Condition.

The accounts audited and paid during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1884, are summarized as follows:

SALARIES OF INSTRUCTIONAL FORCE.		
John Bascom, president	\$3,500 00	.....
J. W. Sterling, vice president.....	1,000 00	.....
Wm. F. Allen, professor.....	2,000 00	.....
Alex. Kerr, professor.....	2,000 00	.....
J. B. Parkinson, professor	2,000 00	.....
J. E. Davies, professor.....	2,000 00	.....
W. W. Daniells, professor.....	2,000 00	.....
W. H. Rosenstengel, professor.....	2,000 00	.....
J. C. Freeman, professor.....	2,000 00	.....
R. D. Irving, professor.....	1,921 05	.....
D. B. Frankenberger, professor.....	2,000 00	.....
E. A. Birge, professor.....	2,000 00	.....
F. B. Power, professor.....	2,000 00	.....
H. P. Armsby, professor.....	2,000 00	.....
F. A. Parker, professor	1,900 00	.....
A. D. Conover, professor	1,800 00	.....
W. A. Henry, professor.....	1,775 00	.....
Julius E. Olson, instructor.....	350 00	.....
Edward T. Owen, professor.....	1,400 00	.....
Charles I. King, superintendent.....	1,362 50	.....
Wm. Trelease, professor.....	1,250 00	.....
W. H. Williams, assistant professor.....	1,200 00	.....
C. A. Van Velzer, assistant professor.....	1,250 00	.....
C. R. Vanhise, assistant professor.....	1,200 00	.....
Storm Bull, instructor.....	1,000 00	.....
D. E. Carson, instructor	1,000 00	.....
E. A. Drake, instructor	600 00	.....
Ellen L. Chynoweth, instructor.....	800 00	.....
Helen D. Street, instructor.....	525 00	.....
Flora E. Dodge, instructor.....	700 00	.....
Therese S. Favill, library attendant	500 00	.....
Law department	4,500 00	.....
O. B. Lewis, assistant to professors	200 00	.....
A. J. Vinjie, instructor.....	125 00	.....
C. H. J. Douglas, instructor.....	150 00	.....
Lucius Heritage, professor.....	350 00	.....
		\$52,358 55
EXPENSES OF REGENTS.		
Chas. H. Williams, traveling exp'es and board ..	\$51 75	.....
Geo. H. Paul, traveling expenses and board....	23 40	.....
Geo. Koeppen, traveling expenses and board....	24 75	.....
John G. McMynn, traveling expenses and board ..	12 11	.....
Hiram Smith, traveling expenses and board....	86 00	.....
H. D. Hitt, traveling expenses and board.....	54 30	.....
J. M. Bingham, traveling expenses and board....	23 50	.....
A. Kentzler, livery	34 50	.....
M. M. Dorn & Co., livery.....	4 00	.....
Riley & Co., livery	3 00	.....
		\$317 31

Financial Condition.

INSURANCE.		
Premiums paid for insuring buildings.....		\$888 00
REPAIRS.		
Pay roll of carpenters and laborers.....	\$1,579 83	
Sorenson, Frederickson & Fish, lumber	309 04	
W. W. Pollard, painting.....	385 73	
Bentley & Nowlan, brick.....	10 00	
Hoffman & Billings, Manfg. Co., vises.....	4 58	
Frank & Ramsay, hardware.....	299 84	
Esser & Oakey, mason work.....	5 65	
Chas. I. King, bills paid.....	3 75	
Peter Weaver, blacksmithing.....	6 00	
Thos. Regan, plumbing, etc.....	403 47	
E. Sharp & Son, plastering, etc.....	18 89	
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise.....	125 53	
Crane Bros. Manfg. Co., valves, etc.....	56 74	
W. N. & D. B. Livsey, mason work.....	2 80	
John N. Jones, hardware	15 61	
Vroman & Mason, lumber.....	180 92	
P. Lynch, leather	1 50	
John Murray, plastering	34 12	
M. J. De Wolf, weather strips.....	7 92	
John S. Dean, secretary, freight paid.....	72 62	
Madison Gas Co., gas fitting.....	2 50	
Lake City Tool Co., material and labor.....	97 29	
Madison Manfg. Co., material and labor.....	753 82	
K. C. Mackay, mason work.....	7 38	
James Livsey, mason work.....	595 33	
Wm. E. Allen, carpenter work.....	57 26	
E. P. Allis & Co., connecting rods.....	12 49	
Pittsburg Steel Casting Co., castings.....	6 38	
Buff & Berger, repairing level.....	13 55	
Askew & Hussey, plumbing, etc.....	128 90	
De Witt Ramsay, hardware.....	75 01	
Thos. Badgley Manfg. Co., oil cups.....	20 33	
Robert Cook, work in machine shop.....	130 00	
J. R. Young, work in machine shop.....	106 35	
B. H. Borreson, work in machine shop.....	1 50	
F. P. Hanchett, work in machine shop.....	40 72	
G. W. Brown, work in machine shop.....	13 60	
Isaiah Prescott, carpenter work.....	45 00	
Peter Hyland, making patterns.....	4 12	
		\$5,636 07
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.		
Pay roll of janitors and laborers.....	\$3,588 33	
Salary of secretary.....	1,500 00	
John K. Shellenberger, sheep pelts.....	9 50	
Frank & Ramsay, hardware.....	15 10	
De Witt Ramsay, hardware.....	5 60	
J. H. D. Baker, merchandise.....	9 98	
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise.....	15 00	
J. S. Dean, secretary, bills paid	250 75	
John Bascom, bills paid.....	174 12	

Financial Condition.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES — continued.		
Ingram, Kitchen & Williams, swords and belts	\$80 00	.....
M. Boehmer, blacksmithing	16 35	.....
B. D. Miner, ice	12 00	.....
Rent of office	187 50	.....
City of Madison, water rent	34 48	.....
J. C. Officer, services at gymnasium	88 80	.....
W. A. Henry, traveling expenses	105 45	.....
J. E. Moseley, stationery	17 84	.....
H. P. Armsby, traveling expenses	9 45	.....
Wm. Trelease, traveling expenses	14 50	.....
W. J. Park & Co., stationery	4 80	.....
Harden Hand Grenade Co., hand grenades	141 00	.....
Albert Jones, brooms	12 00	.....
Pardee Bros., oils	11 70	.....
I. P. Ketchum, filling diplomas	46 50	.....
J. E. Sargent, tuning pianos	35 00	.....
John Lueders, music at Commencement	130 00	.....
E. O. Hand, expenses as visitor	24 34	.....
Samuel Brown, expenses as visitor	24 45	.....
J. W. Wood, expenses as visitor	5 00	.....
C. I. King, bills paid	3 90	.....
A. D. Conover, bills paid	8 45	.....
Robert Cook, labor	4 37	.....
F. C. Sheasby, painting	11 70	.....
John Nader, architect services	48 00	.....
		\$6,645 96
FUEL AND LIGHT.		
Conklin & Co., coal and wood	\$5,589 37	.....
Madison Gas Light Co., gas	556 55	.....
E. W. Conover, gas at Ladies' Hall	116 07	.....
		6,261 99
PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.		
David Atwood, job printing	98 50	.....
Democrat Printing Co., job printing	126 25	.....
Democrat Printing Co., catalogues	256 55	.....
T. D. Plumb & Son, advertising	20 00	.....
A. G. Briggs, advertisement in Annual	70 00	.....
A. Conrath, distributing circulars	37 58	.....
		608 88
LIBRARY.		
F. A. Brockhaus, books and periodicals	\$237 06	.....
J. C. Freeman, books purchased	522 54	.....
N. P. Campbell, custom house fees on books	5 50	.....
W. J. Park & Co., binding, etc	103 75	.....
Colgrove Book Co., books	64 02	.....
W. A. Tracy, books	64 50	.....
R. B. Anderson, books	56 73	.....
J. Bascom, books	37 76	.....
H. Sotheran & Co., books	9 87	.....
J. S. Dean, secretary, freight paid	15 88	.....

Financial Condition.

LIBRARY — continued.		
G. Grimm, blank books	6 00	.....
James E. Moseley, encyclopedia	7 20	.....
Callaghan & Co., law books	421 85	.....
Am'n Journal of Mathematics	5 00	.....
F. Leyboldt, periodicals	8 00	.....
Q. P. Index, periodicals	4 00	.....
Brooklyn Library, periodicals ..	5 00	.....
B. Westerman & Co., periodicals	34 52	.....
E. Steiger & Co., periodicals	3 60	.....
N. Murray, periodicals	3 00	.....
		\$1,615 78
FURNITURE.		
New York Store, carpets, etc.	\$314 84	.....
J. E. Fisher, furniture	167 50	.....
Wm. Rohlfing & Co., piano stool	19 00	.....
J. M. Sumner, stoves, etc	110 60	.....
Peter Weber, repairing	4 00	.....
E. P. Copp, clock	10 00	.....
J. Phillips & Co., show case	15 00	.....
Matthews Bros., office desk	42 00	.....
		\$682 94
WASHBURN OBSERVATORY.		
Edw. S. Holden, professor and director	\$3,000 00	.....
John Tatlock, assistant observer	450 00	.....
Milton Updegraff, assistant observer	60 00	.....
Emma Gattiker, computer	93 00	.....
H. W. Penneck, computer	57 10	.....
G. W. Brown, computer	26 25	.....
John Doescher, janitor	355 00	.....
E. S. Holden, bills paid by him	327 11	.....
Frank & Ramsay, merchandise ..	18 40	.....
Lake City Tool Co., machine labor	53 82	.....
Fauth & Co., instruments	26 50	.....
Thomas Regan, plumbing, etc.	22 71	.....
Askew and Hussey, plumbing, etc	12 27	.....
J. E. Moseley, stationery	27 78	.....
B. Westerman & Co., periodicals	6 11	.....
A. Fielmann, glass cases	24 39	.....
H. Moores & Co., asbestos	9 35	.....
Scheibel & Krehl, labor and material	16 05	.....
David Atwood, job printing	46 70	.....
John Bliss & Co., repairing chronometer	10 00	.....
Wm. T. Gardner, apparatus	12 00	.....
American Express Co., freight	19 65	.....
		\$4,674 19
ROADS AND GROUNDS.		
Pay Roll of laborers	\$1,395 94	.....
Frank & Ramsay, tools	4 10	.....
DeWitt Ramsay, tools	28 90	.....
M. Boehmer, sharpening tools	3 00	.....

Financial Condition.

ROADS AND GROUNDS—continued.		
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise.....	\$2 00	.....
John N. Jones, merchandise.....	2 20	.....
Jacob Kircher, oats	42 28	.....
Timothy Purcell, trees purchased.....	396 00	.....
		\$1,874 42
INTEREST.		
State Bank, interest on mortgage.....	\$462 00	.....
F. W. Hoyt, interest on mortgage.....	63 00	.....
Andrew Sexton, interest on mortgage.....	21 00	.....
B. W. Jones, interest on mortgage.....	35 51	.....
Lewis Medal Fund.....	18 00	.....
		\$599 51
MACHINE SHOP.		
Samuel Harris & Co., drills.....	\$6 19	.....
Trump Bros.' Machine Co., centre grinder.....	15 00	.....
C. H. Besley & Co., tools	53 40	.....
E. P. Bullard, drill	95 00	.....
C. I. King, paid for tools	21 55	.....
Peter Weaver, blacksmithing.....	7 20	.....
Madison Manufacturing Co., labor and material.....	38 53	.....
J. S. Dean, Secretary, bills paid	11 36	.....
J. A. Fay & Co., machinery.....	289 27	.....
M. C. Bullock, carbons.....	2 88	.....
Lake City Tool Co., labor in shop	25 71	.....
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise.....	12 02	.....
Frank & Ramsay, merchandise.....	59 58	.....
Tinius Olson & Co., testing machines	300 00	.....
O. L. Packard, tools.....	1 06	.....
Frederickson & Fish, lumber	5 12	.....
W. F. & John Barnes, mortising machine.....	20 00	.....
B. H. Borreson, work in shop.....	15 00	.....
Robert Cook, work in shop.....	12 50	.....
F. P. Hanchett, work in shop.....	10 52	.....
		\$1,001 89
CABINET OF NATURAL HISTORY.		
Dunning & Sumner, drugs, etc	\$37 25	.....
F. Dohmen Co., drugs, etc.....	297 97	.....
Hollister's Pharmacy, drugs, etc	9 94	.....
B. H. Van Vleck, specimens	75 00	.....
Henry A. Ward, specimens.....	119 55	.....
John Bascom, bills paid	7 50	.....
		\$547 21
JOHNSON ENDOWMENT FUND INCOME.		
Distributed to needy students.....		\$323 08
LABORATORY SUPPLIES.		
Frank & Ramsay, merchandise.....	\$15 65	.....

Financial Condition.

LABORATORY SUPPLIES.— continued.		
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise.....	\$150 43	.....
J. H. D. Baker, merchandise.....	12 42	.....
E. B. Benjamin, chemicals, etc.....	789 80	.....
Eimer & Amend, chemicals, etc.....	877 44	.....
H. Brickson, brass castings.....	9 00	.....
B. H. Van Vleck, specimens.....	25 00	.....
W. H. Bullock, glass covers.....	29 25	.....
J. S. Dean, secretary, bills paid.....	12 73	.....
John Bascom, bills paid.....	5 00	.....
Madison Manuf'g Co., castings.....	9 63	.....
E. P. Pond, boxes for specimens.....	12 25	.....
W. H. Walmsley & Co., merchandise.....	46 13	.....
Empire Distilling Co., alcohol.....	28 50	.....
Madison Gas Co., coke.....	6 50	.....
E. A. Birge, specimens.....	15 00	.....
		\$2,044 73
APPARATUS.		
College Book Store, paper.....	\$10 00	.....
W. N. Rudd, apparatus.....	55 00	.....
Prang Educational Co., apparatus.....	22 96	.....
Becker & Sons, balances.....	85 50	.....
Henry A. Ward, models, etc.....	170 50	.....
C. H. Hitchcock, geological map.....	45 00	.....
N. P. Jones, transparencies.....	62 25	.....
F. P. Hanchett, machine work.....	9 50	.....
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., microscopes.....	10 50	.....
Wm. Trelease, micrometers.....	3 00	.....
J. W. Queen & Co., apparatus.....	240 14	.....
J. C. Freeman, maps purchased.....	37 25	.....
Tinius Olson & Co., testing machine.....	300 63	.....
C. M. Harris & Co., steam blower.....	67 50	.....
J. S. Dean, secretary, bills paid.....	67 83	.....
Alexander Kerr, bills paid.....	14 69	.....
L. Stadtmuller, minerals.....	40 35	.....
		\$1,242 60
IMPROVEMENTS.		
Ruttan Mfg. Co., heating apparatus.....	\$2,825 00	.....
Thos. Regan, plumbing, etc.....	132 00	.....
Western Electric Co., apparatus.....	254 97	.....
Madison Mfg. Co., material and labor.....	11 47	.....
T. Davenport & Co., mason work.....	5 00	.....
H. W. Pennock, work on Electric Bell.....	53 05	.....
Standard Time Co., clock.....	50 00	.....
Frank & Ramsay, merchandise.....	33 14	.....
J. Livesey & Son, mason work.....	762 98	.....
W. W. Pollard, painting.....	37 08	.....
John Murray, plastering.....	93 78	.....
Sorenson, Frederickson & Fish, lumber.....	326 94	.....
J. E. Fisher, furniture.....	52 50	.....
Novelty Mfg. Co., settees.....	160 00	.....
New York Store, carpets, etc.....	160 06	.....
		\$4,957 97

Financial Condition.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.		
Pay roll of farm hands.....	\$2,624	92
J. S. Dean, secretary, bills paid	46	58
A. Donovan, horse shoeing	41	10
Eimer & Amend, chemicals, etc.....	187	36
J. H. D. Baker, merchandise	48	16
J. J. Fuller, harness work.....	49	78
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise.....	89	68
M. Boehmer, blacksmithing.....	53	20
Philip Best Brewing Co., malt sprouts.....	79	70
Becker & Sons, balances	19	80
W. A. Henry, bills paid.....	298	60
Kenly & Jenkins, meal	56	00
Belle City Manufacturing Co., knives.....	4	88
S. L. Sheldon, machinery.....	232	50
Wm. Davy, laying drain tile, etc.....	12	15
J. Puerner & Co., tile and brick.....	218	37
Vroman & Mason, lumber.....	129	68
George A. Lytle, Jersey pigs	30	00
James R. Stuart, paintings.....	15	00
John N. Jones, hardware.....	20	59
L. H. Pammel, services	17	50
G. Grimm, blanks	5	00
David Atwood, job work	4	50
Sorenson, Frederickson & Fish, lumber.....	4	00
Robbins & Baltzell, feed	210	51
J. Hausmann, sprouts.....	5	90
Andrew Kennear, stone.....	3	13
C. F. Cooley, lime.....	5	90
H. G. Dodge & Sons, cement, etc.....	50	95
A. S. Brown & Co., machinery	1	71
F. W. Holt, surveying	6	00
L. F. Porter, surveying.....	2	00
H. P. Armsby, bills paid.....	27	23
E. W. Keyes, corn.....	12	00
Esler & Oakey, mason work.....	6	12
R. B. Ogilvie, merchandise.....	21	02
J. E. Moseley, stationery.....	34	91
Frank & Ramsay, merchandise.....	68	02
A. J. Hilbert, laboratory services.....	70	30
Wm. Trelease, bills paid.....	45	40
Currie Bros., merchandise	5	25
New York Store, merchandise	25	81
B. D. Miner, ice	9	75
St. Paul Linseed Oil Co., meal.....	20	00
Democrat Printing Co., job work.....	17	75
F. A. Brockhaus, books	139	06
C. R. Stein & Co., turned posts.....	76	50
J. E. Fisher, furniture	15	50
J. C. Vaughan, seeds.....	57	64
George W. Brown, copying.....	20	00
DeWitt Ramsay, hardware.....	50	27
Madison Gas Co., coal tar.....	5	00
Thos. Regan, sewer pipe	30	00
Wm. E. Allen, lumber, etc.....	6	72
		\$5,339 40
Total disbursements.....		\$97,620 48

Financial Condition.

Total receipts and disbursements for two years . . .	\$187,431 59	\$188,762 97
Balance September 30, 1882	13,800 18	.....
Balance September 30, 1884 .....	.....	12,468 80
	<u>\$201,231 77</u>	<u>\$201,231 77</u>

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN S. DEAN,

Secretary.

3 — U. W.

Treasurer's Report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

MADISON, WISCONSIN, October 1, 1884.

HON. GEORGE H. PAUL, *President of Board of Regents of
University of Wisconsin:*

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report as treasurer of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, of the receipts and disbursements of said institution for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1883 and 1884.

Respectfully yours,

EDWARD C. McFETRIDGE,
State Treasurer.

RECEIPTS.

	1882-1883.	1883-1884.
October 1, 1882, to balance	\$13,800 18	.....
December 30, 1882, to cash from State Treasurer	2,579 55	\$2,359 37
March 31, 1882, to cash from State Treasurer .	55,764 38	67,014 39
June 30, 1882, to cash from State Treasurer ..	23,532 29	22,250 64
September 30, 1882, to cash from State Treasurer	5,153 61	8,777 36
		\$100,830 01
		\$201,231 77

DISBURSEMENTS.

	1882-1883.	1883-1884.
Salaries of instructional force .	\$49,784 53	\$52,358 55
Expenses of regents ..	286 10	317 31
Insurance.....	1,060 00	888 00
Repairs	5,201 80	5,636 07
Incidental expenses.....	6,403 22	6,645 96
Fuel and light	1,277 86	6,261 99
Printing and advertising	541 95	608 88
Library	1,272 09	1,615 78
Furniture	1,069 85	682 94
Washburn Observatory.....	5,708 18	4,674 19

Treasurer's Report.

	1882-3.	1883-4.	
Roads and grounds.....	\$1,908 16	\$1,874 42	
Interest.....	564 00	599 51	
Machine shop.....	1,561 53	1,001 89	
Laboratory supplies.....	1,409 62	2,044 73	
Apparatus.....	484 65	1,242 60	
Improvements.....	5,602 64	4,957 97	
Experimental Station.....	6,506 31	5,339 40	
Johnson endowment fund inc.	500 00	323 08	
Cabinet of natural history.....	.....	547 21	
Total.....	<u>\$91,142 49</u>	<u>\$97,620 48</u>	<u>\$188,762 97</u>
Balance on hand October 1, 1884.....	.....	.....	<u><u>\$12,468 80</u></u>

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. C. McFETRIDGE,

Treasurer of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin.

University Colleges.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

To the Regents of the University of Wisconsin:

The wants of a thriving university are like the hunger of a growing boy, not easily nor long satisfied. It is to be feared that the people of Wisconsin may inconsiderately object to this vigor of development, because of the many claims that accompany it. The University has made rapid progress in the years immediately past, both in the amount and quality of instruction and in its accessories. Thorough and extended collegiate work calls for the aid of many experienced instructors, and for the means of making that instruction fully effective. The great difference between it and intermediate work in these particulars, it is difficult for those not conversant with the facts, fully to appreciate.

The University now needs for instruction in zoology a full collection of typical skeletons which will help to disclose the fundamental ideas of the animal kingdom. We are very reluctant to lose the partial collection, belonging to Mr. Ward, which we now hold in trust.

We are ready in biology and botany to do original work. Yet, we can not enter successfully upon it, unless we have in our library, the books and periodicals that give in detail the work already done. These books of reference are indispensable for the student, who is to know how far inquiry has extended, and what remains to be done. The department also of physics, geology, chemistry, agriculture and engineering, would be greatly aided by the ability to purchase at once standard works. Our library fund only suffices to maintain the library after these immediately urgent wants are met.

If we are to receive the full benefit of our campus, we need a new gymnasium in connection with it; one that shall offer much more perfect conditions of physical training than the old one, and also furnish a suitable arsenal for our arms. The entire department of hygiene, in itself of great, of almost supreme, importance, can not be put and kept on an adequate basis without the full service of a professor in this department. When physical exercises are directly and wisely adjusted to the wants of each student; when these exercises are required, and instruction in this department is given in connection with them, we shall find, not only the value of this work greatly increased but its power to sustain other forms of labor greatly enlarged. Amherst College has for years maintained such a professorship with great advantage.

The work in practical and theoretical mechanics has been so successful that our present quarters are insufficient for farther growth. A building exclusively devoted to this work, and with greatly enlarged accommodations, has become very desirable.

In spite of the great liberality of the state, our reasonable expectations in reference to income have not been fully met. In the first instance, our endowments have yielded less than we had reason to hope. A portion of them have lain for considerable periods without investment, and investments are yielding and promise to yield less than formerly. There is also another occasion of disappointment. The valuation of the state remains very low, and the fractional tax upon it has been a fixed, instead of an elastic and growing fund, as we had hoped.

University Colleges.

Under this conjunction of past liberality and renewed wants, it is easy for the public to misunderstand the problem the university presents. A feeling of dissatisfaction and complaint may readily take the place of the more just sentiment of congratulation and hope. The University of Wisconsin has really achieved an extraordinary success, and is doing its work with unusual breadth and efficiency.

There has been an unreasonable disposition on the part of a few to find fault with the numbers in attendance on the University. In comparing this institution with the University of Michigan, they have overlooked two things: first, that the large numbers of that institution are due chiefly to its professional schools. These schools, whatever may be their value, are certainly of much less value than collegiate instruction. It is this instruction which always constitutes, and must constitute, the very soul and body of a university. Professional schools are accessories whose desirability is dependent on circumstances. (Our relations to Chicago are such that we have never thought the establishment of a medical school to be a project of any particular promise. We can plead for it neither necessity nor any special advantages. On the other hand, all the accessories of a medical college remain with us to be created.)

If we turn to the strictly central and indispensable work of college instruction, we find that the University of Wisconsin is doing in this particular for Wisconsin as much as the University of Michigan is for Michigan. The University of Michigan, as much the earlier institution, is drawing largely from other states; but it has scarcely more collegiate students from its own state than have we from our own state.

The income, on the other hand, of the University of Michigan is two and one-half times greater than that of the University of Wisconsin. The two institutions do not differ much from each other in the ratio of instructors to students. No thorough and sufficient university work can be done without an instructional force that will seem disproportionately large to those who are contented that the University shall merely carry forward the work of the high schools in a few of the most obvious directions of study. If, however, we are determined to have an institution with a liberal curriculum, well sustained in each department—our expenditure must be proportioned to this very comprehensive, far-reaching and important object. We think it plain, to those who understand the case, that the University of Wisconsin, both absolutely and relatively to other institutions, is doing the work of higher instruction, which it proposes, not only fully and successfully, but also economically.

There has also been a partial misunderstanding of the actual growth of the University. The convenient but very inadequate list of members has been applied in such a way as to conceal rather than to uncover the facts. The grade of work has been steadily advanced in the University, and this action has thrown back [many students on the high schools, to the advantage of these schools, and to our own advantage. The preparatory department has been abolished, and this step has greatly reduced the aggregate number of students.

This change took place in 1880. At that time there were 105 sub-freshmen, and 324 college students. The year immediately following this change was not affected by it as regards the number in college courses. It requires five years before the entire effects of a measure of this kind are seen in the college classes. A preparatory department of 105 students should yield at least forty each year to the freshman class. This number, when spread over four years—making all due allowance for the dropping off in attendance—ought to furnish hardly less than 100 students in the college classes. In 1884, therefore, we should have suffered a loss—if this tendency remained uncorrected—of 75 students, due to the abolition of the preparatory work. As a matter of fact, however, the catalogue of 1884 shows 312 students in college studies as against 281 in 1879, and 324 in 1880. While, therefore, we seem to have suffered the loss of 12 students, comparing 1880 and 1884, we have really been overcoming a tendency which would naturally have issued in the loss of 75 students. In other

University Colleges.

words, we have gained 63 students. This is a result which calls for congratulation and not regret. A decline in numbers was expected as the immediate result of dispensing with the preparatory department.

If we look at the relation of the University to the state, we have equal ground for satisfaction. There are but two or three colleges in the country that have more college students than the University of Wisconsin from the state to which they respectively belong. The names of very few young men from the state of Wisconsin are now found in eastern catalogues. It may be doubted whether there is any other institution that furnishes so large a portion, as does the University of Wisconsin, of the entire body of collegiate students graduated within the state which it represents.

It would hardly be desirable that this University should have any more complete command of higher education than that which has fallen to it. It needs the stimulus of the little competition that still remains. The collegiate graduates have reached 65, with a steady tendency to increase.

Nor are appearances less promising when we look at the relation of the University of Wisconsin to the High Schools. We are receiving about 130 students each year, and nearly four-fifths of these come to us directly from the high schools. We have now a strong list of accredited high schools; and most of the high schools of the state order their course of study more or less in reference to the University.

Under these very profitable and promising conditions, the state can well afford to renew and enlarge its liberality toward the University.

The lines of growth are these: If we wish numbers, we may well do something by wise advertisement to secure a larger attendance from neighboring states. There is no institution of equal power so little known beyond the borders of its own state as the University of Wisconsin. Honor abroad and a liberal percentage of foreign students enhance the estimate in which a university is held at home.

Much more may be done and should be done to aid and improve the high schools of the state. We can not at once create students ready for college. This must be accomplished by the intervention of intermediate schools. The life and enthusiasm of these schools are our strength. We may well look for much aid in this particular to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. It is also possible that the Faculty of the University should do more in visiting these schools, and in stimulating and directing this intermediate work. While we would by no means overlook the fact that the high school has a function of its own aside from the University, we fully believe that this, its first and proper and more important life, calls for the inspiration given it by its connection with the University.

We trust that the professorship of pedagogy just established will be very helpful in this direction. Instruction in didactics will not only aid those who are at the head of our high schools in ordering their work for the greatest benefit of the community to which they belong; the attention of these schools will be constantly directed to higher education, and the enlarged lines of work offered in the University. This professorship will be ordered in the direct interest of general education, and, through general education, of the University.

The last and most direct line of growth for the University lies in its development within itself of its own educational purposes. Every new form of work added to our old work, all old work done with fresh efficiency, tend, not only to attract more students, but to make the service we render to those already present more complete.

We can not secure the force of large life without large life itself. It is to this end we make bold, year by year, to renew our claims, and to present the enlarging wants of the University.

We are sure the people of the state will not grow weary in well doing, if they are only convinced that the work of education is well done.

University Colleges.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

REPORT OF THE FARM COMMITTEE.

Hon. GEO. H. PAUL, *President of the Board of Regents:*

SIR—The Wisconsin Agricultural College was established under an act of congress, approved July 2, 1862, granting 240,000 acres of land to the state, where shall be taught the principles of "agriculture and the mechanic arts."

The board of university regents at their June meeting in 1883, in accordance with the terms of chapter 300 of the laws of 1883, organized the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station and placed its general management in the hands of the farm committee of the board. This experiment station commenced work October 1, 1883, under the charge of W. A. Henry, professor of agriculture; Wm. Trelease, professor of botany and horticulture, and H. P. Armsby, professor of agricultural chemistry. The objects of the experiment station are to advance the knowledge of practical and scientific agriculture with a view to more fully develop the great agricultural resources of the state.

Practical experiments and investigations are being carried on on the farms, in the stable, in the dairy and in the orchard and garden, and the results of the experiments accurately determined in the laboratory.

It is the desire of the farm committee and of the professors in charge, to make the station as beneficial to the great interests of the state as its limited means will permit. To this end we cordially invite the co-operation of the people and of the press of the state to aid in this endeavor.

The three great divisions of productive agriculture in this state consist of grain raising, stock farming and dairy husbandry, and fruit and vegetable culture. Either one of the three divisions may remain or become unprofitable in consequence of the ignorant management of the other two. A nice adjustment of the three divisions, and in their production or disposition, will require all the practice and all the science that can be brought to bear upon the subject.

Detailed reports of experiments intelligently made will aid the station in its work. Any citizen of Wisconsin who is earnestly engaged in promoting any branch of agriculture, has the right to call on the station for any information it can render, and the station will promptly and gladly respond. Bulletins from the station will be issued from time to time, as important work progresses. For a more detailed statement of experiments in progress and contemplated, see report of the professors in charge.

HIRAM SMITH,
H. D. HITT,
CHAS. H. WILLIAMS.

Farm Committee.

University Colleges.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

Hon. GEO. H. PAUL, *President Board of Regents:*

SIR—The institution of the chair of agricultural chemistry, and my election thereto, date from July 1, 1883. At the same time your honorable board established in the University an Agricultural Experiment Station, placing its work in the immediate charge of the Professors of Agriculture, of Botany and Horticulture, and of Agricultural Chemistry, under the direction of the farm committee.

The course of study in agriculture, as at present arranged, calls for lectures on agricultural chemistry during two terms of the senior year. The senior class of the past year, however, contained no agricultural students, and consequently those lectures have not been given. One member of the senior class has performed a large amount of laboratory work in the analysis of milk and butter under my direction, partly in connection with feeding experiments carried on by the experiment station, and partly in the examination of market milk and butter, in the preparation of an honor thesis upon the composition and analysis of milk. One agricultural student in the junior class was also desirous of undertaking some laboratory work during the spring term but the small size of my laboratory rendered this impossible without very serious interference with the work of the Station. It was therefore arranged that he should postpone that work until his senior year, in the hope that your honorable board would in the meantime provide better laboratory facilities for this department, a hope which has been fully realized in the remodelling of the South Dormitory (now Agricultural Hall). The present laboratory and the office of the Station are situated upon the third floor of that building and are ample, well lighted rooms, provided with all necessary fittings and apparatus for instructing students and carrying on the chemical work of the Station.

Most of the work during the past year has been done for the Experiment Station. The work of organizing the Station and planning experiments has been, of course, to a large extent the joint work of the three professors of this department. The portion under my more immediate charge has been the conduct of two somewhat elaborate feeding experiments, including the necessary chemical work connected with them. The results of these experiments have been published in Bulletins No. 3 and No. 4 of the Station, entitled "Composition and Digestibility of Fodders" and "Experiments on Milk Production," and have been widely distributed in the state.

Both these feeding experiments were laborious and left but little time for other occupations. During the year I have been able to attend but four meetings of farmers, viz.: at Fond du Lac, Madison, Milton Junction and Baraboo. This, with such miscellaneous chemical and other work as naturally fell to my share in the Station, has fully occupied what time remained from the experiments just mentioned.

H. P. ARMSBY,
Prof. of Agricultural Chemistry.

University Colleges.

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF BOTANY.

HON. GEO. H. PAUL, *President of the Board of Regents.*

SIR — In compliance with the rules of the board of regents, I have the honor to submit my first report on the condition of the botanical department of the University. In doing so, I beg to congratulate your honorable body on the rapid growth which has been made possible in this department by the liberal treatment accorded it.

When I was first called to the University to give instruction in botany, in the spring of 1881 I found it the minor part of a composite department — agriculture and botany — with few facilities for instruction, and no rooms, except those of other departments, which could be used only when not required for other purposes. At present the department occupies the greater part of the first and second floors of the renovated south building, containing a lecture room, reagent room, laboratory, museum and herbarium, while there is the possibility of further addition when this shall become necessary.

The lecture room is capable of seating one hundred students, and is on the ground floor. The reagent room is furnished with good chemical desks and a set of the chemicals needed in the preparation of such reagents as are used in vegetable histology and microchemistry. In it, all operations attended by the evolution of gases likely to injure the microscopes and other laboratory apparatus, can be performed. The laboratory is sufficiently large to accommodate twenty tables, and is equipped with six dissecting microscopes and ten good compound microscopes, giving a range of magnifying power from twenty to two thousand diameters, besides other instruments useful in the microscopical study of plants.

The museum is a room of equal size, adjoining the laboratory. Some of the more interesting fungi of the state, and a collection representing the wood of several hundred species of trees, are now being arranged in it. Collections of Wisconsin weeds and grasses, and a set of models of the varieties of fruit recommended for growth in the state will shortly be added. These are intended chiefly for agricultural students and the farmers who visit the University. It is confidently expected that in a few years they may be supplemented by a synoptical collection of models and specimens illustrating the lecture courses on structural and systematic botany. The university herbarium, which is located in the rooms devoted to my original work, is based on the Lapham herbarium, estimated to contain between ten and twelve thousand species, which has been thoroughly poisoned and is being properly mounted as rapidly as possible. Since it came into my charge it has been augmented by the donation of several hundred species from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, by a set of exotic forms from the Cornell University, and by between three and five thousand specimens from Professor Henry's herbarium and my own. The specimens donated by Professor Henry include a valuable set of alpine plants from the Rocky mountains, and many California species. Several hundred foreign plants, chiefly ferns and grasses, have also been added by a system of exchanges which is still kept up. All of the rooms devoted to botanical work are abundantly supplied with gas and water.

Attendance on one of the botanical lecture courses is required of students in all but the technical courses. The lectures are illustrated by a set of sixty of Vey's *Botanische Wandtafeln*, representing the minute anatomy and the development of plants; and both actual specimens and fresh and mounted preparations under the microscope are employed in demonstrations wherever it is practical to use them. A practical familiarity with the common plants of the state is secured by requiring each student to form a small herbarium.

Several laboratory courses have been arranged to meet the wants of students in the several collegiate courses. These are elective, with the exception of a four terms' course re-

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quired of students in agriculture. In the systematic laboratory courses constant reference is made to the university herbarium, which is supplemented by the private collection of the professor, containing several thousand species of parasitic fungi, including all that are known to occur in the state of Wisconsin. This collection is being constantly added to from all parts of the world.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM TRELEASE,

Professor in charge.

October 1, 1884.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURE.

HON. GEORGE H. PAUL, *President of the Board of Regents :*

SIR: — I herewith present a statement of the condition of the Agricultural Department at this writing.

There are nine students taking agricultural studies, four of which are in the regular four year's course, and five in the short or special course. Upon taking charge of the department four years ago, at a time when there were no agricultural students, it seemed possible that the high requirements for admission to this course, which were the same as for admission to the scientific course, might debar some young men from coming to pursue agricultural studies. It hardly seemed just to ask a young man having a common school education to spend two years at the high school before he could come among us while, if he wished to become a lawyer, he could enter the law department upon passing in the common branches.

Again, the long course in agriculture required more time and money for its completion than some young men could afford and so a short course of two years was planned and arrangements made for special students.

In the catalogue of 1880-81 and succeeding ones stands the statement that students for the short course in agriculture, or for special studies, would be admitted upon passing examination in the common branches.

Since there are now more special and short course students than there are in the regular course we have certainly increased our numbers by this plan yet the whole is so insignificant compared with the attendance in other departments that we should not rest satisfied with this showing. Agriculture in the future, even more than in the past, must continue to be the principal occupation of the inhabitants of Wisconsin, and the State University should send back to the farm annually a larger number of young men which she has educated.

To the end that our farmers might know more of the University and its work I have continued the plan of visiting various agricultural gatherings in the state and have held many meetings with the farmers, occupying from a single evening to two days of four or five sessions. Though not always evident, I am convinced that great good is accomplished and that so long as the attendance of my department is small my time during the winter months can be spent in no better way. Through these visits my acquaintance with the farmers of the state has become very large, and they are learning of the advantages we offer educationally and otherwise.

The greatest changes I am able to note are those in preparing for experimental work at the University farm. Heretofore we have had those things which in the minds of the casual observer constitute the essentials for experimental work, a farm and the ordinary appurtenances. However, let any one attempt to carry on an investigation that shall really add to our stock of agricultural knowledge and he will soon find that his opinion will completely

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change as to what constitutes the essentials for experimental work; he will soon learn that land, tools, stock and hired men, as we commonly find them, together do not complete the requirements. Each must be especially adapted to the work planned and nearly everything done must be supplemented by a large amount of laboratory work of one kind and another. Up to quite recently we have had the farm without the laboratory and so much that we attempted went for nought. By act of the last legislature, directing your honorable board to establish an agricultural experiment station, the necessary funds were secured which has enabled us to enlarge in the essential direction. Dr. Armsby's report will show how this has been done.

I can not enumerate all the changes that have been made in attempting to bring the farm into suitable condition for experimental work, but, among them may be noted the changing of some twenty acres of woods to field and pasture, the fencing and reclaiming of four acres of commons, the tiling of ten acres of land heretofore so wet as to be almost worthless, the seeding to grass of all the plow-land except sixteen acres and the enlargement of the main barn. In making these changes and improvements most of our time and appropriations have been spent and, though still far from the ideal experimental farm, we are in condition to begin creditable work.

I can not close this report without referring to a certain form of lawlessness prevailing hereabouts that works seriously against us. Many persons seem to regard the farm as public property and a mere pleasure ground. Plats of grain are trampled down and labels misplaced or destroyed. Fruit is taken from the orchard when scarcely half grown and this season all the grapes were stolen before some of them had time to color. Through such acts of lawlessness experiments that cost us much time and labor to start have been brought to nought, until thoroughly discouraged, we are really doing nothing on the experimental farm to advance horticulture in our state; under present conditions it is useless. We have spent some time in watching for marauders and have made some arrests but with conditions as they are it would require two watchmen day and night a part of the season to secure immunity from these depredations. As our work seems to be shut off in these directions we shall turn towards dairying and stock-feeding experiments for which we will soon be well prepared and which can not be harmed by marauders.

Respectfully submitted,

W. A. HENRY.

Prof. of Agriculture, University of Wis.

COLLEGE OF MECHANICAL ARTS.**DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.****REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT IN CHARGE.**

Hon. GEO. H. PAUL, *President of the Board of Regents:*

SIR—In presenting the report of the work done by the department of mechanical engineering, I also desire to submit the general plan of study in the department in my charge.

It has been the aim to make the instruction as practical as possible, but at the same time to furnish the student with a sufficient amount of theory so that, after graduating, he should be able to do independent work.

In order to make the instruction practical the student has been required to spend at least two hours every day in the draughting room from the time he enters the department, at

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the beginning of the sophomore year, and also to work a minimum of 865 hours in the machine shop during the entire course. After having learned the principles underlying all mechanical draughting by the study of descriptive geometry and by the execution of a great number of problems pertaining to this study in the draughting room, the student at once begins the practical mechanical draughting. He at first turns his attention to the simplest elements of machines, and gradually, by experience, he gains enough insight in the difficult problem of designing the parts of a machine to be able to attack the more complicated machines.

At the same time by a course of lectures extending over three terms and averaging about three lectures a week, the student is brought to determine the dimensions of the different pieces of machinery. This course of lectures begins in the winter term of the Sophomore year. It would have been better could it have been postponed till after the students had studied the analytical mechanics and the resistance of materials, but this is impossible, as they only can begin these studies in the fall term of the Junior year, after having had the differential and integral calculus in the two last terms of the Sophomore year, because a full knowledge of these two last studies is absolutely necessary for a thorough course in analytical mechanics and resistance of materials. It has therefore been found necessary to give a short course of lectures on elementary resistance of material, before I begin the lectures on elements of machines.

The analytical mechanics is taught by text book; it is begun in the fall term of the Junior year and completed in the following term. Resistance of materials is taught simultaneously—also by text book—in the winter term, and is finished in the spring term. The course in these two important branches is intended to be so complete as to enable students to solve independently all problems of this kind to be met in the practice of a mechanical engineer.

A course of lectures, three times a week, on the mechanical theory of heat (Dermodynamics) is given in the winter term of the Junior year, as a preparation to the study of the theory of the steam engine, which is taken up in the following term, and which is also taught by lectures. In the fall term of the Senior year this study is continued; the more practical side of the question is then studied, the different kinds of valve gears and the determination of the dimensions of the different parts of the steam engine.

A daily lecture on machinery and millwork is given in the winter term of the Senior year, and in the spring term a similar course of lectures on the theory and the construction of locomotives.

In the lectures on elements of mechanics the student is taught to apply the modern method of graphical statics to the determination of the dimensions of the different parts of a machine. The principles are applied to a number of examples in the draughting room in the winter term of the Junior year. In the term following the student begins the design of some kind of lifting machinery, usually a crane, which he completes at about the middle of the fall term of the Senior year. Then an automatic cut-off steam engine is designed, which work keeps them busy till the spring term, when the drawings accompanying their thesis, which is required for graduation, are prepared.

All the drawings made in the department are required to be working drawings; that is, they must be made in such a way that a common mechanic shall be able to execute the object without further help or information. The only exceptions to this are the general plans of the crane and of the steam engine. For the sake of practice in tinting, all drawings are required to be tinted, although most working drawings are not tinted in practice. I emphasize that the object in view is to make the drawings practical—not to make them look pretty.

Besides the studies heretofore mentioned there is a number of others which are not taught by the instructors of the departments of engineering, but which all are more or less

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necessary for the education of a mechanical engineer. The course had to be rearranged last spring, as a large number of the students complained they had too much to do. Several studies, which hitherto had been required, were now left out of the course, as for instance, zoology and geology, studies which had been put in the course for the sake of the general education of the student and not because their knowledge was necessary for a mechanical engineer. The time is too short to furnish the student with a general education, at the same time that he receives his special training. It would of course be desirable if this could be fulfilled, but the course would have to be lengthened at least one year, and this is again impossible owing to obvious reasons, especially because this would put the department to a disadvantage compared with the other departments of the University, but also because of want of help in the department. My time is already now so well taken up, that I should not be able to give more time to my work, whereas the lengthening of the course would necessarily entail this. There are now some branches of mechanical engineering, which must be left untouched, because neither the time of the students nor my own suffices for them, but which, if the course was extended one year, would have to be taught. As you will see therefore, the instruction furnished the students is not complete; this cannot be remedied, until perhaps some time in the future the requirements for admission to the University can be raised, when the engineering studies may be begun earlier in the course. Another reason why the instruction is not as it perhaps ought to be, is that I have to teach so many different subjects, in which progress is made every year, so that it is very hard, or impossible, for one man to keep up with the times in all. As an illustration I need only to here mention the fact that in large European polytechnic institutes there is one professor for each one of the different subjects I teach.

In the following table you will find the name of studies I have taught, also the number of hours and the number of students in each class:

FALL TERM.					
Descriptive geometry (sophomores),	-	-	-	5 hours weekly.	15 students.
Elements of machines (sophomores),	-	-	-	3 hours weekly.	7 students.
Steam engines (seniors),	-	-	-	5 hours weekly.	5 students.
Draughting (seniors, juniors, sophomores),	-	-	-	10 hours weekly.	27 students.
				23 hours weekly.	54 students.
WINTER TERM.					
Elements of machines (sophomors),	-	-	-	5 hours weekly.	5 students.
Elements of mechanics (sophomores),	-	-	-	5 hours weekly.	13 students.
Machinery and millwork,	-	-	-	5 hours weekly.	5 students.
Draughting (seniors, juniors, sophomores),	-	-	-	10 hours weekly.	24 students.
				23 hours weekly.	47 students.
SPRING TERM.					
Steam engine (juniors),	-	-	-	5 hours weekly.	5 students.
Locomotive (seniors),	-	-	-	5 hours weekly.	5 students.
Elements of machines.	-	-	-	3 hours weekly.	6 students.
Draughting,	-	-	-	10 hours weekly.	23 students.
				23 hours weekly.	45 students.

The whole number of students has, therefore, been 146.

The recitation in elementary mechanics for the sophomore scientifics is the only instruction given to students not belonging to the departments of civil or mechanical engineering.

The attendance of the mechanical engineering course has, on the whole, been steadily growing in the last five years. At present there are six sophomores, five juniors and five seniors, beside a number of special students not belonging to either of the regular classes.

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Until 1883 there had never graduated more than one at one time from this department, sometimes none. In 1883 there were three graduates, in 1884, five, and we shall probably have the same number next summer. As there is no doubt that the mechanical engineering department fills an actual need of the people of the state, I have no doubt that the department will keep on growing, especially if the many needs of the department are met by the board of regents as soon as circumstances will allow. I will here only mention the nearly complete lack of a collection of drawings of different machines, which would be of great service in the instruction of mechanical draughting.

STORM BULL,

Assistant in Engineering.

In Charge of Mechanical Engineering Department.

 DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL MECHANICS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Hon. GEO. H. PAUL, *President of the Board of Regents :*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the development of the department of practical mechanics, with a statement of the present equipment, the requirements of the department, and the method of instruction.

The department for instruction in practical mechanics was opened to students in 1878. Beginning with one drilling machine and one 16-inch engine lathe, the equipment has increased to three lathes, one iron planer, one milling machine, one grinding lathe, one fox lathe, three drills, one scroll saw, one small hand lathe for wood turning. Also buckles, vises, drills, reamers, etc. Of this collection of tools, the grinding machine, one drilling machine, one engine lathe, the scroll saw, and hand lathe are products of the department.

The method of instruction for first year students, consists principally of practice work, embracing work in iron with the chisel and file, in wood work for patterns. Also in moulding and forging.

The 2d and 3d and 4th years are devoted to practical work, including the construction of parts and fitting them together for complete machines and apparatus.

I believe that this method gives better results than to extend the new practice work through the entire course, while it stimulates to breadth and thoroughness of instruction, both in the theoretical and practical studies and brings them in closer union. As the shop department is intended to be carried on as an integral part of the college, and with a view of the best scientific attachment, the theoretical instruction must furnish a scientific solution of the practical problems which arise in the shop, while the shop instruction must practically solve and illustrate the problems of the lecture and drawing rooms.

The number of students has increased from 2 in 1878, to 45 in 1884. Of this number, about one-half take the shop practice as an elective study; 965 hours actual attendance is required. This is not as much time as should be devoted to this branch of instruction, but with the present arrangement of the studies in other parts of the course, more time can not be given to it. Many of the students, however, find time to spend from 1,500 to 2,000 hours in the shop during the 4 years.

It has taxed the facilities of the department to the utmost capacity to accommodate the attendance of the past year, and the equipment and room are entirely inadequate to meet the present demands. To successfully carry on this work a new building is absolutely essential. At present the various classes of instruction have to be carried on in one room which is too small to allow each student to have a place at the bench and a drawer for his

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tools. As 30 students are now using tools and space barely sufficient for half that number, the work must go on at a sacrifice of order and time.

For the instruction in wood work, forging and moulding, conveniences should be provided for the practice of at least 8 students in each, at a time. As now arranged, but one student can be accommodated in each of these branches during the same hour.

A small amount of experimental apparatus to be used in making tests for water and fuel consumption of the boiler and engine, is desirable and would materially add to the value of the instruction.

Respectfully yours,

CHAS. I. KING,
Superintendent.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.**REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF PHARMACY AND MATERIA MEDICA.**

HON. GEO. H. PAUL, *President of the Board of Regents:*

SIR — The department was organized at the opening of the fall term of the past year, through the co-operation of the professors of chemistry, physics and botany with the newly established chair of pharmacy and materia medica. Instruction was imparted to a class of twenty-eight, consisting of twenty-five first-year or junior, and three second-year or senior students — the latter having already taken partial courses in other colleges. The lectures on pharmacy were delivered thrice weekly throughout the course, in the botanical lecture room, and were supplemented by lectures on chemistry, physics and botany, together with instruction in chemical analysis. Steps were likewise at once taken to provide a pharmaceutical laboratory, and at the opening of the winter term such facilities were furnished as enabled a number of students to receive instruction in the preparation of medicinal chemicals. The products of this work were exhibited during the past summer at the meeting of the National Teachers' Association and the State Pharmaceutical Association, at Madison, and at the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Milwaukee. Of the senior students of the past year, three in number, all passed successfully the examinations at the close of the winter term, which entitled them to the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy, as conferred at the last annual commencement.

The necessity for providing more ample accommodations for increased attendance in this department having become apparent, the building hitherto known as "South Dormitory" has been subjected to such alterations during the past summer as to provide commodious rooms on the fourth floor of the same for a lecture room, pharmaceutical laboratory and private office and laboratory for the professor of pharmacy, while at the same time increased facilities have been afforded to the professor of botany and the department of agriculture.

At the opening of the present term, September, 1884, forty-two students (twenty-five juniors and seventeen seniors) have matriculated for the course in pharmacy, and lectures are now delivered daily to the junior and senior classes alternately on the subjects of pharmaceutical chemistry and materia medica, together with the regular courses in general chemistry and botany, and instruction in qualitative and quantitative chemical analysis, as specified in detail in the Second Annual Announcement of the department. Of the latter, 4,000 copies were printed in April of the present year, and were distributed by the State Pharmaceutical Association, at its own expense, among the apothecaries of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota and Northern Michigan.

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In conclusion it may be stated that the department with its present facilities has prospects of extended usefulness in affording opportunities for more thorough education in practical science to those engaged in preparing and dispensing medicines. It will continue to be its aim and endeavor to elevate the standard of pharmacy throughout the Northwest, and to arrive at the highest attainable degree of efficiency. For the accomplishment of this purpose every encouragement has been extended by the State Pharmaceutical Association, as well as by the pharmacists of the state at large

FREDERICK B. POWER,

Professor of Pharmacy and Materia Medica.

Washburn Observatory.

THE WASHBURN OBSERVATORY.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE OBSERVATORY AND PROFESSOR OF ASTRONOMY.

To the Regents of the University of Wisconsin:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Director of the Observatory and as Professor of Astronomy for the year ending September 30, 1884.

INSTRUMENTS.

The instruments of the Observatory are eminently satisfactory. Our observations with the Repsold meridian circle have shown it to be of the very highest class. At some future time the Observatory should be provided with spectroscopic apparatus. The National Academy of Sciences has appropriated \$300 from the Bache Fund for the construction of an Aurora Spectroscope which is to be lent to the Observatory. All the instruments are in perfect order.

BUILDINGS.

During the summer your Executive Committee has made very thorough repairs to the Observatory building and to the dwelling house. Both are now in complete order, except that the shutter of the large dome requires some changes and that the plastered ceiling of the meridian circle room should be covered with wood, to protect the instrument. The outside wood work of the observatory has been painted throughout.

PERSONNEL.

Mr. Tatlock was assistant at \$540 per year until August 1, when he resigned to accept the charge of the Smith Observatory of Beloit College. Mr. Updegraff, a graduate of the University of the class of 1884 is now assistant. The janitor receives \$30 per month from the university.

Besides the persons named above who, with the Director, are regularly employed, the following named persons have aided in the work of the past year:

The Rev. Father Hagen, Professor of Astronomy in the College of Prairie du Chien has undertaken in connection with the observatory the reduction of a series of some 3,000 observations of southern stars which were made at Palermo in the years 1867-8-9. This work is undertaken by Prof. Hagen for the pure love of the science, and it will result in the production of a valuable catalogue of 1,001 stars.

Mr. George C. Comstock has been at the observatory since June 1, engaged in observations and computations connected with the determination of the positions of the 303 fundamental stars for the German Astronomical Society. Half of Mr. Comstock's time is given to the American Ephemeris, the rest is devoted to the special work named above. His salary is paid by a gift of \$400 from O. H. Ingram, Esq., of Eau Claire. It is to be especially remarked that the observatory could not have undertaken this important work had it not been for the generosity of Mr. Ingram.

Washburn Observatory.

Mr. George W. Brown, a student in the University, makes our meteorological observations, in return for his quarters which are furnished by the Observatory. During the summer he has rendered valuable assistance in astronomical observations.

Miss Emma Gattiker, a graduate of the University of the class of 1881, has done several months computing on the catalogue of 33,000 zone stars for a small salary from the University. Quarters have been furnished to Miss Gattiker in the dwelling-house.

Mr. H. W. Pennock, a graduate of the University, has assisted me in the large dome during a part of the year for \$15 per month and quarters in the Solar Observatory.

WORK DONE.

With the large equatorial star-gauges of Sir William Herschel have been continued by myself. In the course of this work a number of new double stars, etc., have been discovered. With the meridian-circle Mr. Comstock or myself have made the pointings and Mr. Tatlock has read the microscopes. After his resignation the microscopes were read once by the observer and once by the recorder.

The work began May 1, 1884. Up to October 15, the results are:

	Observations.
Stars of the 333 list of fundamental stars, - - - - -	1019
Stars to determine our refraction, - - - - -	208
Stars to determine the position of the instrument, - - - - -	304
Total observations with meridian-circle, - - - - -	1531
The latitude has also been determined by Talcott's method, independently by Mr. Comstock and myself, - - - - -	179
Mr. Comstock has determined the latitude by Prime-Vertical Transits, - - - - -	217
Total meridian and P. V. observations, - - - - -	1927

The Zone Catalogue of 33,000 stars is more than half done.

A series of 24 small celestial charts made by the Harvard College Observatory has been thoroughly revised here.

TIME SERVICE.

Railway time-signals are sent daily except Sunday to the C., M. & St. P. R. R. for \$365.25 per year, to the Central Iowa R. R. for \$100 per year, and (on trial for one year only) to the Wisconsin Central R. R. for \$50 per year. The same signals are sent during the whole of every day without charge to the Madison office of the W. U. Tel. Co., and to the shop of Mr. R. G. Norton, jeweler. Six clocks are controlled in the city of Madison, for which we receive \$60 per year.

During the year the university has received \$483.34 in return for this service. During the next year it should receive \$575.25 from the same source. The observatory also controls a clock in the office of the president of the university, and rings electric bells twice every hour in 23 lecture rooms.

PUBLICATIONS.

During the year, vol. II of our publications has been printed and distributed. The copies sent abroad have been despatched free of cost by the Smithsonian Institution, to which our renewed thanks are due.

The results of the U. S. eclipse expedition of 1883 under my charge have been printed by the United States in a large quarto volume, which will soon be distributed.

THE WOODMAN LIBRARY.

The library catalogue is printed as an appendix to our volume II. It contains the titles of some 1,000 books and 800 pamphlets. Accessions to our excellent library are constantly being received through the gifts of scientific societies and of astronomers both at home and

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abroad, to whom our thanks are due. I have specially to acknowledge the gift of valuable books from Prof. J. H. C. Coffin, U. S. navy, and of government publications from the Hon. P. Sawyer, U. S. S., and the Hon. Burr W. Jones, M. C.

Judging from our experience in the past, it appears to me to be my duty to recommend to the board of regents that the present appropriation of \$1,500 for all expenses be continued, and that in addition the sums earned by the observatory for its time-services be expended in paying an additional assistant to do this work.

It appears to be proper to state, in submitting this report, that the Royal Astronomical Society of London, has during the year elected me to be one of its foreign associates. This honor is one which belongs quite as much to the observatory as to me personally.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD S. HOLDEN.

Boards of Visitors.

BOARDS OF VISITORS.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.

MADISON, WIS., June 19, 1883.

To the Board of Regents of the University:

The committee on visitation of the university begs leave to report for the year as follows: Several members of the committee inspected the work independently during the fall and winter and a majority of the board convened in May and inspected the university, discussed its interests and agreed upon the preliminaries of a report, whose main features are incorporated in this paper.

The department of agriculture should receive such attention as will properly develop its distinctive character and interest. The funds provided for this school should, in our judgment, be directed to building up the interests of agriculture, by experiments, such as have been carried on successfully during the past year, and by providing such a course of study as will be most advantageous for young men looking to practical farming. The committee would suggest the inquiry whether in this department the distinctively agricultural studies might not be introduced earlier in the course than at present, and students encouraged to do this part of the work, who may not be inclined or able to pursue the whole course as at present outlined.

The committee is also of the opinion that the actual contact of undergraduates and alumni with the processes of public education is so varied that the board of regents can not prudently delay the establishment of a chair of the science and art of teaching. Section 387 of the Revised Statutes authorizes the countersigning of university diplomas, thus making them teachers life certificates; but the university courses of study and the instruction and lectures under them, neither recognize the profession of teaching nor do they afford instruction in the principles of teaching, as do many institutions, notably Missouri, Iowa and Michigan universities.

The departments of philosophy, of history, of language, of literature, of general science, of civil polity, of mathematics and of music, are in satisfactory condition.

Washburn Observatory gives practice free to the study of astronomy, and the range of its influence is constantly widening in economic relations to commerce.

The department of civil and mechanical engineering, and of practical mechanics, carry great influence in the arts, and the Committee is profoundly impressed with the superior opportunities afforded by Science Hall for the study and experiment in the fields of natural science and practical art. Allied branches are so organized that the economic and scientific advantages of study are duly blended. The Committee recommend that all additional instruction in chemistry be employed, for the following reasons:

1. The large number of students in the department and the necessity of giving each student individual instruction.
2. Each laboratory should be open the entire day to enable students to work at their convenience and they should have the constant attendance of an instructor.
3. The preparatory work of so large a laboratory requires the service of one man to prepare re-agents.

While the Committee is indisposed to magnify the importance of military instruction, it is the opinion that the department of military tactics should have a fair share of attention

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continuously, so military drill and science shall enter into the training of each class; and it is esteemed no less important that men and women have the best physical physical cultivation that the times afford, since adult health is dependent upon health maintained in youth; and the Committee recommend that a suitable building be provided for these purposes.

The college of law is exceptionally strong and it affords to a large number of young men superior advantages for study and practice—for contact with institutions and with eminent men. The college can not be too warmly commended to young men who seek lectures and practice in the profession

The committee approves the method of individual instruction, and commends the policy of elective, isolated and post-graduate studies.

The requirements for admission are reasonable, and the policy of accrediting certain known schools as preparatory, in lieu of an adjunct preparatory department, is especially commended.

The conferring of honorary degrees is believed to be practical, with judicious care.

The illustrative apparatus, the library and the buildings are sufficient for present purposes, though University Hall should be refitted throughout with effective warming and ventilating apparatus.

While we find very much to heartily commend in the observations which have been our privilege to make in the various matters connected with the university, we have been forced to the conclusion that some evils are existing in the present condition of its discipline.

While many students at college are careful to develop their moral as well as their intellectual nature, and do not seem to need the restraint that a careful guardian would throw around them, there are others who have not passed the time of a needful loving oversight, and no rule of honor can be made to apply equally to all.

No home can be presumed intact in all its purity without parental restraint, and no college can keep its members on a uniform moral level; such is the condition of youthful human nature without the proper regulation of the hours and habits, and moral tone of its people.

Parents watchful for the proper training of their children have in many instances taken alarm at the present lack in the university of a needful supervision.

With the Ladies' Hall in the university standing on the same footing of entire freedom from any restraint of authority (except the statute laws of the land), as are all the other halls of the university, the fear of loving parents is increasing.

If it be a wise policy for young manhood to be left to the authority and care of home life in the city, when their residence is here, then let it be required that all students shall be placed under the roofs of responsible parties as their temporary homes, and all the irresponsible halls and dormitories be abolished, or else let a wise and prudent president and co-operating faculty so exercise the authority of their administration, as to prevent the evils that may possibly occur.

With due regard to the interests of the University and acknowledgment of the personal courtesies of the board, the faculty and the students, the committee is

Respectfully,

J. E. IRISH,
 J. W. STEARNS,
 J. H. CROOKER,
 H. J. HILBERT,
 A. D. DELAND,
 L. J. WHITE,
 W. D. PARKER,
 C. D. TILLINGHAST,
 THOMAS A. GREENE.

Except as to recommendation on military matters,

Boards of Visitors.

HON. GEO. H. PAUL, *President:*

DEAR SIR—Permit me to add to the report of the Board of Visitors, on my own behalf as follows; The act of congress commonly called "the Agricultural College act" provided for and required instruction in the mechanic arts, and donated to the state lands in part for that purpose. In our opinion, the present provision for instruction in this department falls far short of the purpose of the act, and of what is demanded by the great mechanical and manufacturing interests of the state. There is now no complete and definitely organized department in mechanical engineering, the present instruction being subordinate to another department of not greater practical consequence. As early as practicable the department of mechanical engineering, or mechanic arts, should be much enlarged, and organized efficiently, under the direction and control of a competent professorship, as an independent department or college of the University, and the machine shops and other means of illustrative instruction should be made to conform to the wants of a fully organized department, and if necessary to this end, the state would be sustained in providing one or more additional buildings for the purpose.

MILWAUKEE, June, 1883.

H. J. HILBERT.

 REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.

The report of the visitors of the University of Wisconsin for the year 1883-84 will be brief from the fact that the chairman has neglected his duty so that no meeting has been held during the year, and only a minority are present at this time.

But the following brief suggestions we will present for the consideration of your honorable board:

So far as we have been able to examine the work of the university, we have been most favorably impressed by the ability and fidelity of the faculty, and by the gentlemanly bearing and studious habits of the undergraduates. And though the opportunities and facilities now offered are large, yet we would call attention to the fact that much must be added to the library, laboratories and work shop, before our university can afford the advantages which students seek and are able to find at other institutions. And above all, many additions are needed to make the faculty what our university should possess.

From what we have seen, we feel like calling special attention to the ability and enthusiasm of the students in the direction of elocution and oratory; their ability argues the efficiency of this department of instruction, and their enthusiasm surely deserves high commendation.

We are of the opinion that the management of Ladies' Hall has improved during the past year; and we advise that its regulations, if changed at all, be made more rather than less stringent.

We suggest that sufficient steps be taken to provide Ladies Hall with suitable means of escape in case of fire.

We are of the opinion that the Law school deserves a better location; and that means should be taken to increase its usefulness and to commend it to the more favorable notice and patronage of the state.

We will venture to make a suggestion which we urge with earnestness, though it may seem revolutionary to you. We are of the opinion that the office of your secretary should be in the general building at the University, for which we offer the following reasons:

1. By bringing the secretary from the outside into the inside of the institution, the convenience of faculty and students would be greatly increased.

Boards of Visitors.

2. Such an official is needed at the University to welcome visitors and to dispense the hospitality of the institution.

3. The experience of other institutions suggests many other ways in which the efficiency of your secretary would be increased by this location.

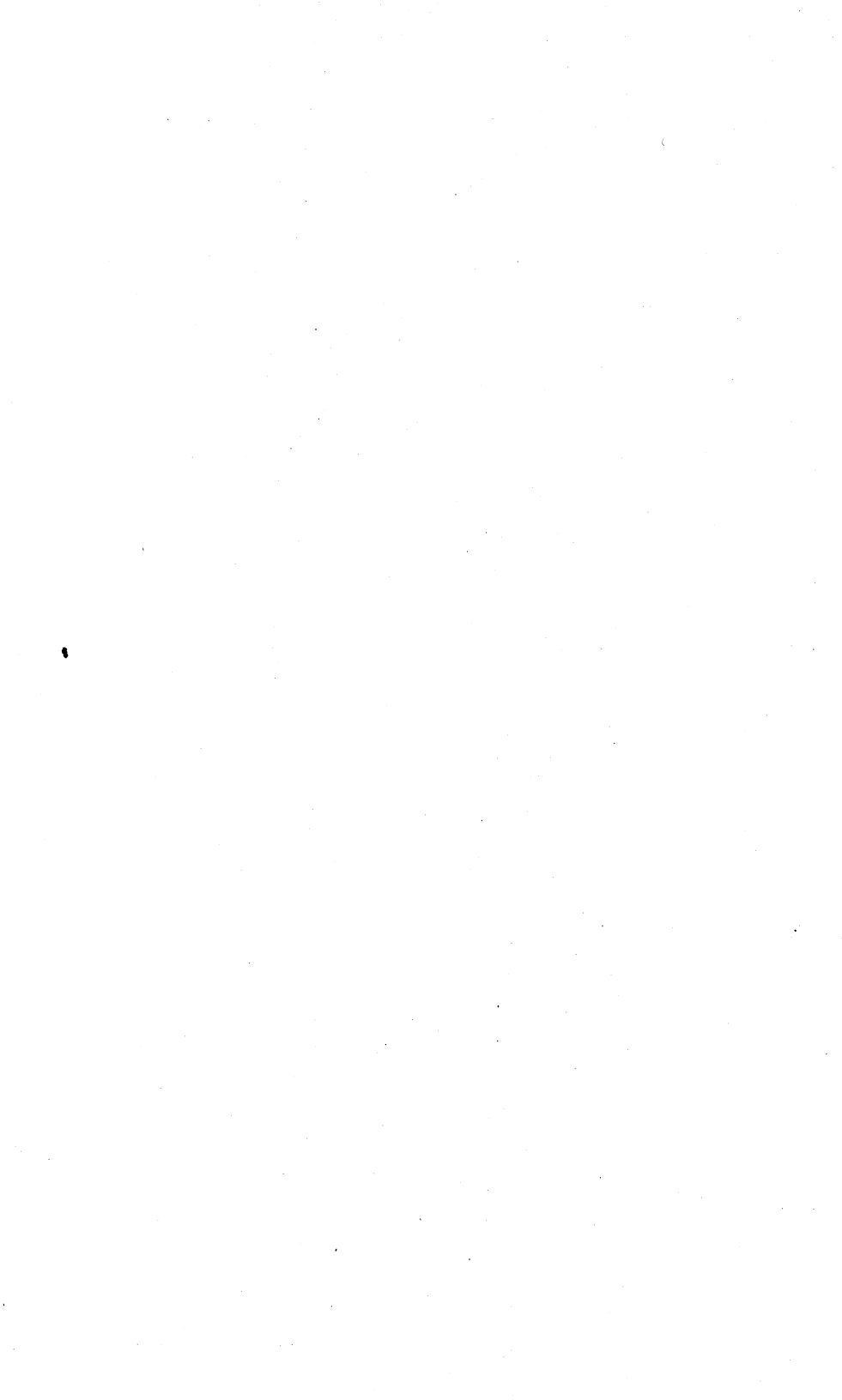
All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. W. WOOD, *Chairman pro tem.*

E. O. HAND.

J. H. CROOKER,

SAM'L BROWN, *Secretary.*



BIENNIAL REPORT.
OF THE
BOARD OF REGENTS
OF
NORMAL SCHOOLS OF WISCONSIN
FOR THE
SCHOOL YEARS 1882-3, 1883-4.



MADISON, WIS.:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1884.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

GOVERNOR JEREMIAH M. BUSK,
STATE SUPERINTENDENT ROBERT GRAHAM,

EX-OFFICIO REGENTS.

Term expires first Monday in February, 1885.

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EMIL WALLBER, -	- - - - -	- MILWAUKEE.
J. PHILLIPS, -	- - - - -	- STEVENS POINT

Term expires first Monday in February, 1886.

W. H. CHANDLER, -	- - - - -	- SUN PRAIRIE.
A. D. ANDREWS, -	- - - - -	- RIVER FALLS.
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Term expires first Monday in February, 1887.

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C. A. HUTCHINS, -	- - - - -	- FOND DU LAC.
C. E. GORDON, -	- - - - -	- MILWAUKEE.

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VICE PRESIDENT,

S. M. HAY.

SECRETARY,

W. H. CHANDLER.

TREASURER,

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

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive—Regents Evans, Weeks, Chandler.

Finance—Regents Hay, Phillips, Wallber.

Teachers—Regents Chandler, Graham, Hutchins.

Institutes—Regents Graham, Chandler, Rusk.

Supplies—Regents Andrews, Weeks, Hay, Evans.

Graduating Classes—Regents Hutchins, Chandler, Gordon.

Course of Study and Text Books—Regents Graham, Gordon, Hutchins.

Inspection of Schools—Regents Wallber, Weeks, Hay, Evans.

REGENTS' REPORT.

To His Excellency J. M. RUSK,

Governor of Wisconsin.

SIR—In compliance with the law defining the duties of the President of the Board of Regents, I have the honor to submit the following report of the work and condition of the Normal Schools of Wisconsin for the biennial period ending August 31, 1884. In this report will be found financial exhibits of the Normal School Fund, the Normal School Fund Income, detailed account of the receipts and expenditures at each school, expenses of Teachers' Institutes, and such other information as may be deemed of interest concerning the condition of that part of the educational system of the state under the supervision of the Board of Regents. To this report are added the reports of the presidents of four Normal Schools. To these I call attention as they afford special and detailed information concerning the work of each school.

During the two past years, meetings of the Board were held in July and February of each year, being the times designated by law, for making financial settlements with each school and transacting other business within the province of the Board.

The schools have been visited at intervals by the following standing committees of the Board: "*Executive*," "*Teachers*," "*Graduating Classes*" and "*Inspection of Schools and Buildings*." These committees have special and distinctive work assigned them. In the discharge of these duties, each member, from personal observation, has opportunities of gaining a knowledge of the character and scope of the work being done by the Normal Schools of the state.

The buildings and grounds, as well as the portable property of each school, are in good condition. Necessary re-

Regents' Report.

pairs have been made when required for the preservation of property, and the comfort and convenience of the schools. The most important, since last report, being the re-construction of the out-houses at Whitewater and Oshkosh, and placing new heating and ventilating apparatus in the south wing of the Platteville building.

The normal schools are using every effort to make their influence felt throughout the common schools. While a few of the students complete the advanced course and are fitted to take charge of graded or high schools, by far the greater number take only the elementary or partial course, and have in view a better preparation for teaching in country schools or in the lower departments of graded schools. The interests of the country schools are, therefore, constantly considered. The "course of study for country schools" is made the basis of much of the work attempted in the first year of the course, thus insuring on the part of every student some familiarity with the principles underlying such a course and an acquaintance with methods adapted to country schools. The ungraded schools are at a serious disadvantage on account of isolation, limited supervision, short terms of school, frequent change of teachers, and an all but complete absence of appropriate apparatus and reference books; yet no schools make more satisfactory returns for good teaching than these. In the rural district the teacher occupies a position of more influence among his pupils and patrons than does the teacher of a graded school. Here he lives among his pupils, and on account of the paucity of other sources of information he is appealed to as authority; his opinions carry more weight and his example has more influence than in any other class of schools. In the country school, unless the teacher is more than all other school forces, the result is failure; in the graded schools, supervision, division of labor, systematic arrangement, abundance of apparatus and needed reference books make a fair degree of success possible, even when the teacher wields

Regents' Report.

comparatively little influence. Our normal schools realize the condition and needs of the country schools and are faithfully and earnestly laboring to fit teachers to do such work as the interests of these schools demand.

The National Educational Association has just closed its twenty-fourth annual session at Madison. In point of membership, no such educational gathering has ever before assembled on this continent. Among the six thousand present were teachers from every state and nearly every territory in the Union. Schools of every grade were represented by their ablest workers. Advocates of different educational themes and the friends of the various systems of schools were afforded the greatest possible opportunity to set forth their views and show results. It was a marvelously complete exhibit of the educational condition of the entire country. Wisconsin appreciates the honor conferred by having such a convention within her limits, and is proud that it was able to give substantial proof of the sympathy of its citizens with the work of the teacher. But the state will reap a still greater reward. Our teachers will enter upon the labors of another year with higher [ideals, with greater inspiration, with a fuller sense of the nobility of the teacher's calling, and with a better understanding of the work to be done than ever before. Our normal schools especially will feel this quickening impulse. On account of their professional character, every suggestion claiming to be in the interest of the art of teaching received their careful consideration, and if at all promising is put to the test of actual practice. While all the educational interests of the state will share in the benefits resulting from this great gathering, it may be confidently claimed that none will be benefited more than the normal schools.

Regents' Report.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT MILWAUKEE.

Chapter 299, Laws of Wisconsin, 1880, made it "the duty of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools to establish an additional Normal School in the city of Milwaukee, in the fourth congressional district of this state, and to proceed to organize and conduct the same without impairing the efficiency of the Normal Schools already established as provided by Section 399 of Chapter 26 of the revised statutes of 1878, as soon as said board shall in its own judgment be able to provide from the funds at its disposal for the maintenance of said school in said city of Milwaukee: *provided*, the said city of Milwaukee shall donate a site and a suitable building for said Normal school in said city of Milwaukee, the location and plan of said building to be approved by said board of regents, and the said site and buildings to be together of a value not less than fifty thousand dollars."

It also made it "the duty of said board of regents to act upon the site and plans of the building submitted to them within sixty days from the date of receiving the same upon their application therefor, and the said city of Milwaukee shall, as soon thereafter as said board shall have approved said site and plans proceed with the erection of said building in accordance with the plans adopted."

In fulfilling the requirements of the law above quoted, the board of regents selected a site in the 4th ward of said city, and approved plans for a building, prepared by E. T. Mix, architect. The requirements of the law have been complied with on the part of the city by the erection of the building in accordance with the plans. The building is a handsome and commodious structure, conveniently arranged with special reference to the needs of a first class Normal School. It now remains for the board of regents to organize and open the School, which will be done as soon as the funds at the disposal of the board will justify.

Regents' Report.

ENROLLMENT.

The enrollment of pupils in the different departments at the several schools during the past two years was as follows:

1882-3.	Normal.	Preparat'y.	Grammar.	Intermedi-ate.	Primary.	Kindergar-ten.	Total.
Platteville.....	216	45	88	35	47	.....	431
Whitewater.....	286	28	54	59	50	.....	1477
Oshkosh.....	317	102	118	30	48	44	659
River Falls.....	133	78	46	42	44	.....	343
Total.....	952	253	306	166	189	44	1,910
¹ Twice counted.....							2
Aggregate.....							1,908

1883-4.	Normal.	Preparat'y.	Grammar.	Intermedi-ate.	Primary.	Kindergar-ten.	Total.
Platteville.....	212	31	95	41	42	.....	421
Whitewater.....	236	50	83	52	46	.....	2517
Oshkosh.....	307	106	121	41	43	37	655
River Falls.....	135	108	45	41	55	.....	384
Total.....	940	295	344	175	186	37	1,977
² Twice counted.....							6
Aggregate.....							1,971

The following table compiled in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, shows the attendance in the normal department of each school since date of organization, from the different counties of the state, also the total foreign attendance. It must not be understood as the enrollment of different individuals, but is an exhibit of the aggregate attendance, compiled from the catalogues by adding the attendance of different years—thus, if a pupil but one year or less he is counted once, if two years, twice, etc. The actual enrollment of the normal departments in the four

Regents' Report.

schools since organization has been about six thousand, or a little over fifty per cent. of aggregate attendance as shown in the table.

ATTENDANCE BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	PLATTE-VILLR.	WHITEWATER.	OSHKOSH.	RIVER FALLS.	Total.
	1866-84.	1868-84.	1871-84.	1875-84.	
Adams	1	1	12	1	15
Ashland			1		1
Barron				6	6
Bayfield					
Brown		1	62		63
Buffalo	5	9		20	34
Burnett	1			3	4
Calumet	1		115		116
Chippewa	2	2	7	15	26
Clark	3	3	9		26
Columbia	14	103	137	32	47
Crawford	14	26	2		254
Dane	51	140	46	2	42
Dodge	7	101	126	4	239
Door		3	23		238
Douglas	1			1	26
Dunn		1	6		2
Eau Claire		3	2	31	38
Florence				36	41
Fond du Lac	1	30	376		407
Grant	2,194	8	5		2,207
Green	40	77			117
Green Lake		7	82	1	90
Iowa	356	16	3	4	379
Jackson	4			7	11
Jefferson		262	8		270
Juneau		10	10	5	25
Kenosha	4	58	97		159
Kewaunee			25	1	24
La Crosse	1	5	20	13	39
La Fayette	364	2			366
Langlade			1		1
Lincoln			3		3
Manitowoc	2	1	111		114
Marathon		1	13		14
Marinette		2	5		7
Marquette		22	8		30
Milwaukee	9	99	63	1	172
Monroe		18	17	8	43
Oconto	1	1	5		7
Outagamie		9	58		67
Ozaukee		48	9		57
Pepin	2			62	64
Pierce	4	1		503	508
Polk				27	27
Portage	9	1	78	2	90
Price			1		1
Racine	4	60	65	1	130
Richland	39	33			72
Rock	2	259	17		278
St. Croix	6	2	12	229	249
Sauk	36	80	42	5	163

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ATTENDANCE BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PLATTEVILLE.	WHITEWATER.	OSHKOSH.	RIVER FALLS.	Total.
	1866-84.	1868-84.	1871-84.	1875-84.	
Sawyer					8
Shawano			8		8
Sheboygan		5	78		83
Taylor			7		7
Trempealeau			8	17	29
Vernon	41	5	5	4	55
Walworth	12	1,771	15		1,798
Washburn					
Washington	2	37	59	1	99
Waukesha	5	286	26		317
Waupaca	7		80	2	89
Waushara		8	40		48
Winnebago		17	1,246	1	1,264
Wood		1	28	12	41
State attendance	3,249	3,635	3,280	1,057	11,221
Foreign attendance	146	82	84	53	365
Total attendance	3,395	3,717	3,364	1,110	11,586

TEACHERS.

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

PLATTEVILLE.

Duncan McGregor, A. M., President, Mental Science and Theory and Practice of teaching, - - - - -	\$2,500
A. J. Hutton, Book-keeping, Drawing and Conductor of Institute, - - -	2,000
Geo. Beck, M. S., Natural Science, Civil Government, and Political Economy, -	1,500
D. E. Gardner, Mathematics and Vocal Music, † - - - - -	1,500
Elizabeth C. McArthur, A. B., Latin, - - - - -	700
Emily M. B. Felt, English Language and Literature, - - - - -	900
Mary Flanders, Geography and History, - - - - -	800
Viola P. Hotchkiss, Drawing and Methods, - - - - -	700
Jennie S. Cooke, Teacher Preparatory Grade, - - - - -	700
Roccena L. McCarn, Librarian, - - - - -	100
Charles H. Nye, Teacher and Critic in Grammar Grade, Model School, - - -	1,200
Anna Potter, Teacher and Critic in Intermediate Grade, - - - - -	800
Mary Brayman, Teacher and Critic in Primary Grade and Teacher of Primary Methods, - - - - -	1,000
H. R. Dennison, janitor, - - - - -	600

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WHITEWATER.

J. W. Stearns, LL. D., President, Mental Science and Professional Training, - - -	\$2,500
Theron B. Pray, A. M., Mathematics and Civil Government, - - -	1,500
Henry Doty Maxson, A. M., Reading, History and Political Economy. Conductor of Institutes, Second District, - - - - -	1,900
W. F. Bundy, M. D., Natural Sciences and Drawing, - - - - -	1,400
J. N. Humphrey, A. M., Latin, Orthoepey, Records, - - - - -	1,000
Miss Mary L. Avery, A. B., English Language and Literature, - - - - -	1,000
Miss Mary DeLany, Geography, - - - - -	1,000
Miss Cornelia E. Rogers, History of U. S., and Assistant in Mathematics, - - -	700
Mrs. E. M. Knapp, Vocal Music. - - - - -	800
Miss Harriet A. Salisbury, Preparatory Class, - - - - -	800
Miss Elizabeth Hargrave, Methods, and Critic of Practice Teaching, - - - -	1,000
Miss Kate N. T. Tupper, B. S., Principal Grammar Grade, Model School, - - -	850
Miss Helen M. Farrand, Assistant Grammar Grade, - - - - -	600
Mrs. Ada Ray Cooke, Teacher Intermediate Grade, - - - - -	800
Miss Ellen J. Couch, Teacher Primary Grade, - - - - -	800
J. H. Derse, Librarian, - - - - -	100
George Beach, Janitor, - - - - -	600

OSHKOSH.

George S. Albee, President, School Management, Didactics, and Mental Science, -	\$2,500
Wesley C. Sawyer, Literature, Political Science, German, and Conductor of Institutes, -	1,900
J. M. Wilson, Natural Science, - - - - -	1,400
L. W. Briggs, Book-keeping, and Principal of Grammar Grade, Model School, - -	1,500
Theresa E. Jones, English Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric, - - - - -	800
Rose C. Swart, Geography and Art of Teaching, - - - - -	1,000
Emily F. Webster, Mathematics, - - - - -	900
Harriet C. Magee, Drawing and Penmanship, - - - - -	800
Harriet E. Clark, Reading and Elocution, - - - - -	800
Eliza Darling, History, - - - - -	700
Nancy M. Davis, Adjunct: Mathematics and Geography, - - - - -	800
Mary Apthorp, Latin, - - - - -	600
Carrie E. McNutt, Vocal and Instrumental Music, - - - - -	600
Lizzie L. Banker, Librarian, - - - - -	100
Mrs. L. L. Cochran, Preparatory Class, - - - - -	800
Carrie S. Hanson, Teacher and Critic, Intermediate Grade, Model School, - -	600
Alfaretta Haskell, Teacher and Critic, Primary Grade, - - - - -	700
Fannie C. Colcord, Kindergarten Director, - - - - -	700
George Perkins, Janitor, - - - - -	600

RIVER FALLS.

W. D. Parker, President, - - - - -	\$2,500
J. B. Thayer, Mathematics, Teachers' Institutes, - - - - -	2,000
F. H. King, Natural Science, - - - - -	1,500
Lucy E. Foote, English Literature, Reading, - - - - -	900
Charlotte Caldwell, English, Latin, Language, - - - - -	900
Ellen C. Jones, History, Geography, - - - - -	800

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Antoinette E. Brainerd, Methods and Practice Teaching,	800
Sophia E. Davis, Mathematics,	600
Rosalie A. Hatherell, Principal Grammar Grade, Model School,	700
Jane L. Terry, Intermediate Grade,	700
Louise W. Parker, Primary Grade,	800
C. D. Kipp, Librarian,	100
Thomas Martin, Janitor,	600

The salaries paid normal teachers may seem large in proportion to those paid in high schools and some of the colleges of our state. Yet the sums paid are not sufficient to make the teaching force as secure or permanent as would best serve the interests of our normal schools. For many years it has been a source of grave concern and much labor on the part of the regents, to keep the schools supplied with able and efficient teachers. Two years ago there were in the service of the four schools, sixty teachers, an average of fifteen to each; since that date there have been four resignations from Platteville, five from Whitewater, eleven from Oshkosh, and seven from River Falls, being nearly fifty per cent. of the entire number. Most of these resignations were from among our best teachers, who were called to the service of normal schools of other states, and to institutions of learning within our own state, with an increase of salary over that paid by the board. To these resignations may be added that of President Stearns, of Whitewater, received since writing the above. I can not express my appreciation of President Stearns' ability and services to the school over which he has so long presided, and to the cause of education in the state, in better language than by quoting the following, from the *Wisconsin Journal of Education*:

"J. W. Stearns has tendered his resignation of the presidency of the normal school at Whitewater, and accepted the appointment to the chair of theory and art of teaching in the University of Wisconsin, tendered him by the board of regents of that institution. President Stearns' resignation will take effect at the close of the present term, about February 1st, and he will enter upon the duties of the new position immediately thereafter. By his habit of mind, his education, his experience, and his recent studies and investigation' Dr. Stearns has become peculiarly endowed with especial fitness for the chair to which he has been called, and those who know him best confidently predict that he will make pedagogy as a university study attractive, interesting and profitable to students, and by original work, and the ability he will bring to the effort, place that department in the University of

Regents' Report.

Wisconsin in the front rank of similar departments in the country. Six years ago he was elected to the presidency of the normal school at Whitewater, and since that time has administered its affairs with great wisdom and fidelity, drawing all students towards himself and towards their work and the school in earnest fealty and enthusiastic loyalty, by his ability, his genial and courteous manners, and his kindly interest in the welfare of all under his charge, and uniting the faculty and community in co-operative efforts for the success of the school.

"President Stearns has taken an active interest in institute and association work in the state, and by his lectures, reports, discussions and addresses, has attracted that attention to his ability, his scholarship, his interest and research in the line of pedagogics, which has culminated in his election to the important position he has now been called to fill. The teachers of the state have occasion for congratulation that our own and not the university of another state secures him to its faculty."

GRADUATES.

The number of pupils completing the prescribed courses of study since date of last report is as follows:

	Elementary course.		Advanced course.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Platteville.....	13	5	13	13
Whitewater.....	24	30	10	8
Oshkosh.....	11	21	9	6
River Falls.....	7	15	2	3
Total.....	55	71	34	30

The aggregate number completing the two courses since the opening of the schools is as follows:

	Elementary.	Advanced.	Aggregate.
Platteville.....	128	162
Whitewater.....	229	138
Oshkosh.....	162	55
River Falls.....	82	20
Total.....	601	375	976

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LIBRARIES.

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

	REFERENCE, NO. VOLS.				Text books vols.	Aggregate Vols.
	Normal.	Eastman.	Student literary society.	Public documents.		
Platteville.....	1,137	544	333	297	4,772	7,288
Whitewater.....	1,414	.....	262	154	5,455	7,285
Oshkosh.....	1,246	.....	.....	230	7,423	8,899
River Falls.....	1,140	.....	.....	354	4,230	5,724
Total.....	4,937	1544	2800	31,035	21,880	29,196

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

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

³ Books mainly from congressional and state officials.

Regents' Report.

Aside from the Eastman Library, public documents, and the libraries owned by the students' literary societies, there are 26,817 volumes which have been purchased under the authority of the Board, the entire cost of which has been more than covered by the income derived from book rents.

The receipts from rents and sales of text-books, the expenditures for the purchase of text and reference books, and the salaries of librarians at each school for the past two years, have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Platteville, book rents and sales,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,558 07
Whitewater, book rents and sales,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,537 86
Oshkosh, book rents and sales,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,258 63
River Falls, book rents and sales,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,382 19
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$7,736 75

EXPENDITURES.

		<i>Text.</i>	<i>Reference.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>		
Platteville,	-	\$777 15	\$387 17	\$200	\$1,364 32	
Whitewater,	-	1,548 09	829 72	200	2,577 81	
Oshkosh,	-	743 79	678 99	200	1,622 78	
River Falls,	-	588 43	508 65	200	1,297 08	
Total,	-	\$3,657 46	\$2,404 53	\$800	.....	\$6,861 99
Balance to income fund,	-	-	-	-	-	\$874 76

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Meetings of the institute conductors were held in connection with the annual and executive sessions of the "Wisconsin Teachers' Association," in July and December of each year. At these meetings the detail of institute work was fully discussed by the conductors, county superintendents and others interested, with a view to securing practical unity in effort as well as mutual understanding among workers. During the two years covered by this report the "Manual of the Course of Study for Country Schools" was used as the chief text-book. Daily lessons were assigned in the common school branches and the members of the insti-

Regents' Report.

tute were required to pursue a line of study in accordance with a well defined plan.

In organization the institute is modeled after the school rather than the Teachers' Association. Its topics of instruction as well as its methods are designed to meet the needs of country schools and country school teachers. The instruction, however, being largely professional, is quite as well adapted to the needs of teachers in the graded school.

In history, the constitution of the United States, the constitution of Wisconsin, and drawing, the work done was mainly academic, though at the same time designed to illustrate good methods of teaching. The first three of these branches were taken up only in those institutes where the teachers were exceptionally well advanced. In the summer and fall institutes of 1884 academic class work was done in reading and geography.

In all work in methods the teachers were led to the study of children and the laws of their mental development. Considerable attention was given to the exposition of a few of the most valuable educational maxims, and practical topics like the following were thoroughly discussed:

1. For what ends are schools organized?
2. What studies best accomplish these ends?
3. In what order these studies should come?
4. How much in each should be attempted?
5. What methods should be used?
6. What records of progress should be kept?

During the same season, the report of the committee on moral education submitted to the Wisconsin Teachers' Association was used as the basis of the work on school management. This report together with a short syllabus of institute topics, and the educational maxims already referred to, were printed in the form of a neat circular and furnished to the teachers. Among the topics considered, the following were made prominent:

1. The power of public opinion in the school.

Regents' Report.

2. The moral value of play-ground influences, games and social intercourse.

3. Formation of habits, value of good habits in school discipline in the building up of character.

4. Motives to study, rewards, punishments.

5. Manners and character of the teacher.

6. Manners of the children. What may be done by precepts and maxims. The school as a place for the exercise of courtesy and politeness.

7. Importance of regarding the school as a training for the duties of citizenship.

In reviewing the work done by the teachers' institute I am pleased to report that it is steadily growing in public favor throughout the state. Each succeeding year proves its power and usefulness in elevating the tone of our public schools. It imparts a knowledge of the philosophy of teaching and school management, it stimulates its members to direct their studies along those lines most useful to them in their work as teachers, and induces many of the younger and inexperienced members to seek a more thorough and systematic preparation in the normal schools and other higher educational institutions of our state.

The following statistics is an exhibit of the number of institutes held in the state, length of time, number of conductors, enrollment, and the cost to the general fund and the normal school fund income.

Regents' Report.

	1882-3.	1883-4.
Number of institutes, autumn.....	45	48
Number of institutes, spring.	18	17
Number of districts and counties where held.....	58	60
Number of weeks session.....	97 $\frac{3}{8}$	101
Number of regular conductors.....	4	4
Number of assistant conductors.....	38	31
Number of males enrolled.....	747	839
Number of females enrolled.....	3,258	3,698
Two-sevenths cost to general fund.....	\$1,777 33	\$1,864 31
Five-sevenths cost to normal school fund income.....	4,443 31	4,660 78
Total.....	\$6,220 64	\$6,525 09

THE NORMAL SCHOOL FUND

Is derived from the sale of a portion of the swamp lands of the state, which has by law been set apart for a permanent Normal School Fund. This fund is invested at interest; the income only can be used to maintain the normal schools of the state. The following exhibit shows the condition of this fund on the 30th day of June, 1884.

LIST OF INVESTMENTS FROM NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

Certificates of indebtedness bearing 7 per cent. - - - - -	\$515,700 00
United States bonds bearing 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. - - - - -	173,000 00
United States bonds bearing 3 per cent. - - - - -	31,000 00
Milwaukee city bonds bearing 7 per cent. - - - - -	150,000 00
Milwaukee city bonds bearing 4 per cent. - - - - -	100,000 00
Madison city bonds bearing 5 per cent. - - - - -	90,000 00
Town of Gale, Trempealeau county, bonds bearing 6 per cent. - - - - -	12,000 00
Loans to counties, etc., bearing 7 per cent. - - - - -	161,180 00
Total invested, - - - - -	\$1,232,880 00
Premium on United States bonds, - - - - -	\$24,870 88
	\$1,257,750 88
On hand August 31, 1882, - - - - -	1,165,041 20
Increase, two years, - - - - -	\$92,709 68

Regents' Report.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME

Is the proceeds from interest in swamp land certificates and loans, and is used to establish and maintain normal schools. By the provisions of section 394, revised statutes, the entire income is placed at the disposal of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, by transfer to the Treasurer of said Board, and the detailed record of its expenditures is kept separate and distinct from the accounts of the state. The receipts and disbursements during the past two years have been as follows:

RECEIPTS FROM JULY 1, 1882 TO JUNE 30, 1883.

Interest on certificates of indebtedness, - - - - -	\$36,099 00
Interest on land certificates, mortgages and school district loans, - - - - -	4,807 12
Interest on county, city and town loans, - - - - -	14,674 93
Interest on Milwaukee water-works bonds, - - - - -	11,200 00
Interest on United States bonds, - - - - -	10,002 64
Tuition fees and miscellaneous, - - - - -	11,833 27
¹ On account of Normal School institutes, - - - - -	7,859 50
Total, - - - - -	\$95,876 46

RECEIPTS FROM JULY 1, 1883 TO JUNE 30, 1884.

Interest on land certificates, - - - - -	\$4,973 22
Interest on U. S. bonds, - - - - -	8,715 00
Interest on Milwaukee bonds, - - - - -	12,850 00
Interest on loans to counties and municipalities, - - - - -	13,013 70
Interest on state indebtedness, - - - - -	36,099 00
Tuition fees and miscellaneous, - - - - -	12,129 72
Refunded by T. D. Weeks, - - - - -	22 25
Total, - - - - -	\$87,802 89

It will be noticed that there is a slight discrepancy in the sums reported in above tables as receipts from tuition fees, etc., and the sums reported from same sources in the follow-

¹ This sum was drawn from the general fund in accordance with a law passed by the legislature (see chapter 219, general laws of 1883) authorizing and requiring the transfer from the general fund to the Normal school income fund, the amount of the annual appropriation by the state for institute purposes, for the years 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881, which had not been transferred during those years. Under this law the sum of \$7,859.50 has been transferred, being two-sevenths of the whole amount expended during those years for institute purposes. This law also prescribes in what manner the annual appropriation by the state in aid of teachers' institutes shall hereafter be annually transferred. By deducting this sum from the aggregate, the net income for the year 1882-3 obtained from the usual sources was \$88,016.96.

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ing tables of receipts and disbursements. This discrepancy occurs by reason of the law making the fiscal year and date of this report August 31 of each year, and therefore must include statistics up to that date. While the tables of Normal School Income fund are obtained from the state treasurer, who reports to the Board at the annual meeting in July, covering years ending June 30.

The following tables show the receipts and disbursements at each normal school during the biennial period ending August 31, 1884:

RECEIPTS AT THE SCHOOLS, 1882-84.

		1882-83.		1883-84.	
Platteville.....	Tuition.....	\$2,125 80		\$2,151 40	
	Book rents.....	732 25		680 05	
	Book sales.....	90 69		55 08	
	Other sources....	29 78	\$2,978 52	111 45	\$2,997 98
Whitewater.....	Tuition.....	\$1,711 40		\$2,039 20	
	Book rents.....	856 05		952 31	
	Book sales.....	234 49		395 01	
	Other sources....	195 50	\$2,997 44	13 00	\$3,399 52
Oshkosh.....	Tuition.....	\$2,518 25		\$2,574 14	
	Book rents.....	833 13		866 46	
	Book sales.....	217 32	\$3,568 70	241 72	\$3,682 32
River Falls.....	Tuition.....	\$1,600 25		\$1,662 15	
	Book rents.....	477 65		542 48	
	Book sales.....	212 09		149 97	
	Other sources....	12 96	\$2,302 95	6 67	\$2,361 27
Total.....			\$11,847 61		\$12,441 09

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EXPENDITURES AT THE SCHOOLS — 1882-83.

	Platteville.	Whitewater.	Oshkosh.	River Falls.	Total.
Salaries	\$15,025 25	\$15,186 13	\$17,541 71	\$12,546 35	\$60,299 44
Text books.....	381 04	724 78	409 79	181 45	1,697 06
Reference books.....	248 05	564 18	407 01	267 04	1,486 28
Stationery.....	96 33	119 48	191 21	67 98	475 00
Fuel and light.....	1,280 44	1,386 86	1,335 40	991 27	4,993 97
Furniture	35 78	138 32	105 60	58 51	333 21
Repairs.....	254 34	6,520 65	4,008 27	147 36	10,930 72
Building.....	.....	977 40	.....	.....	977 40
Printing.....	202 00	251 25	144 00	121 57	718 82
Apparatus & cabinet	41 00	207 24	132 58	73 40	454 22
Miscellaneous	225 61	188 81	238 11	236 12	888 05
Total	\$17,789 84	\$26,264 60	\$24,513 68	\$14,691 05	\$83,259 17

EXPENDITURES AT THE SCHOOLS — 1883-84.

	Platteville.	Whitewater.	Oshkosh.	River Falls.	Total.
Salaries	\$14,954 30	\$16,576 22	\$17,284 14	\$13,237 32	\$62,051 98
Text books.....	396 11	805 31	334 00	356 98	1,892 40
Reference books.....	139 12	265 54	271 98	241 61	918 25
Stationery.....	57 40	142 56	155 93	193 16	549 05
Fuel and light.....	1,633 18	1,299 33	1,273 51	1,024 34	5,230 36
Furniture	113 25	376 53	103 33	136 63	729 74
Repairs.....	3,401 06	438 06	674 40	488 84	5,002 36
Building.....	15 38	.....	.....	44 02	59 40
Printing.....	163 10	239 55	130 70	138 60	671 95
Apparatus & cabinet	39 10	99 70	221 30	31 90	392 00
Miscellaneous	873 17	1,009 39	213 85	219 75	2,316 16
Total	\$21,785 17	\$21,252 19	\$20,663 14	\$16,113 15	\$79,813 65

EXPENDITURES FOR TEACHERS' INSTITUTES,

1882-83.

1883-84.

For conductors' salaries,	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,092 50	\$4,397 50
For conductors' expenses,	-	-	-	-	-	1,739 56	1,738 58
For incidental expenses,	-	-	-	-	-	328 58	389 01
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	\$6,220 64	\$6,525 09

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SUMMARY.

The summary shows the aggregate expenditures at the several schools, the expenses for Institutes, Regents' expenses, salary of Secretary, printing and incidentals during the past two years.

	1882-83.	1883-84.
Disbursements at the schools, - - - - -	\$83,259 17	\$79,813 65
Disbursements for institutes, - - - - -	6,220 64	6,525 09
Regents' expenses attending meetings of the Board, - - - - -	349 90	354 85
Services and expenses of committees, - - - - -	742 75	532 05
Salary of Secretary, - - - - -	600 00	600 00
Expenses of Secretary, - - - - -	41 75	6 40
Printing, - - - - -	100 50	105 50
Incidental expenses, - - - - -	5 25	.....
Total, - - - - -	<u>\$91,319 96</u>	<u>\$87,937 54</u>

Regents' Report.

EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL.

A detailed statement of the expenditures of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools of Wisconsin for the school year beginning July, 1882, and ending July, 1884, showing the date of the payment, the name of person to whom paid, the purpose and the amount of each payment:

1882.			Amount.
July	15	Ruttan Manufacturing Co., heating apparatus, Whitewater	\$1,500 00
July	26	Ruttan Manufacturing Co., heating apparatus, Oshkosh	1,200 00
July	27	Tom. Wail, wood, Oshkosh	576 30
July	31	J. H. Evans, janitor's salary, Platteville	50 00
Aug.	3	A. D. Andrews, janitor's salary, River Falls	50 00
Aug.	3	T. D. Weeks, janitor's salary, Whitewater	50 00
Aug.	3	John M. Sumner, corner guards, institutes	5 06
Aug.	4	R. Graham, printing, institutes	2 00
Aug.	11	O. U. Whitford, state visitor, Whitewater	8 35
Aug.	15	J. Q. Emery, institute conductor	43 42
Aug.	18	T. D. Weeks, building, Whitewater	531 00
Aug.	18	McKenzie & Crawford, fuel, Oshkosh	585 00
Aug.	19	A. J. Hutton, institute conductor	79 87
Aug.	22	A. Salisbury, institute conductor	75 65
Aug.	22	J. H. Gould, institute conductor	46 00
Aug.	22	L. W. Briggs, institute conductor	34 57
Aug.	25	S. D. Fisher, heating apparatus, Oshkosh	1,426 50
Aug.	25	C. H. Keyes, institute conductor	56 90
Aug.	26	J. B. Thayer, institute conductor	40 05
Aug.	26	A. D. Andrews, janitor's salary, River Falls	50 00
Aug.	30	Charles Lau, institute conductor	57 50
Aug.	30	Otis Jones, heating apparatus, Whitewater	2,939 27
Aug.	30	T. D. Weeks, labor and material, Whitewater	866 37
Sept.	1	Etta Carle, institute conductor	114 60
Sept.	1	J. Q. Emery, institute conductor	108 48
Sept.	4	Ira M. Buell, institute conductor	64 15
Sept.	4	William J. Desmond, institute conductor	63 46
Sept.	4	T. D. Weeks, janitor's salary, Whitewater	50 00
Sept.	4	A. A. Miller, institute conductor	109 40
Sept.	6	S. A. Hooper, institute conductor	63 30
Sept.	6	E. R. Smith, institute conductor	61 00
Sept.	6	N. C. Twining, institute conductor	77 55
Sept.	6	I. N. Stewart, institute conductor	84 85
Sept.	6	B. R. Grogan, institute conductor	138 40
Sept.	6	Henry Jane, institute conductor	64 40
Sept.	6	Chas. H. Nye, institute conductor	72 13
Sept.	6	Wm. E. Anderson, institute conductor	74 66
Sept.	6	O. T. Bright, institute conductor	90 70
Sept.	9	A. J. Hutton, institute conductor	122 45
Sept.	9	C. H. Keyes, institute conductor	61 00
Sept.	12	A. Salisbury, institute conductor	143 80
Sept.	12	Ed. McLoughlin, institute conductor	119 42
Sept.	12	T. W. Reilly, institute conductor	63 45
Sept.	12	E. Auerswald, institute conductor	26 00
Sept.	12	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries, River Falls	1,140 00
Sept.	13	David Atwood, printing	33 50
Sept.	15	J. T. Lunn, institute conductor	72 28
Sept.	15	J. B. Thayer, institute conductor	248 65
Sept.	15	L. L. Wright, institute conductor	47 00
Sept.	15	C. A. Burlaw, institute conductor	49 48
Sept.	15	G. W. Coburn, coal, Whitewater	1,036 35
Sept.	15	J. H. Evans, janitor's salary, Platteville	50 00
Sept.	18	H. R. Smith, institute conductor	60 15
Sept.	18	A. J. Hutton, institute conductor	75 25
Sept.	18	H. R. Smith, institute conductor	51 00
Sept.	20	Hosea Barnes, institute conductor	202 80
Sept.	21	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh	1,700 00

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1882.			
Sept.	21	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater	\$1,450 00
Sept.	22	G. S. Albee, expenses	23 85
Sept.	25	Geo. Beck, institute conductor	117 20
Sept.	26	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville	1,355 00
Sept.	26	O. T. Bright, institute conductor	12 54
Sept.	27	H. J. Taylor, expenses	10 00
Sept.	28	Wm. E. Barker, institute conductor	77 43
Oct.	4	T. E. Williams, institute conductor	105 10
Oct.	4	L. W. Briggs, institute conductor	287 93
Oct.	7	Wm. Jones, expenses	4 52
Oct.	7	W. H. Chandler, salary	150 00
Oct.	10	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries, River Falls	1,140 00
Oct.	12	J. W. Stearns, expenses and services	66 16
Oct.	12	J. T. Scollard, institute conductor	48 00
Oct.	12	J. B. Thayer, institute conductor	221 10
Oct.	13	W. J. Parker, institute conductor	97 60
Oct.	13	A. J. Hutton, institute conductor	249 05
Oct.	17	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh	1,750 00
Oct.	24	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater	1,450 00
Oct.	24	D. McGregor, expenses and services	110 10
Oct.	28	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville	1,475 00
Nov.	2	H. F. C. Nichols, state visitor, Whitewater	23 86
Nov.	8	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries, River Falls	1,390 00
Nov.	13	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh	1,735 00
Nov.	14	A. F. North, expenses and services	82 00
Nov.	22	H. D. Maxson, state visitor, Whitewater	11 00
Nov.	25	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville	1,565 00
Nov.	25	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater	1,500 00
Nov.	25	Samuel Shaw, state visitor, River Falls	19 03
Dec.	2	W. H. Chandler, expenses	29 07
Dec.	9	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries, River Falls	1,340 00
Dec.	9	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh	1,804 00
Dec.	16	Wm. E. Barker, state visitor, River Falls	16 05
Dec.	16	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater	1,550 00
Dec.	19	T. D. Weeks, building, Whitewater	386 06
Dec.	20	John Nagle, expenses	3 00
Dec.	20	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville	1,565 00
Dec.	28	A. Hardy, state visitor, Platteville	28 80
1883.			
Jan.	6	W. H. Chandler, salary	150 00
Jan.	16	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh	1,705 00
Jan.	22	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater	1,550 00
Jan.	22	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries, River Falls	1,287 50
Jan.	22	State Treasurer, printing	223 88
Feb.	1	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville	1,540 00
Feb.	7	S. M. Hay, supplies and repairs, Oshkosh	1,182 01
Feb.	7	A. D. Andrews, supplies and repairs, River Falls	990 13
Feb.	7	J. H. Evans, supplies and repairs, Platteville	1,832 83
Feb.	7	T. D. Weeks, supplies and repairs, Whitewater	1,153 62
Feb.	7	J. H. Goodearle, painting, Whitewater	60 34
Feb.	7	T. D. Weeks, janitor's salary, Whitewater	42 00
Feb.	7	T. D. Weeks, expenses and services	101 00
Feb.	7	J. H. Evans, expenses and services	124 10
Feb.	7	S. M. Hay, expenses and services	68 63
Feb.	7	W. H. Chandler, expenses	38 91
Feb.	7	Journal of Education, advertising	37 50
Feb.	8	T. D. Weeks, expenses attending meeting	10 35
Feb.	8	S. M. Hay, expenses attending meeting	16 00
Feb.	8	C. A. Hutchins, expenses attending meeting	15 50
Feb.	8	James MacAlister, expenses attending meeting	12 25
Feb.	8	C. E. Gordon, expenses attending meeting	12 20
Feb.	8	John Phillips, expenses attending meeting	53 35
Feb.	8	J. H. Evans, expenses attending meeting	17 50
Feb.	8	David Atwood, printing	13 50
Feb.	8	David Atwood, printing	7 50
Feb.	12	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries, River Falls	1,230 00
Feb.	15	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh	1,834 00
Feb.	23	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater	1,510 00
Mar.	2	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville	1,560 00
Mar.	6	W. C. Sawyer, institute conductor	200 00
Mar.	6	Ruttan Manf. Co., heating apparatus, Oshkosh	950 00
Mar.	12	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries, River Falls	1,245 00
Mar.	14	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh	1,729 00
Mar.	14	R. Graham, expenses	8 00
Mar.	22	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater	1,510 00
Mar.	23	Ruttan Manf. Co., heating apparatus, Whitewater	500 00
Mar.	26	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville	1,335 00

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1888.			
April	3	Democrat Printing Company, printing.....	\$14 00
April	4	N. C. Twining, expenses and services.....	53 00
April	11	W. D. Parker, expenses and services.....	36 75
April	11	W. H. Chandler, salary and expenses.....	156 84
April	13	C. H. Keyes, expenses and services.....	48 73
April	13	Etta S. Carle, expenses and services.....	89 60
April	13	J. B. Thayer, expenses and services.....	317 20
April		Albert Hardy, state visitor, Platteville.....	28 90
April	23	W. C. Sawyer, expenses and services.....	170 58
April	23	A. J. Hutton, expenses and services.....	289 58
April	23	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries, River Falls.....	1,165 00
April	23	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh.....	1,721 00
April	23	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater.....	1,510 00
April	23	L. W. Briggs, expenses and services.....	45 38
April	30	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville.....	1,470 00
May	2	W. H. Chandler, institute expenses.....	10 75
May	10	J. Boyd Jones, institute expenses.....	7 50
May	11	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries, River Falls.....	1,230 00
May	14	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh.....	1,760 00
May	14	Ruttan Manufacturing Co., heating apparatus, Whitewater.....	500 00
May	26	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater.....	1,510 00
May	30	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville.....	1,520 00
June	2	Wm. E. Barker, state visitor, River Falls.....	13 60
June	9	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries, River Falls.....	1,277 50
June	9	Samuel Shaw, state visitor, River Falls.....	21 90
June	18	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh.....	1,741 25
June	18	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater.....	1,510 00
June	18	T. B. Pray, expenses and services.....	58 91
June	22	W. P. Bartlett, state visitor, River Falls.....	18 50
June	22	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville.....	1,520 00
June	26	Geo. W. Burchard, state visitor, Platteville.....	8 50
June	30	Alex Kerr, state visitor, Oshkosh.....	21 00
June	30	David Atwood, printing.....	27 50
July	2	W. H. Chandler, salary.....	150 00
July	3	John G. McMynn, state visitor, Whitewater.....	14 79
July	3	Geo. H. Paul, state visitor, Whitewater.....	12 00
July	4	H. B. Dale, state visitor, Whitewater.....	13 25
July	6	Graham & Chandler, advertising.....	37 50
July	6	J. H. Evans, supplies and repairs, Platteville.....	823 11
July	6	T. D. Weeks, supplies and repairs, Whitewater.....	1,609 19
July	6	S. M. Hay, supplies and repairs, Oshkosh.....	1,113 62
July	6	A. D. Andrews, supplies and repairs, River Falls.....	1,066 84
July	6	Emil Wallber, expenses.....	13 60
July	6	C. E. Gordon, expenses and services.....	62 45
July	6	John Phillips, expenses.....	39 75
July	6	J. H. Evans, expenses and services.....	54 80
July	6	T. D. Weeks, expenses and services.....	32 10
July	6	A. D. Andrews, expenses and services.....	100 00
July	6	D. McGregor, expenses attending meeting.....	17 50
July	6	J. W. Stearns, expenses and postage.....	26 15
July	6	W. D. Parker, expenses attending meeting.....	36 62
July	6	G. S. Albee, expenses attending meeting.....	23 70
July	6	W. H. Chandler, expenses on committee.....	63 10
July	6	S. M. Hay, expenses.....	20 00
July	6	J. H. Evans, expenses.....	25 00
July	6	C. A. Hutchins, expenses and services.....	130 20
July	6	Mrs. E. M. Knapp, music, Whitewater.....	1 20
July	25	W. A. Walker, state visitor, Platteville.....	62 70
		Total.....	\$91,319 96
1889.			
July	26	S. D. Fisher, heating apparatus, Platteville.....	\$800 00
July	28	John Schneider, coal, Whitewater.....	1,020 50
July	28	A. D. Andrews, janitor's salary, River Falls.....	56 00
Aug.	1	J. H. Evans, janitor's salary, Platteville.....	50 00
Aug.	4	T. D. Weeks, janitor's salary, Whitewater.....	50 00
Aug.	13	J. B. Thayer, institute conductor.....	19 55
Aug.	13	Etta Carle, institute conductor.....	64 05
Aug.	15	Geo. Beck, institute conductor.....	63 00
Aug.	16	S. D. Fisher, heating apparatus, Platteville.....	1,164 00
Aug.	17	Ira M. Buell, institute conductor.....	77 15
Aug.	17	H. D. Maxson, institute conductor.....	43 09

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1883.			
Aug.	23	J. B. Thayer, institute conductor.....	\$73 55
Aug.	23	E. R. Smith, institute conductor.....	36 75
Aug.	24	Etta S. Carle, institute conductor.....	36 55
Aug.	27	J. M. Turner, institute conductor.....	63 00
Aug.	27	W. C. Sawyer, institute conductor.....	126 99
Aug.	27	J. H. Gould, institute conductor.....	55 25
Aug.	27	W. J. Desmond, institute conductor.....	63 70
Sept.	1	H. D. Maxson, institute conductor.....	86 24
Sept.	1	N. C. Twining, institute conductor.....	86 35
Sept.	1	A. J. Hutton, institute conductor.....	152 49
Sept.	1	Chas. H. Nye, institute conductor.....	89 08
Sept.	1	C. J. Smith, institute conductor.....	56 00
Sept.	1	Lindsay Webb, institute conductor.....	56 70
Sept.	1	George Beach, janitor's salary, Whitewater.....	50 00
Sept.	1	A. D. Andrews, janitor's salary, River Falls.....	50 00
Sept.	4	Lewis Funk, institute conductor.....	60 00
Sept.	4	A. W. Smith, institute conductor.....	40 00
Sept.	4	J. B. Thayer, institute conductor.....	108 30
Sept.	4	J. Q. Emery, institute conductor.....	36 25
Sept.	4	W. J. Desmond, institute conductor.....	31 00
Sept.	8	Etta S. Carle, institute conductor.....	65 05
Sept.	8	Catharine H. Lilly, institute conductor.....	74 98
Sept.	8	S. A. Hooper, institute conductor.....	69 25
Sept.	8	I. N. Stewart, institute conductor.....	69 55
Sept.	8	G. S. Albee, institute conductor.....	81 15
Sept.	8	L. W. Briggs, institute conductor.....	156 60
Sept.	8	L. D. Harvey, institute conductor.....	65 50
Sept.	10	W. J. Brier, institute conductor.....	56 95
Sept.	10	George M. Guernsey, insurance, Platteville.....	380 00
Sept.	10	D. Atwood, printing.....	40 00
Sept.	10	J. H. Evans, janitor's salary, Platteville.....	50 00
Sept.	10	George Beck, institute conductor.....	113 40
Sept.	11	J. W. Livingston, institute conductor.....	48 00
Sept.	14	H. D. Maxson, institute conductor.....	103 95
Sept.	17	J. G. Ingalls, institute conductor.....	48 00
Sept.	17	T. B. Pray, institute conductor.....	81 83
Sept.	17	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh.....	1, 691 04
Sept.	17	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries, River Falls.....	1, 063 67
Sept.	17	J. G. Kestol, insurance, Whitewater.....	700 00
Sept.	18	A. J. Hutton, institute conductor.....	154 34
Sept.	21	J. T. Lunn, institute conductor.....	155 87
Sept.	21	Wm. E. Barker, institute conductor.....	74 55
Sept.	21	C. H. Leach, institute conductor.....	65 50
Sept.	22	Etta S. Carle, institute conductor.....	61 70
Sept.	24	J. B. Thayer, institute conductor.....	197 53
Sept.	24	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater.....	1, 495 78
Sept.	24	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville.....	1, 286 40
Sept.	24	W. C. Sawyer, institute conductor.....	243 89
Sept.	25	A. A. Spencer, institute conductor.....	29 76
Oct.	1	H. D. Maxson, institute conductor.....	167 71
Oct.	5	A. F. North, institute conductor.....	167 30
Oct.	5	W. H. Chandler, salary.....	150 00
Oct.	8	J. B. Thayer, institute conductor.....	129 15
Oct.	9	W. D. Parker, institute conductor.....	111 54
Oct.	9	H. D. Maxson, institute conductor.....	63 26
Oct.	9	H. R. Smith, institute conductor.....	53 55
Oct.	17	E. Auerswald, institute conductor.....	25 00
Oct.	17	Etta S. Carle, institute conductor.....	85 75
Oct.	17	W. C. Sawyer, institute conductor.....	179 96
Oct.	18	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries, River Falls.....	1, 321 57
Oct.	18	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh.....	1, 699 72
Oct.	18	A. J. Hutton, institute conductor.....	240 21
Oct.	18	D. McGregor, institute conductor.....	40 79
Oct.	19	R. Graham, institute expenses.....	19 50
Oct.	24	J. W. Stearns, institute conductor.....	93 50
Oct.	24	S. M. Hay, fuel, Oshkosh.....	370 00
Oct.	24	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville.....	1, 424 20
Oct.	25	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater.....	1, 580 78
Oct.	25	Tom Wall, fuel, Oshkosh.....	378 87
Oct.	31	W. H. Chandler, express charges and institute expenses.....	72 21
Nov.	9	A. B. Finley, institute expenses.....	8 00
Nov.	12	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh.....	1, 867 22
Nov.	12	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries, River Falls.....	1, 371 57
Nov.	17	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater.....	1, 697 30
Nov.	24	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville.....	1, 532 67
Nov.	26	Thomas Charles, furniture, Whitewater.....	231 75

Regents' Report.

1893.			
Nov.	27	S. S. Shaw, institute expenses.....	\$40 15
Dec.	10	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries, River Falls.....	1,371 57
Dec.	10	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh.....	1,761 46
Dec.	10	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville.....	1,528 40
Dec.	14	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater.....	1,676 31
Dec.	14	Jas. G. Kestol, insurance, Whitewater.....	87 50
Dec.	26	Geo. M. Guernsey, insurance, Platteville.....	262 50
Dec.	29	Geo. S. Albee, institute expenses.....	10 80
Dec.	29	J. B. Thayer, institute expenses.....	8 40
1884.			
Jan.	3	H. D. Maxson, institute expenses.....	3 63
Jan.	3	W. H. Chandler, salary.....	150 00
Jan.	22	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater.....	1,594 74
Jan.	22	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries, River Falls.....	1,371 53
Jan.	22	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh.....	1,689 68
Jan.	26	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville.....	1,585 90
Jan.	31	David Atwood, printing.....	9 50
Feb.	5	J. H. Evans, repairs, Platteville.....	194 80
Feb.	5	W. C. Sawyer, institute expenses.....	8 88
Feb.	7	J. H. Evans, committee expenses.....	108 55
Feb.	7	M. P. Rindlaub, printing.....	12 50
Feb.	7	J. H. Evans, repairs, fuel, supplies, Platteville.....	2,403 13
Feb.	7	A. D. Andrews, repairs, fuel, supplies, River Falls.....	866 50
Feb.	7	S. M. Hay, repairs, fuel, supplies, Oshkosh.....	1,559 70
Feb.	7	Mrs. E. M. Knapp, music, etc., Whitewater.....	8 95
Feb.	7	W. H. Chandler, expenses on committee.....	40 25
Feb.	7	Graham & Chandler, advertising.....	37 50
Feb.	7	T. D. Weeks, supplies, and repairs, Whitewater.....	1,162 27
Feb.	7	T. D. Weeks, expenses attending meeting.....	22 25
Feb.	7	G. E. Gordon, expenses attending meeting.....	11 80
Feb.	7	Emil Wallber, expenses on committee.....	80 60
Feb.	7	John Phillips, expenses on committee.....	95 00
Feb.	7	Emil Wallber, expenses attending meeting.....	16 50
Feb.	7	A. D. Andrews, expenses attending meeting.....	35 60
Feb.	7	S. M. Hay, expenses attending meeting.....	16 80
Feb.	7	C. A. Hutchins, expenses on committee.....	25 50
Feb.	7	W. D. Parker, expenses attending meeting.....	8 50
Feb.	7	G. S. Albee, expenses attending meeting.....	11 75
Feb.	7	J. H. Evans, expenses attending meeting.....	18 15
Feb.	18	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries, River Falls.....	1,371 53
Feb.	18	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh.....	1,742 02
Feb.	18	A. J. Hutton, institute expenses.....	4 08
Feb.	21	T. M. Bailey, heating apparatus, Platteville.....	700 00
Feb.	21	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater.....	1,686 31
Feb.	29	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville.....	1,518 40
March	2	Democrat Printing Co., institute printing.....	24 00
March	13	David Atwood, printing.....	97 00
March	17	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh.....	1,764 52
March	17	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater.....	1,714 86
March	17	T. D. Weeks, fuel, Whitewater.....	182 00
March	18	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries, River Falls.....	1,321 57
March	25	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville.....	1,354 90
March	27	John Nagle, institute expenses.....	5 00
March	31	J. Q. Emery, institute conductor.....	50 00
March	31	American Express Company, charges, institute.....	2 25
March	31	American Express Company, charges, institute.....	2 40
April	4	W. H. Chandler, salary.....	150 00
April	9	N. C. Twining, institute conductor.....	53 00
April	9	H. J. Taylor, institute expenses.....	12 75
April	9	J. B. Thayer, institute conductor.....	177 80
April	11	G. R. Lampard, organ, Oshkosh.....	61 25
April	14	H. D. Maxson, institute conductor.....	201 52
April	16	American Express Company, expressage.....	1 35
April	17	J. B. Jones, institute expenses.....	4 00
April	17	A. F. North, state visitor, Platteville.....	21 50
April	21	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh.....	1,568 94
April	21	W. C. Sawyer, institute conductor.....	266 79
April	22	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries, River Falls.....	1,163 67
April	26	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater.....	1,611 84
April	28	T. B. Pray, institute conductor.....	39 80
April	3)	L. W. Briggs, institute conductor.....	69 60
April	29)	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville.....	1,474 20
May	1	A. J. Hutton, institute conductor.....	277 60
May	10	R. Graham, institute expenses.....	10 00

Regents' Report.

1884.			
May	13	A. D. Andrews, fuel, River Falls.....	\$207 95
May	13	W. H. Chandler, institute expenditures.....	8 90
May	13	W. H. Rosenstengel, state visitor, River Falls.....	22 00
May	16	J. T. Lunn, state visitor, River Falls.....	34 29
May	16	A. D. Andrews, teachers' and janitor's salaries, River Falls.....	1,371 57
May	17	J. B. Thayer, institute conductor.....	113 85
May	20	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater.....	1,696 84
May	21	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh.....	1,740 52
May	23	Hendy and Jennings, organ, River Falls.....	89 10
May	26	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville.....	1,524 20
May	26	Wes. Bank Note & Engr. Co., printing diplomas.....	40 00
May	26	Ed. McLoughlin, state visitor, Whitewater.....	9 00
June	13	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater.....	1,528 40
June	14	A. D. Andrews, teachers and janitor's salaries, River Falls.....	1,371 57
June	14	S. M. Hay, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Oshkosh.....	1,759 02
June	21	J. H. Evans, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Platteville.....	1,503 20
July	5	W. H. Chandler, salary.....	150 00
July	7	S. D. Hastings, Jr., state visitor, Oshkosh.....	4 85
July	7	A. D. Andrews, fuel, River Falls.....	67 17
July	7	T. D. Weeks, teachers' and janitor's salaries, Whitewater.....	149 24
July	7	Horace Branch, piano, Whitewater.....	100 00
July	7	W. H. Beach, state visitor, Whitewater.....	8 60
July	8	J. H. Evans, supplies and repairs, Platteville.....	919 34
July	8	T. D. Weeks, supplies and repairs, Whitewater.....	1,188 55
July	8	S. M. Hay, supplies and repairs, Oshkosh.....	966 58
July	8	A. D. Andrews, supplies and repairs, River Falls.....	1,494 77
July	8	C. A. Hutchins, services and expenses.....	15 15
July	9	Graham & Chandler, advertising.....	37 50
July	9	W. H. Chandler, expenses.....	58 50
July	9	Geo. Beck, salary.....	75 00
July	9	T. D. Weeks, services and expenses.....	30 85
July	9	S. M. Hay, services and expenses.....	31 80
July	9	Emil Walber, expenses attending meeting.....	12 75
July	9	Geo. S. Albee, expenses attending meeting.....	11 90
July	9	A. D. Andrews, services and expenses.....	38 00
July	9	J. H. Evans, services and expenses.....	69 80
July	9	D. McGregor, expenses, Platteville.....	13 60
July	9	J. W. Stearns, expenses and postage.....	40 55
July	9	W. D. Parker, expenses attending meeting.....	15 75
July	7	W. B. Minaghan, state visitor, Oshkosh.....	33 00
July	12	H. G. Winslow, state visitor, Oshkosh.....	4 75
July	15	F. H. King, salary.....	37 50
July	16	G. S. Hall, expenses attending conductors' meeting.....	50 00
July	16	W. H. Payne, expenses attending conductors' meeting.....	50 00
July	19	Carroll Lucas, state visitor, River Falls.....	4 65
July	18	W. C. Sawyer, institute conductor.....	10 57
July	18	H. D. Maxson, institute conductor.....	9 15
July	19	J. T. Flavin, state visitor, Platteville.....	32 50
		Total.....	\$87,937 54

In behalf of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools of Wisconsin, this report is respectfully submitted.

J. H. EVANS,
President.

PLATTEVILLE, WISCONSIN, Aug. 31, 1884.

Platteville Normal School.

PLATTEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Hon. J. H. EVANS,

President of Board of Regents of Normal Schools:

SIR— The report upon the condition and progress of the State Normal School at Plattteville, for the two years beginning September 1, 1882, and closing August 31, 1884 is herewith presented.

STATISTICS.

APPLICANTS EXAMINED.

1882-3.	Fall term, - 78.	Assigned to Normal department - 17.	To Preparatory - 26
	Winter term, 73.	Assigned to Normal department - 10.	To Preparatory - 34
	Spring term, 44.	Assigned to Normal department - 4.	To Preparatory - 19
	Total, - <u>195</u>	Total, - - - - - <u>31</u>	Total, - <u>79</u>
1883-4.	Fall term, - 73.	Assigned to Normal department - 9.	To Preparatory - 30
	Winter term, 64.	Assigned to Normal department - 13.	To Preparatory - 22
	Spring term, 62.	Assigned to Normal department - 6.	To Preparatory - 20
	Total, - <u>199</u>	Total, - - - - - <u>28</u>	Total, - <u>72</u>

Students assigned to the preparatory department are expected to be prepared to enter upon the Normal course in one term and are admitted to the Normal Department upon their record while members of the Preparatory. Applicants not accounted for in foregoing statistical statement were assigned to Grammar Grade. Pupils who complete the course in the Grammar grade are admitted to Preparatory or Normal without examination. The number entering each year upon the Normal course is from 100 to 120.

Platteville Normal School.

ENROLLMENT.

1882-3.	In Normal department:		
	Gentlemen,	- - - - -	99
	Ladies,	- - - - -	162
	Total,	- - - - -	261
	In Training department:		
	Boys,	- - - - -	82
	Girls,	- - - - -	88
	Total,	- - - - -	170
	Grand Total,	- - - - -	431
			===
1883-4.	In Normal department:		
	Gentlemen,	- - - - -	95
	Ladies,	- - - - -	148
	Total,	- - - - -	243
	In Training department:		
	Boys,	- - - - -	84
	Girls,	- - - - -	94
	Total,	- - - - -	178
	Grand Total,	- - - - -	421
			===

GRADUATES.

In June 1883, the advanced course was completed by 8 gentlemen and 5 ladies; in June 1884, by 9 gentlemen and 4 ladies, making number of graduates since date of last report 17 gentlemen and 9 ladies, or a total of 26.

Total number who have completed the advanced course, 89 gentlemen and 73 ladies, making in all 162 persons to whom the diploma of the school has been awarded.

In June 1883, the elementary course was completed by 13 persons, and in June, 1884, by 5, making a total of 18 since date of last report, and 128 now holding the certificate of the school. Of the 123 persons who completed the elementary course prior to June, 1884, all but 40 have made at least some progress in the advanced course.

Platteville Normal School.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.

During the two years just closed, the constant aim has been to strengthen and enlarge the professional element of the school. Members of the faculty have cheerfully aided in all efforts having this end in view. While the necessary academic instruction has been no less thorough than heretofore, the experiment has been tried of bringing the pupil into contact with professional thought, immediately upon entering upon the normal course. One very important function of a normal school is to test theory by actual work. Only by this means can a change be shown to be an improvement. It has been the practice to defer purely professional instruction until the pupil had met the demands of the school in his knowledge of common school studies. Thus from one to two terms were given to academic work alone. True, the organization and discipline were expected to exert an influence favorable to impressing right views of educational processes, yet they lacked the force of direct and systematic instruction. Much may be learned incidentally by being a member of a school that is well organized and under good discipline, but much more ought to be learned where these conditions are made to supplement systematic training. Students sufficiently mature to enter profitably upon the normal course, are, by virtue of that maturity, fitted for the consideration of professional questions. So the attempt has been made to make the training, at least to some extent, professional from the very beginning of the course. This effort has taken the direction of elementary lessons in mental science, accompanied by a consideration of matter and method as related to the faculties to be trained. Thus far the work has been almost entirely confined to what is prescribed for the first form, in the course of study for country schools.

Platteville Normal School.

The student is led to observe mental states and to consider the best means to be used in the most natural order for the proper training of the faculties. Acts of observation, perception and attention are invested with new interest when seen in their true relation to the acquisition of knowledge. One promising result is already observed; students read with better understanding, and hence with more eagerness, works that treat of the principles of education. It is believed that the following desirable results may reasonably be expected. (1.) Teachers will be led to study the child who receives the instruction as well as the subject in which instruction is to be given. (2.) Teachers will learn to judge of the quality of instruction by its adaptation to the mental needs of the learner. (3.) Students who remain in the school only one or two terms will have some idea of referring methods of teaching to principles, and thus be less liable to become mere imitators of what they have seen but had not comprehended. It is the purpose to extend these lessons in mental science so as to embrace principles that may serve as guides through the common school course.

In addition to the work here outlined, the course of study as given in the catalogues of the school, for the two years just closed, contemplates that each student shall pursue at least one professional study each term while he remains a member of the school. In all of this work specific instruction is given and class recitations and examinations are required.

But the professional training follows two other lines—observation and practice-teaching.

Every student is expected to become familiar with the management of each grade, and with the instruction of each class taught by the regular teachers of the model school. Recognizing the value of a good model, students are encouraged to make frequent and extended visits to this department of the school for the purpose of observing exemplifications of such work as may be under discussion in classes in

Platteville Normal School.

management or in method. Opportunities of observation are afforded at all times and are eagerly accepted by many of the students. It has been found, however, that so long as observation is optional with the pupil, not a few allow other duties to interfere with observation, either neglecting it entirely or giving it so little attention that the result is not satisfactory. It has accordingly been thought best to make observation a regular exercise of the school, with class organization, and to require written reports. Each term classes in observation are formed and the members distributed so that each shall observe all the exercises in the different grades of the model school during the hour designated. By changing the hour for observation at intervals of three weeks, a large part of the work of the school is brought under the pupil's observation in a comparatively short time. At the close of each week, pupils submit detailed reports in writing, in which they show the method pursued in class instruction and state such principles as they had been able to find exemplified in the exercises witnessed. It is readily seen that such reports can be made a basis of valuable discussions and suggestions. Not a few fail for a time to observe anything that can be any guide whatever to the character of the teaching. But it is believed that such directions may be given and such suggestions offered as shall enable the observer to appreciate excellencies in the work observed. Here the student is not burdened with the responsibilities of class discipline, or with giving direction to the thoughts of those under instruction, but gives himself to the task of studying the processes of imparting and receiving instruction. He learns to distinguish between teaching and recitation-hearing, and to know the proper place and use of each; to observe the effects of different motives, and to give thoughtful consideration to the means employed to arrest and to hold attention.

Students who have had experience in teaching largely engage in this work and find it instructive even with compar-

Platteville Normal School.

actively little supervision. Their experience has made them painfully conscious of their own want of skill in some department of school work, and they gladly avail themselves of every opportunity to observe the methods of those who are counted skillful in the art of teaching. Every good school attracts many teachers to observe its processes, and thus becomes a center of influence. Especially should the model department of a normal school be recognized as a place where the experienced teacher may find confirmation of his own practices, or find such exemplifications as may enable him to make corrections in such of his own methods as he had found unsatisfactory. Such as have had no experience in teaching are likely to waste time in observation, unless they are under skilled supervision and intelligent direction. The interests of this class, therefore, receive special attention. The benefits to be gained from observation are frequently presented, and reasons given why students should become intimately acquainted with the workings of the model school. Directions are given what and how to observe, and such aids afforded by the supervisor and by the teacher in charge as may give intelligent direction to the work. It is the aim of the school to afford every opportunity for observation, and to render such assistance to the student as may make the exercise both interesting and profitable.

The amount of practical teaching done in the school has varied but little for four years, the average being about 725 weeks, and the number of different pupils engaging in the work about seventy each year. This amount fairly meets the demands for practice, can be closely supervised, and does not seriously impair the quality of instruction. It is the purpose to give the student the advantage of teaching as great variety of subjects and grades as may be consistent with the good of the school. In connection with the practice teaching lessons are given and discussions held upon topics in class management and instruction naturally found in the experience of the teacher.

Platteville Normal School.

It is believed that the minimum of work in professional training should be very considerable, and should be extended as fast and as far as circumstances may allow. This is the policy of the school; and year by year class instruction in professional studies, observation and practice are becoming more highly appreciated as the value of each in the problem becomes more apparent.

It is hoped that these two years have registered some progress. While conscious of inability to fully comprehend the difficulties and properly to deal with the various phases of the work of training the young, the ever present conviction of its importance has been an incentive to earnest and diligent effort. If this effort has been wisely directed, future results will show a corresponding gain.

In all departments of the school and throughout its various exercises the constant aim has been to awaken thought so that the pupil may arrive at his conclusions by the exercise of his own faculties. This governing principle may be expressed in the language of Prof. Joseph Payne: "The art of education consists in the practical application of principles gained by studying the nature of the child; the central principle, which governs all the rest, being that it is what the child does for and by himself that educates him."

With cordial thanks to yourself and to individual members of the Board of Regents and its committees, for words of encouragement and counsel, and for numerous courtesies, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

D. MCGREGOR,

President.

PLATTEVILLE, WIS., August 31, 1884.

Whitewater Normal School.

WHITEWATER NORMAL SCHOOL.

Hon. J. H. EVANS,

President of Board of Regents of Normal Schools.

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report of the State Normal School at Whitewater for the academic years 1882-84:

ENROLLMENT.

The number of pupils enrolled in the several departments has been as follows:

		1883.	1884.
Normal Department, Post Graduates,	-	-	-
Senior Class,	-	3	0
Junior Class,	-	10	8
Elementary Class,	-	14	6
Second Year Class,	-	24	30
First Year Class,	-	50	64
Academic and Special,	-	176	163
Preparatory,	-	9	15
Total,	-	28	50
Number of ladies,	-	314	336
Number of gentlemen,	-	210	235
Total,	-	104	101
Model School, Academic and Grammar,	-	-	-
Intermediate,	-	54	83
Primary,	-	59	52
Total,	-	50	46
Total enrollment,	-	163	181
Twice counted,	-	477	517
Total enrollment,	-	2	6

ADMISSIONS.

The record of the examinations for admission show the following:

1882.	Examined, First Term,	-	-	-	131		Admitted,	65
	Examined, Second Term,	-	-	-	31		Admitted,	18
	Totals,	-	-	-	162			83
1883.	Examined, First Term,	-	-	-	118		Admitted,	62
	Examined, Second Term,	-	-	-	30		Admitted,	12
	Totals,	-	-	-	148			74

Whitewater Normal School.

In the following statement of their school attendance before coming to the normal school, the candidates are assigned to the highest grade which they report having attended:

1882.	High School.	Graded.	District.	Private.	College or Normal.
First Term, -	18	36	63	8	4
Second Term, -	5	12	10	1	1
Totals, -	<u>23</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>
First term, -	26	31	48	8	5
Second term, -	5	8	14	1	2
Totals, -	<u>31</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>

The report regarding experience in teaching before coming to the Normal School:

	Have not taught.	Have taught.	Average months.	Longest.	Shortest.
1882, -	113	49	8 3-5	41	2
1883, -	104	44	15 1/8	50	2
Average age of those admitted in 1882,	-	-	-	-	17.63 years.
Average age of those admitted in 1883,	-	-	-	-	18 years

ATTENDANCE.

The average daily attendance, in the normal department in 1882, was 208; in 1883, it was 209.

The fluctuation in the attendance at the school is shown by the record of withdrawals:

In 1882: First term, -	54; to teach, -	33; other causes, -	21
Second term, -	68; to teach, -	23; other causes, -	45
	<u>122</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>66</u>
In 1883: First term, -	59; to teach, -	30; other causes, -	29
Second term, -	79; to teach, -	35; other causes, -	44
	<u>138</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>73</u>

The greatest change occurring at any one time takes place at the close of the first half of the second term, and is due to the opening of spring work upon the farms. The division of the school year into quarters is found to be well adapted

Whitewater Normal School.

to the wants of the students. New classes are formed at the opening of each quarter, and thus the school is adapted to the needs of those who teach or engage in other labor during part of the school year.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The statement above given shows that only about one-fifth of the applicants for admission report themselves as having attended high schools. This is an important fact in its bearing upon the kind of work which the normal school must do. Unquestionably the first requisite in a teacher is culture. If he is to teach well he must not only know that which he is to teach, but also enough more to apprehend its relations and the relative importance of its parts. He must also have in him the fruits of culture, right mental and physical habits, ability to use his resources, quick discernment, and a genuine interest in the things of the understanding. These things do not develop in most persons without much more and better training; than has been enjoyed by the great majority of those who present themselves for admission to the normal school. It must be admitted, also, that the opportunities for securing them are most favorable in a large and fairly equipped school, with teachers who devote their time to work in special departments; where young people from widely separated communities meet in honorable rivalry, and where the practical value and necessity of the training is present to the minds of all and pervades the whole atmosphere. At the age of seventeen, moreover, studies which were before learned slowly and by imitation and iteration, become significant and are learned rationally. Thus it seems to be necessary and wise, for the present at least, that these schools should continue to supply the general training in school studies which is the first requisite in the preparation of teachers. The only way to escape this necessity would be to raise the

Whitewater Normal School.

standard of admission, and if this were done to such an extent as to sensibly diminish the amount of the work, the direct influence of the normal school over the teaching in the common district schools would be greatly impaired, if not altogether destroyed.

The extent of this influence may be estimated in part by the statement of the number who withdraw from the school each year to teach. Very few of these go into the graded schools, as the times of withdrawal sufficiently show. It is more difficult to supply, with even an approximation to accuracy, the materials for completing this partial estimate. A comparison of the catalogues of the school for the two years last past shows that 104 of the 226 students in the first and second year classes of 1882 did not return to the school in 1883. If we assume that one-half of these are teaching, which from past experience seems to be a reasonable estimate, we shall have to add to the withdrawals of 1883 fifty-two more pupils of the elementary course who were teaching last year, and mostly in the district schools.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.

What the school has done for these in the way of professional training may be stated as follows: (1.) It has given them class-room drill in the branches which they are to teach, which, with the tests to which they have been subjected, has tended to form in them higher standards of excellence and habits of greater accuracy and thoroughness, at the same time that it has constantly kept before them the problems of presentation to others, and taught them how to think upon them. (2.) It has also given them opportunity of systematic observation of the teaching in the various departments of the model school, and required of them regular reports of these. (3.) It has given them regular instruction five times a week for ten weeks in the organization, management and methods of teaching in district schools. (4.) It

Whitewater Normal School.

has given them ten weeks' instruction in school economy and management. This is the scope of the first year's instruction and training in the normal school.

The idea has been repeatedly advanced that the province of the normal schools is to teach methods, but with the rational grounds of methods, the philosophy that underlies them, these schools have nothing to do. The reason assigned is that this philosophy is abstruse and too difficult for the pupils to master. The position does not seem to me to be well taken. The necessary result of teaching methods empirically is that the teachers are made mere imitators; they can reproduce the methods they have learned at the normal school, but will have little power of adapting them to changing circumstances; they can have no conception of the real ends to be gained by their work, and, therefore, cannot do it intelligently; they will not have in them the foundation for intelligent growth in their profession. If they continue in the work a philosophy will grow up in their minds—that is probably a necessity of mature minds—but it will be quite likely to be a narrow, hard, and crude philosophy, which grows out of their practices, and, therefore, confirms them, instead an instrument of intelligent self-criticism. Moreover, it is easy to exaggerate the difficulty of understanding the elementary principles of any philosophy. A right method of approach renders abstruse subjects easier of apprehension, as this always takes account of the actual mental condition of the learner. And, further, it is absurd and contrary to all educational practice, to say that because a subject can not be presented in all its length and depth, therefore it is unprofitable to do anything with it. I believe that the elementary principles of psychology and educational science can be presented in an interesting and very profitable manner to normal pupils, so as to become fruitful in their minds of broader views and better practices in teaching.

Whitewater Normal School.

This is attempted first in the second year of the elementary course, and afterward more fully in the senior year. The work in the theory of teaching, which occupies twenty weeks, is followed by practice in teaching in the model school under constant guidance and supervision. The extent of this work has been steadily increased and supported by the systematic study of methods in the different branches taught in the common schools. The following tables show the amount of the work during the last two years:

1882-3.

In Preparatory classes,	-	-	-	-	-	25 weeks.
In Grammar Grade classes,	-	-	-	-	-	90 weeks.
In Intermediate classes,	-	-	-	-	-	220 weeks.
In Primary classes,	-	-	-	-	-	360 weeks.
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	<u>695 weeks.</u>

Number of persons who taught, - - - - - 40
 Average time of each, - - - - - 17¼ weeks.

1883-4.

In Preparatory classes,	-	-	-	-	-	103 weeks.
In Grammar Grade classes,	-	-	-	-	-	287 weeks.
In Intermediate classes,	-	-	-	-	-	335 weeks.
In Primary classes,	-	-	-	-	-	475 weeks.
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	<u>1,200 weeks.</u>
Number of persons who taught,	-	-	-	-	-	70
Average time of teaching by each member of Senior class,	-	-	-	-	-	17½ weeks.
Average time of teaching by each member of Elementary class,	-	-	-	-	-	22 weeks.
Average time of teaching by each member of Two-Two class,	-	-	-	-	-	13½ weeks.

The Elementary class is the one presented for certification at the close of the term, and the Two-Two class the one below. The practice work of the elementary course is therefore fairly represented by adding together these two averages. It is believed to be sufficient to develop and fairly test the teaching ability of the licentiates.

Whitewater Normal School.

CERTIFICATION AND GRADUATION.

1882-3	Certificated,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
	Graduated,	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	
	Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	
1883-4	Certificated,	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	
	Graduated,	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	
	Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	

Two years more of study after completing the Elementary course are necessary to graduation. The full course corresponds quite closely with the requisitions at the state examinations for life certificate, the only additional study being Latin. Less than this could not consistently be required while the diploma of the school, when countersigned, remains equivalent to a life certificate, and it would be obviously unwise and contrary to sound policy to make these state seminaries for teachers inferior to the professional standard of the state. It is to be regretted that a larger number of students do not complete the full course. Comparing the number of pupils in the first year class with the number certificated and graduated the past two years and we get the following result:

1883.—Certificated, about 1 in 9. Graduated, about 1 in 17½.
 1884.—Certificated, about 1 in 5. Graduated, about 1 in 20½.

These ratios are at best but a proximate representation of the general result. They show obviously, (1.) That the normal school is not to be estimated, so far as its effect upon the teaching force of the state is concerned, by the number of persons who complete the courses of study; (2.) That, considering the age of the pupils, the natural causes which diminish the number of all school classes, and the inducements which are continually offered to engage in teaching before the work of preparation is finished, a very fair proportion of those who enter the school complete the elementary course; and (3.) That some still more powerful forces work to prevent a large number from completing the full course. These are,

Whitewater Normal School.

(1.) That elementary students almost always teach for a year or two before completing their course, and in consequence many of them are led to put off their return from year to year until the project is abandoned; and, (2.) That an elementary certificate, when countersigned, is equal to a five years' certificate, and many do not look forward to a longer teaching period. It is difficult to determine what the effect of abolishing the certification would be. It would probably take away one of the inducements to make more preparation than is absolutely requisite in order to pass the county examinations; and would be likely to cause more students to complete the full course. The effects of abolishing the full course, or confining it to some one school, would be to lower the professional standard of the whole body of students, for it is a daily object lesson, shaping their ideal of education, and lifting their aspirations; and would destroy in a single year results and tendencies which it has taken twelve or fifteen years to create.

INCREASED FACILITIES.

The means for doing the work of the school properly have been considerably increased during the two years. The new furniture introduced into the most of the rooms is a great improvement upon that displaced, and a proper model of what school furnishing should be to comply with known conditions of healthful growth. The new system of heating and ventilating works satisfactorily, and makes the sanitary conditions of the building creditable. The improved conveniences for practice work have made possible the great and necessary increase in this.

The Reference Library has grown from 980 volumes to 1,414 volumes. It has been carefully selected with a view not only to meeting the needs of Normal students in the prosecution of their studies, but to promoting in them habits of reading useful books, and especially of making them ac-

Whitewater Normal School.

quainted while at the school with such books for young readers as will help them in teaching and in inspiring others with the love of knowledge. One of the greatest needs of the schools of this state at the present time is, in my judgment, that of suitable books for the young to read, books with which they can supplement and expand the meagre and dry outlines of the ordinary text books, and so escape out of the intellectually hide-bound condition in which confinement to these leaves them. School work is barren and comparatively unprofitable if it does not strive to beget habits of reading, if it does not at least introduce the child to the world of higher interests which the power to read opens to him. This is often rendered exceedingly difficult because neither the home, nor the school—nor, indeed, the town or village itself oftentimes—furnish books adapted to his wants. If the teacher knows of such books, owns a few and occasionally reads from them and even loans them, an impulse will be given which will often prove not less in value measured by its results than the formal instruction of the school. That those who are to teach should have access to such books and learn their use can not be questioned. The library in this school is freely and constantly used by students of all grades.

Connected with it is a good reading room, maintained by the students, where are to be found many of the leading journals, magazines and reviews. The exercises of the school are so conducted as to keep up a living and intelligent interest in this as a means of becoming acquainted with current events and the more important discussions in literature, art and science.

The work shop, which was begun a year ago in a small way as an experiment, has proved both popular and valuable. It affords limited means of working both woods and metals, and serves to develop in satisfactory degree the resourcefulness of the pupils. They are not only led by it into the thought and practice of making for themselves what

Whitewater Normal School.

they need, but it also serves as a corrective to excessive bookishness, and an interesting and profitable form of physical exercise.

During the present year my service of more than six years in charge of this Normal School will be brought to a close. The progress and prosperity of the school during that period has been in large measure due to the constant interest, intelligent oversight and liberal policy of the Board of Regents, whose committees have repeatedly visited it and made themselves familiar with its work and with its needs, and to the earnest labors of a faithful and efficient corps of teachers.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. STEARNS, *President.*

WHITewater, Sept. 27, 1884.

Oshkosh Normal School.

OSHKOSH NORMAL SCHOOL.

Hon. J. H. EVANS,

President of Board of Regents of Normal Schools.

DEAR SIR—The following report of the condition of the Oshkosh Normal School for years ending respectively August 31, 1883, and August 31, 1884, is respectfully submitted:

ADMISSION TO NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

	1882-3.	1883-4.
Number of different applicants examined, - - - - -	214	223
Number admitted to Normal Course, - - - - -	131	127
Number having previous experience in teaching, - - - - -	48	49

WHERE PREPARED.

Graduates of high schools, - - - - -	1	8
Lower departments graded schools, - - - - -	28	30
Graded and ungraded schools, - - - - -	91	77
Wholly in rural schools, - - - - -	10	10
Final training in preparatory class of normal, - - - - -	73	94
Wholly in private schools, - - - - -	1	2

GENERAL ENROLLMENT.

	1882-3.			1883-4.		
	Men.	Ladies.	Total.	Men.	Ladies.	Total.
TOTAL DEPARTMENT.						
Total registration.....	158	261	419	151	262	413
Average registration for quarter.....	.....	.....	253	.....	.....	259
Average membership for quarter.....	.....	.....	239	.....	.....	251
Average attendance for quarter.....	.....	.....	226	.....	.....	240

Oshkosh Normal School.

MODEL DEPARTMENT.	1882-3.			1883-4.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Grammar room.....	58	60	118	43	78	121
Intermediate room.....	15	15	30	12	29	41
Primary room.....	21	27	48	20	23	43
Kindergarten room.....	30	14	44	21	16	37
Entire enrollment of the school.....	.....	.....	659	.....	.....	655

SPECIAL STATISTICS.

	1882-3.	1883-4.
No. with experience in teaching, - - - - -	188	208
No. who taught a term during the year, - - - - -	105	129
No. graduated from Advanced Course, - - - - -	9	6
No. graduated from Elementary Course, - - - - -	11	21
No. who are still members of the school, - - - - -	102	158
No. of counties represented in school, - - - - -	35	35
No. of other states represented in school, - - - - -	10	8
Average age at entrance, - - - - -	18 yrs. 9 mo.	18 yrs. 7 mo.
Average age at graduation Advanced Course, - - - - -	25 yrs. 1 mo.	25 yrs. 7 mo.

OCCUPATION OF GRADUATES.

- 51 have graduated from Advanced course.
- 3 of these have never taught since graduation.
- 45 of these are still teachers or superintendents.
- 3 of these are practicing law.
- 1 of these has completed a course in college.
- 2 of these are now undergraduates in college.
- 136 others have completed the Elementary course.
- 4 of these have not taught since graduation.
- 12 of these are pursuing the advanced Normal course.
- 5 of these are pursuing a University course.
- 61 of these have taught every year since graduation.
- 73 of these are teaching the present year.
- 4 of these are deceased.
- 16 of these (men) have entered other vocations.
- 11 of these (ladies) have married from the profession.

Oshkosh Normal School.

Reference to foregoing tables will show that the total enrollment for each of the two years is almost identical, but that the average membership and attendance has increased somewhat.

The school continues to receive representatives from more than half the counties of the state, though the large majority are gathered from within a radius of sixty miles. The special rates, generously granted students by the different railways, will largely equalize the burden of travel. Hereafter the difference in representation of different sections must indicate approximately the stimulative influence of a school upon the communities with which it comes most immediately in contact. The one notable exception to this criterion of relative interest is the influence of the county superintendents, several of whom are arousing a strong professional spirit, promptly indicated by an increased attendance of normal students from their districts.

STANDARDS OF ADMISSION.

As stated in the last report from this school, there has been a steadily persistent effort to obtain an improved quality of mental and moral power in the students of the normal course by such increasingly close tests of attainment and character as the large number of applicants seemed to warrant. The improvement has been marked on both lines; first, the occasions for reproof and severe discipline have been greatly reduced; and, secondly, the number failing to meet required tests successfully at the close of any line of work is very notably less than eight years ago. While much has thus been done to elevate the tone of school work and facilitate the inculcation of its professional bearing, the final steps which ought to be taken at the earliest practicable moment by all our normal schools is yet to be made. Hitherto there has mingled with the thought that

Oshkosh Normal School.

the student was to be made a better teacher of the respective elementary branches, the realization that he was deficient in the mere mastery of topics, and that the making of a better *scholar* must be as prominent as the directly professional purpose. This condition of things is sadly confusing to teachers, students and patrons. We believe that, with the ample facilities for preparation in scholarship, by a special department, for all not favored with good home schools, the community is prepared to sustain a standard of admission sufficiently high to enable us to disregard the element of mere attainment in elementary branches when professional training begins.

To train students to a skillful use of a branch, as an instrument of mental discipline and culture, must presuppose sound attainments that can not be secured in conjunction with the professional work without serious loss to both processes.

CO-OPERATION OF SCHOOL OFFICERS.

One of the most encouraging indications that the more strictly professional aspect of our work will best serve all interests, is the increasing call for "trained and tested" teachers. During the last two years, the demand has been more than double our supply. A very extensive correspondence has developed in the effort to exercise a careful discrimination in placing teachers adapted to the wants of different communities. The belief that a teacher is far more economically trained in a seminary devoted to the special work than through the tediously wasteful process of manifold mistakes by an isolated teacher ignorant of his work, is but just dawning in many communities. Whatever can be done by correspondence to aid districts and youths in avoiding the loss of incompatibility and incompetence, seems indispensable to the establishment of a true professional spirit.

Oshkosh Normal School.

CORPS OF INSTRUCTION.

Since the last report two able teachers, Miss Mary H. Ladd, and Mrs. Helen E. Bateman, have severed their connection with the school to accept more lucrative positions in the German-American normal school of Milwaukee. Their term of service is so nearly co-extensive with the entire history of this school that their departure is of more than transient importance. Their services were ever eminent and important in the upbuilding of sound scholarship, while each possessed strong personal qualities that have been impressed on the ideals of many hundreds of teachers, drawing them to a more loyal allegiance to truth and an unflinching devotion to duty.

The limited income of your Board that necessitates the loss of its eminent teachers purely because other institutions can offer better pecuniary inducements, is a serious bar to the highest excellence of the schools under your charge.

While it is certain that there is no better training for a teacher of great native power than that gained as teacher in a normal school, it is the height of un wisdom for the state to fail to reap the benefit of services which have become valuable under its fostering influence.

That we have been remarkably favored in filling vacancies thus caused, must be attributed to good fortune rather than to any wisdom in the course to which the Board is forced through diminished income.

The enlargement of our corps of teachers has not kept pace with the growth of the school; consequently a large number of the classes are over-crowded to an extent inconsistent with the peculiar work to be done in a normal school.

Were it but the mere effort to test scholarship, or a question of a superficial presentation of true method, the demand would not be excessive; but it is the awakening of spirit, the arousing of interest in the ultimate humanity involved

Oshkosh Normal School.

in every exercise, and the steadying of the brain of these callow adults until they see the truth, measurably, as a child would, that taxes powers to the utmost and makes unduly large classes a burden.

STUDENT TEACHING.

The high value of testing the power of each student to impress others, by face to face work with classes of pupils in different grades, under the guidance of a teacher thoroughly familiar with the spirit of method, is scarcely disputed. But how great numbers can be efficiently supervised, and at what stage of mental progress students can most successfully engage in this practical training, are questions that have not been completely answered.

We have deemed this phase of the student's training of such moment that the ablest of our teachers have always devoted their most careful thought to enabling students to meet this crucial test fairly, by skillful application of their power.

This distribution of responsibility through several members of the faculty diffused a spirit of interest in this phase of our work that was fruitful in other directions. The present plan of one teacher of methods acting in conjunction with the president has the merit of enabling a mind to devote special thought to the elaboration and application of general principles to actual cases free from the local bias of particular surroundings. In general this is a gain upon former plans, but, in some measure precludes the intimately sympathetic appreciation of individual pupils gained by direct contact with the department teacher. The student is, therefore, still encouraged to a more full association with the general work of the room in which he may be engaged, until the spirit of the room comes to co-operate with his theories.

Oshkosh Normal School.

OBSERVATION.

The school of practice in Normal Schools is usually likewise designated a school of observation. But in most cases the observation is desultory and aimless. Only experienced teachers and those who have thought systematically regarding the significance of school processes, can mold a "visit" into an observation of a school.

Beginning in this school with encouragement to students to visit the different grades of child-work as frequently as possible, it has passed through the phase of suggested guide points under which observation should be taken, the requirement of reports at close of the term upon points of defect or excellence in methods observed, to the present weekly meeting of the president with the corps of observers for discussion of phases of work observed.

This is a great stimulus to the unobservant nature, a corrective of immature and erroneous views, and the foundation of a considerable body of practical thought upon methods and child-nature with which the student moves forward to subsequent work both in observation and teaching.

KINDERGARTEN.

This department was originally organized as a school of observation in which students of the normal department might see children working under conditions most favorable for determining whether their primal nature is one of "total depravity," needing manacles and goads for the proper management of their wills, or whether the germs of all that is worthy are dominant, and the terms *nurture* and *development* more nearly express the work of the teacher than the prevalent time-honored *control* and *molding*. As this phase, of the many worthy appliances with which the judgment and generosity of your Board has furnished each school for professional advancement, stands in this school alone, it is

Oshkosh Normal School.

but proper that any special advantage it may prove to be beyond a doubt, should be sought by you, and answer required.

(1.) Before the organization of the kindergarten, scores of letters came to me annually from teachers in the work, asking for suggestions regarding expedients for employing "the little ones," while engaged with the manifold duties of a mixed school. Since the first year of our kindergarten, not a single letter of that tenor has been received.

(2.) We find the student, in discussing general school methods, most prone to suggest something witnessed in the kindergarten as more nearly exemplifying the spirit properly underlying routine work.

(3.) Since the first two years, the senior class and members of lower classes, have received instruction from directors of the kindergarten in the theory and practice of kindergarten; one and all express themselves warmly regarding the insight it gave to the spirit of all school work. This instruction would have fallen comparatively dead had not all been so readily exemplified in the every-day work of the children.

(4.) During the past year, the kindergarten has been made a school of practice as well as of observation; not merely for the training of the few who, preparing for special kindergarten work, give their entire time for a year, but, as the other model departments are used, for a practical skill in teaching and dealing with children.

(5.) As the department has been too long established to tempt from mere novelty, the number seeking practice, the great number of teachers in adjacent cities who visit again and again, all indicate that the carefully grounded, philosophic processes here presented are a constant fountain of thought tending to modify methods in teaching for the better, not only among students at the school, but in a continually widening region of schools roundabout.

Were the methods and thoughts suggested by them lim-

Oshkosh Normal School.

ited to the narrow range of earliest years of childhood, the good influence of the kindergarten and primary departments would fail of their most important service. But every educator knows that every true teacher, though he be dealing with maturest minds, draws his clearest views of human motive and responsive influence from those phases of school work where mind is freest in manifestation.

The imagination of every student entering the normal school has been overborne by the mania of fact-acquisition as the chief function of school life. Owing to the hybrid tendency of fact and discipline in all higher school grades we are not able to place the distinction with sufficient clearness except in kindergarten work. The utilizing of impulse in the development of power has not been so carefully and wisely unfolded in the schemes of advanced education as in those of the kindergarten. It is to be hoped they will be in the future, but at present the personality of the teacher plays too important a part, from the primary grades up, to warrant the assumption that any sufficient body of doctrine has been established.

Through the kindergarten, the seed is being sown, as I fully believe, for a better harvest of clear-sighted work in the common schools of our state.

Very respectfully yours,

G. S. ALBEE.

OSHKOSH, Wis., September 30th, 1884. *President.*

River Falls Normal School.

RIVER FALLS NORMAL SCHOOL.

J. H. EVANS, ESQ.,

President of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools:

SIR — I hereby report the work of this school for the two years closing at date.

The school has been fortunate in the health of its students, pupils and faculty; and its material resources have been maintained at a high state of usefulness.

The essentials of instruction have been most helpful to a large number of students.

ENROLLMENT.

	1882-3.	1883-4.
Normal grade.....	180	135
Preparatory grade.....	68	108
Grammar grade.	77	45
Intermediate grade.....	40	41
Primary grade.....	37	55
Total.....	402	384

The change in grade of attendance in the normal and preparatory is due largely to high wages paid to experienced teachers, and consequent instruction of more preparatory students to fill the coveted positions. It is believed that migration of numbers of students to new territories has modified the number and character of students in actual attendance. The number of students who have taken the professional studies has been as follows:

River Falls Normal School.

PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS.

	1882-3.	1883-4.
Studying school law.....	50	45
School management.....	15	19
School organization.....	.....	22
Observation under supervision.....	14	18
History of pedagogy.....	7	3
Model school practice.....	5	3

Preparatory students have participated in the professional work during the two years, and it is believed that some modifications of the conditions for entrance and of the course of study should be offered to those students who are positive that they can spend only a limited time in study—for the number of graduates from any normal school is a very small representation of the professional work actually performed.

It is believed that the work of the state high schools may be made preparatory to the Normal School course, and the number of Normal School graduates be increased, by a policy of accepting the standings of high school graduates for entrance to Normal Schools.

NUMBER OF GRADUATES.

	1882-3.	1883-4.
From the Elementary course.....	7	15
From the Higher course.....	2	3

The organic law of the school thoroughly defines its aims thus: "The exclusive purpose and object of each Normal school shall be the instruction and training of persons, both male and female, in the theory and art of teaching, and in all the various branches that pertain to a good common school education, and in all subjects needful to qualify for

River Falls Normal School.

teaching in the public schools; also to give instruction in the fundamental laws of the United States, and of this state, in what regards the rights and duties of citizens," and the constant effort of the faculty has been to conserve the specified interests. At no time, however, can the important question of *manner* of administering a school, or of teaching a pupil, be fixed in character so as to become a stereotyped form whose use can be recommended with safety, omitting the specified conditions that give the particular case its characteristics. The medical fraternity recognizes this doctrine and stigmatizes the practitioner who assumes the fixity of disease sufficiently to treat the unseen patient. In the disposition to recognize new conditions and to modify means correspondingly, the Normal School finds sustained interest in its faculty and students, and it finds its chief obstacle to apparent progress, since routine bids for all souls that court repose, and readjustments imply abandonment of routine. These obstacles, however, are constantly disappearing under the zeal of purposes in which the individual student is an objective. As an attendant of perpetual modifications is the difficulty of maintaining a faculty. Many excellent teachers are deterred from undertaking the work, since the service implies more hours per day than in some other schools that present other inducements equal to normal service, and good teachers are driven from the faculty by the persistence of the needs for mobilizing the teachers' means.

The bulk of work falling upon the faculty of a Normal School is found in the elementary branches—reading, writing, spelling, numbers, and practice teaching, wherein the study of the child is emphasized—*how* he thinks and *what* is his present thought. To so awaken many students that self-activity shall supersede apathy, is to mold again the habit, and furnish the mind with such facts as shall constitute a body of knowledge. The weighty matter of undoing much that has previously been done, by lifting these students into consciousness, must be prosecuted with care to

River Falls Normal School.

avoid extremes. Teaching is comparatively easy when it has to do with unfolding for a series of years; but when the normal teacher or the institute conductor is asked to transform lethargy, error, and unconsciousness into teaching power, in a short time, there are too many factors for success, and the probabilities are that the *manner* of the school or institute will be impressed, rather than the essentials of education.

The building, furniture and apparatus of this school are well preserved, and the books and cabinet specimens are catalogued and in place.

The faculty has worked unitedly and cheerfully, and has studied to improve its methods with all grades of pupils.

The sentiment of the people in the territory from which come most of the students, is intelligent regarding the purpose and means of the school, and the local community accords most cheerful support to the Model Grades.

Respectfully yours,

W. D. PARKER.

President.

RIVER FALLS, WIS., Sept. 20, 1884.



FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

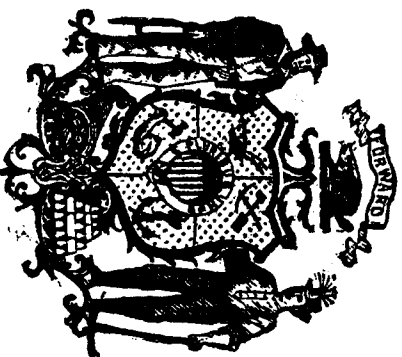
COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

FOR THE

TWO YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1884.



MADISON, WIS.:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
1884.

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PHILO DUNNING, MADISON.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

C. L. VALENTINE, JANESVILLE.

SUPERINTENDENT.

JAMES NEVIN, MADISON.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

MADISON, December 2, 1884.

To the Legislature:

We have the honor to submit herewith, for your consideration, the first Biennial, or tenth report of our board.

The legislature immediately preceding you passed a law providing for Biennial reports of all State Institutions and also limited the number of pages. In view of this limit we think it proper that the most of our report should be devoted to evidences of success or failure in our work as shown by the letters appended and show as well what portions of our state have been supplied with fry. Aside from this we refer briefly to matters that merit some reference.

At no time since the organization of the commission have the facilities at its command been as perfect as at the present date.

The progress made in the methods of artificial fish culture, the improvements at the Madison and Milwaukee hatcheries, together with employes thoroughly devoted to the work intrusted to their care leave no practical limit which could not be attained in the propagation of fish.

With adequate means to carry on the work, the depleted waters of our inland lakes and streams could be made to furnish an abundant supply of the best of our native fish.

INTERIOR WATERS AND INLAND FISHERIES.

Probably no state contains more streams or a greater number of inland lakes than Wisconsin; and certainly no one interest brings annually to the people a greater amount of money than our inland fisheries.

Commissioners' Report.

Accessible by rail or other convenient ways, they have become one of the most interesting features upon all lines of travel.

Abounding in fish of nearly all varieties, they have of late years become the annual resort of thousands of visitors from nearly every state in the Union.

The completion of new, or the extension of old lines of railway across the northern portions of the state have opened up new regions in which game fish of all kinds abound, and are eagerly sought by the angler, while the older trout regions of the state have had their depleted waters restored to their former abundance through the work of this Commission.

To maintain the fish supply in these waters is the object sought, and to that special attention has been given in the past two years—in the hatching of brook trout, rainbow trout and wall-eyed pike.

The report of Superintendent Nevin, which is made a part of this report, will show the number and distribution of each.

MADISON HATCHERY.

The improvements made in and around the Madison hatchery and grounds in the two years past have added greatly to the appearance there, while the construction of new ponds and the reconstruction of old ones have been of material advantage in increasing the facilities at that point. By the construction of suitable ponds for carp, the number of this variety has been largely increased, and several thousand will be ready for distribution the coming summer.

The work at the Madison hatchery, devoted largely to brook trout, will be at its busiest period during the months of January and February, and we trust its workings will be examined by you during your approaching session. During the next year there will be a pond built at this hatchery for black bass, in order to commence their distribution at an early date.

Commissioners' Report.

MILWAUKEE HATCHERY.

We have been obliged to suspend the hatching of white fish this fall at the Milwaukee hatchery, as the funds at our disposal would not warrant us in conducting operations there without incurring liabilities beyond the amount of our appropriation.

Last year there were distributed from this hatchery 17,000,000 white fish and 10,000,000 wall-eyed pike.

By a small increase in our annual appropriation we would be enabled to distribute annually from this point at least 30,000,000 of white fish and 20,000,000 of wall-eyed pike — the latter for our inland lakes and streams.

We desire to call your attention to the future wants of the commission and to ask that the appropriation be increased so that the work can be carried on in the manner which our facilities now permit. The great increase in the number of brook trout hatched and distributed from the Madison hatchery will bring an increase in the expenses at this point, and to carry on the work at Milwaukee to the extent that it should be will require an increase in the appropriation, and we therefore recommend an appropriation of \$10,000 a year for the next two years. Michigan and New York, each appropriate \$15,000 annually.

We would also call your attention to the fact that no member of the Commission receives any compensation in any way for services rendered, other than actual expenses incurred in attendance at meetings of the board. The expenses for this being \$138.41 for 1883 and \$166.43 for 1884, as will be seen by the report of Treasurer published herein.

The greatest care and economy is used in the expenditure of the money intrusted to our care, and not a dollar of the amount is paid out except under the closest scrutiny. Not to exceed one thousand dollars is drawn from the treasury at any one time.

Commissioners' Report.

ANNUAL MEETING.

At our annual meeting in September last the old officers were re-elected, the account of the Treasurer was carefully examined and, upon comparing with vouchers for bills paid, found to be correct.

FISH WARDENS.

Constant reports made to us of violations of the laws upon the subject of fish seem to show the necessity of appointment of Fish Wardens and we call your attention to the subject. It is proper for us to here say that these complaints are made to us under a misunderstanding as to the scope of our duties and authority. It is for you to determine the feasibility of appointing wardens, how many should be appointed and the amount and manner of their compensation. If you favorably consider the matter we will gladly furnish any information or ideas we have.

AN INTER-STATE CONVENTION

was held at Milwaukee on the 17th and 18th of October and was participated in by representatives from Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, the U. S. Commission and Wisconsin. The fishermen of the northwestern states were invited to attend and the fishermen of our own state were quite largely in attendance.

The fish in our great lakes, Michigan and Superior, are caught so continually during spawning season and without regard to size that the stock is fast being depleted and the opportunity for increase being largely interrupted. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, by the voice of the fishermen, in favor of making the mesh of nets 4 inch in 35 feet of water and over, and 3 inch in *less* than 35 feet; and in favor of prohibiting the catching of pickerel, wall-eyed pike, black bass, white bass, suckers, sun fish, cat fish and muskalonge in Lake Michigan or Superior, from April 1st to May 1st; and that the use of all nets be prohibited during thirty days

Commissioners' Report.

of the spawning season of white fish and trout. We would recommend the framing and passage of a bill embracing these views of the fishermen.

RAILROADS.

We desire to thus publicly make acknowledgement of the very valuable aid rendered us by our several rail-road lines. They have been ready and willing at all times to aid us in our distribution, and their treatment has been courteous and of value.

We cannot in justice to ourselves close this report without recording our high opinion of Superintendent Nevin. He understands his work thoroughly and is interested in it. He is watchful of all the interests confided to him. His integrity is beyond cavil and is equalled only by his perfect system in all he does.

PHILO DUNNING.
A. V. H. CARPENTER.
C. L. VALENTINE.
MARK DOUGLAS.
C. HUTCHINSON.
J. V. JONES.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

C. L. Valentine, Dr.—

Jan, 1, 1883.—To balance on hand this date.....	\$392 27	
Appropriation for 1883.....	6,000 00	
Received from Milwaukee Exposition Association.	75 00	
Received from First National Bank, Madison, loan	500 00	
Received from Milwaukee Museum for stove.....	25 00	
		<u>\$6,992 27</u>

Cr.

By bills paid for Madison hatchery.....	\$2,918 77	
By bills paid for Milwaukee hatchery.....	1,702 74	
Salary of Superintendent, etc.....	1,257 55	
Commissioners expenses.....	138 41	
Loan repaid bank at Madison.....	500 00	
Balance on hand January 1, 1884.....	474 80	
		<u>\$6,992 27</u>

January 1, 1884.—To balance on hand.....	\$474 80	
Appropriation for 1884	6,000 00	
		<u>\$6,474 80</u>

Cr.

Dec. 1, 1884.—By bills paid for Madison hatchery..	\$2,824 97	
By bills paid for Milwaukee hatchery.....	1,181 03	
Salary of Superintendent.....	1,175 00	
Commissioners expense account.....	166 43	
General expense account.....	603 00	
Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1884.....	524 37	
		<u>\$6,474 80</u>

C. L. VALENTINE,
Treasurer.

Superintendent's Report.

SUPERINDENT'S REPORT.

To the President and Commissioners of Fisheries:

I herewith submit my report, as Superintendent of the State Fish Hatchery, accompanied with a detailed statement of the hatching and distribution of all fry during the past year.

BROOK TROUT.

There has been distributed from the hatchery during the past season over two million of brook trout fry, being an increase of three-quarter of a million over any previous season, and I have retained about 50,000 for breeding purposes.

The demand for this fish is constantly on the increase, and in order to meet this demand, it will be necessary to increase our number of breeders. I think the reports received from recipients of fry in different portions of our state show great success in stocking our streams.

Peerless in his beauty, his game qualities and fine flavor rank him foremost among American fresh water fish. He never can be produced in great quantities by nature for he is the object of relentless pursuit from the time that he is a *fingerling* until he succumbs to the sportsmen's snares. He is not a prolific spawner like the bow-eyed species, careless of his seed after it has been cast in the waters, and will satisfy his appetite by the consumption of his own when other food is not at hand.

The stock in places accessible to those who seek him cannot be kept up by natural means and would entirely disappear were it not for art of pisciculture. It is safe to say that

Superintendent's Report.

the streams in the settled portions of this state would be noted for the absence of trout were it not for its increase by artificial means which have been given considerable attention in this state. The process of hatching and raising fish of the trout family is slower and more costly than that of any other species. The stock or breeders must be kept and fed the year around in order to get the spawn. The rearing of the trout forms much the larger part of the expense of maintaining the state hatchery, but I believe that fish culture would be less popular if the propagation of the trout should be discontinued.

The success of a plant will generally be made known in two years. Some of the young fish may be seen when only one year old. In favorable water they will reach a growth of 5 or 6 inches in one year; 8 to 9 inches in two years, and 12 to 15 inches in three years. After that they tend more to thickness than length. If they do not grow as above it presents good evidence that the water is not adapted to them.

CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN TROUT.

This fish, ranking next to the Brook Trout, will in the future receive considerable attention. The past season was the first that any of the fry have been distributed—about 100,000 in all—and we have on hand about 30,000 breeders. It will in my judgment be greatly sought after as they are a fish that will thrive and do well in water of much higher temperature than our native trout. There are hundreds of streams adapted to them, especially those fed by springs that run through our large prairie marshes. Some of them that escaped from our ponds into the Nine Spring marsh below have been caught that weighed four pounds. This is a remarkable growth when we consider that the first fry was received from the United States Commission less than five years ago. They afford what the trout does not—good autumn fishing. In its structure it very much resembles the

Superintendent's Report.

brook trout. It has not the same carmine spots which distinguish the latter, but has the same *dorsal* markings, a tail slightly more forked and the same color and texture of flesh. Its general external color is a silvery green and mottled with irregular spots of a black or darkish color — along the lateral line it has a marking of red of varying distinctness according to its habits.

It is a fish of remarkable vigor and hardiness. It will bear rough handling with comparative impunity, and bruises on its skin which on other fish would be followed by fungus and death do not apparently make any harmful impression. Its growth is nearly double that of trout in the same water. Not enough has been done with it in stocking the streams of this state to warrant any judgment as to ultimate success.

HYBRID TROUT.

Having a number of Mackinaw or lake trout in the ponds five years old and fully matured, we last season tried the experiment of crossing the eggs from the female lake trout with the milt of the male brook trout, making them hybrids—half lake and half brook trout. This experiment was attended with marked success. We now have some 2,000 of these eleven months old. The fry from them are very vigorous and seem to be an improvement on the stock of both. They are long in body, symmetrical in shape, active, quite dark in color when young, uniform in size, and very rapid growers. At eleven months old they resemble the brook more than the lake trout, except that the carmine spots are entirely absent. I think there is little or no doubt that they will prove to be a popular fish, combining the greater size of the lake trout with the superior qualities of the brook trout. Whether they are to be a lake or river fish can only be determined by trial.

WALL-EYED PIKE.

The demand for this fish for inland lakes is very large and will receive more attention than it has heretofore. In June

Superintendent's Report.

last we distributed ten millions, as appears more fully by my detailed report.

My expectations are, that if the eggs are to be got, we will have the coming season from twenty to forty millions. Their eggs are very small — the smallest I ever handled—and will average one hundred thousand to the quart. In shipping we have no difficulty in putting 50,000 in a ten gallon can of water. When first hatched they seem transparent and can hardly be seen in the water with the naked eye. When a few days old, they get quite dark and they grow very fast. It is found in nearly all of our lakes and streams and is adapted to water not suitable to other varieties which require deeper and cooler waters, to be found only in our larger lakes. It is a fish well known in the state and averages in weight from three to five pounds, although frequently they have been caught weighing from eight to twelve pounds. None of our fish are better known, and we think their propagation will meet with the approval of our people. He is like the Bass, a voracious, but clean feeder and taking his food alive is not a consumer of tainted or putrid substance. He is a fine table fish and is well entitled to be called a game fish.

CARP.

Some four or five years ago this commission received from the U. S. authorities 100 young carp and placed them in a pond expressly constructed for them. The temperature of the water in the pond was too high for them and they did not thrive. The demand for this fish the past two years has been so great that the commission have felt in duty bound to do something towards their propagation. During the last spring a couple of ponds for breeding them were built at considerable expense. The breeders, about sixty in number, were put into them. They spawned about the middle of June and the fry hatched in about five days. There was some 300 of the fry taken to the Milwaukee exposition

Superintendent's Report.

and distributed from thence to parties who had previously applied for them. We will have about 2,000 to distribute the coming spring.

We have few native waters suited for carp. Our streams are either too rapid or too cold for them to permit a speedy growth, even though other conditions were favorable. It is useless to undertake to grow carp where there are other fish. The carp must be cultivated in ponds expressly built for them, and those of different ages must be kept by themselves.

The water that is preferred by them is such as is preferred by frogs. In water that is stagnant and has plenty of vegetation they will thrive and do well, or they can be fed the same as hogs with cabbage, potato peelings or boiled corn.

In conclusion would say that during the last season there were hatched in the Milwaukee branch hatchery and planted in Lake Michigan 17,000,000 white fish. This year, I am sorry to say that for lack of funds the hatchery had to be abandoned. At the last meeting of the legislature \$12,000 was appropriated for two years. This was insufficient to run *both* hatcheries, as the demand for brook trout was so very large and we had to increase our stock of breeders at the hatchery to meet the demand for the future.

Three new ponds were built last summer to meet the requirements for a larger supply—some of the first ponds being built only for temporary purposes are now getting out of order and will have to be rebuilt. A new spawning house had to be built; spawning races had to be reconstructed to harmonize with modern improvements. To feed the vast army of fish requires considerable attention. The grounds in general have been overhauled and cleaned and present a very neat appearance. Great interest is taken in our work. A register kept at the hatchery shows that during 1883 it was visited by over nine thousand people.

Superintendent's Report.

Concluding, I desire to say that it shall be my constant aim while occupying this position to do all I can to aid the commissioners; to protect the interests of the state in my hands; and to contribute all I can to assist in the further development and success of the work in charge, so that the greatest good and best results may follow.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES NEVIN,
Superintendent.

Correspondence.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PINE RIVER, August 13, 1884.

FISH COMMISSION —

Dear Sirs:—Your circular was handed me with a request to answer. I passed it around, but as a general thing the people here are more interested in seeing a trout dangling from the end of a line than in answering your request. There was never a trout known in this creek until they were put in from your hatchery in 1880. Last year at three and one-half years old they were caught here seventeen inches long, and were quite numerous, although I took no note of numbers. This year I think I can say within bounds that there have been three thousand trout caught in this stream. I caught one to-day thirteen inches long. My daughter a few days since caught one fourteen inches; my son one seventeen inches long. The stream is about four miles long, heads in a lake made of springs; runs through a marsh fed by springs, mostly open marsh. The bottom of the creek is full of spindle eggs. In grasshopper time when people are mowing the marsh, the water is covered with the hoppers and the trout feast to overflowing.

I am, gentlemen, cordially yours,

BALDWIN SEARS.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 29, 1884.

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES, Madison, Wis.

Gentlemen:—Having received your request for a report in regard to the condition of the brook trout fry that I received through the kindness of Mr. James Nevin, superintendent of Fish Commission. I would say in reply that the fry are doing splendidly, and also have grown wonderfully. They are at present from one and one-half to three inches in length.

I remain respectfully yours,

MATT. KNEER.

BOSCOBEL, July 26, 1884.

PHILO DUNNING, Esq., Madison, Wis.

Dear Sir:—The trout fry which I received from you for the last three years is showing up splendidly.

The most pronounced skeptics are becoming converted to the fact, that stocking the streams with fry artificially hatched, is the only way to prevent trout from becoming extinct in our streams.

There has not been as fine a catch for years as this season, which shows that the stocking of the streams is making itself known.

The only drawback to having an almost unlimited supply of trout in our streams is the pirates preying upon them with nets or any other device, catching big and little, to be shipped to eastern restaurants.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. F. HILDEBRAND.

Correspondence.

NEW LISBON, WISCONSIN, July 31, 1884.

HON. PHILO DUNNING, Madison, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:—I am more than pleased to be able to report to you, the president of the board of commissioners of fisheries of this state, that so far as I have been able to ascertain, the trout fry planted in the several streams of Juneau county during the past four years, have far exceeded my most sanguine expectations in their rapidity of growth and multiplication. The two creeks, Macomers creek and the Clifton creek, the latter of which has its source in Monroe county, are exceptionally fine streams for the propagation of trout, and in both of these streams there is now and has been for the past year, as fine fishing as man need wish for. Many of the fish caught, weighing from one to two and a half pounds each, this I take it will be hard to beat in any country, even where the fish are natural to the streams, in the same length of time for growth, four years. The other streams in this county were planted one year ago, and of course, at this time it is impossible to say what the fish will do; but there are many to be seen in the streams and the prospects are very flattering for an abundance of fish in those streams, as well as in the two above referred to.

Too much credit cannot be given to your able and efficient superintendent, Mr. James Nevin, for the skillful and prompt manner in which he handles the business of hatching, caring for and shipping the fry. Any party receiving fish from him, is assured of a good healthy lot, which if properly cared for on the way, and the water is suitable, will invariably do well, as has been the case with all shipments received by me, from him,

Very respectfully,

A. C. WILKINSON.

BOSCOBEL, WISCONSIN, August 15, 1884.

PHILO DUNNING, Madison, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:—Your circular dated July 26, 1884, inquiring in regard to trout fry received from hatchery, received. In regard to same we will say, we have planted them for the last three years and they are doing nicely, and have commenced to be plenty in the streams. Streams where there were none, are now stocked nicely, and in our opinion we consider it a good work by the state, and ought to be encouraged.

Respectfully yours,

T. CARRIER & CO.

TOMAH, WISCONSIN, July 29, 1884.

HON. PHILO DUNNING, Madison, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:—Regarding the plant of trout fry, from the state hatchery, I would briefly say: That before the planting of the fry there was no trout in Monroe county east of the ridge that is the watershed of the La Crosse and Lemonweir rivers. Now trout can be caught in all the streams of eastern Monroe county in abundance. In fact it is no uncommon thing to see our friends and neighbors coming in with baskets well filled, and with trout that will weigh a pound or a pound and one-half apiece. Some have been caught that weighed three pounds. In fact the planting of trout fry has been a grand success, so far as this part of the state is concerned. We have always taken great care to plant the fry as near the head of the streams as we could put them, and have yet to have the first fry to die on our hands. In the most unfavorable streams our fry have lived and thrived. We have always followed this rule: To put the fry in the streams as soon as they arrive, and many have been planted with lanterns at midnight. If fry do not live, it is because they are carelessly handled. Of course they will not live in streams that dry up during the summer; but I am confident they will grow and thrive in most any stream that has a good steady depth of water during the

Correspondence.

whole season, though they may not increase. If trout fry are kept in motion as traveling on the cars or in a wagon, they will live; but to stand still in cans for a few hours is death.

Yours truly,

C. K. ERWIN,

H. C. SPAULDING.

WAUTOMA, Wis., Aug. 31, 1884.

HON. PHILO DUNNING, President Fish Commission, Madison, Wis.

Dear Sir—I received your circular letter making inquiries touching the results of the efforts of the Commission to supply the streams of this (Waushara) county with trout.

I reply briefly, that the streams in this county contained no trout until placed in them by the Commission. Of this fact I am quite certain, having lived here 35 years. Am familiar with all the geographical features of the county, particularly with the streams, and in earlier life been an ardent sportsman both with the rod and the gun.

I have taken some interest with the Commission in this work, and am gratified to be able to state that the result, if as successful elsewhere, fully justifies the state in all that has been done in the matter of stocking the streams with a supply of valuable food fish, and reflects great credit on the Commissioners for the efficient manner in which the work has been done.

We have now an abundant supply of trout in nearly all the streams in this county.

I know of no instance of failure where the fry has been planted. At the age of three years they weigh from 1 to 2 pounds, and some five year old have been taken weighing nearly 4 pounds. We have now in this county the best trout fishing in the state.

Very respectfully,

J. S. BUGH.

PORTAGE, Sept. 25, 1884.

HON. PHILO DUNNING, President of Fish Commission.

Dear Sir—In response to your inquiries as to how the trout fry received from the State Hatchery and placed in the streams of this and adjoining counties by me, are progressing, I would respectfully say:

In almost every stream where I have placed the young trout they have greatly surprised me by the rapidity of their growth. There have been very few failures and those I attribute to placing the fry in streams at inopportune times. In some streams where I did not look for first-rate results they have grown and multiplied beyond my most sanguine expectations. Certain streams give evidence of the presence of greater numbers of trout than I ever saw in the famous trout streams of the Adirondacks, and from some cause, which I am wholly unable to account for, they grow more rapidly and reach sizes almost unknown in the natural trout streams of the eastern states; and this occurs in some streams which most people would suppose were not at all adapted to them.

In some streams where I have placed them they are not multiplying very rapidly, if at all, but in almost every case where they have been planted, they have thrived and grown to a phenomenal size in a very short time. I have caught not a few which would weigh from a pound and a quarter to a pound and a half in streams which I stocked for the first time three years before, and I know of cases where they have been caught of more than two pound weight where they were first planted four years before. Still larger ones are claimed have been caught.

Yours very truly,

A. J. TURNER.

Correspondence.

SPARTA, WIS., July 28, 1884.

PHILO DUNNING, Esq., Madison, Wis.

Dear Sir—Replying to yours of 26th would say there is no doubt whatever as to the benefit we have received from the stocking of streams from the state hatchery. The fishing has steadily improved since stocking was commenced and thousands of pounds are now taken out every season. Streams in which trout were unknown a few years ago have now become excellent fishing, and we must thank the state hatchery for the good work done, and you especially for the liberal supply.

Yours very truly,

M. A. THAYER.

MINERAL POINT, WIS., July 16, 1884.

Hon. PHILO DUNNING, Madison, Wis.

Dear Sir—I received for distribution the last spring 50,000 trout fry. I have had about the same number in each of the last past five years. The fry this year were in much better shape than any I have heretofore received. They were put on board the 4:30 A. M. freight train on the C. & N. W. Ry. at Madison, bound for Dodgeville, and at their arrival at that place were at once received and planted as soon as wagon locomotion would permit. By three o'clock P. M. of the same day they were all deposited in the crystal brooks of which we have so many in Iowa and Lafayette counties.

Reports to me show that without exception all the fry are doing well. I don't see how they could do otherwise. If they have not it is their own fault, for nowhere in Wisconsin can you find better, purer or clearer spring branches than where they were placed.

You ask as to the condition of the fry planted in past years. In reply I would say that the places which knew suckers, chubs and sun fish of old know them no more. The trout which we have planted here chased out that class of fish. But I honestly believe that in the past year there has been double the number of trout caught in the streams we have stocked in proportion to all other fish which were caught in the same streams before the fry were placed in them. There can be no doubt but that the efforts of your commission have resulted in a grand success in this part of the state.

Yours truly,

CALVERT SPENSLEY.

BOSCOBEL, WIS., Aug. 5, 1884.

Hon. PHILO DUNNING, Madison, Wis.

Dear Sir—Yours of July 26 to hand and noted. In answer would say all the fish received from the state hatchery have done well. Fry we put in the Bell branch of Crawford County two years ago are to-day about six inches long and doing nicely. Of the fry I received this spring all except two cans are doing well. Streams that we have stocked in the last four years now have plenty of fair sized trout in them. For instance, the other day I caught forty-one 4-year-olds in one and a half hours where the brush was very thick. Same stream before stocking it was hard work to get a mess all day.

Truly yours,

W. H. ROSE.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS., July 31, 1884.

Mr. PHILO DUNNING, Madison, Wis.:

In reply to your inquiry of the 25th inst., would say that our plant of trout fry received in 1883-84 and placed in neighboring trout streams, are doing splendid. The former are fair pan fish this year, and the streams are alive with them of all sizes.

I remain respectfully,

J. N. PHILLIPS.

Correspondence.

Mr. PRESIDENT.

EAST TROY, WIS., August, 1884.

Dear Sir—I have taken some pains to learn what I could about the young brook trout that were put in our streams. There have not been many caught this season so far; it is not hardly time. September is the best time here. Last year, 1883, there were some nice ones caught; one, especially, that weighed over four pounds. They are doing nicely. The California salmon that were put in our Spring Lake are doing fine; there have been some caught that weighed five and six pounds—nice, strong, healthy fish.

The lake trout that were planted in Crooked Lake are in abundance. Nice large ones weigh eight pounds.

Yours,

ALVA STEBBINS.

PHILO DUNNING, Esq., Prest. Comr. of Fisheries.

ALMA, WIS., August 28th, 1884.

Dear Sir—Your circular letter to Hon. J. A. Tester of this place was handed to me with the request to answer same. I have been instrumental in placing the fry from the state hatchery that were thus far furnished to Buffalo county, and have taken great interest in watching their development and the consequent increase of trout in the streams stocked, and I can assure you it has greatly increased the supply of trout in the several streams. Our county is naturally adapted to brook trout, and was noted in years past for the fine sport afforded by its many streams of pure, cold, spring water for trout fishing; but of late years, on account of the constant drain upon its supply, the number taken has been very limited until this spring after open season, the stocking of Mill Creek, which was done three years ago, was felt in the increased numbers caught; and I am happy to say that the work done in this county is a success and will be felt in years to come. Hoping the good work will go on, and wishing you success, I remain,

Yours truly,

L. P. HUNNER.

Hon. PHILO DUNNING, Madison.

NEW HOLSTEIN, Wis., August 8, 1884.

Hon. Sir—In reply to your enquiry about the fry which we planted in our mill creek in 1883 I have to say that this planting has proved to be quite a success. There are plenty of young trout in the creek. They measure about 12 inches and weigh from one to one and a half pounds and seem to feel quite lively and comfortable. There was a lot planted one year earlier, procured through the aid of Mr. C. H. M. Pedersen, M. of A. in 1881, which weigh about two and one-half pounds and measure about 15 to 18 inches. I think these were the first that were ever planted here.

Respectfully yours,

AD. MOELLER.

ESDAILE, Pierce Co. Wis., August 8, 1884.

Hon. PHILO DUNNING, President Fish Commissioners, Madison.

Dear Sir—In March 1883 I deposited 10,000 trout fry in the waters of the Isabelle and tributary springs, and last March 25,000 more, all of which are doing well and were received in excellent condition from the state hatchery. Those planted in 1883 will average 4 inches in length and those deposited last March about 2 inches. I have heard of trout averaging 8 inches in length at one and one-half years and of others 2 years old weighing $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, but have never had the good luck to own or see any such prodigies although I have had considerable to do with raising trout for a number of years. Our streams are now well stocked and I think the propagation of brook trout by our state, so far as I am able to judge, a splendid success and an industry that should receive the fostering care of every well-wisher in the human race.

Yours truly,

K. W. LEWIS.

Correspondence.

VALLEY JUNCTION, Wis., August 7, 1884.

HON. PHILO DUNNING, Madison.

Dear Sir—Two years ago I received 15,000 trout fry which I deposited in Brandy Creek in this county, in good condition. To my certain knowledge no fish of any kind were in the creek previous to this plant. The trout have grown rapidly and are now to be seen in great numbers from 4 to 6 inches long. I should be pleased to see the legislature appropriate funds sufficient to enable the Commissioners to stock every such stream in the state.

Very truly,

GEO. A. BOYINGTON.

MR. DUNNING.

HANCOCK, Wis, September 3, 1884.

Dear Sir—Your request has been put off until the last moment in hopes of getting more information, but fail to get much. But the trout furnished for this vicinity have done remarkably well, some having been caught weighing from two and one-half to three pounds, and the streams planted swarm with the young. There were no trout here before. Every-body is surprised at the wonderful increase.

Respectfully yours,

I. R. LATHROP.

LANCASTER, Wis., September 15th, 1884.

PHILO DUNNING, President Commissioner of Fisheries.

Dear Sir—Five years ago we received our first supply of trout fry and used them in stocking a small stream about one mile in length emptying into Platte River. The second year the stream was fished very extensively and trout eight to ten inches long were caught in considerable numbers. Probably one thousand fish were caught that season. We have on two occasions added fry to the stream since the first date, and good fishing has been afforded by the stream ever since. Trout three years old were caught weighing one and one-quarter pounds. We have also partially stocked two other small streams, but so recently as to for bid any estimate of the success in them.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

A. H. BARKER,

BELMONT, Wis., September 26, 1884.

JOHN NEVIN, Esq., Madison Wis.

Dear Sir—I am happy to report that all the fry placed in the head waters of the Pecatonica within a radius of five miles of this place are *doing well*. I have had frequent reports from parties owning the springs in which they were placed, and am satisfied the largest possible percentage of life and growth will result from these deposits of fry.

You are aware of trout fry having been put in Harris' branch of Pecatonica creek by Mr. Palmer, of Boscobel, at least I told you so. Well, with other supplies added, together with the operations of "trout" culture by parties on the stream, the result in about all the spring branches is marvelous. Last summer trout weighing one and one-half pounds were taken in streams where not even the owners of the streams had a knowledge of there being any trout in the stream. One party went last spring miles to Harris' branch for a trout for a sick person, whose spring branch is about full of them, several being caught last spring weighing a pound. My grandson, a boy thirteen years old, and I were out fishing last summer, he caught a trout that weighed exactly two pounds, measuring when caught eighteen inches long. One month after I was on the same stream and took forty-one fish—one of which weighed one and three-quarter pounds, one one and one-half pounds, while five of them averaged a pound each.

Yours truly,

WM. A. GARDEN.

Correspondence.

WAUTOMA, WISCONSIN, August 11, 1884.

Hon. PHILo DUNNING, President of Commissioners of Fisheries, Madison, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your circular letter of the date of July 26 ult., in which you request me to ascertain and report to you the result of the plant of fish fry from year to year in the streams in this neighborhood, their growth, and the supply of trout *before* and *since* the planting of fry from the hatchery.

In reply thereto will say, that prior to the spring of 1877, there were no trout in any of the numerous streams in this (Waushara) county. In the spring of 1877 the first plant of trout fry was made in the south branch of White river near Wautoma, and in Hoxie creek about one-half mile from Wautoma village. In bringing the fry from the railroad station, a few were planted in the streams on the way to this village; but the bulk of the fry was deposited in the two streams named.

Since the spring of 1877, trout fry at different times have been put into a number of streams in this county, viz: in the towns of Wautoma, Dakota, Marion, Mount Morris, Hancock Plainfield, Rose, Springwater, Saxeville, Richford and Leon. The trout show themselves in three years after the plant. The streams are now well stocked, and afford some of the finest fishing in the state.

The first fish were taken here three years ago; and since that time, more than two thousand trout have been taken from the Hoxie creek, a large number of them weighing more than a pound each, quite a number weighing from one and a half to two pounds each, and one caught by Capt. J. N. P. Bird, about the first of this month measuring nineteen inches long, ten and one-half inches in circumference, and weighing three pounds and two ounces.

A great many trout have also been taken from the south branch of White river which runs through the village of Wautoma. There is fine trout fishing also in the Little Roche-a-cree in the town of Hancock; in Willard creek in the town of Richford; in Sears' creek in the town of Leon; and in Pine river, in the towns of Saxeville, Leon and Poysippi.

Stocking the streams in this county with trout fry has been a success, and the citizens generally approve the small expenditure made each session of the legislature for that purpose.

The brook trout do well, and my opinion is, that in a few years all the streams of the state will be stocked with an inexhaustible supply of the speckled beauties.

I have never seen any finer catch of trout in the New England States than I have seen taken from Hoxie creek and the south branch of White river in this county.

Very respectfully,

R. L. D. POTTER.

WEST SALEM, August 13, 1884.

Hon. PHILo DUNNING,—

Some seven years since I obtained 50,000 fry from the Fish Commission at Madison and put them into five different streams in this vicinity, which at that time were nearly bare of trout and consequently but few fishermen looked in this direction for sport. Up to this date something like 300,000 fry have been placed in ten creeks and for the past three years fishermen have found excellent success, and to-day hardly a trout can be found that did not come from the state hatchery at Madison. Our best and oldest anglers to-day say they have never had such sport in the La Crosse valley as during the past two years, and they ascribe the reason for the fine string of trout taken to the plant obtained from the Commission. Last spring I put 80,000 fry in eight creeks and now they can be seen in large numbers, lively and growing finely. If we are to have good trout fishing in the future we must get the fry from the hatchery. We all say the State Fish Commission is both a credit and benefit to the state, and hope it may be continued right along. [Long live the Fish Commission, say we.

Yours, etc.,

LEONARD LOTLIEDGE.

Correspondence.

LANCASTER, Wis., August 20, 1884.

PHILO DUNNING, President, etc.

Dear Sir—There were no trout in our streams before planting fry from the state fish hatchery began. The streams planted are now very well supplied with them. Many have been caught during the proper season. Few at other times. Year before last some were caught in Austin's Branch fourteen inches long. Since then some larger. The planting here has been decidedly successful.

Respectfully yours,

A. R. BUSHNELL.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., September 2d, 1884.

TO COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES, Madison, Wis.

I have received and planted at Fond du Lac and Green Lake counties, during the present season, about one hundred thousand brook and mountain trout fry.

Having recently visited the streams they were placed in, I am able to state positively that all of them are doing nicely, and in every instance the waters are well stocked for the present year.

Some of the streams in the above counties have been stocked five years, and brook trout are now abundant in them and have been caught one foot and six inches long, weighing three and one-half pounds. I have been intimate with the *Salmo Fontinalis*, or brook trout more than half a century, and from my own observation, both in America and Europe, they grow and mature quicker in central Wisconsin than elsewhere, for here there is ample and inexhaustible supply of minnow food.

I was at one time skeptical in regard to trout doing well in hard water flowing from limestone rock, but the stern logic of facts can not be disputed, and I cheerfully acknowledge that which I considered theoretical is fully sustained by incontrovertible evidence, and they do as well there as in soft water.

Give me the fry, for we have a flush of minnow food, and cold, rapid streams, with good cover for trout.

Respectfully,

H. DURAND,

Fish Warden, Wis.

Applications.

APPLICATIONS

For fry of the different kinds are usually made through the assemblymen or senator representing district in which applicant resides, and they may be made through the nearest commissioner.

Following tables show distribution for two years:

1883.

Adams County, Trout,	10,000
Burnett County, Trout,	20,000
Buffalo County, Trout,	40,000
Columbia County, Trout,	55,000
Chippewa County, Trout,	50,000
Crawford County, Trout,	30,000
Clark County, Trout,	15,000
Dane County, Trout,	55,000
Fond du Lac County, Trout,	65,000
Grant County, Trout,	55,000
Green County, Trout,	15,000
Iowa County, Trout,	70,000
Jackson County, Trout,	25,000
Jefferson County, Trout,	20,000
Juneau County, Trout,	150,000
Lafayette County, Trout,	130,000
Marathon County, Trout,	30,000
Monroe County, Trout,	70,000
Ozaukee County, Trout,	5,000
Pierce County, Trout,	20,000
Rock County, Trout,	80,000
Saint Croix County, Trout,	20,000
Sauk County, Trout,	60,000
Sheboygan County, Trout,	85,000
Trempealeau County, Trout,	20,000
Vernon County, Trout,	20,000
Walworth County, Trout,	30,000
Washington County, Trout,	10,000
Waukesha County, Trout,	10,000
Waushara County, Trout,	100,000

1884.

Adams County, Trout	25,000
Buffalo County, Trout	50,000
Columbia County, Trout	88,000
Columbia County, Pike.	300,000
Chippewa County, Trout	60,000

Applications.

Chippewa County, Pike	100,000
Barron County, Trout	15,000
Dane County, Trout	95,000
Dane County, Pike	750,000
Eau Claire County, Trout	10,000
Fond du Lac County, Trout	70,000
Fond du Lac County, Pike	100,000
Grant County, Trout	185,000
Green County, Trout	10,000
Green County, Pike	100,000
Green Lake County, Trout	80,000
Iowa County, Trout	185,000
Jackson County, Trout	60,000
Jefferson County, Trout	10,000
Jefferson County, Pike	700,000
Juneau County, Trout	30,000
Juneau County, Pike	950,000
Kenosha County, Pike	300,000
La Crosse County, Trout	113,000
La Fayette County, Trout	65,000
La Fayette County, Pike	100,000
Langdale County, Trout	10,000
Lincoln County Pike	300,000
Manitowoc County, Trout	5,000
Manitowoc County, Pike	300,000
Marathon County, Trout	5,000
Marinette County, Trout	10,000
Marquette County, Trout	18,000
Marquette County Pike	100,000
Milwaukee County, Trout	90,000
Milwaukee County, Pike	200,000
Monroe County, Trout	210,000
Monroe County, Pike	100,000
Oconto County, Trout	15,000
Outagamie County, Trout	10,000
Pierce County, Trout	50,000
Portage County, Trout,	15,000
Portage County, Pike,	100,000
Racine County, Trout,	5,000
Racine County, Pike,	150,000
Rock County, Trout,	15,000
Rock County, Pike,	400,000
St. Croix County, Trout,	50,000
St. Croix County, Pike,	400,000
Sauk County, Trout,	70,000
Sauk County, Pike,	500,000
Sheboygan County, Trout,	75,000
Sheboygan County, Pike,	550,000
Trempealeau County, Trout,	10,000
Vernon County, Pike,	200,000

REPORT

OF

THE STATE SUPERVISOR

OF

Inspectors of Illuminating Oils

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE

Period Extending from Oct. 1, 1882, to Sept. 30, 1884.



MADISON, WISCONSIN:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.
1884.

REPORT.

HON. J. M. RUSK, *Governor of Wisconsin* :

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following, my third report as State Supervisor of Inspectors of Illuminating Oils, covering the period extending from October 1, 1882, to September 30, 1884, inclusive.

During this period there have been inspected in the state an aggregate of 145,529 barrels of oil at a uniform inspection fee of ten cents per barrel, the expenses of the inspectors and the fees of the supervisor being deducted from the gross receipts. The first of the following tables exhibits in detail the number of barrels inspected in each inspection district during the whole of the above named period, showing the number of barrels approved and the number rejected as not meeting the requirements of the law, while the second and third tables respectively show the number of barrels inspected during each month of the separate years, ending September 30, 1883, and September 30, 1884, and the number of barrels approved and rejected in each month.

Statistics.

TABLE I.

Showing No. barrels inspected in each district from October 1, 1882, to September 30, 1884.

Districts.	Approved.	Rejected.	Total.
Appleton	154	.....	154
Beloit.....	2,120	.....	2,120
Chippewa Falls.....	110	.....	110
Eau Claire.....	574	91	665
Fond du Lac.....	299	.....	299
Grand Rapids.....	200	.....	200
Green Bay.....	10,219	.....	10,219
Hudson.....	4,705	1	4,706
Janesville.....	1,295	50	1,345
Kenosha.....	35	.....	35
La Crosse.....	8,108	25	8,133
Madison.....	1,177	23	1,200
Milwaukee.....	112,605	395	113,000
Oshkosh.....	639	.....	639
Portage.....	50	.....	50
Prairie du Chien.....	58	.....	58
Racine.....	446	.....	446
Sharon.....	453	.....	453
Watertown.....	1,697	.....	1,697
	144,944	585	145,529

TABLE II.

Showing No. barrels oil inspected in each month from October 1, 1882, to September 30, 1883.

Year.	Month.	Approved.	Rejected.	Total.
1882.....	October	11,045	210	11,255
1882.....	November.....	9,146	50	9,196
1882.....	December	5,281	.....	5,281
1883.....	January.....	4,147	.....	4,147
1883.....	February.....	4,700	.....	4,700
1883.....	March.....	3,811	25	3,836
1883.....	April.....	1,972	5	1,977
1883.....	May.....	4,221	7	4,228
1883.....	June.....	3,644	.....	3,644
1883.....	July.....	5,057	70	5,127
1883.....	August.....	6,831	.....	6,831
1883.....	September.....	10,793	3	10,796
Total...	.....	70,648	370	71,018

Statistics.

TABLE III.

Showing No. barrels. oil inspected in each month from October 1, 1883, to September 30, 1884.

Year.	Month.	Approved.	Rejected.	Total.
1883.....	October.	11,544	156	11,700
1883.....	November.....	10,470	51	10,521
1883.....	December.....	5,968	.....	5,968
1884.....	January.....	6,233	7	6,240
1884.....	February.....	6,282	.....	6,282
1884.....	March.....	3,864	.....	3,864
1884.....	April.....	2,120	.....	2,120
1884.....	May.....	3,397	.....	3,397
1884.....	June.....	3,055	.....	3,055
1884.....	July.....	4,474	.....	4,474
1884.....	August.....	5,883	.....	5,883
1884.....	September.....	11,006	1	11,007
	Total.....	74,296	215	74,511

SURPLUS FUND AND ITS DISTRIBUTION.

The law limits the income of any one inspector primarily to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, and provides that any fees received in any single district in excess of that amount shall be paid over to the supervisor for distribution among all the inspectors, in proportion to the amount of oil inspected by them respectively, small lot inspections having a special allowance which is first deducted from the gross sum in the supervisor's hands. It further provides that the gross income of any single inspector, including any share in the surplus, shall in no case exceed the sum of three thousand dollars per annum. Under this last mentioned provision the inspector of the Milwaukee district, in which only can any surplus accrue, has received the full amount allowed by law during each of the years covered by this report, while to other inspectors there has been paid over the gross sum of \$1,015.51 for the year ending April 30, 1883, the apportionment being shown in the following table:

Statistics.

	Barrels in- spected in lots of less than ten.	Total number of barrels in- spected.	Allowance on small lots.	Allowance <i>pro rata</i> .	Total share of distribu- tion.
Baraboo.....		55		\$3 76	\$3 76
Beloit.....	29	623	\$4 93	42 31	47 24
Chippewa Falls.....		326		22 14	22 14
Fond du Lac.....	4	54	68	3 69	4 37
Grand Rapids.....		235		15 96	15 96
Green Bay.....	7	4, 042	1 19	274 51	275 70
Hudson.....	443	2, 600	75 31	176 58	251 89
Janesville.....		630		42 78	42 78
Kenosha.....	4	4	68	27	95
La Crosse.....	47	3, 260	7 99	221 40	229 39
Madison.....	17	501	2 89	34 04	36 93
Oshkosh.....		160		10 88	10 88
Prairie du Chien....	26	125	4 42	8 41	12 83
Racine.....	1	206	17	14 00	14 17
Sharon.....	80	205	13 60	13 94	27 54
Watertown.....	23	222	3 91	15 07	18 98
	681	13, 248	\$115 77	\$899 74	\$1, 015 51

Statistics.

For the year ending April 30, 1884, the gross sum distributed in like manner was \$1,661.04, the distribution in detail being shown in the following table:

	Bbls. inspected in lots of less than ten.	Total No. of bbls. inspected.	Allowance on small lots.	Allowance <i>pro</i> <i>rata</i> .	Total share of distribution.
Appleton.....	5	94	\$0 85	\$7 41	\$8 26
Beloit, I.....	27	739	4 59	58 12	62 71
Beloit, II.....	9	531	1 53	41 76	43 29
Eau Claire.....		635		49 98	49 98
Fond du Lac.....	6	146	1 02	11 50	12 52
Grand Rapids.....		100		7 88	7 88
Green Bay.....	38	5,619	6 46	442 12	448 58
Hudson, I.....	291	2,049	49 47	161 13	210 60
Hudson, II.....		299		23 54	23 54
Janesville.....		915		72 02	72 02
La Crosse.....	250	4,486	42 50	352 94	395 44
Madison.....	16	1,089	2 72	85 65	88 37
Oshkosh, I.....		95		7 48	7 48
Oshkosh, II.....	3	435	51	34 24	34 75
Portage.....		50		3 95	3 95
Racine.....	20	240	3 40	18 90	22 30
Sharon.....	180	303	30 60	23 85	54 45
Watertown.....	88	1,271	14 96	99 96	114 92
	993	19,096	\$158 61	\$1,502 43	\$1,661 04

In making these distributions, the language of the law being somewhat ambiguous, I have been guided by the interpretation of it given by the Attorney General, the correspondence with that officer upon the subject being as follows:

APPLETON, May 24, 1883.

HON. L. F. FRISBY, *Attorney General*, Madison, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Under the provisions of Sec. 4 of Chap. 288, Laws of 1881, the inspector at Milwaukee has paid into my hands as the surplus in his possession at the close of the yearly term ending April 30th ult., the sum of \$2,015.51, which sum is for disbursement as provided in said section, and in excess of the \$2,000 lawfully retained by said inspector.

Were there no restrictions upon the division of this surplus among inspectors in the manner described in said section, about \$1,480 would have

Inspectors.

to be returned to the inspector at Milwaukee as his share, but as no inspector can receive more than an aggregate of \$3,000 in any one year, of course only \$1,000 can be thus returned to him.

What I desire, is your official opinion as to the proper disposition of the excess of the share of this surplus falling to the inspector at Milwaukee, above what can be lawfully paid to him, which as above said is about \$480. Can this sum be lawfully given by a supplementary *pro rata* distribution to the other inspectors of the State? Or to put the question in another form, can any surplus arising under the provisions of the law above referred to, be wholly distributed among the inspectors of the State provided that no one of them receives an aggregate of inspector's fees and division of surplus which shall exceed \$3,000 in any one year?

I have personally, no doubt whatever that such was the intent of the Legislature, and that it was not the purpose to create a revenue for the State out of this service, from which but very few of the inspectors receive any adequate compensation; nevertheless as there is reference in the law to a final possible return to the State Treasury, I prefer to submit the whole matter to you, and to be governed by your official opinion as to the proper construction of the law in the division and distribution of the surplus fund referred to. Very respectfully,

J. T. REEVE,
Supervisor.

Office of Attorney General,
MADISON, WIS., June 4, 1883.

J. T. REEVE, Esq., Appleton, Wis.:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of late date is at hand. No supervisor or inspector can be paid more than three thousand dollars. There can be no balance to distribute to the State until each supervisor and each inspector has been paid three thousand dollars. Very truly yours.

L. F. FRISBY,
Attorney General.

The following list contains the names and post office addresses of all inspectors now acting:

J. F. Fuller, Appleton.
G. W. Harrison, Ashland.
J. Monahan, Beloit.
H. P. Thomas, Eau Claire.
J. Bass, Fond du Lac.
G. W. Hungerford, Stevens Point.
B. C. Brett, Green Bay.
F. Peachman, Baldwin.
E. Connell, Janesville.]

E. H. Hollister, Kenosha.
J. C. Remick, La Crosse.
R. J. McConnell, Madison.
W. A. Nowell, Milwaukee.
J. B. Stupfell, Sharon.
G. W. Prescott, Sturgeon Bay.
H. T. Eberle, Watertown.
H. Miller, Wausau.
A. W. Snell, Oshkosh.

Inspectors.

In my last report I mentioned the fact that some valued inspectors had peremptorily resigned their offices, the fees allowed by the law being regarded by them as affording wholly inadequate compensation for the time and labor required for the proper performance of their duties. Some additional resignations have since taken place for the same reason, and though every possible effort has been made to fill the vacancies thus created, some still remain unfilled, the circumstances which induce inspectors to resign being sufficient to discourage the acceptance of their positions by others, even though the legal fees of the inspectorship be supplemented by those of the supervisor and by the reimbursement of expenses. This statement holds true, however, only in those parts of the state where the amount of oil to be inspected is limited, and chiefly with regard to those places where oil is received in very small quantities. There is reason to believe that in such places a limited amount of oil is sold without inspection, although except in a very few instances I have had no official knowledge that such has been the case.

It has been the constant effort of the supervisor to prevent such evasions of the law, which in almost all of the cases investigated, he has been constrained to consider unintentional. It is extremely difficult, however, to follow up cases in which a single barrel or even three or four barrels of oil are received at some small store, and it is believed that such cases can only be reached by some amendment of the law providing for the payment of expenses actually incurred by inspectors in traveling to the localities wherein they occur.

But while the law may be evaded to a limited extent so far as actual inspection of oil by an authorized inspector is concerned, it is nevertheless a gratifying fact that at all places in the state at which any considerable amount of oil is sold its inspection is assured, and it is also doubtless true, as stated heretofore, that refiners of oil, being aware of the requirements of our law and of its enforcement at all the

Quality of Oil.

chief points of the state, will not be apt to send oil which will not bear the test required into any part of Wisconsin, since by so doing they run the risk of its rejection and consequent return at their expense, and the added risk of loss of future patronage. In this way there is an indirect guarantee of the quality of the oil sent hither.

So far as the Supervisor is informed he has reason to believe that the law is now heartily sustained by both dealers and consumers, the trifling cost, of inspection being more than balanced by the assurance that the lowest and most dangerous grades of oil are no longer in our markets as a constant menace to the lives and property of our people.

QUALITY OF OILS.

The Supervisor has heretofore repeatedly advised the use of test high oils to the exclusion of those of low grade, on the grounds that the high test oils are at once safe and satisfactory illuminants, and it is to him a source of great gratification that the reports of inspectors show an increasing tendency to the use of the better grades of oil. This is, of course, a voluntary demand on the part of the people and has undoubtedly been favored by the low price of kerosene for some time past. It is nevertheless a practical confirmation of the fact that high test oils are satisfactory as illuminants.

The reports of inspectors show that there is a very large demand for the grade of oil commercially known as 150°, Water White. Such an oil will fully bear the test advocated in my last report and, while the use of a lower grade is permissible under the law, I feel it my duty to urge our people in the interest of their own safety, to demand an oil, the test and quality of which shall not be lower than that above referred to. With such an oil accidents will be extremely rare, and will seldom if ever occur during its legitimate use as an illuminant.

Suspicion has been aroused in a few instances that fraud was perpetrated by the sale of oil represented as being of the grade just mentioned, or even of better quality, while in

Accidents.

reality it was of much lower grade, and consequently of lower price, the suspected method of operation being to erase or render illegible the inspector's brand of quality in such a way as to give it the appearance of having been accidentally done, and to sell the oil as a better and higher priced article than it really was, the purchaser being thus defrauded of the difference in price between the higher and lower grade of oil. Such cases have been carefully watched and, so far as possible, guarded against. They are mentioned here for the purpose of warning purchasers to see that the Wisconsin inspector's brand marks showing the quality of the oil are clearly legible, and that they correspond to the grade of oil purchased.

KEROSENE ACCIDENTS.

I am happy in being again able to report continued freedom from any serious accidents from the legitimate use of kerosene oil. Several accidents have indeed occurred during the two years covered by this report, and it is believed that all such occurrences have been promptly reported to this office. Careful investigation into the attendant circumstances has shown that these accidents have occurred in most cases where the oil has been used for other purposes than those of illumination. Some of the most serious have occurred from oil-stoves, the use of kerosene in these articles having largely increased. The use of kerosene for the purpose of kindling fires is another of the ways in which serious accidents have occurred. So long as people will use oil thus, there is probably no possibility of guarding against such accidents. The following accounts embody the most serious of the reported occurrences of kerosene explosions in the State since the date of my last report.

In the Milwaukee Sentinel of Dec. 12, 1882, appeared an account of a fire at No. 387, Milwaukee street, in which was the following passage: "A number of sewing girls had placed the kerosene lamps used upon a table in the centre of

Accidents.

a small room, in the midst of dress goods, paper patterns and other inflammable material. It is supposed that one or more of these lamps was not carefully extinguished and that an explosion resulted which set everything in the room on fire."

The inspector at Milwaukee having carefully investigated this occurrence thus reports concerning it: "I find no facts to support the theory of a kerosene lamp explosion. The employer and employees testify that no lamp was left burning. Several broken lamps were found on the floor after the fire was extinguished, which I carefully examined, finding nothing to indicate that they were not broken in the general smash of such property in the room. The oil used was "Water White" of 136° fire test, which is additional evidence adverse to the explosion theory."

In January, 1883, the inspector at Green Bay received accounts of three lamp explosions, all of which occurred at a certain billiard and liquor saloon in Marinette, no one of them doing any special damage. The oil used was said to have been taken from a barrel which had been examined and approved by the Green Bay inspector, the test being 124°. Suspecting that the burner of one of these lamps might have been defective, the inspector endeavored to obtain it for examination but was told that "it was all blown to pieces and there was nothing left of it." Such an occurrence, if it actually took place, is so remarkable as to give rise to the suspicion that something more powerfully destructive than kerosene under ordinary conditions was concerned in its production. No satisfactory explanation of these explosions was ever obtained.

Inspector Fuller, of Hudson, reported a lamp explosion in that city which occurred on May 10, 1883, in an engine-house, which was set on fire thereby. The fire was quickly extinguished and no special damage resulted. Mr. Fuller was of opinion that the explosion was due to the overheating of the lamp, it having occupied a position in a very warm part of the

Accidents.

room, and the engineer in attendance entertained the same view.

At about the same time an explosion was reported as having occurred at No. 339 Virginia street, Milwaukee, which is thus described by Inspector Nowell: "A standing lamp was on a table in the front room, lighted and nearly or quite full of oil. No one was in the room, but some members of the family in a rear room smelled fire, and on going in found the lamp broken, glass scattered on the floor and table and oil burning on the carpet. It is possible that the accident may have been caused by other circumstances than an explosion. The oil used was that of the Standard Oil Company, which during the last three months has ranged from 128° to 132° test."

The next accident in order of time occurred in Madison, July 24. Mrs. W. G. Pitman of that city had been using an oil stove, and was pouring the oil from the reservoir into a pan held by her daughter, a child about eight years of age. Mr. Pitman, in response to a request from this office, gave the following account of what happened: "The stove was a 'Reddy,' three holes or six burners. It was lighted about 6 A. M. all six burners, which were extinguished two at a time until the last two, (which were the center ones), which were extinguished at about a quarter before eight. At about a quarter past eight Mrs. P. and oldest daughter took the stove from the closet where we use it to the back piazza, each carrying one end and handling the stove with bare hands, so that it could not have been very hot. While carrying it they were naturally above it and looking down on and into it and would have seen the fire had there been any. After placing the stove on the piazza, Mrs. P. took off the cover of the filling nozzle, which was off while my little daughter went to the cellar for a pan to receive the oil. On returning with the pan she stood on the walk about three feet below the piazza and held it to catch the oil. Her mother tipped the stove, and the moment the oil touched the pan or the

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gas touched the air, the explosion and combustion took place. The oil was 'Headlight, 175° test,' and that in the stove did not take fire, but remained there until I poured it out, and that which I send you is some of the identical oil that was in the stove at the time.

"The little girl must have been holding the pan about breast high, as the oil flew principally over her head, face and arms. Her breast, from the neck to the waist, was not burned but scalded by the hot oil; her arms, entire face, neck, etc., were severely burned.

"The accident is such as I never heard of before. My theory is that there was actually no fire in the stove, but that the heated gas on being forced from the stove with the oil took fire [spontaneously] on contact with the outside air, and exploded, the explosion throwing the oil over the little girl."

Mr. Pitman's theory is very difficult to accept. The oil sent by him proved on careful testing to be only 135° test, and in a subsequent letter Mr. P. admitted that he was mistaken in supposing it to have been of higher grade, but said in explanation that as it had been his custom to use oil of 175° test he had supposed this to have been of that grade. It seems highly probable that one or more of the wicks in this case were still burning when the attempt was made to empty the reservoir, but that, having been turned down very low, the fact that it was actually burning escaped notice, as might easily happen in the broad light of a July morning, and that the flame from these wicks communicated with the vapors arising from the heated oil, thus producing the explosion.

The following letter and report are self-explanatory.

MENOMONEE VALLEY BREWERY,
MILWAUKEE, August 8, 1883.

MR. W. A. NOWELL:

DEAR SIR:—Some time ago I bought some headlight oil which was graded 175° fire test. Last week a lamp exploded, which set me thinking

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whether or not I got the oil I bought and paid for. Will you have the kindness to call at my brewery and inspect the same?

Respectfully yours,

F. MILLER.

Mr. Nowell reports the result of his investigation as follows:

"On receipt of the above letter I went to the brewery and first ascertained the facts in relation to the explosion from the watchman, who was present at the time. The lamp was a bracket lamp placed against the side of the wall, and the watchman stated that it exploded with a report and scattered fire about the apartment, which he extinguished. I have no doubt that it was an actual case of explosion, caused by the ignition of highly inflammable vapors in the lamp under conditions necessary to cause such explosion.

"I made a careful test of the oil said by Mr. Miller and his employes to be from the same package as that used in the lamp, and found its burning point to be 120°, while its vapor was inflammable at 80°. It was colorless, and had a strong odor of naphtha, indicating the presence of an undue proportion of the most explosive component of oils either improperly refined or mixed after refining. I next examined the barrel from which the oil was drawn, in the cellar of the brewery office. The marks on the gauge end had been obliterated, but whether by design or not it is impossible to decide. The inspector's brand was visible but not legible. *

I examined Mr. Miller's invoices, and found that the last purchase of refined oil made by him was May 31. "One bbl. headlight, 175° oil, at 15½c. per gallon." This corroborates Mr. Miller's statement that the oil was sold to him as 175° fire test; the price of W. W. Wis. test oil (120° fire test) at that time was about 11½ or 12 cents per gallon. Mr. M. said that he paid what he knew to be a high price compared with that of common oil, for the purpose of getting a safe and high test article, and that this was represented to be, and sold to him as 175° test. In this case the consumer was defrauded to the amount of \$1.50 or \$2.50 on a bill of \$7.50, and property to the amount of \$100,000 was endangered, together with human life.

Respectfully,

W. A. NOWELL,

Inspector."

An explosion reported in the Milwaukee papers of March 11, 1884, as having been due to kerosene, proved on investigation to have been caused by alcoholic varnish, the vapors from a large quantity of which were ignited by a lamp which a workman was using in violation of positive orders.

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Inspector Bass, of Fond du Lac, under date of August 9, 1884, reports upon a supposed case of lamp explosion at Ripon, resulting in the destruction of a house. Subsequent inquiry showed that there was no direct evidence that an explosion had occurred, Mr. Bass giving the result of his investigation as follows: "Mr. Ardley, a sewing machine agent, left a lamp burning in his repair room, and a little while later the house was found to be on fire. No one heard any explosion, nor was there any certain knowledge on any one's part that an explosion had occurred."

Mr. Bass also reported concerning an accident which took place at Fond du Lac, resulting in the death of Mrs. G. White of that city. The press of the day, August 21, 1884, stated that the event was due to the explosion of an oil stove which Mrs. White was using at the time. Mr. Bass, after inquiry, reports as follows: "Mrs. White had lighted the stove and left it. On her return she found the room full of smoke from the stove, which she picked up and started to carry out of the house. In so doing she spilled the oil upon her clothing which took fire from the lighted burners, the lady being so badly injured before the flames could be extinguished that she died the next day. There was no explosion. The oil used in this instance was of 130° fire test. The particulars here given were obtained from Mrs. White's mother."

Another stove explosion was reported at Richter's bookbinding establishment in Milwaukee, September 12, concerning which Inspector Nowell obtained the following information: "The stove was used for heating glue and was in constant use, being sometimes lighted the whole day. In this instance, however, the reservoir had been filled by a workman in the bindery between 6 and 7 o'clock, A. M., and the stove was lighted at 7 o'clock. The workmen, who are all Germans, speaking little or no English, stated that it had not been lighted more than fifteen minutes when it blazed up, the flames reaching to the ceiling, no one being near it

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at the time. It seems probable that the stove had been filled too full, had overflowed, and that the oil on top caught fire, thus igniting the rest. No one was injured and the damage to property was very small."

There have been two reported lamp explosions at Appleton, each resulting in the destruction of a small building. In one of these cases there was certainly no explosion, the accident which did really occur being the overturning of a lamp by a little child, thus setting fire to its contents, and to the house. In the other case diligent inquiry failed to develop any satisfactory explanation of the cause of the fire. The occupant of the premises attributed it to a lamp explosion, but no one was present when the alleged explosion took place. The oil which had been used in the house bore a test of 130°.

It often happens that the theory of a lamp explosion is seized upon by reporters and others, as a convenient and plausible explanation of a fire, the origin of which may be obscure, when in fact no such explosion has really taken place. The occurrence of March 11, in the city of Milwaukee, already described, is an illustration of this tendency, as also is the following report by Inspector Brett, of Green Bay, in regard to a fire in that city: "The report that the recent fire here was due to a kerosene lamp explosion is wholly incorrect. The store burned was lighted by gas, and there was not a drop of kerosene or a lamp of any kind in it."

A lamp exploded at the Fond du Lac lock-up about the 6th of October, the explosion being due to a defective burner. No damage was done.

At about the same time Inspector Nowell reported the following occurrence. "A propeller having on board some 800 barrels of oil was discharging cargo at one of the wharves in Milwaukee, when the hoisting tackle gave way just as a barrel of oil was being landed. The barrel (containing oil of Michigan test, 120° flash), fell a distance of

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about thirty feet into the hold and was broken to pieces. The oil caught fire from a lamp in the hold, setting fire to the boat and scorching six other barrels of oil badly but not setting fire to their contents. Had this oil been of as low inflammable grade as the Wisconsin law allows there is little room for doubt that the ship, the wharf at which she lay together with other shipping and property to a large amount would have been consumed."

CARELESS USE OF KEROSENE.

An instance of gross recklessness in the handling of kerosene, fortunately not attended by any injury to property or loss of life, was reported in the Milwaukee papers of December 20, 1883. Mr. Fass, a grocer of that city, dealt in kerosene as part of his stock. His wife having drawn a larger quantity of the oil than she needed, poured the surplus into a scuttle partly filled with coal instead of returning it to the can or barrel, Mr. Fass being absent at the time. On his return, not knowing what had been done, Mr. F. opened the stove door and threw the contents of the scuttle upon the fire. Fortunately there was no explosion, a fact which shows that the oil must have been of a pretty high grade, but a burst of flame took place by which Mr. Fass was severely burned. Had the woman undertaken to replenish the stove in this instance a fatal accident would probably have been recorded.

Carelessness such as that just described is not very common, but, nevertheless, kerosene is almost daily used in many households for wholly improper purposes, and in such reckless manner that it is marvelous that serious accidents do not more frequently result from its use. The fact that oil is liable to be thus used by children and other irresponsible persons furnishes a strong argument for the use of a high test oil, which, being less inflammable in itself, and giving off inflammable vapors only when strongly heated, tends to reduce the danger attendant upon an improper employment of the article.

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The following serious accidents, results of such improper use of kerosene, are here recorded in the hope that the lessons taught by them may have some effect in inducing more careful methods of handling this material.

Mrs. Everson, of Racine, attempted to light a fire with kerosene August, 1, 1883, and in so doing set fire to her dress, though exactly how is not known as she was alone at the time. Two men who fortunately were at hand, heard her screams and went to her assistance, but she was badly burned before the flames could be extinguished and her clothing removed.

Under date of April 25, 1884, Inspector Nowell reports as follows: "I have to report a serious accident from the careless use of kerosene, which occurred yesterday in this city, at the house of Mr. Richter, a jeweler, at 576 East Water street. Mrs. R. was lighting a wood fire and had some difficulty in making it burn briskly. Part of the fuel was burning when her son, aged eleven years, brought the can of kerosene and poured a quantity on the partially ignited wood. An explosive blaze immediately followed; the boy, in fright, dropped the can and spilled more of the oil, which also caught fire and both the mother and son were seriously burned. The oil used was 130° fire test."

The following report was made by Mr. Nowell, July 31 1884: "An accident occurred here yesterday afternoon which caused the death of Miss Wolf, a young lady 19 years' of age. I went to the house early this morning and took the testimony of eye-witnesses and others. Miss Wolf was engaged in ironing, and the oil stove being insufficient to heat the irons, she started a wood fire in a common stove. It did not burn readily and she impatiently took up a can and poured kerosene upon it in precisely the manner that has caused so many deaths. The stream of oil suddenly ignited, she dropped the can in affright and its contents also took fire, splashing on her person and clothing at the same time, and producing injuries which resulted in her death in a few hours.

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“I found the oil used to be of fire test 128°, nearly the lowest admissible under the law. Of course this grade of oil produced a more rapid and violent combustion than an oil of a fire test of 150° or higher, and possibly the fatal result might not have occurred if the oil had been of high grade and therefore less inflammable.”

This accident was reported in the Milwaukee papers as the result of an attempt to fill an oil stove while the burners were lighted. In point of fact there is little to choose between so doing and trying to kindle a fire with kerosene in the manner above described, so far as the amount of danger is concerned.

Inspector Bass of Fond du Lac reported the explosion of a lamp in the town of Oakfield, about September 25, 1884, caused by placing a tin cup over the chimney for the purpose of heating its contents.

GASOLINE AND NAPHTHA EXPLOSIONS.

Early in 1883 an anonymous circular was published and distributed in Milwaukee and neighboring towns, in which were set forth the great virtues of “an absolutely non-explosive compound called ‘Water Gas,’” which was thus further described. “After years of scientific experimenting on the nature of different gases and their diffusion, it is found that by the chemical union of certain ingredients a *Liquid Gas* can be produced at a small expense, which is easily vaporized by a simple device, and so constructed as to use three hundred times more atmospheric air than gas, so that the combustion is perfect, producing the most intense heat. We have burners for heating, cooking and illuminating purposes, which can be attached to every place where heat or light are desired.”

It seems incredible that intelligent people can be deceived by such thread-bare stories as are embodied in the above extract, especially in matters where danger to life and property is involved, but attached to the circular were quite a

Accidents.

large number of names of respectable people, a majority of them being women, who thus testified that they had "tested its superior qualities." The characteristics of such fluids have been fully explained in former reports. They are all light naphthas or gasoline. A final test of the qualities of this particular specimen was speedily given, and is thus described by Inspector Nowell.

"An accident, fatal in its results, occurred at Bay View, March 21, 1883, from the use of a preparation known as Water Gas, in a gasoline stove of ordinary construction Mrs. D. was engaged in filling the reservoir of the apparatus with the fluid when it overflowed and ran down the side of the reservoir on the stove, the burners of which were lit. The fire instantly communicated with the fluid, and the lady was at the same moment wrapped in flames which from the nature of the preparation, it was impossible to extinguish by any ordinary means. The youngest child of the family was also burned about the head. The lady died after, a few hours of suffering.

"The preparation was sold to the family and to many other families with the false assurance that it was non-explosive and almost unflammable except in the form of gas generated from the tubes of the apparatus used for cooking, etc. By reason of these representations it has been habitually used without judicious precaution, the consumers believing it to be safe! The use of the stuff will now be discontinued in that vicinity, but not until it has cost a human life."

The use of gasoline stoves is always attended with great danger, and is discouraged by all prudent insurance companies, in all possible ways. It cannot be too often repeated that gasoline or some similar substance is the main constituent of all the so-called water or liquid gases, non-explosive illuminating fluids, Rose and Sunlight oils, etc., which are constantly making their appearance. Although not strictly pertinent to this report, yet as showing the dangerous character of gasoline, naphtha, etc., an explosion may be

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mentioned which took place at Alliance, Ohio, early in the present year, by which seven lives were lost, nine persons more or less seriously injured, and property to the estimated value of \$80,000 was destroyed, the catastrophe originating in a tin shop where gasoline was used for heating soldering irons, etc., through a quantity of the fluid being spilled on the floor by a child, and the vapors therefrom coming into contact with a lighted gas burner.

Very recently (September 23, 1884), a similar accident occurred at Eau Claire, in this state, from an explosion of benzine, by which two lives were lost, and valuable property destroyed. Benzine is simply another of the highly inflammable products of petroleum, differing little in its constitution and explosive properties from gasoline, and though not often used for illuminating purposes, it is so intimately associated with certain petroleum products that are so used, as to justify this brief reference to it.

THE INSPECTION LAW.

Since my last report the law has been amended by the legislature so as to require the test of oil to be branded on the barrels containing it. The text of the amendment is as follows:

“Section 3 of Chapter 269, of the laws of 1880, as amended by Section 1 of Chapter 288, of the laws of 1881, is hereby amended as follows: By adding to the end of said section the following words: And said brands or devices for the approval or rejection of oils shall further contain the words ‘Fire Test,’ followed by numerals stating the temperature at which such oils will burn upon application of the test prescribed by this act; provided that the inspector may use for this purpose numerals only that are divisible by ten.”

I have already referred to the impossibility of securing inspectors in sections of the state where the amount of oil to be inspected is small, the inadequacy of the inspection fees having caused some inspectors to resign and deterring other persons from accepting the positions. In view of these

The Inspection Law.

facts, I think it a duty to renew the suggestions heretofore made, that the inspection fee be increased from a uniform rate of ten cents per barrel to a uniform rate of one-fourth cent per gallon, that the surplus accruing in any inspection district be paid over to the supervisor for distribution monthly instead of yearly, and that inspectors be allowed their actual and necessary traveling expenses from this surplus. Very respectfully,

J. T. REEVE, M. D.,
Supervisor.

APPLETON, WIS., October 29, 1884.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE

TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.



MADISON, WIS.:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1885.

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE TERM ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Adjutant General's Office,
September 30, 1884.

To His Excellency, JEREMIAH M. RUSK,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

SIR:— I have the honor to submit herewith, as required by law, the biennial report of the transactions and expenditures of this department for the fiscal term ending September 30, 1884.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

The work of this department shows a steady increase from year to year, not only in the amount of correspondence, but in the labor required to compile the information asked for, from the records of the office.

As time passes and the memory of active participants in the war becomes more and more unreliable as to the de-

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tails of names and dates, these war records are becoming of still greater value, and will soon be the main, if not the only, dependence for furnishing the proofs required in the settlement of claims against the United States, growing out of the service of Wisconsin volunteers.

The experience of the general government in the matter of claims arising out of the war of 1812 indicates that applications for pensions and arrears of pay and bounty will continue to be made for the next fifty years at least. Hence the *imperative necessity* of putting these records and files into proper condition for daily examination and use. They are not, and never have been in such condition, and if the work is much longer delayed it will become impossible of accomplishment.

The matter has frequently been alluded to in the annual reports of my predecessors, who, recognizing the importance of the work, have hesitated to enter upon it, until adequate provision should be made for its thorough accomplishment, on the best possible system. The situation to-day is the same as at the time my last report was submitted, with the exception that the two years' additional wear of the books and papers has greatly increased the need of an immediate remedy. During this time over fifteen hundred "certificates of service" have been issued from the office and an average of over one hundred letters a month, in this department alone, received and answered. This has necessitated an amount of handling which the files were in poor condition to bear, and which it would be inexcusable to subject them to again in their present condition.

While some of these service certificates are prepared without much difficulty, others frequently require hours of patient labor to exhaust the resources of the office in furnishing as complete a record as possible. The principal source of information is the record furnished by each company commander—with few exceptions—just before the

General Remarks.

close of the war, supplemented by the company, detachment or individual muster in and muster out rolls, bi-monthly musters, monthly returns of casualties, and other reports on file in the office.

It is seldom that a complete history can be made up from the bound record, thus necessitating constant reference to the files. Many, indeed nearly all, of these latter, written in the field, with poor ink, on cumbersome blanks often the size of an ordinary newspaper page, and of poor and brittle paper, are now so worn and broken by use that, unless soon recopied, and their frequent handling avoided by entering in the bound records the most important facts now shown by the files alone, they will soon become so illegible as to be worthless as evidence of the important facts they are intended to perpetuate.

The present condition of these most important records is not peculiar to this state. The reports of the Adjutant Generals of other states frequently mention their similar experience, and the methods adopted to remedy the constantly increasing defects. In some instances, the best methods of doing the work have not been adopted in the first instance, and a large part of the work has had to be done over again, at great expense and labor. This was the experience of Massachusetts, as detailed in the Adjutant General's report of 1881.

I would recommend that some provision be made to allow this office to avail itself of the results of the experience of others in similar work, and that it then be entered upon, without delay, and prosecuted in the most thorough and systematic manner to completion.

No reliable estimate can be made of the time or expenditure required for this work, but whatever is required to do it in the best possible manner should be freely expended upon it.

The following extract from the annual report of the Adjutant General of the Army to the Secretary of War, shows

General Remarks.

the importance placed by that able and experienced officer on the prosecution of a similar work in his department:

“While the absolute necessity of prompt reports on pension claims has been and is recognized, and, for that reason, I have unhesitatingly sacrificed—as secondary—much office work of value, there is a subject which is considered of paramount importance, and that is the preservation and perpetuation of the official records upon which reports are based. The question of preservation of the rolls of the army is one that can not be ignored. Nearly twenty years have elapsed since the close of the war, and from rot, necessary handling, and, primarily, the inferior quality of the paper, many thousands of our most valuable rolls are rapidly approaching the time when they will absolutely fall into dust. In the case of many other thousands the ink used was of inferior character, is fast becoming obliterated, and their deciphering at times puzzles our most skillful clerks. The value of these rolls—in a pecuniary sense alone—is inestimable.

DIRECTORY OF OFFICERS.

Such work as the limited clerical force of this office would permit, has been done towards the preparation of material for the directory and mortuary list of officers of the volunteer service, which was recommended in my last report. Such a compilation is urgently needed for daily use. About one-third of the correspondence of this branch of the office work consists of applications for information as to the post-office address of officers. Many of these appeals are urgent and are evidently of very great importance to the applicant, and it seems but reasonable that this work, which at most represents but a limited amount of clerical labor, should be prosecuted to a prompt conclusion. The replies to a circular letter sent to the commanders of the several G. A. R. posts of the state indicate that there will be no very serious difficulties in making such a record approximately complete.

PRINTED ROSTER.

Next in importance to the work above indicated as of immediate, pressing importance in order to properly equip the

General Remarks.

office for its daily work, and to preserve the invaluable records in its charge, I consider the work of printing complete rosters of the several volunteer organizations. This has been done by most of the loyal states. In our immediate vicinity, by the states of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota. When the work hereinbefore recommended has been done upon the records, the preparation of the copy for such a publication would be a comparatively simple matter. The rosters should show the name, rank, residence at enlistment, date of enlistment, date of muster in and final disposition of every man in the service from Wisconsin. It is estimated that two volumes of about eight hundred pages each would be required to complete the work, and that an edition of five thousands sets of two volumes each would cost about one dollar per volume, or two dollars per set.

Each surviving officer of Wisconsin volunteers should be furnished a set. The frequency with which officers receive applications for statements in relation to the service of men formerly under their command, makes such a roster invaluable to them as aids to their memory of transactions of twenty or more years ago. Each Grand Army Post, each public library and the office of each clerk of the circuit court should have a set, and the remainder, after the usual distribution to state officers, departments and members of the legislature, should be placed on sale at cost. Doubtless many hundreds of Wisconsin soldiers would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to purchase such a publication. If provision were made for stereotyping the work, and furnishing a copy to each honorably discharged Wisconsin soldier who made application for it, the cost would never be felt in the tax roll, but many a veteran's heart would be cheered by the thought that the state had not forgotten his service and sufferings in its behalf.

The National Guard.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The general condition of the state troops is highly satisfactory. While there is yet an immense field for improvement, the steady progress in organization, instruction and discipline has been all that could be hoped for and gives great promise for the future.

The system adopted in the organization of the thirty-five companies now allowed by law is well approved by experience, and provides for the assimilation of any additions likely to be needed for many years to come, with the least practicable disturbance of the existing organization.

No immediate necessity for any increase of the number of companies in the interior of the state is anticipated. When an increase is desired two new companies can be added to each regiment making three four company battalions. This is the present organization of the cavalry and artillery regiments of the United States army. It has been repeatedly and urgently recommended for the infantry arm as well, by officers of the highest rank and greatest experience, and will undoubtedly be soon adopted. The first increase should be made in Milwaukee, and I recommend that provision be made at the next session of the legislature for the gradual increase of the Fourth Battalion to an eight company regiment.

The thirty-five companies now in service are organized into three ten company regiments and one four company battalion, as follows: The companies on and south of the Prairie du Chien division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway constitute the First Regiment, with headquarters at Janesville; the companies north of this line and east of the railroad from Madison to Portage and thence to Ashland, constitute the Second Regiment, with headquarters at Fond du Lac; the companies north of the First and west of the Second, constitute the Third Regiment, with head-

The National Guard.

quarters at La Crosse, and the four infantry companies in Milwaukee, constitute the Fourth Battalion. The Light Horse Squadron remains a separate organization.

The placing of the companies, with reference to their facilities for support and their rapid concentration in case of need is reasonably satisfactory. The weakest point in this regard is the location of two companies in several places where all the energy and enthusiasm could better be concentrated on one. But these defects will be gradually cured by the process of natural selection.

ENCAMPMENTS.

The three regiments and the troop have performed their regular tours of six days' camp duty each summer. The course of instruction has been systematic and thorough, and the results attained have not only amply justified the expense incurred, but have shown that with a more ample equipment for the service, a far greater proportionate improvement can be confidently expected. Many of the men give up their only annual vacation to camp service, and six days' time of the class of men in the state service is no inconsiderable sacrifice on their part, under the most favorable circumstances. When they are compelled in addition to furnish themselves, or go without, overcoats, blankets, ponchos, tent furniture, medical supplies and in fact every thing beyond the barest necessities of existence, it does not seem that the state is doing its duty in the premises. An obligation to serve for five years in the National Guard ought not to impose any greater burden than the loss of such time as could be devoted to the service outside of business hours. Those who have the benefit of this service should not, and certainly on proper consideration would not, object to sharing with the guardsman, according to their means, the other expenses of the service, especially his comfortable equipment for it. The necessity for the maintenance of a National Guard has passed beyond the field of argu-

The National Guard.

ment, and is universally conceded by those who have given the subject any attention. Every reason that exists for its maintenance at all, exists with redoubled force for its maintenance in the highest state of efficiency. That state can never be attained without the supply of an equipment that shall meet all the demands of active service. At least the minimum strength of each company should be provided with fatigue uniforms, overcoats, blankets, ponchos, haversacks and canteens, and provision should be made for the supply of bed-sacks, straw, tent floors and medical appliances sufficient for field service, while the troops are in camp. Experience has shown that the men can not be provided for in safety to say nothing of comfort, on the present allowance. Efforts have been made to supply the deficit by the contributions of citizens of the locality where a camp was held, and also in one instance by charging a fee for admission to the camp. As the result of experience but one opinion as to either of these causes exists, and that is that they are not just, dignified or creditable to the state, and any necessity for a resort to such expedients should not exist.

Experience in other states has demonstrated the desirability and economy of a permanent camp ground, either owned or leased by the state. I recommend that the experiment be tried in the summer of 1885. If provision can not be made for the encampment of the entire force at one time, let the grounds be thoroughly prepared for the camp of one regiment at a time and let them occupy it in succession. The additional expense of transportation of troops will doubtless be far overbalanced by the saving in wear and transportation of the tents and camp equipage, as well as in the greater comfort of the men made possible by a more thorough fitting up of the camp than would be practicable if it were to be established but once in any place, and then but for a week. Any well equipped fair ground would furnish nearly all the necessary conditions of a good camp ground, both for drill ground and extra

The National Guard.

shelter for mess rooms, kitchens, store rooms, etc. Contrary to what seems to be a popular superstition to that effect, the mere wearing of a uniform does not fit a man to undergo for one week in the year an exposure which would be harmless after some months' campaigning in the field. This fact has had too little consideration heretofore.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

The weak point in the instruction of our state force is in the matter of rifle practice. It can be safely said that not one man in twenty has any fair knowledge of the shooting qualities of his rifle. But this is not the fault of the men, as they can not reasonably be expected to give the day time required for target practice, without compensation, and in addition erect and maintain suitable ranges, targets and appliances. The science of rifle firing has made immense advances in the last few years, and to fit the men to use to the best advantage the arms that are furnished them, much time and labor and some money must be expended. Most of the older states have given this subject much attention with very substantial results. No one military subject excites greater or more general interest to-day, than this. We can not afford to be behind any in a matter of so much importance. An Inspector of Rifle Practice should be appointed in each Regiment. Each company should be furnished an outfit for gallery practice, and at least one good range should be leased or purchased and fitted up by the state.

With the steady growth of our National Guard system we may readily expect such a gradual diffusion of the rudiments of military knowledge among the people that in any great national emergency a volunteer army could be rapidly organized, officered, and instructed in minor tactics sufficiently for all practical purposes. But unless some steps are taken to make rifle practice the national sport, the efficiency of the rank and file will be greatly impaired by their

The National Guard.

inability to develop even approximately the capacity of their arms, without a much larger term under instruction than would be necessary for any other purpose. Minor tactics can be crammed under pressure, while skill in rifle firing is of slower growth and needs special facilities for its development. If rifle practice could be made to supplant base ball in the popular estimation, more would be accomplished towards making the nation invincible than in any other one way. The lesson of "Majuba Hill" was not for the English alone, but for all countries where popular skill in the use of the rifle has not kept pace with the improvement of the arm itself. We have too long neglected this important matter. We should at least make a beginning now, and proceed hereafter as experience and observation shall dictate.

OFFICERS' CONVENTIONS.

Each year during my administration of this department I have invited the officers of the National Guard to convene at the capitol to discuss matters of interest to the service. The attendance has been large, has steadily increased, and the results in the stimulation of study of special professional topics have been more than was hoped for. The proceedings of the last two conventions have been published and reflect great credit on the officers who have taken an active part in the work.

The officers in attendance have given their time — and with many it has been no light contribution — have paid their own expenses and the companies have paid the expenses of publishing the proceedings. Believing these annual meetings to be as legitimate and valuable means of improvement as the annual encampments I would recommend that hereafter they be called by order; that transportation, at least, be furnished those in attendance, and that the proceedings be printed by the state.

The National Guard.

LIGHT BATTERY.

The organization of a Light Battery which was suggested in my last report is now definitely recommended. While it is not expected that the state can so equip a battery that any great skill can be obtained in field manoeuvres or long range target practice, still ample proficiency in the lines of instruction needed to qualify the organization for such work as would be at all likely to devolve upon it is deemed wholly practicable. I recommend that provision be made for the organization of a battery in addition to the thirty-five companies now provided for, and that it be furnished the best equipment obtainable.

Both battery and troop should receive more liberal financial assistance than is required by the infantry companies. The greater expense of maintenance of these special organizations incident to their location, the nature of their arms and equipments, their use of horses, and the fact that many of their drills must be in the day time, at the sacrifice of much valuable time, not only justifies, but requires a larger armory fund; also, that some portion at least of the extra expense of drills should be borne by the state. In view of these facts I recommend that the armory fund of both battery and troop be increased to one thousand dollars per annum, and that they have a special "drill fund" of six hundred dollars per annum to meet in part the extra expense entailed by the use of horses.

LIGHT HORSE SQUADRON ARMORY.

In all large cities there should be specially built armories, not only to provide proper facilities for instruction, but also a safe deposit for the arms, ammunition and other state property in the custody of the troops. The uncertainty of continued rental prevents the employment of private capital in the construction of suitable buildings for such purposes. In some eastern states the armories in the large cities are

The National Guard.

built by the state, in others the counties are required by law to provide them, and in others they have been provided partly by popular subscription of citizens. I invite considerate attention to the effort now being made by the Light Horse Squadron to provide a suitable and safe building for its use in Milwaukee. The armory necessities of a mounted organization are peculiar and the expense more than for an infantry organization. The state, which has the benefit of the expenditures, should be ready and willing to bear a liberal share of the cost.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Experience has demonstrated that thorough practical efficiency in military signaling can be attained in the National Guard. As an experiment, a detail of the Lake City Guard was ordered into camp for instruction at Sparta, with the Third Regiment, in 1883, and at Milwaukee with the First Regiment, in 1884. The results were highly satisfactory, and warrant the recommendation that provision be made for the permanent organization of a small corps and its thorough equipment for day and night signaling. The cost would be inconsiderable, and the efficiency of the state force greatly increased for any active duty.

CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION.

During the biennial term the following companies have been disbanded, having fallen below the minimum strength:

Bayfield Rifles, Bayfield.

Prairie City Guard, Ripon.

Lake City Guard, Madison.

The following named companies have been organized:

Wausau Light Guard, Co. G., 3d Regt., Wausau.

Sparta Rifles, Co. I., 3d Regt., Sparta.

Tomah Guards, Co. K., 3d Regt., Tomah.

Darlington Rifles, Co. K., 1st Regt., Darlington.

The Fourth Battalion as originally organized has been

The National Guard.

disbanded, Co. A., Governor's Guard, Madison, being assigned to the First Regiment as Company I; Company B., Guppy Guard, Portage, to the Third Regiment as Company F.; Company C., Lake City Guard, Madison, disbanded; Company D., Watertown Rifles, assigned to the Second Regiment as Company I., and Company E., Burchard Guard, Beaver Dam, to Second Regiment as Company K.

The four infantry companies in Milwaukee were then organized into a new "Fourth Battalion," leaving the Milwaukee Light Horse Squadron as the only unattached organization.

By the assignment of additional companies as above stated, the Third Battalion became entitled to a regimental organization, which was given it by G. O. No. 10, April 30, 1883.

SPECIAL TOURS OF DUTY.

During the biennial term the First Regiment has each year, as heretofore, assembled on Memorial day at the station of one of its constituent companies, to assist in the ceremonies usual to that interesting occasion. The entire expense of these special tours has been borne by the members of the regiment. The experience gained is most valuable in familiarizing the men with the necessities of mobilization, and will enable them to make quicker response to any call to active service.

The most notable event in the history of the National Guard since its organization, occurred during the last week in August, 1884, at Milwaukee. The First Regiment being ordered to hold its annual camp of instruction at that point, the Light Horse Squadron, of Milwaukee, invited all the other companies of the National Guard to join the camp for three days' extra drill in a provisional brigade as an experiment towards a permanent formation, furnishing free transportation and subsistence therefor. The encampment of the Second regiment had been held so recently that but six

The National Guard.

companies — B, C, E, H and I — could accept the invitation. The Third having had its encampment in June, was out in full force, the consolidated morning report for August 27th showing four hundred and fifty present for duty, a stronger regiment of state troops than had ever before been on duty in Wisconsin. With the benefit of its earlier encampment, its full ranks and its greater similarity of uniform, the regiment made a magnificent appearance and won the repeated and enthusiastic commendation of the group of regular army officers in attendance on the encampment. Wishing that all the regiments had been able to avail themselves of similar exceptional advantages there is occasion only for words of praise for all that was done by all in the camp, to demonstrate the practical efficiency of the Wisconsin National Guard. These extra tours of camp duty were performed by the Second and Third regiments wholly without expense to the state.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following changes in the details of the organization of the National Guard are suggested by experience and are recommended to be provided for by law.

The adjutants should rank as captain and take precedence of all other officers of that rank. The responsibilities of this officer and the nature of his duties would naturally place him between the field and company officers, especially as the rapid changes in the personnel of the corps of officers in the national guard does not necessitate, as in the regular service, that an officer of low rank should be selected in order to secure one sufficiently active and energetic to fill this peculiar and important position. The provision for a regimental chaplain accidentally omitted in the last amendment of the law, should be restored in terms. There should be added to the regimental staff also, an Inspector of Rifle Practice with rank as captain, and a Second Assistant Surgeon with the same rank. Each company should have a

The National Guard.

quartermaster sergeant ranking next after the 1st sergeant, and the term of enlistment be reduced to three years with provision for re-enlistments of one year.

Some provision should be made for the examination of officers before being commissioned. This course has been well approved by experience in other states and while our corps of officers will compare favorably in professional training with those of any state, it is believed that this provision would still farther elevate the standard and add dignity and value to the officer.

PERSONAL.

Where all have performed their duties so well it might seem invidious to select one officer for special commendation; but I think that every officer and man of the state troops will cordially commend an official recognition of the valuable and eminently practical services of Colonel Charles King, A. D. C., who has been most untiring and self sacrificing in his efforts in camp, in officers' conventions, and as occasion offered, with the companies themselves, to advance the standard of instruction and in every way increase the efficiency of the state force and fit it for the discharge of any duty that may devolve upon it. His service has been of exceptional value and well deserves a more substantial recognition.

The several appendices—marked A to D, inclusive—herewith transmitted, are made a part of this report.

In conclusion, allow me to assure you of the high appreciation of the state troops, of your interest in their instruction and efficiency as evidenced by your thorough personal inspection of their annual encampments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHANDLER P. CHAPMAN,

Adjutant General.

APPENDICES.

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- A. Roster of Officers.
 - B. Table of Relative Rank.
 - C. Abstract of Muster September, 1884.
 - D. Detailed Statement of payments to companies for armory, clothing and subsistence funds 1883-1884.

ROSTER

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD,

JANUARY 1, 1885.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

JEREMIAH M. RUSK, OF VIROQUA.

Inaugurated January 2, 1882.

Adjutant and Inspector-General.

Brig. General CHANDLER P. CHAPMAN, MADISON, Jan. 2, 1882.

Surgeon-General.

Brig. General HENRY PALMER, JANESVILLE, Jan. 2, 1882.

Quartermaster and Commissary-General.

Brig. General JEROME A. WATROUS, MILWAUKEE, Dec. 21, 1882.

Acting Judge Advocate-General.

Colonel WILLARD C. BAILEY, GREEN BAY, Jan. 2, 1882.

Aids-de-Camp.

Colonel WILLIAM S. STANLEY, MILWAUKEE, Jan. 2, 1882.

Colonel H. D. FARQUHARSON, LANCASTER, Jan. 2, 1882.

Colonel GOTTLIEB SWEITZER, MILWAUKEE, Jan. 2, 1882.

Colonel CALVIN E. MORLEY, VIROQUA, Apr. 16, 1883.

Colonel N. R. NELSON, LA CROSSE, Aug. 16, 1883.

Military Secretary and Aid-de-Camp.

Colonel LYCURGUS J. RUSK, VIROQUA, Jan. 2, 1882.

*Additional Aids-de-Camp.**

Colonel CHARLES KING, MILWAUKEE, Mch. 28, 1882.

Colonel GEORGE N. CHASE, MADISON, Sept. 24, 1883.

Assistant Inspector General.

Lieut. Colonel FREDERICK A. COPELAND, LA CROSSE, June 20, 1884.

Aid-de-Camp to Quartermaster-General.

Captain JOHN W. CURRAN, SPARTA, Mch. 23, 1882.

Aid-de-Camp to Adjutant General.

FREDERICK L. PHILLIPS, FOX LAKE, Feb. 17, 1885.

*Appointment authorized by Chap. 162, Laws of 1882.

The National Guard.

FIRST REGIMENT.

ORGANIZED BY GENERAL ORDER NO. 25, APRIL 26, 1882, HEADQUARTERS, JANESVILLE.

	<i>Colonel.</i>	
WILLIAM B. BRITTON, JANESVILLE,		April 6, 1882.
	<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>	
H. H. McLENEGAN, BELOIT,		April 6, 1882.
	<i>Major.</i>	
SAMUEL J. LEWIS, MONROE,		April 3, 1884.
	<i>Surgeon — Major.</i>	
GEORGE G. CHITTENDEN, JANESVILLE,		May 22, 1882.
	<i>Assistant Surgeon — Captain.</i>	
FREDERICK W. BYERS, MONROE,		May 22, 1882.
	<i>Adjutant — 1st Lieutenant.</i>	
M. A. NEWMAN, JANESVILLE,		Feb. 1, 1879.
	<i>Quartermaster — 1st Lieutenant.</i>	
JOEL W. RICHMOND WHITEWATER,		Jan. 5, 1885.
	<i>Judge Advocate — 1st Lieutenant.</i>	
JOSEPH W. BATES, JANESVILLE,		May 22, 1882.
	<i>Chaplain—Captain.</i>	
CHARLES HOLMES, DELAVAN,		Jan. 26, 1885.
NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.		
Sergt. Major, EMMET D. MCGOWAN, Co. A.,		Jan. 1, 1884.
Q. M. Sergt., RUPERT H. SHARP, Co. E.,		June 6, 1882.
Hosp. Steward, W. L. PRINCE, Co. C.,		Aug. 26, 1884.
Chief Musician, H. M. WEAVER, Co. B.,		April 24, 1880.

ORGANIZATION.

<i>Company.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Organized.</i>
A. Janesville Guard.....	Janesville.....	Aug. 8, 1878.
B. Bower City Rifles.....	Janesville.....	Aug. 18, 1878.
C. Custer Rifles.....	Whitewater.....	July 7, 1877.
D. Delavan Guard.....	Delavan.....	Apr. 27, 1880.
E. Beloit City Guard.....	Beloit.....	Aug. 31, 1877.
F. Racine Light Guard.....	Racine.....	Aug. 6, 1881.
G. Garfield Guard.....	Racine.....	Aug. 30, 1881.
H. Monroe City Guard.....	Monroe.....	Mch. 30, 1882.
I. Governor's Guard.....	Madison.....	Mch. 24, 1875.
K. Darlington Rifles.....	Darlington.....	July 8, 1884.

The National Guard.

FIRST REGIMENT.

CAPTAINS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
J. B. LaGrange.....	July 15, 1879.....	B.	4	Janesville.
James W. Greeley	Jan. 16, 1882.....	G.	6	Racine.
Frederick W. Byers.....	May 22, 1832.....	As, S.	10	Monroe.
William Helm.....	June 13, 1882.....	I.	12	Madison.
Allan F. Caldwell.....	Nov. 23, 1882.....	C.	15	Whitewater.
E. J. Bending.....	June 9, 1883.....	E.	19	Beloit.
R. J. Wilson.....	July 21, 1883.....	D.	22	Delavan.
John T. Vaughan	Dec. 31, 1883.....	F.	25	Racine.
J. B. Doe, Jr.....	April 21, 1884.....	A.	30	Janesville.
Samuel P. Shadel.....	June 7, 1884.....	H.	34	Monroe.
Georgé S. Anthony.....	July 8, 1884.....	K.	35	Darlington.
Charles Holmes.....	Jan. 26, 1885.....	Chap.	43	Delavan.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

John H. ayl.....	Nov. 6, 1873.....	I.	1	Madison.
M. A. Newman.....	Feb. 1, 1879.....	A.	2	Janesville.
Joseph W. Bates.....	May 22, 1882.....	J. A.	7	Janesville.
W. T. Bois.....	June 11, 1883.....	E.	12	Beloit.
I. Y. Fitzer, Jr.....	July 23, 1883.....	D.	16	Delavan.
Nicholas L. Murray.....	Oct. 23, 1883.....	G.	22	Racine.
Charles E. Brown.....	Nov. 7, 1883.....	B.	24	Janesville.
William C. Hood.....	Dec. 31, 1883.....	F.	25	Racine.
Charles J. Walton.....	Jan. 21, 1884.....	C.	23	Whitewater.
Andrew Arnot	Jan. 7, 1884.....	H.	36	Monroe.
William W. Murphy.....	July 8, 1884.....	K.	33	Darlington.
Joel W. Richmond.....	Jan. 5, 1885.....	Q. M.	45	Whitewater.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

George Neckerman.....	Dec. 10, 1878.....	A.	1	Madison.
C. A. Smith.....	June 11, 1883.....	E.	8	Beloit.
L. H. Lee.....	Nov. 7, 1883.....	B.	13	Janesville.
W. H. Brigham	Dec. 14, 1883.....	G.	14	Racine.
John Crewe.....	Dec. 31, 1883.....	F.	15	Racine.
James G. Kestol.....	Jan. 21, 1884.....	C.	16	Whitewater.
H. B. Austin.....	April 1, 1884.....	D.	18	Delavan.
George Scarcliff.....	April 21, 1884.....	A.	19	Janesville.
George M. Snyder.....	Jan. 7, 1884.....	H.	23	Monroe.
David S. Rose.....	July 8, 1884.....	K.	35	Darlington.

The National Guard.

SECOND REGIMENT.

ORGANIZED BY GENERAL ORDER NO. 25, APRIL 26, 1882, HEADQUARTERS, FOND DU LAC.

	<i>Colonel.</i>	
SUMNER L. BRASTED, FOND DU LAC,		May 21, 1883.
	<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>	
WORTHIE H. PATTON, OSHKOSH,		May 21, 1883.
	<i>Major.</i>	
ANTHONY A. KELLY, FOND DU LAC,		Sept 21, 1883.
	<i>Surgeon—Major.</i>	
F. J. WILKIE, OSHKOSH,		April 19, 1882.
	<i>Assistant Surgeon—Captain.</i>	
LLEWELLYN A. BISHOP, FOND DU LAC,		May 22, 1882.
	<i>Adjutant—1st Lieutenant.</i>	
EDWARD FOULKES, FOND DU LAC,		July 25, 1883.
	<i>Quartermaster—1st Lieutenant.</i>	
WILLIAM F. DICKE, MANITOWOC,		Jan. 10, 1885
	<i>Judge Advocate—1st. Lieutenant.</i>	
H. E. GIESE, RIPON,		July 21, 1883.
	<i>Chaplain—Captain.</i>	
THOMAS S. JOHNSON, BEAVER DAM,		Oct. 15, 1884.
	NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.	
Sergt. Major, NIC. SIMON, Co. I.,		Aug. 4, 1884.
Q. M. Sergt., JOHN COWLING, Co. B ,		Nov. 10, 1883.
Com. Sergt., A. D. RYCKMAN, Co. F.,		July, 30, 1883.
Hospital Steward, O. W. BROWN, Co. F.,		July 30, 1883.
Chief Musician, C. E. ROGERS, Co. E.,		Aug. 26, 1882.

ORGANIZATION.

<i>Company.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Organized.</i>
A. Manitowoc Volunteers.....	Manitowoc	July 18, 1868.
B. Oshkosh Guards	Oshkosh.....	March 25, 1876.
C. Evergreen City Guards.....	Sheboygan	Nov. 4, 1877.
D. Ripon Rifles.....	Ripon	March 25, 1879.
E. Fond du Lac Guards.....	Fond du Lac.....	April 9, 1880.
F. Oshkosh Rifles	Oshkosh.....	April 8, 1880.
G. Appleton Light Infantry.....	Appleton.....	Oct. 27, 1881.
H. Rankin Guards	Manitowoc	Dec. 29, 1881.
I. Watertown Rifles.....	Watertown.....	July 7, 1880.
K. Burchard Guards	Beaver Dam.....	Oct. 4, 1880.

The National Guard.

SECOND REGIMENT.

CAPTAINS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
F. Becker	Aug 3, 1863.....	A	1	Manitowoc.
O. F. Weaver.....	Oct. 5, 1880.....	K	5	Beaver Dam.
Chas. A. Born.....	Feb. 6, 1882.....	C	7	Sheboygan. ,
Albert Solliday.....	May 22, 1882.....	I	9	Watertown.
Llewellyn A. Bishop.....	May 22, 1882.....	As S	11	Fond du Lac.
Emil Baensch.....	Jan. 13, 1883.....	H	18	Manitowoc.
Nathan E. Morgan.....	July 16, 1883.....	G	20	Appleton.
Charles J. Hunter.....	Aug. 1, 1883.....	E	23	Fond du Lac.
Harvey W. Leach.....	Jan. 1, 1884.....	B	26	Oshkosh.
B. E. Jussen.....	Feb. 19, 1884.....	D	27	Ripon.
Thomas S. Johnson.....	Oct. 15, 1884.....	Chap.	39	Beaver Dam.
Henry C. Horn.....	Nov. 17, 1884.....	F	41	Oshkosh.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Henry W. Trester.....	Feb. 24, 1880.....	C	4	Sheboygan.
C. F. Zautner.....	July 7, 1880.....	I	5	Watertown.
Edward Kath.....	March 16, 1882.....	D	6	Ripon.
F. P. Jones.....	Jan. 13, 1883.....	H	10	Manitowoc.
Chas. P. Richmond.....	Jan. 22, 1883.....	G	11	Appleton.
H. E. Giese.....	July 21, 1883.....	J. A.	15	Ridon.
Edward Foulkes	July 25, 1883.....	Adj't	17	Fond du Lac.
G. H. McNeil.....	March 17, 1884.....	E	29	Fond du Lac.
John Carroll.....	Oct. 15, 1884.....	K	41	Beaver Dam.
John Kolf.....	Oct. 24, 1884.....	B	42	Oshkosh.
Wm. Enos.....	Nov. 24, 1884.....	F	43	Oshkosh.
Albert Becker.....	Dec. 15, 1884.....	A	44	Manitowoc.
Wm. F. Dicke.....	Jan. 10, 1885.....	Q. M.	48	Manitowoc.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Nicholas Breugger.....	July 7, 1880.....	I	2	Watertown.
Michael E. Lennon.....	Jan. 22, 1883.....	G	5	Appleton.
Ernest Wagner, Jr.....	May 16, 1883.....	H	7	Manitowoc.
Frank Gruetzmacher.....	July 23, 1883.....	D	10	Ripon.
Otto Guesseshainer.....	Oct. 12, 1883.....	C	11	Sheboygan.
George S. Burrows.....	March 17, 1884.....	E	17	Fond du Lac.
E. E. Lewis.....	Oct. 15, 1884.....	K	26	Beaver Dam.
Davil A. Merritt.....	Nov. 12, 1884.....	B	27	Oshkosh.
John H. Hughey.....	Dec. 1, 1884.....	F	28	Oshkosh.
Ferdinand Schulz.....	Dec. 15, 1884.....	A	29	Manitowoc.

The National Guard.

THIRD REGIMENT.

ORGANIZED BY GENERAL ORDER NO. 10, APRIL 30, 1883, HEADQUARTERS, LA CROSSE.

	<i>Colonel,</i>	
M. T. MOORE, LA CROSSE,		June 11, 1883.
	<i>Lieutenant-Colonel,</i>	
B. F. PARKER, MAUSTON,		June 11, 1883.
	<i>Major,</i>	
T. J. GEORGE, MENOMONIE,		June 11, 1883.
	<i>Surgeon—Major,</i>	
J. B. EDWARDS, MAUSTON,		Nov. 17, 1884,
	<i>Assistant-Surgeon—Captain,</i>	
J. E. GARREY, WAUSAU,		Nov. 17, 1884.
	<i>Adjutant—1st Lieutenant,</i>	
ALFRED F. METZGER,		Oct. 23, 1883.
	<i>Quartermaster—1st Lieutenant.</i>	
GEORGE A. LUDINGTON, NEILLSVILLE,		Apr. 23, 1884.
	<i>Judge-Advocate—1st Lieutenant,</i>	
R. J. MCBRIDE, NEILLSVILLE,		June 11, 1883.
	<i>Chaplain—Captain,</i>	
JAMES P. GALIGER, TOMAH,		Sept. 20, 1884.
NON COMMISSIONED STAFF.		
Sergt. Major J. P. SALZER, Co. C,		May 1, 1884.
Q. M. Sergt. JEROME C. PHILLIPS, Co. H,		Jan. 1, 1885.
Com. Sergt. JOHN C. BRITT, Co. F,		July 10, 1883.
Hosp. Stew. CHAS. SNITEMAN, Co. A.		July 23, 1883.
Chief Musician W. H. CLIFTON, Co. H,		July 13, 1883.

ORGANIZATION.

<i>Company.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Organized.</i>
A. Sherman Guard.....	Neillsville.....	May 15, 1875.
B. Governor's Guard.....	La Crosse.....	August 1, 1873.
C. La Crosse Light Guard.....	La Crosse.....	August 14, 1878.
D. Mauston Light Guard.....	Mauston.....	Oct. 11, 1875.
E. Germania Guard.....	Wausau.....	Jan. 10, 1875.
F. Guppy Guard.....	Portage.....	June 23, 1877.
G. Wausau Light Guard.....	Wausau.....	Dec. 30, 1882.
H. Ludington Guard.....	Menomonee.....	Jan. 16, 1877.
I. Sparta Rifles.....	Sparta.....	Sept. 27, 1883.
K. Tomah Guards.....	Tomah.....	May 28, 1884.

The National Guard.

THIRD REGIMENT.

CAPTAINS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Rank.</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Volney E. Brewer	Nov. 20, 1882.....	F.	14	Portage.
Henry Schall.	Dec. 30, 1882.....	D.	16	Mauston.
. D. Womer'	Dec. 30, 1882.....	G.	17	Wausau.
Geo. R. Brewer.....	July 21, 1883.....	H.	21	Menomonie.
John J. Esch'.....	Oct. 12, 1883.....	I.	24	Sparta. .
James W. Ferguson.....	April 14, 1884.....	A.	29	Neillsville.
George Graham.....	May 29, 1884.....	K.	33	Tomah.
William Kickbusch.....	Aug. 20, 1884.....	E.	33	Wausau.
James F. Galiger'.....	Sept. 20, 1884.....	Chap.	37	Tomah.
Julius Kircheis.....	Oct. 7, 1884.....	B.	33	La Crosse.
J. E. Garrey.....	Nov. 17, 1884.....	A. S.	42	Wausau.
.....	.....	C.	—	La Crosse.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Geo. C. Carnagie	Nov. 20, 1882.....	F.	8	Portage.
W. P. Winsor	Dec. 30, 1882.....	D.	9	Mauston.
R. J. McBride.....	June 11, 1883.....	J. A.	13	Neillsville.
William Poate.....	June 26, 1883.....	A.	14	Neillsville.
Frank F. Oster.....	Oct. 12, 1883.....	I.	21	Sparta.
Alfred F. Metzgar.....	Oct. 23, 1883.....	Adj't.	23	La Crosse.
Orlando Holway	Jan. 8, 1884.....	G.	26	Wausau.
E. A. L. Memhard	Jan. 15, 1884.....	C.	27	La Crosse.
Geo. A. Ludington.....	April 23, 1884.....	Q. M.	31	Neillsville.
Charles K. Erwin.....	May 29, 1884.....	K.	35	Tomah.
Sewall A. Peterson.....	June 13, 1884.....	H.	37	Menomonie.
Charles Krueger	Aug. 20, 1884.....	E.	40	Wausau.
C. A. Wolford.....	Nov. 17, 1884.....	B.	47	La Crosse.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Frank Underwood.....	Dec. 31, 1882.....	D.	5	Mauston.
Louis Schuster	June 26, 1883.....	A.	9	Neillsville.
Isaac D. Bleacher.....	Oct. 12, 1883.....	I.	12	Sparta.
Charles Koplin	May 29, 1884.....	E.	21	Wausau.
John F. Richards.....	May 29, 1884.....	K.	22	Tomah.
James Older.....	June 30, 1884.....	F.	24	Portage.
A. Ladd.....	Dec. 31, 1884.....	H.	30	Menomonie.
Louis F. Sandry.....	Jan. 10, 1885.....	G.	32	Wausau.
George Falk.....	Jan. 19, 1885.....	B.	34	La Crosse.

The National Guard.

FOURTH BATTALION.

ORGANIZED BY GENERAL ORDER NO. 6, APRIL 25, 1884. HEADQUARTERS, MILWAUKEE.

	<i>Major.</i>	
SAMUEL C. MOWER, MILWAUKEE,		Apr. 25, 1884.
	<i>Assistant Surgeon—Captain.</i>	
HERMAN E. HESSE, MILWAUKEE,		May 3, 1884.
	<i>Adjutant—1st Lieutenant.</i>	
ROLLIN B. MALLORY, MILWAUKEE,		Apr. 29, 1884.
	<i>Quartermaster—1st Lieutenant.</i>	
HENRY G. ROGERS, MILWAUKEE.		May 3, 1884.
	<i>Judge Advocate—1st Lieutenant.</i>	
M. ALMY ALDRICH, MILWAUKEE,		Aug. 15, 1884.
	<i>Chaplain—Captain.</i>	
JOSEPH W. SANDERSON, MILWAUKEE,		May 3, 1884.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergt. Major.
 Q. M. Sergt.
 Com. Sergt.
 Hospital Steward.

ORGANIZATION.

<i>Company.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Organized.</i>
A. Sheridan Guard.....	Milwaukee.....	Jan. 23, 1869.
B. Kosciusko Guard.....	Milwaukee.....	Aug. 24, 1877.
C. South Side Turner Rifles.....	Milwaukee.....	June 20, 1879.
E. Lincoln Guard.....	Milwaukee.....	May 2, 1881.

CAVALRY.

<i>Troop.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Organized.</i>
Light Horse Squadra.....	Milwaukee.....	April 27 1880.

The National Guard.

FOURTH BATTALION.

CAPTAINS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Rank</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
F. J. Borchardt.....	Aug. 25, 1877.....	B.	2	Milwaukee.
George P. Traeumer	June 5, 1879	C.	3	Milwaukee.
John E. Coogan	Mch. 25, 1884.....	A.	28	Milwaukee.
Joseph W. Sanderson.....	May 3, 1884.....	Cha.	31	Milwaukee.
Herman E. Hesse.....	May 3, 1884.....	A. S.	32	Milwaukee.
C. W. G. Miller	Sept. 19, 1884.....	D.	46	Milwaukee.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Albert Bleuel	June 5, 1879.....	C.	3	Milwaukee.
Jacob Nowak	Oct. 12, 1883.....	B.	20	Milwaukee.
William J. Malone.....	Mch. 25, 1884	A.	30	Milwaukee.
Rollin B. Malloy.....	Apr. 29, 1884.....	Adj.	32	Milwaukee.
Henry G. Rogers.....	May 3, 1884.....	Q. M.	34	Milwaukee.
M. Almy Aldrich.....	Aug. 15, 1884.....	J. A.	39	Milwaukee.
William Dahlman.....	Dec. 8, 1884.....	D.	46	Milwaukee.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Herman Kloehn.....	Aug. 7, 1880.....	C.	3	Milwaukee.
Martin Schubert	Dec. 30, 1881.....	B.	4	Milwaukee.
Emil Wilde.....	Jan. 7, 1885	D.	31	Milwaukee.
William McCaigue	Jan. 16, 1885.....	A.	33	Milwaukee.

CAVALRY.

Captain George J. Schoeffel... Sept. 9, 1882	13	Milwaukee.
1st Lieut. Gustavus E. Gordan. Aug. 31, 1883	13	Milwaukee.
1st Lieut. Horace M. Brown... Aug. 31, 1883.....	19	Milwaukee.
1st Lieut. L. W. Halsey	33	Milwaukee.
2d Lieut. Louis Auer.....	20	Milwaukee.

The National Guard.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Office.</i>	<i>Date of Rank.</i>
Brig. Gen. Chandler P. Chapman	Adjutant General	Jan. 2, 1882.
Brig. Gen. Henry Palmer	Surgeon General	Jan. 2, 1882.
Brig. Gen. Jerome A. Watrous.....	Q. M. General.....	Dec. 26, 1882.
Colonel Williard C. Bailey	A. J. A.	Jan. 2, 1882.
Colonel William S. Stanley.....	Aid-de-camp.....	Jan. 2, 1882.
Colonel Gottlieb Sweitzer	Aid-de-camp	Jan. 2, 1882.
Colonel H. D. Farquharson	Aid-de-camp	Jan. 2, 1882.
Colonel Lycurgus J. Rusk.....	A. D. C. and Mil. Sec'y	Jan. 2, 1882.
Colonel Charles King	Aid-de-camp.....	March 28, 1882.
Colonel William B. Britton.....	1st Regiment	April 6, 1882.
Colonel Calvin E. Morley	Aid-de-camp.....	April 16, 1883.
Colonel M. T. Moore.....	3d Regiment.....	June 11, 1883.
Colonel Sumner L. Brasted	2d Regiment.....	July 21, 1883.
Colonel George N. Chase.....	Aid-de-camp.....	Sept. 24, 1883.
Colonel N. R. Nelson	Aid-de camp.....	Aug. 16, 1884.
Lieut. Col. H. H. McLengen	1st Regiment	April 6, 1882.
Lieut. Col. B. F. Parker.....	3d Regiment.....	June 16, 1883.
Lieut. Col. Worthie H. Patton	2d Regiment.....	July 21, 1883.
Lieut. Col. Fred. A. Copeland.....	A. I. G.	June 20, 1884.
Major F. J. Wilkie.....	Surg. 2d Regiment.....	April 19, 1882.
Major George C. Chittenden	Surg. 1st Regiment	May 22, 1882.
Major T. J. George	3d Regiment.....	June 11, 1883.
Major Anthony A. Kelley.....	2d Regiment.....	Sept. 26, 1883.
Major Samuel J. Lewis	1st Regiment	April 2, 1884.
Major Samuel C. Mower.....	4th Battalion	April 25, 1884.
Major J. B. Edwards.....	Surg. 3d Regiment	Nov. 17, 1884.

The National Guard.

CAPTAINS.

No	NAME.	Date.	Co.	Reg.
1	F. Becker	Aug. 3, 1868	A.	2
2	F. J. Borchardt	Aug. 25, 1877	B.	4
3	George P. Traeumer	June 5, 1879	C.	4
4	J. B. La Grange	July 15, 1879	B.	1
5	O. F. Weaver	Oct. 5, 1880	K.	2
6	James W. Greeley	Jan. 16, 1882	G.	1
7	Charles A. Born	Feb. 6, 1882	C.	2
8	John W. Curran	Mar. 20, 1882	Staff.	
9	Albert Sollday	May 22, 1882	I.	2
10	Fredrick W. Byers	May 22, 1882	A. S.	1
11	Llewellyn A. Bishop	May 22, 1882	A. S.	2
12	William Helm	May 22, 1882	I.	1
13	George J. Schoeffel	Sept. 9, 1882	L. H. S.	S
14.	Volney E. Brewer	Nov. 20, 1882	F.	3
15	Allan F. Caldwell	Nov. 22, 1882	C.	1
16	Henry Schall	Dec. 30, 1882	D.	3
17	J. D. Womer	Dec. 30, 1882	H.	3
18	Emil Baensch	Jan. 13, 1883	G.	2
19	E. J. Bending	June 9, 1883	E.	1
20	Nathan E. Morgan	June 16, 1883	G.	2
21	George R. Brewer	July 21, 1883	H.	3
22	R. J. Wilson	July 21, 1883	D.	1
23	Charles J. Hunter	Aug. 1, 1883	E.	2
24	John J. Esch	Oct. 12, 1883	I.	3
25	John T. Vaughn	Dec. 31, 1883	F.	1
26	Harvey W. Leach	Jan. 1, 1884	B.	
27	B. E. Jussen	Feb. 19, 1884	D.	
28	John E. Coogan	Mar. 25, 1884	A.	
29	James W. Ferguson	April 14, 1884	A.	3
30	J. B. Doe, Jr.	April 21, 1884	A.	1
31	Joseph W. Sanderson	May 31, 1884	Chap.	4
32	Herman E. Hesse	May 3, 1884	A. S.	4
33	George Graham	May 29, 1884	K.	3
34	Samuel P. Schadel	June 7, 1884	H.	1
35	George S. Anthony	July 8, 1884	K.	1
36	William Kickbusch	Aug. 20, 1884	E.	3
37	James P. Galiger	Sept 20, 1884	Chap.	3
38	Julius Kirchets	Oct. 7, 1884	B.	3
39	Thomas S. Johnson	Oct. 15, 1884	Chap.	2
40	C. W. G. Miller	Sept. 19, 1884	D.	4
41	Henry C. Horn	Nov. 17, 1884	F.	2
42	J. E. Garrey	Nov. 17, 1884	A. S.	3
43	Charles Holmes	Jan. 26, 1885	Chap.	1

The National Guard.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

No.	NAME.	Date.	Co.	Reg.
1	John Heyl.....	Nov. 6, 1878	I.	1
2	M. A. Newman.....	Feb. 1, 1879	A.	1
3	Albert Bleucl.....	June 5, 1879	C.	4
4	H. W. Trester.....	Feb. 24, 1880	C.	2
5	C. F. Zautner.....	July 7, 1880	I.	2
6	Edward Kath.....	Mch. 16, 1882	D.	2
7	Joseph W. Bates.....	May 22, 1882	J. A.	1
8	George C. Carnagie.....	Nov. 20, 1882	F.	3
9	W. P. Wnsor.....	Dec. 30, 1882	D.	3
10	F. P. Jones.....	Jan. 13, 1883	H.	2
11	C. P. Richmond.....	Jan. 22, 1883	G.	2
12	W. T. Bois.....	June 11, 1883	E.	1
13	R. J. McBride.....	June 11, 1883	J. A.	3
14	Wm. Poate.....	June 11, 1883	A.	3
15	H. E. Giese.....	July 21, 1883	J. A.	2
16	I. Y. Fitzer, Jr.....	July 23, 1883	D.	1
17	Edward Foulkes.....	July 25, 1883	Adjt.	2
18	Gustavus E. Gordon.....	Aug. 31, 1883	Chap.	S
19	Horace M. Brown.....	Aug. 31, 1883	A. S.	S
20	Jacob Nowak.....	Oct. 12, 1883	B.	4
21	Frank F. Oster.....	Oct. 12, 1883	I.	3
22	Nicholas L. Murray.....	Oct. 23, 1883	G.	1
23	Alfred F. Metzgar.....	Oct. 25, 1883	Adjt.	3
24	Charles E. Brown.....	Nov. 7, 1883	B.	1
25	W. C. Hood.....	Dec. 31, 1883	F.	1
26	Orlando Holway.....	Jan. 8, 1884	G.	3
27	E. A. L. Memhard.....	Jan. 15, 1884	C.	3
28	Charles J. Walton.....	Jan. 21, 1884	C.	1
29	G. H. McNeel.....	Mch. 17, 1884	E.	2
30	William J. Malone.....	Mch. 25, 1884	A.	4
31	George A. Ludington.....	April 23, 1884	Q. M.	3
32	Rollin B. Mallory.....	April 29, 1884	Adjt.	4
33	L. W. Halsey.....	May 3, 1884	L. H.	S
34	Henry G. Rogers.....	May 3, 1884	Q. M.	4
35	Charles K. Erwin.....	May 19, 1884	K.	3
36	Andrew Arnot.....	June 7, 1884	H.	1
37	Sewell A. Peterson.....	June 13, 1884	H.	3
38	William W. Murphy.....	July 8, 1884	K.	1
39	M. Almy Aldrich.....	Aug. 15, 1884	J. A.	4
40	Charles Kruger.....	Aug. 20, 1884	E.	3
41	John Carroll.....	Oct. 15, 1884	K.	2
42	John Kolf.....	Oct. 24, 1884	B.	2
43	Wm. J. Enos.....	Nov. 24, 1884	F.	2
44	Albert Becker.....	Dec. 15, 1884	A.	2
45	Joel W. Richmond.....	Jan. 5, 1885	Q. M.	1
46	William Dahlman.....	Dec. 8, 1884	D.	4
47	C. A. Wolford.....	Nov. 11, 1884	B.	3
48	Wm. F. Dicke.....	Nov. 11, 1885	Q. M.	2

The National Guard.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

No	NAME.	Date.	Co.	Regt.
1	Geo. Neckermann	Dec. 10, 1878	I.	1
2	Nicholas Breugger	July 7, 1880	I.	4
3	Herman Kloehn	Aug. 7, 1880	C.	4
4	Martin Schubert	Dec. 30, 1881	B.	3
5	Frank Underwood	Dec. 30, 1882	D.	3
6	Michael E. Lennon	Jan. 22, 1883	G.	2
7	Ernest Wagner, Jr.	May 16, 1883	H.	2
8	C. A. Smith	June 11, 1883	E.	1
9	Louis Schuster	June 26, 1883	A.	3
10	F. Gruetzmacher	July 23, 1883	D.	2
11	Otto Guessenhainer	Oct. 12, 1883	C.	2
12	Isaac D. Bleecher	Oct. 12, 1883	I.	3
13	L. H. Lee	Nov. 7, 1883	B.	1
14	Wm. H. Brigham	Dec. 14, 1883	G.	1
15	John Crewe	Dec. 31, 1883	F.	1
16	James G. Kestol	Jan. 21, 1884	C.	1
17	George S. Burrows	Mch. 17, 1884	E.	2
18	H. B. Austin	Apr. 1, 1884	D.	1
19	H. B. Austin	Apr. 21, 1884	A.	1
20	George Scarcliff, Jr.	May 3, 1884	L. H. S.	
21	Louis Auer	May 29, 1884	E.	3
22	Charles Koplin	May 29, 1884	K.	3
23	John F. Richards	June 7, 1884	H.	1
24	George M. Snyder	June 3, 1884	F.	3
25	James Older	July 8, 1884	K.	1
26	David S. Rose	Oct. 15, 1884	K.	2
27	E. E. Lewis	Nov. 17, 1884	B.	2
28	David A. Merritt	Dec. 1, 1884	F.	2
29	John H. Hughey	Dec. 15, 1884	A.	2
30	Ferdinand Schultz	Dec. 30, 1884	H.	3
31	Amasa Ladd	Jan. 7, 1885	D.	4
32	Emile Wilde	Jan. 8, 1885	G.	3
33	Louis F. Sandry	Jan. 16, 1885	A.	4
34	William McCaigue	Jan. 19, 1885	B.	3
35	George Falk			

ABSTRACT OF SEPTEMBER MUSTER, 1884, FIRST REGIMENT, W. N. G.

COMPANY.	Letter.	Locality.	PRESENT.				ABSENT.				Aggregate.	Per cent. present.	Strength last.	Gain.	Loss.
			Officers.	Non-Com. Off'rs.	Private.	Total.	Officers.	Non-Com. Off'rs.	Private.	Total.					
Janesville Guard.....	A.	Janesville.....	3	12	35	50	.....	1	17	18	68	73.5	75	11	18
Bower City Rifles.....	B.	Janesville.....	3	11	19	33	.....	2	29	31	64	51.5	60	5	8
Custer Rifles.....	C.	Whitewater.....	3	9	32	44	.....	.....	20	20	64	68.7	63	9	6
Delavan Guards.....	D.	Delavan.....	3	9	25	37	.....	3	25	28	65	56.9	60	8	3
Beloit City Guards.....	E.	Beloit.....	3	7	19	29	.....	4	29	33	62	46.7	60	10	12
Racine Light Guard.....	F.	Racine.....	3	8	31	42	.....	2	31	33	75	56.0	63	12	.....
Garfield Guard.....	G.	Racine.....	3	9	23	35	.....	3	22	25	60	58.3	59	2	1
Monroe City Guard.....	H.	Monroe.....	3	12	35	50	.....	1	26	27	77	64.9	53	4	1
Governor's Guard.....	I.	Madison.....	3	8	37	48	.....	5	31	26	74	64.8	77	5	8
Darlington Rifles.....	K.	Darlington.....	3	13	53	69	.....	.....	8	8	77	89.6	.....	7	2
			30	98	309	437	.....	21	228	249	686	63.7	590	73	59

The National Guard.

ABSTRACT OF SEPTEMBER MUSTER 1884.—2D REGIMENT, W. N. G.

3—A. G.

COMPANY.	Letters.	LOCALITY.	PRESENT.				ABSENT.				Aggregate.	Per cent. present.	Strength last.	Gain.	Loss.
			Officers.	Non. Com. Off'rs.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non. Com. Off'rs.	Privates.	Total.					
Manitowoc Volunteers.....	A.	Manitowoc.....	3	9	20	32	.....	4	40	44	76	42.1	75	.....	.....
Oshkosh Guard.....	B.	Oshkosh.....	2	11	35	48	1	2	45	48	96	50.0	13	11	.....
Evergreen City Guard.....	C.	Sheboygan.....	3	11	16	30	.....	2	59	61	91	32.8	87	4	.....
Ripon Rifles.....	D.	Ripon.....	3	12	40	55	.....	1	6	7	62	88.7	61	4	.....
Fond du Lac Guard.....	E.	Fond du Lac.....	3	12	35	50	.....	1	17	18	63	73.5	71	6	2
Oshkosh Rifles.....	F.	Oshkosh.....	1	5	20	26	2	2	31	35	61	42.7	65	5	6
Appleton Light Infantry.....	G.	Appleton.....	2	10	29	41	1	3	18	22	63	65.0	71	4	13
Rankin Guards.....	H.	Manitowoc.....	3	11	20	33	1	2	31	34	67	49.2	64	1	.....
Watertown Rifles.....	I.	Watertown.....	3	11	32	46	.....	2	22	24	70	65.7	51	19	.....
Burchard Guard.....	K.	Beaver Dam.....	2	9	13	24	1	4	29	34	53	41.3	56	3	.....
Total.....			24	101	260	385	6	23	298	327	712	54.0	684	57	30

The National Guard.

No. 16.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

ABSTRACT OF SEPTEMBER MUSTER, 1884.—THIRD REGIMENT, W. N. G.

COMPANY.	Letter.	LOCALITY.	PRESENT.				ABSENT.				Aggregate.	Per cent. present.	Strength last.	Gain.	Loss.
			Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Privates.	Total.					
Sherman Guard.....	A.	Neillsville.....	3	8	37	48	.....	5	22	27	75	64.0	60	17	2
Governor's Guard.....	B.	La Crosse.....	12	39	53	53	1	1	15	17	70	75.7	83	7	19
La Crosse Light Guard.....	C.	La Crosse.....	13	32	47	47	.....	.....	12	12	59	79.6	57	5	1
Mauston Light Guard.....	D.	Mauston.....	9	33	45	45	1	2	19	22	67	67.1	66	5	5
Germania Guard.....	E.	Wausau.....	11	32	46	46	.....	2	13	15	61	75.4	60	18	16
Guppy Guard.....	F.	Portage.....	19	33	44	44	1	4	18	23	67	65.6	60	19	12
Wausau Light Guard.....	G.	Wausau.....	14	42	56	56	.....	2	17	19	75	74.1	75	13	10
Ludington Guard.....	H.	Menomonie.....	8	21	31	31	.....	5	54	59	90	36.6	76	21	11
Sparta Rifles.....	I.	Sparta.....	9	39	51	51	.....	4	19	23	74	68.9	65	4	.....
Tomah Guards.....	K.	Tomah.....	3	12	33	48	.....	1	34	35	83	57.8	.....	.....	.....
Total.....			25	103	341	469	3	26	223	252	721	65.0	604	109	76

The National Guard.

ABSTRACT OF SEPTEMBER MUSTER, 1884, FOURTH BATTALION, W. N. G.

COMPANY.	Letter.	LOCALITY.	PRESENT.				ABSENT.				Aggregate.	Per cent. present.	Strength last.	Gain.	Loss.	
			Officers.	Non-Com. Off'rs.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-Com. Off'rs.	Private.	Total.						
Sheridan Guard.....	A.	Milwaukee.....	2	12	24	33	1	1	59	61	99	37.3	92	7	.....
Kosciusko Guard.....	B.	Milwaukee.....	3	12	41	56	.....	1	11	12	63	32.3	62	6	.....
South Side Rifles.....	C.	Milwaukee.....	2	13	36	52	.....	.....	10	10	62	33.8	67	.....	.....
Lincoln Guard.....	D.	Milwaukee.....	2	11	22	35	.....	.....	22	29	64	54.6	62	2	1
Total.....			10	48	123	181	1	2	109	112	293	61.0	283	16	1	
Light Horse Squadron.....		Milwaukee.....	3	11	28	42	CAVALRY.	2	27	29	71	59.1	62	11	2

The National Guard.

The National Guard.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF ARMORY, CLOTHING AND SUBSISTENCE FUNDS.—1883.

ORGANIZATION.	Armory.	Clothing.	Subsistence	Totals.
FIRST REGIMENT.				
Field and Staff.....			\$101	\$101
A. Janesville Guards.....	\$300	\$300	144	744
B. Bower City Rifles.....	300	185	148	633
C. Custer Rifles.....	300	250	174	724
D. Delavan Guards.....	300	290	193	783
E. Beloit City Guard.....	300	215	141	656
F. Racine Light Guard.....	300	200	124	624
G. Garfield Guard.....	300	210	171	681
H. Monroe City Guard.....	300	310	232	842
I. Governor's Guard, Madison.....	300	335		635
K. Darlington Rifles.....				
SECOND REGIMENT.				
Field and Staff.....			85	85
A. Manitowoc Volunteers.....	300	200	172	672
B. Oshkosh Guards.....	300	210	148	658
C. Evergreen City Guards.....	300	300	165	765
D. Ripon Rifles.....	300	260	232	792
E. Fond du Lac Guards.....	300	230	223	753
F. Oshkosh Rifles.....	300	190	85	575
G. Appleton Light Infantry.....	300	220	188	708
H. Rankin Guard.....	300	225	136	661
I. Watertown Rifles.....	300	225		525
K. Burchard Guards.....	300	235		535
THIRD REGIMENT.				
Field and Staff.....			96	96
A. Sherman Guard.....	300	255	264	819
B. Governor's Guard, La Crosse.....	300	230	182	712
C. La Crosse Light Guard.....	300	230	216	746
D. Mauston Light Guard.....	300	270	260	830
E. Germania Guard.....	300	245	251	796
F. Guppy Guard.....	300	305	215	820
G. Wausau Light Guard.....	300	290	216	806
H. Ludington Guard.....	300	255	288	843
I. Sparta Rifles.....	300	245		545
K. Tomah Guards.....				
FOURTH BATTALION.				
A. Sheridan Guard.....	300	275		575
B. Kosciusko Guard.....	300	290		590
C. South Side Turner Rifles.....	300	235		535
D. Lincoln Guards.....	300	200		500
Light Horse Squadron.....	300	215	492	1,007
Lake City Guard.....	300	230	54	584
Totals.....	\$10,200	\$8,360	\$5,446	\$24,006

The National Guard.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF
ARMORY, CLOTHING AND SUBSISTENCE FUNDS,— 1884

ORGANIZATION.	Armory.	Clothing.	Subsistence	Totals.
FIRST REGIMENT.				
Field and Staff			\$71	\$71
A. Janesville Guards	\$300	\$200	224	784
B. Bower City Rifles	300	265	175	740
C. Custer Rifles	300	255	174	729
D. Delavan Guards	300	290	206	796
E. Beloit City Guard	300	230	165	695
F. Racine Light Guard	300	265	115	680
G. Garfield Guard	300	215	158	673
H. Monroe City Guard	300	300	254	854
I. Governor's Guard, Madison	300	305	375	980
K. Darlington Rifles	300	340	346	986
SECOND REGIMENT.				
Field and Staff			80	80
A. Manitowoc Volunteers	300	195	174	669
B. Oshkosh Guards	300	285	195	782
C. Evergreen City Guards	360	325	243	868
D. Ripon Rifles	300	265	180	745
E. Fond du Lac Guards	300	250	182	732
F. Oshkosh Rifles	300	225	168	693
G. Appleton Light Infantry	300	205	187	692
H. Rankin Guard	300	260	169	729
I. Watertown Rifles	380	230	331	941
K. Burchard Guards	300	190	180	670
THIRD REGIMENT.				
Field and Staff			84	84
A. Sherman Guard	300	250	252	802
B. Governor's Guard, La Crosse	300	265	147	712
C. La Crosse Light Guard	300	200	138	638
D. Mauston Light Guard	300	240	244	784
E. Germania Guard	300	295	155	750
F. Guppy Guard	300	305	218	823
G. Wausau Light Guard	300	330	185	815
H. Ludington Guard	300	340	311	951
I. Sparta Rifles	300	255	213	768
K. Tomah Guards	300	350	325	975
FOURTH BATTALION.				
A. Sheridan Guard	300	285		585
B. Kosciusko Guard	300	305		605
C. South Side Turner Rifles	300	300		600
D. Lincoln Guards	300	170		470
Light Horse Squadron	300	255	408	963
Totals	\$10,500	\$9,300	\$7,034	\$26,834



BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Quartermaster General,

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE

TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.



MADISON, WIS.:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1885.

REPORT
OF THE
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

To His Excellency, J. M. RUSK,
Governor of Wisconsin.

GOVERNOR — In compliance with law, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the transactions of the Quartermaster General's department for the period covered from October 1, 1882, to September 31, 1884.

I am happy to inform you that everything pertaining to this department, thanks to your honored self, Col. L. J. Rusk, your private secretary, and Captain J. W. Curran, my very faithful and efficient aid de camp, has run smoothly. The department is in good shape, ready to respond to any lawful call which may be made upon it.

The completion of the capitol extension afforded a separate room for the department officers. In this room has been placed a case for the protection of the old battle flags. This will be keenly appreciated by the veterans and the public generally. The flags of each regiment are so arranged that there is now no difficulty in securing a good view of them

General Remarks.

The National Guard of Wisconsin constitutes a body of soldiers of which any state in the Union might well be proud. Our state may well congratulate herself that she has a commander-in-chief who takes a lively interest in the welfare of the National Guard, and that her Adjutant General has no superior in the United States.

I am, Governor, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. WATROUS,

Quartermaster General.

ORDNANCE, ARMS, ETC., IN POSSESSION OF THE STATE.

SCHEDULE "A,"

Showing Ordnance, Arms, etc., in Possession of the State.

- 1,570 Breech loading muskets, caliber 45.
- 800 Breech loading muskets, caliber 50.
- 800 Muzzle loading muskets.
- 155 Carbines, caliber 45.
- 30 Muzzle loading carbines.
- 80 Colts revolvers.
- 2 Gatling guns, accoutrements complete.
- 12 Cannon with accoutrements complete.
- 200 Swords, all told.
- 5,000 Bayonet scabbards.
- 979 Shoulder belts.
- 2,312 Cartridge boxes.
- 3,400 Cap pouches.
- 2,600 Waist belts.
- 260 Knap sacks.
- 2,800 Haver sacks.
- 2,500 Canteens.
- 124 Wall tents, 9x9.
- 7 Hospital tents, 14x14.
- 1 Headquarter tent, 22x22.
- 400 Sets of knives and forks.
- 400 Sets of spoons.
- 400 Tin plates.
- 30 Mess pails.
- 10 Mess pans.
- 20 Frying pans.

The military stores received from Col. D. W. Flagler of the ordnance department were:

- 20,000 Rounds ball cartridges, caliber 45.
- 20,000 Rounds blank cartridges, caliber 45.
- 400 Springfield rifles, caliber 45.
- 130 Colts revolvers with holsters.
- 65 Saddles.
- 65 Pairs saddle bags.
- 65 Saddle blankets.
- 65 Curry combs.
- 65 Horse brushes.
- 65 Lariats.
- 65 Nose bags.
- 65 Picket pins.

SCHEDULE "B."

Showing arms and military stores issued to and now held by military companies of the state.

To whom issued.	Where located.	Commanding officer.	Style and quantity of muskets with accoutrements complete issued.	OTHER ARMS, ETC.	
				Swords.	Tactics.
FIRST REGIMENT.					
A. Janesville Guards.....	Janesville.....	Capt. J. B. Doe, Jr.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45, 40 Carbines... ..	1 N. C.....	3 copies.
B. Bower City Rifles.....	Janesville.....	Capt. J. B. LaGrange.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45.....	2 N. C.....	3 copies.
C. Custer Rifles.....	Whitewater.....	Capt. A. F. Caldwell.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45.....		
D. Delavan Guards.....	Delavan.....	Capt. R. J. Wilson.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45.....		3 copies.
E. Beloit City Guard.....	Beloit.....	Capt. E. J. Bending.....	50 B. L. Cal. 45.....	1 N. C.....	2 copies.
F. Racine Light Guard.....	Racine.....	Capt. G. A. Graves.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45.....		
G. Garfield Guard.....	Racine.....	Capt. J. W. Greeley.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45.....		
H. Monroe City Guard.....	Monroe.....	Capt. S. P. Shadel.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45.....		
I. Governor's Guard, Madison.....	Madison.....	Capt. Wm. Helm.....	70 B. L. Cal. 45.....		
K. Darlington Rifles.....	Darlington.....	Capt. G. S. Anthony.....	60 B. L. Cal. 50.....		3
SECOND REGIMENT.					
A. Manitowoc Volunteers.....	Manitowoc.....	Capt. F. Becker.....	50 B. L. Cal. 45.....	8 N. C.....	
B. Oshkosh Guards.....	Oshkosh.....	Capt. H. W. Leach.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45.....		3
C. Evergreen City Guards.....	Sheboygan.....	Capt. C. A. Born.....	70 B. L. Cal. 45.....		
D. Ripon Rifles.....	Ripon.....	Capt. B. E. Jussen.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45.....	5 N. C.....	
E. Fond du Lac Guards.....	Fond du Lac.....	Capt. C. J. Hunter.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45.....		3
F. Oshkosh Rifles.....	Oshkosh.....	Capt. H. C. Horn.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45.....		3
G. Appleton Light Infantry.....	Appleton.....	Capt. N. E. Morgan.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45.....		
H. Rankin Guard.....	Manitowoc.....	Capt. E. Baensch.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45.....		
I. Watertown Rifles.....	Watertown.....	Capt. A. Solliday.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45.....		3
K. Burchard Guards.....	Beaver Dam.....	Capt. O. F. Weaver.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45.....		3

SCHEDULE "B."

Showing arms and military stores issued to and now held by military companies of the state.

To whom issued.	Where located.	Commanding officers.	Style and quantity of muskets with accoutrements complete issued.	OTHER ARMS, ETC.	
				Swords.	Tactics.
THIRD REGIMENT,					
A. Sherman Guard.....	Neillsville.....	Capt. J. W. Ferguson.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45.....		4
B. Governor's Guard, La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	Capt. J. Kircheis.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45.....	5 N. C.....	
C. La Crosse Light Guard.....	La Crosse.....	Lieut. E. A. L. Memhard.....	80 B. L. Cal. 45.....		3
D. Mauston Light Guard.....	Mauston.....	Capt. H. Schall.....	50 B. L. Cal. 45.....		
E. Germania Guard.....	Wausau.....	Capt. Wm. Kickbusch.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45.....	3 N. C.....	
F. Guppy Guard.....	Portage.....	Capt. V. E. Brewer.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45.....		3
G. Wausau Light Guard.....	Wausau.....	Capt. J. D. Womer.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45.....		
H. Ludington Guard.....	Menomonie.....	Capt. G. R. Brewer.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45.....		
I. Sparta Rifles.....	Sparta.....	Capt. John J. Esch.....	40 B. L. Cal. 45.....		
K. Tomah Guards.....	Tomah.....	Capt. George Graham.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45.....		
FOURTH BATTALION.					
A. Sheridan Guard.....	Milwaukee.....	Capt. J. E. Coogan.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45.....		3
B. Kosciusko Guard.....	Milwaukee.....	Capt. F. J. Borchardt.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45.....	1 N. C.....	3
C. South Side Turner Rifles.....	Milwaukee.....	Capt. G. P. Traeumer.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45.....		
D. Lincoln Guards.....	Milwaukee.....	Capt. C. W. G. Miller.....	60 B. L. Cal. 45.....		3
Light Horse Squadron.....	Milwaukee.....	Capt. George J. Schoeffel.....	65 B. L. Cal. 45.....		
Light Horse Squadron.....	Milwaukee.....	Capt. George J. Schoeffel.....	65 Cavalry swords.....		
Light Horse Squadron.....	Milwaukee.....	Capt. George J. Schoeffel.....	65 Saddles and bridles, old.....		
Light Horse Squadron.....	Milwaukee.....	Capt. George J. Schoeffel.....	65 Saddles, new.....		
Light Horse Squadrou.....	Milwaukee.....	Capt. George J. Schoeffel.....	50 Colt's revolvers, new.....		

Arms and Military Stores held by Military Companies.

No. 17.]

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

Arms and Military Stores Held by Military Schools.

SCHEDULE "C."

Showing arms and military stores issued to and now held by military schools and G. A. R. Posts.

TO WHOM ISSUED.	STYLE AND QUALITY.
W. P. Clark, Milton Cadets.....	40 S. B. L. muskets, caliber 50, with accoutrements complete.
Madison University Cadets, Madison.....	30 S. B. L. muskets, caliber 50, with accoutrements complete.
Wm. Markhoff, Milwaukee Cadets.....	8 S. B. L. muskets, caliber 50, with accoutrements complete.
Carroll College, Waukesha.....	30 S. B. L. muskets, caliber 50, with accoutrements complete.
Capt. G. W. Johnson, Milwaukee Cadets. ...	60 S. B. L. muskets, caliber 50, with accoutrements complete.
Col. J. H. Tate, Viroqua Cadets.....	40 S. B. L. muskets, caliber 50, with accoutrements complete.
Capt. W. H. Bennett, Madison G. A. R.....	20 S. B. L. muskets, caliber 50, with accoutrements complete.
Col. H. B. Warner, Ellsworth Post G. A. R....	10 S. B. L. rifles, caliber 50, with accoutrements complete.
S. S. Fifield, Lieut. Gov., Ashland Post G. A. R.	10 S. B. L. rifles, caliber 50, with accoutrements complete.
E. B. Dunlap, Lodi.....	10 S. B. L. muskets, caliber 50, with accoutrements complete.
R. D. Pike, Bayfield, Wisconsin.....	60 S. B. L. muskets, caliber 50, with accoutrements complete.
Geo. S. Anthony, Darlington.....	60 S. B. L. muskets, caliber 50, with accoutrements complete.
E. Blakesly, Ironton, Wisconsin.....	40 muzzle-loading muskets with accoutrements complete.
J. J. Rooney, Kewaunee.....	20 muzzle-loading muskets with accoutrements complete.
Phil Cheek, Baraboo.....	40 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
H. A. Staton Post, Reedsburg.....	50 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete; 6 cavalry sabers.
J. F. Sawyer Post, Omro.....	35 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
A. Byron, Milwaukee.....	20 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
Capt. S. Hoyt, Sparta.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
A. D. Benjamin, Tomah.....	20 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
C. A. Booth, Elroy.....	20 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
Thos. B. Coon, Kilbourn City.....	20 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
C. E. Bowles, Janesville.....	20 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
H. C. Curtis, Juneau.....	10 M. L. Muskets with accoutrements complete.
Daniel Kuhn, Warren's Mills.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
E. B. Thompson, Waupaca.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
R. D. Mallory, Westfield.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
A. M. Stratton, Muscoda.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
N. Thatcher, Menasha.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
D. G. James, Richland Center.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
J. S. Conger, Prairie du Sac.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.

Arms and Military Stores held by Military Schools.

SCHEDULE "C."

Showing arms and military stores issued to and now held by military schools and G. A. R. Posts.

TO WHOM ISSUED.	STYLE AND QUALITY.
J. B. Garity, Jefferson.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
P. Pernat, Mayville.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
C. Blancher, Prairie du Chien.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
George H. Ellis, Mazomanie.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
F. J. Jacobus, New London.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
W. P. Mitchell, New Lisbon.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
F. A. Ames, Clinton Junction.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
R. H. Williams, Darlington.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
J. R. West, Evansville.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
W. R. Hill, Wonewoc.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
G. W. Churchill, Eau Claire.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
W. H. Blinn, Antigo.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
J. W. Tolford, Neillsville.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
Henry Meloy, Oak Dale.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
L. Johnson, Capt., Kendalls.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
E. F. Warren, Albany.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
S. D. Blake, Black River Falls.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
C. F. Roskie, Montello.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
George T. Spaulding, Brodhead.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
Sylvester Colburn, Arcadia.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
Col. C. N. Davie, Merrilan.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
J. B. Miller, Alma Center.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
J. Higgins, North Freedom.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
Richard Carter, Dodgeville.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
Peter Janisch, Waterloo.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
S. C. Cheney, Monroe.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
J. E. Parker, La Crosse.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
S. L. Lord, Edgerton.....	6 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
Wm. Fagg, Forestville.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.

Arms and Military Stores Held by Military Schools.

SCHEDULE "C," (continued.)

Showing arms and military stores issued to and now held by military schools and G. A. R. Posts.

TO WHOM ISSUED.	STYLE AND QUALITY.
Col. E. B. Gray, Palmyra.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
J. E. Gee, Brandon.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
Thomas Beattie, Stoughton.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
B. H. Powers, Friendship.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
Thomas Priestley, Mineral Point.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
T. B. Marsden, Ontario.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
Wm. Munz, Norwalk.....	10 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.
Charles L. Dering, Portage.....	40 M. L. muskets with accoutrements complete.

Cannon Held by Private Parties.

SCHEDULE "D."

Showing cannon issued to and now held by private parties.

BY WHOM HELD.	STYLE AND QUALITY.
Col. E. M. Rogers, Viroqua	1 six pound cannon with accoutrements complete.
J. D. Witter, Grand Rapids	1 six pound cannon with accoutrements complete.
Citizens of Amherst	1 six pound cannon with accoutrements complete.
Citizens of Plainfield	1 six pound cannon with accoutrements complete.
J. S. Anderson, Manitowoc	1 six pound cannon with accoutrements complete.
I. D. Poorman, West Lima	1 six pound cannon with accoutrements complete.

SCHEDULE "E."

Showing ordinance, arms and military stores now in state armory.

- 2 Gatling guns with accoutrements complete.
- 2 Twelve pound brass cannon with accoutrements complete.
- 3 Six pound cannon with accoutrements complete.
- 1 Three pound brass howitzer with accoutrements complete.
- 422 S. B. L. muskets cal. 50 with accoutrements complete.
- 50 S. B. L. carbines cal. 45 with accoutrements complete.
- 30 Muzzle-loading carbines cal. 50 with accoutrements complete.
- 23 Muzzle-loading muskets in state armory.
- 21 Cavalry swords and belts.
- 80 Colts revolvers.
- 3,500 Rounds ball cartridges, cal. 45.
- 4,000 Rounds blank cartridges, cal. 45.
- 6,000 Rounds ball cartridges, cal. 50.

Expenditures.

SCHEDULE "F."

Showing the expenditures from October 1, A. D. 1882, to September 31, A. D. 1884.

Milwaukee Lake Shore & Western R'y. Co. transportation National Guard.....	87 20
J. J. Fuller, manufacturing cartridge belts.....	69 00
J. S. Webster, painting cannon.....	155 60
F. Detloff, repairing cannon.....	12 40
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y Co., transportation National Guard.....	456 17
Postage.....	36 00
H. C. Chaffee, cartage on tents.....	10 00
Wm. M. Foresman, freight on arms.....	5 75
John Cory, firing salute.....	10 00
Sol. Tuttle, cartridges for cannon.....	80 95
Wm. M. Foresman, freight on arms.....	37 78
C. I. King, repairing Gattling gun.....	24 60
J. D. Womer, freight.....	6 81
J. W. Curran, expenses while in camp.....	11 50
T. Judd, expenses in camp.....	25 45
Wm. M. Foresman, freight.....	30 50
D. Jannopoulos & Co, tent pins.....	25 65
Aug. Schmidt, repairing cannon.....	10 50
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R'y. Co., transportation National Guard..	186 39
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co., transportation National Guard.....	584 43
Postage.....	42 25
W. C. Bailey, expenses to camp.....	8 85
Chas. P. Richmond, railroad fare.....	2 70
Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, transportation National Guard.....	187 00
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway Company, transportation National Guard.....	59 40
Wm. M. Foresman, freight.....	20 74
J. W. Curran, freight.....	206 07
F. Memhard, freight and cartage.....	61 28
J. W. Curran, expenses while in camp.....	64 42
J. W. Curran, clerk to quartermaster general.....	1,010 00
E. Baensch, freight.....	2 74
Frank & Ramsay, manufacturing hooks.....	15 18
John Cory, firing salute.....	6 00
C. H. Muller, freight on arms.....	9 38
C. I. King, boring cannon.....	442 35
J. W. Upton, tactics.....	64 00
F. Huels, repairing Gattling gun.....	13 50
Aug. Schmidt & Co., repairing cannon.....	10 40
Wm. Foresman, freight.....	28 00
D. Jannopoulos & Co., tents and pins.....	435 31
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., transportation National Guard.....	451 91

Expenditures.

Chicago, St. Paul, Mineapolis & Omaha Railway Co., transportation National Guard	59 21
M. Hauson & Co., tent plns.....	40 00
Mil. & Northern R'y Co., transportation National Guard	4 50
Wm. Flohr, cartridges for cannon.....	80 00
T. Judd, expenses in camp	39 30
C. F. Lamb, gun racks.....	20 00
P. Durnin, repairing saddles.....	130 90
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul R'y Co., transportation National Guard.....	646 58
C. A. Born, expenses in camp.....	65 21
Julius Zehnter & Co., merchandise.....	10 25
Chi. & N. W. R'y Co., transportation National Guard.....	367 58
J. W. Curran, freight.....	172 27
F. Memhard, freight and cartage.....	68 60
J. W. Curran, expenses in camp.....	57 35
Postage	36 00
J. W. Curran, clerk to Quarter Master General	1,200 00
	<u>\$8,065 91</u>

Totals.

SCHEDULE "G."

Totals.

Number of arms in possession of companies, S. B. L. cal. 45.....	1,970
Number of arms in possession of companies, carbines.....	105
Number of carbines in state armory.....	50
	<u>155</u>
Number of arms in possession of schools and colleges, S. B. L. cal. 50.....	378
Number of breech-loaders in state armory, S. B. L. cal. 50.....	432
	<u>800</u>
Number of muzzle-loaders issued to G. A. R. Posts.....	777
Number of muzzle-loaders in state armory.....	23
	<u>800</u>
Number of swords issued to military schools and G. A. R. Posts.....	180
Number of swords in state armory.....	20
	<u>200</u>
Number of cannon held by private parties.....	6
Number of cannon at state armory.....	6
	<u>12</u>
Number of Gatt'ing guns in possession of state.....	2
Whole number of tents in possession of state, wall tents, 9x9.....	124
Hospital tents, 14x14.....	7
Headquarter tent, 22x32.....	1
	<u>132</u>
Sets of knives and forks.....	400
Sets of spoons.....	400
Tin plates.....	400
Mess pails.....	30
Mess pans.....	10
Frying pans.....	20
	<u>130</u>
Number of Colts revolvers in possession of companies.....	50
Number of Colts revolvers in state armory.....	80
	<u>130</u>

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF
THE MILWAUKEE ASYLUM FOR INSANE,
FOR THE
TWO YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.



MADISON, WIS.:
DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1885.

MILWAUKEE ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency, JEREMIAH M. RUSK, Governor:

The accompanying documents include a complete statement of all important facts relating to the government of the Milwaukee Insane Asylum, during the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1884.

The total number of different persons admitted to the asylum during the year ending September 30, 1883, including those remaining from the previous year was 408 an average for the two years of $414\frac{1}{2}$. The average number of persons under daily treatment for the year ending September 30, 1883, was 306 and a fraction—and for the year ending September 30, 1884, 310, —an average of over 308 inmates under daily treatment during the two years.

The total current cost of maintenance, including replacements and repairs of property, was \$62,147.86 for the year ending September 30, 1883, and \$62,609.79 for the year ending September 30, 1884 — an average weekly per capita cost of nearly \$3.89 for the year ending September 30, 1883, and of \$3.86 for the year ending September 30, 1884, or an average weekly per capita current cost for the two years of about \$3.87 $\frac{1}{2}$.

In addition to the current cost of maintenance, the county of Milwaukee has appropriated from its own treasury, during the two fiscal years, for permanent improvement and additions to the property of the asylum, completed or in progress, a total sum of \$14,881.57.

These improvements and additions to property have been rendered necessary by the growth of the institution, both as

Report of the Board of Trustees.

to the number of its population and the character of the treatment and accommodations required. If we add the cost of these improvements and additions to property to the total cost of maintenance for the two years, we have a total average cost of \$69,819.61 per annum, and a total average weekly cost per capita of about \$4.42.

Of the total cost of current maintenance, improvements and additions, the state has paid a weekly per capita of \$2.75 upon inmates committed at public charge only, amounting for the two fiscal years to an average total sum of \$40,898.00 per annum, or a weekly per capita on the total number of inmates cared for of \$2.55. The balance of all cost has been paid mainly by Milwaukee county, by direct appropriation from its treasury, or from earnings from private patients and its landed property.

The principal facts involved may be averaged and summarized for total population as follows:

Number different persons treated per annum.....	414½
Number different persons treated daily	308
Current cost of maintenance per annum.....	\$62,379.82
Current cost of maintenance weekly per capita	\$3.87½
Total cost, with improvements, per annum	\$69,819.61
Total cost, with improvements, weekly per capita	\$4.42
Total cost to the state per annum.....	\$40,898.00
Total cost to the state weekly per capita.	\$2.55

No proper estimate of the cost of maintaining the insane can be made, which does not include constantly recurring additions to property, as well as ordinary current expenditure. By the payment of the weekly per capita amount now provided by law toward the support of this asylum, calculated upon the number of inmates maintained at public charge only, the state is not only relieved of all cost on account of such additions to property, but is also relieved of the necessity of contributing in any manner to the support of a considerable number of insane persons now maintained

Report of the Board of Trustees.

in this asylum at private cost, many of whom would otherwise become a public charge. When these facts are duly considered, no serious question can arise as to the economy of providing for the support of the insane in the manner now provided by the laws relating to this asylum.

In every aspect of the case relating to the personal well-being of the unfortunate classes committed to our care as well as in the matter of pecuniary economy, the history of this asylum is a record of successful experience from its foundation. Its proximity to a large population, by no means exempt from its share of the afflictions which ordinarily pertain to the human family, ensures a humane promptness and professional skill in the treatment of the insane, frequently under the immediate supervision of intelligent kindred or interested friends, scarcely possible under other circumstances, and always keenly appreciated by those immediately concerned. Certainly, these and kindred facts, of special interest in this case to about one-tenth of the population of the state, ought not to be overlooked in any plan of government designed to restore the largest possible number of the insane to health and usefulness, or to provide for their highest good while necessarily subject to public charge.

Respectfully submitted,

BEDFORD B. HOPKINS,
JOHN H. TESCH,
N. A. GRAY,
CHARLES FINGADO,
GEO. H. PAUL,

Trustees.

MILWAUKEE, November, 1884.

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF COST

Of all articles purchased for the Milwaukee Insane Asylum during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1883.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Allspice, whole	1 pound	.....	\$ 14
Ammonia, carb.	6 pounds	\$ 21	1 28
Apples	6 boxes	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 70
Apples	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 50
Apples	72 barrels	2 44	175 95
Apples, dried	2,773 pounds	07 $\frac{1}{8}$	203 41
Apples, pine	4 dozen	2 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 75
Asparagus'	1 box	.....	2 25
Asparagus	54 $\frac{3}{8}$ doz. bun's	60	33 10
Asparagus	2 doz. cans	3 30	6 60
Anklets	4	1 50	6 00
Ale	24 dozen	1 98 $\frac{3}{8}$	47 60
Appolinaris water	5 cases	11 40	57 00
Alcohol	19 $\frac{1}{8}$ gallons	2 40	45 94
Argand chimneys, gas	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	1 00	50
Argand burners, gas	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	9 00	4 50
Alkali meters	2	1 00	2 00
Axle grease	25 pounds	52	1 30
Baking powder	248 pounds	31	77 00
Butter	12,713 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,660 07
Bananas	6 bunches	2 04	12 25
Bananas	1 dozen	.....	60
Bacon	28 pounds	13	3 64
Brawn	2 dozen cans	1 89	3 78
Beef, on foot	133,894 lbs.	04 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,755 60
Beef, dried	33 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 99
Beeves	12 head	44 00	516 00
Beans	23 bushel	2 38	54 85
Beans, green	10 boxes	1 59	15 90
Beans, green	3 bushel	2 00	6 00
Beans	20 doz. cans	1 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 50
Beets, green	2 barrels	3 75	7 50
Beets, green	25 $\frac{3}{8}$ doz. buc's	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 45
Blackberries	144 quarts	14	22 50
Blueberries	3 baskets	1 71 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 15
Butcher steels	3	1 11 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 35
Brushes, shoe	1 dozen	.....	1 50
Brushes, counter	1 dozen	.....	4 00
Brushes, bath	2 dozen	4 00	8 00
Brushes, lather	1 dozen	.....	2 50
Brushes, scrub	10 dozen	1 75	17 50

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Brush, calsomine	1	.....	\$3 75
Brushes, paint.....	25	\$0 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 17
Brooms.....	28 dozen	3 04 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 30
Broilers, wire.....	1	.....	35
Bed spreads.....	18	1 67	30 10
Blankets.....	46	1 69	78 00
Batts, cotton.....	16 bales	9 00	96 00
Butter cloth.....	120 yards	05	6 00
Black oil.....	5 gallons	28	1 40
Boiler compound.....	120 pounds	10	12 00
Boiler compound.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ barrel	40 00	20 00
Brandy.....	10 gallons	4 35	43 50
Beer.....	62 doz. bottles	68	42 44
Boots, mens.....	13 pairs	2 23	29 00
Buttons.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ great gross	2 74 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 11
Buttons, cuff.....	1 pair	.....	60
Buttons, collar.....	37	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	41
Bluing.....	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 33
Bluing.....	3 gallons	40	1 20
Baskets, bushel.....	7	25	1 75
Barn, repairing.....	.....	.....	12 56
Blank books.....	18	72	13 06
Bill holders.....	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	21
Billiard cues and balls r. pa red.....	.....	.....	3 45
Boilers, repairing.....	.....	.....	138 78
Belting.....	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet	.....	23 21
Bolts.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	.....	8 17
Brick, common.....	9,500	.....	73 00
Brick, tile.....	11	.....	6 30
Collars, linen.....	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	63
Cap.....	1	.....	1 50
Clothing, miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	10 33
Coal, hard.....	88 tons	6 54	575 74
Coal, soft.....	1,048 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ tons	4 60	4,157 03
Candles.....	40 pounds	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 20
Caustic soda.....	3,169 pounds	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	151 54
Clothes pins.....	1 box	.....	85
Clothes lines.....	1 dozen	.....	1 25
Clothes line, wire.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	25	94
Cow ties.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 18
Clipping shears.....	1 pair	.....	1 50
Curry combs.....	2	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	75
Carriage, double.....	1	.....	110 00
Corn.....	10 $\frac{2}{3}$ bushels	58	6 14
Chess men.....	1 box	.....	55
Carriage, hire.....	.....	.....	73 00
Car fares.....	.....	.....	41 95
Cement.....	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels	1 10	32 19
Cement.....	20 pounds	25	5 00
Cement, pipe.....	763 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	189 52
Cement pipe, bends and elbows.....	9	1 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 13

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Cloves, ground.....	10 lbs	\$.40	4 00
Cloves, whole.....	5 lbs	25	1 25
Cinnamon ground.....	30 lbs	35	10 50
Cassia.....	4½ lbs	14	67
Corn starch.....	200 lb	07	14 20
Coffee, Rio.....	4,630 lbs	12½	583 64
Chocolate.....	60 lb	41½	24 96
Catsup.....	1 doz quarts	.....	1 40
Crackers.....	404½ lbs	06½	26 37
Cake.....	14½ doz	1 06	15 06
Cheese.....	176½ lbs	08½	25 50
Cream.....	20 gallons	1 00	20 00
Chicken.....	65 7-12 doz	2 77	182 10
Chicken.....	1,312 lbs	15½	202 01
Currants.....	2 bushel	1 87½	3 75
Currants, dried.....	421 lbs	64½	27 28
Cider.....	1 gallon	.....	1 00
Cabbage.....	98 head	05	4 90
Cabbage cutter, use of.....	.....	.....	1 40
Cabbage.....	4 crates	2 43½	9 75
Corn.....	42 doz cans	1 39	58 50
Corn.....	200 ears	1	2 00
Corn beef.....	5 doz	3 05	15 26
Carrots.....	5 doz b'chs	24	1 20
Cauliflower.....	1 box	.....	1 75
Celery.....	23 doz	30	6 85
Cucumbers.....	16 doz	68½	10 90
Capers.....	2½ doz	3 22	9 13
Cranberries.....	1 barrel	.....	15 00
Cranberries.....	1 box	.....	3 25
Cherries.....	2 baskets	1 50	3 00
Cherries.....	32 quarts	18½	6 00
Corn meal.....	1,343 lbs	14	19 21
Crockery.....	.....	.....	217 62
Chambers.....	3 doz	4 00	12 00
Chambers, tin.....	84	50	42
Crash.....	524½ yards	10½	55 08
Carpets.....	38½ yards	97½	37 39
Carpet lining.....	34 yards	10	3 40
Carpet binding.....	2 pieces	20	40
Cordage.....	.....	.....	6 98
Clocks.....	1	.....	3 50
Clocks, repairing.....	.....	.....	1 25
Combs.....	6 doz	2 10½	12 63
Combs, fine.....	4 doz	45	1 80
Chamois skins.....	2½ doz	5 41	13 53
Corks.....	15 gross	18	2 75
Canton flannel.....	1,825 yards	11	216 89
Cassimere.....	128 ½ yards	18½	24 08
Cambric.....	184½ yards	5	9 25

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Calico	1,580½ yards	\$ 05½	\$93 07
Cheviot.....	236½ yards	10½	25 53
Collars, paper.....	160 boxes	01½	12 00
Ducks	65 pounds	12	7 80
Ducks	1½ dozen	3 50	5 25
Dusters, feather	3	1 33	4 00
Damask cloth.....	56½ yards	55	30 95
Doylies	2 dozen	1 15	2 30
Duck for cots.....	101 yards	60	60 60
Drugs and medicines.....			515 11
Druggist's paper			4 50
Double harness	1 set		36 00
Eggs	2,418 dozen	20	484 21
Extract of vanilla	4 gallons	9 60	38 40
Extract of lemon.....	4 gallons	4 60	18 40
Emery paper	1 dozen		25
Emery cloth.....	3 dozen	56½	1 70
Electrical fixtures.....			36 35
Erasers, rubber	3	20	60
Eye glasses	10 pair	82½	8 25
Express charges			20 91
Engine, repa ring			89 58
Fish, fresh.....	356½ pounds	08½	31 38
Fish, cod	3,250 pounds	05½	171 21
Fish, pickled cod.....	1½ barrels	5 33	8 00
Fish, boneless cod.....	40 pounds	6½	2 50
Fish, mackerel.....	12½ barrels	14½	186 00
Fish, mackerel.....	60 cans	33½	20 10
Fish, sardines.....	184 cans	17½	32 65
Fish, salmon.....	6 dozen	2 00	12 00
Flour, spring wheat.....	462½ barrels		2,365 46
Flour, patent	30½ barrels	6 84	206 93
Flour, graham.....	8½ barrels	4 52	38 50
Flour, graham.....	175 pounds	01½	2 50
Flour, buck wheat.....	½ barrel	7 00	1 75
Figs.....	9 pounds	13½	1 22
Forks	5 dozen	7 81	39 06
Force pump, use of	27 days	66½	18 00
Farm tools, repairing			3 25
Fly nets, horse.....	2	2 25	4 50
Fire clay	1 barrel		2 50
Ginger, ground	55 pounds	15½	8 55
Geese.....	53½ pounds	13½	7 29
Grapes	14 baskets	85	11 95
Grapes	6 boxes	40	2 40
Grapes	3 drawers	2 25	6 75
Gelatine	2 dozen	1 65	3 30
Gooseberries.....	32 quarts	09½	3 10
Glass ware			28 07
Glue pot.....	1		70

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Gingham	71½ yards	\$ 08	\$5 72
Garter web	6 pieces	75	4 50
Gasoline	6835½ gallons	16	1,130 57
Gas globes	1 dozen	.....	3 00
Gas burners and tips	3½ dozen	5 28	18 50
Gas lighter, repairing .....	.....	.....	05
Glass for hot house	3 boxes	3 40	10 20
Ground feed	8,456 pounds	9½	79 51
Glue	50 pounds	25	12 70
Hops	28 pounds	55	15 40
Hominy	5 barrels	4 20	21 00
Hominy	47 pounds	02	94
Ham	491½ pounds	13½	68 13
Honey	28 pounds	15	4 20
Honey	1 quart	.....	50
Hardware .....	.....	.....	28 47
House plants	8	28	2 25
Hose pipe	39 11-12 feet	34½	14 33
Hose bands and couplings .....	.....	.....	3 93
Hose, ladies	63 11-12 doz	1 29½	82 99
Hats, mens	4	1 62½	6 50
Handkerchiefs	¾ dozen	1 86¼	1 49
Hire of reaper	1 day	.....	3 00
Horse blankets	5	5 90	29 50
Hay knife	1	.....	1 50
Hoes, garden	1 dozen	.....	3 60
Hay rakes	½ dozen	2 00	1 00
Horse brushes	2	2 12½	4 25
Harness blacking	3 cans	65	1 95
Halters	8	1 35	10 65
Horse bells	2 strings	75	1 50
Harness, repairing .....	.....	.....	46 90
Horse shoeing .....	.....	.....	123 75
Hay	15 1735-2000 t'n	11 40	181 21
Horses	3	100 00	300 00
Hinges	18 pair	.....	13 75
Iron bed posts	3 set	4 50	13 50
Indelible ink	3 pints	6 00	18 00
Iron wedges	10 pounds	04½	45
Interfering boots, horses	7	1 16	8 25
Ink	8 quarts	76¼	6 10
Ink stands	3	60	1 80
Jelly	108 pounds	07	8 02
Knives, table	6 dozen	3 21	19 26
Knives, butcher	4	42	1 68
Knives, carvers	3	3 30	9 91
Kannikens	4	25	1 00
Keg, 6 gallons	1	.....	1 60
Kettles, iron	1	.....	50
Knitting cotton	20 pounds	49½	9 92

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Kerosene	113½ gallons	14½	16 89
Lenon snaps	3½ pounds	15	53
Lard	3,372 pounds	12	406 28
Lemons	7½ boxes	5 13	38 43
Lettuce.....	8 dozen	62½	3 80
Lock buckles and straps.....	2 dozen	30 00	60 00
Lock mitts with straps.....	1 pair	.....	7 00
Lard oil	97½ gallons	89	87 27
Lawn	60 yards	15	9 00
Laces, shoe	5 gross	36	1 80
Laces, corset.....	1 gross	.....	1 25
Lamp wicks	7 dozen	11	80
Lantern globes.....	½ dozen	1 00	50
Lamp shades.....	3	75	2 25
Lanterns	4	79½	3 17
Lamps, germ, students.....	1	.....	4 50
Laundry tubs.....	1	.....	82
Laundry tubs, lumber for	272 feet	50 00	13 60
Laundry baskets.....	1½ dozen	4 41½	13 25
Lap robes.....	1 pair	.....	4 00
Lead pencils.....	8 dozen	38½	3 10
Letter files.....	1	.....	4 00
Linseed oil.....	52 gallons	57	29 64
Lead, bar.....	104½ pounds	05	5 49
Lumber	8,890 feet	.....	286 12
Leather lacing.....	1 side	.....	2 00
Locks, keys, etc.....	.....	.....	48 13
Lime	17 barrels	.....	12 75
Meals of teamsters, etc.....	.....	.....	57 55
Mustard seed	7 pounds	10½	.74
Mustard, ground.....	129 pounds	23½	29 90
Milk.....	11,665½ gal.	13½	1,617 34
Milk, butter.....	944½ gallons	12½	118 05
Melons, nutmeg.....	6 crates	2 06½	10 62
Melons, water.....	62	17	12 40
Mince meat.....	451 pounds	07	31 57
Macaroni	70 pounds	12 3-7	8 70
Mutton sheep, on foot.....	13,653 pounds	04	554 07
Molasses.....	48½ gallons	33	16 01
Mats, table.....	1 set	.....	1 75
Mops	9 dozen	1 31½	11 85
Muffs.....	6	3 50	21 00
Mouse traps.....	21	15	3 18
Material for shoe shop .....	.....	.....	13 14
Muslin, bleached.....	172½ yards	10	17 42
Muslin, unbleached	1,381½ yards	07½	103 06
Marking pens.....	3	25	75
Mittens.....	1 5-6 dozen	5 35	9 81
Men's suits.....	9	8 55½	77 00
Matches, Swedish.....	6 gross	3 50	21 00

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Medical books			108 80
Mucilage stand	1		40
Magazines and periodicals			98 80
Music and entertainments			230 80
Nut mugs	2 pounds	80	1 60
Nuts, mixed	210 pounds	13½	28 71
Nut picks	1 dozen		2 75
Napkins	10 dozen	2 06	20 63
Needles	1,000		1 25
Needles, machine	3½ dozen	27	95
Needles, darning	12 papers	06	72
Needles, crochet	4 dozen	42½	1 70
Needles, knitting	½ gross	80	40
Nuts and washers			1 44
Nails	191 pounds		9 15
Oysters	28½ gallons	1 65	47 75
Oysters	174 cans	42½	74 26
Oat meal	16½ barrels	2 40	102 25
Oat meal	26 pounds	04	1 08
Oranges	32½ boxes	4 86	158 00
Oranges	2 barrels	7 25	14 50
Onions	100 bushels	40	40 00
Olives	1½ dozen bot.	4 83½	7 25
Olive oil	1½ dozen	2 60	3 25
Oil cloth	8 rolls	2 85	22 80
Office stool	1		2 35
Oil pants	1 pair		1 00
Oats	1,496, ⁹ / ₈ bush.	.41½	620 28
Organ, repairing			5 00
Pepper, ground	134 pounds	22	29 56
Peppers, red	2 dozen	10	20
Pears	8 boxes	86½	7 90
Pears	25 baskets	59	14 85
Pears	1 bushel		2 45
Pears	2½ dozen cans	3.67	9 18
Peaches	32 baskets	70	22 45
Peaches	2 boxes	1 25	2 50
Peaches	10 bushels	2 50	25 00
Peaches	10 dozen cans	1 99	19 90
Peaches, dry	1786 pounds	07	128 32
Plums	2 baskets	80	1 60
Plums	1 drawer		2 00
Plums	1 bushel		3 50
Plums, canned	9 dozen cans	2 20	19 85
Prunes	3,345 pounds	07	239 30
Potatoes	439½ bushels	54	238 92
Potatoes	18½ barrels	2 00	36 80
Potatoes, sweet	3 pecks	53½	1 60
Potatoes, sweet	1 barrel		5 50
Pork, on foot	485 pounds	06½	32 74

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Pig's feet.....	4 doz. cans	\$2 48 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$9 95
Peas, green.....	7 boxes	1 20	8 40
Peas, green.....	2 sacks	2 75	5 50
Peas.....	28 doz. cans	1 33	37 40
Peas, split.....	210 pounds	03	6 30
Pickles, mixed.....	12 gallons	50	6 00
Pearl barley.....	125 pounds	02 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 13
Pails.....	9 dozen	1 90	17 10
Potato masher.....	1	.....	8
Paper, shelf.....	15 gross	42	6 28
Paper, W. C.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. rolls	2 46 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 70
Prints for comforters.....	1,477 yds.	05	73 85
Picture frame.....	1	.....	2 75
Picture cord.....	1 roll	.....	50
Pins.....	5 packages	27	1 35
Parafine.....	2 pounds	22	44
Powder boxes.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ gross	1 31 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 05
Pill boxes.....	2 7-12 gross	2 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 90
Polishing irons.....	2	65	1 30
Plants, flower.....	275	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 08
Paris green.....	50 pounds	22	11 00
Pens.....	6 gross	1 15	6 90
Pen holders.....	1 dozen	.....	30
Paper fasteners.....	2 boxes	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	55
Printing.....	.....	.....	65 00
Postage.....	.....	.....	80 22
Piano, tuning and repairing.....	.....	.....	26 75
Playing cards.....	1 dozen	.....	2 00
Patient's expenses.....	.....	.....	54 95
Putty.....	181 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 37
Paints.....	.....	.....	32 56
Pipe and fittings.....	.....	.....	129 41
Packing.....	.....	.....	19 42
Plaster Paris.....	1 barrel	.....	2 75
Quinces.....	1 box	.....	2 75
Quinces.....	1 basket	.....	75
Raisins.....	58 pounds	10	5 80
Raisins.....	15 boxes	2 23	34 40
Radish.....	24 doz. bunch	48	11 47
Rhubarb.....	2 bunches	65	1 30
Rhubarb.....	4,288 lbs.	01 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 85
Raspberries.....	157 quarts	17	27 10
Rasberries, dried.....	8 pounds	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 09
Rice.....	514 pounds	06 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 70
Restraints, repairing, etc.....	.....	.....	5 20
Razors, repairing.....	.....	.....	50
Razor strap.....	1	.....	75
Rubber rings.....	2	2 70	5 40
Rubber boots, men's.....	5 pairs	3 66	18 30
Rubber overshoes.....	1 pair	.....	56

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Rubber coat.....	1	.....	\$2 25
Rubber bands.....	4 gross	22½	90
Repairs, ordinary.....	.....	.....	202 36
Syrup cup, plated.....	1	.....	3 60
Shoe blacking.....	6 dozen	50	3 00
Sand paper.....	4 quires	23½	94
Sieves.....	2	55	1 10
Shoe buckles and straps.....	6 dozen	9 00	54 00
Scales, repairing.....	.....	.....	50
Shams.....	6	1 25	7 50
Sheeting.....	1,289½ yards	16	206 35
Straw for bedding.....	22 445-2000 ton	6 14	136 86
Sand soap.....	1,200 bars	5½	69 45
Silver polish.....	.....	.....	90
Scouring brick.....	2 boxes	82½	1 65
Sperm oil.....	½ gallon	1 62	81
Scissors.....	2 pair	60	1 20
Shuttles.....	6	08	48
Shavings.....	3 loads	1 50	4 50
Sherry wine.....	5 gallons	3 80	19 00
Surgeons' lint and cotton.....	.....	.....	40 40
Sponges.....	.....	.....	9 31
Surgical instruments and tools.....	.....	.....	118 51
Slippers, men's.....	92 pairs	83½	76 70
Slippers, women's.....	192 pairs	77	148 50
Shoes, men's.....	16 pairs	1 50	24 00
Shoes, ladies'.....	60 pairs	80	48 00
Socks.....	12½ dozen	.....	17 20
Shirts.....	¾ dozen	.....	8 58
Sugar, granulated.....	3,588 pounds	9½	334 44
Sugar, A.....	3,480 pounds	8½	311 41
Sugar, C.....	8,889 pounds	7½	687 19
Sugar, powdered.....	1,239 pounds	9½	120 08
Sugar, cut loaf.....	437 pounds	9½	43 41
Sago.....	175 pounds	6½	10 51
Salaries and wages.....	.....	.....	20,465 96
Salt, common.....	16 barrels	1 12	18 00
Salt, Ashton.....	4 sacks	77½	3 10
Salt, table.....	60 pockets	44	2 65
Saltpetre.....	6 pounds	12½	72
Sauce, Bengal.....	1 1-6 dozen	3 71	4 33
Syrup.....	504½ gallons	42	212 05
Syrup, maple.....	10 gallons	1 02½	10 25
Sausage.....	6 pounds	16	96
Spinach.....	8 barrells	2 28½	18 25
Spinach.....	3 boxes	1 33½	4 00
Spinach.....	1 peck	.....	55
Strawberries.....	389 quarts	12½	53 10
Smoke plates.....	3 dozen	3 58½	10 75
Spoons, table.....	4 dozen	5 00	20 01

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Spoons, tea	11 dozen	\$3 34½	\$36 80
Spoons, basting	½ dozen	1 26	63
Spoons, sugar	1	.....	45
Soup ladle	1	.....	2 40
Sugar tongs	1	.....	1 30
Students chimneys	1 dozen	.....	75
Soap, laundry	5,749½ pounds	.....	235 15
Sal soda	4,194 pounds	01½	63 71
Starch, laundry	1,018 pounds	04½	49 02
Sad iron	43 pounds	03½	1 51
Street sprinkler	1	.....	3 50
Sponge, harness .....	.....	.....	1 03
Stove pipe for hot house .....	.....	.....	2 65
Scraper, farm	1	.....	3 00
Scythe	1	.....	90
Scythe stones	2	10	20
Stone boats	1	.....	3 47
Sleigh bells	1 string	.....	5 62
Sursingles	3	62½	1 87
Screenings	354 pounds	01	3 54
Straw	2 ¹⁸⁵ / ₃₀₀₀ tons	3 50	7 32
Seed .....	.....	.....	131 97
Sleighs, repairing .....	.....	.....	20 55
Stationery .....	.....	.....	47 96
Slate	1	.....	20
Stabling asylum horses .....	.....	.....	133 85
Screws	16½ gross	.....	7 03
Stone	3	16 00	48 00
Shovels	7	97½	6 85
Toll gate charges .....	.....	.....	44 60
Teamsters expenses .....	.....	.....	22 07
Tobacco	215 pounds	38½	82 66
Telephone exchange .....	.....	.....	150 60
Turpentine	45 gallons	58½	26 35
Tapioca	150 pounds	04½	7 25
Tea, Japan	1,664 pounds	22½	374 00
Turkey	522 pounds	12½	64 67
Turnips	187 bushels	26½	49 77
Turnips	2 boxes	45	90
Tomatoes	11 boxes	1 11½	12 30
Tomatoes	38 doz. cans	1 26½	48 20
Tongue	5 dozen	8 44½	42 21
Trays	¼ dozen	10 87½	8 70
Tin ware .....	.....	.....	96 97
Tab'e linen	24 yards	1 38½	33 30
Table cloth	2	6 00	12 00
Tidies	1 dozen	.....	2 85
Tent blankets	6	1 60	6 00
Towels	9 dozen	3 94½	35 50
Toilet soap .....	.....	.....	11 12

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Tripoli.....	1 pound		\$ 07
Tools.....			75 03
Thimbles.....	1½ gross	\$1 50	2 25
Thermometers.....	1 dozen		2 00
Thread, spool cotton.....	165 dozen	55	90 75
Thread, linen.....	2 dozen	80	1 60
Tapers.....	15 pounds	60	9 00
Teaming.....	5 days	3 00	15 00
Telegraphy.....			25 77
Travelling expenses.....			25 00
Underclothing, mens.....	2 suits	60	1 20
Vinegar.....	133 gallons	12½	23 64
Veal, on foot.....	4,292 pounds	05	219 45
Vials, medicine cups, etc.....			31 12
Vehicles, repairing.....			172 05
Wooden faucet.....	1		20
Water cooler.....	1		4 50
Wristlets.....	15	1 00	15 00
Working cotton.....			10 33
Window holland.....	155½	10½	16 33
Wash stands.....	6	5 50	33 00
Wax, bees.....	2 pounds	45	90
Wax, ceiling.....	1 stick		10
Whisky.....	92¼ gallons	2 93	270 26
Wringers, repairing.....			11 40
Wheel barrows.....	3	1 75	5 25
Whips.....	7	1 40½	9 85
White lead.....	1,750 pounds	63	110 63
Window glass.....	6 boxes	3 65½	21 95
Window glass.....	24 lights	09	2 16
Whitening.....	789 pounds	01½	12 33
Yeast, compressed.....	47 pounds	25	11 85
Yarn, wool.....	23 pounds	90	21 95
			\$58,940 32

Itemized Statement of Cost.

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1884.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Ammonia, Carb.....	2½ lbs	\$0 16	\$0 40
Allspice	3 lbs	12	36
Apples.....	2 boxes	50	1 00
Apples.....	17 bushels	1 05	17 90
Apples.....	18 barrels	3 20 ⁵ / ₈	57 75
Apples, dried.....	3,617 pounds	7 ¹ / ₂	282 19
Apples, crab	2 bushels	1 75	3 50
Apples, pine	1½ dozen	1 50	2 25
Asparagus.....	4 boxes	1 06 ¹ / ₂	4 25
Asparagus.....	14 doz bun	61	8 55
Asparagus.....	4 doz cans	3 50	14 00
Apollinaris water	1 case	.....	11 00
Alcohol.....	10 gallons	2 28	22 86
Apron check.....	347 ¹ / ₂ yards	10	34 77
Alkali metres.....	2	75	1 50
Axle grease.....	25 pounds	5	1 25
Axes and helves	3	1 18	3 55
Baking powder	235 pounds	37	87 15
Butter.....	13,366 ¹ / ₂ pounds	20	2,781 05
Bananas.....	20 bunches	1 85	37 00
Bacon.....	204 pounds	10 ¹ / ₂	21 87
Brawn.....	2 doz cans	1 00	2 00
Beef, on foot.....	130,700 lbs	4 ¹ / ₈	5,647 71
Beef, dried.....	107 pounds	12 ¹ / ₂	13 64
Beans, green.....	6 boxes	1 30 ¹ / ₂	7 85
Beans.....	28 doz cans	1 38	38 50
Beans.....	27 ¹ / ₂ bushels	12	19 48
Blackberries.....	48 quarts	9 ³ / ₈	4 50
Blueberries.....	2 baskets	1 25	3 50
Blueberries.....	3 boxes	1 66	5 00
Brushes, bath.....	1 dozen	.....	7 00
Brushes, counter.....	1 dozen	.....	3 25
Brushes, cloth.....	½ dozen	3 06	1 50
Brushes, calsomine.....	2	3 67 ¹ / ₂	7 35
Brushes, hair.....	1 dozen	.....	2 50
Brushes, paint.....	4 ¹ / ₂ dozen	1 36	5 85
Brushes, shoe.....	2 dozen	2 25	4 50
Brushes, scrub.....	12 dozen	2 00	24 00
Brushes, whitewash head.....	1	.....	40
Brooms.....	33 dozen	2 80	92 40
Brooms, bristle.....	3	1 77 ² / ₃	5 33
Brooms, whisk.....	2 dozen	1 75	3 50
Butter stamp.....	1	.....	25
Bowls, wooden.....	4	33 ¹ / ₂	1 34
Broiler.....	1	.....	55
Bed spreads.....	24	95	22 80
Batts, cotton.....	5 bales	5 50	27 50
Brackets.....	5 dozen	1 95	1 67
Boiler compound.....	5 ¹ / ₂ barrel	40 00	20 00

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Barbers' scissors	$\frac{1}{8}$ dozen	\$9 00	\$1 50
Brandy	7 gallons	3 93	27 50
Buttons	3 5-12 gr. gr.	3 97	13 59
Boots, men's	3 pairs	3 08	9 25
Braid	1 dozen	.....	40
Blueing	10 gallons	49	4 90
Blueing, powdered	$11\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	$45\frac{1}{2}$	5 38
Barn, repairing .....	.....	.....	38 28
Blank books	$5\frac{1}{8}$ dozen	$3 55\frac{1}{2}$	18 97
Boilers, repairing .....	.....	.....	432 44
Belting .....	.....	.....	29 95
Bolts	23 11-12 doz.	24	5 67
Brads	$2\frac{1}{2}$ doz. pap.	1 22	3 05
Brick	$6\frac{1}{2}$ m	6 96	45 25
Brick, fire	512	$05\frac{1}{2}$	29 00
Building stone	4	1 15	4 60
Corn starch	200 pounds	$07\frac{1}{2}$	15 95
Coffee, roasted Rio	4, 835 pounds	$14\frac{1}{2}$	712 90
Coffee, roasted Java	692 pounds	$28\frac{1}{2}$	197 71
Chocolate	36 pounds	41	14 76
Crackers	358 pounds	$06\frac{1}{2}$	23 06
Cake	$7\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	$08\frac{3}{8}$	63
Cheese	$137\frac{7}{8}$ pounds	15	21 88
Cloves, whole	7 pounds	22	1 55
Cinnamon, ground	56 pounds	24	13 38
Cream	$5\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	1 00	5 75
Chicken	29 5-12 dozen	2 95	86 96
Chicken	1,876 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	14	271 46
Currauts	588 pounds	$05\frac{1}{2}$	33 78
Cabbage	1 doz. head	.....	3 00
Cabbage	3 crates	1 83 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 50
Cabbage cutter, use of .....	.....	.....	1 65
Corn	100 ears	05	50
Corn	65 doz. cans	1 31	85 18
Corn, pop	4 doz. balls	10	40
Corn, pop	10 pounds	05	50
Corn beef	9 doz. cans	3 96	35 65
Celery	12 bunches	05	60
Cucumbers	22 dozen	.....	12 25
Capers	2 dozen	3 00	6 00
Cranberries	2 bushel	3 50	7 00
Cherries	32 quarts	$07\frac{1}{2}$	2 50
Cracked wheat	1 barrel	.....	7 50
Corn meal	2,037 pounds	$01\frac{1}{2}$	29 47
Chambers	$2\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	7 50	18 75
Chambers, tin	172	50	86 00
Crockery .....	.....	.....	72 30
Cheese cloth	$61\frac{1}{2}$ yards	05	3 06
Carpet, ingrain	$115\frac{1}{2}$ yards	90	104 33
Carpet lining	108 yards	10	10 80

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Carpet, binding, etc.....			\$13 61
Commodos.....	8	4 50	36 00
Chamber set.....	1		35 00
Chairs, rocking.....	2	8 75	17 50
Clock, nickel.....	1		1 75
Clocks, repairing.....			5 25
Cylinder oil.....	35 gallons	78	27 25
Combs, dressing.....	4 dozen	2 00	8 00
Combs, fine.....	7 dozen	46	3 25
Chamois skins.....	1 dozen		6 34
Corks.....	10 gross	35	3 50
Coats and vests.....	15	4 87	73 00
Coats.....	2	6 75	13 50
Calico.....	2, 227½ yards	05½	133 19
Cheviot.....	219¼ yards	10	22 95
Cambrie.....	101¼ yards	07	7 10
Cottonade.....	89 yards	18	16 02
Canton flannel.....	722¼ yards	10½	80 54
Cotton cord.....	5 pounds	20	1 00
Coal, soft.....	2, 045 3-5 tons	3 83	7, 840 26
Charcoal.....	1 bushel		30
Candles.....	84½ pounds	14½	12 50
Caustic soda.....	2, 325 pounds	04½	112 01
Clippers, horse.....	1 pair		4 50
Corn knives.....	½ dozen	2 50	1 25
Carriage top dressing.....	2 quarts	90	1 80
Carriage lamps.....	4	2 37	9 50
Carriage hire.....			97 50
City office, rent.....	5 months	10 00	50 00
Claims.....	1		100 00
Car fares.....			23 85
Cement.....	8 barrels	1 29	10 31
Cement.....	12½ pounds	20	2 50
Cement, pipes and fittings.....			43 58
Duster, feather.....	1		1 75
Drugs and medicines.....			420 64
Drilling.....	54 yards	08¼	4 46
Duck.....	72¼ yards	13	9 39
Eggs.....	3, 243¾ dozen	17½	573 24
Extract of lemon.....	4 gallons	4 80	19 20
Emery cloth.....	2 quires	87½	1 75
Egg beater.....	1		35
Electrical fixtures.....			73 55
Eraser.....	1		10
Express charges.....			17 50
Engine, repairing.....			131 55
Flour, spring wheat.....	450 barrels	4 69	2, 111 34
Flour, patent.....	41 barrels	5 70	234 05
Flour, graham.....	6 barrels	4 20 5-6	25 25
Flour, rye.....	¾ barrels	3 13¼	2 51

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Flour, buckwheat.....	50 pounds	04	2 00
Fish, fresh.....	306½ pounds	08½	26 75
Fish, cod.....	2, 822 pounds	04½	137 75
Fish, pickled cod.....	2½ barrels	7 00	17 50
Fish, mackerel.....	12½ barrels	16 72	209 00
Fish, mackerel.....	1 doz. cans	.....	6 00
Fish, sardines.....	224 cans	16	36 54
Fish, salmon.....	6 doz. cans	1 85	11 10
Fruit juice.....	¼ doz. bottles	.....	1 00
Forks, table.....	2 dozen	5 40	10 80
Faucet, wooden.....	1	.....	15
Flour sifter.....	1	.....	50
Furniture, repairing.....	.....	.....	11 15
Ferret.....	1	.....	5 00
Flower pots.....	50	03½	1 91
Forks, hay.....	1½ dozen	5 92	8 88
Farm tools, repairing.....	.....	.....	10 35
Farm team.....	1	.....	400 00
Freight and transportation.....	.....	.....	101 08
Fire clay.....	3 bushels	1 13	3 40
Geese.....	33 pounds	11	3 63
Grapes.....	6 boxes	1 00	6 05
Grapes.....	52 baskets	64	33 25
Grapes.....	3 kegs	5 00	15 00
Gelatine.....	11 dozen	1 70	18 65
Glassware.....	.....	.....	15 60
Grinding stone.....	1	.....	2 00
Gasoline.....	7, 966½ gals.	16	1, 276 42
Gas globes with holders.....	24	60	14 40
Gas chimneys.....	1 dozen	.....	85
Gas fixtures.....	.....	.....	15 75
Gas machine, repairing.....	.....	.....	62 16
Glass for hot house.....	24 lights	15	3 60
Garden rake.....	1	.....	65
Ground feed.....	3 $\frac{5}{1000}$ tons	16 20	52 38
Glue.....	61 pounds	22	13 35
Hops.....	10 pounds	26½	2 65
Hominy.....	3 pounds	3 88½	11 65
Hominy.....	98 pounds	02	1 96
Hams.....	835 pounds	13½	110 57
Hams, smoking.....	24	10	2 40
Honey.....	53 pounds	17	9 01
Hardware.....	.....	.....	28 63
Hose, ladies.....	25 5-12 dozen	1 47½	37 43
Hats, men's.....	4	1 00	4 60
Horse blankets.....	7	4 09	28 55
Hatchet.....	1	.....	75
Hoes, garden.....	1½ dozen	4 50	6 00
Horse hoe.....	1	.....	5 00
Hay tedder.....	1	.....	47 50

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Hay rakes, hand.....	2	15	30
Horse rake.....	1	.....	22 50
Horse brushes.....	2	52½	1 05
Harness oil.....	3 gallons	75	2 25
Harness, single.....	2	16 50	33 00
Harness, repairing.....	.....	.....	79 15
Harness soap.....	.....	.....	70
Horse shoeing.....	.....	.....	137 95
Hay.....	7 575-2000 tons	10 00	71 76
Horses, medical attendance.....	.....	.....	10 00
Hinges.....	9 pairs	82	7 40
Ice cream freezer.....	1	.....	12 00
Ink.....	9 quarts	68	6 14
Ink stands.....	4	31	1 25
Jelly.....	39 pounds	09	3 52
Knives, table.....	3 dozen	2 83	8 50
Knives, carving.....	2 set	2 75	5 50
Knives, chopping.....	1	.....	40
Knives, bread.....	1	.....	90
Knives, butcher.....	3	53½	1 60
Kanniken.....	1	.....	25
Kettles.....	4	1 23½	4 95
Knitting cotton.....	17 pounds	56	9 58
Kerosene.....	182 gallons	15	27 38
Lard.....	2441 pounds	69½	231 30
Lemons.....	11 boxes	3 97½	43 75
Lettuce.....	8 dozen head	.....	4 90
Looking-glasses.....	2 dozen	18 00	36 00
Lard oil.....	53½ gallons	66	35 31
Linen, Irish.....	1 yard	.....	50
Lamp wicks.....	6 dozen	10	60
Lamp shades.....	4	40	1 63
Lamp chimneys.....	23	06½	1 59
Lantern globes.....	1½ dozen	2 00	3 00
Lanterns.....	7	92	6 46
Lamps.....	1	.....	6 25
Laundry tubs.....	2	81½	1 63
Laundry tubs, lumber for.....	308 feet	.....	13 70
Laundry baskets.....	1 dozen	.....	7 00
Lap robes.....	2	1 75	2 75
Lead pencils.....	7 dozen	39	3 50
Linseed oil.....	59½ gallons	54	32 24
Lead, white.....	1, 150 pounds	05½	68 66
Lead, pig.....	106 pounds	04½	4 67
Lumber.....	6, 474 feet	02½	147 58
Locks and keys.....	.....	.....	10 65
Lime.....	14½ barrels	75	10 75
Meals of teamsters, etc.....	85	25	21 25
Malt.....	2 bushels	82½	1 65
Molasses.....	94 gallons	18½	17 53

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Mustard, ground.....	95 pounds	\$ 24	\$23 00
Mustard, German.....	1½ gallons	72	90
Mace.....	2 pounds	65	1 30
Milk.....	13,225 gals.	14	1,861 14
Milk, butter.....	300 gallons	12½	37 51
Melons, water.....	32	14½	4 67
Melons, nutmeg.....	5 dozen	60	3 00
Melons, nutmeg.....	5 boxes	1 25	6 25
Macaroni.....	100 pounds	13	13 00
Mutton, sheep on foot.....	10,735 lbs.	3½	420 22
Mutton, lambs.....	51 head	3 08	157 13
Mug, silver plated.....	1		1 35
Mats, table.....	½ dozen	2 16	54
Mops.....	8 1-6 dozen	1 30	10 70
Meat tub.....	½ dozen	9 00	4 50
Mustard spoons.....	1 dozen		50
Molasses, gate.....	1		35
Matting.....	58 yards	37½	21 75
Marking pens.....	2	20	40
Moulding, picture.....	212 feet	2	4 40
Mineral water.....	1 barrel		7 00
Mending shoes.....			50
Muslin.....	737½ yards	6½	50 69
Mittens.....	14 pairs	74½	10 45
Matches.....	12 cases	1 00	12 00
Mangle, repairing.....			3 65
Mower.....	1		57 50
Mattock and handles.....	2	1 10	2 20
Medical books.....			189 46
Magazines and periodicals.....			119 15
Music and entertainments.....			166 70
Nutmegs.....	3 pounds	71¾	2 15
Nuts, mixed.....	156 pounds	13	20 94
Napkins.....	8 dozen		13 88
Needles, sewing.....	4 m	1 25	5 00
Needles, darners.....	1 box		35
Needles, darners.....	7 papers	06	42
Needles, machine.....	8½ dozen	26	2 27
Nails.....	416 pounds	03½	13 59
Oat meal.....	12 barrels	5 57½	66 90
Oat meal.....	15 pounds	03	45
Oysters.....	8 gallons	2 00	16 00
Oysters.....	238 cans	45	102 40
Oranges.....	1 barrel		8 00
Oranges.....	34½ boxes	4 24	146 75
Onions.....	2 barrels	2 25	4 50
Onions.....	3½ bushels	50	1 75
Onions.....	2 boxes	1 87½	3 75
Onions.....	1 bag		2 50
Onions.....	4 doz. bunch.	15	60

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Ox tongue.....	7 dozen cans	\$7 75	\$54 25
Oyster plant.....	1 doz. bunches		40
Olives	2 bottles	70	1 40
Olive oil.....	5 pints	35	1 75
Oil cloth.....	10 rolls	2 64	26 40
Overalls and jumpers	13 suits	80	10 41
Oats.....	1271 $\frac{3}{8}$ bushels	37	473 88
Pepper, ground	10 pounds	20	2 00
Pepper, Cayenne.....	5 pounds	25	1 25
Pepper, red	1 box		1 75
Pears.....	1 box		3 75
Pears.....	19 baskets	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 40
Pears.....	8 dozen cans	2 85	22 80
Peaches	68 baskets	63 $\frac{1}{3}$	43 10
Peaches	26 dozen cans	2 04	53 00
Peaches, dried	700 pounds	07	50 14
Prunes	3, 612 pounds	06 $\frac{1}{4}$	227 10
Potatoes.....	2 sacks	2 35	4 70
Potatoes.....	492 $\frac{1}{5}$ bushels	36	179 85
Potatoes.....	14 barrels	2 98	41 75
Potatoes, sweet	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels	5 50	11 50
Pumpkin	4 dozen cans	1 10	4 40
Pigs feet.....	2 dozen cans	1 25	2 50
Parsnips.....	1 peck		30
Peas, green	3 boxes	1 83 $\frac{1}{3}$	5 50
Peas, green	3 bushels	2 00	6 00
Peas.....	2 dozen cans	1 40	2 80
Peas, split	210 pounds	03	6 30
Pickles, mixed	35 gallons		17 50
Pickles	2 bottles	50	60
Pickles	1 lot		4 00
Pails	5 dozen	1 90	9 50
Paper, shelf	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross		6 79
Paper, W. C.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen rolls	1 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 20
Pillows.....	3 pairs	3 75	11 25
Prints for comforters	615 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards	05 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 87
Polishing powders			58
Plumbago	4 pounds	10	40
Paraffine	4 pounds	20	80
Pins.....	14 packages	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 70
Pill boxes.....	2 packages	20	40
Pill boxes.....	1 gross		1 25
Powder boxes.....	1 gross		52
Paper, filter.....	3 packages	35	1 05
Paper, print.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	09	40
Paris green.....	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	26	13 52
Padlock	1		75
Picks and handles	2	90	1 80
Plow	1		14 00
Pens.....	5 gross	88	4 40

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Pen holders.....	2 dozen	\$0 27½	\$0 55
Paper fasteners.....	1 box		30
Printing.....			27 75
Postage.....			48 35
Piano tuning.....			10 00
Playing cards.....	1½ dozen	1 58	2 38
Patients expenses.....			23 45
Putty.....	393 pounds	02	8 50
Paints.....			24 70
Pipe and fittings.....			182 35
Packing.....			17 36
Quill picks.....	1,000		1 25
Raisins.....	29 pounds	07½	2 16
Raisins.....	20 boxes	2 31	46 25
Radishes.....	8½ dz. bunch's	35½	3 05
Radish, horse.....	2 bushels	75	1 50
Rhubarb.....	8 doz. bunch's	22	1 75
Rhubarb.....	770 pounds	01½	13 00
Raspberries.....	80 quarts	13¼	10 60
Rice.....	1,823 pounds	06½	119 55
Razors.....	2	1 25	2 50
Rubber blankets.....	6	1 05	6 30
Rug, ingrain.....	1		27 50
Rat traps.....	15	50	7 50
Rubber overshoes.....	1 pair		50
Rubber boots.....	1 pair		1 72
Rubber coat.....	1		2 00
Rent of boiler.....	7 months	50 00	350 00
Rent of farm.....	5 months	43 75	218 75
Rubber bands.....	4 gross	78¼	3 15
Refilling hektograph.....	1		1 75
Rope.....	27 pounds	16	4 32
Repairs, ordinary.....			549 09
Salaries and wages.....			20,970 89
Sugar, A.....	3,551 pounds	07¼	257 53
Sugar, C.....	10,621 pounds	06½	669 67
Sugar, cut loaf.....	680 pounds	08½	58 06
Sugar, granulated.....	4,030 pounds	07½	319 94
Sugar, powdered.....	958 pounds	08	76 51
Saleratus.....	60 pounds	15	3 00
Sago.....	125 pounds	10	12 63
Salt.....	60 pockets	37½	2 25
Salt.....	20 barrels	1 19	23 80
Sauce.....	½ doz. bottles	3 00	1 50
Syrup.....	563 gallons	35¼	200 73
Sausage meat.....	46½ pounds	12½	6 21
Squash.....	1 box		1 50
Squash.....	2 doz. cans	1 55	3 10
Spinach.....	3 barrels	2 41	7 25
Strawberries.....	782 quarts		93 18

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Smoke plates.....	10	\$ 38	\$3 80
Spoons, tea.....	8 dozen	2 68	21 49
Spoons, basting.....	2	18	36
Shoe blacking.....	3 dozen	56	1 69
Sand paper.....	7½ quires	.....	1 69
Shoe buckles and straps.....	2 dozen	9 00	18 00
Sewing machine.....	1	.....	45 00
Sewing machine, repairing.....	.....	.....	5 15
Stove pipe.....	.....	.....	1 50
Sheeting.....	1,090½ yards	14½	161 62
Straw for bedding.....	18½ ³⁰ / ₁₀₀ tons	5 62	104 92
Sile-sia.....	10 yards	20	2 00
Sand soap.....	1,920 bars	04½	88 65
Shaving soap.....	13 dozen	28½	3 75
Spittoons, rubber.....	2 dozen	13 50	27 00
Spring bed.....	1	.....	13 00
Scouring brick.....	1 box	.....	80
Sperm oil.....	1 quart	.....	52
Shavings.....	285 bushels	03	9 15
Shavings.....	4 loads	1 50	6 00
Surgeons, lint and plasters.....	.....	.....	13 21
Sponges.....	2 dozen	3 00	6 00
Sponges.....	5½ pounds	89	9 81
Surgical instruments and tools.....	.....	.....	77 25
Socks.....	4 pairs	29	1 16
Slippers, ladies.....	126 pairs	80	101 50
Slippers, men's.....	61 pairs	.....	55 75
Shoes, ladies.....	2 pairs	2 00	4 00
Shoes, men's.....	4 pairs	91	7 80
Suits, men's.....	45	6 99	301 33
Shirts.....	2	62½	1 25
Scarfs and ties.....	11½ dozen	84	1 63
Spool cotton.....	95 dozen	55	52 25
Signal oil.....	1 quart	.....	42
Soap.....	6,880 pounds	03½	242 04
Sal soda.....	1,704 pounds	01½	25 56
Starch, laundry.....	1,080 pounds	04½	47 99
Sad irons.....	42 pounds	04	1 68
Stove and pipe for barn.....	1	.....	14 70
Sprinkling pots.....	2	1 20	2 40
Shovels.....	13	69	9 00
Shovels, scoops.....	4	1 00	4 00
Scythes, grass.....	2	90	1 80
Scythe and snaths.....	2	1 25	2 50
Scythe stones.....	2	18	16
Stone boat.....	1	.....	2 00
Soaking boots, horse.....	1 pair	.....	2 00
Surcingles.....	½ dozen	2 52	63
Seat cushions.....	2	2 50	5 00
Screenings.....	359 pounds	01	3 59

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average price.	Amount.
Standing grass.....	1 lot		\$3 00
Straw.....	6 125-2000 tons	4 64	27 67
Seed.....			83 34
Sleighs, repairing.....			30 90
Stationery.....			23 40
Stabling asylum horses.....			94 90
Spectacles.....	12 pairs	98	11 75
Sash cord.....	18½ pounds	26	5 01
Sash, window.....	10	1 90	19 05
Screens.....	30 gross	31	9 50
Tipping billiard cues.....			25
Toll gate charges.....			42 19
Teamster's expenses.....			3 25
Tobacco.....	240 pounds	36	86 95
Telephone exchange.....			154 95
Turpentine.....	20 gallons	45	9 05
Tea.....	1,222 pounds	26	320 30
Turkey.....	502½ pounds	12½	62 87
Turnips.....	1 barrel		3 00
Tomatoes.....	5 boxes	75	3 75
Tomatoes.....	48 dozen cans	1 20	57 80
Tenderloin.....	2 dozen cans	1 00	2 00
Tin ware.....			81 91
Table damask.....	83 yards	61	50 99
Trunk board, paper.....	91 pounds	07½	6 91
Ticking.....	514½ yards	10½	53 20
Thread for bedding.....	14 dozen	55	7 70
Towels.....	11 dozen	1 71	18 88
Toweling.....	525 yards	09	47 63
Twine.....			5 27
Toilet soap.....	43½ dozen	55	24 10
Table.....	2	7 25	14 50
Tools.....			43 10
Tinner's snips.....	1 pair		1 50
Thimbles.....	1½ gross	1 50	2 25
Thermometers.....	1 dozen		2 25
Tape.....	7½ dozen	47	3 55
Thread, linen.....	2 boxes	1 02½	2 05
Thread, shoemaker's.....	2 balls	16	32
Thread, twist.....	15 spools	03½	58
Tapers.....	12 pounds	10	4 80
Telegraphy.....			12 68
Undershirts and drawers.....	4 suits		1 83
Vinegar.....	276 gallons	10	28 06
Veal, on foot.....	566 pounds	06	33 26
Vials, ointment, jars, etc.....			11 03
Vests.....	3	54	1 63
Vehicles, repairing.....			120 08
Yeast, compressed.....	51 pounds	25	12 75
Yarn, Woolen.....	6½ pounds	90	5 45

Itemized Statement of Cost.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Amount.
Wooden box.....	1	.....	35
Wristlets.....	12	1 00	12 00
Window holland.....	300 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards	09 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 25
Window shades.....	5	1 22	6 10
Wash stand.....	6	1 40	8 40
Wire picture cord.....	5 coils	.....	80
Wax, bees.....	2 pounds	50	1 00
Whisky.....	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	.....	203 61
Wine.....	7 gallons	.....	21 00
Wash boards.....	13	.....	2 56
Wash machine, repairing.....	.....	.....	20 53
Wringers, repairing.....	.....	.....	35 75
Wheel barrows.....	1	.....	4 50
Wagon, light.....	1	.....	12 50
Whips.....	4	90	3 60
Wall paper.....	.....	.....	7 50
Window lights.....	9 boxes	.....	32 89
Window lights.....	54	.....	7 44
Whitening.....	324 pounds	01 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 92
Total.....	.....	.....	\$61,411 80

Monthly Expenditures.

STATEMENT OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURES

At Milwaukee Insane Asylum, for the year ending September 30, 1883.

MONTH.	Current expenses.	Improvements.	Total.
October.....	\$4,514 48	\$166 34	\$4,680 82
November.....	4,852 26	171 02	5,023 28
December.....	4,786 95	256 12	5,043 07
January.....	6,821 14	183 75	7,004 89
February.....	5,418 71	179 63	5,598 34
March.....	4,462 94	111 00	4,573 94
April.....	3,990 59	13 71	4,004 30
May.....	4,424 17	.....	4,424 17
June.....	4,766 69	.....	4,766 69
July.....	4,778 21	.....	4,778 21
August.....	4,617 71	.....	4,617 71
September.....	5,506 47	.....	5,506 47
Total.....	\$58,940 32	\$1,081 57	\$60,021 89

For the year ending September 30, 1884.

MONTH.	Current expenses.	Improvements.	Total.
October.....	\$6,898 80	\$483 65	\$7,382 45
November.....	7,589 83	395 38	7,985 21
December.....	4,717 80	475 98	5,193 78
January.....	4,393 60	1,034 03	5,427 63
February.....	6,593 60	.....	6,593 60
March.....	5,183 89	157 30	4,341 19
April.....	4,308 59	173 45	4,482 04
May.....	4,365 56	600 59	4,966 15
June.....	4,530 76	72 86	4,653 62
July.....	4,304 25	1,000 00	5,304 25
August.....	4,032 20	1,872 29	5,904 49
September.....	4,442 92	659 97	5,102 89
Total.....	\$61,411 80	\$6,925 50	\$68,337 30

Classification of Current Expenditures.

CLASSIFICATION OF CURRENT EXPENDITURES.

*At Milwaukee Insane Asylum during the fiscal year ending September 30th,
1883.*

Amusements.....	\$268 55
Alterations and repairs.....	1,656 87
Books, stationery and printing.....	356 68
Drug and medicine supplies.....	1,304 27
Fuel and light.....	5,954 95
Farm, barn and garden.....	2,067 13
Furnishing, household.....	2,338 26
Laundry expenses.....	571 87
Miscellaneous items.....	657 84
Postage and telegraphy.....	105 99
Patients' clothing.....	1,272 32
Provisions.....	21,919 63
Salaries and labor.....	20,465 96
	<hr/>
	\$58,940 32
	<hr/> <hr/>

For the year ending September 30, 1884.

Amusements.....	\$179 33
Alterations and repairs.....	1,932 87
Books, stationery and printing.....	399 12
Drugs and medicine supplies.....	917 92
Fuel and light.....	9,636 77
Farm, barn and garden.....	2,104 23
Furnishing, household.....	2,012 96
Laundry expenses.....	525 88
Miscellaneous items.....	808 62
Postage and telegraphing.....	61 03
Patients clothing.....	1,089 22
Provisions.....	20,772 96
Salaries and labor.....	20,970 89
	<hr/>
	\$61,411 80
	<hr/> <hr/>

Kind and Cost of Improvements.

KIND AND COST OF IMPROVEMENTS

At Milwaukee Insane Asylum for the year ending September 30, 1883.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Amount.	Total.
BUILDING.			
Bath tub	1	\$6 80	.....
Carpentry		10 02	.....
Doors	2	7 62	.....
Hardware		14 15	.....
Lumber		20 44	.....
Storm window sash.....	29	87 78	.....
			\$146 81
COAL HOUSE.			
Carpentry		3 07	.....
			3 07
CATTLE SHED.			
Carpentry		18 59	.....
Hardware		8 30	.....
Lumber	5,915 feet.	92 00	.....
			118 89
ENGINE, BOILERS AND HEATING APPARATUS.			
American lubricator.....	1	12 00	.....
Iron castings and fittings.....		17 90	.....
Lumber	446 feet	18 44	.....
Pulleys	6	16 50	.....
			64 84
FURNITURE.			
Book case	1	28 00	.....
Bedsteads.....	3	55 50	.....
Bedding		46 20	.....
Chairs	18	48 75	.....
Chair, rocker	1	3 50	.....
Canvas cots.....	42	108 50	.....
Carpeting		79 47	.....
Carpentry		3 83	.....
Curtains and fixtures		27 79	.....
Chamber set	1	40 00	.....
Desks	1	17 00	.....
Lounges	2	24 00	.....
Mirror and bracket	1	4 70	.....
Side board	1	32 00	.....
Settees	20 seats	67 00	.....
Spring bed bottom.....	1	8 00	.....
Table.....	1	3 50	.....
Trunk		10 47	.....
Wardrobe	4	69 50	.....
			677 71

Kind and Cost of Improvements.

Articles.	Quantity.	Amount.	Total.
GROUNDS.			
Street lantern	6	49 00	.....
Virginia creepers	1 dozen	3 60	.....
			52 60
MEDICAL APPLIANCES.			
Battery jar	1	1 65	.....
Instruments		16 00	.....
			17 60
Total cost of improvements.....			\$1,081 57

3—M. I. A.

Kind and Cost of Improvements.

For the year ending September 30, 1884.

	Quantity.	Amount.	Total.
DRY HOUSE.			
Architectural services		\$50 00	
Belting		8 56	
Carpenter's wages		260 29	
Clothes line, wire		26 25	
Glass, per contract for furnishing		293 60	
Hardware and iron work		231 09	
Lumber and sash, per contract		562 50	
Mason work per contract		812 00	
Putty and paint		17 10	
Steam pipe and fittings		180 42	
Tin work, per contract		134 90	
			\$2,576 71
FIRE ESCAPE DOORS.			
Carpenter's wages		\$37 25	
Iron door sills		48 97	
Locks and keys		27 00	
Mason work		25 00	
Screws		3 25	
Sash, per contract		126 00	
Stone sills		6 50	
Transom guards		19 56	
			\$293 53
FURNITURE.			
Commodos	8	\$36 00	
Foot rest	1	6 50	
Office table	1	10 00	
Settees	20 seats	73 00	
			\$125 50
PASSENGER ELEVATOR.			
Contract for building		\$1,321 58	
Hardware		31 80	
Iron pipe and fittings		67 02	
			\$1,420 40
SLAUGHTER HOUSE.			
Brick	500	\$4 00	
Cement	3 barrels	3 30	
Cement pipe	99 feet	14 85	
Carpenter's wages		159 23	
Furnace and boiler	1	28 00	
Force pump	1	9 10	
Gutter	20 feet	1 60	
Hardware		26 30	
Iron smoke jack	1	10 50	
Lumber		439 14	
Rope	90½ pounds	14 48	
			\$710 50
STEAM PIPE COVERING.			
Paid on contract		\$2,000 00	
			\$2,000 00

Cost and Products of Farm.

COST AND PRODUCTS OF FARM

At Milwaukee Insane Asylum for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1883.

	Dr.	Cr.
To Expenses (See classification of current expenditures).....	\$2,067 13	
Board of farm hands.....	852 00	
Wages and salaries of farm hands.....	1,141 00	
By Beets, 39 bushels.....		\$19 50
Board of carriage and buggy horses.....		244 57
Cabbages 4,010 heads.....		220 55
Carrots, 38½ bushels.....		18 60
Cartage, and labor of farm hands for asylum.....		1,277 60
Cauliflower, 217 heads.....		25 62
Corn, 10,145 ears.....		91 31
Cornstalks, 4 tons.....		22 00
Green beets, 8 bushels.....		8 00
Hay, 17 ⁵⁴⁰ / ₂₀₀₀ tons.....		189 97
Lettuce, 14½ bushels.....		22 40
Lima beans, 8 pecks.....		3 04
Onions, 64 pecks.....		8 80
Peas, 31 bushels.....		49 60
Pork, 2,905 pounds.....		234 68
Potatoes, 1,376½ bushels.....		619 31
Parsnips, 14 bushels.....		9 80
Pieplant, 66 pounds.....		2 31
Radishes, 23 pecks.....		23 00
String beans, 20½ bushels.....		34 42
Sales from farm.....		99 00
Squash, 9½ dozen.....		16 65
Tomatoes, 81½ bushels.....		61 50
Turnips, 31 bushels.....		13 60
Balance.....		\$744 30
	\$4,060 13	\$4,060 13

Cost and Products of Farm.

For the year ending September 30, 1884.

	Dr.	Cr.
To expenses, per classification of current expenditures	\$2,104 23	
Board of farm hands	788 18	
Wages and salaries of farm hands	997 49	
By apples, 5 barrels.....		\$6 25
Beets, 56 bushels.....		36 40
Board of carriage and buggy horses.....		417 71
Cabbage, 3,903 head.....		156 12
Carrots, 23½ bushel		11 63
Cartage and labor of farm hands for asylum.....		1,321 50
Cauliflower, 98 head		11 76
Celery, 717 bunches.....		129 06
Corn, 195 bushel.....		40 95
Corn stalks, 9 ton.....		27 00
Cucumbers, 532½ dozen.....		106 30
Hay, 60 tons.....		480 00
Lettuce, 4,326 head.....		108 15
Onions, green, 6,500 bunches.....		21 67
Onions, 17½ bushel.....		7 00
Oats, 360 bushel		115 20
Peas, 37½ bushel.....		56 25
Pork, 6,966 pounds.....		465 81
Potatoes, 1,170 bushel.....		468 00
Parsley, 5 bunches.....		15 00
Radish, 35 pecks.....		38 50
Rye, 65 bushel.....		34 45
Straw, 25 tons		110 00
Squash, 999 pounds.....		9 99
Sweet corn, 16,330 ears.....		81 65
String beans, 48½ bushel.....		36 38
Sales from farm.....		74 15
Tomatoes, 158 bushel		118 50
Turnips, 62 bushel.....		24 80
Wheat, 78 bushel.....		57 95
Balance in favor of farm.....	748 23	
	\$4,588 13	\$4,588 13

Articles Manufactured in Sewing Room.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN SEWING ROOM

Of Milwaukee Insane Asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1883.

ARTICLES.	Number.	ARTICLES.	Number.
Aprons	328	Oil cloth jacket.....	1
Bandages.....	468	Pillow slips.....	499
Bed spreads.....	3	Pillow ticks	33
Bibs	12	Polonaise	1
Bean bags	32	Rubber aprons.....	28
Bread cloths	2	Shirts	35
Curtains	15	Straight suits	22
Camisoles	4	Shrouds	18
Chemises	208	Skirts	157
Caps	3	Sacques	8
Cot covers.....	25	Suspenders	2
Counterpanes.....	3	Shoes.....	3
Dresses	210	Socks.....	16
Drawers	334	Sheets.....	196
Dress skirts.....	2	Straw ticks.....	35
Handkerchiefs.....	1	Stocking supporters...	20
Holders, flat iron	27	Sleeves	5
Ironing sheets	4	Stand spread.....	3
Jelly bags	2	Towels	573
Mittens.....	24	Tea and coffee bags...	15
Meat cloths.....	2	Table cloths	30
Napkins	99	Wrappers.....	127
Night dresses.....	82		
Night caps.....	15		
			3,732

Articles Manufactured in Sewing Room.

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1884.

ARTICLES.	Number.	ARTICLES.	Number.
Aprons.....	250	Napkins.....	69
Bandages.....	334	Neck rolls.....	1
Bed spreads.....	10	Night dresses.....	30
Bibs.....	10	Night caps.....	6
Bean bags.....	25	Overalls.....	1
Curtains.....	72	Pillow slips.....	436
Cotton flannel bands....	4	Pillow ticks.....	15
Cotton flannel mittens..	5	Rubber aprons.....	2
Collars.....	1	Shirts.....	141
Clothes cover.....	1	Straight suits.....	13
Carpenters aprons.....	3	Shrouds.....	15
Camisoles.....	4	Skirts.....	189
Cushions.....	30	Sacques.....	10
Chemise.....	98	Suspenders.....	51
Commode covers.....	8	Socks.....	2
Caps.....	18	Sheets.....	313
Combination suits.....	19	Straw ticks.....	86
Cot covers.....	28	Sleeves.....	7
Comforters.....	122	Towels.....	379
Dresses.....	253	Tea and coffee bags....	26
Drawers.....	228	Table cloths.....	34
Dress skirts.....	2	Underwaists.....	38
Holder, iron.....	11	Wrappers.....	131
Key cords.....	34	Window cloths.....	23
Mittens.....	2		
Meat cloths.....	2	Total number of pieces	3,601
Neck ties.....	9		

Cost of Maintenance.

TOTAL CURRENT COST OF MAINTENANCE.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Of Milwaukee Insane Asylum, for the year ending September 30, 1883.

CURRENT EXPENDITURES—CASH.

DR.		
To balance in treasury October 1st, 1882	\$1,969 94	
Appropriations by county board	58,000 00	
Cash paid treasurer for private patients	5,810 20	
Cash paid treasurer for farm sales	99 00	
Cash paid treasurer for sale of hides, tallow, barrels, etc.	1,535 22	
Total		\$67,414 36
CR.		
By purchases as per invoices	\$36,817 49	
Monthly pay rolls and labor	20,465 96	
Cost of repairs	1,656 87	
		58,940 32
Balance in treasury, current account		\$8,474 04
Less receipts from private patients, sales, etc.		7,444 42
Balance in treasury to credit of asylum, Sep- tember 30, 1883.		\$1,029 62

Cost of Maintenance.

CURRENT EXPENDITURES — PROPERTY ACCOUNT.

Stock on hand October 1st, 1882.....	\$5,074 64
Value of purchases since put in.....	36,817 49
Value of farm products since put in.....	1,344 38
Total.....	\$43,236 51
Less stock and products on hand September 30, 1883.....	3,211 48
Stock and products consumed	<u>\$40,025 03</u>

TOTAL CURRENT COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Stock on hand October 1st, 1882	\$5,074 64
Total payments from September 30, 1882, to October 1st, 1883 current.	58,940 32
Farm products put in.....	1,344 48
Total	\$65,359 34
Less stock and products on hand October 1st, 1883.....	3,211 48
Total cost of maintenance from Sept. 30, '82, to Oct. 1, '83	\$62,147 86
Less products of farm put in	1,344 38
Total cost of maintenance, cash expenditure.....	\$60,803 48
Less receipts from private patients, sales, etc.....	7,444 42
Total current cost of maintenance for Milwaukee county.	<u>\$53,359 06</u>
Total number of days' board furnished	111,904
Weekly per capita cost on total expenditure	\$3.887+
Weekly per capita cost on cash expenditure.....	<u>\$3.803+</u>

IMPROVEMENT ACCOUNT.

Account overdrawn October 1st, 1882.....	\$342 48
By bills for improvement from Sept. 30, '82, to October 1st, '83	1,081 57
Total overdrawn October 1st, 1883	<u>\$1,424 05</u>

Cost of Maintenance.

For the year ending September 30, 1884.

CURRENT EXPENDITURES, CASH.	DR.	
To balance in treasury October 1, 1883	\$1,029 62	
Appropriation by county board.....	60,000 00	
Cash paid treasurer for private patients.....	8,774 54	
Cash paid treasurer for farm sales	74 15	
Cash paid treasurer for sale of hides, tallow, barrels, etc.....	1,432 39	
Total		\$71,310 70
	CR.	
By purchases as per invoices.....	\$38,508 04	
Monthly pay roll and labor	20,970 89	
Cost of repairs.....	1,932 87	
		\$61,411 80
Balance in treasury current account		\$9,878 90
Less receipts from private patients, sales, etc.....	010,281 08	
Account overdrawn September 30, 1884.....		382 18
	\$10,281 08	\$10,281 08

CURRENT EXPENDITURES—PROPERTY ACCOUNT.

Stock on hand October 1st, 1883.....	\$3,211 48
Value of purchases since put in.....	38,508 04
Value of farm products since put in.....	1,588 32
Total	\$43,307 84
Less stock and products on hand September 30, 1884.....	3,601 81
Stock and products consumed.....	\$39,706 03

TOTAL CURRENT COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Stock on hand October 1st, 1883.....	\$3,211 48
Total payments from September 30th, 1883, to October 1st, 1884, current.....	61,411 80
Farm products put in.....	1,588 32
Total	\$66,211 60
Less stock and products on hand, October 1st, 1884.....	3,601

Cost of Maintenance.

Total cost of maintenance from September 30th, 1883, to October 1st, 1884	\$62,609 79
Less products of farm put in.....	1,588 32
	<hr/>
Total cost of maintenance, cash expenditure.....	\$61,021 47
Less receipts from private patients, sales, etc	10,281 08
	<hr/>
Total cost of maintenance to Milwaukee county	\$50,740 39
	<hr/> <hr/>
Total number of days board furnished.....	113,562
Weekly per capita cost on total expenditures.....	\$3.859+
Weekly per capita cost on cash expenditures.....	\$3.761+
	<hr/> <hr/>

IMPROVEMENT ACCOUNT.

Account overdrawn October 1st, 1883.....	\$1,424 05
Remains unchanged September 30th, 1884.....	1,424 05
	<hr/> <hr/>

SPECIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Dry House Account.

By bills paid for building dry house.....	\$2,576 71
To appropriation by county board.....	2,500 00
	<hr/>
Amount drawn from current fund.....	\$76 71
	<hr/> <hr/>

Fire Escape Doors Account.

By bills paid for fire escape doors.....	\$293 53
To appropriation by county board.....	200 00
	<hr/>
Amount drawn from current funds.....	\$93 53
	<hr/> <hr/>

Furniture Accounts.

To appropriation by county board.....	\$1,000 00
By bills paid for furniture.....	125 50
	<hr/>
	\$874 50
	<hr/> <hr/>

Passenger Elevator Account.

By bills paid contractor for building elevator.....	\$1,420 40
To appropriation by county board.....	1,400 00
	<hr/>
Amount drawn from current fund.....	\$20 40
	<hr/> <hr/>

*Cost of Maintenance.**Slaughter House Account.*

By bills paid for building slaughter house.....	\$710 50
To appropriation by county board.....	700 00
Amount drawn from current fund.....	<u>\$10 50</u>

Steam Pipe Covering Account.

To appropriation by county board....	\$2,500 00
By bills paid on contract for steam pipe covering.....	2 000 00
Balance of appropriation in treasury Sept. 30, 1884....	<u>\$500 00</u>

Steam Boiler Account.

To appropriation by county board.....	\$5,000 00
In treasury Sept. 30, 1884.....	

Sewer Account.

To appropriation by county board.....	\$500 00
On hand Sept. 30, 1884.....	

Kind and estimated value of property belonging to Milwaukee Insane Asylum, September 30, 1884.

Land.....	\$10,000 00
Grading and improvement of grounds.....	1,651 92
Main building, including barn.....	202,170 75
Ice house and elevator.....	784 42
Coal house.....	1,108 13
Hog pen.....	798 90
Hot house.....	85 43
Farming implements.....	1,255 60
Furniture and fixtures.....	14,760 47
Engine, boilers and heating apparatus.....	27,064 84
Cabinet and apparatus.....	550 00
Library.....	727 00
Live stock.....	1,225 00
Patients clothing.....	579 52
Provisions and supplies.....	1,542 95
Hard coal.....	70 40
Soft coal.....	299 39
Gymnasium.....	178 74
Fire escapes.....	367 65
Cattle shed.....	118 89
Slaughter house.....	700 00
Dry house.....	2,499 36
Elevator.....	175 00
Total.....	<u>\$268,714 36</u>

Statistics of Population.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

MILWAUKEE INSANE ASYLUM,
WAUWATOSA, WIS., November, 1884.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees, Milwaukee Insane Asylum:

I respectfully transmit to you herewith statistics of the population of this asylum, for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1884, as exhibited by the records of the institution in my office.

My administration of the duties of the superintendent's office did not commence until the first day of August last, one month previous to the expiration of the last fiscal year covered by the records of population included in the report. For this reason the statistics are herewith submitted without conclusions in behalf of the good record of the institution other than those which may be directly inferred from the facts presented.

Very respectfully,

F. B. SCRIBNER, M. D.,
Supt. Milwaukee Asylum for Insane.

Statistics of Inmates.

STATISTICS AS TO INMATES.

I. *Table showing admissions and discharges during the year, and number remaining under treatment September 30, 1883.*

	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1882.....	148	154	302
Admitted during the year.....	59	60	119
Whole number under treatment	207	214	421
Average number under treatment per day.....	.....	.....	306 $\frac{214}{345}$
Discharged recovered.....	9	14	23
Discharged improved.....	8	10	18
Discharged unimproved.....	17	3	20
Died.....	19	21	40
Total discharged.....	53	48	101
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1883.....	154	166	320

II. *Table showing admissions and discharges during the year, and number remaining under treatment September 30, 1884.*

	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1883.....	154	166	320
Admitted during year.....	45	43	88
Whole number under treatment	199	209	408
Average number under treatment per day.....	.....	.....	310 $\frac{51}{184}$
Discharged recovered.....	11	13	24
Discharged improved.....	12	14	26
Discharged unimproved.....	27	21	48
Died.....	8	9	17
Total discharged	58	57	115
Remaining under treatment September 30, 1884.....	141	152	293

Statistics of Inmates.

 III.— *Form of mental disorder.*

	1882 and 1883.			1883 and 1881.		
	Male.	F. male.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Acute mania	16	14	30	9	6	15
Subacute mania	4	6	10	5	3	8
Chronic mania.....	3	5	8	2	7	9
Acute melancholia.....	4	12	16	8	15	23
Subacute melancholia.....	5	4	9	4	2	6
Chronic melancholia.....	1	2	3	2	3	5
Paroxysmal mania.....					1	1
Epileptic mania.....	4	6	10	3	1	4
Puerperal mania.....		2	2		3	3
Dementia	9	5	14	3		2
Senile dementia	9	2	11	2	1	3
General paresis.....				3		3
Imbeciles.....	1		1			
Chronic alcoholism.....	3	1	4	4		4
Not insane		1	1		1	1
Total	59	60	119	45	43	88

Statistics of Inmates.

IV.— *Probable causes in those admitted.*

	1882 and 1883.			1883 and 1884.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Heredity	7	11	18	4	7	11
Intemperance	11	4	15	11	1	12
Sunstroke	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Sexual excesses .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Senility	9	2	11	2	1	3
Cerebral hemorrhage .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Injury to head	2	.....	2	4	.....	4
Climacteric .....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1
Child-birth .....	.....	3	3	.....	8	8
Fright .....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Pregnancy .....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy	4	7	11	3	1	4
Business reverses	2	1	3	2	.....	2
Overstudy	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Ill-health	3	3	6	6	8	14
Dissipation	3	1	4	4	.....	4
Overwork	1	.....	1	1	3	4
Unknown	12	17	29	7	11	18
Not insane .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Total	59	60	119	45	43	88

Statistics of Inmates.

V.—Duration of insanity previous to admission.

	1883 and 1884.			1883 and 1883.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
One week.....	8	2	10	6	3	9
Two weeks.....	.....	6	6	6	7	13
Three weeks.....	3	1	4	2	1	3
One month.....	2	4	6	.....	.....	.....
Six weeks.....	3	2	5	.....	1	1
Two months.....	2	2	4	4	2	6
Nine weeks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three months.....	1	4	5	2	5	7
Four months.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	1
Five months.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	1
Six months.....	6	.....	6	.....	4	4
Seven months.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Nine months.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
One year.....	2	8	10	6	1	7
Eighteen months.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1
Two years.....	1	2	3	3	2	5
Three years.....	5	1	6	2	1	3
Four years.....	2	1	3	1	1	2
Five years.....	.....	4	4	2	1	3
Six years.....	1	2	3	.....	2	2
Seven years.....	1	1	2	.....	2	2
Eight years.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Ten years.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Fifteen years.....	.....	3	3	.....	1	1
Seventeen years.....	.....	4	4	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	14	6	20	3	6	9
Chronic alcoholism.....	3	1	4	4	.....	4
Not insane.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Total.....	59	60	119	45	43	88

Statistics of Inmates.

VI.—Ages of those admitted.

	1882 and 1883.			1883 and 1884.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Fifteen to twenty years.....	3	6	9	.....	3	3
Twenty to twenty-five years	9	9	18	6	12	18
Twenty-five to thirty years	7	10	17	9	8	17
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	9	9	18	6	4	10
Thirty-five to forty years	6	6	12	5	4	10
Forty to forty-five years	4	9	13	4	5	9
Forty-five to fifty years.....	1	2	3	7	2	9
Fifty to fifty-five years	6	4	10	3	1	4
Fifty-five to sixty years	2	1	3	1	1	2
Sixty to sixty-five years	3	4	7	5	1	3
Sixty-five to seventy-five years...	5	.....	2	1	1	2
Seventy-five to eighty years.....	2	.....	2	1	1	2
Unknown	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	59	60	119	45	43	88

Statistics of Inmates.

VII.— *Occupation of those admitted.*

	1882 and 1883.			1883 and 1884.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Domestic		13	13		5	5
Shoemaker	3		3	2		2
Upholsterer	1		1			
Music teacher					1	1
Book-keeper	2		2	1		1
Housekeeper		35	35		29	29
Student		1	1			
Laborers	16		16	5		5
Cigar maker	2		2	2		2
Journalist	1		1	1		1
Draughtsman	1		1			
Carpenter	4		4	3		3
Butcher	2		2			
Commercial agent	2		2			
Lawyer	1		1	1		1
Painter				1		1
Insurance agent				1		1
Seamstress		4	4		3	3
Clerk	3		3	5		5
Veterinary surgeon				1		1
Telegraph operator				1	1	2
Tailor	4		4			
Merchant	3		3	3		3
Miller				2		5
Hotel keeper	1		1	1		1
Machinist	1		1	2		2
Farmers	8		8	7		7
Sailor	1		1	4		4
School teacher	1	1	2			
No occupation					4	4
Unknwn	2	0	8	2		2
Total	59	60	119	45	43	88

Statistics of Inmates.

 VIII.—*Nativity of those admitted.*

	1882 and 1883.			1883 and 1884.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
United States.....	27	25	52	24	25	49
Russia.....		1	1			
Bohemia.....	1	1	2			
Bavaria.....		1	1			
Scotland.....				1	1	2
Prince Edwards Island.....				1		1
Holland.....		1	1			
Denmark.....		1	1			
England.....				1	1	2
Germany.....	22	20	42	12	10	22
Norway.....	1	2	3	1	2	3
Wales.....						
Ireland.....	4	5	9	2	3	5
Austria.....				1		1
Saxony.....		1	1			
Poland.....						
Canada.....		1	1	2	1	3
Unknown.....	4	1	5			
Total.....	59	60	119	45	43	88

IX.—Causes of death and ages of those who died.

Age at time of death.	CAUSE OF DEATH.																			
	Pneumonia.		Exhaustion of senile dementia.		General paresis.	Phthisis.		Peritonitis.		Exhaustion of acute mania.		Exhaustion of melancholia.	Exhaustion of chronic mania.	Bright's disease.	Erysipelas.		Exhaustion of Epilepsy.	Pericarditis.	Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.
15-20.
30-35.	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
36-40.	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	6
40-45.	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	3	2
45-50.	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	5
50-55.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	4
55-60.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
60-65.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
65-70.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	3
Total.	2	3	4	2	1	1	3	1	3	2	3	4	2	1	3	2	2	1	18	22

Statistics of Infants.

IX. Causes of death and ages of those who died.— continued.

Age at time of death.		CAUSE OF DEATH. — 1883 and 1884.																					
		Pneumonia.		Exhaustion of senile dementia.		General paresis.		Phthisis.		Peritonitis.		Exhaustion of a cute mania.		Exhaustion of melancholia.	Exhaustion of chronic mania.	Bright's disease.		Erysipelas.		Exhaustion of epilepsy.	Pericarditis.	Total.	
M	F	M	F	M	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	F	F	M	M	F	M	M	M	M	F	
30-35.																				1		1	
35-40.														1								3	3
40-45.																						3	3
45-50.					1	2	1								1							1	1
50-55.							1																
55-60.																						1	1
60-65.			1												1							2	1
65-70.			2												1								1
70-75.																							
Total.			3		1	2	2		1				1	3			2	2		2		7	10

Statistics of Immates.