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## **Governor's message and accompanying documents. Volume II 1872**

Madison, Wisconsin: Atwood and Culver, 1872

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STATE OF WISCONSIN.

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# GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

AND

## Accompanying Documents.

1872.

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VOLUME II.

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MADISON, WIS.:

ATWOOD & CULVER, PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

1873.

## DOCUMENTS.

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### VOL. I.

- No. 1 —Report of Secretary of State.  
2 — Secretary of State, as Insurance Commissioner.  
3 — State Treasurer.  
4 — School and University Land Commissioners.  
5 — Superintendent of Public Instruction.  
5½ — Regents of State University.

### VOL. II.

- No. 6—Report of Trustees of Hospital for the Insane.  
7— Northern Hospital for the Insane.  
8— Institution for the Blind.  
9— Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.  
10— Soldiers' Orphans' Home.  
11— State Prison Commissioner.  
12— Managers of Industrial School for Boys.  
13— State Board of Charities and Reform.  
14— Commissioner of Immigration.  
15— Adjutant General.

DOCUMENT No. 6.

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THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Wisconsin State Hospital for the  
Insane,

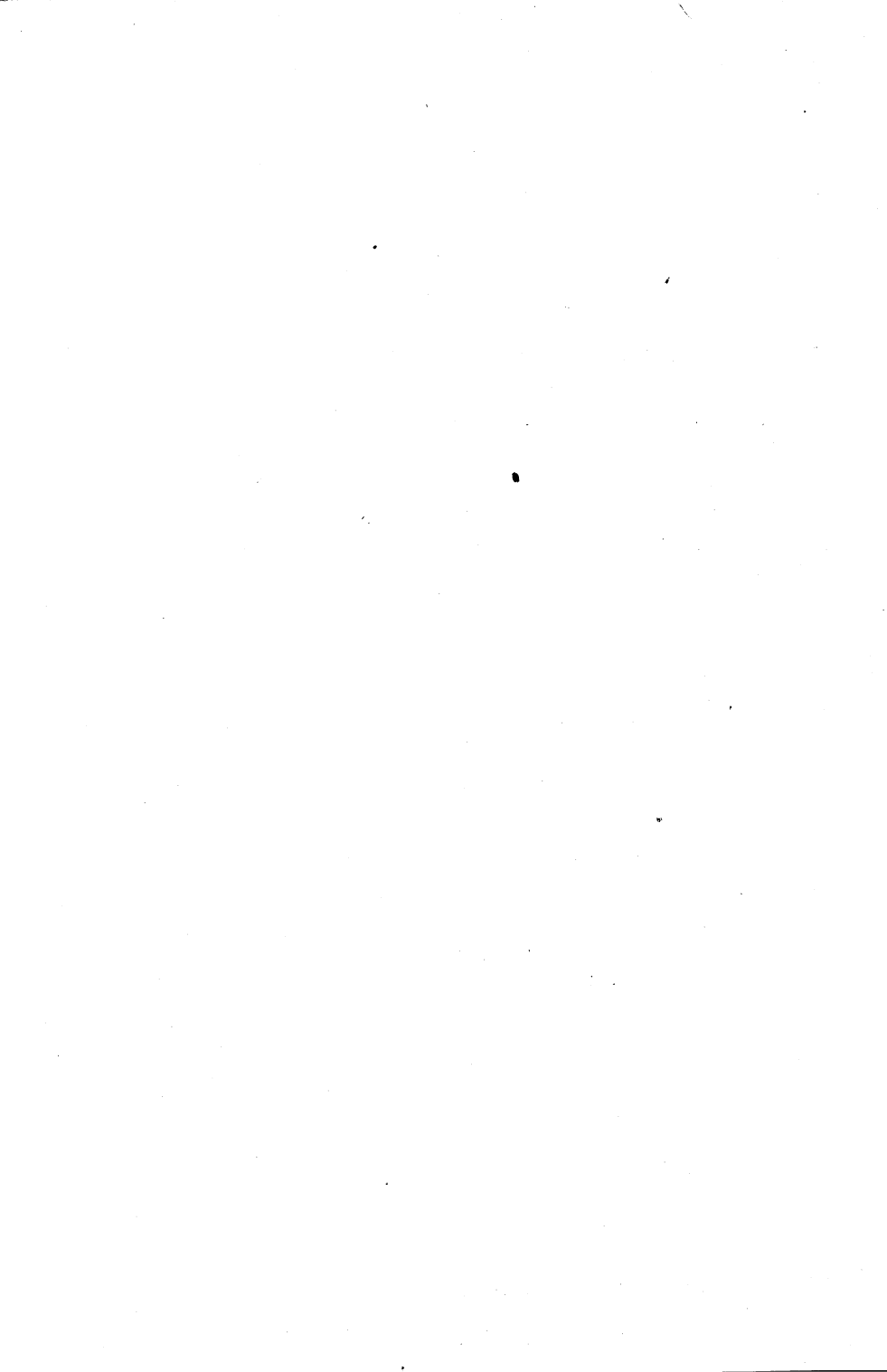
*For the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1872.*

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MADISON, WIS.:

ATWOOD & CULVER, PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

1872.



## TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

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### BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

F. J. BLAIR, Milwaukee.	-	Term expires April 1, 1873.
WM. R. TAYLOR, Cottage Grove.	-	" " " 1, 1874.
SIMEON MILLS, Madison.	-	" " " 1, 1875.
DAVID ATWOOD, Madison.	-	" " " 1. 1876.
E. W. YOUNG, Prairie du Sac.		" " " 1, 1877.

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### OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

DAVID ATWOOD,  
PRESIDENT.

WM. R. TAYLOR,  
VICE-PRESIDENT.

SIMEON MILLS,  
TREASURER.

S. D. HASTINGS,  
SECRETARY.

#### AUDITING COMMITTEE.

E. W. YOUNG, *Chairman.*

F. J. BLAIR,

WM. R. TAYLOR.

## RESIDENT OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

---

A. S. McDILL, M. D.,

SUPERINTENDENT.

R. M. WIGGINTON, M. D.,

FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

D. R. BOYNTON, M. D.,

SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

MRS. M. C. HALLIDAY,

MATRON.

## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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To His Excellency, C. C. WASHBURN,

*Governor of the State of Wisconsin:*

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

The number of patients at the commencement of the year was three hundred and fifty-five ; the number admitted during the year, one hundred and sixty-six, making a total of five hundred and twenty-one under treatment during the year. The number discharged, including those who have died, was one hundred and forty-eight, leaving in the hospital on the 30th day of September, 1872, three hundred and seventy-three.

The daily average number in the hospital during the year was three hundred and sixty-five.

For further particulars as to the movements of the hospital population, the results of the treatment, and for hospital statistics of all kinds, we would respectfully refer to the report of the Superintendent, herewith presented, and its accompanying tables.

The importance of enlarged accommodations for the insane, was discussed at considerable length in our report of 1870, and again briefly alluded to in our report of 1871. We are more than ever convinced of the correctness of the views then presented, and we would earnestly call the attention of the legislature and the people to the facts and suggestionss contained in the accompanying report of the Superintendent on this subject.

We regard the views presented by the Superintendent as sound, and as worthy of the most careful consideration of those

upon whom rests the responsibility of caring for the unfortunate insane of the state.

On the 8th of August last, the laundry, with all its machinery was destroyed by fire, the fire also destroying the wooden building attached to the coal house adjoining the boiler house, used for storing coal, with seventy-five tons of coal, that were in it at the time, and also seriously damaging the boilers and the connecting steam-pipes.

The exigencies of the case demanded immediate action in order to keep the hospital running, and to provide for the repair of the boilers and renewal of the steam pipes, before the approach of cold weather, as without this there would be no way to save the inmates of the hospital from suffering.

The trustees were called together when it was decided to proceed at once to rebuild and enlarge the laundry, repair the boilers and connecting steam pipes, rebuild the coal house, to erect a new smoke stack, and to purchase new machinery for the laundry, and Messrs. Simeon Mills and David Atwood were appointed a committee to superintend the erection and repair of the buildings, and in connection with Dr. McDill, to purchase new machinery for the laundry.

At a recent meeting of the Trustees, the Building Committee reported as follows :

“ That in pursuance of authority given by the Trustees for that purpose, your committee commenced the work of repairing and rebuilding the engine-house and laundry, by repairing so much thereof as was found practicable, and rebuilding anew and enlarging such parts thereof as could not be repaired. The greater part of the repairing was of such nature and in such condition that to let it by contract was not regarded advisable.

“ The work has, therefore, much of it, been done by the purchase of materials and the employment of mechanics and laborers to do the work by the day.

“ The walls of the east boiler room and coal house were damaged beyond repair, and the rebuilding of the same on the enlarged plan, prepared by Mr. Klerke and adopted by the

Board at its special meeting, has been let by contract to the lowest bidders. The carpenter and joiner work, including materials, was awarded to Mr. H. N. Moulton, at the sum of two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars ; and the mason work, for the building and smoke stack, including materials, except iron, and not including plastering, was let to Mr. James Livsey, for the sum of seven thousand and ninety-five dollars.

"Notwithstanding some unavoidable delays have occurred in the delivery of materials, the work is in such state of advancement, we think, as to insure its completion by the last of November. The Superintendent, with the approval of your committee, has purchased machinery and fixtures for the laundry, which are now being put in place as fast as practicable.

"Immediately after the fire occurred in August last, the estimated loss which it was supposed the institution sustained was about ten thousand dollars. By reason of the worn condition of much of the machinery, the actual loss may not have exceeded that amount; yet, while the cost of repairs and reconstruction of the building—enlarged and improved as it has been—and the replacing of the washing apparatus and machinery with the newest and most approved patterns now in use, will necessarily much exceed the estimated loss, your committee believe that the money thus laid out has been judiciously expended, and that a thorough investigation of the whole expenditure will show, that the work done and the machinery purchased was of such obvious necessity as to command the hearty approval of the legislature and the people of the state.

"Respectfully submitted,

"SIMEON MILLS,

"DAVID ATWOOD,

*"Building Committee."*

The size of the old building that has been repaired is sixty feet by thirty-eight, and the addition built to it is seventy feet by forty-eight.

In the basement of the old building, there is the engine room, the fan room, and a room for the use of the blacksmith and engineer in repairing machinery and iron work.

In the basement of the new building, is the boiler room, now of convenient size and well arranged—something that has been very much needed for a long time.

Adjoining the boiler room is a new coal house, sixty-four feet by thirty, and in the angle east of the boiler house is the new smoke stack which is one hundred and fifteen high above the top of the boilers.

The basement rooms are on a level with the ground on the lower side of the building, and the rooms above are on a level with the ground on the upper side, the building being located on a side hill.

On the upper floor in the old building is the wash room, the drying room and a soap room, and on the upper floor in the new building is the ironing room, a room for heating the sad irons, and a dressing for the women who work in the laundry.

The machinery in the laundry is of the newest and most approved patterns, and we are satisfied that when it is completed we shall have one of the most convenient and best arranged laundries in the country.

The entire cost of the repairs on the old building, the erecting of the new building, the new coal house and smoke stack, and the new machinery in the laundry, will be about \$24,000; we cannot give the exact figures as some of the plastering and other work is still incomplete, but it cannot vary but a few dollars from the amount stated.

Some valuable improvements have been made during the past year.

The wooden floors in the bath rooms and water closets in the old female wards have been removed, and replaced with marble tiling; the new barn has been completed; the wards and center building have been repainted; the airing court for the women has been much enlarged; a permanent road seven hundred feet in length has been built, connecting the main land with the island in the lake; a sidewalk to the depot of the Northwestern Railroad has been put down, a distance of about three-fourths of a mile; over two miles of post and board fence have been built, and the new main steam pipe in its place.

There is pressing necessity for some few improvements during the coming year, among which we will name,

*First.* A suitable building for a carpenter and work shop. The only place that has ever been used for this purpose is a room in the basement of the center building. In these days of fires, prudence would dictate the speedy removal of the combustible and inflammable material, which always accumulates in such a place. To erect a suitable building for this purpose, the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars will be required.

*Second.* A supply of hose is needed, and proper connections made with the large pumps, so that in the case of fire, the means for putting it out would be at hand in an effective shape. An appropriation of one thousand dollars would be needed for this object.

*Third.* The recent fire has developed the necessity of a greater supply of water. Although the supply has been sufficient for the ordinary use of the institution, it accumulates so slowly in the large well, that in case of an emergency like a fire, the supply would be very soon exhausted, and great loss might result as a consequence.

The supply may be increased by a direct communication with the lake or by enlarging and deepening the well.

To accomplish this object, an appropriation of \$2,000 would be required.

The amount needed for the support of the hospital, for the ensuing year, will be as follows:

For the support of patients, including current expenses, clothing for patients, and ordinary repairs, as set forth in detail in Superintendent's report, to January 1, 1874.....	\$80,000 00 .....
Add for three months, to April 1st—in accordance with the recommendation of the State Board of Charities and Reform, so that the annual appropriations for all the state institutions may cover the same period of time, and so that the new appropriation may be available by the time the old one is exhausted.....	20,000 00 .....
	<hr/> \$100,000 00

For repairs on laundry and boiler rooms, and additions thereto, including new coal house and smoke stack .....	24,000 00
For carpenter and work shop.....	2,500 00
For hose and connections.....	1,000 00
For increasing supply of water .....	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$129,500 00
To meet this expenditure, there will be received the amount charged to counties, for maintenance of patients, clothing, etc.....	\$29,552 90 .....
Amount that will be received from friends of patients for maintenance and clothing, estimated at.....	3,500 00 .....
	<hr/>
	33,052 90
Leaving the amount for which an appropriation will be needed from the State Treasury.....	<hr/> <hr/> \$96,447 10

The appropriation made last year for the erection of an ice house is still unexpended. Owing to the great demand for labor in the repair and enlargement of the laundry and boiler house, it was found difficult to get the work on the ice house done. Of the appropriation for the purchase of live stock, but a small part has been used. The unused portion of this appropriation and the amount appropriated for the ice house, have been temporarily used to meet payments on the laundry that could not be deferred. When the appropriation for the repair and enlargement of the laundry and boiler house is received from the State Treasury, the money will be in hand to build the ice house and complete the purchase of live stock.

We would again respectfully urge the importance of an enlargement of the Hospital by the addition of two wings, one at each end of the building.

We ask this,

*First.* Because there is need of the additional room to accommodate the hundreds of insane who are now in the jails and poor-houses of the State, suffering for the want of suitable accommodations and proper care, and others who are with their friends, who have the same claim upon the State as have those who are already provided for.

*Second.* Because, to put on the two wings asked for, will be but to complete the building according to the original design

and furnish opportunity for more extensive classification of the patients, something that is very much needed to secure the success of the institution in the restoration of the patients.

*Third.* Because, when completed, with the two new wings it will have no more wings, and no more extended means of classification than will be had at the new hospital at Oshkosh, when that is completed.

The necessity of this enlargement has been felt and acknowledged for several years. The legislative visiting committee in their report to the legislature in 1871, strongly urged the importance of the proposed enlargement, and recommended an appropriation of ninety thousand dollars for its accomplishment. The legislative visiting committee of 1872, in their report to the legislature, say, "We believe the ultimate plan of our hospital accommodations should embrace the two additional wings asked for this hospital, and the full completion of the Oshkosh Hospital according to the plan of that structure."

A minority of the committee were in favor of recommending an appropriation at that time for the erection of the two wings, but the majority chose to make no recommendation, but to leave the matter to the judgment of the legislature.

The necessity of the enlargement seems to be admitted on all hands: the only question is, when shall it be done?

We are aware that the finances of the state will not admit of its being done during the coming year, but we would respectfully urge the passage of a law at the approaching session of the legislature, authorizing the erection of the two wings asked for, the money to be raised in the tax of 1873, or if necessary, one-half of the amount in 1873 and the balance in 1874.

We cannot close our report, without calling attention to a matter so appropriately alluded to by the Superintendent in his report, viz: the death of Dr. Edward G. Marshall, who until the 20th of March last, the day of his death, occupied the place of first assistant physician of the hospital.

Dr. Marshall was a man who was respected and beloved by all who knew him. He was especially adapted and qualified for the work in which he was engaged. He loved his profession

and was especially devoted to that branch of it to which his attention had been given during the last five or six years of his life. The manner of his intercourse with those around him was such as to secure the esteem and confidence of not only the employes of the hospital but in an especial manner that of the patients. In his death the institution met with a great loss, a loss that has been felt, not only by every trustee, officer and employe, but by nearly every patient in the hospital.

In the report of the Superintendent, we receive the not unexpected notice of his resignation, to take effect in the month of February. He leaves us to take his seat in the 43d Congress, as the representative of the eighth congressional district. He will enter upon new and important duties, but not more arduous or responsible than those he leaves. Gladly would we have retained him with us, but as he has chosen this new sphere of labor, we can ask nothing better for him than that his labors may be as satisfactory and successful there as they have been here. His loss from the hospital will be deeply regretted by all connected with the institution.

The post of first assistant physician is now filled by Dr. R. M. Wigginton, who for three years occupied the place of second assistant. He left the hospital some time since to engage in private practice, but on the death of Dr. Marshall he was invited to take the place of first assistant, and his acceptance of the invitation was a source of gratification to all concerned.

The post of second assistant physician has been acceptably filled since April last by Dr. D. R. Boughton, of Northfield, Michigan.

The other resident officers of the hospital remain as they were at the date of our last report, and we take pleasure in expressing our confidence in the faithful manner in which all are discharging their respective duties.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Trustees.

MADISON, October, 1872.

DAVID ATWOOD,

*President.*

SAM'L D. HASTINGS,

*Secretary.*

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the law governing the Hospital, the following report of its operations during the past year is respectfully submitted for your consideration :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients at the commencement of the year .....	173	182	355
Admitted during the year .....	92	74	148
Whole number treated .....	265	256	512
Discharged and have died.....	83	65	148
Remaining Sept. 30, 1872.....	182	191	373

Daily average number in the hospital..... 365

Of the one hundred and forty-eight discharged, there were :

	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Recovered.....	34	26	60
Improved .....	19	7	26
Unimproved.....	19	18	37
Died .....	11	14	25
	83	65	148

Of the twenty-six discharged improved, most of them could be comfortably cared for at their homes; and some of them undoubtedly would have recovered had their residence in the

hospital been prolonged. Those discharged as unimproved were mostly chronic cases of many years' duration, whom we were compelled to return to the county authorities, to be cared for, that room might be obtained in the hospital for the treatment of recent and more hopeful cases.

Death occurred in eight cases, from exhaustion, the result of long continued maniacal excitement. In six, from paralysis—five males and one female; in five, from consumption—all females; and in one case each, from exhaustion from acute mania, enteritis, epilepsy, dropsy, disease of the heart, and one from suicide.

Of those admitted during the year, one hundred and thirty-two were admitted for the first time to a hospital. Six had been inmates of other hospitals, and twenty-eight were re-admissions of patients who had, in previous years, been discharged from this hospital. Of these, twenty-three were received for the second time, two for the third, one for the fifth, one for the sixth, and one for the eleventh time—this was a case of oinomania. Thirteen had previously recovered.

As usual, a large proportion of those admitted were broken down in general health; one-third of them were cases of chronic insanity, that promised little hope of being benefitted by treatment; three were parietics; two were subjects of epileptic seizures. A number were suffering from tubercular disease of the lungs, three of whom were in the advanced stage. Seven of those admitted died within the year; three were brought in a condition of extreme exhaustion, and died within a week after their admission. For more precise information regarding the operations of the hospital during the year, as well as from its organization, you are respectfully referred to the tables annexed to this report.

During the year just passed, the customary succession of events incident to a hospital for the insane, have been witnessed here. And although furnishing but little, if anything to be chronicled, worthy of special mention. Still I may venture to believe the rightful purposes for which this institution was created, have been pursued with a fair measure of success. If we

have a right to think that the means of restoration within our control, which has been taught us by the progress of knowledge and the experience of years, have been faithfully used; that as much of comfort has been obtained for our patients, and as much discomfort avoided as was possible under existing circumstances, then may we not be dissatisfied with the result of our labors for the year.

In my previous reports I have urged the necessity, for more extended provisions by the State, for the care of the insane, and for the completion of this hospital according to its original plan, by the erection of two wings for the use of patients and an addition to the centre building for an enlarged kitchen and rooms for the use of the employes not engaged in the care of patients; and the experience of the past year has added strength to the belief heretofore expressed. Nor will the completion of that part of the new hospital at Oshkosh, now under contract, meet the requirements of this most unfortunate of the dependent classes. The report of the State Board of Charities and Reforms for 1871, show that there was on the 1st of December, 1871, two hundred and thirty-one insane persons in the poor-houses and jails of the State; since then, thirty-six patients have been sent from this hospital to swell that number, and there is now on file seventy-six applications made within the past year for admission into this hospital for patients who could not be admitted for want of room. Besides this, the number now in this hospital is much greater than can be safely maintained without greatly imperilling the health and comfort of the patients as well as those engaged in their immediate care.

Various sources of atmospheric contamination exist in every hospital. In almost every ward will be found some who are the subjects of offensive physical disease, and the natural propensity of the insane to habits of uncleanness, even under the most watchful supervision, manifests itself in ways innumerable. To this may be added the physiological fact that the persons of many of the insane, when in a state of high excitement, exhale an effluvium at once pungent, penetrating and almost ineradicable. It is also a well established fact that the more depraved

and noxious the air becomes, the less movable it is. The air of a hospital, even were it not deprived of its vitalizing properties by being breathed over and over again, these sources of contamination would be sufficient in a short time to render it unfit for healthful respiration. The deplorable consequences of this state of existence are but too apparent to the observant physician, not so much in its immediate results as in the slow constitutional deterioration of all who are for a long period subject to its contaminating influences. The vital energies are gradually impaired, the step loses its elasticity, the cheek its fresh tints, the eye its expression, and the whole countenance bears witness to the physical lassitude that has taken the place of all the natural forces of the individual. But it is chiefly in certain latent consequences, that are not usually revealed to the eye, that the insidious poison of a vitiated atmosphere manifests its operation. The system becomes imperceptibly disarmed of that conservative force by which the inroads of disease are averted. Mild forms of disease assume a malignant character, or readily pass into the typhoid state, trivial wounds, or mere abrasions of the skin become erysipelatous, abscesses form without apparent cause, which are slow in maturing and healing. The vital functions are imperfectly performed, the nutrition of the system is impaired, and that poverty of the constitutional forces which the physicians term the "cachectic state," sooner or later prostrates the healthiest system when for a long period it is subjected to the inhalations of the subtle miasms of an over-crowded hospital.

This unfortunate condition incident to an over-crowded hospital, was in some measure experienced by us during the past year. In the months of January, February and March, erysipelas, though of a mild type, but evidently the result of this vitiated condition of the atmosphere in the wards, caused by over-crowding, prevailed among our patients, having had during those months about twenty cases, only one of which proved fatal. The most of the cases recovered rapidly, under a tonic and invigorating medication, conjoined with a liberal, nutritious

diet, when removed from the vitiated atmosphere of the wards and placed in airy and well-ventilated apartments.

As the rigors of our climate, during the winter months, compel us to keep our patients within doors most of this period. And to obviate, as far as possible, a recurrence of the condition which existed last winter, I have deemed it my duty to request the removal of a number of patients having a residence in those counties which have an excess above their quota in the hospital. In most instances this request has been promptly complied with. Some have protested against the removal of patients to their counties, saying they have no possible way to care for them, and others have paid no attention to the request.

Unless otherwise directed by your Board, I shall deem it my duty to insist on the removal of such patients as are not likely to be benefitted by hospital treatment, from those counties which now have a greater number in the hospital than they are entitled to have maintained here. However much I may regret the necessity which impels me to return any one of the patients now under my charge to the poor-house or the common jail, for custodial care. But a due regard for the health and comfort of those who shall remain, especially those whom are deemed curable, or likely to be benefitted by treatment in this hospital—as well as for those who are engaged in their immediate care—require that we should not permit this over-crowded condition to continue. When we remember the fact that a hospital for the insane, is to a large body of its inmates a place of absolute confinement, notwithstanding many may be engaged as laborers in the fields, or as assistants in the domestic affairs of the institution, and under favorable circumstance, a large majority may be participants in walks and rides, it nevertheless holds true, that taking our patients as an entire body, seven-eighths of the time spent at the institution,—nights of course being included in the calculation,—is spent in its wards, and behind a lock and key. Hence, it may be gravely questioned, whether those who are entrusted with the responsibility of caring for and protecting the inmates of an institution of this kind, as well as those charged with the duty of making provis-

ions for their care, are not truly criminal, when under the pretext of doing good, they impose restraints and conditions on a helpless and unfortunate class, without at the same time carefully providing all the conditions requisite for a healthful physical existence. This question must be met in all its important bearings, by those who are charged with the duty of providing institutions for the care and treatment of the insane. And costly and expensive as such provisions may appear, they are simply what humanity demands of the representatives of the people of this great and growing state in which we live.

The emberassments incident to an over crowded hospital has been so frequently experienced by those engaged in the care and treatment of the insane, that it led the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane at their meeting in May last in this city, to unanimously adopt the following resolutions:

*“Resolved,* That this Association regards the custom of admitting a greater number of patients than the building can properly accommodate, which is now becoming so common in Hospitals for the Insane in nearly every section of the country, as an evil of great magnitude, productive of extraordinary dangers, subversive of the good order, perfect discipline and greatest usefulness of these institutions and of the best interests of the Insane.

*“Resolved,* That this Association having repeatedly affirmed its well-matured convictions of the humanity, expediency and economy of every state making ample provision for all its Insane, regards it as an important means of affecting this object, that these Institutions should be kept in the highest state of efficiency, and the difference in the condition of patients treated in them and those kept in alms houses, jails or even private houses, be thus most clearly demonstrated.

*“Resolved,* That while fully recognizing the great suffering and serious loss that must result to individuals by their exclusion from hospitals, when laboring under an attack of insanity, this association fully believes that the greatest good will result

to the largest number, and at the earliest day, by the adoption of the course now indicated.

*“Resolved,* That the boards of management of the different hospitals on this continent, be urged most earnestly, to adopt such measures as will effectually prevent more patients being admitted into their respective institutions than in the opinions of their superintendents can be treated with the greatest efficiency, and without impairing the welfare of their fellow sufferers.”

The only proper remedy for such a condition is increased accommodations by the State for the treatment and care of the insane; and to this subject your earnest and thoughtful consideration is invited.

On the morning of the 8th of August, a fire was discovered in the wooden building, adjoining the boiler house, used for storing coal. When first discovered, not only the building but the whole pile of coal, containing about seventy-five tons, was enveloped in the flames. The fire rapidly extended to the engine house and laundry, destroying the upper portion of these buildings and the entire laundry machinery.

The work of re-construction and procuring new machinery, to replace what was destroyed by the fire, being under the direction of a building committee of your board, whose report will furnish a detailed statement of the work now being done.

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1872, bills have been audited for which orders have been drawn on the treasury for the current expenses, and for such other purposes as were contemplated by the legislature in their last appropriation for the use of the hospital, together with such expenditures for repairs of damages by the fire as have been audited, amounting to \$105,975 78.

Os this amount there was expended for the current expenses of the hospital, including ordinary repairs to the buildings and heating apparatus, bedding, furniture and clothing for patients, the sum of.....		\$86,770 56
Completion of new barn.....		2,354 88
Lumber for side-walks, airing courts, and fencing for new farm .....		2,015 16
Road to island .....		302 22

Furniture for centre building.....	1,500 00
Oils, paints and painting .....	2,764 46
New steam pipe.....	2,430 20
Tileing bath-rooms and water closets.....	735 20
Live stock.....	359 00
New carriage.....	550 00
W. J. Smith, houses.....	200 00
Jas. Ready, 15 acres land.....	1,500 00
Mrs. Lyon, 10 acres of land.....	1,000 00
M. King, 10 acres of land.....	1,006 60
New laundry and repairs of damages caused by fire.....	2,477 10
	<u>\$105,975 78</u>

A classified detailed statement of expenditures for all purposes will be found annexed to this report.

I have received during the year:

For maintenance of patients.....	\$2,873 65
For clothing furnished, etc .....	1,034 81
For hides, pelts, etc .....	1,041 91
For sundries.....	519 64
Total .....	<u>\$5,470 01</u>

Which has been paid to the treasurer.

Under the provision of chap. 176, general laws of 1872, I have charged to the several counties and certified to the Secretary of State as therein provided, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1872:

For maintenance of patients.....	\$24,814 87
For clothing furnished patients .....	4,644 63
For patients' expenses home .....	93 00
Total .....	<u>\$29,552 90</u>

For the year ending September 30th, 1873, for the ordinary current expenses and repairs, the following sums will be needed:

Subsistence.....	\$24,000 00
Salaries and wages.....	23,000 00
Fuel .....	10,000 00
Farm and barn expenses.....	2,500 00
Drugs, medicines and liquors.....	1,500 00
Lights and oil .....	1,200 00
Amusements and entertainments.....	500 00
Papers, periodicals, stationery and postage .....	600 00
Bedding and furniture.....	5,000 00
Clothing for patients.....	6,000 00
Repairs to building and heating apparatus.....	5,000 00
Trustees and Visiting Committee expenses.....	700 00
	<u>\$80,000 00</u>

To meet this expenditure for the next fiscal year, there will be collected for amount charged to counties .....	\$29,552 90
Estimated amount will be received from patients for maintenance and clothing.....	3,500 00
Appropriation for.....	46,947 10
	<u>\$80,000 00</u>

This amount is exclusive of such sums as may be needed for permanent improvements or new structures, as may be recommended by your board. Among the most pressing wants of the institution is the erection of a suitable building for a carpenter and general work shop. Ever since the erection of the hospital the carpenter and general repair shops, with all their accumulation of combustible and inflammable materials, have been in the basement of the centre building; ordinary prudence would indicate an early removal. For the erection of a suitable building for this purpose, a sum of two thousand and five hundred dollars will be required.

I would also recommend that a quantity of hose be procured, and such connections made with the large pumps as will insure their efficient use in case of fire. For this purpose the sum of fifteen hundred dollars will be required.

During the past two years the supply of water, though sufficient for the ordinary use of the institution; but it accumulates so slowly in the large well that in case of fire, requiring the use of a large quantity of water in a short time, the supply would be quickly exhausted, and some measures should be taken to increase the supply, either from the lake, or by deepening and enlarging the well.

During the year just closed we have had nearly the entire part of the building occupied by patients repainted, and such other repairs made as were necessary for the preservation of the building. In the old female wards the wooden floors in the bath rooms and water closets have been removed and replaced by marble tiling, which is supported on brick arches. A sidewalk to the depot of the Northwestern Railroad has been put down, a distance of about three-fourths of a mile. Over two miles of post and board fence have been built. A permanen

road, seven hundred feet in length, has been built across that portion of the lake intervening between the main land and the island.

Other works of improvement have been steadily carried on during the year. Such as clearing on the new farm, taking out stumps, stones, etc., on the old farm. The principal part of this work, as well as the work on the farm and garden, has been done by patients.

The product of the farm and garden, although not so abundant as in previous years, on account of the long continued drouth of the past summer, are still sufficient to well repay the labor bestowed on their cultivation, and furnish our household with a supply of necessary articles which would be difficult to procure from any other source. Besides this, it has furnished useful employment for a large class of patients that would else have gone unemployed.

The farmer has furnished me with the subjoined list of the productions of the farm and garden, with the cost of conducting them.

462 bush.	Wheat .....	\$1 30	\$562 60
1,420 bush.	Oats .....	25	355 00
1,230 bush.	Corn .....	35	420 60
125 tons.	Tame Hay .....	10 00	1,250 00
50 tons.	Straw .....	4 00	200 00
40 tons.	Corn stalks .....	4 00	160 00
500 bush.	Potatoes .....	45	225 00
1,032 bush.	Carrots .....	35	361 20
75 bush.	Early Turnips .....	40	30 00
1,564 bush.	Flat Turnips .....	30	469 20
275 bush.	Beets .....	30	82 50
80 bush.	Parsnips .....	40	32 00
40 bush.	Beans .....	3 50	140 00
85 bush.	Sweet Corn .....	40	34 00
200 bush.	Tomatoes .....	1 00	200 00
25 bush.	Green Beans .....	1 00	25 00
10 bush.	Green Peas .....	1 00	10 00
75 bush.	Onions .....	1 50	112 50
50 bush.	Apples .....	45	22 50
500 lbs..	Grapes .....	10	50 00
1 ton..	Pie plant .....	40	40 00
3,000 heads	Cabbage .....	5	150 00
500 heads	Cauliflower .....	8	40 00
64 galls.	Maple Sugar .....	1 00	64 00
5 bbls.	Vinegar .....	10 00	60 00
25 bush.	Strawberries .....	4 80	120 00
17,010 lbs..	Pork (live weight) .....	4 00	680 40
7,260 lbs..	Stock Hogs .....	3 00	216 00
381 lbs..	Veal .....	8	30 48
	Asparagus, Lettuce, Cucumbers, Cur- rants, etc .....		200 00
29,289 qts..	Milk .....	5	1,464 00
52 head.	Cattle pastured .....	14 00	728 00
	Total .....		\$8,554 80
Cost of feeding cows .....		\$868 80	
manual labor .....		646 89	
team labor (\$1 per day) .....		415 50	
feeding teams .....		468 60	
board for manual labor .....		364 00	
seeds of all kinds .....		199 14	
blacksmithing .....		89 70	
tools, imploments and repairs .....		218 46	
			\$3,271 09
			\$5,283 71

The Matron reports the following list of articles made in the house during the year, in addition to the mending and repairing for the whole house:

Dresses.....	234
Skirts .....	58
Night gowns .....	60
Chemises.....	79
Women's drawers.....	88
Men's drawers .....	188
Men's cotton flannel shirts.....	165
Hickory shirts .....	180
Bosom shirts.....	2
Bed spreads.....	48
Aprons .....	10
Sheets .....	519
Pillow slips.....	605
Table cloths .....	49
Carpets.....	6
Horse blankets .....	4
Holders .....	12
Mittens, pairs.....	43
Mittens with buckles, pairs .....	9
Straw ticks.....	195
Pillows.....	73
Roller towels .....	166
Hand towels.....	188
Dish towels.....	602
Table napkins.....	120
Camesoles .....	8
Pants and waists .....	2
Suspenders .....	326
Handkerchiefs .....	144
Sun bonnets .....	87
No. of pieces .....	<u>4,250</u>

The publishers of the following papers will accept thanks for gratuitous copies furnished the hospital. Their arrival was always anxiously looked for by patients from the locality where they were published :

Green Bay Advocate.  
 Fond du Lac Commonwealth.  
 Waupun Leader.  
 Brandon Times.  
 Watertown Democrat.  
 Watertown Republican.  
 Jefferson Banner.  
 Sheboygan Times.

Richland County Republican.  
 La Crosse Republican and Leader.  
 Chippewa Herald.  
 Portage Register.  
 Janesville Gazette.  
 Beloit Free Press.  
 Racine Journal.  
 Racine Advocate.  
 Burlington Standard.  
 Monroe Sentinel.  
 Kenosha Telegraph.  
 Grant County Herald.  
 Dodgeville Chronicle.  
 Waukesha Plaindealer.  
 Waukesha Freeman.  
 Journal of Education.  
 Maine State Press.

Since our last report, death for the first time, has invaded the circle of our associates. On the 20th of March, 1872, Dr. Edward G. Marshall, First Assistant Physician in this hospital, was removed by death. The two years previous to his death, he had been one of the resident officers of this hospital, where he labored with a zeal and fidelity exceeded by no one, in the discharge of the arduous duties of that position.

Dr. Marshall was ardently devoted to his profession, and with high professional attainments, though quiet and unpretending, he was possessed in no small degree with that energy and force of will which alone will enable a man to accomplish great results. Called away in the prime of a vigorous manhood, when he had but just fully commenced a life of great usefulness and rich in promise, there is something inexpressibly sad in his removal.

Dr. R. M. Wiggington, who for near three years had acceptably filled the office of Second Assistant Physician, left the services of the hospital in December last, to engage in private practice, returned to the hospital on the first of May last, to fill

the place of First Assistant Physician, made vacant by the death of Dr. Marshall.

On the first of January last, Dr. W. R. Page of Chicago, was appointed to the place of Second Assistant Physician, but left the services of the hospital in April, to resume his former business, and D. R. Boughton, M. D., of Northfield, Michigan, was appointed Second Assistant Physician, which he continues to fill acceptably. As required by your by-laws, I hereby nominate Dr. R. M. Wiggington for the office of First Assistant Physician, and Dr. D. R. Boughton for the office of Second Assistant Physician, and respectfully ask a confirmation and approval of their respective nominations.

It is now nearly four and one-half years, since with hesitancy and distrust of my ability to satisfactorily discharge the responsibilities pertaining thereto, I assumed the duties of superintendent of this hospital. The exact measure of success thus far obtained under my administration, is not for me to estimate. But I trust it may not be deemed improper to recount, in part, what has been accomplished, and the changes which have occurred during this period.

Since we have taken charge of the hospital, two hundred acres of valuable land have been purchased, all of which has been fenced, and over one-half of it has been cleared of every obstruction which would interfere with a high degree of cultivation. A large and commodious farm barn, and other outbuildings have been erected, and the quantity of stock on the farm has been doubled; one and one-quarter miles of sidewalk has been put down, for the use of the institution, the first ever built for the accommodation of patients. Trees have been planted, and a system of making roads and drives, and other improvements of the grounds, have been projected, which, with the great natural beauty of the place, when completed, will make the hospital grounds one of the most picturesque spots in all the land.

Two large airing-courts have been enclosed and sodded, thus enabling every class of our patients to spend the greater part of the day, in pleasant weather, outside the buildings, without

being subjected to the stare and gaze of the idle and curious. A wide brick pavement, with cut stone curbing, has been put down around the centre building, and a front entrance with iron steps leading thereto has been made for each wing.

The re-construction of the boiler house and laundry buildings, now commenced, when completed, will be commodious, convenient and well adapted for the purposes designed.

Inside the building we have covered the entire basement, with the exception of a part of one section, with a heavy coating of hydraulic cement, and thus effectually preventing rats from burrowing under the walls.

A bakery and the conveniences appertaining thereunto, have been added, and additional improvements and conveniences have been introduced into the kitchen.

The chapel has been tastfully frescoed and provided with new seats. A stereoscopticon, with a large assortment of views, have been procured, furnishing a never failing source of entertainment for our patients.

The number of books in our library has been more than doubled, and pictures have been obtained, framed and hung on the walls of the wards occupied by the patients.

Small conservatories, protected by wire screens, have been placed in six of the wards. Additional furniture has been procured, and the means for the amusement and entertainment of the patients have been extended, and such improvements and conveniences have been added from year to year as were calculated more effectually to promote the objects of the institution. Acting on the belief that if it is proper to have a hospital at all, the reason is equally strong that it should be a good one, well fitted for its intended purposes, keeping up to the improvements of the day and steadily extending its means of usefulness.

In this spirit I have always acted, being steadily governed by a system of rigid economy. We have sometimes doubted whether the idea of cheapness, may not in some departments have been too strictly adhered to, we allude more particularly to the straw beds, the wooden seats, and uncomfortable surroundings

in the furniture and furnishing of the patients wards. But whatever would contribute to the health and comfort of the patients, in the liberal supply of healthful, nutritious and invigorating diet, or in the way of moral influences to their recovery, by furnishing them with pleasant surroundings, giving them occupation and amusement, and especially securing for them humane, capable and intelligent attendants, cheapness is very far from being economy.

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

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

When I assumed the duties of Superintendent, the hospital contained two hundred and two patients. At the close of the present fiscal year, it numbers three hundred and seventy-three. During the time I have been in charge, seven hundred and eighty-four cases have been admitted to the benefits of the institution, and six hundred and fourteen have been discharged therefrom; two hundred and forty-eight of whom were discharged as recovered, and were restored to their friends and usefulness in society. Whether all have recovered, who under a reasonable degree of intelligent management and skillful treatment would have recovered,—whether the incurable have been relieved of their sufferings and rendered as comfortable as it was possible to make them, it is not for me to say.

In regard to the peculiar difficulties under which the head o

an institution of this kind has always to contend, of which the community at large know little or nothing about; in dealing with the innumerable forms of mental disease and the often no less baseless fancies of unreasonable friends, of every degree of intelligence, from the higher as well as the lower walks in life. Some swayed by passion or prejudice, others expecting what no mortal can give, and determined not to be satisfied with any attainable result. It would be strange, indeed, if we have succeeded in satisfying everybody with whom, as patients or friends, we have had to deal in the discharge of our duties as Superintendent.

Acting with human agencies, imperfections are always to be anticipated, and when it is considered that the immediate care and management of patients is accomplished through delegated help; and those who have charge of the insane, while endeavoring to secure the best assistance within their reach, must often be disappointed, and compelled to make frequent changes in order to insure the best results in the working of the institution. You, with the opportunities afforded by your office, in frequently visiting the wards, and in some measure becoming familiar with the patients under different phases of disease, has enabled you to learn something of the spirit which pervades the general management of the institution; in the inculcation of that spirit of gentleness and kindness, and the thorough recognition of that great law of humanity which should govern in all hospital management of the insane; and judge to what extent the failings and shortcomings of employees should be visited upon the head of the institution.

The proper internal organization of hospitals for the insane, is now well understood. Efficient, conscientious resident officers must always be the first great reliance. No matter what else may be done, it will be found that placing the right persons in these official positions, and giving them a proper support in the performance of their duties, will be essential to the success and usefulness of such institutions.

For outside supervision a board of trustees selected for their high character as citizens, and general fitness for

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

In conclusion I will avail myself of this occasion to give the notice the rules governing the hospital require, of my intention to resign the office I now hold in this institution. This I now desire to do at the end of four months from this date, or as soon thereafter as it may be convenient for my successor to enter upon his duties.

When I accepted this trust from your hands, I expected it would be only temporary in its duration, and with hesitancy and distrust, I entered upon its duties as an untried experiment. What measure of success has attended my ministrations, is not for me to estimate. If I have failed to meet the requirements of the situation, it cannot be attributed to any want of sympathy or coöperation on your part, or any unwarranted interference with my administrative duties, for in all things pertaining thereto I have been permitted to act according to my judgment, always aided and encouraged by your approbation

and support. That I may have erred sometimes, I do not doubt, and while I would avoid no responsibility that properly belongs to me, I only claim the indulgence that is always accorded by a generous public to an honest purpose, and a diligent endeavor to fulfill it.

That indulgence, if I mistake not, has invariably been extended to me,—with a degree of cheerfulness which I should be proud to believe to have been fully warranted—not only by you, but also by the various official committees of the legislature and other bodies charged with the duty of examining into and reporting on the financial and economical administration of this trust. The encouragement thus afforded has stimulated the endeavor to merit the approval so generously extended, and has amply consoled me, under the misconstructions and harsh judgments to which the superintendent of an institution of this kind is not unfrequently subjected.

Among the pleasing recollections of my life, none will be cherished with more heartfelt satisfaction than the remembrance of the uninterrupted harmony of the relations which have existed between us, not only during my superintendency, but also during the many years previously thereto, when I was associated with you as a member of the board of trustees, in the management of this hospital. And in dissolving my official connection with the institution, permit me to assure you I shall ever feel a deep interest in the allotted work of this, the greatest of our public charities. Trusting in my successor you may find an abler head and stronger hands, under whose ministrations a higher degree of usefulness may be attained in succeeding years.

A. S. McDILL,

*Superintendent.*

MADISON, September 30, 1872.

# TABLES ACCOMPANYING SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*Table No. 1.*

## MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Patients in hospital September 30th, 1871.....	173	182	355
Admitted during the year.....	92	74	166
Whole number treated.....	265	256	521
Discharged recovered.....	34	26	60
Discharged improved.....	19	7	26
Discharged unimproved.....	19	18	37
Died.....	11	14	25
Whole number discharged.....	83	65	148
Remaining September 30th, 1872.....	182	191	373
Daily average under treatment.....	178	189	365

*Table No. 2.*

## ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted.....	858	795	1,653
Discharged recovered.....	280	255	535
Discharged improved.....	178	129	307
Discharged unimproved.....	111	125	236
Died.....	112	90	202

Table No. 3.

## NUMBER AT EACH AGE IN THE YEAR.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Less than 15 years.....	1	.....	1	2	2	4
Between 15 and 20 .....	8	5	13	12	5	17
Between 20 and 30 .....	29	28	57	26	28	54
Between 30 and 40 .....	15	18	33	15	19	34
Between 40 and 50 .....	23	10	33	23	10	33
Between 50 and 60 .....	12	8	20	11	6	17
Over 60.....	4	5	9	3	4	7
Unknown .....						
Total .....	92	74	166	92	74	166

Table No. 4.

## NUMBER AT EACH AGE FROM BEGINNING OF HOSPITAL.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 15 years .....	6	7	13	14	14	28
Between 15 and 20 .....	37	41	78	64	64	128
Between 20 and 30 .....	281	258	539	253	261	514
Between 30 and 40 .....	196	221	417	173	206	379
Between 40 and 50 .....	192	146	338	163	122	285
Between 50 and 60 .....	82	78	160	68	52	120
Over 60 .....	60	40	100	27	24	51
Unknown .....	4	4	8	96	52	148
Total ... ..	858	795	1,653	858	795	1,653

Table No. 5.

## NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

Nativity.	Within the Year.	From the Beginn'g.
Germany .....	25	308
Ireland .....	24	207
England .....	7	82
Norway .....	10	89
Wales .....	1	23
Scotland .....	3	22
Canada .....	5	38
Nova Scotia .....	1	8
Switzerland .....	1	17
Denmark .....	2	12
Cuba .....		2
Bohemia .....	3	19
New Brunswick .....		5
France .....		4
Bavaria .....	3	9
Holland .....		1
Poland .....		6
Sweden .....	6	11
Isle of Man .....		2
Belgium .....		1
On Ocean .....		2
Unknown .....		82
New York .....	26	288
Pennsylvania .....	7	47
Ohio .....	2	47
Wisconsin .....	19	97
Maine .....	5	34
New Hampshire .....	3	32
Vermont .....	4	49
Massachusetts .....	1	29
Connecticut .....	2	30
Rhode Island .....		2
New Jersey .....		7
Maryland .....		2
Indiana .....		11
Michigan .....	1	4
Illinois .....	1	11
North Carolina .....		2
South Carolina .....		1
Missouri .....	1	3
Virginia .....	1	3
Kentucky .....	2	3
Tennessee .....		1
Total .....	166	1,653

Table No. 6.

## RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

Residence.	Whole No. Admitted.	Remain- ing.
Adams .....	8	4
Ashland .....		
Barron .....		
Bayfield .....		
Brown .....	24	7
Buffalo .....	10	3
Burnett .....	3	2
Calumet .....	12	1
Chippewa .....	8	3
Clark .....	3	1
Columbia .....	69	11
Crawford .....	19	5
Dane .....	156	26
Dodge .....	71	14
Door .....	4	3
Douglas .....	1	1
Dunn .....	6	
Eau Claire .....	11	4
Fond du Lac .....	83	12
Grant .....	61	16
Green .....	35	7
Green Lake .....	19	5
Iowa .....	50	9
Jackson .....	8	6
Jefferson .....	65	11
Juneau .....	20	4
Kenosha .....	31	6
Kewaunee .....	3	2
La Crosse .....	27	7
La Fayette .....	36	8
Manitowoc .....	35	9
Marathon .....	3	3
Marquette .....	11	6
Milwaukee .....	138	32
Monroe .....	10	4
Oconto .....	13	3
Outagamie .....	19	4
Ozaukee .....	20	6
Pepin .....	3	1
Pierce .....	7	1
Polk .....	4	3
Portage .....	15	5
Racine .....	52	8
Richland .....	15	3
Rock .....	89	13
St. Croix .....	13	2
Sauk .....	42	10
Shawano .....	3	2
Sheboygan .....	32	14

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

Residence.	Whole No. Admitted.	Remain- ing.
Trempealeau .....	12	4
Vernon .....	13	4
Walworth .....	69	9
Washington .....	30	9
Waukesha .....	64	10
Waupaca .....	18	5
Waushara .....	8	1
Winnebago .....	45	12
Wood .....	4	4
State at large .....	24	8
Total .....	1,653	373

Table No. 7.

## CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	IN THE YEAR.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single.....	48	19	67	429	203	632
Married.....	37	53	90	368	511	879
Widowers.....	5	.....	5	22	.....	22
Widows.....	.....	3	3	.....	65	65
Divorced.....	1	.....	1	1	3	4
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	38	13	51
Total.....	92	74	166	858	795	1,653

Table No. 8.

DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ENTRANCE OF THOSE  
ADMITTED.

	IN THE YEAR.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months .....	46	26	72	255	200	455
Between 3 and 6 months..	10	14	24	93	129	222
Between 6 and 12 months..	5	8	13	107	117	224
Between 1 and 2 years....	15	9	24	78	79	157
Between 2 and 3 years....	8	4	12	49	44	93
Between 3 and 5 years....	5	7	12	48	52	100
Between 5 and 10 years....	1	5	6	38	48	86
Between 10 and 20 years....	1	1	2	17	19	36
Between 20 and 30 years....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	10
Over 30 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Unknown .....	1	.....	1	168	100	268
Total.....	92	74	166	858	795	1,653

Table No. 9.

RECOVERED OF THOSE ATTACKED AT THE SEVERAL AGES  
FROM THE BEGINNING.

AGE WHEN AT- TACKED.	NO. ADMITTED.			NO. RECOVERED.			PER CT. RECOVERED.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Less than 15 ys	7	9	16	2	4	6	28.57	44.44	37.50
Bet. 15 & 20 "	41	41	82	21	20	41	51.22	48.78	50.00
Bet. 20 & 30 "	278	258	536	97	90	187	34.85	34.88	34.88
Bet. 30 & 40 "	196	222	418	68	62	130	34.69	27.90	31.10
Bet. 40 & 50 "	192	146	338	46	44	90	23.69	30.13	29.58
Bet. 50 & 60 "	81	76	157	24	17	41	29.63	23.37	26.11
Bet. 60 & 70 "	46	24	70	20	9	29	43.48	37.50	41.43
Over 70.....	13	15	28	1	5	6	7.70	33.33	21.43
Unknown...	4	4	8	2	3	5	50.00	75.00	62.50
Total .....	858	795	1,653	281	254	535	32.75	32.07	32.36

Table No. 10.

RECOVERED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT, FROM THE BEGINNING.

DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE ADMISSION.	NO. ADMITTED.			NO. RECOVERED.			PER CT. RECOVERED.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Less than 3 m's	255	200	455	132	101	233	51.76	55.00	53.38
Bet. 3 & 6 "	93	129	222	48	50	98	41.16	38.75	39.95
Bet. 6 & 12 "	107	117	224	27	36	63	25.23	57.69	31.46
Bet. 1 & 2 yrs	78	79	157	10	15	25	12.71	18.98	15.84
Bet. 2 & 3 "	49	44	93	9	9	18	20.00	24.54	22.27
Bet. 3 & 5 "	48	52	100	5	10	15	14.16	19.23	16.68
Bet. 5 & 10 "	38	48	86	2	3	5	5.26	6.25	5.75
Bet. 10 & 20 "	17	19	36	1	1	2	5.88	5.26	5.75
Bet. 20 & 30 "	5	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 30. ....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown. ....	168	100	268	47	29	76	27.97	29.00	28.48
Total. ....	858	795	1,653	281	254	535	32.75	32.07	32.36

*Table No. 11.*

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM  
THE BEGINNING.

DURATION.	NUMBER RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months .....	90	50	140
Between 3 and 6 months.....	87	87	174
Between 6 and 12 months.....	71	76	147
Between 1 and 2 years .....	24	26	50
Between 2 and 3 years .....	6	10	16
Between 3 and 5 years .....	2	5	7
Between 5 and 10 years .....	1	.....	1
Between 10 and 20 years .....	.....	.....	.....
Between 20 and 30 years .....	.....	.....	.....
Over 30 years.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	281	254	535
Average duration of treatment.....	7.31 mos.	8.42 mos.	7.86 mos.

*Table No. 12.*

WHOLE DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED  
FROM THE BEGINNING.

DURATION.	NUMBER RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months .....	30	11	41
Between 3 and 6 months.....	48	42	90
Between 6 and 12 months.....	80	80	160
Between 1 and 2 years.....	46	49	95
Between 2 and 3 years.....	13	19	32
Between 3 and 5 years.....	8	14	32
Between 5 and 10 years.....	5	7	12
Between 10 and 20 years.....	1	1	2
Between 20 and 30 years.....	1	1	2
Over 30 years.....			
Unknown.....	49	30	79
Total.....	281	254	535
Average duration of disease.....	12.47 mos.	16.44 mos.	14.45 mos

Table No. 13.

NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM THE BEGINNING AND THE  
CAUSES.

CAUSES.	IN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Phthisis Pulmonalis .....	.....	6	6	9	28	37
Exhaustion from Chronic Mania.....	.....	3	3	23	20	43
Exhaustion from Acute Mania.....	3	1	4	12	6	18
Senile Exhaustion.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Exhaustion of feeble or worn out cases .....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7
Purpura .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Epilepsy .....	1	.....	1	9	5	14
Typho Mania .....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Gastritis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Bony Tumor of Brain .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
General Paralysis .....	5	1	6	22	1	23
Marasmus .....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6
Puerperal Mania .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Dysentery .....	.....	1	1	5	3	8
Apoplexy.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Suicide.....	.....	1	1	3	2	5
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Dropsy .....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Chlorosis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Gastro Enteric Fever.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Valvular Disease of Heart....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Phlegmonous Erysipelas .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Organic Disease of Brain.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Peritonitis.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Chronic Diarrhœa .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Inanition .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Cystitis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cynanche Maligna .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	11	14	25	112	90	202

Table No. 14.

## AGES AT DEATH.

AGES.	IN THE YEAR.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Less than 15 years.....						
Between 15 and 20 years.....				1		1
Between 20 and 30 years.....	1	5	6	25	24	49
Between 30 and 40 years.....	2	3	5	25	22	47
Between 40 and 50 years.....	5	1	6	20	14	34
Between 50 and 60 years.....	2	4	6	21	16	37
Between 60 and 70 years. ....		1	1	12	9	21
Over 70 years.....	1		1	6	4	10
Total.....	11	14	25	112	90	202

Table No. 15.

## RATIO OF DEATHS FROM THE BEGINNING.

PER CENT.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Of all admitted .....	13.05	11.32	12.18

Table No. 16.

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

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Curable.....	44	39	83
Incurable .....	138	152	290
Total.....	182	191	373

Table No. 17,

SHOWING THE STATISTICS OF THE HOSPITAL FROM JULY 14, 1860, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1872 (HOSPITAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30,) FOR EACH YEAR.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total.
Whole number admitted .....	45	106	89	123	42	87	95	114	175	209	168	164	166	1,653
Whole number discharged .....	4	44	61	66	130	80	92	114	109	91	172	169	148	1,280
Whole number discharged recovered .....	1	19	25	37	56	33	42	49	55	51	53	54	60	535
Whole number discharged improved .....	1	8	8	16	21	25	30	33	32	14	41	52	26	307
Whole number discharged unimproved .....	1	7	7	4	36	9	13	22	7	13	46	34	37	236
Whole number died .....	1	10	21	9	17	13	7	10	15	13	32	29	25	202
Whole number treated .....	45	147	192	254	300	257	272	294	355	455	532	524	521	.....
Remaining end of each year .....	41	103	131	188	170	177	180	180	246	364	360	355	373	.....
Whole number males admitted .....	23	50	49	62	59	44	57	55	95	109	82	81	92	858
Whole number females admitted .....	22	56	40	61	53	43	38	59	80	100	86	83	74	795
Whole number males discharged .....	.....	23	33	44	64	34	50	61	51	58	92	83	83	676
Whole number females discharged .....	4	21	28	22	66	46	42	53	58	33	80	86	65	604
Whole number males died .....	.....	3	15	8	9	7	6	7	7	8	18	14	11	113
Whole number females died .....	1	7	6	1	8	6	1	3	8	5	14	15	14	89
Whole number males recovered .....	.....	13	12	24	23	16	19	30	25	31	31	23	33	281
Whole number females recovered .....	1	6	13	13	33	17	23	19	30	20	22	31	27	254
Average number each year .....	.....	90	117	162	187	179	181	185	203	310	362	359	365	.....

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

*For the Year Ending September 30, 1872.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Total.
<b>AMUSEMENTS.</b>				
Set croquet.....	1	.....	\$9 00	.....
Cards.....	.....	.....	16 80	.....
Corn poppers.....	.....	.....	1 50	.....
Checkers.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....
Dramas.....	.....	.....	1 45	.....
Drum heads.....	.....	.....	7 00	.....
Cue tips.....	.....	.....	3 00	.....
Excursion—steamboat.....	.....	.....	11 00	.....
Fire works.....	.....	.....	45 08	.....
Fishing tackle.....	.....	.....	2 50	.....
Music.....	.....	.....	135 00	.....
Masques.....	.....	.....	1 45	.....
Paper—gilt and tissue.....	.....	.....	5 64	.....
Row boat.....	.....	.....	20 00	.....
Stereoscopticon views.....	.....	.....	214 55	.....
Tuning piano and organ.....	.....	.....	5 00	.....
Violin repairs.....	.....	.....	7 40	.....
Skate straps.....	.....	.....	4 75	.....
BUTTER.....	25,550 lbs	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$4,038 28	\$492 12
				\$4,038 28
<b>BEDDING.</b>				
Feathers.....	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	.....	\$33 60	.....
Toilet quilts.....	171	.....	321 90	.....
Sheeting.....	1,426 $\frac{5}{8}$ yd	.....	419 93	.....
Ticking.....	1,450 yd	.....	212 00	.....
Batting.....	12 lbs	.....	3 00	.....
White curled hair.....	150 lbs	.....	101 55	.....
Blankets.....	50 pr	.....	225 00	.....
Blankets.....	1,094 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs	.....	1,033 06	.....
				2,350 04
<b>BROOMS AND BRUSHES.</b>				
Brooms.....	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ dz	.....	\$128 75	.....
Whisks.....	2 dz	.....	4 00	.....
Scrub brushes.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ dz	.....	23 19	.....
Feather dusters.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dz	.....	13 50	.....
Wall brushes.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dz	.....	10 30	.....
Counter brushes.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dz	.....	1 00	.....
Sponges.....	.....	.....	47 16	.....
Mop handles.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	.....	15 40	.....
				243 30
BLACKSMITHING.....	.....	.....	\$134 55	.....
				134 55

*Detailed Statement of Expenditures—continued.*

Article.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Total.
<b>BARN EXPENSES.</b>				
Robes .....	2	.....	\$44 00	.....
Duster .....	1	.....	2 00	.....
Horse blankets .....	4	.....	16 00	.....
Livery .....	.....	.....	23 00	.....
String bells .....	2	.....	10 00	.....
Horse medicine .....	.....	.....	8 75	.....
Axle grease .....	2½ doz.	.....	6 40	.....
Board of horses in town .....	.....	.....	16 75	.....
Lanterns .....	6	.....	3 75	.....
Hay .....	.....	.....	27 10	.....
Bags .....	30	.....	8 00	.....
Rope .....	29 lbs.	.....	6 96	.....
Whips .....	2	.....	4 10	.....
Curry combs .....	2	.....	50	.....
Cards .....	3	.....	57	.....
Ring .....	.....	.....	60	.....
Strap yoke .....	.....	.....	1 00	.....
Halter straps .....	2	.....	1 42	.....
Pole straps .....	1	.....	1 50	.....
Thimble skein .....	.....	.....	2 75	.....
Shaft .....	.....	.....	2 00	.....
Plow bolts .....	.....	.....	4 08	.....
Mower repaired .....	.....	.....	7 40	.....
Wagon repaired .....	.....	.....	4 65	.....
				\$203 28
CHEESE .....	1,996½ lbs.	.14	\$279 37	.....
				279 37
CRACKERS .....	2,809½ lbs.	.06½	\$186 00	.....
				186 00
COFFEE .....	4,306 lbs.	.23½	\$1,014 97	.....
				1,014 97
CLOTHING .....	.....	.....	\$7,235 51	.....
				7,235 51
<b>CROCKERY, ETC.</b>				
Table ware .....	.....	.....	\$204 33	.....
Slop jar .....	1	.....	5 00	.....
Ewers .....	13	.....	10 25	.....
Basins .....	6	.....	4 50	.....
Chambers .....	34 doz.	.....	132 50	.....
Bed pans .....	6	.....	6 75	.....
Lanterns .....	1½ doz.	.....	17 40	.....
Lanterns, globes .....	2½ doz.	.....	11 50	.....
Chimneys .....	2 doz.	.....	2 50	.....
Smoke bells .....	3	.....	2 25	.....
Jugs .....	1 d oz	.....	10 00	.....
Vegetable dishes .....	9 setts.	.....	45 00	.....
Urns .....	2	.....	14 00	.....
Stand for urn .....	1	.....	1 50	.....

*Detailed Statement of Expenditures—continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Crockery, etc.—continued.</i>				
Cutlery—				
Ivory Knives.....	2 dz.....		\$21 00	
Knives and forks.....	15 dz.....		35 00	
Tea spoons, iron.....	1½ gr.....		11 75	
Carvers.....	6 pr.....		13 00	
Butter knives.....	3.....		2 10	
Steel.....	2.....		1 60	
Tea spoons, plated.....	12 dz.....		39 09	
Forks, plated.....	6 dz.....		48 00	
Butter knives, plated.....	½ dz.....		3 60	
Castors, plated.....	2 dz.....		9 00	
Engraving.....			15 00	
				\$666 53
DRUGS, ETC.				
Drugs and medicine.....			\$816 49	
Office bottles labeled.....	8½ dz.....		84 62	
Marble Tile and Weights.....			22 25	
Corks.....	2 gr.....		1 80	
Labels.....	1000.....		2 06	
EGGS.....	6964½ dz.....	\$ 11¼	\$799 45	927 22
ELOPERS, returned.....			\$112 40	799 45
EXCHANGE.....			\$77 66	112 40
				77 66
FLOUR.				
Wheat.....	591¾ bls.	5 67½	\$3,356 86	
Buckwheat.....	5½ bls.	7 12	37 49	
Graham.....	13¼ bls.	6 00	78 75	
				3,473 10
FUEL.				
Indiana coal, at Chicago.....	37½ tns.	5 28	\$197 93	
Briar Hill coal...do.....	803½ tns.	5 07	4,078 33	
Wilmington coal...do.....	210½ tns.	4 00	842 00	
Straitsville coal, at Madison.....	40½ tns.	8 32	411 82	
Freight and hauling.....			3,792 35	
Rent of coal yard.....			30 00	
Charcoal.....	169 bu..	28	48 12	
Wood.....	444½ cd..	3 81	1,695 75	
				11,096 30
FRUIT.				
Green—				
Apples.....	236¼ bls.	2 69	\$636 04	
Currants.....	3½ bu..		11 10	
Cherries.....	2½ bu..		12 85	
Cranberries.....	3¼ bu..		35 50	

*Detailed Statement of Expenditures—continued.*

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Fruit—Green—con—</i>			
Grapes .....	200 lbs.	\$22 94	.....
Lemons .....		54 20	.....
Oranges .....		12 98	.....
Plums .....	3½ bu.	5 75	.....
Raspberries .....		4 29	.....
Strawberries .....	1½ bu.	12 53	.....
Confectionery, etc. ....		14 78	.....
Peaches .....		73 40	.....
			\$896 36
<i>Dried—</i>			
Apples .....	1,345 lbs.	150 70	.....
Currants, Eng .....	255 lbs.	25 96	.....
Citron .....	8 lbs.	5 20	.....
Figs .....	2 bxs.	2 21	.....
Prunes .....	591 lbs.	63 05	.....
Peaches .....	172 lbs.	20 64	.....
Raisins .....	10 bxs.	43 15	.....
			310 91
<b>FREIGHT AND EXPRESS.</b> .....		558 36	
			558 36
<b>FURNITURE AND HOUSE FURNISHING.</b>			
Bird cages .....	4	\$4 00	.....
Book case .....	1	25 00	.....
Bedsteads, oak .....	34	285 00	.....
Carpet, Brussels .....	62 yds.	133 30	.....
Carpet, tap., ingrain .....	237 yds.	353 71	.....
Carpet, matting .....	5½ yds.	6 19	.....
Carpet, rug .....	1	4 50	.....
Chairs, dining .....	4 doz.	50 00	.....
Chairs, cane seat .....	1 doz.	35 00	.....
Chairs, cane seat .....	8	19 68	.....
Chairs, reception uphol. ....	1 doz.	90 00	.....
Chairs, Boston rockers .....	1 doz.	27 00	.....
Chairs, walnut rockers .....	2	16 00	.....
Chairs, oak rockers .....	2	6 00	.....
Chamber set, walnut .....	1	119 00	.....
Cribs .....	10	120 00	.....
Curtains .....	6	21 00	.....
Flower stand and jars .....		24 95	.....
Framing .....		2 40	.....
Lounge cover .....		3 50	.....
Mirrors, French plate glass .....	1	45 00	.....
Mirrors, small .....	23	19 90	.....
Repairs and upholstery .....		251 05	.....
Sink .....	1	15 10	.....
Spittoons .....	4 doz.	162 00	.....
Towelling .....	1,185½ yds.	178 76	.....
Rubber blankets .....		62 50	.....
Tables, walnut .....	2	15 75	.....
Tables, marble top, large .....	2	76 00	.....
Tables, marble top, small .....	1	10 50	.....

*Detailed Statement of Expenditures—continued.*

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Furniture—con.</i>				
Table legs.....	6	.....	\$3 90	.....
Table cloth.....	1	.....	2 75	.....
Table linen.....	624½ yds.	.....	196 98	.....
Table napkins.....	11 doz.	.....	35 00	.....
Wire guard.....	1	.....	112 04	.....
Kitchen—				\$2,473 46
Broiler.....			\$2 00	.....
Tin dishes.....			77 92	.....
Hen fruit cans.....			36 00	.....
Coffee pots.....	12	.....	5 10	.....
Tea pots.....	12	.....	9 00	.....
Kitchen tables.....	2	.....	16 87	.....
Sausage cutter.....			5 00	.....
Gem irons.....			3 00	.....
Coal hods.....	2	.....	3 00	.....
Wooden bowls.....	3	.....	3 45	.....
Mincing knives.....	2	.....	70	.....
Steak pounders.....	3	.....	60	.....
Bread knives.....	2	.....	1 00	.....
Milk strainers.....	4	.....	60	.....
Ladles.....	2	.....	40	.....
Baskets.....	34	.....	35 60	.....
Crocks.....			24 12	.....
Firkins.....			33 13	.....
Dripping pans.....			18 83	.....
Iron spoons.....	10	.....	1 48	.....
Sieves.....	3	.....	1 10	.....
Rat trap.....			75	.....
Brick.....			2 00	.....
Repairing kettles.....			2 68	.....
Tinware.....			113 03	.....
				397 36
<i>FISH.</i>				
Fresh.....	4,964 lbs.	.....	\$288 71	.....
Salt—				288 71
Mackerel.....	23 hf bl	7 71	\$176 50	.....
White fish.....	23	5 00	115 25	.....
Cod.....	402 lbs.	06¼	27 14	.....
				318 89
<i>FARM EXPENSES.</i>				
Seed wheat.....	80 bu	.....	\$102 96	.....
Garden seeds.....			96 18	.....
Implements—				.....
Scrapers.....	2	.....	14 00	.....
Wheelbarrows.....	2	.....	20 00	.....
Pitch forks.....	2	.....	2 00	.....
Hay forks.....	4	.....	3 00	.....
Garden rakes.....	3	.....	90	.....
Hay rakes.....	1 doz.	.....	3 40	.....

*Detailed Statement of Expenditures—continued.*

Articles.	Quantity	Price.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Farm Expenses—continued.</i>				
Implements—				
Steel scoops.....	2 doz	.....	\$33 35	.....
Shovels.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz	.....	8 40	.....
Spades.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz	.....	9 00	.....
Hoes.....	1 doz	.....	8 00	.....
Cultivator.....	1	.....	4 00	.....
Cultivator shovels.....	2	.....	3 00	.....
Axes, helves and bit..		.....	3 40	.....
Livery.....		.....	12 50	.....
Repairing implements.....		.....	26 70	.....
Hot bed sash.....		.....	12 00	.....
Sap pan.....		.....	25 00	.....
Use of mower.....		.....	23 00	.....
Repairing mower.....		.....	2 25	.....
Use of horse.....		.....	30 00	.....
Threshing.....		.....	64 41	.....
Paris green.....	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	.....	24 20	.....
Hay.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons	.....	16 00	.....
Labor—extra.....		.....	50 37	.....
				\$598 02
GAS FIXTURES.....		.....	\$358 63	.....
				\$358 63
GLASS.....	60 boxes	.....	\$257 41	.....
				\$257 41
IMPROVEMENTS.				
New barn.....		.....	\$2,354 88	.....
Fencing.....		.....	544 30	.....
Lumber.....		.....	1,479 08	.....
New Road.....		.....	302 22	.....
New carriage.....		.....	550 00	.....
Painting.....		.....	2,164 41	.....
New steam pipe.....		.....	2,430 20	.....
New laundry.....		.....	2,456 84	.....
Bath rooms—tiling.....		.....	735 20	.....
Repairs from fire.....		.....	112 86	.....
Moving building.....		.....	202 25	.....
				\$13,332 24
IMPROVING GROUNDS.....		.....	\$70 00	.....
				\$70 00
LIBRARY.....		.....	\$77 05	.....
				\$77 05
LIGHT.				
Gasoline.....	4,526 gals	\$0 23	\$1,052 79	.....
Kerosene.....	143 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 51	.....
Lard oil.....	48 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals	90	43 65	.....
Candles.....	80 lbs	13	10 40	.....
				\$1,145 25

*Detailed Statement of Expenditures—continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Total.
<b>NAILS, ETC.</b>				
Locks, bolts and screws.....			\$281 14	.....
				\$281 14
<b>LIQUOR.</b>				
Brandy.....	261 $\frac{1}{2}$ gls.	\$9 51 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$252 50	.....
Whisky.....	232 $\frac{1}{2}$ gls.	2 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	498 98	.....
Wine.....	96 $\frac{1}{2}$ gls.	2 91	280 84	.....
Cider.....	85 gls.	25	21 20	.....
Wine, sour.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ doz	18 00	31 50	.....
Beer.....			25 00	.....
				1,109 62
<b>LIME, SAND, CEMENT.</b>				
Lime.....	26 bu.		\$10 40	.....
Sand.....			2 10	.....
Cement.....	19 bls.		59 35	.....
				71 85
<b>LEAD, IRON, ZINC, ETC.</b>				
Lead.....	200 lbs.		\$25 00	.....
Iron.....			11 67	.....
Zinc, solder, etc.....			25 01	.....
				61 68
MEAL.....	17,772 lbs.	09 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$1,327 68	.....
				1,327 68
<b>MEAT.</b>				
Beef, on foot.....	168,677 lbs.	03 $\frac{9}{10}$	\$6,733 40	.....
Beef, dressed.....	1,823 lbs.	06 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 62	.....
Beef, dried.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	25	88	.....
Ham.....	171 lbs.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 66	.....
Mutton.....	3,912 lbs.	04 $\frac{1}{2}$	177 31	.....
Tongues.....	1 doz	74	8 88	.....
Veal.....	2	4 00	8 00	.....
				\$7,067 75
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Blacking.....	15 doz		\$17 88	.....
Bath brick.....			3 50	.....
Bird seed.....			2 97	.....
Clothes baskets.....			7 40	.....
Clothes pins.....			1 15	.....
Cutting ice.....			28 50	.....
Dust pans.....	1 doz		2 25	.....
Hospital seal.....			5 75	.....
Matches.....	2 cas.		13 65	.....
Pails.....	24 doz		69 00	.....
Plants, flowering.....			12 60	.....
Restraints.....			110 00	.....
Sash cord.....			5 40	.....
Scales.....			9 00	.....

*Detailed Statement of Expenditures—continued.*

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Miscellaneous—con.</i>				
Trunk . . . . .			\$3 50	
Telegrams . . . . .			1 68	
Tacks and hammer . . . . .			1 35	
Twine . . . . .			4 08	
Taxes . . . . .			44 06	
Trustees Livery . . . . .			7 50	
Wicks . . . . .	3 doz.		75	
				\$851 97
NOTIONS.				
Brushes, hair . . . . .	2 doz.		3 00	
Brushes, shaving . . . . .	2 doz.		2 00	
Combs . . . . .			32 30	
Pins and Needles . . . . .			6 09	
Razors and Strops . . . . .	12		13 49	
Scissors . . . . .	6		3 50	
Shoestrings . . . . .			2 70	
Thread . . . . .			25 60	
Toilet Soap . . . . .			24 87	
				113 55
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS . . . . .			327 62	
				327 62
OYSTERS.				
Cans . . . . .	249		136 55	
Cove . . . . .			11 80	
Sardines . . . . .			3 60	
				151 95
OATS . . . . .	1,251¼ bu.	30¼	378 21	
				378 21
POULTRY . . . . .	4,284 lbs.	8½	377 03	
				377 03
POSTAGE AND BOX RENT . . . . .			260 84	
				260 84
PATIENTS EXPENSES Home . . . . .			197 96	
				197 94
PAINTS AND OILS . . . . .			593 62	
PUTTY . . . . .	128 lbs.		6 43	
				600 05
RICE . . . . .	2,381 lbs.	09½	229 88	
				229 88
REPAIRS.				
Boilers and heating apparatus . . . . .			1,472 31	
				1,661 29

*Detailed Statement of Expenditures—continued.*

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Total.
<b>REPAIRS.</b>				
<i>General—</i>				
Vegetable Steamers.....	3	.....	135 50	.....
Copper steamers.....	3	.....	82 00	.....
Covers for steamers.....	3	.....	13 50	.....
Percolators.....	3	.....	18 00	.....
Tin Steamers.....	4	.....	18 00	.....
Tin boilers.....	4	.....	15 00	.....
Stock boilers.....	1	.....	24 00	.....
Large pans.....	8	.....	22 50	.....
Milk cans.....	2	.....	5 20	.....
Tin.....		.....	14 05	.....
				\$347 75
To roof ..				269 90
To building ..				524 81
To carriages and harness.....			\$227 30	.....
To omnibus ..			135 00	.....
Meat cart (new ..			43 20	.....
				405 50
<b>SUGAR, WHITE.</b>				
Coffee A ..	976 lb..	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,217 57	.....
Crushed ..	212 lb..	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 09	.....
Pulverized ..	240 lb..	13 $\frac{1}{3}$	33 00	.....
Brown ..	10,000 lb..	11-10	1,114 67	.....
				2,393 33
<b>SMALL GROCERIES AND SPICE.</b>				
Allspice ..			\$5 65	.....
Almonds.....	8 lb..	.....	4 80	.....
Baking powder.....	201 lb..	.....	83 45	.....
Bees wax ..	4 lb..	.....	1 60	.....
Cassia ..		.....	10 07	.....
Cloves ..	20 lb..	.....	7 50	.....
Can. Citron.....	2 lb..	.....	1 60	.....
Candy for Christmas Eve ..		.....	16 17	.....
Farina ..	10 doz.	.....	18 77	.....
Gelatine.....	4 $\frac{2}{3}$ doz.	.....	11 80	.....
Ginger.....	110 lb..	.....	28 52	.....
Indigo ..	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb..	.....	12 75	.....
Mustard ..	52 lb..	.....	28 94	.....
Maccaroni.....	49 lb..	.....	5 30	.....
Nutmeg ..	25 lb..	.....	32 00	.....
Orange peel.....		.....	2 33	.....
Pearl barley ..	225 lb..	.....	11 25	.....
Pickles ..		.....	14 40	.....
Pepper.....	163 lb..	.....	57 75	.....
Salt.....	44 bls.	.....	100 45	.....
Starch, clear ..	1,064 lb..	.....	71 54	.....
Starch, corn ..	240 lb..	.....	27 00	.....
Sage.....	9 lb..	.....	5 35	.....
Tapioca.....	2 lb..	.....	50	.....
				559 49

*Detailed Statement of Expenditures—continued.*

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Total.
SALARIES, OFFICERS. ....			\$5,556 46	.....
SYRUP .....	324 gal ..	.69½	\$225 80	\$5,556 46
SOAP.				225 80
Laundry .....	4,176 lbs ..		\$275 58	.....
Concentrated lye .....	55 box ..		334 85	.....
				610 43
STOCK .....			\$359 00	.....
				359 00
STRAW .....	70 tons .	\$3 44	\$241 12	.....
				241 12
STATIONERY AND INK.				
Indelible ink .....			\$26 50	.....
Stationery and writing fluid ..			291 89	.....
				318 39
TEA .....	1,548 lbs ..	.75	\$1,144 91	.....
				1,144 91
TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS .....			\$163 62	.....
				163 62
TOBACCO .....	668½ lbs ..	.55½	\$370 85	.....
				370 85
TRAVELING EXPENSES .....			\$234 29	.....
				234 29
VINEGAR .....	357½ gals .	.20½	\$73 61	.....
				73 61
VEGETABLES.				
Beans .....	20½ bus. ....		\$31 34	.....
Potatoes. ....	1,233 bus. .	.65½	810 25	.....
Green groceries .....			70 55	.....
				912 15
WAGES.				
Attendants, male .....	17		\$4,296 07	.....
Attendants, female .....	16		2,534 40	.....
Butcher .....	1		382 50	.....
Baker .....	1		455 00	.....
Coachman .....	1		300 00	.....
Cook .....	1		400 00	.....
Assistant cooks .....	6		796 14	.....
Carpenter .....	1		888 87	.....
Chambermaids .....	2		240 00	.....
Chaplain .....	1		306 00	.....
Engineer .....	1		900 00	.....
Assistant engineer .....	1		480 00	.....
Fireman .....	1		210 00	.....
Farmer .....	1		600 00	.....

*Detailed Statement of Expenditures—continued.*

Articles.	Qu'nty.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Wages—continued.</i>			
Gardner .....	1	\$300 00	.....
Laborers and teamsters .....	5	1,239 91	.....
Launderer .....	1	420 00	.....
Laundresses .....	8	983 48	.....
Night watch, female .....	1	168 00	.....
Night watch, male .....	1	300 00	.....
Porter .....	1	300 00	.....
Supervisor .....	1	360 00	.....
Supervisoreess .....	1	234 00	.....
Waiters .....	2	240 00	.....
Orders drawn by Trustees .....	.....	.....	\$17,334 37
			4,947 21
Total of orders drawn .....	.....	.....	\$105,975 78

## REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF VISITING COMMITTEE.

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MADISON, Oct. 14, 1872.

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

GENTLEMEN:—The monthly visiting committee for the last six months have the honor to report that, as may be seen by reference to their recorded visits, they have uniformly found the hospital in a creditable condition; answering as they believe the full expectation of the trustees and the public. The chairman desires for himself to say that he thinks there is need of more employment, both physical and mental. If it is desirable to save the body, is it less so the mind? If the body will rot from disease, so will the mind.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN FAVILL,

*Chairman of the Monthly Visiting Committee.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

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

The undersigned, Treasurer, respectfully presents this, his annual report, for the fiscal year ending October 1, 1872.

At the commencement of the year there was a balance in the treasury of.....	\$3,118 35
I have received during the year, from the State Treasurer, the sum of.....	103,096 37
And from Dr. A. S. McDill, Superintendent.....	5,470 01
Making a total of .....	<u>\$111,684 73</u>
I have paid out upon orders drawn by the Secretary, the sum of .....	106,085 80
Leaving a balance in the treasury of . .....	<u><u>\$5,598 93</u></u>

At the close of the year.

I herewith submit a detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements.

Respectfully submitted,

MADISON, October 1, 1872.

SIMEON MILLS,  
*Treasurer.*

## AUDITING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN:—The auditing committee have made a careful examination of the financial records, books and vouchers of the Secretary, Treasurer and Steward, covering the hospital expenditures from Sept. 30, 1870, to Sept. 30, 1872, reviewing the extensions and footings of bills and accounts, and with the exception of some clerical errors on the part of those presenting bills against the hospital, we find the accounts are accurately kept, the money appropriated for the use of the institution all fully accounted for by the proper vouchers, and that the amount of money in the hands of the of the treasurer at the latter date above mentioned, was \$5,598 93.

The committee take pleasure in commending the accuracy and neatness of the books and papers of the book-keeper, Miss McDill, not having detected the slightest error of any kind in all her records, and we sincerely regret that she is so soon to leave her office.

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

*Auditing Committee.*

MADISON, Nov. 27, 1872.

## SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN:—The Secretary would make the following statement of the finances, as shown by his books for the year ending September 30th, 1872:

On the first day of October, 1871, the books of the Secretary showed a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of.....		\$2,945 62
At that date there were outstanding orders that had been drawn on the Treasurer and credited to him, not presented for payment, as follows:		
No. 860, September 29th, 1870, Mr. Ryan.....	37 44	.....
No. 318, February 7th, 1871, Mary Hoben.....	110 02	.....
Number and date unknown .....	25 27	.....
Amounting in the aggregate to.....		172 73
Which, added to the balance as shown above, makes the actual balance in the hands of the Treasurer, October 1st, 1871.....		\$3,118 35
1871. The Treasurer has received as follows:		
Oct. 2 1872. From the State Treasurer.....		\$20,000 00
Feb. 27 From the State Treasurer .....		13,446 37
Mch 12 From the State Treasurer .....		15,850 00
April 2 From the State Treasurer .....		26,850 00
May 14 From the State Treasurer .....		9,100 00
July 1 From the State Treasurer .....		17,850 00
July 15 From A. S. McDill, superintendent.....		1,000 00
July 30 From A. S. McDill, superintendent.....		1,000 00
Sept. 30 From A. S. McDill, superintendent....		3,470 00
		\$111,512 00
Orders have been drawn on the Treasurer during the year amounting to.....		\$105,975 78
Which amount deducted from the receipts of the year, leaves a balance in the hands of the Treasurer October 1st, 1871, of.....		\$5,536 22

*Secretary's Financial Report—continued.*

There are outstanding orders which have been credited to the Treasurer not presented for payment, as follows:		
No. 860, September 29th, 1870 .....	\$37 44 .....	
Number and date unknown .....	25 27 .....	
Amounting to .....		\$62 71
Which added to the balance as shown by the books of the Secretary (\$5,536.52) makes the actual balance in the hands of the Treasurer at this date .....		\$5,598 93

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

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,

*Secretary.*

MADISON, October 1st, 1872.

## LIST OF WARRANTS

*Issued for the Year ending September 30, 1872.*

Date.	To whom and for what issued.	No.	Amount.
1871			
Oct. 11	S. Mills, for advanced payment on land.....	1	\$202 60
Oct. 11	Wm. R. Taylor, expenses as trustee.....	2	30 00
Oct. 11	F. J. Blair, expenses as auditing committee....	3	20 00
Oct. 11	E. W. Young, expenses as auditing committee....	4	11 00
Oct. 11	Dr. A. J. Ward, expenses as ch'm'n vis'g com..	5	22 00
Oct. 11	A. Kentzler, livery.....	6	10 00
Oct. 11	S. D. Hastings, salary as secretary.....	7	50 00
Oct. 11	C. Seiberling, returning elopers.....	8	40 00
Oct. 11	W. J. Park & Co., binding books ..	9	42 80
Oct. 11	I. Dorman, straw.....	10	40 68
Oct. 11	Steward, for current expenses.....	11	1,000 00
Oct. 14	W. A. Oppel, fruit.....	12	37 85
Oct. 14	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, groceries.....	13	67 25
Oct. 19	L. P. Goodchap, eggs, butter, etc.....	14	40 05
Oct. 19	J. Pierce, exchange in horses.....	15	100 00
Oct. 19	J. Lester, beef.....	16	31 75
Oct. 19	Thos. Lynch, beef.....	17	88 25
Oct. 19	Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods.....	18	495 40
Oct. 19	H. M. Wilmarth & Bro., gas fixtures.....	19	129 25
Oct. 19	Steward, for current expenses.....	20	1,000 00
Oct. 19	H. Berthelet & Co., sewer pipes.....	21	121 00
Oct. 19	H. Sherman, beef.....	22	55 00
Oct. 31	Chi. & N. W. Railway Co., freight on coal....	23	1,090 00
Oct. 31	Wm. Woodard, beef.....	24	77 34
Oct. 31	Asa Brink, beef.....	25	102 37
Oct. 31	Jas. Sherman, carpenter.....	26	40 00
Oct. 31	Wm. Peckham & Sons, flour.....	27	475 00
Oct. 31	L. O'Keiffe, butter.....	28	43 80
Oct. 31	A. Gill, moving buildings.....	29	200 00
Oct. 31	Chi. & N. W. Railway Co., freight on coal....	30	2,024 00
Oct. 31	A. S. McDill, Supt.....	31	500 00
Oct. 31	E. G. Marshall, M. D. asst. physician.....	32	83 33
Oct. 31	R. M. Wiggenton, M. D., asst. physician.....	33	83 33
Oct. 31	Narrie McDill, book keeper.....	34	50 00
Oct. 31	M. C. Halliday, matron.....	35	66 66
Oct. 31	A. M. Warren, farmer.....	36	50 00
Oct. 31	W. J. Smith, carpenter.....	37	75 00
Oct. 31	Wm. Bird, launderer.....	38	35 00
Oct. 31	J. Doyle, engineer.....	39	75 00
Oct. 31	M. Doyle, fireman.....	40	50 00
Oct. 31	E. O. Eng, baker.....	41	40 00
Oct. 31	P. O'Malley, beef.....	42	82 30
Oct. 31	Alex. Findlay, groceries and butter.....	43	975 57
Oct. 31	Pollard & Nelson, painting.....	44	183 12
Nov. 1	Thos. Holden, beef and apples.....	45	47 10
Nov. 4	Wm. Woodard, beef and apples.....	46	42 23
Nov. 4	M. Johnson, beef.....	47	40 12
Nov. 6	Steward, current expenses.....	48	1,000 00

*List of Warrants Issued—continued.*

Date.	To whom and for what issued.	No.	Amount.
1871.			
Nov. 6	F. Menzedoch, hauling coal.....	49	\$80 88
Nov. 8	D. O'Mally, butter.....	50	61 80
Nov. 8	Wm. Jones, mason work.....	51	317 98
Nov. 9	M. O'Mally, beef.....	52	38 48
Nov. 10	Delaplain & Burdick, cows, etc.....	53	224 00
Nov. 10	James W. Queen & Co., slides, etc.....	54	206 30
Nov. 11	Steward, current expenses.....	55	1,000 00
Nov. 11	J. H. Carpenter, 15 acres of land.....	56	1,500 00
Nov. 11	Hiram Bacon, carpenter.....	57	58 50
Nov. 13	M. C. Halliday, matron.....	58	133 32
Nov. 14	P. O'Mally, apples.....	59	45 00
Nov. 14	Madison Manufacturing Co., castings.....	60	45 95
Nov. 14	Robbins & Thornton, meal.....	61	55 00
Nov. 15	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, groceries.....	62	62 59
Nov. 15	P. Duffy, butter.....	63	45 10
Nov. 16	B. Veerhusen, stone and apples.....	64	99 30
Nov. 16	S. Raymond, beef and oats.....	65	45 23
Nov. 15	H. Fnng, beef.....	66	60 42
Nov. 17	M. Roth, beef.....	67	226 50
Nov. 17	B. Verhusen, beef.....	68	36 07
Nov. 18	Geo. Green, apples.....	69	337 50
Nov. 18	Chi. & N. W. R. R. Co., freight.....	70	178 75
Nov. 18	W. E. Goodman, gas fixtures.....	71	66 65
Nov. 17	Wm. Larkin, beef.....	72	48 80
Nov. 17	Rhodes & Co., coal.....	73	4,078 33
Nov. 25	Wm. Woodard, beef and hide.....	74	57 78
Nov. 28	William Jones, mason work.....	75	64 81
Nov. 30	E. G. Marshall, assistant physician.....	76	83 33
Nov. 30	R. M. Wigginton, assistant physician.....	77	83 33
Nov. 30	Narrie McDill, clerk.....	78	50 00
Nov. 30	A. Warren, farmer.....	79	50 00
Nov. 30	W. J. Smith, carpenter.....	80	75 00
Nov. 30	Wm. Bird, Launderer.....	81	35 00
Nov. 30	John Doyle, fireman.....	82	50 00
Nov. 30	M. Doyle, engineer.....	83	75 00
Nov. 30	E. O. Eng, baker.....	84	40 00
Nov. 30	Steward, current expenses.....	85	1,000 00
Dec. 2	Ezra Squires, carpenter work.....	86	121 50
Dec. 2	Hiram Bacon, carpenter work.....	87	59 62
Dec. 8	Steward, current expenses.....	88	1,000 00
Dec. 8	John Davis & Co., pipes, etc.....	89	460 32
Dec. 12	Wm. Wilson, horse power.....	90	75 00
Dec. 13	R. Lynch, Mason work.....	91	105 47
Dec. 15	P. L. Carman, feed steamer.....	92	200 00
Dec. 19	Chi. & N. W. R. R. Co., freight.....	93	112 40
Dec. 30	Steward, current expenses.....	94	1,000 00
Dec. 30	Jacob Burgay, butter.....	95	166 32
Dec. 30	Conklin & Gray, oats and cement.....	96	47 05
Dec. 30	R. Harney & Co., hardware, etc.....	97	40 02
Dec. 30	John W. Eviston, repair on boiler, etc.....	98	301 94
Dec. 30	Morton & Wakely, brick.....	99	48 00
Dec. 30	Riley & Thompson, livery.....	100	6 00
Dec. 30	E. W. Young, exp. as trustee and visitin com..	101	15 10

*List of Warrants Issued—continued.*

Date.	To whom and on what issued.	No.	Amount.
1872			
Jan. 12	F. J. Blair, expenses as trustee.....	102	\$21 50
Jan. 12	S. D. Hastings, three month's salary, Secretary	103	50 00
Jan. 12	Hartford Steam Boiler Ins Co., ins. on boiler.	104	112 50
Jan. 12	Wm. Graves, butter.....	105	65 36
Jan. 12	Pay-roll for December.....	106	1,692 81
Jan. 13	S. Williams, lime.....	107	93 10
Jan. 13	A. M. Burke, gasoline.....	108	178 58
Jan. 13	Curwin, Stoddard & Co., blankets and sheet'ng	109	367 48
Jan. 23	E. P. Henikee & Co., robe.s.....	110	44 00
Jan. 23	Eugene Hughes, wood.....	111	45 00
Jan. 23	Thos. Regan, gas fixtures.....	112	138 53
Jan. 23	Doe & Miller, lumber.....	113	294 59
Jan. 31	Ricker Crombie & Co., groceries.....	114	1,772 59
Jan. 31	H. Friend and Bros., clothing.....	115	1,295 75
Jan. 31	Sexton Bros. & Co., dry goods.....	116	635 89
Jan. 31	Green & Button, drugs and medicines.....	117	607 35
Jan. 31	J. N. Morton, medicine bottles.....	118	84 62
Jan. 31	H. L. Eisen & Co., shirts, etc.....	119	94 00
Jan. 31	Booth & Heineman, hats and caps.....	120	118 88
Jan. 31	Vroman, Frank & Co., hardware.....	121	436 93
Jan. 31	Robblns & Thornton, flour and meal.....	122	471 87
Jan. 31	Madison Woolen Mills, blankets.....	123	769 88
Jan. 31	J. B. Shannon, locks and keys.....	124	80 00
Jan. 31	Northwestern Manufacturing Co., steamers....	125	135 50
Jan. 31	John N. Jones, hardware.....	126	72 73
Jan. 31	Atkins, Steele & White, boots and shoes.....	127	595 23
Feb. 12	W. A. Oppel, oysters, etc.....	128	137 53
Feb. 12	Hiram Bacon, meal.....	129	69 86
Feb. 12	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, groceries.....	130	437 93
Feb. 12	A. M. Burke, gasoline.....	131	190 48
Feb. 12	Pay-roll for January.....	132	2,009 96
Feb. 12	J. C. Johnson, beef.....	133	922 62
Feb. 12	Atwood & Culver, printing.....	134	323 75
Feb. 12	M. Roth, beef.....	135	364 99
Feb. 19	Chicago & N. W. Railway, freight.....	136	98 74
Feb. 19	Wm. Wilson, beef.....	137	69 65
Feb. 19	H. P. Bacon, meai.....	138	127 58
Feb. 19	Wm. Woodard, ten acres of land.....	139	1,000 00
Feb. 19	J. C. Schette, balance on ten acres of land....	140	804 00
Feb. 19	Wm. Woodard, wood.....	141	514 75
Feb. 19	Madison Manuf. Co., castings.....	142	64 79
Mar. 6	Wolcott, Smith & Co., gasoline.....	143	55 82
Mar. 6	Jones & Sumner, hardware.....	144	58 90
Mar. 6	Thomas Casey, straw.....	145	60 82
Mar. 6	N. W. Furniture Co., cribs.....	146	120 00
Mar. 6	B. Veerhusen, wood.....	147	128 00
Mar. 6	John A. Doyle, wood.....	149	639 00
Mar. 6	Vroman, Frank & Co., hardware.....	149	173 52
Mar. 6	Dunning & Sumner, drugs and medicines....	150	688 47
Mar. 6	S. Klauber & Co., dry goods.....	150	518 32
Mar. 6	Robbins & Thornton, flour and meal.....	152	774 13
Mar. 6	C. H. Arnold, beef, etc.....	153	268 00
Mar. 6	Pollard & Nelson, painting, etc.....	154	860 42

*List of Warrants Issued—continued.*

Date.	To whom and for what issued.	No.	Amount.
1872			
Mar. 9	Pay roll for February.....	155	\$1,962 56
Mar. 9	Lyman Bacon, meal.....	156	203 25
Mar. 9	Geo. Mock, beef.....	157	314 25
Mar. 9	John Paton, beef.....	158	105 75
Mar. 30	J. B. Pradt, chaplain.....	159	150 00
Mar. 30	R. F. Hay, beef.....	160	42 00
Mar. 30	John Larch, butter and eggs.....	161	60 73
Mar. 30	John Davis & Co., gas and water fixtures ....	162	95 37
Mar. 30	Chicago and Wilmington Coal Company, coal	163	416 00
Mar. 30	Bunker & Vroman, lumber.....	164	300 03
Mar. 30	R. L. Garlick, crockery.....	165	70 40
Mar. 30	Blair & Persons, crockery.....	166	134 37
Mar. 30	Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods.....	167	129 53
Mar. 30	Allen & Mackey, carpets.....	168	166 87
Mar. 30	Chicago and Northwestern Ry. Co., freight....	169	263 20
Mar. 30	P. Downey, beef.....	170	49 28
Mar. 30	J. E. Fisher, furniture.....	171	910 05
Mar. 30	E. M. Cooper, beef.....	172	44 61
Mar. 30	Ricker, Ober & Co., groceries.....	173	1,205 94
Mar. 30	Green & Button, drugs and medicines.....	174	506 51
Mar. 30	Chicago and Northwestern Ry Co., freight ...	175	224 05
Mar. 30	U. D. Mihills & Co., posts.....	176	63 15
Mar. 30	Robbins & Thornton, flour and meal.....	177	375 31
Mar. 30	Pay roll for March.....	178	1,921 51
Apr. 4	John Howe, seed wheat.....	179	79 84
Apr. 4	Pollard & Nelson, painting.....	180	278 92
Apr. 13	John Larch, butter and eggs.....	181	60 23
Apr. 16	J. L. Schuman, marble tile.....	182	366 20
Apr. 16	Chicago and Northwestern Ry. Co., freight....	183	50 83
Apr. 17	L. J. Farwell, rent of farm.....	184	300 75
Apr. 17	S. Mills, abstract of title and recording of deeds	185	33 35
Apr. 17	Riley & Thompson, livery.....	186	6 00
Apr. 17	A. Kentzler, livery.....	187	8 00
Apr. 17	M. H. Irish, entertainment of State Board of Charities of Illinois.....	188	26 37
Apr. 17	Riley & Thompson, livery, Dr. Marshall's fun'l	189	30 00
Apr. 17	D. Fitch, casket and fun. exp.....do.....	190	183 00
Apr. 17	S. D. Hastings, three months salary as Sec'y..	191	50 00
Apr. 17	E. W. Young, expenses as Trustee.....	192	7 35
Apr. 17	N.W.Tel.Co.,tel. Dr. Marshall's sick. and death	193	50 14
Apr. 17	Riley & Thompson, livery.....	194	4 00
Apr. 17	W. R. Taylor, expenses as Trustee.....	195	16 00
Apr. 18	W. J. Smith, two small houses.....	196	200 00
Apr. 18	Kellogg & Harris, potatoes.....	197	232 32
Apr. 18	M. Zwicky, soap.....	198	117 00
Apr. 18	John Black, liquors.....	199	384 03
Apr. 18	McFetridge, Burchard & Co., blankets.....	200	263 18
Apr. 18	Chicago and Wilmington Coal Company, coal	201	426 00
Apr. 18	Steward, current expenses.....	202	1,000 00
Apr. 30	Evans, Stillman & Co., wire work.....	203	112 04
Apr. 30	Samuel W. Pack, beef.....	204	60 69
May 6	Alex. Findlay, groceries.....	205	397 52
May 6	D. B. Lyon, lumber.....	206	205 08
May 6	Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods.....	207	1,077 91

*List of Warrants Issued—continued.*

Date.	To whom and for what issued.	No.	Amount.
1872.			
May 6	Ricker, Crombie & Co., groceries .....	208	\$856 52
May 6	Robbins & Thornton, flour and meal .....	209	364 73
May 6	R. L. Garlick, crockery, etc. ....	210	158 58
May 6	Geo. F. Taylor, boots and shoes. ....	211	212 50
May 6	Chicago and N. W. Railway Co., freight. ....	212	116 21
May 7	Madison Manufacturing Co., circular saw, etc. ....	213	71 40
May 7	Pollard & Nelson, painting. ....	214	385 12
May 7	Steward, current expenses. ....	215	1,000 00
May 7	W. A. Oppel, oysters, lemons, etc. ....	216	44 55
May 7	Ole Leviston, beef. ....	217	39 68
May 7	Pay roll for April. ....	218	2,035 74
May 7	J. Jameson, beef. ....	219	109 70
May 7	H. J. Spaulding, beef. ....	220	42 46
May 7	R. Caldwell, potatoes. ....	221	58 94
May 7	John Larch, eggs and butter. ....	222	42 55
May 7	R. Lynch, mason work. ....	223	283 50
May 7	Mary Hoben, butter. ....	224	45 82
May 7	T. E. Bird, carriage and repairs. ....	225	643 19
May 7	L. Stowe, beef and cheese. ....	226	134 12
May 7	D. Robertson, beef. ....	227	263 05
May 7	J. H. D. Baker, seed. ....	228	53 86
May 20	Conklin & Gray, cement, etc. ....	229	91 85
May 25	John McMurren, beef. ....	230	110 00
May 25	Chicago and N. W. Railway Co., wood. ....	231	265 00
May 31	Clark & Mills, drugs, etc. ....	232	87 71
May 31	Pollard & Nelson, painting. ....	233	480 86
May 31	Robbins & Thornton, flour and meal. ....	234	377 60
June 4	Steward, current expenses. ....	235	1,000 00
June 4	S. Klauber & Co., dry goods. ....	236	165 68
June 5	A. Findlay, groceries. ....	237	287 29
June 5	Pay roll for May. ....	238	1,945 27
June 5	J. Ready, potatoes, etc. ....	239	67 16
June 5	Sorenson & Frederickson, cabinet work. ....	240	45 53
June 17	Chicago and N. W. Railway Co., freight. ....	241	132 57
June 17	R. L. Garlick, crockery. ....	242	105 15
June 17	M. Joachim & Co., hardware. ....	243	410 85
June 17	Blair & Persons, table ware, etc. ....	244	50 28
June 17	Thos. O'Malley, beef. ....	245	106 45
June 17	John Larch, butter and eggs. ....	243	104 88
June 17	Jas. E. Fisher, chairs. ....	247	125 18
June 26	Kenley & Jenkins, gasoline. ....	248	191 80
June 26	J. H. Weed & Co., lumber. ....	249	539 20
June 28	Field, Leiter & Co., hair and shades. ....	250	122 55
June 28	Bunker & Vroman, lumber. ....	251	501 24
June 28	D. Robinson, oats. ....	252	48 91
June 28	Vroman, Frank & Co., hardware. ....	253	410 11
July 2	Pollard & Nelson, painting. ....	259	146 05
July 2	Robbins & Thornton, flour and meal. ....	255	408 87
July 2	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, groceries. ....	256	155 15
July 2	R. Caldwell, beef. ....	257	212 61
July 2	John N. Jones, hardware. ....	258	81 58
July 2	Chicago and N. W. Railway Co., freight. ....	259	68 00
July 2	A. Findlay, groceries. ....	260	213 87

*List of Warrants Issued—continued.*

Date.	To whom and on what account paid.	No.	Amount.
1872			
July 2	Clark & Mills, drugs, etc .....	261	\$75 65
July 2	Thos. Regan, gas fixtures .....	262	75 95
July 2	Pay roll for June .....	263	1,923 48
July 2	Steward's current expenses .....	264	1,000 00
July 2	W. A. Oppel, fruit, etc .....	265	72 18
July 12	C. H. Arnold, mutton .....	266	56 10
July 12	John Larch, butter and eggs .....	267	57 00
July 12	D. Robertson, beef .....	268	127 07
July 12	C. A. Belden, plated ware, etc .....	269	124 50
July 12	P. R. Tierney, flour .....	270	71 79
July 12	Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., freight	271	62 74
July 12	Wm. Woodard, beef, etc .....	272	110 76
July 12	D. O'Mally, beef .....	273	162 00
July 12	James Baxter, beef .....	274	112 40
July 31	F. Barnes, steamboat expenses for Supts. Ins. .	275	8 00
July 31	B. Jefferson, coaches .....	276	15 00
July 31	Wm. Dunn, omnibusses .....	277	18 00
July 31	M. M. Dorn & Co., livery .....	278	16 00
July 31	A. Kentzler, livery .....	279	66 00
July 31	Riley & Thompson, livery .....	280	53 00
July 31	E. W. Young, trustee and member of com. . .	281	37 60
July 31	S. D. Hastings, 3 months salary as secretary .	282	50 00
July 31	Richard Clement, artificial leg for patient . .	283	76 45
July 31	E. W. Young, per diem as member of com . .	284	9 00
July 31	Wm. R. Taylor, exp. as trustee and mem. com	285	28 50
Aug. 1	Robbins & Thornton, flour and meal .....	286	199 50
Aug. 2	M. Friend, coats, pants, etc .....	287	207 00
Aug. 2	M. Joackim & Co., hardware .....	288	91 30
Aug. 2	Ricker, Crombie & Co., groceries .....	289	1,053 88
Aug. 2	Curwan, Stoddert & Co., boots, etc .....	290	262 50
Aug. 2	A. Findley, paints, etc .....	291	78 44
Aug. 2	Chas. E. Morgan, dry goods .....	292	56 65
Aug. 7	Dunning & Sumner, drugs, etc .....	293	99 56
Aug. 7	A. F. Waltzidger, fire works, etc .....	294	47 81
Aug. 7	John B. Wiser, repairs on carriage .....	295	135 00
Aug. 7	S. Klauber & Co., dry goods .....	296	58 11
Aug. 9	L. O'Keife, beef .....	297	78 64
Aug. 9	Pay roll for July .....	298	2,028 01
Aug. 12	A. Collidge, mutton .....	299	61 57
Aug. 13	P. Downey, beef .....	300	94 10
Aug. 15	John S. Fisher, restraints .....	301	110 00
Aug. 16	D. O'Mally, beef .....	302	158 00
Aug. 22	Wm. Woodard, beef .....	303	135 00
Aug. 24	G. W. Baxter, beef .....	304	169 60
Aug. 34	John Davis & Co, gas fixtures, etc .....	305	249 06
Aug. 10	Steward's current expenses .....	306	1,000 00
Aug. 24	F. A. Stoltze, shoes etc .....	307	43 40
Aug. 24	Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Co., freight	308	139 18
Aug. 29	Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods .....	309	440 39
Sept. 2	Patrick Roach, beef .....	310	68 00
Sept. 2	A. Findley, groceries .....	311	126 26
Sept. 2	Vroman, Frank & Co., hardware .....	312	155 23
Sept. 2	Robbins & Thornton, flour and feed .....	313	394 51

*List of Warrants Issued—continued.*

Date.	To whom and for what issued.	No.	Amount.
1872.			
Sept. 2	Clark & Mills, drugs and groceries .....	314	\$136 30
Sept. 6	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, whisky, etc.....	315	73 80
Sept. 6	Wm. Miller, threshing.....	316	64 98
Sept. 6	J. P. Bacon, beef.....	317	98 00
Sept. 6	Chicago and N. W. R. R. Co., freight .....	318	106 75
Sept. 6	P. Keifer, beef.....	319	42 50
Sept. 10	Pay roll for August.....	320	2,020 01
Sept. 10	J. H. Welch, beef .....	321	163 60
Sept. 11	Smith, Roundy & Co., groceries.....	322	381 20
Sept. 11	H. Friend & Bro., clothing .....	323	1,210 00
Sept. 11	H. L. Eison & Co., shirts .....	324	151 00
Sept. 11	R. Haney & Co., hardware.....	325	37 85
Sept. 11	Green & Button, drugs, etc. ....	326	142 00
Sept. 12	M. H. Wheeler, beef.....	327	122 00
Sept. 12	David Robinson, beef .....	328	77 52
Sept. 12	John Davis & Co., pipe.....	329	1,779 67
Sept. 14	P. Keifer, beef.....	330	95 00
Sept. 14	John B. Wiser, hand cart and repairing ...	331	42 20
Sept. 14	Chicago and N. W. R. R. Co., freight .....	332	153 99
Sept. 20	Kenly & Jenkins, gasoline .....	333	241 01
Sept. 30	George F. Taylor, boots and shoes .....	334	223 70
Sept. 30	Chicago and N. W. R. R. Co., freight.....	335	195 18
Sept. 30	W. A. Oppel, fruit and oysters.....	336	52 35
Sept. 30	John N. Jones, hardware.....	337	235 78
Sept. 30	Blair & Persons, crockery, etc.....	338	66 65
Sept. 30	Duff & Campbell, window glass .....	339	268 11
Sept. 30	R. Haney & Co., truck castors .....	340	42 00
Sept. 30	B. Kohner, clothing.....	341	271 89
Sept. 30	Crane Bro. Manuf. Co., flues and pipe .....	342	194 75
Sept. 30	H. L. Eison & Co., shirts.....	343	111 75
Sept. 30	Pay roll for September.....	344	2,256 88
Sept. 30	Vroman, Frank & Co., hardware.....	345	136 02
Sept. 30	Thomas Welch, beef .....	346	123 87
Sept. 30	Pat. Roach, beef .....	347	36 00
Sept. 30	R. L. Garlick, crockery .....	348	33 65
Sept. 30	Robbins & Thornton, flour and meal.....	349	368 89
Sept. 30	Dunning & Sumner, drugs, etc.....	350	28 95
Sept. 30	Clark & Mills, drugs, paints, etc.....	351	105 60
Sept. 30	Madison Manufacturing Co., castings, etc ..	352	270 33
Sept. 30	A. Findlay, coffee.....	353	40 38
Sept. 30	James E. Fisher, furniture.....	354	29 75
Sept. 30	A. S. McDill, M. D., sundry expenses.....	355	72 15
Sept. 30	E. W. Keyes, stamped envelopes .....	356	51 10
Sept. 30	John Davis & Co., steam pipe, etc.....	357	1,271 14
Sept. 30	Waldron, Niblock & Co., hardware .....	358	197 93
Sept. 30	M. Joachim & Co., hardware .....	359	156 13
Sept. 30	Conklin & Gray, coal, salt and cement .....	360	548 17
Sept. 30	Rev. J. B. Pradt, chaplain services.....	361	132 00
			\$105,975 78

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUILDING COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

Northern Hospital for the Insane,

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

*For the year ending September 30, 1872.*

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OFFICE OF BUILDING COMMISSIONERS

OF THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

OSHKOSH, October 1, 1872.

To his Excellency, C. C. WASHBURN,

*Governor of Wisconsin:*

HONORED SIR:—With pleasure we comply with the requirement of law in submitting this Second Annual Report of Building Commissioners of the Northern Hospital for the Insane.

It is deemed unnecessary to repeat entirely the former report, but taking a few figures therefrom as a basis, the progress of the past year will be succinctly reviewed, and a few suggestions considered important for the interests of the Institution presented.

APPROPRIATIONS have been made as follows, viz:

1870.

For locating and securing site and commencing the building .....	\$125,000 00
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1871.

For completing north wing.....	\$44,000 00	.....
For sewerage, air ducts and water.....	8,000 00	.....
For kitchen, laundry and engine house.....	48,500 00	.....
For heating, laundry and culinary apparatus.....	25,500 00	.....
	<u>126,000 00</u>	

1872.

For central building .....	\$91,800 00	.....
For lighting, fixtures and furniture.....	31,500 00	.....
For barns, fences and roads, etc.....	6,700 00	.....
For purchase of land.....	2,000 00	.....
	<u>132,000 00</u>	

Total appropriations .....	<u>\$383,000 00</u>
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CONTRACTS have been awarded as follows, viz:

1871.

Feb. 2.	For construction of six north wings, Messrs. Reynolds & Fellenz .....	\$146,581 80
Aug. 16.	Messrs. Reynolds & Fellenz, kitchen, laundry and engine house .....	47,565 00
Aug. 16.	Sewerage and air ducts, Messrs. Reynolds & Fellenz .....	6,993 00

1872.

May 7.	Central building, Messrs. Fish, Stephens & Co...	72,445 00
May 15.	Heating, laundry and culinary apparatus, Messrs. Jno. Davis & Co., including central building.	33,000 00
June 24.	Two barns, L. G. Alger.....	3,300 00
July 3.	Barn foundation walls, Messrs. Fish & Stephens.	400 00
July 26.	Gas works, I. H. Walker.....	6,600 00

Total.....	<u>\$316,884 80</u>
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Of the \$125,000 appropriated in 1870 .....	\$2,976 96
was paid to the locating commissioners, and for the site, 337.66 acres.....	10,000 00

\$12,976 96

(In addition to which the city of Oshkosh paid for the land about \$16,000.)  
Leaving only \$112,023.04 to the credit of the building commissioners.

The cost of plans and architect's superintendence is in addition to contract price, being five per cent. thereon. All expenses of commissioners are in addition also.

ESTIMATES have been made and approved as follows, viz:

On north wings.....	\$143,076 87
15 per cent. retained, \$21,461.53.	
Kitchen, laundry and engine house .....	41,197 47
15 per cent. retained, \$6,179.62.	
Sewerage and air ducts, in full.....	6,993 00
Central building.....	37,770 85
15 per cent. retained, \$5,665.63.	
Heating, laundry and culinary apparatus.....	31,280 65
15 per cent. retained, \$4,692.10.	
Two barns, in full.....	3,300 00
Foundations for barns, in full .....	400 00
Carpenter and mason work pertaining to heating and laundry apparatus, but not included in Jno. Davis & Co.'s contract .....	1,706 05
15 per cent. retained, \$255.91.	
On account of artesian well.....	100 00
To architect and superintendent. }	
Whole amount paid, \$12,563.55.. }	13,015 94

The contract for gas works stipulated for completion and satisfactory test of the gas supply *before any payment*. Contract was made with Mr. Allen to drill a six inch artesian bore to a depth of 150 feet at \$5 per foot, and \$2 50 per foot additional for the portion above the rock requiring wrought iron tube. The depth of 110 feet has been reached, 65 feet through hard lime rock, water rising in the tube within 8 feet of the surface.

Since September 1, 1871, to October 1, 1872, the aggregate personal expenses of Building Commissioners are .....	\$2,859 05
Paid for surveying boundary lines .....	10 25
Paid for surveying building and barn lines.....	2 00
Stationery and postage \$8 50, telegrams \$3 30 .....	11 80
Legal advice respecting contracts and estimates.....	30 00
Livery bills \$23, notices protecting trees \$1 .....	24 00
Blank book \$2 40, blank proposals \$5 .....	7 40
Advertising for bids on rear buildings.....	93 00
Advertising central building and heating, etc .....	136 60
	<u>\$3,179 10</u>

Miscellaneous items reported in 1871.....	\$1,117 44
Commissioners' expenses reported in 1871 .....	1,691 73
	<u>\$2,809 17</u>

The farming land proper upon the premises was in very poor condition at the time the state came into possession; the only pastures being wood lots, no meadow lands, and all the fences

and buildings in most dilapidated condition, consequently but slim showing could be expected in the agricultural department. With proper management, however, in due time the place will doubtless afford good returns for labor, and is capable of becoming a desirable and profitable farm; though, of course, other and more important considerations prompted the selection of the site, which, for the purposes desired, is proving admirable in its various adaptations.

It seemed for the interests of the state to "let" the arable land upon "shares" till such time as the hospital required the use of it, retaining such control of the premises as would fully protect the property of the state. The season of 1871 proved quite unfavorable in this section for cereals, owing to the extreme wet of the seeding time, and subsequent early hot weather. The returns to the state consisted of—

225½ bushels of wheat, sold at \$1.12.....	\$253 78
56 bushels of oats (reserved for seed.)	
88½ bushels of shelled corn, sold at 40 cents.....	<u>35 40</u>

Small amounts of wild hay, unripe buckwheat, wheat straw unthreshed, potatoes and some pasturage items, were turned over to the farmer in payment for services in watching the timber, sand, gravel, etc., on the state land—upon which certain of the public seemed quite inclined to depredate—and making some fence about the grounds not otherwise paid for.

The season of 1872 proved too extremely hot and dry for the best results; however the returns are an improvement upon last year, viz:

Wheat, 160½ bushels, good quality, on hand.  
 Oats, 340 bushels, good quality, on hand.  
 Beans, 6 bushels, on hand.  
 Potatoes, 12 bushels on hand.  
 Hay, 16 tons, clover and timothy (estimated), on hand.  
 ⅓ of about 5 acres of corn, not husked, on hand.  
 ½ of about 2 acres of buckwheat, not threshed, on hand.

Bills pasturing collected.....	\$24 00
Bills pasturing yet due .....	105 00
	<u>\$129 00</u>

Paid for seed wheat ( $\frac{1}{2}$ share).....	\$52 50
Seed oats crop of 1871.	
Other seed furnished by farmer.	
Paid farmer for labor about hospital grounds, fencing, cleaning off brush and building approach to grain barn .....	20 90
Land plaster for clover field.....	10 00
Damage paid for trespass by stock pastured on state land.....	7 00
	<hr/>
	\$90 40

The dilapidated condition of fences, together with the continual throwing down about the hospital buildings, entailed great labor upon the farmer and much annoyance to the commissioners, rendering the pasturage much less available than if otherwise. Two miles of good substantial board fence is an imperative necessity upon the place at once, in order to secure the products of the land and keep in safety the stock upon the farm.

The north wings will probably be completed about the first of November; ready for furnishing, and are in many respects creditable to architect and builders.

The rear buildings, comprising kitchens, bakery, laundry, amusement room and dormitories, also engine and boiler house, and fan room, are well advanced, giving promise of completion on or before the first of December next.

The central building has been somewhat delayed on account of difficulties encountered by the contractors in obtaining cut stone; but the contractors manifest commendable energy in the prosecution of the work, and hope to get it safely inclosed during the month of November. Their contract requires them to finish the job by the first of January next.

The heating works are nearly ready for testing, waiting only for the builders to get out of the way. The job seems to be a fine one, and gives promise of gratifying success.

The gas works are so far advanced as to afford assurance of early completion, and will undoubtedly be ready for the trial test before the buildings are completed.

The water supply is still involved in doubt, yet it is hoped a flowing well may soon reward our exertions, and prove a beneficent boon to the Institution. The water question must needs be solved before opening the Hospital for patients.

The fitting up of the grounds about the Hospital, as contemplated this season, has been prevented by delay in completing the buildings and removing the rubbish. Some of the necessary underdraining will be done yet this fall, and, perhaps, some work upon the road ways.

In the way of furnishing the buildings much time and thought have been expended, and some necessary travel. Contracts have been made for the woolen blankets with Messrs. Burchard, Mc Fetridge & Co. of Beaver Dam; for the hair mattresses, with Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. of New York. Other contracts are pending and will be executed at an early day.

No reason presents why the Hospital should not be rendered available for its intended use by the first of January next, provided prompt legislative action is taken upon appropriations required for operating expenses.

It is upon careful and mature deliberation recommended, that the final completion of the hospital be secured as soon as possible, by the erection of the south wings—designed for the use of the male patients—during the year 1873. Among many reasons for this, the suggestion of a few will suffice: *Economy* will be secured thereby, as all the appliances for building, belonging to two separate sets of contractors are now upon the grounds, including expensive railroad switch tracks, docks for unloading sail and steam vessels, tramways, derricks and other hoisting machinery, besides wagons, teams, tools, temporary wells and buildings incident to, and necessary for the handling of such a job; also the disbanding and regathering of suitable artisans and laborers is an item of some weight.

It is estimated by competent parties that a saving would be effected to the state of at least \$20,000 by a continuous prosecution of the work, as against a suspension of it for a year or more. The unavoidable annoyance and inconvenience to the inmates and managers of such an institution beyond almost any other, by the intrusion of an army of strange workmen with the din of labor, is well worth consideration. The necessary delay in fitting up the grounds about the hospital, or the worse destruction of them if fitted up, is an important item. Last, though

not least, is the consideration of the fact that the interests of the unfortunate class to be cared for and cured, urgently demand a *speedy* completion of the whole structure; which fact might be forcibly enlarged upon to the extent of pages; but the readiness of our people to assist the unfortunate renders it unnecessary.

Some further expenditures upon farm and grounds are indispensable, as for stock of horses, cows, swine, poultry, etc.; also sundry vehicles, implements and machinery, drainage, road making, fencing and outbuildings.

The water supply, including necessary reservoirs, will more than exhaust the balance of the specific appropriation made for that purpose in connection with sewerage and air ducts. Its paramount importance forbids delay or the withholding of any necessary expenditure.

Attention is respectfully called again to the portion of our last year's report pertaining to the additional twenty acres of land contiguous to the hospital grounds upon the north, for the purchase of which \$2,000 were judiciously appropriated by the last legislature. The commissioners have labored faithfully to effect the purchase of the desired strip of land, but their efforts have been unavailing; the owner asks \$200 per acre for a piece of wild land without improvement, situate about five miles from the city, while well-tilled farms, with fine buildings and good fences, immediately adjoining, and even within the city limits, can be bought for \$100 per acre. Therefore it is recommended that immediate steps be taken by the proper authorities to condemn the land for state purposes, and thus pay its real value.

The estimated amounts required suitably to carry out the foregoing recommendations, are as follows, viz:

For south wings .....	\$161,000 00
For heating south wings, including boilers .....	18,500 00
For furnishing for 200 additional patients .....	12,000 00
For improvement of grounds, garden and orchard, farm stock, implements, etc., and vehicles for hospital, .....	8,000 00
For gas fixtures, air duct, water supply pipes and sewerage. ....	7,850 00
For operating expenses of hospital for one year.....	48,000 00
Total.....	<u><u>\$255,350 00</u></u>

For further particulars and itemized statements we refer to the more carefully prepared report of the architect and superintendent, Col. S. V. Shipman, whose experience in the preparation of plans and supervision of their execution fit him for the responsible position occupied. His share in the work is duly appreciated and acknowledged by the commissioners.

Realizing the importance of preparing the hospital for use as soon as may be, and having some idea of the preparatory labor requisite by those duly authorized under the law, we most respectfully suggest the early appointment of the Board of Trustees, upon whom also will devolve the unfinished task which it has been the earnest desire and watchful care of the present Board faithfully to perform, regardless of any personal inconveniences or annoyances, (of which there have been not a few) if only the interests of the state might be subserved; the results we speak not of, save to express the belief that they are worthy of all the cost, and hope for their endurance long after those who have labored to secure them shall be forgotten!

Thanking you, kind sir, for the ever hearty interest and cordial co-operation manifested in behalf of this most beneficent work, this, our second annual report, is

Respectfully submitted,

E. M. DANTFORTH,

D. W. MAXON,

A. M. SKEELS,

*Building Commissioners.*

OSHKOSH, October 1, 1872.

## REPORT OF ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT.

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*To the Board of Building Commissioners of the Northern Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane.*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit this second annual report of the progress made in the construction of the new Hospital building, and its surroundings, together with such suggestions as appear to me proper to be made at this time, in regard to the future.

Since the last annual report, the north wings have been fully enclosed, the plastering completed, the joiners' work, plumbing, gas piping, painting and glazing, and steam heating, are in such a state of forwardness, that there now appears to be a reasonable assurance that before the end of October, this portion of the main edifice will be fully completed and ready for occupancy.

The walls of the rear building, which contains the kitchen, store rooms, laundry, boilers, engine, and apartments for domestics and employes, have been completed, the slate roof put on, and the plastering has so far advanced as to warrant the belief that this portion of the work will be completed before the close of the month of November.

It is due to the Contractors to say, serious difficulties have been encountered in obtaining a supply of brick suitable for the exterior walls of the building, by reason of the extraordinary demand for this commodity, created by the burning and rebuilding of Chicago; nearly all of last years' stock having been absorbed by that market, during last fall and winter, at greatly

advanced rates; in consequence of which a limited supply only was obtained until after new brick had been manufactured. For this reason, principally, the walls were not completed until much later in the season than was contemplated at the end of last year.

The subterranean air ducts have been completed, and the large and substantial brick sewer from the building to the lake shore has been laid, on a grade of not less than one foot fall in every hundred feet in length, which leaves no foundation for doubts on the subject of having perfect and reliable drainage for the institution. The laying of sewer pipe for surface drainage has also been provided for, and will, without doubt, be completed before the middle of November. The under ground conduits for conveying the rain water from the roofs into the large cisterns are also being put down.

The construction of the central building and connections, authorized by the Legislature of last winter, was commenced immediately after the passage of the law, and has, under the contract of Messrs. Fish, Stephens, Sorrensen & Co., been carried forward with commendable energy and success, until the walls have been raised to the window sills of the third story, and no good reason is known why this portion of the main Hospital building shall not be roofed in and fully enclosed before the middle of November.

The heating, ventilating, laundry and culinary apparatus, which is being put in under the contract of Messrs. John Davis & Co., is rapidly approaching completion, and steam will be let into the coils, for testing the same, within a short time.

All rooms in the Hospital building will be warmed by indirect radiation, with the addition of coils for direct radiation in all bathrooms, where a higher temperature is at times requisite. Pure and fresh air, forced into chambers containing coils of steam pipe, by the fan, is warmed, and conducted by flues directly into the rooms and corridors, controlled by valve registers. The system of ventilation adopted and carried out, is a combination of the exhaust and forcing principles. In the ordinary working of the apparatus, as arranged, every inmate of

the Hospital will be supplied with six hundred cubic feet of fresh air every hour, day and night, which quantity may be increased or decreased as the Medical Superintendent may direct.

The gas works adopted by the Board of Commissioners are warranted by the Contractor to supply the whole institution with fixed gas, of twenty candle-power, manufactured from petroleum. Of the merits of this particular method of manufacturing gas, I cannot speak; but it is hoped the assurances given by the Contractor will be verified.

There being no springs or running streams upon the Hospital farm, or near enough to be made available for supplying water for the institution, various plans were discussed for obtaining the requisite supply; and, in view of the fact that a large number of artesian wells in the city of Oshkosh and vicinity were furnishing large quantities of pure soft water, it was deemed economical and for the best interests of the State that this method of obtaining water should be tried before resorting to the more expensive plan of pumping it from Lake Winnebago. A favorable contract was therefore entered into with Henry Allen, he being the lowest bidder, for sinking an artesian well of six inch bore, convenient to the engine room, in which are located the pumps for forcing water to the iron tanks in the attic of the Hospital buildings.

The tubing was driven to the rock, a distance of thirty-six feet from the surface of the ground. The boring has necessarily progressed slowly, on account of the extreme hardness of the rock. At first, water stood in the tubing within fourteen feet of the surface, but on reaching the stratum of sand rock, at the depth of one hundred ten feet from the surface, the water rose four feet higher; and, while no adequate test has been made, for want of steam power, a considerable quantity of water may be relied on from this bore, if used as a pumping well, in case a flowing well be not secured by going a reasonable depth. The depth of one hundred and eleven feet has now been reached, and the indications seem to be favorable for a flowing well. Should this not prove a success after going a

reasonable depth, then resort should be had to pumping from the lake, by which means an undoubted supply may be obtained.

The north wings and the rear buildings are now so nearly completed that it is entirely safe to say the Hospital may be opened for the reception of patients on the first day of January next. Should the central building, which is designed specially for the officers and visitors, not be fully in readiness by that time, temporary accommodations for them will be found in wing "F" immediately adjoining. No reason is known why the furniture, bedding, table ware, etc., may not be in readiness to allow the opening at the time named.

The estimates for work done by Contractors to the close of the fiscal year (Sept. 30) 1872 are as follows:—

North wings (Messrs. Reynolds & Fellens) .....	\$143,076 87
Rear building (Messrs. Reynolds & Fellens) .....	41,197 47
Sewerage and air ducts (Messrs. Reynolds & Fellens), final ..	6,993 00
Central building (Messrs. Fish, Stephens, Sorrensen & Co.) ..	37,770 85
Heating, ventilating and culinary apparatus (Messrs. John Davis & Co.) .....	31,280 65
Mason and carpenter work connected with heating, etc., (Messrs. Reynolds & Fellens) .....	1,706 05
Artesian well, payments on acct. ....	00 001

On the estimates for sewerage and air ducts, and for the artesian well, the amount stated is the amount paid. On all other estimates eighty-five per cent has been paid in cash by the State Treasurer.

To complete the remaining portion of the Hospital building, according to the plans and specifications, so as to present to the people of the State a finished and complete institution, second to none in the country in point of completeness in construction, convenience in arrangement, efficiency and economy in its operation, will require further appropriations, as follows:—

For constructing the south wings .....	\$161,000 00
For heating and plumbing, including additional boilers and tanks .....	18,500 00
Air ducts, rain water pipes, and sewerage for south wings ..	5,400 00
Two reservoirs for rain water .....	1,600 00
Gas fixtures for south wings .....	850 00
Total .....	<u>\$187,350 00</u>

For furniture, bedding and table ware for 200 additional patients at \$60.00 each .....	\$12,000 00
For current expenses, including salaries, etc., for the treatment of 200 patients, for one year, at \$20.00 per month ..	48,000 00
For horses, carriages, farm stock, improvements on farm, orchard, ornamental shade trees, etc. ....	<u>8,000 00</u>

If an appropriation be asked for current expenses from the opening to the time when the Legislature ordinarily makes appropriations, it should be for the time commencing January 1st, 1872, to March 31st, 1874, fifteen months, for two hundred patients, at \$20 per month, \$60,000.

At the commencement there will be some extraordinary expenses, and while the average number of patients will not be two hundred for every month, the appropriation asked will be required.

Should the Legislature make an appropriation early in the session, the south wings may be completed by the first of April, 1874, and it would seem that there could be but one opinion among men accustomed to think on the subject, that enlightened economy would suggest the completion of the whole building at the earliest practicable time, both as regards economy in construction and the increased usefulness of the institution. This policy cannot be too strongly presented and urged for the consideration of the Legislature.

The immediate and pressing necessity for increased accommodations for the unfortunate insane in our State must be apparent to every observing man and woman in the State. And while Wisconsin has done nobly in providing for the treatment of this peculiarly unfortunate class of her citizens, the rapid increase of this terrible malady calls for continued effort on the part of the authorities, in order to meet the demands upon their enlightened philanthropy.

The work so far accomplished has been well done, and is creditable to the skill and integrity of the Contractors; while it must prove to the Legislature and all who examine it, that this important public interest has been entrusted to intelligent, honest and faithful public servants.

That the Legislature and the people at large may understand

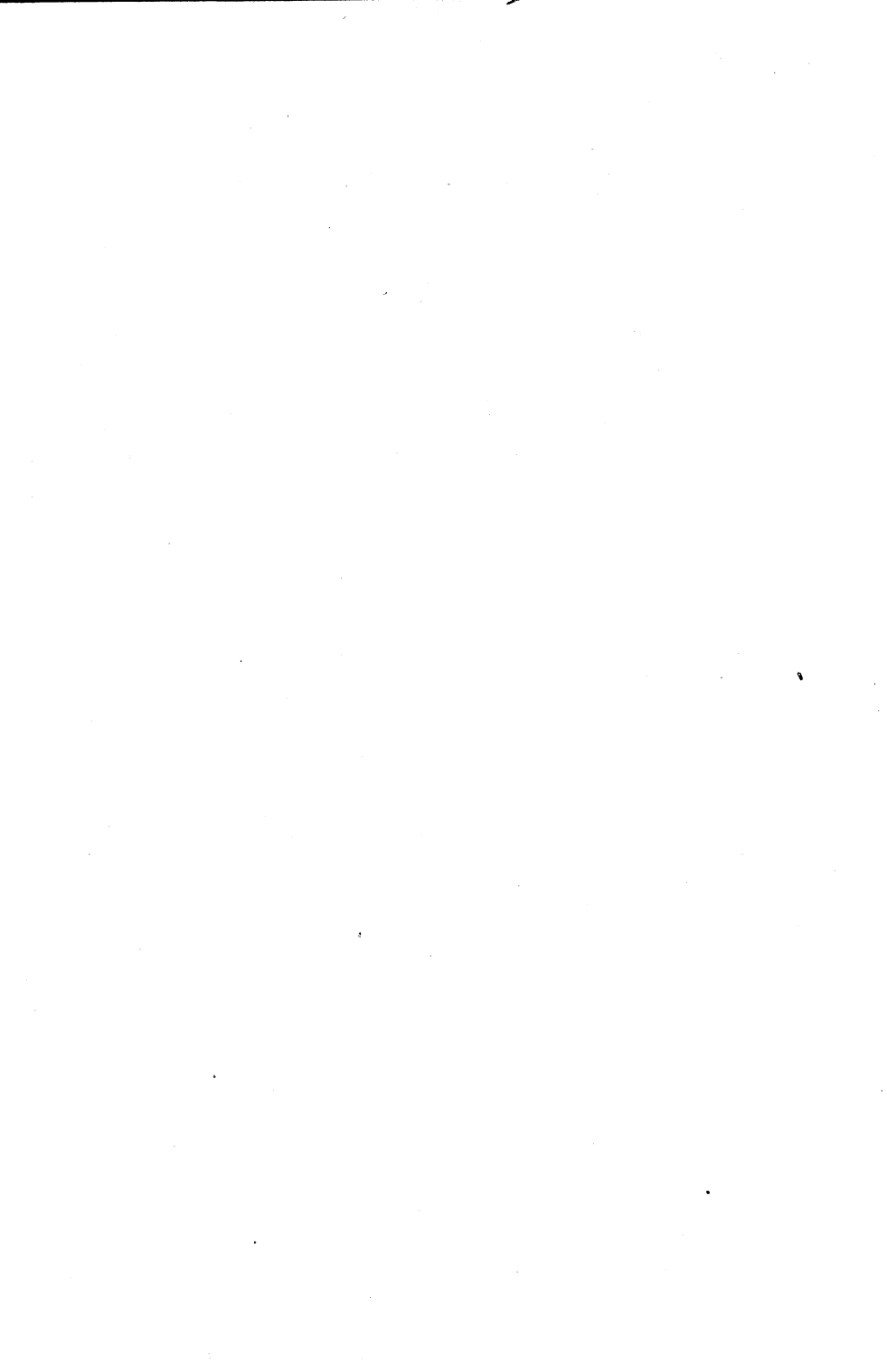
fully what has been done, as well as what remains to be done, I respectfully recommend that a perspective view and ground plans of the buildings, on a scale adapted to the same, be published with the annual report of the Board of Building Commissioners.

The constant and efficient superintendence of the work by my assistant, Mr. William Waters, architect, has contributed largely to the excellent character of the work accomplished, and should prove to the Board, as it has to me, his fitness and integrity.

Respectfully submitted,

S. V. SHIPMAN,  
Architect and Superintendent.

OCTOBER 1, 1872.





TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Wisconsin Institution for the Education  
of the Blind,

*For the Fiscal Year ending October, 1872.*

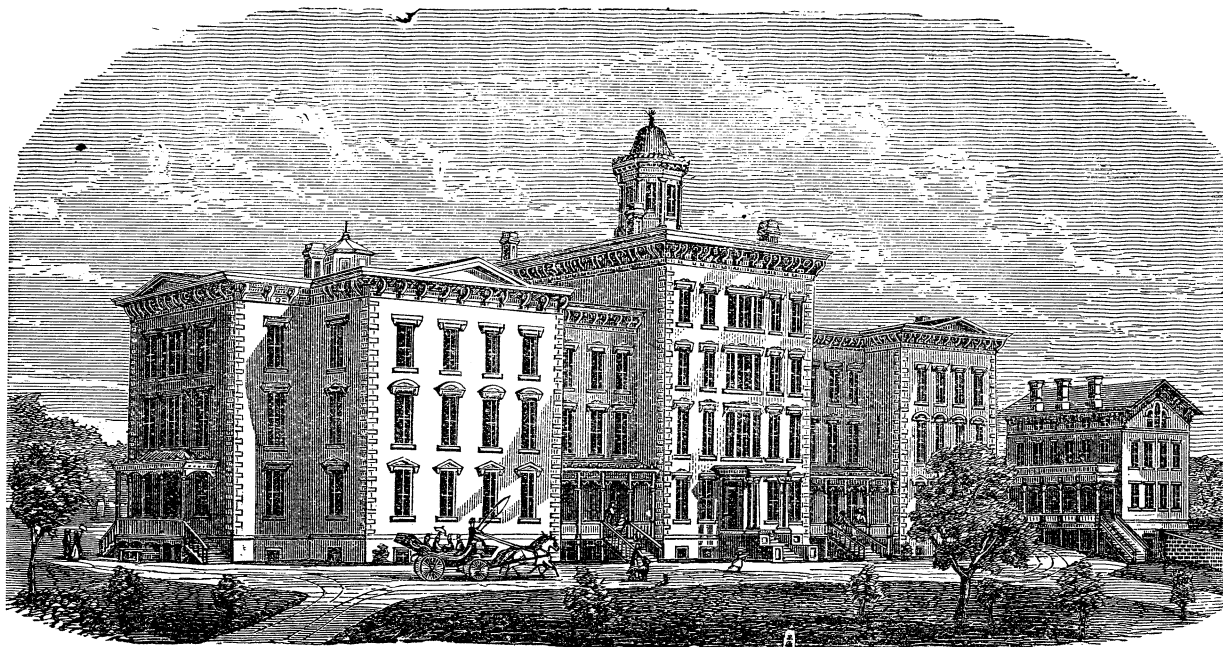
LOCATED AT JANESVILLE, WIS.

MADISON, WIS.:

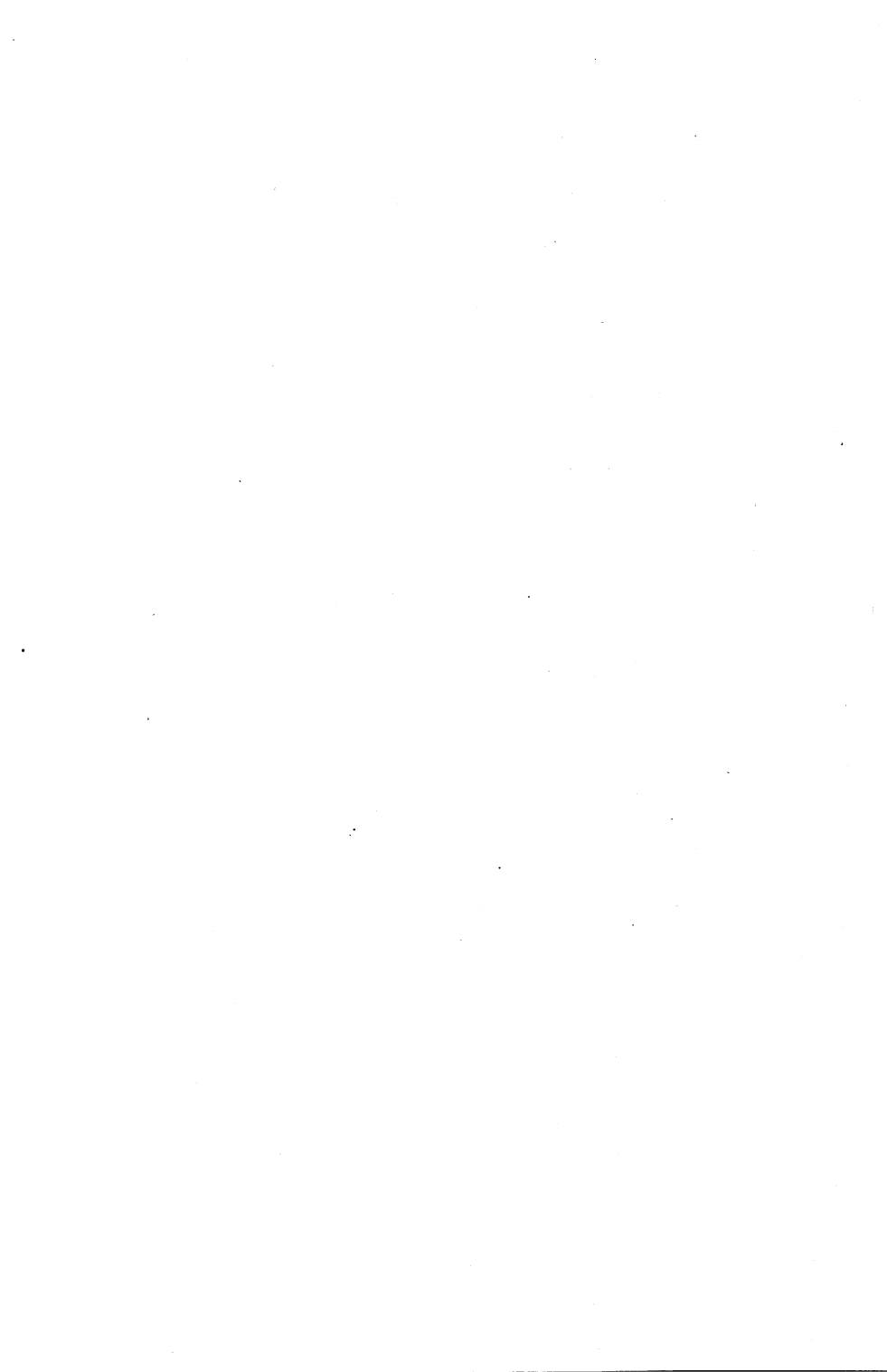
ATWOOD & CULVER, PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

1872.





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



## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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*Terms expire April 3, 1873.*

WM. H. TRIPP.

A. A. JACKSON.

*Term expires April 3, 1874.*

PLINY NORCROSS.

*Terms expire April 3, 1875.*

J. D. REXFORD.

J. B. WHITING, M. D.

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## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

A. A. JACKSON,

*President.*

J. D. REXFORD,

*Treasurer.*

J. B. WHITING, M.D.,

*Secretary.*

# RESIDENT OFFICERS OF INSTITUTION.

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## SUPERINTENDENT.

THOMAS H. LITTLE, M. A.

## TEACHERS.

MISS S. A. WATSON,                      MISS H. A. DAGGETT,  
MISS C. L. BALDWIN.

## TEACHERS OF MUSIC.

MAURICE D. JONES,                      MISS FRANCES L. COLVIN.

## FOREMAN OF SHOP.

JAMES STEPHEN.

## MATRON.

MRS. MARIA H. WHITING.

## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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To His Excellency, C. C. WASHBURN,  
*Governor of Wisconsin:*

We have the honor to present the following as the 23rd annual report of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind. It is accompanied not only by the usual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board and of the Superintendent of the Institution, but also by a detailed statement, required by act of the last Legislature to be presented, in the form prescribed by the State Board of Charities and Reforms.

The Institution is in a prosperous condition, and has during the year conferred its benefits upon a larger number of persons than in any previous year.

The arrangements in progress at the date of our last report for lighting the house with gas have been completed, at a cost within the appropriation made for the purpose. The special appropriation of \$1,400 for the purpose of purchasing an adjacent lot of ground has been expended in accordance with the terms of the act appropriating the money.

The following is a summary of the financial operations of the year:—

### RECEIPTS.

Balance in treasury at last report:

Balance of appropriation for apparatus .....	\$465 00	.....
Balance of appropriation for lighting .....	1,848 34	.....
Balance of appropriation for current expenses .....	4,054 09	.....
	\$6,367 43	.....

Appropriation for 1872:

For current expenses .....	\$21,000 00	.....
For purchase of land .....	1,400 00	.....
	22,400 00	.....

Receipts from work department, etc.....	1,034 65	.....
	\$29,802 08	.....

## DISBURSEMENTS.

For Amusements .....	32	31	.....
Apparatus and means of instruction .....	663	94	.....
Clothing .....	170	71	.....
Drugs and medicines and medical attendance ..	103	59	.....
Fuel .....	3,191	60	.....
House furnishing .....	649	15	.....
Lights (exclusive of fixtures) .....	385	21	.....
Manufacturing expenses .....	667	10	.....
Miscellaneous purposes (including \$1,400 for land) .....	3,974	85	.....
Repairs .....	1,152	27	.....
Permanent improvements .....	1,469	87	.....
Subsistence .....	4,543	03	.....
Salaries and wages .....	6,214	96	.....
			<u>\$23,218 59</u>
Balance on hand .....			<u>\$6,583 49</u>

To find the true "current" expense for the year we must deduct the amount of the following special expenditures:—

For land .....	\$1,400 00
Lighting with gas .....	1,205 05
Apparatus .....	179 00
Superintendent's working fund .....	50 00
	<u>\$2,834 05</u>

This shows the expenditures for ordinary purposes to have been \$20,384.53.

The following sums are needed to carry on the Institution for the year ending January 31, 1874:—

For Subsistence.....	\$5,488 00
Salaries .....	4,925 00
Wages .....	2,000 00
Fuel .....	3,200 00
Lights .....	500 00
Repairs .....	1,093 00
House furnishing .....	903 00
Means of instruction .....	532 00
Expenses of barn and stable .....	550 00
Miscellaneous purposes .....	1,309 00
	<u>\$20,500 00</u>

In common with others connected with the various State institutions, we think it desirable to make a change in the time of beginning the year for which the annual appropriations are made. To effect this, we propose that the next Legislature pro-

vide for carrying on the Institution through the months of February and March, 1874, in order that subsequent appropriations may be made for years beginning on the first of April. For this purpose the sum of \$3,500 will be needed.

The Institution is greatly in need of a suitable building for the accommodation of its horses and carriages, cows and swine. Want of space has hitherto compelled the use of buildings not only in every way unfit, but so located as in case of fire to imperil other buildings of the Institution. The last Legislature authorized the purchase of the lot adjoining that on which the Institution stands, with a view to erecting the necessary building thereon. Such a structure as is needed will cost, according to the architect's estimates, about \$5,000. As there are always some contingent expenses in connection with building, and as architects' estimates usually fall below the real cost, we increase the estimate a little, and ask that \$5,500 may be appropriated for this purpose.

When the grounds of the Institution were fenced, a mistake was made by which a small piece of land belonging to Dr. R. S. Maloney was enclosed. Most of this lies directly between the house and the street. To regain possession of his property, Dr. Maloney has commenced legal proceedings. He offers, however, to convey it to the Institution upon receiving payment at the rate of \$200 per acre. There is a little more than an acre of this land. We recommend that \$250 be appropriated to enable us to buy it.

In conclusion, being aware that in the faithful and efficient administration of our trust, are concerned not only the welfare of the blind, but also the honor of the State, we invite the careful attention of your Excellency and of the Legislature to our proceedings; and, believing that those who have been placed under our charge are receiving very great benefits from the Institution, we earnestly commend its interests to the continued support of the people of Wisconsin, and to the Great Being who has made the people able and willing to relieve misfortune.

A. A. JACKSON, *President.*

J. B. WHITING, *Secretary.*

JANESVILLE, October, 1872.

## STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURES

*Of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind,  
from October 7th 1871, to October 16th, 1872, detailed accord-  
ing to form of "Exhibit G," prescribed by the State Board  
of Charities and Reform.*

Articles.	Amount.
Amusements .....	\$32 31
APPARATUS AND MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.	
Books in raised print .....	\$119 93
Raised maps .....	46 00
Instruments, books, etc., for musical department.....	418 23
Books and periodicals .....	46 20
Apparatus for writing.....	27 45
Miscellaneous apparatus.....	6 13
	\$663 94
N. B. \$179.00 of above from special fund.	
CLOTHING.	
Boots and shoes and repairing.....	\$69 80
Boys' garments .....	88 20
Girls' garments.....	12 71
	\$170 71
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.	
Medicines, etc .....	\$27 09
Doctors' bills .....	76 50
	\$103 59
FUEL.	
Coal—Anthracite, 9 tons 1,450 pounds, \$16 per ton.....	\$155 60
Coal—Anthracite, 220 tons, \$10 50 per ton.....	2,310 00
Wood—maple, 60 cords, \$7 65 per cord .....	459 00
Wood—2d growth oak, etc., 33½ cords, \$6 per cord .....	201 00
Wood—other kinds .....	66 00
	\$3,191 60

*Statement of Expenditures—continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Amount.
HOUSE FURNISHING .....		\$649 15
LIGHT.		
Candles.....	40 lbs.....	\$8 00
Gasoline.....	1,737 gal....	361 06
Kerosene.....	49½ gal....	15 35
Tapers.....		80
		\$385 21
LIQUORS.—None.		
MANUFACTURING.		
Materials used in shop.....		\$629 68
N. B.—This has been repaid to the Inst. by Mr. Stephens.		
Tools and fixtures for shop .....		20 26
Wire for girls' work.....		17 16
		\$667 10
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Advertising .....		\$8 50
Barn and stable expenses, including feed, etc., for animals, and repairs on vehicles, etc. ....		528 44
Grounds and fencing .....		343 41
Hotel bill for legislative committee .....		50 00
Insurance.....		425 00
Land, (special appropriation) .....		1,400 00
Laundry expenses, including steamer, soap, starch, etc .....		282 02
Labor .....		203 12
Livery for legislative committee.....		45 00
Postage.....		86 96
Printing .....		98 80
Stationery .....		35 56
Telegraphing .....		4 55
Trustees' expenses—None.		
Tobacco—None.		
Unclassified expenses.....		414 49
"Working fund" of Superintendent .....		50 00
		\$3,974 85
PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.		
Lighting with gas, (special appropriation)...		\$1,205 05
On heating apparatus.....		131 53
On cistern.....		72 42
On plumbing.....		55 20
On rail to west steps.....		5 67
		\$1,469 87

*Statement of Expenditures—continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Amount.
<b>REPAIRS.</b>		
On heating apparatus.....		\$557 57
Carpenter work .....		291 78
Painting, papering and glazing .....		84 14
Mason work .....		138 75
Hardware .....		34 73
Unclassified items.....		45 30
		<b>\$1,152 27</b>

**SUBSISTENCE.**

Articles.	Quantity.	Amount.
Bread .....	14,477 lbs.....	496 62
Butter .....	2,883 lbs.....	549 32
Cheese .....	192 lbs.....	29 16
Crackers.....	649 lbs.....	62 04
Coffee, Rio (ground).....	419 lbs. . .	98 97
Cider.....	7 gal.....	2 15
Eggs .....	788 doz.....	114 57
Fish, cod.....	600 lbs.....	42 25
Fish, fresh.....	55 lbs.....	6 53
<b>FLOUR AND MEAL.</b>		
Flour.....	6,800 lbs. . .	200 40
Graham flour .....	275 lbs.....	8 57
Buckwheat flour .....	150 lbs.....	5 30
Corn meal .....	1,100 lbs.....	14 05
Prepared wheat .....		3 85
<b>FRUIT.</b>		
Apples, green .....	196 bush...	108 15
Apples, dried .....	98 lbs.....	11 38
Berries .....	419 qts.....	50 66
Cherries .....	9 9-16 bu.....	23 15
Citron .....	4 lbs.....	2 10
Cocoanut .....	13½ lbs.....	4 46
Cranberries .....	1 bbl.....	9 03

*Statement of Expenditures—Subsistence—continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Amount.
<i>Fruit—con.</i>		
Currants.....	10¾ bush..	\$13 50
Currants, dried.....	19 lbs...	2 62
Grapes.....	47 lbs...	3 78
Lemons.....	½ doz ..	38
Melons.....	6 .....	98
Peaches.....	19½ boxes.	19 85
Peaches, dried.....	51 lbs...	4 59
Peaches, canned.....	2 doz ..	7 00
Plums, (wild).....	9¼ bush..	11 57
Prunes.....	224 lbs ..	24 94
Raisins.....	3 bxs ..	10 15
Freight on groceries not specified.....		6 34
Honey.....	10 lbs...	1 80
Ice.....		63 25
Lard.....	1,015 lbs...	84 02
<b>MEATS.</b>		
Beef, fresh.....	14,030 lbs...	1,034 18
Beef, salt.....	191 lbs...	6 68
Beef, dried.....	61 lbs...	7 63
Hams.....	505½ lbs...	55 05
Lamb.....	363 lbs...	34 70
Mutton.....	96 lbs...	6 12
Mutton, dried.....	11 lbs...	1 00
Pork, fresh.....	182 lbs...	9 10
Tongues.....	13 .....	4 71
Veal.....	415 lbs...	36 60
Milk and cream.....		14 28
Molasses.....	47½ gals ..	37 82
<b>POULTRY.</b>		
Chickens.....	3331½ lbs...	24 75
Turkeys.....	332 lbs...	44 53
Rice.....	250 lbs...	23 00
Salt, coarse.....	1 bbl...	2 75
Salt, fine.....	2¾ bbl...	10 95
<b>SMALL GROCERIES AND SPICES.</b>		
Allspice.....	6 lbs...	1 80
Carb. soda.....	20 lbs...	1 70
Cinnamon.....	13 lbs...	9 10
Cloves.....	11½ lbs...	3 10
Corn starch.....	20 lbs...	2 30
Cream Tartar.....	31 lbs...	15 55
Extracts.....	2 pts ..	2 00
Gelatine.....		30
Ginger.....	10½ lbs...	3 80

*Statement of Expenditures—Subsistence—continued.*

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Amount.
<i>Small Groceries, etc.—con.</i>		
Mace.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. ....	\$0 40
Mustard.....	.....	5 46
Nutmegs.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. ....	31
Pepper.....	$14\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.....	5 05
Sugar, A.....	1,702 lbs.....	212 89
Sugar, C.....	1,751 lbs.....	211 08
Syrup.....	92 gal.....	53 03
Tea, black.....	185 lbs.....	130 68
Vinegar.....	133 gal.....	29 00
VEGETABLES.		
Asparagus.....	.....	30
Beans.....	8 3-5 bush..	16 78
Cabbages.....	200 .....	8 00
Celery.....	3 .....	2 70
Cucumbers, pickled.....	.....	3 00
Green Corn.....	.....	1 81
Green Peas.....	.....	2 03
Onions.....	.....	1 50
Parsnips.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$ bush ..	3 03
Pieplant.....	.....	75
Peppers.....	6 doz.....	1 80
Potatoes.....	$511\frac{1}{2}$ bush ..	331 00
Pumpkins.....	2 .....	10
Squashes.....	271 .....	18 85
Sweet Potatoes.....	1 bbl.....	4 50
Turnips.....	20 bush....	7 80
Yeast.....	.....	20
Total cost of Subsistence .....	.....	\$4,543 03

*Statement of Expenditures—continued.*

## SALARIES AND WAGES.

NAMES.	Occupation.	Time employed.	Rate per month.	Amount.
Thomas H. Little ...	Superintendent ....	Year ....	\$168 33	\$1,900 00
S. Augusta Watson...	Teacher .....	Session..	30 00	300 00
Helen A. Daggett...	.....do .....	.....do ...	30 00	300 00
Clara L. Baldwin ...	.....do .....	.....do ...	30 00	300 00
Maurice D. Jones...	Teacher of Music...	.....do ...	50 00	500 00
Flora F. Winslow...	.....do .....	8 $\frac{1}{8}$ Mo..	15 00	121 88
James Stephen .....	Teacher of H'dier't	9 Mo..	30 00	270 00
George Schorb .....	Assistant in teach'g	Session..	7 50	75 00
Mrs. M. H. Whiting.	Matron.....	Year ....	31 25	375 00
J. K. Wilson .....	Janitor.....	.....do ...	41 67	500 00
John Snider.....	Laborer .....	123-30Mo	18 00	31 80
John Cavanagh.....	.....do .....	4 Mo....	16 00	64 00
John Cavanagh.....	.....do .....	6 9-30 Mo	18 00	113 22
Ellen Hanson .....	Seamstress .....	52 2-7Wk	3 00	156 85
Susan Anderson .....	.....do .....	.....do ...	3 00	156 85
Sophie Svenson.....	Cook.....	50 4-7Wk	3 00	151 71
Mary L. Jerdee .....	Chambermaid .....	21 2-7Wk	2 50	53 22
Ann Peterson .....	.....do .....	22 Wks..	2 50	55 00
Ann Peterson.....	Laundress .....	24 4-7Wk	2 75	67 57
Ann Peterson.....	Cleaning house....	5 5-7 Wk	3 00	17 14
Carrie Nelson .....	Laundress .....	8 6-7 Wk	2 75	24 36
Carrie Nelson .....	.....do .....	31 1-7Wk	2 25	70 07
Carrie Nelson .....	Cleaning house....	1 2-7 Wk	3 00	3 85
Jane Reseland .....	Dining room girl ..	42 2-7Wk	2 50	105 71
Jane Reseland .....	Cleaning house....	3 Wk ...	3 00	9 00
Belle Femereite .....	Dining room girl ..	40 4-7Wk	2 25	91 29
Belle Femereite .....	Cleaning house....	1 2-7 Wk	3 00	3 85
Jane Brown .....	General work.....	6 5-7 Wk	2 00	13 57
Jane Brown .....	.....do .....	5 3-7 Wk	2 25	12 50
Ann Oleson .....	Kitchen girl.....	8 5-7 Wk	2 25	19 61
Emma Oleson .....	Laundress .....	18 5-7Wk	2 75	51 46
Alb'tina Fredericks'n	General work.....	23 3-7Wk	2 25	50 91
Alb'tina Fredericks'n	.....do .....	6 1-7 Wk	2 50	15 36
Alb'tina Fredericks'n	Cleaning house ....	7 1-7 Wk	3 00	21 42
Betsy Hanson .....	Kitchen girl.....	27 2-7Wk	2 25	51 39
Betsy Hanson .....	Cleaning .....	1 2-7 Wk	3 00	3 85
Kate Sennett .....	Laundress .....	2 14-26Mo	12 00	30 46
Total of salaries and wages .....				\$6,214 96

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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

I respectfully submit the following as the report due from your Superintendent at this time:

During the year eighteen pupils have been admitted, and thirteen have left, of whom two left to remove from the State. The entire number in attendance has been seventy-six, of whom forty-three were males and thirty-three females. The largest number in attendance in any previous year is sixty-nine. The number thus far enrolled for the present term of school is fifty-seven.

Classes were taught during the term ending in June last in Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Rhetoric and the History of the United States. The classes for the present term are in Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Rhetoric and Physiology. In most of these studies there are several classes. The literary department necessarily receives the greatest amount of labor, because in it are gained both the knowledge required for taking creditable position in the world and the mental discipline so necessary to success in any special pursuit. Without the increased intellectual power resulting from this training, the blind broom-maker stands a poor chance in the competition of trade; and without this power and the culture acquired in the study of science and literature, the blind musician is painfully liable to be regarded with contemptuous pity in the society to which his artistic skill introduces him, and is in danger of being left to find companionship among associates of low tastes and bad habits.

In the work department, broom-making has been taught to twenty-five. Two of these were adults that were admitted expressly to learn the trade. Seating of cane chairs has been introduced and taught to a few. More will be done with this branch hereafter.

The plan of placing the work department, so far as its pecuniary results are concerned, entirely in the hands of its foreman, has proved so far satisfactory as to encourage its continuance. The boys have never made so good progress in broom making as since this plan was adopted.

To the work department I attach great importance. Most of our male pupils must depend upon their own industry for their living. If it were not necessary for them to do so, they would no doubt be happier when industriously and usefully employed, than under any other circumstances. It would be very poor policy for the State to attempt to cultivate their minds, and leave their hands untrained. If the community had to support any one in idleness, (that could support himself) it might as well be done without previous expenditure of large sums upon intellectual culture.

It is gratifying to hear from time to time that former pupils of the institution are putting the skill acquired in our shop to good use, and securing profitable employment thereby.

In the musical department there have been two choirs, a class of fourteen in harmony, and an orchestra of fourteen instruments. Eighteen pupils have had private instruction in voice culture. Thirty-eight have had lessons on the piano, five on the cabinet organ, nine on the violin, and nine on other instruments. The attractiveness of music itself, and the probability that those who become skillful in it may obtain good positions as music teachers or organists, excite among the pupils a strong desire to devote themselves to it. Their parents are apt, also, to mistake a love of music for musical talent, and to cherish expectations of their children's success which are not well founded, and can never be realized. Our practice is to give all an opportunity to develop what musical talent they possess, but not to allow them to neglect the literary or work departments. We

aim, also, to make pupils who reach a certain degree of progress as thoroughly acquainted with the science of music as possible, in order that when they undertake to teach, they may be not only equal but superior, in this respect, to the majority of seeing teachers with whom they will come in competition. It is to be regretted that they have but few opportunities of hearing first-class musicians. Better privileges in this respect would both improve their taste and enable them to form more correct judgments of their own abilities and attainments.

There have been no regular school exercises on Saturdays, but a part of the forenoon has usually been occupied either with a musical rehearsal or with the examination of some class selected by lot. An hour in the evening is devoted to reading to the school, which is divided into two classes for the purpose. By this means they are made acquainted with the literature of the language, and acquire a taste for good reading.

Training in light gymnastics has been given to about half of the school. This gives physical exercise which some are backward in taking. It also aids greatly in correcting awkwardness in giving ease and gracefulness to position and motions, and in developing the muscular system—matters to which many parents of blind children do not seem to have given much attention, and to which it is not easy to induce all blind persons to attach sufficient importance.

This may be a proper place to refer to the great amount of incidental labor that comes upon the officers of the house in endeavoring, by personal influence and repeated instruction, to form in the pupils good personal habits and manners, and to give them an acquaintance with the conventional proprieties of life. On account of their inability to perceive how cultured persons behave under various circumstances, things which with others are largely matters of unconscious imitation, are to the blind matters of laborious acquisition; and while some are solicitous to conform to the customs of good society, and ready to comply with suggestions upon any points of decorum, others are negligent of appearance, careless of manners and seem to think it strange that one way of doing a thing should be con-

sidered more correct or becoming than another. That there are among our pupils any uncouth motions of head, face, hands or body is an occasion of constant and great regret; that there are no more is due partly to highly creditable exertion made by many of them to improve, and partly to incessant care and kindness on the part of teachers and others who have them in charge from day to day.

The officers are the same as last year, except that Miss Frances L. Colvin has succeeded to the place that Miss F. F. Winslow had held in the musical department for two years. Miss Winslow was a skilful teacher and leaves us to carry out plans of her own.

Mention should be made of the fact that two pupils, George Schorb and Minnie Donahue, have given useful assistance in teaching—the former in the literary department and the latter in the musical.

Except that the mumps went through the school last winter, its health has been as good as is to be expected in the class of persons with whom we have to deal. There has often been some person ailing and but seldom any person very sick. Our salubrious location, regular hours, good diet, attention to cleanliness and exercise, the care of the matron and the skill of our physician, under divine favor, have combined to secure this result.

It is natural to suppose that the efforts made by the State to improve the condition of blind youth would be hailed by their parents with delight, and that they would hasten to avail themselves of the privileges offered. Experience, however, (not of this Institution only, but of all,) proves that it is necessary to make constant and varied exertions to search out those who should be in school, and to gather them in. Some parents set too little value upon education in general, and some think it useless to hope for good results from educating a blind child; some are too careless of their children's interests, and some so careful of their safety and comfort that they are reluctant to entrust them to the care of strangers; some are uninformed as to the existence of the Institution, and many are misinformed

as to its terms, operations and advantages. To overcome some of these hindrances, I have, during the past summer, employed George Schorb, an intelligent pupil of the Institution, to travel in various parts of the State, visiting the parents of blind children, whose residences were known to me, searching for others, and disseminating information as to the work of the Institution. His own ability to do such work, affords parents sufficient proof of the capacity of the blind for becoming useful citizens, and of the power of the Institution to benefit those who are placed in it. I feel satisfied that this experiment was a profitable one.

In further prosecution of the same class of work, I have availed myself of the means afforded by the report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, which shows that the school district clerks found last year in their various localities one hundred and fifty-two children "incapacitated for instruction from defect of vision." Through the kindness of the Superintendent I have had access to the returns and been furnished with a list of town clerks. I have entered into correspondence with these officers, and find that, in some instances, errors have occurred by which such children have been reported in places where they cannot be found; but on the other hand, I know of others who seem to have been overlooked, so that the number is probably not far from correct. I desire here to acknowledge the kindness with which many of the clerks have sought information, by which the work of the institution has been promoted. Some children have already entered school as a result of this information, and others will undoubtedly do so in the course of time.

Nearly a year's experience in the use of the Gas Generator bought of Judd & Co., has proved it to be an excellent arrangement for lighting the buildings. It only needs to be wound up and supplied with gasoline once in two or three days, to keep us fully supplied with a clear, strong and steady light. The labor of keeping it in operation is less than that of attending to the lamps formerly in use; the light is better and far more abundant; and we are entirely relieved from the feeling of danger

connected with the use of kerosene. I see no reason why the apparatus should not continue to give as good satisfaction for years.

The thanks of the institution are due to S. S. Merrill, of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, for facilities afforded for hunting up blind children along the line of that road; also to him and other gentlemen connected with the railroads of the state, for the transportation of needy pupils to and from their homes.

Thanks are also to be rendered to the publishers, for copies of the papers named below:

Weekly State Journal, Madison.

Crescent, Appleton.

Advocate, Green Bay.

State Gazette, Green Bay.

Standard, Burlington.

Banner, Black River Falls.

Chief, Fort Atkinson.

Recorder, Janesville.

Times, Janesville.

Picayune, Janesville.

Sentinel, Monroe.

Union, Kenosha.

Commonwealth, Fond du Lac.

Northwestern Christian Advocate, Chicago.

Advocate, Atlanta, Georgia.

Amateur, Philadelphia.

Official Gazette (Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

Thanks are likewise due to Mrs. Marion Leavitt, Janesville, for four volumes of Waverly Novels; to C. H. Heimstreet, Janesville, for seeds, and to Smith & Bostwick, Janesville, for a package of trimmings.

THOS. H. LITTLE,  
*Superintendent.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

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

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

Respectfully Yours,

J. D. REXFORD,  
*Treasurer.*

Dated October 30th, 1872.

J. D. REXFORD, *Treasurer:*

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

1871		DR.		
Oct. 30	To cash on hand.....		\$6,367 43	.....
Dec. 22	To cash from T. H. Little, Superintendent.....		91 15	.....
1872			60 40	.....
Feb. 7	.....do.....do.....		14 67	.....
Feb. 14	.....do.....do.....		5,250 00	.....
Feb. 15	.....do.....State Treasurer, being one fourth of annual appropriation.....		40 10	.....
Mar. 5	.....do.....T. H. Little, Superintendent.....		5,250 00	.....
Apr. 4	.....do.....State Treasurer.....		1,400 00	.....
Apr. 4	.....do.....State Treasurer, special appropriation for purchasing land.....		67 77	.....
Apr. 12	.....do.....T. H. Little, Superintendent.....		11 02	.....
May 6	.....do.....do.....		160 18	.....
June 18	.....do.....do.....		5,250 00	.....
July 6	.....do.....State Treasurer.....		127 74	.....
July 15	.....do.....T. H. Little, Superintendent.....		461 62	.....
Sept. 24	.....do.....do.....		5,250 00	.....
Oct. 4	.....do.....State Treasurer.....			
		CR.		
1872				\$23,218 59
Oct. 30	By paid orders No. 153 to No. 436, both inclusive.....			6,583 49
Oct. 30	By cash on hand.....		\$29,802 08	\$29,802 08

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith present you a statement in detail of the orders drawn on your Treasurer from Oct. 30th, 1871, to Oct. 12th, 1872, inclusive.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be,

J. B. WHITING,

*Secretary.*

JANESVILLE, Oct. 16, 1872.

## LIST OF ORDERS.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what issued.	Amount.
1871			
Oct. 30	153	James Sutherland, wall paper, etc. ....	\$26 43
Oct. 30	154	T. Judd & Co., gasoline. ....	74 62
Oct. 30	155	Wm. B. Wait, apparatus for writing. ....	21 50
Oct. 30	156	Mike Dawson, meat. ....	6 98
Oct. 30	157	Adam Wilson, blacksmithing. ....	27 10
Oct. 30	158	W. H. Douglass, broom corn. ....	82 04
Oct. 30	159	James McCrea, oats. ....	10 00
Oct. 30	160	H. Gilliland, squashes. ....	10 00
Oct. 30	161	J. B. Carle, potatoes. ....	239 45
Oct. 30	162	L. Sennett, butter and eggs. ....	7 65
Oct. 30	163	James Stephen, salary. ....	30 00
Oct. 30	164	Fuller & Fuller, cream tartar. ....	4 50
Oct. 30	165	J. R. Holmes, beef. ....	59 69
Oct. 30	166	T. H. Little, current expenses. ....	67 65
Oct. 30	167	T. H. Little, salary. ....	316 67
Oct. 30	168	T. H. Little, pay roll. ....	156 92
Oct. 30	169	Miss S. A. Watson, salary. ....	50 00
Oct. 30	170	Miss H. A. Daggett, salary. ....	50 00
Oct. 30	171	Miss C. L. Baldwin, salary. ....	50 00
Oct. 30	172	M. D. Jones, salary. ....	50 00
Oct. 31	173	Mrs. M. H. Whiting, salary. ....	50 00
Oct. 31	174	G. A. Libbey, steam work. ....	131 53
Oct. 31	175	Davis & Bro., groceries. ....	41 22
Oct. 31	176	N. H. Clark, beef. ....	21 15
Oct. 31	177	T. Judd & Co., on gas contract. ....	350 00
Nov. 14	178	J. R. Holmes, beef. ....	25 29
Nov. 14	179	Mike Dawson, mutton. ....	5 49
Nov. 14	180	Graham & Clark, flour and meal. ....	47 25
Nov. 14	181	(Cancelled). ....	
Nov. 14	182	Pat Sennett, labor. ....	30 00
Nov. 14	183	Jackman, Ross & Co., feed. ....	18 60
Nov. 14	184	Anderson, Harvey & Co., repairs, etc. ....	253 00
Nov. 14	185	T. H. Little, pay roll. ....	169 92
Nov. 14	186	T. H. Little, "working fund". ....	50 00
Nov. 14	187	T. Judd & Co., work and material. ....	200 28
Nov. 14	188	H. M. Hart, insurance. ....	50 00
Nov. 14	189	Hammond & Lawrence, insurance. ....	100 00
Nov. 14	190	O. J. Dearborn, insurance. ....	225 00
Nov. 14	191	F. F. Stevens, insurance. ....	50 00
Dec. 13	192	Blay & James, masonry. ....	22 49
Dec. 13	193	J. G. Haynor, hay. ....	42 10
Dec. 13	194	Grannis & Farwell, groceries. ....	164 54
Dec. 13	195	James Stephen, salary. ....	30 00
Dec. 13	196	James Stephen, maps. ....	16 00
Dec. 13	197	Graham & Clark, flour and meal. ....	18 37
Dec. 13	198	W. G. Wheelock, crockery. ....	11 63
Dec. 13	199	F. Z. Sherwood, drugs. ....	12 35
Dec. 13	200	G. R. Curtis, drugs. ....	15 17
Dec. 13	201	W. J. Doolittle, hardware, etc. ....	37 81

*List of Orders—continued.*

Date.	No.	To whom and for what issued.	Amount.
1871			
Dec. 13	202	John H. Boulter, turkeys.....	\$7 70
Dec. 13	203	Mike Dawson, meat.....	12 42
Dec. 13	204	Pat Sennett, labor.....	29 00
Dec. 13	205	Wm. B. Baines, butter.....	23 20
Dec. 13	206	J. R. Holmes, beef.....	95 46
Dec. 13	207	Thos. Madden, beef and labor.....	38 80
Dec. 13	208	Walter Little, wood.....	201 00
Dec. 13	209	Hiram Brown, iron barrel.....	18 00
Dec. 13	210	Atwood & Culver, printing.....	63 00
Dec. 13	211	Root & Cady, musical instrument.....	32 50
Dec. 13	212	W. & J. G. Flint, spices.....	7 80
Dec. 13	213	Wheelock & Comstock, vegetables.....	34 20
Dec. 13	214	F. C. Welles, broom brush.....	254 94
Dec. 13	215	F. P. Schicker, bread.....	91 06
Dec. 13	216	Ashcraft & Wingate, furniture.....	20 50
Dec. 13	217	W. H. Churchman, proceedings Convention ..	27 55
Dec. 13	218	Miss H. A. Daggett, on salary.....	25 00
Dec. 13	219	Miss C. L. Baldwin...do.....	25 00
Dec. 13	220	Miss S. A. Watson...do.....	25 00
Dec. 13	221	Mrs. M. H. Whiting ..do.....	43 75
Dec. 13	222	M. D. Jones.....do.....	75 00
Dec. 13	223	T. H. Little.....do.....	158 33
Dec. 13	224	T. H. Little, pay roll.....	169 29
Dec. 13	225	T. H. Little, current expenses.....	81 45
Dec. 13	226	Cronk, Haviland & Antisdel, str for laundry.	95 75
1872			
Jan. 3	227	J. R. Holmes, beef.....	32 50
Jan. 3	228	W. T. Vankirk, groceries.....	239 34
Jan. 3	229	J. H. Burk, beef.....	21 92
Jan. 3	230	F. P. Schicker, bread.....	49 00
Jan. 3	231	W. Baines, filling ice house.....	58 00
Jan. 3	232	W. G. Wheelock, crockery.....	15 33
Jan. 3	233	M. Zwicky, soap.....	28 00
Jan. 3	234	N. H. Clark, beef.....	24 31
Jan. 3	235	S. N. Loomer, apples.....	21 00
Jan. 3	236	G. W. Hersee, tuning pianos.....	10 00
Jan. 3	237	R. G. Parmly, oats.....	27 52
Jan. 3	238	J. R. Holmes, beef.....	32 55
Jan. 3	239	N. W. Furniture Co., broom handles.....	24 00
Jan. 3	240	Geo. W. Prentice & Co., broom wire ..	14 62
Jan. 3	241	Thos. Madden, labor, oats and poultry.....	18 50
Jan. 3	242	Harris Mfg. Co., iron work.....	11 83
Jan. 3	243	Graham & Clark, flour.....	17 25
Jan. 3	244	Gazette Printing Co., daily, and job work....	15 50
Jan. 3	245	Root & Cady, musical goods.....	5 51
Jan. 3	246	Haynor, Bliss & Co., robe, whip, bells.....	17 00
Jan. 3	247	Mike Dawson, beef.....	12 20
Jan. 3	248	Mike Dawson, beef.....	7 84
Jan. 3	249	J. A. Denniston, fruit, eggs, etc.....	9 30
Jan. 3	250	Frank Strunk & Co., livery for leg. comm'tee.	23 00
Jan. 3	251	Royal Wood, livery for legislative comm'tee..	22 00
Jan. 3	252	Myers House, bill for same committee.....	50 00

*List of Orders—continued.*

Date.	No.	To whom and for what issued.	Amount.
1872			
Jan. 3	253	Forest City Varnish and Oil Co. ....	\$91 41
Jan. 3	254	Geo. Schorb, for teaching. ....	20 00
Jan. 3	255	Thos. H. Little, current expenses. ....	77 10
Feb. 7	256	S. B. Austin, broom brush. ....	75 50
Feb. 7	257	Eldred & Otis, milk. ....	13 28
Feb. 7	258	Graham & Clark, flour and meal. ....	37 25
Feb. 7	259	Wm. George, beef. ....	16 60
Feb. 7	260	Carle Bros., groceries. ....	261 24
Feb. 7	261	Wm. Steele, lard. ....	44 67
Feb. 7	262	W. G. Wheelock, crockery. ....	4 75
Feb. 7	263	Smith & Bostwick, dry goods. ....	35 42
Feb. 7	264	T. H. Little, pay-roll. ....	173 65
Feb. 7	265	G. A. Libby, repairs on steam and gas works. ....	72 98
Feb. 7	266	James Stephen, making maps. ....	26 00
Feb. 7	267	Flora F. Winslow, salary. ....	46 88
Feb. 7	268	S. A. Watson, .do. ....	75 00
Feb. 7	269	M. D. Jones, .do. ....	125 00
Feb. 7	270	C. L. Baldwin, .do. ....	75 00
Feb. 7	271	James Stephen, .do. ....	60 00
Feb. 7	272	Helen A. Daggett, .do. ....	75 00
Feb. 7	273	Wm. J. Doolittle, hardware. ....	28 11
Feb. 7	274	Kothman & Winkley, harness repairs. ....	9 15
Feb. 7	275	J. R. Holmes, beef. ....	41 95
Feb. 7	276	Hodge & Buchholz, carriage repairs. ....	77 52
Feb. 7	277	T. H. Little, current expenses. ....	49 08
Mar. 6	278	Janesville Postoffice, stamps and envelopes. ....	33 80
Mar. 6	279	J. A. Tice, photographs of building. ....	18 00
Mar. 6	280	Wheeler & Lake, groceries. ....	38 38
Mar. 6	281	Moseley & Bro., organ. ....	100 00
Mar. 6	282	Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods. ....	83 74
Mar. 6	283	Lawrence & Atwood, piping. ....	65 50
Mar. 6	284	W. G. Wheelock, crockery. ....	6 00
Mar. 6	285	J. R. Holmes, beef. ....	77 51
Mar. 6	286	F. P. Schicker, bread. ....	104 50
Mar. 6	287	Root & Cady, musical goods. ....	39 39
Mar. 6	288	W. B. Baines, hay. ....	20 00
Mar. 6	289	Grannis & Farwell, sugar. ....	59 31
Mar. 6	290	W. & J. G. Flint, coffee. ....	50 40
Mar. 6	291	N. B. Kneass, Jr., books in raised letters. ....	42 70
Mar. 6	292	M. H. Whiting, salary. ....	93 75
Mar. 6	293	James Stephen, salary. ....	30 00
Mar. 6	294	Jackman, Ross & Co., feed and meal. ....	22 51
Mar. 6	295	T. H. Little, salary. ....	475 00
Mar. 6	296	T. H. Little, pay-roll. ....	170 65
Mar. 6	297	T. H. Little, current expenses. ....	65 54
April 3	298	Field, Leiter & Co., cocoa matting. ....	48 02
April 3	299	N. W. Furniture Co., broom handles, etc. ....	33 80
April 3	300	G. W. Prentice, broom wire. ....	14 91
April 3	301	James Stephen, salary. ....	30 00
April 3	302	G. A. Libbey, tools and materials for rep's. ....	32 11
April 3	303	Harris Manuf'g Co., grates. ....	121 72
April 3	304	C. H. Vorhes, painting carriage. ....	15 00
April 3	305	Root & Cady, drum. ....	8 00

*List of Orders—continued.*

Date.	No.	To whom and for what issued.	Amount.
1872.			
April 3	306	Mass. Inst. for Blind, printing .....	\$35 10
April 3	307	Thos. H. Little, current expenses. ....	132 69
April 3	308	E. J. Owen, hay .....	12 80
April 3	309	J. R. Holmes, beef .....	33 95
April 3	310	Simon Antisdell, beef .....	18 03
April 3	311	Eldred & Wheeler, groceries .....	137 67
April 3	312	Pat. Sennett, labor .....	26 25
April 3	313	T. H. Little, pay roll for February .....	162 80
April 3	314	C. L. Martin, doctoring horse .....	21 00
April 3	315	W. T. Vankirk, groceries .....	88 59
April 3	316	J. B. Whiting, medical services .....	74 50
April 3	317	Forest City Varnish and Oil Co. ....	94 21
April 3	318	J. B. Whiting, salary as secretary of board. ....	100 00
April 3	319	L. P. Frost, in payment of land .....	1,400 00
May 1	320	Hogoboom & Wood, coal .....	155 60
May 1	321	James Sutherland, books and stationery .....	12 49
May 1	322	Adam Wilson, blacksmithing .....	9 95
May 1	323	W. J. Doolittle, hardware .....	33 60
May 1	324	L. Gould & Co., broom handles .....	9 25
May 1	325	T. M. Lynch, beef .....	21 06
May 1	326	Bigelow & Co., beef .....	95 17
May 1	327	Simon Antisdell, butter and eggs .....	57 31
May 1	328	Wm. M. Steele, hams, lard and soap .....	70 34
May 1	329	Eldred & Wheeler, groceries .....	21 02
May 1	330	Geo. W. Hersee, tuning and repairs .....	10 00
May 1	331	Root & Cady, musical goods .....	18 95
May 1	332	Shearer & Dowling, mason work .....	8 88
May 1	333	E. Rathram, work on boilers .....	6 70
May 1	334	Graham & Clark, feed .....	17 50
May 1	335	W. G. Wheelock, crockery .....	8 17
May 1	336	F. P. Schicker, bread .....	118 03
May 1	337	Miss Flora F. Winslow, salary .....	37 50
May 1	338	M. D. Jones, salary .....	125 00
May 1	339	James Stephen, do .....	30 00
May 1	340	Helen A. Daggett, do .....	75 00
May 1	341	Clara L. Baldwin, do .....	75 00
May 1	342	S. A. Watson, do .....	75 00
May 1	343	George Schorb, do .....	30 00
May 1	344	T. H. Little, current expenses .....	88 93
May 1	345	T. H. Little, pay roll .....	174 83
May 1	346	F. H. Judd, balance on gas machine .....	561 00
June 5	347	Moseley & Bro., musical goods .....	33 89
June 5	348	W. G. Wheelock, crockery .....	10 00
June 5	349	Fifield Bros., fencing .....	73 53
June 5	350	James Stephen, music boards .....	26 00
June 5	351	Carle Bros., groceries .....	216 87
June 5	352	S. Antisdell, butter .....	67 94
June 5	353	Colling & Bro., fixtures for shop and book case. ....	10 73
June 5	354	Johnson, Dann & Co., flour and meal .....	55 59
June 5	355	Eldred & Wheeler, groceries .....	113 65
June 5	356	Geo. W. Prentice, wire .....	59 06
June 5	357	C. A. Brace, soap .....	15 00

*List of Orders—continued.*

Date.	No.	To whom and for what issued.	Amount.
1872			
June 5	358	Waterbury Brass Company, wire.....	\$14 26
June 5	359	George J. Kellogg, trees .....	19 50
June 5	360	J. M. Hodge, oats.....	36 75
June 5	361	Massachusetts Asylum for Blind, books.....	31 50
June 5	362	P. Palmer, Butter.....	5 75
June 5	363	Root & Cady, musical goods .....	7 21
June 5	364	T. H. Little, current expenses.....	153 41
June 5	365	T. H. Little, pay roll .....	171 17
June 5	366	T. H. Little, salary.....	475 00
June 5	367	James Stephen, salary .....	30 00
June 5	368	S. A. Watson, salary .....	75 00
June 5	369	H. A. Daggett, salary .....	75 00
June 5	370	C. L. Baldwin, salary .....	75 00
June 5	371	F. F. Winslow, salary.....	37 50
June 5	372	M. D. Jones, salary .....	125 00
June 5	373	George Schorb, salary ..	25 00
June 5	374	M. H. Whiting, salary .....	93 75
June 5	375	F. P. Schicker, bread.....	56 98
July 11	376	F. P. Schicker, bread.....	33 71
July 11	377	Hogoboom & Co., wood. ....	511 00
July 11	378	Eldred and Wheeler, groceries ...	95 12
July 11	379	Adam Wilson, blacksmithing .....	9 45
July 11	380	W. J. Doolittle, hardware. ....	7 00
July 11	381	Fifield Bros., fencing. ....	40 50
July 11	382	Doty manufacturing Co., wood.....	14 00
July 11	383	Geo. R. Curtis, drugs and oil ...	20 57
July 11	384	H. Johnson, flour and feed .....	8 60
July 11	385	Geo. Scarcliff, meat.....	167 10
July 11	386	Jas. Stephen, salary .....	30 00
July 11	387	T. H. Little, pay roll for May.....	174 84
July 11	388	T. H. Little, current expenses.....	193 90
July 11	389	T. H. Little, pay roll for June .....	176 11
July 11	390	T. H. Little, salary.....	158 33
July 20	391	A. J. Roberts, drugs, etc .....	8 82
July 20	392	G. A. Libby, material and repairs.....	17 43
July 20	393	F. M. Wilkinson & Co., repairing steam works	290 85
July 20	394	Swan, Watkins & Co., fire brick .....	22 50
July 20	395	T. H. Little, current expenses .....	90 72
July 20	396	H. S. Hogoboom & Co., coal.....	2,310 00
July 20	397	Mrs. M. H. Whiting, salary.....	62 50
July 20	398	Anderson, Harvey & Co., carpenter work ...	65 31
Sept. 9	399	James Sutherland, stationery.....	18 86
Sept. 9	400	N. Griswold, repairs on boiler.....	12 75
Sept. 9	401	Field, Leiter & Co., bed spreads .....	51 09
Sept. 9	402	Eldred & Wheeler, groceries ...	16 80
Sept. 9	403	Ashcraft & Wingate, furniture.....	157 70
Sept. 9	404	Thomas Madden, labor.....	17 17
Sept. 9	405	H. Johnson & Co., corn meal and feed.....	38 20
Sept. 9	406	Smith & Bostwick, carpets, etc.....	116 00
Sept. 9	407	Jas. Shearer, mason work and material.....	160 60
Sept. 9	408	T. H. Little, salary.....	316 67
Sept. 9	409	M. H. Whiting, salary .....	31 25
Sept. 9	410	T. H. Little, current expenses.....	113 77

*List of Orders—continued.*

Date.	No.	To whom and for what issued.	Amount.
1872.			
Sept. 9	411	T. H. Little, pay roll.....	\$143 39
Oct. 2	412	M. Conant & Co., groceries.....	129 31
Oct. 2	413	T. H. Little, pay roll.....	129 51
Oct. 2	414	Root & Cady, music and goods.....	35 03
Oct. 2	415	Moseley & Brother, musical books.....	27 33
Oct. 2	416	Rogers & Hutchinson, painting and glazing..	61 77
Oct. 2	417	George Schorb, traveling.....	52 60
Oct. 2	418	Janesville post office, stamped envelops.....	34 00
Oct. 2	419	Anderson & Harvey, repairs.....	59 53
Oct. 2	420	Hodge & Buchholz, carriage repairs.....	30 50
Oct. 2	421	Gazette Co., paper and printing.....	15 00
Oct. 2	422	W. & J. G. Flint, coffee.....	44 00
Oct. 2	423	G. A. Libbey, steam fitting and plumbing.....	70 79
Oct. 2	424	H. Johnson & Co., flour.....	48 70
Oct. 2	425	Eldred & Wheeler, groceries.....	29 95
Oct. 2	426	W. G. Wheelock, crockery.....	8 37
Oct. 2	427	Carle Brothers, groceries.....	95 86
Oct. 2	428	W. T. Vankirk, groceries.....	94 06
Oct. 2	429	F. P. Schicker, bread.....	41 44
Oct. 2	430	Ford & Clark, flour.....	3 50
Oct. 2	431	T. H. Little, current expenses.....	100 24
Oct. 12	432	J. R. Holmes, beef.....	46 55
Oct. 12	433	Eldred & Wheeler, groceries.....	143 89
Oct. 12	434	George Scareliff, meat.....	210 22
Oct. 12	435	H. Gilliland, squashes.....	8 00
Oct. 12	436	L. Sennett, butter.....	20 50
		Total. ....	\$23,218 59

## CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.

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<i>Name.</i>			<i>Residence.</i>
Mary O. Donahue,	-	-	Crawford county.
Louis E. Klatte,	-	-	Milwaukee county.
John Cowley,	-	-	Dodge county.
George Schorb,	-	-	Racine county.
Lucy A. Little,	-	-	Rock county.
Charles Evans,	-	-	Walworth county.
Sidelia Kelley,	-	-	Dodge county.
Jacob E. Lewison,	-	-	Dane county.
Matilda L. Allcott,	-	-	Milwaukee county.
Charles Hartle,	-	-	Portage county.
Philip Wentzel,	-	-	Milwaukee county.
Wilhelmina Mesenburg,	-	-	Dodge county.
Julia Gorham,	-	-	Shawano county.
Nathaniel W. Farnsworth,	-	-	Columbia county.
Barbara P. Fontaine,	-	-	Brown county.
Hege Knutson,	-	-	Dane county.
James Brennan,	-	-	Grant county.
Mary Hrobsky,	-	-	Dodge county.
John H. Cummings,	-	-	Rock county.
Kate Page,	-	-	Jefferson county.
Allie M. Brown,	-	-	Walworth county.
Sophronia Johnson,	-	-	Jefferson county.
William Harvey,	-	-	Rock county.
Adam Zepp,	-	-	Washington county.
Emma Henderson,	-	-	Rock county.
Elizabeth Noonan,	-	-	Rock county.
Orrin G. Rice,	-	-	Outagamie county.

*Catalogue of Pupils—continued.*

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Frederick Tranton, - - -	Marathon county.
John T. White, - - -	Columbia county.
Frederick Parker, - - -	Rock county.
Ira M. Griffin, - - -	Dodge county.
William Bautz, - - -	Milwaukee county.
Wilhelmina Lloyd, - - -	Dodge county.
Jennie Cummings, - - -	Rock county.
Joseph Vandervest, - - -	Brown county.
Catharine Sullivan, - - -	Rock county.
Charles W. Thomas, - - -	Milwaukee county.
Levi G. McColloch, - - -	Crawford county.
Edwin Bates, - - -	Jefferson county.
Hugh J. Pierce, - - -	La Crosse county.
Frank Finsterbach, - - -	Pierce county.
Amanda McClosky, - - -	Crawford county.
Margaret Fohey, - - -	Waukesha county.
Charles Krakopsky, - - -	Racine county.
Willard Close, - - -	Waupaca county.
Elizabeth Fletcher, - - -	Monroe county.
John Lavell, - - -	Marquette county.
Edward B. Speer, - - -	Dane county.
George Steumpfig, - - -	Columbia county.
Arvilla Bush, - - -	Green Lake county.
Thirza L. Vanderzee, - - -	Vernon county.
Ida Green, - - -	Calumet county.
Jonas Hedburg, - - -	Pierce county.
Caroline Hedburg, - - -	Pierce county.
Selby Rich, - - -	Dodge county.
William Charmer, - - -	Milwaukee county.
Conrad Miller, - - -	Crawford county.
Joseph F. Wigmore, - - -	Milwaukee county.
Theodore Dressen, - - -	Washington county.
Amanda E. Davey, - - -	Green Lake county.
Orrin M. Dodds, - - -	Portage county.
Margaret Lapine, - - -	Fond du Lac county.

*Catalogue of Pupils—continued.*

<i>Name.</i>		<i>Residence.</i>
Josephine Lapine,	- -	Fond du Lac county.
Caroline Highland,	- -	Rock county.
Edward Davis,	- -	Waushara county.
Henry Hill,	- -	Milwaukee county.
Julia Patch,	- -	Ozaukee county.
Lodema Sturdevant,	- -	Monroe county.
Andrew J. Sturdevant,	- -	Monroe county.
Sarah Murphy,	- -	Rock county.
Primus Wright,	- -	Iowa county.
Charles E. Flick,	- -	Dane county.
Honora Dorsy,	- -	Rock county.
William D. Otes,	- -	Dane county.
Augusta Zimmerman,	- -	Jefferson county.
Cora A. Briggs,	- -	Outagamie county.

## ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

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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 he or she of sound mind and susceptible of intellectual culture?

6th. Is he or she free from bodily deformity and all infectious diseases?

7th. What are his or her personal habits and moral character?

Upon receipt of such application by the Superintendent, the applicant will be notified as to whether or not the person in question will be admitted; and no one must be sent to the Institution until such notification shall have been received.

No person of imbecile or unsound mind, or of confirmed immoral character, will be knowingly received into the Institution; and in case any person shall, after a fair trial, prove incompetent for useful instruction, or disobedient to the wholesome regulations of the Institution, such pupil will be thereupon discharged.

All are expected to come provided with an adequate supply

of good, comfortable clothing, which must be replenished from time to time, as it becomes necessary.

The stock of clothing should embrace suitable articles for both summer and winter, and a sufficient number of each kind to admit of the necessary changes for washing and repairing.

All the clothing must be sent in good condition, not only upon the first entrance of the pupil, but also at each subsequent return from home after the vacation.

Each article should also be distinctly marked with the owner's name or initials, in order to prevent confusion or loss.

There is no charge for tuition, or for board; but a small sum should be deposited with the Superintendent for occasional expenses.

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

All letters to the pupils should be addressed to the care of the Institution, in order to insure their prompt reception.

From ten to fourteen is the most favorable age for entering the Institution, provided the pupils have judicious care and training at home prior to that age. But as this is not always the case, and as there are many who lose their sight after that age; or, having lost it earlier, do not find an opportunity of going to school at the proper time, the regulations of the Institution allow the admission of all proper subjects who are not under eight or above twenty-one years of age.

It must be borne in mind, however, by the friends of blind children, that though they have the privilege of sending them to the Institution at a later period than the one mentioned as the best, yet it is of the highest importance that they should be sent within said period; for as they grow older their neglected pow-

ers lose their susceptibility for cultivation, rendering the training more and more difficult, until they become wholly incapacitated for receiving such an education as will fit them for a life of usefulness, independence and happiness. It is not uncommon to witness results of this kind, arising out of the morbid tenderness with which a blind child is frequently regarded by his friends, rendering them unwilling to trust him, at the proper age, to the care of strangers, lest some harm should befall him. Indeed every year's experience serves to indicate more clearly the lamentable prevalence of this unjust neglect; as there are constantly applying for admission into the several Institutions of the country, those whose melancholy lot it is to lead a life of hopeless ignorance and dependence, but who might, with proper training in early youth, have become happy and useful members of society, maintaining themselves comfortably and respectably.

The term of instruction is not limited to any definite number of years, but is determined in each individual case by the acquirements of the pupil and consequent fitness for graduating. The length of each one's term will of course depend upon his aptness to learn, and the extent of the course to be pursued.

The session of the Institution commences on the second Wednesday of September in each year, and closes on the next to the last Wednesday of June following; leaving a vacation of more than two months, during which time the pupils have an opportunity of visiting their homes and replenishing their clothing.

Parents of blind children are cordially invited to visit the Institution, that they may decide from their own observations whether it is best to send them here.

All persons are requested to send the names and addresses of blind children of their acquaintance to the Superintendent.

T. H. LITTLE,  
*Institution for the Blind,*  
 Janesville, Wis.

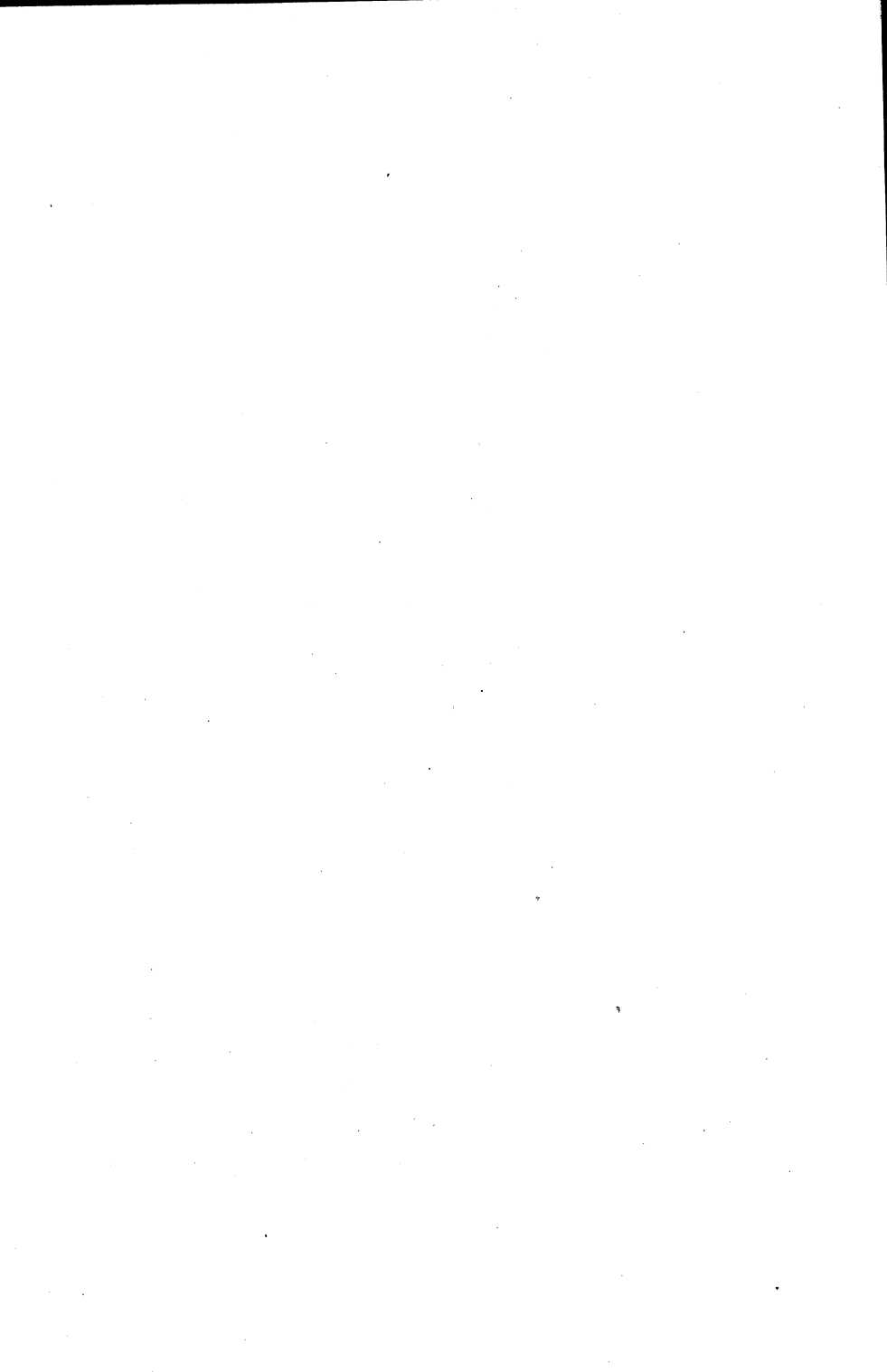
Valuable information in regard to a kindred Institution is contained in the following.

#### NOTE.

THE WISCONSIN INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, located at Delavan, Walworth Co., is free to the deaf and dumb of the State, and will receive those who are too deaf to be taught in the common schools. Pupils are admitted between the ages of ten and twenty-five. The term begins on the first Wednesday of September.

For further information address the principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Delavan, Wis.







DOCUMENT No. 9.

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TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Wisconsin Institute for the Education  
of the Deaf and Dumb,

*For the Fiscal Year ending October 1st, 1871.*

LOCATED AT DELAVAN, WIS.

MADISON, WIS.:

ATWOOD & CULVER, PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

1872.

To His Excellency, C. C. WASHBURN,

*Governor of the State of Wisconsin:*

I have the honor of presenting you herewith the Twenty-First Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

C. D. LONG,

*Secretary of the*

*Board of Trustees.*

DELAVER, Nov. 18, 1872.

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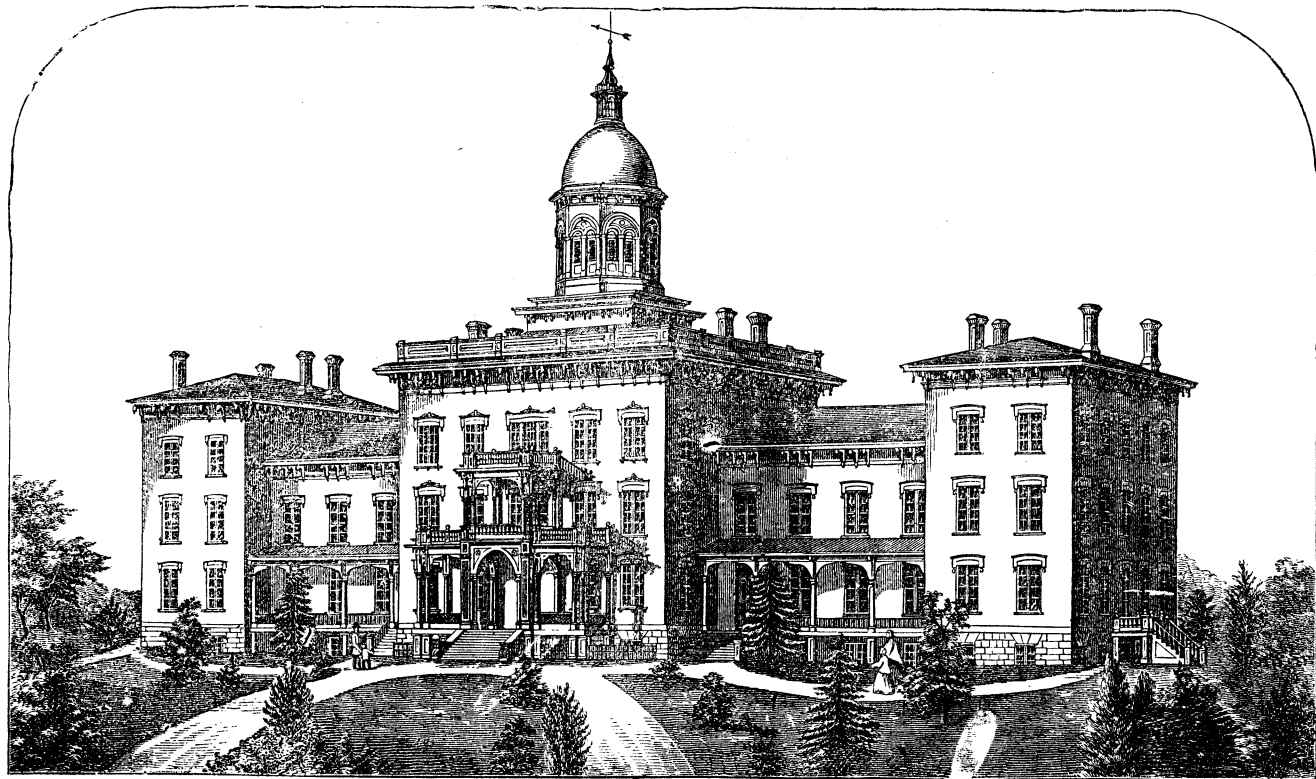


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*Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, located at Delavan, Wis.*

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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*Term Expires April, 1873.*

A. L. CHAPIN,	-	-	-	Beloit,	-	-	Rock County.
H. S. BLOOD,	-	-	-	Appleton,	-	-	Outagamie County.

*Term Expires April, 1874.*

A. H. BARNES,	-	-	-	Delavan,	-	-	Walworth County.
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*Term Expires April, 1875.*

HOLLIS LATHAM,	-	-	-	Elkhorn,	-	-	Walworth County,
JAMES ARAM,	-	-	-	Delavan,	-	-	Walworth County.

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## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

A. H. BARNES,

*President.*

C. D. LONG,

*Secretary.*

A. D. THOMAS-

*Treasurer.*

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## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

H. LATHAM, J. ARAM, A. H. BARNES.

## OFFICERS.

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### PRINCIPAL.

GEO. L. WEED, Jr., M. A.

### INSTRUCTORS.

L. EDDY, M. A.

G. F. SCHILLING, M. A.

Z. G. MCCOY,

E. F. VALENTINE, M. A.

H. PHILLIPS.

C. L. WILLIAMS.

EMILY EDDY.

MARY JOHNSON.

PHILIP ENGLEHARDT.

### MATRON.

Mrs. LUTHERA J. HILL.

### PHYSICIAN.

D. B. DEVENDORF, M. D.

### MASTER OF CABINET SHOP.

EMANUEL YOUNG.

### MASTER OF SHOE SHOP.

CHARLES H. RIDEOUT.

### CLERK.

A. J. WOODBURY.

### ENGINEER.

D. T. GIFFORD.

## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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To His Excellency, C. C. WASHBURN,

*Governor of Wisconsin:*

The members of the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, respectfully submit their twenty-first annual report for the year ending September 30, 1872:

For such changes as have transpired among the officers of the school, we refer you to the accompanying report of the Principal.

The amount appropriated for current expenses for the year ending March 1, 1872, was thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and forty-nine dollars (\$37,949), which, with the amount on hand October 1, 1871, (as per report of 1871), and the amount received during the year, from miscellaneous sources, amount to the sum of fifty-two thousand seven hundred and eleven dollars and ninety-four cents (\$52,711.94.)

The amount actually expended from September 30, 1871, to September 30, 1872, is thirty-four thousand one hundred and seventy-four dollars and thirty-four cents (\$34,174.34.)

The estimated expenses from September 30, 1872, to March 1, 1873 (not including salaries for January and February, 1873), are eleven thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars (\$11,841.)

Salaries for January and February, 1873, two thousand four hundred dollars (\$2,400), making for actual expenses for the year ending September 30, 1872, and the estimated expenses from September 30, 1872, to March 1, 1873, forty-eight thousand four hundred and fifteen dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$48,415.37),

leaving a balance on hand, March 1, 1873, of four thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty-seven cents (\$4,296.57).

In explanation of the fact that we have not, during the year just closed, used the amount appropriated for current expenses, we would say that we have been able to purchase meats and most kinds of farm products on more favorable terms than at any former period within many years, and probably cheaper than we can reasonably hope in the future.

We have been fortunate in the purchase of coal. By our contract, the coal for the institution is delivered on the track at Delavan at \$9.75 per ton, being but a trifle in excess of the price now at Chicago, Racine and Milwaukee.

We think that we are safe in saying that the amount unexpended March 1st, 1873, of the last appropriation, will be sufficient to pay the current expenses of the Institution to April 1st, 1873.

Our estimates, therefore, are for the year ending April 1st, 1874.

For current expenses, for the year commencing April 1st, 1873, we ask for an appropriation of thirty-eight thousand three hundred and eighty-nine dollars (\$38,389).

In the estimates presented, we have endeavored to give to the subject that careful consideration which a prudent business man would give to his own individual affairs.

In our last report we called attention to the fact that the present building was inadequate to the wants of the institution, and that additional accommodations were necessary. We were not able to mature our plans and procure estimates to be made in time to submit the same to the last legislature. During the past season we have agreed upon a plan, and procured careful estimates to be made by E. T. Mix, architect, for the erection of a wing, or additional building, which it is believed will furnish sufficient room for the accommodation (with our present accommodations) of a school of from two hundred and seventy-five to three hundred pupils.

The estimate of the architect for this addition is thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000), the erection of which will require

two years. The appropriation should be about equally divided, so as two have one half each year. The erection of this addition should be commenced at the earliest possible moment. Our dormitories are crowded and insufficient to meet our present wants. We have no proper accommodation for children when sick.

Our kitchen answered well till we had a school of about one hundred. It is now entirely insufficient. We have not sufficient accommodations for laundry purposes. Our dining room is full to overflowing.

In order to get through the last year the library room was divided into school and sleeping rooms by temporary partitions to meet immediate and pressing necessities.

The following is the itemized estimates of current expenses for the year commencing April 1, 1873:

Amusements and Means of Instruction.....	\$400
Clothing and Expenses for Indigent Pupils.....	1,000
Drugs and Medicines.....	100
Farm, Barn and Stock.....	800
Fuel.....	3,500
House Furnishing.....	2,250
Lights.....	500
Miscellaneous.....	1,550
Repairs.....	1,600
Permanent Improvements.....	700
Subsistence.....	9,824
Salaries and Wages.....	16,155
	<hr/>
	<u>\$38,389</u>

In conclusion, the Board of Trustees are most happy to say, that under the efficient and watchful care of the Principal, the Institution, is pressing forward in its career of usefulness, promising, with the necessary means, the accomplishment of the great design of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

C. D. LONG,

*Secretary.*

## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

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*To the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute for the Deaf and Dumb:*

GENTLEMEN: Since the last report, this Institute, the supervision of whose interests is committed to you, has completed the twentieth year of its history. Its original number of pupils has multiplied nearly nineteen fold; and it enters upon its second score of years as upon an advanced stage, full of promise and hope.

The organization and establishment of an institution of this kind involves labors abundant and time protracted. Some men must labor and other men enter into their labors before the full measure of success is realized, or the institute is prepared to accomplish its grandest results. Therefore, while we rejoice in present prosperity, we may justly remember those who have laid the foundation on which we build.

### CHANGES.

Since the last report, two changes have occurred in the domestic department. Miss Boyce, who had acted as Assistant Matron, and subsequently, Miss Cornell, who had held the position of Matron, have left; the one to assume domestic duties in a new home, and the other to accept a position in the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

In the intellectual department, the corps of instructors remains the same as last year, with the addition of Mr. Philip Englehardt, who is temporarily employed to take charge of an extra class, made necessary by the prospect of more new pupils than should be comprised in one class, and by the impracticability of

classifying the present school into eight divisions. Mr. Englehardt is a graduate of the Institute, who, after completing his course here, pursued advanced studies at the National Deaf Mute College in Washington.

#### ATTENDANCE.

The attendance of pupils has been larger than ever before, though not quite as large as was anticipated, owing to some having been detained at home on account of their own sickness or that of friends; to some having been refused full admission, after it became evident that they were not proper subjects; to some not being sent at the proper time, and to some not having come for causes unknown. As seen in the tabular statement, appended to the accompanying list of pupils, the whole number connected with the school during the year is one hundred and sixty-four, of whom one hundred and forty-four were in attendance on the first of the present month.

It is evident that the present rate of increase cannot long be continued without enlarged accommodations; our present not being sufficient for the number that should now be in attendance.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

Within the past year the domestic department has been greatly improved. The dormitories have received special attention. They have been to a great extent renovated. Much of the furniture had been in use many years—some of it since the commencement of the school—and, though rickety, had been compelled to do constant service. The bedding had been in use longer than was desirable. Our dormitories now present a cheerful and comfortable appearance, and are in a condition which contributes much to the health of so large a family.

The addition of a cistern is of special value. Other changes have contributed to comfort, health, convenience and attractiveness, which combine to secure the best results.

## WINTER VACATION.

It has been the custom for several years to suspend school exercises during the holidays. This vacation is nominally a week or ten days, but practically a longer time. There are several objections to its continuance. The difficulty of travel at that season of the year, especially for deaf mute children, exposed to inconveniences, if not dangers, from which they are free in summer travel, will be readily understood. So fully are these felt by the parents of pupils that, for several years, not more than one-third of them have improved the opportunity of seeing their children at that time. Also, as might be expected, one-third of those who do go home, do not return in proper time; so that classes are interrupted in their studies, and the school is not restored to its ordinary condition for two or three weeks from the time its exercises were suspended. Oftentimes sickness follows the return of those who do go home, occasioned by indulgences to which they have been tempted in holiday festivities. In addition to all this, the care of one hundred children and youth, out of school, is a serious burden, without any compensating advantage. The diminution of pupils for so short a time does not materially diminish the expense of the household, as the establishment must be kept up in most respects as if the number were complete; whereas if this vacation were added to the summer vacation, there would be the saving of a considerable amount. In view of these considerations, and others which are minor, yet important, it seems proper to discontinue the winter vacation.

## THE INSTITUTE A SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Hon. Samuel Fallows, Superintendent of Public Instruction, has in his last report, recognized this Institute as one of the educational interests of the state. The position here assigned it is proper, inasmuch as it is a school, for the instruction of a particular class; not an asylum merely, whose inmates are to be regarded chiefly as objects of charity.

Tuition is furnished, as in any public school, by the state.

The limited number of children and youth who are proper subjects for instruction here, and their distance from each other, make it necessary to collect them at one point, which involves domestic as well as school accommodations. Some require aid beyond this; so the Institute has a benevolent character which entitles it as such to sympathy and support. But its main feature is defined in its name—"The Wisconsin Institute for the *Education* of the Deaf and Dumb." The propriety of recognizing the distinction between its educational and charitable aims, is apparent from the fact that it has been necessary to reject several applications by parents who had the latter idea chiefly or only in view, while their children could not properly be admitted for intellectual training.

Another misapprehension of the design of the school is illustrated by the claim made in some instances, that the Institute is "for the Deaf," and "for the Dumb," instead of the "Deaf and Dumb." A moment's thought will satisfy any intelligent mind, that our method of instruction is necessarily based upon *deafness*, and that the child who has its hearing can learn faster anywhere else than here. Our medium of instruction is the sign language, which is a substitute for written and spoken language; it is used under peculiar disadvantages, and because there is no other method of reaching the uneducated deaf. Could we only gain access to the ear, we would gladly speak the word instead of make the sign. Where this can be done, there is no propriety in employing an unnecessary and less practicable substitute. It might save ambiguity in the minds of some if our school were named, The Institute for the Deaf.

#### THE SCHOOL PERIOD.

There seems to exist a misapprehension of the length of time to which pupils are entitled. The following action of the Board of Trustees is a definite expression, which is introduced here that it may attract the attention of parents and guardians :

1. "The regular course of study in this Institute shall occupy five years, to which all pupils shall be entitled, provided their progress in study or general training shall justify their reten-

tion during that period ; and the Principal, with the approval of the Board, may require the removal, at any time, of any pupils whose progress is not such as to warrant their continuance. It is moreover understood that parents or guardians will allow their children to remain during five years, unless their stay is shortened by removal or Providential circumstances."

2. "When five years of improvement give promise that more time would be of special advantage to the pupil, an additional period may be allowed."

It should be noticed that five years is the term allowed an ordinary pupil; and if any, on account of superior ability, or diligence, or attainment, secure additional time, none should feel that injustice or partiality has limited the opportunities of those discharged at the end of the only period for which obligation has been assumed by the Institute. It is hoped and expected that within that time such an education can be secured as will be of great value. While we would gladly extend the period for all, we are not justified in so doing beyond the limits indicated. It should also be remarked that this recent action of the Board is chiefly a re-statement of a former regulation, which, in the course of years, had become erroneously construed, until some who were entitled to only the minimum period, felt that they could justly claim the maximum.

#### SOCIAL LIFE OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

At home deaf mutes are isolated. However much the kindest of parents and friends may contribute to their comfort and happiness, many wants are unsupplied. The deaf mute ever preserves, and is conscious of preserving, a separateness from his fellow-men. If he has never had hearing, this consciousness is not as distinct and oppressive as it is when a blessing has been lost. He wanders among men, but does not seem to be of them. Some of the charms of social life are his, but not all of them. It is not strange therefore if the Institute life is one of special enjoyment. The very affliction which robs home of some of its joys, is a bond of interest and sympathy and pleasure, which is found nowhere else. To the question sometimes asked—"Are

they not sad?"—we can in reply give assurance of joyousness in school life, that is far removed from that sadness which we are so ready to associate with permanent deafness. They forget however what we constantly remember—that these days of social life among themselves are very brief; and that, after all we can do to fit them for the society whence they came, and of which they will be more completely than before their education, a part, then will follow a period, ending only with life, during which certain wants of [their nature must remain unsatisfied. Such facts suggest the duty—we might rather say the privilege—of surrounding them while in school, with every influence that may properly contribute to their social enjoyment.

#### INFORMATION AND CO-OPERATION NEEDED.

In the last report it was suggested that special effort is demanded to make known our Institute, and to secure the attendance of all of those who should receive its benefits. While the number of pupils has been gradually increasing for several years, the proportion of increase to the number of deaf mutes in the state, who should be received, is far too small. It is certain that we cannot depend on parents of deaf mutes to take the initiative in the education of their children. Of thirty-six applications, formal and informal, received within the past year, not more than one-third of them were by the parents of the candidates for admission. Intelligent neighbors have done quite as much as they. Could some of them see the results of comparatively little effort on their part—the improvement of the children they have been instrumental in sending here—they would feel amply rewarded. Much has been done by correspondence, and this means will be diligently employed. Personal visitation may secure what mere correspondence cannot. But many families with deaf-mute members are distant from the centers of intelligence. Census returns have proved only a partial aid in discovering them. Parents are often reluctant to trust their unfortunate children to strangers; and, saddest of all, some are willing that their own sons and daughters should grow up to manhood and womanhood in the darkness of an ignorance al-

most total, rather than to be deprived of their manual labor. Some are ignorant of the improvement to which the deaf are susceptible.

Such considerations and others combine to illustrate the difficulty of securing a full attendance, and the necessity of the co-operation of legislators, teachers, clergymen, editors, educational and benevolent committees and boards, and of intelligent citizens generally.

#### OFFICIAL VISITS.

From the nature of the case it is difficult to estimate the work entrusted to our care. Questions such as these: What should be expected? What are the best methods to be employed? Have proper results been secured? are not easily answered. There are difficulties involved which none can fully know without contact with the work itself, or even an experience in it. It is not strange if sometimes it is overrated; sometimes underrated.

In reviewing the events of the year, we recall with special satisfaction the just and kind manner in which examinations of the Institute have been conducted by those appointed to do so; and the appreciation they have manifested of whatever has been attempted by those to whom its interests have been directly committed. The visits of the legislative committees, and of the State Board of Charities and Reform, and of the Governor of the state, and of others, have proved an encouragement to officers and pupils. The endeavor, on such occasions, has been to present ordinary methods and results—the everyday life of the Institute—rather than exceptional possibilities or well prepared exhibitions.

#### CONCLUSION.

I have the pleasure of reporting to you the apparent co-operation of those associated with me in the management of our large family, and in whatever pertains to their intellectual progress or training in household duties. Constant supervision and instruction, patient forbearance, guarded deportment, a

lively sympathy, a studied adaptation to a peculiar work, union in purpose and action—these are conditions on which the best results depend, and there is a constant endeavor to secure them.

Recognizing the entire work here as a trust, committed by you and the State, conscious continually of the responsibility of one who undertakes its immediate supervision, and wishing to be guided by your united wisdom, and that which is better than all human, this record is

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. L. WEED, JR.,

*Principal.*

DEHAVAN, October 29, 1872.

2—D. & D.

(Doc. 9.)

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The following papers have been sent to the Institute gratuitously, for which editors and proprietors will please accept thanks :

Wisconsin State Journal.  
 Janesville Gazette.  
 Burlington Standard.  
 Racine Advocate.  
 Beloit Free Press.  
 Chicago Post.  
 Northwestern Christian Advocate.  
 Delavan Republican.  
 Badger State Banner.  
 Fond du Lac Commonwealth.  
 Jefferson Republican, (Arkansas.)  
 Whitewater Register.  
 Deaf Mutes' Gazette.  
 Mutes' Chronicle.  
 Deaf Mutes' Home Circle.  
 Deaf Mutes' Advance.  
 Deaf Mute Pelican.  
 Silent World.  
 Mexico Independent.  
 La Crosse Republican and Leader.

Special favors have been granted on the following railroads :

The Western Union.  
 The Milwaukee and St. Paul.  
 The Chicago and Northwestern.

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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*To the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institution for the Deaf and Dumb:*

GENTLEMEN—In respect to the health of the pupils in the Institution during the year just closed, I can only say that they have suffered but little from sickness.

There has been no prevailing disease, and only one case of a grave character, which was typhoid fever of three weeks' duration, and so severe as to seriously endanger the life of the patient. I am pleased to be able to state that the boy has fully recovered and is able to pursue his studies.

There have been but few accidents, all of which were slight, and required but little surgical treatment.

I have taken the precaution to vacinate and re-vacinate every pupil and nearly every person in the Institution annually, and the result has been to impress us with the confidence that all were protected from that loathsome disease, small-pox, which has raged so fearfully in the surrounding cities for the last two or three years.

Although the rooms and dormitories are well ventilated and kept, they are too small to afford convenience and comfort requisite for the number of pupils occupying them; and I would respectfully call your attention again to the propriety of having more room, which would insure good health, and in case of an epidemic or a disease of a contagious character, would admit of the pupils being separated, as circumstances might require, so as to prevent its extension.

All appear cheerful and happy, and at all times respectful; and while in discharge of my duties I am always impressed

with the idea that I am in the midst of a large and well disciplined family.

It affords me pleasure to state that a particular regard to the general health and welfare of the pupils. has characterized the action of the Principal, Teachers, Matron and attendants of this Institution, as well as of this Board.

D. B. DEVENDORF, M. D.,  
*Physician in charge.*

DELAVAN, Oct. 15, 1872.

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## TREASURER'S REPORT.

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*To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb:*

GENTLEMEN :—The following is an exhibit of all moneys received and paid out by me since my last report:

DR.		
1871		
Oct. 1.	To amount on hand.....	\$2,606 42
1872		
Oct. 1	To amount received from State Treasurer.....	39,893 75
Oct. 1	To amount from Principal, as receipts from shops and miscellaneous sources .....	724 52
		\$43,224 69
CR.		
	By payment of orders from No. 481 to 1,018.....	\$34,174 37
	Balance on hand.....	\$9,050 32
	Amount in hands of State Treasurer .....	9,487 25
		\$18,537 57

Dated Oct. 1, 1872.

Yours respectfully, .

A. D. THOMAS,  
*Treasurer of D. and D. Inst.*

## LIST OF ORDERS PAID

*During the year ending September 30, 1872.*

Dats.	No.	To whom and for what Paid.	Amount.	Monthly tot.
1871				
Oct. 13	481	H. Fleming, butter .....	\$6 20	.....
Oct. 13	482	J. B. Smith, butter .....	24 70	.....
Oct. 15	483	F. Williams, squash, beets, etc .....	12 68	.....
Oct. 15	484	O. S. Paul, butter .....	6 80	.....
Oct. 21	485	C. B. Morehouse, cranberries .....	13 33	.....
Oct. 23	486	E. F. Garney, butter .....	12 98	.....
Oct. 24	487	E. F. Garnsey, butter .....	8 64	.....
Oct. 27	488	Isabel Johnson, wages .....	9 75	.....
Oct. 27	489	G. F. Schilling, cabbages .....	3 36	.....
Oct. 27	490	D. B. Barnes, wood .....	49 37	.....
Oct. 27	491	E. F. Garnsey, butter and eggs .....	17 30	.....
Oct. 28	492	G. F. Flanders, butter .....	25 23	.....
		Total for October .....		\$190 34
Nov. 1	493	A. L. Chapin, expenses as trustee .....	12 70	.....
Nov. 1	494	C. D. Long, expenses as trustee .....	49 75	.....
Nov. 1	495	C. D. Long, salary as secretary .....	50 00	.....
Nov. 1	496	A. H. Barnes, expenses as trustee .....	42 75	.....
Nov. 1	497	Hollis Latham, expenses as trustee .....	79 20	.....
Nov. 1	498	H. L. Blood, expenses as trustee .....	28 00	.....
Nov. 1	499	C. H. Ridout, salary .....	25 00	.....
Nov. 2	500	Whitney & Lowe, meat for October .....	217 89	.....
Nov. 2	501	Coburn & McKee, hardware .....	32 79	.....
Nov. 2	502	A. J. Woodbury, clerk's cash account .....	79 60	.....
Nov. 2	504	M. J. White, freight for October .....	24 30	.....
Nov. 2	504	H. B. Morgan, butter .....	29 67	.....
Nov. 2	505	C. Cahill, crab apples .....	3 75	.....
Nov. 2	506	A. D. Seaman & Co., office table .....	17 00	.....
Nov. 2	507	Edward A. Fay, American Annals .....	45 00	.....
Nov. 2	508	T. H. Little, brooms .....	5 00	.....
Nov. 2	509	Ball & Goodrich, groceries .....	193 73	.....
Nov. 4	510	Pat Wier, cabbage .....	5 70	.....
Nov. 4	511	Chas. T. Smith, potatoes .....	219 13	.....
Nov. 7	512	Morris Fleming, labor .....	12 25	.....
Nov. 8	513	M. Mulville, postage stamps .....	9 99	.....
Nov. 8	514	T. Thomas, bedsteads .....	16 00	.....
Nov. 8	515	J. M. Kull, apples .....	133 14	.....
Nov. 10	516	Lyon & Bro., butter .....	51 81	.....
Nov. 10	517	John Alcott, beets .....	9 00	.....
Nov. 10	518	C. B. Jones, butter .....	4 40	.....
Nov. 13	519	James A. Dudley, painting .....	15 00	.....
Nov. 18	520	J. B. Lippincott, books and papers .....	9 50	.....
Nov. 18	521	Lyon & Bro. butter .....	72 21	.....
Nov. 18	522	G. F. Flanders, butter .....	21 86	.....
Nov. 28	523	Henry Fleming, butter .....	23 10	.....
Nov. 18	524	Raswell Burt, soft soap .....	25 50	.....
Nov. 20	525	Phelps & Utter, flour and feed .....	351 62	.....
Nov. 21	526	E. E. Boyce, salary .....	35 37	.....
Nov. 21	527	J. B. Smith, butter .....	27 17	.....

*List of Orders Paid—continued.*

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.	Monthly tot.
1871				
Nov. 2	528	E. C. Stone, to settle account .....	\$38 25	.....
Nov. 23	529	A. J. Woodbury, acc't with pupils...	64 50	.....
Nov. 25	530	John Allott, vegetables .....	8 50	.....
Nov. 25	531	M. W. Chapman, butter .....	27 23	.....
Nov. 29	532	C. B. Jones, butter .....	4 00	.....
Nov. 30	533	Scribner & Co., Scribner's Monthly ..	5 00	.....
		Total paid in November .....		\$2,126 36
Dec. 1	534	Hammersley & Co., books .....	7 12	.....
Dec. 5	535	D. G. Foster, beans .....	11 32	.....
Dec. 6	536	Geo. L. Weed, Jr., for John L. Shorey, books, etc. ....	10 67	.....
Dec. 7	537	M. J. White, freight for Nov. ....	20 77	.....
Dec. 7	538	A. J. Woodbury, clerk's cash acc't. ....	69 94	.....
Dec. 7	539	John Allott, meat for Nov. ....	226 64	.....
Dec. 7	540	J. B. Bossi, stone for sewer .....	9 00	.....
Dec. 7	541	D. L. Shader, papers, etc. ....	7 85	.....
Dec. 7	542	J. H. Camp, drugs and sundries ..	24 71	.....
Dec. 7	543	Atwater & Co., casting .....	12 05	.....
Dec. 7	544	J. B. Smith, butter .....	31 24	.....
Dec. 7	545	O. B. Burt, vegetables .....	14 10	.....
Dec. 7	546	G. Pfister, leather .....	159 71	.....
Dec. 7	547	Judd & Co., gasoline .....	9 26	.....
Dec. 7	548	Hoffman, Billings & Co., st'm fit'gs, etc	213 61	.....
Dec. 7	549	Goldsmith & Co., carpets .....	68 44	.....
Dec. 7	550	Blair & Persons, crockery and cutl'y.	53 33	.....
Dec. 7	551	Green & Button, brushes .....	15 00	.....
Dec. 7	552	Ball & Goodrich, groceries .....	86 84	.....
Dec. 7	553	A. D. Seaman & Co., furniture .....	103 50	.....
Dec. 7	554	G. F. Flanders, butter .....	12 49	.....
Dec. 8	555	Fleming H. Revel, papers .....	2 25	.....
Dec. 11	556	S. Brainard, straw .....	4 50	.....
Dec. 16	557	Jane Bibbins, chickens and butter...	4 10	.....
Dec. 18	558	Dennis Cronin, cabbages .....	11 00	.....
Dec. 19	559	Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods .....	172 81	.....
Dec. 19	560	George L. Weed, Jr., salary .....	375 00	.....
Dec. 20	561	Leveus Eddy .....	337 50	.....
Dec. 20	562	C. L. Williams .....	262 50	.....
Dec. 20	563	G. F. Schilling .....	262 50	.....
Dec. 20	564	E. G. Valentine .....	200 00	.....
Dec. 20	565	Emily Eddy .....	150 00	.....
Dec. 20	566	Mary Johnson .....	87 50	.....
Dec. 20	567	Z. G. McCoy .....	225 00	.....
Dec. 20	568	Hiram Phillips .....	225 00	.....
Dec. 20	569	A. J. Woodbury .....	125 00	.....
Dec. 20	570	A. J. Cornell .....	100 00	.....
Dec. 20	571	L. J. Hill .....	75 00	.....
Dec. 20	572	E. Young .....	225 00	.....
Dec. 20	573	D. T. Gifford .....	235 55	.....
Dec. 20	574	C. H. Rideout .....	137 50	.....
Dec. 20	575	Maurice Fleming, Wages .....	100 00	.....
Dec. 20	576	R. W. Harris .....	72 66	.....
Dec. 20	577	Lois E. Nedry .....	28 50	.....

*List of Orders paid—continued.*

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.	Total.
1873				
Dec. 2	587	A. M. Faulkner.....wages.....	\$45 50	.....
Dec. 2	579	Julia McCarty ..... do.....	39 00	.....
Dec. 2	580	Annie Lee. ....do.....	39 00	.....
Dec. 2	581	Kate Cullen.....do.....	39 00	.....
Dec. 2	582	Kate Cline.....do.....	36 00	.....
Ded. 2	583	Maggie Delaney.....do.....	32 50	.....
Dec. 2	583	Maggie Hageman.....do.....	32 50	.....
Dec. 23	585	Johana Sampson.....do.....	32 50	.....
Dec. 23	586	Mattie Olesen.....do.....	22 50	.....
Dec. 23	588	Carrie Peterson.....do.....	32 50	.....
Dec. 20	589	Maurice Fleming, cabbages.....	3 00	.....
Dec. 21	590	William Holmes, wood.....	75 00	.....
Dec. 27	591	D. B. Devendorf, salary.....	33 50	.....
		Total paid for December.....		\$5,048 96
1872				
Jan. 1	591	W. B. Moffat, masonwork and mater'l.	20 80	.....
Jan. 5	593	Julia McCarty, house cleaning.....	7 00	.....
Jan. 2	594	H. W. Wood, honey.....	20 97	.....
Jan. 5	594	M. Mulville, postage and stamps.....	19 13	.....
Jan. 5	595	R. M. Williams, painting cutter.....	10 00	.....
Jan. 5	596	Michael McCarty, cow.....	40 00	.....
Jan. 5	597	Whitney and Lowe, meat for Dec.....	236 77	.....
Jan. 6	598	William Holmes, wood.....	50 00	.....
Jan. 8	599	Timothy Duggan, labor.....	9 37	.....
Jan. 10	600	E. F. Gurnsey, eggs.....	3 05	.....
Jan. 11	601	G. W. Bushnell, carriages for Vis'g com.	5 00	.....
Jan. 11	602	A. Schultz, harness repairs and robes.	59 85	.....
Jan. 11	603	K. N. Hollister, flavoring ext's, etc..	6 85	.....
Jan. 11	604	W. Isham, hardware.....	87 27	.....
Jan. 11	605	J. H. Goodrich, groceries.....	73 65	.....
Jan. 11	606	J. J. Watson & Co., lumber.....	74 65	.....
Jan. 11	607	Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods.....	12 00	.....
Jan. 11	608	Atwood & Culver, printing reports...	30 00	.....
Jan. 11	609	F. C. Varnish Co., gasoline.....	72 35	.....
Jan. 11	610	Ball & Goodrich, groceries.....	192 38	.....
Jan. 11	611	H. M. Wilmarth & Bro., gas chimneys	13 00	.....
Jan. 11	612	Geo. L. Weed, Jr., expenses.....	8 50	.....
Jan. 12	613	C. D. Long, salary as secretary.....	25 00	.....
Jan. 15	614	M. J. White, R. R. freight, Dec.....	27 90	.....
Jan. 15	615	D. A. Hall, butter and eggs.....	27 56	.....
Jan. 22	616	E. W. Phelps, groceries.....	47 70	.....
Jan. 24	617	West & Co., books, stationery, etc.....	16 21	.....
Jan. 25	618	D. B. Devendorf, medicine.....	10 00	.....
Jan. 26	619	D. B. Barnes, wood.....	80 00	.....
Jan. 31	620	D. A. Stevens, brooms.....	8 00	.....
		Total paid in January.....		\$1,294 96
Feb. 7	621	Atwater & Co., feed.....	10 32	.....
Feb. 7	622	H. Latham, vinegar.....	8 00	.....
Feb. 7	623	E. L. Shader, papers.....	7 10	.....
Feb. 7	624	W. M. & E. Wells, dry goods.....	70 57	.....
Feb. 7	625	R. H. James, groceries.....	84 81	.....
Feb. 7	626	Whitney & Lowe, meat for January...	170 97	.....

*List of Orders Paid—continued.*

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.	Monthly tot.
1872.				
Feb. 7	627	M. J. White, railroad freight for Jan.	\$12 17	.....
Feb. 7	628	A. J. Woodbury, cash account.....	31 70	.....
Feb. 8	629	G. Pfister, leather and findings.....	178 31	.....
Feb. 8	630	G. Eberle & Co., hard soap.....	50 40	.....
Feb. 8	631	American Tract Society, books.....	5 32	.....
Feb. 8	632	Hoffman, Billings & Co., st'm wat. fit.	46 79	.....
Feb. 10	633	M. Melville, P. M., stamps and env..	31 23	.....
Feb. 14	634	C. S. Babcock, straw.....	5 00	.....
Feb. 14	635	Ball & Goodrich, groceries.....	297 93	.....
Feb. 15	636	John M. Kull, dried apples.....	29 30	.....
Feb. 15	637	M. J. White, railroad freight.....	21 60	.....
Feb. 16	638	J. C. Burt, soft soap.....	20 00	.....
Feb. 17	639	F. Wheeler, butter and eggs.....	25 61	.....
Feb. 20	640	T. Duggan, labor.....	4 50	.....
Feb. 20	641	I. L. Peet, slates.....	88 00	.....
Feb. 29	642	Phelps & Utter, flour and feed.....	482 89	.....
		Total paid in February.....		\$1,682 52
Mar. 1	643	Geo. L. Weed, Jr., for indigent pupils	137 20	.....
Mar. 2	644	M. J. White, railroad freight.....	6 47	.....
Mar. 6	645	Lois Nedry, wages.....	27 00	.....
Mar. 6	646	Geo. L. Weed, Jr., expenses.....	12 45	.....
Mar. 6	647	John Allott, meat for February.....	191 85	.....
Mar. 6	648	J. J. Watson & Co., one door.....	3 75	.....
Mar. 6	649	J. W. Patterson, dry goods.....	11 63	.....
Mar. 7	650	Strow & Donahue, cleaning cistern..	15 00	.....
Mar. 8	651	G. Pfister, leather and findings.....	44 12	.....
Mar. 8	652	Forest City Varnish Co., gasoline.....	76 13	.....
Mar. 8	653	Hoffman, Billings & Co., steam fitt'gs	18 56	.....
Mar. 8	654	Ball & Goodrich, groceries.....	54 59	.....
Mar. 8	655	Glen Wood, books.....	14 05	.....
Mar. 8	656	R. H. Post, books.....	6 12	.....
Mar. 8	657	A. H. Andrews & Co., maps and globe.	22 58	.....
Mar. 8	658	Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods.....	78 12	.....
Mar. 14	659	S. C. Griggs & Co., books and statin'y	43 38	.....
Mar. 20	660	L. Barnes, butter.....	8 72	.....
Mar. 20	661	G. H. Briggs, drugs, paints, oils, etc..	89 60	.....
Mar. 25	662	C. D. Long, salary as secretary.....	25 00	.....
Mar. 25	663	P. M. Latimer, butter.....	35 53	.....
Mar. 26	664	Order not used.		
		Total paid in March.....		921,85
April 1	665	Geo. L. Weed, Jr., salary.....	375 00	.....
April 1	666	E. G. Valentine.....do.....	200 00	.....
April 1	667	L. Eddy.....do.....	337 50	.....
April 1	668	C. L. Williams.....do.....	262 50	.....
April 1	669	H. Phillips.....do.....	225 00	.....
April 1	670	G. F. Schilling.....do.....	262 50	.....
April 1	671	Z. G. McCoy.....do.....	225 00	.....
April 1	672	Mary Johnson.....do.....	87 50	.....
April 1	673	E. Eddy.....do.....	150 00	.....
April 1	674	A. J. Woodbury.....do.....	125 00	.....
April 1	675	E. Young.....do.....	225 00	.....
April 1	676	D. T. Gifford.....do.....	250 00	.....

*List of Orders Paid—con.*

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.	Monthly tot.
1872				
April 1	678	A. J. Cornell, salary.....	\$100 00	.....
April 1	679	Luthera Hill, salary .....	75 00	.....
April 1	680	M. J. Flemming....wages.....	100 00	.....
April 1	681	R. W. Harris .....do.....	60 00	.....
April 1	682	A. M. Faulkner.....do.....	45 50	.....
April 1	683	Julia McCarty.....do.....	45 50	.....
April 1	684	Annie Lee.....do.....	39 00	.....
April 1	685	Kate Cullen.....do.....	39 00	.....
April 1	686	Kate Kline.....do.....	39 00	.....
April 1	687	Maggie Delaney.....do.....	32 50	.....
April 1	688	Johanna Sampson.....do.....	32 50	.....
April 1	689	Mattie Oleson.....do.....	32 50	.....
April 1	690	Carrie Peterson.....do.....	32 50	.....
April 1	691	Maggie Hageman.....do.....	32 50	.....
April 1	692	Lois Nedry.....do.....	4 50	.....
April 1	693	D. B. Devendorf, salary.....	31 25	.....
April 4	694	C. H. Rideout, wages for wife sewing	6 00	.....
April 4	695	E. W. Phelps, groceries.....	26 30	.....
April 4	696	W. Isham, hardware and repairing..	68 50	.....
April 4	697	E. M. Sharpe & Bro., groceries.....	52 68	.....
April 4	698	P. Grassie & Co., groceries.....	3 75	.....
April 4	699	Whitney, Lowe & Co., meat for March	195 21	.....
April 4	700	J. M. Smith, blacksmithing.....	13 30	.....
April 4	702	A. J. Woodbury, cash account.....	30 15	.....
April 4	702	M. Mulville, postage and postage stps	16 19	.....
April 4	703	Hatch, Holbrook & Co., cherry lum.	50 00	.....
April 4	704	G. Pfister, leather and findings.....	223 86	.....
April 4	705	West & Co., books and stationary....	12 70	.....
April 4	706	Not used.....	.....	.....
April 4	707	Ball & Goodrich, groceries.....	133 04	.....
April 4	708	Ball & Goodrich, groceries .....	81 17	.....
April 5	709	Carrie Peterson, wages .....	4 62	.....
April 5	710	A Smith, butter and eggs .....	30 09	.....
April 5	711	M. J. White, railroad freight.....	12 60	.....
April 6	712	J. C. Burt, soap.....	16 00	.....
April 8	713	M. E. H. Payne, sewing machine, etc.	83 70	.....
April 8	714	Harper Bro., papers .....	6 50	.....
April 11	715	C. B. Jones, butter, eggs and apples..	4 83	.....
April 23	716	I. L. Peet, expenses on importd goods	13 78	.....
April 23	717	M. J. White, railroad freight.....	38 72	.....
April 24	718	P. E. Jones, butter.....	8 48	.....
		Total paid in April.....		\$4,735 92
May 2	719	Hoffman, Billings & Co., diff. in pmp	\$112 32	.....
May 2	720	G. Eberle & Co., hard soap.....	50 40	.....
May 2	721	John Allott, meat for April.....	200 56	.....
May 2	722	Walton & Francisco, blacksmithing..	70 30	.....
May 2	723	Geo. L. Weed, jr., for indigent pupils	87 95	.....
May 3	724	T. Duggan, wages .....	4 50	.....
May 3	725	H. M. Wilmarth & Bro., gas fixtures.	38 25	.....
May 3	726	H. M. Wilmarth & Bro., gas fixtures.	7 12	.....
May 3	727	West & Co., books and stationery....	19 98	.....
May 3	728	Blair & Persons, glass ware, etc....	18 15	.....
May 3	729	Ball & Goodrich, groceries .....	127 52	.....

*List of Orders Paid—continued.*

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.	Monthly tot.
1872.				
May 2	730	Strickland & Co., stationery, etc.....	\$25 25	.....
May 4	731	L. Barnes, butter .....	4 40	.....
May 7	732	C. E. Ferow, soft soap .....	9 37	.....
May 9	733	C. B. Jones, butter and eggs.....	10 07	.....
May 11	734	R. W. Harris, wages .....	24 00	.....
May 16	735	E. Stowell, straw .....	4 00	.....
May 18	736	Thomas Sullivan, digging out ditch..	15 53	.....
May 22	737	Arthur Bowers, butter.....	4 62	.....
May 25	738	Dennis Cronin, plowing garden .....	3 50	.....
		Total paid in May.....		\$887 79
June 1	739	C. B. Jones, butter and eggs.....	17 34	.....
June 4	740	Romain Calkins, apples.....	5 40	.....
June 5	741	J. C. Burt, soap.....	24 00	.....
June 5	742	Amos Phelps, flour and feed .....	352 50	.....
June 5	743	Order not used.		.....
June 5	744	Atwater & Co., castings for school d'sks	67 30	.....
June 5	745	Whitney, Lowe & Co., meat for May..	198 52	.....
June 5	746	Geo. L. Weed, Jr., expenses .....	10 00	.....
June 5	747	A. E. Hale, boiler insurance.....	56 25	.....
June 5	748	D. B. Barnes, drugs, paints, oils, etc.	47 62	.....
June 5	749	D. L. Shader, papers, etc .....	8 55	.....
June 5	750	H. M. Norris, sink pattern .....	10 50	.....
June 6	751	H. J. Ross & Co., lumber .....	48 61	.....
June 6	752	J. H. Goodrich, groceries .....	40 53	.....
June 6	753	M. J. White, R. R. freight.....	6 27	.....
June 6	754	A. J. Woodbury, clerk's cash account	9 49	.....
June 6	755	M. J. White, express charges.....	6 20	.....
June 6	756	Ball & Goodrich, groceries.....	158 78	.....
June 6	757	Blair & Persons, crockery and glassw.	133 35	.....
June 6	758	A. D. Seaman & Co., moulding, etc..	4 90	.....
June 6	759	Ball & Goodrich, groceries.....	49 70	.....
June 8	760	John Jearmark, brooms.....	6 37	.....
June 11	761	A. Vandyke, printing.....	7 00	.....
June 11	762	A. Bowers, butter.....	8 16	.....
June 13	763	D. B. Devendorf, ... salary .....	31 25	.....
June 13	764	Geo. L. Weed, Jr., ... do.....	375 00	.....
June 13	765	E. G. Valentine .....	200 00	.....
June 13	766	C. L. Williams, ... dd.....	262 50	.....
June 13	767	L. Eddy, ... do.....	337 50	.....
June 13	768	Hiram Phillips, ... do.....	225 00	.....
June 13	769	G. F. Schilling, ... do.....	262 50	.....
June 13	770	Z. G. McCoy .....	225 00	.....
June 13	771	E. Eddy .....	150 00	.....
June 13	772	Mary Johnson, ... do.....	87 50	.....
June 13	773	A. J. Woodbury, ... do.....	125 00	.....
June 13	774	E. Young, ... do.....	225 00	.....
June 13	775	D. T. Gifford, ... do.....	250 00	.....
June 13	776	C. H. Rideont, ... do.....	137 50	.....
June 13	777	A. J. Cornell, ... do.....	100 00	.....
June 13	778	L. J. Hill, ... do.....	75 00	.....
June 13	779	A. M. Faulkner, ... wages.....	45 50	.....
June 13	780	Julia McCarty .....	38 50	.....
June 13	781	Annie Lee .....	39 00	.....

*List of Orders Paid—continued.*

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.	Monthly tot.
1872				
June 13	782	Kate Cullen, ..... wages.....	\$39 00	.....
June 13	783	Kate Kline .....do.....	39 00	.....
June 13	784	Maggie Delaney .....do.....	32 50	.....
June 13	785	Joanna Sampson.....do.....	27 00	.....
June 13	786	Maggie Hageman.....do.....	32 50	.....
June 13	787	Lizzie Hageman.....do.....	30 00	.....
June 13	788	Mattie Oleson.....do.....	32 50	.....
June 13	789	Lois Nedry.....do.....	32 00	.....
June 13	790	Maurice Flemming.....do.....	100 00	.....
June 13	791	L. Barnes, butter.....	26 69	.....
June 14	792	H. L. Blood, expenses as trustee.....	45 00	.....
June 19	793	Buckser & Hart, re-cutting files.....	10 16	.....
June 20	794	Ed. Madden, drawing brick.....	4 50	.....
June 29	795	C. B. Jones, butter.....	3 84	.....
June 29	796	Ed. Madden, drawing brick.....	7 50	.....
June 29	797	M. O. Wright, whitewashing.....	25 00	.....
		Total paid in June.....		\$4, 956 28
July 1	798	H. W. Randolph, cherries and strawb's.	\$9 55	.....
July 3	799	Tim. Duggan, wages.....	9 00	.....
July 3	800	M. Gleason, wages.....	19 12	.....
July 3	801	John Allott, meat for June.....	132 87	.....
July 3	802	G. L. Weed, Jr., indig't pupils R. R. fare.	37 80	.....
July 3	802	H. Albro, boiled cider, vinegar, etc ..	36 40	.....
July 3	804	E. W. Phelps, groceries.....	44 96	.....
July 3	805	D. L. Shader, papers.....	6 05	.....
July 3	806	M. J. White, R. R. freight.....	11 95	.....
July 3	807	G. H. Briggs, drugs and sundries .....	31 22	.....
July 3	808	Goodrich Bros., dry goods.....	4 40	.....
July 3	809	H. B. Dunham & Co., varnish, etc .....	19 98	.....
July 3	810	Geo. L. Weed, indigent pupils' cloth'g	83 27	.....
July 3	811	R. W. Harris, wages.....	16 00	.....
July 9	812	M. A. Hall, cherries.....	1 84	.....
July 11	813	Ira Mereness.....do.....	3 20	.....
July 12	814	Ira Mereness.....do.....	3 50	.....
July 13	815	M. O. Wright, whitew'g and painting.	54 37	.....
July 13	816	Dennis Quinn, wages.....	22 50	.....
July 13	817	Mattie Oleson.....	2 50	.....
July 15	818	M. J. White, R. R. freight.....	15 75	.....
July 16	819	M. A. Hall, cherries.....	4 00	.....
July 16	820	T. Duggan, labor.....	30 50	.....
July 17	821	Ira Mereness, cherries.....	6 00	.....
July 18	822	Peter McCarty, wages.....	28 12	.....
July 19	823	E. L. Harris, cherries.....	2 00	.....
July 20	824	M. Gleason, wages.....	7 00	.....
July 22	825	A. Van Dyke, printing circulars.....	5 00	.....
July 22	826	Ed. Madden, drawing brick.....	15 00	.....
July 27	827	Louis Goltz, wages.....	21 00	.....
July 27	828	Kate Kline.....do.....	12 00	.....
July 27	829	Lizzie Hageman.....do.....	10 00	.....
July 30	830	John Reader, stramberrries .....	3 60	.....
		Total paid in July.....		710 45
Aug. 3	831	Dennis Doyle, wages.....	\$15 75	.....
Aug. 3	832	Ed. Madden, drawing brick.....	1 50	.....

*List of Orders Paid*—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.	Monthly Tot.
1872.				
Aug. 5	833	B. S. Bangs, raspberries.....	\$41 10	.....
Aug. 5	834	M. Mulville, envelopes, postage, etc..	30 73	.....
Aug. 5	835	E. M. Irish, raspberries.....	6 50	.....
Aug. 7	836	A. H. Barnes, hauling sand.....	15 75	.....
Aug. 7	837	Geo. Burpee, brick.....	189 90	.....
Aug. 7	838	Atwater & Co., iron sink, etc.....	26 50	.....
Aug. 7	839	M. J. White, R. R. freight.....	5 05	.....
Aug. 7	840	M. J. White, express charges.....	5 81	.....
Aug. 7	841	Chas. Perry, mason work.....	16 50	.....
Aug. 7	842	Geo. Gove, mason work.....	23 13	.....
Aug. 7	853	D. Gove, mason work.....	52 93	.....
Aug. 7	844	B. W. Moffat, whitewashing, etc.....	23 12	.....
Aug. 7	845	Terry Clark, wages, labor on cistern ..	22 00	.....
Aug. 7	846	Dennis Quin, wages, labor on cistern	13 50	.....
Aug. 7	847	Luscombe & Pierce, lumber.....	244 40	.....
Aug. 7	848	A. J. Woodbury, clerks' cash acc't. .	19 39	.....
Aug. 7	849	Whitney, Lowe & Co., meat for July.	57 46	.....
Aug. 7	850	H. H. Williams, clocks, etc.....	27 50	.....
Aug. 7	851	Amos Phelps, flour and feed.....	33 90	.....
Aug. 7	852	Hoffman, Billings & Co., steam fl'ngs	89 82	.....
Aug. 7	853	H. J. Ross & Co., lumber, lime, etc ..	67 35	.....
Aug. 7	854	Matthew Bros., chairs.....	42 50	.....
Aug. 7	855	H. M. Wilmarth & Bro., gas tapers ..	3 00	.....
Aug. 7	856	W. M. & E. Wells, dry goods.....	58 50	.....
Aug. 7	857	T. A. Chapman & Co., dry goods.....	90 90	.....
Aug. 7	858	E. M. Sharpe & Bro., groceries.....	14 36	.....
Aug. 7	859	C. A. Butties, Hardware.....	9 90	.....
Aug. 7	860	Stark Bros, matting.....	35 10	.....
Aug. 7	861	H. B. Pearson, fire brick and clay....	19 50	.....
Aug. 7	862	J. H. Camp, drugs and sundries.....	10 50	.....
Aug. 7	863	Smith, Roundy & Co., groceries.....	146 78	.....
Aug. 7	264	W. Isham, hardware, etc.....	125 72	.....
Aug. 7	865	F. C. Varnish Co., gasoline.....	38 27	.....
Aug. 7	866	M. Gleason, wages, labor on cistern ..	40 75	.....
Aug. 7	867	E. A. Fay, American Annals.....	45 00	.....
Aug. 9	868	B. S. Bangs, apples.....	1 50	.....
Aug. 12	869	C. H. Johnson, eggs.....	2 45	.....
Aug. 12	870	D. T. Gifford, currants, etc.....	2 80	.....
Aug. 12	871	R. W. Harris, wages.....	26 93	.....
Aug. 14	872	Jennie Faulkner, wages.....	8 22	.....
Aug. 17	873	Henry sage, peaches.....	2 50	.....
Aug. 17	874	Order not used.....	.....	.....
Aug. 26	875	Perry Flint, cleaning wells.....	6 25	.....
Aug. 26	876	M. Gleason, wages.....	9 00	.....
Aug. 27	877	Wm. Holmes, Cucumbers.....	6 00	.....
Aug. 28	878	James Brabazon, straw.....	4 00	.....
Aug. 30	879	E. Stowell, oats.....	25 00	.....
Aug. 31	880	James Brabazon, straw.....	4 50	.....
Aug. 31	881	C. P. Soper, potatoes.....	16 50	.....
		Total paid in August.....		\$1,826 02
Sep. 3	882	A. S. Spooner, straw.....	\$5 00	.....
Sep. 3	883	M. J. White, R. R. freight.....	41 30	.....

*List of Orders Paid—continued.*

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.	Monthly Tot.
1872				
Sept. 4	884	W. B. Moffat, mason work, etc. ....	\$5 00	.....
Sept. 6	885	Swan, Watkins & Co., coal. ....	500 00	.....
Sept. 7	886	Jansen, McClurg & Co., school books	11 56	.....
Sept. 7	887	G. O. Fay, school books. ....	13 33	.....
Sept. 7	888	J. M. Kull, apples. ....	7 50	.....
Sept. 7	889	Louis Goltz, wages. ....	9 50	.....
Sept. 9	890	E. M. Sharpe & Bro., stone ware. ....	4 12	.....
Sept. 9	891	John Allott, meat for August. ....	62 16	.....
Sept. 9	892	R. H. James, groceries. ....	87 72	.....
Sept. 9	893	H. M. Wilmarth & Co., gas fixtures..	9 73	.....
Sept. 9	894	C. E. Perry, mason work, etc. ....	6 87	.....
Sept. 9	895	Smith, Roundy & Co., groceries. ....	31 16	.....
Sept. 9	896	Ball & Goodrich, groceries. ....	189 67	.....
Sept. 9	897	Fieid, Leiter & Co., dry goods. ....	154 50	.....
Sept. 9	898	N. W. Furniture Co., bedsteads. ....	243 75	.....
Sept. 9	899	T. A. Chapman & Co., dry goods. ....	48 93	.....
Sept. 9	900	M. Fleming, currants, milk and corn	7 70	.....
Sept. 10	901	Geo. Watkins, bath tub. ....	20 00	.....
Sept. 10	902	Whitney, Lowe & Co., butter. ....	6 80	.....
Sept. 11	903	C. P. Calkins, apples. ....	3 90	.....
Sept. 12	904	P. C. Williams, Butter. ....	15 77	.....
Sept. 13	905	J. W. Randolph, grapes. ....	2 61	.....
Sept. 14	906	C. B. Jones, butter. ....	6 36	.....
Sept. 14	907	H. Heyn & Co. dry goods. ....	8 10	.....
Sept. 14	908	C. P. Soper, potatoes. ....	18 00	.....
Sept. 14	909	J. C. Burt, soft soap. ....	30 00	.....
Sept. 14	910	Munsel & Fuller, drayage. ....	4 00	.....
Sept. 18	911	E. Starin, squashes and pumpkins. .	1 26	.....
Sept. 18	912	Wm. Hatton, butter. ....	11 16	.....
Sept. 18	913	J. W. Randolph, grapes and watermel's	2 75	.....
Sept. 19	914	Jansen, McClurg & Co., school books	21 42	.....
Sept. 19	915	James Hennessy, wood. ....	70 00	.....
Sept. 20	916	Chas. C. Brown, onions. ....	15 00	.....
Sept. 23	917	S. Thomas, butter. ....	33 95	.....
Sept. 25	918	A. J. Cornell, salary as matron. ....	67 00	.....
Sept. 26	919	J. W. Randolph, grapes. ....	2 77	.....
Sept. 26	920	W. C. Van Velzer, pumpkins. ....	6 00	.....
Sept. 27	921	S. N. Loomer, apples and grapes. ....	18 50	.....
Sept. 30	922	Geo. L. Weed, jr., salary Principal. .	375 00	.....
Sept. 30	923	E. G. Valentine, salary as teacher. .	208 33	.....
Sept. 30	924	C. L. Williams. ....do. ....	270 83	.....
Sept. 30	925	L. Eddy. ....do. ....	320 83	.....
Sept. 30	926	G. F. Schilling. ....do. ....	270 83	.....
Sept. 30	927	Z. G. McCoy. ....do. ....	225 00	.....
Sept. 30	928	H. Phillips. ....do. ....	225 00	.....
Sept. 30	929	P. S. Englehardt. ....do. ....	25 00	.....
Sept. 30	930	E. Eddy. ....do. ....	150 00	.....
Sept. 30	931	Mary Johnson. ....do. ....	87 50	.....
Sept. 30	932	Mrs. L. J. Hill, salary as matron. ....	83 33	.....
Sept. 30	933	A. J. Woodbury, salary as clerk. ....	133 50	.....
Sept. 30	934	E. Young, salary as master cab. shop.	225 00	.....
Sept. 30	935	D. T. Gifford, salary as engineer. ....	250 00	.....
Sept. 30	936	C. H. Rideont, sal. master shoe shop.	137 50	.....

*List of Orders Paid—continued.*

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.	Monthly tot.
1872				
Sept. 30	937	D. B. Devendorf, sal. as Physician ..	\$33 33	.....
Sept. 30	938	Maurice Fleming, wages gen'l work.	100 00	.....
Sept. 30	939	Mrs. A. Faulkner, wages as cook....	45 50	.....
Sept. 30	940	Julia Delaney, wages as cook.....	20 00	.....
Sept. 30	941	Maggie Delaney, wages din. r'm girl	37 50	.....
Sept. 30	942	Joanna Sampson, wages ass't cook..	10 00	.....
Sept. 30	943	Annie Lee, wages as baker.....	24 00	.....
Sept. 30	944	Kate Cullen, wages head laundress..	14 00	.....
Sept. 30	945	Maggie Hageman, wages laundress..	30 00	.....
Sept. 30	946	Lizzie Hageman, wages laundress...	21 84	.....
Sept. 30	947	Tildie Hetterman, wages laundress..	21 84	.....
Sept. 30	948	Mattie Oleson, wages seamstress....	17 15	.....
Sept. 30	949	Anna Dyreson, wages cleaning girl ..	18 57	.....
Sept. 30	950	Geo. McKee, wages ass't engineer ..	23 85	.....
Sept. 30	951	Hattie Rideout, wages general work	20 00	.....
Sept. 30	952	C. T. Spooner, squashes .....	2 26	.....
Sept. 30	953	Honora McCarty, wages house cl'g..	2 00	.....
Sept. 30	954	Charles Wilbur, potatoes .....	8 75	.....
Sept. 30	955	L. Hollister, butter .....	14 80	.....
Sept. 30	956	M. Mulville, P. M., postage and st'ps.	17 19	.....
Sept. 30	957	Henry Fleming, butter.....	5 40	.....
Sept. 30	958	Dennis Cronin, squashes and labor...	9 70	.....
Sept. 30	959	A. H. Andrews & Co., books.....	9 00	.....
Sept. 30	960	D. Martin, squashes. ...	3 21	.....
Sept. 30	961	A. H. Barnes, potatoes.....	4 50	.....
Sept. 30	962	C. D. Long, butter .....	3 61	.....
Sept. 30	963	J. M. Kull, apples .....	19 56	.....
Sept. 30	964	Geo. L. Weed, jr., trav. expenses ....	19 15	.....
Sept. 30	965	J. W. Patterson, dry goods .....	10 09	.....
Sept. 30	966	G. H. Briggs, paints, oils, etc.....	105 82	.....
Sept. 30	967	Buckley & Hall, hardware .....	32 95	.....
Sept. 30	968	R. H. James, groceries .....	92 67	.....
Sept. 30	969	M. J. White R. R. freight.....	15 99	.....
Sept. 30	970	J. H. Goodrich, groceries.....	39 33	.....
Sept. 30	971	E. W. Phelps, groceries .....	87 17	.....
Sept. 30	972	Whitney, Lowe & Co., meat for Sept..	203 13	.....
Sept. 30	973	Wm. Hatton, cabbage and eggs .....	8 25	.....
Sept. 30	974	W. M. & E. Wells, dry goods.....	103 08	.....
Sept. 30	975	T. J. Smith, hardware.....	58 18	.....
Sept. 30	976	A. Schults & Bro., harness and rep'rs	48 65	.....
Sept. 30	977	Utter & Caldwell, groceries.....	7 48	.....
Sept. 30	978	A. J. Woodbury, clerks' cash acc't..	2 72	.....
Sept. 30	979	M. J. White, express and telegr'ing..	11 70	.....
Sept. 30	980	G. Eberle & Co., hard soap .....	50 40	.....
Sept. 30	981	T. A. Chapman & Co., dry goods....	19 00	.....
Sept. 30	982	A. P. Morgan, school books .....	22 88	.....
Sept. 30	983	George Crosby, library books .....	20 40	.....
Sept. 30	984	Ball & Goodrich, groceries .....	45 37	.....
Sept. 30	985	Drake Bros., sponges, etc.....	4 10	.....
Sept. 30	986	Sutton & Scott, library books. ....	16 80	.....
Sept. 30	987	Drake Bros., gasoline.....	28 67	.....
Sept. 30	988	Ball & Goodrich, groceries.....	80 90	.....
Sept. 30	989	I. G. Ferris, leather .....	58 85	.....

*List of Orders Paid*—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what Paid.	Amount.	Monthly tot.
1872				
Sept. 30	990	Hoffman Billings & Co., steam fittings	64 01	.....
Sept. 30	991	Robert Clark & Co., library books..	7 96	.....
Sept. 30	992	West & Co., school books.....	20 75	.....
Sept. 30	993	J. R. Keep, school books .....	18 00	.....
Sept. 30	994	Am. Tract Society, school books and papers .....	16 51	.....
Sept. 30	995	P. and V. Leather Co., leather and findings .....	193 50	.....
Sept. 30	996	C. A. Buttles, hardware .....	25 97	.....
Sept. 30	997	James O'Neil, hay .....	62 40	.....
Sept. 30	998	R. Coburn, cow and calf.....	50 00	.....
Sept. 30	999	Henry Fleming, butter .....	2 30	.....
Sept. 30	1000	J. F. McKee, cow .....	40 00	.....
Sept. 30	1001	M. J. White, potatoes.....	125 22	.....
Sept. 30	1002	L. Barnes, butter and potatoes .....	33 95	.....
Sept. 30	1003	A. H. Barnes, potatoes.....	9 50	.....
Sept. 30	1004	Wm. Morgan, potatoes .....	15 00	.....
Sept. 30	1005	Munsell & Fuller, brick and team work .....	6 50	.....
Sept. 30	1006	David Vroman, beets and cabbage ..	5 27	.....
Sept. 30	1007	West & Co., blank books, etc .....	16 40	.....
Sept. 30	1008	D. L. Shader, books, papers, etc....	13 55	.....
Sept. 30	1009	J. F. Birchard, furniture.....	100 00	.....
Sept. 30	1010	Smith, Roundy & Co., groceries....	363 40	.....
Sept. 30	1011	Walton & Francisco, blacksmith's repairs.....	17 18	.....
Sept. 30	1012	Susan Sharpe, hats for indigent girls	2 90	.....
Sept. 30	1013	Swan Watkins & Co., coal.....	1937 50	.....
Sept. 30	1014	Munsel & Fuller, hauling coal.....	75 00	.....
Sept. 30	1015	Sexton Bro. & Co., dry goods.....	85 48	.....
Sept. 30	1016	E. P. Gifford, squash .....	8 14	.....
Sept. 30	1017	K. N. Hollister, drugs and sundries	12 86	.....
Sept. 30	1018	C. D. Long, cheese.....	36 88	.....
		Total paid in September.....		\$9,842 92
		Total paid during the year....		\$34,174 37

## SUMMARY OF THE EXPENDITURES

*Of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and  
Dumb, for the year ending September 30, 1872.*

For Means of instruction.....	\$454 32
Clothing.....	317 60
Drugs and medicines.....	104 06
Farm expenses.....	491 07
Fuel .....	2,886 87
House furnishing .....	2,109 06
Live stock .....	130 00
Lights (exclusive of fixtures).....	254 25
Liquors.....	7 23
Manufacturing expenses.....	1,000 27
Miscellaneous purposes.....	1,739 77
Repairs.....	1,701 21
Permanent improvements.....	691 35
Subsistence .....	7,617 14
Salaries and wages .....	14,720 19
	<hr/>
	\$34,174 37
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DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENSES of the *Wisconsin Institute for Deaf and Dumb*, for the Year ending September 30th, 1872.

Articles.	Quantity.	Amount.	Total.
MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.			
American Annals.....	2 years .....	\$90 00	.....
Books—school .....	.....	133 34	.....
Books—library .....	.....	110 73	.....
Bell for school room.....	1 .....	65	.....
Camp's Outline Maps.....	1 set .....	21 00	.....
Composition books .....	4 dozen .....	6 00	.....
Class books .....	9 .....	2 25	.....
Engravings.....	16 at 60c .....	9 60	.....
Mucilage.....	3 bottles.....	75	.....
Magazines and Papers.....	.....	27 42	.....
Map of Wisconsin.....	1 .....	70	.....
News and illustrated papers.....	.....	38 85	.....
Picture cards.....	8 dozen .....	3 05	.....
Small globe .....	1 .....	1 58	.....
Slate pencils.....	5 gross.....	1 75	.....
Slates .....	6 dozen .....	6 65	.....
			\$454 32
CLOTHING.			
Combs .....	9 .....	\$2 10	.....
Coats .....	13 .....	90 64	.....
Caps .....	7 .....	10 00	.....
Corset.....	1 .....	75	.....
Fine combs.....	10 .....	2 10	.....
Hose—cotton .....	42 pairs .....	7 94	.....
Hose—Woolen.....	12 pairs .....	4 25	.....
Hats for girls.....	3 .....	3 65	.....
Gloves .....	2 pairs .....	3 50	.....
Linen cuffs.....	2 pairs .....	40	.....
Linen coats.....	2 .....	2 50	.....
Making dresses.....	4 .....	4 33	.....
Neckties .....	4 .....	1 20	.....
Paper collars.....	137 boxes .....	9 69	.....
Pantaloon's.....	20 pairs .....	96 25	.....
Ribbon.....	1 yard .....	13	.....
Shoes .....	4 pairs .....	10 50	.....
Socks for boys.....	13 pairs .....	4 20	.....
Scarfs—woolen .....	5 .....	6 25	.....
Shirts .....	14 .....	23 50	.....
Suspenders .....	12 pairs .....	5 47	.....
Straw hats.....	1 .....	35	.....
Vests.....	16 .....	27 90	.....
Total for clothing.....			317 60

*Detailed Statement of Expenses—continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Total.
<b>DRUGS AND MEDICINES.</b>				
Tincture arnica.....	7 qts.....		\$7 00	
Castor oil.....	1½ qts.....		1 50	
Carbolate of lime.....	6 lb.....		1 50	
Bromo chloralum.....	2 lb.....		1 50	
Glycerine.....	6 lb.....		3 90	
Glycerine court plaster.....	2 yards.....		1 75	
Iodide potassium.....	1 oz.....		1 20	
Morphine.....	3 D.....		2 90	
Micellaneous drugs.....			62 70	
Painkiller.....	2 pints.....		2 00	
Quinine pills.....	9¾ doz.....		3 51	
Seidlitz powders.....	8 boxes.....		3 40	
Syrup, sarsaparilla.....	12 oz.....		1 20	
Vaccinating material.....			10 00	
Total for drugs and med's.....				\$104 06
<b>FARM EXPENSES.</b>				
<i>Feed—</i>				
Corn and oat meal.....	5,307 lb.....	\$55 05		
Bran.....	10,134 lb.....	73 14		
Oats.....	100 bush.....	25 00		
Pumpkins.....	3 loads.....	6 00		
Hay.....	10-346-1000 tons.....	62 40		
			\$221 59	
<i>Implements—</i>				
Curry combs.....	3.....	1 05		
Corn baskets.....	2.....	1 60		
Fork—hay.....	1.....	75		
Fork—Spading.....	4.....	5 75		
Fork—manure.....	2.....	2 13		
Horse brushes.....	2.....	1 50		
Ironing wheelbarrows.....	7.....	20 50		
Spodes and shovels.....	5.....	6 60		
Scythe Stones.....	2.....	30		
			40 18	
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Buffalo robes.....	2.....	\$36 00		
Cabbage plants.....	400.....	1 00		
Digging ditch.....	17½ yards.....	15 53		
Garden seeds.....		4 10		
Harness repairs.....		14 35		
Horse blankets.....	2.....	6 00		
Horse shoeing.....		10 40		
Loads Straw.....	13.....	29 50		
Single harness.....	1.....	35 00		
Plowing garden.....		3 50		
Rope.....	14 lb.....	3 52		
Repairs to buggy, wag. etc.....		37 25		
Upholstering seats.....		19 50		
Whips.....	3.....	3 65		
Painting cutter.....	1.....	10 00		
			229 30	
Total for farm expenses.....				\$491 07

*Detailed Statement of Expenses—continued.*

Article.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Total.
<b>FUEL.</b>				
Wood.....	68 $\frac{7}{8}$ cords.....		\$324 37	
Coal.....	250 tons.....		2,512 50	
Total for fuel.....				2,836 87
<b>HOUSE FURNISHING.</b>				
<i>Furniture and Carpets—</i>				
Bed fastenings.....	8 doz ..	\$4 05		
Carpet lounge.....	1 .....	13 00		
Cane seat chairs.....	1 .....	5 50		
Cocoa matting.....	36 yards.	35 10		
Ingrain carpets.....	93 22-36 yds	118 11		
Making up carpet.....		2 16		
Oil cloth rug.....	1 .....	2 25		
Oil cloth carpet.....	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards.	8 11		
Oval tete.....	1 .....	30 00		
Panel bedsteads.....	79 .....	259 75		
Small mirrors.....	47 .....	25 08		
Stools.....	1 doz ..	6 50		
Wooden chairs.....	3 doz ..	19 50		
Wilson rugs.....	2 .....	5 50		
Walnut table.....	2 .....	27 00		
Walnut desk.....	1 .....	90 00		
Walnut chairs.....	5 .....	42 50		
Walnut parlor chairs.....	5 .....	28 00		
			\$722 11	
<i>Dry Goods—</i>				
All wool merino.....	42 yards.	\$31 50		
All wool flannel.....	51 yards.	25 02		
Alpaca braid.....	4 7-12 doz..	4 40		
Brown crash.....	461 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds....	76 14		
Barbour's linen thread.....	6 pkgs.	10 45		
Blue demins.....	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.	20 45		
Buttons, needles, etc.....		30 53		
Bleached sheeting, 9-4.....	77 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards.	37 04		
Bleached sheeting, 4-4.....	282 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.	30 85		
Bed spreads, white.....	6 .....	24 00		
Coat's thread.....	29 8-12 doz..	25 03		
Cotton batting.....	125 10-16 lbs.	24 94		
Cotton hose.....	5 doz ..	13 00		
Cambric.....	54 yards.	5 43		
Calico.....	138 yards.	16 40		
Canton flannel.....	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.	8 30		
Candle wicking.....	16 balls ..	96		
Drilling.....	3 yards.	75		
Gingham.....	41 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards.	7 55		
Hair mattresses.....	6 .....	112 50		
Huck towels.....	6 doz ..	18 00		
Huck toweling.....	280 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards.	58 19		
Knitting cotton.....	42 balls ..	4 20		
Linen tape.....	2 doz ..	6 39		

*Detailed Statement of Expenses—continued.*

Article.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Total.
<i>House Furnishing—con.</i>				
<i>Dry Goods—con.</i>				
Mosquitobar .....	6 yards....	\$0 85		
Merino vests .....	10 .....	10 00		
Napkins .....	6 dozen .....	18 50		
Lawn .....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards....	1 73		
Nansook sheeting, 4-4 ..	241 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards....	42 48		
Patterns, worst. and canv.		8 10		
Poplin .....	20 yards....	4 40		
Sewing silk.....	12 spools .....	80		
Ticking.....	44 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards....	13 35		
Table cloth linen.....	37 $\frac{3}{8}$ yards....	39 05		
Table spreads .....	2 .....	2 50		
Unbleached heavy sheet'g	337.2 yards....	48 93		
Woolen yarn.....	3 pounds .....	3 61		
			\$786 32	
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Brooms .....	10 11-12 dozen	\$28 87		
Brush brooms.....	3 dozen .....	5 13		
Barrel covers .....	1 dozen .....	2 75		
Bath bricks .....	4 .....	50		
Butter bowl and ladle....	1 .....	65		
Carpet tacks .....	6 packages .....	48		
Crockery ware.....		182 30		
Counter brushes .....	6 dozen .....	28 45		
Clothes baskets.....	17 .....	14 65		
Clothes pins .....	61 dozen .....	3 20		
Clothes lines .....	14 .....	4 25		
Curtain cord .....	76 yards....	2 50		
Coarse combs .....	6 dozen .....	10 50		
Clocks .....	2 .....	15 50		
Feathers .....	25 pounds .....	20 00		
Fly paper .....		65		
Florence sewing machine.	1 .....	83 70		
Hair brushes .....	5 3-12 dozen ..	24 75		
Gas chimnies .....	12 dozen .....	12 00		
Indelible ink.....	11 bottles .....	3 75		
Lamp chimnies .....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen .....	5 30		
Lamp wicks.....	1 dozen .....	18		
Lanterns .....	3 .....	3 75		
Mop sticks.....	8 .....	1 95		
Mason glass fruit jar, 2 qt.	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen .....	29 58		
Matches .....	3 gross .....	7 65		
Repairs to kitchen tinw're		9 01		
Rubber hand. table knives	1 dozen .....	5 50		
Rosewood table cloth....	5 pieces .....	22 00		
Straw for beds.....	2 loads .....	5 00		
Shoe laces .....	2 gross .....	1 25		
Shears .....	2 pairs .....	1 50		
Scouring soap.....	30 cakes....	4 23		
Spittons .....	4 .....	2 25		
Scouring powder .....	1 pound....	1 20		

*Detailed Statement of Expenses—continued.*

Article.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Total.
<i>House Furnishing—con.</i>				
<i>Miscellaneous—con.</i>				
Sponges.....	21½ lbs.....	\$2 05	.....	.....
Scrub brushes.....	2¼ doz.....	6 40	.....	.....
Tea spoons.....	3 doz.....	16 34	.....	.....
Toilet soap.....	11½ doz.....	11 50	.....	.....
Toilet brushes.....	2 doz.....	2 05	.....	.....
Umbrella.....	1 ..... 2 00	.....	.....	.....
Wooden pails.....	2½ doz.....	7 88	.....	.....
Wash tubs.....	5 ..... 5 75	.....	.....	.....
Wash boards.....	7 ..... 1 73	.....	\$600 63	.....
Total for house furn'g.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,109 06
<b>LIVE STOCK.</b>				
Cows.....	3 ..... 130 00	.....	.....	.....
Total for live stock.....	.....	.....	.....	130 00
<b>LIGHTS.</b>				
Candles.....	80 lbs.....	.....	15 60	.....
Gasoline.....	132½ gals.....	.....	218 90	.....
Gas tapers.....	6 boxes.....	.....	3 00	.....
Head light oil.....	34 gals.....	.....	16 75	.....
Total for lights.....	.....	.....	.....	254 25
<b>LIQUORS.</b>				
Alcohol.....	3¾ qts.....	.....	3 58	.....
Bourbon whisky.....	2½ qts.....	.....	2 50	.....
Port wine.....	1 qt.....	.....	1 15	.....
Total for liquors (med.).....	.....	.....	.....	7 23
<b>MANUFACTURING.</b>				
<i>Cabinet Shop—</i>				
Asphaltum.....	3 gals.....	3 60	.....	.....
Balls twine.....	2 ..... 20	.....	.....	.....
Brads.....	4 lbs.....	60	.....	.....
Bitts.....	5 ..... 1 75	.....	.....	.....
Boiled oil.....	2 gals.....	2 30	.....	.....
Bureau knobs.....	5 doz.....	75	.....	.....
Cut nails.....	22 lbs.....	1 43	.....	.....
Chisels.....	8 ..... 2 75	.....	.....	.....
Chisel handles.....	12 ..... 1 00	.....	.....	.....
Common glue.....	15 lbs.....	5 00	.....	.....
Cherry lumber.....	1 M feet.....	50 00	.....	.....
Escutcheons.....	13 doz.....	2 40	.....	.....
Furniture varnish.....	5 gals.....	10 00	.....	.....
Gimlets.....	3 ..... 38	.....	.....	.....
Hand ax.....	1 ..... 1 50	.....	.....	.....
Key hole saw.....	1 ..... 60	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous articles.....	.....	5 40	.....	.....
Oak lumber.....	.....	2 16	.....	.....
Plane irons.....	8 ..... 3 60	.....	.....	.....

*Detailed Statement of Expenses—continued.*

Article.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Manufacturing—con.</i>				
<i>Cabinet Shop—con.</i>				
Picture nails .....	12	63		
Screws .....	16 gross	10 46		
Saw handle .....	1	45		
Sand paper .....		1 65		
Saw files .....	18	2 73		
School desk castings .....	673 pounds	67 30		
Steel square .....	1	1 75		
Sash brush .....	2	45		
Shellac .....	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ gallons	4 80		
Small locks .....	16	3 30		
Turpentine .....	2 gallons	2 00		
Varnish brush .....	1	1 60		
Walnut moulding .....	139 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet	5 58		
			\$198 07	
<i>Shoe Shop—</i>				
American calf .....	90 $\frac{1}{8}$ pounds	115 29		
Bark linings .....	30	16 62		
Barbours thread .....	6 pounds	6 90		
Colored linings .....	7	7 75		
Drilling for lining .....	7 yards	1 32		
Dressing .....	1 doz. qts.	4 50		
Iron ratchets .....	6	4 50		
Ink .....	1 doz. qts.	3 50		
Hemlock kip .....	266 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	232 95		
Hammers .....	1 doz	3 50		
Lasts .....	10	4 50		
Edge plane .....	1	60		
French calf .....	15 7-16 pounds	27 79		
Nippers .....	1	50		
Nails, awls, etc. ....		13 18		
Oak kip .....	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	50 50		
Pebble goat skins .....	6	18 00		
Split leather .....	12 pounds	5 40		
Sole leather .....	258 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds	273 40		
Shoe knives .....	12	1 25		
Toe stretcher .....	1	2 25		
Upper leather .....	32 feet	8 00		
			\$802 20	
Total for manufacturing .....				\$1,000 27
MISCELLANEOUS PURPOSES.				
Blank books .....	25 quires		\$9 07	
Butter tubs .....	15		12 15	
Borax of commerce .....	3 pounds		1 13	
Black ink .....	3 quarts		1 50	
Clothes marker and type .....	1		2 50	
Castile soap .....	170 pounds		26 26	
Composition books .....	8 doz		10 08	

*Detailed Statement of Expenses—continued.*

Articles.	Quantity	Amount.	Total.
<i>Miscellaneous Purposes—con.</i>			
Cedar pencils.....	3 gross..	\$4 50	
Crayons .....	1 box ...	1 25	
Commercial note paper.....	4 reams .	7 60	
Common envelopes .....	2 thous'd	5 00	
Cigars for legislative committee ...	2 boxes .	10 00	
Barrels for apples.....	33 barrels.	16 50	
Express charges .....		78 66	
Expenses getting servants .....		16 85	
Freight, boxing and cartage .....		328 70	
Faber pencils.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ gross..	2 55	
Glass ink stands .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen..	75	
Hard soap.....	2,190 pounds	154 20	
Hair cutting for indigent pupils ...	43.....	2 15	
Insurance on boilers.....		56 25	
Liquid blueing .....	5 gallons	3 60	
Livery hire for visiting committee .....		5 00	
Legal cap paper .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ream ..	5 13	
Letter paper.....	1 ream ..	3 00	
Money from treasurer for pupils .....		64 50	
Mail bag .....	1 .....	85	
Mucilage.....	9 bottles..	1 80	
Masons blacking .....	1 gross..	8 40	
Opodeldoc soap.....	12 pounds	2 64	
Order book.....	1 .....	7 00	
Postage and stamps .....		88 13	
Peanuts for Thanksgiving .....	2 bushels	5 50	
Printing reports .....	500 .....	30 00	
Principal's traveling expenses .....		50 10	
Printed letter heads .....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ reams .	9 75	
Pens .....	4 gross..	2 40	
Pass books .....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ dozen .	2 05	
Printed cards.....	1,000 .....	7 00	
Printed circulars .....	500 .....	5 00	
Paper fasteners .....	2 boxes .	60	
Paper cutter .....	1 .....	50	
Rope.....	6 pounds	1 50	
R. R. fare indigent pupils.....		45 16	
Receipt book.....	1 .....	5 00	
Salary of secretary of board.....		75 00	
Soft soap .....	31 7-32 bbls.	124 87	
Balance due E. C. Stone on old acct .....		38 25	
Stone ware .....	90 gallons	12 47	
Sal soda.....	138 pounds	6 27	
Silver gloss starch .....	328 pounds	33 91	
Stamped envelopes.....	1,000 .....	34 20	
Stamped wrappers .....	100 .....	2 13	
Soap making.....		5 00	
Soda ash .....	6 pounds	54	
Telegraphing.....		23 25	
Teeth extracted indigent pupils .....		50	
Shoe brushes .....	6 dozen .	18 00	

*Detailed Statement of Expenses—continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Miscellaneous—continued.</i>				
Tablet-slate .....	1 .....		\$0 35	
Trustees' expenses .....			257 75	
Writing fluid .....	3 qts .....		2 00	
Wooden ink stands .....	2 doz .....		3 00	
Total for miscellaneous pur. ....				\$1,739 75
REPAIRS, ORDINARY.				
<i>Hardware—</i>				
Axes .....	3 .....	\$3 00		
Albata tea spoons .....	6½ doz .....	6 50		
Butts for doors .....	7 prs .....	1 40		
Baking pans .....	12 .....	6 50		
Coal hods .....	2 .....	2 50		
Coffee mill .....	1 .....	7 00		
Cut nails .....	284 lbs .....	16 00		
Coal scoops .....	2 .....	3 00		
Candle sticks .....	3 .....	30		
Clothes wringer, No. 1 .....	1 .....	9 15		
Five gallon can .....	1 .....	1 50		
Egg beater .....	1 .....	75		
Fire shovels .....	2 .....	60		
Flat irons, 6 .....	46 lbs .....	3 32		
Grid irons .....	2 .....	1 25		
Hammer .....	1 .....	1 38		
Lanterns .....	11 .....	12 76		
Lead pipe .....		28 25		
Large dish pans .....	8 .....	14 00		
Laundry stove .....	1 .....	13 50		
Mortise door locks .....	13 .....	11 20		
Meat boiler .....	1 .....	5 00		
Molasses gate .....	1 .....	2 50		
Milk pans .....	3 doz .....	13 75		
Plated door knobs .....	1½ doz .....	11 70		
Rat traps .....	3 .....	1 50		
Screws .....	10 gros .....	8 65		
Sugar scoops .....	3 .....	2 25		
Slop pails .....	4 .....	4 50		
Small hardware .....	Sundries .....	81 07		
Thermometers .....	2 doz .....	8 40		
Tin bath tub .....	1 .....	7 20		
Tin water carriers .....	2 .....	4 50		
Tin pails, 12 qt. ....	6 .....	5 62		
Window fasteners .....	12 .....	1 50		
Wardrobe hooks .....	1 gross .....	3 50		
Wrought nails .....	6 lbs .....	60		
Water cooler .....	2 .....	18 50		
			\$324 60	

*Detailed Statement of Expenses—continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Repairs, Ordinary—con.</i>				
<i>Lime, Mason Work, etc.—</i>				
Lime.....	26 1-6 bbls ..	\$40 40		
Cement.....	10 bbls.....	27 00		
Stucco.....	2 bush.....	3 00		
Hair.....	11 lbs.....	1 10		
Labor.....	48 days .....	127 73		
			\$199 23	
<i>Lumber—</i>				
Common lumber .....	4375 feet .....	\$97 31		
Clear..... do .....	252 feet .....	8 82		
Flooring.....	414 feet .....	13 04		
Lath.....	375 feet .....	3 00		
Posts .....	22 .....	4 51		
Panel door.....	1 .....	3 75		
			130 43	
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Brick.....	21 6-10 M .....	194 90		
Building paper.....	17 lbs.....	1 19		
Cleaning cisterns.....	5 .....	15 00		
Cleaning wells .....	2 .....	6 25		
Climax churn .....	1 .....	8 00		
Fire brick .....	250 .....	15 00		
Fire clay.....	1 bbl.....	4 50		
Gas fixtures .....	.....	20 70		
Hauling brick.....	20 loads.....	29 70		
Hauling sand.....	18 loads.....	15 75		
Labor, digging cisterns, etc	51 days.....	85 25		
Putty .....	41 lbs.....	3 58		
Repair water pipe.....	.....	4 50		
gutter and tinware .....	.....	64 38		
boiler and st. pipes .....	.....	272 23		
bath tubs.....	.....	2 00		
sewing machine.....	.....	2 00		
clocks .....	.....	7 50		
stoves.....	.....	5 15		
Re-cutting old files.....	.....	10 16		
Stone for sewer.....	1 .....	9 00		
Sperm oil.....	1 gal.....	3 50		
Sink pattern .....	1 .....	10 50		
Team work, grading.....	1½ days.....	6 75		
Window glass.....	137½ feet.....	21 68		
Wall paper.....	16 rolls .....	4 00		
Wall paper border.....	17 yards .....	1 70		
			824 87	
<i>Painting and Whitewashing—</i>				
Boiled oil.....	8 gals.....	\$8 80		
Furniture varnish .....	2 gals.....	8 00		
French Zinc .....	25 lbs.....	4 50		
Japan Dryer .....	½ gal.....	1 00		
Labor.....	48½ days.....	120 99		
Miscellaneous paints .....	.....	10 22		

*Detailed Statement of Expenses—continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Total,
<i>Repairs, ordinary—con.</i>				
<i>Painting, etc—con.</i>				
Turpentine .....	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons..	\$6 85	.....	.....
Paris white, for whitewa'g	155 pounds..	12 15	.....	.....
White glue, for whitewa'g	19 pounds..	13 82	.....	.....
Whitewash brush.....	1	1 50	.....	.....
White lead.....	250 pounds..	34 25	.....	.....
Total for repairs (ord'y)	.....	.....	\$222 08	\$1,701 21
PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS				
Bath tub, cast-iron.....	1	.....	\$23 00	.....
Bath tub, rubber.....	1	.....	20 00	.....
Cast iron sink.....	1	.....	22 40	.....
Difference in pumps.....	.....	.....	75 00	.....
Drop gas burners.....	10	.....	36 00	.....
Lumber for new front fence	4900 feet	.....	218 00	.....
Posts for new front fence...	120	.....	26 40	.....
Rubber hose, 2 inch.....	45 feet	.....	173 55	.....
Water gauge for boiler.....	1	.....	9 00	.....
School room slates.....	40	.....	88 00	.....
Total for permanent imp's	.....	.....	.....	691 35
SUBSISTENCE.				
<i>Fruits—</i>				
Apples, green .....	302 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels..	201 85	.....	.....
Apples, dried.....	691 pounds..	69 38	.....	.....
Apples, Siberian crab....	5 bushels..	3 75	.....	.....
Cranberries .....	84 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts..	13 33	.....	.....
Currants .....	232 quarts..	11 60	.....	.....
Currants, dried.....	84 pounds..	8 65	.....	.....
Cherries .....	313 quarts..	26 64	.....	.....
Citron .....	10 pounds..	5 80	.....	.....
Goose berries .....	8 pounds..	64	.....	.....
Grapes.....	213 pounds..	12 63	.....	.....
Lemons .....	9 dozen ..	4 70	.....	.....
Melons .....	37	4 75	.....	.....
Prunes.....	175 pounds..	17 28	.....	.....
Peaches.....	27 baskets..	24 95	.....	.....
Peaches, halves, dried ...	210 pounds..	19 75	.....	.....
Peaches pared, dried ...	50 pounds..	11 00	.....	.....
Peaches canned, quarts ...	2 dozen ..	5 00	.....	.....
Raspberries .....	482 quarts..	48 20	.....	.....
Raisins .....	6 boxes ..	19 15	.....	.....
Strawberries .....	49 quarts..	8 25	.....	.....
Tomatoes .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel ..	50	.....	.....

*Detailed Statement of Expenses—continued.*

Article.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Subsistence—con.</i>				
<i>Flour and Meal—</i>				
Flour, Family .....	158 bbls .....	983 75		
Flour, Graham .....	8 bbls .....	45 63		
Flour, Buckwheat .....	5 bbls .....	35 00		
Meal, sifted .....	1,650 lbs .....	22 16		
			1,086 54	
<i>Groceries—</i>				
Alspice .....	5 lbs .....	80		
Butter .....	5,356 lbs .....	1064 37		
Baking Powder .....	102 lbs .....	43 33		
Boiled Cider .....	32 gals .....	24 00		
Crackers, Picnic .....	470 lbs .....	29 69		
Graham .....	79 lbs .....	8 34		
Sweet .....	70 lbs .....	8 18		
Coffee, Roasted Rio .....	1313 lbs .....	327 93		
O. G. Java .....	60 lbs .....	19 25		
Cinnamon .....	29 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs .....	17 50		
Cloves .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ....	55		
Cheese .....	334 $\frac{7}{8}$ lbs .....	42 42		
Corn starch .....	80 lbs .....	8 60		
Cocoanut, dessicated .....	3 lbs .....	1 25		
Eggs .....	1366 doz .....	179 58		
Extracts, Lemon .....	6 doz .....	6 00		
Vanilla .....	4 doz .....	4 35		
Ginger .....	20 lbs .....	5 60		
Honey .....	122 2-16 lbs .....	23 62		
Hops .....	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs .....	5 55		
Hominy .....	250 lbs .....	7 50		
Lard .....	853 lbs .....	81 23		
Molasses .....	192 $\frac{1}{2}$ gal .....	106 84		
Mustard .....	20 lbs .....	5 80		
Milk .....	10 qts .....	50		
Pop corn .....	5 bush .....	5 00		
Pickles, cucumber .....	2770 .....	11 00		
Pepper .....	10 lbs .....	3 10		
Pickled Radish .....	3 p'k'gs .....	65		
Preserved Pumpkin .....	2 lbs .....	40		
Rice .....	350 lbs .....	34 90		
Sugar, Pulverized .....	263 lbs .....	35 65		
Granulated .....	1701 lbs .....	220 44		
Coffee C. ....	1793 lbs .....	215 00		
Brown .....	4369 lbs .....	480 33		
Maple .....	37 11-16 lbs .....	8 03		
Syrup .....	138 gal .....	123 20		
Sage .....	2 lbs .....	1 15		
Salt, coarse .....	1 bbl .....	2 75		
fine .....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ bbl .....	4 95		
Sago .....	5 lbs .....	50		
Saleratus .....	66 lbs .....	6 36		
Tea, Japan .....	96 lbs .....	96 10		
Green .....	4 lbs .....	5 80		
Tapioca .....	5 lbs .....	43		

*Detailed Statements of Expenses—continued.*

<i>Subsistence—con.</i>	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Groceries—con—</i>				
Vinegar—cider.....	87 gals ..	17 90	.....	.....
Yeast cakes .....	3 pkgs ..	30	.....	.....
			3,296 72	.....
<i>Vegetables—</i>				
Beans .....	14 bush ..	\$21 58	.....	.....
Beets .....	42½ bush ..	21 25	.....	.....
Cabbages .....	623 heads ..	50 52	.....	.....
Green corn, sweet.....	12 dz e'rs ..	1 20	.....	.....
Onions .....	17½ bush ..	17 50	.....	.....
Potatoes .....	713 bush ..	436 25	.....	.....
Potatoes, sweet.....	10 lbs ...	50	.....	.....
Squash .....	3,003 lbs ...	24 00	.....	.....
Turnips .....	14 bush ..	6 60	.....	.....
			\$579 40	.....
<i>Meats—</i>				
Beef, fresh .....	14,566½ lbs ...	1306 42	.....	.....
Beef, salt .....	5,387 lbs ...	338 76	.....	.....
Beef, dried .....	109¾ lbs ...	18 34	.....	.....
Beef, tongues .....	19 .....	4 75	.....	.....
Beef shanks .....	49 .....	11 65	.....	.....
Fish, cod .....	48 lbs ...	4 60	.....	.....
Fish, mackerel.....	69 lbs ...	8 31	.....	.....
Fish, whitefish, salt .....	100 lbs ...	8 45	.....	.....
Fish, whitefish, fresh.....	547 lbs ...	45 11	.....	.....
Fish, Halibut .....	139-16 lbs..	2 24	.....	.....
Fish, oysters.....	35 cans..	18 50	.....	.....
Ham .....	471 lbs ...	47 11	.....	.....
Ice .....	8,230 lbs ...	41 15	.....	.....
Mutton .....	251½ lbs ...	20 12	.....	.....
Pork, fresh .....	60 lbs ...	5 46	.....	.....
Pork, salt .....	748½ lbs ...	63 36	.....	.....
Sausage .....	349 lbs ...	38 81	.....	.....
Veal .....	471 lbs ...	37 72	.....	.....
			\$2020 86	.....
<i>Poultry—</i>				
Chicken .....	737 lbs ...	64 85	.....	.....
Ducks .....	11 .....	1 75	.....	.....
Turkey .....	455¼ lbs ...	49 22	.....	.....
			\$115 82	.....
Total for subsistence.....				\$7617 14

*Detailed Statement of Expenses—continued.*

## SALARIES.

Names.	Occupation.	Time employed.	Amount.	Total.
Geo. L. Weed, Jr.	Principal	1 year	1,500 00	
E. G. Valentine	Instructor	do	808 33	
*L. Eddy	do	do	1,333 33	
*C. L. Williams	do	do	1,058 33	
*Geo. F. Schilling	do	do	1,058 33	
*Z. G. McCoy	do	do	900 00	
*H. Phillips	do	do	900 00	
P. S. Englehardt	do	1-12 year	25 00	
E. Eddy	do	1 year	600 00	
Mollie Johnson	do	do	350 00	
Alice J. Cornell	Matron	11-12 year	367 00	
Luthera J. Hill	do	1 year	308 33	
E. E. Boyce	do	2-12 year	35 37	
*D. B. Devendorf	Physician	1 year	129 33	
A. J. Woodbury	Clerk	do	508 50	
*E. Young	Foreman C. S.	do	900 00	
*C. H. Rideout	Foreman S. S.	do	575 00	
*D. T. Gifford	Engineer	do	985 55	
*C. D. Long	Sec. B'd of Tr.	1-2 year	25 00	
				\$12,367 40
WAGES.		<i>Months employed.</i>	<i>Rate pr month.</i>	
M. Fleming	All work	12	\$33 33	\$400 00
L. Goltz	do	2 1-30.	15 00	30 50
R. W. Harris	Fireman	9 49-50.	20 00	199 59
Geo. McKee	do	1 1-5.	20 00	23 85
A. M. Faulkner	Cook	52	3 50	182 00
Julia McCarty	Assistant cook	37	3 32	123 00
Julia De Laney	do	5 5-7.	3 50	20 00
Joanna Sampson	do	40 4-5.	2 50	102 00
Jennie Faulkner	do	3 2-7.	2 50	8 22
Annie Lee	Baker	47	3 00	141 00
Maggie Delaney	Din'gro'm girl	52	2 60	135 00
Kate Cullen	Laundress	43 3-7.	3 00	131 00
Maggie Hageman	do	52	2 62½	136 50
Mattie Oleson	do	36	2 50	90 00
Carrie Peterson	do	27 6-7.	2 50	69 62
Libbie Hageman	do	23	2 69	61 84
Tildie Hetterman	do	7 2-7.	3 00	21 84
Isabel Johnson	do	3 6-7.	2 50	9 75
Kate Kline	House cleaner	42	3 00	126 00
Anna Dyreson	do	7 4-7.	2 50	18 57
Eva Kline	do	4	3 00	12 00
Kate Clary	do	2	2 50	5 00
Lois Nedry	Seamstress	30 5-7.	3 00	92 00
Mattie Oleson	do	5 5-7.	3 00	17 15
H. O. Rideout	do	8 5-7.	3 00	26 00
				\$1,528 49

\* Not resident in the Institute.

*Detailed Statement Expenses—Salaries—continued.*

Names.	Occupation.	TIME EMPLOYED.		Amount.	Total.
		Days.	Rate per day.		
Women .....	House cleani'g	10... ..	\$1 00	\$10 00 .....	
Men .....	Mis. work ....	79 9-10..	1 50	119 86 .....	
Men . ....	Job work ...	.....	.....	40 50 .....	
					\$170 36
Total for current expenses .....					\$34,174 37

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE CABINET SHOP

*For the year ending October 1, 1872.*

	Dr.	Cr.
To Expenses for lumber and other materials.....	\$198 07	.....
Salary of foreman.....	900 00	.....
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1871.....	238 17	.....
By Work done for institute.....		\$999 06
Book accounts.....		13 50
Cash sale.....		50
Manufactured goods on hand.....		130 75
Stock and material on hand.....		218 42
Balance.....	25 99	.....
	\$1,362 23	\$1362 23

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE SHOE SHOP

*For the year ending October 1, 1872.*

	Dr.	Cr.
To Expenses—leather, tools, etc.....	\$802 20	.....
Salary of master.....	550 00	.....
Fuel.....	20 00	.....
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1871.....	305 00	.....
By Cash sales.....		\$248 30
Cash from pupils.....		264 66
Amount charged indigent pupils.....		262 14
Amount charged institute.....		16 62
Book accounts.....		161 75
Boots and shoes on hand.....		375 40
Leather and findings on hand.....		235 75
New tools.....		97 35
Balance.....		15 23
	\$1,677 20	\$1,677 20

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*In school within the year ending October 1st, 1872.*

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Names.	Town.	County.
Barker, Sidney R.....	Poysippi .....	Waushara.
Barnhart, Charles].....	Wautoma .....	Waushara.
Beers, LaFayette G.....	Janesville .....	Rock.
Blair, John W.....	Boscobel .....	Grant.
Böeckmann, Ernest J.....	Milwaukee ..	Milwaukee.
Briggs, Urbin A.....	Lowell .....	Dodge.
Bushell, Louis H.....	Azatalan .....	Jefferson.
Bellman, John .....	Jefferson .....	Jefferson.
Birk, Gustav .....	Glen Haven .....	Grant.
Blonde, Miker .....	New Franken .....	Brown.
Buchman, William .....	Hortonville. ....	Outagamie.
Callahan, Patrick.....	Pleasant Prairie .....	Kenosha.
Chambers, James .....	Garden Valley .....	Jackson.
Conery, Phillip J .....	Fall River.....	Columbia.
Cork, Hugh.....	Mazomanie .....	Dane.
Cullen, James F .....	Janesville .....	Rock.
Cullen, William G .....	Black River Falls.....	Jackson.
Cöke, Fred E .....	Brookfield Centre.....	Waukesha.
*Clawson, Frank .....	Brodhead .....	Green.
Day, William.....	Mineral Point .....	Iowa.
Deubel, Edmund.....	Watertown .....	Jefferson.
Dill, Johan .....	Manitowoc .....	Manitowoc.
Donegan, Edward S.....	Janesville .....	Rock.
Drinkwine, Elick .....	Fond du Lac .....	Fond du Lac.
Englert, Leonard.....	New Franken .....	Brown.
Ernst, Edwin H. K.....	Oshkosh .....	Winnebago.
Felton, John.....	Dayton.....	Richland.
Field, Bernt .....	Racine .....	Racine.
Field, Sievart S.....	Racine.....	Racine.
Foy, Thomas .....	West Point .....	Dane.
Gauger, Carl.....	Cooperstown .....	Manitowoc.
German, Fred E .....	Harris .....	Marquette.
Goold, Alfred W.....	Racine .....	Racine.

*Catalogue of Pupils—Males—continued.*

Name.	Town.	County.
Goltz, Louis .....	Watertown .....	Jefferson.
Gory, Dennis .....	Magnolia .....	Rock.
Grosenick, Heinrich .....	Watertown .....	Jefferson.
Gunderson, Gunder M. ....	Waterford .....	Racine.
*Hadley, Rufus .....	Palmyra .....	Jefferson.
*Harloff, John F. M. ....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee.
Harrison, Hergie .....	Manitowoc .....	Manitowoc.
Hebberd, Perry G. ....	Hamilton .....	La Crosse.
Hecker, Louis .....	Mayville .....	Dodge.
Henry, Albert .....	West Point .....	Columbia.
Henry, Charles .....	Palmyra .....	Jefferson.
Hines, John .....	Sturgeon Bay .....	Door.
Hoskins, John H. ....	Linden .....	Iowa.
*Hutson, Frank .....	Janesville .....	Rock.
Jearmark, John .....	La Fayette .....	Walworth.
Jöckell, Geo. S .....	Lake Mills .....	Jefferson.
Johnson, John .....	Coon Valley .....	Vernon.
Jones, Seth B. ....	Montello .....	Marquette.
Karges, Frederick .....	Burlington .....	Racine.
Klug, August .....	Reeseville .....	Dodge.
Larson, Lars M .....	Jefferson .....	Vernon.
Lynch, James .....	Millford .....	Jefferson.
Matthias, Emil G W. ....	Bloomfield .....	Waushara.
Meeland, Knud E .....	Columbus .....	Columbia.
Miller, William .....	Depere .....	Brown.
Minert, Garett .....	Albany .....	Green.
Moon, Simpson S .....	Ironton .....	Sauk.
Murphy, Joseph .....	Janesville .....	Rock.
*O'Brien, James .....	Deerfield .....	Dane.
O'Connell, Dennis .....	Westfield .....	Marquette.
O'Connell, Patrick H. ....	Westfield .....	Marquette.
O'Neal, Patrick .....	Reedsville .....	Manitowoc.
Poh, Henry .....	Manitowoc .....	Manitowoc.
Prochnow, Bernhard F. M. .	Panyesville .....	Milwaukee.
Rassel, John .....	Decada .....	Sheboygan.
Reed, Harry .....	Menasha .....	Winnebago
Riggs, Austin W .....	East Delavan .....	Walworth.
Riplinger, Herman .....	Manitowoc .....	Manitowoc.
Rutherford, James A .....	Lake Mills .....	Jefferson.
Ryan, Michael .....	Delavan .....	Jefferson.
Ryan, Michael .....	Portage City .....	Walworth.
Sampson, Erick L .....	Harvey .....	Dane.
Shaffer, William I .....	Downsville .....	Dunn.
Smith, Allen .....	Ashford .....	Fond du Lac.
*Sparks, Theodore .....	Glen Beulah .....	Sheboygan.

*Catalogue of Pupils—Males—continued.*

Name.	Town.	County.
Scott, Charles W .....	Brothertown .....	Calumet.
*Spencer, David .....	Bell Center .....	Crawford.
Titzlaff, August C .....	Depere .....	Brown.
Toller, George .....	Porter .....	Rock.
*Trembor, John .....	Mineral Point .....	Iowa.
Tschudy, Fridolin F .....	New Glarus .....	Green.
Tschudy, Joshua .....	New Glarus .....	Green.
*Tyler, Edwin E .....	Aztalan .....	Jefferson.
Urban, William .....	Union Centre .....	Juneau.
*Weller, Fred .....	Sheboygan .....	Sheboygan.
White, Arthur S .....	Sun Prairie .....	Dane.
White, William F .....	Mazomanie .....	Dane.
White, James .....	Mazomanie .....	Dane.
Worden, Geo. F .....	Oshkosh .....	Winnebago.

*Catalogue of Pupils—continued.*

## FEMALES.

Name.	Town.	County.
Anderson, Stina C. ....	Basswood .....	Richland.
Andrews, Dora E. ....	Keshena. ....	Shawano.
Atkins, Alma M. ....	Wrightstown .....	Brown.
Bailey, Linda .....	Trimbelle .....	Pierce.
Bartholomew, Anna M. ....	Lodi .....	Columbia.
Bates, Emma J. ....	Adell .....	Sheboygan.
Bandow, Wilhelmina. ....	Stevens Point. ....	Portage.
Bartlett, Chloe H. ....	Chippewa Falls. ....	Chippewa.
Behling, Johanna .....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee.
Bishop, Ada J. ....	Union .....	Rock.
Blair, Olivia J. ....	Boscobel .....	Grant.
Bues, Sophia W. ....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee.
Bunker, Carrie M. ....	Troy Centre. ....	Walworth.
Blonde, Anna .....	New Franken. ....	Brown.
*Calkins, Josephine .....	Jefferson .....	Jefferson.
Carroll, Margaret. ....	Erfurt .....	Jefferson.
Christie, Maggie A. ....	Home's Corner .....	Waushara.
*Coke, Ella L. ....	Brookfield Centre. ....	Waukesha.
Conery, Honora. ....	Fall River .....	Columbia.
Cutler, Carrie E. ....	Fremont .....	Waupaca.
Daly, Joanna. ....	Holland .....	Brown.
Downey, Mary L. ....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee.
Drake, Isabella J. ....	La Crosse .....	La Crosse.
*Duell, Medora .....	North Lamartine. ....	Fond du Lac.
Dyreson, Anna. ....	McFarland .....	Dane.
Eberle, Emilie .....	Watertown .....	Jefferson.
Eberhart, Mary A. ....	Necedah .....	Juneau.
Engelhardt, Philomene ....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee.
*Gibson, Eva J. ....	Elkhorn. ....	Walworth.
Grant, Wilmet U. ....	Sullivan. ....	Jefferson.
Gratz, Kate .....	Racine .....	Racine.
Gullickson, Ragnill .....	Winneconne. ....	Winnebago.
Hahn, Elizabeth .....	Oak Creek. ....	Milwaukee.
Hulse, Katy. ....	Weyauwega .....	Waupaca.
Hunnell, Alda F. ....	Argyle .....	La Fayette.
Hutton, Maggie. ....	Janesville .....	Rock.
Johnson, Mary C. ....	Ora Oak. ....	Grant.
Lafier, Mary A. ....	Wyocena .....	Columbia.
*Lynn, Sarah A. ....	Portage City .....	Columbia.
McKee, Mary A. ....	Cedarburg. ....	Ozaukee.
Mchler, Esther H. ....	Rockton. ....	Vernon.

*Catalogue of Pupils—Females—continued.*

Name.	Town.	County.
*Minert, Statira .....	Albany .....	Green.
Minert, Frances .....	Albany .....	Green.
Molster, Annette W. ....	Merton .....	Waukesha.
Morse, Pruella J. ....	Waupaca .....	Waupaca.
*Oleson, Ingleborg .....	Mount Vernon .....	Dane.
Oleson, Tomena .....	Viroqua .....	Vernon.
Overton, Ella .....	Wilmot .....	Kenosha.
Phillips, Evangeline .....	Eau Galle .....	Dunn.
*Provot, Harriet .....	Calamus .....	Dodge.
Peterson, Carrie C. ....	Raymond .....	Racine.
Quade, Bertha W. ....	Naugart .....	Marathon.
*Rapp, Wilhelmina .....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee.
Riplinger, Elizabeth .....	Manitowoc .....	Manitowoc.
Rutherford, Ada M. ....	Lake Mills .....	Jefferson.
Rutherford, Agnes E. ....	Lake Mills .....	Jefferson.
Redford, Eneretta E. ....	Menominee .....	Waukesha.
Schwarz, Charlotte .....	Watertown .....	Jefferson.
Seefeldt, Emma .....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee.
Slatteay, Barbara .....	Stiles .....	Oconto.
Smith, Ella .....	Green Bay .....	Brown.
Smith, Jennie O. ....	Wautoma .....	Waushara.
*Smith, Phebe A. ....	Belleville .....	Dane.
Stillwell, Mary F. ....	Mazomanie .....	Dane.
Tenney, Helen .....	Riehlend Centre .....	Richland.
Wells, Mary A. ....	Eau Galle .....	Dunn.
Wells, Theresa .....	Eau Galle .....	Dunn.
White, Mary J. ....	Sun Prairie .....	Dane.
White, Elizabeth .....	Mazomanie .....	Dane.
Wichtner, Augusta .....	Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee.
Wilhelmi, Mary .....	Racine .....	Racine.
Zimmer, Mary .....	Stevens Point .....	Portage.

## RECAPITULATION.

	Boys.	Girls.	Tot.
Whole number in attendance within the year .....	92	72	164
*Left within the year .....	10	10	20
Number present October 1, 1872 .....	82	62	144

## ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

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The Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb is located at Delavan, Walworth county, on the Western Union Railroad.

It is a *school* for the education of the children and youth of the State who, on account of *deafness*, cannot be instructed in the common schools.

The proper age for admission is twelve years; application should not be made for any child under ten. The regular course of instruction occupies five years. It is understood that parents and guardians will allow their children to remain during that period unless their stay is shortened by removal or Providential circumstances. The only time in the year for admission is the beginning of the term, on the first Wednesday of September. The term closes in June. There is no winter vacation.

No person of imbecile or unsound mind will knowingly be admitted; and such, if received, will be discharged on discovery that they cannot be instructed by means of the method here employed.

All applicants must be free from immoralities of conduct, and from offensive or contagious diseases.

There is no charge for children of the State for board or tuition, but their friends are expected to pay traveling and incidental expenses; and to supply clothing, a sufficient supply of which should be furnished at the beginning of the school year, or be sent by express as needed. Ordinary mending is done at the Institute, but the making of garments is no part of its work. Every garment should be distinctly marked with the owner's name. A sum of money, not less than five dollars

should be deposited with the Principal at the beginning of the school year, for incidental expenses.

All letters respecting applicants or pupils should be addressed to the Principal, to whom money should be sent by draft or Postoffice order.

All letters and express packages for pupils should be marked, "Institute for the Deaf and Dumb." Express matter should be prepaid.

Any person knowing of deaf mute children or youth, not in school, may confer a great blessing on them by sending their names, and the address of their parents, to the Principal of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Delavan, Wisconsin.

*Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb  
Delavan, Walworth County.*

#### FORM OF APPLICATION.

1. Full name of deaf mute.
2. Date of birth.
3. Place of birth.
4. Names of parents.  
     Father.  
     Mother.
5. Residence of parents.  
     Town.  
     County.  
     Postoffice.  
     Nearest Railroad Station.
6. Occupation of father or mother.
7. Nationality of parents.
8. Was the child born deaf?  
     Or, What was the cause of deafness?  
     At what age?
9. Is deafness total, or partial?
10. What is the general health?
11. Is there any imbecility or idiocy?

12. Has it had the small pox?

Mumps?

Measles?

Whooping cough?

13. Are any of the family connections deaf?

14. Were the parents related before marriage?

15. Names of all the children in the order of age.

Signature of parent or other person making application.

Postoffice address.

This form when filled and signed should be sent to

GEORGE L. WEED, Jr.,  
Principal Institution for Deaf and Dumb,  
Delavan, Walworth Co.,  
Wisconsin.

#### NOTE.

The State supports also an Institution for the Education of the Blind. Persons who cannot see enough to attend the common schools, and who are of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction, are entitled to admission. No charge is made for education of children of citizens of the State.

For further information address the Superintendent of the Institution for the Education of the Blind, Janesville, Rock county, Wis.

DOCUMENT No. 10.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES  
OF THE  
SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

*For the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1872.*

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TRUSTEES OF THE HOME.

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Gen. HENRY HARNDEN,	- - -	MADISON.
Gen. JAMES BINTLIFF,	- - -	JANESVILLE.
Col. C. K. PIER,	- - - -	FOND DU LAC.
Col. W. J. KERSHAW,	- - -	MILWAUKEE.
Dr. A. J. WARD,	- - - -	MADISON.

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

---

JAMES BINTLIFF,

PRESIDENT.

A. J. WARD,

VICE PRESIDENT.

C. K. PIER,

SECRETARY.

HENRY BÆTZ,

TREASURER.

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## RESIDENT OFFICERS.

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R. W. BURTON,

SUPERINTENDENT.

MRS. E. W. BURTON,

MATRON.

A. J. WARD,

PHYSICIAN.

## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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To His Excellency, C. C. WASHBURN,  
*Governor of Wisconsin:*

The act of the Legislature approved March 31, 1866, "to provide a Home for the orphans of Wisconsin soldiers," requires that the Board of Trustees at "their annual meeting shall make a full report to the Governor, of all their proceedings connected with the Home." In pursuance thereof we herewith present this, our seventh annual report.

The finances of this institution are in better condition than they have ever been before. The following list shows the number of children, inmates of the Home each year, at date of Trustees' report, and the appropriation by the Legislature for that year's expenses.

Year.	Number of Children.	Appropriation.
1869.....	266 .....	\$45,000
1870.....	252 .....	40,000
1871.....	223 .....	40,000
1872.....	228 .....	30,000
1873.....	215 (estimated) .....	20,000

It has been the constant aim of the Board to provide *well* for the children, and at the same time not to expend a dollar unnecessarily. The hearty co-operation and good judgment of the Superintendent and Matron of the Home warrant us, we believe, in asking from the legislature for the ensuing year an appropriation twenty thousand dollars less in amount than they gave us two years ago, and ten thousand less than one year

ago—the number of children during those three years being very nearly the same. Among other assurances, that we may safely do this, is the fact that the current expenses of the Home, including pay and labor account, from March 1, 1872, to October 1, 1872, were nearly thirty-five hundred dollars less than for the corresponding period the year previous. For a detailed statement of the financial transactions during the past year, we respectfully refer to the Superintendent's and Treasurer's reports herewith presented.

The schools connected with the Home are in an exceedingly prosperous condition, the present corps of teachers entering heartily into their labors, and exhibiting a proficiency in their respective departments beyond our most sanguine expectations. The pupils at the Normal Schools from the Home pursuant to chapter 49, laws of 1870, are now ten in number, of whom nine are at Whitewater and one at Platteville. The former, by resolution adopted by the trustees, are placed under the special care of Gen. James Bintliff, Vice President of the Board, and your attention is called to his full report accompanying this paper. The one at Platteville, the Board placed in charge of Hon. J. H. Rountree, who kindly accepted the trust, and reports her doing well.

Chapter 149, laws of 1872, passed to secure for the orphans all the benefits to which they are entitled under the U. S. pension and bounty acts, and to provide them suitable homes and guardianship upon leaving our institution, and generally to protect their interests outside of the Home, specified certain duties to be performed by the trustees. The Board, by resolution, empowered and directed its secretary, Col. C. K. Pier, to take all necessary steps to carry out the objects of the law. His proceedings under such authority are detailed in his report to the board, hereto annexed, and to which your attention is called. He expects by the next meeting to have completed the greater part of these duties, and which, by reason of limited time, he was unable to do at the date of this report.

We regret to report that Mendel Blakesley, the young man from the Home, who was appointed last year a cadet at the

Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., failed to pass the required examination at the end of the academic year. We may in justice add that the course of study was so severe that at the annual examination, out of a class of sixty-three, only twenty-one came fully up to the required standard. The balance of the fund deposited at the Academy, amounting to \$113.47, has been repaid into the State treasury.

We have received during the year, two thousand dollars, left as a bequest to the Home, by Caroline E. Smith, deceased, late of Chicago, Illinois, and the same has been paid into the treasury. The Ward bequest is still in our hands, a portion of the accumulated interest only having been expended, as follows :

To W. P. Towers, for benefit of Frank Blakesley.....	\$25 00
To W. P. Towers, for Christmas presents for orphans.....	195 89
To C. K. Pier, sec'y, for expenses of Mary De Lapp.....	100 00
To R. W. Burton, for benefit of Frank Blakesley.....	<u>75 00</u>

In addition to the above expenditures, after a full consideration of the subject, and in view of the constantly increasing demand for telegraphic operators, we have directed the organization of a class in telegraphy at the Home, to be composed of those girls and boys whose natural abilities seem best adapted to and promise successful mastery of the art. We have contracted with C. E. Bross, of Madison, to furnish suitable instruments, and connect the Home by telegraph wires to the main lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He is also to give the class suitable instruction so long as the Board desire. We are to pay him, in addition to the actual cost of the instruments furnished, at the rate of five hundred dollars per year. These expenses we propose to pay from the Ward fund. Reports of all moneys drawn from this fund, not already made, will be given in detail from time to time.

The sanitary condition of the Home is remarkably good. To the constant, unremitting care of the Home Physician, in a very great measure, may be attributed the uniform freedom from diseases and epidemics, which have this year been so prevalent. His report will be found, following this.

Among the many improvements effected during the past sea-

son, in the management of the Home, none is more marked, or has been [productive of more beneficial results, than the few acres styled "the farm," rented by Mr. Burton, the superintendent, and cultivated by the boys of the Home. The capacity of the workshop has also been increased, and a larger number of the boys given employment during hours not occupied in the school room. The girls, also, have been formed into sewing classes, and already are becoming proficient in cutting and making their own wearing apparel. A course in the kitchen and cooking department of the Home is also established, by which the older girls are required to master the details of household duties.

True economy, doubtless, requires the thorough painting of the buildings of the Home, outside and inside, and there are other similar repairs for the preservation of the real estate needed. We recommend an appropriation of two thousand dollars for that purpose. January 24, 1872, the late Superintendent and Matron tendered their resignations to the Board, which were promptly accepted; and R. W. Burton and his wife, Mrs. Emma Burton, were thereupon selected Superintendent and Matron. They entered upon their duties March 1st, following. The change has been productive of most wonderful benefits to the Home and its inmates thus far. We have confidence that the many improvements already made are indicative of a determination, on the part of those two officials, to continue in making changes for the better, so long as improvement is exhibited.

It is now over seven years since the war closed. It is reasonable to presume the great majority of soldiers' orphans in the state, who desire to do so, have already been admitted to the benefits of the Home, and that in the future, comparatively few applications will be made. In a few years, at the most, so far as the Home is concerned, the state will have completed its noble charity towards its precious wards.

Since the organization of this institution, nearly seven hundred little ones—soldiers' orphans—all fatherless, many motherless as well, have sought and found care and culture beneath the hospitable roof of the Wisconsin Soldiers' Orphans' Home. But

for the patriotic liberality of our Legislatures, many of these children would have been reared in ignorance and destitution, some of them in the purlieus of vice and crime.

We hold it to be the duty of the government to so educate *all* its children as that in after years they shall be fully qualified to intelligently perform their highest duties as citizens. How much stronger are the claims of *these* children upon us, whose fathers sacrificed their lives to maintain the honor of the State.

In signing the above report, I do so as President of the Board of Trustees, by a majority of whom it was adopted. While assenting in the main to it, there are portions from which I dissent, and have deemed it proper to express my views in a separate report.

HENRY HARNDEN,  
*President.*

C. K. PIER,  
*Secretary.*

## HENRY HARNDEN'S DISSENTING REPORT.

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*To His Excellency, GOVERNOR WASHBURN:*

Entertaining views in some respects different from some of the trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and these views having been presented to the Board, and not fully meeting with the approval of the majority, the full board not being present, however, and still deeming them of importance to the welfare of our soldiers' orphans, I respectfully present the same for your Excellency's consideration, asking that they may be published in connection with the annual report of the trustees of said institution.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home, having nearly completed the seventh year of its existence, it may be well now to pause and inquire what has been accomplished by this noble charity. From the commencement up to the present time, there have been received into the Home over six hundred children, clothed, fed, and schooled at a cost to the State of two hundred and ninety-one thousand and one hundred dollars, besides about fourteen thousand dollars received from private charity. Some of these children remained in the Home but a short time, while others have been inmates over six years. All coming within the scope of the law, who made application, have been received, so that now it is confidently believed, all who stand in need, or whose friends desire it, have been received. At first, some of these children came from alms houses, and some from the abodes of want, while the great majority were entered by their mothers, who desired that their children might have the benefit of a better education than their own localities afforded. At the close of the war, many mothers found themselves widows with large fam-

ilies of children, and at that time without pensions, which, in most instances, have since been obtained, the Orphans' Home then supplied the want so greatly felt by them.

Now the question arises, is the Home doing for the orphans all the State ought to do for them, or is it doing the best that can be done for them? We reply, that, in our opinion, it is not. In the first place, we think the location of the Home was not well chosen for a permanent institution, however well it may have answered for the time being; but it was found already started by private charity, with many soldiers' orphans gathered in, and there seemed then no alternative but for the State to adopt it just as it was. Situated on a part of a block of ground in the city of Madison, hedged in on one side by the lake, and on all other sides by streets, there was no room for expansion, consequently no industrial pursuits could be inaugurated, for neither building nor grounds admitted of any, excepting, that the boys and girls did the chores, and a few boys were employed in assisting the shoemaker; this was well as far as it went, but it was very little among so many. With no land adjacent for cultivation, nothing left for the children to do, but eat, drink, play and go to school; no wonder that it was at times hard to keep the larger boys and girls under proper restraint, much less to prevent them from acquiring fixed habits of idleness. At first, these evils were but little felt, the children, many of them being small, and the larger ones remaining for a short time only; but as years rolled on, the one great want of the institution became more and more apparent.

Children have been yearly sent out from the Home at fifteen or sixteen years of age, with some book learning, it is true, but as ignorant of the way to meet the stern duties of life, as they were the day they entered. This we feel should not be so. We believe the Home should have been located at some accessible point; it should have had at least forty acres of land—one hundred would have been better. It should have been provided with workshops, so that the labor of the children could have been utilized; not that their labor, in dollars and cents, would have been much to the state, but the habits of industry formed

would have been much to the children. Furthermore, all experience has shown that it is better for their morals to educate children in families, than to bring together large numbers of both sexes under one roof. If the Home had been located on a farm, with several family buildings, with work shops of different kinds, similar to the location and arrangements of the Industrial School for Boys, at Waukesha, it would have obviated many of the difficulties under which the institution has labored, and rendered it far more beneficial to the children who have been its inmates.

But, after all, no public institution, however costly it may be, or well located, or managed, can compare with *the home* where mother is. We believe the State cannot now do any better for these, its wards, than to provide them, as speedily as possible, with homes in families, where they can be well cared for, and taught such occupations and habits of industry as will enable them to earn their own bread, by and by.

From a somewhat intimate personal acquaintance with these children, we are led to think that many of them at least, have imbibed what we consider to be wrong views of life. They have been taught to think that to be professional men and ladies is what they ought to aim at ; that to be lawyers, doctors, clerks and school teachers, is the mark toward which they should press. We admit the professions are honorable, and all well enough for those who have talents and the means to fit themselves for such, but it is a well known fact that, in our country, the professions are crowded, and while skilled labor is at all times in demand, and commands its own price, the professions which are generally termed genteel are, except to the favored few, yielding but a slim support, and are quite often but another name for beggary. We confess to having a preference for a system of training which will make these children in love with the occupation of farmers and mechanics, rather than to the one which teaches that only the professions are honorable.

These orphans are not as a class likely to have much capital to start with in life, and it is therefore all the more important that they should early learn to rely upon themselves. But the

question now is, what plan can be suggested which will meet the requirements of the case? We will present a plan which occurs to us; it may not be the best, as it certainly is not the only one, but it is this: let the legislature appropriate a sum of money, say fifty dollars per child, to be paid annually to all mothers having children now in the Home, who choose to take their children home and provide for them, an exception to be made in the cases of such mothers as are manifestly unsuited to have charge of their children. When the child has no mother living, or, if living, is unfit, or does not choose to take her children, then let some relative have the opportunity to receive the orphan into his family, with the same aid which would have been given to the mother.

If this does not take all the children, as it probably will not, then let the remainder be provided for in other families, or put to trades. Let this be done under a State agent, whose duty it should be to maintain a strict watch over the children provided for under this proposed act, during their minority. This aid would not be required after the child became fifteen years of age, but in exceptional cases.

We believe some plan like this would be far better for the children than to keep them in the institution, the cost to the State being much less than the present system. The only extra cost would be the expense of the State agent. The saving would be, the expense of the large number of employes, which under the present system are found to be necessary. We believe one-half of the cost of supporting the soldiers' orphans could be saved, to the positive benefit of the children.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY HARNDEN.

MADISON, September 30, 1872.

## REPORT

### CONCERNING THE PUPILS FROM THE HOME AT THE NORMAL INSTITUTION AT WHITEWATER.

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In chapter 49, General Laws of 1870, and chapter 124, General Laws of 1871, the Legislature authorized the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home to send to one of the State Normal Schools such pupils from the Home, not exceeding six in number in any one year, as should pass a satisfactory examination, and appropriated a sum of money not to exceed two hundred dollars per annum for each pupil, to pay the expenses to be thereby incurred. Said act also provided that you should report to the Governor, and annually file with the Secretary of State, vouchers for said expenditures. At your meeting in June, 1870, after a personal examination of the pupils, recommended by the Superintendent of the Home and of the report of the Assistant State Superintendent of Public Instruction, you selected Mary E. Skinner, Lottie Robinson, Watson Hitchcock, Theresa Place, Kate Stalker and Alice Friselle as the pupils for that year, and designated the Normal School at Whitewater, as the place to which they should be sent. You also authorized Hon. N. M. Littlejohn of Whitewater, who was then the President of your Board to take the charge and oversight of these pupils, and to disburse the funds appropriated for their benefit.

At the commencement of the school year in September, they were accordingly sent to Whitewater, but upon examination, some of them were found to be below the standard of attainments, necessary to enable them to enter upon the regular course, and were therefore detained in the academic department during the year. Our judgment however was clear, from the verbal reports received from N. M. Littlejohn, that as a whole, the class

had made such satisfactory progress in their studies, as to amply justify the generosity of the legislature in affording them this opportunity. At the close of the year, N. M. Littlejohn filed his vouchers for the disbursements made, with the Secretary of State. At your meeting in June, 1871, N. M. Littlejohn having left the Board, the undersigned was empowered to draw and disburse the appropriation in accordance with the provisions of the law authorizing it, and to represent the Board with the students from the Home, at Whitewater. You also selected Emma Ballenger, Nellie Hogoboom, Mary Marcum, George Marshall, Sumner Gifford and William Welch, as the class for that year, and directed me to apply for their admission also at Whitewater. At the commencement of the school year they were admitted, but the same difficulty of too low a standard of scholarship to enable them all to enter upon the regular course, as with the class of 1870, was experienced. In February last, Mary Marcum and Theresa Place were sent to their homes, in consequence of an indisposition on their part, to submit to the discipline of the school. But one of these girls is now teaching in one of our public schools, and is succeeding well. Some of the other pupils have made very satisfactory advancement; all have done reasonably well in their studies during the year. During the vacation, those of the pupils who have homes, are permitted to visit their friends; those who have no homes, or none within the state, return to the Home at Madison.

The following is a copy of the report made by me to the Secretary of State at the close of the fiscal year:

JANESVILLE, August 28, 1872.

"Hon. LL. BREESE, *Secretary of State*,

"Madison, Wis.:

"In pursuance of law, and in behalf and by authority of the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Madison, Wis., I have drawn from the state treasury during the past year, twenty-four hundred dollars, to be expended for the support of pupils from the Home, whose names are hereto annexed, sent

to the Normal Institute, at Whitewater, at the commencement of school year, September, 1871. Names of the pupils are as follows, viz: Watson Hitchcock, George Marshall, Sumner Gifford, William Welch, Mary Skinner, Alice Friselle, Kate Stalker, Theresa Place, Lottie Robinson, Nellie Hogoboom, Emma Ballenger, Mary Marcum. I enclose herewith vouchers number one (1) to thirty-six (36) inclusive, for expenditures on said account, making in the aggregate the sum of \$2,139.94, and leaving in my hands a balance of \$260.06.

“JAMES BINTLIFF, *Vice President*,  
“Board Trustees Soldiers’ Orphans’ Home.”

There can be no doubt that in making this provision, whereby a few of the orphans of Wisconsin heroes may obtain an honorable profession, the legislature correctly represented the sentiment of the people of this state. The people are willing to take these children by the hand and aid them to prepare to engage in the stern duties of life, and, in our judgment, in no other way can this be more effectually done than in affording them these educational opportunities.

JAMES BINTLIFF.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

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FOND DU LAC, Wis., September 30, 1872.

*To the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home:*

Pursuant to the resolution of the Board, directing me, as Secretary, to take such steps as were necessary, to carry out the provisions of chapter 147, laws of 1872, I respectfully submit the following report of my proceedings:

There were at the time of the passage of said act, 231 orphans at the "Home," and there have since been admitted 31, making a total of 262. Of these, 141 are boys and 121 girls. Their ages may be classed as follows:

Under five years, one. Over five and under seven, five. Over seven and under ten, forty. Over ten and under fourteen, one hundred and seventy. Over fourteen years, thirty-nine. Unknown ages, seven.

As soon as practicable, after being authorized, I addressed to the parent or guardian of each child a letter, setting forth in brief the main features and objects of the law, my position under the resolution of the Board, and asking for all information within their knowledge pertinent to the purposes and end sought. Each letter was accompanied by a uniform set of interrogatories, the answers to which would give the facts desired, or indicate the channel through which they might be obtained; and with every letter was enclosed a properly addressed, stamped envelop for reply. This led to a correspondence of more or less magnitude with mothers, and guardians, with relatives and friends of the orphans, and with various county judges throughout the state.

Very much of this has not yet been brought to a close. I have opened a record where, under each orphan's name is noted such facts appertaining to him or her as are from time to time

developed by my investigations, with reference to source of information.

All material correspondence is carefully numbered, filed and preserved. For a detailed statement of each individual case, the facts elicited and progress made therein, I respectfully refer the Board to that record.

You will notice, among other things, that of the 262 orphans, 184 have mothers living, and 78 have neither father nor mother. Fifty-eight mothers have re-married since their children entered the Home. Twelve have removed from the State. Of the 262 orphans, I find 51 (and there are doubtless more) who have guardians regularly appointed by the probate judges of their respective counties. Of these guardians, 39 are drawing pensions for their wards. Seventy-three of the mothers are drawing the two dollars additional pension for each child, while 29 have as yet received no pension certificate.

In several instances no application has been made to the government, and in others the claims are still pending. There seems to be a general desire expressed, as well by county judges as others, to require guardians to insure the faithful performance of their trusts by sufficient bonds, and when requested, the former have ordered guardians to file additional bonds. As a rule, the latter have not been prompt in making their reports to county judges. This to a certain extent has been remedied. I expect to have the record completed by the time of your semi-annual meeting in April. For many reasons it has been impracticable to do so for the present session.

It is a matter of gratification to know that the management of the Home, in all its departments, the instruction, discipline and care, bestowed upon the children there, meet the hearty approval and commendation of nearly every mother and guardian who has a child in that institution.

Expressions of this nature, and likewise of heartfelt gratitude to the State, for providing such a Home, reach me from every part of the commonwealth.

C. K. PIER,  
*Secretary Board of Trustees S. O. H.*

# TREASURER'S REPORT.

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STATE OF WISCONSIN,

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

MADISON, Oct. 8th, 1872.

*To the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of  
the State of Wisconsin:*

GENTLEMEN: Herewith I hand you my annual report as  
Treasurer of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of this State, for the  
fiscal year ending on the 30th day of September, 1872.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY BÆTZ,

*State Treasurer.*

*Treasurer's Report—continued.*

RECEIPTS.			
1872	Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1871 .....	\$16,668 05	.....
Feb. 29	Received of W. P. Towers, Superintendent, unexpended balance .....	675 70	.....
Apr. 2	Received of State Treasurer, to apply on appropriation for the year 1872 .....	7,500 00	.....
Apr. 24	Received of State Treasurer, amount appropriated for soldiers' orphans in normal schools .....	1,200 00	.....
June 1	Received of State Treasurer, to apply on appropriation for the year 1872 .....	7,500 00	.....
Aug. 8	Received of State Treasurer, for support of pupils in normal schools, as per warrant of Secretary of State, dated Aug. 2, 1872 (No. 2,467) .....	1,200 00	.....
Sept. 12	Received of Gen. Henry Harnden, Trustee of "Home," being amount refunded by Naval Academy at Annapolis, in case of M. Blakesley .....	113 47	.....
	Total receipts .....		<u>\$34,857 22</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.			
1871			
Oct. 5	Paid James Bintliff, expenses .....	\$11 30	.....
	C. K. Pier, expenses .....	17 00	.....
Oct. 7	W. P. Towers, Supt., current exp's .....	3,000 00	.....
Dec. 2	.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	3,000 00	.....
Dec. 28	.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	3,000 00	.....
1872			
Jan. 20	.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	3,000 00	.....
Jan. 26	James Bintliff, expenses .....	19 75	.....
	C. K. Pier, expenses .....	51 10	.....
Feb. 20	W. P. Towers, Supt., current exp's .....	3,000 00	.....
Mar. 1	R. W. Burton, Supt., current exp's .....	2,244 60	.....
Mar. 29	Henry Harnden, stationery and postage stamps for "Home" ....	25 00	.....
Apr. 2	R. W. Burton, Supt., current exp's .....	3,000 00	.....
Apr. 24	James Bintliff, for soldiers' orphans in normal schools .....	1,200 00	.....
May 4	R. W. Burton, Supt., current exp's .....	3,000 00	.....
June 1	.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	3,000 00	.....
July 6	.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	2,500 00	.....
Aug. 8	John H. Rountree, to defray exp's of Mary Barrett at Platteville Normal School .....	200 00	.....
Aug. 22	R. W. Burton, Supt., current exp's .....	1,000 00	.....
Sept. 11	.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1,500 00	.....
	Total disbursements .....	\$32,768 75	.....
	Balance in fund Sept. 30, 1872 .....	2,088 47	.....
			<u>\$34,857 22</u>

*Treasurer's Report*—continued.

## WARD FUND OF THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

As stated in my last annual report, I have received of Henry Harnden, one of the trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, the following securities, viz:

	5 5-20 U. S. coupon b'ds, of \$1,000 each	\$5,000 00	.....
	10 5 per cent. bonds of the city of Milwaukee, of \$1,000 each	10,000 00	.....
	2 6 per cent. bonds of the city of Albany, of \$1,000 each	2,000 00	.....
	2 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Ohio & Miss. R. R. Co. of \$1,000 each	2,000 00	.....
	4 5 per cent. bonds of the city of Pittsburgh, of \$1,000 each	4,000 00	.....
	Currency	554 97	.....
			\$23,554 97
	These securities remain the same as before, except that the said Ohio & Mississippi Railway bonds have since been redeemed at par, in currency, and the avails, (\$2,000) deposited by me in the savings department of the State Bank, at Madison, drawing 6 per cent. interest per annum, both principal and interest payable to the treasurer of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.		
	The receipts into said funds in my last annual report, have been as follows, viz:		
1871	November, 1871 interest on U. S. 5-20 bonds	\$165 19	.....
Dec. 12	January, 1872, interest on Ohio and Miss. Railway bonds, less \$1.75 tax	68 25	.....
1872	January, 1872, interest on the bonds of the city of Pittsburgh	100 00	.....
Jan. 17	December, 1871, int. on Mil. city bonds	250 00	.....
	July 1872 interest on U. S. 5-20 bonds	170 00	.....
July 15			\$753 44
			\$24,308 41
	DISBURSEMENTS.		
1871			
Dec. 1	W. P. Towers, Sup't (for F. Blakesley)	\$25 00	.....
Dec. 30	W. P. Towers, for Christmas tree for "Home,"	195 89	.....
1872			
May 4	C. K. Pier, expenses incurred in providing suitable homes for orphans	100 00	.....
May 27	R. W. Burton, superintendent	50 00	.....
Aug. 29	R. W. Burton (for F. Blakesley)	25 00	.....
	Total disbursements	\$395 89	.....
	Balance in fund, Sept. 30, 1872:		
	Bonds	\$21,000 00	.....
	In bank on interest	2,000 00	.....
	Currency in hands of Treas'r	912 52	.....
		\$23,912 52	.....
			\$24,308 41

*Treasurer's Report*—continued.

## "SMITH FUND" OF HOME.

1872	RECEIPTS.		
Jan. 5	Received of C. K. Pier, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the "Home," (being portion of a bequest of Caroline E. Smith).....	\$1,000 00	.....
June 15	Received of C. K. Pier, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the "Home," (being balance of said Smith legacy)...	1,000 00	.....
Sept. 30	Three months' interest on \$1,000.00, in bank, at 6 per cent. ....	15 00	.....
	Balance in fund Sept. 30, 1872:		\$2,015 00
	In State Bank on interest .....	\$1,000 00	.....
	Currency in hands of Treasurer .....	1,015 00	.....
			\$2,015 00

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home :*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor herewith to transmit my annual report of the diseases incident to the inmates of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, during the past year.

No deaths have occurred. One case of cerebro spinal meningitis resulted in loss of hearing.

The sanitary regulations are uniformly satisfactory, for which much credit is due to the superintendent and matron, as well as for their kind interest in the moral and mental training of the children.

Abscesses.....	2
Burns .....	2
Carbuncles.....	4
Catarrh (nasal).....	4
Cerebro spinal meningitis.....	5
Croup .....	8
Diarrhoea .....	18
Erysipelas .....	2
Frozen feet.....	3
Gastric fever .....	10
Intermittent fever .....	15
Malarial fever .....	20
Measles.....	2
Mumps.....	8
Necrosis femur .....	1
Necrosis tibia .....	1
Ophthalmia .....	15
Otitis.....	3
Pneumonia .....	3
Pleuritis.....	2
Poison by ivy.....	2
Rheumatism.....	4
Scrofula.....	1
Synovitis .....	1
Tonsillitis .....	44
Ulcer of the cornea. . .	1
Ulcer of the leg.....	2
Vertigo .....	1

There was one case of fracture of the fore-arm, and one dislocation of the wrist.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. WARD, M. D.

## SUPERINTENDENT TOWERS' REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of Wisconsin:*

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully present the following as the report of the Home, for the five months of the present fiscal year, ending March 1, 1872:

Number of children belonging to the Home at the date of last report	214
Number admitted since then.....	21
Total .....	<u>235</u>
Number discharged in the past five months.....	19
	<u>216</u>
Applications on file, accepted .....	1
	<u>217</u>
Total belonging to the Home, March 1, 1872.....	<u><u>217</u></u>

The name and history of each child received since October 1, 1871, is as follows:

ALICE M. MAJOR, aged 12, daughter of Thomas P. Major, 29th Regt., died at New Orleans. Entered Oct. 7th, by mother, Douglas, Marquette Co., Wis.

WILLIS E. MAJOR, aged 10 years; as above.

ORLANDO A. COLMAN, aged 13 years, son of Jordan Colman, 36th Wis., died at Salisbury, N. C. Entered by mother, Nov. 5th; Rubicon, Dodge Co., Wis.

ALICE A. COLMAN, aged 12 years; as above.

MARY A. COLMAN, aged 9 years; as above.

ED. KILLISTON, aged 11 years, son of George Killiston, 35th Wis., died at Neosho, Wis. Entered by mother, Nov. 5th; Rubicon, Wis.

HANNAH RANDLE, aged 10 years, daughter of John Randle, 25th Wis., died at Andersonville. Entered by mother, Nov. 15th; Wilton, Monroe Co., Wis.

JOHN A. PARKER, aged 10 years, son of Levi M. Parker, 12th Wis.; died at Pulaski. Entered by mother, Nov. 22; Chicago, Ill.

WM. E. PARKER, aged 8 years; as above.

JAMES S. SLATER, aged 12 years, son of Wm. Slater, 1st cavalry, died at Andersonville. Entered by mother; Oregon, Wis., Dec. 6.

ELLEN M. SLATER, aged 9 years; as above.

EMMA WEEKS, aged 12 years, daughter of Geo. H. Weeks, 76th Reg., N. Y., died at Alexandria. Entered by mother, S. F. Davis, Dec. 11; Madison, Wis.

ALEX. FONTAINE, aged — years, son of Antonie Fontaine, 11th Wis., died at Montgomery, Ala. Entered by Xavier Martin; Green Bay, Dec. 12.

EMMA BUCK, aged 5 years, daughter of M. D. L. Buck, 5th Wis., mother dead; father left the State in a partially insane condition; reported to have died in Iowa one year ago. Entered by J. B. Hasbrouck, Grand Rapids, Wis., Dec. 20.

JOHN G. WOOD, aged 12 years, son of John G. Wood, 36th Wis., died at Madison, Wis. Mother dead. Entered by Cornelia Bowen; Ithica, Richland Co., Wis., Jan. 1, 1872.

ROLAND HILL, aged 12 years, son of Erasmus W. Hill, 29th Wis., died at Watertown, Wis. Entered by mother; Watertown, Jan. 12, 1872.

JOHN H. NIMMO, aged 12 years, son of Richard Nimmo, 29th Wis., died at Memphis. Entered by mother; Christiana, Dane Co., Wis., Jan. 18.

JENNY D. NIMMO, aged 10 years; as above.

CATHARINE ANN ELLIS, aged 13 years, daughter of Richard Ellis, 25th Wis., died at Chattanooga. Entered by mother; Lima, Pepin Co., Wis., Feb. 5.

JUDITH ELLIS, aged 10 years; as above.

ROSANNA TOUNARD, aged 13 years, daughter of Joseph Tounard, 12th Wis., died on hospital steamer. Mother dead. Entered by Alex. Guesneir; Green Bay, Feb. 12.

The total amount of receipts during the past five months, including the balance on hand at the date of last report, was \$16,841 90; the disbursements for that time were \$16,165 20, leaving a balance in my hands of \$675 70, which I have paid over to Hon. Henry Bætz, Treasurer of the "Home," taking his receipt for the same.

I have expended of the amount appropriated by you from the "Ward Legacy," the sum of \$195 89, in procuring Christmas presents for the children, and \$25 for the benefit of Frank Blakesley, the boy employed in the Railroad machine shops in Milwaukee, vouchers for both of which expenditures are on file.

Respectfully submitted,

W. P. TOWERS.

## DETAILED FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

*To the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home:*

GENTLEMEN:—The following is a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Home, from October 1, 1871, to February 29, 1872, inclusive.

1871		
Oct. 1	Balance on hand.....	\$1,841 90
Oct. 9	Cash of Treasurer.....	3,000 00
Nov. 29	..do.....do.....	3,000 00
Dec. 26	..do.....do.....	3,000 00
1872		
Jan. 20	..do.....do.....	3,000 00
Feb. 20	..do.....do.....	3,000 00
	Total amount received .....	\$16,841 90

I have paid on account of expenses from October 1, 1871, to February 29, 1872, inclusive, the following sums, vouchers for which are on file with the State Treasurer, duplicates at the Home.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1871			
Oct. 2	1	Chas. Burse, potatoes .....	\$10 21
Oct. 3	2	S. H. Cowles, bread.....	227 14
Oct. 3	3	H. Wildhagen, grapes, etc.....	8 18
Oct. 3	4	Fred. Hausmire, potatoes.....	10 23
Oct. 3	5	J. Conlon, butter .....	2 72
Oct. 3	6	Bray & Pierson, carpenter work.....	116 37
Oct. 5	7	Tolford & Nichols, meat.....	146 93
Oct. 5	8	E. W. Keyes, postage stamps.....	15 00
Oct. 5	9	W. P. Towers, expenses .....	30 50
Oct. 5	10	R. L. Garlick, crockery .....	25 75
Oct. 6	11	Dunning & Sumner, groceries, etc .....	162 19
Oct. 6	12	J. E. Moseley, books, etc.....	110 07
Oct. 6	13	Mrs. Oleson, butter .....	1 61
Oct. 6	14	Mr. Whiting, turnips .....	5 30
Oct. 7	15	Aug. Dohn, potatoes.....	7 40
Oct. 7	16	Jacob Esser, shoemaking .....	43 75
Oct. 9	17	H. P. Hall, milk.....	189 31
Oct. 10	18	D. L. Babcock, writing.....	27 50
Oct. 11	19	Gas Company, gas for September.....	48 15

*Detailed Financial Statement—Expenditures—continued.*

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1871			
Oct. 12	20	Bunker & Vroman, lumber.....	\$360 61
Oct. 14	21	Mr. Whiting, squash.....	6 23
Oct. 14	22	Aug. Lempp, services.....	13 00
Oct. 14	23	C. Askew, blacksmithing.....	6 80
Oct. 16	24	W. H. Harnden, butter and eggs.....	10 07
Oct. 17	25	Mrs. Shroeder, sewing.....	32 00
Oct. 17	26	W. W. Miner, butter.....	25 84
Oct. 18	27	Mrs. Clark, chickens.....	2 31
Oct. 19	28	R. L. Newton, apples.....	23 25
Oct. 19	29	M. Halstead, sewing machines.....	65 00
Oct. 19	30	Huntley & Wootton, provisions.....	37 18
Oct. 19	31	Cook Bros., leather and findings.....	150 03
Oct. 19	32	Thos. Killian, potatoes.....	16 25
Oct. 19	33	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, groceries.....	7 13
Oct. 21	34	Peter Anderson, cabbage.....	2 68
Oct. 21	35	Mr. Sweeney, potatoes.....	15 00
Oct. 21	36	J. Conlin, butter.....	1 17
Oct. 21	37	Samuel Arthur, potatoes.....	9 50
Oct. 21	38	J. R. Hiestand, onions.....	17 50
Oct. 21	39	Thos. Killian, potatoes.....	8 37
Oct. 23	40	Mil. & St. P. R. R., freight.....	4 13
Oct. 23	41	Mrs. Devine, services.....	6 00
Oct. 24	42	R. Entwistle, apples.....	15 00
Oct. 27	43	R. L. Newton, Apples.....	18 90
Oct. 28	44	A. J. Ward, salary.....	33 33
Oct. 30	45	S. Klauber & Co., dry goods.....	16 55
Oct. 30	46	S. Klauber & Co., dry goods.....	59 11
Oct. 30	47	E. W. Keyes, box rent and postage.....	3 95
Oct. 30	48	A. B. Devoe, expenses of Ed. Devoe.....	20 00
Oct. 31	49	S. H. Cowles, bread.....	278 58
Nov. 2	50	D. L. Babcock, window fasteners.....	3 60
Nov. 2	51	H. P. Hall, milk.....	209 79
Nov. 2	52	Jas. Finney, butter.....	23 79
Nov. 2	53	Tolford & Nichols, meat.....	167 78
Nov. 2	54	Conklin & Gray, coal.....	510 73
Nov. 2	55	Pay roll for October.....	632 33
Nov. 2	56	Mrs. Coughlin, potatoes.....	3 50
Nov. 2	57	Jacob Esser, shoemaking.....	65 00
Nov. 2	58	D. L. Babcock, writing.....	68 75
Nov. 3	59	Mrs. Adulof, eggs.....	8 00
Nov. 3	60	J. H. D. Baker, groceries.....	20 35
Nov. 3	61	W. A. Opell, vegetables.....	49 12
Nov. 3	62	Gas Co., gas for October.....	76 50
Nov. 4	63	Ira Mass, apples.....	14 70
Nov. 6	64	G. W. P. Whiting, turnips.....	8 40
Nov. 8	65	Moseley & Bro., stationery and books.....	37 92
Nov. 8	66	W. H. Harnden, tomatoes.....	16 87

*Detailed Financial Statement—Expenditures—continued.*

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1871.			
Nov. 10	67	Geo. F. Taylor, shoes, etc.....	\$275 50
Nov. 10	68	Dunning & Sumner, groceries, etc.....	91 51
Nov. 12	69	A. Culver, lard and hams.....	8 30
Nov. 14	70	Mrs. Clark, butter.....	1 76
Nov. 14	71	Express Company, freight....	2 20
Nov. 14	72	W. P. Towers, expenses.....	13 65
Nov. 14	73	Geo. Lee, pickles and butter.....	14 25
Nov. 14	74	Geo. Whiting, turnips.....	7 80
Nov. 17	75	Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Co., freight..	3 54
Nov. 21	76	Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Co., freight..	1 12
Nov. 24	77	I. French, straw.....	16 00
Nov. 28	78	Pay roll for November.....	669 33
Nov. 28	79	Charles Oshlut, turkeys and chickens.....	9 80
Nov. 28	80	Dr. A. J. Ward, salary for November.....	33 33
Nov. 28	81	Mr. Curtin, turkeys.....	10 08
Dec. 2	82	E. W. Keyes, stamps.....	15 00
Dec. 2	83	Tolford & Nichols, meat.....	155 21
Dec. 4	84	Moseley & Bro., piano and books.....	390 95
Dec. 4	85	H. P. Hall, milk.....	207 03
Dec. 4	86	Jacob Esser, shoemaking.....	62 50
Dec. 5	87	S. H. Cowles, bread.....	289 37
Dec. 7	88	Peter Anderson, tallow, etc.....	4 87
Dec. 9	89	Gas Company, gas for November.....	90 45
Dec. 9	90	Madison Woolen Mills, cloth.....	489 18
Dec. 11	91	Dunning & Sumner, groceries, etc.....	73 80
Dec. 11	92	W. G. Benedict, groceries, etc.....	72 12
Dec. 11	93	Rice & Friedman, dry goods.....	52 50
Dec. 13	94	J. Schweinem, ice.....	30 00
Dec. 13	95	J. B. Bowen, straw.....	16 00
Dec. 15	96	Chas. Hawks, sewing machine supplies.....	12 46
Dec. 20	97	Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Co., freight..	1 17
Dec. 21	98	John Wood, straw.....	12 00
Dec. 26	99	W. H. Harnden, beans.....	17 62
Dec. 26	100	Pay roll for December.....	663 33
Dec. 26	101	E. W. Keyes, stamps.....	6 00
Dec. 26	102	S. E. Pearson, carpenter work.....	34 37
Dec. 26	103	Mrs. Welch, sewing.....	4 50
1872.			
Jan. 3	104	Main & Spooner, insurance.....	175 00
Jan. 3	105	M. J. Vincent, butter.....	5 60
Jan. 3	106	A. J. Ward, salary for December.....	33 33
Jan. 3	107	H. P. Hall, milk.....	180 84
Jan. 3	108	S. H. Cowles, bread.....	262 70
Jan. 3	109	Mrs. Adolf, oil and tallow.....	9 30
Jan. 3	110	W. P. Thompson, skate straps, etc.....	18 85
Jan. 3	111	Jacob Esser, shoemaking.....	61 25
Jan. 3	112	Tolford & Nichols, meat.....	165 23
Jan. 3	113	J. H. D. Baker, apples and groceries.....	86 40
Jan. 4	114	Thos. Regan, gas and water fitting.....	36 33
Jan. 4	115	W. P. Towers, expenses.....	4 50
Jan. 4	116	W. P. Towers, expenses.....	6 82
Jan. 4	117	Express and telegraph.....	2 20
Jan. 5	118	Gas Company, gas for December.....	112 50

*Detailed Financial Statement—Expenditures—continued.*

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1872			
Jan. 5	119	Mrs. Tubbs, sewing.....	\$5 00
Jan. 6	120	Wm. Kavanaugh, wood.....	303 00
Jan. 9	121	H. P. Allen, hauling wood.....	33 60
Jan. 9	122	N. P. Jones, picture.....	3 00
Jan. 9	123	S. Klauber & Co., dry goods.....	118 71
Jan. 9	124	S. Klauber & Co., dry goods.....	17 50
Jan. 9	125	Peter Anderson, watching wood.....	6 00
Jan. 10	126	Hill & Vaughan, cement.....	4 50
Jan. 10	127	A. F. Waltzinger, candy.....	3 20
Jan. 10	128	Moseley & Bro., books etc.....	24 40
Jan. 10	129	Vroman, Frank & Co., furnace etc.....	373 73
Jan. 12	130	N. J. Moody, dentistry.....	80 00
Jan. 17	131	William Kavanaugh, wood.....	327 25
Jan. 19	132	H. P. Allen, hauling wood.....	35 70
Jan. 20	133	R. Jones, potatoes.....	11 50
Jan. 22	134	Wm. Kavanaugh, wood.....	365 75
Jan. 23	135	J. Flynn, butter.....	4 84
Jan. 23	136	H. Grove, vinegar.....	9 08
Jan. 26	137	H. Perry, butter.....	9 97
Jan. 26	138	H. P. Allen, hauling wood.....	39 90
Jan. 29	139	B. Kohner, cutting suits.....	39 00
Jan. 30	140	George F. Taylor, shoes.....	54 45
Jan. 30	141	Pay roll and labor.....	744 41
Jan. 30	142	Mil. & St. P. R. R., freight on wood.....	168 00
Jan. 30	143	D. Memhard, fruit.....	2 50
Jan. 31	144	D. L. Babcock, writing.....	11 25
Feb. 1	145	S. H. Cowles, bread.....	275 52
Feb. 1	146	Mary Bevirt, teaching.....	13 00
Feb. 2	147	Gas Company, gas.....	110 70
Feb. 2	148	Estate J. T. Wilson, drugs.....	7 28
Feb. 3	149	E. A. Jones, medicines.....	20 25
Feb. 3	150	Mrs. Doylan, labor.....	1 50
Feb. 3	151	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, groceries.....	69 22
Feb. 3	152	W. Heitkamp, blacksmithing.....	6 60
Feb. 5	153	E. W. Keyes, postage stamps.....	9 00
Feb. 5	154	Isaac Klauber, groceries.....	7 50
Feb. 5	155	Tolford & Nichols, meat.....	185 66
Feb. 6	156	H. P. Hall, milk.....	204 01
Feb. 6	157	Express Company.....	1 55
Feb. 6	158	Moseley & Bro., stationery, etc.....	28 35
Feb. 7	159	Jas. E. Fisher, furniture and repairs.....	40 80
Feb. 10	160	F. Hanson, flour.....	13 00
Feb. 13	161	H. P. Allen, sawing wood.....	43 00
Feb. 14	162	Dunning & Sumner, groceries, etc.....	42 85
Feb. 14	163	Adam Barth, painting.....	1 25
Feb. 17	164	H. Kleuter, oats and feed.....	18 90
Feb. 17	165	Robbins & Thornton, flour, etc.....	129 35
Feb. 17	166	W. A. Oppell, provisions, etc.....	97 43
Feb. 19	167	J. K. Fuller, doctoring horse.....	2 00
Feb. 20	168	Wm. Kavanaugh, wood.....	316 25
Feb. 22	169	Bunker & Vroman, lumber.....	51 23
Feb. 22	170	Ricker, Crombie & Co., groceries.....	200 34
Feb. 22	171	State Industrial School, brooms.....	41 90

*Detailed Financial Statement—Expenditures—continued.*

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1872			
Jan. 22	172	Seifert & Lawton, views of "Home," .....	\$8 15
Jan. 22	173	G. W. Hersee, tuning pianos.....	6 00
Jan. 23	174	H. P. Allen, hauling wood .....	34 50
Jan. 23	175	John Reiner, straw.....	4 00
Jan. 23	176	F. Hanse1, flour and meal.....	26 52
Jan. 24	177	Ed. Morden, repairing pumps.....	5 00
Jan. 24	178	Cook Bro's, leather, etc.....	108 95
Jan. 24	179	Duuning & Sumner, groceries, etc.....	132 14
Jan. 24	180	B. W. Suckow, binding books.....	3 50
Jan. 24	181	Geo. F. Taylor, shoes, etc.....	14 80
Jan. 24	182	W. J. Park & Co., books.....	1 20
Jan. 24	183	Vroman, Frank & Co., hardware.....	10 92
Jan. 24	184	Pardee & Bro., drugs.....	3 35
Jan. 24	185	H. Klueter, feed .....	2 50
Jan. 24	186	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, groceries.....	20 12
Jan. 24	187	Atwood & Culver, paper and printing.....	44 00
Jan. 24	188	Chas. Askew, blacksmithing .....	3 00
Jan. 24	189	Madison Woolen Mills, yarn, etc.....	21 75
Jan. 24	190	Ramsdale & Hegan, horseshoing.....	4 50
Jan. 24	191	Huntley & Wootton, groceries.....	24 08
Jan. 24	192	J. H. D. Baker, groceries.....	13 50
Jan. 26	193	Moseley & Bro., books and stationery.....	26 54
Jan. 26	194	Mrs. Flynn, eggs.....	1 75
Jan. 26	195	M. Halstead, machine attachments...	1 35
Jan. 26	196	S. E. Pearson, carpenter work.....	3 75
Jan. 26	197	W. Veerhusen, confectionery.....	2 15
Jan. 26	198	S. Klauber & Co., dry goods.....	169 84
Jan. 26	199	Pay roll and labor for February.....	752 76
Jan. 26	200	Mrs. Adolph, eggs.....	5 72
Jan. 26	201	M. & St. P. R. R., hauling wood .....	550 50
Jan. 26	202	W. A. Oppel, provisions .....	10 23
Jan. 26	203	W. P. Towers, cash paid for butter.....	6 84
Jan. 26	204	W. P. Towers, cash paid for stamps.....	1 00
Jan. 26	205	D. L. Babcock, writing.....	11 25
Jan. 26	206	Henry Bætz, treasurer, cash bal. ret'd.....	675 70
			\$16,841 90

## SUPERINTENDENT BURTON'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of Wis.:*

GENTLEMEN: Allow me to present to you the following report of the institution from March 1 to Sept. 30, 1872, inclusive:

Number of children in the Home, March 1, 1872.....	217
Since admitted.....	33
Total .....	250
Number discharged.....	35
Total number belonging to the Home, Sept. 30, 1872.....	<u>215</u>

The following is the name and history of each child received since March 1st:

JAMES BARTHOLOMEW, aged 12 years, son of Abram Bartholomew, 33d regiment, died at Moscow, Tenn. Entered by mother; March 11, 1872, Windsor, Wis.

ALBERT A. BARTHOLOMEW, aged 11 years; as above.

JOHN MATHEWS, aged 8 years, son of Baptist Mathews, 4th cavalry, died at Morgansa, La. Entered by mother, April 3, 1872; Tunnel City, Wis.

FRANK PERRY, aged 12 years, son of Alfred W. Perry, 8th artillery, died at Camp Utley, Racine. Entered by mother, April 4, 1872; Wausau, Wis.

EMMA RAMSEY, aged 9 years, daughter of Thomas M. Ramsey, 42d Regt., died at Cairo, Ill. Widow supports herself by sewing. Entered by mother, April 10, 1872; Pleasant Prairie, Wis.

NELLIE RAMSEY, aged 7 years; as above.

- OLIVER PULVER, aged 12 years, son of John N. Pulver, 43d Regt., died at Madison, Ind. Widow dependent upon her own exertions. Entered by mother, May 1, 1872; Springville, Wis.
- BLANCHE PULVER, aged 8 years; as above.
- CASPER PENHALLOW, aged 10 years, son of Reuben Penhallow, 35th regiment, died at Morganza, La. Entered by Col. C. K. Pier, May 8th, 1872, Fond du Lac.
- LAURA PENHALLOW, aged 8 years; as above.
- EMMET DUVAL, aged 12 years, son of Truman Duvall, 2d Cavalry, died at Spring Green, Wis. Widow supports herself by her labor. Entered by A. C. Daley, May 13th, 1872, Madison.
- EUNICE DUVAL, aged 10 years; as above.
- FRANK HATFIELD, aged 11 years, son of Silas Hatfield, 7th regiment, died at Chester, Pa. Widow poor and out of health. Entered by mother, May, 17th, 1872; Marshall, Wis.
- ELSIE WELTON, aged 9 years, child of Moses S. Welton, 1st Cavalry, died at Andersonville, Ga. Entered by mother, July 24th, 1872; Omro, Wis.
- MARTHA WELTON, aged 8 years; as above.
- ROBERT MOORE, aged 10 years, son of Jeremiah Moore, 33d regiment, died at Avoca. Widow supports herself by sewing. Re-entered by mother, May 1, 1872; Sextonville, Wis.
- HENRY FIELDS, aged 13 years, son of Stephen Fields, 18th regiment, died at Macon, Ga. Re-entered by mother, May 10, 1872; Baraboo, Wis.
- SARAH SHEEKS, aged 14 years, daughter of W. N. Sheeks, 6th regiment, killed in battle. Re-entered by Henry Harnden, June, 1872.
- WM. HOEY, aged 12 years, son of Geo. F. Hoey, 37th regiment, died at Danville Hospital. Entered by mother, Aug. 8th; Beloit, Wis.
- CENA LAYTON, aged 12 years, daughter of John Layton, 31st

regiment. Entered by mother, Mary E. Layton; Monroe, Wis., August 30, 1872.

ELIZA LAYTON, aged 10 years; as above.

PHEBE KELLISON, aged 8 years, daughter of Geo. Kellison, 35th Inf. regiment, died at Neosho, Wis. Entered by mother, Roena Kellison; Neosho, August 5, 1872.

LUNA HICKS, aged 9 years, daughter of Geo. E. Hicks, 7th battery, died at Ashippun. Entered by mother, Lucinda Hicks; Ashippun, Wis., August 31, 1872.

MARSHALL HATFIELD, aged 13 years, son of Silas Hatfield, 7th regiment, Co. B, died at Chester, Pa. Entered by mother, Sarah Hatfield; Medina, Wis., August 31, 1872.

LEROY HAYES, aged 11 years, son of S. H. Hayes, Co. H, 36th Regt., died at Salisbury, N. C. Entered by mother, Rachael Hayes; Clayton, Wis., September 2, 1872.

MARIA CLOSE, aged 11 years, daughter of John Close, Co. F., 8th Regt., died at Perryville, Ky. Entered by mother, Catharine Close; Utica, Wis., September 3, 1872.

FANNY KNOBLE, aged 9 years, daughter of Casper Knoble, Co. B, 31st Regt., died in New York Hospital. Entered by mother; Mt. Sterling, Wis., September 4, 1872.

WILLIE RANDALL, aged 11 years, son of Reuben Randall, Co. H, 36th Regt., died at Salisbury, N. C. Entered by mother, Clestea Randall; Yankeetown, September 2, 1872.

CARRIE ELLIS, aged 9 years, daughter of Richard Ellis, 25th Regt., died at Chattanooga. Entered by mother, Martha Harmer; Lima, Wis., August 30, 1872.

LEONARD DOTY, aged 13 years, son of George Doty, 2d Wisconsin cavalry; died at Madison. Entered by his aunt, Jennie Hamilton; Darlington, September 1, 1872.

CLARENCE SHAW, aged 13 years, son of William F. Shaw, 25th regiment, Co. D; died at Memphis, Tenn. Entered by mother, Louisa J. Shaw, September 14, 1872; Adrian Wis.

WM. H. SHAW, aged 10 years, as above.

HUGO MUMM, aged 8 years, son of Albert Mumm; died at Whitewater, Wis. Entered by mother, September 24, 1872; Whitewater.

The children that have been furnished with homes since March 1st are

Mary J. Legget, with Mr. Nesbits, Clinton Junction.

Wm. Conant, with D. N. Holly, Esq., Merton.

Sarah Sheeks, with uncle, J. Lutes, Pardeeville.

Willie Smith, with P. Sawyer, Oconomowoc.

Belle Smith, with P. Sawyer, Oconomowoc.

Jane E. Faith, with Mr. Vosley, Beloit.

Arthur Burt, with F. Leland, Esq., Elkhorn.

Maggie McFadden with Mr. Spence, Baraboo.

In every instance mentioned, all parties up to this time express satisfaction.

Several worthy applications to adopt children are now on file.

Believing family influence to be the most potent for the proper development of the child, we earnestly recommend that greater effort be made to secure suitable homes for children, particularly those who are soon to leave us unattended by natural protectors, and in many cases devoid of friends that are able to care for them.

Such effort we believe will greatly enhance the welfare of the children, and thereby more completely secure the object of your earnest endeavors.

## STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES,

*From March 1st, 1872, to October 1st, 1872, detailed according to form prescribed by State Board of Charities and Reform.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Amount.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES .....		\$73 53
AMUSEMENTS .....		65 13
CLOTHING.		
Boys' Hats.....		117 01
Girls' Hats.....		15 04
Tailoring (for Normal scholars).....		62 20
DRY GOODS.		
Sheeting.....	1,524 yds...	225 27
Checks .....	580 yds...	130 36
Tweed .....	211 yds...	221 55
Dress goods and trimmings.....		116 88
Muslin .....	54 yds...	10 80
Alpaca .....	139 yds...	44 87
Curtains .....		4 00
Flannel .....	32 yds...	12 50
Carpets and matting.....	116 yds...	147 06
Buttons .....	78 gro...	20 42
Hose .....	26 doz...	53 30
Linen thread.....	23 lbs...	30 70
Combs.....	34 doz...	21 95
Round combs.....	3 doz...	11 20
Crash .....	181 yds...	42 36
Table linen .....	133 yds...	65 49
Needles.....	63 papers...	7 62
Thimbles.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ gro...	2 25
Dress braid.....	12 doz...	8 75
Black ribbon.....	166 yds...	15 55
Cottonade.....	207 yds...	63 47
Drilling .....	53 yds...	9 89
Paper collars.....	50 boxes...	5 00
Spool thread.....	37 doz...	25 00
SHOE SHOP.		
Shoes and findings.....		164 55
Leather and findings.....		194 03
Leather and findings.....		146 02
Blacking .....		3 75
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.....		268 02
FUEL AND LIGHTS.		
Coal .....	13 tons...	174 00
Sawing wood.....	379 cords..	162 97
Gas.....		311 80

*Statement of Expenditures—continued.*

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Amount.
<b>STABLE.</b>		
Hay.....	1 ton...	\$6 65
Oats.....	44 bu...	14 31
Bran.....	310 lbs...	2 90
Harness repaired.....		1 70
Harness oil.....	2 gal...	3 00
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		
Express and freight.....		50 06
Confectionery.....		4 18
Notarial Commission.....		2 00
Postage stamps.....		34 34
Box rent.....		7 05
Labor.....		5 00
Straw.....		32 75
Dishes.....		17 55
Laundry expenses.....		9 36
Boat.....		45 00
Brooms, brushes, etc.....		39 35
Printing.....		25 00
Traveling expenses.....		34 95
.....do..... for pupils.....		131 30
Furniture.....		87 25
Sunday school papers.....		27 37
Flags.....		24 30
Barbering.....		5 00
Matches.....	1 case..	4 70
Unclassified expenditures.....		202 88
<b>REPAIRS.</b>		
Painting and glazing.....		254 45
Sand.....		1 00
Lumber.....		32 63
Mason work.....		83 74
Stone.....	1 crd..	7 00
Hardware.....		168 02
Labor.....		25 60
Piano tuning.....		8 00
Lightning rods.....		47 50
Plumbing.....		38 78
Window blinds.....		218 28
Kalsomining.....		65 88
<b>SUBSISTENCE.</b>		
Bread.....	40,534 lbs..	1,298 05
Crackers.....	285 lbs..	25 00
Cake.....	110 lbs..	41 80
Meal.....	500 lbs..	6 72
Flour.....	6,200 lbs..	214 75

*Statement of Expenditures—continued.*

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Amount.
<i>SUBSISTENCE—continued.</i>		
Rice.....	228 lbs....	\$20 50
Milk.....	22,254 qts....	1,266 94
Butter.....	1,564 lbs....	238 75
Eggs.....	1,369 doz....	146 40
Cheese.....	113 lbs....	17 34
Oat meal.....	1 bbl....	7 00
Salt.....	2 bbls....	5 20
Vinegar.....	99 gals....	29 36
Soap.....	1,045 lbs....	62 70
Sugar.....	2,920 lbs....	323 11
Sugar, maple.....	62 lbs....	13 91
Coffee, Rio.....	443 lbs....	105 55
Coffee, Java.....	57 lbs....	17 50
Tea.....	166 lbs....	127 45
<i>Small Groceries—</i>		
Corn starch.....	40 lbs....	4 40
Baking powder.....	143 lbs....	57 54
Cocoanut (des).....	12 lbs....	4 08
Cinnamon.....	3 lbs....	1 95
Cream of Tartar.....	1 lb....	65
Ginger.....	10 lbs....	3 50
Nuts.....	86 lbs....	15 89
Fruit (canned).....	17 doz....	43 10
Extracts.....	2 qts....	4 00
Maccaroni.....	25 lbs....	3 00
Tapioca.....	50 lbs....	5 00
Nutmegs.....	5 lbs....	6 00
Allspice.....	10 lbs....	2 50
<i>Fruit—</i>		
Lemons.....	8 doz....	4 30
Raisins.....	.....	18 25
Apples.....	9 bbls....	27 80
Currants (dried).....	30 lbs....	3 01
Currants (green).....	22 qts....	1 48
Citron.....	2 lbs....	1 30
Oranges.....	9 doz....	4 90
Apples (dried).....	379 lbs....	41 30
Peaches (dried).....	328 lbs....	42 78
Strawberries.....	51 qts....	7 85
Raspberries.....	51 qts....	6 57
Blackberries.....	24 qts....	4 08
Peaches.....	2 boxes....	2 00
Fruits (mixed).....	.....	24 99
<i>Vegetables—</i>		
Cabbages.....	12 doz....	10 70
Beets.....	2 bush....	1 00
Lettuce.....	.....	6 10
Horseradish.....	.....	3 20
Turnips.....	29 bush....	4 40

*Statement of Expenditures—continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Amount.
SUBSISTENCE—con.		
<i>Vegetables—con.</i>		
Parsnips .....	3 bu...	\$2 70
Asparagus .....		63
Potatoes .....	166 bu...	110 60
<i>Meats—</i>		
Beef .....	7,028 lbs. .	699 15
Mutton .....	1,864 lbs. .	186 40
Veal .....	993 lbs. .	99 30
Pork, salt .....	1,227 lbs. .	111 13
Ham .....	378 lbs. .	44 44
Lamb .....	74 lbs. .	7 35
Beef tongues .....	110 lbs. .	14 60
Lard .....	324 lbs. .	32 40
Chickens .....	164 lbs. .	19 54
Turkeys .....	126 lbs. .	15 69
Tallow .....	50 lbs. .	3 50
<i>Fish—</i>		
Mackerel .....	1 kit ..	4 00
Fish, salt .....	331 lbs. .	25 65
Fish, fresh .....	232 lbs. .	20 22
FARM EXPENSES.		
Plants .....		16 85
Seeds .....		10 06
Rent .....		90 00
Teaming .....		3 00
Baskets .....		2 90

*Statement of Expenditures—continued.*

## SALARIES AND WAGES.

Names.	Occupation.	Time em- ployed.	Rate per Month.	Amount.
Robert W. Burton....	Superintendent ....	7 mos.	\$100 00	\$700 00
Emma W. Burton....	Matron.....	7 mos.	33 33	233 31
Dr. A. J. Ward .....	Physician.....	7 mos.	33 33	233 31
Alma Cardelle.....	Teacher.....	2 $\frac{2}{3}$ mos.	30 00	79 00
Laura Harnden .....	do .....	4 mos.	30 00	120 00
Maggie McIntyre .....	do .....	5 mos.	30 00	150 00
Kittie Huntington....	do .....	4 mos.	30 00	120 00
Jennie Terry.....	do .....	5 mos.	30 00	150 00
Ella Bradley .....	do .....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mos.	30 00	71 00
Helen Sturtevant....	do .....	do mos.	30 00	10 00
Maggie Conklin.....	do .....	do mos.	30 00	20 00
Lavinia Thornton .....	do .....	1 mo.	30 00	30 00
Lydia Green .....	House keeper.....	5 mos.	22 00	110 00
Charlotte Post.....	do .....	2 mos.	22 00	44 00
Fannie Morgan .....	Seamstress .....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ mos.	16 00	102 25
Emma Ramsey .....	do .....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ mos.	16 00	57 50
Mrs. Storms.....	do .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mos.	16 00	22 50
Olive Noll .....	do .....	5 mos.	16 00	80 00
Amerilla Crane .....	do .....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ mos.	16 00	102 25
Martha Glover .....	do .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mos.	16 00	22 75
Hannah Doyle.....	do .....	7 mos.	16 00	112 00
Annie Willson .....	do .....	7 mos.	16 00	112 00
Mrs. Patterson .....	Nurse.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mos.	16 00	46 00
Charlotte Post.....	do .....	2 $\frac{1}{8}$ mos.	16 00	34 00
Marion Strogan .....	do .....	1 mo.	16 00	16 00
Margaret Buckley....	Dormitory .....	1 mo..	12 00	12 00
Mary Ward .....	do .....	7 mos.	12 00	84 00
Marion Strogan .....	do .....	5 mos.	12 00	60 00
Bridg't O'Shaughnessy	do .....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ mos.	12 00	14 00
Maggie Hogan .....	Cook.....	7 mos.	12 00	84 00
Mary Miligan.....	do .....	1 $\frac{1}{5}$ mos.	12 00	20 80
Delia Miligan.....	do .....	2 $\frac{1}{5}$ mos.	12 00	29 84
Maggie Curtain .....	do .....	5 mos.	12 00	60 00
Johanna Crowley .....	do .....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ mos.	12 00	33 36
Lena Oleson.....	Laundress.....	2 mos.	12 00	24 00
Kate Hogan .....	do .....	5 mos.	12 00	60 00
Annie Kelley .....	do .....	5 mos.	12 00	60 00
Maria Lee.....	Ironer .....	2 mos.	12 00	24 00
Mary Kelly .....	do .....	7 mos.	12 00	84 00
Maggie Nary .....	do .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ mo..	12 00	6 05
Mary Daly.....	do .....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ mos.	12 00	14 00
Maggie Howard .....	General work....	7 mos.	12 00	84 00
Tolena Oleson .....	do .....	7 mos.	10 00	70 00
John Walters .....	Engineer .....	7 mos.	40 00	280 00
Peter Anderson .....	Carpenter .....	7 mos.	40 00	280 00
Thomas Swenson .....	Watchman .....	7 mos.	35 00	245 00
Jacob Esser.....	Shoemaker .....	768 $\frac{1}{10}$ dys	*2 50	421 75

\*Per day.

So brief has been the period of our connection with the "Home," that we are inclined to allow the length of this report to correspond, preferring rather, that the appearance of the institution and of its inmates should proclaim the merits or demerits of its present management.

Though the time has been short, it has been filled with honest endeavor to place the "Home" upon a basis equal to that of other charitable institutions of like character in the State.

It affords us great pleasure to state that the health of the children during the seven months, generally speaking, has been very good.

Through the summer, weeks passed without an inmate of the sick room. In the spring time, however, there were several cases of "Cerebro Spinal Meningitis," none of which, we are happy to say, proved fatal, and in but one instance were the faculties of the patient at all impaired by this dreadful disease. That no more serious consequences resulted from its presence among so many, is largely due to the indefatigable attention and skillful treatment of our physician, Dr. A. J. Ward.

We would reverently acknowledge a kind Providence in averting a calamity that threatened so much disaster among the children.

At present, the schools are in a condition far more satisfactory than when we took charge of the "Home." By a careful selection of teachers, and a watchful superintendency, we hope to place our schools upon an equality with any public schools of similar grade in the state. By its energy and deep interest, the present corps of teachers promises good things in this direction. Our four schools correspond to first and second primary, intermediate and grammar departments.

Our present teachers are:

Miss Ella Bradley, of grammar department.

Miss Maggie McIntyre, of intermediate department.

Miss Maggie Conklin, of first primary.

Miss Lavinia Thornton, of second primary.

The text books used are as last reported.

Miss Jennie Terry is our music teacher. In her department there are sixteen pupils. Aside from her class duties, much of her time is occupied with vocal exercises in the schools.

Some of our children show particular talent for music, and are making corresponding progress in the art.

It is pleasing, and at the same time a matter of great encouragement to us in our work, to realize that the moral tone of the children is daily becoming healthier.

That the standard of morality among them may continually advance, is our constant and great care; and to this end, we strive to improve every opportunity to impart a wholesome lesson.

Our Sunday School continues under the efficient care of Hon. L. Breese, as its superintendent, who, with his associates, is ever faithful to his charge.

With these kind Christian teachers, our Sunday School service is no mere pastime; but an opportunity for heart-felt Christian work. Neither sunshine nor storm deters them from their labor of love. They can be adequately rewarded by Him alone in whose service they so cheerfully engage.

To the deep interest, on the part of Superintendent and teachers, in the welfare of the children, is wholly due the life of our Sunday School, to which we look with great interest for the moral growth and Christian character of our little community.

Of Christ's soldiers in this field of usefulness, the following are the names of veterans:—Hon. D. Worthington, D. H. Tullis, E. Thompson, Mr. Cowles, J. H. D. Baker, B. E. Hutchinson, Mrs. S. F. Dean, Miss E. Pierce, Miss E. A. Burdick, Miss S. E. Nichols, Miss S. Prescott, Miss M. E. Snell, Mrs. H. F. Hayward.

To many other friends we are deeply indebted for their kind sympathies and words of encouragement.

The children are evidently happy in their home. In every respect we endeavor to treat them as we would have our own dealt with, striving to throw about them, as far as possible, such influences as naturally cluster about the family fireside.

The older boys have cheerfully cultivated a garden of five or six acres, this season, and all have reaped the wholesome reward of industry in the matter of fresh vegetables for the children's table.

In respect to clothing, we aspire to neatness and cleanliness ; but even these simple demands are very difficult to secure, particularly among the small children. The improved appearance of the girls in this respect, is wholly attributable to their own efforts. They have been encouraged to sew, by the promise of better and more tastily arranged clothing, if made by their own hands. Industrial habits, personal neatness, and a greater degree of refinement are among the wholesome fruits of such a course.

To enhance the comfort of the children, and render the library more accessible for them, we have removed the library to what was formerly built for a sewing room, and the room vacated by such removal has become the sewing room. With a view to the same end, such books as are commonly read by boys, have been placed in the old office, which has been, with slight expense, fitted for a boys' reading room. Here, too, all the papers received by the Home are on file for the perusal of all. We trust that this arrangement will increase the love for reading and produce a greater degree of general intelligence.

The play rooms have been rendered more cheerful and comfortable by the admission of more light, and the arranging of stationary seats. By this agreeable change, with better warming facilities, these old dungeon-like rooms have become places of no small attraction.

The highest class of the first school was duly examined at the close of last term by Rev. J. B. Pradt, Assistant State Superintendent, for admission to Normal School. In this examination, 72 in a scale of 100 was the standard of scholarship reached by the class. Subsequently it was determined by you to retain these children in the "Home" another year. The wisdom of such a course becomes daily more apparent. While their scholarship is fair, their youthfulness is objectionable to their entering Normal school. The presence of the class in our schools

another year will aid in securing a better scholarship, and also better fit the members of the class to receive the full benefit of a course of normal training.

In accordance with your instructions, we have liberally furnished the children at Whitewater with clothing, and in so doing have consulted their tastes, and endeavored to gratify their wishes. These scholars, I am happy to say, are acquitting themselves creditably. For their future progress and ultimate success, we shall watch with deep interest; for our greatest reward of labor in the Home, is to behold the prosperity of any that may have in any degree been under our charge. The time we trust is not distant, when the Home will receive to positions of honor and responsibility, those whom it has sent forth to be furnished with such knowledge and understanding, as shall fit them to become faithful and efficient laborers in the broad field of Education.

How shall we employ the boys? is a question that is constantly forced upon us. In our attempt to answer it, we increased the force of boys in the shoe shop to eight. The cultivation of the garden, already referred to, has been of great service in this respect. We have also encouraged the boys to work for farmers in the vicinity, and in several cases have secured places for them. Many of them spent their entire vacation at work, and have earned, in the aggregate, \$150. In matters of repairs and improvements, we have endeavored to employ the boys wherever they could be of any service. Notwithstanding this, we urge the necessity of providing means for more tangible employment.

To employ the girls is a matter of less difficulty. In the several departments of the "Home," there is a great variety of housework for ready and willing hands. Besides this, needlework occupies the girls much of the time.

The division of labor among the boys is approximately shown by the following:

Number employed in shoe shop.....	8
garden .....	6
stable.....	2
playroom .....	2
office .....	1
library .....	2
children's kitchen.....	3
family kitchen.....	1
dormitory.....	3
as monitors .....	6
wood carriers .....	10
with engineer.....	1
carpenter .....	2
	<hr/>
	47
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All participate in general work. The boys have carried and piled 440 cords of wood, and split and stored in wood shed one-fourth of that amount.

The division of work in girls' department is as follows:

Number employed in sewing room.....	2
dormitories .....	11
children's dining room.....	12
family dining room .....	2
family kitchen .....	3
school house.....	9
play room.....	2
library.....	2
wash room .....	1
ironing room.....	2
private rooms.....	9
	<hr/>
	55
	<hr/>

All that are able, share the general house cleaning.

We will simply call attention to items of repairs most worthy of mention.

The chimney in the large dormitory, so long an eye-sore and cause of alarm, has given place to one of better material and larger capacity.

The top of the other in the same dormitory has been rebuilt, making both safe and substantial structures.

In the school building, the walls of the chapel, music-rooms, halls and stairway leading to them, have been carefully repaired

and kalsomined; the wood work has been painted, the furniture renovated.

Every window throughout the building has been furnished with inside blinds.

These matters conduce very much to the comfort and convenience of the children in school, and render the chapel in appearance worthy of the institution.

With an appropriation much less than last year's, we find our expenses, in matters of repairs for the corresponding time, largely in the excess. As compared with the same period, the pay-roll has been materially reduced. The receipts are \$16,306.14; of this \$1,005.99 has been expended to discharge former indebtedness; \$970.00 on account of repairs and improvements, and \$13,531.06 on account of current expenses, leaving on hand, \$799.09. Average monthly expenses, including all expenditures, \$2,215.29.

We respectfully recommend that suitable provision be made for thoroughly painting the "Home," another season, as a matter of economy and neatness.

Our gardening enterprise, in consequence of drouth, has not succeeded as well as we had hoped; yet the value of the products, at a very low estimate, will more than cover expenses. In a disciplinary sense, it has been a profitable affair. In the matter of garden, much more can be done another year.

The following figures show the amount of work done in shoe shop since March 1st:

Number of pairs of shoes manufactured.....	164
Number of pairs of shoe uppers fitted.....	40
Number of pairs of half soles.....	362
Number of pairs of shoes patched .....	<u>240</u>

A low estimated value of the work done in the shop is \$650.

We now have to buy very little ready-made work. With additional shop room, we could quite meet the demands, without increasing our pay roll.

The work in the sewing room since March 1st, consists of girls' clothing, as

Best dresses made.....	137
Common dresses made.....	50
Night dresses made.....	34
Common aprons.....	160
Best aprons made by girls.....	90
Under suits of two pieces each.....	236
Hats trimmed.....	60
	<hr/>

Of boys' clothing, as

Shirts made.....	102
Woolen coats made.....	122
Cotton coats made.....	76
Woolen pants made.....	133
Cotton pants made.....	76
Suspenders.....	150
	<hr/>

In reference to the class in telegraphy, we have carried out your instructions, by fitting up an office in the attic of the main building, where are six instruments. The room is readily reached by both back and front stairs, is easily warmed by stove, well lighted and retired. The Home line is connected with the main line at the city office, where is located our efficient instructor, C. E. Bross. The present class consists of twelve pupils, selected from the older boys that are likely to be the first to leave the Home. The teacher reports his pupils as apt, and progressing finely.

Hon. Albert D. Wood, of Vallejo, California, will please accept our sincerely hearty thanks for his donation of the beautiful chromo, representing one of the beatitudes, presented to the children by Hon. Samuel D. Hastings.

Park & Co. also share our thanks for framing the same.

The editors of the following papers will please accept our grateful acknowledgements for their many and oft-repeated favors. Our State papers are ever welcome guests of the Home:

The Janesville Gazette.

The Fond du Lac Commonwealth.

Wisconsin State Journal.

The Janesville Times.

The Rock County Recorder.

The Kenosha Union.  
 The Racine Journal.  
 The Waukesha Freeman.  
 The Berlin Courant.  
 Badger State Banner.  
 The Western Farmer.  
 The Soldiers' Record.  
 The University Press.  
 The State Gazette.  
 The Burlington Standard.  
 The Weekly Rescue.  
 The Liberal Press.

The gentlemanly managers and conductors of the Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Chicago and Northwestern Railways, are deserving of our warmest thanks for their many kind attentions bestowed upon the children journeying to and from their homes.

We have but partially expended the last two hundred dollars of the appropriation made by the legislature for library purposes, and approved March 15, 1870.

The account stands thus:

RECEIPTS.		
Jan. 8	Received of State Treasurer .....	\$200 00
EXPENDITURES.		
June 9	Paid West & Co., library books .....	\$40 24
June 12	Paid W. Huntington, "Uncivilized Races" .....	6 00
June 20	Paid H. R. Thompson, "Bible Commentary" .....	2 00
	Total .....	\$48 24
	Cash on hand .....	151 76
		\$200 00

As soon as our room is in order, we shall spend the the balance, which will very greatly add to the attractions of the reading room.

## WARD REQUEST.

Of so much of this fund as was entrusted to us, the following is the account. Vouchers and receipts for disbursements are on file in this office :

RECEIPTS.		
May 27	Received of State Treasurer.....	\$50 00
Aug. 29	Received of State Treasurer.....	25 00
	Total .....	\$75 00
DISBURSEMENTS.		
May 28	Paid Frank Blakesley, cash.....	\$20 00
	Paid Woolen Mills, suit of clothes.....	28 00
	Paid Frank Blakesley, pair of shirts .....	1 50
	Paid Frank Blakesley, cash.....	10 00
	Total .....	\$59 50
	Cash on hand .....	15 50
		\$75 00

When we consider the amount and variety of work to be accomplished to secure the grand object for which the institution was founded, viz: to prepare these fatherless children in mind, morals and manners, to become good citizens; and also reflect upon the shortness of time for its accomplishment, our courage almost fails us. But with your united support, with the faithful co-operation of our associates, we are fully convinced that greater and better results can be obtained in the future of the "Home" than has crowned its past.

Up to this time we have succeeded in doing all office work. Although the new system of accounts, recently introduced, renders the work somewhat burdensome, yet we are inclined to continue free of the care of a clerk.

In conclusion, permit me to say that a realizing sense of the great importance of the work in hand, daily increases upon us. Parental responsibility multiplied a thousand times, can scarcely equal it. If ever there was a work for hands, head and heart, it is here.

And now, gentlemen, allow us to thank you most heartily for the confidence you have reposed in us, and for the substantial manner in which you have sustained us in our arduous, though in very many respects, pleasant labors. You have proven yourselves in every respect worthy of the high trust committed to your care.

As a token of our appreciation of you as officers of the Home, you will ever find us persevering in our endeavors to secure the greatest good to the greatest number of those most deeply concerned.

While we are permitted to work together in a cause so humane, let us invoke the blessing of Him who has always proved himself a friend to the needy and a father to the fatherless.

Sincerely yours,

R. W. BURTON,  
*Superintendent.*

4—ORPH. HOME.

(Doc. 10.)

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The receipts and expenditures of the Home, from March 1, to September 30, 1872, inclusive, correspond with the following statement :

RECEIPTS.		
1872		
Mar. 1	From State Treasurer.....	\$2,244 60
Mar. 30	Sale of rags.....	5 00
Apr. 2	State Treasurer.....	3,000 00
May 4	State Treasurer.....	3,000 00
June 1	State Treasurer.....	3,000 00
June 11	Cancellation of fire insurance policy.....	19 04
July 6	State Treasurer.....	2,500 00
July 20	Sale of horse power.....	37 50
Aug. 22	State Treasurer.....	1,000 00
Sept. 11	State Treasurer.....	1,500 00
Total amount received.....		\$16,306 14
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Sept. 30	To orders paid: Nos. 1 to 226 inclusive.....	\$15,507 05
	Cash on hand.....	799 09
		\$16,306 14

## LIST OF VOUCHERS.

The following sums have been paid on account of indebtedness, incurred previous to March 1. Vouchers filed with the State Treasurer ; duplicates in this office.

Date. 1872	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
Mar. 4	1	Tolford & Nichols, meat.....	\$182 75
Mar. 4	2	S. H. Cowles, bread.....	274 06
Mar. 4	3	H. P. Hall, milk.....	245 98
Mar. 4	4	H. P. Allen, sawing wood.....	162 97
Mar. 9	5	Robbins & Memhard, painting.....	25 50
Mar. 11	6	Gas Company, gas.....	98 10
Mar. 11	7	Am. Merchants' Union Ex. Co., freight.....	1 35
Mar. 14	8	Davenport & Co., sand.....	1 00
Mar. 14	9	A. F. Waltzinger, candy.....	4 18
Mar. 14	10	E. A. Jones, medicine.....	6 40
Mar. 14	11	Sorenson & Frederickson, lumber.....	2 20
Mar. 14	12	E. Sharp & Son, plastering.....	1 50
Total.....			\$1,005 99

*List of Vouchers—continued.*

On account of expenses of the Home from March 1, to September 30, 1872, have paid the following sums, for which vouchers are on file with the State Treasurer, duplicated in this office.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1872			
Mar. 12	13	F. Hanson, flour and meal.....	6 22
Mar. 16	14	Geo. R. Cook, silve-ware.....	20 80
Mar. 18	15	Hon. L. Breese, notarial commission.....	2 00
Mar. 21	16	E. W. Keyes, postage stamps.....	15 00
Mar. 21	17	E. W. Keyes, P. O. rent.....	3 20
Mar. 30	18	Am. Merchants Union Ex. Co., freight.....	2 25
Mar. 30	19	Mrs. Green, extra service.....	5 00
Mar. 30	20	Pay roll for March.....	743 66
Mar. 30	21	H. P. Hall, milk.....	241 78
Mar. 30	22	Tinware.....	5 00
Apr. 1	23	Gas Company, gas.....	5 55
Apr. 1	24	..do.....do.....	63 30
Apr. 2	25	C. C. Robbins, painting.....	10 50
Apr. 2	26	M. Zwickey, soap.....	61 20
Apr. 3	27	S. H. Cowles, bread, etc.....	261 74
Apr. 3	28	Geo. F. Taylor, shoes, etc.....	164 55
Apr. 3	29	Bunker & Vroman, lumber.....	30 43
Apr. 4	30	S. Thuringer, butter and eggs.....	20 63
Apr. 4	31	Tolford & Nichols, meat.....	213 29
Apr. 4	32	J. H. D. Baker, sugar and eggs.....	34 09
Apr. 4	33	W. H. Harnden, butter and eggs.....	15 52
Apr. 4	34	S. Klauber & Co., dry goods.....	123 50
Apr. 5	35	Geo. Reitenback, stone and teaming.....	7 00
Apr. 5	36	Moseley & Bro., books and stationery.....	29 88
Apr. 5	37	Jno. N. Jones, hardware.....	21 04
Apr. 5	38	Crist Commier, ham and eggs.....	18 80
Apr. 6	39	S. C. Marks, work.....	7 50
Apr. 6	40	Cook Brothers, leather and findings.....	73 20
Apr. 6	41	Robbins & Thornton, flour.....	32 50
Apr. 6	42	Anna Adolf, eggs.....	4 62
Apr. 8	43	Dunning & Sumner, glass, etc.....	27 66
Apr. 8	44	Huntley & Wootton, groceries.....	140 42
Apr. 9	45	H. C. Wilson, horse radish.....	3 20
Apr. 11	46	E. A. Jones, medicines.....	7 15
Apr. 11	47	G. W. Hersee, tuning pianos.....	4 00
Apr. 26	48	Conklin & Gray, coal and salt.....	153 20
Apr. 26	49	Mil. & St. Paul R. R. freight.....	2 50
Apr. 26	50	R. W. Burton, sundries.....	3 60
Apr. 27	51	Seifert & Lawton, printing.....	11 00
Apr. 27	52	Am. M. U. Ex. Co., freight.....	2 65
Apr. 27	53	Madison Woolen Mills, cloth.....	221 55
Apr. 27	54	R. W. Burton, travelling expenses.....	28 95
Apr. 27	55	Mil. & St. Paul, R. R. freight.....	15 99
Apr. 29	56	A. Findlay, sugar.....	50 88
Apr. 30	57	Pay roll for April.....	758 66
May 1	58	H. P. Hall, milk.....	187 77
May 2	59	J. B. Treat, butter.....	10 00
May 2	60	Gas Company, gas.....	43 05
May 2	61	..do.....do.....	2 85

*List of Vouchers—continued.*

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1872.			
May 3	62	Regburn, Hunter & Co., lightning rods.....	\$47 50
May 3	63	Anna Adolf, eggs .....	4 07
May 4	64	Jas. Finney, potatoes .....	7 20
May 4	65	Bradford & Marean, dry goods.....	331 32
May 4	66	Smith, Roundy & Co., groceries.....	516 38
May 6	67	Gunther & Hansen, hats.....	90 01
May 6	68	S. Thuringer, eggs .....	32 25
May 7	69	Tolford & Nichols, meat .....	161 79
May 6	70	D. J. Bailey, brooms .....	6 00
May 7	71	S. H. Cowles, bread .....	220 67
May 8	72	Madison City Mills, flour .....	32 50
May 8	73	Jerome Blitz, amusement.....	35 00
May 8	74	G. W. B. Whiting, ham and eggs.....	1 95
May 9	75	S. Klauber & Co., dry goods.....	343 78
May 11	76	Huntley & Wootton, groceries.....	105 48
May 11	77	Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, freight .....	3 15
May 13	78	Cook Bros., leather and findings .....	120 83
May 14	79	J. L. Davidson, butter.....	2 76
May 14	80	West & Co., school books, etc.....	198 14
May 16	81	Thos. Regan, plumbing .....	38 78
May 16	82	Gunther & Hansen, straw hats .....	21 00
May 16	83	Gunther & Hansen, straw hats .....	14 29
May 22	84	C. Nelson, butter.....	5 90
May 23	85	J. L. Davidson, butter.....	4 77
May 25	86	S. Arthur, potatoes and eggs.....	7 10
May 28	87	Henry Switz, drayage .....	2 00
May 29	88	E. W. Keyes, P. O. drawer .....	3 85
May 31	89	Pay roll for May.....	781 16
May 31	90	Am. Mer. Union Express Co., freight .....	6 22
June 1	91	G. A. Patterson, boat .....	45 00
June 1	92	Chas. Hawkes, tailoring.....	34 50
June 1	93	H. H. Rand, quarter's rent for land.....	25 00
June 1	94	R. L. Garlick, crockery.....	2 85
June 1	95	Sorenson & Frederickson, blinds for school h'se .....	218 28
June 1	96	M. E. Emerson, potatoes .....	11 70
June 3	97	S. H. Cowles, bread .....	264 55
June 3	98	Gas Company, gas .....	35 25
June 3	99	Gas Company, gas .....	3 00
June 4	100	Tolford & Nichols, meat .....	217 02
June 4	101	Clark & Mills, medicine.....	37 83
June 4	102	Geo. Walbiesler, plowing.....	8 50
June 4	103	J. Tollotson, oat straw.....	11 75
June 5	104	S. Thuringer, eggs .....	21 60
June 5	105	A. Peterson, butter.....	3 12
June 5	106	C. Nelson, butter.....	4 88
June 5	107	Madison City Mills, flour .....	74 50
June 6	108	Dunning & Sumner, paints, etc ..	62 30
June 6	109	H. P. Hall, milk.....	160 65
June 6	110	A. T. Twing, Sunday School papers.....	9 37
June 7	111	Geo. Reitenback, work .....	6 50
June 7	112	Thos. Davenport, brick laying.....	82 24
June 8	113	S. Klauber & Co., dry goods .....	123 59

*List of Vouchers—continued.*

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1872.			
June 10	114	J. L. Ackley, painting.....	\$36 00
June 10	115	Thomas Swensen, fish.....	1 20
June 10	116	Stevens & Son, flowers.....	2 00
June 13	117	C. Barte, cabbage plants.....	6 90
June 13	118	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, cheese, etc.....	7 55
June 18	119	J. D. Davidson, butter.....	11 38
June 18	120	S. Johnson, brooms.....	12 00
June 14	121	J. Vogel, boat rollers.....	2 00
June 17	122	A. F. Waltzinger, bats and balls.....	7 83
June 19	123	Conklin & Gray, coal.....	26 00
June 22	124	E. W. Keyes, postage stamps.....	6 00
June 22	125	Geo. Whiting, butter.....	1 00
June 22	126	S. S. Rockwood, entertainment.....	15 00
June 25	127	M. E. Emerson, butter.....	6 28
June 25	128	Huntley & Wootton, groceries.....	53 00
June 25	129	Vroman & Frank, hardware.....	25 75
June 25	130	Geo. R. Cook, silver ware.....	4 13
June 25	131	J. E. Fisher, furniture.....	87 25
June 25	132	C. Nelson, butter.....	3 57
June 25	133	J. L. Ackley, painting.....	34 38
June 26	134	R. W. Burton, childrens' railroad fare, etc.....	79 15
June 28	135	Pay roll for June.....	719 91
June 29	136	H. E. Emerson, butter.....	3 01
June 29	137	U. S. Express Co., freight.....	2 55
June 29	138	R. W. Burton, cleaning and repairs.....	8 10
July 1	139	H. P. Hall, milk and vegetables.....	171 72
July 1	140	Tolford & Nichols, meat.....	206 40
July 1	141	S. H. De Parcq, whitewashing.....	7 50
July 2	142	Gas Company, gas.....	23 25
July 2	143	Gas Company, gas.....	2 85
July 3	144	G. W. B. Whiting, butter.....	1 00
July 8	145	J. L. Ackley, painting.....	6 88
July 8	146	S. H. Cowles, bread.....	180 81
July 9	147	John N. Jones, hardware.....	66 30
July 9	148	Cook Bros., leather and findings.....	86 22
July 9	149	S. Klauber & Co., dry goods.....	39 78
July 9	150	S. Thuringer, eggs.....	21 60
July 9	151	Moseley & Brother, books and stationery.....	26 95
July 10	152	Anna Adolf, eggs.....	5 76
July 10	153	H. H. Rand, 2d and 3d quarters rent of land.....	50 00
July 11	154	J. H. D. Baker, garden seeds.....	28 28
July 12	155	J. E. Williams, garden plants.....	3 45
July 12	156	E. W. Keyes, P. O. box rent and postage.....	4 34
July 13	157	Chas. Hawks, tailoring.....	11 50
July 13	158	C. Barte, cabbage plants.....	1 25
July 15	159	W. H. Harnden, berries and vegetables.....	16 54
July 15	160	Dunning & Sumner, paints, brushes, etc.....	62 26
July 18	161	M. E. Emerson, butter.....	3 57
July 18	162	R. W. Burton, childrens' railroad fare, extra la- bor, etc.....	56 95
July 18	163	G. F. Taylor, shoes, etc.....	59 80

*List of Vouchers—continued.*

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amonnt.
1872			
July 31	164	U. S. Express Co., freight.....	\$1 00
July 31	165	Pay roll for July.....	598 66
July 31	166	Heim & Schulkamp, lime.....	1 20
Aug. 1	167	H. P. Hall, milk.....	139 22
Aug. 1	168	S. Thuringer, eggs.....	10 80
Aug. 1	169	A. Conrad, whips, etc.....	1 70
Aug. 1	170	R. Nichols, meat.....	119 47
Aug. 1	171	Gas Co., gas.....	15 15
Aug. 1	172	....do.....	1 50
Aug. 2	173	S. Sharp & Son, repairs.....	61 63
Aug. 2	174	Dunning & Sumner, butter.....	27 51
Aug. 3	175	S. H. Cowles, bread.....	71 24
Aug. 3	176	Robbins & Thornton, flour.....	71 75
Aug. 5	177	Geo. Wabbiser, teaming.....	3 00
Aug. 5	178	C. Nelson, butter.....	3 96
Aug. 7	179	D. Memhard, vegetables.....	18 06
Aug. 7	180	....do.....do.....	23 77
Aug. 15	181	A. A. Pardee, whitewash brush.....	4 25
Aug. 15	182	Huntley & Wootton, groceries.....	57 86
Aug. 15	183	S. Klauber, dry goods.....	81 50
Aug. 15	184	W. J. & F. Ellsworth, tea.....	26 15
Aug. 17	185	Anna Adolf, eggs.....	2 60
Aug. 26	186	H. C. Wilson, apples.....	13 25
Aug. 29	187	R. W. Burton, R. R. fare for children.....	15 75
Aug. 29	188	U. S. Ex. Co., express charges.....	60
Aug. 30	189	Pay roll for August.....	531 46
Aug. 30	190	M. Sweney, apples.....	5 25
Aug. 30	191	Mil. & St. P. R. R., freight.....	3 55
Sept. 2	192	S. H. Cowles, bread.....	79 04
Sept. 3	193	R. Nichols, meat.....	130 68
Sept. 3	194	Gas. Co., gas.....	16 05
Sept. 3	195	....do.....	1 50
Sept. 4	196	Park & Co., stationery, etc.....	7 75
Sept. 5	197	Jas. Finney, butter and chickens.....	10 17
Sept. 5	198	R. Entwistle, apples.....	5 13
Sept. 6	199	M. E. Emerson, butter.....	3 50
Sept. 7	200	E. W. Keyes, postage.....	9 00
Sept. 7	201	G. W. Gilman, baskets.....	90
Sept. 7	202	Tho. Swensen, barbering.....	5 00
Sept. 7	203	H. P. Hall, milk.....	151 36
Sept. 7	204	Clark & Mills, medicines.....	19 75
Sept. 7	205	Klauber & Adler, dry goods.....	81 95
Sept. 7	206	Huntley & Wootton, groceries.....	169 60
Sept. 10	207	Smith, Roundy & Co....do.....	106 22
Sept. 10	208	Atwood & Culver, printing.....	14 00
Sept. 13	209	Geo. Kelbfeash, grapes.....	7 02
Sept. 13	210	D. McDonald, butter, etc.....	12 67
Sept. 13	211	J. N. Stearns, S. S. papers.....	18 00
Sept. 13	212	J. S. Webster, liquid slating.....	5 00
Sept. 13	213	W. A. Oppel, vegetables.....	20 66
Sept. 13	214	A. F. Waltzinger, flags, etc.....	33 70
Sept. 13	215	Anna Adolf, eggs and oil.....	7 25
Sept. 16	216	M. Sweney, butter and apples.....	14 21

*List of Vouchers.*—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1872.			
Sep. 17	217	H. Whitfield, eggs .....	\$0 65
Sep. 17	218	H. H. Rand, land rent. ....	15 00
Sep. 21	219	A. Halverson, onions .....	7 88
Sep. 21	220	S. Arthur, eggs .....	2 91
Sep. 21	221	Stone & Kreuz, straw hats. ....	7 00
Sep. 27	222	Jas. Finney, butter and chickens .....	13 30
Sep. 27	223	Mrs. Flynn, potatoes. ....	3 75
Sep. 28	224	G. W. Hersee, tuning pianos .....	4 00
Sep. 30	225	Pay roll for September. ....	730 16
Sep. 30	226	R. W. Burton, sundries. ....	12 40
		Total .....	\$14,501 06
		Add amount of former indebtedness .....	1,005 99
		Total .....	\$15,507 65

# LAWS RELATING TO THE HOME.

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## CHAPTER 121.

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter forty-nine of the general laws of 1870, entitled "an act to provide for a course of instruction in the state normal schools for certain pupils of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home," is hereby amended by adding thereto, as follows: "*provided*, that if the president of such normal school shall designate annually a number (not exceeding three) of such pupils who have been in attendance upon school two years, as manifesting unusual excellence in scholarship, and peculiar talent and qualifications for teaching, the board of trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home may continue such pupils in such normal school until they have finished the course of instruction at such school.

## CHAPTER 149.

SECTION 1. All children who are now or may hereafter become inmates of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, shall become the wards of the state.

SECTION 2. The board of trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home shall, by virtue of their office as trustees, be the legal guardians of all children of the home who now have no legal guardian, and said board are authorized to receive all previous back pay and bounties due or to become due to any child that is now or may hereafter become an inmate of the home, and shall invest the same upon good security, and hold it in trust for the child or children to whom such money belongs. And such trustees shall also from time to time, by and with the consent of the governor, bind any child that is an inmate of the home, for such time and for such purpose as such trustees shall deem

proper and shall appear to be for the best interest of the child or children so bound respectively: *provided*, that in case any child, an inmate of said home, shall have a parent living, the consent of the parent shall be first obtained, unless such parent be insane or otherwise unfit to have the care, control and custody of such child.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of said board of trustees to ascertain the condition and circumstances of all the children who now are or may hereafter become inmates of the home, with a view, if deemed necessary for the best interests of such children or any number of them, of providing them with suitable places, where they may be provided with the advantages of a good home, and taught some trade or occupation, the better to fit them for the duties of life; and said board shall keep and exercise a close supervision over the interests of any and every child during its minority, who may by virtue of this act be bound out, to the end that the terms of the compact may be faithfully carried out and the interests of the child properly cared for; and said board is hereby authorized to institute inquiries, visit the child or in any way by them deemed proper, ascertain that this is done; and in case of neglect or unjust treatment, they may remove any child and institute or cause to be instituted, such legal proceedings as may be necessary to recover damages, secure relief for any ill treatment received by any such child so bound out, against the person in whose charge such child has been placed.

SECTION 4. The said board of trustees are hereby authorized, by and with the consent of the governor, to receive into the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, the orphan child or children of any soldier who served in the union army in the late rebellion, which child or children are now residents of this state, under the same terms and regulations now in force relative to the admission of orphans of soldiers who enlisted from this state, and any such child or children, when so admitted, shall be entitled to all the advantages and benefits of the home in common with the other inmates: *provided, however*, that no such child shall be

admitted to the home when such admission would exclude the orphan child of a Wisconsin soldier.

SECTION 5. The board of trustees shall receive no compensation for their services, but all expenses necessarily incurred by them in the performance of their duties, shall be paid out of the state treasury on the warrant of the secretary of state.

SECTION 6. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of this act.

SECTION 7. Chapter 147 of the general laws of 1871, entitled "an act to secure a proper guardianship of children in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and for other purposes," is hereby repealed, together with all other acts or parts of acts which conflict with the provisions of this act.

SECTION 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN

*For the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1872.*

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OFFICE OF STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER,  
WAUPUN, WIS., Sept. 30, 1872.

To His Excellency, C. C. WASHBURN,  
*Governor of Wisconsin:*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report as Commissioner of the Wisconsin State Prison.

There were present in the institution on the 30th of September, 1871, one hundred and ninety-one (191) convicts. Total number present at this date, one hundred and eighty-six (186). Total number received during the year, ninety-four (94). Number discharged, one hundred (100). Daily average, two hundred and seven-eighths ( $200\frac{7}{8}$ ). Of those discharged, fifty-eight (58) were on reduction of time; on Governor's pardon to restore to citizenship, twenty (20); on Governor's pardon before expiration of sentence, thirteen (13); on President's pardon, two (2); on expiration of sentence, two (2); order of Supreme Court, one (1); escapes, two (2); deaths, two (2).

In the prosecution of the usual and necessary business of the

prison, and under full sanction of law, convicts are employed outside the walls for the purpose of loading and unloading cars, moving and piling lumber, etc.; none being so employed except such as in the judgment of the officers can be safely trusted, and having always an officer in charge.

Among those so employed were Charles Myres and David High, the two prisoners who escaped, the former convicted of the crime of burglary at the Crawford county circuit court, November 29, 1870, and sentenced for a term of two years, and the latter convicted of the crime of maiming at the Grant county circuit court, March 22, 1872, and sentenced for a term of one year. Both escaped at the same time, about 8 o'clock on the morning of June 17th, by jumping from the wagon when on their way to Chester station, at a point about one and a half miles from the prison. There were with them, in the same wagon several other convicts, and all in charge of Mr. W. H. Shipman, a faithful and competent officer. No blame is properly chargeable to Mr. Shipman. On the contrary, great credit is due him for the coolness and judgment displayed in controlling the other men under his charge, and bringing them safely back to prison.

Immediately upon the return of Mr. Shipman the alarm was given, and officers and citizens commenced a thorough search, which was continued through that day and the following night, but without avail. The thick foliage on the trees and bushes, and the nearly full grown grass and grain afforded a perfect cover both day and night, and conspired to render our search fruitless. On account of the short time remaining of their sentence, I deemed it best not to offer a reward for their recapture, preferring, in this instance, to rely upon such means as the circulating of descriptive hand-bills, etc., among sheriffs in this and adjoining States. Notwithstanding our efforts to recapture them they are still at large.

One other attempt to escape came near being successful, in fact was successful in the matter of getting away, to-wit: Joseph Edwards, employed as chore boy in office, scaled the wall on Sunday afternoon, and was absent until the following Thurs-

day, when he was recaptured by the Sheriff of Dodge county, and is now here. In this case, I offered a reward of one hundred dollars, and paid the same to said Sheriff upon his delivery to me.

With these exceptions, the conduct of the prisoners has been generally good. Cases of refractory conduct have been rare, and of a trifling character. Solitary confinement and the dark cell are the only means employed in punishing for disobedience, and I am happy to state these are not frequently necessary. Experience confirms me in the opinion heretofore expressed, that it is much easier to maintain good order and discipline under the rule of kindness than by the use of harsh measures. Kindness and obedience will ever be found marching hand in hand, in the prison as well as the family circle. Men are not essentially changed, the moment they are cast into prison. Putting on the prison garb does not necessarily shut out humanity. Though fallen, they are yet men, and, so far as possible, should be treated as men. The question of prison discipline and the treatment of criminals before and after conviction has been very widely and ably discussed, both in this country and in Europe, during the last few years, but I have seen nothing in the published reports of any convention or penal institution wherein this subject has been stated more sensibly and clearly than in the report of the inspectors of the Western State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, dated Dec. 31, 1871. They say:

"It can be no longer doubted that the treatment and control of our criminal classes of various grades has become a vital question with our whole country. What shall be done with our convicts? is no longer merely a local question, agitating the magistrates and legislators of great cities. He who now passes by and shows a disposition to let 'crime cause and crime cure' take their chances, does not do his whole duty as a citizen or a guardian of the true interests of society and humanity. It will not help the want of interest to talk and complain that the dangerous class is growing in number, daring and successful effort. It will not accomplish the end to say that the condition and surroundings of the criminal should be made more punitive and

oppressive. Our penal code is severe enough. It is not the severity and rigor of a crime sentence, but the certainty of it that sways the deterrent *sceptre*. It is not to make the penalties more onerous and degrading that future legislation can do its most noble work.

“ If there was more discrimination in drawing the indictments for the minor grades of criminal offenses; if there was some method of securing an earnest and careful inquiry into the circumstances before the case and the culprit are set before the court, and if, besides this, there was granted some room for judicial discretion under the light of all the circumstances, instead of arbitrarily fixing a maximum and minimum limit by which they are to be controlled, we have always thought that much higher benefits could be made to accrue. The same degree of guilt cannot attach to every man who is arraigned and convicted, even though the act be the same or similar. There are external and internal conditions which may lessen or increase the moral turpitude very materially.”

I have in my mind a case that tends in some measure to illustrate this idea, and parties are now serving sentence in this prison. Three persons were arrested for passing counterfeit money, all for the first offense, and the amount alleged to have been passed was one ten dollar bill. The case was chiefly managed on the part of the prosecution by the detective who made the arrest, and who seemed to be more solicitous to gain a reputation as a successful detective, rather than that exact justice should be done.

One of the three, (and I believe the most guilty) was induced to make certain admissions, to be used in the trial as testimony against his comrades. That done, the detective could very plausibly advise the other two to plead guilty, and if they did so plead, the judge would probably give them the lightest sentence known to the law for such offenses. They concluded to act upon the advice, plead guilty, and received a sentence at the hands of the judge of seven years each, while the third one stood trial and was acquitted.

Another prisoner received a *one year sentence* by the same

court that had sentenced him two or three time before, and when discharged a few days ago, it was for the fifth time from this prison.

It would seem a wiser course to graduate the sentence somewhat by the *number* of crimes committed, as well as by the magnitude of the offense for which the person may be on trial. It not unfrequently happens that subsequent events disclose that parties convicted of crime are more guilty or less guilty than appeared upon the trial. I am not aware that any provision of law exists in any of the states for the shortening of a crime sentence except by pardon, or for lengthening it except by a new trial.

The indeterminate sentence is suggested as a remedy for the many evils growing out of the present system, and is thought by many wise and philanthropic men to be the only true system for governing and punishing the criminal classes. I think it is the opinion of almost every person in charge of any of our penal institutions, that some system might be devised whereby more equal justice could be meted out to those unfortunate persons who make up the population of our prisons.

Passing from this subject to matters more directly connected with the institution under my charge, I have to say, that in good order, discipline and obedience, no prison in the country excels the Wisconsin state prison. The prisoners very soon learn, after coming here, that good conduct will invariably secure to them mild and humane treatment; hence a cheerful obedience to all the rules of the institution is secured and maintained. The absence of that downcast, dogged, dissatisfied look, so noticeable to all strangers visiting here, may be attributed mainly, if not wholly, to that cause.

The legislature, at its last session, appropriated the sum of five hundred dollars, to be expended during the current year in the purchase of books for a prison library, with an annual appropriation of one hundred dollars thereafter. This is the first appropriation of any importance that has ever been made to the state prison for the purpose of establishing a library. Although long delayed, yet it is one step in the right direction, and can-

not fail in its good results to those intended to be benefited by it, and I can assure you will be appreciated by all.

In pursuance of the action of the legislature, and deeming myself instructed by such action, I early in June directed the prison clerk, Capt. L. D. Hinkley, to correspond with a number of publishing houses, east and west, requesting a catalogue of publications, and the price at which they would furnish books. This correspondence drew responses from a large number of publishing houses, accompanied with catalogue and price list, and gave us a large and varied list from which to make our selections, as well as to make favorable terms in the purchase. On account of the time necessarily consumed by the correspondence, and the delay on the part of publishers in furnishing books after selections had been made and the order given, only a part of the purchase has yet been received. I confidently expect the order to be filled in the next thirty days, and the entire list ready for inspection by the next legislative committee.

The prison chapel which has so long been allowed to remain in an unfinished and dilapidated condition, is now fully completed and furnished, and is in all respects well suited to the purpose for which it is intended. It is suggestive to the minds of the convicts that the State, in its dealings with them, has in view their present as well as their future welfare, and furnishes another and a strong incentive to good conduct.

The State Board of Charities and Reform, in their annual report of last year, dwell somewhat at length upon the affairs and management of the state prison, and many things are therein suggested that seem to demand more than a passing notice on this occasion, and are well worthy of a careful consideration by the legislature.

They regard the present manner of governing and managing the state prison as radically wrong, and recommend a change of the system now in force, in language as follows: "In view of the facts and considerations presented us, we would recommend an entire change in the system of government of the state prison, so that the system shall be virtually the same as that in other state institutions; the appointment of a board of trustees,

managers or inspectors by the Governor, whose term of office, powers and duties shall be substantially the same as those of the trustees and managers of other public institutions."

The reasons for their conclusions are given at length, and I will not recite them here, but would respectfully refer you to the report above noticed, on pages 158 to 166 inclusive.

A similar recommendation was made by the visiting committee of the legislature at its last session. A bill was introduced in the last general assembly, embodying substantially the views of the board of charities and the legislative committee, and intended to effect the change recommended, but for some cause, was not considered except in committee. It seems to be apparent that the conclusions arrived at by the board of charities on this subject are being very generally accepted by the people of the state, and that some change will sooner or later be adopted. A change that will give more permanency to the management of the institution, with the appointing power entirely uninfluenced by political or local considerations, selecting appointees from among the best business classes with direct reference for the position, would doubtless be beneficial in its tendencies, at least would be more satisfactory to the people, than the system now in force. Such a change would have my hearty approval.

On the other hand, a change that would leave the inspectors or managers subject to removal at the pleasure of the appointing power for political or local reasons, or to be appointed to fill some political gap, could not be otherwise than disastrous to the welfare of the institution and to the interests of the state.

It is charged by the Board of Charities and Reform, in the report referred to, that I have exceeded the authority given by law, in employing a greater number of officers than the law contemplates or allows, and in paying, in several instances, more wages than is authorized by law. My attention was called to this matter some time in December last, by a letter from Hon. S. D. Hastings, secretary of said board, to which I answered by letter dated December 26, 1871, which letter appears in said report, on page 163, and to which I respectfully refer.

The maximum of wages fixed by statute to certain employes

is, and for a long time has been, too low to secure competent help. The Commissioner has therefore found it absolutely necessary for a number of years to pay certain mechanics and the prison clerk somewhat in excess of the wages established by law. This fact has been explained to the visiting committee each year, and by them sanctioned and approved. Hence I did not deem it important to call the attention of the legislature to the matter in any former report. I am now paying in excess of the amount fixed by statute, to the prison clerk, two hundred dollars per annum, making his salary twelve hundred, instead of one thousand dollars per year. To S. W. Cross, master mechanic; to E. D. Bent, superintendent in paint shop, and to G. J. Heiderman, overseer and keeper in north room of chair shop, I am now paying each fifty cents per day more than the maximum fixed by law, making the wages of the two former three dollars, and of the latter two dollars and fifty cents per day. With one exception, and that for a short time only, these constitute the cases in which I have not followed the strict letter of the law in this regard during the past year. Permit me to state in this connection that I had no motive except to promote the best interests of the state, and of this institution, and I would respectfully ask that my acts may be sanctioned by the legislature about to assemble, and that such legislation be had as will authorize a continuance of the practice in such cases as in the opinion of the commissioner may be deemed absolutely necessary.

In regard to the number of men employed as officers, I can only repeat what I said in my communication to the Board of Charities above referred to. I can readily imagine that to those who are entirely unused to prison discipline, it may seem unnecessary to employ so large and expensive a force to govern and manage two hundred prisoners. To keep them constantly in their cells, it would not be necessary. But when it is remembered that by the terms of their sentence, as well as by every consideration of humanity, these men are to be employed at some kind of labor, as well as confined and guarded, I think the mystery will be satisfactorily explained. The expense per capita for officers' wages in keeping and guarding prisoners, will

necessarily be increased or diminished in the same proportion as the prison population increases or diminishes in numbers. The cost per capita of the prison population in this prison for officers' wages, including commissioner's salary, is about *one hundred and eighteen dollars to each prisoner*. The total cost would be but little less if the number of prisoners was but one-third the present average, and it would be but little more if the prison population was increased three fold.

The financial result of the business for the current year has not fully met my expectations. The total gain in the cabinet and chair shop is \$18,685.43, and in the other shops, \$6,379.77; value of labor done upon building extension and in repairs, \$2,302.26.

The principal source from which revenue is derived is from the cabinet and chair shop. The small net gain from this department may be accounted for in part by the fact that a loss of \$2,500 was sustained on account of damaged work that was thrown back upon my hands, for which there was no remedy, and which is properly chargeable to the business of the previous year. Another cause was a deficiency of stock suitable for some parts of the work; and the want of sufficient facilities for drying after stock was obtained, served materially to lessen our sales during the first six months of the current year.

With a full stock of all kinds of lumber on hand, and with the increased facilities for drying furnished by the completion of the shop building, no such deficiency will be likely to occur during the coming year. I think it a safe estimate to fix the net earnings for the ensuing year at \$25,000. The indebtedness for the current year is \$20,733.72, and is accounted for by the increase of stock on hand above the inventory of last year, the cost of finishing shop building and repairs above the estimates in my last annual report, and by the loss above referred to.

Upon assuming the duties of this position, in January, 1870, the question of disposing of the manufactured goods to the best advantage, and at the same time not create an unhealthy competition with other manufacturers of the state, early engaged my attention.

Great complaint had been made prior to that time, by manufacturers and dealers, that the state prison commissioner, being engaged in the same, or a similar kind of business, and employing a traveling agent upon the same territory with them, was disastrous to their business, and forced upon them a competition that the manufacturers of other commodities did not have to contend with. With a view to making some arrangement whereby the product of the prison might be disposed of without prejudice to others, I was, some time in February, 1870, invited to meet at the city of Watertown, several gentlemen who were largely engaged in the manufacture of chairs and furniture, at different points in this state, and whose interests were said to be unfavorably affected by the competition referred to. At this meeting, the subject was fully discussed in all its bearings, and I determined, if possible, to find a market outside of the state. This I soon after succeeded in doing, and since that time nearly all the chairs made in the prison shops have been shipped to Messrs. Abernathy Bros., Leavenworth, Kansas.

The arrangement was somewhat an experiment with them as well as myself, and to induce these parties to take hold of it, extra inducements had to be offered. I am still satisfied the arrangement was a good one, and, although the price obtained for the goods has been below the average price obtained by other manufacturers, yet it has furnished a steady market for our entire product, and prompt payment for the same without any trouble or expense for selling or collecting.

It is now no longer an experiment, it having been fully demonstrated, that the goods can all be sold in the market selected, and by the parties now handling them, and I confidently expect to realize an advance of ten per cent. on the present price, after the first of January next.

With the exception of the iron doors in the partition walls and steam pipe for heating, the prison shop is now fully completed and ready for occupation. In point of convenience and durability, it is not surpassed by any similar structure in the northwest.

The necessary repairs upon the roofs of the prison buildings

proper have been quite extensive, and will, I think, protect and preserve them for two or three years to come, but the time is not very distant when nearly all the roofs of the older buildings will need new covering and some other repairs.

The amount necessarily expended in completing the shop building and for general repairs exceeds the estimate in my last report in the sum of \$3,104.06, and by that sum is in excess of the appropriation made for that purpose. The amount necessary to be appropriated for current expenses, officers' wages and necessary repairs for the coming year will be \$25,000.00. The financial and statistical tables herewith presented are complete, and give a full and accurate history of the affairs of the prison in detail. These tables have been prepared with great care and labor by the Prison Clerk, Capt. L. D. Hinkley, and I trust will be carefully perused and considered by all who feel an interest in the history and welfare of this institution.

I take pleasure in referring you to the accompanying report of the prison chaplain, Rev. Henry Drew. He has been constantly at his post of duty, and has had great influence for good upon the minds of all those who have been placed especially under his charge. I ask for it a careful perusal.

I desire also to call attention to the report of the prison physician, Dr. H. L. Butterfield, and especially to that part relating to the insane convicts here. Most of these cases are probably incurable, while some, with suitable treatment, could doubtless be materially benefited, if not permanently cured.

The female department is in charge of Mrs. Martha Cliff, who is discharging her duties to my entire satisfaction. The number of inmates in this department is seven.

To the deputy warden, Hon. B. H. Bettis, and to the prison clerk, Capt. L. D. Hinkley, my most sincere thanks are due for the faithfulness, efficiency and energy displayed in the performance of their varied and arduous duties.

A similar acknowledgement is also due to the subordinate officers and guards as connected with me. All have performed their respective duties with an apparent desire to promote the

harmonious working of the official machinery of the institution, and the interests of the state.

In conclusion, I tender my sincere thanks to the citizens of Waupun and vicinity for the promptness with which they have responded to every call for assistance to re-capture escaped convicts.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. F. WHEELER,

*State Prison Commissioner.*

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# FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL TABLES.

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## *Part First.*

FINANCIAL—

“A.”—ACCOUNTS.

“B.”—INVENTORY.

## *Part Second.*

POPULATION STATISTICS.

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# FINANCIAL.

## CASH ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance from 1871 .....	\$150 90	.....
From State Treasurer.....	58,993 47	.....
United States for board of convicts.....	1,601 28	.....
Chair and Cabinet shop.....	40,670 31	.....
Shoe shop .....	406 25	.....
Tailor shop.....	144 15	.....
Blacksmith shop.....	143 27	.....
Stone shop.....	2,571 00	.....
Yard .....	199 49	.....
Visitors .....	480 75	.....
Outstanding accounts of 1869.....	92 75	.....
Outstanding accounts of 1870.....	324 20	.....
Outstanding accounts of 1871.....	5,389 55	.....
Interest.....	17 18	.....
Convicts on Deposit.....	275 50	.....
Loan .....	1,700 00	.....
Sundries .....	286 12	.....
		<u>\$113,446 17</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Current Expenses—		
Subsistence .....	\$12,637 88	.....
Hardware, stoves, kitchen and cell-room utensils and furniture.....	452 57	.....
Tobacco .....	250 74	.....
Lights .....	390 29	.....
Wood .....	3,385 79	.....
Clothing and tailor's shop stock.....	2,303 25	.....
Merchandise, bedding, etc .....	295 60	.....
Newspapers, printing, etc.....	367 55	.....
Hospital stores .....	143 04	.....
Postage and telegraphing.....	233 99	.....
Revenue stamps.....	23 05	.....
Traveling expenses.....	113 60	.....
Mileage .....	394 25	.....
Forage .....	824 78	.....
Sundries.....	61 60	.....
Machinery and tools .....	2,098 55	.....
Stock, blacksmith shop.....	466 20	.....
Stock, shoe shop .....	265 50	.....
Stock, chair shop .....	26,082 44	.....
Teaming for stone shop.....	9 36	.....
Building account .....	10,904 38	.....

*Cash Account*—continued.

<i>Disbursements</i> —continued.		
<b>Current Expenses</b> —continued.		
Indebtedness for 1871.....	\$24,523 69	.....
Loan .....	1,700 00	.....
Interest.....	964 54	.....
Discharged convicts.....	475 00	.....
Convicts' deposit.....	305 23	.....
Officers services.....	23,453 05	.....
Arresting escaped convicts.....	112 00	.....
Exchange.....	15 05	.....
Lawyer's collection fee .....	25 00	.....
Burial lot.....	100 00	.....
Cash on hand.....	68 20	.....
		\$113,446 17

# "A."—ACCOUNTS.

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF PURCHASES, PAYMENTS AND INDEBTEDNESS.

### SUBSISTENCE.

Beef .....	98,960 lbs.	\$6 60 to \$7 00		\$6,698 29
Butter .....	5,050 lbs.	14 to 20		917 55
Beans .....	111 $\frac{3}{4}$ bu.	1 00 to 2 25		200 43
Beets .....	4 bu.	35		1 40
Chickens .....	193 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	09		17 41
Cabbages .....	208			10 40
Cranberries .....	2 qts.			20
Eggs .....	10 doz	15		1 50
Flour .....	440 bls.	5 73	\$2,349 30	
..do .....	44 bls.	5 72	251 68	
..do .....	91 bls.	4 72	429 52	
..do.. graham, etc...	1,902 lbs.		42 32	
				3,072 82
Ginger .....	44 lbs.	36 $\frac{1}{2}$		16 05
Groceries (miscell's) .....				44 71
Hops .....	191 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	25 to 50		55 22
Indigo .....	1 lb.			2 00
Mutton .....	329 lbs.	05		16 45
Mustard .....	2 lbs.			1 30
Matches .....	30 bxs	35 to 36		10 75
Onions .....	21 bu.	1 00		21 00
Potatoes .....	1,311 bu.	48		624 72
Pork .....	182 lbs.	09		16 34
Pork .....	16 bls.	15 50		248 00
Peas, split .....	706 lbs.	04		28 24
Pepper .....	103 lbs.	24 to 40		26 20
Rice .....	37 lbs.	12		4 44
Rice .....	1,167 lbs.	09 $\frac{1}{2}$		110 72
Syrup .....	801 gls.	55 to 62 $\frac{1}{4}$		480 44
Salt .....	22 bls.	2 25 to 3 00		58 85
Sugar .....	22 lbs.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		2 53
Soap .....	58 lbs.	07 $\frac{1}{2}$		4 35
Starch .....	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15		5 63
Teas .....	179 lbs.	76 $\frac{1}{2}$		136 85
Turnips .....	10 bu.	50		5 00
Vinegar .....	330 $\frac{1}{2}$ gls.	15 to £3		61 06
Yeast cake .....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz	1 22		12 80
Board, sick convicts in hospital .....	139w.3d.	2 00		278 86
Freight .....				340 94
Cartages and pkgs .....				18 62
Sundries .....				4 80
				\$13,556 87
Amounts paid per cash account .....				\$12,637 88
Settled by sales from shops and yard .....				153 19
Balance unpaid .....				765 80

"A."—*Statement of Purchases, Payments, etc.—con.*

**HARDWARE, STOVES, KITCHEN AND CELL-ROOM TOOLS,  
UTENSILS, ETC.**

Axes .....	2 ....	\$1 12½c....	\$2 25
Ash pails .....	4 .....		5 45
Broom .....	28 doz.	2 00 to 2 25	58 50
Broom brushes .....	2½ doz.		5 75
Baskets .....	8 .....		4 70
Brushes, W. W. ....	8 ....	3 20 .....	25 65
..do...scrub .....	15 .....		7 20
..do...horse .....	5 ....	1 15 .....	5 75
..do...shaving .....	10 ....		1 40
..do...dust .....	1 .....		75
..do...clothes .....	1 .....		50
Butter tubs .....	8 ....	75 .....	6 00
Boxes .....	6 ....	50 .....	3 00
Bath brick .....	2 .....		23
Basins .....	74 .....		18 50
Cups .....	201 .....		41 97
Copper boiler .....	3 .....		32 50
..do...heater .....	1 .....		9 00
..do...washbasins .....	3 doz.		20 40
..do...water traps .....	3 .....		8 75
Combs .....	5 doz.	1 25 to 1 33	6 33
Carpet sweeper .....	1 .....		4 50
Coffee mill .....	1 .....		1 25
Coffee pots .....	2 .....		1 25
Chain .....	9 lbs.		1 85
Curry combs .....	3 .....		2 05
Cake tins .....	18 .....		1 55
Corks, clothes pins, etc .....			3 62
Dish pans .....	4 .....		9 50
Drip pans .....	2 .....		85
Dusters .....	3 .....	2 00 .....	6 90
Egg beater .....	1 .....		1 00
Eyelets .....	1 box.		2 50
Filter .....	1 .....		1 25
Faucets .....	2 .....		37
Hoes .....	2 .....		1 65
Hone .....	1 .....		3 50
Jug .....	1 .....		25
Knives and forks .....	4 doz.		10 06
..do.....do. ....	2 .....		1 10
Kerosene tank .....			8 00
..do.....cans .....	2 .....		1 00
Kettle .....	1 .....		1 00
Kettle ears .....	152 .....		5 82
Key blank .....	1 .....		25
Lanterns .....	3 .....		3 40
Lantern globes .....	3 .....		95
Lamps .....	6 .....		6 57
Lamp chandelier .....	2 lig't		6 00
Lamp trimmer .....			50
Ladle .....			75
Molasses gates .....	8 .....		6 05
Manure fork .....	1 .....		1 25

"A".—Statement of Purchases, Pyments, etc.—continued.

*Hardware, Stoves and Utensils—continued.*

Mop sticks .....	4	.....	\$1 00
Pails .....	4 1/4 doz.	.....	12 85
Pails, tin .....	4	\$1 15	4 60
Pans (dust) .....	1	.....	45
Pans, iron .....	2	.....	6 50
Padlock .....	1	.....	20
Rope .....	22 lbs.	30	6 60
Rope, sash .....	4 lbs.	.....	2 50
Razors .....	3	.....	3 50
Repairing tin ware .....	.....	.....	3 95
Rakes .....	1	90	.....
	1	25	.....
			1 15
Repairing stove drums (cell room) .....	.....	.....	15 80
Stoves, (Dictator) .....	1	.....	15 00
Stoves, (sheet iron) .....	1	.....	10 00
Stove zinc and board .....	3	.....	5 17
Stove pipe .....	65 lbs.	.....	5 61
Stove pipe .....	31 lbs.	.....	2 77
Stove pipe and elbows .....	.....	.....	98
Stove blacking .....	3 doz	.....	4 59
Stove and pipe .....	1	.....	39 75
Scythes and snaths .....	2	2 25	4 50
Scythe stone .....	.....	.....	10
Spectacles .....	30 pair	.....	19 50
Spectacles, goggles .....	6 pair	.....	1 50
Shears .....	1 pair	.....	65
Shovel .....	1	.....	1 75
Shovel scoop .....	1	.....	1 75
Spade .....	1	.....	1 75
Spade fork .....	1	.....	1 50
Spittoons .....	3	.....	1 80
Sprinklers .....	3	.....	2 50
Seives .....	3	.....	1 05
Spoons .....	5 1/2 doz.	.....	5 40
Spring balance .....	1	.....	3 00
Steel yard .....	1	.....	65
Strainer .....	1	.....	75
Slop pail and tub .....	.....	.....	3 50
Snaps, (harness) .....	.....	.....	2 00
Tea pots .....	2	.....	2 95
Tunnels .....	2	.....	38
Thimbles .....	1 doz.	.....	70
Wringers (clothes) .....	2	.....	17 75
Wire cloth .....	.....	.....	36
Wire .....	7 1/4 lbs.	.....	94
Water pots .....	2	.....	6 00
Water pots repairs .....	.....	.....	35
			\$587 17
Amount paid per cash account .....			\$452 57
Settled by sale from shop .....			22 50
Balance unpaid .....			112 10

"A."—*Statement of Purchases, Payments, etc.*—continued.

## TOBACCO.

Plug .....	1,234 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs	52 to 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$715 97
Plug .....	1 lb		50
Snuff .....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs	1 00	9 25
			<u>\$725 72</u>
Amount paid per cash account .....			\$250 74
Settled by sales .....			
Balance unpaid .....			<u>474 98</u>

## LIGHTS.

Wicks .....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross			\$6 06
Chimneys .....	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.			31 70
Burners .....	7 doz.	\$1 62 $\frac{1}{2}$		11 38
Kerosene .....	47 gals.	35	\$16 45	
.. do. ....	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals.	30	18 45	
.. do. ....	476 gals.	23	109 48	
.. do. ....	478 gals.	22	105 16	
.. do. ....	475 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 24	
Lamps .....				351 78
				<u>5 55</u>
				<u>\$406 47</u>
Amount paid per cash account .....				\$390 29
Balance unpaid .....				<u>16 18</u>

## WOOD.

Maple .....	304 $\frac{1}{2}$ cds.	\$4 35 to 5 00	\$1,328 17
Oak .....	406 cds.	3 92	1,594 14
Basswood .....	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ cds.	2 63	270 41
Mixed .....	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ cds.	3 32	364 07
			<u>\$3,556 79</u>
Amount paid per cash account .....			\$3,385 79
Settled by sales from shops and yard .....			111 04
Balance unpaid .....			<u>59 96</u>

"A."—*Statement of Purchases, Payments, etc.*—continued.

CLOTHING AND STOCK FOR TAILOR SHOP.

Batting (cotton).....	67 lbs ...	25½	\$17 32
Buckles .....	3 gross .....		2 65
Buttons .....	52½ gross .....		10 47
Beeswax .....			1 05
Cloths, gray .....	1,497¼ yards.	1 20	1,796 70
Cloths, Scotch cass .....	193¼ yards.	1 25	241 56
Cloths, striped cass .....	25¼ yards.	1 50	37 87
Cloths, cassimere .....	137¾ yards.	1 33	184 17
Canvas .....	2¼ yards .....		1 22
Cambric .....	1¾ yards .....		21
Coat lining .....	20 yards.	30	6 00
Crayons .....			50
Denims .....	162 yards.	20 to 25	37 10
Flannel .....	105½ yards.	29	30 55
Hickory .....	684¼ yards.	17 to 21	135 98
Hats .....	5½ dozen.	9 03	48 90
Hats, straw .....	2 dozen.	2 50	5 00
Hair cloth .....	3 yards.		2 32
Needles .....			12 57
Oil (machine).....			1 55
Sheep skins (mittens).....	3½ dozen.	6 50 to 7 00	24 25
Sheeting .....	488¾ yards.	14 to 16	72 41
Socks .....	21½ dozen.	1 75 to 2 00	41 24
Sewing silk .....	5 spools.		6 15
Silesia .....	108½ yards.	17 to 20	20 17
Satteen .....	2 yards.		1 20
Ticking .....	95¾ yards.	30	28 73
Tape .....	9 balls .....		40
Thread, cotton .....	108½ dozen.	70 to 80	79 28
Thread, linen .....	12¾ dozen.	75 to 87	11 18
Thread, linen .....	2 lbs .....		4 15
Twist .....	4 spools.		4 80
Underclothes—			
Drawers and wrappers .....	14 dozen.	8 00	112 00
Drawers and wrappers .....	4⅓ dozen.	8 76	38 00
Velvet collars .....	3 .....	1 00	3 00
Waterproof .....	5 yards.		6 30
Wiggins .....	49 yards.	16 to 20	8 20
Wadding .....	10 sheets.	05	50
Yarn, woolen .....	50 lbs ...	1 05	52 50
Yarn, woolen .....	50 lbs ...	1 15	57 50
Yarn, woolen .....	50 lbs ...	1 10	55 00
Sundries .....			47 29
			<b>\$3,247 94</b>
Amount paid, per cash account .....			<b>\$2,303 25</b>
Settled by sales from shops and yard .....			477 61
Balance unpaid .....			467 08

"A"—Statement of Purchases, Payments, etc.—continued.

MERCHANDISE.

Blankets .....	6½ prs white, 60½ lbs.	\$1 25.....	\$10 94
Blankets .....	75 prs gray, 484½ lbs.	1 20.....	581 40
Bed spreads.....	6 .....	3 75.....	23 50
Binding .....	.....	.....	70
Crash, (toweling).....	344 yds.....	14 to 18½	59 77
Counterpanes .....	1 at.....	5 75.....	} 9 50
Flannel .....	1 at.....	3 75.....	
.....	7 yds.....	1 35.....	9 46
Gloves .....	3 prs.....	2 00.....	} 11 63
.....	11 prs.....	50.....	
Gingham .....	4½ yds.....	18.....	77
Hooks and eyes.....	.....	.....	12
Muslin.....	10 yds.....	.....	1 80
Prints.....	20 yds.....	12½.....	2 50
Poplin .....	5 yds.....	16.....	80
Rubbers .....	3 prs.....	.....	3 40
Sheeting.....	313 prs.....	9½ to 14½	44 74
Scarfs .....	5 .....	.....	2 10
Ticking .....	494 yds.....	16 to 30	119 56
Cartages and sundries.....	.....	.....	18 66
			<u>\$900 35</u>
Amount paid per cash account.....			\$295 60
Settled by sales from shops and yard.....			6 52
Balance unpaid.....			598 23

NEWSPAPERS, PRINTING, ETC.

Newspapers .....	\$93 00
Printing and advertising.....	220 50
Printing views of prison .....	33 00
Binding for library.....	14 30
Paper.....	5 15
Slate pencils.....	1 50
Geography.....	1 50
Ink.....	80
Stamp ribbon .....	1 00
	<hr/>
	\$370 75
	<hr/>
Amount paid per cash account.....	\$367 55
Balance unpaid.....	3 20

"A."—*Statement of Purchases, Payments, etc.*—continued.

### HOSPITAL ACCOUNT.

Drugs and medicines .....	\$165 69
Other hospital supplies .....	16 59
Total .....	<u>\$182 28</u>
Amount paid per cash account .....	\$143 04
Balance unpaid .....	39 24

### MISCELLANEOUS.

		Total Am'ts.	Am't Paid.
Postage and telegraphing .....		\$233 99	\$233 99
Revenue stamps .....		23 05	24 05
Traveling expenses—			
To Cincinnati, Ohio .....	\$50 00		
To Fond du Lac, Wisconsin .....	1 00		
To Madison, Wisconsin .....	12 25		
To Tiffin, Ohio .....	31 50		
To Milwaukee, Wisconsin .....	6 75		
To Portage, Wisconsin .....	12 10		
			<u>\$113 60</u>
Commissioner's credits—mileage and expenses .....		\$394 25	\$394 25
Teaming .....		500 00	
Library .....		234 45	
Teaming settled by sales .....			\$500 00
Library balance unpaid .....			234 45

"A."—*Statement of Purchases, Payments, etc.*—continued.

FORAGE.

Bran.....	1,000	pounds.	\$0 08 ...	\$8 00 .....	
Bran.....	1,330	pounds.	01 ...	13 30 .....	
					\$21 30
Corn.....	723	bushels	41 $\frac{7}{16}$ .....		301 55
Feed.....	2,580	pounds.	01 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		29 20
Hay .....	12 $\frac{185}{1000}$	tons....	6 00 ...	75 55 .....	
Hay .....	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	tons....	7 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	240 42 .....	
					315 97
Oats .....	943	bushels	32 to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....		324 52
Pasturing one cow	13	weeks ..			7 80
Straw .....	8	loads ..		1 59 .....	
Straw .....	14	loads ..		2 50 .....	
					47 75
Threshing oats ...	1 day team work.				3 00
					\$1,051 09
Amount paid per cash account.....					\$824 78
Settled by sales from shops and yard.....					114 82
Balance unpaid.....					111 49

NOTE.

Of the above amount there was sold to Commissioner .....	\$250 00 .....		
Straw used for bedding, ten loads at \$2.50 .....	25 00 .....		
		\$275 00 .....	
Balance fed to stock on account of state as below.....			\$776 09
Corn for hogs, 723 bushels.....		\$301 55 .....	
Ground feed for hogs, 2,580 pounds .....		29 20 .....	
Hay, oats, etc., for horses and cow.....		445 34 .....	
			\$776 09

"A."—*Statement of Purchases, Payments, etc.*—continued.

CURRENT EXPENSE SUNDRIES.

Ammunition .....		\$2 15
Clock repairs .....		2 30
Combs .....	2 doz	2 00
Crockery—ewer, basin, etc. ....		3 00
castor, tumblers, etc. ....		1 75
bowl .....		50
plates, tea cups, etc .....		2 53
Eyelets .....		2 50
Harness rep. ....		7 19
Harness oil .....		1 40
Pails .....	2 doz	6 28
Repairing revolvers. ....		5 50
Seeds .....		15 92
Seed potatoes .....		7 50
Spectacles, etc .....		1 08
		<u>\$61 60</u>
Amount paid per cash account. ....		\$61 60

"A."—Statement of Purchases, Payments, etc.—continued.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

Belting, rubber.....	4½ inch	16½ ft.	\$0 43	\$6 93	.....
..do.....	1¾ inch	26 ft.	12	3 12	.....
Leather.....	4 inch	50 ft.	46	23 00	.....
..do.. double.	3½ inch	50 ft.	80	40 00	.....
..do.....	3 inch	476 ft.	31 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	151 01	.....
..do.....	2 inch	68 ft.	24	16 32	.....
				\$240 38	
Bits, machine.....	7/8 inch	½ doz.		\$10 00	.....
..do.....	1½ inch	1 doz.		9 24	.....
..do.....	5/8 inch	2 doz.		21 00	.....
Small.....		74 doz.		19 73	.....
					59 97
Brad awls.....					53
Belt hooks.....		10 pap.			14 86
Babbitt metal.....		38 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>13</sub> lbs.			13 55
Crimp machine, shoe.....					26 00
Clamps.....		2	1 50		3 00
Copper.....		12¼ lbs.	75		9 18
Crucibles.....		6			6 45
Chisels, soc. firmers.....		1 sett.			7 50
Emery wheels, 9½ × ½.....		2	3 75	\$7 50	.....
..do..... 9½ × ¾.....		1		5 15	.....
..do..... 10½ × ½.....		2	4 11	8 22	.....
..do..... 10½ × 5/8.....		2	4 90	9 80	.....
..do..... 10½ × ¾.....		1		5 65	.....
					36 32
Files, assorted.....		221			62 08
Grindstones.....		288 lbs.			5 86
Grinding machine.....		1			15 00
Glue kettles, copper.....		3	3 00	9 00	.....
..do.....		1		35	.....
..do.....		1		1 00	.....
					10 35
Gauges.....		6			2 50
Hose.....		10 ft.	51		5 10
Hand axe.....		1			1 50
Hammers.....		3			4 10
Hollow auger.....		1			1 25
Knives.....		2			1 10
Shoe.....		1			25
Lathe, 18½ inch.....		1		\$41 62	.....
..do.. 19¾ inch.....		1		43 59	.....
..do.. 18¾ inch.....		1		41 34	.....
..do.. 11½ inch.....		1		25 03	.....
					151 58
Lace leather, for belts.....					36 35
Mandrels, stretcher machine.....		2	10 00		20 00
Needles.....					10
Oil stones, Ouichita.....		1½ lbs.	1 85		61 85
..do.....		50 lbs.	1 20		
Oil cans.....		9			6 70
Oil tanks.....		2	15 00		30 00
Oil gate.....		1			75
Oilers.....		2			50
..do.....		9	33½		3 00
Planer knives.....		1 sett.			7 00

"A."—*Statement of Purchases, Payments, etc.—con.*  
*Machinery, Tools, etc.—continued.*

Pump column.....				\$50 00
Pump (iron).....				55 00
Pump (tin).....				2 50
Pump (force).....	1 1/4 doz.	7 50		112 50
Pulley.....	1			25
Paint mill.....	1			23 50
Pipe vise.....	1		15 00	
Pipe taps and dies, 3/8, 1/2, 3/4, 1, 1 1/4 1 1/2, 2.	1		40 60	
Pipe stocks.....			17 25	
			\$72 85	} 69 45
Less discount.....			3 40	
Pipe wrenches.....				17 00
Pipe cutters (Standwood).....				32 78
Packing lead.....	3 1/2 lbs.	12 1/2		4 06
Packing rubber.....	37 3/4 lbs.	56		21 21
	{ 2 lbs.	80		5 00
Packing soapstone.....		40		25
Pipe and valves.....				86 10
Planes.....	5			5 88
Plane irons.....	4			2 20
Putty knives.....	10			2 83
<i>Repairs—</i>				
Boiler.....				56 00
New cross head for engine.....				94 97
Hammering saws.....				5 35
Pump, bail.....				1 50
Of iron pump.....				11 00
Of mach'y per bill Filer & Stowell.....				464 34
....do.....do.. P. D. Whitney.....				92 71
....do.....do.. M. J. Althouse.....				140 40
....do.....do.. W. Oliver.....				5 78
Rules, (2 feet) 24.....				12 70
Saws (circular) 30 inch.....	1		14 80	} 30 55
Saws (circular) 30 inch.....	1		15 75	
Saws (circular) 18 inch.....	1			5 00
Saws, web.....	8 1/2 doz.	3 40		28 95
Shoe tools, awls.....				2 75
Shoe tools, knives.....	7			90
Shoe tools, counter-float.....				2 25
Shoe tools, heel shave.....				85
Shaper.....	1			325 00
Sewing machine.....	1			70 00
Shaves.....	5			6 70
Spoke shave.....	1			75
Screw (bench).....	1			1 50
Strainer (paint).....				50
Tape lines.....	2	80 and 75		1 55
Varnish cup.....				25
Peg wheel.....				35
Freights.....				12 05
				2,709 82
Amount paid per cash account.....				\$2,098 55
Settled by sales from shops and yard.....				116 50
Balance unpaid.....				494 77

"A."—*Statement of Purchases, Payments, etc.*—continued.

STOCK FOR BLACKSMITH SHOP.

Axles, (iron).....	1½ sett ..		\$11 75
Axles, clips. ....			2 24
Bolts and nuts.....	375		15 52
Borax .....	9 lbs ..	49½	4 45
Bolster plates .....	5	75	3 75
Buggy circle.....	1		2 50
Coal (bituminous) .....	5½ tons.	13 00	71 50
Charcoal .....	30 bu ..	20	6 00
Copper .....	2½ lbs ..		1 25
Iron.....	4,311½ lbs ..	74	319 13
Nails, (horse shoe).....	29½ lbs ..	31	9 15
Rivets.....	10½ lbs ..	26	5 40
Steel .....	451½ lbs ..	20@25	112 68
Steel, springs.....	71¼ lbs ..	22	15 68
Sleigh shoes.....	3 setts.	3 25	9 75
Skeins, (wagons).....	3 setts.	\$4 to 5 00	14 00
Washers.....	1 lb ..		30
Whippletree hooks.....	3 setts.		1 65
Horseshoeing.....			3 75
			<u>\$610 45</u>
Amount paid per cash account .....			466 20
Balance unpaid .....			<u>144 25</u>

STOCK FOR STONE SHOP.

Teaming.....	<u>\$250 00</u>
Amount paid per cash account .....	9 36
Settled by sales from shops and yard .....	<u>240 64</u>

"A"—*Statement of Purchases, Payments, etc.*—continued.

STOCK FOR SHOE SHOP.

Awls.....	4 $\frac{1}{3}$ gross		\$5 10
Bristles.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ gross		2 50
Boots.....	1 pair		3 50
Eyelets.....	4 bxs		85
Lasts.....	6 pair	0 50	3 00
Leather, Sole, oak.....	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	44	48 86
Sole.....	885 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs	33 to 34	296 14
Upper.....	312 ft.	25 to 26	79 98
French kip.....	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs	1 60	26 00
American kip.....	87 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs	1 00 $\frac{3}{4}$	87 83
French calf.....	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	2 20 to 2 30	92 71
American calf.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	1 35	23 62
American calf.....	83 $\frac{3}{8}$ lbs	1 30	108 39
Morocco.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.		27 50
Russet calf.....	1 doz.		28 50
Roans.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.		19 00
Linings.....	11		8 50
Pink and bark.....	1 doz.		8 75
(Lace).....	2		5 50
Measure straps.....	2		20
Nails.....	14 pap.		1 35
Nails, shoe.....	48 lbs	11	5 28
Oil.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ gal	2 00	2 50
Oil, neatsfoot.....	10 gal	1 35	13 50
Over shoes.....	5 pair		11 50
Pegs.....	54 qts		3 08
Rasps.....	2	45	90
Shoes.....	1 pair		2 50
Silk.....	1 spool		1 35
Thread.....	3 lbs		4 05
Thread.....	26 balls		3 70
Tacks (lasting).....	1 gross		25
Wax.....			1 36
Webbing.....			1 25
Sundries.....			28 68
			\$955 68
Amount paid per cash account.....			265 50
Settled by sales from shops and yard.....			9 50
Balance unpaid.....			680 68

"A."—Statement of Purchases, Payments, etc.—continued.

STOCK FOR CHAIR AND CABINET SHOP.

Lumber—				
Bolts—maple and elm...	643 <sup>85</sup> / <sub>128</sub> c's	\$4 09 to \$8 00..	\$4,016 98	
Plank.....do.....	504,828 feet	14 87 .....	7,528 62	
Basswood .....	640,980 feet	11 94 .....	7,659 47	
Butternut.....	6,720 feet	22 49 .....	151 12	
Oak .....	3,117 feet	12 31 .....	38 37	
Cherry .....	615 feet	15 26 .....	9 39	
Black walnut .....	14,817 feet	45 00 .....	666 77	
Pine .....	33,620 feet	11 92 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> .....	401 01	
Paints, oils, varnish, etc—				
Asphaltum .....	55 gals	1 10 .....	60 50	
Alcohol .....	21 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> gals	.....	6 25	
Benzine .....	285 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> gals	25 .....	328 35	
Benzine .....	1,427 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> gals	18 .....		
Brushes—paint .....	5 doz	18 00 to 18 25..	89 25	
...do....varnish .....	5 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> doz	12 00 to 22 50..	89 85	
...do....sash .....	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> doz	2 25 .....	6 63	
...do....camel hair .....	.....	.....	6 37	
...do....striping pencils .....	.....	.....	5 67	
...do....various .....	.....	.....	10 77	
Chrome yellow .....	25 lbs	33 .....	8 24	
Chamois skins.....	8	75 .....	6 00	
Dutch metal .....	10 pks	2 90 .....	29 00	
Glue .....	6,115 lbs	19 to 33..	1,549 08	
Japan (turp).....	642 gals	1 15 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>10</sub> .....	744 07	
Japan (benzine) .....	1,065 gals	75 to 85..	823 66	
Lampblack.....	657 lbs	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> .....	62 41	
...do .....	3 lbs	37 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> .....	1 13	
Lead (white).....	1,400 lbs	13 00 .....	182 00	
Lead (red).....	30 lbs	16 .....	4 83	
Logwood.....	772 lbs	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> to 3..	21 88	
Ochre (yellow) .....	4,990 lbs	5 .....	251 77	
Oil—lard .....	222 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> gals	80 to 90..	192 68	
Oil—fine engine .....	402 gals	60 to 90..	280 98	
Oil—linseed.....	470 gals	92 to 95..	437 80	
Putty .....	654 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> lbs	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>3</sub> .....	30 47	
Pumice stone.....	27 lbs	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> .....	4 45	
Prussian blue.....	.....	.....	3 40	
Paris green .....	.....	.....	3 30	
Paint (oak) .....	.....	.....	37	
Pyroligneous acid.....	1 bbl	.....	14 50	
Rose pink .....	1,702 lbs	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> .....	246 47	
Sponges .....	.....	.....	32 47	
Spts. turpentine.....	671 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> gals	68 to 1 05..	521 35	
Varnish—No. 1, furniture .....	1,029 gals	1 25 .....	1,286 25	
...do....do .....	94 gals	1 30 .....	122 20	
...do....flowing .....	144 gals	2 75 .....	396 00	
...do....do .....	1 gal	.....	3 38	
...do....shellac .....	45 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> gals	3 75 .....	170 63	
...do....shellac, im.....	25 gals	1 40 .....	35 00	
...do....union .....	25 gals	1 00 .....	25 00	
...do....barrels .....	.....	.....	65 00	

"A."—*Statement of Purchases, Payments, etc.*—continued.

*Stock Chair Shop*—continued.

Paints, etc.—continued.			
Vermillion, Eng. and A	18 lbs	46 $\frac{1}{3}$	\$8 33
do.....Chinese			2 51
Whiting.....	688 lbs	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 20
do.....	40 lbs	4	1 60
Whiting.....	2 qts		1 00
Wood filling.....	4 gals	\$4 75	19 00
Yellow—brandon	3,000 lbs	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 00
Cane and cane work—			
Cane—rattan	3,050 m	57 less dis.	1,670 53
Cane work at Ind. Sch'l			1,160 20
Upholstery—			
Binding—mattress	5 gross		7 12
Buttons	4 gross	25 to 40	1 30
Cambric	46 yards	10	4 60
Carpet	7 yards	1 33	34 25
Carpet—Brussels	32 yards	1 40	
Enameled	36 yards	40 $\frac{5}{8}$	14 70
Gimp	4 gross	5 31	21 25
Hair—curled	445 lbs	50 to 65	277 26
Hair	10 yards	2 95	60 75
Hair cloth	25 yards	1 25	
Moss	255 lbs	14 $\frac{1}{10}$	33 38
Nails—porcelain heads	2 m		3 00
Plush	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	3 27	21 25
Reps	120 yards	1 25 to 2 50	239 00
Springs	600 lbs	12 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 00
Sheeting	73 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards	11	15 77
Sheeting	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	10	
Ticking	115 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 30
Tow	712 lbs	4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 90
Velveteen	14 yards		19 54
Webbing	26 pieces	80 to 85	33 10
Webbing, four inch	6 pieces	2 00	
Chair Hardware—			
Brads and clout nails	159 paps		16 77
Butts	176 pairs		22 40
Bolts—flush	2 $\frac{1}{8}$ doz		3 71
Casters	128 setts		36 30
Emery			20
Emery stone			1 40
Escutcheons	6 gross		3 60
Hat-tree pans	12		7 00
Locks—various	49 $\frac{1}{8}$ doz		121 75
Nails	7 kegs		44 75
Nails	68 lbs		5 35
Nails—shoe	14 lbs		2 07
Screws	439 gross		409 41
Tacks	17 $\frac{3}{4}$ doz		15 23
Wire cloth	4 yards		3 25
Sundries—			
Bedsteads	20	3 25	65 00
Cartages and packages			72 33
Chalk			30

"A"—*Statement of Purchases, Payments, etc.*—continued.

*Stock Chair Shop*—continued.

Sundries—con.			
Diamond—glazier's.....			\$7 00
Glass.....	93 lights.....		34 13
Drop handles.....	1 doz.....		8 00
Lumber for wagons.....			82 91
Marble tops.....			254 46
Mirror plates.....	26.....		92 50
Needles—upholsterer's.....			87
Pencils—carpenter's.....	3 gross.....		17 19
Paper pattern.....	1 roll.....		13 20
Paper (wrapping).....	1,384 lbs.....	\$11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>10</sub> .....	156 28
Rosin.....	78½ lbs.....	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub> to 15.....	10 67
Sand paper, 7 rolls.....	350 yds.....	5 50 to 6 75.....	45 00
Sand paper.....	87½ rms.....	4 35 to 4 75.....	389 99
Sand.....	1,226 lbs.....	4.....	49 04
Sand moulding.....			1 25
Screw eyes, etc.....			1 95
Twine.....	1,572½ lbs.....	22.....	348 82
Refunded on fur. ret'd.....			10 00
Freight.....			4,434 03
Teaming.....			1,489 86
			<hr/> \$40,783 95 <hr/>
Amount paid per cash account.....			\$26,082 44
Settled by sales from shops and yard.....			440 54
Balance unpaid.....			14,260 97

"A."—*Statement of Purchases, Payments, etc.*—continued.

BUILDING ACCOUNT.

Blinds .....	8	setts	9 50	}	\$104 50
Blinds (chapel) .....	4	setts	7 12½		
Bolts (chain) .....	3		50		1 50
Blasting powder .....	25½	lbs.			9 00
Brimstone .....	46	lbs.	10		4 56
Copper .....	23	lbs.	55		12 65
Furnishing—					
Clocks .....	2				22 00
Carpets, matron's room. . .	25¾	yds.			37 15
Carpets, chapel. . . . .	25	yds.	1 25		31 25
Carpet, pulpit stair. . . . .	3¼	yds.	75		2 50
Curtains and fixtures. . . .					6 04
Oil cloth and binding. . . .	6½	yds.			4 40
Mosquito net .....	24	yds.			3 50
Willow chairs, etc., from Industrial school. . . . .					41 00
Glass .....	34	boxs	5 00 to 5 30		180 50
Glass .....	243	lbs.			37 84
Hinges .....	19 pr 5	lbs.			10 90
Hair (plastering) .....	30	lbs.			1 80
Iron roof, complete .....					6,990 73
Iron chimney .....					10 00
Knobs .....	2				25
Lime .....	25½	bus.	35 to 40	}	115 15
Lime .....	353	bus.	30		
Lime (water) .....	2	b'ls	2 50		5 00
Lead (white) .....	1,250	lbs.	13 to 14		166 75
Lumber—					
Clear .....	3,354	feet.	35 00 to 45 00		117 42
Timber .....	1,864	feet.	15 26		28 46
Joist and scantling .....	18,283	feet.			293 70
Ceiling (matched and bead)	28,550	feet.	26 50		756 58
Flooring .....	200	feet.	25 00		5 00
Boards .....	35,537	feet.	12 00 to 16 00		539 68
Fencing .....	200	feet.	17 00		3 40
Lath .....					1 02
Locks .....	2		50 65		1 15
Latches .....	9		50		4 50
Lead .....					40
Mason's lines .....	2		40		80
Nails .....	38	kegs	5 25 to 6 75		243 16
Nails .....	54	lbs.	07		3 78
Putty .....	189	lbs.	06		13 34
Services—					
Superintendent, season of '71, 129 days, and part of y'r covered by this report			5 00		645 00
One officer and mechanic. . .	214	days	2 50		535 00
Steam pipe and fittings. . . .	1,357	feet.	valves etc.		303 34

"A."—*Statements of Purchases, Payments, etc.*—continued.

*Building, etc.*—continued.

<b>Repairs—</b>			
Female prison roof, tin....	175 sheets .	16 .....	\$27 98
.....do....solder .....	27 lbs....	50 .....	13 50
.....do....conductors .....			11 45
.....do....labor .....	96 hours..	40 .....	38 40
Cell rooms, sash cord.....	17½ lbs ..	40 .....	6 83
.....do....roof, tin....	63 sheets ..	20 .....	12 60
.....do....solder .....	7 lbs....	50 .....	3 50
.....do....labor .....	19 hours ..	40 .....	7 60
Main roof and tower, tin..	1,093 sheets .	20 .....	218 60
.....do....solder.....	65½ lbs ..	50 .....	32 63
.....do....nails.....	28 lbs.....		2 39
.....do....labor .....	36 days....	4 00 .....	143 80
Shop roof, labor, annealing	1 day.....		4 50
Fence rep., posts.....	61 .....	13 .....	7 93
.....do....boards.....	1,608 feet..	14 to 16 ..	25 05
Wall paper female prison .	17 rolls ..	31 .....	5 24
Pump repairs.....			2 00
Rope.....			90
Sash, 74 windows, 12 lights	888 lights .	11 .....	97 68
Sand.....	875 bush ..	8 .....	70 00
Spikes .....	5 lbs....	6 .....	30
Screws .....			40
Shutter hooks.....	1 doz .....		2 60
Strap hinges.....			90
Solder.....	3 lbs....	30 .....	90
Settees, chapel.....	42 .....	7 50 .....	315 00
Varnish, Lamar.....	3½ gals ..		12 00
Zinc, white.....	32 lbs....	17½ .....	5 60
Zinc, white, (in varnish) ...	20 lbs....	45 .....	9 00
Zinc points .....			90
Teaming.....			350 00
Freights .....			346 08
Sundries.....			35 08
			<b>\$13,106 04</b>
Amount paid per cash account.....			<b>\$10,904 33</b>
Settled by sales from shops and yard.....			<b>237 43</b>
Balance unpaid.....			<b>1,964 23</b>

“A.”—*Statement of Purchases, Payments, etc.*—continued.

INDEBTEDNESS OF 1871.

Indebtedness of 1871, per last report.....	\$24,589 47	.....
Unreported indebtedness.....	714 56	.....
Total .....		\$25,304 03
Paid per cash account.....		\$24,523 69
Settled by sales from shops and yard.....		474 23
Balance unpaid .....		306 11
	Total Amount.	Am't Paid.
Loan .....	\$1,700 00	\$1,700 00
Interest .....		964 54
Discharged convicts.....		475 00
Convicts on deposit .....		305 23
Exchange .....		15 05
Attorney's fee.....		25 00
Burial lot .....	\$100 00	100 00

## "A."—Accounts—continued.

## OFFICERS' SERVICES.

Commissioner .....			\$1,200 00
Deputy warden .....	366 days.....	\$3 00	1,098 00
Physician .....			400 00
Chaplain .....		550 00	.....
Usher .....		450 00	.....
			1,000 00
Chaplain, Catholic.....		\$200 00	.....
.....do..... due last year.....		125 00	.....
			325 00
Clerk .....			1,200 00
Master mechanic .....	357 days.....	\$3 00	1,071 00
Master painter.....	87 days.....	2 00	.....
.....do.....	26 eays.....	2 50	.....
.....do.....	253 days.....	3 00	.....
			998 00
Mechanic and keeper .....	359 days.....	2 50	897 50
.....do.....	241½ days.....	2 00	.....
.....do.....	108½ days.....	2 50	.....
			320 00
Turnkey .....	6 days.....	2 00	.....
.....do.....	360 days.....	2 50	.....
			912 00
Yard master.....	351 days.....	2 50	877 50
Mechanic and keeper stone sh'p .....	8 days.....	2 00	.....
.....do.....do.....	358 days.....	2 50	.....
			911 00
.....do..... cab't sh'p .....	130 days.....	2 00	.....
.....do.....do.....	236 days.....	2 50	.....
			850 00
Keeper paint shop .....	56 days.....	2 00	.....
.....do.....	29 days.....	2 25	.....
.....do.....	281 days.....	2 50	.....
			879 75
Keeper saw room.....	366 days.....	2 00	732 00
turning room .....	366 days.....	2 00	732 00
blacksmith shop.....	366 days.....	2 00	732 00
shoe shop .....	366 days.....	2 00	732 00
kitchen .....	366 days.....	2 00	732 00
gate .....	366 days.....	2 00	732 00
2 office guards.....	732 days.....	2 00	1,464 00
2 cell-room guards.....	732 days.....	2 00	1,464 00
4 wall guards.....	1,373¼ days.....	2 00	2,746 50
Matron.....	52¼ weeks.....	8 50	446 80
			\$23,453 05
Amount paid per cash account .....			453 05

"A."—*Accounts*—continued.

ARRESTING ESCAPED CONVICTS.

Jno. Moore, expenses .....	\$5 00
H. S. Benjamin..do.....	1 00
H. Bertram, reward.....	100 00
F. S. Keach, livery.....	6 00
	<u>\$112 00</u>
Amount paid per cash account .....	<u>\$112 00</u>

“A.”—*Accounts*—continued.

## RECAPITULATION.

	Total Amount.	Paid Cash.	Settled by Sales.	Balance Unpaid.
Subsistence .....	\$13,556 87	\$12,637 88	\$153 19	\$765 80
Hardware, stoves, kitchen and cell room utensils, etc.....	587 17	452 57	22 50	112 10
Tobacco .....	725 72	250 74	.....	474 98
Lights .....	406 47	390 29	.....	16 18
Wood.....	3,556 79	3,385 79	111 04	59 96
Clothing and stock in tailor's shop.....	3,247 94	2,303 25	477 61	467 08
Merchandise .....	900 35	295 60	6 52	598 23
Newspapers, printing, etc	370 75	367 55	.....	3 20
Hospital stores .....	182 28	143 04	.....	39 24
Postage and telegrams ..	233 99	233 99	.....	.....
Revenue stamps .....	23 05	23 05	.....	.....
Travelling expenses.....	113 60	113 60	.....	.....
Commissioner's credits, mileage, etc.....	394 25	394 25	.....	.....
Teaming .....	500 00	.....	500 00	.....
Library .....	234 45	.....	.....	234 65
Forage.....	1,051 09	824 78	114 82	111 49
Sundries .....	61 60	61 60	.....	.....
Machinery, tools, etc....	2,709 82	2,098 55	116 50	494 77
Stock in blacksmith shop	610 45	466 20	.....	144 25
Stock in stone shop .....	250 00	9 36	240 64	.....
Stock in shoe shop.....	955 68	265 50	9 50	680 68
Stock in chair and cabinet shop .....	40,783 95	26,082 44	440 54	14,260 97
Building account.....	13,106 04	10,904 38	237 43	1,964 23
Indebtedness of 1871....	25,304 03	24,523 69	474 23	306 11
Loan.....	1,700 00	1,700 00	.....	.....
Interest.....	964 54	964 54	.....	.....
Discharged convicts....	475 00	475 00	.....	.....
Convicts on deposits....	305 23	305 23	.....	.....
Exchange .....	15 05	15 05	.....	.....
Attorney's fee .....	25 00	25 00	.....	.....
Burial lot .....	100 00	100 00	.....	.....
Officers' services.....	23,453 05	23,453 05	.....	.....
Arresting escaped convicts .....	112 00	112 00	.....	.....
	\$137,016 21	\$113,377 97	\$2,904 52	\$20,733 72

"A"—Accounts—continued.

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS

*Transacted by the Several Shops during the year ending Sept. 30, 1872*

CHAIR SHOP.

Received from sales.....	\$40,670 31	.....
Indebtedness settled by sales.....	1,487 39	.....
Outstanding accounts for work sold.....	3,144 38	.....
Work done for the prison.....	1,254 25	.....
Stock and finished work on hand .....	44,844 16	.....
		<u>\$91,400 49</u>
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1871.....	\$31,931 11	.....
Paid for stock.....	26,082 44	.....
Paid for stock in work.....	440 54	.....
Indebtedness for stock.....	14,260 97	.....
Earnings.....	18,685 43	.....
		<u>\$91,400 49</u>

SHOE SHOP.

Received from sales .....	\$406 25	.....
Indebtedness settled by sales.....	35 13	.....
Outstanding accounts far work sold .....	15 67	.....
Work done for the prison.....	1,126 71	.....
Stock on hand.....	767 43	.....
		<u>\$2,351 19</u>
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1871. ....	\$675 73	.....
Paid for stock.....	265 50	.....
Paid for stock in work.....	9 50	.....
Indebtedness for stock.....	680 68	.....
Earnings.....	719 78	.....
		<u>\$2,351 19</u>

"A."—*Accounts—Statement of Business*—continued.

TAILOR SHOP.

Received from sales .....	\$144 15	.....
Indebtedness settled by sales.....	36 85	.....
Outstanding accounts, for work sold.....	50	.....
Work done for the prison.....	3,754 78	.....
Stock on hand .....	2,409 19	.....
		<u>\$6,345 47</u>
Stock on hand October 1, 1871 .....	\$986 61	.....
Paid for stock.....	2,305 25	.....
Paid for stock in work .....	477 61	.....
Indebtedness for stock.....	467 08	.....
Earnings. ....	2,108 92	.....
		<u>\$6,345 47</u>

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

Received from sales .....	\$143 27	.....
Indebtedness settled by sales.....	13 85	.....
Outstanding accounts for work sold .....	1 90	.....
Work done for the prison.....	1,563 77	.....
Stock on hand .....	184 25	.....
		<u>\$1,907 04</u>
Stock on hand October 1, 1871 .....	\$247 80	.....
Paid for stock.....	466 20	.....
Paid for stock in work .....	.....	.....
Indebtedness for stock.....	144 25	.....
Earnings .....	1,048 79	.....
		<u>\$1,907 04</u>

"A."—*Accounts—Statement of Business*—continued.

STONE SHOP.

Received from sales .....	\$2,571 00	.....
Indebtedness settled by sales.....	12 98	.....
Outstanding accounts for work sold.....	624 65	.....
Work for the prison other than building.....	17 00	.....
		<u>\$3,225 63</u>
Paid for teaming.....	\$9 36	.....
Settled for teaming by sales.....	240 64	.....
Making and repairing tools.....	473 35	.....
Earnings .....	2,502 28	.....
		<u>\$3,225 63</u>

"A."—*Accounts*—continued.

## STATEMENT OF THE PRODUCTS

*Of the Prison garden and farm lot for the year ending September 30, 1872.*

125 bush .	Potatoes .....	\$0 50	\$62 50	.....
30 bush .	Turnips .....	50	15 00	.....
25 bush .	Green corn .....	.....	15 00	.....
300 head .	Cabbage .....	5	15 00	.....
75 .....	Squashes .....	5	3 75	.....
42 .....	Hogs killed, weight 13,255 lb	7 75	1,027 26	.....
47 .....	Hogs on hand .....	15 00	705 00	.....
54 .....	Pigs on hand .....	2 00	108 00	.....
			<u>\$1,951 51</u>	
.....	Seeds .....	.....	\$7 50	.....
723 bush .	Corn for hogs .....	.....	301 55	.....
2,580 lbs .	Ground feed for hogs .....	.....	29 20	.....
213 days..	Labor .....	\$1 00	213 00	.....
10 days..	Labor of team .....	3 00	30 00	.....
30 .....	Hogs on hand Oct. 1, 1871..	20 00	600 00	.....
50 .....	Pigs.....do.....	3 00	150 00	.....
.....	Balance .....	.....	620 26	.....
			<u>\$1,951 51</u>	

NOTE.—The Prison lot contains about twelve acres outside the walls, the most of which is occupied as pasture for hogs.

"A."—Accounts—continued.

STATEMENT OF VALUE OF MATERIAL AND LABOR

*Expended during the year ending September 30, 1872, in completing the Prison Workshop, in finishing the Chapel, and in sundry repairs and improvements.*

SHOP COMPLETION.

Stone work—			
Fine pointed surface top-course under roof .....	410 ft..	\$0 30	\$123 00
Rough walls, backing .....	820 ft..	12	98 40
Rough walls, pipe ditches .....	930 ft..	12	111 60
Flagging in cut-off room .....	1,500 ft..	30	450 00
Bed for planer and cut stone for engine room .....	411 <sup>10</sup> / <sub>12</sub> ft..	60	26 30
Bed for planer, rough stone .....	1 c'd .....		4 00
Labor, excavating, etc., not included above .....			55 50
Plastering—			
Three coats on .....	1,477 y'd	35	515 95
Dry house (cement) .....	125 y'd	50	62 50
Iron roof—			
Completion, cornice, gutters, conductors, etc. ....			7,252 43
Wood work—			
Flooring, two-inch .....	15,500 ft..	16 00	248 00
Flooring, one-inch .....	27,000 ft..	15 00	405 00
Partitions, first and second stories, two-inch .....	1,400 ft..	16 00	22 40
Partitions, first and second stories, one-inch .....	1,400 ft..	26 50	37 10
Studding, 14 feet, 2×8 .....	800 ft..	16 00	12 80
Ceiling joists .....	6,850 ft..	16 00	109 60
Ceiling boards .....	26,050 ft..	26 50	690 33
Sash, 74 windows .....	12 lt..	1 32	97 68
Sash, 4 windows .....	12 lt..	1 32	5 28
Privy doors .....	4 ...	2 50	10 00
Square doors .....	8 ...	4 00	30 00
Heavy arch top doors .....	6 ...	10 00	60 00
Stair cases, two, 500 feet each, \$10, labor \$10 .....		20 00	40 00
Labor, not included above .....			185 00
Glazing and painting sash—			
Glass .....	34 bxs	5@5 50	180 50
Putty .....	283 lbs	06	16 98
Zinc points .....	31 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> p's		50
White lead .....	60 lbs	13 00	7 80
Oil .....	21 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> gals	1 05	2 62
Japan .....	1 qt.	1 15	30
Labor .....			18 75

"A."—*Accounts—Value of Material and Labor—continued.*

Painting—			
White lead .....	850 lbs	\$13 00	\$110 50
Oil .....	22 gls	1 05	23 10
Turpentine .....	gls	80	6 40
Labor .....	9 d's	1 25	48 75
Steam Pipe—			
Bill of pipe, 1,357 feet, with valves, fittings, etc. ....			303 34
Labor .....	10 d's	1 50	15 00
Services of superintendent for season of 1871, a part of the time being included in this report. ....	129 d's	5 00	645 00
Officers' wages .....	184 d's	2 50	460 00
Nails, 38 kegs, \$5.25@6.75 .....			243 16
Locks and latches .....			5 65
Hinges .....	22 prs		11 80
Teaming .....			350 00
Freights .....			78 23
			<hr/> \$13,183 25

“A.”—*Accounts—Value of Buildings—continued.*

CHAPEL FINISHING.

Plastering.....	829 yds	30	\$248 70
Inside blinds.....	8 sets	9 50	} 104 50
Inside blinds.....	4 sets	7 12½	
Chaplain's platform.....			10 00
Keeper's platforms.....	5	3 00	15 00
Brackets for window arches .....	28	1 00	28 00
Brass butts for blinds .....	86 p'r	15	12 90
Labor hanging blinds, etc.....			35 00
Painting—			
Oil .....	20 gls	1 05	21 00
Turpentine .....	14 gls	80	11 20
Varnish (Lamar).....	3½ gls.....		12 00
Horicon paint .....	20 lbs	05	1 00
Brandon yellow.....	60 lbs	05	3 00
White lead .....	275 lbs	14 00	38 50
White zinc in varnish .....	20 lbs	45	9 00
Putty.....	25 lbs	06	1 50
Labor.....	62½ d's	1 00	62 50
Fixtures and furniture—			
Chaplain's table, cushion, etc .....			55 00
Settees (iron frame) .....	42	7 50	315 00
Carpet for platform.....	25 y's	1 25	31 25
Carpet for platform steps.....	3½ y's	75	2 50
Office chairs .....	2	1 00	2 00
Dining and bow back chairs.....	18		15 00
Labor putting in fixtures .....			25 00
Officers' services .....	19 d's	2 00	38 00
Officers' services .....	30 d's	2 50	75 00
			\$1,172 55

"A."—Accounts—Value of Buildings—continued.

HOG PEN.

Timber and scantling .....	1,200 ft.	\$16 00	\$19 20
Plank for floor .....	1,008 ft.	14 00	14 12
Common boards .....	1,000 ft.	15 00	15 00
Nails .....	65 lbs.	07	4 55
Labor .....			35 25
Officer's services .....	5 days	2 50	12 50
			<u>\$100 62</u>

SUNDRY REPAIRS.

<i>Repairs on Main Building—</i>			
Roof, repairs, Tin .....	1,093 shts.	\$0 20	\$218 60
Solder .....	65½ lbs.	50	32 63
Nails .....	28 lbs.		2 39
Labor .....	36 d'ys.	4 00	143 80
Convict labor .....	30 d'ys.	1 25	37 50
Glass, putty and lab., rep. windows .....			15 68
Partition in swing room .....			15 00
Setting glass and rep. in chapel .....			4 50
Door for chapel .....			4 75
Making frames for mosquito nets .....			10 00
			<u>\$484 85</u>
<i>Repairs in Kitchen—</i>			
Iron pump repairs .....			\$23 40
Repairing refrigerator .....			3 00
Making dish-rack and cupboard .....			27 50
Sundry small repairs .....			3 50
			<u>57 40</u>
<i>Repairs of Cell-room—</i>			
Roof—Tin .....	63 shts.	\$0 20	\$12 60
Solder .....	7 lbs.	50	3 50
Labor .....	19 hrs.	40	7 60
Convict labor .....			2 00
Sash cord .....	17½ lbs.	40	6 83
Repairing windows .....			16 00
Repairing ceiling and roof .....			13 50
Making 2 doors, and sundry rep .....			14 25
Making 3 ash tables .....			25 00
			<u>101 23</u>
<i>Repairs at Female Prison—</i>			
Roof—Tin .....	175 shts.	\$0 16	\$27 98
Solder .....	27 lbs.	50	13 50
Conductors .....			11 45
Labor .....	96 hrs.	40	38 40
Convict labor .....	15 d'ys.		22 50
Painting, glazing, etc. ....	9 d'ys.		42 00
Wall paper .....	17 rls.		5 24
			<u>161 07</u>

"A."—*Accounts—Repairs—continued.*

<i>Repairs in Barn—</i>		
Building stalls.....	\$10 00	.....
Putting on ridge-boards and repairing roof .....	2 50	.....
Sundry repairs.....	3 50	.....
		\$16 00
<i>Repairs and Improvements in Shops—</i>		
Batten door in engine room.....	\$4 00	.....
Ridge-boards and repairing roof, blacksmith shop ..	3 00	.....
Repairing windows, blacksmith shop .....	25	.....
Putting in cistern pipes .....	6 25	.....
Repairing steam boxes .....	5 50	.....
Making patterns .....	6 00	.....
Repairing chair racks .....	5 50	.....
New track.....	3 92	.....
Planking ditches.....	3 98	.....
		38 40
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Making new bucket platform, 1,632 feet lumber .....	\$30 00	.....
Fitting up cellar .....	2 00	.....
Repairing hot house.....	3 00	.....
Frames in front yard, lumber, making and painting.	15 50	.....
		50 50
<i>Fence repairs—</i>		
Posts, 61, at 13c .....	\$7 93	.....
Boards, 1,608 feet, at \$14 to \$16 .....	25 05	.....
Nails, 20 lbs., at 7c .....	1 40	.....
Labor .....	8 00	.....
		42 38
Total repairs, etc.....		\$951 88

SUMMARY.

Shop completion.....	\$13,183 25
Chapel completion .....	1,172 55
Hog house.....	100 62
Sundry repairs and improvements.....	951 88
	<u>\$15,408 30</u>

"A."—*Accounts*—continued.

## STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS.

Outstanding accounts of 1869, per last report ..	\$1,566 37		
Outstanding accounts of 1870, per last report ..	735 40		
Outstanding accounts of 1871, per last report ..	7,764 41		
Total ..			\$10,066 18
Received cash from outstanding accounts of 1869 ..	\$92 75		
Received payment in merchandise ..	38 68		
Deductions ..	61 94		
Total accounts of 1869 settled ..		\$193 37	
Received cash from outstanding accounts of 1870 ..	\$324 20		
Received payment in merchandise ..	68 58		
Deductions ..	17 16		
Total accounts of 1870 settled ..		409 94	
Received cash from outstanding accounts of 1871 ..	\$5,389 55		
Received payment in merchandise ..	242 55		
Deductions ..	1,493 52		
Merchandise returned ..	85 00		
Total accounts of 1871 settled ..		7,210 62	
Total accounts settled ..			7,813 93
Accounts of 1869 still outstanding ..	\$1,373 00		
Accounts of 1870 still outstanding ..	325 46		
Accounts of 1871 still outstanding ..	553 79		
Balance outstanding ..			2,252 25
Outstanding accounts of 1872 ..			3,961 81
Total accounts outstanding September 30, 1872 ..			\$6,214 06

## "A."—Accounts—continued.

TABLE showing the whole number of days spent in prison, the number of days lost time, and the number of days given to productive and unproductive labor.

<i>Whole Number of Days—</i>				
Males.....	71,893			
Females.....	1,426			
Total .....				73,319
<i>Lost Time—</i>				
Sundays .....	10,445			
Solitary per sentence.....	403			
Solitary for punishment.....	268 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Dark cell for punishment.....	87 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Sick or disabled .....	2,367			
Insane or idiotic.....	2,768			
Old age.....	1,663			
Total lost time .....		8,002		
<i>Indispensable Labor but not directly productive of Income—</i>				
Shipping clerk .....	314			
Hospital steward .....	314			
Tier tenders, barber and office boy.....	1,831			
Kitchen men .....	2,859 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Stable men and teamsters.....	3,033			
Wash house men .....	821			
Chore men, shops and female prison.....	2,953 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Garden and farm labor.....	517 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Filling ice house .....	54			
Cutting wood.....	1,107			
Blacksmiths, tailors and shoemakers $\frac{2}{3}$ time .....	1,500 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Menders .....	1,121			
General repairs and excavating .....	871			
Total .....		17,297		
Aggregate unproductive labor.....			35,299	
<i>Productive Labor—</i>				
Chair and cabinet shop.....	35,059			
Stone shop.....	2,713			
Shoe, tailor and blacksmith shop, $\frac{1}{3}$ time .....	248			
Total productive labor.....		38,020		
Total time .....				73,319

# “B.”—INVENTORY OF PRISON PROPERTY,

September 30, 1872.

## STOCK IN CABINET AND CHAIR SHOPS.

1	Chamber set, blackwalnut.....		\$230 00
1	Secretary.....do.....		185 00
2	Wardrobes.....do.....	\$35 00	70 00
1	Secretary.....do.....		100 00
1	Side-board.....do.....		40 00
1	Side-board, butternut.....		45 00
2	Tete-a-Tetes, blackwalnut.....	40 00	80 00
1	Bureau, marble top, blackwalnut, with glass.....		50 00
2	...do.....do.....do.....	30 00	60 00
1	...do.....do.....		20 00
1	...do.....do.....		25 00
1	...do.....do.....		15 00
1	...do.....do.....		12 00
1	...do.....do.....		10 00
1	...do.....do.....		30 00
1	Bedstead, blackwalnut.....		55 00
1	...do.....do.....		35 00
1	...do.....do.....		15 00
1	...do.....do.....		14 00
1	...do.....do.....		12 00
4	Washstand bureaus, cherry.....	7 50	30 00
1	Washstand, blackwalnut, marble top.....		20 00
1	...do.....do.....do.....		14 00
1	...do.....do.....		10 00
2	...do.....do.....	3 00	6 00
1	Wash sink, blackwalnut.....		16 00
1	...do.....do.....		12 00
2	Towel racks, blackwalnut.....	3 00	6 00
1	Rocker, hair cloth, large.....		18 00
1	Toilet stand, butternut, with glass.....		20 00
2	...do.....do.....do.....	16 00	32 00
1	Quartette stand, butternut.....		1 75
3	Light stands, blackwalnut, marble top.....	12 00	36 00
1	...do.....do.....		5 00
1	...do.....do.....		3 00
2	...do.....do.....	2 50	5 00
1	What-not, enclosed, cherry.....		10 00
1	...do.....do.....		5 00
1	Hat rack, blackwalnut.....		16 00
1	Table, butternut.....		5 00

"B."—*Inventory—Cabinet and Chair Shops*—continued.

1	Cylinder desk, black walnut.....		\$60 00
1	Office desk, black walnut.....		30 00
1	Office desk, butternut.....		30 00
13	Upholstered chair frames, black walnut.....	\$5 50	71 50
2	Lounge frames, black walnut.....	8 00	16 00
3	Lounge frames, unfinished, basswood.....	4 00	12 00
4	Camp chairs.....	5 00	20 00
1	Camp chair.....		3 00
1	Croquet set.....		3 00
9	Brackets, black walnut.....	3 00	27 00
13	What-not shelves.....		6 00
9	Rustic frames, assorted sizes.....	2 00	18 00
1	Lot carvings.....		200 00
5	Set extension table slides, patent.....		13 00
1	Lumber wagon.....		80 00
1	Lumber wagon.....		70 00
1	Lumber wagon.....		65 00
1	Set truck wheels.....		16 00
2	Marble bureau tops.....	7 00	14 00
5	Marble centre table tops, oval.....	6 50	32 50
4	Marble wash-stand tops.....	5 00	20 00
3	Marble wash-stand backs, large.....	4 50	13 50
2	Marble wash-stand backs, small.....	3 00	6 00
6	Marble bureau desk tops.....	3 50	21 00
3	Marble shelves, with brackets.....	4 50	13 50
1	Mirror plate.....		15 00
2	Mirror plates.....	4 50	9 00
4	Mirror plates.....	3 00	12 00
2	Mirror plates.....	2 50	5 00
1	Mirror frame, black walnut, large.....		10 00
9	Mirror frames, blackwalnut, unfinished.....	2 50	22 50
1	Lot miscellaneous lumber, assorted sizes.....		200 00
1	Lot turned stock.....		115 00
1	Lot veneer.....		15 00
1	Set wagon felloes.....		3 50
1	Set wagon spokes.....		2 50
1	Set bob sleigh runners.....		3 00
150	Pounds curled hair.....	63	94 50
125	Pounds moss.....	13	16 25
100	Pounds tow.....	05	5 00
250	Pounds springs.....	12½	31 25
40	Yards red rep.....	2 50	100 00
31½	Yards green rep.....	2 10	66 15
10	Yards green rep.....	1 75	17 50
29	Yards green rep.....	1 50	43 50
6¾	Yards striped rep.....	2 25	15 19
1	Yard tan rep.....		1 85
3	Yards plush.....	3 50	10 50
19	Yards green damask.....	90	17 10
3	Yards ribbed delaine.....	35	1 05
22¾	Yards 24-inch hair cloth.....	1 65	37 53
6¼	Yards 33-inch hair cloth.....	2 50	16 25
25	Yards enameled cloth.....	35	8 75
105	Yards burlaps.....	15	15 75
16	Yards carpet.....	1 40	22 40
46½	Yards cambric.....	15	6 97

"B."—*Inventory—Cabinet and Chair Shops*—continued.

40	Yards sheeting .....	\$0 15	\$6 00
33	Yards sheeting .....	11	3 63
41	Yards ticking .....	30	12 30
89	Yards ticking .....	16	14 24
23	Pieces webbing, cotton .....	80	18 40
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pieces webbing, hemp .....	2 00	11 00
15	Pounds twine .....	40	6 00
1	Pound yarn .....	.....	1 10
9	Pounds cotton batting .....	16	1 44
3	Gross gimp .....	6 00	18 00
10	Gross buttons .....	50	5 00
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Set desk legs, maple .....	65	2 28
9	Set table legs, maple and cherry .....	50	4 50
6	Cast iron hat tree pans .....	55	3 30
50	Sets casters, assorted .....	55	27 50
25	Dozen brass drawer locks .....	2 50	62 50
1	Dozen bureau drop handles .....	.....	8 00
60	Dozen hinges, assorted .....	80	48 00
5	Dozen locks, assorted .....	1 75	8 75
75	Papers brads, assorted .....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 37
100	Papers tacks, assorted .....	10	10 00
80	Gross screws, assorted .....	1 35	100 00
8	Upholsters' needles .....	20	1 60
1	Book of designs .....	.....	3 00
38 $\frac{5}{8}$	Dozen cane seat chairs .....	8 00	310 67
16 $\frac{1}{8}$	..do.. cane seat chairs in white .....	6 00	98 00
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	..do.. cane seat Boston rockers .....	24 00	78 00
1 $\frac{1}{6}$	..do.. cane seat Boston rockers in white .....	22 00	25 67
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	..do.. cane seat brace-arm rockers .....	16 50	41 25
1 $\frac{1}{8}$	..do.. cane seat misses rockers .....	12 00	16 00
$\frac{1}{2}$	..do.. cane seat misses rockers in white .....	10 00	5 00
8 $\frac{3}{8}$	..do.. wood Boston rockers .....	15 00	125 00
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	..do.. wood Boston rockers in white .....	12 00	30 00
6 $\frac{1}{8}$	..do.. wood sewing rockers .....	12 00	76 00
24 $\frac{3}{8}$	..do.. wood sewing rockers in white .....	10 00	248 33
4	..do.. wood misses rockers .....	9 00	36 00
6 $\frac{3}{8}$	..do.. wood misses rockers in white .....	7 00	46 67
3 $\frac{1}{8}$	..do.. wood child's rockers .....	7 00	2 34
165 $\frac{5}{8}$	..do.. wood seat chairs, assorted .....	4 50	746 25
1	Set extra finished chairs, 1 office chair, 2 rockers .....	.....	12 50
61	Dozen wood seat chairs, in white .....	3 00	183 00
2 $\frac{5}{8}$	..do.. office chairs .....	10 00	28 33
6	..do.. office chairs, in white .....	8 00	48 00
15 $\frac{1}{8}$	..do.. child's chairs .....	5 00	75 83
1 $\frac{2}{8}$	..do.. stools .....	3 75	6 25
94	Cane Boston rocker backs, caned .....	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 75
67	Cane nurse rocker backs, caned .....	50	33 50
110	Cane misses rocker backs, caned .....	40	44 00
371	Cane Boston rocker seats, caned .....	50	185 50
326	Cane Boston rocker seats, uncaned .....	15	48 90
403	Cane nurse rocker seats, caned .....	40	161 20
919	Cane nurse rocker seats, uncaned .....	12	110 28
548	Cane misses rocker seats, caned .....	30	164 40
1, 126	Cane chair seats, caned .....	30	337 80
2, 433	Cane chair seats, uncaned .....	10	248 30
1, 519	Cane chair and rocker fronts .....	5	75 95

"B."—*Inventory—Cabinet and Chair Shops—continued.*

275	Cane chair, half Grecian fronts .....	\$0 04	\$11 00
1,575	Ribs for cane rockers .....	01	15 75
525	Scroll arms for cane rockers .....	05	26 25
3,163	Wood seats ..... per hundred .....	11 00	347 93
1,672	....do.....do.....	8 00	133 76
569	....do.....do.....	6 00	33 60
216	....do.....do.....	6 00	12 96
18,505	....do.....do.....	5 00	725 25
620	....do.....do.....	4 00	24 80
265	Pillars .....	4 00	10 60
5,408	....do.....do.....	4 50	216 32
56,300	....do.....do.....	1 00	844 50
19,500	....do.....do.....	1 00	195 00
5,150	Arms .....	2 00	103 00
1,530	Bows .....	7 00	107 10
8,566	....do.....do.....	6 50	510 00
3,800	Rockers .....	3 90	133 00
4,130	....do.....do.....	2 50	103 25
6,175	....do.....do.....	2 50	154 37
2,100	Legs .....	1 50	31 50
115,850	....do.....do.....	1 25	1,448 12
62,310	....do.....do.....	85	529 63
42,250	....do.....do.....	70	295 75
5,930	Backs .....	4 50	266 85
35,565	....do.....do.....	3 50	1,244 77
44,988	....do.....do.....	2 50	1,124 70
9,700	....do.....do.....	1 50	48 50
14,000	....do.....do.....	1 50	210 00
31,925	Stubs .....	35	111 73
1,395	Scrolls and risers .....	50	6 98
27,000	Spindles .....	75	202 50
126,300	....do.....do.....	60	737 80
167,950	....do.....do.....	35	587 82
2,510	Stretchers .....	1 00	25 10
23,200	....do.....do.....	60	139 20
69,950	....do.....do.....	50	349 75
25,000	....do.....do.....	40	100 00
432,000	Feet stretchers .....	35	1,512 00
1	Lot dowels .....	.....	10 00
1	Lot wedge lumber .....	.....	15 00
1	Lot assorted cut lumber .....	.....	35 00
1	Lot croquet stock .....	.....	10 00
1	Lot assorted chair stock .....	.....	95 00
11	Dozen machine bits, assorted .....	12 00	132 00
1	Lot assorted files .....	.....	155 00
3	Casks nails .....	6 50	19 50
300	Pounds sand .....	05	15 00
12	....do...sheet lead .....	15	1 80
16	....do...antimony .....	25	4 00
25	....do...washers .....	12½	3 13
2	Gross belt hooks .....	1 00	2 00
1	Lot string leather .....	.....	2 00
1	Lot packing .....	.....	25 00
1	Lot steam pipe fittings .....	.....	50 00
385	Gals. varnish—No. 1 furniture .....	1 25	481 25
30	....do.....2 flowing .....	2 75	82 50

"B."—*Inventory—Cabinet and Chair Shops—continued.*

20	Gallons varnish, Shallac.....	\$3 75	\$75 00
25	..do...varnish...do...imitation.....	1 45	36 35
10	..do...varnish, black.....	65	6 50
15	..do...oil finish.....	2 65	39 75
3	..do...wood filling.....	4 75	14 25
120	..do...oil, boiled linseed.....	95	114 00
126 $\frac{1}{2}$	..do...oil, fine engine.....	63	79 70
90	..do...oil, lard.....	88	79 20
7	..do...oil, neats-foot.....	1 35	9 45
2	..do...oil, castor.....	2 00	4 00
86	..do...oil, benzole, Japan.....	75	64 50
115	..do...oil, benzine.....	18	20 70
48	..do...asphaltum.....	1 10	52 80
40	..do...turpentine.....	68	27 20
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..do...Valentine's Japan gold size.....	4 00	6 00
1	..do...alcohol.....		3 30
1	Barrel pyroligneous acid.....		15 00
130	Pounds glue.....	35	45 50
2, 292	..do...glue.....	26	595 92
353	..do...glue.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 24
600	..do...Horicon paint.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 00
1, 500	..do...Brandon yellow.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 50
728	..do...yellow ochre.....	4	29 12
200	..do...logwood.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 00
260	..do...rosepink.....	13	33 80
200	..do...Venetian red.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 00
450	..do...whiting.....	4	18 00
3	..do...pure French zinc.....	45	1 35
5	..do...raw sienna.....	9	45
75	..do...burnt umber.....	8	6 00
190	..do...lamp black.....	10	19 00
68	..do...gold bronze.....	7 00	476 00
600	..do...wrapping paper.....	11	66 00
175	..do...twine.....	23	40 25
2	..do...sponge.....	2 00	4 00
3	Packages Dutch metal.....	2 90	8 70
1	Lot mixed paints, etc.....		35 00
1	Dozen varnish brushes.....		32 50
4	Dozen varnish brushes.....	16 25	65 00
1	Dozen paint brushes.....		13 50
1	Dozen paint brushes.....		12 00
$\frac{1}{2}$	Dozen painters dusters.....	6 00	3 00
$\frac{5}{12}$	Dozen sash tools.....	2 25	94
$\frac{1}{2}$	Dozen marking brushes.....	1 50	75
1	Box striping brushes.....		2 80
$\frac{3}{4}$	Gross carpenters pencils.....	7 00	5 25
$\frac{1}{4}$	Gross carpenters pencils.....	9 00	2 25
1, 350	M cane.....	55	742 50
55	Reams sand paper.....	4 50	247 50
3	Rolls sand paper.....	6 00	18 00
53	Pounds oil slips.....	1 20	63 60
23	Pounds copper.....	55	12 65
6	Pounds copper wire.....	75	4 50
2	Pieces blister steel.....	1 50	3 00
2	Whip saws.....	1 25	2 50
4	Split pins.....	1 00	4 00

*"B."—Inventory—Cabinet and Chair Shops—continued.*

12,000	Feet black walnut lumber.....	\$75 00	\$900 00
45,000	Feet butternut lumber.....	25 00	1,125 00
1,000	Feet cherry lumber.....		25 00
10,800	Feet oak lumber.....	20 00	216 00
453,000	Feet maple and elm lumber.....	20 00	9,060 00
585,500	Feet basswood lumber.....	15 00	8,782 50
6,000	Feet mixed lumber.....	15 00	90 00
800	Feet pine ceiling lumber, match'd & beaded	26 50	21 20
2,500	Feet pine boards—common.....	14 00	35 00
1,500	Feet pine boards for boxes.....	13 00	19 50
3,700	Feet pine joists.....	17 00	62 90
5,204	Feet pine joists.....	15 00	78 06
.Total.....			\$44,844 16

WOOD.

220	Cords, four feet—hard.....	\$4 75	\$1,045 00
40	Cords, four feet—soft.....	3 00	120 00
5	Cords, stove length—mixed.....	6 00	30 00
Total.....			\$1,195 00

STONE.

4,340	Feet 8 inch rough stone.....	\$0 20	\$868 00
2,640	Feet flagging—in rough.....	08	211 20
220	Feet 12 inch boulders for bases.....	20	44 00
200	Feet drilled for sockets.....	15	30 00
150	Feet arch stone—axed.....	40	60 00
60	Feet bushed stone.....	60	36 00
66	Feet moulded steps.....	1 00	66 00
40	Feet cut bases.....	60	24 00
32	Feet window sills.....	60	19 20
70	Rough sockets.....	1 00	70 00
60	Rough sockets.....	75	45 00
55	Cords rough wall stone.....	4 25	233 75
Total.....			\$1,707 15

"B."—*Inventory*—continued.

## BLACKSMITH SHOP.

750	Pounds American iron.....	\$0 07	\$52 50
135	Pounds steel .....	25	33 75
1	Set wagon tires.....		10 00
1½	Tons old iron, bolts, etc., average value.....	50 00	75 00
1	Ton hard coal.....		13 00
	Total.....		\$184 25

## SHOE SHOP.

118	Pairs brogans .....	\$3 00	\$354 00
16	Pairs shoes.....	3 50	56 00
1	Pair shoes, canvas.....		2 50
1	Pair boots, sewed.....		9 50
1	Pair boots.....		6 80
4	Pair boots, (old stock, out of proportion).....	3 00	12 00
3	Pairs ladies bootees.....	<div> <div>4 50</div> <div>3 50</div> <div>1 00</div> </div>	<div> <div>9 00</div> </div>
1	Pair slippers.....		1 50
	Stock in process of manufacture.....		18 25
208½	Pounds sole leather.....	34	70 81
53½	Pounds American kip.....	90	48 15
4	Pounds French kip.....	1 60	6 40
28	Pounds French calf.....	2 20	61 60
148	Feet upper leather.....	26	38 48
1	Lace leather skin .....		2 75
¾	Dozen russet calf skins.....	30 00	20 00
¾	Dozen cochineal skins .....	10 00	7 50
1½	Dozen boot morocco.....		4 25
1½	Dozen roans.....	14 00	15 17
1½	Dozen pink skins.....	9 50	3 95
1	Roll boot webbing.....		65
4½	Pounds shoe thread.....	1 75	7 87
33	Pounds iron shoe nails.....	10	3 30
18	Pounds zinc points.....	20	3 60
2½	Bushels pegs.....	1 50	3 75
1	Lot wax.....		30
	Total.....		\$767 43

"B."—*Inventory*—continued.

## TAILOR SHOP.

1,020 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yards gray cadet .....	\$1 20	\$1,224 60
3	..do..cassimere .....	1 30	3 90
114 $\frac{1}{2}$	..do..hickory .....	21	24 05
54 $\frac{1}{2}$	..do..drilling .....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 99
77 $\frac{1}{2}$	..do..silesia .....	20	15 50
39	..do..wiggan .....	16	6 24
40	..do..canvass .....	20	8 00
5	..do..sheeting .....	14	70
8	..do..blue denim .....	24	1 92
1	Lot binding .....	.....	75
95	Dozen spools assorted thread .....	80	76 00
10	Pounds woolen yarn .....	1 10	11 00
5	Pounds linen thread .....	1 00	5 00
23	Gross assorted buttons .....	1 00	23 00
10	Gross shirt buttons .....	10	1 00
1	Box crayons .....	.....	40
$\frac{5}{6}$	Dozen bottles sewing machine oil .....	1 25	1 04
2	Dozen cotton hose .....	2 00	4 00
14	Going out shirts .....	2 00	28 00
1	Linen duster .....	.....	2 00
9	Going out coats .....	10 00	90 00
9	Going out coats .....	7 00	63 00
16	Going out vests .....	4 00	64 00
16	Pairs going out pants .....	6 00	96 00
7	Going out hats .....	80	5 60
33	Prison coats .....	6 00	198 99
43	Prison vests .....	2 50	107 50
48	Pairs prison pants .....	5 00	240 00
2	Pairs prison overalls .....	1 25	2 50
8	Prison caps .....	1 00	8 00
58	Prison shirts .....	1 25	72 50
22	Aprons .....	50	11 00
10	Pairs mittens .....	50	5 00
Total .....			\$2,409 19

"B."—*Inventory*—continued.

## MERCHANDISE.

67	Yards ticking .....	\$ 30	\$20 10
52	Yards ticking .....	16	8 32
288	Yards toweling .....	20	57 60
27	Bedticks, new .....	2 00	54 00
13	Sheets, new .....	75	9 75
$\frac{1}{2}$	Roll pattern paper .....	.....	5 00
6	Dozen brooms .....	2 00	12 00
2	Dozen brush brooms .....	1 50	3 00
154	Pounds tobacco .....	57	87 78
$2\frac{1}{2}$	Dozen lamp chimnies, assorted sizes .....	1 00	2 50
7	Gross kerosene wicks, assorted sizes .....	80	5 60
$2\frac{2}{3}$	Dozen sun hinge burners, assorted sizes .....	3 00	8 00
1	Dozen Alladdin. burners .....	.....	2 00
1	Pound beeswax .....	.....	80
1	Lot alum .....	.....	50
1	Lot chalk .....	.....	50
1	Dozen stove polish .....	.....	1 75
3	Pounds soap, Castile .....	30	90
56	Pounds soap, German .....	8	4 48
250	Pounds soap, prison manufacture .....	4	10 00
880	Gallons soft soap .....	$12\frac{1}{2}$	110 00
6	Buckets, new—large .....	1 50	9 00
75	Buckets, new—small .....	75	56 25
60	Barrels .....	60	36 00
3	Pickling tubs .....	2 00	6 00
1	Barrel lime .....	.....	1 50
1	Lot common brick .....	.....	2 00
65	Fire brick .....	9	5 85
288	Gallons carbon oil .....	25	72 00
Total .....		.....	\$593 18

"B."—*Inventory*—continued.

## PROVISIONS AND FORAGE.

10	Barrels flour.....	\$5 73	\$57 30
2	...do..salt.....	2 25	4 50
155	Gallons syrup.....	56	86 80
45	...do..vinegar.....	19	8 55
43	Pounds tea.....	60	25 80
25	...do..ground ginger.....	30	7 50
150	...do..rice.....	09	13 50
30	...do..pepper.....	25	7 50
50	...do..split peas.....	04	2 00
350	...do..beef, per hundred.....	6 60	23 10
400	...do..pork....do.....	7 75	31 00
100	...do..butter.....	15	15 00
50	...do..tallow.....	10	5 00
200	...do..grease.....	06	12 00
130	Loaves bread.....	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	16 25
110	Bushels potatoes.....	60	66 00
8	...do..beans.....	2 00	16 00
50	...do..corn.....	50	25 00
3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Tons hay.....	6 00	21 00
1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Ton bran.....	20 00	10 00
Total.....		.....	\$453 80

## LIVE STOCK.

1	Span horses.....	.....	\$400 00
1	Cow.....	.....	40 00
47	Hogs.....	\$15 00	705 00
54	Pigs.....	2 00	108 00
Total.....		.....	\$1,253 00

"B."—*Inventory*—continued.

## MACHINERY, TOOLS AND APPURTENANCES.

### CABINET AND CHAIR SHOPS.

1	Engine and boiler, including belt, complete.....	\$5,470 76
310	Feet line shaft, pulleys and hangers .....	4,698 80
20	Dozen glass oilers.....	423 00
1	Cold water pump, with fixtures, complete.....	278 81
1	Iron pump column.....	50 00
1	Small iron pump.....	15 00
1	Elevator and fixtures complete .....	105 78
	Steam pipe for heating shops .....	2,042 00
2	Steam boxes.....	55 00
8	Glue-heaters .....	223 43
3	Water-tanks.....	150 00
1	Eng. lathe tools, counter shaft pulleys, hang. and belting	627 60
2	Guage .....	2,373 34
1	Guage .....	297 25
1	Bailey .....	113 50
3	Hand .....	355 40
2	Hand lathe beds.....	16 00
1	Planer .....	648 25
1	Planer .....	528 50
1	Shaper.....	360 00
1	Shaper.....	231 35
1	Stretcher machine .....	227 48
1	Gain-cutter .....	171 70
1	Post rounder .....	122 50
1	Seat jointer.....	189 80
1	Upright cylinder machine.....	227 10
1	Wood seat hollowing .....	151 90
1	Slat turning machine.....	237 40
1	Tenoning arbor.....	84 50
1	Seat-notching machine.....	232 25
3	Boring machines .....	330 00
1	Boring machine (iron leg hld'r) do.....	155 00
1	Boring machine .....	70 22
1	Tenoning machine.....	363 75
1	Tenoning machine.....	195 00
1	Seat framer and dowel machine do.....	333 91
1	Morticer .....	195 87
1	Morticer .....	182 59
1	Rocker arm cutter.....	132 03
1	Rocker seat maker.....	210 00
1	Chuck machine .....	145 81
1	Bent rim machine .....	135 40
1	Back planer not set up .....	90 00
1	Surface planer .....	160 00
1	Band saw, counter shaft, pulley hangers and belting ..	621 88
1	Saw table frame arbor .....	316 58
1	.....do.....do.....do.....	271 58
1	.....do.....do.....do.....	264 00
1	.....do.....do.....do.....	252 00
1	.....do.....do.....do.....	242 86
1	.....do.....do.....do.....	185 00

"B."—*Inventory—Machinery, etc.*—continued.

*Cabinet and Chair Shops—con.*

1	Saw table, counter shaft, pulley, hangers and belting .....	\$183	83
1	.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	182	23
1	.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	180	30
1	Wabble saw table, frame arbor,.....do.....	163	58
1	Pillar splitting saw table.....do.....	164	67
1	Saw table for ripping long material .....	136	20
1	Scroll saw .....	246	08
1	.....do.....do.....	245	37
1	.....do.....do.....	175	00
1	Cut-off saw, frame arbor .....	199	50
1	.....do.....do.....	182	75
1	.....do.....do.....	180	75
1	.....do.....do.....	130	50
1	Wood circular saw with frame and arbor.....	75	00
3	Saw frames, with arbors.....	\$55 00	165 00
1	Em. wheel grind. machine, 6 wheels .....	112	20
1	Saw gumming emery wheel.....do.....	150	58
1	Sand wheel.....do.....	130	17
1	.....do.....do.....	102	00
1	Grind stone .....	159	50
1	.....do.....do.....	46	58
1	.....do.....do.....	46	50
2	Sand belts with fixtures.....	25 00	50 00
1	Clamping machine with fixtures.....	25	00
2	Chuck arbors and pulleys .....	30	00
1	Chuck machine frame.....	5	00
13	Iron chucks.....	2 50	32 50
3	Brass chucks.....	5 00	15 00
1	Lot chuck knives .....	8	00
2	Cutter heads for stretcher machines.....	10 00	20 00
1	Pipe and valves for cistern.....	78	42
1	Pipe tools, vice, tap wrenches, cutters, etc.....	114	84
1	Lot clamps for putting up seats.....	50	75
45	Belt shifters .....	1 00	45 00
26	Gauge lathe patterns.....	1 00	26 00
38	Set shaper knives.....	3 00	114 00
1	Lot new saws.....	65	00
1	Lot old saws.....	120	00
160	Feet rubber hose with nozzles .....	101	45
1	Drive belt for counter line shaft.....	98	72
156	Feet new belting, various dimensions .....	62	34
60	Feet old belting, various dimensions.....	10	80
135	Chair forms .....	3 50	437 50
25	Chair clamps and standards .....	3 00	75 00
4	Clamps.....	13 00	52 00
300	Bending forms.....	1 25	375 00
5	Bending stands.....	4 50	22 50
21	Bending irons.....	50	10 50
50	Pillar forms .....	10	5 00
2	Set iron bending handles.....	3 50	7 00
3	Bending levers .....	2 00	6 00
300	Bending frames.....	25	75 00
20	Frames for holding bending work.....	2 50	50 00
200	Seat clamps .....	3	6 00

"B."—*Inventory—Machinery, etc.*—continued.

*Cabinet and Chair Shop—con.*

450	Iron staples .....	\$0 03	\$13 50
42	Thumb screw clamps .....	55	23 10
8	Sets leg forms for boring seats .....	3 00	24 00
6	Table forms for boring seats .....	2 50	15 00
	Forms for morticing machine .....		15 00
	...do... boring ...do... .....		15 00
	...do... grooving ...do... .....		5 00
	...do... upright shaper .....		15 00
	...do... horizontal shaper .....		9 00
1	Clamp screw .....		10 00
1	Bending screw .....		12 00
17	Seat-making patterns .....	50	8 50
23	Chair-back patterns .....	25	5 75
7	Chair-shaping patterns .....	1 00	7 00
8	Back-boring patterns .....	50	4 00
7	Digger patterns .....	50	3 50
1	Tufting frame .....		4 00
3	Dumping barrows .....		100 00
2	Grindstones .....	3 00	6 00
1	Iron vise .....		13 20
28	Work benches .....	20 00	560 00
20	Paint brushes .....	3 00	60 00
25	Wood vises .....	2 00	50 00
1	Set rope and tackles .....		8 00
19	Hand barrows .....	2 00	38 00
7	Boxes for shipping cane work .....	1 50	10 50
1	Mammoth paint mill .....		25 00
1	...do... do... old .....		5 00
1	Hand paint mill .....		7 00
12	Stationary racks .....	3 00	36 00
4	Cupboards .....	20 00	80 00
5	...do... .....	10 00	50 00
1	Cupboard .....		2 50
4	Tool chests .....	2 50	10 00
4	Pike poles .....	50	2 00
14	Hook ladders .....	1 75	24 50
1	Step ladder .....		1 50
8	Pair wooden horses .....	50	4 00
1	Pair scales .....		6 00
10	Paint tubs .....	50	5 00
3	Paint boxes .....	3 00	9 00
6	Sprinklers .....	1 75	10 50
25	Glue pots .....	1 50	37 50
3	Lanterns .....	1 50	4 50
1	Oil filter tank .....		1 50
2	Oil tanks .....	15 00	30 00
14	Varnish dishes .....	65	9 10
20	Dripping pans .....	75	15 00
6	Scoops and funnels .....	20	1 20
4	Tin cans, with faucets .....	9 00	36 00
5	...do... do .....	4 50	22 50
2	...do... do .....	2 50	5 00
2	...do... do .....	2 50	4 00
1	...do... do .....		1 50

"B."—*Inventory—Machinery, etc.*—continued.

*Cabinet and Chair Shops*—continued.

8	Tin cans .....	\$1 00	\$8 00
5	...do....	65	3 25
42	...do.....	20	8 40
8	Copper cans.....	80	6 40
1	Painted half-barrel.....		2 00
1	Chest drawers .....		8 00
1	Bureau.....		7 00
1	Desk.....		5 00
1	Clock.....		2 50
3	Tables .....	4 00	12 00
7	Chairs .....	75	5 25
1	Chair .....		2 50
46	Pails.....	25	11 50
4	Pokers, large.....	50	2 00
1	Wash tub.....		1 50
2	Sinks, with fixtures.....	6 00	12 00
2	Stands .....	50	1 00
6	Buckets.....	1 00	6 00
14	Brooms .....	20	2 80
10	Cups.....	15	1 50
15	Curtains.....	25	3 75
4	Stools.....	25	1 00
4	Stoves and pipes.....	5 00	20 00
3	Tool boxes .....		5 50
1	Lot assorted files.....		200 00
2	Set carving tools.....		50 00
6	Dozen machine bits, assorted.....	12 00	72 00
25	Braces and 25 dozen assorted bits.....	3 75	93 75
43	Wrenches, various kinds.....	1 75	75 25
7	Axes.....	1 50	10 50
1	Hatchet .....		1 10
4	Crooked Adzes.....	2 50	10 00
3	Scoop shovels, iron.....	2 25	6 75
5	.....do..... wood.....	1 25	6 25
42	Screw drivers, assorted sizes.....	50	21 00
9	Gimlets.....	20	1 80
1	Copper hammer .....		5 00
1	Machine hammer.....		2 00
1	Riveting hammer.....		75
40	Nail hammers .....	1 25	50 00
2	Nail drawers.....	40	80
1	Spoke shave.....		3 75
60	.....do.....	40	24 00
26	Drawshaves .....	1 25	32 50
42	Hand saws.....	2 25	94 50
1	Cross-cut saw.....		5 00
1	18-inch circular saw.....		5 00
3	Dozen scroll saws.....	4 00	12 00
1	Steel square, standard.....		4 00
20	Steel squares.....	2 25	45 00
37	Tri-squares .....	1 50	55 50
3	Rimmers.....	75	2 25
20	Pairs dividers.....	1 00	20 00
9	Pairs calipers .....	80	7 20

"B."—*Inventory—Machinery, etc.—continued.*

*Cabinet and Chair Shops—con.*

2	Pair pincers .....	\$0 90	\$1 80
10	Set firmer chisels .....	6 00	60 00
1	Set turning chisels .....		11 00
108	Assorted chisels .....		54 00
28	Oil stones .....	1 00	28 00
30	Guages, assorted .....	1 50	45 00
80	Planes, assorted .....	1 75	140 00
2	Plane irons .....	65	1 30
1	Lot hand screws .....		150 00
1	Lot iron thumb-screws .....		80 00
6	Iron hand-screws .....	60	3 60
2	Counter sinks .....	25	50
4	Augurs .....	1 25	5 00
10	Pincers .....	30	3 00
18	Awls .....	15	2 70
2	Key-sets .....	75	1 50
3	Saw sets .....	2 50	7 50
1	Band set .....		12 50
7	pairs gas pipe tongs .....	75	5 25
2	Pairs blacksmith tongs .....	50	1 00
100	Scrapers .....	20	20 00
40	Wood mallets .....	15	6 00
2	Spirit levels .....	4 00	8 00
1	Spirit level .....		2 00
1	Steel .....		75
1	Straight edge, 16 ft. ....		2 50
1	Heading knife .....		1 00
4	Knives .....	20	80
10	Putty knives .....	45	4 50
2	Pairs shears .....	90	1 80
10	Upholsters needles .....	15	1 50
1	Flat iron .....		75
15	Varnish and paint brushes .....	1 25	18 75
1	Badger hair flowing brush .....		1 00
3	Blenders .....	1 25	3 75
1	Cart .....		20 00
1	Wheel house .....		2 50
1	Rimming bench .....		1 00
	Extra counter shaft pulleys, etc. ....		117 50
9	Fire annihilators .....	8 00	72 00
Total .....			\$34,551 59

“B.”—*Inventory—Machinery, etc.*—continued.

STONE SHOP.

1	Crane, with fixtures, new.....		\$150 00
9	Churn drills.....	\$2 50	22 50
1	Blasting drill.....		5 00
1	Iron bar.....		7 00
4	Iron bars.....	3 00	12 00
8	Iron bars.....	1 50	12 00
3	Sledge hammers.....	2 00	6 00
7	Stone hammers.....	1 50	10 50
45	Mash hammers.....	1 50	67 50
7	Bush hammers.....	3 00	21 00
2	Bush hammers.....	5 00	10 00
3	Picks.....	1 50	4 50
25	Mallet chisels.....	50	12 50
14	Stone axes.....	2 00	28 00
11	Pitching tools.....	1 50	16 50
5	Hand drills.....	75	3 75
21	Scratchers.....	10	2 10
2	Bush chisels.....	75	1 50
1	Shovel.....		1 00
2	Heating irons.....	25	50
25	Feathers and wedges.....		1 75
68	Chisels.....	40	27 20
67	Points.....	50	33 50
11	Bankers.....	75	8 25
16	Squares.....	25	4 00
25	Straight edges.....	5	1 25
1	Grindstone.....		5 00
1	Car.....		10 00
3	Waterpails.....	20	60
1	Stove and pipe.....		10 00
Total .....			\$495 40

"B."—*Inventory—Machinery, etc.*—continued.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

1	Punch machine.....		\$100 00
1	Drill machine.....		8 00
5	Anvils.....		60 00
3	Blacksmith bellows.....	\$12 00	24 00
3	Vises.....	8 00	18 00
1	Swedge block.....	6 00	20 00
3	Screw-plates and taps.....		5 00
2	Monkey wrenches.....		75
51	Pairs tongs.....	75	12 75
28	Punches.....	25	3 36
9	Frame punches.....	12	27 00
32	Heading tools.....	3 00	24 00
29	Swedges.....	75	14 50
4	Cold chisels.....	50	2 00
1	Screw driver.....	50	50
3	Punch-blocks.....		75
1	Buttress tool.....	25	75
2	Bit stocks.....		75
1	Press drill.....	25	50
1	Pair horse-shoe pincers.....		1 50
4	Hammers.....		2 00
2	Sledge-hammers.....	1 00	4 00
1	Pair shears.....	1 50	3 00
1	Set tinners' tools.....		3 00
1	Desk.....		50 00
1	Cupboard.....		1 50
1	....do.....		4 00
1	Case of drawers.....		1 00
	Total.....		\$393 61

"B."—*Inventory—Machinery, etc—continued.*

SHOE SHOP.

1	Crimping machine and box.....		\$28 40
1	Peg float .....		3 00
$\frac{3}{4}$	Dozen shoe knives.....	\$1 25	93
$\frac{1}{2}$	Dozen shoe knives .....	2 00	1 00
1	Dozen skivers .....		2 50
$\frac{1}{4}$	Dozen French soap stones.....	4 80	1 20
$2\frac{1}{4}$	Dozen collices.....	3 25	7 31
$\frac{1}{6}$	Dozen flower wheels.....	3 60	60
$\frac{1}{6}$	Dozen seamsets .....	2 40	40
$\frac{1}{2}$	Dozen seat wheels.....	7 50	62
$\frac{1}{4}$	Dozen tack-cutters .....	5 00	1 25
$\frac{1}{6}$	Dozen peg-cutters.....	5 00	83
$\frac{1}{2}$	Dozen welt knives .....	2 40	20
$\frac{1}{5}$	Dozen strip awls.....	2 40	40
4	Benches, with kit .....	5 00	20 00
28	Pairs lasts.....	30	8 40
1	Office chair.....		1 00
4	Spittoons.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	50
	Washing utensils .....		1 20
1	Stove and pipe.....		5 00
1	Cutting board .....		1 00
	Total.....		\$85 39

"B."—*Inventory — Machinery, etc.*—continued.

TAILOR SHOP.

1	Sewing machine—new .....		\$75 00
1	sewing machine—old .....		20 00
1	Knitting machine.....		45 00
1	Pairs shears .....		12 00
3	Pair shears.....	\$0 75	2 25
2	Blacknut press boards.....	75	1 50
4	Common press boards.....	25	1 00
1	Stove and pipe.....		5 00
2	Chairs.....	25	50
2	Benches.....	15	30
1	Bucket, baisin and broom .....		75
Total.....			\$163 30

SOAP HOUSE.

1	Furnace and kettle.....		\$8 00
1	Wringer.....		10 00
2	Tubs .....	\$2 00	4 00
3	Tubs .....	25	75
3	Washboards .....	30	90
4	Pails .....	25	1 00
5	Sets candle moulds .....	60	3 00
2	Clothes racks.....	1 50	3 00
1	Soap pump.....		1 25
Total.....			\$31 90

"B."—*Inventory*—continued.

TOOLS AND CHATTELS IN BARN AND YARD.

1	Double carriage .....		\$150 00
1	Open buggy .....		60 00
1	Furniture wagon .....		50 00
1	Double wagon, new .....		80 00
1	Cutter .....		20 00
1	Double harness .....		25 00
1	Single harness .....		20 00
3	Sets of trucks .....	\$15 00	45 00
1	Set of bobs, new .....		45 00
2	...do...do .....	40 00	80 00
1	...do...do.. not ironed .....		20 00
1	...do .....		30 00
2	...do .....	15 00	30 00
1	Hay rack, new .....		10 00
1	...do...old .....		5 00
2	Chair racks .....	5 00	10 00
2	Wood racks .....	2 00	4 00
4	Pairs of blankets .....	6 00	24 00
1	Pair of fly blankets .....		2 50
1	Harness cupboard .....		12 00
1	Grain box .....		10 00
1	Hay knife .....		1 50
4	Sets whiffletrees .....	3 00	12 00
4	Neck yokes .....	2 00	8 00
2	Halters .....	75	1 50
4	Lanterns .....	1 50	6 00
1	Set curry tools .....		3 00
1	Harrow .....		5 00
2	Ploughs .....	5 00	10 00
1	Shovel-plough .....		3 00
1	Stone-boat .....		6 00
2	Rakes .....	25	50
2	Pitchforks .....	50	1 00
2	Dung-forks .....	80	1 60
4	Chains .....	2 00	8 00
1	Auger .....		75
10	Pails .....	25	2 50
1	Lot cooper tools .....		50 00
1	Lot garden tools .....		25 00
500	Feet cable chain .....		150 00
3	Derrick gearings, with castings .....	15 00	45 00
1	Force pump .....		15 00
1	Hand-car, with shafting .....		25 00
1	Hand-sled, large .....		10 00
1	Bucket rack on wheels, large .....		25 00
1	Lumber...do .....		20 00
1	Razor grinding machine .....		10 00
1	Hand truck .....		6 00
5	Hand barrows .....	1 50	7 50
3	Wheelbarrows .....	6 00	18 00
2	...do .....	4 00	8 00
12	...do .....	1 50	18 00
2	...do... with water barrel .....	3 00	6 00
14	Wooden horses, large .....	1 50	21 00

"B."—*Inventory—Tools and Chattels*—continued.

1	Wood rack, hand use.....		\$8 00
4	Step ladders .....	\$1 25	5 00
1	Sand screen .....		2 50
1	Spirit level .....		2 00
1	Wood measure.....		2 50
1	Dozen brick trowels.....		6 00
12	Buck saws.....	1 00	12 00
4	Picks .....	1 00	4 00
9	Shovels .....	80	7 20
6	Axes .....	75	4 50
12	Hoes .....	25	3 00
5	Hods .....	25	1 25
18	Benches.....	1 00	18 00
1	Stove and pipe, north cell room.....		25 00
3	Stoves, old.....	3 00	9 00
20	Feet lead pipe .....	40	8 00
1	Stove in gate house.....		4 00
3	Chairs ....do.....	50	1 50
1	Desk.....do.....		3 00
1	Wood box....do....		2 00
1	Lamp .....		1 50
2	Stoves on wall.....	7 00	14 00
1	.....do .....		2 50
1	.....do .....		1 50
4	High chairs on wall... ..	1 75	7 00
4	Buckets on wall.....	75	3 00
1	Iron pump in front yard.....		55 00
1	Garden tool box, new .....		1 75
3	Snow shovels, new .....	50	1 50
6	Saw bucks, new.....	50	3 00
Total.....			1,481 55

“B.”—*Inventory—Furniture and Chattels*—continued.

OFFICE.

- 1 Safe.
- 1 Cocoa matting carpet.
- 1 Clock regulator.
- 1 Secretary and book-case, old.
- 1 Bureau with cupboard, old.
- 1 Lounge, old.
- 1 Stamp.
- 1 Copy press.
- 1 Copy press stand.
- 1 Writing table.
- 1 Water cooler.
- 2 Light stands.
- 6 Office chairs.
- 1 Office turning chair.
- 2 Spittoons.
- 1 Mail basket.
- 1 Pail.
- 1 Piece oil cloth.
- 1 Piece zinc.
- 3 Lamps.
- 1 Hall lamp.

GUARD ROOM.

- 1 Stove, pipe and zinc.
- 1 Wardrobe.
- 1 Clock regulator.
- 2 Writing desks, old.
- 1 Writing table, old.
- 1 Pigeon hole.
- 1 Settee.
- 1 Office stool.
- 1 Stand.
- 1 Lamp.
- 1 Wash sink.
- 10 Office chairs.
- 2 Cane-seat chairs.
- 2 Pails.

“B.”—*Inventory—Furniture and Chattels*—continued.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

- 1 Desk.
- 1 Desk and book-case, old.
- 1 Cupboard and book-case, old.
- 1 Wardrobe, new.
- 1 Office-turning chair.
- 2 Cane-seat chairs.
- 1 Quartette stand.
- 1 Carpet.
- 1 Wash sink.
- 1 Bowl and pitcher.
- 1 Looking-glass.
- 1 Stove and pipe.
- 1 Spittoon.
- 1 Lamp.

COMMISSIONER'S APARTMENTS.

PARLOR.

- 1 Carpet.
- 3 Sets curtains and fixtures.
- 2 Sofas, old.
- 1 Hat-rack.
- 1 Marble-top centre table.
- 1 Marble-top table, old.
- 2 Hair cloth rockers.
- 1 Hair cloth easy-chair.
- 1 Easy chair.
- 3 Willow chairs.
- 6 Hair cloth chairs.
- 6 Hair cloth chairs, old.
- 1 Common bureau, old.
- 1 What-not, old.
- 1 Light-stand, old.
- 1 Chandalier, old.
- 1 Stove and pipe, old.
- 1 Lamp, old.

"B."—*Inventory—Furniture and Chattels*—continued.

*Commissioner's Apartment*—continued.

SITTING-ROOM.

- 1 Carpet, old.
- 1 Extension table.
- 1 Black walnut center table.
- 1 Lounge, new.
- 1 Book case.
- 1 Work stand.
- 1 Side-board.
- 1 Looking-glass.
- 1 Clock.
- 1 Lamp.
- 10 Cane-seat chairs.
- 1 Cane-seat Boston rocker.
- 2 Cane-seat sewing rockers.
- 1 Camp chair.
- 1 Light stand.
- 1 Common table, old.
- 1 Refrigerator, new.

BED-ROOM.

- 1 Bedstead.
- 1 Spring bed and mattress.
- 1 Bureau.
- 1 Wash sink.
- 1 Towel rack.
- 1 Light stand.
- 1 Carpet—old.
- 1 Lamp.

BED-ROOM.

- 1 Bedstead.
- 1 Wardrobe.
- 1 Spring mattress.
- 1 Bureau, old.
- 1 Carpet, new.
- 1 Lamp.
- 1 Wash sink.
- 1 Towel rack.

"B."—*Inventory—Furniture and Chattels*—continued.

COMMITTEE ROOM.

- 1 Carpet.
- 1 Sofa.
- 1 Stove and pipe.
- 1 Center-table.
- 1 Oval-table.
- 1 Hair-cloth rocker, large.
- 1 Hair-cloth rocker, small.
- 4 Hair-cloth chairs, old.
- 1 Cane-seat rocker, old.
- 1 Cane-seat chair, old.
- 1 Bedstead.
- 1 Lamp.
- 1 Spring-bed and mattress.
- 1 Hair mattress.
- 1 Wash-sink bureau.
- 1 Carpet in bedroom.
- 1 Looking-glass, small.

COOK'S APARTMENT.

- 1 Lounge.
- 1 Bureau, with glass.
- 1 Carpet, old.
- 1 Wardrobe, old.
- 1 Light stand, new.
- 1 Stove and pipe.
- 1 Blackwalnut bedstead, new.
- 1 Spring mattress.
- 4 Cane-seat chairs, old.
- 1 Cane-seat rocker, old, large.
- 1 Cane-seat rocker, old, small.
- 1 Wash-sink.
- 1 Lamp.

“B.”—*Inventory—Furniture and Chattels—continued.*

DEPUTY WARDEN'S APARTMENT.

- 1 Carpet.
- 2 Carpets, old.
- 1 Lounge, old.
- 1 Sofa.
- 1 What-not.
- 1 Centre-table, old.
- 2 Black walnut bureaux, new.
- 1 Black walnut bureau, old.
- 1 Black walnut what-not, old.
- 1 Black walnut wardrobe.
- 1 Butternut wardrobe.
- 26 Cane-seat chairs.
- 4 Cane-seat rockers.
- 1 Black walnut bedstead.
- 1 Bedstead, good.
- 4 Bedsteads, common.
- 1 Wardrobe, old.
- 12 Curtains.
- 1 Spring bed.
- 1 Black walnut wash stand bureau, new.
- 1 Butternut wash stand bureau, new.
- 2 Wash stand bureaux, old.
- 2 Wash-sinks.
- 2 Wash bowls and pitchers.
- 2 Sewing stands.
- 1 Light stand.
- 1 Common six leg table, old.
- 1 Common four leg table, old.
- 1 Looking glass, old.
- 1 Clock.
- 1 Refrigerator.
- 15 Mosquito frames—1 for door, 14 for windows.
- 4 Lamps.
- 1 Cooking stove and pipe with new copper boiler.
- 1 Stove and pipe.
- 1 Stove and pipe, small.

"B."—*Inventory—Furniture and Chattels*—continued.

MATRON'S APARTMENT.

- 1 Lounge, old.
- 1 Bureau, new.
- 1 Bureau, old.
- 1 Carpet, new.
- 3 Curtains.
- 5 Cane seat chairs, old.
- 1 Cane-seat rocker, old, large.
- 1 Cane-seat rocker, old, small.
- 1 Looking-glass.
- 1 Stove and pipe with new zinc board.
- 1 Bedstead, new.
- 1 Spring bed and mattress, new.
- 1 Bed-quilt, new.
- 4 Blankets.
- 3 Sheets.
- 2 Pillow ticks.
- 2 Pair pillow slips.
- 6 Towels.
- 1 Wash-stand, new.
- 1 Wash-stand, old.
- 1 Wash-bowl.
- 1 Lamp.

OFFICERS' APARTMENTS.

THIRD FLOOR.

- 11 Bedsteads, old.
- 1 Carpet.
- 1 Carpet, old.
- 25 Cane-seat chairs.
- 3 Cane-seat chairs, new.
- 1 Office chair.
- 2 Wood-seat rockers.
- 3 Cane-seat rockers.
- 1 Cane-seat rocker, new.
- 4 Common chairs, old.
- 4 Looking-glasses.
- 8 Lamps.
- 1 Center table, new.
- 2 Center tables, old.
- 2 Common tables, old.
- 1 Wash-stand bureau, new.
- 2 Wash-stand bureaus, old.
- 4 Bureaus, old.
- 6 Wash stands, old.
- 4 Light stands, old.
- 1 Lounge, old.
- 1 Wardrobe, old.
- 5 Bowls and pitchers, old.
- 4 Stoves and pipes.

“ B.”—*Inventory—Furniture and Chattels*—continued.

SECOND FLOOR.

- 2 Bureaus, old.
- 1 Table, old.
- 1 Wash stand, old.
- 4 Common chairs, old.
- 6 Cane seat chairs, new.
- 1 Cane seat rocker, new.
- 3 Bedsteads, old.
- 1 Looking glass, old.
- 2 Lamps.
- 2 Stoves and pipes, old.
- 1 Ironing board and stand, new.

FIRST FLOOR.

- 1 Bureau, old.
- 1 Wash stand, old.
- 1 Wardrobe, old.
- 1 Centre table, old.
- 8 Cane chairs, old.
- 1 Stove and pipe, old.
- 1 Wood box, old.
- 2 Wood rockers, old.

BEDDING.

- 1 Tow matrass, old.
- 1 Cotton matrass, old.
- 12 Straw ticks, old.
- 7 Pillows, old.
- 6 Pillows, new.
- 6 Spreads.
- 9 Quilts.
- 21 Towels.
- 12 Blankets, new.
- 36 Blankets, old.
- 30 Pillow slips.
- 36 Sheets.

CHAPEL.

- 1 Organ, cabinet.
- 1 Organ stool.
- 1 Chaplain's table with bible cushion, etc., new.
- 42 Iron frame settees, new.
- 2 Office chairs, new.
- 18 Bow back chairs, new.
- 1 Table and book case, old.
- 2 Stoves with pipe.
- 1 Carpet for platform.

“ B.”—*Inventory—Furniture and Chattels*—continued.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

- 1 Cooking stove and pipe.
- 1 Kettle, new.
- 1 Copper boiler, new.
- 1 Copper boiler, old.
- 1 Zinc board, new.
- 1 Stove and pipe.
- 16 Stands, old.
- 14 Chairs, old.
- 5 Pine-tables, old.
- 6 Flat-irons.
- 5 Pails.
- 4 Wash-tables, old.
- 1 Wash-table, new.
- 1 Clothes wringer, large.
- 1 Clothes wringer, medium.
- 1 Washing machine.
- Small assortment tin-dishes, plates, cups and saucers, knives and forks.
- 6 Night.buckets.
- 10 Straw ticks.
- 21 Sheets.
- 16 Pillow slips and ticks.
- 15 Blankets.
- 50 Towels.
- 14 Blue denim dresses, new.
- 7 Blue denim dresses, old.
- 8 Bonnets, in use.
- 8 Under-shirts, in use.
- 28 Under garments, in use.
- 14 Pair hose, in use.
- 7 Pair shoes, in use.
- 7 Pair slippers, in use.

"B."—*Inventory—Furniture and Chattels*—continued.

HOSPITAL.

- 1 Lot of medicines and containers.
- 5 Bedsteads, old.
- 1 Spring mattress.
- 1 Tow mattress.
- 1 Stove and pipe.
- 1 Cupboard, large, old.
- 1 Cupboard, small, old.
- 4 Cane seat chairs.
- 2 Office chairs.
- 2 Wood rockers.
- 1 Table.
- 1 Wash sink, old.
- 1 Wash basin, old.
- 2 Stands, old.
- 2 Pails, old.
- 12 Tin cups, new.
- 3 Tin cups, old.
- 2 Lamps.
- 1 Woodbox, old.
- 2 Night buckets.
- 1 Night stool.
- 1 Ash pail, old.
- 1 Lot cups and saucers, old.
- 1 Lot knives and forks, old.
- 1 Tea kettle.
- 1 Stew kettle.
- 1 Copper boiler, old.
- 4 Bed spreads.
- 15 Blankets, new.
- 7 Ticks.
- 8 Sheets.
- 5 Pillows.
- 1 Dozen pillow slips.

COMMISSIONER'S KITCHEN.

- 1 Sink, large.
- 1 Sink, small.
- 1 Cupboard, old.
- 3 Tables, old.
- 1 Stand, old.
- 1 Looking glass, old.
- 1 Washing machine.
- 2 Stools.
- 3 Benches, old.
- 2 Clothes bars, old.
- 1 Cane seat sewing rocker, old.
- 3 Dozen towels, small.
- 1 Set Fairbanks' scales, small.
- 1 Dish rack.
- 5 Trays.

"B."—*Inventory—Furniture and Chattels*—continued.

OFFICERS' DINING ROOM.

- 4 Dining tables, old.
- 1 Common table, old.
- 1 Cupboard, old.
- 1 Milk safe, old.
- 36 Common chairs, old.
- 1 Sink.
- 3 Curtains.
- 1 Knife box.
- 1 Stove and pipe.
- 1 Large lamp.

PRISONERS' KITCHEN.

NORTH ROOM.

- 1 Stove with cauldron kettle.
- 1 Meat block with bench, old.
- 1 Hash block, old.
- 5 Tubs, old.
- 10 Pails, old.
- 2 Benches, old.
- 2 Chairs, old.
- 1 Spice mill, old.
- 1 Wash bowl.
- 1 Mop.
- 3 Strainers.
- 1 Cleaver, large.
- 1 Cleaver, small.
- 6 Butcher knives.
- 1 Meat saw.
- 1 Steel.
- 1 Iron spoon, large.
- 2 Tin dippers, large.
- 1 Tin dipper, small.
- 5 Tin pans, small.
- 3 Tin pans, large.
- 3 Iron forks.
- 1 Ash pail.
- 1 Scraper.
- 1 Hammer.
- 1 Shovel and poker.
- 1 Broom and dust pan.
- 1 Meat chopping machine.
- 3 Trays.

"B."—*Inventory—Furniture and Chattels*—continued.

PRISONERS' KITCHEN.

SOUTH ROOM.

- 1 Cupboard for bread, old.
- 1 Cupboard for spices, old.
- 2 Coffee boilers, large, old.
- 2 Coffee boilers, new.
- 1 Coffee pot, old.
- 8 Pails.
- 233 Tin dishes.
- 1 Iron kettle, old.
- 4 Tables, old.
- 1 Office chair.
- 1 Water boiler, old.
- 1 Force pump.
- 2 Looking-glasses.
- 1 Iron scraper.
- 2 Bread baskets, old.
- 1 Bread knife.
- 4 Tin pans.
- 1 Small iron spade.
- 3 Sets knives and forks.
- 1 Oil can.
- 1 Wash sink, old.
- 4 Benches, old.
- 1 Writing desk, old.
- 1 Clock.
- 1 Bread trough, new.

BAKER'S ROOM.

- 1 Flour box.
- 1 Trough.
- 3 Yeast tubs.
- 1 Water pail.
- 2 Cullenders.
- 20 Baking pans.
- 1 Hammer.
- 1 Wooden shovel.

HALL AND CELLAR.

- 1 Set Fairbanks' scales.
- 1 Meat rack and bench.
- 1 Swill box.
- 1 Potato boiler, old.
- 1 Refrigerator, new.
- 3 Baskets.
- 1 Dish rack.
- 1 Wood box.
- 2 Benches.
- 1 Carving board.

"B."—*Inventory—Furniture and Chattels*—continued.

ARMORY.

- 9 Springfield rifles, breach loaders.
- 6 Springfield rifles, old.
- 13 Harper's Ferry muskets, old.
- 6 Heavey revolvers, old.
- 1 Smith & Wesson's revolver, old.
- 2 Colt's revolvers, old.
- 4 Pocket revolvers, old.
- 2 Allen's revolvers, old.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A small assortment of primary instruction books, of a value not exceeding fifty dollars.

CELL ROOM.

- 4 Stoves and pipes with drums.
- 1 Boiler.
- 1 Desk.
- 1 Desk, very old.
- 1 Sink.
- 2 Ladders.
- 1 Pike-pole.
- 2 Chairs, large, old.
- 1 Bell.
- 1 Tin oil can, large.
- 1 Tin oil can, small.
- 2 Lamp-fillers.
- 2 Dummies, old.
- 2 Tables, large, new.
- 2 Tables, large, old.
- 1 Zinc top lamp table, new.
- 1 Lot of razors, etc.
- 1 Cupboard for clothes, large.
- 1 Cupboard for books, old.
- 1 Ash-bucket.
- 4 Wood boxes.
- 1 Sprinkling can.
- 6 Water cans.
- 2 Fire shovels.
- 2 Pokers.
- 100 Water pails.
- 190 Sets knives, forks and spoons.
- 15 Large Lamps.

“B.”—*Inventory—Furniture and Chattels*—continued.

*Cell Room*—con.

200	Cell lamps, small.
220	Drinking cups.
220	Tin wash basins.
210	Night buckets.
176	Common chairs, old.
102	Benches, old.
22	Stands, old.
16	Stools, old.
1	Barber's box, new.
195	Wooden spittoons.
174	Blankets, new.
158	Blankets, medium.
188	Blankets, nearly worthless.
386	Sheets.
210	Ticks.
210	Pillows.
203	Towels, small.
14	Towels, large.
170	Undershirts.
150	Undershirts, nearly worthless.
150	Pairs of drawers.
134	Pairs of drawers, nearly worthless.
200	Overshirts.
190	Overshirts, nearly worthless.
190	Pairs of woolen socks.
160	Pairs of woolen socks, nearly worthless.
235	Pairs of cotton socks.
75	Pairs of cotton socks, nearly worthless.
133	Coats.
78	Coats, nearly worthless.
130	Pairs of pants.
87	Pairs of pants, nearly worthless.
135	Vests.
60	Vests, nearly worthless.
200	Caps.
15	Pairs of overalls.
10	Overall shirts.
15	Pairs of boots.
175	Pairs of shoes.

"B."—*Inventory*—continued.

SUMMARY

*SHOWING the amount of Personal Property in and about the  
Prison, Sept. 30, 1872.*

Stock in chair and cabinet shop.....	\$44,844 16
Shoeshop.....	767 43
Tailor shop.....	2,409 19
Blacksmith shop.....	184 25
Stone shop.....	1,707 15
Tools, machinery, etc., in chair and cabinet shop.....	34,551 59
Shoe shop.....	85 39
Tailor shop.....	163 30
Blacksmith shop.....	393 61
Stone shop.....	495 40
Soap house.....	31 90
Barn and yard.....	1,481 55
Miscellaneous merchandise.....	593 18
Provisions and forage.....	453 80
Wood.....	1,195 00
Live stock.....	1,253 00
Furniture, etc., in various apartments.....	7,000 00
Outstanding accounts.....	6,214 06
	<hr/>
	<u>\$103,823 96</u>

## POPULATION STATISTICS.

### TABLE 1.

#### AMOUNT OF CLOTHING FURNISHED.

October,.....1871.....	\$663 75
November, ...do.....	417 50
December, ...do.....	603 00
January, .....1872.....	470 00
February, ...do.....	514 50
March,.....do.....	392 25
April,.....do.....	496 75
May,.....do.....	375 00
June,.....do.....	345 00
July,.....do.....	492 00
August,.....do.....	330 50
September, ...do.....	511 25
Total.....	<u>\$5,611 50</u>

The above table includes 100 going-out suits for discharged prisoners.

TABLE 2.

## NON-PRODUCTIVE PRISONERS.

	1871.			1872.									Total.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Solitary as per sentence.....	53	36	70	24	18	44	41	30	41	18	12	16	403
Solitary for punishment.....	63	23	22	26	40	2	30½	12	14½	15	7½	13	268.2
Dark cell for punishment.....	7	9½	1½	1	.....	.....	.....	8	22½	4	11	24	88.2
Sick or disabled.....	97	135	268	179	244	307	257	231	160	110	198	181	2,367
Insane or idiotic.....	182	182	182	216	224	205	257	270	250	270	270	260	2,768
Old age.....	156	156	151	189	118	104	101	108	100	162	162	156	1,663
Total.....	558	541½	694½	635	644	662	686½	659	588	579	660½	650	7,558

Percentage of average population..... 26.59

TABLE 3.  
VALUABLE AND INDISPENSABLE LABOR, BUT NOT A SOURCE OF DIRECT INCOME.

	1871.			1872.									Total.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Shipping clerk .....	26	26	26	27	25	26	26	27	25	27	27	26	314
Hospital steward.....	26	26	26	27	25	26	26	27	25	27	27	26	314
Office boy.....	26	26	26	27	25	26	26	27	25	27	27	26	314
Tier tenders.....	104	104	104	108	100	104	104	108	100	108	81	78	1,203
Barber and cell-room porter.....	26	26	26	27	25	26	26	27	25	27	27	26	314
Kitchen.....	239	232	231	254½	226	246	240	248	226	244	243	230	2,859.2
Stable.....	26	26	26	27	25	26	26	27	25	27	27	26	314
Teamsters.....	177	172	169	172	167	208	368	462	362	210	135	117	2,719
Wash house .....	78	52	52	54	35	78	78	81	75	81	81	76	821
Choresmen .....	98	130	154	179½	175	156	156	144	125	133	135	130	1,715.2
Female prison.....	78	78	82	81	100	104	78	93	96	130	162	156	1,238
Garden.....	26	26	.....	.....	.....	6	31	63	49½	35	42	26	304.2
Farm labor.....	23	18	9	.....	5	12	14	38	34	22	16	12	213
Filling ice house.....	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
Cutting wood.....	26	73	170	202	125	130	104	81	20	64	82	30	1,107
Blacksmith shop ..	57	33	67	57	50	44	29	34	37	27	42	52	529
Shoe shop.....	52	52	52	54	43	52	44	30	37½	46	42	47	551.2
Tailor shop.....	56	78	78	81	54	50	52	53	47	27	40	52	668
Menders.....	104	104	116	123	115	92	72	87	68	81	81	78	1,121
Stone shop and quarry.....	312	312	312	265	168	101	85	198	207	314	257	182	2,713
General repairs.....	98	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	198	20	.....	140	.....	560
Excavating.....	72	61	37	.....	.....	15	10	26	22	48	20	.....	311
Total.....	1,730	1,744	1,763	1,820	1,488	1,528	1,630	2,079	1,651	1,705	1,734	1,496	

TABLE 4.

RECORD OF RECEIPTS FROM OCTOBER 1, 1871, TO OCTOBER 1, 1872.

No.	NAME.	County where convicted.	When sentenced.	Crime.	Term.
			1871		
1624	Charles B. Davenport .....	Grant .....	Sept 28	Larceny .....	1 year.
1625	William Cross .....	Grant .....	Sept 28	Larceny .....	1 year.
1626	Long Marsh .....	Monroe .....	Sept 30	Horse-stealing .....	2 years.
1627	Orson H. Heath .....	Monroe .....	Oct. 2	Arson .....	4 years.
1628	Charles Jones .....	Brown .....	Sept 29	Larceny .....	1 year.
1629	William Smith .....	Brown .....	Sept 29	Larceny .....	2 years.
1630	Edward Alvord .....	Juneau .....	Oct. 11	Two counts { Larceny .....	18 months.
				{ Horse-stealing .....	3 years.
1631	James Butler .....	Vernon .....	Oct. 17	Larceny .....	1 year.
1632	Allen Davis .....	Vernon .....	Oct. 23	Larceny .....	2 years.
1633	Daniel M. Richmond .....	Dodge .....	Oct. 26	Larceny .....	2 years.
1634	Louis Weiss .....	Dodge .....	Oct. 26	Assault with intent to rape .....	5 years.
1635	Henry Reckerts .....	Outagamie .....	Oct. 30	Grand Larceny .....	1 year.
1636	James Ragan .....	Columbia .....	Oct. 30	Larceny .....	6 months.
1637	Robert W. Souter .....	Jackson .....	Nov. 2	Assault with intent to kill .....	3 years.
1638	Nicholas Lillis .....	Oconto .....	Nov. 4	Murder .....	Life.
1639	Frank Puncheon .....	Rrown .....	Nov. 11	Larceny .....	1 year.
1640	William Stevens .....	Crawford .....	Nov. 22	Burglary with arms .....	10 years.
1641	Joseph Mysonhoof .....	Dane .....	Nov. 24	Burglary .....	2 years.
1642	J. William Wilson .....	Dane .....	Nov. 24	Larceny .....	1 year.
1643	John Brown .....	Dane .....	Nov. 24	Larceny .....	1 year.
1644	John Brill .....	La Crosse .....	Nov. 25	Larceny .....	1 year.
1645	William Shelby .....	La Crosse .....	Nov. 23	Obtaining money under false pretenses .....	1 year.
1646	John Dedrick .....	Dunn .....	Nov. 28	Larceny .....	9 months.
1647	Wilhelm Fisher .....	St. Croix .....	Oct. 17	Larceny .....	6 months.

TABLE 4.—*Record of Receipts from October 1, 1871 to October 1, 1872*—continued.

No.	Name.	County where convicted.	When Sentenced.	Crime.	Term.
			1871.		
1648	Henry Schaser.....	Pierce.....	Dec. 7	Arson.....	8 years.
1649	Bernard Gorer.....	Winnebago.....	Dec. 15	Obtaining money by false pretenses.....	2 yrs 6 mo.
1650	Charles Brisbing.....	Waukesha.....	do ..	Burglary and larceny.....	2 years.
1651	Samuel Johnson.....	Columbia.....	Dec. 18	Obtaining money by false pretenses.....	2 years.
1652	John Smith.....	do ..	do ..	Incest.....	4 years.
1653	John B. Smith.....	do ..	do ..	Assault with intent to kill.....	5 years.
1654	James Walker.....	do ..	do ..	Assault with intent to rape.....	1 year.
1655	John E. Brophy.....	Rock.....	Dec. 20	Passing counterfeit money.....	1 yr 6 mo.
1656	Theresa Sander.....	Milwaukee.....	Dec. 22	Accessory before the fact to the crime of rape.....	12 years.
1657	Israel Mungan.....	Vernon.....	do ..	Two counts { Horse stealing.....	10 years.
				{ Larceny.....	1 year.
1658	John Hoover.....	do ..	do ..	Three counts { Horse stealing.....	10 years.
				{ Larceny.....	1 year.
				{ Larceny.....	2 years.
1659	James Pierce.....	La Fayette.....	Dec. 8	Larceny.....	15 months.
1660	John Murray.....	Chippewa.....	Dec. 19	Manslaughter 2d degree.....	7 years.
			1872.		
1661	Eleazer L. Harvey.....	Marquette.....	Jan. 3	Polygamy.....	4 years.
1662	Samuel Smith.....	Juneau.....	Jan. 11	Grand Larceny.....	2 years.
1663	John W. Kastner.....	Milwaukee.....	Jan. 15	Assault with intent to kill.....	5 years.
1664	Albert Stewart.....	Monroe.....	Jan. 5	Horse stealing.....	7 years.
1665	Casper Oswald.....	Fond du Lac ..	Jan. 13	Passing counterfeit money.....	5 years.
1666	Frank Scott.....	Sauk.....	Jan. 12	Larceny.....	1 year.
1667	John Ingrame.....	Richland.....	Jan. 23	Burglary.....	6 months.
1668	Wilhelm Schmidt.....	Winnebago.....	Feb. 19	Assault with intent to kill.....	5 years.

1669	Frank Hessler	Winnebago	Feb. 21	Arson	5 years.
1670	John Enhoff	Jefferson	Feb. 23	Horse stealing	2 years.
1671	George Wallace	do.	Feb. 23	Larceny	9 months.
1672	John Driscoll	Walworth	Mar. 5	Rape	12 years.
1673	James Carroll	do.	Mar. 5	Larceny	1 year.
1674	Thomas Johnson	do.	Mar. 5	do	1 year.
1675	August Degan	Ozaukee	Mar. 6	Arson	6 months.
1676	Henry Meyers	Juneau	Mar. 6	Burglary	2 years.
1677	Nathaniel S. Outman	Columbia	Feb. 23	Larceny	6 months.
1678	John S. Tillotson	do.	Feb. 23	do	6 months.
1679	William Millard	Jackson	Mar. 14	do	1 year.
1680	Charles Millard	do.	Mar. 14	do	1 year.
1681	George A. Thrall	Dane	Mar. 14	Passing counterfeit money	5 years.
1682	David High	Grant	Mar. 22	Mayhem	1 year.
1683	John B. Groshing	Green	Mar. 27	Assault with intent to kill	1 year.
1684	Alfred England	Waukesha	Mar. 27	Burglary and larceny	2 years.
1685	John Pigot	Eau Claire	Apr. 6	Assault with intent to kill	1 year.
1686	Jacob Neiderpreim	Kenosha	Apr. 13	do do	3 years.
1687	James Clarey	Monroe	Apr. 4	Larceny	4 years.
1688	Joseph Forney	do.	Apr. 4	do	2½ years.
1689	John Munk	Rock	May 7	Horse stealing	2½ years.
1690	Franklin R. Price	Ozaukee	May 14	Larceny	1 year.
1691	Elizabeth Stevens	Juneau	May 14	Keeping house of ill-fame	1 year.
1692	Ike Field	do.	May 14	do do	1 year.
1693	Thomas Osborn	do.	May 14	do do	6 months.
1694	Walter Ray	Monroe	May 21	Larceny	1 y10.m10 d
1695	Thomas Davis	Brown	May 20	Burglary	1 year.
1696	Willibald Heilzenthall	La Crosse	May 22	Burglary and larceny	4 years.
1697	Frank Ross	Rock	May 29	Burglary	1 year.
1698	Neils Severson	Pierce	May 29	do	2 years.
1699	Mary Wright	Brown	May 29	Keeping house of ill-fame	9 months.
1700	Henry C. Rice	Columbia	June 8	Murder	life.
1701	Otto Brochvogel	Manitowoc	June 21	Assault with intent to kill	5 years.

TABLE 4—*Record of Receipts from October 1, 1871, to October 1, 1872—continued.*

No.	Name.	County where Convicted.	When Sentenced.	Crime.	Term.
			1872		
1702	H. B. Latta.....	Dane.....	June 25	Passing counterfeit money.....	10 years.
1703	Ole Iverson.....	La Crosse .....	June 27	Larceny .....	2 years.
1704	Antonie Aguanama .....	Shawano .....	June 27	Manslaughter, 3d degree.....	3 years.
1705	Otis Evens .....	Dane .....	July 10	Larceny .....	1 year.
1706	John Riley.....	Winnebago .....	July 12	...do .....	9 months.
1707	Eva Stewart.....	Winnebago .....	July 12	...do .....	8 months.
1709	Anna Burke.....	Winnebago .....	July 12	...do .....	8 months.
1708	Michael Dohn.....	Portage .....	July 18	...do .....	1 year.
1710	William Montague .....	Waupaca.....	July 18	...do .....	6 months.
1711	Edward Scott.....	La Crosse .....	Aug. 5	...do .....	2 years.
1712	Walter Ely .....	La Crosse .....	Aug. 5	Obtaining money by false pretenses .....	2 years.
1713	John Robeneck.....	Racine .....	Aug. 7	Larceny .....	8 months.
1714	James Welch .....	La Crosse .....	Aug. 5	Assault with intent to rob .....	18 months.
1715	August Köhler.....	Kenosha .....	Aug. 12	Burglary and Larceny.....	3 years.
1716	Thomas Payton.....	Kenosha .....	Aug. 12	Aiding prisoners to escape.....	3 years.
1717	Russell Tripp .....	St. Croix .....	Aug. 17	Grand Larceny .....	8 months.
1718	Martin Keffman.....	Jefferson .....	Sept. 12	Larceny .....	1 year.

TABLE 4.—*Record of Receipts from October 1, 1871, to October 1, 1872—continued.*

No.	Former Occupation.	Age.	Color.	Nativity.	Religious Instruction.	By whom Delivered.
1624	Blacksmith.....	24	White...	Kentucky.....	Methodist.....	J. T. Cox, Deputy Sheriff.
1625	Sailor.....	18	..do....	England.....	Episcopal.....	J. T. Cox, Deputy Sheriff.
1626	Farmer.....	16	Indian..	Wisconsin.....	None.....	L. Johnson, Sheriff.
1627	Peddler.....	40	White...	Vermont.....	Congregational.....	L. Johnson, Sheriff.
1628	Barber.....	38	Mulatto..	Virginia.....	Methodist.....	G. M. Langton, Sheriff.
1629	Teamster.....	20	White...	Prussia.....	Catholic.....	G. M. Langton, Sheriff.
1630	Farmer.....	24	..do....	New York.....	None.....	G. R. Nichols, Sheriff.
1631	Laborer.....	41	..do....	Ireland.....	Catholic.....	N. Coe, Sheriff.
1632	Lumberman.....	21	..do....	Wisconsin.....	Methodist.....	N. Coe, Sheriff.
1633	Sawyer.....	42	..do....	Virginia.....	Methodist.....	Henry Bertram, Sheriff.
1634	Distiller.....	25	..do....	Hungary.....	Jew.....	Henry Bertram, Sheriff.
1635	Chair-maker.....	30	..do....	Ohio.....	Catholic.....	A. B. Everts, Sheriff.
1636	Stone-cutter.....	27	..do....	Canada.....	Episcopal.....	P. Poole, Sheriff.
1637	Bank clerk.....	17	..do....	Illinois.....	Christian.....	A. V. Hobbs, Sheriff.
1638	Blacksmith.....	33	..do....	Ireland.....	Catholic.....	A. P. Call, Sheriff.
1639	Painter.....	19	..do....	Wisconsin.....	Methodist.....	G. M. Langton, Sheriff.
1640	Blacksmith.....	35	..do....	Ireland.....	Methodist.....	H. H. Whaley, Sheriff.
1641	Harness-maker.....	37	..do....	Germany.....	Catholic.....	Andrew Sexton, Sheriff.
1642	Stone-cutter.....	29	..do....	New York.....	Methodist.....	Andrew Sexton, Sheriff.
1643	Stone-cutter.....	22	..do....	New York.....	Methodist.....	Andrew Sexton, Sheriff.
1644	Laborer.....	37	..do....	Germany.....	Lutheran.....	H. N. Salberg, Sheriff.
1645	Blacksmith.....	18	..do....	Germany.....	Lutheran.....	H. N. Salberg, Sheriff.
1646	Farmer.....	42	..do....	New York.....	Methodist.....	E. L. Doolittle, Sheriff.
1647	Farmer.....	28	..do....	Prussia.....	Lutheran.....	R. Dinsmore, Deputy Sheriff.
1648	Hotel keeper.....	25	..do....	Wisconsin.....	Methodist.....	E. Burnett, Sheriff.
1649	Publisher.....	24	..do....	Ireland.....	Jew.....	J. Woodworth, Sheriff.
1650	Cabinet maker.....	26	..do....	Pennsylvania.....	Methodist.....	John Graham, Sheriff.
1651	Farmer.....	16	..do....	Norway.....	Lutheran.....	P. Poole, Sheriff.

TABLE 4.—*Record of Receipts from October 1, 1871 to October 1, 1872—continued.*

No.	Former Occupation.	Age.	Color.	Nativity.	Religious Instruction.	By whom delivered.
1652	Farmer .....	56	White ...	Scotland .....	Presbyterian.....	P. Poole, Sheriff.
1653	Lumberman .....	24	do .....	New York .....	Episcopal .....	P. Poole, Sheriff.
1654	Carpenter .....	72	do .....	Scotland .....	Presbyterian.....	P. Poole, Sheriff.
1655	Real estate dealer.....	40	do .....	Canada .....	Catholic.....	J. V. Albright, Deputy Sheriff.
1656	Housekeeper .....	30	do .....	Germany.....	Catholic.....	Ed. Hackett, Deputy Sheriff.
1657	Farmer .....	22	do .....	Ohio.....	Methodist .....	N. Coe, Sheriff.
1658	Farmer .....	22	do .....	Pennsylvania.....	None.....	N. Coe, Sheriff.
1659	Carpenter .....	36	do .....	New York .....	Methodist .....	R. H. Williams, Sheriff.
1660	Farmer .....	32	do .....	Ireland .....	Catholic.....	M. Hall, Sheriff.
1661	Carriage maker.....	27	do .....	Pennsylvania.....	Presbyterian.....	S. W. Stimpson, Dep. Sheriff.
1662	Woolen mill operative..	20	do .....	Indiana .....	Christian .....	G. R. Nichols, Sheriff.
1663	Brewer.....	34	do .....	Germany.....	Lutheran .....	Ed. Hackett, Deputy Sheriff.
1664	Laborer .....	23	do .....	Pennsylvania.....	Methodist .....	L. Johnson, Sheriff.
1665	Hotel keeper .....	28	do .....	Switzerland .....	Lutheran .....	Peter Rupp, Sheriff.
1666	Cook.....	28	Black ...	Kentucky .....	Baptist .....	J. C. Dockham, Dep. Sheriff.
1667	Farmer .....	23	White ...	Pennsylvania .....	Methodist .....	W. C. S. Barron, Sheriff.
1668	Laborer .....	39	do .....	Germany.....	Lutheran .....	J. Woodworth, Sheriff.
1669	Sewing machine agent.	20	do .....	New York .....	Methodist .....	J. Woodworth, Sheriff.
1670	Stone cutter .....	20	do .....	New York .....	Catholic.....	E. Schwellenbach, Sheriff.
1671	Laborer .....	19	do .....	Indiana .....	Methodist .....	E. Schwellenbach, Sheriff.
1672	Farmer .....	57	do .....	Ireland .....	Catholic.....	Chas. G. Fay, Sheriff.
1673	Bricklayer .....	16	do .....	Canada .....	Catholic.....	Chas. G. Fay, Sheriff.
1674	Gas pipe maker.....	15	do .....	Ohio.....	Catholic.....	Chas. G. Fay, Sheriff.
1675	Laborer .....	25	do .....	Germany.....	Lutheran .....	Peter Buckholtz, Sheriff.
1676	Laborer .....	25	do .....	Germany.....	Lutheran .....	G. R. Nichols, Sheriff.
1677	Farmer .....	25	do .....	Ohio.....	Adventist .....	P. Poole, Sheriff.
1678	Farmer .....	37	do .....	Massachusetts .....	Methodist .....	P. Poole, Sheriff.
1679	Farmer .....	22	do .....	Pennsylvania.....	Methodist .....	R. J. Bates, Sheriff.

1680	Farmer .....	16	White ...	Illinois.....	Methodist .....	R. J. Bates, Sheriff.
1681	Merchant .....	23	do.....	Ohio .....	Universalist .....	F. W. Oakley, U. S. Marshal.
1682	Farmer .....	20	do.....	Ohio .....	None .....	W. E. Sloat, Sheriff.
1683	Blacksmith .....	54	do.....	New York.....	Baptist .....	Alfred Wood, Sheriff.
1684	Machinist.....	32	do.....	England .....	Methodist .....	John Graham, Sheriff.
1685	Blacksmith .....	21	do.....	Ireland .....	Congregational .....	D. C. Whipple, Sheriff.
1686	Moulder .....	21	do.....	Prussia.....	Catholic.....	John Lucas, Sheriff.
1687	Painter .....	33	do.....	New York.....	Methodist .....	L. Johnson, Sheriff.
1688	Showman .....	21	do.....	Canada.....	do .....	L. Johnson, Sheriff.
1689	Farmer .....	19	do.....	Denmark .....	do .....	R. T. Pember, Sheriff.
1690	Shoemaker.....	29	do.....	Ohio .....	Freewill Baptist .....	P. Buckholtz, Sheriff.
1691	House-keeper .....	44	do.....	England .....	United Brethren .....	G. R. Nichols, Sheriff.
1692	Lumberman.....	28	do.....	England .....	Presbyterian .....	G. R. Nichols, Sheriff.
1693	Circus performer.....	44	do.....	Massachusetts .....	Catholic.....	G. R. Nichols, Sheriff.
1694	Farmer .....	20	do.....	Illinois.....	None .....	L. Johnson, Sheriff.
1695	Painter .....	24	do.....	Massachusetts .....	Methodist .....	A. Gray, Deputy Sheriff.
1696	Laborer.....	36	do.....	Germany .....	Catholic.....	F. C. Loomis, Deputy Sheriff.
1697	Brushmaker .....	24	do.....	Virginia .....	Presbyterian .....	J. V. Allbright, Deputy Sheriff.
1698	Farmer .....	22	do.....	Norway .....	Lutheran .....	E. Bennett, Sheriff.
1699	Washwoman .....	34	do.....	Scotland .....	Presbyterian .....	G. N. Langton, Sheriff.
1700	Farmer .....	72	do.....	New Hampshire.....	Christian .....	P. Poole, Sheriff.
1701	Shoemaker.....	14	do.....	Germany .....	Lutheran .....	A. Wittenberg, Sheriff.
1702	Produce dealer.....	45	do.....	Ohio .....	Baptist .....	W. S. Main, Dep. U. S. Marshal.
1703	Farmer .....	38	do.....	Norway .....	Lutheran .....	J. S. Simonton, Sheriff.
1704	Indian Chief .....	45	Indian...	Wisconsin.....	Catholic.....	J. M. Robinson, Sheriff.
1705	Stage driver.....	26	White ...	New Hampshire.....	Methodist .....	A. Sexton, Sheriff.
1706	Bar-keeper .....	19	do.....	New York.....	Catholic.....	J. Woodworth, Sheriff.
1707	Artist .....	14	do.....	Illinois.....	Methodist .....	J. Woodworth, Sheriff.
1708	House-keeper .....	17	do.....	Wisconsin.....	Catholic.....	J. Woodworth, Sheriff.
1709	Sawyer .....	21	do.....	Wisconsin.....	do .....	A. R. Gray, Sheriff.
1710	Bricklayer .....	20	do.....	England .....	Episcopal .....	John Gardner, Sheriff.
1711	Saloon-keeper .....	24	do.....	Massachusetts .....	Presbyterian.....	John S. Simonton, Sheriff.
1712	Clerk .....	20	do.....	Connecticut .....	do .....	John S. Simonton, Sheriff.
1713	Shoemaker.....	39	do.....	Bohemia.....	Catholic.....	Frank Lawrence, Sheriff.

TABLE IV.—*Record of Receipts from October 1, 1871, to October 1, 1872*—continued.

No.	Former Occupation.	Age.	Color.	Nativity.	Religious Instruction.	By whom Delivered.
1714	Lumberman .....	20	White...	Pennsylvania .....	Catholic.....	John S. Simonton, Sheriff.
1715	Tailor.....	44	...do ....	Prussia.....	Lutheran .....	John Lucas, Sheriff.
1716	Sailor .....	25	...do ....	Canada.....	Catholic.....	John Lucas, Sheriff.
1717	Laborer .....	36	...do ....	New York.....	None.....	C. C. McCabe, Sheriff.
1718	Laborer .....	28	...do ....	Germany.....	Catholic.....	E. Schwellenback, Sheriff.

TABLE 4.—*Receipts*—continued.

## RECAPITULATION.

## COUNTIES FROM WHERE RECEIVED.

Brown .....	5
Chippewa .....	1
Columbia .....	8
Crawford .....	1
Dane .....	6
Dodge .....	2
Dunn .....	1
Eau Claire .....	1
Fond du Lac .....	1
Grant .....	3
Green .....	1
Jackson .....	3
Jefferson .....	3
Juneau .....	6
Kenosha .....	3
La Crosse .....	7
La Fayette .....	1
Manitowoc .....	1
Marquette .....	1
Milwaukee .....	2
Monroe .....	6
Oconto .....	1
Outagamie .....	1
Ozaukee .....	2
Pierce .....	2
Portage .....	1
Racine .....	1
Richland .....	1
Rock .....	3
Sauk .....	1
Shawano .....	1
St. Croix .....	2
Vernon .....	4
Walworth .....	3
Waukesha .....	2
Waupaca .....	1
Winnebago .....	6
Total .....	<u>95</u>

## HABITS.

Temperate .....	33
Moderate .....	39
Intemperate .....	23
Total .....	<u>95</u>

TABLE 4.—*Receipts—Recapitulation—continued.*

## CRIMES.

Arson .....	3
Accessory before the fact to the crime of rape .....	1
Aiding prisoners to escape .....	1
Assault with intent to kill .....	8
Assault with intent to rape .....	2
Assault with intent to steal .....	1
Burglary .....	6
Burglary and larceny .....	4
Burglary with arms .....	1
Burning hay stack .....	1
Grand larceny .....	3
Horse-stealing .....	7
Incest .....	1
Keeping house of ill-fame .....	4
Larceny .....	37
Manslaughter, 2d degree .....	1
Manslaughter, 3d degree .....	1
Mayhem .....	1
Murder .....	2
Obtaining money under false pretenses .....	4
Passing counterfeit money .....	4
Polygamy .....	1
Rape .....	1
Total .....	<u>95</u>

## CONJUGAL RELATIONS.

Married .....	33
Single .....	54
Widowers .....	6
Widows .....	1
Divorced .....	1
Total .....	<u>95</u>

## NATIVITY.

Native .....	53
Foreign .....	42
Total .....	<u>95</u>

## SEX.

Males .....	90
Females .....	5
Total .....	<u>95</u>

TABLE 4—*Receipts—Recapitulation*—continued.

## TERMS OF SENTENCE.

During life .....	2
13 years .....	1
12 years .....	2
11 years .....	1
10 years .....	2
8 years .....	1
7 years .....	2
5 years .....	8
4½ years .....	1
4 years .....	5
3 years .....	5
2½ years .....	3
2 years .....	15
1 year 10 months and 10 days .....	1
1½ years .....	2
15 months .....	1
1 year .....	27
9 months .....	4
8 months .....	4
6 months .....	8
Total .....	<u>95</u>

## PLACE OF BIRTH.

Bohemia .....	1
Canada .....	5
Connecticut .....	1
Denmark .....	1
England .....	5
Germany .....	11
Hungary .....	1
Illinois .....	4
Indiana .....	2
Ireland .....	7
Kentucky .....	2
Massachusetts .....	4
New Hampshire .....	2
New York .....	12
Norway .....	3
Ohio .....	8
Pennsylvania .....	7
Prussia .....	4
Scotland .....	3
Switzerland .....	1
Virginia .....	3
Vermont .....	1
Wisconsin .....	7
Total .....	<u>95</u>

TABLE 4.—*Receipts—Recapitulation—continued.*

## RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Adventist .....	1
Baptist .....	3
Catholic .....	23
Christian .....	3
Congregational .....	2
Episcopal .....	4
Free-will Baptist .....	1
Jew .....	2
Lutheran .....	13
Methodist .....	27
None .....	6
Presbyterian .....	8
United Brethren .....	1
Universalist .....	1
Total .....	<u>95</u>

## EDUCATIONAL RELATIONS.

Read and write English .....	59
Read and write English and German .....	6
Read and write English, German and French .....	1
Read and write German .....	12
Read and write Norwegian .....	3
Read and write Bohemian .....	1
Read but not write .....	7
Neither .....	6
Total .....	<u>95</u>

## AGES.

From 12 to 20 .....	15
From 20 to 30 .....	46
From 30 to 40 .....	19
From 40 to 50 .....	10
From 50 to 60 .....	3
From 60 to 70 .....	..
From 70 to 80 .....	2
Total .....	<u>95</u>

## COLOR.

White .....	91
Indian .....	2
Black .....	1
Mulatto .....	1
Total .....	<u>95</u>

TABLE 4.—*Receipts—Recapitulation—continued.*

## OCCUPATIONS.

Artist .....	1
Bank clerk .....	1
Barber.....	1
Bar-keeper.....	1
Blacksmith .....	6
Brewer .....	1
Bricklayer .....	2
Brushmaker .....	1
Cabinet maker .....	1
Carpenter.....	2
Clerk.....	1
Carriage maker .....	1
Chair maker .....	1
Circus performer.....	1
Cook .....	1
Distiller .....	1
Farmer.....	21
Gas pipe maker .....	1
Harness maker.....	1
Hotel keeper.....	2
House keeper .....	3
Indian Chief.....	1
Laborer.....	10
Lumberman.....	4
Machinist.....	1
Merchant .....	1
Moulder .....	1
Painter .....	3
Pedlar.....	1
Produce dealer.....	1
Publisher.....	1
Real estate dealer .....	1
Sailor .....	2
Sawyer .....	2
Sewing machine agent.....	1
Shoemaker .....	3
Showman.....	1
Stage driver .....	1
Saloon keeper.....	1
Stone cutter.....	4
Tailor .....	1
Teamster .....	1
Washwoman .....	1
Woolen mill operative.....	1
Total .....	<u>95</u>

TABLE 5.

## PRISONERS DISCHARGED FROM OCT. 1, 1871 to OCT. 1, 1872.

\*Their pardons simply restore them to citizenship.

No.	NAME.	County where from.	How Discharged.	When Disch'd.
				1871.
1459	William Lewis....	Vernon .....	Commutation.....	Oct. 10
1559	Martin Peterson....	Dane.....	.....do.....	Oct. 12
1557	J. Wm. Wilson.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 12
1586	Henry Peterson....	Dunn .....	.....do.....	Oct. 17
1558	John Brown.....	Dane.....	.....do.....	Oct. 18
1560	John Hunt.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 18
1556	Charles Johnson....	La Crosse ..	.....do.....	Oct. 24
1201	Francis Cohn.....	Milwaukee ..	Governor's pardon.	*Oct. 25
1393	Aaron Winters.....	Walworth ..	Commutation.....	Oct. 26
1564	William Dennis....	Milwaukee ..	.....do.....	Oct. 30
1316	E. F. Barton.....	Dane.....	.....do.....	Oct. 30
1573	Merritt Bates.....	Waupaca ..	.....do.....	Oct. 31
1551	Thomas Ladds.....	Outagamie ..	.....do.....	Nov. 2
1582	William Johnson....	Green .....	.....do.....	Nov. 11
1482	S. H. Phelps.....	Dodge.....	Governor's pardon.	Nov.29*
1485	Geo. W. Duncan....	Racine .....	Commutation.....	Dec. 21
1608	John Lynch.....	Eau Claire ..	.....do.....	Dec. 23
1585	Morris Hodges.....	Racine.....	Governor's pardon.	Dec. 23
1415	Patrick Monyhan ..	Pierce .....	.....do.....	Dec.29*
1414	Humphrey Monyhan	.....do.....	.....do.....	Dec.29*
				1872.
1496	George Henderson..	Monroe .....	Commutation.....	Jan. 1
1598	C. W. McRea.....	Pierce.....	Death.....	Jan. 5
1219	William Bassett....	Winnebago ..	Governor's pardon.	*Jan. 9
1176	Jay Holloway.....	Milwaukee ..	Commutation.....	Jan. 16
1596	Duane Crotsenberg.	Rock.....	Governor's pardon.	*Jan. 19
1587	Michael Higgins....	Dunn .....	.....do.....	*Jan. 30
1502	Owen Cain.....	Dane.....	.....do.....	*Jan. 31
1583	Henry Brown.....	Green .....	Commutation.....	Feb. 1
1431	Jacob Wilson.....	Monroe .....	Death.....	Feb. 7
1590	Albert C. Kenniston.	.....do.....	Governor's pardon.	*Feb. 9
1555	John Lynch.....	La Crosse ..	.....do.....	Feb. 9
1591	William Lattimer....	Monroe .....	Commutation.....	Feb. 10
1544	Michael Laviviere..	Brown .....	Governor's pardon.	Feb. 10
1506	Thomas Powell....	La Crosse....	Commutation.....	Feb. 12
1588	George Jarvis.....	Chippewa ..	.....do.....	Feb. 19
1507	John E. Shelby....	La Crosse....	.....do.....	Feb. 22
1620	Herman Mayer.....	Winnebago..	.....do.....	Feb. 24
1621	William Mayer.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Feb. 24
289	Francis H. Stevens.	Waukesha..	Governor's pardon.	Mar. 4
1508	George Elliott.....	Walworth ..	Commutation.....	Mar. 15
1513	Marion Robinson...	Vernon.....	.....do.....	Mar. 18
997	Prudent LeMay....	Pierce.....	Governor's pardon.	Mar. 22
1254	Patrick Kelly.....	Sheboygan ..	.....do.....	*Mar. 27

TABLE 5—*Prisoners Discharged during the year—continued.*

No.	Name.	County where from.	How Discharged.	When discharged.
1241	William Lake.....	Adams.....	Commutation.....	Mar. 8
1568	Jacob Miller.....	La Fayette ..	.....do .....	Apr. 1
1647	Wilhelm Miller.....	St. Croix .....	.....do .....	Apr. 1
1662	Harry Smith.....	Rock .....	.....do .....	Apr. 1
1636	James Ragan.....	Columbia .....	.....do .....	Apr. 11
1619	Carl J. Christophson	Milwaukee ..	.....do .....	Apr. 11
1263	Sylvester Lattin....	Waukesha....	.....do .....	Apr. 13
1576	John Cooper, Jr.....	Waukesha....	Governor's pardon.	Apr. 15
1398	Henry Miller.....	Milwaukee ..	President's pardon.	Apr. 22
1597	William Butterfield.	Columbia ..	Commutation.....	Apr. 27
1348	Ross Conklin .....	Milwaukee ..	Governor's pardon.	*Apr. 30
1563	William O'Donnell.	Rock .....	Commutation.....	May 2
1410	Hugo Kroscher.....	Rock .....	Governor's pardon.	May 11
1615	John Kelly .....	La Crosse ..	Commutation.....	May 16
1278	Adolph Blume.....	Milwaukee ..	.....do .....	May 17
1486	Eugene M. Easting.	Racine .....	.....do .....	May 20
1036	Malcolm Wells.....	Waukesha....	Governor's pardon.	May 20
1372	John McCannon....	Columbia ..	.....do .....	*May 30
1609	Andrew Barhyadt...	Columbia ..	Commutation.....	June 3
1283	Abram Hall.....	Dane.....	President's pardon.	June 10
1682	David High.....	Grant .....	Escaped .....	June 17
1549	Charles Meyers.....	Crawford....	.....do .....	June 17
1554	George Keltenschach.	La Crosse ..	Governor's pardon.	June 19
1618	James Rowan.....	Milwaukee ..	Order Suprm. Court	June 19
1612	George Brown.....	La Crosse ..	Commutation.....	June 20
1611	Richard A. Stewart.	La Crosse ..	.....do .....	June 20
1613	William Henderson.	Eau Claire ..	Governor's pardon.	*July 1
1614	Joseph Ready.....	La Crosse ..	.....do .....	*July 1
1667	John Ingrame.....	Richland....	.....do .....	*July 3
1610	Geo. H. Dennis.....	Monroe .....	Commutation.....	July 3
1537	James Johnson.....	Iowa.....	Governor's pardon.	*July 9
1467	Henry Parks.....	Rock .....	.....do .....	*July 9
1584	Dennis Long.....	Racine .....	Commutation.....	July 10
1540	Peter L. Miller.....	Fond du Lac.	Governor's pardon.	*July 15
1522	John Copp.....	Jefferson....	Commutation.....	July 23
1646	John Dedrick.....	Dunn .....	Governor's pardon.	*July 24
1536	John W. Bambrough	Iowa.....	Commutation.....	July 24
1468	Robert Buckland....	La Fayette ..	.....do .....	July 31
1678	John S. Tillotson...	Columbia ..	.....do .....	Aug. 4
1677	Nathaniel S. Outman	Columbia ..	.....do .....	Aug. 4
1628	Charles Jones.....	Brown .....	Governor's pardon.	*Aug. 5
1541	Warren Flint.....	Fond du Lac	Commutation.....	Aug. 8
1625	William Cross.....	Grant .....	.....do .....	Aug. 14
1310	Andrew Bauldauf ..	Milwaukee ..	Governor's pardon.	*Aug. 16
1566	Peter Reise.....	Waukesha....	Commutation.....	Sep. 2
1631	James Buttler.....	Vernon.....	.....do .....	Sep. 2
1675	August Degan.....	Ozaukee ....	Expiration .....	Sep. 6
1570	Hans Peter Peterson	Columbia ..	Commutation.....	Sep. 10
1571	Christ'n Rasmuessen	Columbia ..	.....do .....	Sep. 10
1635	Henry Reckerts....	Outagamie ..	Governor's pardon.	*Sep. 10
1481	Orlando Casler.....	Dodge .....	.....do .....	Sep. 13
1553	Selden Bowen.....	La Crosse ..	Commutation.....	Sep. 14

TABLE 5.—*Prisoners Discharged during year*—continued.

No.	Name.	County where from.	How discharged.	When discharged.
1548	William Hinson....	Crawford....	Commutation.....	Sept. 16
1426	Andrew H. Adams..	Milwaukee..	Governor's pardon	Sept. 22
1552	John Fraser.....	Outagamie..	Commutation.....	Sept. 23
1572	Arthur Lee.....	Columbia...	....do.....	Sept. 25
1624	Chas. B. Davenport.	Grant.....	Expiration.....	Sept. 28

## RECAPITULATION.

Commutation (including 20 pardoned to restore citizenship) .....	78
Governor's pardon .....	13
President's pardon .....	2
Death .....	2
Escaped .....	2
Expiration.....	2
Order Supreme Court .....	1
Total.....	<u><u>100</u></u>

TABLE 6.  
PRISON POPULATION EXHIBIT.

No.	County where sentenced	Crime.	When sentenced.	Term of sentence.	Occupation.
115	Dodge .....	Murder.....	Oct. 17, 1854	During life.....	Blacksmith.
322	Waushara .....	do.....	Oct. 9, 1857	do.....	Laborer.
391	Milwaukee .....	do.....	Apr. 23, 1858	do.....	Laborer.
460	St. Croix .....	do.....	Nov. 22, 1858	do.....	Farmer.
586	Dodge .....	do.....	Apr. 6, 1860	do.....	Harness maker.
644	Manitowoc .....	do.....	Nov. 1, 1860	do.....	Farmer.
776	Dane.....	do.....	Nov. 14, 1862	do.....	Laborer.
825	Brown .....	do.....	June 12, 1863	do.....	Blacksmith.
828	Outagamie .....	do.....	June 17, 1863	do.....	None.
831	Milwaukee .....	do.....	July 10, 1863	do.....	Gambler.
845	Waushara .....	do.....	Oct. 3, 1863	do.....	Bricklayer.
852	Brown .....	do.....	Oct. 12, 1863	do.....	Blacksmith.
869	Rock .....	Rape.....	Dec. 18, 1863	12 years .....	Farmer.
872	Manitowoc .....	Murder.....	Dec. 23, 1863	During life.....	Farmer.
930	La Crosse .....	do.....	May 3, 1865	do.....	Farmer.
944	Sheboygan .....	do.....	June 9, 1865	do.....	Carpenter.
955	Grant.....	do.....	Sept. 28, 1865	do.....	Shoemaker.
958	Walworth .....	Burglary and larc'y, with intent to murder.	Oct. 6, 1865	12 years .....	Farmer.
978	Milwaukee .....	Murder.....	Oct. 27, 1865	During life.....	Laborer.
1039	Grant .....	do.....	Mar. 23, 1866	do.....	Physician.
1063	Fond du Lac.....	Rape.....	May 25, 1866	10 years .....	Farmer.
1078	Rock .....	Horse stealing...	June 12, 1866	8 years .....	Farmer.
1157	Dodge .....	Murder.....	Mar. 16, 1867	During life.....	Farmer.
1190	La Crosse.....	do.....	June 7, 1867	do.....	Farmer.

TABLE 6.—*Prison Population Exhibit*—continued.

No.	County where sentenced.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Term of sentence.	Occupation.
1210	Shawano .....	Rape.....	Aug. 10, 1867	During life.....	Farmer.
1269	Columbia .....	Horse stealing.....	Jan. 2, 1868	7 years.....	Farmer.
1299	Winnebago.....	do .....	Mar. 18, 1868	7 ..do.....	Laborer.
1313	Milwaukee .....	Murder .....	Mar. 9, 1868	During life.....	Farmer.
1314	do .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	Farmer.
1331	Fond du Lac .....	do .....	Sep. 18, 1868	do .....	Farmer.
1332	Jefferson .....	do .....	Sep. 28, 1868	do .....	Farmer.
1342	Oconto .....	Rape.....	Oct. 8, 1868	10 years.....	Laborer.
1344	Dodge .....	Murder.....	Oct. 15, 1868	During life.....	Fisherman.
1361	Pierce.....	Manslaughter.....	Nov. 27, 1868	8 years.....	Laborer.
1384	Green Lake.....	Rape.....	Feb. 12, 1869	10.. do.....	Farmer.
1386	Jefferson .....	Manslaughter, 2d degree.....	Feb. 23, 1869	7.. do.....	Farmer.
1394	Monroe .....	Robbery.....	Apr. 1, 1869	8.. do.....	Laborer.
1395	do .....	do .....	do .....	8.. do.....	Clerk.
1397	Eau Claire .....	Manslaughter.....	Apr. 15, 1869	9.. do.....	Farmer.
1405	Dane .....	Robbery.....	May 13, 1869	6.. do.....	Sailor.
1409	Rock .....	Horse stealing.....	May 26, 1869	4.. do.....	Farmer.
1412	Columbia .....	do .....	May 31, 1869	5.. do.....	Laborer.
1417	Crawford.....	Murder, 3d degree.....	Jun. 22, 1869	8.. do.....	Hoe-se-keeper.
1421	Milwaukee .....	Passing counterfeit money.....	Sep. 22, 1869	7.. do.....	Wagon maker.
1422	do .....	do .....	do .....	7.. do.....	Laborer.
1430	Winnebago .....	Rape.....	Oct. 2, 1869	20.. do.....	Farmer.
1442	Fond du Lac .....	Murder .....	Nov. 15, 1869	During life.....	Fireman.
1452	Rock .....	do .....	Nov. 26, 1869	do .....	Carpenter.
1453	do .....	Horse stealing.....	do .....	12 years.....	Stone-cutter.
1464	do .....	Rape.....	Dec. 17, 1869	12.. do.....	Lumberman.
1472	Milwaukee .....	Passing counterfeit money.....	Feb. 9, 1870	6.. do.....	Steamb't watchman.

1473	Jefferson	Horse stealing	Feb. 11, 1870	12 years	Printer.
1479	Dodge	Rape	Mar. 11, 1870	12. do	Farmer.
1480	do	do	do	12. do	Farmer.
1481	do	Horse stealing	do	5. do	Farmer.
1484	Racine	Larceny	Mar. 16, 1870	3. do	Sailor.
1487	do	Horse stealing	Mar. 17, 1870	4. do	Draftsman.
1489	Winnebago	Larceny	Mar. 23, 1870	3. do	Lumberman.
1491	Grant	Rape	Mar. 21, 1870	10. do	Farmer.
1493	do	Larceny	do	3. do	Farmer.
1495	Racine	do	do	3. do	Hostler.
1497	Eau Claire	Horse stealing	Apr. 9, 1870	4. do	Farmer.
1499	Racine	Murder	do	During life	Bricklayer.
1505	Rock	Horse stealing	May 2, 1870	3 years	Clerk.
1509	do	Manslaughter, 2d degree	June 7, 1870	5. do	Farmer.
1512	Vernon	Horse stealing	June 16, 1870	5. do	Farmer.
1518	Manitowoc	Murder	July 23, 1870	During life	Farmer.
1519	do	do	do	do	Farmer.
1523	Walworth	Horse stealing	Sep. 24, 1870	5 years	Clerk.
1524	Grant	do	Sep. 27, 1870	4. do	Farmer.
1525	do	do	do	3. do	Farmer.
1526	do	do	do	3 years and 6 mo	Boatman.
1527	do	do	do	3 years	Farmer.
1538	Walworth	Murder	Oct. 22, 1870	During life	Clergyman.
1545	Kenosha	Horse stealing	Nov. 14, 1870	6 years	Farmer.
1546	do	Burglary	do	3. do	Engineer.
1547	do	Burglary and larceny	do	2 years and 6 mos	Sailor.
1550	Outagamie	Horse stealing	Dec. 2, 1870	3 years	Lumberman.
1561	Rock	Burglary with intent to commit larceny	Dec. 6, 1870	2 years and 6 mos	Chair maker.
1567	Waupaca	Manslaughter, 3d degree	Dec. 16, 1870	3 years	Farmer.
1569	Columbia	Larceny	Dec. 19, 1870	2. do	Painter.
1574	Waupaca	Burglary	Dec. 20, 1870	3. do	Mason.
1575	St. Croix	Arson	Dec. 19, 1870	6 years and 6 mos	Boatman.
1577	Milwaukee	Burglary	Jan. 10, 1871	2 years and 3 mos	Moulder.
1578	do	do	do	2 years	Sailor.

TABLE 6—*Prison Population Exhibit*—continued.

No.	County where sentenced.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Term of sentence.	Occupation.
1579	Milwaukee .....	Manslaughter, 2d degree .....	Feb. 2, 1871	7 years .....	Cooper.
1580	Dane .....	Passing counterfeit money .....	Feb. 23, 1871	5 years .....	Hotel keeper.
1581	Walworth .....	Assault with intent to kill .....	Mar. 4, 1871	5 years .....	Blacksmith.
1592	Eau Claire .....	Robbery .....	Apr. 5, 1871	3 years .....	Lumberman.
1594	Brown .....	Assault with intent to rape .....	Apr. 25, 1871	3 years .....	Boatman.
1595	La Crosse .....	Burglary .....	May 20, 1871	5 years .....	Slater.
1599	Outagamie .....	Rape .....	June 13, 1871	12 years .....	Farmer.
1600	Outagamie .....	Horse stealing .....	June 13, 1871	3 years .....	Baker.
1601	Outagamie .....	Horse stealing .....	June 13, 1871	3 years .....	Teamster.
1602	Green Lake .....	Murder .....	June 16, 1871	During life .....	House keeper.
1603	Crawford .....	Assault with intent to kill .....	June 16, 1871	2 years and 1 day .....	Laborer.
1604	Sauk .....	Horse stealing .....	June 16, 1871	7 years and 5 days .....	Farmer.
1605	Dane .....	Passing counterfeit money .....	June 28, 1871	5 years .....	Jeweler.
1606	Milwaukee .....	Murder .....	July 5, 1871	During life .....	Farmer.
1607	Milwaukee .....	Larceny .....	July 11, 1871	3 years .....	Machinist.
1616	Kenosha .....	Larceny .....	Aug. 15, 1871	1 year and 3 mos. .....	Newsboy.
1617	Pepin .....	Larceny .....	Sept. 5, 1871	1 year and 4 mos. .....	Farmer.
1622	Dunn .....	Grand Larceny .....	Sept. 13, 1871	2 years and 1 day .....	Blacksmith.
1623	Chippewa .....	Assault with intent to kill .....	Sept. 21, 1871	1 year and 4 mos. .....	Farmer.
1626	Monroe .....	Horse stealing .....	Sept. 30, 1871	2 years .....	Farmer.
1627	Monroe .....	Arson .....	Oct. 2, 1871	4 years .....	Peddler.
1629	Brown .....	Larceny .....	Sept. 29, 1871	2 years .....	Teamster.
1630	Juneau .....	Two counts } Larceny .....	Oct. 4, 1871	18 months .....	Farmer.
1632	Vernon .....	Larceny .....	Oct. 4, 1871	3 years .....	Lumberman.
1633	Dodge .....	Larceny .....	Oct. 23, 1871	2 years .....	
1634	Dodge .....	Assault with intent to rape .....	Oct. 26, 1871	2 years .....	Sawyer.
			Oct. 26, 1871	5 years .....	Distiller.

1637	Jackson.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	Nov. 2, 1871	3 years.....	Bank clerk.
1638	Oconto.....	Murder.....	Nov. 4, 1871	During life.....	Blacksmith.
1639	Brown.....	Larceny.....	Nov. 11, 1871	1 year.....	Painter.
1640	Crawford.....	Burglary with arms.....	Nov. 22, 1871	10 years.....	Blacksmith.
1641	Dane.....	Burglary.....	Nov. 24, 1871	2 years.....	Harness maker.
1642	Dane.....	Larceny.....	do.....	1 year.....	Stone-cutter.
1643	Dane.....	Larceny.....	do.....	1 year.....	Stone-cutter.
1644	La Crosse.....	Larceny.....	Nov. 25, 1871	1 year.....	Laborer.
1645	La Crosse.....	Obtaining goods under false pretenses ..	Nov. 23, 1871	1 year.....	Blacksmith.
1648	Pierce.....	Arson.....	Dec. 7, 1871	8 years.....	Hotel keeper.
1649	Winnebago.....	Obtaining money by false pretenses.....	Dec. 15, 1871	2 years and 6 mos	Publisher.
1650	Waukesha.....	Burglary and larceny.....	do.....	2 years.....	Cabinet maker.
1651	Columbia.....	Obtaining money by false pretenses.....	Dec. 18, 1871	2 years.....	Farmer.
1652	Columbia.....	Incest.....	do.....	4 years.....	Farmer.
1653	Columbia.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	do.....	5 years.....	Lumberman.
1654	Columbia.....	Assault with intent to rape.....	do.....	1 year.....	Carpenter.
1655	Rock.....	Passing counterfeit U. S. Treasury notes..	Dec. 20, 1871	1½ years.....	Real estate dealer.
1656	Milwaukee.....	Access'ry before the fact to the crime of rape	Dec. 22, 1871	12 years.....	Housekeeper.
1657	Vernon.....	Two counts { Horse-stealing.....	do.....	10 years.....	Farmer.
		{ Larceny.....	do.....	1 year.....	
		{ Horse-stealing.....	do.....	10 years.....	
1658	Vernon.....	Three counts { Larceny.....	do.....	1 year.....	Farmer.
		{ Larceny.....	do.....	1 year.....	
		{ Larceny.....	do.....	2 years.....	
1659	La Fayette.....	Larceny.....	Dec. 8, 1871	15 months.....	Carpenter.
1660	Chippewa.....	Manslaughter, second degree.....	Dec. 19, 1871	7 years.....	Farmer.
1661	Marquette.....	Polygamy.....	Jan. 3, 1872	4 years.....	Carriage maker.
1662	Juneau.....	Grand larceny.....	Jan. 11, 1872	2 years.....	W'len m'l operative.
1663	Milwaukee.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	Jan. 15, 1872	5 years.....	Brewer.
1664	Monroe.....	Horse-stealing.....	Jan. 5, 1872	7 years.....	Laborer.
1665	Fond du Lac...	Passing counterfeit money.....	Jan. 13, 1872	5 years.....	Hotel keeper.
1666	Sauk.....	Larceny.....	Jan. 12, 1872	1 year.....	Cook.
1668	Winnebago.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	Feb. 19, 1872	5 years.....	Laborer.
1669	Winnebago.....	Arson.....	Feb. 21, 1872	5 years.....	Sew'g mach. agent.
1670	Jefferson.....	Horse-stealing.....	Feb. 23, 1873	2 years.....	Stone cutter.

TABLE 6—*Prison Population Exhibit*—continued.

No.	County where sentenced.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Term of sentence.	Occupation
1671	Jefferson .....	Larceny .....	Feb. 23, 1872	9 months.....	Laborer
1672	Walworth .....	Rape .....	Mar. 5, 1872	12 years.....	Farmer
1673	Walworth .....	Larceny .....	Mar. 5, 1872	1 year .....	Bricklayer.
1674	Walworth .....	Larceny .....	Mar. 5, 1872	1 year .....	Gaspape-maker.
1676	Juneau .....	Burglary .....	Mar. 6, 1872	2 years .....	Laborer.
1679	Jackson .....	Larceny .....	Mar. 14, 1872	1 year .....	Farmer.
1680	Jackson .....	Larceny .....	Mar. 14, 1872	1 year .....	Farmer.
1681	Dane .....	Passing counterfeit money.....	Mar. 14, 1872	5 years .....	Merchant.
1683	Green .....	Assault with intent to kill.....	Mar. 27, 1872	1 year .....	Blacksmith.
1684	Waukesha.....	Burglary and larceny .....	Mar. 27, 1872	2 years .....	Machinist.
1685	Eau Claire.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	Apr. 6, 1872	1 year .....	Blacksmith.
1686	Kenosha .....	Assault with intent to kill.....	Apr. 13, 1872	3 years .....	Moulder.
1687	Monroe .....	Larceny .....	Apr. 4, 1872	4 years .....	Painter.
1688	Monroe .....	Larceny .....	Apr. 4, 1872	2½ years .....	Showman.
1689	Rock .....	Horse-stealing .....	May 7, 1872	2½ years .....	Farmer.
1690	Ozaukee.....	Larceny .....	May 14, 1872	1 year .....	Shoemaker.
1691	Juneau .....	Keeping house of ill-fame .....	May 14, 1872	1 year .....	Housekeeper.
1692	Juneau .....	Keeping house of ill-fame .....	May 14, 1872	1 year .....	Lumberman.
1693	Juneau .....	Keeping house of ill-fame .....	May 14, 1872	6 months .....	Circus performer.
1694	Monroe .....	Larceny .....	May 21, 1872	1 yr.10 mos.&10ds.	Farmer.
1695	Brown .....	Burglary .....	May 20, 1872	1 year .....	Painter.
1596	La Crosse.....	Burglary and larceny .....	May 22, 1872	4 years .....	Laborer.
1697	Rock .....	Burglary .....	May 29, 1872	1 year .....	Brushmaker.
1598	Pierce .....	Burglary .....	May 29, 1872	2 years .....	Farmer.
1699	Brown .....	Keeping house of ill-fame .....	May 29, 1872	9 months .....	Washwoman.
1700	Columbia .....	Murder .....	June 8, 1872	During life .....	Farmer.
1701	Manitowoc.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	June 21, 1872	5 years .....	Shoemaker.

1702	Dane.....	Passing counterfeit money.....	June 25, 1871	10 years.....	Produce Dealer.
1703	La Crosse.....	Larceny.....	June 27, 1872	2 years.....	Farmer.
1704	Shawano.....	Manslaughter 3d degree.....	June 27, 1872	3 years.....	Indian Chief.
1705	Dane.....	Larceny.....	July 10, 1872	1 year.....	Stage driver.
1706	Winnebago.....	do.....	July 12, 1872	9 months.....	Bar-keeper.
1707	Winnebago.....	do.....	July 12, 1872	8 months.....	Artist.
1708	Winnebago.....	do.....	July 12, 1872	8 months.....	House-keeper.
1709	Portage.....	do.....	July 18, 1872	1 year.....	Sawyer.
1710	Waupaca.....	do.....	July 18, 1872	6 months.....	Bricklayer.
1711	La Crosse.....	do.....	Aug. 5, 1872	2 years.....	Saloon-keeper.
1712	La Crosse.....	Obtaining money under false pretenses...	Aug. 5, 1872	2 years.....	Clerk.
1713	Racine.....	Larceny.....	Aug. 7, 1872	8 months.....	Shoemaker.
1714	La Crosse.....	Assult with intent to rob.....	Aug. 5, 1872	18 months.....	Lumberman.
1715	Kenosha.....	Burglary and Larceny.....	Aug. 12, 1872	3 years.....	Tailor.
1716	Kenosha.....	Aiding prisoners to escape.....	Aug. 12, 1872	3 years.....	Sailor.
1717	St. Croix.....	Grand Larceny.....	Aug. 17, 1872	8 months.....	Laborer.
1718	Jefferson.....	Larceny.....	Sept. 12, 1872	1 year.....	Laborer.

TABLE .—*Prison Population Exhibit*—continued.

No.	Place of Birth.	Habits.	Conjugal Relations.	No. of times in Pris.	Age when rec'd.	Color.	Sex.	Read or Write.
115	Prussia.....	Moderate.....	Married.....	1	56	White...	Male....	Both, German.
322	Ireland.....	Intemperate.....	Widower....	1	45	..do.....	..do.....	Both, German.
391	Ireland.....	..do.....	..do.....	1	41	..do.....	..do.....	Neither.
460	Pennsylvania.....	..do.....	Married.....	1	33	..do.....	..do.....	Neither.
586	Ireland.....	Moderate.....	Widower....	1	70	..do.....	..do.....	Both.
644	Germany.....	..do.....	Married.....	1	43	..do.....	..do.....	Both, German.
776	Ireland.....	Intemperate.....	Single.....	1	44	..do.....	..do.....	Both.
825	Holland.....	..do.....	..do.....	1	24	..do.....	..do.....	Both.
828	New York.....	Moderate.....	Married.....	1	35	Indian..	..do.....	Neither.
831	New York.....	..do.....	Single.....	1	32	White...	..do.....	Both.
845	Missouri.....	Temperate.....	Married.....	1	25	..do.....	..do.....	Both.
852	Holland.....	..do.....	..do.....	1	26	..do.....	..do.....	Neither.
869	Maine.....	..do.....	Single.....	1	18	..do.....	..do.....	Both.
872	Germany.....	Moderate.....	Married.....	1	51	..do.....	..do.....	Both, German.
930	Indiana.....	Intemperate.....	..do.....	1	24	..do.....	..do.....	Both.
944	Germany.....	Moderate.....	Widower....	1	28	..do.....	..do.....	Both, German.
955	Pennsylvania.....	..do.....	Married.....	1	45	..do.....	..do.....	Both.
956	Switzerland.....	..do.....	Single.....	1	24	..do.....	..do.....	Both.
978	New York.....	..do.....	..do.....	1	27	..do.....	..do.....	Both.
1039	Kentucky.....	Temperate.....	Married.....	1	50	..do.....	..do.....	Both.
1063	New York.....	..do.....	..do.....	1	32	..do.....	..do.....	Both.
1078	New York.....	..do.....	..do.....	3	32	..do.....	..do.....	Both.
1157	Germany.....	Moderate.....	Widower....	1	50	..do.....	..do.....	Both, German.
1190	Maine.....	..do.....	Si n	1	24	..do.....	..do.....	Both.
1210	Switzerland.....	Temperate.....	..do.....	1	20	..do.....	..do.....	Neither.
1269	Ohio.....	Moderate.....	..do.....	1	25	..do.....	..do.....	Both.
1299	Pennsylvania.....	Temperate.....	Married.....	1	29	..do.....	..do.....	Both.

1313	Wisconsin	Moderate	Single	1	21	White	Male	Neither.
1314	Nova Scotia	Temperate	do	1	24	do	do	Both.
1331	New York	Moderate	Widower	1	52	do	do	Both.
1332	England	Intemperate	do	1	39	do	do	Both.
1342	New York	Moderate	Single	1	27	do	do	Both.
1344	Ireland	do	Married	1	54	do	do	Both.
1361	Switzerland	do	do	1	31	do	do	Both.
1384	Wisconsin	Temperate	Single	1	19	do	do	Both.
1386	Bohemia	Moderate	Widower	1	54	do	do	Both.
1394	Vermont	Temperate	Single	1	18	do	do	Both.
1395	do	Moderate	do	1	21	do	do	Both.
1397	Ireland	Intemperate	Married	1	36	do	do	Both.
1405	Canada	Moderate	Single	1	24	do	do	Both.
1409	Ireland	Temperate	Married	1	56	do	do	Both.
1412	Illinois	Moderate	Single	1	19	do	do	Both.
1417	Denmark	Temperate	Widow	1	34	do	Female	Both.
1421	Pennsylvania	Moderate	Single	1	35	do	Male	Both.
1422	Ireland	do	do	1	22	do	do	Both.
1430	New York	do	Married	2	25	Indian	do	Both.
1442	Georgia	do	do	1	22	Black	do	Neither.
1452	Ohio	Temperate	Single	1	34	White	do	Both.
1453	Norway	Moderate	do	4	34	do	do	Read.
1464	Ireland	do	do	1	26	do	do	Both.
1472	Indiana	do	do	1	28	do	do	Both.
1473	Ohio	do	Married	2	29	do	do	Both.
1479	Virginia	do	Single	1	36	do	do	Read.
1480	Nova Scotia	do	Married	1	30	do	do	Both.
1481	New York	do	do	1	23	do	do	Both.
1484	Nova Scotia	do	Single	2	37	do	do	Both.
1487	Wisconsin	Temperate	do	1	21	do	do	Both.
1489	New York	do	do	1	18	do	do	Both.
1490	Indiana	do	do	1	30	do	do	Both.
1493	Wisconsin	Moderate	do	1	21	do	do	Both.
1495	Illinois	do	do	1	19	Black	do	Both.

TABLE 6.—*Prison Population Exhibit*—continued.

No.	Place of Birth.	Habits.	Conjugal Relations.	No. of times in Pris.	Age when rec'd.	Color.	Sex.	Read or Write.
1497	Iowa.....	Temperate.....	Married.....	1	28	White...	Male....	Both.
1499	Ireland.....	Moderate.....	Widower....	1	60	...do....	...do....	Both.
1505	Norway.....	Temperate.....	Single.....	1	24	...do....	...do....	Both.
1509	England.....	Intemperate...	Widower....	1	65	...do....	...do....	Both.
1512	Ohio.....	Moderate.....	Single.....	1	22	...do....	...do....	Both.
1518	Bohemia.....	...do.....	Widower....	1	65	...do....	...do....	Both, Bohemian.
1519	Ireland.....	...do.....	Married....	1	55	...do....	...do....	Both.
1523	Massachusetts..	...do.....	...do.....	1	27	...do....	...do....	Both.
1524	Michigan.....	...do.....	Single.....	1	23	...do....	...do....	Both.
1525	Ireland.....	Temperate.....	...do.....	1	17	...do....	...do....	Both.
1526	Canada.....	Moderate.....	...do.....	1	27	...do....	...do....	Both.
1527	Wisconsin.....	Temperate.....	...do.....	1	18	...do....	...do....	Both.
1538	Pennsylvania...	...do.....	Widower....	1	46	...do....	...do....	Both.
1545	New York.....	Intemperate...	Single.....	1	33	...do....	...do....	Both.
1546	Ohio.....	Moderate.....	...do.....	1	42	...do....	...do....	Read.
1547	England.....	Intemperate...	...do.....	2	21	...do....	...do....	Both.
1550	Canada.....	Moderate.....	...do.....	1	21	...do....	...do....	Both.
1561	Michigan.....	Intemperate...	...do.....	2	19	...do....	...do....	Both.
1567	New York.....	Temperate.....	...do.....	1	19	...do....	...do....	Both.
1569	Ohio.....	Moderate.....	...do.....	1	20	...do....	...do....	Both.
1574	New York.....	Intemperate...	Married....	1	37	...do....	...do....	Both.
1575	O h i o.....	Temperate.....	Single.....	1	16	...do....	...do....	Read.
1577	New York.....	Moderate.....	...do.....	2	25	...do....	...do....	Both.
1578	New York.....	Intemperate...	Single.....	1	21	...do....	...do....	Both.
1579	Germany.....	...do.....	Married....	1	37	...do....	...do....	Both, German.
1580	New York.....	Moderate.....	...do.....	1	52	...do....	...do....	Both.
1581	Ireland.....	...do.....	Single.....	1	41	...do....	...do....	Both.

1592	.....	Intemperate	Married	1	22	White...	Male....	Both.
1594	Massachusetts	Temperate	Single	1	26	..do	..do	Read.
1595	Illinois	Moderate	Married	3	30	..do	..do	Both.
1599	Germany	Intemperate	Single	1	25	..do	..do	Both, German.
1600	New York	Temperate	..do	1	19	..do	..do	Both.
1601	..do	..do	..do	1	15	..do	..do	Both.
1602	Germany	..do	Widow	1	42	..do	Female..	Read German.
1603	Ireland	Moderate	Single	1	41	..do	Male....	Both.
1604	Pennsylvania	Temperate	..do	1	59	..do	..do	Both.
1605	Vermont	Moderate	..do	1	27	..do	..do	Both.
1606	Germany	..do	Widower	1	41	..do	..do	Both, German.
1607	Pennsylvania	Temperate	Single	1	22	..do	..do	Both.
1616	Illinois	Moderate	..do	1	17	..do	..do	Both.
1617	Wisconsin	Temperate	..do	1	21	..do	..do	Both.
1622	Norway	Moderate	Married	1	24	..do	..do	Both.
1623	Wisconsin	Intemperate	Single	1	20	Indian	..do	Both.
1626	..do	Temperate	..do	1	16	..do	..do	Neither.
1627	Vermont	..do	Married	1	40	White	..do	Both.
1629	Prussia	Intemperate	Single	2	20	..do	..do	Both, Eng. and Ger.
1630	New York	Temperate	Married	1	24	..do	..do	Both.
1632	Wisconsin	Moderate	Single	1	21	..do	..do	Both.
1633	Virginia	..do	Widower	1	42	..do	..do	Both.
1634	Hungary	Temperate	Single	1	25	..do	..do	Both, Eng., Ger., Fr.
1637	Illinois	..do	..do	1	17	..do	..do	Both.
1638	Ireland	Intemperate	Married	2	33	..do	..do	Both.
1639	Wisconsin	Temperate	Single	1	19	..do	..do	Both.
1640	Ireland	Intemperate	..do	4	35	..do	..do	Both.
1641	Germany	Moderate	..do	1	37	..do	..do	Both, German.
1642	New York	Temperate	Married	5	29	..do	..do	Both.
1643	..do	Moderate	..do	3	22	..do	..do	Both.
1644	Germany	..do	..do	1	37	..do	..do	Both, German.
1645	..do	..do	Single	1	18	..do	..do	Both, Eng. and Ger.
1648	Wisconsin	..do	..do	1	25	..do	..do	Both.
1649	Ireland	..do	..do	1	24	..do	..do	Both.

TABLE 6.—*Prison Population Exhibit*—continued.

No.	Place of birth.	Habits.	Conjugal Relations.	No. of times in Pris.	Age when receiv'd.	Color.	Sex.	Read or write.
1650	Pennsylvania .....	Intemperate .....	Single .....	1	26	White...	Male....	Both.
1651	Norway .....	Temperate .....	Single .....	1	16	...do ...	...do ...	Both, Norwegian.
1652	Scotland .....	Intemperate .....	Married .....	1	56	...do ...	...do ...	Read.
1653	New York .....	Intemperate .....	Single .....	1	24	...do ...	...do ...	Both.
1654	Scotland .....	Moderate .....	Widower .....	1	72	...do ...	...do ...	Both.
1655	Canada .....	Moderate .....	Married .....	1	40	...do ...	...do ...	Both.
1656	Germany .....	Temperate .....	Married .....	1	30	...do ...	Female..	Both, German.
1657	Ohio .....	Moderate .....	Single .....	1	22	...do ...	Male....	Both.
1658	Pennsylvania .....	Moderate .....	Married .....	1	22	...do ...	...do ...	Read.
1659	New York .....	Intemperate .....	Single .....	2	36	...do ...	...do ...	Both.
1660	Ireland .....	Moderate .....	Married .....	1	32	...do ...	...do ...	Both.
1661	Pennsylvania .....	Moderate .....	Married .....	1	27	...do ...	...do ...	Both.
1662	Indiana .....	Intemperate .....	Single .....	1	20	...do ...	...do ...	Both.
1663	Germany .....	Moderate .....	Married .....	1	34	...do ...	...do ...	Both, German.
1664	Pennsylvania .....	Temperate .....	Single .....	1	23	...do ...	...do ...	Both.
1665	Switzerland .....	Moderate .....	Married .....	1	28	...do ...	...do ...	Both, German.
1666	Kentucky .....	Intemperate .....	Single .....	1	28	Black...	...do ...	Neither.
1668	Germany .....	Moderate .....	Married .....	1	39	White...	...do ...	Both, German.
1669	New York .....	Temperate .....	Single .....	1	20	...do ...	...do ...	Both.
1670	New York .....	Temperate .....	Single .....	1	20	...do ...	...do ...	Both.
1671	Indiana .....	Temperate .....	Single .....	1	19	...do ...	...do ...	Both.
1672	Ireland .....	Moderate .....	Single .....	1	57	...do ...	...do ...	Both.
1673	Canada .....	Temperate .....	Single .....	1	16	...do ...	...do ...	Read.
1674	Ohio .....	Temperate .....	Single .....	1	15	...do ...	...do ...	Both.
1676	Germany .....	Moderate .....	Single .....	1	25	...do ...	...do ...	Both, German.
1679	Pennsylvania .....	Moderate .....	Married .....	1	22	...do ...	...do ...	Neither.
1680	Illinois .....	Temperate .....	Single .....	1	16	...do ...	...do ...	Both.

1683	Ohio.....	Temperate.....	Single.....	1	23	White...	Male....	Both.
1682	New York.....	Moderate.....	Married....	1	54	..do.....	..do.....	Both.
1684	England.....	..do.....	Widower....	2	32	..do.....	..do.....	Both.
1685	Ireland.....	..do.....	Single.....	1	21	..do.....	..do.....	Both.
1687	Prussia.....	Temperate.....	..do.....	1	21	..do.....	..do.....	Both, Eng. and Ger.
1688	New York.....	Moderate.....	Married....	3	33	..do.....	..do.....	Both.
1689	Canada.....	Intemperate..	Single.....	1	21	..do.....	..do.....	Read.
1690	Denmark.....	..do.....	..do.....	1	19	..do.....	..do.....	Both.
1691	Ohio.....	Moderate.....	..do.....	1	29	..do.....	..do.....	Both.
1692	England.....	Temperate.....	Divorced...	1	44	..do.....	Female..	Read.
1693	..do.....	Moderate.....	Single.....	1	28	..do.....	Male....	Both.
1694	Massachusetts..	..do.....	Married....	1	44	..do.....	..do.....	Both.
1695	Illinois.....	..do.....	Single.....	1	20	..do.....	..do.....	Both.
1696	Massachusetts..	Temperate.....	Married....	1	24	..do.....	..do.....	Both.
1697	Germany.....	Moderate.....	..do.....	1	36	..do.....	..do.....	Both, German.
1697	Virginia.....	Intemperate..	Single.....	2	24	..do.....	..do.....	Both.
1698	Norway.....	Temperate.....	..do.....	1	22	..do.....	..do.....	Both, Norwegian.
1699	Scotland.....	..do.....	Widow.....	1	34	..do.....	Female..	Read.
1700	New Hampshire...	Moderate.....	Married....	1	72	..do.....	Male....	Both.
1701	Germany.....	Temperate.....	Single.....	1	14	..do.....	..do.....	Both, German.
1702	Ohio.....	..do.....	Married....	1	45	..do.....	..do.....	Both.
1703	Norway.....	Intemperate..	Single.....	1	38	..do.....	..do.....	Both, Norwegian.
1704	Wisconsin.....	..do.....	Married....	1	45	Indian...	..do.....	Neither.
1705	New Hampshire...	Temperate.....	..do.....	1	36	White....	..do.....	Both.
1706	New York.....	Intemperate..	Single.....	2	19	..do.....	..do.....	Both.
1707	Illinois.....	Temperate.....	..do.....	1	14	..do.....	Female..	Both.
1708	Wisconsin.....	..do.....	..do.....	1	17	..do.....	..do.....	Read.
1709	..do.....	Moderate.....	..do.....	1	21	..do.....	Male....	Both, German.
1710	England.....	..do.....	..do.....	1	20	..do.....	..do.....	Both.
1711	Massachusetts..	Intemperate..	..do.....	1	24	..do.....	..do.....	Both.
1712	Connecticut.....	Moderate.....	..do.....	1	20	..do.....	..do.....	Both.
1713	Bohemia.....	..do.....	Married....	1	39	..do.....	..do.....	Both, Bohemian.
1714	Pennsylvania....	Intemperate..	Single.....	1	20	..do.....	..do.....	Read.

TABLE 6.—*Prison Population Exhibit*—continued.

No.	Place of Birth.	Habits.	Conjugal Relations.	No. of times in Pris.	Age when rec'd.	Cclor.	Sex.	Read or write.
1715	Prussia .....	Intemperate .....	Widower ....	1	44	White...	Male ....	Both, German.
1716	Canada .....	.....do .....	Single.....	2	25	....do ....	....do ....	Both.
1717	New York .....	.....do .....	.....do .....	1	36	....do ....	....do ....	Neither
1718	Germany.....	Moderate.....	Married.....	1	28	....do ....	....do ....	Both.

TABLE 6.—*Prison Population Exhibit*—continued.

## RECAPITULATION.

## COLOR.

White.....	181
Black.....	2
Indian.....	4
Total.....	<u>187</u>

## NATIVITY.

Native.....	108
Foreign.....	79
Total.....	<u>187</u>

## SEX.

Males.....	180
Females.....	7
Total.....	<u>187</u>

## HABITS.

Moderate.....	89
Temperate.....	55
Intemperate.....	43
Total.....	<u>187</u>

## CONJUGAL RELATIONS.

Single.....	110.
Married.....	57
Widower.....	16
Widow.....	3
Divorced.....	1
Total.....	<u>187</u>
Average population.....	<u>200<math>\frac{7}{8}</math></u>

TABLE 7.

## LIFE MEMBERS IN PRISON OCTOBER 1, 1872.

No.	Name.	Crime.	County where Convicted.	When sentenced.	Occupation.
115	Fred'k Schultz.	Murder	Dodge ...	Oct. 17, 1854	Blacksmith
322	Edward Walsh. ....do...		Waushara..	Oct. 9, 1857	Laborer.
391	Patrick Bennett....do...		Milwaukee.	Apr. 28, 1858	Laborer.
460	H. Schoonover....do...		St. Croix...	Nov.22, 1858	Farmer.
586	Patrick Crook....do...		Dodge ....	Apr. 6, 1860	Harn. m'kr.
644	Jos. Eichinger....do...		Manitowoc.	Nov. 1, 1860	Farmer.
776	Jas. Croak .....do...		Dane. ....	Nov.14, 1863	Laborer.
825	Jno. Vande Wal....do...		Brown ...	June12, 1863	Blacksmith
828	Joshua Wilson....do...		Outagamie	June17, 1863	None.
831	D. S. Shearer ....do...		Milwaukee.	July 10, 1863	Gambler.
844	W. T. Ward. ....do...		Waushara..	Oct. 3, 1862	Bricklayer
852	John Pennings....do...		Brown ....	Oct. 12, 1863	Blacksmith
872	Ferd. Peglan....do...		Manitowoc.	Dec. 23, 1863	Farmer.
930	Jacob Clear....do...		La Crosse	May 3, 1865	Farmer.
944	G. Brundstetter....do...		Sheboygan	June 9, 1865	Carpenter.
955	Jas. Walters....do...		Grant.....	Sept.28, 1865	Shoemaker.
978	Geo. Wilson....do...		Milwaukee.	Oct. 27, 1865	Laborer.
1039	C. H. Harney ....do...		Grant.....	Mar.23, 1866	Physician.
1057	Nicholas Knorr....do...		Dodge ....	Mar.16, 1867	Farmer.
1190	Jas. B. Carter....do...		La Crosse	June 7, 1867	Farmer.
1210	Jos. Deleglise....Rape..		Shawano...	Aug.10, 1867	Farmer.
1313	A. J. Howard....Murder		Milwaukee.	May 9, 1868	Farmer.
1314	Elias H. Reid....do....		....do....	May 9, 1868	Farmer.
1331	Henry Bulman....do...		FondduLac	Sept.18, 1868	Farmer.
1332	Samuel Babb....do...		Jefferso n..	Sept.28, 1868	Farmer.
1344	Pat. McDonald....do...		Dodge ....	Oct. 15, 1868	Fisherman
1442	Fred. Williams....do...		FondduLac	Nov.15, 1869	Fireman.
1452	Robert N. West....do...		Rock.....	Nov.26, 1869	Carpenter.
1499	Samuel Watson....do...		Racine.....	Apr. 9, 1870	Bricklayer
1518	M. Buresch ....do...		Manitowoc.	July 23, 1870	Farmer.
1519	John Hogan ....do...		....do....	July 23, 1870	Farmer.
1538	Wm. P. Duvall....do...		Walworth..	Oct. 22, 1870	Clergyman.
1602	E. Zimmerman....do...		Green Lake	June16, 1871	Housek'pr.
1606	John Schroeder....do...		Milwaukee.	July 5, 1871	Farmer.
1638	Nicholas Lillis....do...		Oconto ...	Nov. 4, 1871	Blacksmith
1700	Henry C. Rice....do...		Columbia.	June 8, 1871	Farmer.

Native ..... 15

TABLE 7.

## LIFE MEMBERS IN PRISON OCTOBER 1, 1872.

Nativity.	Habits.	Conjugal Relations.	Color.	Age.	Religious Instruction.
Prussia.....	Moderate ...	Married .	White .	56	Lutheran.
Ireland.....	Intemperate.	Widower	...do ..	45	Catholic.
Ireland.....	...do .....	...do ..	...do ..	41	Catholic.
Pennsylvania ..	Temperate..	Married .	...do ..	33	Methodist.
Ireland.....	Moderate ...	Widower	...do ..	70	Catholic.
Germany .....	...do .....	Married .	...do ..	43	Catholic.
Ireland.....	...do .....	Single...	...do ..	44	Catholic.
Holland.....	Intemperate.	...do ..	...do ..	24	Catholic.
New York.....	Moderate ...	Married .	Indian.	35	Presbyterian.
New York.....	...do .....	Single...	White .	32	Baptist.
Missouri.....	Temperate..	Married .	...do ..	25	Christian.
Holland.....	...do .....	...do ..	...do ..	26	Catholic.
Germany .....	Moderate ...	...do ..	...do ..	51	Presbyterian.
Indiana.....	Intemperate.	...do ..	...do ..	24	None.
Germany .....	Temperate..	Widower.	...do ..	28	Catholic.
Pennsylvania ..	Moderate ...	Married .	...do ..	45	Quaker.
New York.....	...do .....	Single...	...do ..	27	Catholic.
Kentucky.....	Temperate..	Married .	...do ..	50	Christian.
Germany .....	Moderate ...	Widower.	...do ..	50	Lutheran.
Maine.....	Temperate..	Single...	...do ..	24	Methodist.
Switzerland ..	Moderate ...	...do ..	...do ..	20	Catholic.
Wisconsin.....	...do .....	...do ..	...do ..	21	Methodist.
Nova Scotia ..	Temperate..	...do ..	...do ..	24	Baptist.
New York.....	Intemperate.	Widower.	...do ..	52	Methodist.
England.....	Moderate ...	...do ..	...do ..	39	Methodist.
Ireland.....	...do .....	Married .	...do ..	54	Catholic.
Georgia.....	...do .....	...do ..	Black .	22	Methodist.
Ohio.....	Temperate..	Single...	White .	34	Congregational.
Ireland.....	Moderate ...	Widower.	...do ..	60	Presbyterian.
Bohemia.....	...do .....	...do ..	...do ..	65	Lutheran.
Ireland.....	...do .....	Married .	...do ..	55	Catholic.
Pennsylvania...	Temperate..	Widower.	...do ..	46	Methodist.
Germany .....	...do .....	Widow...	...do ..	42	Lutheran.
Germany .....	Moderate ...	Widower.	...do ..	41	Lutheran.
Ireland.....	Intemperate.	Married .	...do ..	33	Catholic.
New Hampshire.	Moderate ...	...do ..	...do ..	72	Christian.

Foreign ..... 21

TABLE 7.—*Life Members*—continued.

## RECAPITULATION.

## NATIVITY.

Ireland .....	8
Germany .....	6
New York .....	4
Pennsylvania .....	3
Holland .....	2
Prussia .....	1
Bohemia .....	1
England .....	1
Switzerland .....	1
Nova Scotia .....	1
New Hampshire .....	1
Missouri .....	1
Indiana .....	1
Kentucky .....	1
Maine .....	1
Georgia .....	1
Ohio .....	1
Wisconsin .....	1
Total .....	<u>36</u>

## COUNTIES WHERE FROM.

Milwaukee .....	6
Dodge .....	4
Manitowoc .....	4
Waushara .....	2
Brown .....	2
La Crosse .....	2
Grant .....	2
Fond du Lac .....	2
Dane .....	1
Racine .....	1
Oconto .....	1
St. Croix .....	1
Outagamie .....	1
Sheboygan .....	1
Shawano .....	1
Rock .....	1
Jefferson .....	1
Walworth .....	1
Green Lake .....	1
Columbia .....	1
Total .....	<u>36</u>

## SEX.

Male .....	35
Female .....	1
Total .....	<u>36</u>

TABLE 7.—*Life Members—Recapitulation—continued.*

## RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Catholic.....	13
Methodist.....	7
Lutheran.....	5
Baptist.....	2
Presbyterian.....	3
Christian.....	3
Congregational.....	1
Quaker.....	1
None.....	1
Total.....	<u>36</u>

## CONJUGAL RELATIONS.

Married.....	15
Single.....	9
Widower.....	11
Widow.....	1
Total.....	<u>36</u>

## AGES.

From 20 to 30.....	11
30 to 40.....	6
40 to 50.....	8
50 to 60.....	7
60 to 70.....	2
70 to 80.....	2
Total.....	<u>36</u>

## HABITS.

Moderate.....	20
Temperate.....	10
Intemperate.....	6
Total.....	<u>36</u>

## COLOR.

White.....	34
Black.....	1
Indian.....	1
Total.....	<u>36</u>

TABLE 8.

## EXHIBIT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

## PRISON POPULATION.

Name.	County where Convicted.	When Sentenced.	Term.	Crime.
Chas. E. Douglas .	Milwaukee.	Sept. 22, 1869	7 years	Pass. ct. money.
Wm. McPherson .	....do ....	Sept. 22, 1869	7 years	Pass. ct. money.
George Thompson	....do ....	Feb. 9, 1870	6 years	Pass. ct. money.
Henry Hopkins ..	Dane.....	Feb. 23, 1871	5 years	Pass. ct. money.
Ed. C. Griswold ..	....do ....	June 28, 1871	5 years	Pass. ct. money.
Geo. A. Thrall....	....do ....	Mar. 14, 1872	5 years	Pass. ct. money.
N. B. Latta.....	....do ....	June 25, 1872	10 years	Pass. ct. money.

## DISCHARGED.

Name.	How.	When.
Jay Holloway .....	Commutation .....	Jan. 16, 1872.
Henry Miller .....	President's pardon .....	Apr. 22, 1872.
Abram Hall .....	President's pardon .....	June 10, 1872.

Amount received from the United States for support of above  
mentioned prisoners ..... \$1,601 28

TABLE 9.

SHOWING THE NUMBER AND HOW DISCHARGED FROM JANUARY 1, 1855 TO OCTOBER 1, 1872, ALSO  
THE PER CENT. OF PARDONS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	Oct. 1872.
Commutation .....							34	64	48	41	46	53	96	101	79	77	76	60
Expiration .....	5	22	44	68	83	66	27	1	2	2	1	4		4	4	1		2
Governors' pardon ...	38	12	8	16	30	26	30	8	20	8	18	8	16	8	11	4	13	31
Presidents' pardon ...		1				1	3	1	1		2	1	1		1			2
Death .....	1	1		1	2	2				1	2	1	1		2		1	2
Order of Supreme Court .....	1						1	1				3		2	3	1		1
Writ of habeas corpus .....		2		1		1			5	1								
Escaped .....									3	2	1							2
Removed to Insane Asylum .....						1	1							2			1	
Suicide .....		1										1					1	
Order Secretary of War .....												1						
Removed to State In- dustrial School .....																	1	
Total .....	45	39	52	86	115	97	96	75	79	55	70	72	114	117	100	83	93	100
Average number of population .....	72	90	135	181	192	176	154	128	124	123	109	128	194	203	186	198	202	207
Per cent. of pardons of the average pop .	52.78	14.44	5.93	8.90	15.62	15.34	21.43	7.03	16.94	6.50	13.35	7.03	8.76	3.94	6.98	2.00	5.94	15.50
Per cent. of pardons of number disch'd.	84.44	33.33	15.39	18.62	26.09	28.12	34.37	12.00	26.58	14.54	28.57	12.50	14.91	6.84	13.00	4.82	16.44	32.00

TABLE 9—*Showing number and how discharged*—continued.

## RECAPITULATION.

	Number.	Per cent.
Commutation .....	771	51.31
Expiration .....	336	22.65
Governor's pardon .....	304	21.17
President's pardon .....	16	1.08
Death .....	15	1.01
Suicide .....	3	.21
Escaped .....	8	.54
Order supreme court .....	13	.89
Order secretary war .....	1	.06
Writ of habeas corpus .....	10	.69
Removed to insane asylum .....	5	.33
Removed to State Industrial School .....	1	.06
Total .....	1,483	100.—

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

SHOWING *the various characteristics and relations of prisoners received since the organization of the Prison—said statistics dating back to the reception of each prisoner.*

## COUNTIES WHERE SENTENCED.

Adams .....	5
Brown .....	35
Buffalo .....	3
Calumet .....	2
Chippewa .....	6
Clark .....	2
Columbia .....	59
Crawford .....	21
Dane .....	108
Dodge .....	60
Douglas .....	1
Dunn .....	5
Eau Claire .....	14
Fond du Lac .....	43
Grant .....	56
Green .....	12
Green Lake .....	7
Iowa .....	21
Jackson .....	13
Jefferson .....	52
Juneau .....	17
Kenosha .....	26
Kewaunee .....	1
La Crosse .....	71
La Fayette .....	14
Manitowoc .....	18
Marathon .....	2
Marquette .....	12
Milwaukee .....	551
Monroe .....	23
Oconto .....	5
Outagamie .....	14
Ozaukee .....	3
Pepin .....	4
Pierce .....	8
Polk .....	3
Portage .....	8
Racine .....	70
Richland .....	7
Rock .....	117
Sauk .....	16
Shawano .....	3
Sheboygan .....	14
St. Croix .....	11

*Statistical Tables—Counties where Sentenced—continued.*

Trempealeau .....	3
Vernon .....	20
Walworth .....	47
Washington .....	8
Waukesha .....	40
Waupaca .....	9
Waushara .....	6
Winnebago .....	29
Wood .....	2
Total .....	<u>1,718</u>

## NATIVITY.

## AMERICANS.

Alabama .....	3
Arkansas .....	3
Connecticut .....	14
Florida .....	2
Georgia .....	3
Illinois .....	32
Indiana .....	14
Iowa .....	4
Kentucky .....	15
Louisiana .....	4
Maine .....	19
Maryland .....	3
Massachusetts .....	33
Michigan .....	21
Mississippi .....	2
Missouri .....	13
New Hampshire .....	12
New Jersey .....	8
New York .....	382
North Carolina .....	6
Ohio .....	99
Pennsylvania .....	82
Rhode Island .....	1
South Carolina .....	3
Tennessee .....	3
Texas .....	1
Vermont .....	38
Virginia .....	21
Wisconsin .....	82
Total .....	<u>923</u>

*Statistical Tables—Nativity—continued.*

## FOREIGN.

Atlantic Ocean.....	2
Belgium.....	2
Bohemia.....	11
Canada.....	78
Denmark.....	11
England.....	67
France.....	7
Germany and Prussia.....	293
Holland.....	11
Hungary.....	3
Isle of Man.....	2
Ireland.....	229
Jamaica.....	1
Mexico.....	2
New Foundland.....	1
Norway.....	28
Nova Scotia.....	6
Sandwich Islands.....	1
Scotland.....	15
Sweeden.....	6
Switzerland.....	12
Wales.....	7
Total.....	<u>795</u>

## RECAPITULATION.

	Total.	Per cent.
American.....	923	53.72
Foreign.....	795	46.28
Aggregate ...	1,718	100.00

*Statistical Tables*—continued.

## AGES.

Under 12 years.....	3
From 12 to 20.....	340
From 20 to 30.....	753
From 30 to 40.....	367
From 40 to 50.....	156
From 50 to 60.....	74
From 60 to 70.....	18
From 70 to 80.....	7
Total.....	<u><u>1,718</u></u>

## COLOR.

White.....	1,661
Black.....	46
Indian.....	6
Mulatto.....	5
Total.....	<u><u>1,718</u></u>

## SEX.

Males.....	1,620
Females.....	98
Total.....	<u><u>1,718</u></u>

*Statistical Tables*—continued.

## CRIMES.

Accessory before the fact to the crime of rape.....	1
Adultery .....	11
Aiding prisoners to escape.....	1
Altering and forging U. S. treasury notes .....	3
Arson .....	53
Assault with intent to kill .....	70
.....do..... maim .....	2
.....do..... rape.....	32
.....do..... steal .....	10
Bigamy .....	3
Breaking church.....	1
Burglary .....	220
Burglary and larceny.....	15
Burglary with arms .....	5
Burning hay-stack.....	1
Claiming and opening letters.....	3
Counterfeiting .....	49
Desertion.....	1
Embezzlement.....	20
Forgery .....	30
Fraud.....	1
Illegal voting.....	1
Incest .....	10
Keeping house of ill-fame .....	21
Larceny of different grades.....	883
Manslaughter, 1st degree .....	15
.....do..... 2d. do .....	16
.....do..... 3d. do .....	27
.....do..... 4th. do .....	10
Mayhem.....	2
Murder, 1st degree .....	63
Murder, 2d degree .....	6
Murder, 3d degree .....	3
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	13
Passing forged order .....	1
Perjury .....	6
Placing obstructions on railroad track.....	4
Poisoning wells.....	1
Polygamy .....	14
Prison breaking .....	5
Rape .....	29
Receiving stolen goods.....	5
Robbery.....	45
Seduction.....	2
Sodomy .....	4
Total.....	<u>1,718</u>

## PER CENT.

Crimes against person.....	20.37
Crimes against property .....	79.63
Total.....	<u>100.00</u>

*Statistical Tables*—continued.

## SENTENCES.

During life .....	71
20 years .....	1
15 years .....	2
14 years .....	2
13 years .....	4
12 years .....	14
11 years .....	1
10 years and 6 months .....	1
10 years .....	33
9 years and 6 months .....	1
9 years .....	2
8 years .....	11
8 years .....	1
7 years and 5 days .....	1
7 years .....	26
6 years and 6 months .....	1
6 years .....	9
5 years and 6 months .....	1
5 years .....	67
4 years and 6 months .....	1
4 years .....	60
3 years and 6 months .....	4
3 years and 1 day .....	1
3 years .....	141
2 years and 11 months .....	1
2 years, 6 months and 10 days .....	1
2 years and 6 months .....	27
2 years and 4 months .....	1
2 years and 3 months .....	5
2 years and 10 days .....	1
2 years and 5 days .....	3
2 years and 3 days .....	2
2 years and 1 day .....	2
2 years .....	374
1 year and 11 months .....	1
1 year, 10 months and 10 days .....	1
1 year, 10 months and 5 days .....	1
1 year and 10 months .....	2
1 year and 9 months .....	3
1 year and 8 months .....	3
1 year, 6 months and 5 days .....	1
1 year and 6 months .....	68
1 year and 5 months .....	2
1 year and 4 months .....	5
1 year and 3 months .....	10
1 year and 2 months .....	1
1 year, 1 month and 7 days .....	1
1 year and 1 month .....	1
1 year and 10 days .....	6
1 year and 3 days .....	2
1 year and 1 day .....	8
1 year .....	572
10 months .....	3
9 months .....	17

*Statistical Tables*—continued.*Sentences*—continued.

8 years and 1 day .....	2
8 years .....	18
6 years and 3 days .....	2
6 years and one day .....	2
6 years .....	116
Total .....	<u>1,718</u>

Aggregate amount of sentences, exclusive of life.

Average sentences, exclusive of life.

## OCCUPATIONS.

Agent .....	1
Artist .....	3
Baker .....	13
Bank clerk .....	2
Barber .....	13
Barkeeper .....	3
Basket-maker .....	1
Blacksmith .....	51
Boatman .....	1
Boiler-maker .....	1
Bookbinder .....	3
Book-keeper .....	10
Boot and shoe fitter .....	2
Box-maker .....	1
Brakeman .....	1
Brewer .....	8
Bricklayer .....	5
Brickmaker .....	1
Brushmaker .....	4
Butcher .....	17
Cabin boy .....	1
Cabinet-maker .....	18
Carpenter .....	75
Carriage-maker .....	1
Chair-maker .....	2
Cigar-maker .....	9
Circus performer .....	1
Clergyman .....	4
Clerk .....	29
Clock-maker .....	2
Clothier .....	2
Confectioner .....	1
Cook .....	22
Cooper .....	13
Coppersmith .....	1
Dance performer .....	1
Daguerrean artist .....	2
Daguerrean case-maker .....	1
Dentist .....	1
Detective .....	1
Distiller .....	2

*Statistical Tables—continued.**Occupations—continued.*

Draftsman .....	1
Drayman .....	3
Dressmaker .....	4
Druggist .....	1
Engineer.....	10
Farmer.....	430
Finisher.....	4
Fireman.....	6
Fisherman.....	6
Gambler.....	1
Gardener .....	4
Gas-fitter .....	1
Gas pipe maker.....	1
Glove maker.....	1
Goldsmith.....	1
Gunsmith .....	2
Hackdriver.....	1
Harness maker.....	16
Horse farrier .....	1
Horse shoer.....	1
Hostler.....	3
Housekeeper .....	45
Indian chief .....	1
Jeweler.....	5
Laborer .....	290
Land agent.....	1
Lawyer.....	4
Livery stable keeper .....	1
Lock maker .....	1
Lumberman .....	26
Machinist .....	15
Manufacturer of musical instruments .....	1
Matrass maker.....	1
Mason.....	15
Merchant.....	4
Miller.....	10
Milliner .....	2
Millwright .....	1
Miner .....	6
Moulder.....	5
Newsboy .....	4
None.....	28
Painter.....	33
Paper folder .....	1
Paper maker.....	1
Pedlar .....	8
Physician .....	13
Photographer.....	1
Plasterer .....	1
Porter.....	3
Printer.....	10
Produce dealer.....	1
Publisher.....	2
Raftsmen .....	6
Railroader.....	3

*Statistical Tables—continued.**Occupations—continued.*

Railroad contractor .....	1
Railroad overseer .....	1
Real estate dealers .....	2
River boatman .....	5
River pilot .....	1
Sailor .....	91
Saloon keeper .....	4
Sash and blind maker .....	1
Sawyer .....	3
School teacher .....	1
Seamstress .....	12
Servant .....	31
Sewing machine agent .....	1
Shingle maker .....	1
Ship carpenter .....	6
Shoe maker .....	49
Showman .....	4
Silk manufacturer .....	1
Silversmith .....	3
Slater .....	2
Soap maker .....	1
Soldier .....	10
Stage driver .....	5
Steamboatman .....	1
Stone cutter .....	16
Stone mason .....	3
Store keeper .....	5
Tanner .....	1
Tailor .....	14
Tailoress .....	1
Tavern keeper .....	6
Teacher .....	1
Teamster .....	28
Telegraph operator .....	1
Ticket agent .....	1
Tinsmith .....	4
Tool-maker .....	1
Traveling agent .....	1
Turner .....	1
Typeist .....	1
Upholsterer .....	1
Vagrant .....	1
Wagon maker .....	6
Wash woman .....	2
Watch maker .....	2
Weaver .....	6
Well digger .....	1
Wheat buyer .....	1
Wheel-wright .....	1
Woolen mill operative .....	1
Total .....	<u><u>1,718</u></u>

STATE OF WISCONSIN, DODGE COUNTY, ss.

George F. Wheeler, State Prison Commissioner, being duly sworn, says, that the contents of the foregoing report by him subscribed, are just and true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

GEO. F. WHEELER,  
*State Prison Commissioner.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 30th day of September, 1872.

L. D. HINKLEY,  
*Notary Public.*

## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

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It has been the established policy of our worthy Commissioner, Hon. G. F. Wheeler, to execute the sentence of the law upon the unfortunate victims of crime committed to his charge, in the the spirit of kindness, commiseration and pity. Daily observation and years of experience, and his long official connection with this institution as State Prison Commissioner, have all conspired to lead him, not only to embrace the theory, but to adopt the *law* of kindness as the rule in the administration of prison discipline.

He has demonstrated the correctness of the theory that while a severe mode of discipline may coerce an unwilling submission to the rules and regulations of prison life, it never tends to the reformation of the prisoner, but, on the contrary, it has a uniform tendency to keep alive the fires of *hate* and revenge—ready at the first favorable opportunity to break from *all* restraint with uncontrollable fury, and sometimes with most deplorable consequences. It is to this mild and humane policy of our prison discipline that I am mostly indebted for what success has attended my department of this institution.

In regard to the moral and religious department of the prison, it gives me great pleasure to report this department of the institution in as prosperous and healthy condition as at any time since my official connection with it. Notwithstanding, we were deprived of the use of the chapel for many weeks during the summer, and compelled to worship in a room temporarily fitted up for our accommodation, yet the prospect of a speedy return to better quarters, inspired us with courage to prosecute our work with unabated zeal and uniform cheerfulness.

"After many days" we returned to the chapel, and found all the old familiar and dilapidated furniture had been removed, and new and beautiful fixtures gave us a friendly greeting. The organ pealed forth sweet strains of lofty music, again, as if newly inspired with the spirit of the ancient bards, and every heart responded with increased emotions of thanksgiving and praise. These pleasant surroundings, attended by strains of beautiful music echoing the praise of God, in lofty hymn and song, loaded with the inspiring sentiments of Christian joy and hope, must lift up the sad heart of the despairing convict, rekindle the fires of expiring aspiration, melt the soul into penitence, and send it burning with Christian devotion to the throne of the Eternal.

We have public religious services in the chapel every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock. This meeting is attended by all the convicts, both male and female. This service is also attended by many outside people who are also permitted to attend all our public meetings. Many Christian people are frequently seen mingling in our devotions. Their presence and sympathy cheers us on and strengthens our hands in the great work committed to our trust. Their presence not only does us good, but steals over this unfortunate congregation with the effect of the distant, but approaching friendly sail, to the eye of the shipwrecked mariner. It softens the hardest heart, as it brings to his mind his once happy, but now desolate home and loved *ones*, and better days once enjoyed by all, but from some, now passed away forever.

The chapel itself deserves notice in this report, and I am happy to say that it is a convenient and beautiful room, the walls replastered and finished in the most durable manner; the trimmings are beautiful and the seats comfortable. The platform, pedestals and singing seats, covered with beautiful carpet and a new desk, which for beauty of design and completeness of workmanship, is not surpassed by anything of the kind in this part of the state.

In our morning service, we are governed by the same order which is observed in outside congregations. We are greatly

indebted to those of our friends from the outside, who compose a large proportion of our choir, and who by their excellent music contribute greatly to the interest of our services.

I must not forget Mr. West, a convict for life, in this institution, who is also a member of our choir, and whose superior qualifications both as a singer and as a musician have won for him the respect of all.

All who have attended our religious services will, I have no doubt, agree with me, that a more attentive and interested congregation can no where be found. During my ministry of more than six years in this prison, I have never seen an indication of impious levity, or an instance of apparent contempt for religious ordinances. They listen with deep and earnest attention, and often with deep emotion. I am convinced that there is a greater amount of deep conscious feeling on religious subjects in this than in congregations in general, and judging from what is, in other congregations, deemed satisfactory evidence, I have no doubt that genuine conversions are frequent. Incentives to deception are found here, but no greater than on the outside. I organized the prison church some time in February, 1868, with a membership of six or eight persons. During that year the class increased so rapidly, that before the year closed I was compelled to make two classes, and meet them on alternate Sabbaths, and have continued so to do since that time.

Our social meetings are held in the chapel, at from 3½ to 4½ o'clock Sabbath evening. To these meetings none are admitted but such as profess a saving faith in Christ, or who are striving for the hope of the gospel—"By breaking off their sins by righteousness, and their iniquities by turning to the Lord."

These meetings are mostly conducted by the convicts themselves. All are permitted to contribute to the interest of the meeting by speaking, singing, and prayer. And they make them truly interesting, and sometimes greatly affecting. Never will these seasons be forgotten—at least, not by me. To see scores of rough men, men unaccustomed to weep, subdued and humbled in view of their sinful condition, and pleading in deep

agony for mercy and pardon, is truly affecting. This, more than anything, illustrates the saying, "This man receiveth sinners."

Since the organization of the prison church, there have been admitted to membership and received the rights of christian fellowship, 158 persons. During the same time, there have been honorably discharged from our communion, 84 members. Of these, I am happy to say that not one, so far as I can ascertain, has ever been returned to this or any other prison ; but, on the contrary, I know of many who are occupying places of trust and profit, and enjoy the confidence of the community where they are now doing an honorable business. They are now building up and industriously laboring to redeem, by honest industry, what they lost by a reckless life. They are also working in the Sabbath schools and churches with which they have connected themselves, and have won the confidence of the Christian people among whom they live.

Since my last report, I have received into society, 22 persons, and in the same time have discharged 18, which leaves a present membership of 34 in good standing. Some, like too many outside, "fall out by the way ;" and some—yea, many—give good evidence of genuine piety, by uniform Christian deportment. "By their fruits ye shall know them." But why should we doubt? Has the gospel lost its power to save bad men, in or out of prison? Before we admit this conclusion, let us ask. Prayer was the last that fell upon the ear of the dying Saviour. Faintly He heard the accents of prayer for pardon and salvation from the lips of a dying malefactor ; and Jesus lingered in the pang of His crucifixion and the more terrible agony of His soul made an offering for sin, that He might save a repentant convict.

The prison school was instituted under authority of law in the year 1867, and has been in constant and successful operation since that time. Prison schools and the education of convicts in our penal institutions are no longer experiments with uncertain results. The utility of educating the ignorant in our prison population is becoming more and more convincing every year, and I believe it is soon to become one of the prominent agencies in prison reform. Its good results are not alone realized by

the prisoners themselves, but every part of the institution is correspondingly benefited by it. In the same proportion as the minds of these men are educated and enlightened, and they are made to feel the inspiration of new and more elevating thoughts and ideas, and wider and loftier views of manhood open to the mind, self-respect returns to the soul, and good order and better discipline are secured. It is truly remarkable that for the whole term of five years that this school has been in operation, with a membership of from 40 to 70 scholars, not one solitary breach of order has occurred; but all have behaved with propriety. There are taught in our prison school, all the common branches of education, such as reading writing, spelling, arithmetic, both mental and written, geography and grammar. The school is classed as follows: One class in primer; one second reader; the remainder in third reader; one class in geography and grammar; all study arithmetic, and all practice writing.

There have been admitted to the school since its organization, 268 scholars. There have been admitted since my last report, 35. I have discharged in the same time, 38, leaving at this time a membership of 42. The school was never doing better than at the present time.

Since our return to the chapel, greater interest is manifested in all the classes and studies of the school. I cannot leave this subject without expressing and acknowledging my indebtedness to those from among the convicts who have, as teachers, rendered me great assistance in the prosecution of my work. These teachers exhibit great interest in this new enterprise, and seem anxious to elevate their more unfortunate associates to that plane where ignorance shall no longer be an incentive to vice.

I am permitted, for the first time since my official connection with this institution, to report the existence of a prison library, a blessing not in disguise, but a blessing long delayed. Though every convict is supplied with a bible—and I am pleased to know that they are generally read by them—yet there is a longing for general reading, and mental gratification, which only a variety of reading can furnish. The authorities have or-

dered made a new and beautifully finished case for the reception and accommodation of this new and valuable library, and I anticipate great pleasure in making my first distribution from this fine selection of books, which will be as soon as possible. For the aggregate cost of the library, I respectfully refer you to the Commissioner's report.

The library consists of 451 volumes, carefully selected, and embracing a wide field of general reading and information. Included in this collection of books, are many valuable and choice works from the pen of the most eminent writers in this and other countries, upon the subjects of religion, history, biography, literature and science. Truly, the good people of Wisconsin do not forget even those who forget themselves.

All these benevolent and humane provisions for the comfort and welfare of our prison population are, in my opinion, greater preventives of crime, in the future of these convicts, than the sentence that confines them here.

The mildness of our prison discipline; the sabbath with its rest and teachings; then, the school with its chances of obtaining an education; the library, rich with books suited to the wants of all, selected with care from all parts of the country and world—truths of interest and of vast importance shine from every page. If convicts come here ignorant, they are urged, and encouraged, and assisted to learn to read and write. They have constantly pressed upon their attention the importance of improvement, and encouraged to reform, and hope for a brighter future.

I cannot in justice close this report without expressing my sincere thanks to our worthy Commissioner and his subordinate officers for their uniform kindness and cheerful cooperation, without which I could have accomplished nothing with credit to myself or with profit to those for whose welfare I labor.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY DREW,  
*Chaplain.*

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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I present the following as my annual report of the medical department of Wisconsin State Prison, for the year ending September 30, 1872.

The number of prisoners during the year has been two hundred and eighty. The average number, about two hundred. But two deaths have occurred since the last report, Charles McCray, aged 33 years, who was in feeble health on admission, suffering from rheumatism and scrofulous disease of the lungs, died January 5th of pulmonary consumption. The other, Jacob Wilson, aged 81 years, subject to attacks of asthma, contracted a severe cold, which induced congestion of the lungs, of which disease he died February 7th.

The health of the prisoners has been as good as in any similar institution in the country. No epidemic disease has prevailed. The vigilance of the officers in charge has been particularly active in averting disease, by requiring personal cleanliness, disinfecting the cells frequently, and causing the food to be well cooked, and of a wholesome character, and clothing to be warm and comfortable.

I think education is one of the principal effects, in reforming the unfortunate; it has a tendency to inspire new thoughts, induce higher aims for self respect and personal improvement, and contributes very much to contentment and discipline of prison life.

All aid has been rendered the prisoners, that could be under the circumstances, to improve their condition, both moral and spiritual. They have been furnished with books and papers, and

have had the advice and teachings of the able Chaplain, in moral and religious instruction. We hope and trust, that the influence of this instruction will lead them with a true and honest purpose, to better lives, for future usefulness and honest industry. That such men are better prepared to go forth into the world, there can be no question.

I wish to call especial attention to the subject of insanity, which seems to be fearfully on the increase, not only in community at large, but in our penal institutions. It is reasonable to suppose that the normal conditions of the minds and dispositions of men are differently constituted. Persons under the excitement of passion often lose themselves, and perform acts, and give utterance to language which in calmer moments they would not allow themselves. If these passionate excitements are not restrained, they gain more and more power to subdue the will while the resolution grows weaker, and gradually the subjection of the will to excited feelings, increases, and the derangement is continued, until the disorder is fixed, and the mind becomes insane.

The increase of insanity is undoubtedly owing a great deal to the high and varied developments of the emotions. Says a late writer, "all the circumstances conspire to intensify the feelings; pride, ambition, fear, grief, domestic trouble, speculation, reverse of fortune, intoxication, political excitement, all have a tendency to intensify the emotions, and worse than all, our education, instead of being a system of self-control and systematic course of discipline, is conducted in the same spirit of excitement."

I think it will be admitted, that a fruitful source of insanity in our penal institutions, may be incident to the degradation of a public trial, the remorse of the crime itself, and the disgrace brought upon relations and friends. Propensities of character which have been kept under restraint by reason or external circumstances, may by, and often are developed by confinement.

Moral or emotional insanity, as a distinct disease, is now well known by our medical men, and it often introduces the unfortunate individual to confinement in our jails and prisons, where,

sooner or later, intellectual disturbances take place, which only were required to have been developed in society at large. The possibility is that the disease may have existed at the time, and, perhaps, suggested the perpetration of the crime itself.

Moral insanity is not a disease which begins and ends, except in rare instances in the same act of outrage and crime. "The act may come like an avalanche which has been preparing under the accumulating snow of years." A person may go through life, maintaining an even contest with the hereditary gift of an insane temperament, circumstances are favorable, and the will keeps watch and ward to prevent any public display of emotion. But a crisis comes, when the will stops or is overpowered by some exciting cause, and the fair fabric of a life goes down in ruins. Still the disease was there before, and remains there after the downfall, ingrained into the most intimate texture of the brain.

Those who have paid any attention to the predisposing causes of insanity, cannot fail to have observed the influence of neglected moral training in early youth. The neglect of moral discipline gives to the passions and emotions an undue ascendancy, and allows violent tempers to be formed, on which the exciting causes of mental derangement have a much greater influence than on persons whose feelings and desires act under the guidance of an enlightened moral culture. It has been found by investigation that the great mass of criminals is composed of persons whose childhood and youth were spent in the uncontrolled exercise of their vicious instincts.

Humanity, as well as law, is alike interested in the convict. Unless insanity is to be made a universal door of escape for criminals, and unless community is to be called upon to chronicle many a disastrous stroke in social life, the definition and decision of insanity must be left with those who have made it a study, and are familiar with it from daily practice.

This subject is certainly deserving the earnest study and careful attention of the reformer, the philanthropist and the jurist, as illustrating the connexion of insanity and crime.

I wish to call your attention to a tabular statement of the insane at present in confinement in the prison.

In concluding this report, I cannot refrain from speaking of the Commissioner and Deputy Warden, who have at all times given great attention to the improvement and reformation of the prisoners under their charge, by the law of kindness and humanity, to inspire a sense of self respect, which will have a beneficial effect after they leave the prison walls.

To the officers of the institution, I consider myself under many obligations.

H. L. BUTTERFIELD, M.D.,  
*Prison Physician.*

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
WISCONSIN  
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

*For the year ending October 10, 1872.*

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MANAGERS.

*Terms expire on the 3d of April, 1873.*

WM. BLAIR, Waukesha,      EDWARD O'NEILL, Milwaukee.

*Term expires on the 3d of April, 1874.*

CHARLES R. GIBBS, Whitewater.

*Terms expire on the 3d of April, 1875.*

ANDREW E. ELMORE, Green Bay,  
SAMUEL A. RANGLES, Waukesha.

Regular Meetings of the Board held on the second Wednesday in January, April, July and October.

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OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

EDWARD O'NEILL .....	PRESIDENT.
WM. BLAIR .....	VICE PRESIDENT.
ANDREW E. ELMORE .....	TREASURER.
CHARLES R. GIBBS .....	SECRETARY.

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OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL:

A. D. HENDRICKSON .....	SUPERINTENDENT.
MRS. O. D. HENDRICKSON .....	MATRON.

The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, is situated about three-fourths of a mile west of the railroad depot, in the village of Waukesha, the county-seat of Waukesha county, Wisconsin. It was organized as a House of Refuge, and opened in 1860. The name was afterwards changed to State Reform School, and again to Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, its present title. The buildings are located on the southern bank of Fox river, in view of the trains as they pass to and from Milwaukee and Madison, presenting an attractive front to the traveling public, and furnishing the best evidence of the parental care of the State authorities for the juvenile delinquents within our borders.

# MANAGERS' REPORT.

To his Excellency C. C. WASHBURN,

*Governor of the State of Wisconsin:*

The Board of Managers of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys have the honor to present this, their annual report, for the year ending October 10th, 1872 :

The number in school at the beginning of the year was—	
Boys .....	237 .....
Girls .....	2 .....
Total .....	239
Number received during the year—boys.....	107
Escaped last year, returned.....do.....	0
Returned from out on ticket.....do.....	1
Whole number in school during year.....	<u>347</u>
Whole number in school since July, 1860.....	
Returned to parents on ticket .....	886
Returned to parents on ticket .....	35
Out to place on ticket—	
Boys .....	21
Girls .....	2
Total .....	23
Escaped .....	10
Term of commitment expired.....	0
Fully and honorably discharged .....	0
Deaths .....	1
Number in school October 1st, 1872.....	278
Total .....	<u>347</u>

## EXPENDITURES.

Our expenditures for the year have amounted to the sum of.....		\$36,538 71
Which has been expended on the following accounts:		
For amusements and means of instruction ....	\$1,235 05	.....
Clothing.....	3,266 35	.....
Medical services, drugs and medicines .....	214 65	.....
Farm expenses.....	833 66	.....
Fuel.....	2,571 40	.....
House furnishing .....	1,245 06	.....
Live stock .....	600 00	.....
Lights (exclusive of fixtures).....	125 45	.....
Postage, insurance, freight, livery, telegrams, etc.	556 02	.....
Manufacturing expenses.....	1,864 29	.....
Micellaneous purposes.....	639 52	.....
Repairs.....	1,694 42	.....
Permanent improvements.....	1,644 54	.....
Subsistence .....	8,759 68	.....
Salaries and wages .....	10,819 04	.....
Farm implements .....	81 28	.....
Managers.....	388 30	.....
Total .....		\$36,538 71

In reviewing the history of the Industrial School for the past year, the subject of the unusual and unexpected increase in the number of inmates first presents itself. We certainly expected an increase, but not such as we have realized, or we should have asked for means to provide for their accommodation. It is difficult to convey to any one unfamiliar with institutions like this, a clear idea of the consequences growing out of this influx upon us. In order to make room for the newly committed boys, we had no alternative but to send away many who ought to have been retained. Those sent away were selected from among the boys farthest advanced in reformation of character and in ability to aid in their own maintenance, but after all, the necessities of our condition furnished the reason for removing them, rather than any fitness in themselves to justify it. Of course, they were among our older and larger boys. Sending them away lessens the working power of the school in all its departments. Average of age, deportment, tone of manners, the general physique of the school—all are lowered, and visitors are at once struck with the thought that a school which has been

in existence so long ought to exhibit stronger marks of improvement than we can with the new and young recruits to which we are reduced by reason of having made no provision for our changed condition.

This is to be regretted, but it is not the worst view of the matter ; the boys sent from here to make room for new comers, are exposed to the danger of losing the good we have been able to impart to them, and relapsing into the condition from which we have only partially rescued them. Experience teaches that a second attempt to reform such boys is like that of the physician to relieve a patient from a second attack of disease more difficult than the first, and much less likely to succeed. The sending away boys only partially reformed, without stability of character, or the power to resist temptation, or their natural propensities to do wrong, is calculated to weaken and destroy the confidence of the community in this and kindred institutions, a consideration entitled to some weight in a government of the people.

There is another fact worth mentioning, when we come to consider the productive value of the labor of these boys. Those in the school at the date of our last report, averaged a little below fourteen years of age ; those committed since average twelve and one-fourth years of age ; as their numbers increase, their ages decrease. Our rooms are generally so crowded as to hinder or seriously embarrass all attempts to preserve order, or enforce such rules as are necessary for the government of any class of boys. Our family sitting-rooms and our assembly-room have come to resemble a crowded camp, rather than a place where one is expected to learn good manners or morals.

Any one who has attempted to control nearly three hundred boys in a room intended only for less than two-thirds of that number, can appreciate the difficulty ; and when it is remembered that this is to be repeated seven days in the week for fifty-two weeks in the year, it will not be regarded as an overstatement. Boys who have been trained in the rowdiness of the crowded assemblies in the theatres, concert-rooms or political gatherings of our cities and larger towns, are often sent here ;

they find it difficult to abstain from the amusements to which they have been accustomed when the chances are presented so often and so temptingly. The average boy of the school is very willing to follow in the footsteps of those educated in the city. When it is remembered that our ranks are recruited from those of the ungoverned boys of the whole State, that they are sent here because they cannot be properly disciplined elsewhere, it would seem entirely reasonable to expect that sufficient means, room and facilities should be furnished to accomplish, if possible, the purposes of their commitment. In our last report we congratulated ourselves and the State authorities that we hoped to be able to get through the year without the erection of any new buildings. We are sure now that we erred; we ought to have erected two family buildings, and an addition to the main building, giving us room to retain those we had, and providing for those since committed to us.

This would have saved to the boys sent away the advantages of the school, and to the boys since brought here the salutary influence of those sent away, and this is by no means small or contemptible. It would have enabled the Superintendent and those in charge to have, to some extent, disarmed criticism and kept up the standard of reformation in the school. We are able to report another year of health among the inmates. Only one death has occurred, and that of a colored boy who had been for a long time suffering with a disease of the lungs brought with him from the South, when he followed our army "home from the war." We call attention to the fact that our medical bills are so small when the number of inmates is so large, of such a class and crowded into such close quarters. We attribute the continued good health of the boys to the attention that is paid to their habits of personal neatness, frequent, regular and thorough bathing, to careful and judicious nursing, in all those numerous attacks of sickness to which boys are subject, and to a plain, palatable and plentiful diet. The visitors record shows a large increase during the year; thousands instead of hundreds have been here to see and judge, approve or disapprove. We are glad to see the interest of the public increase as our numbers increase; it will result in good to all concerned.

For particulars in reference to the productions of the farm, garden, shops, etc., reference is made to the reports of the superintendent and his assistants, presented herewith.

The results may be regarded as satisfactory upon the whole, when the reduced condition of the labor power in the school, and the severe drouth of the season are remembered. With the exception of roots, the crops are fair—the condition in which they are saved cannot well be improved. All the live stock belonging to the institution are in good condition. The productive power of the land is increasing every year by the liberal use of manure, produced on the farm and purchased in the neighborhood. The supply of vegetables for the daily use of the inmates is made as abundant as we are able to make it, and adds to the comfort and health of the boys, while furnishing healthful employment for quite a number. We refer again to the matter of cane seating, a branch of industry only recently introduced here. We regard it as highly now as when we alluded to it in our former report. It furnishes for many of our boys the only means within our reach or knowledge to keep them from idleness much of the time.

We have no causes for discouragement except those growing out of our crowded condition. We have been compelled to part with some boys we would recall. We could have presented to visitors a very different exhibit if we could have retained them. As it is, some of them are within, some beyond our reach. We have looked into the matter of building, have prepared sketches and estimates, and arrived at the conclusion that we can erect two family buildings of the character needed, and an addition to the main building, affording school, assembly, lodging rooms, office, etc., etc., and furnish the same, with the sum of forty thousand dollars, in addition to the sum of three thousand dollars, now in the treasurer's hands.

We estimate our current expenses for the year 1873 at.....	\$42,000 00
From which deduct amount due from counties, with amount estimated to be on hand at close of the year.....	8,500 00
Which will leave for the year.....	<u>\$33,500 00</u>

Add for three months, to April 1st, 1874.....	10,500 00
Total .....	<u>\$44,000 00</u>
To which add for building purposes.....	<u>40,000 00</u>
Amount to be appropriated .....	<u><u>\$84,000 00</u></u>

We have in accounts due and in manufactured wares for sale about three thousand dollars, which will be needed for permanent improvements, and for heating and lighting the new buildings.

For the information of committing officers and all others interested, we republish the law regulating the admission of inmates.

EDWARD O'NEILL,  
WM. BLAIR,  
S. A. RANGLES,  
ANDREW E. ELMORE,  
CHAS. R. GIBBS,

*Managers.*

WAUKESHA, October 10th, 1872.

# TREASURER'S REPORT.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,  
WAUKESHA, October 10, 1872.

The Treasurer would report that there was (as will be seen by his report for 1871,) applicable to the current expenses of this year..... \$8,781 85  
Appropriated in 1872..... 33,450 00  
Amount received from counties..... 6,056 00  
Received from Superintendent..... 2,167 10

Total..... \$50,454 95

Expenses, first quarter..... \$7,495 31 .....  
Expenses second quarter..... 9,668 34 .....  
Expenses third quarter..... 8,472 60 .....  
Expenses fourth quarter... 10,802 45 .....  
Subtract..... \$36,538 70

Which leaves balance of..... \$13,916 25

Of the building appropriation of..... 16,000 00  
There has been expended, as per vouchers..... 12,809 59

Leaving..... \$3,190 41

Applicable to new building account.

ANDREW E. ELMORE,  
*Treasurer.*

# SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,  
WAUKESHA, Oct. 10, 1872.

*To the Board of Managers:*

GENTLEMEN: The whole number of inmates in this Institution since it was opened in July, 1860, to Sept. 30, 1872, is 886. Of this number 73 were girls and 813 boys.

The successive annual reports show that in

1861, the number of inmates was.....	39
1862.....do.....do.....	55
1863.....do.....do.....	72
1864.....do.....do.....	137
1865.....do.....do.....	155
1866.....do.....do.....	134
1867.....do.....do.....	155
1868.....do.....do.....	163
1869.....do.....do.....	176
1870.....do.....do.....	206
1871.....do.....do.....	239
1872.....do.....do.....	<u>278</u>

It will be seen from the above that our increase this year has been greater than in any one year of the last seven years, notwithstanding the continued efforts to discharge every inmate whose case would justify the board in so doing.

TABLE No. 1

Shows the population.

	Boys.	Girls	Tot.
Number in school October 1, 1871.....	237	2	239
Number committed during the year.....	107	....	107
Number returned from out on ticket.....	1	....	1
Total.....	345	2	347
Number returned to parents or guardian on ticket of leave.	35	...	35
Number out to place on ticket of leave. ....	21	2	23
Number escaped.....	10	....	10
Number of deaths.....	1	....	1
Number on record at this date.....	278	....	278
Total.....	345	2	347

Smallest number at any time during year.....	239
Largest.....do.....do.....	284
Average.....do.....do.....	252

TABLE No. 2

Shows the number committed each month.

October, 1871.....	6
November, 1871.....	6
December, 1871.....	2
January, 1872.....	7
February, 1872.....	10
March, 1872.....	10
April, 1872.....	7
May, 1872.....	10
June, 1872.....	9
July, 1872.....	12
August, 1872.....	17
September, 1872.....	11
Total.....	107

TABLE NO. 3

Shows the courts by which they were committed.

	Previous years.	Past year.	Total.
Municipal.....	28	28	56
Justice.....	186	65	251
Police.....	20	12	32
Circuit.....	5	2	7
* Entered voluntarily (see report '71).....	1	.....	1
Total.....	240	107	347

TABLE NO. 4

Shows the offenses for which they were committed.

	Previous years.	Past years.	Total.
Vagrancy.....	51	16	67
Larceny.....	101	41	142
Incorrigibility.....	83	47	130
Burglary.....	4	.....	4
Arson.....	1	.....	1
Stoning railroad cars.....	.....	2	2
Rape.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	240	107	347

\* In this and subsequent tables the columns headed "past year" include only those committed during the year ending with this date. Columns headed "previous years" include all except past year.

TABLE No. 5.

Shows the ages of inmates at the date of this report:

	Previous Years.	Past Year.	Total.
Six .....		1	1
Seven .....		2	1
Eight .....		7	2
Nine.....	2	1	9
Ten .....	2	9	11
Eleven .....	13	10	23
Twelve.....	25	26	51
Thirteen .....	34	17	51
Fourteen .....	25	17	42
Fifteen.....	64	17	81
Sixteen.....	38		38
Seventeen .....	20		20
Eighteen .....	10		10
Nineteen .....	5		5
Twenty.....	2		2
	240	107	347

*Recapitulation.*

	Years.
Average age of previous years.....	14.5
Average age of past year .....	12.25
Total .....	13.83

TABLE No. 6

Shows the counties from which they were committed.

COUNTIES.	Previous Years.	Past Year.	Total.
Manitowoc .....	6	2	8
Jefferson .....	11	3	14
Iowa .....	3	.....	3
Sauk .....	10	.....	10
Rock .....	15	3	18
Kenosha .....	9	1	10
Milwaukee .....	31	21	52
Walworth .....	3	.....	3
Fond du Lac .....	22	13	35
Sheboygan .....	4	3	7
Green Lake .....	5	5	10
Dodge .....	11	8	19
Waukesha .....	13	2	15
Racine .....	12	3	15
Winnebago .....	23	11	34
Dane .....	6	6	12
Columbia .....	8	.....	8
Brown .....	13	8	21
Crawford .....	9	.....	9
Outagamie .....	4	1	5
Washington .....	1	.....	1
Monroe .....	2	.....	2
Green .....	3	5	8
La Fayette .....	3	.....	3
Marathon .....	1	.....	1
Oconto .....	1	.....	1
Grant .....	4	1	5
Calumet .....	2	1	3
La Crosse .....	1	2	3
Waupaca .....	1	.....	1
Dunn .....	1	1	2
Jackson .....	1	.....	1
Waushara .....	1	2	3
Marquette .....	.....	1	1
Juneau .....	.....	1	1
Trempealeau .....	.....	1	1
St. Croix .....	.....	1	1
	240	107	347

TABLE No. 7.

The amount charged each county for those committed for vagrancy, incorrigibility, or vicious conduct, is as follows :

Milwaukee county.....	\$366 50
Racine .....do.....	308 50
Manitowoc.....do.....	265 00
Walworth.....do.....	89 00
Dane.....do.....	246 00
Green Sake ..do.....	165 50
Iowa.....do.....	104 00
Kenosha .....do.....	214 00
Waukesha.....do.....	349 00
Crawford...do.....	340 00
Washington.....do.....	41 00
Outagamie .....do.....	5 50
Jefferson .....do.....	356 50
Sheboygan .....do.....	248 00
Columbia .....do.....	172 00
La Fayette .....do.....	52 00
Winnebago.....do.....	750 50
Marquette.....do.....	29 00
Fond du Lac ..do.....	842 50
Dodge .....do.....	328 00
Brown .....do.....	239 00
Green .....do.....	110 00
Rock.....do.....	510 50
Sauk .....do.....	334 50
Juneau.....do.....	17 50
Grant .....do.....	161 50
Waushara .....do.....	8 00
Trempealeau ..do.....	32 00
St. Croix .....do.....	27 00
Calumet.....do.....	104 00
La Crosse .....do.....	103 00
Marathon .....do.....	52 00
Monroe .....do.....	141 50
Oconto .....do.....	52 00
	<hr/>
	\$7,165 00

TABLE No. 8

Shows the birth places of the inmates.

Wisconsin .....	206
New York .....	24
Illinois .....	12
Pennsylvania .....	1
Michigan .....	6
Iowa .....	3
Massachusetts .....	4
Mississippi .....	1
Ohio .....	2
Vermont .....	1
Alabama .....	2
Minnesota .....	5
Louisiana .....	1
New Jersey .....	1
North Carolina .....	1
Tennessee .....	1
Connecticut .....	1
Maine .....	2
New Hampshire .....	1
Rhode Island .....	1
California .....	1
Maryland .....	1
Indiana .....	1
England .....	3
Ireland .....	1
France .....	1
Germany .....	16
Denmark .....	1
Prussia .....	1
Norway .....	3
Canada .....	6
Unknown .....	36
Total .....	<u>347</u>

*Recapitulation.*

Number born in America .....	279
Number born in foreign countries .....	32
Number place of birth unknown .....	36
Total .....	<u>347</u>

TABLE No. 9

Shows the nationality of parents:

American.....	89
Irish.....	59
German.....	69
English.....	43
Colored.....	14
French.....	9
Scotch.....	3
Norwegian.....	7
Welsh.....	3
Hollander.....	2
Canadian.....	1
Bohemian.....	6
Danish.....	2
Prussian.....	2
Italian.....	1
Polish.....	2
Unknown.....	35
Total.....	<u>347</u>

## SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

It is not to be concealed that many, probably a majority of the inmates of our school have had their early training under circumstances unfavorable to good habits and good morals. The following statement of facts relating to the past history of our wayward and unfortunate boys, may aid in the better understanding of their condition when they were placed under our care.

Fifty-six of the 347 inmates have neither father or mother living; 145 have no fathers living, and 113 no mothers; 49 have step-fathers, and 44 step-mothers. Only 144 of the whole number have both parents living, and of these, the parents of 26 are separated, several are insane and several are intemperate. As a special and noteworthy fact, I may name the following: Four of our inmates have parents, both living—but separated, and each married again to other parties.

Many additional circumstances of a similar character could be given, but these are sufficient to show how home ties are broken, family relations dissolved, and the restraining influences lost that bind the son to the father and mother and sisters at home.

What may be expected of a boy of the best native talent and disposition, when thrown into society, or rather out of society, with no home, no parental aid and no legacy but that of a dissipated or disgraced parentage.

Is it a matter of surprise that boys thus situated, should become reckless, profane and untruthful? That, surrounded with bad examples and wicked associations, suffering with cold and hunger, left homeless and friendless, they should lose self-respect, become lawless and commit crime?

While it is true that some possess native propensities to evil, it is also true that a large majority are disposed to evil more from bad examples and want of control, than from any depravity in them not common to youth. Hence we labor in hope, not feeling that we are warring against nature, but in harmony with nature, believing that if we can succeed and "train up a child in the way he should go, when he is old, he will not depart from it." It is a matter of great encouragement that so large a percentage of the youth discharged from this school are doing well, and promising to repay the State by becoming good citizens.

## GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

The history of the inmates, previous to their connection with our institution, is set forth in the foregoing tables; the disposition made of them, and the general management of the institution remains to be considered.

This may be included principally under the three divisions of Homes, Employment and Education. We are required to receive all the male vagrant, incorrigible and criminal youth of the State, between the ages of eight and sixteen years, that the courts see fit to send to us. We are expected to do for these boys what their parents, guardians and teachers have heretofore partially or totally failed to do, namely, to develop their manhood. We are expected to direct and bring forth, by healthy growth, all the faculties of body, mind and soul which they possess.

To accomplish this, we know of no better plan than to imitate the model of a good family government, where friendship, order and cleanliness abound, in a good society where industry, intelligence and a high-toned moral sentiment prevail. Physical comforts are first in the order of nature, and first to receive attention ; hence we look first to what we denominate our

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

No influence known to civilized society is so powerful for good, in forming the character of the young, as that of *home*. No home is perfect without father, mother and children. Our homes are but approximations to perfect homes; hence the nearer we approach to this, the more hopeful is our success.

The completion of our new family building, in November last, enabled us to organize our sixth home. This building is an improvement over any of the former, in several particulars, among which I will mention ventilation, increased capacity of the dormitory, the elevation of the basement story, the stone stair cases, and the finish of the work. In common with the other family buildings, it has its general sitting-room, dining-

hall, dormitory and bath-room, and also separate apartments for the accommodation of the family officers. All the family or home buildings are surrounded with ample play-yards and necessary out-buildings; and it is a pleasure to be able to add, they are all in good condition.

Each home is supervised by a man who, as the father or elder brother, looks after the comfort, conduct and health of his boys. His duties require him to be in the building or in the yard, night or day, when his boys are there.

The internal arrangement of the home is managed by a woman. She is expected to care for the inmates' wearing apparel and extend to the boys of her family such attention as a good mother should to her own children.

At date of this report,

Family One	numbers 48	and is in charge of J. W. Babcock.
Family Two	... do.. 51	.....do.....R. F. Farrington.
Family Three	..do.. 48	.....do.....H. W. Cole.
Family Four	...do.. 44	.....do.....A. J. Cole.
Family Five	...do.. 49	.....do.....J. Korn, Jr.
Family Six	....do.. 38	.....do.....B. B. Monroe.

These buildings were intended to accommodate each thirty-six boys. The health, comfort and reformatory success of the school is, in my opinion, much retarded by the present overcrowded state of the homes.

#### EMPLOYMENT.

Every inmate is provided with a business suited to his capacity and strength. He is assigned a place and a time for the performance of his duties. We anticipate permanently good results only in connection with industrious habits. Honest, productive labor is ordained of God to restore the fallen. Here faith and works unite. In the exercise of this we pray and hope for success.

#### *Division of Time.*

Eight hours of each day in winter and nine in summer, are devoted to [school and work. During the winter, the time devoted to school is four hours, and to work four hours. In summer the school time is four hours per day, and the work five. Each half day, except Saturday afternoon and Sunday,

has its work session and school session, with a recess intervening. Saturday afternoon of each week is devoted to recreation, writing letters, receiving visits of friends, and other miscellaneous duties.

The small boys' work time is one hour less per day than the above.

In summer, inmates rise at .....	5.30
And retire at .....	8.00
In winter, they rise at .....	6.00
And retire at .....	7.30

From the above it will be observed that eight or nine hours of the twenty-four are devoted to active employment, about the same to sleep, and six or seven to meals, reading, devotional exercises and recreation.

During the hot weather in July and August, for a few weeks, the school books are laid aside, and we *call it a vacation*. This is an occasion of joy to most of the boys, but of increased weariness and care to all others in the institution. A few boys, employed as teamster and farmer boys, are kept out of school to work the entire day, during the season when work is pressing.

TABLE No. 10

Shows the division of labor.

Number employed in	Shoe shop .....	10
	Tailor shop .....	12
	Willow shop .....	20
	Cane shop .....	80
	Broom shop .....	9
	Knitting class .....	25
	Laundry .....	10
	Family kitchen .....	2
	Boys' kitchen .....	7
	Dining rooms .....	6
	Dormitories .....	6
	Bath and play rooms .....	6
	School rooms and library .....	2
	Store .....	1
	With carpenter .....	1
	With painter .....	1
	In charge of teams and stock .....	6
	On farm .....	20
	In garden .....	14
	In carrying wood and doing errands .....	3
	As monitors and chore boy .....	3
	Doing general work .....	8

The above division varies with seasons and circumstances. A large portion of the knitting class, chore and general work boys, are too small to do other work, or for other causes, are inefficient in any position. The broom shop boys are employed in cultivating broomcorn, and doing other farm work, during the farming season. The farm boys, in winter, saw the wood, clean the paths, gather ice, and do miscellaneous work.

In assigning employment to boys, special reference is had to their health, strength and fitness for the work, and as far as is consistent, the boy's wishes and the wishes of friends, are consulted.

A large percentage of boys' labor may be denominated non-productive, such as the work done in the bakery, laundry, kitchen, etc. The farm and garden, and some of the shops, pay expenses, and, perhaps, do a little more; still, if the rent, fuel, lights and tools were all charged up to each of these, as in ordinary business establishments, I doubt whether any considerable pecuniary profit would be realized. In fact, so far as productive labor is concerned, I am of the opinion that the amount paid to officers and employes, if judiciously expended for help, would secure the accomplishment of more work producing income than is now accomplished. I hope not to be misunderstood. I do not in this complain of any lack or deficiency in the employes or the inmates. The cause which leads to this apparently contradictory statement, exists, not in the capacity, efficiency or faithfulness of the parties interested, but in the existing nature and condition of things, and in the objects which our institution seeks to accomplish. To explain:

First, it is to be remembered that one-half of the available portion of each day is devoted to school, and it is not our purpose to exhaust the energy of the boy with labor, and send him to school to restore the waste. We send him to the school room fresh and vigorous.

Again, we estimate that one-fourth of the inmates are too young or, for other causes, are unfit to engage in any kind of remunerative labor. They are employed for their individual good, and it is best that they should feel that their labor is pro-

ductive. A third consideration, which, though less appreciable by the uninitiated, but none the less potent in its bearing, is the shiftless and idle life of inmates previous to their connection with the school. They are unskilled in handiwork, and as in case of apprentices generally, the time spent in teaching them quite offsets their labor. In cases, not a few, either intentionally or in consequence of confirmed careless habits, they break tools, destroy stock, do imperfect work and thus waste as much as they earn.

What farmer, mechanic or housekeeper, who has depended even on adult labor, has not experienced similar results? How much more should we who depend upon boys untrained, and often reckless and destructive? Of course this applies mainly to inmates during the first period of their connection with the school. But just here we are reminded of another fact, bearing directly on this point. When an inmate reaches that condition which enables him to become profitable to the institution, he is generally correct in his deportment, and is deemed worthy of discharge. He leaves us, and his place is filled with another unskilled, and for the time unprofitable recruit. This is not said in a spirit of complaint—far from it; neither should it be regarded as a discouraging feature of our work, as it would be if moneyed gains were the first object to be attained. The motives prompting this statement of facts is, first, to meet the oft-repeated inquiries concerning the institution becoming self-supporting; and second, to show that we are aiming to make men and citizens, rather than money and merchandize.

*Shoe Shop.*

TABLE No. 11

Shows work done in the Shoe Shop.

	Made.	Mended.	Footed.	Fitted.
Number pairs of Brogans.....	510	1,918	.....	.....
Boots .....	64	46	38	260
Bootees.....	100	.....	.....	83
Suspenders .....	.....	.....	81	253
Slippers .....	5	.....	.....	.....
Mittens.....	.....	142	.....	.....
Miscellaneous .....	.....	52	.....	.....

*Tailor Shop.*

TABLE No. 12

Shows the work done in the Tailor Shop.

	Made.	Mended.
Number pairs Woolen Pants .....	436	3,499
Woolen Jackets .....	422	1,422
Cashmerette Jackets .....	84	50
Overalls .....	189	.....
Blouses .....	59	.....
Caps .....	305	50
Aprons .....	68	104
Sackcoats .....	10	.....
Miscellaneous.....	40	27

The products of both the Shoe and Tailor Shops are principally consumed in the institution.

The success of both these shops has this year been fully equal to that of any previous year. Not only has more work been done for both home consumption and outside parties, but the quality of the work is improved, and what is quite as satisfactory, is the better progress of the boys in a knowledge of the trade.

The products of the Willow, Broom and Cane Shops, unlike

those of the Shoe and Tailor Shops, are principally for outside parties.

TABLE No. 13

Shows the work done in the Willow Shop.

Number of Reticules .....	522
Common market baskets .....	327
Clothes baskets .....	286
Potato baskets .....	123
Round dinner baskets .....	187
Knife and spoon baskets.....	27
Fruit or sewing baskets .....	197
Bouquet baskets.....	157
Sewing stands .....	55
Footstools .....	57
Large cradles.....	4
Doll cradles .....	5
Chairs with rockers .....	50
Chairs without rockers .....	16
High chairs.....	10
Clothes hampers .....	6
Children's chairs, all kinds....	33
Chairs repaired .....	16
Baskets repaired.....	10
	<u>4</u>

TABLE No. 14

Shows the work done in Broom Shop.

No. 12 Brooms, dozens.....	1391½
No. 10.....do .....	113
No. 8.....do .....	80
No. Broom Brushes, dozens.....	5
	<u>5</u>

TABLE No. 15

Shows the work done in the Cane Shop.

Number of Seats caned.....	11,411
Number of Backs caned.....	2,159
Number of Chairs re-caned.....	45
	<u>45</u>

The results of the Willow Shop are in advance of past years. We labor under embarrassment from two causes. First, the removal of boys from the school so soon after they attain sufficient skill to do good work; secondly, lack of facilities for marketing the wares. The first is probably without remedy; the latter should receive attention.



flour are baked daily, and that a vegetable or soup dinner cannot be prepared in a three-quarter barrel kettle, may help to dissipate the doubt. The quality of the cooking could be best tested by witnessing the daily exhibition of the dining rooms.

*Laundry.*

TABLE No. 16

Shows the work done in the Laundry.

Number of towels washed and ironed.....	7,247
Pillow cases .....do.....	13,740
Sheets.....do.....	13,380
Shirts .....do.....	12,489
Aprons.....do.....	1,049
Table-cloths .....do.....	283
Jackets.....do.....	487
Overalls.....do.....	508
Bed-spreads .....do.....	444
Bed-ticks.....do.....	612
Blankets .....do.....	312
Dresses .....do.....	304
Drawers.....do.....	502
Pants .....do.....	650
Handkerchiefs.....do.....	6,612
Napkins .....do.....	488
Linen coats.....do.....	52
Night-dresses.....do.....	256
Chemise.....do.....	559
Stockings .....do.....	6,570
White skirts.....do.....	334
Collars and cuffs...do.....	866
Window curtains .do.....	90
Caps .....do.....	100
Woolen scarfs .....do.....	260
Vests.....do.....	40
Neck-ties.....do.....	88

TABLE No. 17

Shows the work done in the sewing department.

	Made.	Mended.
Number of Shirts.....		4,240
Sheets.....	154	
Pillow cases.....	288	
Pillow ticks.....	53	
Bed spreads.....	13	
Comfortables.....	69	
Pocket handkerchiefs.....	250	
Mattresses.....	43	
Towels.....	147	
Blankets.....	40	
Blouses.....	16	
Tables clothes.....	6	
Miscellaneous.....	10	178
Socks.....		3,385

This work is performed by the female employes, principally those in charge of Family Buildings under the supervision of the matron.

#### *Farm.*

With satisfaction I again bear testimony to the success of our farming operations. Though not largely renumeration, it pays expenses, is yearly improving in value, and affords the best means of developing the health, muscle, and industrious habits of our boys, of any branch of business in which we are engaged. In addition to our own farm, we have this year rented 33 1-5 acres adjoining for which we have paid \$166.00.

We estimate the value of the crops from this at \$416.00. This is included in the following list of products.

TABLE No. 18

Shows the products of the Farm.

Articles.	Acres.	Produced.	At	Amount.	Total.
Wheat .....	24	393 bushels...	\$1 18	\$463 74	.....
	.....	30 tons straw	3 00	90 00	.....
				\$563 74	.....
		Less threshing .....		19 65	.....
Oats .....	20	758 bushels...	25	\$189 50	.....
	.....	20 tons straw	4 00	80 00	.....
				\$269 50	.....
		Less threshing .....		22 74	.....
Corn .....	50	1,175 bushels...	33½	\$391 60	\$246 76
	.....	50 tons stalks	3 00	150 00	.....
Beans .....	6½	75 bushels...	2 00	.....	\$541 66
Potatoes .....	10	500 bushels...	50	.....	150 00
Broom corn .....	9	2 tons .....	70 00	.....	250 00
Hay .....	60	50 tons .....	10 00	.....	140 00
Pumpkins .....	.....	30 loads .....	1 00	.....	500 00
Pop-corn .....	1½	25 bushels...	50	.....	30 00
Clover seed .....	6	7½ bushels...	5 00	.....	12 50
		Less threshing		38 75	.....
				7 75	.....
					31 00

In addition to the above, allowance should be made for pasturage, growth of stock, pork and beef slaughtered, milk and eggs produced. But as no accurate data are at hand by which an estimate can be made of their value over and above the cost of the feed, which constitutes a part of the farm products estimated above, I am compelled to omit these in this years' accounts. The products of the farm and garden, except green hides, elsewhere accounted for, are all consumed in the institution.

*Live Stock.*

The stock belonging to the State consists of horses, cattle and hogs.

## HORSES.

Two double teams, in good condition.....	4
One double team, in middling condition.....	2
Single horse, inferior.....	1
Single horse, young and good.....	1
Single horse, dray, old .....	1

Total number of horses.....	<u>9</u>
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One horse died in the spring.

## CATTLE.

Milch Cows .....	12
Dry Cows.....	4
Three year olds .....	3
Two year olds.....	6
Yearlings.....	5
Calves.....	9
Stock.....	1

Total number of cattle.....	<u>40</u>
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One cow has died, and five calves have been slaughtered.

## HOGS.

Fattening.....	52
Breeding .....	7
Stock.....	1
Store, (including shotes) .....	42

Total number of hogs .....	<u>102</u>
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*Garden.*

The land under the charge of the gardener includes not only the vegetable garden, but the orchard, nursery and ground on which the osier willows grow—in all, about twenty acres.

TABLE No. 19

Shows the products of the Garden.

VEGETABLES.				
Beets .....	275 bus..	\$ 40	\$110 00	.....
Carrots .....	280 bus..	40	112 00	.....
Turnips .....	650 bus..	30	195 00	.....
Parsnips .....	100 bus..	60	60 00	.....
Vegetable Oysters.....	10 bus..	1 00	10 00	.....
Onions .....	8 bus..	50	4 00	.....
Tomatoes .....	75 bus..	40	30 00	.....
Cucumbers .....	8 bus..	1 50	12 00	.....
Peas, (green).....	120 bus..	60	72 00	.....
Beans, (green).....	40 bus..	30	12 00	.....
Cucumbers, pickled.....	3 bbls.	3 75	11 25	.....
Cabbage heads.....	800 .....	5	40 00	.....
Squash, Hubbard.....	3,200 lbs..	1½	48 00	.....
Beans .....	3 bus..	2 00	6 00	.....
Garden Seeds, (varieties).....	.....	.....	10 00	.....
Pie-plant, asparagus and lettuce, (say).....	.....	.....	15 00	.....
				\$747 25
FRUITS.				
Gooseberries.....	1 bus.....		\$2 00	.....
Strawberries.....	4 bus..	4 00	16 00	.....
Currants.....	10 bus..	1 75	17 50	.....
Raspberries.....	8 bus..	4 00	32 00	.....
Apples.....	6 bus..	50	3 00	.....
				70 50
Willow reeds.....	3 tons.	30 00	.....	90 00
Total of products .....	.....	.....	.....	\$907 75

The nursery has received but few additions to its number of shrubs, but the growth has been very satisfactory. We now have over 4,000 trees and shrubs growing, about one-half of which are of sufficient size to transplant.

The drouth and the bugs damaged both the quantity and quality of our root crops. The full value of the garden cannot be all expressed in its cash value. A supply of fresh vegetables on hand, when needed, is inestimable to a family of the size and character of ours.

The work done on both the farm and garden has been well done. The tillage is deep and thorough and the soil kept free of weeds. About 600 loads of manure have been distributed on the farm and garden this year.

*Miscellaneous Work.*

Work of nameless character is being accomplished in some parts of our institution. The carpenter, in addition to the constant repairs on buildings, fences, implements and tools, has built a picket fence in front, with gates suited to both the front and business entrances, a half mile of portable fence on the new addition to the farm, repaired and greatly improved some out-buildings, built wood house to No. 4—a house for dry earth, also a bleach house. This last supplies a lack long felt in conducting the willow and broom shops.

Considerable labor has also been expended in the grove.

The lawn has been extended and greatly improved, and the older portion heavily top-dressed. The drives and walks have also been improved and extended. To accomplish this and grade around buildings and yards, some 275 or 300 loads of gravel have been used. On the public roads leading to the village, we have expended over two hundred dollars in gratuitous work.

On the whole, in reviewing our industrial pursuits of the year, we have reason to be satisfied with our efforts, and gratified with the results.

## EDUCATION.

Ordinarily a large portion of a child's early education is obtained at home, more than we are wont to give credit for. The majority of boys sent to us are of the class whose home education has been neglected. They have been educated in the streets and saloons, consequently a large portion of our work consists in helping them to unlearn what they have learned amiss. Their persons, their manners and their morals, are special objects demanding attention; with us, the family, the work-shop and the assembly-room are places of instruction as well as the school-room.

Our institution is known as a school. It is such most emphatically. In the work department even more attention is directed towards teaching a boy how to do things, than to secure any other one result. By such means we aim to develop, draw out and discipline his faculties, and thus fit him for a good citizen.

*School.*

Our school department is a school proper, and as such we are sparing no pains to make it equal to any in the State. The common branches of English education are taught. Special attention is given to reading, writing and the art of computation. At present our school consists of five departments; the time is near at hand when a sixth must be added. The school is now graded as closely as our circumstances will admit. The whole is under the supervision of a principal whose duty it is to classify the school, examine and promote those who are qualified, and look to the general interests of the departments.

For further particulars relative to the school, I beg leave to refer you to the teacher's report, hereto appended.

The work of a teacher in our school is an arduous work; a work that requires rare ability to secure success. Not only is aptness to teach a requisite, but a high order of disciplinary power is demanded. Success is attained only while the interest of the pupil is kept up.

The teacher's patience, skill and perseverance are taxed to their utmost—such teachers are not too numerous. We count ourselves fortunate that we have some of this description. And it is a pleasure to be able to say, that notwithstanding the difficulties attending the management of a school composed of such a mass of uncultivated minds, the general progress is commendable, and in some cases quite remarkable.

While we do not attempt to teach higher mathematics, natural science or the classics as they are taught in the high schools, we do teach physiology, history, analysis of the constitution, and by familiar lectures and general oral exercises, acquaint our pupils with many of the leading facts of astronomy, geology, zoology, and similar subjects. This method of oral instruction is admirably adopted to the class of youth with which we have to do. They listen with earnestness to the living teacher when the same thought on the printed page would elicit little or no attention. This method of instruction is employed not only in the school but in the

### *Assembly Room.*

Here we gather at the close of each day, pupils, teachers and all connected with the Institution. To some extent, we review the day's proceedings, calling attention to the defects and awarding commendation for that which is honorable and praiseworthy. The occurrences of the day, any matter of general interest found in the journals of the times, whatever may furnish a theme of useful information is here presented. These exercises are conducted by the teacher, the superintendent, or others, frequently by some visitor who may chance to favor us with his presence. Here, also, vocal music is cultivated. All are requested to join in the songs. Aided by a leading voice and the instrument, a large portion of our boys acquire much practical knowledge of vocal music.

An hour of each Sabbath morning is spent in the assembly room, in reading and studying. A service is conducted at half past ten o'clock. Sunday School at half past two. All assemble again in the evening, and listen to select reading or a brief lecture. These exercises are adapted to the capacity of children, and generally prove seasons of interest to most in the assembly. In other words, briefly, we assemble four times on Sunday, spending in all about five hours of the day in exercises calculated, as we believe, to make us all wiser, better and happier.

### *Library.*

One hundred and forty volumes have been added this year, making in all about 840 volumes—some of them are too much worn for circulation. The following rules govern the circulation of the library, which are appended to each volume:

RULE 1.—The Library will be open for delivery and return of books each Saturday.

RULE 2.—Each inmate and employé shall be entitled to draw one book and only one.

RULE 3.—No book shall be retained longer than one week.

RULE 4.—Every person shall be responsible for the loss or injury of a book drawn by him.

RULE 5.—Each man in charge of a family is expected to keep a record of the Library books sent to his family each week, and see that they are cared for and returned

By order of the Superintendent.

From 150 to 200 volumes are drawn weekly; many of the boys read these books with marked interest.

Added to the above, the following

### *Periodicals*

are so distributed that all can have opportunity to read them.

Arthur's Home .....	2
Wood's Household.....	3
The Nursery.....	3
Phrenological Journal.....	1
Little Corporal.....	5
Schoolday Visitor.....	3
Childegns' Homes.....	3
Sunday School Scholar.....	6
Our Young Folks.....	1
Merry's Musem.....	1
Rural New Yorker.....	3
Hearth and Home.....	1
Sunday School Advocate .....	16
Child at Home.....	16
Child's World.....	10
Scientific American .....	1

### *Band.*

In my last report I said "a new set of instruments is needed." These were received in April. Thanks to the Legislature, the Governor, and all who favored this "extra" for our pleasure and profit. The band suffers as much, perhaps more, from the frequent changes than any other portion of the institution. At present it consists of sixteen members; is instructed by Prof. Thomas Williams, who meets them once each week. Considering the age and opportunities afforded, our band is making creditable advancement, and we regard it as an ornament to our institution.

With such appliances as those above mentioned, we are striving to draw out the latent faculties, store the mind with knowledge, and so direct the impulses of these young sons of Wisconsin, that when they go forth as citizens they may find a welcome in any good society, and by lives of uprightness repay the State many fold for the expense of their education.

## MORAL TRAINING.

Home and home comforts are indispensable. Employment, furnishing a basis for future livelihood, is also indispensable. Without education human beings are little more than a higher order of animals. Still, indispensable as are all of these, no one or all of them combined, will perfect reformatory work. There is a higher object to be attained—a character to be formed—a manhood to be established. Unless this higher manhood is matured, the effort is a failure—the tree will have trunk, branches, leaves, but no fruit. The means of accomplishing this result we denominate moral training. While all our efforts are designed, ultimately, to reach this object, direct and special means are also needful.

To this end we endeavor to call to our aid all the facilities we are able to command, and draw upon every chord that vibrates in the being of him whose character we are seeking to form. We aim so to shape all the moral forces within our control that every good impulse of the young mind and heart shall be called into requisition. Hence, we appeal to his honor, his manhood and his conscience ; to his interest, his comfort, his hopes and his fears ; to his love of self, of his friends and his country. We endeavor to stimulate him to well doing by encouragements, by privileges, by hope of reward, of usefulness and honorable position in society, and by a sense of duty to himself, his fellows and his Maker. We seek to restrain his tendencies to wrong, by loss of privileges, by discomforts, resulting directly from his own acts, and by a consciousness of the ultimate consequences of wrong doing ; thus enforcing upon him a sense of the great truth taught by nature and revelation, that the way of the transgressor is hard.

To secure these results in a practical way, constant attention must be given to all he does and all he neglects to do. His attention to his studies, his success at work, his character for fairness and honor on the play ground, his care for his clothes, his books and his tools must all be subjects of merit or demerit. To bring all this into a tangible form, each boy is placed in a grade

indicative of his standing. All his misdoings worthy of record are written out and his grade is written up on the first and middle of each month. This system of grading in our school is the fulcrum on which our disciplinary forces act. The grade-book is *our* "book of remembrance written." To this we refer the Board of Managers and the boy's friends to learn his present standing and the steps by which he has attained it. We refer to the grade-book to know who are worthy of positions of trust or entitled to special privileges, as well as who are deserving of ticket of leave or entitled to final discharge. The boy enters the school in the fourth grade, below this are fifth, sixth and seventh grades, which are grades of punishment; above this are the third, second and first grades, and "the grade of honor." In honor, a boy may rise any number of degrees corresponding to his number of grade times, showing a clear record. It is seldom that a boy wholly disregards his standing as shown in the grade-book. When he does, solitary confinement for a limited time and "thorough work" are the means usually employed. Corporal punishment is not totally ignored, however much we desire to dispense with its use. In the use of these appliances it is our great pleasure to see the majority of our numerous charges, improving, some slowly to be sure, others rapidly, but nearly all surely.

#### CONCLUSION.

A review of the year on the whole affords a comfortable degree of satisfaction.

It has been a year of much care, anxiety and some discouragements, but I trust not destitute of good results.

The general health of the employes and inmates have been good. Only one death has occurred among our inmates. This was Bennie Newson, a colored boy. Bennie was a quiet boy, and one who had many friends and no enemies. His disease was consumption. His health was poor when he came to us, about two years and five months previous to his death. He rode out the day before he died, and was able to walk to and from the carriage. A few cases of fever, late in the fall of '71,

and a few more in September of this year, constitute all the additional cases of sickness worthy of note.

With pleasure, I again acknowledge the kindness of the many friends who by words and deeds have encouraged us in our work. I doubt not my associates and pupils all join me in expressing especial thanks to all the faithful and devoted Sunday school teachers who have so efficiently aided us in our Sabbath labor.

To my associates and co-laborers who with patience and fidelity have devoted their time and energies to this benevolent and Christian work, I desire to express my warmest thanks. My earnest prayer is, that profiting by the experience of the past, and receiving the continued guidance of Him, without whose blessing all humane effort is vain, our future may be crowned with even greater success than the past.

To you, gentlemen, with grateful acknowledgements of your continued kindness, forbearance and counsel, I submit this, my seventh annual report.

A. D. HENDRICKSON,  
*Superintendent.*

## TEACHERS' REPORT.

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Number of pupils under instruction at the commencement of the year.....	239
Number that have been received.....	108
Whole number under instruction.....	347
Whole number left during the year.....	69
Present attendance .....	<u>278</u>

### FIRST PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Whole number in attendance .....	<u>66</u>
Whole number in Primer, A class .....	13
Primer, B class .....	8
First Reader.....	20
Second Reader, A class.....	11
Second Reader, B class .....	14
Total .....	<u>66</u>
Whole number in Primary Arithmetic, A class .....	15
Primary Arithmetic, B class .....	17
Total .....	<u>32</u>
Whole number in Primary Geography, A class.....	6
Primary Geography, B class.....	10
Total .....	<u>16</u>
Whole number in oral spelling.....	<u>66</u>
Whole number that can write letters and words .....	37
Whole number that cannot write letters and words.....	29
Total .....	<u>66</u>

## SECOND PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

TAUGHT BY MISS M. L. MEADER.

Whole number in attendance .....	63
<hr/>	
Whole number in Second Reader, A class .....	9
B class .....	22
Third Reader, A class .....	18
B class .....	14
<hr/>	
Total .....	63
<hr/>	
Whole number in Geography, A class .....	28
B class .....	13
C class .....	12
<hr/>	
Total .....	53
<hr/>	
Whole number in Intellectual Arithmetic .....	15
<hr/>	
Whole number in Oral Spelling.....e.....	63
<hr/>	
Whole number can write letters and words.....	51
print on slate.....	7
cannot write .....	5
<hr/>	
Total .....	63
<hr/>	

## FIRST INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

TAUGHT BY MISS E. CAMPION.

Whole number in attendance .....	43
Whole number in Third Reader, A class .....	10
Third Reader, B class .....	13
Third Reader, C class .....	20
Total .....	43
Whole number in Written Arithmetic.....	6
Whole number in Intellectual Arithmetic, A class .....	16
Intellectual Arithmetic, B class .....	20
Primary Arithmetic.....	7
Total .....	43
Whole number in Geography, A class.....	17
Geography, B class.....	22
Total .....	39
Whole number in Spelling (orally).....	43
Whole number who can write letters and words.....	43

During a portion of the year this department has had general exercise in Gymnastics, Arithmetic, and similar exercises, each alternate Saturday.

## SECOND INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

TAUGHT BY H. W. COLE.

Whole number in attendance .....	42
Whole number in 4th Reader, A Class .....	13
4th Reader, B Class .....	15
3d Reader.....	14
Total .....	42
Whole number in Written Arithmetic, A Class .....	14
Written Arithmetic, B Class .....	20
Total .....	34
Whole number in Intellectual Arithmetic, A Class.....	13
Intellectual Arithmetic, B Class.....	15
Intellectual Arithmetic, C Class.....	14
Total.....	42
Whole number in Geography, A Class .....	12
Geography, B Class .....	14
Geography, C Class .....	16
Total.....	42
Whole number in Spelling, (orally).....	42
Whole number who can write letters and words.....	42

## SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

TAUGHT BY J. W. BABCOCK.

Whole number in attendance ..	64
Whole number in Fourth Reader, A Class .....	25
Fourth Reader, B Class .....	16
Fifth Reader .....	23
Total .....	64
Whole number in Practical Arithmetic, (Primary) A Class .....	10
Practical Arithmetic, (Primary) B Class .....	11
Practical Arithmetic, (Higher) A Class .....	20
Practical Arithmetic, (Higher) B Class .....	12
Practical Arithmetic, (Higher) C Class .....	11
Total .....	64
Whole number in Intellectual Arithmetic, A Class .....	18
Intellectual Arithmetic, B Class .....	26
Intellectual Arithmetic, C Class .....	20
Total .....	64
Whole number in Geography, A Class .....	20
Geography, B Class .....	30
Geography, C Class .....	14
Total .....	64
Whole number in Grammar, (Harvey's) .....	30
Whole number in History, (Swinton's) .....	24
Whole number in Spelling .....	64
Whole number in Writing .....	64

Declamation and general exercises in arithmetic, civil government, writing and singing, every Saturday, during morning session.

The foregoing report shows the general condition of those attending the schools during the year. The classes have all made very good progress; in some the advancement has been quite

marked. The almost daily introduction of new scholars, who have been accustomed to little or no parental discipline, with aversion to study, whose homes have been the street, and companions the low and vicious, makes the advancement in knowledge necessarily slow.

The teacher, before any advancement can be made, has to arouse a desire for learning; in most cases this has been done, and, as a result, a general interest in study has grown up.

A comparison with other years' statistics will, I think, prove favorable to the present condition. Results come slowly.

In conclusion, permit me to tender you my thanks for forbearance toward my faults, as also for kindness and counsel; and, to my associate teachers, for industry and fidelity in their duties.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. BABCOCK,  
*Principal Teacher.*

## AN ACT

### TO PROVIDE FOR THE GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

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SECTION 1. The State Reform School at Waukesha shall be the place of confinement and instruction of all male children between the ages of eight and sixteen years, who shall be legally committed to the State Reform School as vagrants, or on the conviction of any criminal offense, or for incorrigible or vicious conduct, by any court having competent authority to make said commitment.

SECTION 2. The managers of the State Reform School are hereby clothed with the sole authority to discharge any child or children from said reform school, who have heretofore been or may hereafter be legally committed thereto; and such power shall rest solely with said board of managers, and they shall have power to return any child to the court, justice or other authorities ordering or directing said child to be committed, when in the judgment of said managers they may deem said child an improper subject for their care and management, or who shall be found incorrigible, or whose continuance in the school they may deem prejudicial to the management and discipline thereof, or who in their judgment ought to be removed from the school from any cause; and in such case said court, police justice or other authority shall have power, and are hereby required, to proceed as they might have done, had they not ordered the commitment to such school.

SECTION 3. The superintendent of the State Reform School shall charge to each of the several counties in this State, in a book provided by him for that purpose, the sum of one dollar

(\$1.00) per week, for the care and maintenance of each person remaining in said State Reform School, who was committed thereto as a vagrant, or by reason of incorrigible or vicious conduct, or who may thereafter be received into said state reform school, committed for vagrancy or incorrigible or vicious conduct, from each of such counties respectively: *provided*, that the cost of the original commitment of all persons to said state reform school shall be chargeable to the county from which the person committed to said school is sent: *and provided further*, that it shall be the duty of the superintendent of said state reform school to procure the arrest and return of any person escaping therefrom; and it shall also be the duty of any justice of the peace, marshal or constable, upon information of such escape, to arrest and return any such fugitive, as above mentioned.

SECTION 4. The superintendent of the State Reform School shall keep an accurate account of the amount due from each county for the support of persons therefrom, and shall annually, on or before the tenth day of October in each year, report to the secretary of state the amount which may then be due from each county for the year ending on the first day of October preceding, which report shall state the name of each person for whom such account is rendered, the number of weeks which such person has been in said school during said year, and the amount charged for each of said persons respectively; and such report shall be verified by the oath of said superintendent as to its correctness. The secretary of state shall add the amount due from any county in this state for the support of such persons to the state tax apportioned to said county, and such amount shall be collected and paid into the state treasury for the use of the State Reform School.

SECTION 5. The board of managers shall consist of five members, who shall be appointed by the governor and hold their offices for three years; said board shall be divided into three classes, and so divided that the term of one class shall expire each year, on the first Tuesday of March, and shall receive for their compensation two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per day for every day actually employed, and ten (10) cents per mile for

every mile actually traveled, and shall verify their account by their oath or affirmation.

SECTION 6. Such managers shall have the power to make rules, regulations, ordinances and by-laws for the government, discipline and management of the State Reform School, and the inmates thereof, as to them may seem just and proper: *provided*, that such rules and by-laws shall be in accordance with the constitution of this state and the constitution of the United States: and they shall have power to place the children committed to their care, during the minority of said children, at such employment, and cause them to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as shall be suited to their years and capacities; and they shall have power in their discretion to bind out said children, with their consent or the consent of their parents or guardians, if they have any, as apprentices or servants during their minority, to such persons, and at such places, to learn such proper trades and employments, as to their judgments will be most for their reformation and amendment, and the future benefit of such children: *provided*, that the religious opinions of the inmates shall not be interfered with.

SECTION 7. The said managers shall appoint a superintendent of said state reform school, and such officers as they may deem necessary for the interest of the institution, with a view to the accomplishment of the object of its establishment and economy of its management; and the said managers shall make a detailed report to the governor of the performance of their duty, on or before the tenth day of October in each year, which report shall contain a statement of the number of persons in the school at the commencement of the year, together with all such facts and statements as they may deem necessary to communicate; which report shall be laid before the legislature by the governor.

SECTION 8. The courts and several magistrates in any county in this state may in their discretion, sentence to the State Reform School any such male who may be convicted before them as a vagrant, or of any petit larceny or misdemeanor; and the several courts may, in their discretion, send to said State Reform School any such male who may be convicted before them of any offense

which, under the existing laws, would be punishable by imprisonment in the state prison : *provided*, in all cases, the term of commitment shall not be less than to the age of twenty-one years.

SECTION 9. The managers of the State Reform School shall have power, in their discretion, to restore any person duly committed to said school, to the care of his parents or guardian, before the expiration of their minority, if in their judgment it would be most for the future benefit and advantage of such persons.

SECTION 10. The courts and several magistrates in any county in the state, shall also have the power to commit to the State Reform School any male child, under the ages specified in section one of this act, upon complaints and due proof made to said court or magistrate by the parent or guardian of such child, that by reason of incorrigible or vicious conduct, such child is beyond the control and power of such parent or guardian, and that a due regard for the morals and future welfare of such child manifestly requires that he should be committed to the guardianship of the managers of the State Reform School.

SECTION 11. The managers of the State Reform School are hereby aathorized and directed to procure suitable places for the females under their charge, and in their discretion to dispose of them as in their judgment, will be for their best interests and the interest of the state.

SECTION 12. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 15, 1870.

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It will be seen by an examination of the act, that every inmate must be committed by a court or magistrate. Frequent application is made for the admission of children, by their friends, on the ground of incorrigibility, with the hope that the restraining influences of the school may save them from actual crime. The *tenth* section of this act was framed with express reference

to such cases, and it is believed to be the most important one in the whole chapter. Such cases when committed, should at once be taken to the school without being imprisoned, as is sometimes done, in the county jail for several days with matured and hardened criminals. In some cases more vicious examples are there seen, and more corrupt influences experienced, than during their whole previous life.

Objection has been made to the term of commitment, which in every instance must be during the minority of the inmate. This is regarded by many as the period of actual confinement in the school, while it is designed only to give the board of managers such control over the inmate as to secure his complete and thorough reformation. Provision is made for the discharge of every one, when, in the opinion of the board, it would be safe and proper to do so.

There is another reason why the term of commitment should be as it is. There are many children who have no parents or guardians, and who, if discharged on the expiration of a sentence of one or two years, would have no one to provide for them, and if good homes should not be secured at the time of their discharge, which cannot always be done, they would be thrown upon society, homeless and friendless, and be compelled frequently to resume those vicious habits from which they may have been only partially reformed. It is impossible to determine the length of time necessary to reform any one case at the time of commitment. It must be left discretionary with those in the immediate charge of the school. Experience has shown that in a majority of cases, the average time is about two years, while some require a much longer period before they are fitted for places of trust and responsibility.

# LIST OF BILLS PAID

*Since the date of last Report.*

Date.	No.	To whom and on what account paid.	Amount.
1872			
Jany. 10	1	Jas. Bonnell, dry goods .....	\$223 41
....do....	2	Sexton, Bros. & Co, dry goods.....	170 77
....do....	3	C. Stein & Bro., dry goods .....	117 93
....do....	4	Waukesha County Manuf. Co. wool goods ..	43 80
....do....	5	Stark Brothers, furnishings .....	94 06
....do....	6	John Gasper, furniture.....	10 20
....do....	7	West & Co., books and stationery .....	142 27
....do....	8	A. H. Andrews & Co., working cards .....	4 00
....do....	9	O. Culver, harness repairs.....	19 00
....do....	10	H. H. Hunkins, leather and findings.....	41 62
....do....	11	G. Pfister, leather and findings.....	186 62
....do....	12	W. Frankfurth, willow shop.....	36 91
....do....	13	Wm. Miller & Co., rockers.....	6 50
....do....	14	Berry Bro., oils, etc.....	98 12
....do....	15	G. W. Swift, dyes.....	14 74
....do....	16	A. F. Lemke, broom findings.....	40 40
....do....	17	N. Burroughs, hardware, etc.....	132 30
....do....	18	J. Nazro & Co., hardware, etc .....	11 45
....do....	19	Peterman, Steady & Co., hardware, etc.....	23 66
....do....	20	R. C. Beggs, tin ware .....	37 93
....do....	21	Julius Reise, tin ware.....	4 52
....do....	22	A. Loeffelholz, locks.....	18 00
....do....	23	Wm. Blair, blacksmithing.....	56 94
....do....	24	M. Fallon, horse shoeing.....	18 55
....do....	25	E. Detmiller.....	40 50
....do....	26	Blair & Persons, glassware.....	8 12
....do....	27	C. A. Buttles, repairs.....	18 23
....do....	28	R. A. Waite, spoons.....	16 40
....do....	29	W. G. Benedict, groceries.....	358 24
....do....	30	Beach & Hause, groceries.....	29 70
....do....	31	Ricker, Cronbie & Co., groceaias .....	90 08
....do....	32	Weaver, Kirk & Co., groceries.....	251 35
....do....	33	J. M. White, drugs, etc.....	35 48
....do....	34	O. Tichenor, apples, etc.....	58 73
....do....	35	O. Tichenor, potatoes.....	46 00
....do....	36	G. Mevis, lard kegs.....	2 50
....do....	37	Johnson & Thyng, soap.....	21 00
....do....	38	J. W. Thomas, salt.....	27 20
....do....	39	A. Waite, meat.....	214 83
....do....	40	C. Farnham, meat.....	39 63
....do....	41	J. Donahue, meat.....	56 93
....do....	42	J. Moore, chickens .....	15 76
....do....	43	C. Esther, sausages .....	4 38
....do....	44	J. W. Thomas, pork .....	11 24
....do....	45	O. Tichenor, butter and lard.....	100 82
....do....	45	P. M. Schwartz, butter and lard.....	18 85
....do....	47	P. M. Schwrtz, butter and lard and apples..	18 53

*List of Bills Paid—continued.*

Date.	No.	To whom and on what account paid.	Amount.
1872.			
Jan'yry 10	48	W. Nickereon, butter and lard.....	\$38 25
... do....	49	J. C. Love.....do.....	75 00
... do....	50	R. N. McCumber.....do.....	90 19
... do....	51	A. Smith.....do.....	22 38
... do....	52	H. P. Price, corn.....	24 08
... do....	53	G. Lawrence, seed wheat.....	28 32
... do....	54	G. H. Vincent, wheat and grinding.....	463 69
... do....	55	Kimball & Howe, flour.....	22 40
... do....	56	S. Beard, wood.....	115 43
... do....	57	M. Stark.....do.....	57 75
... do....	58	J. E. Potter & Co., carbon oil.....	36 00
... do....	59	Pay Roll, officers.....	2,611 42
... do....	60	J. Vreeland, carpenter.....	89 00
... do....	61	M. S. Hartwell & Co., planing and sawing...	71 30
... do....	62	C. A. Hendrickson, labor.....	48 70
... do....	63	C. Wardrobe, mason work.....	34 05
... do....	64	C. Jentsch.....do.....	27 00
... do....	65	R. S. Gregory, painting.....	16 00
... do....	66	R. N. Kimball, cement.....	11 00
... do....	67	S. Richardson & Co., lumber.....	27 77
... do....	68	G. P. Pfeffer, willow and evergreens.....	14 00
... do....	69	Winchester & Partridge, iron posts.....	10 00
... do....	70	Atwood & Culver, printing.....	7 00
... do....	71	W. Reiners, bob sleighs.....	35 00
... do....	72	Cole & Caine, cranberries.....	13 75
... do....	73	D. W. Reid & Co., robes.....	15 00
... do....	74	J. Graham, sheriff.....	10 00
... do....	75	Dr. J. Smith, medicine and service.....	12 50
... do....	76	E. Holbrook, Legislative Committee.....	16 00
... do....	77	Ætna Insurance Co. premium.....	75 00
... do....	78	O. Z. Olin, P. M., postage.....	21 26
... do....	79	U. S. Express Co., express.....	22 45
... do....	80	Mil. & St. P. R. R. Co., freight.....	29 48
... do....	81	Superintendent, sundry bills paid.....	117 23
... do....	82	M. Schuyler, escapes.....	4 10
... do....	83	C. Cork, groceries.....	83 26
... do....	84	D. Stewart, lard.....	5 00
... do....	85	J. Cork, turkeys.....	11 00
... do....	86	R. L. Gove, robe.....	-11 00
... do....	87	R. Haney & Co., hardware.....	34 35
April 10	88	J. Bonnell, dry goods.....	145 10
... do....	89	Rice & Fredman, dry goods.....	7 22
... do....	90	C. Stein.....do.....	38 74
... do....	91	Sexton Bro & Co.....do.....	137 68
... do....	92	Perkins & Co.....woolen goods.....	269 36
... do....	93	Waukesha County Manfg Co.....do.....	43 70
... do....	94	West & Co., books and stationery.....	157 03
... do....	95	Iverson & Co.....do.....	25 25
... do....	96	State Prison, furniture.....	79 30
... do....	97	M. Palz,.....do.....	15 87
... do....	98	C. A. Buttles, sundries.....	22 60
... do....	99	N. Brick, chair.....	10 00
... do....	100	Blair & Persons, crockery and hardware....	198 71

*List of Bills Paid—continued.*

Date.	No.	To whom and on what account paid.	Amount.
1872.			
April 10	101	Hoffman, Billings & Co., hardware	\$67 17
... do...	102	Jno. Nazro, hardware	14 82
... do...	103	J. N. Blair, hardware	69 42
... do...	104	J. Hardy, cutlery	15 75
... do...	105	N. Burroughs, hardware	92 64
... do...	106	M. H. Howil, pork and eggs	15 82
... do...	107	Johnson & Thyngs, soap	108 67
... do...	108	W. G. Benedict, groceries	85 43
... do...	109	Ricker, Crombie & Co, groceries	256 67
... do...	110	C. Cork, groceries	34 21
... do...	111	Beach & Hawes, groceries	3 25
... do...	112	C. Wardrobe, apples	20 00
... do...	113	H. Van Buren, dried apples	8 80
... do...	114	F. McNaughton, apples and eggs	9 40
... do...	115	P. Regan, potatoes and eggs	10 64
... do...	116	A. S. Hair, potatoes and eggs	24 25
... do...	117	J. H. Phillips, potatoes and eggs	15 30
... do...	118	P. M. Schuartz, potatoes and eggs	25 40
... do...	119	M. Buchner, potatoes and eggs	24 56
... do...	120	O. Tichenor, potatoes, eggs and butter	102 93
... do...	121	E. Wood, beans, etc.	24 70
... do...	122	J. A. Patten & Co., oil	16 65
... do...	123	G. W. Swift, oil, etc.	39 52
... do...	124	C. Jackson, drugs, etc.	7 73
... do...	125	J. M. White, drugs, etc.	19 93
... do...	126	J. Donahue, meat	39 00
... do...	127	H. W. Colver, meat	61 59
... do...	128	Saml. Hadfield, beef	35 16
... do...	129	C. A. Wadsworth, beef cattle	156 30
... do...	130	C. A. Wadsworth, beef	35 34
... do...	131	J. A. Hibbard, beef and veal	50 20
... do...	132	N. Nichols, beef	32 96
... do...	133	Pratt & Marshall, flour	20 95
... do...	134	G. H. Vincent, wheat meal and grinding	944 85
... do...	135	M. R. Crane, hay	38 00
... do...	136	E. E. Hodgson, straw	20 00
... do...	137	H. Vanburen, wood	108 00
... do...	138	J. Van Buren, do	127 87
... do...	139	M. Shark, do	79 87
... do...	140	J. Sharp, do	148 50
... do...	141	H. Munck, do	110 46
... do...	142	Eli Welsh, do	121 00
... do...	143	T. Seynness, do	324 50
... do...	144	J. H. Phillips, do	197 50
... do...	145	Andred Snyder, do	72 00
... do...	146	C. Plattz, do	121 00
... do...	147	A. R. Clepton, do	166 41
... do...	148	M. Howie, hauling wood	119 81
... do...	149	A. C. Nickel, do	72 00
... do...	150	J. Hille, do	216 38
... do...	151	C. Winderman, do	48 94
... do...	152	S. Richardson, lumber	12 50
... do...	153	C. A. Browson, do	135 72

*List of Bills Paid—continued.*

Date.	No.	To whom and on what account paid.	Amount.
1872			
April 10	154	A. F. Lemke, broom findings .....	\$24 92
...do....	155	Wright, Dunton & Co., broom corn .....	74 44
...do....	156	L. Schnell, willow and rattan .....	109 40
...do....	157	W. Frankforth, hardware and willow find'gs .....	32 98
...do....	158	G. Pfister, leather and findings .....	239 98
...do....	159	H. H. Hunkins, leather and findings .....	274 00
...do....	160	M. Barber, sleigh .....	15 00
...do....	161	J. W. Park, harrow .....	25 00
...do....	162	S. Fox, cow .....	50 00
...do....	163	William Sanger, repairs .....	5 50
...do....	164	A. Atkins, hunting escapes .....	8 00
...do....	165	H. W. McNair, hunting escapes .....	32 80
...do....	166	S. Barber, livery .....	17 25
...do....	167	T. Spence, insurance .....	8 00
...do....	168	William D. Holbrook, dentistry .....	4 75
...do....	169	O. Culver, repairing harness .....	7 15
...do....	170	G. W. Booker, teamster .....	15 00
...do....	171	George Watson, teaming and general work .....	31 25
...do....	172	J. C. Barnes, painting .....	32 00
...do....	173	C. Wardrobe, mason work .....	9 50
...do....	174	J. Vreeland, carpenter .....	175 50
...do....	175	Pay-roll of officers .....	2,752 68
...do....	176	United States Express Company, express .....	11 78
...do....	177	Sundry bills paid by Superintendent .....	135 44
...do....	178	P. M. Dingham, escapes .....	25 00
...do....	179	Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. Co., freights .....	41 28
July 10...	180	Sexton Bros & Co., dry goods .....	289 04
...do....	181	C. Stein & Co., dry goods .....	79 17
...do....	182	Price & Freedman, dry goods .....	7 46
...do....	183	Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods .....	247 95
...do....	184	F. W. Ambler, straw hats .....	56 50
...do....	185	McFetridge, Burchard & Co., woolen goods .....	1,247 75
...do....	186	Wau. Manufacturing Co., woolen goods .....	138 76
...do....	187	West & Co., books and stationery .....	103 83
...do....	188	Milwaukee Sentinel Printing Co., binding .....	15 00
...do....	189	G. Pfister, leather and findings .....	236 77
...do....	190	J. Malligan, leather work .....	5 90
...do....	191	T. Edwards, butter and eggs .....	95 63
...do....	192	E. S. Purple, butter and eggs .....	7 75
...do....	192½	H. H. Blair, butter and eggs .....	103 28
...do....	193	Blair & Persons, glassware, etc .....	21 63
...do....	194	J. M. White, druge, etc .....	15 88
...do....	195	G. W. Swift, drugs, etc .....	61 89
...do....	196	J. Sharp, maple sugar .....	9 63
...do....	197	Beach & Hawes, groceries .....	47 11
...do....	198	Smiih, Roundy & Co., groceries .....	245 25
...do....	199	C. Cook, groceries .....	31 47
...do....	200	W. G. Benedict, groceries, etc .....	102 61
...do....	201	W. G. Benedict, groceries, etc .....	90 77
...do....	202	N. Burroughs, hardware .....	36 91
...do....	203	J. Reise, hardware .....	11 80
...do....	204	C. A. Buttles, hardware .....	3 00
...do....	205	Peterman, Stredy & Co., hardware .....	4 21

*List of Bills Paid—continued.*

Date.	No.	To whom and on what account paid.	Amount.
1872			
July 10	206	R. Haney & Co., hardware .....	\$17 80
....do....	207	W. Frankforth, hardware .....	60 24
....do....	208	Hoffman, Billings & Co., iron pipe, etc ....	58 98
....do....	209	G. Esterly, post caps.....	9 20
....do....	210	H. Brown, iron pipes, etc.....	117 76
....do....	211	W. F. Whitney, mower sickle .....	7 00
....do....	212	W. Blair, blacksmithing, etc .....	124 02
....do....	213	S. Richardson, lumber .....	45 82
....do....	214	R. A. Kimball, lumber, etc.....	31 69
....do....	215	G. H. Vincient, grinding, etc.....	97 76
....do....	216	J. W. Thomas, salt, cement, etc.....	19 45
....do....	217	A. Smith, wheat .....	39 00
....do....	218	D. Evans, beef.....	5 64
....do....	219	A. Waite, meat .....	202 73
....do....	220	J. Weise, willows .....	4 00
....do....	221	W. Pomeroy .do.....	10 00
....do....	222	J. Wallace .do.....	15 31
....do....	223	J. H. Reigart .do.....	85 00
....do....	224	C. Sperry .do.....	23 33
....do....	225	H. S. Pomeroy, willows.....	44 20
....do....	226	A. F. Lemke, broom findings.....	18 59
....do....	227	H. & G. S. Graves, broom corn seed .....	3 00
....do....	228	Wight, Dunton & Co., broom corn seed....	2 50
....do....	229	J. Coon, Jr., wood .....	10 00
....do....	230	J. Cummins, wood.....	40 23
....do....	231	J. Stoltz, eorn .....	180 00
....do....	232	F. Slawson, manure .....	5 00
....do....	233	A. C. Nickel, beans.....	83 00
....do....	234	Pfister & Vogel, rolling machine .....	19 25
....do....	235	Greenman, McGraw & Day, trees.....	7 50
....do....	236	F. D. Falkner, photographs .....	22 00
....do....	237	Meinicke & Co., foot balls.....	12 00
....do....	238	J. Gasper, coffin .....	11 00
....do....	239	W. Smith, straw.....	15 00
....do....	240	C. Sheppard & Co., wheelbarrow .....	11 13
....do....	241	M. Buchner, potatoes .....	20 57
....do....	242	J. Porter .do.....	3 85
....do....	243	A. C. Nickel .do.....	50 40
....do....	244	J. C. Patten & Co., oil.....	17 18
....do....	245	Berry Bros., turpentine.....	21 40
....do....	246	J. C. Barnes, painting.....	36 25
....do....	247	J. Vreeland, carpenter .....	99 15
....do....	248	Pay Roll, officers.....	3,028 95
....do....	249	O. McDougal, labor .....	6 66
....do....	250	W. Thomsou, labor.....	6 66
....do....	251	Sundry bills paid by Superintendent.....	167 15
....do....	252	O. Z. Olin, P. M., postage .....	16 35
....do....	253	U. S. Express Co., express.....	15 75
....do....	254	W. U. R. R. Co., freight.....	62 92
....do....	255	National Lightning Rod Company, rods ...	112 50
....do....	256	Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co., freight ...	30 77
October 9	257	Sexton Bros. & Co., dry goods.....	101 61
....do....	258	C. Stein & Co., dry goods .....	53 13

*List of Bills Paid—continued.*

Date.	No.	To whom and on what account paid.	Amount.
1872			
October 9	259	Rice & Friedman, buttons.....	\$3 00
....do....	260	Stark & Bros., carpets, etc.....	142 07
....do....	261	Perkins Bros. & Lawton, woolen goods ....	155 98
....do....	262	Waukesha Manufacturing Co., woolen goods	23 25
....do....	263	Pfister Royal Leather Company, leather, etc.	312 40
....do....	264	H. H. Hunkins .....do....	14 14
....do....	265	J. Purple & Bros .....do....	25 81
....do....	266	W. Blair, blacksmithing, etc.....	75 83
....do....	267	R. Haney & Co., hardware.....	7 62
....do....	268	Wm. Frankfurth.....do....	20 07
....do....	269	N. Burrough .....do....	39 86
....do....	270	Kendrick & Gasper, hardward and awls....	80
....do....	271	Hoffman, Billings & Co., awls.....	12 72
....do....	272	C. A. Buttles, awls .....do....	15 05
....do....	273	Blair & Persons, glassware.....	5 00
....do....	274	O. Tichner, pork, etc.....	85 47
....do....	275	J. M. White, drugs and groceries.....	19 18
....do....	276	Beach & Hawes, groceries.....	5 72
....do....	277	C. Cook, groceries.....	39 60
....do....	278	G. W. Swift, lead, varnish, etc.....	44 88
....do....	279	W. G. Benedict, groceries.....	60 90
....do....	280	Ricker, Crombie & Co., groceries.....	584 06
....do....	281	A. Waite, meat.....	365 21
....do....	282	D. Evens, beef.....	19 18
....do....	283	P. M. Swartz, pork.....	17 34
....do....	284	D. Stewart, pork and lard.....	12 58
....do....	285	Keppe & Howell, meat.....	10 75
....do....	286	G. H. Vincent, wheat, meal and grinding...	829 15
....do....	287	C. S. Smith, wheat.....	360 15
....do....	288	John Boyd, wheat.....	238 80
....do....	289	R. W. Kimball, meal, oats and flour.....	93 45
....do....	290	H. A. Blair, butter.....	149 80
....do....	291	Thomas Edwards, butter and chickens.....	62 53
....do....	292	A. C. Nickel, butter.....	6 88
....do....	293	D. Kelley, beans and potatoes.....	13 60
....do....	294	J. Schultz, corn.....	11 25
....do....	295	S. Richardson, lumber, etc.....	88 65
....do....	296	Mayhew Bros., lumber, etc.....	44 88
....do....	297	S. Richardson, coal.....	313 75
....do....	298	W. H. Gross, broom handles.....	5 67
....do....	299	A. F. Lemke, broom wire.....	4 00
....do....	300	John E. Houston, wind mill.....	100 00
....do....	301	J. H. Osborn, willows.....	26 62
....do....	302	E. B. Winship, pump.....	10 00
....do....	303	H. Berthelet & Co., drain tile.....	12 80
....do....	304	C. C. McGovern, threshing.....	43 39
....do....	305	B. Howard, sinking wells.....	8 50
....do....	306	John Gasper, bedstead.....	8 00
....do....	307	Matthew Bros., rockers.....	23 76
....do....	308	T. Haynes, water lime, etc.....	5 30
....do....	309	J. W. Thomas, cement and salt.....	10 90
....do....	310	J. C. Mitchen, pig.....	15 00
....do....	311	Star Lightning Rod Company, rods.....	48 90

*List of Bills Paid*—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and on what account paid.	Amount.
1872			
October 9	312	W. Rhodes, returning escayes .....	\$5 00
...do...	313	C. L. Brown, returning escayes .....	8 00
...do...	314	H. N. Hempstead, drum heads .....	12 00
...do...	315	A. J. Weist, cooper work .....	8 50
...do...	316	West & Co., paper, postage, etc .....	33 07
...do...	317	E. Enos, P. M., postage .....	27 47
...do...	318	J. Smith, medicine and attendance .....	56 50
...do...	319	Pay roll, employes .....	2,977 29
...do...	320	J. Vreeland, carpenter .....	154 50
...do...	321	J. C. Barnes, painter .....	21 25
...do...	322	United States Express Company, express ..	6 45
...do...	323	Northwestern Railroad Company, freight ..	3 57
...do...	324	Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. Co., freight ..	13 15
...do...	425	Sundry bills paid by superintendent .....	104 30
...do...	326	N. Walton, rent of land .....	166 00
...do...	327	H. B. Clark, hogs, etc .....	56 36
...do...	328	Hadfield & Wilkins, stone and lime .....	49 50
...do...	329	P. G. Williams, butter .....	9 22
...do...	330	J. Vose, Horse .....	85 00
...do...	331	T. Williams, musical instructor .....	127 60
...do...	332	State prison, office desk .....	125 00
...do...	333	F. W. Tratt, span of horses .....	400 00
...do...	334	J. Mulligan, harness .....	42 00
...do...	335	Hall & Quimby, musical instruments .....	505 00
...do...	336	Winchester & Partridge, wagon, etc .....	75 40
...do...	337	Mayhew Bros., fencing .....	75 08
...do...	338	H. M. Sherwood, school furniture .....	169 33
...do...	339	J. D. McLean, stone .....	130 00
...do...	340	Jameson, McCleary & Co., books .....	61 42
...do...	341	Jameson, McCleary & Co., books .....	83 25
...do...	342	Wm. Blair, manager .....	10 00
...do...	343	Edward O'Neill, manager .....	26 00
...do...	344	Chas. R. Gibbs, secretary and manager .....	194 00
...do...	345	Andrew E. Elmore, manager .....	142 00
...do...	346	E. Hurlbutt, manager .....	15 85
			\$36,538 70

*DOCUMENT No. 13.*

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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE BOARD  
OF  
CHARITIES AND REFORM,  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN.

*Presented to the Governor, December, 1872.*

MADISON, WIS.:  
ATWOOD & CULVER, PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS.  
1873.



STATE BOARD  
OF  
CHARITIES AND REFORM.

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WM. C. ALLEN..... Racine..... Term expires April 1, 1873.  
HIRAM H. GILES..... Madison ..... Term expires April 1, 1874.  
ANDREW E. ELMORE..... Green Bay..... Term expires April 1, 1875.  
MARY E. B. LYNDE..... Milwaukee .... Term expires April 1, 1876.  
WILLARD MERRILL..... Janesville ..... Term expires April 1, 1877.

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OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

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HIRAM H. GILES,  
PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM C. ALLEN,  
VICE PRESIDENT.

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,  
SECRETARY.

## SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

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To His Excellency, C. C. WASHBURN,  
*Governor of the State of Wisconsin:*

Herewith we hand you the second annual report of the State Board of Charities and Reform.

The report is arranged under the following general heads:

- I.—LAWS, ETC., DEFINING THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD, WITH EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORD OF THEIR PROCEEDINGS.
- II.—POOR HOUSES.
- III.—JAILS.
- IV.—MILWAUKEE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.
- V.—STATE CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.
- VI.—STATISTICS.
- VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. C. ALLEN,  
H. H. GILES,  
ANDREW E. ELMORE,  
MARY E. B. LYNDE,  
WILLARD MERRILL.

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,  
*Secretary.*

I.

LAWS, Etc.,

DEFINING THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD,

WITH

EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORD OF THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

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*\*Chapter 136—General Laws, 1871.*

AN ACT TO ORGANIZE A STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND  
REFORM.

[As amended by Chapter 137, General Laws, 1872.]

*The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate  
and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. To the end that the administration of public charity and correction may be conducted upon sound principles of economy, justice and humanity, and that the relations between the state and its dependent and criminal classes may become better understood, there is hereby created a State Board of Charities and Reform.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

SECTION 2. The said board shall consist of five members, who shall be appointed by the governor and shall hold their offices for the term of five years and until their successors are appointed and qualified, except that at the first appointment the term of one member shall be fixed for one year, of another for two years, of another for three years, of another for four years, and of the

other for five years. When any vacancy shall occur in the board by resignation, death or otherwise, the governor shall appoint a new member to serve the residue of the unexpired term.

#### MEETINGS.

SECTION 3. The board shall meet in the office of the secretary of state within sixty days after their appointment, to organize and to transact such other business as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act. They shall afterward meet in October, on or before the 15th day, and in January, on or before the 10th day, in each year; and they may hold such other meetings as they may decide upon.

#### SECRETARY.

SECTION 4. The board shall appoint a qualified elector as secretary, whose duty it shall be to keep the books and records of the board, to prepare such papers, to make such visits and to engage in such researches and investigations as may be required of him by the board. He shall hold his office for three years, unless sooner discharged by the board.

#### STATE CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of the board to investigate and supervise the whole system of the charitable and correctional institutions supported by the state or receiving aid from the state treasury, by personal visits to such, making themselves familiar with all matters necessary to be understood in judging of their usefulness and of the honesty and economy of their management; and it shall be their duty to recommend such changes and additional provisions as they may deem necessary for their greater economy and efficiency.

#### POOR HOUSES.

SECTION 6. It shall be the further duty of the board to commence and to conduct a course of investigation into the condition of poor houses in the state, personally visiting and in-

specting them from time to time, ascertaining how many persons of each sex are therein maintained, at what cost, and under what circumstances, as to health, comfort and good morals; how many insane persons are therein confined, and whether such arrangements are made for their care as humanity demands; also how many idiotic persons are therein supported; also how many poor children the said poor houses contain, and what provision is made for their suitable care and education. They shall also collect statistics as to the number of the poor who are supported or relieved by towns or otherwise at the public expense, outside of poor houses, the cost at which such support or relief is furnished, and any other important facts therewith connected. They shall also inquire to what extent the provisions of the law in regard to binding out poor children are complied with; and in general, they shall seek to collect such facts as may throw light upon the adequacy and efficiency of existing provisions for the support and relief of the poor, and any causes operating to increase or diminish the amount of pauperism in the state, or to place the burden of relieving it where it does not properly belong.

#### JAILS, ETC.

SECTION 7. It shall be the further duty of the board to commence and conduct a course of investigation in regard to jails, city prisons, houses of correction and other places in the state in which persons convicted or suspected of crime, or any insane persons are confined, ascertaining by visit or otherwise, their sanitary condition, their arrangement for the separation of hardened criminals from juvenile offenders and from persons suspected of crime or detained as witnesses; also, whether any useful employment is furnished for prisoners, whether the insane are treated with due regard for humanity, and what efforts are put forth for the reformation of criminals; and in general, they shall endeavor to ascertain for the information of the legislature, any important facts or considerations bearing upon the best treatment of criminals and the diminution of crime.

## POWERS OF THE BOARD.

SECTION 8. The board shall have full power at all times to look into and examine the condition of the institutions and establishments referred to in this act, to inquire into and examine their methods of treatment, instruction, government and management of their inmates, the official conduct of trustees, managers, directors, superintendents, and other officers and employes of the same, the condition of the buildings, grounds and other property connected therewith, and into all other matters pertaining to their usefulness and good management; and for these purposes they shall have free access to all parts of the grounds and buildings, and to all books and papers of said institutions and establishments; and all persons now or hereafter connected with the same are hereby directed and required to give, either verbally or in writing, as the board may direct, such information, and to afford such facilities for inspection as the board may require.

## REPORT.

SECTION 9. (As amended by chapter 137, general laws 1872.) On or before the fifteenth day of December, in each year, the board shall present to the Governor a report of their proceedings and of their expenses under this act. Said report shall contain a concise statement of the condition of each of the charitable and correctional institutions supported by the state, or receiving aid from the state treasury, together with their opinion of the appropriation proper to be made, for each, for the following year. It shall also embody the results of their investigation during the year in regard to the support of the poor, and the treatment of criminals, and shall also contain any information, suggestions, or recommendations which they may choose to present upon the matters by this act assigned to their supervision and examination. Three thousand (3,000) copies of this report shall be printed by the state printer, in the same manner as those of state officers are printed, for the use of the board and of the legislature.

## NOT TO BE INTERESTED IN CONTRACTS, ETC.

SECTION 10. All members of the board and the secretary of the board are hereby prohibited from being interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract or arrangement for building, repairing, furnishing, or providing any supplies of either of the institutions placed under their supervision.

## COMPENSATIONS, ETC.

SECTION 11. (As amended by chapter 137, general laws 1872.) The members of the board shall receive no compensation for the services rendered under this act. Upon filing with the secretary of state sworn statements of the amount of the expenses actually and necessarily incurred by them in carrying out the other provisions of this act, they shall have the amount of said expenses refunded to them from the state treasury ; and the secretary of state is hereby authorized and required to draw his warrant upon the state treasury for the amount of expenses so incurred and proven. The secretary of the board shall receive for all services rendered by him under this act, fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable upon the warrant of the board, quarterly, from the state treasury. His actual and necessary expenses incurred in performing his duties shall be refunded in the same manner as those of the members of the board. And there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to comply with the provisions of this act. The board shall be supplied with all necessary stationery, blanks, printing, postage stamps, stamped envelopes for their own use and for the use of their secretary, in the same manner in which state officers are now supplied with these articles. And there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to comply with the provisions of this act.

*Chapter 66, General Laws, 1872.*AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF KEEPING  
THE BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS OF THE STATE CHARITABLE  
AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.*The people of the state of Wisconsin represented in senate and assembly,  
do enact as follows:*

## TO BE PREPARED BY STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

SECTION 1. The State Board of Charities and Reform are hereby authorized and directed, to prepare a system or plan for keeping the books and accounts of the state charitable and penal institutions, to be as near uniform as can be adapted to the wants and necessities of the different institutions.

## TO BE APPROVED BY GOVERNOR.

SECTION 2. Upon the completion of such system or plan, it shall be submitted to the governor, and when approved by him, shall be adopted by all the state charitable and penal institutions.

ANNUAL REPORTS TO CONTAIN DETAILED STATEMENTS OF EX-  
PENDITURES.

SECTION 3. Hereafter the annual reports of the state charitable and penal institutions, shall contain a detailed statement of their expenditures for the year, prepared in such form as shall be prescribed by the state board of charities and reform.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

*Joint Resolution No. 19, Senate, 1872.*NATIVITY, ETC., OF INMATES OF CHARITABLE AND PENAL  
INSTITUTIONS.

*Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring,* That the State Board of Charities and Reform be instructed to investigate and ascertain the number of foreign born citizens who are now inmates of our charitable and penal institutions, including county jails and poor-houses, and what number of those who are such inmates that have been in similar institutions in the countries from which they came, so far as practicable, and to report as fully as they are able to do in their next annual report.

## MEETING OF THE BOARD

AT MADISON.

JANUARY 20, 1872.—The Board met at their office in Madison and adjourned until the 22d. On that day they again assembled, and after transmitting the business before them, adjourned.

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## HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE AT ELGIN, ILL.

FEBRUARY 20, 1872.—An invitation to meet the Governor and Legislature of Illinois, at the opening of the new Hospital for the Insane at Elgin, in that State, was accepted. The exercises of the occasion were of an interesting character. The hospital at Elgin is built on a plan very similar to that of the Northern Hospital at Oshkosh, the building at Oshkosh being a little the largest. The three wings on the north and the rear building for kitchen, chapel and heating purposes, were completed. The building in its present shape, is calculated to accommodate one hundred and fifty patients.

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FEBRUARY 7, 1872.—The Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, were this day visited in company with the State Commissioners of Public Charities of the State of Illinois.

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FEBRUARY 8, 1872.—The Milwaukee County House of Correction at Milwaukee and the Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, were this day visited in company with the State Commissioners of Public Charities of the State of Illinois.

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FEBRUARY 9, 1872.—The institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, Delevan, and the institution for the education of the Blind at Janesville, were this day visited in company with the State Commissioners of Public Charities of the State of Illinois.

## MEETING AT MILWAUKEE.

APRIL 8, 1872.—A meeting of the Board was held this day at the Plankinton House, Milwaukee.

The Secretary was instructed to forward copies of the joint resolution of the legislature, No. 19, to the commissioner of the State Prison, and to the superintendent of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, requesting them to keep such records of the nativity and previous history of the inmates of the institutions under their charge as would enable them to furnish to this board the information sought for by the Legislature.

The secretary laid before the Board a copy of the law of last winter—chapter 66, laws of 1872—relative to the preparation by this Board of a uniform system for keeping the books and accounts of the state charitable and penal institutions, whereupon the following action was had:

*Voted*—That the matter of getting up a uniform system for keeping the books and accounts of the state charitable and penal institutions, be referred to the secretary, with instructions to invite a conference of the superintendents of these institutions, so as to have the benefit of their views and suggestions, and if possible to agree upon a system that will be satisfactory to all, and that he report to this Board as soon as practicable; also, that in his conference with the superintendents of the state institutions, he endeavor to secure an understanding with them by which the estimates they present in their annual reports, for the expenses of the succeeding year, shall all be made to cover the same period of time.

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APRIL 9, 1872. The “Home of the Friendless,” at Milwaukee, and the Industrial School for Boys, at Waukesha, were this day visited.

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APRIL 10, 1872. The institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, at Delavan, and the institution for the education of the Blind at Janesville, were this day visited.

APRIL 13, 1872. The Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, near Madison, was this day visited.

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APRIL 22, 1872. The board this day visited Milwaukee and examined the plans for the new jail then in process of erection in that city.

After a careful examination of the plans and the grounds, a communication, of which the following is a copy, was addressed to the

COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF MILWAUKEE  
COUNTY, ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

“Gentlemen: The State Board of Charities and Reform are charged with the duty of examining into the condition of the county jails of the state, the treatment of their inmates, their sanitary condition, etc., and in the discharge of this duty, they recently made an examination of the plans of the new jail now building in the city of Milwaukee, by authority of your county board of supervisors, and as we judge under your supervision, as the committee on public buildings.

“In our investigations thus far, as you will see set forth in our first annual report, a copy of which we forward to you by to-day’s mail, we have found much to commend in the public institutions of your county, and we are satisfied that it is the desire of your people to do all in their power for the welfare of the criminal and dependent classes in your midst.

“From an examination of the plans of your new jail, we are satisfied that you have avoided many of the most glaring defects of the majority of the jails of the state. We judge you have made provision for good drainage; for a separation of the different classes of inmates, and your system for ventilation seems to be well devised, and we doubt not will work in a most satisfactory manner. There is one very important matter, however, which seems to have been entirely overlooked, and that is bathing accommodations for the inmates of the jail. In the

erection of your house of correction, you have shown your appreciation of the importance of this matter, and we trust you will not allow your new jail to be completed without providing ample bathing accommodations. In conversation with your architect, Mr. Mygatt, he expressed the opinion that there would be no difficulty in putting in a bath room on each floor, without interfering at all with the general plan, and with comparative little expense.

"The completion of your contemplated water works will furnish an abundant supply of water.

"In the report of our board, you will notice our views of the hardship and injustice of treating a man simply detained as a witness as though he was a convicted criminal. There is room in the second story of your new jail that could be set apart for the use of this class of persons, when there are such in the building.

"By dividing the room so as to make a sleeping apartment in one end, comfortable accommodations for day and night could be secured.

"We trust these suggestions will receive your favorable consideration.

"On behalf of the state board of charities and reform, we are,

"Very respectfully,

"Your ob't servants,

"H. H. GILES,

*President of the Board.*

SAM'L D. HASTINGS, *Secretary.*

APRIL 23, 1872. The state prison, at Waupun, was visited this day.

APRIL 25, 1872. The La Crosse county jail and the La Crosse city lock-up were this day visited.

MAY 6, 1872.—In response to the invitation of the Secretary, issued by direction of the Board,

A MEETING OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE CHARITABLE AND  
PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Was held at the office of the Board in Madison, for the purpose of considering the question of a uniform system for keeping the books and accounts of the various institutions.

The institutions were represented as follows:

The Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, by Dr. A. S. McDill, Superintendent.

The Institution for the Education of the Blind, by T. H. Little, Superintendent.

The Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, by Geo. L. Weed, jr., Principal.

The Industrial School for Boys, by A. D. Hendrickson, Superintendent.

The State Prison, by Capt. L. D. Hinckley, Clerk of the Prison.

Plans for keeping a record of the daily population of the various institutions, for classifying and analyzing their expenditures, forms for making reports, etc., were examined and discussed and conclusions reached that seemed to be satisfactory to all.

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MAY 14, 1872.—In response to an invitation from the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities of the State of Illinois, a conference of the State Boards of that and the adjoining States was held at the Sherman House, Chicago.

The following is the official record of the proceedings furnished by the Secretary:

CONFERENCE OF STATE BOARDS AT CHICAGO.

At the request of the Illinois State Board of Public Charities, the Wisconsin State Board of Charities and Reform and the Michigan State Board for the Supervision of Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions met with the aforesaid Illinois Board at the Sherman House, in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, the 14th day of May, 1872, for the purpose of mutual con-

ference and consultation, and for the more especial consideration of the manner of punishing criminals by confining them for a period of time in county jails.

There were present from the state of Illinois, Elmer Baldwin, President; Selden M. Church, of Rockford; J. B. Lawson, of Chesterfield, and Rev. F. H. Wines, of Springfield, Secretary. From the state of Wisconsin, H. H. Giles, of Madison, President; Wm. C. Allen, of Racine; Mrs. Mary E. B. Lynde, of Milwaukee; Willard Merrill, of Janesville, and Samuel D. Hastings, of Madison, Secretary. From the state of Michigan, William B. Williams, of Allegan, and Charles M. Croswell, of Adrian, Secretary.

The meeting organized by selecting Judge W. C. Allen to preside over its deliberations, and Charles M. Croswell for Secretary.

On motion of Judge Williams of Michigan, the secretaries of the several boards represented in the conference were considered and declared members of the convention, and entitled to all the rights and privileges thereof.

Judge Baldwin, of Illinois, moved that a committee of four be appointed to report a programme of subjects for the consideration of the conference.

This motion prevailed, and the chairman appointed as such committee, Elmer Baldwin, Rev. F. H. Wines, Samuel D. Hastings and C. M. Croswell.

The conference then took a recess until 2½ o'clock, P. M.

On the re-assembling of the convention, the committee appointed to draft programme of subjects for discussion, through its chairman, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted.

*First.*—The object of imprisonment. (1) The protection of society ; (2) The reformation of the criminal; (3) The prevention of crime.

*Second.*—The result of the examination of jails in these three states. How far is the object sought attained under the present system.

*Third.*—What would be the effect of a substitution of compulsory labor for compulsory idleness?

*Pourth.*—Is compulsory labor in county jails practicable?

*Fifth.*—Intermediate prisons. (1.) The economic question; comparative cost of construction; comparative cost of maintenance. (2.) Their reformatory effect. (3.) Their deterrent effect.

*Sixth.*—Obstacles to be overcome.

*Seventh.*—Is it desirable to make an immediate effort to secure their establishment?

*Eighth.*—Points with regard to which more detailed and accurate information is needed.

*Ninth.*—Details of plan.

The several subjects presented for consideration were then discussed, all the members taking part therein, and after due deliberation a committee consisting of Rev. F. H. Wines, Samuel D. Hastings and Charles M. Crosswell, was appointed to embody in writing the views of the conference upon the several subjects considered and discussed.

This committee in due time reported the following declaration, which was, without dissent, adopted as representing the views of each and every member of the conference.

#### DECLARATION.

The object of the imprisonment of criminals is conceded by all, to be two-fold—the protection of society and the criminal himself. The protection of society is effected in part by the segregation of the offender, and in part by the deterrent influence of punishment upon others who are tempted to commit crime.

A minute and careful examination of the jails of Illinois Wisconsin and Michigan, by kindred commissions specially appointed for this purpose, reveals the fact that as proper places of punishment, they fail to accomplish the object of their creation. They are for the most part, defective in a sanitary point

of view; many of them are insecure; they are frequently so constructed as to compel the promiscuous association of the young and the old, the guilty and the innocent, the hardened villain and the "novice in crime, and in some cases even the sexes. In none of them is there provision for the employment of the imprisoned inmates; and there are few in which any attempt is made either at their moral or intellectual culture. In the aggregate, they cost large sums of money for their construction, and are a great annual expense to the community, without adequate return for this expenditure.

The finest and most costly of them all, however superior in architectural construction, exerts as little reformatory effect as the poorest. Their condemnation may be pronounced in a single sentence: They are an absurd attempt to cure crime, the offspring of idleness, by making idleness compulsory. The failure of the jails is due, not to the character of the officers who have charge of them, but to this radical defect in the jail system itself, which originated in the primitive condition of our national history, and was then the only thing possible. It has been blindly copied and extended with the growth of the country, in consequence of the difficulty of effecting any change after the investment of so much money. We are satisfied that for enforced idleness the state should substitute enforced labor. We are also satisfied that no remunerative system of labor can be introduced into county jails on account of the very limited number of persons in each. The only remedy for the evils of the present system consists in the substitution of houses of correction in their stead. The county jails should be remodeled, and simply used as houses of detention. One or two prisons in each state of a character intermediate between the jail and the penitentiary, might be so organized and conducted as to diminish the cost of crime, and to diminish its amount. The cost of original construction would be diminished by the substitution of a single capacious edifice for fifty or sixty smaller ones. The cost of maintenance of criminals would be diminished by the aggregate amount of their earnings, while enforced labor would benefit the prisoner himself, and exert an increased

deterrent influence upon the criminal class at large. The modern facilities for transportation of criminals by rail remove, to a great extent, the objection arising from distance.

We believe that the time has come for an earnest effort to call public attention to this subject, and to prepare the way for a great public reform. In this effort we invoke the aid of philanthropists, believing that no one, who has seen what we have seen, can fail to adopt the conclusions which have been enforced upon our mind.

The meeting then adjourned until Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The conference re-assembled at 9 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 15th day of May, at the Sherman House, and proceeded in company with Commissioner Harris, of the Cook's county board, and Dr. C. B. Miller, superintendent of public charities of the city of Chicago, to visit the Chicago house of correction. The members of the conference were most kindly received, and courteously conducted and shown through every department of this institution by Superintendent Felton, and, after thoroughly inspecting the same and expressing themselves as greatly pleased with it, and with the management thereof, and their visit thereto, returned to the city when the meeting adjourned without day.

C. M. CROSWELL, *Secretary*.

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#### MEETING OF THE BOARD AT CHICAGO.

MAY 14th, 1872.—While in attendance upon the conference of State Board of Public Charities, at Chicago, a meeting of the board was held at the Sherman House.

The Secretary reported the result of his conference with the superintendents of the State charitable and penal institutions, relative to the adoption of a uniform system for keeping the books and accounts of the different institutions.

The system that had been prepared was laid before the board and after considerable time was spent in examining its details,

the final disposition of the matter was postponed to an adjourned meeting, to be held at the call of the Secretary.

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JUNE 8th, 1872.—The Sauk county jail, at Baraboo, was this day visited.

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JUNE 9th, 1872.—The Dane county poor house was this day visited.

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JUNE 11th, 1872.—The Dane county poor house was again visited, at the invitation of and in company with the county superintendents of the poor.

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#### MEETING AT DELAVAN.

JUNE 13, 1872. A meeting of the board was held at the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb at Delavan.

They examined the building and grounds, and witnessed the closing exercises of the school previous to the summer vacation. The board adjourned to meet at Waukesha on the following day.

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#### MEETING AT WAUKESHA.

JUNE 14, 1872. Pursuant to adjournment the board met at the Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha.

The board resumed the consideration of the plan which had been prepared in consultation with the Superintendents of the State charitable and penal institutions, for a uniform system for keeping the books and accounts of the State institutions, and, after a careful examination and consideration of the plan, it was, on motion, approved and adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to submit it to the Governor for his approval.

The plan was subsequently submitted to the Governor, and approved by him, and is as follows:

SYSTEM FOR KEEPING THE BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS OF THE CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

In accordance with the provisions of chapter 66 of the general laws of 1872, the State Board of Charities and Reform have prepared the following system or plan for keeping the books and accounts of the state penal and charitable institution subject to such changes and additions, from time to time, by the Board, as experience and observation may show to be necessary.

*First.* A record of the population of all the state charitable and penal institutions shall be kept substantially in the manner and form set forth in exhibit marked "A."

A report of the population of these institutions, to be made to the State Board of Charities and Reform, quarterly, in substantially the manner and form set forth in exhibit marked "B."

*Second.* The analysis of the expenditures, and the detailed statement thereof, required by section 3 of chapter 66 of the general laws of 1872, to be made in connection with the annual reports of the state institutions, shall be substantially in the form shown in exhibit marked "C."

*Third.* Exhibit "D" is recommended as a suitable form of arrangement for keeping the record of the analyzed expenditures of the different institutions.

*Fourth.* All purchases for current expenses, ordinary repairs, and for all other purposes where the appropriation for the same is made in advance of the expenditure, and the funds are in hand, should be made so as to secure the usual cash discounts; and open accounts should be paid in full at the close of each month, when there are funds in hand to do so.

*Fifth.* A summary of the expenditures of each State institution shall be reported to the State Board of Charities and Reform, quarterly, on blanks to be furnished by said Board, which blanks shall be in the form set forth in exhibit marked "E."

*Sixth.* In those institutions where farming and gardening operations are carried on, the accounts shall be so kept as to show,

as near as practicable, the cost of carrying on the farm and garden, and a report shall be made showing the quantity and value of the productions of the farm and garden, estimating the value at the average market price, and also showing the cost of the milk produced, and of the cattle, swine or poultry, raised or fattened for the use of the institution, with the quantity and value of the same, that they may be estimated in making up the cost of subsistence of the inmates of the institution.

*Seventh.* In those institutions where manufacturing operations are carried on, the accounts shall be so kept as to show the cost and results of each separate branch of manufacture, and an exact account shall be kept of the quantity and value of all manufactured articles used in the institution where manufactured.

*Eighth.* Every institution should have some one to act as a storekeeper, whose duty it shall be to receive and examine all articles purchased for the institution, and to deliver the same to the persons into whose hands they should go, making a proper record thereof, or taking an appropriate receipt for the same.

*Ninth.* The estimates for the current expenses of the different State institutions should be made so as to embrace the year from April to April.

H. H. GILES, *President.*

SAM'L D. HASTINGS, *Secretary.*

Approved:

C. C. WASHBURN.

(The various "exhibits" referred to are omitted as they would not be of general interest, and from their shape it would be difficult to get them into the form of this report.)

The secretary was instructed to have printed a sufficient number of copies of the foregoing system for keeping the books and accounts of the state institutions with accompanying "exhibits" to supply the institutions.

The secretary laid before the board copies of circulars which he had prepared for town clerks, overseers of poor-houses, superintendents of the poor, and also forms for registers for jails

and poor-houses, which on motion were referred to the president and secretary with authority to perfect the same and have the necessary number printed.

The board were informed that the managers of the Industrial School for Boys had agreed to grant to Mr. Hendrickson, the superintendent of the institution, leave of absence to attend the sessions of the international penitentiary congress, to be held in the city of London, England, commencing on the third day of July next, whereupon it was on motion of Mr. Elmore,

*Voted*, That the secretary, on behalf of this board, request Gov. Washburn to give Mr. Hendrickson a commission to represent the state of Wisconsin in the international penitentiary congress, to be held at London on the 3d of July, 1872.

The request was promptly and cheerfully responded to by Gov. Washburn, and Mr. Hendrickson attended the sessions of the congress at London.

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JUNE 14, 1872.—The Walworth county poor-house, at Geneva, and the Walworth county jail, at Elkhorn, were this day visited.

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#### MEETING AT MILWAUKEE.

JULY 1, 1872.—The Board met at the Plankinton House, Milwaukee, on the evening of Monday, July 1, and on the following day visited the following institutions, to which appropriations had been made by the legislature at its last session, viz:

Milwaukee Hospital,  
 St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum,  
 St. Mary's Hospital,  
 Milwaukee Orphan Association,  
 Home of the Friendless,  
 St. Rosa's Orphan Asylum,  
 St. Amelianus' Orphan Asylum,  
 Milwaukee Seaman's Friend Society.

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JULY 3, 1872.—The Board visited the Milwaukee county-house, at Wauwatosa.

JULY 9, 1872.—The Green county jail was visited this day.

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MEETING AT MADISON.

JULY 22, 1872.—A meeting of the Board was held at their office in Madison, Monday evening, July 22.

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JULY 23, 1872.—The Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane and the Dane County Poor-house were visited.

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JULY 24, 1872.—The Soldiers' Orphans' Home was visited.

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MEETING AT MILWAUKEE.

AUGUST 5, 1872.—A meeting of the Board was held at the Plankinton House, Milwaukee, on Monday evening, August 5, 1872, and on the following day they visited the Milwaukee County House of Correction and the new county jail.

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AUGUST 7, 1872.—The Sheboygan county jail and the Fond du Lac county jail and poor-house were this day visited.

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AUGUST 8, 1872.—The Winnebago county poor-house at Oshkosh, and the Jefferson county poor-house at Jefferson, were this day visited.

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AUGUST 15, 1872.—The Kenosha county jail, the Kenosha city poor-house, at Kenosha, the Racine county poor-house at Yorkville and the Racine county jail at Racine were visited this day.

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AUGUST 16, 1872.—The Waukesha county poor-house, at

Vernon, the Waukesha county jail, at Waukesha, and the Industrial school for boys at Waukesha were this day visited.

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AUGUST 21, 1872.—The Grant county jail, and the Grant county poor-house, at Lancaster were this day visited.

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AUGUST 22, 1872.—The La Fayette county jail, and poor-house were this day visited.

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AUGUST 23, 1872.—The Iowa county poor-house at Linden, was this day visited.

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AUGUST 27, 1872.—The Columbia county jail at Portage, was this day visited.

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AUGUST 28, 1872.—The Columbia county poor-house at Wyo-cena, and the Jefferson county jail at Jefferson, were this day visited.

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SEPTEMBER 26, 1872.—The Dodge county jail, and poor-house at Juneau, were this day visited.

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SEPTEMBER 27, 1872.—The Rock county poor-house at Johnstown, was this day visited.

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OCTOBER 1, 1872.—The La Crosse county jail and the La Crosse county lock-up were this day visited.

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OCTOBER 2, 1872.—The Vernon county poor-house, and jail at Viroqua were this day visited.

OCTOBER 11, 1872.—The Brown county jail at Green Bay, and the Brown county poor-house at Preble, were this day visited.

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#### ANNUAL MEETING AT MADISON.

OCTOBER 17, 1872.—The annual meeting of the Board was held at their office, in Madison, on Thursday evening, October 17, 1872.

On motion, it was voted to postpone the election of officers of the Board, until a meeting to be held at Janesville on Friday, October 25, 1872.

On motion, it was voted that Mrs. Lynde be requested to prepare a paper for the next annual report in relation to the establishment of an industrial school for girls.

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OCTOBER 15, 1872.—The Board visited the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, and Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

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OCTOBER 10, 1872.—The Board visited the Dane county jail.

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OCTOBER 24, 1872.—The Green county poor house, at Mount Pleasant, was visited this day.

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#### MEETING AT JANESVILLE.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Board was held at the institution for the instruction of the Blind, at Janesville, on Friday, October 25, 1872.

The annual election of officers of the Board took place, which resulted as follows:

HIRAM H. GILES, President.

WILLIAM C. ALLEN, Vice President.

While together, the Board examined the building and grounds

of the institution for the education of the Blind, and witnessed the regular exercises of different classes in arithmetic, geography and music.

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#### MEETING AT WAUPUN.

The Board met at Waupun on the evening of October 31, 1872.

On the following day they examined the cells, the chapel, the kitchen, the workshops and the grounds of the Prison.

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#### MEETING AT WAUKESHA.

The Board met at the Industrial School for Boys, at Waukesha, on the evening of November 14, 1872.

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#### MEETING AT DELAVAN.

The Board met at the institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Delavan, on the morning of the 15th of November, 1872. and while there examined the grounds and buildings, and witnessed the regular exercises of the different classes

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#### MEETING AT OSHKOSH.

The Board met at Oshkosh on the morning of Friday, December 20, 1872. On the following day, in company with the Legislative Visiting Committee, they visited the Northern Hospital for the Insane, and examined the building, barns, gas-house, heating apparatus, etc.

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#### EXPENSES OF THE BOARD.

In the annual report of the Secretary of State for the year 1871, he reports the amount audited for expenses of the Board, including salary of the Secretary, at \$554.20.

The report of the Board being made up at a later date, they reported the amount of their expenses \$1,171.65.

The Secretary of State, in his report for the year 1872, reports the amount audited during the fiscal year, for expenses of the Board, \$2,400.30.

The items in detail of \$1,171.65 of this amount were given by the Board in their report of last year.

The amount reported by the Secretary of State as audited by him for expenses of the Board during the two years ending September 30, 1872, is \$2,954.50.

Deducting the amount for which the items were given in detail by the Board in their last report, \$1,171.65, it leaves the sum of \$1,782.85, the items of which we give below.

Hereafter we will report the expenses of the Board for the fiscal year, so that the aggregate amount will agree with the amount audited by the Secretary of State during the same period.

#### EXPENSES OF THE BOARD.

1871.		
Nov. 11	Cash paid for 150 3c. postage stamps .....	\$4 50
	....do..... 50 1c. postage stamps .....	50
Dec. 11	....do.....telegram to Mrs. Lynde and to legislative visiting committee.....	1 40
Dec. 29	....do.....telegram to Mr. Merrill, to State Prison Commissioner and to Mr. Giles.....	3 90
1872.		
Jan. 2	Cash paid for postage stamps.....	6 25
Jan. 30	....do.....do.....	16 00
Feb. 3	....do.....do.....	1 00
Feb. 12	....do.....do.....	15 00
M'ch 9	....do.....do.....	2 50
M'ch 9	Cash paid for telegram from Waukesha to Delavan...	80
M'ch 25	....do.....expressage on rep'ts sent to other States.	4 25
Apl. 8	....do.....telegram from Waukesha to Delavan....	80
June 14	....do.....telegram from Delavan to Messrs. Giles and Merrill .....	1 20
June 14	....do.....livery from Delavan to Walworth Co. poor house and jail.....	4 00
June 9	....do.....livery to Dane Co. poor house.....	6 00
June 9	....do.....binding pamphlets.....	5 75
July 3	....do.....teams to visit Milwaukee charitable insti- tutions and Milwaukee county house..	20 00
		\$93 85

## EXPENSES OF SECRETARY.

1872			
Sept. 30	Cash paid salary to date.....	\$1,350 00	.....
1872			
April 1	Cash paid salary as agent of Soldiers' Orphan's Home to date of repeal of law.	290 00	.....
1871			\$1,640 00
Oct. 6	Cash paid expenses of attending meeting at Janesville.....	\$1 25	.....
Nov. 23	Cash paid expenses of visit to Monroe Co. jail and La Crosse lock-up.....	4 25	.....
Dec. 18	Cash paid expenses of attending meeting at Delavan .....	2 50	.....
1872			
Feb. 3	Cash paid expenses of visit to Elgin, Ill., at opening of hospital for insane.....	3 25	.....
Feb. 8	Cash paid expense of visit to Milwaukee house of correction.....	2 50	.....
April 8	Cash paid expense of meeting at Milwaukee and visit to institutions at Waukesha, Delavan and Janesville .....	10 25	.....
May 14	Cash paid expense of meeting of board at Chicago.....	9 50	.....
Apr. 22	Cash paid expense of meeting at Milw'k.	3 50	.....
Apr. 23	Cash paid expense of visit to state prison, Waupun.....	1 25	.....
Apr. 27	Cash paid expense of visit to La Crosse lock-up and jail.....	3 50	.....
June 8	Cash paid expense of visit to Sauk county jail .....	1 25	.....
July 3	Cash paid expense of meeting at Milw'k	6 00	.....
			49 00
			\$1,689 00

## RECAPITULATION.

Expense of the board, as a whole .....	\$93 85
Salary of secretary.....	1,640 00
Expenses of secretary.....	49 00
	<u>\$1,782 85</u>

The members of the board have not yet rendered their bills for their traveling expenses during the past year. The bills will not probably exceed in the aggregate \$200, if they do \$175.

The board have occasion to express their renewed obligations for courtesies received from the managers of the Chicago and Northwestern, the Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Western Union and the West Wisconsin railway companies.

## II.

### POOR-HOUSES.

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The previous report of the Board contained a description of the size and value of the poor-house farms, and of the value of the buildings and personal property connected with them, and much other general information that it will not be necessary to repeat in this report.

A large majority of the counties are still without poor-houses; in one or two instances, farming out their poor to the lowest bidder, in another instance hiring them kept in the poor-house of a neighboring county, but in most cases, where there are no county poor-houses the poor are provided for under the town system.

One county, Clark, during the past year, has given up the county system, leased their county farm, and returned to the town system.

Sauk county has voted to adopt the county system, and has authorized the purchase of a farm and the erection of a poor-house.

#### ADAMS COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

At the session of the board of supervisors of Adams county, held in November, 1871, it was voted to adopt the county system of supporting the poor, and a farm was procured in the town of Jackson, and placed in charge of Mr. R. B. Rose.

We have failed to get any response to our communication to Mr. Rose, and hence are unable to give any information in relation to the population of this poor-house.

The fact of its existence did not come to the knowledge of the Board until late in November, of the present year.

#### BROWN COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

Is still in charge of Mr. Wm. Rowbotham, as overseer.

No particular change here since our last report. The house and grounds are kept clean and in good order. The building is very old and but poorly adapted to the purpose for which it is used.

We are pleased to learn that the county supervisors contemplate the erection of a new and appropriate building. The farm is very pleasantly located, and when a proper building is erected the place will compare favorably with any in the state.

#### COLUMBIA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

The impressions made by the visit to this poor-house last year were very favorable; in fact, all things considered, we pronounced it the "most homelike and comfortable" in its appearance of any similar institution in the state, and we are happy in being able to say, that the visit made during the present year has fully confirmed our first impressions of the appearance and management of this poor-house.

The visit this year was made in company with H. W. Roblier, Esq., one of the county superintendents of the poor. It was made early in the morning, before breakfast, in many respects a very unfavorable time to have the place appear to advantage, as all housekeepers can well understand, and yet every thing appeared neat and clean and in good order.

The beds and bedding were in good condition and the linen remarkably clean, considering that the following day was the time for the weekly change.

The arrangements for the care of the insane are the best found in any poor-house in the state, and the cells and wards were in perfect order. The building is so constructed, that the insane can be divided into four distinct classes, each class having a separate apartment into which their cells open, and each apartment having a separate yard to which the inmates have

free access where they can have the air when the weather is suitable.

The arrangement for the separation of the sexes, is complete and equal to any thing of the kind in any poor-house in the State. The privies are also separate.

The grounds around the house are pleasant, with a good number of shade trees in the front yard.

The inmates took their breakfast, during the visit. The dining room was pleasant and comfortable, and there was a good wholesome meal on the table served up in good shape.

Everything in and about the house, and in the appearance of the inmates indicated that they were comfortable and that they were kindly cared for.

There is every reason to believe that Mr. Roblier, the superintendent, who spends several hours every day at the poor-house, and Mr. Hill the overseer, and his wife are doing their full duty to those under their charge, and the liberal and enlightened policy pursued by the authorities of this county in the care of their unfortunate poor, is worthy of great commendation.

#### DANE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

There is little to be said in relation to this poor-house in addition to what was said in our former report. Some excellent improvements have been made since our first visit. The accommodations for the insane females have been improved by the construction of a veranda where they can spend a part of their time in the open air in pleasant weather.

At a recent meeting of the county board of supervisors, an appropriation was made for the erection of a new building for a wash-house, in which they propose to have accommodations for bathing, and in the upper story will be rooms for insane males.

The suggestions made by this Board from time to time for the improvement of the poor-house, have been kindly received by the overseer, the superintendent and the county board, and we have full confidence that the improvements already in progress, will be continued until Dane county will be behind no county in the state, in the extent and completeness of its accommodations for the care of her poor.

Under the excellent management of Mr. Titus, the overseer, and his wife, the house and grounds are always neat and in good order, and the inmates seem to be as comfortable as their circumstances will admit of.

#### DODGE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

The system in force in this county for the care of the poor is somewhat different from that of any other county in the State. Instead of a board of county superintendents of the poor, the whole matter is in charge of one man, Mr. A. B. Hitchcock, who resides at the poor-house and has the personal charge of it as overseer. Each town bears the entire expense of the support of its own poor, as much so as though there was no county poor-house. They can provide for them in their own homes in their own towns, or they can send them to the poor-house. The actual cost of keeping the paupers at the poor-house, per capita, is ascertained, and this is the price the towns are required to pay for all they send there. If they can provide for a pauper at home at less cost than at the poor-house, he need not be sent there. The result is that those received from the towns are generally old, feeble or helpless, so that they can render little or no aid in the way of labor. A county pauper, that is, one who has not resided long enough in a town to acquire a legal residence, can secure aid out of the poor-house to the amount of ten dollars only, on the order of Mr. Hitchcock, the county superintendent.

A large proportion of the inmates of the poor-house are always county paupers. Of the 63 inmates on the day the house was visited, 44 were county paupers and 19 town paupers. Outagamie county having no county poor-house, has an arrangement with Mr. Hitchcock by which paupers from that county are taken care of. Since the visit of last year, great improvements have been made.

An addition has been made to the main building 30 feet by 60, two stories high, with a connection 16 feet by 20. When completed it will be one of the most extensive and best arranged buildings of the kind in the State, capable of accommodating about one

hundred inmates. The arrangement for the separation of the sexes is complete. Two new privies have been built, located in different parts of the grounds, one for each sex. A division fence is to be erected so that the sexes will have separate yards. There are four cisterns, one with a capacity of five hundred barrels, and the other three with an aggregate capacity of five hundred barrels, making a total capacity of one thousand barrels. There is also a good well on the place. Bathing accommodations are much needed. There is room in the new building where they can be arranged, and there will always be an abundant supply of water. Attention is called to this matter with the assurance that the officers of a county that has made such excellent and abundant provision for the care of its poor will not allow so pressing a want as this to be long unsupplied.

The barn, cow-stables, pig-pen, and the out-buildings generally, were in excellent order. Mr. Hitchcock's long experience in the position he holds has well qualified him for the discharge of its important duties, and he is evidently the right man in the right place.

The grounds in the front of the building are tastefully laid out, and are inclosed with a good, substantial, yet quite ornamental fence. Hedges and trees have been set out during the past year, that in a few years will add much to the beauty of the place.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Supervisors of Dodge county for the enlightened and liberal views they have shown in the provisions they have made for the care of the poor in their midst, and in what they have already done we have the assurance that in the future, nothing will be left undone that they can be satisfied an enlightened humanity demands should be done. The building for the insane is in about the same condition in which it was found at our previous visit. We are pleased to state that arrangements have been made for two large yards or airing courts for the insane, one for each sex. The condition of the insane in this building is sad to contemplate. They are chiefly of the most difficult class to manage, violent and filthy and disposed to destroy their clothing, and there is no poor-

house in the State that has proper facilities for taking care of this class of the Insane.

It is hoped that the opening of the new hospital for the Insane at Oshkosh, will afford the opportunity for the removal of the most of these cases.

The county employs a physician by the year to look after the welfare of the inmates of the poor-house and jail. Dr. Barber has held this position for about twelve years, and owing, doubtless, to his watchful care, no epidemic has ever visited the poor-house. The doctor seems to be as deeply interested in the welfare of the inmates of the house as though they were all members of his own family; and he is constantly on the watch to administer to their comfort and well-being.

#### FOND DU LAC COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

No improvements, and, in fact, no changes of any kind have been made in this poor-house during the past year.

What was said of it in our last report would hardly need to be changed, to describe its condition when visited on the 7th day of August last.

The great trouble here is the presence of a class of violent and filthy insane, that are not, and cannot be properly cared for in such a place.

#### GRANT COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

No particular change has taken place in this poor-house since our last report. It is still in charge of Mr. Halbert, as overseer, who receives two dollars per week for taking care of the paupers, for which he boards and clothes them, and pays doctor bills and funeral expenses, furnishes the house entirely, and owns all the personal property in and about the house.

Mr. Halbert has been in charge of the poor-house about ten years, and the system seems to have worked well in his hands; at all events, we heard no complaints from any one, and we were informed that the county authorities were well satisfied with his administration. Mr. Halbert talks of leaving at the close of the present year. Should he do so, we would strongly recom-

mend to the county authorities a change in their system. While it may have worked satisfactorily in the hands of Mr. Halbert, we regard it as a vicious system in itself, and the sooner it is laid aside, the better will it be for all concerned. The county board should take the place under their immediate charge, appoint some one to run it for the county, fix up the buildings so that there can be a complete separation of the sexes at night, build two privies in different parts of the grounds, make two large yards for the use of the insane, one for each sex, get a supply of more appropriate furniture, new beds and bedding, build a new barn, provide bathing accommodations, and make sundry other improvements for the comfort of the inmates of the place. But whether they change the system or not, we trust there will be no hesitation in making the improvements we have suggested, as they are imperatively demanded if Grant county would keep up with her sister counties in providing for the wants of the poor in her midst.

#### GREEN COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

But little change has been made in this poor-house except that the lack of proper drainage spoken of in our last report has been remedied by the construction of a drain leading to the piggery.

The present arrangement of the building is bad. In approaching the house a person has to pass through the barn-yard and the wood-yard. The barn and especially the piggery are too near the house. There is really no front yard to the poor-house proper, and with the present arrangement of the barn and out-buildings it is almost, if not quite an impossibility to keep things neat and inviting around the house. The location of the house away from the public highway is good, and in the event a proper arrangement of the barn and out-buildings could be made, the place would appear as comfortable and attractive as any in the State. We could see no reason to doubt that Mr. Bennett, the overseer is doing all he can, but with his unfavorable surroundings, it is hardly possible to make the place appear neat and clean. We were pleased to learn that the super-

visors are awake to the fact that the out-buildings are badly located and that they are contemplating their removal to more favorable situations. The house itself is far from being what it should be. The basement is damp and the cells in which some of the insane are confined at night and sometimes during the day, must be unhealthy. The plastering has fallen off in many places, and the house needs a general overhauling.

The evils spoken of in our former report growing out of the mixing up and promiscuous association of sane with the insane still exists, and if any thing are worse than they were a year ago.

The promiscuous association of the sane with the insane, is a great wrong to both parties, and should not be allowed one moment longer than is absolutely necessary. This evil exists in many of the poor-houses of the state, but in no place is it more marked than in the Green county poor-house. It is hoped that the completion of the new hospital at Oshkosh and the enlargement of the hospital at Madison, will furnish sufficient room to accommodate all now in poor-houses, who are proper subjects for hospital care and treatment. The privy arrangements at this poor-house are very objectionable, there being but one building, with two apartments for the whole house, both reached by a narrow walk, raised some four or five feet from the main building. There should be two privies located in different parts of the grounds, and in the re-arrangement of the house, bathing accommodations should be provided.

#### IOWA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

Some improvements have been made during the past year. A room has been prepared for bathing purposes, and arrangements made for heating water. A large cistern has been built, which will furnish a good supply of water for washing and bathing.

Mr. W. F. Rewey is still in charge of the place as overseer, but since the previous visit of the Board, he has buried his wife. He is doing his best for the comfort and well-being of those under his charge, but everywhere could be seen evidence of the loss of his excellent wife. She performed a very important part

in the care of the house and its inmates, and it will not be easy to make her place good.

#### JEFFERSON COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

This place was found to be in a most excellent condition; the improvements made since the previous visit of the Board, being most marked and gratifying.

The suggestions made by this Board to the overseer for the improvement of the condition of the insane, all seem to have been carefully followed. The apartment for the insane was neat and clean and free from all bad odors.

It would seem impossible for any one to keep such a class of persons in such a building, in better condition than they were found, under the system of treatment necessarily pursued.

Everything about the house and out-buildings was in excellent order, and we feel assured that Mr. Foster, the overseer, is a most valuable man in the place he now occupies.

An addition to the building, something very much needed, is in process of erection, and when completed, the grounds around the house should be improved.

There should be a new fence in front; shade trees should be set out, and a flower garden made. A little expense in these directions, will add much to the appearance and comfort of the place.

#### KENOSHA CITY POOR-HOUSE

Is still in charge of Mrs. Colby, and is still in the favorable condition spoken of in our previous report.

#### LA FAYETTE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

But little can be said of this place in addition to what was said in our previous report.

Captain Osborn is still in charge as overseer. The buildings and grounds around the house are in most excellent order. The house is as clean and neat as possible. The beds and bedding are good and comfortable, and in good order.

The arrangement of the privies, all under one roof, is bad; there should be two of them, one for each sex, located in differ-

ent parts of the grounds. The house is defective, in that it is not properly arranged for a separation of the sexes at night. It is so large, and the number of inmates so few that no difficulty is experienced on this account now, but should the house ever be filled to its utmost capacity, or nearly so, great trouble and annoyance would result.

#### MARATHON COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

No change to note in this poor-house.

#### MILWAUKEE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

This institution was not found in as good a condition as it was when first visited last year. It contained, at the time of the visit, forty-eight insane persons, nineteen males and twenty-nine females; and other inmates as follows: thirty-two males and twelve females; fourteen children, eight boys and six girls. Ten of the children attend a school in the house, taught by Miss Fitzgerald.

The beds in the male department were in a very unsatisfactory condition. There was a great deficiency of straw in the ticks; the bedding was soiled, and the bedsteads overrun with vermin. There was a lack of neatness around the buildings. The privy in the yard for the insane was in the worst possible shape, emitting a foul odor.

The privies for the sane inmates were in a bad condition. Those for the males and females were together, in quite a public place, and all without doors. One or two of them had loose boards that could be set up in place of doors, but sufficient only partially to cover the open space.

The hospital was neat and clean, and the inmates appeared to be well cared for.

There was, however, a bad smell all over the house, and in some parts of it, especially on the female side, it was almost intolerable. It was enough to create sickness, and it is difficult to understand how invalids can recover in such an atmosphere. The Superintendent said that this state of things had existed for a long time; that it arose from a defect in the construction

of the building, or in the arrangements for ventilation or heating, the foul air from the privy getting into the flues and coming into the building through the heat registers.

This is something for which Mr. Kerin is not responsible, and its existence is a matter of great regret and annoyance to him.

#### MONROE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

This poor-house has been but recently established, at the date of our last report, being but partially organized. When visited this year it was found in charge of William H. Goode. There were thirteen inmates; seven men, five women and one child. One man was insane, one idiotic, and two were cripples, and three of the women were insane. Mr. Goode took charge of the farm in May last, paying the county \$300 per annum rent, and receiving from the county three dollars per week for the insane, and two dollars and a quarter for the sane. If any are sick, the county agrees to pay a reasonable amount in addition for their care. A part of the paupers were kept in the house in which Mr. Goode lived, and the balance in an old log house across the road. Last summer, several paupers who were sick were kept in the barn loft. In the main building, one room up stairs had four beds in it; three beds occupied each by a man, and the fourth by a man and his wife. The buildings are old, and in winter must be very cold. The log house needs repairs very badly. The roof was very open. The whole premises were untidy and neglected. Mr. Goode readily admitted that the premises were not in a suitable condition, but claimed to be doing the best he could with the material furnished by the county board. The county board ought to furnish better buildings, and then require Mr. Goode to keep the whole premises much cleaner than they were found.

We think the system adopted by the County Board an unwise and unsafe one. We think it would be far better to employ a man to run the place for the county, and then hold him to a strict accountability.

Let the overseer be so situated that he shall have no motive other than to do the best in his power for the county, and for the unfortunates placed in his charge.

## OZAUKEE COUNTY.

The poor of this county are still kept by Mr. John U. Keller, at Saukville. He has a contract with the Board of Supervisors by which he takes care of the poor of the county in his own house, boarding and clothing them for the sum of \$900 for the year.

We are of the opinion expressed in our previous report, that this is a very unwise system and ought to be abandoned.

## PIERCE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

Is situated at Ellsworth. It was not opened until December 12, 1871. The entire number of inmates during the year was thirteen, and the average number five.

The number in the house on the first day of December, 1872, was three, two male and one female.

The expense of the poor-house during the year was \$1,000. The paupers are boarded by the week, the house is furnished by the county, and the keeper receives two dollars and fifty cents per week for boarding each inmate. The county purchases all clothing necessary for paupers, and the keeper has the use of the farm. The farm contains two hundred acres, of which thirty acres are under cultivation.

We regret the county has adopted the system of boarding its paupers in this way, as we regard it as a plan that is much more liable to abuse than that of having the house and farm run by the county, as is the case in most of the poor-houses of the state.

## RACINE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

The remarks made in the previous report of the Board in relation to the situation of this house, when visited in 1871, will apply to the situation when last visited.

The insane man, then described as being in an out-building in a cage or pen, on a heap of straw, in a nude state, was still in the same condition.

The basement was still damp, and in a wet time the floor covered with water, and the drainage still defective.

An addition is now being made to the building, and when this is completed, the facilities for taking care of the inmates of the house will be greatly increased.

It is the intention of the county authorities to go right on and construct a drain that will correct the trouble with the basement floors and also to remove the standing water and slops from the yard. There appears to be a disposition on the part of the county authorities to correct the defects in the building, and to make the place all that is needed for the accommodation and comfort of its inmates.

We are still of the opinion, as expressed in our last year's report, that the best policy of the county would have been to have sold the farm and purchased one more favorably located, and erected a house expressly for the purpose, but as the improvements now in progress show a design to retain the present place, we would urge the setting out of shade trees, and the laying out of a flower garden with the view of giving the place a more attractive and home-like appearance.

It is hoped that among the contemplated changes, there will be a partition in the house, so as to make a complete separation between the sleeping apartments of the sexes, and the building of two privies in different parts of the grounds, in place of the double one now in existence.

Mr. Shepard, the overseer, and his excellent wife, seem to be unwearied in the discharge of their duties and in their efforts to promote the welfare of those in their charge, but Mr. Shepard has more to do than any one man can properly attend to, and the county authorities ought to provide him with help in the conduct of the farm or else increase his compensation so that he can hire help on his own account.

There is much that ought to be done around the house and grounds to beautify and improve the place, that Mr. Shepard would gladly do if he had the time or help to do it.

#### ROCK COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

Great improvements have been made in this poor-house since our visits of last year.

Every thing in and around the house was found neat and in good order.

Two new privies have been built since the house was last visited, one for each sex. They are located in different yards, and the yards are separated by a good substantial fence. The room which was so severely commented upon in the previous report of the Board, has been completely renovated and painted, and now appears clean, comfortable and ventilated.

The building for the use of the insane was in excellent order. The cells were clean, and the air was pure. One man only was confined in the building; two were in the yard attached to the building. The dark rooms in the main building, spoken of in our previous report, are still without light, but an arrangement has been made by which the ventilation has been very much improved.

From the examination made of the house and grounds, we are satisfied that Mr. Pickett, the overseer, is doing all in his power for the welfare of those in his charge; that in the building of the new privies, in the improved ventilation, in the complete renovation of the room occupied by the old men, in the neatness and cleanliness of the yards and out-buildings, we find the evidence that every effort has been made to promote the comfort and well-being of the inmates of the house.

We notice that many of the old wooden bedsteads have been removed and replaced with single iron bedsteads.

For a large number of the inmates of our poor-houses, especially the old men and women, we regard the single bed as a necessity, and we would recommend its use in all cases where practicable. We have seen nothing we regard as better adapted for the purpose, than the iron bedstead they are introducing in this poor-house.

We would again respectfully call the attention of the county authorities to the importance of the introduction of light into the dark rooms already spoken of, and also to the great need of providing suitable accommodations for bathing.

## ST. CROIX COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

Is situated in the town of Kinnikinnick, on a farm of two hundred acres. The house was opened for the reception of inmates January 1, 1871.

The whole number of paupers during the year 1872 was eleven, and the average number was eight.

The number in the house on the first day of December, 1872, was eight, six males and two females.

Of the inmates of the house, three are insane and one idiotic.

The overseer receives a salary of \$550, for the services of himself and wife.

## VERNON COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

The house has been painted since our last report, and a few other slight repairs made. The privies are in the worst possible condition, but assurances are given that two new ones should be speedily built, one for each sex, located in different parts of the grounds. The hog yard is still too near the house. More shade trees should be set out. A new fence is needed in front of the house. There should be more cistern room, and arrangements for bathing accommodations should be made. The small, unsightly out-buildings about the house should be removed, and the place cleaned up. The house is very much crowded, and should be enlarged at once.

Among the inmates of the house are ten idiots, some of them of the most helpless class. There are no suitable accommodations for these helpless creatures.

The farm is a good one and the location of the house is excellent, and there is no reason why this may not be made one of the best poor-houses in the State.

We have the assurance that the county authorities have commenced a work of reform in their legislation in relation to the poor-house at their last session, and that they intend to keep on until they have a place worthy of the large and prosperous county they represent.

## WALWORTH COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

The condition in which this establishment was found was highly satisfactory. Everything in and around the house was neat and in good order. The beds and bedding appeared to be clean and comfortable, and the whole place had a cheerful, and homelike aspect. The inmates all appeared as if they were well cared for. The arrangements for the separation of the sexes are complete. There are separate privies and although at some little distance apart there should be a fence between them. The suggestion was made to the superintendents of the poor, two of whom were present at the time of the visit, and assurances were given that a fence should soon be put up. Bathing arrangements have been introduced since the last report. The overseer in speaking of it says, "we have a bath tub and we find it to be a fine thing, and I think every institution of this kind should have one, and I hardly know how we got along without one as we did."

The buildings are not quite large enough for the accommodation of the poor of the county, nor are the original buildings that were on the farm at the time it was purchased, well adapted to the purposes for which they are now used, but such as they have are used to the best advantage, and kept in excellent condition. The place is still in charge of the Hon. Thos. W. Hill and his wife. Mr. Hill is one of the county superintendents of the poor, and one of the leading citizens of the county.

The inmates of the poor-house, as well as the people of the county generally, are favored in having such persons in charge of the place. Upwards of twenty, about one-half of the whole number of the inmates of the poor-house, are either insane or idiotic. This makes the task of the overseer and his wife a very difficult one.

The farm and grounds around the house were in excellent order, and the crops were good. The suggestions made by the Board at their visit last year, have been carefully followed. The whole establishment is a credit to the county.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

Contained thirty-three inmates on the first day of December, 1872, twenty-five males and eight females.

Of this number, five were children under ten years of age; twenty-two over fifty; twenty over sixty; sixteen over seventy, and seven over eighty years of age.

Three of the inmates are insane.

The entire expense of the house during the past year was \$3,000. The overseer receives a salary of \$300, and an allowance of \$136 for extra help.

## WAUKESHA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

This place seemed to be in excellent condition, much better than when visited a year ago. The drainage had been much improved; there was a gate at the entrance to the front yard, and there was a general appearance of neatness and order in and around the house.

So far, as what depends upon the overseer, Hon. George C. Pratt, is concerned, we saw but little, if anything, to criticise, but there is much for the county authorities to do. The stone building for the insane and for the male inmates of the house is still in the condition described in the previous report of the Board. It should be fixed before winter, or it will be very uncomfortable during the cold weather. The great want of the place is more room, which should be provided with as little delay as possible. There are five persons compelled to occupy apartments in the cellar, a blind man and his insane wife and a woman partially insane and her three children. The place contains quite a number of old men from sixty to ninety odd years of age. These feeble old men are compelled to sleep two in a bed, on small bedsteads and in small rooms. Some of them were sick, and the room-mates of the sick ones were compelled to sleep in the barn during the warm weather.

An additional privy for the women should be built in another part of the grounds. There should be two large yards for the insane. One woman has to be confined in her room, and in another room a man has to be chained.

No one has been met with in the State who seems to understand more fully the wants of the poor, or to appreciate more fully their condition than does Mrs. Pratt, the worthy wife of the overseer.

From those in the house, who are unable to go out to work, she gets all the aid they are able to render.

The old and feeble, who have no other hope than to end their days in the poor-house, she endeavors to reconcile to their lot. She appeals to their better nature, and tries to excite their self-respect. She tells them that the fact that they are poor, is no reason why they should not still be ladies and gentlemen. She tells them to regard the place where they are as their home, and to try and make it homelike—so far as they are able to beautify it, to set out trees and plants, to cultivate flowers, and to do all they can to make the place comfortable and pleasant.

Before her husband took charge of the place she had an idea that the inmates were a very unpleasant class of persons to get along with; that they were rough, selfish, ungrateful, always dissatisfied and complaining; hard to please and hard to manage; but she said she had found it altogether otherwise, that she had had no trouble with them; that they were easily managed; that what she did for them, always seemed to be just what they wanted, and that they always seemed thankful for what was done. She seemed surprised to find things so different from what she had imagined before she came there.

An hour spent in her company, listening to her remarks in relation to the way in which the poor ought to be treated, and in noticing her manner of intercourse with the inmates of the house, was sufficient to solve the mystery. The whole secret is in her kind feelings towards the unfortunates under her charge, manifested in all her actions,—in all that she says and does.

She is kind and loving, and this begets kindness and love in those under her charge.

An hour spent with Mrs. Pratt has thrown more light upon the difficult questions as to what should be done for the poor, and how they should be treated, than has months of study and investigation in visiting the poor-houses of our own State, and

reading of their condition in other States. Provide them with comfortable quarters, good wholesome food, and place them in charge of women like Mrs. Pratt, and but little, if anything more, could be asked.

#### WINNEBAGO COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

But little change has been made in this poor-house since last year. The rooms, the beds and bedding, were found clean and in good order. There is, however, a lack of neatness around the house and grounds. Heaps of dirt and rubbish might be removed without at all injuring the appearance of things.

The arrangements for the separation of the sexes at night, are very imperfect, and should be made more complete.

#### POOR-HOUSES—GENERAL REMARKS.

The improvement in the condition of some of the poor-houses and their inmates is marked and satisfactory, while in other cases things have gone along in the old beaten track with no attempt at improvement. On the whole, the Board feel greatly encouraged at what has been accomplished.

Their suggestions for changes and improvements, so far as they are informed, have been kindly received by Overseers of Poor Houses, County Superintendents of the Poor, and by County Boards of Supervisors, and in many instances they have been fully and promptly carried out.

In some counties, the officers charged with the care of the poor-house have taken hold of the matter of the improvement of their poor-houses, and the improvement of the condition of their inmates, in such a manly and determined spirit, as shows that they will go on until all is done that can reasonably be asked.

Without repeating what we said on these points, we would respectfully call attention to the suggestions found on pages 88 to 98 inclusive, of our previous report, in relation to the importance of cleanliness in our poor-houses; of the necessity of providing good, wholesome food for the inmates, comfortable beds, an abundance of fresh air and pure water; of the

advantage of having vegetable and flower gardens, of setting out trees and shrubbery, of the importance of a proper classification of the inmates, and the great disadvantages and evils growing out of the necessity of keeping the insane in poor-houses. Another year's experience and observation have confirmed us in the correctness of the views then expressed, and we would respectfully, but earnestly, urge their careful consideration by the people of the State generally, as well as by those especially charged with the care of the poor and the insane.

### III.

## JAILS.

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Our previous report contained a description of the size and arrangement of all the jails in the state, the materials of which they were constructed, and in most cases the date of their erection. None of this information will be repeated in this report.

The jails of the state generally are in about the same condition as they were a year ago. In some instances they were found somewhat cleaner and the beds and bedding in better order, and in two or three cases they were found in a worse state than they were when first visited. As a general rule, no real improvement can be made. The great difficulty is with the system upon which our jails are built and managed. It is not susceptible of any great improvement; what is needed is an entire and radical change. This change is something that *must be brought about*. There is no evading it. It is only a matter of time. The whole jail system is a disgrace to the civilization of the nineteenth century, and cannot much longer resist the enlightening and reforming influences of the age in which we live. There can be no difference of opinion in relation to this matter among those who will examine into it. The subject is under discussion all over the civilized world, and everywhere the same conclusion is reached, and that is, that the system is radically wrong, and that an entire change is needed.

The defects of the system were discussed at some length in our previous report, to which we would respectfully call attention. We would also call attention to the "DECLARATION" of the conference of the State Boards of Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, on the subject, which will be found on page 17 of this report.

At the present time, we shall mention only those jails where some change for the better or worse has been found, or where abuses existed that have not been removed.

#### BROWN COUNTY JAIL.

This jail was not found in as good a condition as it was last year. It contained at the time of our visit some ten or a dozen inmates, among whom were three insane, or partially demented. Two of this latter class were without clothing save a shirt. It was quite a cold day in October, and their situation must have been very uncomfortable. There was a good fire in the stove at the time of the visit, but when the small stock of wood in the ward was exhausted, as it was liable to be, the inmates must have suffered from cold, as one of the windows was entirely without glass. The cells and jail generally were anything but clean. There were really no beds, the iron bedsteads having nothing on them but two or three soiled blankets. The inmates complained that they did not have clothes enough to protect them from the cold, and that their cells were filled with vermin. There is no privy in the building, or any to which they can have access, except when there is some one present to unlock the doors and let them out in the yard. The inmates were using the floor of an empty cell, filling the whole place with a foul odor. The cells occupied by the two insane or idiotic men who were without clothes, were without beds, with nothing to cover their nakedness and protect them from the cold but two or three dirty blankets. The female apartment contained one woman. She appeared to be comfortably situated. The defective arrangement between the male and female apartments, by which the men and women can see and converse with each other, spoken of in our previous report, has not been remedied. There is a very unfavorable contrast between the condition of this jail now and when last visited.

#### COLUMBIA COUNTY JAIL.

This jail has been altered and very much improved since visited last year. The cells are now all lined with iron. There is

a good yard connected with the jail, but if it was two or three times as large it would be much better. The jail was clean and in good order.

#### CRAWFORD COUNTY JAIL

Was in about the same condition as when previously visited. There were three inmates at the time of the visit, Sept. 12, 1872; one had been in since March under indictment for manslaughter (abortion); another had been confined since June under an indictment for polygamy, and the third was an insane man.

#### DANE COUNTY JAIL.

This jail was found in a much better condition than when visited last year. The beds and bedding were in better order, and there was no reason to doubt that the jailer was doing all in his power for the comfort of the prisoners.

The jail, however, is a very defective one. It is badly ventilated; the cells are so constructed as to furnish harbors for vermin; there is no privy accessible to the inmates unless the jailer is at hand to unlock the door into the yard; there is a small yard around the jail, but it is not available to the prisoners for exercise; there is no place for the detention of witnesses or for women except the ordinary cells for the prisoners; there are no arrangements for bathing, and the general construction of the jail is such as to render it very unsafe for the jailer to enter when the jail is occupied by desperate characters, as is frequently the case. The county ought to have the jail entirely reconstructed, or what would be much better, they should build a new one at the capital, that may be a model for all the other counties of the State.

#### DODGE COUNTY JAIL

Was found clean and in good order.

#### FOND DU LAC COUNTY JAIL.

No special change to notice in this jail since our last visit.

## GRANT COUNTY JAIL.

A new jail has been built in this county during the past year, and it is without question, one of the best in the State. It is built very much after the style of the Green county jail, which was fully described in our previous report, although it is claimed that it has several improvements over that one. So far as the matter of the security of the inmates is concerned, this jail seems to be very complete.

The prisoners will be completely enclosed in iron, with no chance to get through without detection. The cells are in the centre of the building, with no chance to get to the outer walls, without working through strong iron guards. The jailer can enter the building and go all through it without coming in contact with any of the inmates, and it is so constructed that if he is on his guard, he can never be taken unawares by a prisoner and injured.

The jail contains twelve cells. five by seven feet, and so arranged as to accommodate two in each cell in case of necessity. Great attention has been paid to ventilation and the impression is that the system adopted will prove successful. The jail is abundantly supplied with water for washing purposes, and it is hoped arrangements will be made for bathing. The supply of water will be sufficient, and there is a good place for locating a bath tub.

There is a separate apartment for the women, entirely away from the apartment for the men.

This jail seems to have one defect, in that there is no comfortable place for the inmates to occupy when out of their cells. The cells open into a narrow corridor or passage way in the center of the building, and away from the windows. To be out on this corridor would be better than to be in the cells, yet to keep the person confined there is a greater hardship than really seems necessary.

## GREEN COUNTY JAIL.

This jail was found in the same neat and wholesome condition as at our visit last year, and nothing need be said except to warmly commend its management.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY JAIL.

This is a very old building, and is a totally unfit place in which to keep human beings confined.

The apartment for women had three inmates. One insane woman was locked in a cell. The cell was in a most filthy condition. It was dark and gloomy, and the stench through the barred doors was almost intolerable. This woman's condition was about as wretched as can well be conceived of. There are no conveniencies for taking care of her where she is, and she ought to be in a hospital for the insane or a poor-house. We made inquiry to see if she could not be removed, either to the hospital for the insane or to the county poor-house, and learned that both places were already filled to overflowing.

The women's apartment in the jail was in a dirty, filthy condition. The privies on both sides of the building were in bad order, located inside of the building, with no way of escape for the stench and foul air. The place in its present condition is a disgrace to the county.

## KENOSHA COUNTY JAIL.

We had occasion to speak very strongly of the condition of this jail in our previous report.

We found things in and about the jail, when visited this year, in about the same condition as they were in when previously visited. We could see no particular ground for finding fault with the sheriff; he is without doubt doing the best he can, with his unfavorable surroundings. There is no adequate remedy for the manifold evils connected with this jail short of the erection of a new and appropriate building.

## LA-CROSSE COUNTY JAIL.

The condition of this jail when visited in April was any thing but satisfactory. It is badly constructed, with no proper ventilation; the lower tier of cells damp and exceedingly uncomfortable and unhealthy; no bathing facilities and no yard. The privy was in the worst possible condition. The accumulations

of the entire winter were in a close room in one corner of the jail, with no ventilation, no way in which the air could get to it and yet under the same roof and in the corner of the room in which all the prisoners were confined. Bad places have been found before, but nothing that would compare with this in its disgusting filth and sickening odor.

It is no wonder that the prisoners make attempts to get out. If they saw any show for success they would be fools not to make a trial.

At a subsequent visit made to the jail in October, we found the privy, spoken of above, had been removed, and a new one built with a vault on the outside of the wall, with a door opening into the jail. There was still an offensive smell from the privy when the door was opened, which seemed to vitiate the atmosphere of the entire jail. The trouble is with the construction of the jail, and not with the sheriff or jailer.

#### LA CROSSE CITY LOCK-UP.

This place was very severely criticised in our previous report, and was spoken of as the worst place in the State in which human beings were confined, and we regret to be obliged to say that but little improvement has been made during the past year.

In the month of April the lock-up was visited in company with the mayor of the city, one of the members of the city council, a member of the committee, having the oversight of city public buildings, and the chief of police. The place was without inmates at the time of the visit. The official gentlemen admitted the glaring aspects of the lock-up as a place in which to confine human beings, and attention having been called to it in our last report, it is a source of surprise and regret that this lock-up has not been abandoned and a suitable place provided.

At a subsequent visit made in the month of October, we found that an opening had been made on the inside of the lock-up into a cellar, where there was a window which communicated with the outside world, which has considerably improved the ventilation. Yet after all, it is the same dark, damp, underground

hole, described in our report of last year, and should be abandoned at the earliest moment practicable.

#### MILWAUKEE COUNTY JAIL.

In the month of April, the board visited Milwaukee, and examined the plans for the new county jail then in process of erection. It is located on Broadway, adjoining the city police station. It is to contain 18 cells, 8 by 5 feet, and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  feet high. There are five different rooms or corridors in which the prisoners can be kept during the day, thus affording a good opportunity for classification.

The arrangements for drainage appear to be good, and the ventilation excellent. The plan is what is known as downward ventilation. There are two 12-inch ventilators in each cell connecting with the bottom of a shaft, which extends twenty feet above the top of the building. Each cell has a stool connecting with the main drain or sewer. The doors are iron bars, crossed so as to admit the air freely.

The cells are constructed of iron, brick and stone, no wood being used.

At a subsequent visit made in the month of August, when the jail was nearly ready for occupancy, the board were pleased to find that, in accordance with the suggestions made to the building committee of the county supervisors in a written communication from this board, arrangements had been made by which the inmates of the jail will be furnished with facilities for bathing.

The completion of the jail confirms the favorable opinion of the structure formed by the board from an examination of the plans in the hands of the architect, but we regret that in consequence of the limited amount of land upon which the building has been erected, there are not more and better accommodations for women and detained witnesses.

## MILWAUKEE COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This institution was visited twice during the past year. The favorable opinion expressed in our previous report as to the value and importance of this institution has been fully confirmed by subsequent visits. We are fully satisfied that it is a move in the right direction, and that Milwaukee county has done much towards the solution of the vexed question as to what is to be done with our common jails.

At the time of the visit of the Board, in August, 1872, the institution contained 74 inmates belonging to the House of Correction proper, and three persons, under the charge of the sheriff of Milwaukee county, awaiting trial; one on a charge of murder, and two on a charge of burglary.

The number of persons in confinement, Oct. 1, 1871, was .....	68
Committed since.....	579

Total.....	647
Discharged since .....	575

Remaining in confinement, Oct. 1, 1872.....	72
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Average number per day.....	68
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Male prisoners.....	514
Female prisoners.....	65

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579

Native born.....	177
Foreign born .....	402

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579

The ages of the persons were as follows:

13 years old .....	4
14 ....do.....	5
16 ....do.....	5
17 ... do.....	11
18 ....do.....	16
19 ....do.....	20
From 20 to 30 years old .....	207
From 30 to 40 years old .....	165
From 40 to 50 years old .....	97
From 50 to 60 years old .....	33
60 years old .....	3
62 ....do.....	4
65 ....do.....	4
66 ....do.....	1
69 ....do.....	1
70 ....do.....	3

Total .....	579
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The expenditures were as follows:

For groceries and provisions .....	\$5,029 63
light and soap.....	113 42
forage.....	823 62
fuel .....	397 00
clothing and bedding.....	928 57
repairs .....	225 72
improvements .....	635 00
postage, stationery, etc., etc .....	246 40
salaries .....	5,954 00
	<hr/>
	\$14,353 36

“In the total of \$14,353.36, are included the expenses incurred in boarding two jail-guards, and an average number of four jail-prisoners per day from September 30, 1871, to August 12, 1872, when they were removed to the new jail of the county of Milwaukee.”

In a recent communication from the Hon. Daniel Kennedy, the inspector, he says: “During the year, from September 30th, 1871, to October 1st, 1872, this institution has not drawn for one cent on the county, and when the Board of Supervisors levied the taxes last fall, for the year coming, they did not find it necessary to make any appropriation for this institution.”

When the institution was visited in the month of August, we noticed three boys, from 12 to 15 years of age, and we observe from the report of the Inspector, that during the past year nine persons have been inmates of the institution under 15 years of age. These lads appear very much out of place, surrounded by such a company of old and hardened offenders. The Industrial School for Boys, at Waukesha, would be a far more appropriate place for lads of this age.

While the institution seems to be well managed, so far as its sanitary and industrial interests are concerned, there is evidently a great defect in the fact that nothing is done for the education and reformation of the inmates. There should be some regular system of instruction organized, by which a portion of time, each day, shall be devoted to the education and moral training of the prisoners.

## MONROE COUNTY JAIL.

This jail was in about the same condition as it was last year. At the time of the visit it contained eight persons, seven men and one woman. Two of the men were insane. A woman had just been arrested and brought to the jail, charged with an attempt to kill and commit arson. She was lying upon the floor, very drunk, and was a sad sight.

## RACINE COUNTY JAIL.

This building is old and in many respects very defective. It appears, however, to be kept in most excellent order. The cells were remarkably clean, having recently been whitewashed, and the whole place was free from unpleasant odors. The impression made by the visit was, that the sheriff and his deputy were taking excellent care of the jail and its inmates.

It is hoped that the county will soon provide a more suitable building.

## SAUK COUNTY JAIL.

This jail was visited for the first time in June last

It contained at the time of the visit five inmates. One was an insane woman who had been in the jail some three or four years. She has been an inmate of the hospital for the insane, near Madison. The most of the time she is quiet and inoffensive, but occasionally is violent and dangerous.

One insane man, quiet and inoffensive, and does considerable work. He was sawing wood at the time of the visit.

Another insane man, who at times is dangerous. Both of these men have been in the hospital for the insane.

One man was soon to go out, having been sentenced for ninety days for stealing. It is the fourth time he has been in the jail. He was in before for vagrancy and drunkenness.

The other inmate was awaiting his trial on a charge of murder. He had been in jail since April, and was to be tried in September. Although this jail is open to much criticism it is much better than many of the jails of the State. The cells are

large, and when occupied by but one person, are much better than the cells in most of the jails.

Considerable attempt has been made to secure good ventilation, but it is thought with indifferent success. The air of the jail was quite impure and offensive. A frequent and abundant use of water, frequent whitewashing and a free use of disinfectants, would greatly improve the air and the general appearance of the jail.

#### SHEBOYGAN COUNTY JAIL.

This jail was visited for the first time in the month of August last.

The jail is located under the court house, above ground, and on the same level as the Sheriff's apartments; his apartments occupying the centre, and one side of the building and the jail the other side. The jail contained one idiot, three insane men and one insane woman. There are also six male prisoners and one female.

The two females occupy two cells, in one of the wards of the jail, and the males, sane and insane occupy the other ward. The women are allowed considerable liberty, both of them doing more or less work in the Sheriff's family.

The prisoners seemed to be well taken care of and it is doubtful if they would run away if the doors were unlocked and they were requested to remain; that is, the sane ones.

There is a fair sized yard connected with the jail in which the insane men spend the most of their time when the weather is suitable. Some of the insane men are troublesome at times, one man stays in his bed in his cell all the time; another destroys his clothes: another is occasionally violent and liable to injure any one who comes near him.

The presence of these men in the ward with the sane prisoners is very unpleasant and annoying, and there is but little doubt that as a consequence of this annoyance the insane men, are often abused and ill-treated.

One of the prisoners was remarking that he had considerable care of one of the insane men, and that he often found it neces-

sary to punish him, speaking of the fact as a practice that was all right, and the idea that there was anything wrong in his frequent "strapping" of the poor unfortunate, had probably never entered his mind.

The situation of things in this jail furnishes another illustration of the great wrong of keeping insane persons in places of this kind.

#### VERNON COUNTY JAIL.

This jail has been enlarged by the addition of two iron cells, since last year. The jail as a whole, is a very defective affair. The prisoners must be kept confined in their cells all the time, or else they must be entirely at liberty. There is no place outside of the cells, where they can be kept any more securely than they would be in an ordinary wooden house.

The cells are designed to have small stoves in them in cold weather. There are two small openings in the doors, and a small opening in the rear; these openings being the only means for lighting and ventilation.

There was but one inmate in the jail at the time of the visit, and he was awaiting trial on a charge of horse stealing. He had been in confinement one month, and two months more would elapse before he could have his trial.

#### WALWORTH COUNTY JAIL.

This jail was about in the same condition in which it was when visited last year. The sheriff seems to take good care of the jail and its inmates.

The building is old and not adapted to the purpose for which it is used, and should be replaced by a new one.

#### WAUKESHA COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is old and insecure, two prisoners having made their escape a day or two previous to our visit.

It appears to be well kept, everything clean and in good order, and the prisoners well cared for.

## WINNEBAGO COUNTY JAIL.

There were fifty-eight persons confined in this jail during the year 1871. The average time the prisoners were in jail was twenty-eight days. Among the number is one insane man. No special change to note in the condition of this jail.

## IV.

# Milwaukee Charitable Institutions.

At the last session of the Legislature, an appropriation of one thousand dollars was made to each of the following-named institutions located in Milwaukee:

- St. Mary's Hospital.
- Milwaukee Hospital.
- St. Rose's Orphan Asylum.
- St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.
- Milwaukee Orphan Asylum.
- Home for the Friendless.
- Wisconsin Seaman's Friend Society.
- St. Ameliana's Orphan Asylum.

By reason of the acceptance of these appropriations, these institutions were brought under the supervision of this Board in the same manner and to the same extent as are the state charitable and penal institutions.

Appropriations have been made by the state to these and other charitable institutions in Milwaukee and elsewhere since these organizations, as follows:

### TO ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, MILWAUKEE.

In 1862.....	\$3,000	.....
1863.....	3,000	.....
1864.....	1,250	.....
1865.....	500	.....
1866.....	500	.....
1867.....	1,500	.....
1868.....	4,100	.....
1869.....	500	.....
1872.....	1,000	.....
	<hr/>	
		\$15,350

TO MILWAUKEE HOSPITAL.

In 1865.....	\$500 .....	
1866.....	500 .....	
1867.....	4,000 .....	
1868.....	1,000 .....	
1869.....	500 .....	
1872.....	1,000 .....	
	<hr/>	7,500.

TO MILWAUKEE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

In 1866.....	\$500 .....	
1867.....	500 .....	
1868.....	500 .....	
1869.....	500 .....	
1872.....	1,000 .....	
	<hr/>	3,000

TO ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, MILWAUKEE.

In 1867.....	\$500 .....	
1868.....	500 .....	
1869.....	500 .....	
1872.....	1,000 .....	
	<hr/>	2,500

TO ST. ROSE'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, MILWAUKEE.

In 1866.....	\$500 .....	
1867.....	500 .....	
1868.....	500 .....	
1869.....	500 .....	
1872.....	1,000 .....	
	<hr/>	\$3,000

TO ST. AMELIANUS' ORPHAN ASYLUM, MILWAUKEE CO.

In 1866.....	\$500 .....	
1867.....	500 .....	
1868.....	500 .....	
1872.....	1,000 .....	
	<hr/>	2,500

TO WISCONSIN SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, MILWAUKEE.

In 1869.....	\$1,000 .....	
1872.....	1,000 .....	
	<hr/>	\$2,000

TO HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, MILWAUKEE.

In 1868.....	\$3,000 .....	
1869.....	500 .....	
1872.....	1,000 .....	
	<hr/>	\$4,500

## TO ST. MARY'S ASYLUM, ELM GROVE, WAUKESHA CO.

In 1867.....	\$500	.....
1868.....	1,500	.....
1869.....	500	.....
	<hr/>	\$2,500

## TO ST. ARMIDIUS' ASYLUM, SOUTH POINT, MILWAUKEE.

In 1868.....	500
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## TO ST. CLARA'S ACADEMY, GRANT CO.

In 1869.....	500
	<hr/>
	<u>\$43,850</u>

There has always been

## A WIDE DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

among the people of the state, as to the propriety of these appropriations, and whenever the question has been before the Legislature there has always been an excited and protracted discussion resulting, sometimes in favor of the appropriations, and again in opposition to them.

In order that the Legislature may have as many facts as possible before them, in relation to the character and objects of these institutions, to aid in the decision of this question when it again comes up, we present in this report—

FIRST, The act of incorporation of all the institutions to which appropriations were made last year. An examination of these acts will show the objects and the corporate power of the institutions.

SECOND, A paper prepared by some one connected with each of the institutions containing information on the following points:

- (a) When was the institution organized?
- (b) Who was it established by?
- (c) How is it governed?

- (d) To whom, and how often are reports made?
- (e) Who are its officers?
- (f) Description of the property owned by the institution, its location, quality of land, and value, with and without the buildings.
- (g) In what name is the title to the property?
- (h) Is it all paid for?
- (i) If any encumbrance on the property; amount, to whom payable, and when due.
- (j) State the special object of the institution, giving statistics and facts showing its value, and the good it has accomplished.

THIRD. A statement of the receipts and expenditures during the past year, in all cases where we have been able to procure them, with some figures showing the economy with which the institutions have been managed.

The more we have looked into the history and work of these institutions, the more deeply have we been impressed with

#### THEIR VALUE AND IMPORTANCE.

Each one seems to be performing a work peculiar to itself, and a work which, if left unperformed, would leave exposed to want and suffering a large number of persons.

These institutions have been established and are now controlled by men and women of high standing in the community, many of them distinguished as christians and philanthropists, and we have had abundant evidence to satisfy us that they are managed with a high degree of skill, prudence and economy.

They are not only an honor and a credit to the city within whose bounds they are mostly located, but they are institutions of which the whole state may well be proud.

During the comparatively few years of the existence of these institutions, upwards of

#### TEN THOUSAND PERSONS

have been sheltered beneath their hospitable roofs, and been the recipients of the blessings they have been established to confer.

Five of these institutions have been planned and established, and are now governed by women, and if there are any persons in the community who doubt the ability of women to plan, establish and successfully conduct institutions of the kind, they can have all their doubts removed by making an examination into the history and workings of these.

# STATISTICS OF THE MILWAUKEE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING AID FROM THE STATE.

Names of Institution.	Location.	Quantity of Land.	Value of Property.	Debt,
St. Mary's Hospital.....	North point on the bank of Lake Michigan, Milwaukee.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.....	\$30,000 00	\$1,777 35
St. Rosa's Orphan Asylum...	Jackson St., running through to Van Buren St., adjoining the Roman Catholic Cathedral.....	*1 lot, 40 ft. by 240,..... 1 lot 60 ft. by 120.....	21,000 00	4,000 00
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.	North point of Milwaukee Bay.....	3 $\frac{1}{16}$ acres.....	10,000 00	.....
Milwaukee Orphan Asylum.	Division St. on Lake Shore, Milwaukee....	Over four city lots, also 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres on North P't	20,000 00	.....
St. Amelianus Orp. Asylum.	Four miles south of Milwaukee, near St. Frances College.....	3 acres.....	8,500 00	.....
Home for the Friendless....	Van Buren St., Milwaukee.....	1 lot, 60 ft. by 120.....	8,000 00	3,000 00
Seaman's Bethel Home.....	Corner of Milwaukee and Erie Sts.....	1 lot, 70 ft. by 150.....	10,000 00	4,746 00

\* The title of this lot is in Bishop J. M. Henni, and the value of the property stated above is exclusive of the value of this lot.

*Statistics of Milwaukee Charitable Institutions—continued.*

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Amount of money rec'd from State Treasury.	Cash on hand at commencement of year.	Amount received during the year.	Am't paid for subsistence.
St. Mary's Hospital...	\$15,350 00	\$116 27	\$7,866 14	\$3,181 07
*St. Rosa's Orphan As	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....
*St. Joseph's...do....	2,500 00	2,547 46	12,354 11	4,613 05
Milwaukee ....do....	3,000 00	9,100 00	9,226 39	2,384 39
St. Amelianus .do....	2,500 00	730 57	7,149 15	2,936 89
Home for Friendless..	4,500 00	191 59	3,470 16	607 74
†Milwaukee Hospital.	7,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Seamen's Bethel Home	2,000 00	15 00	6,480 25	.....

\* The financial accounts of these two asylums are kept as one.

† No financial report this year.

*Statistics of Milwaukee Charitable Institutions—continued.*

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Amn't paid for current expenses for 1872.	Am't paid on indebtedness.	Am't paid for all other purposes.	Cash on hand at close of the year.
St. Mary's Hospital.....	\$6,506 38	\$700 00	\$567 68	\$209 35
St. Rose's Orphan Asylum }	10,709 38	3,051 00	.....	1,141 19
St. Joseph's Orphan.do. }	6,237 28	.....	5,000 00	6,989 11
Milwaukee Orphan Asylum	6,103 89	.....	160 00	1,651 83
St. Amelianus Orphan..do.	1,970 85	1,300 00	62 65	328 25
Home of the Friendless....	4,561 33	1,933 92	.....	.....
Seaman's Bethel Home.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Milwaukee Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\*No financial report of this institution for the year 1872.

*Statistics of Milwaukee Charitable Institutions—continued.*

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Yearly cost pr capita for current exp's on whole population.	Weekly cost per capita for current exp's on whole population.	Yearly cost pr capita for current expenses on patients or inmates	Weekly cost per capita for current expenses on patients or inmates
St. Mary's Hospital.....	\$135 53	\$2 60	\$175 82	\$3 38
St. Rosa's Orphan Asylum.....	78 17	1 50	85 67	1 64
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.....	105 71	2 03	117 68	2 26
Milwaukee Orphan Asylum.....	78 25	1 50	92 48	1 78
*Home for the Friendless.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
†Milwaukee Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Seamen's Bethel Home.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* Accounts not so kept that these items can be given.

† No financial report for this institution for the year 1872.

*Statistics of Milwaukee Charitable Institutions—continued.*

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Yearly cost per capita for subsistence on whole population.	Weekly cost per capita for subsistence on whole population.	Yearly cost per capita for subsistence on patients or inmates.	Weekly cost per capita for subsistence on patients or inmates.
St. Mary's Hospital.....	\$66 27	\$1 27	\$85 97	\$1 65
St. Rosa's Orphan Asylum.....	33 67	64	36 90	70
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.....	38 04	73	45 00	86
Milwaukee Orphan Asylum.....	37 65	72	44 50	85
*Home for the Friendless.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
†Milwaukee Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Seamen's Bethel Home.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* Accounts not kept so that these items can be given.

† No financial report for the year 1872.

*Statistics of Milwaukee Charitable Institutions—continued.*

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Number of patients or inmates.	Parents—Foreign born and unknown.	Parents—Native born.	Foreign born.	Native born.	Residents of Milwaukee county.	Of other places in Wisconsin.	Of other places.
St. Mary's Hospital .....	314	.....	.....	269	45	.....	.....	.....
St. Rosa's Orphan Asylum.. }	174	152	22	4	170	121	41	12
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum }								
Milwaukee Orphan Asylum ..	84	66	18	16	68	58	13	13
St. Amelianus' Orphan Asylum	97	91	6	11	86	57	25	15
Home for the Friendless .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee Hospital .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seamen's Bethel Home.....	820	.....	.....	520	300	.....	.....	.....

## I.—ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

This institution is under the control of certain sisters of charity who were made a body corporate by the legislature of 1859. Chapter 79, of the private and local laws of that year is as follows :

### “AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SISTERS OF CHARITY OF ST. JOSEPH'S, OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE.

#### NAMES OF CORPORATORS AND CORPORATE POWERS.

“SECTION 1.—That Mary Vincent Mc Intee, Frances Agnes Hanley, Mary George Sebold, Ariana Buckley, and Monica Ryter, and their successors, appointed in accordance with the rules and regulations of the sisters of charity of Saint Joseph's, of the city of Milwaukee, whose mother house is in Emmetsburg, in the county of Frederick, State of Maryland, be and are hereby constituted and established a body corporate and politic with perpetual succession, by the name and style of “the sisters of charity of Saint Joseph's, of the city of Milwaukee,” and by that name shall be competent to contract and be contracted with in all matters relative to the objects of their association, shall have a common seal, the device of which they may form and change at their pleasure ; shall be capable of suing and being sued ; of pleading and being impleaded ; of answering and being answered unto in all of the courts in this state or the United States, with full power and authority to acquire, possess, hold, use and enjoy by gift, grant, devise, purchase, or otherwise, real estate and personal property, and shall have power to sell, convey, mortgage, and dispose of the same in any manner the said corporators or their successors appointed as aforesaid, shall deem best for the interest of the corporation, and the furtherance of the charitable and educational purposes, for which this corporation is created.

## POWER TO MAKE BY-LAWS, ETC.

"SECTION 2. The said corporators and their successors, shall have full power and authority to make, ordain, establish and put into execution, such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem proper for the conduct and government of the hospitals, schools, asylums and other establishments under their care and control, and the efficient government of their own board, and the officers appointed thereby, such by-laws not being contrary to the laws and constitutions of this state or the United States.

## OBJECT OF THE CORPORATION.

"SECTION 3. The object of this corporation, is to afford a greater opportunity and more security to the corporators and their successors for the establishment of hospitals, schools, asylums and other institutions for the relief and education and care of the poor, the needy, the destitute, the orphan, and the ignorant, and to this end no property of any kind whatever, shall be held or acquired, or conveyed otherwise than for the furtherance of the object for which this corporation is instituted.

"SECTION 4. It is hereby declared, that in the judgment of the legislature of this state, the objects of the foregoing act cannot be attained under the general laws.

"SECTION 5. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

"Approved March 11, 1859."

The following paper, prepared by Sister Mary Vincent, Superioress of this institution, will be read with great interest:

## "ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

"The establishment of an hospital in the city of Milwaukee, was first undertaken by the Sisters of Charity in the summer of the year 1848. That scourge of nations, Asiatic cholera, then raged in the city and vicinity, and in order to take care of the most forsaken, a small frame building which then stood at the

corner of Jackson and Oneida streets, was fitted up for the purpose of a temporary hospital. Sister Felicita Dellone, a member of the community of the Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph's, Emmettsburg, Maryland, was the one who commenced that charitable work, with no means or resources than those contributed by a few kind friends. But her trust in Divine Providence was unbounded, and her success proves that her heart was filled with benevolence and charity, and that such a one will not fail to accomplish wonders, when the object in view is the relief of God's suffering representatives. The little hospital was named 'St. John's Infirmary.' During the prevalence of the terrible disease, daily, nay hourly, were the calls made on her and her three companions energies and zeal.

"After the subsidence of the cholera, the little infirmary still continued open to all who asked admission, and two years after, in the September of 1850, a vessel of Swedish and Norwegian emigrants, all attacked by typhus fever, landed in Milwaukee. The condition of these poor sufferers was most appalling, and as many as the capacity of St. John's Infirmary could accommodate were received and therein cared for; the others were taken care of by the Sisters in the old government buildings at the request of the Mayor.

"During the same year (1850), application was made for the reception into the little infirmary of the

#### *"Sick and Disabled Seamen*

"Of the port of Milwaukee. After the extirpation of the typhus fever, an agreement was made, or rather a contract signed between the Treasury Department at Washington and the Sisters of Charity, since which time (except one short interval), they have continued to form part of the patients under the Sisters' care.

"In the month of January, 1857, a petition was presented to the common council of the city of Milwaukee by sundry citizens asking a donation by the city of Milwaukee to the Sisters of Charity of three acres of land out of the "poor-house property," situated in the First Ward of the city, for the purpose of an hos-

pital. It was referred to a select committee, who reported to the common council recommending a donation of the said land. The Mayor and Clerk of the city were then authorized to execute a warranty deed, donating the three acres to the Sisters, their heirs and assigns forever, for an hospital; revertable, however to the city, should the land at any time be used otherwise than for an hospital. The deed bears date the tenth day of January, 1857, and was recorded February 4, 1857, in vol. 56 of deeds, pages 105 and 106. A. Bade, register. The land is described as follows: Beginning at the south east corner of the south east quarter of the south west quarter of section number fifteen (15), in town seven (7) north, of range twenty-two (22) east, and running thence north on the quarter section line two hundred and eighty-four twenty-five and one hundredths ( $284\frac{25}{100}$ ); thence west on a line parallel with the south line of said section fifteen to the east line of Fourth avenue, thence south thirty-four degrees west along said east line to the section line between sections fifteen (15) and twenty-two (22), thence east along said line five hundred and fifty-eight and forty-nine one hundredths ( $558\frac{49}{100}$ ), to the place of beginning, containing three acres, more or less.

“Immediately the Sisters set to work to

#### *“ Commence a Building*

“On the land donated. It would be almost incredible were the hardships enumerated that they endured in endeavoring to raise funds for the work; but God blessed the widow’s mite as much as the offerings of the more opulent, and the building was at length ready for the reception of patients, though far from being completed or furnished; hence, almost ever since its occupancy the Sisters have been endeavoring to add to the comforts and conveniences it should afford.

“In the year 1859, the sisters were established a body corporate, under the name and title of

*“The Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph’s of the City of Milwaukee.”*

“The act is dated March 11, 1859, and in 1860 another piece of ground containing seven-tenths of an acre which joined the three acres was donated and added to the hospital grounds. This donation was also made by the common council; the deed bears date December 28, 1860, and was recorded March 26, 1861, in vol. 71 of Deeds, pages 363, 4 and 5, Chas. Fessel, Register. To complete the grounds in 1864, a second lot adjoining the three acres on the other side, containing one and forty-two one-hundredths ( $1\frac{42}{100}$ ) acres, was donated by the common council; this deed bears date August 6, 1864, and was recorded August 22, 1864, in vol. 84 of Deeds, on pages 595, 6 and 7, F. Baggeler, Register.

*“St. Mary’s Hospital*

“is governed solely by the corporation of ‘the Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph’s of the City of Milwaukee,’ whose mother house is St. Joseph’s Academy, Emmettsburg, Frederick county, Maryland. Sister Mary Vincent McEntee, present superioress of the hospital, is President of the board; Sister Monica Ryder, Treasurer; Sister Simeon Quinn, Secretary; Sister Euphemia Blekinsop and Sister Camilla O’Keefe, members. Meetings are held annually in the business office of the hospital, on the first Monday of September, when any vacancies that may have occurred during the year are filled and officers are elected.

“The following are the

*“By-Laws of the Corporation*

“Of ‘The Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph’s of the city of Milwaukee’:

“ARTICLE 1. All members of this corporation must be regular members of the society of Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph’s whose mother house is now in Emmettsburg, Maryland.

“ARTICLE 2. Should any member of the Board cease to be a member of the above-named society of the Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph’s, she shall thereby forfeit the membership of the

Board, and all rights acquired in virtue of the act incorporating 'the Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph's of the city of Milwaukee.'

"ARTICLE 3. All the establishments that are now or may hereafter be in charge of this corporation shall in every respect be conducted according to the constitution and rules of the above named society of the Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph's, Emmettsburg, Maryland.

"ARTICLE 4. No immovable property can be alienated, mortgaged or otherwise disposed of, except with the consent of all the members of the Board.

"ARTICLE 5. The officers of this corporation shall be a President, a Treasurer and a Secretary, to be elected annually on the first Monday in September.

"ARTICLE 6. Any vacancy occurring, by death or otherwise, may be filled at the annual or any special meeting to be called by the President or by the majority of the members of the Board.

"ARTICLE 7. Two-thirds of the members shall constitute a quorum.

"ARTICLE 8. None of these by-laws can be abridged or altered without the consent of all the members of the Board.

"Signed by

"MARY<sup>A</sup>VINCENT MCENTEE,

"FRANCES AGNES HANLY,

"MARY GEORGE SEBOLD,

"ARIANNA BUCKLY,

"MONICA RYDER.

"Sept. 5 1859.

### *"The St. Mary's Hospital*

"Is mainly supported by the pay patients. It has also derived much assistance from public generosity. All classes in the city and vicinity as well as all denominations have been very generous, and the liberal appropriations made by the state of Wisconsin at different times, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of fifteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars (\$15,350), added material aid and comfort to the suffering inmates of the said hospital.

"The institution is solely governed and conducted by the corporation of the sisters of charity. Statistics are made out annually and sent to the principal Superior of the Sisters of charity at St. Joseph's Academy, Emmettsburg, Maryland.

### *"The Hospital Building*

"Is 82 feet in length, 53 feet width in center, 48 feet width of wings, 47 feet highth of wings, and 53 feet highth of center. There are six large wards, three of which are 30 by 30 feet ; the other three are 18 by 14 feet. Ten rooms for private patients, besides ample room for the Sisters and domestics, parlors and office.

### *"The Pharmacy*

"Is a small room fitted up for the purpose and presided over by one of the Sisters who compounds all the medicines prescribed by the Doctors and Surgeons. The chapel occupies the center on the second story, but no obligation is enforced on the patients to attend service therein ; however those wishing to do so are permitted. Bathing and closet facilities are provided and supplied with water by the five large cisterns on the grounds and which are never exhausted ; the water is conveyed from them to a tank near the roof by a force pump. The basement contains the kitchen, dining room, store rooms and boiler room ; the entire house is heated by steam and is comfortable in the most severe weather.

"On the premises are stables for one horse and four cows, carriage and wagon house, ice house, and hen house. A large room used at present for a laundry over which are two rooms in which those affected with contagious diseases are taken care of, so as not to endanger the patients in the main building. There are no incumbrances on the property, but there are some debts yet on the building for improvements, heating, etc., with a balance due for flour and fuel, of last year, amounting altogether to \$1800.

*"The special object of the Institution*

"Is to afford relief and suitable care to all classes and denominations, regardless of country or color, to all condition of sufferers, mental as well as physical, according to the rules of the society of the Sisters of Charity, to fulfil the signification of the name 'Sisters of Charity,' and to carry out the intentions of the founder of the society.

"The value of the buildings we don't know, but up to the present time the cost of erection and improvements amounts to thirty thousand dollars.

"We can give no estimate of the value of the property to the Sisters ; it is of no value except for the use of an hospital ; neither can we form an estimate of the good effected by the institution since its foundation ; that is left to the Recording Angel ; but the number of patients admitted into the hospital up to the first of December, 1872, is 3,581.

"Very respectfully,

"Sister MARY VINCENT,

*"Superioress."*

The following extracts from correspondence between the Secretary of the board and Sister Mary Vincent, will explain itself:

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF THE SECRETARY,

Dated Dec. 10, 1872, to Sister Mary Vincent:

"In presenting a statement of the origin, management and objects of the Milwaukee charitable institutions, we wish to have it as complete as possible, and so that all reasonable inquiries of members of the legislature, and others interested in the institutions, can be answered. In the paper which you so kindly prepared and sent to me, you allude to one or two matters in relation to which I am quite sure more information will be desired. You refer to a contract you have with the Treasury Department at Washington, to take care of sick and disabled seamen in the port of Milwaukee. Will you have the kindness to furnish us with a copy of the contract, or so much of it as will show the

terms upon which you receive this class of persons and the compensation you receive therefor?

*“Article 3 of the By-Laws*

“Of your corporation provides that ‘all establishments that are now or may hereafter be in charge of the corporation shall in every respect, be conducted according to the constitution and rules of the above named society of the Sisters of Charity of Emmetsburg, Md.’

“Can you furnish us with a copy of the constitutions and rules here referred to?

“Can you inform us how many members there are of the corporation of ‘Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph’s, Milwaukee?’

“How many members are there in your ‘Board?’ Article 6 of your by-laws refers to the filling of vacancies—will you have the kindness to inform us how these vacancies are filled? \* \*

“There is great curiosity to learn how it is that the Milwaukee charitable institutions are run so much more economically than are our State institutions, and we want to get all the light on the subject we can.”

EXTRACT FROM THE REPLY OF SISTER MARY VINCENT,

Dated December 14, 1872:

“We are all willing to give your Board, as well as the legislature, all the information regarding our institution *in our power*.

“First, then, the contract with the Treasury Department, Washington, for the care of the sick and disabled seamen of the port of Milwaukee, a copy of which you requested sent to you—I am sorry we are unable to give it, as it has been mislaid or lost. The compensation received for that class of patients varied since that first contract; then it was as low as \$2.00 per week, afterwards \$2.50; during the war as high as \$5.00, and at the present time we receive but \$3.99 per week for each seaman and \$12.00 for interment, in case of death. We are required to receive all who present themselves furnished with a

permit from the Collector of Customs, except contagious diseases; those we are not obliged to provide for 'within the walls of the hospital,' but we take care of them apart.

*"The Constitution and Rules*

"Of the Society of the Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph's, Emmettsburg, Md., do not belong to the public, but this institution (St. Mary's Hospital) does, and those desirous of ascertaining how it is conducted are willingly admitted and can see for themselves.

"The corporation of 'the Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph's, of the city of Milwaukee,' is composed of five members. All vacancies are filled by vote. \* \* \*

"In conclusion, I can only say if there *is* more economy practiced in our institutions than in those of the state it is entirely owing to the fact that no mercenary motive could ever induce us to embrace and continue the life of a Sister of Charity, and consequently that which is confided to us we consider as held in trust for the benefit of the poor—one five cents worth carelessly wasted or destroyed would be a matter of grave self-reproach, none of it being ours.

"Again I beg you will excuse my delay, and kindly overlook any mistakes in this hurriedly written paper.

"Very respectfully,

"Sister MARY VINCENT,

*"Superioress."*

6 C. & R.

(Doc. 13.)

## THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Of the Hospital for the year ending December 1, 1872, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.		
Cash on hand December 1, 1871 .....	\$116 27	.....
Received from pay patients .....	4,363 41	.....
..do ....from the State of Wisconsin.....	1,000 00	.....
..do ... from U. S. for seamen .....	2,335 73	.....
..do ....from donations .....	167 00	.....
		\$7,982 41
EXPENDITURES.		
Paid for groceries .....	\$1,141 57	.....
..do ....fresh beef and mutton .....	1,229 42	.....
..do ....fresh pork.....	32 00	.....
..do ....potatoes, early vegetables and apples.....	199 77	.....
..do ....flour XXX family and Berchey best..	309 60	.....
..do ....medicine.....	291 64	.....
..do ....wine.....	58 67	.....
..do ... coal, small egg, Brier Hill .....	682 92	.....
..do ....wood—maple .....	50 00	.....
..do ....kerosene oil, sperm candles and lamp wick .....	89 75	.....
..do ....forage for one horse and four cows ..	388 69	.....
..do ....wages to domestics .....	800 00	.....
..do ....blankets, sheeting and toweling....	447 82	.....
..do ....clothing .....	321 88	.....
..do ....furniture.....	182 60	.....
..do ....hair and straw for mattresses.....	99 25	.....
..do ....surgical apparatus and splints.....	80 00	.....
..do ....hardware, dishes, etc.....	69 78	.....
..do ....postage and stationery .....	30 00	.....
..do ....debt on building, without interest ...	700 00	.....
..do ....for painting and whitewashing.....	339 46	.....
..do ....flooring hall and two wards for first story.....	228 22	.....
	\$7,773 06	.....
Cash on hand December 1, 1872.....	209 35	.....
		\$7,982 41

## THE HOSPITAL IS IN DEBT AS FOLLOWS:

Due on labor and steam fixtures.....	\$1,000
Due for flour.....	206
Due for wood.....	100
Due for coal.....	200
Due for furniture.....	192
Due for medicine.....	79
	<u>\$1,777</u>

## THE WHOLE NUMBER OF PATIENTS

In the hospital during the past year was, 314; of whom 269, were foreign born and 45 native.

Of this number 242 were pay patients from whom was received the sum of \$6,699 14.

The remaining 72 were charity patients, from whom nothing was received during the past year. Sixteen of these have been in the hospital twelve months or longer, seven of whom help in the laundry, kitchen, and other departments of domestic work. The average time the other 56 charity patients were in the house, was 23 days, or a trifle over three weeks each. The residence of the 72 charity patients as near as we can make it out from the report made is as follows:

Milwaukee.....	53
Unknown .....	6
Michigan.....	5
Massachusetts.....	1
Missouri.....	1
Canada.....	1
Waukesha county.....	2
Racine county.....	1
Washington county.....	1
Dodge county.....	1
	<hr/>
	72

Of the charity patients, 38 were foreign and 18 native born, and the birth-place of the remaining 16, not reported.

The total expenditures for current expenses, last year, were \$6,505.38, being \$193.76 less than the amount received from pay patients.

The records of the hospital have not been kept so that the daily average of the population can be accurately stated, but as near as it can be ascertained the daily average of patients was 37, and the daily average number subsisted in the house, including officers and employes, was 48.

## THE AMOUNT PAID FOR SUBSISTENCE

During the year, including say \$268.69 paid for feed for four cows, is \$3,181.07.

This would make the cost per capita on the daily average number subsisted in the house (48), \$66.27 per annum, or \$1.27 per week, and the cost of subsistence per capita on the daily average number of patients (37), \$85.99 per annum, or \$1.65 per week.

The cost per capita on the daily average population of the hospital, of the entire running expenses of the institution (\$6,505.38), was \$135.53, or \$2.60 per week; and the cost per capita on the daily average number of patients was \$175.82 per annum, or \$3.38 per week.

The Board visited this institution on the second day of July. Our visit was entirely unannounced and unexpected. The building is beautifully situated in the midst of a five-acre lot on the banks of lake Michigan; is large and commodious, and well adapted to the purpose for which it has been erected. The buildings and the improvements around them have cost about thirty thousand dollars, (\$30,000), and we know of no place in the state where there is more to show for an equal outlay of money than there is here. The institution is entirely under the control of women—Sisters of Charity. They hold the title to the property; they secured the means to erect the buildings; they decided upon the plans, and superintended the work, and they can now show one of the best arranged buildings for the purpose for which it was designed that can be shown in the state.

The hospital is in the immediate charge of sister Mary Vincent, as Superioress, a woman who is thoroughly devoted to the work to which she has consecrated her life, and one who is in every way eminently qualified for the responsible and important position she holds.

After a careful inspection of the house in all its parts we find it difficult to suggest any changes that would be improvements in the appearance or arrangement of the building or its different departments.

## II.—MILWAUKEE HOSPITAL.

Chapter 396 of the General Laws of 1864 is as follows:

### “AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILWAUKEE HOSPITAL.

“WHEREAS, The Rev. W. A. Passavant, by the aid of sundry charitable persons, has established a hospital known as the ‘Milwaukee Hospital,’ in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in order that the suffering and sick might be cared for and relieved in a becoming and charitable manner, without distinction of creed, country or color, and has placed the same under the more immediate supervision and control of ‘the institution of Protestant Deaconesses,’ an association duly incorporated by the legislature of Pennsylvania, and authorized to establish and conduct hospitals and other institutions of mercy in the United States—it is enacted:

*“The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:*

#### CORPORATE POWERS.

“SECTION 1. That the Rev. W. A. Passavant is hereby authorized and empowered to assign, convey and transfer to the aforesaid corporation all property, real, personal and mixed which may be hereafter held by him in trust for the purposes of said hospital, subject to the same trusts and considerations upon which he may hold the same; and that any other person or persons now holding or who may hereafter hold any goods, chattels or property, real, personal or mixed, in trust for the use of the aforesaid hospital, are hereby authorized to convey, assign and transfer the same to the aforementioned ‘institution of Protestant Deaconesses,’ subject to the trusts and conditions under which it is or may be held by such person or persons.

## BOARD OF VISITORS.

“SECTION 2. That in order more perfectly to secure and perpetuate the charitable and impartial character of this hospital, Alexander Mitchell, Eliphalet Cramer, John H. Vandyke, John Henry Inbusch, Greenleaf D. Norris, John Nazro, Lester Sexton, Joseph T. Bradford, Charles Eisfeldt, Gideon P. Hewitt, Frederick Kuetemeyer, Sr., John Tomsen, Charles F. Illsley, and W. M. Sinclair, and their successors, appointed as hereafter provided, shall constitute a board of visitors, who shall meet annually on the third Monday in January, to examine and report for publication the condition and management of the Milwaukee hospital aforesaid; for which purpose they shall have free access to all the buildings, apartments and grounds belonging thereto, and the inspection of all books, papers, and accounts relating to the management thereof. And it shall be their special duty to investigate, and in their annual report set forth, any discrimination which may at any time hereafter be made in favor of the sick of one creed, color or country over another in the granting permits, or the care of the sick, to the end that any such abuse may be speedily corrected. All vacancies in said ‘board of visitors’ shall be filled by the votes of a majority of the patrons of the hospital hereinafter mentioned, at a meeting convened for the purpose, on the call of the surviving members of the board, or in default of such election, by the board of visitors at their next annual meeting.

## REPORTS TO BE MADE.

“SECTION 3. The director of the hospital, together with the physicians and treasurer, all of whom are appointed by the aforementioned ‘institution of Protestant Deaconesses,’ shall present an annual report of their respective departments of the hospital to the board of visitors, which, if so ordered by them, shall be published in pamphlet form.

## LIFE PATRONS.

“SECTION 4. That any contributor who has already, or who shall hereafter subscribe the sum of one thousand dollars at a

single benefaction, or who has subscribed a less sum, and shall increase the same to one thousand dollars, on payment of the same into the treasury, shall be entitled to become a patron for life, and shall have the right to nominate and send in, gratuitously, one patient at all times during the year; *provided* that the person so nominated shall be of the condition and fall within and comply with the rules that may be established for the government of the hospital. And the same privileges and rights shall be conferred on any person or corporation paying one hundred dollars annually, for the period of fifteen years, and the same privileges and right to the free beds of the hospital shall be conferred on any church or religious society which shall take an annual collection for the benefit of the hospital, amounting to the sum of seventy-five dollars annually,

#### EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

“SECTION 5. The buildings, grounds and such real estate belonging to the Milwaukee hospital, as shall be used by it for the humane purposes of the institution, shall be exempted from taxation.

“SECTION 6. The inclosed site and lands of this institution, devoted to hospital purposes, shall in no wise be affected by changes which may be made in existing roads, or by the laying out of new streets, without the written consent of the board of visitors, which consent shall be obtained at an annual or a special meeting on the call of one-third of the members of the board.

“SECTION 7. No gift or grant made to the ‘Milwaukee hospital,’ by legacy or subscription, shall be lost to the institution because of a misnomer, in the will or agreement; *provided* the purpose of the testator or donor was clearly to appropriate the amount specified to the charitable purposes of this institution.

“Approved April 4, 1864.”

The following paper in relation to this institution has been kindly furnished by the Rev. Dr. W. A. Passavant, of Pittsburg, Penn.:

### “THE MILWAUKEE HOSPITAL

“Was founded by the Rev. Dr. W. A. Passavant, of Pittsburg-Pa., at the instance of a number of pastors and citizens of Milwaukee, who had long been familiar with his labors among the sick of that city. In the absence of any means to purchase property for the institution, it became necessary for him to become personally responsible for the whole sum involved in the original purchase of the ten acres and the present edifice, costing \$12,000 cash. In order to give the institution the benefit of experienced nurses it was placed by him under the care of an association of Christian women, known as

#### “*The Institution of Protestant Deaconesses,*”

“Who are chartered by the legislature of Pennsylvania, and are occupied solely in the work of caring for the sick and supporting and educating the fatherless in various parts of the United States.

#### “*The Object of the Hospital,*

“As stated in its charter granted by the legislature of Wisconsin, in the month of April, 1864, is that ‘the suffering and sick might be cared for and relieved in a becoming and christian manner, without distinction of creed, country or color;’ and for the carrying out of this purpose more efficiently, the more immediate supervision and control of the hospital is placed under the ‘Institution of Protestant Deaconesses’ aforesaid. At the same time, ‘in order more perfectly to secure and perpetuate the charitable and impartial character of this hospital, Hon. Alexander Mitchell, Eliphalet Cramer, John H. Van Dyke, John H. Inbusch, G. D. Norris, John Nazro, Lester Sexton, J. T. Bradford, Charles Eisfeldt, G. P. Hewett, F. Kuetermeyer, Sr., John Thompson, Charles F. Illsley and Wm. M. Sinclair, and their successors, shall constitute a ‘board of visitors,’ who shall meet annually on the third Monday in January, to examine and report, for publication, the condition and management of the Milwaukee Hospital; for which purpose they shall have free

access to all the buildings and grounds belonging thereto, and the inspection of all books, papers and accounts relating to the management thereof. And it shall be their special duty to investigate, and, in their annual report, set forth any discrimination which may at any time hereafter be made in favor of the ilk of one creed, color or country, over another in the granting of permits or the care of the sick, to the end that such abuse may be speedily corrected.' 'All vacancies in the board of visitors shall be filled by a vote of a majority of the 'patrons' of the hospital. 'Patrons' are those who have already subscribed the sum of one thousand dollars at a single benefaction, or have contributed this amount at various times.

"The hospital went into practical operation on the 2d of August, 1863, and since that time its labors among the sick and suffering have never been intermitted a single hour.

#### *"Upwards of Two Thousand Patients*

"Have been received, of whom *more than two-thirds* have been charity cases. Less than one-third of all who have been received have been able to pay in whole or in part the small sum of five dollars per week which is charged in the general wards.

"Of the whole number received, nearly 400, or one-fifth of the whole number, have been small pox cases—this institution being the only place in or near the city where provision is made for this unhappy class of sufferers. In the repeated visitations of small pox with which Milwaukee has been afflicted, this hospital has been a public blessing to the sick from all parts of the state, and all classes of the community have gratefully acknowledged its valuable services.

"In addition to the ten acres originally purchased, a second purchase of several acres was subsequently made by Dr. Passavant, to still further increase the grounds of the institution and prevent unsuitable establishments in too close proximity to the hospital.

*"The Total Cost*

"Of both purchases was seventeen thousand dollars, on which there is yet a debt of about three thousand dollars. This is the only remaining debt on the hospital property and buildings—the subscriptions of the citizens of Milwaukee, from time to time, having paid off the original purchase money of \$12,000, and the sale of some lots outside of the new extension of State street having paid off the remainder, with the above exception.

"The institution depends for its support wholly on the

*"Free-will Offerings of the Charitable,*

"And on the income which is received from those patients who are able to pay in whole or in part. The legislature of the state have on several occasions, in view of the benefits to citizens from all parts of the state, voted appropriations of from five hundred to one thousand dollars. This aid was never solicited by the hospital, but was gratefully appreciated, and was as timely as it was important in the early years of its struggle for life. On another occasion, when the institution was involved in a heavy expense of five thousand dollars by the repeal of a section of its charter and the extension of State street through its grounds, the legislature kindly saved the institution from the embarrassment which would have otherwise followed.

"The edifice used as

*"The Main Hospital Building,*

"Was a private residence, and is not well adapted for hospital purposes. With the wards in the separate building, forty-five to fifty sick can be accommodated. It is hoped, however, ere long to have a suitable edifice erected, with all the advantages of a more perfect construction. The ample grounds, the healthy location and the beautiful view of the present location invite the benevolent to such an outlay for the care of the suffering and the sick in their community.

*"The services of the Director and Physicians*

"Are gratuitous, and of the deaconesses likewise, so the con-

sequence is that the institution is conducted not only in a very economical manner, but at a cost which is scarcely credible for so large a family. In this respect the ample grounds and gardens which furnish fresh vegetables and an abundant supply of milk for the sick, are of great advantage as well as economy.

"The title of the property is in the "Institution of Protestant Deaconesses, of Alleghany county, Penn." but they hold it simply for the uses of a hospital forever, in the city of Milwaukee, subject to the same trusts by which it was held by Dr. Passavant, the founder.

"There is no mortgage on the property, but the director has borrowed the sum yet due on the property, nearly three thousand dollars. It is past due and has been for two years

"Pittsburg, Dec. 3, 1872."

The officers and all connected with the management of the institution have been

#### PROMPT TO RESPOND

To our requests for information; but owing to the fact that their annual financial report is not made up until sometime in the month of January, we are unable to present such facts in relation to the operations of the hospital during the year 1872, as we have in relation to the other Milwaukee institutions, but that we may have some light in relation to the income and expenditures of this hospital we give the statistics for the previous year.

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

For the year 1871.

RECEIPTS.		
From donations of individuals, churches, etc..	\$2,868 90	.....
From boarding and nursing pay patients.....	1,597 80	.....
		<u>\$4,466 70</u>
EXPENDITURES.		
Paid for house expenses, flour, meat, groceries etc.....	\$1,089 90	.....
Fuel and lights .....	268 00	.....
Medicines.....	91 29	.....
Furniture and fixtures.....	150 43	.....
Improvements and repairs.....	240 43	.....
Wages of male nurses.....	379 94	.....
Wages of domestics.....	289 00	.....
Labor on grounds and gardens.....	262 68	.....
Insurance and taxes.....	216 50	.....
Stable expenses.....	79 94	.....
Interest on balance due on property...	257 50	.....
Printing rules and acknowledgments.	50 00	.....
Miscellaneous expences.....	119 66	.....
	<u>\$3,395 27</u>	
Paid on deficiency of previous year...	971 43	
		<u>\$4,466 70</u>

## THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS

in the hospital from January 1, 1871, to January 1, 1872, was 152. Their ages were as follows:

Between 5 and 10.....	7
10 and 20.....	23
20 and 30.....	75
30 and 40.....	25
40 and 50.....	10
50 and 60.....	7
60 and 70.....	4
70 and 80.....	1
	<u>152</u>

## THEIR NATIVITY

was as follows:

United States .....	41
German States .....	81
Ireland .....	13
Norway .....	11
Sweden .....	3
Russia .....	1
Bohemia.....	1
Canada .....	1
	<hr/>
	152
	<hr/>

## THEIR RELIGION

as follows:

Protestant.....	105
Roman Catholic .....	44
Jews .....	3
	<hr/>
	152
	<hr/>

Married .....	37	....
Single .....	115	....
	<hr/>	152
		<hr/>

White .....	151	....
Colored.....	1	....
	<hr/>	152
		<hr/>

Discharged cured .....	103	....
Discharged much improved.....	10	....
Discharged somewhat improved.....	6	....
Discharged not improved.....	4	....
Died .....	16	....
In hospital January 1, 1872.....	13	....
	<hr/>	152
		<hr/>

Of the whole number of cases, one-third (52), were cases of small-pox. Deaths from small-pox were 12; typhoid fever, 1; pneumonia, 1; general dropsy, 1; general decay or old age, 1. It is but just to say that the cases of death from small-pox were of small-pox in the worst form of the confluent form, or of persons who had never been vaccinated, and that many of them died in a few days after admission.

## THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS

Received into the hospital from January 1 to December 1, 1872, was 147.

Their nativity was as follows:

Germany.....	79	....
England.....	6	....
Wales.....	1	....
Ireland.....	10	....
Norway.....	12	....
Sweden.....	4	....
Canada.....	3	....
United States.....	32	....
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		147
Married.....	30	....
Single.....	117	....
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		137
Protestants.....	103	....
Roman Catholics.....	42	....
Jews.....	2	....
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		147

In a communication received from DR. J. K. BARTLETT, the physician of the hospital, dated November 2nd, 1872, he says:

“When the small pox broke out last summer, the Board of Health, on behalf of the city made an arrangement with the hospital to receive and take care of all small pox cases which they should send, they agreeing to pay one dollar per day for such patients. These were lodged and cared for in a building erected for this purpose some years ago, at a distance from the main hospital. You will find from the report that there has been forty-four cases of this kind sent by the city during the six months, for the care of which the hospital has received in city orders something over \$800. We have also admitted in the usual way seven small pox patients who paid for themselves; from these we have received \$139. Since the first of July to the present time there have been no small pox cases paid for by the city, and only five cases in the month of July that paid for themselves. I make this explanation to show that the receipts for this six months would be no criterion whereby to estimate

the ordinary amount received from patients by the institution ; as a general thing those admitted do not and are not able to pay anything. You will observe that only thirty-five dollars was received during the six months from others than small pox patients, who indeed were more than half of all received. From the first of July to the present time we have received forty-six patients, of whom only five were small pox cases, as stated above."

We are sorry that our report has to be closed before we can have the precise figures of this institution for the past year, but the facts given in relation to the operations of the hospital during the year, and the full figures of the previous year, will serve to satisfy any one that a very large amount of good is accomplished with the outlay of but a comparatively small sum of money.

During the year 1871, one hundred and fifty-two patients were treated for periods ranging from a single week to three and four months, and yet the average cost for each one was a trifle less than twenty-three dollars. The services of the Rev. Dr. W. A. Passavant, the director and treasurer of the hospital, of Dr. J. K. Bartlett the physician, and of two of the female nurses, are given gratuitously, and for their faithful self-denying labors they are entitled to the thanks not only of those who are specially benefited by them, but of all who can appreciate such works of love and charity.

This institution by reason of the ample and excellent provision it has made for the care and treatment of small-pox patients must be one of great value and importance to the city of Milwaukee, and the people of the city will but consult their own interests in seeing that the institution is liberally sustained.

### III—HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, MILWAUKEE.

This institution was chartered by a special act of the Legislature, approved March 6th, 1868.

The charter will be found in chapter 431 of the local laws of that year, and is as follows :

#### “AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MILWAUKEE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

*“The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

#### NAMES OF CORPORATORS AND POWERS.

“SECTION 1. Mrs. Charles A. Keeler, Mrs. G. P. Hewitt, Mrs. John Nazro, Miss M. Blanchard, Mrs. C. D. Bigelow, Mrs. J. H. Rogers, Mrs. N. Storrs, Mrs. J. Downer, Mrs. S. D. Arnold, Mrs. Chas. Bigelow, Mrs. H. Chase, Mrs. A. Green, Mrs. G. F. Austin, Mrs. W. F. Garlick, Mrs. I. Sercomb, Mrs. J. B. Judson, Mrs. J. H. Tweedy, Mrs. H. H. Button, Mrs. T. H. Judd, Mrs. I. C. Coleman, Mrs. E. R. Persons, Mrs. T. Gwynne, Mrs. J. G. Inbusch, Mrs. M. Jewett, Mrs. J. Plankinton, Mrs. J. C. Spencer, Mrs. Delafield, Mrs. A. H. Gardner, Mrs. G. Miner, and their associates, are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of the “MILWAUKEE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS,” and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall have power to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, and to do and perform all such acts and things as are and may become necessary for the furtherance and advancement of the purposes of said incorporation, as fully and completely as a natural person might or could do.

## OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF CORPORATION.

“SECTION 2. The objects and purposes of said corporation shall be the relieving, aiding, and providing homes for friendless and indigent women and children.

## MEMBERSHIP.

“SECTION 3. Any person may become an annual member of said corporation who shall pay to the treasurer thereof the sum of one dollar annually, and any person may become a life member of said corporation, who has paid to the treasurer thereof the sum of thirty dollars or more at one time.

## OFFICERS.

“SECTION 4. The officers of this corporation shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Board of Managers, of not less than twelve, the number to be determined by the members of said corporation from time to time. The President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Board of Managers shall be elected annually by the members of said corporation, on the first Tuesday of October each year; all of said officers shall hold their respective offices for one year, and until their successors are elected. In case of any vacancy in any of said offices, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Board of Managers shall have power to fill such vacancy till the next annual election. The regular meeting of the officers and Managers of this corporation shall be on the first Tuesday of October each year. The President, Secretary, and Treasurer of this corporation shall be *ex officio*, President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Board of Managers, and shall be associated with said Board in matters of business pertaining to said corporation. It shall require at least seven of said Board of Managers to constitute a quorum.

## CAN HOLD REAL ESTATE.

“SECTION 5. The said corporation may receive, take, hold, either by gift, purchase, devise, bequest, or otherwise, any real or personal estate, for the use and for the advancement of the purposes of said corporation, whether the same be purchased,  
7—C. & R. (Doc. 13.)

given, devised, bequeathed or conveyed directly to said corporation. No real estate to which said corporation shall acquire title, shall be alienated or leased for a longer term than two years at one time, except by a majority vote of the Managers at an annual meeting, or at a special meeting to be called for the purpose, to be specified in the notice of said meeting.

#### MANAGERS CAN APPOINT OFFICERS, ETC.

“SECTION 6. The Board of Managers may at any time appoint such subordinate officers, agents and committees, as they may deem necessary, the more efficiently to carry out the objects of said corporation; and they may take and enforce such by-laws, rules, and regulations, as they may deem necessary for the election and government of officers and members of said corporation, and to govern the admission of applicants to the ‘Home of the Friendless;’ also for the government, discipline and disposal of those that may be received as inmates, and for the conducting and managing the general business of said corporation.

#### LEGAL GUARDIANS OF CHILDREN.

“SECTION 7. The board of managers of said corporation shall be the legal guardians of all children that by the provisions of this act shall be surrendered to the said corporation, and they may, in their discretion, indenture such children to an honorable trade or employment; but in all cases provisions shall be made in the indenture by which such children are bound to service, for securing an education proper and fitting for the condition and circumstances in life of such children.

#### MOTHER LEGAL GUARDIAN.

“SECTION 8. In the case of the death or legal incapacity of a father, or in case of his abandoning or neglecting to provide for his children, the mother shall be considered their legal guardian for the purpose of making surrender of them to the charge and custody of this corporation, and in all cases when the person or persons legally authorized to act as the guardian or guar-

dians of any child are not known, the mayor of the city may, in his discretion, surrender such child to said corporation.

#### CHILDREN MAY BE SURRENDERED TO THE HOME.

"SECTION 9. In case it shall be shown to any judge of a court of record, or to the mayor or to any justice of the peace within the city of Milwaukee, that the father of any child is dead or has abandoned his family, is imprisoned for crime, and the mother of such child is an habitual drunkard, or is in prison for crime, or is an inmate of a house of ill-fame, or if the mother of such child is dead, imprisoned for crime, or has abandoned her family, and the father of such child is an habitual drunkard and an unsuitable person to have the care of such child, or that the parents of any child have abandoned or neglected to provide for it, then said judge, mayor or justice may, if he thinks the welfare of the child requires it, surrender such child to said corporation.

"SECTION 10. Whenever complaint be made to a judge of any court of record, or to the mayor, or to any justice of the peace of the city of Milwaukee, that any girl under the age of fourteen years or any boy under the age of twelve years is abandoned by or is sustaining relations to its parents or guardians mentioned or contemplated in section nine of this act, it shall be the duty of such judge, mayor or justice to issue a warrant for the arrest of such child and its parents (if any it may have in Milwaukee), and if, on testimony satisfactory to said judge, mayor or justice, it shall appear that such child has no parents or is abandoned by its parents or guardians contemplated in section nine of this act, the said mayor, judge or justice may, if he believes the best interests of the child require it, surrender such child to the care of said corporation.

#### CONSTRUCTION BY COURTS.

"SECTION 11. Upon the hearing of any *habeas corpus* for the custody of any child, and it appears that such child has been surrendered to said "Home for the Friendless" under the provisions of said act of incorporation, by an officer authorized un-

der said act to make a surrender of such child to said "Home for the Friendless," such surrender shall be taken by all courts of justice as conclusive that such child was legally and properly surrendered to said "Home for the Friendless," and that said "Home for the Friendless" was entitled to the custody and guardianship of said child under the provisions of said act.

#### MEETINGS, ETC.

"SECTION 12. Should there from any cause fail to be an annual meeting or annual election, the president, or any three of the board of managers, may call a special meeting, by giving two days' notice of the same in any one of the Milwaukee papers, at which meeting they can proceed to elect a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and board of managers.

#### OFFICERS.

"SECTION 13. Mrs. Charles A. Keeler shall be the first president; Mrs. G. P. Hewitt the first vice-president; Miss M. Blanchard the first secretary; Mrs. J. Nazro the first treasurer; and Mrs. C. D. Bigelow, Mrs. J. H. Rogers, Mrs. N. Storrs, Mrs. J. Downer, Mrs. S. D. Arnold, Mrs. C. Bigelow, Mrs. C. Chase, Mrs. A. Green, Mrs. G. F. Austin, Mrs. W. F. Gorlick, Mrs. I. Sercomb, Mrs. J. B. Judson, Mrs. J. H. Tweedy, Mrs. H. H. Button, Mrs. T. H. Judd, Mrs. I. C. Coleman, Mrs. E. R. Persons, Mrs. T. Gwynne, Mrs. J. G. Inbusch, Mrs. Jewett, Mrs. J. Plankinton, Mrs. J. C. Spencer, Mrs. Delafield, Mrs. H. A. Gardner and Mrs. G. Miner, shall constitute the first board of managers by virtue of this act, and shall hold their offices until the first Tuesday in October, 1868, and until their successors are elected.

"SECTION 14. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

Approved March 6, 1868."

The following

## HISTORIC SKETCH

Of this institution, from the pen of Miss M. Blanchard, secretary *pro. tem.*, will give a clear view of its history and work:

"The Milwaukee Home for the Friendless was established in the fall of 1867 by a number of ladies who organized themselves into an association for that purpose. Their first formal meeting was held October 2, 1867, at which time they adopted a constitution, appointed their officers, and created a fund by each lady pledging herself to raise at least thirty dollars by outside subscriptions besides subscribing herself an annual sum of not less than one dollar. The annual payment of one dollar constituted one a member of the association.

*"The Officers of this Institution*

"Are a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, a board of managers of not less than twelve ladies, and a board of councilors of not less than six gentlemen.

"The board of managers, including officers and ex-officio members, meet the first Monday of each month to report and provide for the needs of the institution. The first week in October of each year a public meeting of the association is held, when full reports of the year are given by the secretary, treasurer and the matron of the institution; officers are appointed and the general interest and progress of the institution are freely discussed.

*"The present officers are*

"Mrs. Chas. A. Keeler, President.

"Mrs. Jason Downer, Vice President.

"Mrs. Wm. L. Dana, Secretary.

"Mrs. John Nazro, Treasurer.

"A Board of Managers consisting of thirty members, and a

*"Board of Councilors,*

"Consisting of seven gentlemen, Messrs. John Plankinton,

Levi Kellogg, E. R. Persons, John W. Cary, John R. Goodrich, Chas. A. Keeler and T. H. Judd.

"The first building occupied by the institution was a small frame house, No. 346 Cass street, but it was soon found insufficient for the needs of the home, and the following year the building now occupied by the institution was purchased for eight thousand dollars, five thousand being the amount of first payment, the balance remaining in mortgage on the property.

"The Home for the Friendless was incorporated March 6, 1868, the state Legislature at the same time granting an appropriation of \$3,000 towards the building fund.

"The institution has been supported entirely by subscriptions and donations, including the above mentioned appropriation of the state legislature in 1868—five hundred dollars in 1869, and of one thousand dollars in 1872.

"Through the prompt and energetic efforts of a

#### *"Financial Agent*

"Appointed by the Board of Managers, the final payment of the mortgage was greatly hastened, and the corporation, in the name of the 'Milwaukee Home for the Friendless,' now holds clear and undisputed title to the property now occupied by the institution.

#### *"This Property*

"Consists of one lot 60 feet by 120, situated in the third ward of the city of Milwaukee, on the east side of Van Buren street, between Wisconsin and Michigan streets, and a double framed wooden building two and a half stories high, standing on said lot. This is the only property owned by the corporation and is valued the same as when purchased, eight thousand dollars.

#### *"The object of this Institution*

"Is distinctly indicated by its name a "Home for the Friendless." It is to give to destitute and homeless women and children, without regard to sect or nationality, the temporary protection and comforts of a home, to provide for their immediate

wants, and help them to secure employment and more permanent homes.

"It has in the five years of its existence given such help to 1,055 women and children.

*"This class of unfortunates.*

"Is made up of widows; deserted wives; children deserted by their parents; travelers, often times foreigners, unable to speak our language, whose means have been exhausted—perchance have been robbed or deceived in their journeyings; sewing girls and house-servants from the country, seeking homes and employment in the city.

"It would be

*"Hardly possible to over estimate*

"The value of such an institution in so large and central a city of the west, though it will be readily seen when once considered that the large proportion of the recipients of this charity are not of this city but from the country, from inland towns and other lands, thus proving its worth as a state institution.

"This fact should be better known or more fully realized that more frequent donations might follow from the country, and auxilliary societies might be formed in other adjoining cities.

*"The necessity of this institution*

"Was long felt in this city, as was expressed by the Chief of Police to the ladies in consultation with him prior to organization—it was strange that Milwaukee, with her many charities, did not realize so apparent a need, seeing, as he did, in the execution of his official duties so many instances of lone women and young girls, who, through loss, neglect or desertion, were found penniless in our streets, with no door open to them save that of the police station; and this same sentiment is often expressed by different members of the police in now conducting such to the home.

*"One can easily give statistics*

"To prove the worth or work of an institution, as in this

instance it can be said, the Home for the Friendless has given refuge to over one thousand unfortunates—a refuge where the hungry, destitute and weary have found food, clothing and rest; but in this giving temporary shelter and subsistence there has been gained by these poor sufferers strength, encouragement and energy of purpose for future work in life; and who can estimate the worth and work of those thousand human lives in their future homes; who can tell what suffering, sorrow, crime and misery this timely aid has averted; or who can doubt that for humanity there has been gained the labor and sympathy of many grateful hearts.

“Though much has been done by the Home for the Friendless in the work for which it was incorporated, the experience of each year, and we might say each day, point to

*“A Yet Greater Work,*

‘the accomplishment of which is debarred by limited means. A lying-in-hospital and an industrial school seem almost indispensable in connection with the institution, and the public, from time to time, have cried out against it because no hospital provision was made for the sick at the Home; but none realize the great deficiency more than the friends and workers of the institution, who are ever looking forward most hopefully to the time when more adequate resources will allow them to greatly extend the present field of their labors.

“MYRA BLANCHARD,

*“Secretary pro tem.”*”



widows and deserted wives, ninety-one sewing girls and servants, and sixty-seven children. Of the whole number received one hundred and twenty-nine were Catholics, and one hundred and seventeen Protestants. Two children have been given for adoption ; three families assisted to begin house-keeping ; and twenty-five passes obtained for needy travelers.

#### THE WORK OF THIS INSTITUTION.

Is peculiar ; perhaps we cannot give a better idea of it than to give a few extracts from a record of the inmates for the past six months, furnished by the matron :

- " Mrs. M.—64 years old, a widow—stopped on her way to Waukesha.
- " Mrs. G.—A deserted wife, 25 years old, with an infant six months old—sent her to her mother at Rock Island.
- " Miss R.—Homeless, friendless, and lame—kept her five days.
- " Mrs. M.—and child 3 years old, has a home while being treated for her eyes, by Dr. Bartlett.
- " Mrs. S.—61 years of age, with two grandchildren, 3 and 5 years of age—from Portage—remains two days when she takes a house in the city.
- " Two CHILDREN—15 months and 5 years old—father and mother drunk.
- " GIRL—10 years old—picked up by the police—orphan.
- " M. G.—14 years old, with infant—mother and child sick—not married—sent them to hospital.
- " H. D.—Woman 33 years old, looking for work—sent her to a place.
- " M. B.—15 years old. Brought in by a city missionary—staid until a place was found.
- " B. W.—18 years old—sick—sent her to the hospital.
- " Mrs. B.—26 years old—widow, with four children, going to a brother in Minnesota.
- " Mrs. B.—36 years old—a deserted wife with one child.
- " Mrs. F.—and two small children—a deserted wife, from Chicago—wanted help to go to housekeeping—sent them back to Chicago.

- "R. T.—19 years old—a servant girl, needing rest.
- "Mrs. C.—With three children with her—her husband at the hospital.
- "E. AND M.—18 and 20 years of age—girls from the country looking for work—found it for them.
- "S. G.—Wanted a place as a servant—found a place for her.
- "Mrs. A.—A widow waiting for funds from her friends at the East, so that she could return to them.
- "E. O.—29 years of age—overworked—homeless and friendless.
- "Mrs. O. M.—64 years of age—just from Ireland, going to her sons at Eau Claire—got off by mistake at the station—brought to the Home by a gentleman.
- "CHARLES M.—12 years old—found in the streets late at night and brought to the Home—in a few days found that he was a runaway.
- "M.—24 years old, with child 16 months—wanted a place, and one was found for them.
- "Mrs. W. and four children.—From Grand Rapids, Michigan, a widow, on her way to Iowa. Her purse was stolen on the boat. Mr. Beck, Chief of Police, sent her to the Home to stay until a pass could be gotten for them.
- "Mrs. T.—Wandered from her home, partially insane.
- "Mrs. B.—55 years old; a widow, sick. Sent to the Passavant Hospital.
- "Mrs. M.—A widow, with four children; sent her to a place.
- "W. B.—10 years old. Father dead. Mother sick with four children.
- "E. H.—22 years old. Received at the request of Dr. Thompson. Will go to the lying-in-hospital in January.
- "Mrs. K. and daughter 9 years.—Driven out of doors by a drunken husband.
- "M. G.—15 years of age; an orphan looking for work.
- "Mrs. J.—30 years of age; a widow wanting work; a worthy person.
- "Mrs. S.—Came to the city to meet her husband, but did not find him.
- "MARY.—16 years old; foolish; sent her to her parents living six miles from the city.

“During the months of October and November ten servant girls were received and provided with places.”

We regret that the records of the institution have not been kept so that we can know the daily average number of persons subsisted in the home during the year, so that we could get at the cost per capita to compare with other institutions.

From a list of the names, age, residence, birth-place, etc., of some 125 of those who were inmates of the home from the first of April to the middle of October, we learn that about one-half of the number were residents of Milwaukee, that about two-thirds were foreign born or of foreign parentage; that the time which different persons remained in the home was from a single meal or a single night's lodging to one, two and, in some cases, three months, and the ages are all the way from the infant of a few weeks to the aged woman of 64 years.

#### MORE THAN A THOUSAND

Women and children have been the recipients of its blessings during the few years of its existence; many of those persons have been homeless, friendless and destitute, and the aid received from the institution has in many cases saved life, in other cases saved young girls from a life of shame and infamy, and in hundreds of other cases has conferred benefits far too great to be estimated in dollars and cents.

When we consider

#### THE BLESSINGS CONFERRED

upon the the two hundred and forty-six persons who were received into the Home during the past year, and reflect upon what might have been the fate of scores of them had it not been for this institution, and then remember that it has all been accomplished with an outlay for current expenses of less than two thousand dollars, we cannot but regard it as one of the noblest charities of our state; an institution of which Milwaukee may well be proud, and one that reflects the highest honor upon the kind hearted ladies who organized and have thus far sustained it

The “Home” was visited by the board on the second day of

July, and everything in and around it was found in a most satisfactory condition. The matron seems well qualified for the important duties devolving upon her, and the economy with which the affairs of the Home are managed, speaks volumes in praise of the care, prudence and business tact of the excellent women who have the institution in charge.

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#### IV.—ST. ROSA'S AND ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

These two institutions are under the control of one organization, and under the immediate supervision of one and the same individual—Sister Camilla.

They are incorporated in accordance with the provisions of a general law passed in 1850, entitled “an act to provide for the incorporation of orphan asylums,” approved February 1, 1850.

##### THE CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State, is as follows:

“We, the undersigned, residents of the county of Milwaukee, in the state of Wisconsin, do hereby certify that, being desirous of forming a corporation for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an asylum for the support and education of orphans, do hereby associate ourselves together as a corporation under an act entitled ‘an act to provide for the incorporation of orphan asylums,’ approved February 1, A. D. 1850, under the name of ‘The St. Rosa’s Orphan Society,’ for the purposes contemplated in said act, and for the support and education of orphan girls in the city and county of Milwaukee, in said state.

“The said asylum shall be established and located in the said city of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee aforesaid; the number of officers in said corporation shall be for the first year

seven, to wit: Five Directors, a Secretary and a Treasurer, and the number and names of the officers who shall hold the said offices for the first year as aforesaid shall be as follows, to wit: Five Directors, viz.: The Right Reverend John Martin Henni, the Reverend Patrick Bradley, Doct. Jesse S. Hewitt, John Furlong and Joshua Hathaway, of whom the said Right Reverend John M. Henni shall be President, and one Treasurer and Secretary, to wit: Joshua Hathaway, who shall fill both offices last aforesaid, which said officers shall manage the concerns of the said corporation for the said first year.

“†JOHN M. HENNI, Bp. of Mil.

“J. S. HEWITT,

“JOHN FURLONG,

“PATRICK BRADLEY,

“JOSHUA HATHAWAY.

“In presence of JOHN L. DORAN, THOMAS HUTTON.”

“STATE OF WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee County*, ss.

“Be it remembered that on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1850, personally came and appeared before the undersigned, a justice of the peace, John M. Henni, J. S. Hewitt, John Furlong, Patrick Bradley and Joshua Hathaway, to me known to be the persons who executed the above instrument, and acknowledged to have executed the same for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

“JOHN L. DORAN,

“*Justice of the Peace.*”

The foregoing certificate of incorporation was recorded in the office of the Register of Milwaukee county, December 3, 1850, and filed in the office of the Secretary of state, December 6, 1850.

The following statement in relation to

ST. ROSA'S FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Has been kindly furnished by Sister Camilla, the person in charge of the institution:

*"Object of the Institution"*

"The support of destitute female orphan children, chiefly and principally of the Catholic Faith, and residing in the city and Diocese of Milwaukee; but real objects of charity of other denominations or more distant places, are never refused the shelter of the asylum, We may add that since the erection of St. Joseph's Asylum, only girls between the ages of six and sixteen years are received at St. Rosa's.

*"When Established?"*

"May 9, 1848.

*"By Whom Established?"*

"By Right Reverend J. M. Henni, Catholic Bishop of Milwaukee, assisted by the Catholic population of the city and diocese of Milwaukee.

*"How Governed?"*

"The financial administration is in the hands of the Trustees. The domestic affairs are directed by the Sisters of Charity.

*"How Supported?"*

"Chiefly by the contributions of the English speaking Catholics of Milwaukee. Donations are sometimes received from other sources, but excepting the appropriations received at intervals from the state and county, they have never aided materially in the support of the institution. The earnings of the children is a small item, they amount on an average to \$50 per month. Compensations are received for a few of the children, but the largest sum received for any one child is one dollar per week. According to the annual report for the year 1871, the moneys received by donations, children's salaries, their earnings, and other sources, amounted to \$1,680.90.

*"To Whom Accountable."*

"The Treasurer, who is one of the trustees, and the Sister in charge each makes a report once a year to the Board of Trustees, at the time specified by the board.

*"Names of Officers.*

"BOARD OF TRUSTEES.—Right Rev. J. M. Henni, Rev. S. Lalumiere, Matt. Keenan, Dr. Jas. Johnson, Edward O'Neill and John Dahlman. Of these gentlemen, the Right Rev. Bishop is President of the Board, John Dahlman, Treasurer, and Jas. Johnson, M. D., Secretary.

"Sister Camilla, the Sister of Charity in charge.

*"Incorporation.*

"The institution was chartered according to the laws of the State of Wisconsin, on the 6th of December, 1850, and went into operation (as a corporate body) February 13, 1851.

*"Location of Property.*

"The building known as St. Rosa's Asylum, Milwaukee, occupies a lot of ground on Jackson street, adjoining the Roman Catholic Cathedral, having a front of forty feet on Jackson street, and extending back to Van Buren street, a depth of two hundred and forty feet. This ground is the property of the Right Rev. J. M. Henni, who grants the use of it to the asylum. There is no incumbrance upon it. In May of 1869, the treasurer, in behalf of the trustees, purchased for the use of the asylum, the lot on Jackson street, adjoining the asylum, and owned formerly by Hon. J. J. Talmadge. This ground has a front of seventy feet on Jackson street, by a depth of one hundred and twenty feet. This property was purchased at a cost of \$8,000, five thousand of which still remains due, together with interest at  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

"The value of the ground is estimated at \$7,000, and the building, a two-story brick building, and a one-story frame cottage, at \$14,000.

*"Incumbrances.*

"There is a mortgage of \$5,000, with interest at  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., payable May 1st 1874, on the property of Hon. J. J. Talmadge, purchased as above stated. This mortgage is held by Joseph

Paige of Milwaukee. The title of the property is in the hands of the trustees."

*"Particular Good Accomplished by the Institution.*

"The particular good aimed at in this Asylum is set forth in the 'object of the institution.' Those charged with the conduct of it, make it a conscientious duty to provide suitably for the children entrusted to their care, and to give them such training as will make of them useful members of society. According to the register of the Asylum from its commencement to the present date, 743 children have been received under its roof. Many of these have been supported from infancy until they were able to earn honest livelihoods for themselves. Children are not given from the Asylum to *any one* who may desire to take them. We must have every guarantee that the home offered is a suitable one before we give a child. We consider it better that the Asylum should support the child somewhat longer, than she should become a disgrace to society from a want of kindness.

"For any further information concerning our institution, we would respectfully refer you to our communication, published in the report of the joint committee made in Senate January 17, 1872, page 19.

"Hoping I may have given satisfactory answers to your questions, I have the honor to be

"Yours most respectfully,

"Sister CAMILLA, *in charge.*"

The following statement in relation to

ST. JOSEPH'S FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, MILWAUKEE.

Is also from the pen of Sister Camilla, the Sister in charge:

*"Object of the Institution.*

"The support and maintenance of destitute female orphan children. This house is designed especially for the younger children between the age of 2 and 10 years.

*"When Established,*

"September 21, 1860. On that day and date the city of Milwaukee donated to the Sisters of Charity in Milwaukee a lot of land containing  $3 \frac{444}{1000}$  acres, situated at the north point of Milwaukee bay, for the purpose of building an asylum thereon, as it was represented to the common council of the same city of Milwaukee that the building known as St. Rosa's asylum had become too small for the increasing number of orphans, and there was neither ground nor means sufficient to enlarge the building. As soon as possible after the donation of the ground, the Sisters of Charity, by their own labors and exertions, and with the assistance of generous benefactors in and around the city of Milwaukee, erected thereon a two-story brick building at an expense of about \$7,000, which has ever since been used as an orphan asylum. Since that time the Sisters of Charity have continued to cultivate and improve the ground as far as their means would allow, and, at the present time, St. Joseph's asylum, besides its usefulness as a charitable institution is considered as an ornament to that part of the city where it is situated. It has not, as yet, been possible, however, to enlarge the original building, which, being small, can only accommodate a limited number of orphans.

*"How Governed ?*

"Three sisters of charity manage the domestic affairs of this institution, but they are subject to and directed by the Sister of Charity in charge of St. Rosa's Asylum, Milwaukee.

*How Supported ?*

"The two asylums, St. Rosa's and St. Joseph's, are supported from one common fund, which is in the hands of the treasurer, Mr. John Dahlman, of the Board of Trustees of St. Rosa's Asylum.

*"To Whom Accountable ?*

"As the support is derived from the same source, and the common fund in the hands of the same treasurer, the expenses

of the two asylums are included in one report, which is made annually to the Board of Trustees of St. Rosa's Asylum.

*"Title and Incumbrances ?*

"The Deed of this property is in the hands of the sisters of charity to whom it was given by the city of Milwaukee. There is no incumbrance upon the property.

*"Value of Property.*

"The estimated value of the ground and improvements is ten thousand dollars.

*"The Particular Good Accomplished by the Institution.*

"The particular good done by this institution consists in its having given shelter to as many children at any one time as its size would allow, and this for a longer or shorter period as their necessities required. Numbers of these children came from the lowest depths of poverty and misery, and on their admittance would inspire only disgust to those who were not animated by christian charity. We are happy, however, to devote our existence to bettering the condition of the poor orphans, doing all in our power to cure their evils of body and mind, and training them in such a manner that they may hereafter become useful members of society.

"Sister CAMILLA."

The following is a copy of the

# ANNUAL REPORT

Of the receipts and expenditures and the present condition of St. Rosa's Asylum, from December, 1871, to December, 1872, by John Dahlman, treasurer:

RECEIPTS.		
Balance on hand from 1871.....	\$2,547 46	.....
Christmas collection at the Cathedral and St. Gall's Church.....	379 92	.....
Easter collection at the Cathedral and St. Gall's Church.....	271 61	.....
Donation from state of Wisconsin.....	2,000 00	.....
.....do.....H. B. Pearson.....	25 00	.....
.....do.....Milwaukee county.....	400 00	.....
.....do.....Alexandria, Ill., Relief Society.....	100 00	.....
Donations in small sums, from various persons.....	125 00	.....
Pension of Mary A. Eagan.....	21 07	.....
Cash from parents and guardians.....	550 00	.....
Cash from children's work.....	650 00	.....
Monthly dues from members of association.....	534 55	.....
Cash from raffle of vestment.....	72 00	.....
Net proceeds of pic-nic.....	1,047 51	.....
.....do.....fair.....	6,027 45	.....
Bequest of Nathan Engleman.....	100 00	.....
.....do.....Thos. Dooley, of Cedarburg.....	50 00	.....
		<u>\$14,901 57</u>
EXPENDITURES.		
Flour and feed, (\$400 worth of flour on hand).....	\$1,608 56	.....
Groceries.....	1,774 13	.....
Meat.....	1,264 52	.....
Potatoes, vegetables, fruit, butter, etc.....	654 62	.....
Dry goods.....	1,478 53	.....
Shoes.....	868 68	.....
Hardware and crockery.....	406 30	.....
Drugs and medicines.....	101 75	.....
Furniture, bedsteads, bedding, etc.....	259 75	.....
Fuel, (about \$400 due from previous year)....	1,258 60	.....
Building wood-house and carpenter work at St. Joseph's Asylum.....	200 00	.....
Two cows, \$72; shoeing horse \$28.....	100 00	.....
Gas and lamp oil.....	100 00	.....
Repairing, etc.....	123 39	.....
Insurance.....	40 00	.....
Hired man's wages at \$15 per month.....	180 00	.....
Sundries.....	290 55	.....
Total expenditures.....	\$10,709 38	.....
Balance on hand.....	4,192 19	.....
		<u>\$14,901 57</u>

The following statement showing

THE SITUATION OF THE CLAIMS

Against the property purchased of J. J. Talmadge, has been furnished by Sister Camilla:

*"St. Rosa's Orphan Asylum in account with A. Dahlman & Co.*

1870		
Apr. 20	To cash advanced for J. J. Talmadge property .....	\$3,051 00
Nov. 3	To six month's interest on Paige's mortgage .....	200 00
1871		
May 3	To six .....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	200 00
Nov. 3	To six .....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	200 00
1872		
May 3	To six .....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	200 00
Nov. 3	To six .....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	200 00
		<u>\$4,051 00</u>
Less amount paid as per resolution passed December 10, 1870.		\$2,000 00
		<u>\$2,051 00</u>
Less amount paid as per resolution passed December 12, 1872.		\$2,051 00

"In a meeting of the Board of Trustees held December 13th, 1872, it was resolved to pay from the \$4,192,19, remaining in the treasury of St. Rosa's Asylum the balance of \$2,051,00 due A. Dahlman & Co., on the J. J. Talmadge property; also to pay \$1,000 from the same source to Joseph Paige, on the bond and mortgage of \$5,000 he holds against the same property which now belongs to St. Rosa's Asylum. Therefore the balance now remaining in the treasury is \$1,141,19.

"Joseph Paige, still holds a mortgage of \$4,000 against the institution."

THE NUMBER OF INMATES

In the two Asylums December 8th 1871, was, including Sisters and employees.....	132
Children admitted since.....	54
	<u>186</u>
Discharged, 42, Died, 2.....	45
	<u>141</u>
Leaving number of inmates December 8th 1872.....	141
Of this number ten are Sisters, and two employes.....	12
	<u>129</u>
Leaving the number of children December 8th 1872.....	<u>129</u>

Fifty of whom are in St. Joseph's Asylum, and seventy-nine, in St. Rosa's.

The whole number of children in the Asylums during the year was 174.

#### THE BIRTH-PLACE OF THE PARENTS

Was as follows:

Ireland.....	130	....	....
Germany.....	12	....	....
Holland.....	1	....	....
Bohemia.....	3	....	....
France.....	2	....	....
Scotland.....	2	....	....
England.....	2	....	....
	—	152	....
United States.....	....	22	....

The children were mostly born in the United States, although the larger proportion of them were of foreign parentage. Two were born in Ireland, one in England and one in Canada.

One hundred and forty-seven were born in Wisconsin (one hundred and thirteen in Milwaukee city and county), and the remaining twenty-three in ten different states of the Union.

#### THE RESIDENCE OF THE CHILDREN

When received into the Asylum, was as follows:

Milwaukee county.....	121
Columbia.....do.....	1
Crawford.....do.....	2
Dane.....do.....	4
Dodge.....do.....	2
Fond du Lac.....do.....	5
Iowa.....do.....	1
Jefferson.....do.....	1
Marathon.....do.....	1
Outagamie.....do.....	3
Rock.....do.....	5
Sheboygan.....do.....	2
Walworth.....do.....	4
Waukesha.....do.....	4
Washington.....do.....	6
Illinois.....	6
Michigan.....	2
Missouri.....	2
Rhode Island.....	1
Massachusetts.....	1

Of the children in the two Asylums last year, there were

Whole orphans.....	86	....
Half orphans .....	88	....
	<u>174</u>	

#### THE AGES OF THE CHILDREN

In the two asylums last year, were as follows:

	In St. Rosa's.	In St. Joseph's.	Total.
20 years.....	1	.....	1
19 years.....	1	.....	1
18 years.....	1	.....	1
17 years.....	3	.....	3
16 years.....	7	.....	7
15 years.....	7	1	8
14 years.....	13	5	18
13 years.....	20	2	22
12 years.....	14	2	16
11 years.....	15	2	17
10 years.....	10	3	13
9 years.....	13	6	19
8 years.....	7	7	14
7 years.....	3	4	7
6 years.....	2	9	11
5 years.....	.....	5	5
4 years.....	.....	6	6
3 years.....	.....	2	2
20 months.....	.....	1	1
13 months.....	.....	1	1
10 months.....	.....	1	1
	117	57	174

The average age, leaving out of the calculation the three children under two years, is  $10\frac{3}{4}$  years.

The daily average number of children in the two asylums as near as we can make it out was 125, and the daily average number subsisted in the asylum, including Sisters, children and employees, was 137.

The total expenditures of the two asylums during the past year was \$10,709.38; a cost *per capita*, on the whole number subsisted, of \$78.17 per year, or \$1.50 per week.

The cost *per capita* on children, was \$85.67 per year, or \$1.64 per week.

The cost of subsistence for the year was as follows:

Flour and feed \$1,608.56, less \$400 worth of flour on hand...	\$1,208 56
Groceries \$1,774.13, less 288.78 for candles, &c., included in this amount.....	1,485 35
Meat.....	1,264 52
Potatoes, vegetables, fruit, butter, &c.,.....	654 62
Making a total of.....	<u>\$4,613 05</u>

The cost *per capita* for subsistence for the children was \$36.90 per year, or 70 cents per week; and the cost *per capita* on the whole number subsisted, was \$33.67 per year, or 64 cents per week.

The following extract from a communication received from Sister Camilla, will throw further light upon the

#### GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT

Of the asylums.

##### *“As to Whom the Trustees Report.*

“There is in the city of Milwaukee a society named the Orphans’ Association, the members of which contribute four dollars a year for the support of the asylum. A special meeting of this association is called yearly on the 8th of December, and in their presence the annual report of the asylum is read. It is at this meeting, and from the members of the society, that the annual election of trustees is made. \* \* \*

##### *“For the care of the Orphans*

“There are employed ten Sisters of Charity, whose food and clothing are supplied by the institution; these expenses are included in the Treasurer’s report; the Sisters receive no other remuneration. There is a hired man employed at St. Joseph’s asylum for the care of the cows, to saw wood, etc.; he receives \$15 a month and his board. There is also an aged man at St. Rosa’s asylum, who does work around the house, but for the last six years he has given his services to the asylum for nothing; he is, however, supported and clothed by the institution. You

will see from the report, the expenses of the institution for the last year. They are of course much more than would be necessary to support the same number of persons in one house large enough to accommodate them. \* \* \* As for donations of provisions, with the exception of the Christmas dinner of fowl, which is always given by the gentlemen who supply the institution with meat, they are seldom received. This is easily accounted for by the fact that our asylums are almost entirely dependent for their support, and can only count their friends among the poorer class of people. These are called upon four times a year for cash contributions; they always answer willingly and generously as the report shows, and could scarcely be expected to do more. It must also be remembered that a great deal of the money made at the annual pic-nic and fair arises from the sale of refreshments, and these are all donated. The same also must be said of the articles sold or raffled at the fair; they are all the donations, principally of the merchants of Milwaukee.

*“The Economy Practiced*

“In the asylums does not consist in stinting the inmates either in food or clothing; all are comfortably clothed, lodged and fed; and this costs money, but we try to take good care of what is given to us, and put all to the best advantage. Our children make and mend their own clothing; they bake, wash, do the cooking and housework under the supervision of the Sisters. As a general thing they acquire habits of neatness and order. The greater number give satisfaction to those who employ them when old enough to leave the asylum, reflect credit on their childhood’s home, and are a reward, even in this world, to the charitable who cared for them in the hour of need.”

THE TWO ASYLUMS WERE VISITED

By the board on the second day of July. The children appeared to be in good health, happy and contented; they were comfortably clad, and everything in and around the building was neat and in good order. Sister Camilla, the sister in charge

of the two asylums, is a woman admirably qualified for the important and responsible post she fills. On every side can be seen the evidence of the skill, prudence and fidelity with which she discharges her duties. And we regard her as exceedingly fortunate in the selection of the Sisters she has to aid her in the care of the children. The noble charity to which they have consecrated their lives, seems to have stamped its impress upon their countenances and manners, and it is not strange that the helpless orphans confided to their care, are drawn to them as to a mother. Their self-denying labors will surely receive their reward, if not in this world, in that where no deed of love or charity is ever forgotten.

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#### V—ST. AMELIANUS' ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This institution is located about four miles south of the city of Milwaukee, near the St. Francis Catholic College.

It is incorporated in accordance with the provisions of a general law passed in 1850, entitled "an act to provide for the incorporation of orphan asylums," approved February 1st, 1850, of which the following is a copy :

(Chapter 50, General Laws of 1850.)

#### "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE INCORPORATION OF ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

*"The people of the state of Wisconsin represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows :*

#### CERTIFICATE TO BE MADE.

"SECTION 1. Any five or more persons in any county of this state, desirous of forming a corporation for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an asylum for the support and education of orphans, may make, sign and acknowledge before

some officer authorized to take the acknowledgment of deeds, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated the name of such corporation, the number of officers and their names, who shall manage the concerns of said corporation for the first year, and the name of the city, village or town and county, in which such asylum is to be established.

#### CERTIFICATE TO BE FILED.

"SECTION 2. Such certificate shall be filed in the office of the register of deeds of the county to which such asylum shall be established, and a duplicate thereof shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

#### POWERS OF CORPORATION.

"SECTION 3. The corporation so established shall be invested with and entitled to all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the liabilities prescribed in chapter fifty-four of the Revised Statutes, entitled 'general provisions relating to corporations, so far as the same may be applicable.'

#### CAN RECEIVE DONATIONS, ETC.

"SECTION 4. It shall be lawful for such corporation to receive donations and bequests and to apply the same for the purposes aforesaid, and the proper authorities of any town, village, city or county are hereby authorized to make such appropriations, for the benefit of said institution, as they shall from time to time deem right and proper.

#### NO POLITICAL OR RELIGIOUS TEST.

"SECTION 5. No political or religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for office or for admission to the benefits of the asylum.

#### CAN HOLD REAL ESTATE.

"SECTION 6. Said corporation shall have power to hold real estate as provided by law, and may sell and convey the same

whenever they may deem it proper, and as provided in cases of other corporations.

“Approved February 1, 1850.”

#### THE CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

“Filed in the office of the Secretary of State, December 6, 1850, is as follows:

“We, the undersigned residents of the county of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, do hereby certify that being desirous of forming a corporation for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an asylum for the support and education of orphans, do hereby associate ourselves together as a corporation, under an act, entitled ‘an act to provide for the incorporation of orphan asylums, approved February 1, 1850, under the name of the ‘St. Amelianus’ Orphan Society,’ for the purposes contemplated in said act, and for the support and education of orphan boys in the city and county of Milwaukee, in said state.

“The said Asylum shall be established and located in the said city of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee aforesaid, the number of officers in said corporation shall be, for the first year, seven, to-wit: Five Directors, a Secretary and Treasurer, and the number and names of the officers for the first year, as aforesaid, shall be as follows, to-wit: Five Directors are: The Right Reverend John Martin Henni, the Reverend Doctor Joseph Salsman, Reverend Ignatius Ives, Joshua Hathaway and Augustus Greulich, of whom the said Right Reverend John M. Henni shall be President, and one Secretary and Treasurer, Joshua Hathaway, who shall fill both offices last aforesaid, which said officers shall manage the concerns of said corporation for the said first year.

“JOHN M. HENNI, pp. of Wis.

“JOSEPH SALSMAN.

“J. M. IVES.

“JOSHUA HATHAWAY.

“AUGUSTUS GREULICH.

“In presence of JOHN L. DORAN THOMAS HUTTON.”

"STATE OF WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee County.*

"Be it remembered that on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1850, personally came and appeared before the undersigned, a justice of the peace, John M. Henni, Joseph Salsman, I. M. Ives, Joshua Hathaway and Augustus Greulich, to me known to be the persons who executed the above instrument, and acknowledged to have executed the same for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

"JOHN L. DORAN,

"*Justice of the Peace.*

"Filed December 6, 1850."

The following paper furnished by the Rev. Chr. Wapelhorst, one of the Directors of the institution, contains the

#### INFORMATION

Asked for by the Board.

#### "*The Asylum is Governed*

"By the following Board of Directors:

"Rt. Rev. J. M. Henni, President.

"B. A. Westhoff, Secretary.

"Aug. Greulich, Treasurer.

"*Members of the Board*—Messrs. Jos. Phillips, Stephen Hoff, John Hass, Werner Timborn, and Rev. Chr. Wapelhorst.

"The immediate charge of this institution, as far as the paid labor and the making of clothes for the orphans, is entrusted to the care of twelve Franciscan Sisters.

"The asylum being adjacent to the Seminary of St. Francis,

#### "*Able and Efficient Male Teachers*

"Are procured, who instruct the boys not only in the elementary branches of an English, but also in those of a German education.

"The time daily employed for instruction and study is six hours. As regards the *location* and the *object* of the asylum, we would simply say that it is located some four miles south of

the city of Milwaukee—the property owned being some three acres of land, valued at five hundred dollars, and a building partly of brick and partly of wood, valued at eight thousand dollars—the title of which is invested in the name of the incorporators and their successors. We may also remark that there is annually rented some five acres of land, three of which are cultivated and the other two serve as a pasture.

*“The Special Object*

“Is to take care of and instruct the Catholic orphan boys of the state. Half orphans are admitted when the Board of Directors deem their condition to be almost equal to that of a whole one.”

“We shall now subjoin the list of

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

For the year 1872.

“ RECEIPTS.		
Balance on hand, December, 1871.....	\$730 57	.....
Cash for half orphans .....	407 85	.....
per Rev. ———, (will.....	100 00	.....
from State.....	1,000 00	.....
Milwaukee county .....	200 00	.....
collections in the Catholic churches		
of Milwaukee .....	1,939 86	.....
Society .....	659 50	.....
and donations from different parties, per		
books of the asylum .....	2,841 94	.....
		<u>\$7,879 72</u>
“ EXPENDITURES.		
Sisters and teachers .....	\$650 00	.....
Coal, 3 tons, \$12.50.....	37 50	.....
Wood, 60 cords, at \$4.50 to \$7.50.....	452 50	.....
Flour, 80 barrels, at \$6.50 to \$3.00 .....	552 50	.....
Butcher's bill .....	661 91	.....
Shoes and dry goods .....	1,300 00	.....
Groceries .....	684 05	.....
Interest on loan.....	160 00	.....
Repairs on building.....	560 00	.....
Rent for land and pasture.....	167 00	.....
To produce, etc., as per donation .....	1,038 43	.....
Cash on hand, December, 1872 .....	1,651 83	.....
		<u>\$7,879 72</u>

## THE WHOLE NUMBER OF CHILDREN

in the institution during the year was 97.

## THE BIRTH PLACE OF PARENTS WAS AS FOLLOWS:

Ireland .....	47
Germany.....	18
Poland.....	9
Prussia.....	5
Bavaria.....	5
France.....	2
Scotland.....	2
Italy.....	1
United States.....	6
Not given.....	2
	<hr/>
	97
	<hr/>

## THE BIRTH PLACE OF CHILDREN

Was as follows:

Milwaukee county.....	52
Ozaukee county.....	5
Dane county.....	7
Waukesha county.....	2
Fond du Lac county.....	6
Rock county.....	6
Racine county.....	1
Dodge county.....	1
Washington county.....	1
Poland.....	7
Germany.....	1
Italy.....	1
Bavaria.....	1
Ireland.....	1
Michigan.....	1
Not Given.....	4
	<hr/>
	97
	<hr/>

## THE RESIDENCE OF CHILDREN

Was as follows:

Milwaukee .....county.....	57
Ozaukee.....do.....	5
Dane.....do.....	7
Waukesha.....do.....	3
Dodge.....do.....	1
Fond du Lac.....do.....	2
La Crosse.....do.....	1
Rock.....do.....	5
Racine.....do.....	1
Not given .....	15
	<hr/>
	97
	<hr/>

## THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN

In the Asylum at the commencement of the year, was .....	65
Admitted during the year. ....	33
	<hr/>
Discharged and died .....	98
	<hr/>
Remaining at the end of the year. ....	66
	<hr/>

As near as we can make it out from the papers in our possession, the average number in the Asylum during the year was sixty-six.

Sixty-eight of the boys are half orphans, and twenty-nine whole.

## THE AGES

Were as follows:

19 years .....	2
14 do .....	5
13 do .....	2
12 do .....	10
11 do .....	14
10 do .....	14
9 do .....	9
8 do .....	7
7 do .....	8
6 do .....	5
5 do .....	5
4 do .....	3
3 do .....	5
2 do .....	1
1 do .....	4
10 months .....	1
9 do .....	2
4 do .....	1
	<hr/>
	97
	<hr/>

Average age,  $7\frac{8}{10}$  years.

"During the existence of this asylum at least 400 children have been admitted, of whom twelve have died, and the balance, with the exception of the sixty-six now in the asylum, have been bound out to learn trades."

The officers of the asylum say, "As far as we know all of them have become good and law-abiding citizens. Some of those who are now maintained in the asylum are children of fathers who have lost their lives in the cause of their country by enlisting and serving in the late war against the rebellion."

The total cost for

#### CURRENT EXPENSES

Last year, was \$6,103.89, and for subsistence \$2,936.89, which will amount to \$44.50 per year, *per capita*, on the average number of boys for subsistence, or 85 cents per week. The cost *per capita* for the entire current expenses would be \$92.48 per year, or \$1.78 per week.

The cost *per capita*, on the entire number subsisted in the house, adding the twelve Sisters to the sixty-six boys, would be, for subsistence, \$37.65 per year, or 72 cents per week, and for the entire current expenses \$78.25 per year, or \$1.50 per week.

This institution

#### WAS VISITED BY THE BOARD

On the second day of July, 1872. The asylum contained at that time 79 boys, from sixteen months to sixteen years of age.

There was a lack of neatness in and around the building, and the children and the school room appeared to be neglected. The privies were in very bad order, and there was an offensive smell that was perceptible on the back side of the building in some of the rooms and dormitories.

The location is pleasant, and if the buildings and grounds are properly taken care of ought to be a healthy spot.

Notwithstanding these criticisms we regard the asylum as a most valuable institution, one that has done and is doing much good, and as entitled to the liberal support of the people.

## VI.—MILWAUKEE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The act of incorporation of this institution can be found in chapter 152 of the laws of 1852, and is as follows:

“AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MILWAUKEE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

*“The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

WHO MAY BE MEMBERS, ETC.

SECTION 1. All such persons of the female sex as now are or hereafter shall become annual subscribers to the amount of not less than fifty cents per annum, to the said association, shall be and are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic in fact and in name, by the name of “The Milwaukee Orphan’s Asylum,” and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and be in law capable of suing and being sued, defending and being defended in all courts and places, and in all manner of actions and causes whatsoever, and may have a common seal and change the same at their pleasure; and shall by that name and style be capable in law of purchasing, holding and conveying any estate, real or personal, for the use of the said corporation: *Provided*, That such estate shall never be applied to any other purpose than those for which this corporation is formed.

TRUSTEES, HOW ELECTED, ETC.

“SECTION 2. The estate and concerns of the said corporation shall be managed, directed and disposed of by a board of trustees, to be composed of a first and second directress, treasurer, secretary and twenty-four managers, to be elected by a plurality of ballots of the members resident in the city of Milwaukee, being annual subscribers as aforesaid, and present at such election, yearly, on the first Tuesday of December, at such place in said city, and at such time in the day, as the board of trustees may from time to time by ordinance or otherwise appoint, and of which public notice shall be given; and if any va-

cancy shall be occasioned by the death, resignation, removal or otherwise, of any one of the said board, the same shall be filled for the remainder of the year by such person or persons, being annual subscribers as aforesaid, as the board of trustees for the time being, or a majority of them, shall appoint; and until the election on the first Tuesday in December, A. D. 1852, the board of trustees shall be as follows, to wit: Mrs. G. P. Hewitt, first directress; Mrs. B. McVickar, second directress; Mrs. M. B. Taylor, secretary; Mrs. Alexander Mitchell, treasurer; and Mrs. Thomas P. Williams, Mrs. Elisha Eldred, Mrs. E. La Due, Mrs. Wm. P. Lynde, Mrs. Wm. H. Byron, Mrs. G. Bonnell, Mrs. H. P. Peck, Mrs. Joseph Cary, Mrs. Edward D. Holton, Mrs. P. C. Hale, Mrs. James H. Rogers, Mrs. John<sup>1</sup> Hustis, Mrs. S. Grant, Mrs. A. F. Clark, Mrs. A. D. Smith, Mrs. Daniel Wells, Mrs. J. P. Greves, Mrs. L. Kennedy, Mrs. H. Bosworth, Mrs. Wm. P. Young Mrs. C. Arnold, Mrs. O. H. Waldo, Mrs. McDougall and Mrs. M. W. Clark, managers; and that a majority of said board shall be requisite to transact business, and in case of the non-attendance of the said first or second directress, the members present may appoint a directress *pro tempore*.

#### ANNUAL ELECTION.

“SECTION 3. If the annual election shall not be made on the stated day, the said corporation shall not thereby be dissolved, but the members of the said board shall continue in office until a new election, which shall be made at such time and place, and after such notice, as the said board shall prescribe ; and in case an equality of votes shall be given for any one or more persons, as a member of the said board of trustees, the said board shall determine which of said persons shall be considered as elected, and which determination shall make it lawful for such person to act as a member of said board.

#### REPORT TO BE MADE.

“SECTION 4. The said board shall, at least at every yearly meeting, exhibit to the members of the said corporation an exact account of the receipts and disbursements of the preceding year.

## CAN MAKE BY-LAWS, ETC.

“SECTION 5. The said board may from time to time, make by-laws, ordinances, and resolutions relative to the management and disposition of the estate and concerns of the said corporation, and the regulation of the persons exercising the offices aforesaid, not contrary to law, and may appoint such other officers, agents, and servants, as they deem necessary to transact the business of the said corporation, and designate their duties; and shall have power to bind out by indenture such children as are or may be placed in said asylum, and who have neither parents or guardians, or whose parents or guardians are unknown or absent from the state.

## LIABILITY OF HUSBANDS OF MEMBERS OR OFFICERS.

“SECTION 6. The husband of any married woman, who is or may be a member or officer of the said corporation, shall not be liable to the said corporation for any loss occasioned by the neglect or misfeasance of his wife; but if he shall have received any money from his wife belonging to the said corporation, or the same shall have been applied to his use, he shall be accountable therefor; or if the husband's goods shall be attached, or if he shall have become insolvent, such money, if received after the passage of this act, shall be paid by the trustees or assigns in preference to all other debts.

## CHARTER PERPETUAL.

“SECTION 7. This charter shall be perpetual: *Provided always*, That if the said corporation shall apply their, or any part of their funds to any other purpose than those contemplated by this act, and shall thereof be convicted in due course of law, then the said corporation shall cease and determine, and the estate, real and personal thereof, shall be forfeited to and vested in the people of the state: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent the legislature at any time, in their discretion, from altering or repealing this act

"SECTION 8. This act shall be and is hereby declared a public act, and the same shall be construed in all courts and places benignly and favorably for every humane, charitable and laudable purpose therein contained.

"Approved March 24, 1852."

The following

#### HISTORIC SKETCH

Of this institution is from the pen of the secretary of the association, Mrs. Wm. P. Lynde.

#### *"Origin of the Society."*

"This asylum was the out-growth of the Ladies Benevolent Society of Milwaukee, the need of an asylum being made apparent by the fact that orphan children were left in care of the society whose parents had been dependent upon its charity dying and leaving their young families with no other support.

"On the 4th of January, 1850, the ladies met pursuant to a call previously issued through the public journals, at the house of Mrs. S. B. Grant, and organized an association to be called the "Milwaukee Orphan Asylum," adopted a constitution which was presented by a committee, previously appointed by the benevolent society, and elected officers, which consisted of a 1st, 2nd, and 3rd directress secretary, and treasurer, and twenty-four managers, which board has since been increased by adding twelve more managers and a corresponding secretary.

"Says a former report, so promptly and energetically did this original board enter upon their work, that at the expiration of a month, a house was rented and a matron engaged, and nine children gathered into the asylum.

"Through the public prints donations of furniture, bedding, clothing, cooking utensils, provisions, any and everything that goes to make up a comfortable home or supply a family were solicited, the managers alternating with each other in staying at the house and receiving whatever was sent.

*"The House was Mostly Furnished*

"In this manner by the citizens of Milwaukee, and for means to provide for the family, they were dependent upon voluntary subscriptions from ladies of fifty cents and from gentlemen of five dollars, sums exceeding these being very rare exceptions, and oftener falling below them. Yet so successful were they that the report at the close of the year shows twenty-three (23) children had been received and maintained and a small balance remained in the treasury. The next year the board were much encouraged by the generous donation of a city lot on Marshall street, valued at one thousand dollars, by Mrs. Wm. P. Young. During the succeeding year, a building was commenced, and so much of it as was needed completed ready for occupancy in June, 1853, and the asylum moved into it.

*"This Building was Erected*

"At a cost of something over \$4,500, the whole amount for which was obtained by subscriptions circulated in Milwaukee. The association was incorporated by act of the legislature in the year 1852. The property is deemed vested in the officers and managers, by virtue of their office. Meetings of the Board are held on the first Tuesday of each month, the annual meeting occurs on the first Tuesday of November, at which time the reports of the Secretary, Treasurer and Matron are presented. There is a board of counselors of three gentlemen, and an auditor.

*"The Board at Present*

"Consists of

- "Mrs. Clarence Shepard, 1st Directress.
- "Mrs. S. S. Sherman, 2d Directress.
- "Mrs. R. D. Jennings, 3d Directress.
- "Mrs. John H. Van Dyke, Treasurer.
- "Mrs. Wm. P. Lynde, Secretary.
- "Mrs. Daniel Newhall, Corresponding Secretary.

*"Board of Counselors.**" John' H. Van Dyke.**" A. Finch.**" J. D. Inbusch.**" Auditor.**" S. S. Sherman.*

Until the past two years the asylum had depended mainly upon the proceeds of

*An Annual Festival,*

Or Fancy Fair, for its support, but in June, 1870, the Board at a quarterly meeting resolved to dispense with the usual festival, and each manager desired to raise one hundred dollars (\$100) by direct subscription, the subscription of five dollars per year from gentlemen, having been long abandoned. The institution derives its principal support at the present time from this source. During the whole period of its existence (twenty-three years), it has received from the state in appropriations from the legislature, three thousand dollars, a few hundred from the board of supervisors of Milwaukee, occasionally a donation of a small sum from some committee, an unexpended balance from a public collection fund, a few legacies, the largest one \$250 from Miss Davis, who was matron of the asylum for about nine years, devoted to its interests with remarkable unselfishness, and in dying bequeathed the above named sum, to be invested and the interest devoted to the purchase of Christmas gifts for the children. Mrs. C. Arnold, one of the founders of the asylum, bequeathed for the same purpose one hundred dollars. But the entire amount of legacies received do not exceed, if they reach, one thousand dollars. Thirty-three dollars have been received from the relations of an orphan boy, resident in Scotland, who had been several years an inmate of the asylum, and whose relatives were informed of his existence and death in the service of the United States, as a volunteer soldier, from the records of the asylum.

*"The Asylum Building*

"On Marshall street was from time to time enlarged, and out-buildings added until nearly the entire lot was covered and the premises too crowded for comfort or health, when in the spring of 1869, the residence of Wallace Pratt, Esq., on Division street and the lake shore, containing over four city lots and a convenient house, was purchased at auction by the association for \$15,300—cash payment of \$11,731.01 being made at the time of purchase—a mortgage of \$3,000, at eight per cent. being suffered to remain a lien upon the property. The property on Marshall street remained unsold until the following year when a sale was effected for \$6,000, and the mortgage upon the Asylum on Division street paid off. No debt remains or has any other ever been contracted. In 1860, by vote of the common council, a tract of land belonging to the city, lying near the lake shore adjoining St. Mary's Hospital, was given to three of the charitable institutions of Milwaukee, of which the Milwaukee (Protestant) Orphan Asylum received four and three-quarters acres; with the exception of fencing no improvements have been made upon the property, but it is contemplated that the Asylum will be removed there when the horse railway and other city improvements shall render it expedient. This land was given subject to the condition that it shall be occupied for an Orphan Asylum within two years. This time has been twice extended and is now continued until 1882.

*"Since the organization*

"Of this institution 628 children have been inmates, it is perhaps just to average for as many as four or five years each.

"The average number for the past year, has been fifty-four (54); average age,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ . The employes are a matron, assistant matron, house-keeper, cook, nurse and two girls.

"One teacher is employed who lives outside and school is continued from nine to twelve and from two to half past four, as in the public schools, and modeled upon the same system, but no portion of the school funds is received from the state or city.

*"A shop for cane seating chairs*

"Has been fitted up during the past year and a woman employed to teach the trade. Over thirty of the children have worked at it and fifteen have learned the trade.

*"The domestic arrangements*

"And regulations correspond as nearly as possible to ordinary family households only on a larger scale. The children assist in the general housework; the girls take care of their own rooms, sweep, dust, assist in washing dishes, cooking, washing, and any work suitable for their age. The boys clean the walks, bring in wood, water, coal, and all that are old enough work in the cane shop.

*"The Hours of Work, Study and Play,*

"Are so arranged that each child has four hours study, three of work, and freedom to play the remaining hours of the day. The girls are taught sewing, mending, and both boys and girls, knitting and darning stockings.

"Children are received from any part of the state upon satisfactorily attested proof of destitute orphanage, and character suitable for a charitable institution. Application is sometimes received for children of such criminal tendency as render them unfit residents in a family of ordinarily innocent children. These cases are a perplexity, and sometimes real sorrow to the committee on receiving children, and in several instances they have received young girls of this sort because there was no other refuge offered where they could be suitably cared for. If the surviving parent or natural guardian of any children are able to pay something towards their support it is expected of them and perhaps more *half* than *full* orphans are received and kept until the parent can resume the support or care of their offspring. A few months or it may be years of aid so rendered have in numerous instances enabled parents to retrieve the losses of misfortune and resume the care and maintenance of their children. Many a widow's heart has been cheered and her hands strength-

ened, many a father's courage sustained and his motherless family kept together by the temporary shelter our asylum has provided for their orphaned little ones.

"Entire orphans are in many cases

*"Provided with Homes*

"Where they are adopted as children of the family, the committee making every suitable inquiry into the character and ability of the guardians, and maintaining a correspondence with them until they reach an age to care for themselves. Committees are appointed from the Board of Managers to perform the several duties of providing for the wants of the family, such as purchasing supplies, receiving and putting out children, supervising the school, etc., an executive committee for the transaction of business requiring unexpected and immediate attention, and such other not defined in the duties of other officers or committees.

"The entire

*"Board is divided into Committees*

"Of three, who, with one officer are required to visit the asylum, spending two afternoons each week, for one month, attend to the weekly supplies, assist in sewing and making up the clothing and bedding, and watch over the health, comfort and moral training of the children.

"It is endeavoured to have every religious denomination of the city represented in the Board of Managers, and no sectarian or denominational influence is permitted in the teaching of the children. They attend the church of which the matron may be a member, and such Sunday school as may be deemed for any given time advisable.

"It is the design and hope, as it has always been the endeavor of the board of managers of this asylum, while rescuing from want and ignorance, to prevent from leading lives of crime and to rear for society out of these unfortunates committed to their care, worthy and useful citizens.

"Mrs. WM. P. LYNDE,

*"Secretary.*

"Address Milwaukee Orphan Asylum, 350 Division street, Milwaukee."

#### THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN

In the asylum at the commencement of the year.....	59
Received during the year.....	25
	<hr/>
Making a total of .....	84
Discharged during the year.....	34
	<hr/>
Leaving in the asylum at the close of the year .....	50
	<hr/>

#### THE BIRTH PLACE OF PARENTS

Is as follows:

England.....	16
Scotland.....	6
Wales .....	4
Ireland .....	3
Germany .....	25
Norway and Sweden.....	7
United States .....	18
Unknown.....	5
	<hr/>
	84
	<hr/>

#### THE RESIDENCE OF THE CHILDREN

Was as follows:

Milwaukee county .....	58
Outagamie...do .....	2
Waushara...do .....	1
Rock .....	1
Walworth ...do .....	1
Crawford ...do .....	1
Racine .....	1
Dane .....	2
Dodge .....	1
Fond du Lac .do .....	3
Illinois.....	3
Massachusetts.....	2
Unknown.....	7
New York .....	1
	<hr/>

#### THE BIRTH PLACE OF THE CHILDREN

Was as follows:

Milwaukee .....	36
Other places in Wisconsin .....	17
Other places in United States.....	15
Europe .....	11
Canada.....	4
Unknown.....	1
	<hr/>
	84
	<hr/>

## THE AGES OF THE CHILDREN

Were as follows:

15 .. years .....	1
14.....do.....	1
13.....do.....	1
12.....do.....	6
11.....do.....	8
10.....do.....	9
9.....do.....	9
8.....do.....	8
7.....do.....	8
6.....do.....	8
5.....do.....	9
4.....do.....	6
3.....do.....	4
2.....do.....	2
2 infants .....	

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84
Average age, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

## THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

“For the past year were as follows:

RECEIPTS.		
Cash on hand at the commencement of the year	\$9,100 27	.....
From board of children .....	749 20	.....
From pledged subscriptions .....	4,435 75	.....
Annual subscriptions and collections.....	636 91	.....
Donations .....	183 12	.....
Thanksgiving offerings from churches. ....	356 85	.....
State of Wisconsin.....	1,000 00	.....
Milwaukee county .....	200 00	.....
Steamboat excursion .....	251 70	.....
Bequests.....	485 71	.....
Jury fees.....	3 00	.....
Relief fund of Alexandria, Ill.....	100 00	.....
Children's work, cane seating.....	86 32	.....
Interests on deposits, bonds and stock .....	636 76	.....
		<hr/> <hr/> \$18,226 39
EXPENDITURES.		
Cash for matron's salary.....	\$379 00	.....
Housekeeper's salary .....	215 00	.....
Teacher's salary.....	235 00	.....
For fuel, lights, clothing provisions and serv'ts	5,408 28	.....
For Milwaukee Iron Company's bonds.....	5,000 00	.....
In bank .....	6,298 21	.....
On hand.....	690 90	.....
		<hr/> <hr/> \$18,226 39

The amount paid for current expenses was \$6,237.28 which will be a cost *per capita* (53) of \$117.68 for each orphan for the year, or \$2.26 per week.

The cost *per capita* for current expenses, for all who were subsisted in the house, (59) would be \$105.71 per year, or \$2.03 per week.

The cost of subsistence for the year was \$2,384.39 which will be the cost *per capita* for each orphan of \$45 per year, or 86cts. per week, and for each person subsisted in the house, \$38.04 per year or 73cts. per week.

This is a most.

#### ADMIRABLY MANAGED INSTITUTION,

And we are sure, it is accomplishing a large amount of good, and it is justly entitled to the sympathy and support of the people, and we rejoice to know that during the past year, contributions ranging from 25 cents to two hundred dollars, have been received from more than one thousand inhabitants of the city of Milwaukee.

The large number of persons who contribute to its support gives evidence of the strong hold it has upon the confidence of the people of the city.

The Asylum was visited by the Board on the second day of July last. It has a very pleasant location at the head of Davison street on Lake Michigan. It contained fifty-two inmates at the time of the visit. Every thing in and around the house, was neat and clean, and in perfect order, reflecting the greatest credit upon all connected with its management.

It is gratifying to know that it is in a prosperous condition financially, having good accommodations, all paid for, with money at interest or in stocks and bonds, and a handsome balance of cash in their treasury.

The excellent women who have built up and are now sustaining this institution, are doing a noble work and they are doing it well.

## VII.—SEAMAN'S BETHEL HOME, MILWAUKEE.

This institution is under the charge of a society incorporated by the legislature of 1868.

Chapter 160 of the private and local laws of that year, is as follows:

### “AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WISCONSIN SEAMAN'S FRIENDS' SOCIETY.

*“The People of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

#### NAMES OF CORPORATORS, POWERS, ETC.

“SECTION 1. That J. A. Dutcher, J. B. Bradford, J. B. Judson, H. R. Bond, Joshua Stark, T. T. Howard, D. A. Olin, U. Bachelor, W. S. Candee, G. B. Davidson and E. C. Kirtland and such other persons as may hereafter become associated with them, shall be and are hereby incorporated a body politic by the name of the ‘Wisconsin Seaman's Friend Society,’ and by that name shall have perpetual succession and power and authority to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, and all common law powers of a corporation necessary or convenient to the accomplishment of the objects of such corporation.

#### MAY HOLD REAL ESTATE.

“SECTION 2. The corporation hereby created may acquire by purchase, gift, devise or otherwise, and may hold, transfer, mortgage, and convey real estate and personal property, to be held and used for the purpose of furnishing aid and relief to sailors and the establishment of a sailors' home, with religious privileges and all things appertaining thereto, and said property, real and personal, shall be exempt from taxation.

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

“SECTION 3. The affairs of the society shall be conducted by

a board of eleven directors, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum, and their duties and manner of election, shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said society.

#### CAN MAKE BY-LAWS.

“SECTION 4. The said society shall have power to make from time to time such by-laws, rules and regulations as shall be judged expedient and proper, for the election of officers, prescribing the duties and functions of the same, for the appointing of the times and places of meetings, filling vacancies in office, and for the proper management of the affairs of said society, so as to best accomplish the general objects of the same.

#### SHALL REMAIN A BENEVOLENT AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETY.

“SECTION 5. This corporation shall always remain a benevolent and religious society, and no portion of the property or funds shall ever be used for the benefit of the incorporators, directors or members thereof.

“SECTION 6. It is hereby declared that in the judgment of the legislature, the objects of this corporation cannot be obtained by or under general laws.

“SECTION 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and is hereby declared to be a public act.

“Approved February 29, 1868.”

The following communication from the officers of the society will give interesting facts relative to the

#### HISTORY, ETC., OF THE SAILORS' BETHEL HOME.

“MILWAUKEE, November 27, 1872.

“HON. S. D. HASTINGS:

*Secretary of the State Board of Charities and Reform:*

“DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 25th inst., asking for a statement and history of the Sailors' Bethel Home, was duly received, and we are glad of the opportunity of laying before you a short statement of our work among a class of men who had for years been

entirely neglected in this port, without any one to look after or care for them, and left entirely in the hands of those whose only purpose was to strip them of their hard earned wages and kick them into the streets to be sent to the House of Correction or other penal institutions. For the purpose of benefiting this class of our fellow beings, there was a society formed in the winter of 1867, and application made to the legislature for an act of incorporation, which act was passed "A bill to incorporate the Wisconsin Seamen's Friend Society," approved by the Governor February 29, 1868.

"In carrying on this work it, of course, was necessary

*"To Establish a Home,*

"And the Board of Directors purchased a piece of property which was built for and used as a hotel, it being situated near the river, and well located for a home. It was bought at a very low price—\$5,750—and about \$2,000 expended in repairs. For the purpose of paying, the individual members of the Board solicited subscriptions among our citizens, and raised nearly \$4,000. A mortgage was executed upon the property of \$3,500, at 8 per cent. interest, (this incumbrance remains unpaid); there is also a floating debt of about \$3,000.

*"The Objects of the Society*

"Are to provide a place where the sailor may find a home without being obliged to go to the numberless dens of infamy and houses of death; to throw around him moral influences; to encourage him in saving his earnings, in fact, to make him feel that there is some one who cares for his welfare and would do him good. In this we have been measureably successful, and our Bethel Home is increasing in favor in spite of the determined efforts of the saloon-keepers, who surround us on every hand, and who do everything in their power to keep sailors away from our influence. We had in our home last year over 1,300; the year between 1,000 and 1,100. Many that came were intemperate and went out reformed. We charge the same price for board that the whisky houses charge, which does not

remunerate us, and would not them without their profits on their liquor, combined with their stealings. Many come to us

*"Sick and Poor,*

"And are cared for. Shipwrecked sailors come, and we take care of them till they leave for their homes or ship again.

*"Answers to Interrogatories.*

"When was the institution established? Fall of 1868.

"Who was it established by? Wisconsin Seaman's Friend Society.

"How is it governed? Board of 11 Directors.

"How is it supported? Earnings and contributions.

"To whom and how often do you report? To the society, at the annual meeting in the month of December. Five dollar contribution makes a member of the society.

"Give names of officers.

"J. A. Dutcher, President.

"W. S. Candee, Secretary and Treasurer.

"A. Scofield, Superintendent and Chaplain.

"Mrs. Elliott, Matron.

"Is the institution incorporated? Yes.

"Date of incorporation? Approved February 29, 1868.

"Location of property? Corner of Milwaukee and Erie streets.

"Quantity of land? 70 feet front, 150 feet deep.

"Description of building? Three story brick building, covering full width of lot, containing 36 sleeping rooms, 2 sitting rooms, 1 reading room, 1 dining room and a chapel on the first floor, opening on the street, that will seat a hundred.

"Value of the property? With building, full \$10,000; without the building, \$3,000; furniture, \$2,000. Railroad changes and improvements have increased the value of the property.

"In what name is the title? The Wisconsin Seaman's Friend Society.

"Is it all paid for? It is not.

"If any incumbrance, state amount and to whom due and when payable. Mortgage, \$3,500, to the Northwestern Life Ins. Co., due Nov. 1, 1873. Floating indebtedness, to sundry persons, \$3,000.

"Respectfully submitted,

"J. A. DUTCHER, *President*

"A. SCOFIELD, *Superintendent and Chaplain.*

From the

#### FINANCIAL REPORT

Of this institution, it appears that the

Balance in the treasury, Jan. 1, 1872, was .....		\$15 00
Receipts at the Home for board and lodging during the year .....		3,300 00
Collections and donations during the year, including \$1,000 from the State.....		3,180 25
		<u>\$6,495 25</u>
The expenditures have been as follows:		
For current expenses .....	\$4,561 33	.....
Paid on indebtedness.....	1,933 92	.....
		<u>\$6,495 25</u>
The amount paid for salaries and help is as follows:		
Superintendent.....	\$500 00	.....
Matron .....	300 00	.....
Regular and extra help .....	506 00	.....
		<u>\$1,306 00</u>

From the

#### REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN.

Made to the annual meeting of the society it appears that one thousand and eleven persons were entertained during the past year.

Twenty of these were shipwrecked sailors or others entirely destitute, the entertainment of whom was an act of charity. The average time this latter class were entertained was five days. During the last six months, or since the Rev. A. Scofield has had

the management of the place as superintendent and chaplain, the reports show the Home, under his admirable management, to have been self sustaining.

The Home was visited by the board during the summer, and every thing was found in a satisfactory condition.

THE INSTITUTION IS A MOST EXCELLENT ONE.

To provide the seamen with a home where all their wants can be supplied at a reasonable price, and where they will be under good influences while in port, and saved from the depredations of the land sharks who are ever on the watch to rob and ruin them, is a work which should secure the support and countenance of every good man and woman in the community. There is no institution in the city more worthy of the countenance and support of its merchants and business men than the association that has established and is now sustaining the Seaman's Bethel Home.

# V.

## State Charitable and Correctional Institutions.

The following table will show the cost of these institutions from their organization to the present time:

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Amount previous to 1872.	Amount appropriated in 1872.	Total.
State Prison .....	\$856,691 54	\$58,993 47	\$915,685 01
Institution for the Blind ...	425,847 91	22,400 00	448,247 91
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb .....	399,989 00	37,949 00	437,938 00
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane .....	997,962 26	*100,656 37	1,098,618 63
Industrial School for Boys .	382,900 50	*39,506 00	422,406 50
Soldiers' Orphans' Home...	274,907 13	†32,400 00	307,307 13
Northern Hospital for the Insane .....	251,000 00	132,000 00	383,000 00
	\$3,589,298 34	\$423,904 84	\$4,013,203 18

\*Including amount collected from counties.

†Including amount appropriated for orphans in Normal Schools.

### THE APPROPRIATIONS

Made to the State Charitable and Correctional Institutions in 1871, amounted to.....	\$480,356 17
And in 1872 to.....	423,904 84
	<u>\$904,261 01</u>

Making a total in two years of nine hundred and four thousand two hundred and sixty-one dollars and one cent—well on to a million of dollars.

The state charitable and correctional institutions have become one of

#### THE MOST IMPORTANT INTERESTS

Of the state, and the entire people are deeply interested in their management pecuniarily and otherwise.

The establishment of these institutions, the erection and furnishing of the buildings necessary for their accommodation, and the yearly cost of their support, involves the expenditure of large sums of money, and the welfare of the hundreds of unfortunate beings who are the inmates of these various institutions, is something that touches tender cords in the hearts of thousands of the citizens of the state.

The relations of this Board to these institutions are of an exceedingly delicate, yet important character, and while we have endeavored to be faithful in the discharge of our duties, we have aimed to be courteous in our intercourse with all with whom we have had official relations, and to be candid and charitable in all our judgments.

We find in the fifth annual report of the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities of the state of New York, presented to the legislature of that state in April last, some views that we think will be equally applicable to our own state, and hence shall make a brief quotation therefrom.

#### “THE INTENTION OF THE LEGISLATURE,

“As implied in the act creating the Board of Charities, was of a two fold character, viz: first, to bring under a supervisory and extra official inspection all the charitable and correctional institutions of the state; and, secondly to exercise a vigilant oversight of the manner in which the public funds appropriated to charitable uses are expended. Under this aspect of its duties, the Board of Public Charities is constituted the

#### “MORAL EYE OF THE STATE,

“And its adviser in relation to the management of all its eleemosynary institutions.

"From these duties, and the necessarily large sphere of investigation which they unfold, it will be perceived that, in order to discharge them faithfully, every department, however high or however humble, of every institution having a state foundation, becomes not only a proper, but a required field of observation for the criticism of the Board. Nor should it be assumed, by either the superintendents or managers of state institutions, because inquiries are set on foot by the Board, whether in habitual or in new directions, that such inquiries carry with them necessarily any imputation of official mismanagement.

*"All public institutions are but so many trusts created by the state for the benefit of its citizens, and its civil government is under moral obligation to the people to watch, through official eyes, the details of execution with which such trusts are charged."*

"Mindful of the responsibilities thus devolving upon it, the Board has endeavored to discharge them in a faithful manner, and always within the legitimate scope of its powers."

In a further examination of the fifth annual report of the board of charities of the state of New York, we find some suggestions touching

#### DIETARIES IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,

That strike us as exceedingly valuable and important, and as applicable to the institutions of our state as to those of New York.

We shall offer no apology for presenting these suggestions here, as we feel sure they will commend themselves to all who give them the least consideration:

"It may be said of all our state institutions that their dietaries are, in general, good, both as to quantity as well as quality of food. But this by no means implies that they are beyond the possibility of improvement. It is with the hope, therefore, of throwing out suggestions calculated to lead to experiment, rather than from any desire to animadvert captiously upon an

old established system, that we venture to offer a few ideas upon this subject. And, inasmuch as it is made the duty of the board to inquire into the management of all state institutions, it will be perceived that this subject comes legitimately within the purview of its statutory obligations. The difficulties in the way of arranging any dietary for a public institution upon a physiological basis, arise from two sources, viz: first, economy, and second, taste—economy, to meet the criticism of the public mind, and taste, to meet the demands of the inmates. So far as economy is concerned, it is a wise measure in itself, everywhere, but in no field of application is it so likely to go amiss as in that of food. In fact, all investigations into this subject concur in showing that the majority of the working population are, as a whole, underfed. The truth of the observation may be found in the general character of the diseases presented by this class, and the underlying foundation of insufficient food, upon which so many of these diseases rest. Poverty may, possibly be the first essential cause of limitation in quantity; but ignorance in the selection of food, militating, as it does against judicious variety, may in the end do as much harm as the mere incapacity to procure it in sufficient amount. Then, so far as taste is to be consulted, the duty of those having charge of public institutions is one of elevation, and not of simple acquiescence in the taste of their inmates, which tastes often are opposed to health and should not, therefore, be indulged.

“Let it be remembered, at the outset, that *filling* men is not necessarily, *feeding* them. The appropriateness of food, as such, depends upon, not quantity alone, but also upon *quality* and *variety*, and there is no escape from this law, consistent with health. Redundancy of inferior articles of food does not compensate for either absence or paucity of nutritive constituents. This is the

“*Grave Error,*

“So commonly committed by the laboring population, who, from further ignorance in this respect apply the term “rich” to food, from metaphorical analogy to the prices asked for such

articles, whereas, in fact many of the most costly substances are in a nutritive point of view, of inferior value to cheaper ones. The sole physiological basis of value in food rests upon the presence and quantity of some proximate organic element. Wherever this is found in a form acceptable to digestion, the article is nutritious, whatever its price.

"The dietaries of our public institutions are evidently intended to meet, in conjunction with economy, the habitual tastes of their inmates.

"Those inmates are mostly from the laboring population. Cannot something be done, through the instrumentality of the institutions in which they are placed, to

*"Reform their Tastes,*

"By supplying them with a larger range of dietary, and at the same time, not proportionably enhancing the cost of their support? In the list of articles which we have appended below, will it be said, for example, that farmers will *not* eat oatmeal because horses eat the whole grain? On the same principle they should not eat corn meal. Again, in relation to Graham or unbolted wheat flour, there is

*"An Ignorant Prejudice*

"Against it among the laboring class, who think only the finest and whitest wheat flour edible, when, in fact, the whole agricultural population of continental Europe and all its armies are almost exclusively fed on unbolted flour, not only wheat, but often of other grains, and no one certainly will question the healthy state of these populations.

"We think, therefore, that the experiment, considering its inexpensive character, is worth trying, in all state institutions, of adding to their already established dietaries, some new articles, and thus educating, within the limits of a still present economy, those tastes for variety in food, which tend so largely to maintain health. There can be no doubt, as all physicians know, that the restricted diet of our agricultural population is at the foundation of most of those constitutional degenerations

which open the door to consumption, insanity, and a nameless host of diseases, whose seeds whether inherited, or self-produced, find a ready soil for development in all underfed people.

"The persistent use of salted meats, whose most valuable constituents are abstracted by brine in proportion to the length of their immersion, and the omission to use vegetables in sufficient amount and variety, are the fruitful sources, of

### " *Glandular Degeneration*

"And diathetic diseases in our laboring population. In relation to vegetable, it may be said that, in general, the *starch* group is used to excess, and not sufficiently counterbalanced by the *cruciferous leguminous and compositae* families.

"The carrot, parsnip, beet, tomato, cauliflower, salsify, lettuce, cresses, leeks, onions, are not as generally used as they should be, when compared with the potato, rice, Indian meal, buckwheat, turnip and cabbage, even the last two being often in winter, inexcusably absent. And as to the acid fruits, they play but a small part in the general dietary among the laboring classes, although it is every day evident, in the cravings for them exhibited by dyspeptics, that they are among the most useful of substances in the chemistry of digestion. The regulation of food according to seasonal necessities is another of those problems not wisely considered in social life, which, if it were, would prevent many of those miscalled bilious disorders.

"Without desiring to do more than suggest, as was stated at the outset of these remarks,

### " *The Possibility of Improving*

"Our public dietaries, we venture to name a few articles which might be introduced into them. These articles are nutritious, relatively inexpensive and easily obtained. The following list comprises the leading ones:

"*First.* Oatmeal, in the form of stir-about or hasty-pudding, three mornings in the week, from October to April. This is, perhaps, the most nutritious and heat producing of all the cereals, and, by itself, is quite competent, when taken with

milk, to make a sufficient breakfast for a laboring man. Most of the laboring people of Scotland have no other.

"*Second.* Graham flour, made into bread, without sweetening, and served daily at breakfast throughout the year. The presence of the phosphates in the unbolted wheat flour constitutes its great value as a nerve nourisher.

"*Third.* Rye flour made into bread and served twice a week, from November to April.

"*Fourth.* Fresh fish, once a week at least, the year round.

"*Fifth.* Cheese, three times a week, the year round.

"*Sixth.* Chocolate twice a week, at breakfast or supper, from December to March.

"*Seventh.* Milk, as an article of drink, separate from tea and coffee admixture, at supper daily.

"We assume that true coffee and tea are daily given in all our public institutions, and certainly, so far as the former is concerned, it is one which, physiologically considered, subserves some of the highest purposes in the human economy, being not only a digestive stimulator, but also a tissue saver. Tea corresponds to it in many particulars, but in a far inferior degree. An army might endure a forced march upon a ration of coffee and biscuit alone, but it could not on tea, whatever its quality or strength.

"All the above enumerated articles should be used to diminish the quantity of certain substances now consumed in excess, such as molasses, salted meats, pork, fine wheat flour buckwheat and corn meal, and in a nutritive point of view they are more than an offset."

The suggestions here presented are matters which will attract the attention of every house-keeper in the state, and they must be of special interest to those who have immediate charge of our state charitable and correctional institutions. We regard it as quite

#### WITHIN THE RANGE OF POSSIBILITY

to say the least, that careful experiments in our state institu-

tions based upon these suggestions, may result not only in the improvement of the health of the inmates but in a reduction in the cost of subsistence.

In the following pages will be found as required by law, a statement of the condition of each of the state charitable and correctional institutions, together with the opinion of the Board as to the appropriations proper to be made to each for the following year, with such suggestions and recommendations, as we have felt it our duty to make.

# I.—WISCONSIN INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The entire number of pupils in the institution during the past year, was seventy-six, of whom forty-three were males and thirty-three females. The number in attendance in 1871 was sixty-eight; the average attendance fifty-one, and the average attendance last year fifty-seven.

Although the average number of pupils was seven more in 1872 than in 1871, the current expenses of the institution were considerably less.

Current expenses in 1871 .....	\$21,163 94
Current expenses in 1872 .....	20,384 53
	<u>\$779 41</u>
The cost of subsistence in 1871, was.....	\$5,591 39
The cost of subsistence in 1872, was.....	4,543 03
	<u>\$1,048 36</u>

A decrease in the year 1872 of over one thousand dollars on the item of subsistence.

A comparison between the quantity and cost of some of the leading articles of

## SUBSISTENCE AND CONSUMPTION

in 1871 and 1872 may not be uninteresting:

1871	Bread and bread stuffs.....			\$563 75
1872	....do.....do.....			790 83
1871	Butter .....	3,485 lbs.	20 $\frac{5.5}{100}$	716 37
1872	....do .....	2,883 lbs.	19 +	549 32
1871	Eggs .....	1,114 $\frac{1}{6}$ doz.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	173 10
1872	....do .....	788 doz.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ +	114 57
1871	Coffee .....	605 lbs.	20	123 50
1872	....do .....	419 lbs.	23.6 +	98 97
1871	Tea.....	166 lbs.	90	149 49
1872	....do .....	185 lbs.	70 +	130 68
1871	Sugar.....	4,200 lbs.	12 $\frac{6.8}{100}$	532 78
1872	....do .....	3,453 lbs.	12 $\frac{2.7}{100}$	423 98
1871	Beef, mutton, pork, etc.....	14,925 lbs.		1,477 16
1872	....do.....do.....	15,854 lbs.		1,191 06
1871	Beef (included above).....	11,871 lbs.	10 +	1,200 13
1872	....do.....do.....	14,282 lds.	7.3 +	1,048 49
1871	Poultry .....	299 $\frac{1}{8}$ lbs.	13	40 76
1872	....do .....	665 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	10.4 +	69 28
1871	Fish .....	525 lbs.	7 $\frac{7}{10}$ +	40 45
1872	....do .....	655 lbs.	7 $\frac{4}{10}$ +	48 78
1871	Fruit .....			318 84
1872	....do .....			308 29
1871	Fuel.....			3,440 27
1872	....do .....			3,191 60
1871	Light.....			\$78 41
1872	....do .....			385 21

In 1871, the institution was lighted with kerosene oil, in 1872, with gas manufactured on the premises.

The quantity and quality of the light in 1872, taken in connection with its greater safety, would fully warrant the difference in cost.

## The amount paid for salaries and wages

In 1871 was.....	\$5,586 60
In 1872 was.....	6,214 96
An increase in 1872 of.....	<u>628 36</u>

## The average cost per pupil for current expenses

In 1871 was.....	414 97
In 1872 was.....	357 62
A saving on each one of.....	<u>57 35</u>

## The average cost per week for

1871 was.....	7 98
1872 was.....	6 88
Or a saving on each one per week of.....	<u>1 10</u>

## The average cost per pupil for subsistence

1871 was.....	109 63
1872 was.....	79 70
A saving on each one of.....	<u>29 93</u>

## The average cost per week for

1871 was.....	2 10
1872 was.....	1 53
A saving on each per week of.....	<u>57</u>

The whole number of persons subsisted in the house, including officers, employes and pupils, was 77, and the average cost of the subsistence of each one was \$59 per year, or \$1.13 per week.

## RECEIPTS.

The balance in the treasury of the institution at the commencement of the fiscal year was.....	\$6,367 43
Appropriation for current expenses of 1872.....	21,000 00
Appropriation for purchase of land.....	1,400 00
Receipts from work department, etc.....	<u>1,034 65</u>
	\$29,802 08
The disbursements for all purposes during the year have been	<u>23,218 59</u>
Leaving a balance on hand of.....	<u>\$6,583 49</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

The disbursements, as classified in the report of the trustees, were for the following purposes:

For amusements .....	\$32 31
Apparatus and means of instruction.....	663 94
Clothing.....	170 71
Drugs and medicines, and medical attendance.....	103 59
Fuel.....	3,191 60
House furnishing .....	649 15
Light (exclusive of fixtures) .....	385 21
Miscellaneous purposes (including \$1,400 for land).....	3,974 85
Manufacturing expenses .....	667 10
Repairs.....	1,152 27
Permanent improvements.....	1,469 87
Subsistence .....	4,543 03
Salaries and wages.....	6,214 96
	<u>\$23,218 59</u>

Deducting the amount of the following special expenditures, will leave as properly chargeable to "current expenses," \$20,384.53.

For land.....	\$1,400 00
Lighting with gas.....	1,205 05
Apparatus .....	179 00
Superintendent's working fund .....	50 00
	<u>\$2,834 05</u>

## ESTIMATES FOR 1873.

The estimate of the trustees for current expenses to January 31, 1874, is as follows:

For Subsistence.....	\$5,488 00
Salaries .....	4,925 00
Wages .....	2,000 00
Fuel .....	3,200 00
Lights.....	500 00
Repairs.....	1,093 00
House-furnishing .....	903 00
Means of instruction.....	532 00
Expense of barn and stable.....	550 00
Miscellaneous purposes.....	1,309 00
	<u>\$20,500 00</u>

From an examination of this estimate of the trustees, we are satisfied that it has been carefully made, and that the amount

asked for is as small a sum as can reasonably be expected to pay the current expenses of the institution to the first of February, 1874.

This board were of the opinion, all things considered, that it would be best to make the appropriations for the current expenses of all the state charitable and penal institutions, to cover the period ending on the first day of April, 1874, but after consulting with the legislature visiting committee, and learning that they had decided that a more appropriate time would be the first of February, and that they would report appropriation bills accordingly; we have concluded to recommend appropriations for the same period.

In the report the trustees say, "When the grounds of the institution were fenced, a mistake was made by which a small piece of ground belonging to Dr. R. S. Malony, was enclosed. Most of this lies directly between the house and the street. To regain possession of his property, Dr. Malony has commenced legal proceedings.

He offers, however, to convey it to the institution upon receiving payment at the rate of \$200 per acre. There is little more than an acre of land."

They ask an appropriation of \$250, to enable them to purchase this land of Dr. Malony, and thus save the expense and annoyance of legal proceedings, and we would recommend an appropriation accordingly, and also an appropriation of \$20,500 for current expenses from February 1, 1873, to February 1, 1874.

The trustees, in their report, ask for an appropriation of \$5,500 for the purpose of building a barn. Since the printing of the report they have notified the board that, at a subsequent meeting held for the purpose of considering the matter, they had decided to withdraw the request for the appropriation.

#### THIS INSTITUTION WAS VISITED

By one or more representatives of the board four times during the year, and at each visit everything in and around the building was found in a most satisfactory condition.

The pupils were visited while engaged in their regular class

exercises. The teachers appeared to be well qualified for their positions, and the pupils were evidently making rapid progress in their studies.

Mr. Little, the able and experienced superintendent, is unwearied in the discharge of his laborious and responsible duties, and with the aid of those he has called around him, we feel assured the institution is accomplishing the good work for which it was organized.

## II.—WISCONSIN INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The whole number of pupils in attendance upon this institution during the past year was 164; the number in attendance at the close of the year October 1, 1872, was 144, 80 boys and 57 girls, and the average number in attendance during the year was 137.

### EXPENDITURES IN 1871.

The amount expended for current expenses during the fiscal year ending October 1st, 1871, was as follows, as classified in the report of the trustees for that year:

Provisions and groceries .....	\$5,910 90
Meat .....	2,535 67
Building and repairing.....	1,255 32
Salaies .....	11,221 83
Wages.....	1,979 84
Dry goods .....	1,576 83
Cabinet shop.....	287 18
Shoe shop .....	874 13
Fuel and light .....	3,813 92
Farm, barn and stock .....	696 50
Steam fixtures.....	867 54
Pupils.....	663 20
Books .....	528 60
Furniture and hardware .....	1,164 97
Insurance and trustees expenses.....	1,925 38
Freight, drugs and miscellaneons .....	428 96
	<hr/>
	\$35,730 77

## EXPENDITURES IN 1872.

The amount expended for current expenses for the year 1872, as reported by the trustees, is as follows:

For Means of instruction .....	\$454 32
Clothing.....	317 60
Drugs and Medicines .....	104 06
Farm expenses.....	491 07
Fuel .....	2,836 87
House furnishing .....	2,109 06
Live stock .....	130 00
Lights (exclusive of fixtures) .....	254 25
Liquors .....	7 23
Manufacturing expenses.....	1,000 27
Miscellaneous purposes .....	1,739 77
Repairs .....	1,701 21
Permanent improvements.....	691 35
Subsistence.....	7,617 14
Salaries and wages .....	14,720 19
	<u>\$34,174 37</u>

## APPROPRIATION FOR 1872.

The amount appropriated by the last legislature for current expenses, was \$37,949.00; the amount expended was but \$34,174.37, a decrease of \$3,774.63.

The trustees were authorized by chapter 123, of the general laws of 1872, to expend the sum of \$1,500 in the purchase of ten acres of land, about eighty rods distant from the institute building, provided the amount could properly be saved from the sum appropriated for current expenses.

The purchase has not been made, and we think the trustees acted wisely in not making it.

The current expenses of the institution were \$1,556.40 less in 1872 than in 1871, although the average number of pupils in attendance in 1872 was ten more than in 1871.

## SUBSISTENCE.

The cost of subsistence in 1871 .....	\$8,446 57
And in 1872 it was .....	<u>7,617 14</u>

The average cost of subsistence for each pupil for the year 1871 was \$66.51, or \$1.27 per week.

The average cost for the year 1872, was \$55.60, or \$1.07 per week.

The average cost of the entire

#### CURRENT EXPENSE

For each pupil for the year 1871, was \$281.34, or \$5.41 per week; for the year 1872, it was \$249.44, or \$4.80 per week.

We present a statement of the quantity and cost of some of the leading articles of subsistence purchased in 1871 and 1872.

#### COMPARISON BETWEEN 1871 AND 1872.

In 1871 the amount and cost of breadstuffs was as follows:

210 bbls. flour, average cost.....	\$5.50.....	\$1,155 00
12½ cwt. buckwheat flour.....	2.50.....	31 25
20 cwt. Graham flour.....	2.25.....	45 00
2,000 lbs. corn meal.....	1.50 per cwt.....	30 00
1,000 lbs. crackers.....	6 cents.....	60 00
		<hr/>
		<u>\$1,321 25</u>

In 1872, the amount and cost was as follows:

158 bbls. flour.....	\$6.23.....	\$983 75
5 bbls. buckwheat.....	7.00.....	35 00
8 bbls. Graham flour.....		45 63
1,650 lbs. corn meal.....		22 16
619 lbs. crackers.....		46 23
		<hr/>
		<u>\$1,132 75</u>

Forty barrels of flour were purchased in 1872, and not included in the above statement, as the person from whom it was purchased failed to present his bill before the accounts for the year were made up. This would make the cost of breadstuffs about the same for both years. A quantity of potatoes, costing about the same as the forty barrels of flour, were paid for in 1872, which will not be consumed until 1873, which will make the amount paid for subsistence during the year substantially correct.

In 1872 the aggregate cost of meat was \$438.16 less than in 1871, although an average of ten persons more were fed in 1872 than in 1871.

The amount and cost of ~~some~~ of the leading articles used during the two years is as follows:

1871	17,064 lb.	Fresh beef ..	\$ 09.7+	\$1,658 40
1872	14,566½ lb.	....do.....	08.97	1,306 42
1871	4,500 lb.	Salt beef.....	07	315 00
1872	5,387 lb.	....do.....	06.29	338 76
1871	1,000 lb.	Mutton .....	10	100 00
1872	251½ lb.	... do .....	08	20 12
1871	500 lb.	Fresh pork .....	10	50 00
1872	60 lb.	....do.....	09.1	5 46
1871	499 lb.	Veal.....	10	49 90
1872	471 lb.	....do.....	08	37 72
1871	1,000 lb.	Sausage .....	12.5	125 00
1872	349 lb.	....do.....	11+	38 81
1871	209 lb.	Salt pork .....	12½	26 12
1872	748½ lb.	....do.....	08.46+	63 36
1871	.....	Salt fish, halibut & white fish.....		134 50
1872	.....	Fish, dr. beef, ham, oysters, ice.....		210 21
1871	731 lb.	Poultry.....	10.5	76 75
1872	1,203 lb.	....do.....	09.6+	115 82
1871	4,300 lb.	Butter .....	22	946 00
1872	5,356 lb.	....do.....	19.8+	1,064 37
1871	1,560 dz.	Eggs .....	12.5	195 00
1872	1,366 dz.	....do.....	13.1+	179 58
1871	8,065 lb.	Sugar .....	12.7+	1,027 00
1872	8,162 lb.	....do.....	11.7+	959 45
1871	.....	Trustees, and insurance.....		1,925 38
1872	.....	....do.....do.....		389 00
1871	250 tons	Coal .....	10 85	2,712 50
1872	250 tons	....do.....	10 05	2,512 50
1871	80 cd.	Wood .....	5 00	400 00
1872	68¾cd.	....do.....	4 70+	324 37
1871	.....	Salaries and wages.....		13,201 67
1872	.....	....do.....do.....		14,720 19

## STATEMENT OF FINANCES.

The balance in the hands of the treasurer of the institute on the first day of October, 1871' was.....	\$2,606 42
Amount in the State Treasury of the previous year's appropriation since paid over.....	11,432 00
Received from the State Treasurer on account of the appropriation of 1872.....	28,461 75
Received from the Principal of the Institute, receipts from the shops and other sources .....	724 52
	<u>\$43,224 69</u>
The amount disbursed for all purposes during the year was...	<u>34,174 37</u>
Leaving in the hands of the treasurer, October 1, 1872....	<u><u>\$9,050 32</u></u>

## ESTIMATES FOR 1873.

The estimate of the trustees for current expenses to April 1, 1874, is as follows:

Amusements and means of instruction .....	\$400 00
Clothing and expenses of indigent pupils .....	1,000 00
Drugs and medicines .....	100 00
Farm, barn and stock .....	800 00
Fuel .....	3,500 00
House furnishing .....	2,250 00
Lights.....	500 00
Miscellaneous .....	1,550 00
Repairs.....	1,600 00
Permanent improvements .....	700 00
Subsistence .....	9,824 00
Salaries and wages .....	16,155 00
	<u>\$38,379 00</u>

We notice that in the above estimate the amount asked for the following purposes, is in excess of the amount expended last year, as follows:

	Cost for 1872.	Asked for 1873.	Excess.
Fuel .....	\$2,836 87	\$3,500	\$663 13
Light .....	254 25	500	245 75
Subsistence.....	7,617 14	9,824	2,206 86
Salaries and wages.....	14,720 19	16,155	1,434 81

The amount paid for salaries and wages in 1872 was \$1,518.52 in excess of what was paid in 1871.

The reasons assigned for asking this excess are as follows:

*Fuel.*—The contract last year was a more favorable one than they have any reason to expect next year. More wood will be needed next year than was used last year. The building has not been fully heated.

*Lights.*—The cost of gasoline is nearly double what was formerly paid for it, and it is thought the additional cost for lights will be quite what is asked for.

*Subsistence.*—Calculation is made for an increase of at least fifteen pupils, and some allowance is also made for fluctuation in prices.

*Salaries.*—The *peculiarities* of the work of this institution and the necessity of *training the teachers* and the *keeping* of them after they are trained, compels a *scale of prices*, without which, instructors of a certain kind, could not be secured or retained, and without which the institute could not accomplish its work. The maximum of this scale is not reached until the fifth year.

The most of the instructors board themselves which makes the salaries higher than they would otherwise be.

An increase was made in the salaries last year and another increase must be made this year.

All but one of the teachers will reach his maximum of salary next year, so that this large increase will not occur again, unless the Institute becomes enlarged to a number greater than 160 pupils.

October 1st, 1872, there was in the hands of the treasurer of the institute.....	\$9,050 32
And in the state treasury, of the appropriation of last winter undrawn.....	9,487 25
Making a total of.....	\$18,537 57

This amount will be sufficient to pay the expenses of the institute to the first of April, 1873.

In case the legislature conclude to provide for the expenses of the state institutions to the first of April, 1874, we would

recommend the appropriation asked for, \$38,379, but in the event the conclusion is to appropriate only to the first day of February, 1874, then the amount needed will be one-sixth less or \$31,982 50, which we think will be sufficient for current expenses from April 1st, 1873 to February 1st, 1874.

The trustees ask for an appropriation of \$35,000 for an enlargement of the building.

We are aware that there are inconveniences growing out of the limited size of the kitchen, laundry and dining room, but they are far less than the inconveniences from similar causes in some of the other state institutions.

From a careful examination of the dormitories we are satisfied that from fifteen to twenty more children can be accommodated without any very serious inconvenience. and without crowding to anything like the extent the boys at the industrial school of Wauhesha are now and have been for some time past crowded.

If the funds of the state were in a condition to admit of it, we would recommend an appropriation with a view to an enlargement of the building, believing that by the time it could be completed, there would be need for it, but we seriously question whether an enlargement of the size contemplated, providing accommodation for double the number of pupils now in the institute, will be needed for several years to come.

We would recommend that the trustees have prepared a plan for the proposed enlargement, with estimates of the cost, and that they submit the same to the governor.

This institution was visited four times during the year, by one or more representatives of the board.

At each visit everything was found in a most satisfactory condition.

The board were present at

#### THE CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE SCHOOL

On the 13th of June, 1872. These exercises were of an exceedingly interesting character. The first class examined was that of Miss Johnson. The children entered the school in the

month of September, 1871, and hence had received but ten months instruction. The progress they had made in this short time was most gratifying.

The penmanship of the children was excellent when it is considered that they knew nothing of the formation of letters before entering the institution.

One of the boys was told to write on the black-board

#### WHAT HE HAD LEARNED ABOUT GOD.

He promptly wrote, in a plain and distinct hand, as follows:

“ God made animals.  
 God is very good.  
 God is merciful to sinners.  
 God wishes us to do good.  
 God will forgive us if we pray to him.  
 We must be humble and patient.  
 We must be kind and pleasant.  
 God will love us if we do right.”

#### THE NEXT CLASS EXAMINED,

Was that of Prof. Schilling. This class had been in the institution twenty months. One of the boys was told to select some subject and write about it on the black-board. He selected “The Goat,” and wrote as follows:

“ I write about the goat.  
 A goat walks on the ground.  
 He goes to the looking glass.  
 He fights a rooster.  
 The rooster bite his nose.  
 He hooks at the rooster.  
 The rooster flies away.”

The boy continued his essay at some length in which he gave an account of a contest a goat once had with a looking glass the goat taking the reflection in the glass to be another goat.

Another boy drew on the black-board from memory, a very fair map of the New England states; and another drew a map of the middle states. Others gave the names of the mountains, lakes, rivers, and chief cities of the different states embraced in the maps. Another did a difficult sum in arithmetic, and

another wrote a description on the black-board of a picture that was handed to him.

About forty children entered the school in September, 1870. Among the number were two that were thought to be almost idiotic. These two were examined, and showed that they had made considerable progress. They wrote on the black-board answers to questions that were asked them. They also wrote down figures and added them together. The examination of Miss Eddy's

#### CLASS IN ARTICULATION

Was witnessed with the deepest interest by the large audience who were present. The class was addressed by the teacher in her natural voice and told to do various things. She was understood and her requests complied with. They all read in an audible voice sentences that were written on the black-board. They were given the name of a person in the audience. He was pointed out to them and they were told to describe him which was done something as follows:

"Mr. A, is a large man.  
His hair is brown.  
His coat is black.  
He is good.  
He is very pretty.  
He smiles.  
His hands are clean.  
His shoes are black.  
His stockings are white.  
He is writing on a paper."

#### THE CLASS LAST EXAMINED

Was that of Professor Valentine's. One of the girls recited some poetry in sign language. It was well done. The class answered questions showing an excellent knowledge of the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the state of Wisconsin. They also answered questions showing a good knowledge of book-keeping.

THE REV. DR. CHAPIN,

One of the trustees, gave an account in sign language of something that occurred in a recent visit he had made to the naval school at Annapolis. After watching him until he was through, two of the pupils wrote the whole account on the black-board, showing that they had good memories and an excellent command of language.

The favorable impressions of this institution, made by our visits of the previous year, have been more than confirmed by subsequent visits. Although it is unpleasant to see so many children and youth deprived of the power of speech and hearing, yet there is so much that is pleasant and cheerful, and inspiring—so much that is suggestive of comfort and happiness, so much that gives evidence of the good work that is being done here, that our visits are always pleasant, and we leave the institution strongly impressed with the feeling that it is in the charge of those who appreciate the work in which they are engaged, and whose great aim is to benefit those under their charge.

Mr. Weed, the principal, has now been in charge of the institution nearly two years, and we should not do justice to our own feelings should we fail to express our high appreciation of the admirable manner in which he is discharging his duties. We regard the trustees as exceedingly fortunate in securing his services, and we trust his connection with the institution will long continue.

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### III.—WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

This institution was visited four times during the past year by the Board, or some representative thereof, and at each visit evidence of the watchful care of the officers, and of the general prosperity of the institution was seen on every hand.

The following table, taken from the report of the superintendent will show the important facts in relation to the

## POPULATION OF THE HOSPITAL

During the past year:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Patients in hospital, September 30, 1871.....	173	182	355
Admitted during the year. ....	92	73	166
Whole number treated.....	265	256	521
Discharged recovered.....	34	26	60
Discharged improved.....	19	7	26
Discharged unimproved.....	19	18	37
Died.....	11	14	25
Whole number discharged.....	83	65	148
Remaining September 30, 1872.....	182	191	373
Daily average under treatment.....	178	189	365

The following table will show the whole number of patients each year, the average number at the end of each year, and the annual expense of each patient and the expense per week for each year the hospital has been in operation:

YEAR.	Whole number.	Average number.	No. at end of year.	Current expenses each year.	Annual expense per patient.	Expense per week per patient
1860.....	45	7	41	\$3,875 89	.....	.....
1861.....	147	90	103	21,602 18	\$240 03	\$4 61
1862.....	192	117	131	22,038 49	196 90	3 79
1863.....	234	162	188	31,716 36	195 75	3 75
1864.....	300	187	170	35,311 12	188 83	3 63
1865.....	257	179	177	47,309 78	264 30	5 08
1866.....	272	181	180	40,495 60	223 73	4 30
1867.....	294	185	180	44,118 87	236 28	4 50
1868.....	355	203	246	46,818 00	230 62	4 43
1869.....	455	310	364	71,320 08	230 06	4 42
1870.....	532	362	360	80,518 37	223 66	4 30
1871.....	524	359	355	76,890 61	214 18	4 12
1872.....	521	365	373	86,770 56	237 73	4 57
				\$608,785 91		

# STATISTICS OF THE HOSPITAL

*From July 14, 1860, to September 30, 1872, (Hospital year ending September 30,) for each year.*

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total.
Whole number admitted .....	45	106	89	123	42	87	95	114	175	209	168	164	166	1,653
Whole number discharged .....	4	44	61	66	130	80	92	114	109	91	172	169	148	1,280
Whole number discharged recovered.....	1	19	25	37	56	33	42	49	55	51	53	54	60	535
Whole number discharged improved.....	1	8	8	16	21	25	30	33	32	14	41	52	26	307
Whole number discharged unimproved ....	1	7	7	4	36	9	13	22	7	13	46	34	37	236
Whole number died.....	1	10	21	9	17	13	7	10	15	13	32	29	25	202
Whole number treated .....	45	147	192	254	300	257	272	294	355	455	532	524	521	.....
Remaining end of each year.....	41	103	131	188	170	177	180	180	246	364	360	355	373	.....
Whole number males admitted .....	23	50	49	62	59	44	57	55	95	109	82	81	92	858
Whole number females admitted .....	22	56	40	61	53	43	38	59	80	100	86	83	74	795
Whole number males discharged .....	.....	23	33	44	64	34	50	61	51	58	92	83	83	676
Whole number females discharged.....	4	21	28	22	66	46	42	53	58	33	80	86	65	604
Whole number males died .....	.....	3	15	8	9	7	6	7	7	8	18	14	11	113
Whole number females died.....	1	7	6	1	8	6	1	3	8	5	14	15	14	89
Whole number males recovered.....	.....	13	12	24	23	16	19	30	25	31	31	23	33	281
Whole number females recovered.....	1	6	13	13	33	17	23	19	30	20	22	31	27	254
Average number each year .....	.....	90	117	162	187	179	181	185	203	310	362	359	365	.....

Of the 373 patients in the hospital at the close of the fiscal year, 270 were regarded as incurable, 138 males and 152 females; and but 83 curable, 44 males, and 39 females.

The amount expended for current expenses during the past year, including ordinary repairs to the building and heating apparatus, bedding, furniture and clothing for patients, was \$86,770.56.

The average number of patients was 365, and the average number of persons subsisted in the house, exclusive of visitors, was 448.

This latter number is made up in this way:

Patients.....	365
Officers and employes.....	75
Not employed .....	4
Carpenters, painters, masons, plasterers and boiler makers, amounting to 4 persons.....	4
	<hr/>
	448
	<hr/>

#### THE ENTIRE EXPENDITURES

For the year, as classified by the superintendent, were as follows:

For amusements and means of instruction .....	\$7,235 51
Clothing.....	7,235 51
Drugs and medicines.....	927 22
Farm expenses.....	2,805 36
Fuel.....	11,091 30
House furnishing .....	6,371 81
Live stock.....	359 00
Lights (exclusive of fixtures).....	1,145 25
Liquors .....	1,109 60
Miscellaneous purposes.....	4,272 85
Repairs—ordinary.....	3,692 35
Repairs extraordinary and new furniture.....	4,814 46
Permanent improvements and real estate .....	10,021 36
Subsistence.....	24,741 94
Salary and wages .....	22,890 63
	<hr/>
	\$105,975 78
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## The expenditures for

## SUBSISTENCE

During the past year were as follows:

For Meat .....	\$7,067 75
Flour .....	3,473 10
Butter .....	4,038 28
Sugar .....	2,393 33
Meat .....	1,207 27
Tea .....	1,144 91
Coffee .....	1,014 97
Eggs .....	799 45
Fish and oysters .....	759 55
Vegetables .....	912 15
Small groceries and spices .....	559 49
Poultry .....	377 03
Cheese .....	279 37
Rice .....	229 88
Syrup .....	225 80
Crackers .....	186 00
Vinegar .....	73 61
	<hr/>
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	\$24,741 94

The following is

## A COMPARISON

Between the quantity and cost of some of the leading articles used in the hospital in 1871 and 1872:

1871	576 bbls.	Family flour, in bulk.	\$4 90	.....	\$2,846 55
1872	591 $\frac{3}{8}$ bbls.	....do .....	5 67 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	3,356 86
1871	2,957 lbs...	Crackers .....	05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	174 38
1872	2,809 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs...	....do .....	06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	186 00
1871	3,675 lbs...	Cheese .....	13	.....	509 60
1872	1,996 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs...	....do .....	14	.....	279 37
1871	162,170 lbs...	Beef, on foot .....	04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	6,864 66
1872	168,677 lbs...	....do .....	03 $\frac{3}{10}$	.....	6,733 40
1871	18,877 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs...	Butter .....	17	.....	3,210 47
1872	25,550 lbs...	....do .....	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	4,038 28
1871	6,838 doz...	Eggs .....	11	.....	765 55
1872	6,964 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz...	....do .....	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	799 45
1871	4,383 lbs...	Coffee .....	19	.....	866 63
1872	4,306 lbs...	....do .....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	1,014 97
1871	1,394 lbs...	Tea .....	87	.....	1,395 79
1872	1,548 lbs...	....do .....	75	.....	1,144 91

## Comparative Table—continued.

1871	13,868 lbs...	Brown sugar.....	11	\$1,565 29	.....
	10,803 lbs...	White... do.....	13	1,455 27	.....
					3,020 56
1872	10,000 lbs...	Brown.. do.....	11 $\frac{1}{10}$	\$1,114 67	.....
	9,740 lbs...	Coffee... do.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,217 57	.....
	212 lbs...	Crushed.. do.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 09	.....
	240 lbs...	Pulver'd do.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 00	.....
					2,393 33
1871	3,245 lbs...	Poultry.....	09	.....	319 80
1872	4,284 lbs...	...do.....	08 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	377 03
1871	4,522 lbs...	Rice.....	09 $\frac{3}{10}$	.....	421 82
1872	2,381 lbs...	...do.....	09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	229 88
1871	.....	Fish and oysters.....	.....	.....	1,031 88
1872	.....	...do... do.....	.....	.....	759 55
1871	.....	Drugs and medicines.....	.....	.....	776 17
1872	.....	...do... do.....	.....	.....	927 22
1871	55 gals.	Alcohol.....	2 15	\$118 70	.....
	129 gals.	Bourbon whisky....	3 32	428 50	.....
	21 gals.	Cabinet whisky....	6 00	126 00	.....
	91 $\frac{1}{4}$ gals.	Wine.....	4 42	402 11	.....
	.....	Ale and beer.....	.....	55 00	.....
					1,130 31
1872	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals	Brandy.....	9 51 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$252 50	.....
	232 $\frac{1}{4}$ gals.	Whisky.....	2 14 $\frac{3}{4}$	498 98	.....
	96 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals.	Wine.....	2 91	280 84	.....
	85 gals.	Cider.....	25	21 20	.....
	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ doz.	Sour wine.....	18 00	31 50	.....
	.....	Beer.....	.....	25 00	.....
					1,110 02
1871	457 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs..	Tobacco.....	61	.....	283 47
1872	668 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs..	...do.....	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	370 85
1871	.....	Salaries and wages ..	.....	.....	21,973 52
1872	.....	...do... do.....	.....	.....	22,890 83
1871	.....	Trustees and visiting committees' exp's.....	.....	.....	1,133 15
1872	.....	Trustees and visiting committees' exp's.....	.....	.....	418 05
1871	.....	Light.....	.....	.....	1,301 33
1872	.....	...do.....	.....	.....	1,145 25

In the report of the Superintendent will be found a detailed statement of all expenditures audited by him.

The following is a

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

audited by the Board of Trustees, and not included in the report of the Superintendent, except in the aggregate:

For trustees and visiting committee expenses.....	\$418 05	
35 acres of land .....	3,506 60	
Livery for use of trustees visting committee.....	34 00	
Insurance and inspection of steam boiler.....	112 50	
Rent of Farwell place.....	300 75	
Abstracts of title and recording deeds.....	33 35	
Expenses attending Dr. Marshall's death and funeral as follows:		
Casket and funeral expenses.....	\$183 00	
Telegraphing .....	50 14	
Livery.....	30 00	
	<hr/>	263 14
Expense of entertaining commissioners of public charities of Ill., (hotel bill).....		26 37
Expenses of entertaining association of superintendents of the insane, as follows:		
Steamboat excursion on lake.....	8 00	
Omnibusses and coaches.....	33 00	
Livery.....	135 00	
	<hr/>	176 00
For artificial leg for patient whose leg was broken in the hospital.....		76 45
		<hr/>
		<u>\$4,947 21</u>

The following table, furnished by the Superintendent in his annual report, will show the

PRODUCTIONS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN,

And their value, with the cost:

462 bush.	Wheat .....	\$1 30	\$562 60
1,420 bush.	Oats .....	25	355 00
1,230 bush.	Corn .....	35	420 60
125 tons.	Tame Hay.....	10 00	1,250 00
50 tons.	Straw .....	4 00	200 00
40 tons.	Corn stalks.....	4 00	160 00
500 bush.	Potatoes .....	45	225 00
1,032 bush.	Carrots.....	35	361 20
75 bush.	Early Turnips .....	40	30 00
1,564 bush.	Flat Turnips .....	30	469 20
275 bush.	Beets.....	30	82 50
80 bush.	Parsnips .....	40	32 00
40 bush.	Beans .....	3 50	140 00
85 bush.	Sweet Corn .....	40	34 00
200 bush.	Tomatoes.....	1 00	200 00
25 bush.	Green Beans.....	1 00	25 00
10 bush.	Green Peas.....	1 00	10 00
75 bush.	Onions.....	1 50	112 50
50 bush.	Apples .....	45	22 50
500 lbs..	Grapes .....	10	50 00
1 ton..	Pie plant .....	40	40 00
3,000 heads	Cabbage.....	5	150 00
500 heads	Cauliflower.....	8	40 00
64 galls.	Maple Sugar .....	1 00	64 00
5 bbls.	Vinegar .....	10 00	60 00
25 bush.	Strawberries.....	4 80	120 00
17,010 lbs..	Pork (live weight).....	4 00	680 00
7,260 lbs..	Stock Hogs.....	3 00	216 00
381 lbs..	Veal .....	8	30 48
	Asparagus, Lettuce, Cucumbers, Currants, etc .....		200 00
29,289 qts..	Milk .....	5	1,464 00
52 head.	Cattle pastured.....	14 00	728 00
	Total.....		\$8,554 80
Cost of feeding cows .....		\$868 80	
manuel labor .....		646 89	
team labor (\$1 per day) .....		415 50	
feeding teams.....		468 60	
board for manual labor.....		364 00	
seeds of all kinds .....		199 14	
blacksmithing .....		89 70	
tools, implements and repairs.....		218 46	
			\$3,271 09
			\$5,283 71

The yearly cost <i>per capita</i> for current expenses for the past year, on the average number of patients was.....	\$237 73
or \$4.57 per week.	
The yearly cost <i>per capita</i> for current expenses on the whole number connected with the hospital was.....	193 68
or \$3.72 per week.	
The yearly cost <i>per capita</i> for subsistence for the past year on the average number of patients was .....	67 78+
or \$1.30+ per week.	
The yearly cost <i>per capita</i> for subsistence on the whole number subsisted, was.....	55 22—
or \$1.06+ per week.	

#### THE ESTIMATE FOR CURRENT EXPENSES

For the year ending January 1, 1874, is as follows:

Subsistence .....	\$24,000 00
Salaries and wages.....	23,000 00
Fuel .....	10,000 00
Farm and barn expenses.....	2,500 00
Drugs, medicines and liquors.....	1,500 00
Light and oil .....	1,200 00
Amusements and entertainments .....	500 00
Papers, periodicals, stationery and postage .....	600 00
Bedding and furniture.....	5,000 00
Clothing for patients.....	6,000 00
Repairs for building and heating apparatus.....	5,000 00
Trustees and visiting committee expenses.....	700 00
	<u>\$80,000 00</u>

#### ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS

Are needed for the following purposes:

For repairs on laundry, and boiler rooms and additions thereto, including new coal house and smoke stack, in consequence of fire.....	\$25,875 00
(When the trustees made the estimate for the above, as set forth in their report, the bills were not all in, and their estimate was below the cost.)	
For carpenter and work shop .....	2,500 00
For hose and connections.....	1,500 00
For increasing supply of water .....	2,000 00
	<u>\$111,875 00</u>
To meet these expenditures there will be received the amount charged to counties, for maintenance of patients, clothing, etc .....	\$29,552 90 .....
Amount that will be received from friends of patients for maintenance and clothing, estimated at .....	3,500 00 .....
	<u>33,052 90</u>
	<u>\$78,822 10</u>

Leaving the amount necessary to be appropriated from the State Treasury to pay the current expenses of the hospital and for other purposes as above set forth to January 1, 1874. ....\$78,822 10  
 Or if the appropriation should be made to cover the expenses to February 1, 1874, one-twelfth of the amount required for current expenses, to wit, \$6,666.66 should be added, making the amount of the appropriation needed. .... 85,488 76

The trustees ask for an appropriation payable one half in 1873 and the balance in 1874, for the purpose of erecting two wings, one on the east end of the present building, and the other on the west end.

We are of the opinion that it will not be long before it will be the duty of the state to provide for the enlargement asked for, but in view of the embarrassed condition of the state finances, and of the fact that the opening of the Northern Hospital will furnish accommodations for all or nearly all of the insane in the state who are proper subjects for hospital treatment, as shown by the statistics gathered from towns and counties, published in this report, we cannot recommend any action in this direction at the present session of the Legislature.

In the report of the trustees they say, "on the 8th of August last, the laundry, with all its machinery, was

" DESTROYED BY FIRE,

"The fire also destroying the wooden building attached to the coal house adjoining the boiler house, used for storing coal, with seventy-five tons of coal that were in it at the time, and also seriously damaging the boilers and the connecting steam pipes.

"The exigencies of the case

" DEMANDED IMMEDIATE ACTION

"In order to keep the hospital running, and to provide for the repair of the boilers and renewal of steam pipes, before the approach of cold weather, as without this there would be no way to save the inmates of the hospital from suffering."

The trustees were immediately called together, and they decided to proceed at once to rebuild and repair.

Although as a general rule, the trustees of our state institutions should not erect buildings, or incur any extraordinary expense, without the express authority of law, we are of the opinion that this was a special emergency which fully justified the course taken by the trustees, and we doubt not will be sanctioned by the legislature

The trustees in their report, in speaking of Dr. McDill, say, "In the report of the superintendent, we received the not unexpected notice of his

#### RESIGNATION,

"To take effect in the month of February. He leaves us to take his seat in the 43d congress, as the representative of the eighth congressional district. He will enter upon new and important duties, but not more arduous or responsible than those he leaves. Gladly would we have retained him with us, but as he has chosen this new sphere of labor, we can ask nothing better for him than that his labors may be as satisfactory and successful there as they have been here. His loss from the hospital will be deeply regretted by all connected with the institution."

We can cordially unite with the trustees in their kind expressions in relation to Dr. McDill, and in their regret in losing him from the hospital, and our earnest desire is that success and prosperity may attend him in his new sphere of labor.

While visiting the hospital at different times, and inquiring into its management, we have been impressed with the conviction that the superintendent had

#### TOO MUCH PERSONAL LABOR

To perform, in connection with the purchasing of supplies, the settling of accounts, and other outside matters. The chief executive officer of so large an establishment, embracing a population of almost four hundred and fifty persons, more than three hundred and fifty of whom are invalids, should not have his time and personal attention occupied with the details of business that can be attended to by a person whose services are of far less value.

The superintendent, while he should have the oversight and control of everything, should be so situated that he can give his best thoughts and his chief attention to the care of the hundreds who are in the hospital, with the hope that through its remedial agencies they may be restored to health of body and mind.

We notice that not only the organic act, but the by-laws of the hospital, provide for the employment of a steward, and we trust that simultaneously with the election of the superintendent to succeed Dr. McDill, a competent steward will be employed, who will relieve the new superintendent of much of the outside labor that has been so well performed by Dr. McDill.

There is another matter to which the attention of the Board has been called while passing through the wards of the hospital from time to time, and that is the character of the attendants. From our want of experience in the management of hospitals for the insane, we should have felt some hesitation in expressing our views in relation to this matter, had we known or even supposed that they would not coincide with the views of those whose long experience and observation render them specially qualified to form a correct judgment.

We find in the last report of the hospital that Dr. McDill has given expression to views on this subject, entirely in harmony with our own, and we take pleasure in quoting them:

#### "THE GREAT IMPORTANCE

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

"The traits of character and high standard of qualifications desirable in an attendant are not always possessed by those who are willing to engage in this service. Neither will liberal wages alone secure the qualifications desirable in an attendant upon the insane, but when persons are once found who

have clearly manifested all the conscientiousness, fidelity, tact and real ability that are desirable in an attendant, no want of a reasonable amount of compensation should ever be permitted to allow them to leave this for any more profitable calling, as such persons might reasonably be expected to do."

We are satisfied that Dr. McDill has here called attention to one of the most important matters connected with the management of hospitals for the insane and one which cannot be too soon or too carefully considered by those interested in the control of this class of institutions.

DR. W. H. ROCKWELL,

Superintendent of the Vermont asylum for the insane, in his report for 1866, says:

"The importance of a proper corps of attendants cannot be too greatly appreciated. The comfort and welfare of the patients are greatly affected by the character of those under whom they are immediately placed. If the attendants are of a benevolent and obliging disposition, industrious in their habits, mild, yet decisive in their manners, and possessing a favorable and pleasant tact to perform their several duties, they will greatly relieve the labors of the physician and promote the recovery of the patients. Those who are mild, amiable and courteous, will impart the same feelings to those around them; while those who are nervous and irritable will create a gloomy and unpleasant atmosphere to all with whom they come in contact."

DR. WM. H. PRINCE,

Former superintendent of the state lunatic asylum at Northampton, Massachusetts, in his report of 1858, in speaking of attendants, says:

"Placed in constant contact with their patients and having unrestricted intercourse with them, their influence is powerful for good or evil, and the success of a hospital as a curative institu-

tion, is, to a considerable extent, dependent on their fidelity and natural adaptation to the performance of the peculiar duties of the office. The mere performance of prescribed duties in the wards, however promptly and well done, cannot be considered as by any means fully satisfying the demands of the position. There must be an active, sympathizing interest felt in their unfortunate charge; a desire to promote the cure of the patients committed to their care, by constant watchfulness over their conduct, and their intercourse with one another, over their amusements and their daily habits, and a determination to make their comfort and well-being the object of paramount importance. There is constantly some patient to be soothed, or consoled, or amused or constrained, and unless attended to at the proper time and in a judicious manner, an opportunity for making a favorable impression upon the disease is perhaps lost through a momentary neglect, or an improper manner."

DR. KIRKBRIDE,

Of the Pennsylvania hospital for the insane, says: "Good attendants cannot fail to be of great service in a ward while those without the requisite qualifications may essentially diminish the enjoyments of patients, and instead of advancing, may actually retard the recovery of those under their care. Good intentions are not enough to make good attendants, or good companions for the insane; attention is to be paid to many small matters; personal appearance, manner, dress, are not to be neglected, and what can only be described as *tact* is indispensable. Not only must they feel sympathy, but they must be able to show that they really do feel it. It does little to satisfy insane persons to be told that all around them sympathize with them in their afflictions, when they see no evidence of it manifested. A look, a word, a gesture, the simple tone of the voice itself, when patients are highly excitable, often decides whether an individual shall be calm or the reverse, but indirectly whether a whole ward, for some time afterwards, is to be a scene of noise and confusion, or of quiet and correct deportment."

We are satisfied there is nothing of more importance to a hospital for the insane, nothing upon which its real prosperity and success depend more than the

#### CHARACTER AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ATTENDANTS,—

Those who are constantly, daily and hourly, in immediate contact with the patients. If we have a class of men and women who are experienced, who are kind, humane, gentle, intelligent,—whose hearts are in the work, and who really desire to benefit those under their charge, their influence must be most happy, and cannot fail to give power and efficiency to the remedial measures adopted by the Superintendent for the restoration of the reason of the patients; while, on the other hand, if the attendants are too young and inexperienced, ignorant, cruel, intemperate, brutal and vicious in their habits generally, with no real interest in the welfare of those under their charge, caring only to pass away their time and draw their pay, their influence must be most unhappy, and will tend powerfully to counteract the good which might otherwise be accomplished.

But it may be objected, that such attendants as we speak of

#### CANNOT BE PROCURED

For the wages that are now paid; we are well aware of this fact, as we know that those possessing the requisite qualifications of mind and heart for good attendants, can always procure better pay in other and pleasanter fields of labor.

There is always a demand for persons possessing such traits of character as are needed here, in other pursuits of life, and we cannot procure them unless we pay the market value of the services they are prepared to render.

The settlement of this question should not turn upon the matter of cost. Other important questions in relation to the care and management of the insane are not settled in this way. The questions should be, What is right? What is best? What will best secure the great end for which the institution has been established? A superintendent is not hired because his services

can be had for a small sum; there are certain important duties to be performed, and we look around for the man who is best able to perform them, and then we secure him, and pay what his services are worth in the market. If we wish to build a barn, or a laundry, or any addition to the hospital, we want the work done in the best possible manner, and we employ men to do it who understand their business, and who can and will do it well, and then we pay them the full value of the work done. If an engineer, or a carpenter, or a farmer is to be employed, care is taken to find one who fully understands his business, one who will do, and do well, just the work we want done, and then we don't hesitate to pay the value of the service rendered.

Why should not this matter of the selection and compensation of attendants be looked upon and settled in the same way? The main object of the establishment of our hospitals for the insane is the restoration of the reason of those who are unfortunately deprived of it. To secure this result, nothing is more important than to have the right kind of attendants; the class of attendants needed cannot be secured for the compensation now paid—what then shall be done? Shall we secure them in the same way we secure other things we need, by paying their value, or shall we continue on in the way we have thus far gone, rendering the good results of the vast outlay of money in building our great hospitals, and in their support, far less than they otherwise would be?

We would commend this matter to all interested in the management of these institutions, to the legislature, and to the people generally, believing it to be one of the greatest importance and with the full conviction that whenever it is carefully considered the proper action will be taken.

There are scattered through the land persons who are naturally adapted to the care of the insane, who are patient and enduring, who have hearts that deeply sympathize with the unfortunate and the suffering, and who long to be in positions where they can administer to the wants and relieve the necessities of such. Those who have the charge of our hospitals for the insane should be constantly on the lookout for such persons, and

when found their services should be secured and a sufficient compensation paid to secure their continuing in the service.

Experience in the care of the insane is of great value, and hence, when it is found that a person has been employed who is really adapted to the place, proper inducements should be held out to him to remain permanently, and as one mean to secure this result, we would suggest that a fair compensation be fixed for new and inexperienced attendants, to be increased yearly, where the individual is found to be adapted to the service, until it reaches a maximum equal to the compensation paid for services of equal value in other fields of labor. Let this course be entered upon at once and followed up until there is at least one first-class attendant in each of the wards in the hospital.

#### IV.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

##### THE NUMBER OF INMATES

Of this institution at the beginning of the year, October 1, 1871, was	239
Received during the year.....	108
Making the whole number in school during the year.....	<u>347</u>
Whole number in school since July, 1860.....	<u>886</u>
Returned to parents on ticket .....	35
Out to place on ticket .....	23
Escaped .....	10
Deaths.....	1
Number in school October 1, 1872.....	278
	<u>347</u>
Smallest number at any time during the year...	239
Largest .....	284
Average..... do.....	<u>252</u>
The average age of those committed in previous years .....	14.5
The average age of those committed the past year.....	<u>12.25</u>
Total .....	<u>13.83</u>

## THE NATIONALITY OF THE PARENTS

Of the boys in the school during the past year, is as follows:

American.....	89
Foreign.....	223
Unknown.....	35
	<hr/>
	347
	<hr/>

## THE BIRTH PLACE OF THE CHILDREN

American.....	279
Foreign countries.....	32
Birth place unknown.....	36
	<hr/>
Total.....	347
	<hr/>

“Forty-six of the inmates have neither father or mother living; one hundred and forty-five have no father living, and one hundred and thirteen no mothers; forty-nine have step-fathers and forty-four step-mothers. Only 144 of the whole number have both parents living, and of these, the parents of twenty-six are separated, several are insane and several are intemperate. Four of the inmates have parents; both living but separated. and each married again to other parties.”

The average number of boys in the school during the year, was 252, which would make the average cost *per capita* for the year, \$145, or \$2.71 per week—12 cents per week less than the cost of the previous year.

The cost of subsistence, \$34.76 *per capita* for the year, or 67 cents per week—8 cents per week in excess of what it was during the previous year.

## THE RECEIPTS

For the past year were as follows:

On hand at the commencement of the year .....	\$8,781 85
Appropriation in 1872.....	33,450 00
Amount received from counties.....	6,056 00
Amount received from superintendent .....	2,167 10
	<hr/>
Expenditures as above.....	\$50,454 95
	36,538 70
	<hr/>
On hand October 1, 1872.....	\$13,916 25
	<hr/>

There was also received building fund appropriation.....	\$16,000 00
Expenses for building purposes.....	12,809 59
On hand October 1, 1872.....	<u>\$3,190 41</u>

## A COMPARISON.

The following is a comparison between the quantity and prices of several leading articles purchased in 1871 and 1872:

1871	7,366 lbs...	Beef.....	9 $\frac{1}{10}$		\$698 22
1872	9,968 lbs...	do.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		746 95
1871	1,361 lbs...	Salt fish.....	9 $\frac{6}{10}$		132 76
1872	1,118 lbs...	Pork.....	8 $\frac{7}{8}$		99 40
1871	3,183 lbs...	Butter.....	21 $\frac{3}{10}$		678 27
1872	4,048 lbs...	do.....	21 $\frac{1}{5}$		854 95
1871	526 lbs...	Coffee.....	22		117 38
1872	283 lbs...	do.....	24 $\frac{2}{5}$		69 04
1871	3,240 lbs...	$\frac{1}{2}$ coffee A., $\frac{2}{3}$ brown...	13 $\frac{1}{10}$		413 83
1872	1,662 lbs...	White.....	12	\$199 32	
	2,000 lbs...	Brown.....	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	216 15	
					415 47
1871	1,244 gals.	Syrup.....	64 $\frac{2}{10}$		797 93
1872	181 gals.	do.....	73	131 83	
	1,052 gals.	do.....	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	542 09	
					673 92
1871	167 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs..	Tea.....	\$1 16		194 93
1882	100 lbs...	do.....	1 10 $\frac{7}{10}$		110 70
1871	37 tons.	Coal at Milwaukee....	8 63		319 50
1872	36 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons	do.....do.....	9 30		313 75
1871	234 cords.	Wood, delivered.....	5 10	1,095 54	
	144 cords.	do....not delivered...	3 19	456 47	
					1,552 01
1872	173 cords.	do....oak and soft....	2 77	478 56	
	321 $\frac{1}{4}$ cd's.	do....maple and hick.		1,748 09	
					2,226 65
1871	1,823 bus..	Wheat, includ'g grind- ing and delivery.....	1 28 $\frac{1}{2}$		2,342 55
1872	1,928 bus.	Wheat.....	1 26		2,430 51

## THE CURRENT EXPENSES

Of the institution as given in the report of the trustees for the year 1872, were as follows:

For amusements and means of instruction.....	\$1,235 05
Clothing.....	3,266 35
Medical services, drugs, medicens.....	214 65
Farm expenses.....	833 66
Fuel.....	2,571 40
House furnishing....	1,245 06
Live stock.....	600 00
Lights (exclusive of fixtures).....	125 45
Postage, insurance, freight, livery, telegrams, etc.,.....	556 02
Manufacturing expenses.....	1,864 29
Miscellaneous purposes.....	639 52
Repairs. ....	1,694 42
Permanent improvements.....	1,644 54
Subsistence.....	8,759 68
Salaries and wages.....	10,819 04
Farm implements.....	81 28
Managers.....	288 30
Total.....	<u>\$36,538 71</u>

The following is a statement of the

FARM PRODUCTS

Consumed for subsistence by the Industrial School for Boys,  
from October 1, 1871, to October 1, 1872.

Articles.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Pork .....	6,500	\$4 40	\$286 00
Beef .....	1,500	7 50	112 50
Winter Squash .....	3,000	1½	45 00
Chicken .....	100	8	8 00
Wheat .....	267	1 15	307 05
Potatoes .....	260	50	130 00
Beans .....	24	1 75	42 00
Beets .....	75	35	26 25
Onions .....	8	75	6 00
Carrots .....	20	40	8 00
Turnips .....	35	30	10 50
Parsnips .....	10	60	6 00
Salsify .....	15	1 00	15 00
Green Peas .....	100	50	50 00
Green Beans .....	20	40	8 00
Green sweet corn ears .....	50	35	17 50
Cucumbers .....	10	75	7 50
Gooseberries .....	1	.....	2 00
Strawberries .....	4	4 00	16 00
Raspberries .....	8	4 00	32 00
Currants .....	10	1 75	17 50
Apples .....	6	50	3 00
Cabbages .....	350	4	14 00
Eggs .....	150 doz.	12½	18 75
Milk .....	3,672 gals.	10	368 20
Veal .....	650	7½	48 75
			<hr/> \$1,604 50

The following is a

LIST OF THE OFFICERS

And employes of the Industrial School for Boys, with statement of the time they were employed and the amount of salary and wages paid to each one:

Names.	Occupation.	Time employed	Amount.
A. D. Hendrickson.	Superintendent.....	1 year...	\$1,350 00
Mrs. O. D. Hend'kson.	Matron .....	do .....	400 00
Miss M. L. Hend'kson.	Clerk and librarian.....	do .....	300 00
Cyrus Alsdorf .....	Ov'r m'h de't & band lead'r.	7 mos. ..	495 83
J. H. Goodearle. ....	do. do. store kee'r.	3½ mos. ..	239 90
Wm. H. Sleep .....	Outside overseer.....	1 year...	490 00
J. W. Babcock.....	Prin. teach'r & ov'r No. 1.	do .....	600 00
Mina Clark.....	Int. teach'r 1st and 2d dp'ts.	6½ mos. ..	162 50
Geo. F. Anderson .....	do. do. do. do.	5½ mos. ..	210 94
Esther Campion.....	do.....	½ month.	10 00
Miss M. L. Meader..	Prin. t'ch'r 2d d't, and K.C.	1 year...	260 00
H. W. Cole.....	do. do. 1st d't, & o'r No. 3.	8 mos. ..	291 66
A. B. Todd.....	do. do. 1st ..do .....	4 mos. ..	133 33
Anna Williams .....	Care No. 1 and seamstress.	3½ weeks ..	10 50
Jennie Williams .....	do.....do.....	18½ weeks ..	55 50
Anna Jones.....	do.....do.....	28 weeks ..	96 90
Anna Jones.....	Cook .....	24 weeks ..	81 10
Mary Palz.....	Cook .....	28 weeks ..	112 00
Sarah Horton.....	Care No. 2 and seamstress.	49½ weeks ..	148 50
Mrs. R. F. Farrington.	do.....do.....	2½ weeks ..	7 50
Mrs. A. McNaughton.	Care No. 3.....do.....	1 year...	156 00
Mrs. Kate Partridge.	Care No. 4.....do.....	29½ weeks ..	89 15
Mrs. M. A. Towsley.	do.....do.....	8 weeks ..	24 00
Mrs. Julia Sperry ..	Care No. 5 and prin. s'm's.	1 year...	182 00
Mrs. Elinor Jones...	Care No. 6 and seamstress.	do .....	156 00
Mrs. Ellen Godfrey..	Laundress.....	do .....	195 00
Julia Hurd.....	Gen'l work and seamstress.	do .....	150 50
Mary Williams .....	Cook and baker .....	do .....	240 00
R. F. Farrington....	Ov'r No. 2 and cane seater.	do .....	480 00
J. M. Shearer.....	Ov'r No. 4 and carpenter.	5 mos. ..	192 44
B. B. Monroe.....	Ov'r No. 6 and shoemaker.	1 year...	500 00
Jacob Korn, Jr.....	Ov'r No. 5 and gardener.	do .....	400 00
Robert Kensie.....	Tailor and picket duty.	do .....	400 00
J. B. Day.....	Cane seater.....	3 mos. ..	119 99
H. E. Anderson.....	do.....	1 month.	40 00
George Coombs.....	Farmer .....	1 year...	400 00
J. H. Whitcher.....	Teamster .....	½ year...	172 00
John Knight.....	do .....	1½ mos. ..	61 10
Richard F. Jones....	do .....	6 mos. ..	180 00
A. J. Cole.....	General work.....	2½ mos. ..	77 76
Ellis Purple.....	do.....	8 days ..	9 00

*List of Employes—Salaries and Wages—continued.*

Names.	Occupation.	Time Employed.	Amount.
Roger Jones.....	Care live stock and farmer	1 year...	\$360 00
Sam E. Orvis.....	Night watch.....	352 nights.	440 00
Isaac Hadfield.....	do.....	14 nights.	17 50
N. Weiten.....	Willow worker.....	1 year...	582 50
Geo. M. Booher.....	Teamster.....	5 $\frac{2}{3}$ months	72 07
Wm. Thompson.....	do.....	5 months	24 98
Orin McDougal.....	do.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ months	26 66
Henry Goodwater.....	do.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ months	18 75
George Watson.....	do.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ months	31 25
Albert Hastings.....	Broom maker.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ months	160 10
C. A. Hendrickson..	Labor.....	53 $\frac{1}{2}$ days ..	48 70
Benj. Howard.....	Labor, sinking well.....		8 50
John Vreeland.....	Carpenter.....		518 05
J. C. Barnes.....	Painter.....		89 50
Chas. Wardrobe.....	Mason work.....		43 55
C. Jeutsch.....	do.....		27 00
			<hr/>
Of this amount, there is classified as			\$12,150 21
“Permanent improvements”.....		\$600 00	.....
Repairs ordinary.....		731 17	.....
			<hr/>
Leaving, as per annual report.....			\$10,819 04

## THE MANAGERS ESTIMATE

that it will require three thousand and five hundred dollars per month for current expenses for the ensuing year.

For thirteen months, from January 1, 1873, to February 1, 1874,  
the period for which the legislative visiting committee have  
decided to introduce appropriation bills, will amount to....\$45,500 00  
Deduct amount due from counties..... 8,500 00

Which will leave... ..\$37,000 00

To be provided for by appropriation, and we recommend that  
an appropriation be made accordingly.

The managers ask for

## AN APPROPRIATION

Of forty thousand dollars for the purpose of enlarging the  
main building, and erecting two more family buildings.

The institution is now crowded to overflowing, and we are satisfied that every inch of the room asked for will be needed as soon as the buildings can be completed. We have carefully examined into the situation and wants of the institution, and we are convinced that it is very much crippled in its operations and its power for good greatly lessened by reason of the lack of room, and we are strongly in favor of providing the necessary means to furnish the enlarged accommodations asked for, at the earliest moment the finances of the state will permit. We fully endorse the necessity of what is asked for, and trust the Legislature will make as liberal provision for building as the situation of the treasury will warrant, which we trust will be enough at least to erect one new building, and enlarge the main building, say \$24,000, which with the balance now on hand belonging to the building fund will make \$27,190.

The Industrial School for Boys has been visited by one or more representatives of the Board six times during the past year, and each subsequent visit has served to impress us more and more with the importance and usefulness of the institution.

The small number of persons

#### IN CONFINEMENT FOR CRIMES

In Wisconsin, is often the subject of remark, not only in our own State, but in other parts of the country.

The average number of prisoners in the State Prison during the past year, was but . . . . .	201
The average number in the county jails, exclusive of the insane, was	106
The average number in the Milwaukee House of Correction was. . . .	68

375

Making a total of 375, in a population of at least twelve hundred thousand.

Various reasons have been assigned for the fact that the number is so small in comparison with the number in confinement in the most of the other States of the Union, but we are inclined to think that one of the most important of the influences in the production of the result alluded to is that of the Industrial

School for Boys. Since its organization it has had eight hundred and eighty-eight inmates, two hundred and seventy-eight of whom were in the school at the close of the last fiscal year, leaving some six hundred who have gone forth from the institutions. Under the influence of the training of the school, a large number have gone out reformed, and with habits and inclinations that will aid them in becoming useful members of society.

It is impossible to tell how many of these boys would have grown up in idleness and crime until they found a home in the county jail or the state prison, had it not been for the influence of this institution; but it is by no means a violent presumption to presume that such would have been the fate of a large number of them.

It is a matter of regret that there are in the community so many boys that need the restraints of an institution of this kind; but here they are, and there is a future before them, and that is, either to be brought under the influence of this institution and trained in a way that large numbers will become useful citizens, or, left without its influence and grow up in idleness and crime until they become subjects for the state prison.

The Industrial School for Boys is, to a great extent, shutting off the supply of inmates for the state prison, and the true policy of the state is to enlarge its borders until it has capacity for all in the state who are proper subjects of its restraints. The boys can be trained here while they are young, and a large number of them prepared for usefulness as good citizens, or they can be left until they graduate in crime, and then the state can provide for them behind her prison walls. Can there be a question as to which is the wisest course to pursue?

We desire to bear our testimony to the faithful and devoted manner in which Mr. Hendrickson, the superintendent, is discharging his laborious and responsible duties. We know of no position in the state more trying to a man's physical and mental energies than that occupied by Mr. Hendrickson. He has charge of a prison, and yet it is not a prison—the inmates are all prisoners, and yet there are no high walls, no cells, no locks and keys to confine them. They are held by constant unwearied

watchfulness. The mind is on a continuous strain. There is no rest or relaxation except when the great household are quiet in slumber, nor hardly any even then, so heavy is the burden upon the mind of the superintendent.

We have but one complaint to make against Mr. Hendrickson, and that is, that he works too hard—he performs too much physical and mental labor,—he will wear himself out before his work is accomplished.

We would urge upon the Managers of the school the importance of providing Mr. Hendrickson with such assistance as will relieve him from a very considerable portion of his physical and mental labor, believing that in so doing they will be subserving the best interests of the institution.

## V.—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

The number of children in the home October 1, 1871, was.....	214
Number admitted to March 1, 1872.....	22
Number admitted from March 1 to October 1, 1872.....	33
	<u>55</u>
	269
Number discharged to March 1, 1872 .....	19
Number discharged from March 1 to October 1, 1872.....	35
	<u>54</u>
Number belonging to the home September 30, 1872 .....	215

The amount expended last year was as follows:

By W. P. Towers, from October 1, 1871, to March 1, 1872...	\$16,166 20
By R. W. Burton, from March 1, 1872, to October 1, 1872....	14,501 06
By R. W. Burton for purchases made by W. P. Towers previous to March 1, 1872.....	1,005 99
For trustees' expenses .....	99 15
For stationery and postage stamps for home, purchased by H. Harnden.....	25 00
	<u>\$31,797 40</u>
For expense of Mary Barrett at Normal School, Platteville..	200 00
	<u>\$31,997 40</u>
Special appropriation for children in Normal School.....	1,200 00
	<u>\$33,197 40</u>

## A DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURES,

Of the Home for the seven months, from March 1st to Oct. 1st, 1872, under the superintendency of R. W. Burton, will be found in the published report of the institution made to the Governor:

The following is a detailed statement of the expenditures for the five months from Oct. 1st, 1871, to March 1st, 1872, under the superintendency of Mr. Towers:

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
AMUSEMENT AND MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.			
Castinett .....	1 .....		\$0 75
Tamborine .....	1 .....		80
Photographs .....	5 .....	\$0 15	75
Periodicals .....	20 .....		3 05
Harper .....	1 .....		4 00
Journal .....	2 .....		20 00
Music .....			70
School registers .....	4 .....		2 25
School books and slates .....			203 73
Ink .....	9 .....	50	8 25
Drawing books .....	4 .....		1 40
Copy books .....	20 doz .....		27 00
Slate Pencils .....	10 boxes .....		2 13
Piano and cover .....			358 75
Lead pencils .....	2 doz .....		1 00
Tuning piano .....			6 00
Bookbinding .....			3 50
			<u>\$644 06</u>
CLOTHING.			
Girls' clothing .....			\$655 89
Boys' clothing .....			287 25
Making clothing .....			80 50
Caps and gloves .....			6 30
Boots and shoes .....			344 75
			<u>\$1,374 69</u>
DRUGS AND MEDICINES .....			<u>\$78 25</u>
HOUSE FURNISHING.			
Crockery and butter jars .....			\$51 55
KITCHEN UTENSILS—			
Tin ware .....			78 07
Bath brick .....			2 00
Scrub brushes .....	4 doz .....		15 00
FURNITURE—			
Two spring beds .....			13 00
Mattress .....			12 50
Repairing furniture .....			15 30
			<u>\$187 42</u>

*Detailed Statement—continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>			
Barn and stable expenses including feed and repairs on harness.....			\$80 75
Dentistry.....			80 00
Furnace and pipes, etc. . . . .			234 13
Indigo.....	2 lbs.....		3 25
Insurance.....			175 00
Postage and box rent.....			49 95
Printing.....			44 00
Stationery.....			7 00
Sewing machine and supplies.....			79 81
Unclassified expenses.....			192 38
Writing.....			118 75
E. Blakesley, to Washington.....			30 50
E. Devoe, to New York.....			20 00
F. Blakesley, to Milwaukee.....			3 65
W. and A. Smalle, to Leavenworth.....			10 00
L. and L. Fauster, to Portage city.....			2 00
Supt. to Milwaukee.....			9 32
			<b>\$0,000 00</b>
<b>REPAIRS.</b>			
Carpenter work.....			154 49
Painting.....			1 25
Plumbing.....			36 33
Blacksmith.....			13 40
Lumber.....			411 84
Hardware.....			65 52
Unclassified items.....			24 75
			<b>\$707 58</b>
<b>FUEL.</b>			
Wood.....	479	2 75	\$1,317 250
Hauling.....			143 70
Sawing.....			43 00
Freight.....			718 50
Coal.....	46 <sup>860</sup> / <sub>1000</sub>		510 73
Watching wood.....			6 00
			<b>\$2,739 18</b>
<b>LIGHT.</b>			
Gas.....			438 30
Candles.....	39 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		15 80
Oil.....	4 gallons		9 80
			<b>\$463 95</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING.</b>			
Leather.....			225 13
Pegs, nails, etc.....			33 90
			<b>\$259 03</b>

*Detailed Statement—continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Total.
<i>SUBSISTENCE.</i>				
Bread .....	37,164 pounds.	3 $\frac{1}{8}$ c	\$1,161 36	.....
Butter .....	1,787 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.		296 50	.....
Cake and crackers.....	891 pounds.		171 95	.....
Cheese .....	151 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.		23 66	.....
Coffee .....	50 pounds.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c	11 26	.....
Cider.....	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.		6 90	.....
Eggs.....	112 dozen.		20 35	.....
Fish, cod .....	462 pounds.		37 42	.....
Fish, halibut.....	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.		6 45	.....
Fish, fresh.....			50	.....
				\$1,736 35
<i>Flour and Meal.</i>				
Flour .....	4,438 pounds.		\$155 38	.....
Flour, buckwheat .....	50 pounds.		1 38	.....
Corn meal.....	1,673 pounds.		30 19	.....
				186 95
<i>Fruit.</i>				
Apples .....			\$178 50	.....
Currants.....	5 pounds.		75	.....
Grapes.....	73 pounds.		6 08	.....
Peaches.....	2 baskets.		2 50	.....
Prunes.....			61 03	.....
Dried apples .....	93 pounds.		9 77	.....
Cocoanut .....	1 pound.		50	.....
				259 13
<i>Freight.</i>				
On groceries not specified.....				17 44
<i>Milk</i> .....	17,758 quarts.			990 98
<i>Meats.</i>				
Beef, fresh .....	7,676 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.		\$668 03	.....
Ham.....	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.		17 11	.....
Pork, salt.....	919 pounds.		113 35	.....
Sausage.....	65 pounds.		16 29	.....
Lard.....	296 pounds.		28 18	.....
Oysters .....	86 cans		47 55	.....
				890 51
<i>Poultry.</i>				
Chickens .....	68 pounds.		\$11 63	.....
Turkeys .....	268 pounds.		22 32	.....
				33 95
<i>Sundries.</i>				
Baking Powder .....	60 pounds.		\$30 50	.....
Cassia.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.		3 56	.....

*Detailed Statement*—continued.

Article.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Total.
SUBSISTENCE—continued.				
<i>Sundries</i> —continued.				
Candy .....			\$4 95	
Keeler.....			65	
Nuts.....			7 50	
Pickles .....	1 barrel ..		12 00	
Pop-corn.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ peck ..		25	
Soda.....	5 pounds.	15c	75	
Tallow.....	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.		6 27	
Ice .....			30 00	
Salt.....			6 65	
Vinegar.....	43 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.		7 83	
Rice .....	891 pounds.		86 54	
Sugar.....	1,683 pounds.		198 49	
Tea.....	41 pounds.	85c	34 85	
				\$430 79
<i>Vegetables.</i>				
Beans.....	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels		\$17 62	
Cabbage .....	67 heads ..		2 68	
Miscellaneous .....			56 88	
Potatoes ....	190 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels		92 25	
Onions.....	35 bushels		17 50	
Squash.....	528 pounds.		5 28	
Tomatoes.....			46 39	
Turnips.....	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels		21 45	
				260 05
Total subsistence .....				\$4,806 15

*Detailed Statement—continued.*

## SALARIES AND WAGES,

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	Time Employed.	Rate per Month.	Amonni.
W. P. Towers .....	Superintendent...	5 months.	\$100	\$500 00
Mary Towers .....	Matron .....	5 months.	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	166 65
Mrs. Green .....	Housekeeper .....	5 months.	22	110 00
Miss Crandall .....	Teacher .....	5 months.	30	150 00
Miss Harnden .....	.....do.....	5 months.	30	150 00
Miss McIntyre .....	.....do.....	5 months.	30	150 00
Miss Huntington .....	.....do.....	5 months.	30	150 00
Miss Terry .....	.....do.....	5 months.	30	150 00
Miss Morgan .....	Tailoress .....	5 months.	16	80 00
Miss Martin .....	.....do.....	3 months.	16	48 00
Anna Wilson .....	Dressmaker .....	5 months.	16	80 00
Miss Crane .....	.....do.....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ months.	16	68 00
Miss Doyle .....	Seamstress .....	5 months.	16	80 00
Mrs. Paterson .....	Nurse .....	5 months.	16	80 00
Miss Ward .....	Dormitory .....	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ months.	12	63 00
Miss Buckley .....	.....do.....	5 months.	12	60 00
Maggie Hogan .....	Kitchen .....	5 months.	12	60 00
Mary Willigan .....	.....do.....	5 months.	12	60 00
Maggie Curtiss .....	.....do.....	5 months.	12	60 00
Mary Oleson .....	Washer .....	5 months.	12	60 00
Lena Oleson .....	.....do.....	2 months.	12	24 00
Mary Hogan .....	.....do.....	2 months.	12	24 00
Mrs. Dolant .....	Ironer .....	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ months.	12	39 00
Mary Riley .....	Chamber .....	4 months.	12	48 00
Carrie Hanson .....	.....do.....	2 months.	12	24 00
John Walters .....	Engineer .....	5 months.	40	200 00
Peter Anderson .....	Carpenter .....	5 months.	35	175 00
Thos. Swanson .....	Watch .....	5 months.	.....	170 00
Mrs. Straus .....	Tailoress .....	4 months.	.....	58 00
A. J. Ward .....	Physician .....	5 months.	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	166 65
Jacob Esser .....	Shoemaker .....	.....	.....	315 00
Maria Lee .....	Washer .....	3 months.	12	36 00
Maggie Howard .....	Chamber .....	3 months.	12	36 00
Mary E. Bevitt .....	Teacher .....	3 weeks.	.....	13 00
Mrs. Doylan .....	Laundry .....	3 days.	.....	1 50
Bridget Pendergrass.	Ironer .....	1 month.	.....	12 00
Stephenson .....	Laborer .....	.....	.....	21 60
Mrs. Hall .....	Dressmaker .....	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ months.	16	76 00
				\$3,765 40

The following is

# A COMPARISON

Between the quantity and price of some of the leading articles purchased in 1871 and 1872:

1871	...	Bread, cakes, cr'a'ks, flour, meal,	...	\$3, 708 67
1872	...	...do.....	...	3, 105 28
1871	3, 962 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs..	Butter .....	17 +	708 11
1872	3, 351 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs..	...do.....	13.5 +	535 25
1871	1, 147 doz.	Eggs. ....	12 +	141 70
1872	1, 481 doz.	...do.....	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ +	186 75
1871	40, 862 qts.	Milk.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ +	2, 287 22
1872	40, 012 qts.	...do.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ +	2, 257 92
1871	17, 101 $\frac{4}{10}$ lbs..	Beef.....	10	1, 710 14
1872	13, 704 lbs..	...do.....	10 —	1, 367 18
1871	2, 255 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs..	Salt Pork.....	15 +	343 24
1872	2, 146 lbs..	...do.....	10 +	224 48
1871	583 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs..	Poultry.....	10	62 72
1872	626 lbs.	...do.....	11 +	69 18
1871	.....	Fish and oysters .....	.....	142 02
1872	.....	...do.....	.....	141 79
1871	.....	Vegetables.....	.....	722 52
1872	.....	...do.....	.....	399 38
1871	5, 703 lbs..	Sugar .....	12 +	707 05
1872	4, 665 lbs..	...do.....	11 +	535 51
1871	.....	Fruit.....	.....	575 13
1872	.....	...do.....	.....	449 74

# THE AMOUNT EXPENDED

For current expenses during the past year was.....	\$31, 797 40
For subsistence.....	10, 549 10

The average number of children in the home during the year was 208, and the average number subsisted in the house, including officers and employes, was 234.

The cost *per capita* for current expenses for the children was \$152.87 per year, or \$2.94 per week; the cost per capita on the whole number in the house, \$135.88 per year or \$2.61 per week.

The cost *per capita* for subsistence for the children was \$50.71 per year, or 97 cents per week, and on the whole number subsisted in the house, \$45.08 per year, or 88 cents per week.

The amount of money at the control of the Home at the close of the fiscal year available for current expenses, was as follows:

In the hands of the Superintendent.....	\$799 09
In the hands of the Treasurer.....	2,088 47
In the state treasury, of last year's appropriation, undrawn..	15,000 00
	<u>\$17,887 56</u>

The trustees ask for

#### AN APPROPRIATION

Of twenty thousand dollars for the current expenses of the next year, and we would recommend an appropriation accordingly, believing that this amount, with the amount on hand at the close of the fiscal year, as stated above, will be sufficient to pay the current expenses of the Home until February 1, 1874.

The trustees also ask for an appropriation of two thousand dollars for the purpose of painting the buildings. Satisfied of the need of having this done, we would recommend the appropriation asked for.

This institution

#### HAS BEEN VISITED

Several times during the past year, by different members of the Board, and nothing was seen to raise a question as to the competency and fidelity of the superintendent and matron.

It is no secret that there has been discord among the trustees and that the influence of this state of things has been felt at the Home, interfering more or less with the harmony of its internal working.

Charges have been made in the public prints and elsewhere, reflecting upon the official conduct of the superintendent and trustees, and in fact upon all in any way connected with the management of the institution.

As this whole matter is to be investigated by a joint commit-

tee of the legislature, we do not deem it necessary to make any further allusion to it, but patiently to abide the result of the investigation.

The question is sometimes asked why these charges have not been investigated by this Board; the answer is that they have no power to make such an investigation as the nature of the charges required.

We have no power to compel the attendance of witnesses; no power to examine them under oath, and no power to incur any expense in conducting such an investigation. And still further in the event, they had been fully empowered to make the investigation, we doubt whether it would have been wise to have undertaken it just on the eve of the meeting of the legislature, the body who would ultimately have to pass upon the matter.

In our report of last year we devoted considerable space to the discussion of matters connected with the Home, and the soldiers' Orphans' generally.!

We would respectfully refer the legislature to the views there presented, as found upon page 282, and on pages 291 to 304 inclusive, of the report referred to. The observation and experiences of another year have fully confirmed us in the views then expressed.

Some of the views of the Board then presented received the endorsement of the legislature in the third section of chapter 149 of the general laws of 1872, which is as follows:

"SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of said board of trustees to ascertain the condition and circumstances of all the children who now are or may hereafter become inmates of the home, with a view, if deemed necessary, for the best interests of such children or any number of them, of providing them with suitable places, where they may be provided with the advantages of a good home, and taught some trade or occupation, the better to fit them for the duties of life; and said board shall keep and exercise a close supervision over the interests of any and every child during its minority, who may by virtue of this act be bound out, to the end that the terms of the compact may be

faithfully carried out and the interests of the child properly cared for; and said board is hereby authorized to institute inquiries, visit the child, or in any way by them deemed proper, ascertain that this is done; and in case of neglect or unjust treatment, they may remove any child and institute or cause to be instituted, such legal proceedings as may be necessary to recover damages, secure relief for any ill treatment received by any such child so bound out, against the person in whose charge such child has been placed."

The trustees in their last report, in speaking of this law, say:

"The board, by resolution, empowered and directed its secretary, Col. C. K. Pier, to take all necessary steps to carry out the objects of the law. His proceedings, under such authority, are detailed in his report to the board, hereto annexed, and to which your attention is called. He expects, by the next meeting, to have completed the greater part of these duties, and which, by reason of limited time, he was unable to do at the date of this report."

We give the following extract from the

#### REPORT OF COL. PIER,

Of his action, under the authority of the board, in carrying out the provisions of the law referred to:

"There were, at the time of the passage of said act, 231 orphans at the 'Home,' and there have since been admitted 31, making a total of 262. Of these 141 are boys and 121 girls. Their ages may be classed as follows:

"Under five years, one. Over five and under seven, five. Over seven and under ten, forty. Over ten and under fourteen, one hundred and seventy. Over fourteen years, thirty-nine. Unknown ages, seven.

"As soon as practicable, after being authorized, I addressed to the parent or guardian of each child a letter, setting forth in brief the main features and objects of the law, my position

under the resolution of the board, and asking for all information within their knowledge pertinent to the purposes and end sought. Each letter was accompanied by a uniform set of interrogatories, the answers to which would give the facts desired, or indicate the channel through which they might be obtained; and with every letter was enclosed a properly addressed, stamped envelope for reply. This led to a correspondence of more or less magnitude with mothers and guardians, with relatives and friends of the orphans, and with various county judges throughout the state.

"Very much of this has not yet been brought to a close. I have opened a record where, under each orphan's name is noted such facts appertaining to him or her as are from time to time developed by my investigations, with reference to source of information.

"All material correspondence is carefully numbered, filed and preserved. For a detailed statement of each individual case, the facts elicited and progress made therein, I respectfully refer the board to that record.

"You will notice, among other things, that of the 262 orphans, 184 have mothers living, and 78 have neither father or mother. Fifty-eight mothers have re-married since their children entered the Home. Twelve have removed from the state. Of the 262 orphans, I find 51 (and there are doubtless more) who have guardians regularly appointed by the probate judges of their respective counties. Of these guardians, 39 are drawing pensions for their wards. Seventy-three of the mothers are drawing the two dollars additional pension for each child, while 29 have as yet received no pension certificate.

"In several instances no application has been made to the government, and in others the claims are still pending. There seems to be a general desire expressed, as well by county judges as others, to require guardians to insure the faithful performance of their trusts by sufficient bonds, and when requested, the former have ordered guardians to file additional bonds. As a rule, the latter have not been prompt in making their reports to county judges. This to a certain extent has been remedied. I

expect to have the record completed by the time of your semi-annual meeting in April. For many reasons it has been impracticable to do so for the present session."

We rejoice at what has been done in this direction, and trust that the trustees will continue the good work they have undertaken, until the situation of the orphans is thoroughly understood and their rights and interests fully secured and guarded.

In our previous report we called special attention to the great

#### IMPORTANCE OF REGULAR EMPLOYMENT

For the children, that they might be trained in habits of industry, and thus prepared for the stern duties of life that must confront them on leaving the Home. We are pleased to notice the efforts which have been made during the past year in harmony with our suggestions.

In the report of the superintendent, he says:

"The older boys have cheerfully cultivated a garden of five or six acres this season, and all have reaped the wholesome reward of industry in the matter of fresh vegetables for the childrens' table." In another part of his report he says: "How shall we employ the boys? is a question that is constantly forced upon us. In our attempt to answer it, we increased the force of boys in the shoe shop to eight. The cultivation of the garden, already referred to, has been of great service in this respect. We have also encouraged the boys to work for farmers in the vicinity, and, in several cases, have secured places for them. Many of these spent their entire vacation at work, and have earned, in the aggregate, \$150. In matters of repairs and improvements, we have endeavored to employ the boys wherever they could be of any service. Notwithstanding this, we urge the necessity of providing means for more tangible employment. To employ the girls is a matter of less difficulty. In the several departments of the 'Home' there is a great variety of housework for ready and willing hands. Besides this, needlework occupies the girls much of the time.

"The division of labor among the boys is approximately shown by the following:

Number employed in shoe shop .....	8
garden .....	6
stable .....	2
playroom .....	2
office .....	1
library .....	2
children's kitchen .....	3
family kitchen .....	1
dormitory .....	3
as monitors .....	6
wood carriers .....	10
with engineer .....	1
carpenter .....	2
	<hr/>
	47

"All participate in general work. The boys have carried and piled 440 cords of wood, and split and stored in woodshed one-fourth of that amount.

"The division of work in girls' department is as follows:

"Number employed in sewing room .....	2
dormitories .....	11
children's dining room .....	12
family dining room .....	2
family kitchen .....	3
school house .....	9
play room .....	2
library .....	2
wash room .....	1
ironing room .....	2
private rooms .....	9
	<hr/>
	55

"All that are able share the general house cleaning.

"Our gardening enterprise, in consequence of drouth, has not succeeded as well as we had hoped; yet the value of the products, at a very low estimate, will more than cover expenses. In a disciplinary sense, it has been a profitable affair. In the matter of garden, much more can be done another year.

"The following figures show the amount of work done in shoe shop since March 1st.

Number of pairs of shoes manufactured .....	164
Number of pairs of shoe uppers fitted .....	40
Number of pairs of half soles .....	362
Number of pairs of shoes patched .....	240

"A low estimated value of the work done in the shop is \$650.

"We now have to buy very little ready-made work. With additional shop room, we could quite meet the demands without increasing our pay roll?"

If the "Home" was to be a permanent institution there could not be a question as to the duty of providing means for the regular and systematic employment of all the children, especially of the older ones, but as it seems to be admitted on all hands, that in a few years at most, the necessity for its existence will have passed away, we cannot hope for very much to be accomplished in this direction.

The great questions to which public attention as well as the attention of the trustees is now called, are as to the time when, and the manner in which the "Home" shall be closed.

The trustees, in their report, say:

"It is now over seven years since the war closed. It is reasonable to presume the great majority of soldiers' orphans in the state, who desire to do so, have already been admitted to the benefits of the Home, and that in the future, comparatively few applications will be made. In a few years, at the most, so far as the Home is concerned, the state will have completed its noble charity towards its precious wards."

The former President of the Board, in a separate report, in which he expresses some opinions of his own not endorsed by the other trustees, advocates the adoption of measures looking to a more speedy closing of the institution. We have carefully examined this report, and are satisfied there are some things in it worthy of the careful consideration of the legislature. We think his criticisms on the location of the "Home" are, in the main, sound. The difficulties resulting from the want of more ample grounds have been felt from the first, and, as time has passed on, they have become more and more evident, and that great evils have resulted from the lack of regular and systematic employment of the children in past years, no one at all conversant with the history of the institution and of those who have gone forth from its shelter, can for one moment doubt.

It is further remarked: "Furthermore, all experience has shown that it is better for their morals to educate children in families, than to bring together large numbers of both sexes under one roof." No reference, we judge, is had here to the assembling together of large numbers of children simply to receive instruction in a day school, but to their residence in a public institution, and in this view we have no doubt he is correct. It is still further remarked: "But after all, no public institution, however costly it may be, or well located, or managed, can compare with *the home* where mother is. We believe the state cannot now do any better for these, its wards, than to provide them, as speedily as possible, with homes in families where they can be well cared for, and taught such occupations and habits of industry as will enable them to earn their own bread, by and by."

The third section of the law of last winter to which we have already alluded, and under the provisions of which the secretary of the trustees has been actively working during the past year, provides as follows:

"It shall be the duty of said board of trustees to ascertain the condition and circumstances of all the children who now are or may hereafter become inmates of the home, with a view, if deemed necessary for the best interests of such children or any number of them, of providing them with suitable places, where they may be provided with the advantages of a good home, and taught some trade or occupation the better to fit them for the duties of life," and the section goes to provide for the proper supervision of the interests of the children thus provided with homes, during their entire minority.

It would thus appear that provision is already made by law, for the accomplishment of the very object proposed in the report, and the only question for consideration would seem to be, how rapidly and to what extent shall these "homes" be provided? In reply to these questions, we would say;

AS RAPIDLY AS THE RIGHT KIND OF HOMES CAN BE PROCURED.

If all in the institution can be provided with such homes in a single year, where their condition for the present and prospects

for the future will be improved, let it be done even though it involves the closing of the institution at the end of that period; and if, on the other hand, it should require five or even ten years to accomplish the result, let the institution remain until the best interests of the children can be subserved.

We notice from an examination of the report of Mr. Burton, the superintendent, that since the first of March last, he has succeeded in providing homes for eight of the children.

In speaking of his action in this direction, Mr. Burton says:

“Believing family influence to be the most potent for the proper development of the child, we earnestly recommend that greater efforts be made to secure suitable homes for children, particularly those who are soon to leave us unattended by natural protectors, and in many cases devoid of friends that are able to care for them. Such efforts we believe will greatly enhance the welfare of the children, and thereby more completely secure the object of your earnest endeavors.”

We rejoice that the gentleman in charge of the institution entertains such sound and practical ideas.

Near the conclusion of the paper a plan is presented for disposing of a portion of the children in these words:

“Let the legislature appropriate a sum of money, say, fifty dollars per child, to be paid annually to all mothers having children now in the Home, who choose to take their children home and provide for them, an exception to be made in the cases of such mothers as are manifestly unsuited to have charge of their children. Where the child has no mother living, or, if living, is unfit, or does not choose to take her children, then let some relative have the opportunity to receive the orphan into his family, with the same aid which would have been given to the mother.”

We find that

#### SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME PLAN

Here presented was embraced in “Senate Bill No. 97,” introduced in the Senate of 1872 by Senator Williams of Rock

county, on the 15th day of February of that year. We quote four sections of the bill referred to:

“SECTION 15. It shall be the duty of said trustees, as far as possible, to visit the mothers of the children who are now or who shall hereafter be inmates of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home; and where they shall be satisfied that the mother is a suitable person to have the charge of the child, and that with the aid of the state she will be able to provide for the wants and comfort of the child, and secure for it a common school education, they shall be authorized to arrange with the mothers to receive and provide for her child or children, and to contract to pay her, on behalf the state, a sum not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 per year for each child thus placed in her charge, for a period to be agreed upon not to extend beyond the time the child shall arrive at the age of fifteen.

“SECTION 16. In the case of children who have no mothers living, or where the mothers, if living, are not suitable persons to have the charge of their children, the said trustees shall endeavor to find a place with relatives of the children, if they have such who are suitable persons, and if not, with other suitable persons, and they shall be authorized to make contracts with such persons similar in their provisions to those authorized in the next preceding section, to be made with the mothers of the children.

“SECTION 17. In all cases where contracts are made for the payment of money to mothers or others for the care of soldiers' orphans, the money shall be payable to the parties to whom it may be due, on the order of the said trustees, drawn on the treasurer of the Home, from the money annually appropriated for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. Such payments shall be made quarterly, on the first Monday of January, April, July and October.

“SECTION 18. The said board of trustees shall include in their annual reports to the governor, a full statement of all their action under the provisions of this act.”

We are informed that a plan very similar to the one we are

now considering was laid before the Illinois legislature last winter, by a committee of that body.

#### THE NORMAL CONDITION OF A CHILD

Is in the family and the mother, especially while the child is quite young, is the natural and appropriate guardian, protector and instructor. To what extent the mothers of the soldiers' orphans' now in the Home, are the proper persons to have the care of their children, we have no means of knowing.

We are aware that some of the mothers of these children, by reason of their characters, situation and surroundings are not the proper persons with whom to entrust their children, but we can hardly think that this can be the case to any very considerable extent.

Where the only difficulty in the way, is their poverty, would it not be for the best interest of the child to place it in the charge of its mother, and allow her a sufficient sum to provide for its wants, even if the amount should equal the cost of the support of the child in the Home? Our impression, however, is, that the amount which would be needed, would not exceed two-thirds, if it did one-half of the present cost of the support of the children.

Admitting the obligation of the state as we do, to provide for the real wants of these orphan children and to place them in circumstances where they can provide for themselves when they arrive at a suitable age, we would look at this question solely from the standpoint of the best good for the children. If, to keep them in the "Home" until they reach the age of 14 or 15, or even older, is the best thing the state can do for them, then we say, by all means let them remain there; but if, on the other hand, it can be made to appear that it would be better for the children to be placed, in some instances, in the care of their mothers, with reasonable pecuniary assistance from the state, and in other instances, to be "provided with the advantages of a good home, and taught some trade or occupation, the better to fit them for the duties of life," then let this be adopted as the policy to be pursued, and the children be disposed of in this

way as rapidly as the right kind of places can be found for them. We do not advocate this measure on the ground of economy to the state; it should be decided on higher grounds—the best good of the children—but if the highest good of the children can be secured at a less cost than is involved in the present system, this certainly presents no argument why the change should not be made.

It may be objected, that when all are provided for, that can be, in the ways suggested, that there will, without doubt, still be quite a number remaining in the Home; and that the expense of keeping up the institution with a small number will be almost as large as with the present number. In reply, we would say, that whatever force there may be in this objection, it will apply with equal power when the Home is finally to be closed; an event which all admit must occur within a few years. We would, however, suggest, still further, that when the number of children in the Home is reduced, say to one hundred or less, it will be an easy matter for the state to contract with some of the

#### PERMANENT ORPHAN ASYLUMS

Now in existence in Milwaukee and Racine, to take charge of those remaining. We rejoice to be able to say that the Milwaukee Orphan Asylum, the St. Rosa's and St. Joseph's Orphan Asylums, and the St. Amelianus' Orphan Asylum, at Milwaukee, and the Taylor Orphan Asylum at Racine, are institutions where the state would be perfectly safe in placing such of the soldiers' orphans as they wished to provide for in this way.

These institutions are admirably managed, and we have no hesitation in saying that the children would be as well taken care of and made as comfortable in them as where they now are, and at no greater cost. These institutions are not only willing, but anxious, to open their doors to these children whenever the state shall desire them to do so. Proposals to this effect have already been received from some of them.

There is nothing in which the people of the state feel a deeper interest than in the welfare of the soldiers' orphans, and the suggestions we have made are respectfully, but earnestly commended to the consideration of the legislature.

## VI.—STATE PRISON.

## THE NUMBER OF CONVICTS IN THE PRISON

On the 30th of September, 1871, was .....	191
Number received during the year .....	95
Making a total.....	286
The number discharged during the year.....	100
Leaving in the Prison, September 30th, 1872 .....	186
The daily average number during the year was .....	200 $\frac{1}{2}$

## THE RECEIPTS OF THE PRISON

During the year were as follows:

Balance from 1871 .....	\$150 90
From state treasurer.....	58,993 47
United States for board of convicts.....	1,601 28
Chair and cabinet shop .....	40,670 31
Shoe shop .....	406 25
Tailor shop.....	144 15
Blacksmith shop .....	143 27
Stone shop .....	2,571 00
Yard .....	199 49
Visitors .....	480 75
Outstanding accounts of 1869 .....	92 75
1870 .....	324 20
1871 .....	5,389 55
Interest .....	17 18
Convicts on deposit .....	275 50
From loan.....	1,700 00
Sundries .....	286 12
	<u>\$113,446 17</u>

## THE DISBURSEMENTS

As presented in the report of the Commissioner, were as follows:

## CURRENT EXPENSES.

Subsistence .....	\$12,637 88
Hardware, stoves, kitchen and cell-room utensils and furniture.....	452 57
Tobacco .....	250 74
Lights .....	390 29
Wood .....	3,385 79
Clothing and tailor's shop stock .....	2,303 25
Merchandise, bedding, etc. ....	295 60
Newspapers, printing, etc. ....	367 55
Hospital stores .....	143 04
Postage and telegraphing .....	233 99
Revenue stamps .....	23 05
Traveling expenses .....	113 60
Mileage .....	394 25
Forage .....	824 78
Sundries .....	61 60
Machinery and tools .....	2,098 55
Stock, blacksmith shop .....	466 20
Stock, shoe shop .....	265 50
Stock, chair shop .....	26,082 44
Teaming for stone shop .....	9 36
Building account .....	10,904 38
Indebtedness for 1871 .....	24,523 69
Loan .....	1,700 00
Interest .....	964 54
Discharged convicts .....	475 00
Convicts' deposit .....	305 23
Officers services .....	23,453 05
Arresting escaped convicts ...	112 00
Exchange .....	15 05
Lawyer's collection fee .....	25 00
Burial lot .....	100 00
Cash on hand .....	68 20
	<u>\$113,446 17</u>

The expenses of the year may be classified as follows:

Current expenses, including salaries of officers .....	\$50,226 47
Stock and machinery for the various shops .....	45,309 90
Indebtedness of 1871 .....	25,304 03
Building account .....	13,106 04
Loan .....	1,700 00
Interest .....	964 54
Convicts on deposits .....	305 23
Burial lot .....	100 00
	<u>\$137,016 21</u>

The following table will show

THE ENTIRE EXPENSES OF THE PRISON

During the past year, the amount paid in cash, the amount settled by sales, and the amount still unpaid:

	Total Amount.	Paid Cash.	Settled by Sales.	Balance Unpaid.
Subsistence .....	\$13,556 87	\$12,637 88	\$153 19	\$765 80
Hardware, stoves, kitchen and cell room utensils, etc .....	587 17	452 57	22 50	112 10
Tobacco .....	725 72	250 74	.....	474 98
Lights .....	406 47	390 29	.....	59 96
Wood .....	3,556 79	3,385 79	111 04	59 96
Clothing and stock in tailor's shop .....	3,247 94	2,303 25	477 61	467 08
Merchandise .....	900 35	295 60	6 52	598 23
Newspapers, printing, etc .....	370 75	367 55	.....	3 20
Hospital stores .....	182 28	143 04	.....	39 24
Postage and telegrams ..	233 99	233 99	.....	.....
Revenue stamps .....	23 05	23 05	.....	.....
Traveling expenses .....	113 60	113 60	.....	.....
Commissioner's credits, mileage, etc .....	394 25	394 25	.....	.....
Teaming .....	500 00	.....	500 00	.....
Libaary .....	234 45	.....	.....	234 65
Forage .....	1,051 09	824 78	114 82	111 49
Sundries .....	61 60	61 60	.....	.....
Machinery, tools, etc....	2,709 82	2,098 55	116 50	494 77
Stock in blacksmith shop ..	610 45	466 20	.....	144 25
Stock in stone shop .....	250 00	9 36	240 64	.....
Stock in shoe shop .....	955 68	265 50	9 50	680 68
Stock in chair and cabinet shop .....	40,783 95	26,082 44	440 54	14,260 97
Building account .....	13,106 04	10,904 38	237 43	1,964 23
Indebtedness of 1871 .....	25,304 03	24,523 69	474 23	306 11
Loan .....	1,700 00	1,700 00	.....	.....
Interest .....	964 54	964 54	.....	.....
Discharged convicts....	475 00	475 00	.....	.....
Convicts on deposits....	305 23	305 23	.....	.....
Exchange .....	15 05	15 05	.....	.....
Attorney's fee .....	25 00	25 00	.....	.....
Burial lot .....	100 00	100 00	.....	.....
Officers' services .....	23,453 05	23,453 05	.....	.....
Arresting escaped convicts .....	112 00	112 00	.....	.....
	\$137,016 21	\$113,377 97	\$2,904 52	\$20,733 72

The following table will show

THE COST OF SUBSISTENCE

During the past year, with quantity and price of each article used:

Beef .....	98,960 lbs.	\$6 60 to \$7 00		\$6,698 29
Butter .....	5,050 lbs.	14 to 20		917 55
Beans .....	111 $\frac{3}{4}$ bu.	1 00 to 2 25		200 43
Beets .....	4 bu.	35		1 40
Chickens .....	193 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	09		17 41
Cabbages .....	208			10 40
Cranberries .....	2 qts.			20
Eggs .....	10 doz.	15		1 50
Flour .....	440 bbs.	5 73	\$3,349 30	
..do .....	44 bbs.	5 72	251 68	
..do .....	91 bbs.	4 72	429 52	
..do.. graham, etc..	1,902 lbs.		42 32	
Ginger .....	44 lbs.	36 $\frac{1}{2}$		3,072 82
Groceries (miscel's)				16 05
Hops .....	191 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	25 to 50		44 71
Indigo .....	1 lb.			55 22
Mutton .....	329 lbs.	05		2 00
Mustard .....	2 lbs.			16 45
Matches .....	30 bxs.	35 to 36		1 30
Onions .....	21 bu.	1 00		10 75
Potatoes .....	1,311 bu.	48		21 00
Pork .....	182 lbs.	09		624 72
Pork .....	16 bbs.	15 50		16 34
Peas, split .....	706 lbs.	04		248 00
Pepper .....	103 lbs.	24 to 40		28 24
Rice .....	37 lbs.	12		26 20
Rice .....	1,167 lbs.	09 $\frac{1}{2}$		4 44
Syrup .....	801 gls.	55 to 62 $\frac{1}{4}$		110 72
Salt .....	22 bbs.	2 25 to 3 00		480 44
Sugar .....	22 lbs.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		58 85
Soap .....	58 lbs.	07 $\frac{1}{2}$		2 53
Starch .....	41 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15		4 35
Teas .....	179 lbs.	76 $\frac{1}{2}$		5 63
Turnips .....	10 bu.	50		136 85
Vinegar .....	330 $\frac{1}{2}$ gls.	15 to 30		5 00
Yeast cake .....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ dz.	1 22		61 06
Board, sick convicts in hospital .....	139w.3d.	2 00		12 80
Freight .....				278 86
Cartages and pkgs..				340 94
Sundries .....				18 62
				4 80
				\$03,556 87

The items of indigo, matches, soap and starch, amounting in the aggregate to \$22.73, are not properly chargeable to subsistence.

We present below

A COMPARISON

Between the quantity and cost of a few of the leading articles  
in 1871 and 1872

1871	97,775	lbs.	Beef .....	\$7 20 @ 7 50	.....	\$7,261 19
1872	98,960	lbs.	....do.....	6 60 to 7 50	.....	6,698 29
1871	14 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>200</sub>	bbbls	Pork.....	26 40.....	\$371 45	.....
	34 <sup>34</sup> / <sub>200</sub>	bbbls	....do.....	18 00.....	615 06	.....
						986 51
1872	16	bbbls	Pork.....	15 50.....	\$248 00	.....
	182	lbs.	....do.....	9.....	16 34	.....
						264 34
1871	5,457	lbs.	Butter .....	19.....	.....	1,041 00
1872	5,050	lbs.	....do.....	14 to 20	.....	917 55
1871	190	bbbls	Flour.....	4 48.....	851 20	.....
	409	bbbls	....do.....	4 72.....	1,930 48	.....
	11,699	lbs.	Meal, G'm, &c.	.....	194 37	.....
						2,976 05
1872	440	bbbls	Flour.....	5 73.....	\$2,349 30	.....
	44	bbbls	....do.....	5 72.....	251 68	.....
	91	bbbls	....do.....	4 72.....	429 52	.....
	1,902	lbs.	Meal, G'm, &c.	.....	42 32	.....
						3,072 82
1871	925	lbs.	Plug tobacco.	65.....	\$601 24	.....
	643	lbs.	....do.....	62 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> .....	402 02	.....
			Snuff .....	.....	8 88	.....
						1,012 14
1872	1,234 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	lbs.	Plug tobacco.	52 to 62 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	\$715 97	.....
	1	lb.	....do.....	.....	50	.....
	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	lbs.	Snuff .....	1 00.....	9 25	.....
						725 72
1871	3	cds.	Maple wood .	5 00.....	\$15 00	.....
	81	cds.	Oak wood ...	4 00.....	324 00	.....
	718 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	cds.	Mixed wood..	3 02 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> .....	2,174 46	.....
						2,513 46
1872	304 <sup>19</sup> / <sub>128</sub>	cds.	Maple wood .	4 35 to 5 00	\$1,328 17	.....
	406	cds.	Oak wood ...	3 92.....	0,594 14	.....
	102 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	cds.	Bass wood...	2 63.....	270 41	.....
	109 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	cds.	Mixed wood..	3 32.....	364 07	.....
						3,556 79
1871	Lights <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	.....	.....	.....	.....	269 52
1872	....do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	406 47
1871	Officers' services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,720 10
1872	....do. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,453 05
1871	Stock for chair and cabinet shop .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,324 95
1872	....do. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,783 95
1871	Stock for blacksmith shop .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,027 55
1872	....do. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	610 45

*Comparison—continued.*

1871	Stock for shoe shop.....	\$932 18
1872	....do. ....	955 68
1871	Stock for tailor shop .....	911 96
1872	Clothing and stock for tailor shop.....	3,247 94

The following table will show the

## AVERAGE PRISON POPULATION,

The amount paid for subsistence, for officers' services, entire amount for current expenses, and the amount of cost per capita for subsistence, for officers' services, and for current expenses for the past seven years:

Year.	Av. Popu- lation	Current ex- penses.	Officers' ser- vices.	Subsistence.	Per capita for curr't expenses.	Per capita for offic's services.	Per cap for sub- sist'nce
1866	128	\$36,813 29	\$15,535 06	\$8,266 18	\$287 60	\$121 36	\$64 57
1867	194	40,675 76	15,060 91	13,636 14	209 66	77 62	70 28
1868	203	50,589 45	17,970 84	18,242 04	249 20	88 52	89 86
1869	186	46,341 26	17,994 18	14,769 69	249 14	96 74	79 40
*1870	189	41,954 86	13,998 48	11,127 20	282 52	94 25	74 92
1871	202	53,500 72	23,720 15	15,805 92	264 85	117 42	78 24
1872	201	50,226 47	23,453 05	13,534 14	249 88	116 68	67 33

\* These figures are for the nine months, from January 1 to October, 1870, but the per capita is figured for the entire year.

The following table will show

THE AMOUNT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

In and about the Prison, Sept. 30th, 1871 and Sept. 30th, 1872.

	Sept. 30, 1871.	Sept. 30, 1872.
Stock in chair and cabinet shop.....	\$31,931 11	\$44,844 16
Shoe shop .....	696 27	767 43
Tailor shop.....	986 61	2,409 19
Blacksmith shop.....	247 80	184 25
Stone shop.....	2,667 40	1,707 15
Tools, machiney, etc., in chair & cabinet shop.	33,363 34	34,551 59
Shoe shop.....	57 12	85 39
Tailor shop.....	139 90	163 30
Blacksmith shop.....	393 61	393 61
Stone shop.....	363 55	495 40
Soap house.....	29 25	31 90
Barn and yard.....	1,071 60	1,481 51
Miscellaneous merchandize.....	430 21	593 18
Provisions and forage .....	316 58	453 80
Wood.....	1,902 00	1,195 00
Live stock.....	1,190 00	1,253 00
Furniture, etc., in various departments.....	6,500 00	7,000 00
Outstanding accounts.....	10,066 90	6,214 06
	\$92,353 23	\$103,823 96

Showing an increase in the value of this kind of property in 1872, of \$11,470 73, over the value in 1871.

The following table will show

# A COMPARISON OF THE BUSINESS

Of the different shops during the year 1871 and 1872.

## CABINET AND CHAIR SHOPS.

	1871.	1872.
Received from sales.....	\$15,539 31	\$40,670 31
Indebtedness settled by sales.....	2,281 09	1,487 39
Outstanding accounts for work sold.....	7,357 34	3,144 38
Work done for prison.....	1,161 17	1,254 25
Stock and work finished and unfinished on hand	31,931 11	44,844 16
	\$58,270 02	\$91,400 49
Stock ordered Oct. 1, 1870 and Oct. 1 1871.....	\$13,545 97	\$31,931 11
Paid for stock.....	11,718 01	26,082 44
Paid for stock in work.....	731 74	440 54
Indebtedness for stock.....	11,875 20	14,260 97
Earnings, (with machinery running 8 months in 1871.....)	20,399 08	18,688 43
	\$58,270 02	\$91,400 49

## TAILOR SHOP.

	1871	1872
Received from sales.....	\$138 99	\$144 15
Indebtedness settled by sales.....	57 35	36 85
Work made for prison.....	3,859 86	3,754 78
Outstanding account for work sold.....	.....	50
Stock and work on hand.....	986 61	2,400 19
	\$5,042 81	\$6,345 47
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1870, and Oct. 1, 1871...	\$1,342 33	\$986 61
Paid for stock.....	755 52	2,305 25
Indebtedness for stock.....	156 44	467 08
Paid for stock in work.....	.....	477 61
Earnings.....	2,788 52	2,108 02
	\$5,042 81	\$6,345 47

*Comparison of Business—continued.*

## SHOE SHOP.

	1871.	1872.
Received from sales.....	\$405 00	\$406 25
Indebtedness settled by sales.....	165 62	35 13
Outstanding account for work sold.....	33 59	15 67
Work made for prison.....	1,999 85	1,126 71
Stock and finished work on hand.....	696 27	767 43
	<u>\$3,300 33</u>	<u>\$2,351 19</u>
Stock and work on hand October 1, 1870, and October 1, 1871.....	\$675 73	\$675 74
Paid for stock.....	70 76	265 50
Indebtedness for stock.....	861 42	680 68
Paid for stock in work.....		9 50
Earnings.....	1,692 42	719 78
	<u>\$3,300 33</u>	<u>\$2,351 19</u>

## BLACKSMITH SHOP.

	1871.	1872.
Received for sales.....	\$171 11	\$143 27
Indebtedness settled by sales.....	9 09	13 85
Outside account for work sold.....	5 30	1 90
Work done for prison.....	2,729 60	1,563 77
Stock on hand.....	247 80	184 25
	<u>\$3,162 90</u>	<u>\$1,907 04</u>
Stock on hand October 1, 1870 and October 1, 1871,.....	\$136 16	\$247 80
Paid for stock.....	482 95	466 20
Indebtedness for stock.....	544 60	144 25
Earnings.....	1,999 19	1,048 79
	<u>\$3,162 90</u>	<u>\$1,907 04</u>

*Comparison of Bustness*—continued.

## STONE SHOP.

	1871.	1872.
Received from sales.....	\$907 81	\$2,571 00
Outstanding accounts for work done.....	367 45	624 65
Indebtedness settled by sales.....		12 98
Work for prison other than building.....		17 00
	<u>\$1,275 26</u>	<u>3,225 63</u>
Paid for teaming.....		\$9 36
Set led for teaming by sales.....		240 64
Making and repairing tools.....		473 35
Earnings .....	\$1,275 26	2,502 28
	<u>\$1,275 26</u>	<u>\$3,225 63</u>

The following table will show the amount paid during the past year for

## OFFICERS' SERVICES.

Commissioner .....			\$1,200 00
Deputy warden .....	366 days	\$3 00	1,098 00
Physician .....			400 00
Chaplain .....		550 00	
Usher .....		450 00	
			1,000 00
Chaplain, Catholic .....		\$200 00	
.....do.....due last year .....		125 00	
			325 00
Clerk .....			1,200 00
Master mechanic .....	357 days	\$3 00	1,271 00
Master painter .....	87 days	2 00	
.....do .....	26 days	2 50	
.....do .....	253 days	3 00	
			998 00
Mechanic and keeper .....	359 days	2 50	897 50
.....do .....	24½ days	2 00	
.....do .....	108½ days	2 50	
			320 00
Turnkey .....	6 days	2 00	
.....do .....	360 days	2 50	
			912 00
Yard master .....	351 days	2 50	877 50
Mechanic and keeper stone shop .....	8 days	2 00	
.....do.....do .....	358 days	2 50	
			911 00
Mechanic and keeper cabinet shop ..	180 days	2 00	
.....do.....do .....	236 days	2 50	
			850 00
Keeper paint shop .....	56 days	2 00	
.....do .....	29 days	2 25	
.....do .....	281 days	2 50	
			879 75
Keeper saw room .....	366 days	2 00	732 00
turning room .....	366 days	2 00	732 00
blacksmith shop .....	366 days	2 00	732 00
shoe shop .....	366 days	2 00	732 00
kitchen .....	366 days	2 00	732 00
gate .....	366 days	2 00	732 00
2 office guards .....	732 days	2 00	1,464 00
2 cell-room guards .....	732 days	2 00	1,464 00
4 wall guards .....	1,373¼ days	2 00	2,746 50
Matron .....	52½ weeks	8 50	446 80
			\$23,453 05

The following is a statement of the

PRODUCTS OF THE PRISON GARDEN AND FARM LOT

for the year ending September 30, 1872.

125 bush..	Potatoes.....	\$0 50	\$62 50	.....
30 bush..	Turnips .....	50	15 00	.....
25 bush..	Green corn.....	.....	15 00	.....
300 head..	Cabbage .....	5	15 00	.....
75 .....	Squashes .....	5	3 75	.....
42 .....	Hogs killed, weight 13,255 lb	7 75	1,027 26	.....
47 .....	Hogs on hand .....	15 00	705 00	.....
54 .....	Pigs on hand .....	2 00	108 00	.....
				<u>\$1,951 51</u>
.....	Seeds .....	.....	\$7 50	.....
723 bush..	Corn for hogs .....	.....	301 55	.....
2,580 lbs...	Ground feed for hogs .....	.....	29 20	.....
213 days..	Labor .....	\$1 00	213 00	.....
10 days..	Labor for team .....	3 00	30 00	.....
30 .....	Hogs on hand Oct. 1, 1871..	20 00	600 00	.....
50 .....	Pigs .....	3 00	150 00	.....
.....	Balance .....	.....	620 026	.....
				<u>\$1,951 51</u>

\* NOTE.—The Prison lot contains about twelve acres outside the walls, the most of which is occupied as pasture for hogs.

The following table contains

VARIOUS COMPARISONS

Between the prisoners received in 1870, 1871 and 1872, and since the organization of the prison:

	Since organi- zation.	1870	1871	1872
Whole number received.....	1,718	100	95	95
CONUGAL RELATIONS.				
Married.....		38	21	33
Single.....		53	70	54
Widowers.....		8	3	6
Widow.....		1	1	1
Divorced.....				1
SEX.				
Males.....	1,620	98	94	90
Females.....	98	2	1	5
NATIVITY.				
Native born.....	923	68	65	53
Foreign born.....	795	32	30	42
HABITS.				
Temperate.....		25	34	33
Moderate.....		67	34	39
Intemperate.....		8	27	23
COLOR.				
White.....	1,661	89	91	91
Black.....	46	9	1	1
Mulatto.....	5	1	2	1
Indian.....	6	1	1	2
AGES.				
Under 12..	3			
From 12 to 20.....	340	19	26	15
20 to 30.....	753	44	37	46
30 to 40.....	367	28	18	19
40 to 50.....	156	2	11	10
50 to 60.....	74	2	3	3
60 to 70.....	18	3		
70 to 80.....	7	2		2

*Various Comparisons—continued.*

	Since Org.	1870	1871	1872
EDUCATIONAL RELATIONS.				
Read and write—				
English.....		73	61	59
Norwegian.....		4	2	3
German.....		3	9	12
Danish.....			2	...
German and Norwegian.....			1	...
English and Norwegian.....			1	...
Swedish.....		1		...
French.....		1		...
English and German.....		2	2	6
English, German and French.....		1	1	1
Bohemian.....		1	...	1
Read but not write.....		3	11	7
Neither read or write.....		11	5	6
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.				
Methodist.....		27	29	27
Catholic.....		25	27	23
Lutheran.....		14	12	13
Baptist.....		10	8	3
Congregationalist.....		8	1	2
Presbyterian.....		7	8	8
Episcopal.....		4	6	4
None.....		3	2	6
Universalist.....		1	1	1
Mormon.....		1	...	...
Swedenborgian.....			1	...
Adventist.....			...	1
Christian.....			...	3
Free Will Baptists.....			...	1
Jew.....			...	2
United Brethren.....			...	1
CRIMES FOR WHICH COMMITTED.				
Assault with intent to kill.....	70	4	5	8
Assault with intent to maim.....	2	...	...	...
Assault with intent to rape.....	32	3	1	2
Assault with intent to steal.....	10	1	...	1
Accessory before the fact—rape.....	1	...	...	1
Aiding prisoners to escape.....	1	...	...	1
Adultery.....	11	...	...	...
Arson.....	53	2	2	3
Altering and forging United States treasury notes.....	3	...	...	...
Burglary.....	220	17	19	6
Burglary with larceny.....	15	1	3	4
Burglary with arms.....	5	...	...	1
Breaking church.....	1	...	...	...
Bigamy.....	3	1	...	...

*Various Comparisons—continued.*

	Since Org.	1870	1871	1872
CRIMES FOR WHICH COMMITTED.				
Burning hay stack .....	1	.....	.....	1
Counterfeiting .....	49	1	.....	.....
Claiming and opening letters .....	3	.....	.....	.....
Concealing and disposing of stolen horse .....	.....	1	.....	.....
Desertion .....	1	.....	.....	.....
Embezzlement .....	20	.....	.....	.....
Forgery .....	30	4	3	.....
Fraud .....	1	.....	.....	.....
Grand larceny .....	.....	.....	1	3
Horse stealing .....	.....	5	7	7
Illegal voting .....	1	.....	.....	.....
Incest .....	10	.....	.....	1
Keeping house of ill-fame .....	21	.....	.....	4
Larceny .....	883	46	38	37
Murder, different degrees .....	72	5	3	2
Manslaughter, first degree .....	15	.....	1	.....
Manslaughter, second degree .....	16	1	1	1
Manslaughter, third degree .....	27	.....	2	1
Manslaughter, fourth degree .....	10	.....	.....	.....
Mayhem .....	2	.....	.....	1
Obtaining goods or money under false pretences .....	13	.....	2	4
Passing counterfeit money .....	.....	.....	2	4
Passing forged order .....	1	.....	.....	.....
Poisoning well .....	1	.....	.....	.....
Placing obstructions on railroad track .....	4	.....	.....	.....
Perjury .....	6	.....	.....	.....
Polygamy .....	14	1	1	1
Prison breaking .....	5	.....	.....	.....
Rape .....	29	5	2	1
Receiving stolen goods .....	5	.....	.....	.....
Robbery .....	5	2	2	.....
Seduction .....	2	.....	.....	.....
Sodomy .....	4	.....	.....	.....
TERMS OF SENTENCE.				
During life .....	71	5	3	2
Twenty years .....	1	1	.....	.....
Fifteen years .....	2	.....	.....	.....
Fourteen years .....	2	.....	.....	.....
Thirteen years .....	4	.....	.....	1
Twelve years .....	14	5	1	2
Eleven years .....	1	.....	.....	1
Ten years and six months .....	1	.....	1	.....
Ten years .....	33	1	.....	2
Nine years and six months .....	1	.....	.....	.....
Nine years .....	2	.....	.....	.....
Eight years .....	11	.....	.....	1
Seven years and five days .....	1	.....	1	.....
Seven years .....	26	.....	2	2
Six years and six months .....	1	.....	1	.....
Six years .....	9	1	1	.....

*Various Comparisons—continued.*

	Since Org.	1870	1871	1872
TERMS OF SENTENCE—continued.				
Five years and six months .....	1	...	...	...
Five years.....	67	4	6	8
Four years and six months.....	1	...	...	1
Four years .....	60	4	...	5
Three years and six months.....	4	1	...	...
Three years and one day .....	1	...	...	...
Three years .....	141	12	10	5
Two years and eleven months .....	1	...	...	...
Two years, six months and ten days .....	1	...	...	...
Two years and six months.....	27	1	2	3
Two years and four months .....	1	...	...	...
Two years and three months.....	5	...	2	...
Two years and ten days .....	1	...	...	...
Two years and five days.....	3	...	...	...
Two years and three days.....	2	...	...	...
Two years and one day .....	2	...	2	...
Two years .....	374	29	15	15
One year and eleven months.....	1	...	...	...
One year, ten months and ten days .....	1	...	...	1
One year, ten months and five days.....	1	...	...	...
One year and ten months .....	2	...	...	...
One year and nine months.....	3	...	...	...
One year and eight months .....	3	...	1	...
One year, six months and five days.....	1	...	...	...
One year and six months .....	68	...	5	2
One year and five months .....	2	...	...	...
One year and four months .....	5	...	2	...
One year and three months.....	10	...	1	1
One year and two months .....	1	...	...	...
One year, one month and seven days.....	1	...	1	...
One year and one month .....	1	...	...	...
One year and ten days .....	6	...	...	...
One year and three days.....	2	...	...	...
One year and one day.....	8	...	3	...
One year.....	572	23	24	27
Ten months.....	3	...	1	...
Nine months.....	17	2	2	4
Eight months and one day .....	2	...	1	...
Eight months .....	18	...	1	4
Six months and three days .....	2	...	...	...
Six months and one day.....	2	...	...	...
Six months .....	116	11	6	8

Much surprise and disappointment is felt that the prison is not only

NOT SELF-SUSTAINING,

But that the annual appropriations fail to meet the current and other expenses, and that year after year the legislature is asked for appropriations to cover deficiencies.

The indebtedness at the close of the last fiscal year, September 30, 1872, was \$20,733.72.

Last year the commissioner asked for an appropriation of \$64,589.47 to pay the then existing indebtedness, and to meet the current expenses of the year; the appropriation made was but \$58,993.47, being \$5,596.00 less than the amount asked for.

If his estimates last year were correctly made it would be natural to expect a deficiency of that some at the end of the year.

The estimate of the amount needed to complete the buildings then in progress was \$10,000; the commissioner's report shows that \$13,106.04 was required for building purposes, which would make a still further deficiency of \$3,106.04. It appears from the report that a loss of \$2,500 was sustained on account of damaged work thrown back upon his hands. The report also shows an increase in the amount of stock of various kinds on hand, above the amount on hand at the commencement of the year, of \$11,470.73. These several items will more than make up the amount of the reported deficiency.

Deficiency in the appropriation of last year.....	\$5,596 00
Increase in cost of building above estimates.....	3,106 04
Loss on damaged chairs.....	2,500 00
Increase in the amount of stock and other personal property on hand at the close of the year.....	11,470 73
	<hr/>
	\$22,672 77
	<hr/>

Making a total of \$1939.05 more than the amount of the indebtedness.

The wants of the prison for the next year will be

To pay indebtedness.....	\$20,733 72
For current expenses—the same amount as last year.....	50,226 47
	<hr/>
	\$70,960 19
The commissioner estimates the net earnings of the prison for next year at.....	25,000 00
	<hr/>
Leaving to be provided for by appropriation.....	<u>\$45,960 19</u>

And we would recommend an appropriation accordingly.

We cannot, however, refrain from expressing the hope that at the close of the present fiscal year, the commissioner will be able not only to report the prison free from debt, but with a balance of cash on hand.

The views expressed in our previous report relative to

#### THE IMPORTANCE OF A CHANGE

In the manner of governing the prison we still entertain, and are more and more convinced of their soundness, and as the need of such a change has been endorsed by the Governor in his recent message to the legislature, by the commissioner in his last annual report, by the legislative visiting committees of this year and last, and, in fact, by almost everyone who has given the matter any attention, we trust the legislature at its present session will provide by law for the changes needed.

The prison has been twice visited during the past year, and everything in and about it was found to be in a satisfactory condition.

#### THE TREATMENT OF THE PRISONERS

Is kind and humane. There is but little occasion to resort to punishment. The old-time cruel and severe modes of punishment, such as whipping, showering, gagging, thumb-screw, etc., are entirely dispensed with. The only punishments employed are confinement in the dark cell, confinement in their own cells, sometimes without their beds, a bread and water diet, and a deprivation of some luxury, comfort or privilege.

AMONG THE CHIEF WANTS OF THE PRISON, are

*First.*—Suitable bathing accommodations. There is nothing of the kind in or around the entire buildings for the use of officers or prisoners.

*Second.*—Water closets in the building; there are now none whatever.

*Third.*—More hospital room.

*Fourth.*—Suitable accommodations for the insane.

*Fifth.*—A dining room where the prisoners can take their meals together. A change from the present mode of feeding the prisoners would be likely to have a good effect upon the men, while it would without doubt, be a great saving of expense in the end.

*Sixth.*—Better ventilation of the cells and of the room into which they open.

In our previous report attention was called to the fact that the commissioner had found it necessary to employ more under officers or employes, and in some cases to pay higher wages than prescribed by law. His reasons for the course he has felt called upon to pursue will be found in the previous report of this Board, and more fully in his last annual report to the Governor.

While visiting the prison in October last, we made an examination with special reference to gaining light in relation to this

MATTER OF EMPLOYES,

With the following result:

*One keeper* in the lumber room, where the lumber is received and cut up for the chair and furniture shops. There are usually from six to eight convicts employed in this room.

*One keeper* in the machinery room, in which from fifteen to eighteen convicts are employed.

*One keeper* in another machinery room, in which from fifteen to twenty convicts are employed.

*One overseer* who has the charge of the work, and the care of the machinery in the three rooms referred to above.

*One keeper* in two large painting rooms, in which from twenty-five to thirty convicts are employed.

*One overseer* or foreman who attends to the paints and has charge of the work in the two large painting rooms.

*One Keeper* in the Cabinet Shop and finishing room, in which nine convicts are employed.

*One Keeper* in the Tailor and Shoe shop, in which four convicts are employed. This keeper does the cutting as well as take charge of the convicts.

*One Keeper* in the Stone Shop and in charge of the out-door stone cutting, where from eight to fifteen convicts are employed.

*One Keeper* in the Blacksmith Shop and wash house, where eleven convicts are employed.

*One Keeper* in charge of the Teams, where from six to fifteen convicts are employed.

*One Turnkey*, who has charge of the cell room in the day time, with six convicts employed in cleaning, mending, etc.

*Two Keepers*, on duty at night.

*Two Keepers*, who are in the back office, and exchange with the night keepers, They are at hand to wait on visitors and to go on errands.

*One Keeper*, in charge of the gate.

*Four Guards*, on the walls.

*One Keeper*, a carpenter, who has charge of the repairs, etc.

We have described the location and duties of twenty-two employes, and in looking over the size, and arrangement of the rooms, grounds, shop etc., and considering the nature of their duties we could not see, how any one of them could be dispensed with, and yet as we understand the present law governing the prison, authority is only given to employ sixteen persons to perform the duties now performed by the twenty-two. It requires no argument to show that this state of things is all wrong and furnishes an additional reason why the mode of governing the prison should be changed. The precise number of persons to be employed in an institution like the state prison, where the number of inmates, and the necessities of the institution are liable

to frequent changes, should be left, as it is in all the other state institutions, to the discretion of the local governing power, they being held responsible for its exercise, and it should also extend to the fixing of the wages to be paid to all employes. If this is too large a discretion to entrust to a single individual, let it be controled, as in other states institutions by a Board of Inspectors or Directors.

There are a few matters to which we would briefly

#### CALL ATTENTION.

They are of sufficient importance, we think, to be carefully considered by the legislature and the people generally.

*First.* In view of the condition of most of our county jails, and the fact that none of them have any system of labor, or any way to employ the time of their inmates, and that the result of confinement in them is generally to corrupt and demoralize, rather than to reform, and of the fact that in the state prison there is a system of organized labor, that the prison is free from the great evils that attach to our jails, and that the influences of the prison are reformatory, we believe the judges of our courts would be consulting the best good of the state as well as of the criminal, if, in most cases where in sentencing a criminal it is at their option to sentence to the county jail or to the state prison, they would sentence to the prison instead of the jail.

The attention of the various judges of the state is respectfully called to this matter.

*Second.* We would suggest a change in the law, so that for the second and all subsequent offences, for all crimes where it is now optional with the judge to send to the jail or prison, that the criminal shall be sent to the prison.

*Third.* We would suggest a change in the law increasing the length of the confinement after the first offence.

When at the prison in October, the commissioner called our attention to the case of a man who had then recently left the prison for the fifth time, the last two sentences having been for one year each.

## VII—NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

## THE APPROPRIATIONS

Made by the Legislature for this institution are as follows:

1870.

For locating and securing site and commencing the building.....	\$125,000 00
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1871.

For completing north wing.....	\$44,000 00	.....
For sewerage, air ducts and water.....	8,000 00	.....
For kitchen, laundry and engine house....	48,500 00	.....
For heating, laundry and culinary apparatus.....	25,500 00	.....
	<hr/>	126,000 00

1872.

For central building.....	\$91,800 00	.....
For lighting, fixtures and furniture.....	31,500 00	.....
For barns, fences and roads, etc.....	6,700 00	.....
For purchase of land.....	2,000 00	.....
	<hr/>	132,000 00

Total appropriations.....	<u>\$383,000 00</u>
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From the report of the building commissioners, we learn that

## CONTRACTS

have been awarded as follows, viz :

1871.

Feb. 2.	For construction of six north wings, Messrs. Reynolds & Fellenz .....	\$146,581 80
Aug. 16.	Messrs. Reynolds & Fellenz, kitchen, laundry and engine house.....	47,565 00
Aug. 16.	Sewerage and air ducts, Messrs. Reynolds & Fellenz .....	6,993 00

1872.

May 7.	Central building, Messrs. Fish, Stephens & Co....	72,445 00
May 15.	Heating, laundry and culinary apparatus, Messrs. Jno. Davis & Co., including central building...	33,000 00
June 24.	Two barns, L. G. Alger .....	3,300 00
July 3.	Barn foundation walls, Messrs. Fish & Stephens..	400 00
July 26.	Gas works, I. H. Walker.....	6,600 00

Total .....	<u>\$316,884 80</u>
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From the report of the Building Commissioners and the records of the Secretary of State's office, we find that the

## EXPENDITURES

Have been as follows:

To locating commissioners .....		\$2,976 96	
For land.....		10,000 00	
surveying.....		84 50	
construction of road, 1871.....		100 00	
For printing and advertising in 1871.....	\$386 25		
1872.....	141 60		
		\$527 85	
rent of office in 1871.....	\$25 00		
1872.....	40 00		
		65 00	
legal advice, 1871 .....		25 00	
fencing, roadway, grass and labor, 1871 .....		471 40	
freight on drain pipe, 1872.....		150 00	
1872.....		112 44	
To building commissioners as follows:			
E. M. Danforth in 1871.....	\$1,517 39		
1872.....	1,023 95		
		\$2,541 34	
D. W. Maxon in 1871.....	\$659 12		
1872.....	771 27		
		\$1,430 39	
A. M. Skeels in 1871.....	\$662 70		
1872.....	838 85		
		\$1,501 55	
		\$5,473 28	
S. V. Shipman, architect, in 1871.....	\$6,518 89		
1872.....	6,044 66		
		\$12,563 55	
Reynolds & Fellenz, contractors on north wing in 1871.....	\$87,816 06		
1872.....	58,765 68		
		146,581 74	
Reynolds & Fellenz, on contract for kitchen, laundry and engine house in 1871.....	\$7,852 38		
1872.....	30,852 88		
		38,705 26	
Reynolds & Fellenz, on contract for sewerage in 1871.....	\$4,709 34		
1872.....	2,283 66		
		6,993 00	
John Davis & Co., on contract for heating, ventilating, etc.		27,182 55	
Fish, Stephens & Co., on contract for centre building...		47,030 17	
L. G. Alger, on contract for two barns.....		3,300 00	
Fish & Stephens, on contract for barn foundation.....		400 00	
Henry Atlen, on contract for artesian well.....		737 50	
Reynolds & Fellenz, on contract for setting machinery, etc		3,311 16	
A. T. Stewart & Co., for mattresses.....		1,985 28	
Field, Leiter & Co., dry goods.....		1,309 57	
James Reynolds, laying drain pipe.....		669 50	
Hill & Williams, drain pipe.....		881 16	
		<u>\$311,586 87</u>	

The total amount of all appropriations made to the Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	\$383,000 00
The amount expended to January 1st, 1873.....	311,586 87
	<hr/>
	\$71,413 13
	<hr/>

Leaving a balance in the state treasury undrawn at that date, January 1, 1873, of seventy-one thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars and thirteen cents.

To settle with the various contractors now at work, on the completion of their contracts, will be required as follows:

Reynolds & Fellings contract for kitchen, laundry, and engine house.....	\$8,859 74
Fish, Stephens & Co.'s contract for center building.....	25,414 83
J. Davis & Co.'s contract for heating, etc.....	5,867 45
I. H. Walker, contract for gas works.....	6,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$46,742 02
Balance of appropriation for fences and roads, etc.....	\$3,000
Appropriation for purchase of lands.....	2,000
	<hr/>
	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$51,742 02
	<hr/>

Deducting the amount, \$51,742.02, from the amount in the state treasury on the first day of January, 1873, \$71,413.13 will leave a balance of \$19,671.11 at the disposal of the trustees, to pay whatever balance may be due on the contract for the artesian well, whatever may be due or to become due to the architect, for the purchase of furniture, and for other legitimate purposes.

The trustees ask for appropriations to complete and finish the south wing of the hospital.

The present condition of the finances of the state will preclude the possibility of such appropriations being made at the present time, and even if this difficulty was not in the way, we doubt whether the necessities of the insane now in the state demand the immediate completion of these wings. The facts gathered by this board, during the past year, in relation to the number and condition of the insane in the state not now in the hospital, lead us to the conclusion that when the northern hospital is filled to its full capacity, all, or nearly all,

who really need hospital care and treatment, will be provided for.

They also ask an appropriation of \$48,000 for current expenses on the supposition that they will have 200 patients to provide for for one year, estimating the cost at \$20 per month for each one. If the hospital could be opened on the first day of February, with the whole 200 patients on hand, an appropriation of the amount asked for, would be sufficient to pay expenses until the first day of February, 1874; but the hospital will not be in readiness to open at that time, and possibly not for a month or six weeks later, and when it is opened, it will without doubt, be several weeks before it will be filled. In view of these considerations we think an appropriation of forty-five thousand dollars will be sufficient to pay current expenses until February 1, 1874, and we would recommend an appropriation accordingly.

An appropriation of eight thousand dollars is also asked for improvement of grounds, garden and orchard, and for the purchase of farm stock, implements, vehicles, etc. We are of the opinion that an appropriation of five thousand dollars will answer all the absolute needs in this direction, in addition to the use that can be made of the labor of patients, in clearing and improving the grounds, and in work in the garden and orchard, and we would recommend an appropriation accordingly.

Should the legislature make the appropriations suggested above, the means at the control of the hospital from the first day of January, 1873, until appropriations can be made by the legislature of 1874, will be as follows:

For the completion of contracts already let, for the center building, for heating, etc., and for gas works.....	\$46,742 02
The purchase of 20 acres of land.....	2,000 00
Fences and roads, balance of appropriation of 1872....	3,000 00
Balance of appropriations of previous years, available for completion of artesian well, payment of architect, purchase of furniture, and other legitimate purposes.....	19,671 11
Current expenses to February 1, 1874.....	45,000 00
Improvement of grounds, garden, orchard, implements, vehicles, etc.....	5,000 00
	<u>\$121,413 13</u>

This amount we regard as abundantly sufficient to complete the building already under way, to provide everything that is needed to put the hospital in running order, and to pay current expenses until February, 1874.

The hospital was visited on the 21st of December, 1872. It was a very unfavorable time for a close inspection, as the mercury was some twenty degrees below zero and the buildings were not heated.

We were, however, very favorably impressed with what we did see. We should judge that the work was well done, and that the building commissioners and the architect had been faithful in the performance of their respective duties, and have carefully guarded the interests of the State.

We found two excellent, commodious and convenient barns, that have been erected at an expence of but \$3,700, for the two, including good stone foundations. If all the work has been as well and economically done as this, there will be no ground for complaint.

When the entire building is completed, it will be one of the finest and best appointed buildings of the kind in the country.

## VI.

# STATISTICS.

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We have met with difficulties in procuring reliable statistics during the past year, similar to those spoken of in our previous report.

A statement of these difficulties will be found on pages 29, 30 and 31 of our report of last year, to which we would respectfully call attention.

If it is deemed important that full and reliable statistics should be collected and preserved, it will be necessary that there should be some legislation, defining what records shall be kept, who shall keep them, and how often reports shall be made. Last year there were fifty-four towns from which no reports were received; this year the number is nearly one hundred.

On page 31 of our last year's report will be found a table showing the value of poor-house property in the State, as shown from reports of county clerks and overseers of poor-houses. As but few changes have been made during the past year, we do not repeat this table.

On pages 50-51 and 52 of last year's report will be found a table containing a description of all the county jails in the State, giving their size, of what material built and the number and size of the cells. This table is also omitted in the present report.

TABLE I.

*Giving the Number, Sex and Age, and Statement of the condition of Insane Persons in the State, as reported by the clerks of the different towns.*

County.	Town.	Sex.	Age.	Remarks.
Adams.....	Dell Prairie.....	Female..	75	Well taken care of, with husband and children.
	Jackson .....	Male ....	34	Well taken care of.
Buffalo.....	Alma.....	Male. ...	45	Healthy and works out.
	Belvidere.....	Not given	Not given	Well taken care of at home.
	Dover .....	Male. ...	27	Well taken care of, but ought to be in hospital.
	Milton .....	Male ....	40	Well taken care of at home.
Burnett .....	Grantsburg.....	Female..	Not given	Well taken care of ; does not need to be in hospital for insane.
Brown .....	Lawrence .....	Female..	51	She is well provided for.
	Green Bay, town...	Male. ...	Not given	Well cared for.
Calumet.....	Brothertown.....	Male ....	Not given	Has some property ; allowed freedom ; not nec'ry to be in hosp.
	Hanson .....	Male. ...	50	No remarks.
	New Holstein.....	Female..	Not given	Not well taken care of ; not dangerous.
	Stockbridge.....	Female..	53	Lives alone, and should be better cared for.
Chippewa... ..	Bloomer.....	Not given	Not given	Comfortably supported by the county.
Columbia .....	Caledonia.....	Male. ...	30	Well cared for ; no need of being in hospital.
	Columbus.....	Female..	Not given	Well cared for at home.
	Newport .....	Male. ...	60	Well cared for.
	Otsego .....	Male. ...	40	Well cared for.
	Scott .....	Female..	Not given	Well cared for ; once in hospital.

Dodge.....	Burnett.....	Male ....	65	Comfortable.
		Male ....	45	Partially insane from fits.
	Fox Lake.....	Male ....	75	Well cared for at home.
	Herman .....	Female..	42	Her husband takes good care of her.
	Hubbard .....	Male ....	60	Should be in hospital. Not well cared for.
		Female..	not given.	Well provided for.
	Le Roy .....	Male ....	50	Should be in asylum.
	Portland ....	Male ....	35	Is capable of taking care of himself.
	Shields .....	Male ....	not given.	Well provided for. Should be in hospital.
Dane.....	Trenton .....	Male ....	30	No remarks.
		Female..	32	Well cared for at home.
	Albion .....	Female..	25	Well taken care of.
	Rutland .....	Female..	not given.	Well cared for.
	Vermont .....	Male ....	6	Well cared for.
	Fitchburg.....	Female..	60	Well cared for.
	Vienna .....	Male ....	40 or 45	Well cared for, but ought to be in hospital.
	Clay Banks.....	Male ....	26	Ought to be in hospital.
	Union .....	Male ....	40	Ought to be in hospital.
Door .....				
Dunn .....	Dunn .....	Female..	not given.	Well cared for.
	Eau Galle.....	Male ....	50	Well cared for.
	Taintor .....	Female..	63	Cared for at home.
	Weston .....	Male ....	26	Ought to be in the hospital.
Eau Claire.....	Otter Creek.....	Female..	45	Ought to be in the hospital.
		Male ....	22	Ought to be in the hospital.
Fond du Lac ...				
	Eldorado .....	Male ....	not given.	Incurable.
	Forest .....	Male ....	not given.	No remarks.
	Springvale .....	Male ....	73	Should be in hospital.
	Taycheedah.....	Male ....	40	Does not need hospital care.

TABLE I.—*Giving Number, Age, Sex, etc.*—continued.

COUNTY.	Town.	Age.	Sex.	Remarks.
Green Lake.....	Kingston .....	Female..	30	Well cared for at home.
	Marquette .....	Female..	not given.	Incurable.
Green .....	Brooklyn.....	Male ....	not given.	Ought to be in the hospital.
Grant.....	Beetown .....	Female..	50	Comfortable.
	Ellenboro .....	Female..	60	Comfortable.
	Fennimore .....	Female..	not given.	At home. Well cared for.
	Muscoda .....	Female..	not given.	No remarks.
	.....	Female..	not given.	No remarks.
	Platteville .....	Female..	50	Well cared for.
	Wyalusing.....	Male ....	40	Well cared for.
	.....	Female..	9	Parents poor, not able to take care of her.
Juneau.....	Wingville .....	Female..	not given.	Well cared for.
	Lindina .....	Female..	not given.	Should be in the asylum.
	Marion .....	Female..	not given.	Ought to be in the asylum.
	Summit .....	Female..	16	Not comfortable. Great trouble to parents.
Kenosha .....	Bristol .....	Male ....	30	Not very comfortable.
	Pleasant Prairie ..	Male ....	35	Well cared for at home.
	Somers.....	Female..	not given.	Well cared for.
	.....	Male ....	not given.	Well cared for.
	Wheatland .....	Female..	25	Well cared for.
	.....	Female..	60	Well cared for.
Jefferson .....	Lake Mills .....	Female..	not given.	Ought to be in asylum.
	Watertown .....	Male ....	32	Ought to be in hospital.

La Fayette.....	La Fayette.....	Male....	not given	Comfortable
	New Diggins.....	Female..	not given	Well cared for; incurable.
	Shullsburg.....	Female..	not given	Should be in hospital.
	Gratiot.....	not given	not given	Comfortable.
La Crosse.....	Holland.....	not given	16	Comfortable but should be in hospital.
		Male....	50	Comfortable but should be in hospital.
	Hamilton.....	Female..	50	Comfortable, incurable.
		Female..	15	Comfortable, not very bad.
	Shelby.....	Female..	45	Well cared for.
Marquette.....	Westfield.....	Female..	70	Well cared for.
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	Female..	60	Well cared for by mother.
	Schleswig.....	not given	not given	No remarks.
	Newton.....	Male....	18	Well cared for.
	Two Rivers .....	Male....	12 }	Comfortable at home.
		Female..	10 }	
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Male....	26	Incurable, better where he is, very poor.
Monroe.....	Clifton... ..	Female..	not given	Well cared for at home.
	Little Falls.....	Female..	30	Well cared for.
		Female..	50	Well cared for.
	Oakdale.....	Male....	40	Well cared for.
	Ridgeville.....	Female..	not given	Living with her husband.
	Sparta .....	Female..	45	Ought to be in hospital.
		Male....	45	Ought to be in hospital.
	Wilton.....	Female..	45	Comfortable, would be useless to put in hospital.
Outagamie.....	Bovina.....	Female..	22	Well cared for, hopes of her recovery.
	Dall.....	Female..	not given	Well cared for but ought to be in hospital.
	Greenville.....	Female..	not given	Comfortable.
	Grand Chute.....	not given	45	Well cared for but ought to be in hospital.

TABLE I.—*Giving Age, Number, Sex, etc.*—continued.

COUNTY.	Town.	Sex.	Age.	Remarks.
Oconto .....	Oconto .....	Female..	40	No remarks.
		Female..	25	No remarks.
Ozaukee .....	Port Washington ..	Male ...	60	No remarks.
		Female..	45	No remarks.
		Female..	5	No remarks.
Pepin .....	Pepin .....	Female..	45	Well cared for but should be in hospital.
	Lima .....	Male ...	not given.	No remarks.
Portage .....	Lanark .....	Female..	26	Ought to be in hospital.
	Pine Grove .....	Female..	50	Should be in hospital.
Pierce .....	Diamond Bluff ....	Female..	30	Well cared for.
	Salem .....	not given.	not given.	Well cared for.
Racine .....	Caladonia .....	Male ..	6	No remarks.
		Male ....	23	No remarks.
	Raymond .....	Female..	25	Ought to be in hospital.
	Waterford .....	not given.	not given.	Well cared for.
		not given.	not given.	Well cared for.
Richland .....	Orion .....	Female..	not given.	[charge of her. state will take Very poor; ought to be more comfortable.
	Rockbridge .....	Female..	11	
Rock .....	Avon .....	Female..	not given.	Think she has good care.
	Beloit .....	Female..	27	Ought to be in the asylum.

	Clinton .....	Male....	Not given	Well cared for.
		Female..	Not given	Well cared for.
	Lima.....	Male....	45	Well cared for.
		Male....	21	Well cared for.
	Milton .....	Female..	Not given	Ought to be in hospital.
St. Croix .....	Hudson .....	Male....	Not given	Living with his parents.
	Somerset .....	Female..	Not given	Not properly cared for, ought to be in hospital.
Sauk .....	Fairfield .....	Female..	Not given	Incurable, well cared for.
	Franklin .....	Male....	70	Well cared for.
	Prairie du Sac.....	Female..	40	Well cared for.
	Troy .....	Female..	65	Comfortable.
	Washington .....	Female..	60	Well cared for.
Sheboygan .....	Herman.. .....	Male....	20	Well cared for.
		Female..	14	Well cared for.
		Female..	20	Well cared for.
	Holland.....	Male....	15	Comfortable.
	Lynden .....	Female..	Not given	Ought to be in the Asylum.
		Male....	Not given	Well cared for.
	Mosselle .....	Female..	40	Well cared for.
	Sheboygan .....	Not given	Not given	Comfortable, but ought to be in the Asylum.
	Falls Village.... }			
	Sherman .....	Male ...	45	Well cared for.
		Male ....	4	Well cared for.
	Wilson.....	Female..	45	Well cared for.
Shawano .....	Waukecheon .....	Female..	40	Well cared for.
Trempealeau ...	Burnside .....	Female..	28	Ought to be in the Asylum. very uncomfortable.
	Ettrick.....	Male ....	40	No Remarks.
		Female..	7	No remarks.

TABLE I.—*Giving Age, Number, Sex, etc.*—continued.

COUNTY.	Town.	Sex.	Age.	Remarks.
Vernon .....	Coon.....	Female..	46	Well cared for.
	Kickapoo .....	Male ....	45	Not comfortable, should be in asylum.
		Female..	25	Comfortable.
	Viroqua.....	Male ....	28	No remarks.
Washington....	Barton.....	Female..	70	Well provided for.
	Germantown .....	Male ....	60	Well cared for.
		Male ....	50	Well cared for.
		Male ....	30	Well cared for.
	Hartford .....	Female..	not given.	Comfortable but ought to be in asylum.
	Jackson.....	Male ....	33	Comfortable.
Walworth.....		Male ....	45	Comfortable.
		Male ....	24	Comfortable.
	Sharon.....	Male ....	23	Well cared for.
	East Troy .....	Male ....	not given.	Well cared for.
Winnebago.....	Elkhorn.....	Male ....	not given.	Well cared for.
	Clayton .....	Female..	23	Well cared for.
	Oshkosh .....	Female..	39	Not comfortable, but ought to be in the hospital.
	Poygan .....	Male ....	30	Well cared for.
	Rushford.....	Female..	27	Not comfortable, ought to be in the asylum.
		Male ....	16	Not comfortable, ought to be in the hospital.
	Utica .....	Female..	30	Well cared for.

Waushara.....	Wautoma .....	not given	not given	Ought to be in asylum.
		not given	not given	Ought to be in asylum.
Wood .....	Grand Rapids.....	Female..	14	No remarks.
Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	Male ....	50	Comfortable.
	Summit .....	Female..	not given	Well cared for at home.
	Ottowa .....	Female..	23	Not comfortable, ought to be in hospital.
	Oconomowoc.....	Male ....	65	Well cared for.
	Merton.....	Female..	50	Comfortable at home.
		Female..	28	Should be in hospital.
		Male ....	38	Well cared for at home.
	Eagle .....	Male ....	70	Well cared for.
Waupaca .....	Caledonia.....	Female..	39	Well cared for.
		Female..	39	Should be in asylum.
	Lebanon .....	Female..	25	Well cared for.
	Iola.....	Male ....	28	Well cared for.
		Male ....	30	Well cared for.
	Mukwa.....	Female..	15	Should be taken care of at once.
	Royalton .....	Male ....	not given	No remarks.
	St. Lawrence.....	Female..	not given	Well cared for.
	Weyawega ....	Male ....	not given	Ought to be in hospital.
		Female..	not given	Ought to be in hospital.

The information contained in the foregoing table has been furnished in response to the following, contained in the circulars sent to the clerks of the various towns of the state:

"Please give the names and ages of insane persons in your town not now in any hospital for the insane; also state whether they are comfortable and well taken care of, or whether they ought to be in a hospital for the insane."

By an examination of table No. 1, it will be seen that an account of 187 insane persons is given. Of this number, it states that 113 are comfortable, and well taken care of where they are; of 51, that they ought to be in the hospital for the insane, and of the remaining 23, no opinion is expressed. If we presume that 12 of this number ought to be in the hospital, it will make 63 now among their friends who are proper subjects for hospital treatment. It is not to be presumed that we have reports of the entire number in the state, as we have not reports from all the towns, nor are we certain that in all cases where we have reports that the whole number is always given.

The following table, No. 2, will show the number of insane persons in the poor-houses of the state. Here our information is definite and reliable. It will be noticed that the number in the poor-house December 1, 1872, was 228. With the condition of these persons the board have made themselves familiar by personal inspection, and they are of the opinion that not over seventy-five of the number need hospital care and treatment; that the remaining 153 are about as well off where they are, as they would be in the hospital for the insane, while the expense of keeping them is much less than it would be in the hospital.

There are now in the jails of the state, sixty insane persons. There is no jail in the state where an insane person can be properly taken care of.

We are of the opinion that when the seventy-five persons now in the poor-houses, who are proper subjects for hospital treatment, are removed to the hospital, that at least ten, if not more, of those now in the jails can be comfortably accommodated in the poor-houses of the counties where they belong,

leaving fifty of those now in the jail to be removed to the hospital.

The results then, of our investigation, are that:

There are now among their friends who are proper subjects for hospital care and treatment.....	63
In the county poor-house.....	75
In the jails in excess of what can be properly provided for in the poor-house.....	50
	<hr/>
	188
	<hr/>

Making a total of 188 that ought to be placed in our hospitals for the insane as speedily as possible, and we are of the opinion that upon the opening of the Northern Hospital, and the completion of the center building, so that the entire north wings can be used for patients, that the whole number can be provided for, and that the remaining wings of the two hospitals can be completed as soon as the fund of the state will warrant, and in time to prevent any special suffering among this unfortunate class of our fellow citizens.

TABLE II.

*Showing number and sex of Insane in the Poor Houses of the State in the years 1870, 1871 and the number December 1, 1872, with the number in close confinement at that date.*

	1870.			1871.			1872. December 1.			In close confine- ment.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Brown.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	1	3	....
Clark.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	4	11	15	2	13	15	3	14	17	....
Dane.....	10	11	21	5	6	11	9	7	16	7
Dodge.....	8	8	16	11	8	19	9	12	21	7
Fond du Lac.....	4	4	8	3	5	8	2	6	8	3
Grant.....	3	3	6	6	6	12	5	6	11	1
Green.....	4	3	7	6	3	9	6	3	9	3
Iowa.....	4	4	8	4	4	8	3	3	6	3
Jefferson.....	6	8	14	6	11	17	7	11	18	11
LaFayette.....	2	2	4	4	2	6	6	2	8	....
Marathon.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee.....	10	25	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	....
Ozaukee.....	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	1
Racine.....	2	3	5	2	3	5	1	2	3	1
Rock.....	6	2	8	4	3	7	5	5	10	....
St. Croix.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	....
Vernon.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	....
Walworth.....	12	8	20	9	13	22	9	13	22	1
Washington.....	3	.....	3	2	1	3	3	1	4	....
Waukesha.....	4	8	12	4	11	15	3	6	9	2
Winnebago.....	2	3	5	3	3	6	1	4	4	....
	89	108	197	73	95	168	79	101	180	42

No report of the number in the Milwaukee county poor house has been received during the year. At the time this poor house was visited by the board. July 3d, 1872, the number of insane persons in the house was 48; nineteen males and twenty-nine females. If these are added to the above it would make the number of insane in the poor houses of the state, December 1, 1872, 228. The number in close confinement at that time was 42.

TABLE III.

SHOWING *names, residence and age of Deaf and Dumb persons in the state under 25 years of age, as reported by the clerks of the different towns.*

COUNTY.	TOWN.	Name.	Age.
Adams . . . . .	Big Flats . . . . .	Addo Whipple . . . . .	5
	New Chester . . . . .	Albert Girth . . . . .	8
Buffalo . . . . .	Lincoln . . . . .	Not given . . . . .	Not given
Clark . . . . .	Loyal . . . . .	Son of Wm. Poppy . . . . .	8 to 12
	Mentor . . . . .	Harris . . . . .	10
Calumet . . . . .	Brothertown . . . . .	Charles Scott . . . . .	15
	New Holstein . . . . .	Liesack . . . . .	Not given
	Harrison . . . . .	Michael Lemuel . . . . .	10
Columbia . . . . .	Newport . . . . .	H. C. Haraldson . . . . .	9
		C. R. Haroldson . . . . .	8
		Ingra U. Haroldson . . . . .	5
	Columbus . . . . .	Abel Hardige . . . . .	13
Crawford . . . . .	Eastman . . . . .	M. Maxwell, (girl) . . . . .	Not given
Dodge . . . . .	Hustisford . . . . .	Emiel Heite . . . . .	5
	Herman . . . . .	Agnet Zeahr . . . . .	7
		N. Peters . . . . .	7
		Maria Schwarz . . . . .	12
	Lebanon . . . . .	Boy . . . . .	10
	Portland . . . . .	Peter Asentearen . . . . .	9
	Theresa . . . . .	G. Noellner . . . . .	5
Dane . . . . .	Dunkirk . . . . .	Frank Allen . . . . .	6
	Fitchburg . . . . .	John Haight . . . . .	24
	Vermont . . . . .	Helena Sternd . . . . .	10
Door . . . . .	Gardner . . . . .	Helena Davaeryegers . . . . .	10
	Union . . . . .	Edward Jankard . . . . .	9
Dunn . . . . .	Eau Galla . . . . .	— Hoyt, (girl) . . . . .	16
		— Hoyt, do . . . . .	12
	Sheridan . . . . .	Mary L. Turner . . . . .	20
	Spring Brook . . . . .	Girl . . . . .	10
Eau Claire . . . . .	Union . . . . .	Boy . . . . .	8
Fond du Lac . . . . .	Byron . . . . .	— Lomergan . . . . .	11
	Forest . . . . .	— Miller . . . . .	6
	Marshfield . . . . .	Mary Flatz . . . . .	Not given
	Osceola . . . . .	O. Commons . . . . .	Not given

TABLE III.—*Deaf and Dumb*—continued.

COUNTY.	Town.	Name.	Age.
Grant .....	Beetown.....	Margaret Cliff .....	19
	Platteville.....	Wilhemina Jamsen ....	6
	Wyalusing .....	Mary C. Johnson .....	not given
	Wingville.....	George Heng .....	not given
	Hickory Grove ....	Samuel J. Taylor .....	11
		Not given .....	not given
Iowa.....	Highland.....	Chas. Winters.....	15
Jefferson ....	Concord.....	Girl.....	9
	Palmyra .....	Child .....	not given
Juneau.....	Kildare .....	Catharine Griffin.....	not given
Kewaunee....	Ahnepee .....	Robert Franzel.....	12
	Franklin .....	Annie Nemitz .....	12
	Montpelier .....	John Nunmer .....	8
	Carlton .....	Cath. Paspissil .....	not given
Manitowoc ...	Eaton .....	Sevar Olesen .....	23
		Siss Olesen.....	20
	Maple Grove .....	Child .....	2
		Child .....	5
	Cooperstown .....	Not given .....	not given
	Manitowoc Rapids.	Not given .....	not given
	Two Rivers.....	Mary Cornic.....	not given
Marathon ....	Marathon .....	Mathias Barger .....	10
		Jos. Carl .....	7
		Jos. Urbain.....	10
		Frank Reisdarfer .....	9
		John Harmung .....	7
		Ronald Schilling .....	5
		Wm. Hall.....	21
	Stettin .....	David Kipke .....	not given
Marquette ....	Harris .....	Fred. German .....	not given
Monroe .....	Wilton.....	Ferris (boy) .....	8
Outagamie ...	Appleton.....	Miss O'Conner.....	not given
		Geo. Mendel.....	not given
		Mrs. Mendel.....	not given
Ozaukee.....	Grafton .....	Gustow Zaabs.....	15
	Port Washington ..	Emil Thomas.....	5
Pepin .....	Waterville.....	Ellen V. Sylvester ....	10
		Israel Catura .....	11
Portage .....	Linwood .....	Frederick Coleman ....	4
	Pine Grove.....	Emma Crandall. ....	not given
	Sharon.....	Frank Goodness .....	not given
	Stevens Point.....	Mary Zimmer.....	not given

TABLE III.—*Deaf and Dumb*—continued.

COUNTY.	TOWN.	Name.	Age.
Pierce .....	Salem .....	Sterling Mead .....	12
		Belle Bailey .....	9
		Kate Bailey .....	6
		Hiram Bailey .....	3
Racine .....	Caledonia .....	.... Hass (boy) .....	7
		Norway .....	Name not given
Richland .....	Buena Vista .....	Mary Mead .....	Not given
Rock .....	Magnolia .....	.... Gorey (boy) .....	12
		Newark .....	Lydia Williams .....
St. Croix .....	Emerald .....	Pat Padden .....	7
Sauk .....	Baraboo .....	Wm. A. Calkins .....	7
	Troy .....	.... Fischer .....	Not given
	Westfield .....	Arthur Hurlbut .....	Not given
Sheboygan ...	Sherman .....	Emma Bates .....	14
		Ida Hachuhe .....	5
	Holland .....	A. Eivresse .....	Not given
Shawano .....	Lesser .....	Handrick Heelgrensen.	20
Trempealeau .	Sumner .....	Ole Christohnson .....	20
		John Christohnson .....	11
	Ettrick ....	Astrid Dagson .....	20
		Askeld Dagson .....	18
Vernon .....	Clinton .....	Samuel Hook .....	14
		.... Grist (girl) .....	20
	Coon .....	.... Oleson (boy) .....	6
	Forest .....	Cynthia Williams .....	13
	Genoa .....	Bernard Veglahn .....	15
		Bertha Veglahn .....	8
	Franklin .....	.... Pidcock (boy) .....	8
	Hamburg .....	Martha Johnson .....	5
Washington ..	Hartford .....	.... Wrens (girl) .....	5
		Jackson .....	Mary Jane Louis .....
	West Bend .....	.... Allhouse .....	8
		.... Allhouse .....	4
Walworth ....	Lyons .....	Ralph Ridnell .....	11
	Bloomfield .....	George Miller .....	11
Winnebago ...	Nekimi .....	Eugene Caldwell .....	15
		Miss Waldruff .....	Not given
		Miss Henze .....	Not given
Waushara .....	Mount Morris .....	Charles W. Larson .....	10

TABLE III.—*Deaf and Dumb*—continued.

COUNTY.	Town.	Name.	Age.
Wood. ....	Grand Rapids ....	Francis Buns .....	7
Waukesha. ...	Merton .....	August Spereander ....	13
	Brookfield ... ..	Willie Cook .....	6
		Levi Cook .....	3
		Ella Cook .....	15
		Fred Cook .....	11
Waupaca. ....	Bear Creek .....	Name not given .....	22
	Dayton .....	Geo. R. Hedard ....	4

TABLE IV.

SHOWING *Names, Residence, Sex and Age of Blind Persons under 25 years of age, as reported by the Clerks of the different Towns:*

COUNTY.	Town.	Name.	Age.
Brown .....	Bellevue .....	Sophia Marsell .....	22
	Howard .....	Name not given .....	Not given
Calumet.....	Rantoul . . . . .	Olido Wirtz .....	7
Columbia ....	Scott .. . . . .	Miss Ricker .....	Not given
	Dekora.....	John White .....	18
Dodge .....	Ashippun.....	Annie Larson.....	23
	Elba.....	Miss Pomeroy .....	Not given
	Hustisford .....	Blomp .....	11
Dane.....	Dane.....	Boy .....	Not given
	Primrose .....	Lars O. Nelson .....	18
	Rutland .....	— Spear.....	14
	Verona .....	Charles Flick .....	7
	.....	Iida Flick .....	5
Door .....	Gardner .....	Anton Conart.....	21
Dunn .....	Sherman.....	William Tuttle .....	8
Fond du Lac..	Empire .....	— Lyons (boy).....	8
	Osceola .....	Larie Kentlage.....	7
	.....	Rosa Grim .....	18
Iowa .....	Moscow.....	Engebrel Knudtson ...	18
Jackson .....	Melrose.....	H. L. Buckland.....	8
Juneau .....	Fountain.....	W. Stickney ...	10
	Necedah .....	James Hanehan.....	Not given
	New Lisbon .....	A. Wilson.....	Not given
	Plymouth.....	— Oleson (boy).....	12
Kenosha ....	Randall.....	— Coral (boy).....	Not given
Kewaunee ....	Franklin .....	Mathias Tironce ...	6
Marquette ....	Douglas.....	— Clary.....	13
Monroe .....	Portland.....	John Sturdeyvant.....	12
	.....	Lindina Sturdeyvant...	18
Ozaukee .....	Sparta .....	Charles Beach.....	10
	Freedom.....	Julia Patch.....	13

TABLE IV—*Blind Persons under 25 years of Age*—continued.

COUNTY.	Town.	Name.	Age.
Pepin .....	Waterville.....	Mary Shumbosky.....	12
Richland .....	Willow .....	Willis Button .....	23
Rock.....	Magnolia.....	Cora Cook .....	7
Sauk .....	Delton.....	Rueben Rapp.....	21
Shawano.....	Belle Plaine.....	Lena Harffs.....	18
Washington...	Richfield.....	John Drechman.....	Not given
		Elizabeth Diester.....	Not given
Walworth.....	La Fayette .....	Frank Harman.....	Not given
Waukesha....	New Berlin .....	Not given.....	Under 20
Wood .....	Lincoln .....	Annie Rausch .....	23

TABLE V.

*Showing number, residence, age and sex of Idiots under 25 years of age, as reported by the clerks of the different towns.*

COUNTY.	Town.	Sex.	Age.
Adams .....	Dell Prairie .....	Male .....	21
	Strong's Prairie .....	Male .....	not given.
	.....	Male .....	10
	.....	Female.....	7
	.....	Male .....	22
Buffalo.....	Adams .....	not given....	not given.
	Modena .....	Male .....	11
Brown. ....	Naples .....	Female.....	15
	Green Bay.....	Male .....	not given.
	.....	Male .....	not given.
	.....	Male .....	not given.
Calumet. ....	Scott .....	Female.....	8
	Brillion ...	Male .....	10
Columbia.....	.....	Male .....	13
	Arlington .....	Male .....	12
	.....	Male .....	15
	Caledonia .....	Female.....	4
	.....	Female.....	6
	Fountain Prairie.....	Male .....	20
	.....	Male .....	8
	Hampden .....	Female.....	12
	Lowville .....	Female.....	10
Crawford .....	.....	Female.....	10
	Otsego .....	Male .....	23
	Clayton .....	Male .....	6
Dodge.....	.....	Male .....	8
	Ashippum.....	Male .....	13
	.....	Female.....	10
	Emmet.....	not given....	not given.
	.....	not given....	not given.
	Burnett .....	Male .....	10
	Le Roy.....	Female.....	6
Dane.....	Westford .....	Female.....	16
	Albion .....	Female.....	21
	Dane.....	Female.....	15
	Madison.....	not given....	13
	Verona.....	not given....	7
	Vienna.....	Male .....	14
.....	Christiana .....	not given....	12
	.....	not given....	not given.

TABLE V.—*Idiots under 25 years*—continued.

County.	Town.	Sex.	Age.
Door .....	Egg Harbor .....	Female ..	13
	Union .....	Male .....	7
	Washington .....	Male .....	24
	Sevastapol .....	Male .....	6
Eau Claire .....	Otter Creek .....	Female .....	20
Fond du Lac ..	Byron .....	not given ..	7
	Calumet .....	Male .....	15
	Eldorado .....	Female .....	not given
		Male .....	not given
		Male .....	not given
	Marshfield .....	Male .....	16
Green .....	Metomen .....	Male .....	17
	Cadiz .....	not given ..	15
Green .....	Decatur .....	Male .....	15
	Monroe .....	Male .....	10
Green .....	Monroe village .....	Male .....	21
Green Lake ....	Seneca .....	Male .....	7
Grant .....	Ellenboro .....	Male .....	not given
		not given ..	not given
		not given ..	not given
	Fennimore .....	Male .....	not given
		Male .....	not given
		Female .....	not given
		Female .....	not given
		Female .....	not given
	Hickory Grove .....	not given ..	not given
	Hazel Green .....	not given ..	not given
	Potosi .....	Female .....	21
	Platville .....	not given ..	10
	Woodman .....	Female .....	14
		Male .....	18
Iowa .....	Highland .....	Male .....	10
	Linden .....	Male .....	not given
	Mineral Point City .....	Male .....	16
	Pulaski .....	Male .....	16
		Male .....	14
Jackson .....	Manchester .....	Female .....	14
		Female .....	14
Jackson .....	Springfield .....	Female .....	15
Juneau .....	Kildare .....	Male .....	not given
		Female .....	not given
	Lemonweir .....	Female .....	13
	Seven Mile Creek .....	Male .....	23
		Female .....	22

TABLE V.—*Idiots under 25 Years of Age*—continued.

COUNTY.	Town.	Sex.	Age.
Kenosha .....	Brighton .....	Male .....	6
Jefferson .....	Farmington .....	Female.....	4
	Palmyra .....	Female.....	12
Kewaunee.....	Ahnepee .....	Male .....	12
		Male .....	21
		Male .....	17
		Male .....	7
		Male .....	4
		Male .....	14
La Fayette.....	Benton.....	Male .....	not given.
		Female.....	15
		Female.....	15
		Male .....	11
		Male .....	19
La Crosse.....	Hamilton .....	Male .....	22
		Male .....	19
		Male .....	16
Milwaukee .....	Lake, .....	Male .....	} not given.
		Male .....	
		Male .....	
		Male .....	
Marquette .....	Crystal Lake.....	Male .....	12
	Douglas.....	Male .....	20
	Moundville.....	Female.....	13
Manitowoc .....	Manitowoc.....	Female.....	18
	Two Rivers.....	Male *.....	12
		Female* ....	10
Marathon .....	Settin .....	Male .....	not given.
Monroe .....	Lincoln .....	Not given..	18
	Little Falls.....	Male .....	10
		Female.....	8
	Ridgeville.....	Male .....	16
		Female.....	14
Outagamie .....	Wilton.....	Female.....	8
	Appleton City.....	Not given..	25
	Grand Chute .....	Male .....	10
	Osborn.....	Female.....	20
	Greenville.....	Male .....	10
		Not given..	not given.
		Not given..	not given.

\*Deformed and a cripple. \*Deformed and a cripple.

TABLE V.—*Idiots under 25 years of age*—continued.

County.	Town.	Sex.	Age.
Pepin .....	Pepin .....	Male .....	17
	Stockholm .....	Male .....	11
		Male .....	14
	Waterville .....	Male .....	12
Portage .....	Stevens Point, city .....	not given .....	4
	Stevens' Point .....	Female .....	15
Racine .....	Caledonia .....	*Male .....	15
	Waterford .....	Female .....	10
Richland. ....	Eagle .....	Male .....	14
	Rockbridge .....	Male .....	18
Rock .....	Harmony .....	Male .....	22
	Johnstown .....	not given .....	not given.
	Newark .....	Male .....	12
	Rock .....	Male .....	14
	Spring Valley .....	Female .....	20
St. Croix .....	Hudson .....	not given .....	not given.
		not given .....	not given.
	Troy .....	Male .....	20
Sauk .....	Delona .....	Female .....	22
	Franklin .....	Male .....	10
		Female .....	18
		Female .....	13
	Honey Creek .....	Male .....	22
	Washington .....	Male .....	24
	Westfield .....	Female .....	7
	Woodland .....	Male .....	23
	Winfield .....	not given .....	not given.
Sheboygan .....	Plymouth .....	Female .....	18
	Sheboygan .....	Male .....	not given.
	Sherman .....	Female .....	19
		Male .....	17
	Sheboygan, city .....	not given .....	not given.
		not given .....	not given.
Vernon .....	Hillsborough .....	Male .....	12
Washington .....	Addison .....	Male .....	20
	Barton .....	not given .....	bet. 7 & 15
	Richfield .....	Male .....	18
	Schleissingerville .....	Male .....	not given.

\* Well cared for.

TABLE V.—*Idiots under 25 years of Age*—continued.

COUNTY.	Town.	Sex.	Age.
Walworth .....	Spring Prairie.....	Male.....	20
		Male.....	19
	Troy .....	Not given ...	20
	Delavan .....	Male.....	Not given
Winnebago .....	Black Wolf.....	Male.....	20
	Wautoma .....	Male.....	14
		Male.....	15
Waukesha .....	Waukesha.....	Not given ...	6
	Summit .....	Male.....	22
		Male.....	10
		Male.....	11
	Merton.....	Male.....	14
Waupaca .....	Dayton.....	Female.....	18
	Little Wolf .....	Female.....	15
	Iola .....	Male.....	9
	Lind .....	Male.....	12
		Male.....	20
	Royalton .....	Not given ...	18
	St. Lawrence .....	Female.....	10
Waushara .....	Warren.....	Not given ...	Not given
	Wautoma.....	Male.....	14
		Male.....	15

As there are quite a number of persons in the state who regard it as an urgent necessity that a school for idiots, or feeble-minded children should be speedily established, we have endeavored to ascertain the number of this class of persons under 25 years of age, supposing that in no event, those over that age would be regarded as proper subjects for such an institution. It will be noticed that the foregoing list contains a description of 188 persons, the ages of 150 only being given, but as the request was made to designate only those who were under 25, we presume the other 38 are under that age. We doubt not there are many other feeble-minded children in the state who would be proper subjects for such a school, who would not be returned as idiots.

TABLE VI.

SHOWING the number of *Idiotic, Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Epileptics in the County Poor Houses of this State, for the years 1870, 1871 and 1872.*

	Idiotic.			Blind.			Deaf and Dumb.			Epileptics.		
	1870.	1871.	1872.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Brown .....				1	1	1					1	1
Clark .....												
Columbia .....		1	1	1	2	2				4	2	4
Dane .....	1	1	9	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	3
Dodge .....			3	2		1	2	2	1	3	4	4
Fond du Lac ....	2	1	2	2	1	3			1	2	1	2
Grant .....		1	2	1	1	1		1	2	3	4	3
Green .....	2	2	2	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	3
Iowa .....	2	3	1			1			1		4	2
Jefferson .....	1	1	1	4	4	5	1	1	1	2	3	3
La Fayette .....			1	1	1	1						1
Marathon .....												
*Milwaukee .....	5			2						6		
Monroe .....			1	1								
Ozaukee .....												
Pierce .....			1									
Racine .....	1	1	2							1	2	2
Rock .....	2	2	2			1				4	7	5
St. Croix .....			1									
Vernon .....	10	10	11	1	2	2		1	1	3	4	4
Walworth .....	2	3	2		1		2	1	1	5	5	5
Washington .....	1	1							1	1		
Waukesha .....	1	1	1	2	1	1				3	2	2
Winnebago .....												1
	30	28	43	20	17	21	7	8	11	40	41	45

\*No report from Milwaukee county for 1871 and 1872.

TABLE VII.

*Showing the number of persons in Poor Houses and the number supported or relieved outside of poor houses, with their nativity and the total cost of such relief or support, as shown by reports of Superintendents of the Poor, Overseers of Poor Houses and Town Clerks; for the year 1871.*

	No. in Poor Houses	Male.	Female.	No. outside of P. Houses	Male.	Female.	Not given.	Native.	Foreign.	Nativity not given.	Total.	Cost in P. res.	Cost out of P. Houses	Total cost.
Adams.....				10	5	5	.....	5	4	1	10	.....	609 48	609 48
Ashland.....														
Barron.....				5	2	3	.....	3	2		5	.....	449 44	449 44
Bayfield.....														
Brown.....	81		*	77	9	6	62	5	153	.....	158	2,397 24	2,407 41	4,804 65
Buffalo.....				40	22	12	6	22	12	6	40	.....	666 52	666 52
Burnett.....				30	23	7			30		30	.....	350 00	350 00
Calumet.....				38	17	21	.....	24	14		38	.....	1,101 95	1,101 95
Chippewa.....				21	13	8		8	13		21	.....	1,047 30	1,047 30
Clark.....	7	6	1	3	3			9	1		10	500 00	.....	500 00
Columbia.....	77	39	38	207	103	104	.....	104	180		284	4,405 35	2,202 00	6,607 35
Crawford.....				39	23	10	1	12	27		39	.....	4,894 51	4,894 51
Dane.....	112	69	43	34	9	16	9	42	104		146	5,526 25	5,573 72	11,099 97
Dodge.....	86	56	30	126	47	79	.....	94	118		212	4,236 36	2,375 77	6,612 13
Door.....				16	12	2	2	8	8		16	.....	262 65	262 65
Douglas.....				24	9	15	.....	19	5		24	.....	1,400 00	1,400 00
Dunn.....				48	13	20	15	40	8		48	.....	652 33	652 33
Eau Claire.....				9	4	5	.....	9			9	.....	1,149 87	1,149 87
Fond du Lac.....	62	39	23	694	341	351	2	260	492	4	756	3,668 90	5,269 44	8,938 34

TABLE VII.—*Number of Persons in Poorhouses—continued.*

	No. in Poor houses.	Male.	Female.	No. o'tside P. Houses.	Male.	Female.	Not given.	Native.	Foreign.	Natively not given.	Total.	Cost in P. Houses.	Cost out of P. Houses.	Total cost.
Grant .....	27	16	11	87	37	50	.....	68	45	1	114	not given..	\$3,427 59	\$3,427 59
Green .....	51	28	23	160	6	19	135	40	36	135	211	4,500 00	1,689 90	6,189 90
Green Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	69	30	39	.....	33	36	.....	69	.....	2,013 00	2,013 00
Iowa .....	52	31	21	22	13	9	.....	7	2	65	74	2,300 00	900 00	3,200 00
Jackson .....	.....	.....	.....	44	28	16	.....	16	28	.....	44	.....	1,433 11	1,433 11
Jefferson.....	56	35	*20	42	16	14	12	44	48	6	98	2,517 60	.....	2,517 60
Juneau .....	.....	.....	.....	73	26	37	10	37	36	.....	73	.....	2,197 02	2,197 02
Kenosha.....	.....	.....	.....	24	15	9	.....	11	13	.....	24	.....	1,276 45	1,276 45
Kewaunee.....	.....	.....	.....	77	28	49	.....	23	53	1	77	.....	340 72	340 72
La Crosse.....	.....	.....	.....	45	20	15	10	13	31	1	45	.....	4,349 48	4,349 48
La Fayette.....	14	10	4	85	32	53	.....	29	70	.....	99	1,200 00	3,166 04	4,366 04
Manitowoc.....	.....	.....	.....	89	43	43	3	25	60	4	89	.....	3,684 93	3,684 93
Marathon .....	2	1	1	25	16	9	.....	17	10	.....	27	not given..	643 25	643 25
Marquette.....	.....	.....	.....	16	8	8	.....	5	9	2	16	.....	397 31	397 31
Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	.....	281	47	234	.....	20	261	.....	281	not given..	12,780 21	12,780 21
Monroe .....	.....	.....	.....	49	14	22	13	42	7	.....	49	not given..	.....	.....
Oconto .....	.....	.....	.....	36	22	14	.....	8	28	.....	36	.....	1,484 51	1,484 51
Outagamie.....	.....	.....	.....	42	23	16	3	8	34	.....	42	.....	4,562 14	4,562 14
Ozaukee .....	7	5	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	7	.....	8	900 00	.....	900 00
Pepin .....	.....	.....	.....	45	9	5	31	13	32	.....	45	.....	1,004 40	1,004 40
Pierce.....	.....	.....	.....	66	33	33	.....	35	31	.....	66	not given..	867 00	867 00
Polk .....	.....	.....	.....	28	11	13	4	12	16	.....	28	.....	111 50	111 50
Portage.....	.....	.....	.....	22	14	5	3	6	16	.....	22	.....	1,528 71	1,528 71
Racine.....	40	24	16	108	30	35	43	53	95	.....	148	1,500 00	1,536 10	3,036 10
Richland.....	.....	.....	.....	36	13	23	.....	30	6	.....	36	.....	857 13	857 13
Rock.....	96	57	39	24	11	7	6	82	38	.....	120	not given..	77 50	77 50

St. Croix.....				215				95	120		215	not given..			
Sauk.....				89	43	46		53	36		89		\$4,006 21	\$4,006 21	
Shawano.....				7	3	4			7		7		300 34	300 34	
Sheboygan.....				159	52	104	3	46	113		159		4,864 49	4,864 49	
Trempealeau.....				66	34	31	1	20	46		66		2,020 16	2,020 16	
Vernon.....	34	14	20	132	58	72	2	80	86		166	\$1,635 00	1,346 12	2,981 12	
Walworth.....	62	34	28	48	14	32	2	47	52	11	110	2,958 68	1,652 70	4,611 38	
Washington.....	38	32	6	18	8	10		15	40	1	56	Not given	195 00	195 00	
Waukesha.....	68	34	34	18	9	9		32	54		86	3,051 18	21 74	3,072 92	
Waupaca.....				88	36	33	19	56	25	7	88		1,544 94	1,544 94	
Waushara.....				47	28	19		22	25		47		1,584 51	1,584 51	
Winnebago.....	57	35	22	225	95	115	15	116	166		282	2,125 00	230 00	2,355 00	
Wood.....				24	11	13		14	10		24		1,805 29	1,805 29	
Totals.....	1,029	565	382	4,153	1,597	1,999	627	938	2,999	245	5,182	\$43,421 56	\$100,311 89	\$143,733 45	

\*Sex of 1 not given.

We give in the foregoing table the figures as they have reached us, but we are fully aware that they are far from presenting fully and correctly the information we sought to obtain.

They are defective, *first*, from the fact that from nearly one hundred towns we have received no reports; *second*, from the fact that in many instances where reports have been received, they fail to give the information asked for; *third*, from the fact that large numbers of persons are relieved by county superintendents of the poor, who keep no record of the number, sex or nationality of those relieved, and hence can give no definite information in relation to the matter; and *fourth*, from the fact we get no response whatever from the county superintendents of the poor of some of the counties.

From the counties of Marathon, Milwaukee, Rock, Pierce, Monroe, Grant, St. Croix and Washington, we do not get full reports in relation to their poor-houses.

TABLE VIII.

SHOWING the number of Children in Poor-Houses under 10 and between 10 and 20 years of age on the first day of December, 1872, and the number bound out; the number of Births and the number Illegitimate, during the year 1871, as shown by reports of Overseers of Poor-Houses:

COUNTIES.	Under 10 yrs old.	Betw'n 10 and 20 years old.	Number b'nd out.	Number born	Illegitimate.
Brown .....	9	4	1	2	1
Columbia .....	2	2	.....	3	3
Dane .....	4	4	.....	2	2
Dodge.....	4	6	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac.....	.....	1	.....	2	2
Grant .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Green.....	6	5	6	1	.....
Iowa .....	2	1	2	1	1
Jefferson.....	6	3	.....	1	1
La Fayette .....	1	2	.....	.....	2
Monroe .....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ozaukee .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Pierce.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Racine.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Rock .....	10	2	4	2	2
St. Croix.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Vernon .....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Walworth.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Washington .....	5	1	1	.....	.....
Waukesha .....	4	4	.....	1	.....
Winnebago.....	4	.....	3	2	2
	64	46	18	18	16

No report from Milwaukee county.

TABLE IX.

*Showing the entire number of persons in Poor-houses during the years ending in the autumn of 1870, 1871, and 1872, and the number, sex and nativity of those in the Poor-houses on the first day of December, 1872; also, the number of children under 20, and the number of persons over 50 and over 70 years of age, in the Poor-houses, December 1, 1872, as shown by reports of Overseers of Poor-houses.*

COUNTIES.	Whole Number			Number Dec. 1st. 1872.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.	Child'n under 10 years	Betw'n 10 & 20 years.	Persons over 50 years.	Over 70 y'rs.
	1870.	1871.	1872.									
Brown.....	60	81	68	37	27	10	3	34	9	4	15	7
Clark.....	9	7										
Columbia.....	82	77	85	85	21	23	19	25	2	2	37	11
Dane.....	110	112	100	58	36	22	13	45	4	4	20	9
Dodge.....	70	86	101	62	36	26	18	44	4	6	31	*
Fond du Lac.....	58	62	49	26	15	11	9	17		1	11	*
Grant.....	23	27	35	29	18	11	18	11		1	17	7
Green.....	47	51	51	44	22	22	21	23	6	5	18	6
Iowa.....	32	52	*	31	20	11	8	23	2	1	18	6
Jefferson.....	53	56	60	38	20	18	12	26	6	3	14	9
LaFayette.....	13	14	20	16	12	4	3	13	1	2	12	*
Marathon.....	7	2	2	1		1		1			1	
*Milwaukee.....	265											
Monroe.....	8		28	18	11	7	15	3	4		5	2
Ozaukee.....		7	7	6	3	3		6		1	4	2
Pierce.....	18		13	3	2	1	2	1		1		
Racine.....	37	40	30	15	8	7	2	13		2	8	
Rock.....	93	96	*	53	29	24	35	18	10	2	16	8
St. Croix.....			11	8	2	2	3	5		2	4	2
Vernon.....	29	34	26	17	6	11	12	5		3	5	4

Walworth.....	62	62	60	46	21	25	21	25	3	1	17	4
Washington.....	35	38	39	33	25	8	9	24	5	1	22	13
Waukesha .....	74	68	61	34	19	15	7	27	4	4	11	5
Winnebago.....	55	57	54	26	13	13	4	22	4	.....	10	4
	1,240	1,029	900	645	370	275	234	411	64	46	296	99

\* Number not given.

† No report for 1871 or 1872.

TABLE X.

*Showing the whole number confined in the Jails of the State during the year 1871, with the average time of confinement, and the cost per day or the cost per week for boarding prisoners, as shown by the report of sheriffs.*

No reports received from counties not in the table, or they are without jails.

COUNTIES.	No. confined in jail, 1871.	Average time in jail.	Cost per day.	Cost per week.
Brown .....	106	Not given.....		\$3 25
Buffalo.....	5	9 days.....	\$ 50	
Chippewa.....	2	3½ months.....	1 00	
Clark.....	1	15 days.....		10 00
Columbia.....	49	42 days.....	50	
Crawford.....	44	1 day to 4 mo. ....		4 10
Dane.....	193			3 50
Dodge.....	15	90 days.....		4 00
Door.....	1	90 days.....	1 00	
Douglas.....	2	4 weeks.....	1 00	
Dunn.....	19	2 months.....	50	
Eau Claire.....	12	2 months.....		5 50
Fond du Lac.....	47	6 weeks.....		4 00
Grant.....	24	49 days.....		4 00
Green.....	8	25 days.....		3 50
Green Lake.....	8	46 days.....		5 00
Iowa.....	11	1½ months.....		3 50
Jackson.....	8	2 months.....		5 00
Jefferson.....	51	32½ days.....		4 00
Juneau.....	17	2 months.....		4 00
Kenosha.....	120	12½ days.....		4 50
Kewaunee.....	2	23 days.....		5 00
La Crosse.....	69	80 days.....		3 50
La Fayette.....	9	2 months.....		
Manitowoc.....	34	90¾ days.....		3 75
Marathon.....				9 50
Monroe.....	12	10 weeks.....		3 50
Oconto.....				5 50
Ozaukee.....	14	1 day to 4 mo. ....		3 50
Pierce.....	4	3 months.....		5 00
Portage.....	17	23 days.....		5 00
Racine.....	44			4 00
Richland.....	4	4 months.....	75	
Rock.....	230			3 50
St. Croix.....	16	60 days.....		3 50
Sauk.....	22	4 months.....		4 00
Shawano.....	8	15 days.....		3 50
Sheboygan.....	24	6 months.....		
Vernon.....	13	3½ months.....	1 00	
Walworth.....	24	5 months.....		4 60
Washington.....	20	1 month.....		3 50
Waukesha.....	60	Not given.....		4 50
Waupaca.....	15	8 months.....		4 00
Winnebago.....	58	28 days.....		4 25
Wood.....	4	24 hours.....	1 00	
	1,451			

TABLE XI.

*Showing the number in jail during the year 1871, including No. of Witnesses, No. released without trial, No. convicted, No. tried and acquitted, No. insane, their nativity, sex, color and the No. of intemperate so far as reported, as shown by reports of Sheriffs.*

Where names of counties are omitted in the table, there is no jail in the county, or no report has been received.

COUNTIES.	No. confined in jail in 1871.	No. of witness- es in jail.	No. released without trial.	No. tried and convicted.	No. tried and acquitted.	No. insane.	Native.	Foreign.	Male.	Female.	White.	Black.	Intemperate.
Brown .....	106	14	2	87	11	2	<sup>2</sup> .....	<sup>2</sup> .....	69	<sup>3</sup> 17	<sup>2</sup> .....	<sup>2</sup> .....	<sup>2</sup> .....
Buffalo .....	5	.....	2	3	.....	.....	4	1	5	.....	5	.....	5
Chippewa .....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	22
Clark .....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Columbia .....	49	.....	.....	47	.....	2	15	34	47	2	49	.....	26
Crawford .....	44	.....	2	39	1	2	22	22	43	1	43	1	31
Dane .....	193	.....	10	176	12	.....	75	123	183	15	192	6	40
Dodge .....	15	.....	6	8	1	.....	7	8	15	.....	15	.....	1
Door .....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	<sup>2</sup> .....	<sup>2</sup> .....	<sup>2</sup> .....	<sup>2</sup> .....	1	<sup>2</sup> .....	<sup>2</sup> .....
Douglas .....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Dunn .....	19	.....	.....	10	8	1	15	4	18	1	19	.....	2
Eau Claire .....	12	.....	1	5	6	.....	6	6	12	.....	12	.....	9
Fond du Lac .....	47	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	<sup>2</sup> .....	<sup>2</sup> .....	44	3	46	1	<sup>2</sup> .....

<sup>1</sup> Witnesses confined, average twenty-five days, in case of the state vs. Elsie Pierce.

<sup>2</sup> Not given.

<sup>3</sup> The sex of 20 not given.

SHOWING the number in Jail during the year 1871, etc.—continued.

COUNTIES.	No. confined in jail in 1871.	No. of wit- nesses in jail.	No. released without trial.	No. tried and convicted.	No. tried and acquitted.	No. insarc.	Native.	Foreign	Male.	Female.	White.	Black.	Intemperate.
Grant.....	24	.....	2	19	1	2	5.....	5.....	21	3	22	2	10
Green.....	8	.....	3	1	3	1	6	2	8	.....	7	1	8
Green Lake.....	8	.....	2	6	.....	.....	2	6	7	1	7	1	3
Iowa.....	11	.....	1	9	1	.....	3	8	10	1	11	.....	4
Jackson.....	8	.....	.....	5	2	1	3	5	8	.....	8	.....	4
Jefferson.....	51	.....	6	40	1	4	29	22	46	5	51	.....	8
Juneau.....	17	.....	.....	16	.....	1	4	13	15	2	17	.....	8
Kenosha.....	120	1 3	3	110	1	3	5.....	5.....	112	8	120	.....	99
Kewaunee.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	2
La Crosse.....	69	.....	13	51	2	3	19	50	62	7	67	2	17
La Fayette.....	9	.....	2	6	1	.....	2	7	9	.....	9	.....	8
Manitowoc.....	34	.....	.....	19	1	14	5	29	28	6	34	.....	7
Monroe.....	12	.....	.....	11	1	.....	11	1	11	1	9	3	.....
Ozaukee.....	14	.....	.....	11	1	2	5 9	5.....	14	.....	14	.....	.....
Pierce.....	4	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	2	2	4	.....	2
Portage.....	17	.....	4	9	4	.....	8	9	17	.....	17	.....	8
Racine.....	44	2 2	.....	41	.....	1	10	34	40	4	44	.....	42
Richland.....	4	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Rock.....	230	.....	4	214	2	10	5.....	5.....	209	21	227	3	227
St. Croix.....	16	.....	.....	15	.....	1	11	5	16	.....	16	.....	10
Sauk.....	22	3 1	6	15	.....	.....	5.....	5.....	21	1	21	5	10
Shawano.....	8	.....	1	7	.....	.....	4	4	8	.....	4	4	8
Sheboygan.....	24	.....	.....	18	.....	6	2	22	21	3	24	.....	.....
Vernon.....	13	.....	3	9	.....	1	10	3	13	.....	13	.....	7

Walworth.....	24	.....	7	7	10	.....	12	12	23	1	24	.....	22
Washington .....	20	1 <sup>4</sup>	6	5	6	2	1	5 <sup>6</sup>	6	7	6	.....	.....
Waukesha.....	60	.....	.....	54	.....	6	20	40	58	2	60	.....	40
Waupaca.....	15	.....	1	6	2	6	6	9	15	.....	15	.....	7
Winnebago.....	58	.....	3	50	1	4	9	49	54	4	56	2	43
Wood.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	4	.....	4
	1,451	11	91	1,192	82	75	328	545	.....	.....	.....	.....	725

<sup>1</sup> Two confined 21 days; case of robbery.<sup>2</sup> Two confined 5 days; case of murder.<sup>3</sup> Confined 6 days; case of arson.<sup>4</sup> One confined; case of arson.<sup>5</sup> One confined 4 days.<sup>6</sup> Not given.<sup>7</sup> The nativity of 14 not given.<sup>8</sup> The sex of 14 not given.<sup>9</sup> Indians.

TABLE XII.

*Showing the number of Licenses granted for the sale of intoxicating drinks previous to and since March 28, 1872, the amount received for the same, the number of towns in which no licenses are granted, the number of places in which intoxicating drinks are sold without licenses, the number of towns without paupers, and the number of towns in which no liquors are sold with or without license, as shown by the reports from town clerks.*

COUNTIES.	Licenses granted previous to March 28.	Licenses granted since March 28.	Amount received for licenses.	No. of towns in which no licenses are granted.	No. of places where liq'rs are sold without license.	No. of towns with no paupers.	No. of towns in which no liquor is sold.
Adams .....	1		\$10 00	14		9	14
Ashland.....							
Barron .....				1			1
Bayfield.....	3	4	225 00				
Brown .....	114	95	5,993 01	11	2	17	8
Buffalo.....	17	14	695 00	11	1	8	9
Burnett .....	1		40 00				
Calumet.....	18	9	345 00		15	2	1
Chippewa.....	25	27	2,110 00	4		2	4
Clark .....	15	9	430 00	4	1	7	4
Columbia .....	25	18	1,520 00	14	8	15	13
Crawford.....	40	7	860 00	5	1	2	5
Dane.....	121	60	2,991 33	11	4	19	12
Dodge .....	58	52	1,147 00	8	7	6	8
Door.....	6	3	93 00	9		4	9
Douglas .....	9	7	225 00				
Dunn .....	2	1	45 00	11	1	6	12
Eau Claire .....	3	2	135 00	4	1	3	4
Fond du Lac. . . . .	73	74	2,225 00	18	26	13	12
Grant .....	88	56	4,277 14	6	3	9	7

Green .....	29	27	560 00	9	1	13	8
Green Lake .....	32	33	1,798 17	3	.....	.....	3
Iowa .....	40	33	1,415 00	6	1	9	6
Jackson .....	15	6	1,243 00	7	6	1	7
Jefferson .....	32	30	832 00	4	4	7	5
Juneau .....	29	21	1,000 00	9	3	3	9
Kenosha .....	34	21	1,585 00	5	2	3	5
Kewaunee .....	20	20	425 50	4	7	1	2
La Crosse .....	119	103	6,946 97	1	8	2	1
La Fayette .....	51	42	2,038 50	6	3	4	6
Manitowoc .....	73	65	1,290 00	12	51	4	6
Marathon .....	27	23	1,025 00	7	4	5	7
Marquette .....	7	8	395 00	7	2	7	6
Milwaukee .....	626	668	18,633 75	.....	24	6	.....
Monroe .....	38	35	2,324 40	11	1	13	10
Oconto .....	21	13	667 75	2	.....	1	2
Outagamie .....	57	53	2,020 00	10	4	7	8
Ozaukee .....	9	.....	90 00	3	28	5	3
Pepin .....	10	9	297 00	3	.....	2	3
Pierce .....	20	13	219 60	8	1	10	8
Polk .....	.....	1	.....	7	3	3	5
Portage .....	28	25	1,251 89	9	2	7	9
Racine .....	35	35	666 66	4	4	.....	3
Richland .....	13	6	582 50	9	4	6	6
Rock .....	51	42	2,025 00	13	3	14	10
St. Croix .....	20	19	1,030 00	17	2	17	10
Sauk .....	49	23	2,185 00	12	3	4	12
Shawano .....	4	4	220 00	13	1	12	12
Sheboygan .....	63	64	1,347 50	8	15	2	4
Trempealeau .....	12	11	345 00	4	1	2	4
Vernon .....	9	2	140 00	14	3	11	13
Walworth .....	12	14	450 00	9	4	8	8
Washington .....	59	50	865 00	5	13	9	3
Waukesha .....	54	51	809 00	1	2	11	1

TABLE XII.—*Number of Licenses Granted for the Sale of Intoxicating Drinks, etc.*—continued.

COUNTIES,	Licenses granted previous to March 28.	License granted since March 28.	Amount received for license.	No. of towns in which no licenses are granted.	No. of places where liq'r is sold without license.	No. of towns with no paupers.	No. of towns in which no liquor is sold.
Waupaca .....	15	17	1,010 00	13	3	6	11
Waushara .....	9	6	161 00	13	4	3	12
Winnebago .....	97	62	2,915 00	9	4	7	8
Wood. ....	11	10	1,342 00	5	2	1	5
	2,449	2,103	\$85,518 07	415	293	348	364

## VII.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

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### I.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

In our previous report we urged the importance of the establishment of an Industrial School for Girls.

A bill was introduced into the Senate of 1872 to provide for such an institution, but no further action was had in relation to it. The investigations of another year have strengthened us in our convictions of the great need of the early organization of such an institution, and at a meeting of the Board, held on the 18th of October last, the following action was had:

“ *Voted.* That Mrs. Lynde be requested to prepare a paper for the next annual report of the Board in relation to the establishment of an Industrial School for Girls in this State.”

At a recent meeting of the Board, Mrs. Lynde presented a report, accompanied with a communication from Judge Mallory, of Milwaukee. The report was adopted and ordered to be incorporated in the annual report of the Board, with the accompanying paper of Judge Mallory:

The following is

#### MRS. LYNDE'S REPORT:

*To the State Board of Charities and Reform:*

GENTLEMEN—The further consideration of the subject imposed upon me by your resolution, has in no wise changed the

views expressed in my paper upon the same topic last year, but served only to increase a conviction of the need, and confirm my opinion of the culpability of longer neglect on the part of the people of Wisconsin to make suitable provision for the education and reformation of the delinquent and neglected young girls of her population.

I had hoped to present more accurate statistics of numbers and condition than I have, but the absence of exact records renders this impossible. The comprehensive and interesting paper which Judge Mallory has considerably prepared at my request, and which I herewith submit with a request that it be published in your report, together with the somewhat incomplete reports the secretary has received from the poor-houses of the different counties of the state, will afford some basis for an estimate of the numbers who would be proper subjects for a reformatory institution of the character proposed, and perhaps induce the belief that the saying of a commissioner of large experience in an eastern state, "that it seems to him, in large places, more girls of fair surroundings are going to ruin than boys," is as true of Wisconsin as of New England.

Any one who has visited the Waukesha

#### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

And thoughtfully observed the work of teaching, and enforcing habits of order, regularity industry and economy, in work, study, play; the ever present conscioius and unconscioius influences for good in the patient, persistent, unwearying endeavor to elevate and stimulate and confirm the good habits of the boys gathered there, any one who has observed the countenance, manners, entire aspect of these boys, bearing in mind the classes and conditions from which they came, and will then contrast all this with the appearance and condition of the same classes outside the school, cannot fail to be convinced that an Industrial School is a marvellous instrumentality for good "for boys who were leading an idle, vagrant or vicious life, or were found in public places in circumstances of want, suffering neglect, exposure, abandonment or beggary."

Has any one who has thus thoughtfully observed and compared, ever seen the girls of this same unfortunate class and condition that infest the by-streets and alleys of large towns? Have they seen the puny, shivering little rag-pickers, with quick, furtive glance, slyly snatch from a clothes line a pair of stockings or a handkerchief, a pail or a scrap of broken food from an area or a half-opened door? Have they gone into a ship-builder's or manufacturer's yard, and seen the same kind of miserable unfortunates, with their bolder and more impudent faces, while gathering kindling wood, pick up the dropped hammer; or abstract from the office table, where she sells her bundle, the pencil or pen knife, and heard with a shudder the words of precocious knowledge of vice she utters? Have they seen the leader of a squad of ragged, ill-conditioned boys, a young girl, of perhaps not more than twelve summers, who would out-do them in petty crime, and out-shame them in indecency? It may be true that we have

#### FEW FEMALE INMATES IN OUR STATE PRISON,

But that there are not more, may, I doubt not, be in part owing to the universally-prevailing sentiment of chivalry toward woman in our country, and still more to the fact that bad women do not generally live long enough to reach that school where crime graduates.

There are numberless instances in which a young employee of a manufacturer, the clerk of a fancy store, or servant in a household, is discharged because of petty theft, and not arrested or punished because no suitable place of punishment or reformation exists. When emboldened by this impunity, they have become hardened in crime, the house of correction or common jail, with all the evil influences of promiscuous association, are the only refuge the inexorable processes of law offers, and in the words of a veteran policeman of Milwaukee, that influence is "not to reform, but only to confirm and debase."

## BUT DARKEST AND MOST DAMNED

Of all are the dens that lie hidden in our by-ways, where these graduates of the streets and alleys are at last found in darker, deeper infamy than words can portray, tempting and corrupting heirs to better and higher heritages, disseminating seeds of deathly plagues, betraying your sons to ruin and steeping their own souls in horrible, unredeemable destruction.

To boys, the world, society extends a helping hand, freely grants forgiveness when once he manifests a disposition to improve, and when reformed, perhaps before that is assured, his faults and vices are condemned, and he is received into the fellowship of the good with his past obliterated, and he is ready to enter any new career with as fair a prospect of success as if his name were all untarnished.

But let one blot, one shadow even rest upon the purity and fair fame of a girl, it matters not how neglected, how wronged, how outraged she may have been, how much society has sinned against her, no amount of good words and works, no repentance, though wrought out with bitter tears and deeds of love and charity that might win an angel's approbation and open to her the very gates of heaven itself, can ever open to her any way back to the world's society, approval or acceptance. Is not this a reason why it is more important, more the duty of the state to endeavor to prevent this class from falling, to *save* those whom they can never rescue or restore when fallen?

There are in the various poor houses in the state between one and two hundred children, between the ages of 10 and 20. The returns received from inquiries sent to every superintendent of poor in the state having been very incomplete, but over one hundred and twenty (120) are reported as now actually growing up under the degrading and demoralizing influences of pauperism and dependence. I mean no imputation upon the superintendents or inmates of "poor houses," but it is probably an unquestioned fact that the inmates of such refuges are mainly the wrecked and stranded hulks of life's voyage, infirm in health, of mind, body, and purpose, association with whom is, and

must be as a whole, mentally, physically, and morally unhealthful. There were at the time of the last visit of the board, in the Milwaukee county poor house, eighteen (18), children, mostly girls, the offspring of tramps, vagrants, insane or vicious parents, who, in some cases, lived in the house, and in more were occasional dwellers there, and obviously left their children as a measure to insure their own reception when other refugees failed. In Dane county there were nine children of illegitimate birth, some with imbecile mothers, of course none with mothers qualified or fit to be intrusted with the rearing of their offspring. The regulations and domestic arrangements of such a house cannot be suitable for the proper training or educating children, this occupying but a subordinate place in the economy of such an institution, the main purpose being generally the maintenance of the sick, the aged and infirm adult poor. As soon as opportunity occurs the children of the poor houses are provided homes in families, "bound out," often it is hoped, to be reared in comfort and fitted for usefulness, but too often it may be feared, to become the victims of greed or abuse, with no constituted authority to protect their rights or demand, or secure for them the training necessary to fit them to become self sustaining or useful citizens.

Would it not be a wiser economy in the commonwealth to *begin* with instructing rather than *to end* with a too often futile endeavor to reclaim its unfortunate and dependant children. Born to a large heritage of wrong and evil, and reared amidst debasing influences, is not the perpetuity of vice almost a certainty? Says a thoughtful writer on this topic. "There is no difficulty in following up the ever increasing sum of expense incident to the discovery and punishment of crime far enough, to show that it exceeds the cost of the training of the young criminal under Christian auspices."

While "the measure of duty is not to be found in the reduction of expenses to a minimum point" it may be urged as an argument in favor of gathering these different classes of girls into an institution, where removed from habitual association with crime or evil they may be subjected to wholesome restraint

and taught to perform the ordinary duties of life in a manner to enable them to become self-sustaining and useful women. The actual cost of their maintenance would not be materially increased and the ultimate profit to society largely augmented.

Our state, with its educational policy, has not made "the cost of a thing" its measure of benevolent effort, but with remarkable liberality provided institutions for the education of so many of its unfortunate classes. The blind are taught to read, the deaf to hear and mute to speak; the delinquent boys are educated in excellent schools, taught trades and fitted for their work in life. The insane are humanely treated in magnificent hospitals by the highest professional skill. It seems a singular omission in our extended public charities longer to overlook or neglect these unfortunate children—little girls who in infancy scarcely knew the innocence of childhood, but who might and ought to be "uplifted, redeemed, and made to help and to heal the sick world."

It is the duty of the state to protect the weak against the strong; it is noble in the state to protect the child from brute force; it is still more noble to protect the child from vice; and the noblest of all, to train that child to virtue.

JUDGE JAMES A. MALLORY'S PAPER.

MILWAUKEE, December 31, 1872.

Mrs. WILLIAM PITT LYNDE:

Having been requested by you to furnish such statistics as may be within my reach, showing the number of young girls who have, during the year 1872, been prosecuted for criminal and other offenses in the county of Milwaukee; also to make such suggestions as may occur to me, relating to the necessity for an Industrial School for girls in this state. I have given these matters such consideration as pressing business engagements would permit.

I am not able to furnish statistics which convey correct information of the number of such girls, who in my judgment would be proper persons to become inmates of such a school, for the

reason that having always felt great reluctance to prosecute young children of either sex, for criminal offenses, I have in many cases of petit larceny, where the value of the stolen property was unimportant and the offender of tender years, directed complaints to be made for disorderly conduct, under ordinances of the city, by which an equal degree of punishment, or at least adequate punishment could be inflicted without loading the child with a conviction for felony, which should brand it with infamy for life. In this class of cases there is nothing in the record to show what the disorderly conduct consisted of, whether larceny or some other crime, or misdemeanor, or simply a childish misbehavior, like throwing stones in the streets, etc. I feel quite sure that fifteen or twenty such girls—very young—would be furnished by this city, who in all probability would become respectable women in such a school, but who, without the restraint and influence of some such place, are almost certain to become vagabonds.

My administration of the criminal laws of this city during many years past, has led me to notice another class of young girls who are accustomed to wander about the streets and alleys of this city, clothed in rags and carrying filthy looking sacks, in which they gather rags and such small articles as they can get an opportunity to steal. Girls of this class are not much noticed by the public, but numbers of them may be seen (by those who will take the trouble to observe) prowling about, singly and in groups in summer and in winter; they may be seen in greater numbers during the summer months at early hours of the morning and early in the evening. They are not unfrequently to be found begging about this city from person to person and from place to place. As a rule, girls of this class are gifted with good intellects and comely forms and features, but they almost, without exception, grow up in ignorance and become the most degraded members of society, whereas, on the contrary, nearly all of this class might be saved from a life of vice by being taken from the streets at the commencement of their career, and put into an Industrial School.

I have been made acquainted with still another class. Many

times a parent has applied to have a daughter of eight, nine, ten or eleven years of age sent to the Waukesha Industrial School, on a charge of being incorrigible, running away from school, and getting into bad company. Many such cases are found among respectable mechanics whose business requires that they shall be away from home from early morn till evening, and in families where the mother of the truant child is dead and no person in the house during the absence of the father, whom the child feels bound to obey. Parents of this class I have found to be reasonably industrious men, able and willing to pay the expenses of keeping their children in the Industrial School. Applications have also many times been made to have boys sent to the Industrial School for Boys, for similar reasons, the parents invariably accompanying the application with offers to give security for board and other expenses while there. Our laws authorize courts to send such children to the Industrial School for boys at Waukesha, upon due proof made by the parent or guardian of such child, that by reason of "*incorrigible or vicious conduct*, such child is beyond the power or control of such parent or guardian, and that a due regard for the morals and future welfare of such child manifestly requires that he or she should be committed to such School."

This is certainly a praise-worthy provision, but I think provision should be made by law, by which the parent or guardian of such child should be required to give bond with sureties for the payment of the bond and necessary expenses of keeping the child at such school. In the absence of any such provision, each county from which any child is sent to said school for vagrancy, incorrigible or vicious conduct, is required to pay to the state one dollar a week for the care and maintainance of each such child.

I believe the Industrial for Boys, has done and is doing great good by educating and so training the boys sent there as to cause most of them to become worthy and industrious members of society and by this means compensates the state ten fold for the expenses of establishing and keeping the school in operation.

I think and have long felt that an industrial school for girls

quite as necessary as the one for boys, and in some respects more so. I have no doubt that such a school for girls in this state of half of the capacity of the present school for boys would be filled within less time than five years from the date of its completion by girls of the different descriptions which I have mentioned, for I am confident that more or less of such children could now be found in every city and village in this state of any note.

Unless the Legislature at its present session provides or takes steps towards providing some proper place for such girls, I intend making an effort to have one established by the city and county of Milwaukee. The welfare of our city will not permit much longer delay in this matter, and I feel assured that the intelligent people of Milwaukee and of the state could not fail to appreciate the necessity of some action in the premises, when made acquainted with the necessities of the circumstances.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES A. MALLORY.

## II.—KEEPING OF THE BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS OF THE STATE CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Chapter 66 of the general laws of 1872, makes it the duty of this board to prepare a plan for keeping the books and accounts of the state charitable and correctional institutions, which, after being approved by the Governor, was to be adopted by all of the institutions referred to.

The first action taken by the board under the provisions of this law was to direct their secretary to visit all of the institutions referred to, and examine the plans then in use for keeping their books and accounts, with a view of fully understanding the plans of the different institutions, so that no unnecessary

changes should be made. After having made this examination, the secretary was directed to invite a meeting of the superintendents of the various institutions with a view of getting their suggestions, so, if possible, to agree upon a plan that would be satisfactory to all.

The proposed meeting of the Superintendents was held at the office of the Board in Madison, and all of the institutions concerned were represented.

The various propositions that were brought forward were fully discussed by those present at the meeting, and the most of them submitted to a vote of the Superintendents and decided by them, and the understanding of this Board was that every proposition that was adopted met with their approval, or at least of a majority of them. The various points that were decided will be found on pages 21 and 22 of this report. There was one matter, however, in relation to which there was quite a difference of opinion, and that was, as to how much in detail the expenditures of the several institutions should be given. It will be noticed by a reference to the law (section 3) that the matter of making out the detailed statement of expenditures is a requirement of law over which this Board has no control other than to prescribe a form in which the statement should be made. In sending this form to the different institutions, we did it with these remarks:

“EXHIBIT “H”

“Is intended as suggestive as to the manner of making up the detailed statement referred to. Under some of the headings no articles are named; under others, some of the leading articles are mentioned; and under others, as “subsistence,” for example, nearly every article that will be purchased is set down. With these suggestions, the language of the law, and the published views of the legislative visiting committee, at whose suggestion the law was passed, before them, the officers of the different institutions will exercise their own judgment as to how minutely they will present the details of their expenditures.”

The language of the law is as follows:

"SECTION 3. Hereafter the annual reports of the charitable and penal institutions, shall contain a detailed statement of their expenditures for the year, prepared in such form as shall be prescribed by the State Board of Charities and Reform."

The legislative visiting committee of last year, the committee who reported the law from which the above section is taken, in their report to the legislature, use the following language:

"They would recommend that the annual report of each institution should contain a detailed account of expenditures for the year showing at least the aggregate quantity, and average price of each article purchased. With such a statement before him, each member of the legislature could examine, compare and judge of the various items of expense, at his leisure.

"The fact that such an account was to be printed and published, would tend to care in the making of purchases and the incurring of indebtedness; the work of the committee would thereby be materially lessened, while the officers in charge of the various institutions, would be relieved from answering many irrelevant if not impertinent questions.

"We find such an account, alphabetically arranged, in the report of the steward of the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum for 1871. \* \* \*

"Another most excellent form of itemized account, will be found in the annual report of the Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum for 1869."

By referring to the reports of the two institutions named above, it will be seen exactly what the committee contemplated by the term "detailed statement." In these reports the *aggregate quantity* and *average price of every article* purchased during the year is given.

These statements in one report, embracing expenditures amounting to over \$60,060, and in the other to over \$100,000; occupy between eight and ten pages of the reports.

When the matter of requiring this statement of expenditures to be made so much in detail was first suggested, we doubted

its necessity; and when consulted by members of the legislative visiting committee, advised against making it a statutory requirement; but after having considered the matter more carefully, and having seen the results during the past year, we are of the opinion that it is a wise provision of law, and trust that it will be retained. The funds disbursed by these institutions are trust funds; they belong to the people of the state, and the legislature and the people have a right to know exactly what is done with every dollar. It is impossible to be too careful or too conscientious in the disbursing of these funds, or to give too full or too minute information as to the use that has been made of them. The fact that such a minute statement is to be published will lead all who have the disbursing of these funds to be careful that nothing is purchased that is not needed, and that the purchases are all made on the most favorable terms. The publication of such a statement will enable comparisons to be made between the expenditures of the different institutions, that will result, without doubt, in a considerable saving in current expenses. A comparison between the cost of some of the articles used in some of our state institutions last year, with the cost the year previous, will show quite a saving last year. We cannot doubt that the passage of the law in question has had something to do in bringing about this result.

We do not design to reflect in the least upon those who have disbursed the funds of our state institution during the past year or two, as we have the fullest confidence in the honesty and integrity of them all; but we are aware that the best of men, in disbursing large sums of money, by having their attention called to the matter of economizing, and by learning how others manage who are similarly situated, can often save, in directions and ways, that had not before occurred to them. The requirement of law that we are considering is a valuable one, when the institutions are in charge of good and true men, as we believe they all now are, but should the state be so unfortunate at any time in the future as to have bad, dishonest men get the control of any of these institutions, then a provision of this kind would be of the utmost importance.

Our state institutions have all become large and important disbursing yearly, some of them over one hundred thousand dollars, and none of them less than twenty thousand. Institutions where such large sums of money are annually disbursed should have their accounts kept with system and regularity, and there is no one of them that should not have the services of a competent bookkeeper and accountant, at least a part of the year, and the larger institutions should have a person of this kind employed all the time. It is poor economy in any public institution of the magnitude of these, as it is in a large business establishment of any kind, not to have the books and accounts kept in a careful and systematic manner.

Where a book-keeper is employed the whole or even a part of the time, there would be no difficulty whatever in keeping the accounts so that the detailed statement required by the present law can be furnished with but little labor, and with no additional expense. We would call attention to the very full information published in the report of the state prison commissioner. The detailed statement of expenditures, which is given with great minuteness, comprises but a small part of the statistical information furnished, and we are informed by the commissioner that the additional labor required to furnish this detailed statement was scarcely noticed.

The excellent clerk and book-keeper at the prison, Capt. L. D. Hinkley, is a most valuable man to the institution, and the duties of his department are performed in a most perfect manner.

It has been feared by some that the preparation of this detailed statement would be a most laborious and expensive undertaking. We have had a little experience in relation to this matter, which we think ought to be satisfactory to any one.

The present Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home had been in office but seven months when the time came for making out his annual report, and, in making up the detailed statement of expenditures, he did it only for the seven months that he had been in office. When this fact was discovered, his attention was called to the matter, and he was requested to pre-

pare the statement for the preceding five months. Being very much occupied at the time, and as the statement was wanted without delay, in order to get it into the report, he sent the vouchers for the five months to the office of the Board, with the request that we would procure some one to do the work.

A young man, about 17 years of age, a student at the State University, who had never been engaged in business, and who had never had any experience in work of this kind, was employed to make out the detailed statement.

The bills were placed in his hands, with a supply of the blanks, such as have been furnished by this board to the different institutions, for keeping accounts of this kind and for making the detailed statements, and in four days he handed over the statement completed, and the whole expense was but ten dollars.

Any one at all familiar with such matters will understand that it was a far more difficult and laborious undertaking for this young man without experience, to take the bills for five months to analyze them and enter all the items on the blanks corresponding to the books of the institution, and then to aggregate the amounts of the different articles, figure out the average cost and then make out the detailed statement than it would have been for the same work to have been done by a clerk or bookkeeper in the institution familiar with the work, as each bill came in and was examined. We are satisfied, from the result of this experiment, that the preparation of these detailed statements need not necessarily involve the expenditure of a cent beyond what ought to be spent in keeping the books and accounts of these institutions in the careful and systematic manner their importance demands.

### III.—JOINT RESOLUTION, NUMBER 19, SENATE, 1872.

This resolution makes it the duty of the board to ascertain, and report the number of foreign born citizens who are now inmates of our charitable and penal institutions, including jails and poor-houses, and also what number of those who are such inmates who have been in similar institutions in the countries from which they came.

We give below the results of our investigations:

Of the number in the Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane, September 30, 1872, there were

Native born.....	144
Foreign born .....	221
	<hr/>
	365
	<hr/>

Of the number in the State Prison at the same date, there were

Native born.....	108
Foreign born .....	79
	<hr/>
	187
	<hr/>

Of the number in the Poor-houses, December 1, 1872, (exclusive of Milwaukee, from which no report has been received), there were

Native born.....	234
Foreign born .....	409
	<hr/>
	643
	<hr/>

The above give the number of native and foreign birth who were in the Hospital for the Insane and State Prison at the date named.

The jail records in many instances are so defective that we are unable to give definite information as to the nativity of those who have been confined in the jails during the past year.

The number confined in the county jails during the past year,

so far as reports have been received was 1,451: of this number there are reported as

Native born.....	328
Foreign born.....	545
Nativity not given.....	578
	<u>1,451</u>

Of the entire number of persons supported or relieved at public expense last year so far as reported there were

Native born... ..	1,938
Foreign born.....	2,999
Nativity not given.....	252
	<u>5,189</u>

Of the entire number of convicts in the State prison from its organization to September 30, 1872, there were

Native born.....	923
Foreign born.....	795
	<u>1,718</u>

Of the entire number of patients in the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane from its organization to September 30, 1872, there were

Native born....	703
Foreign born.....	868
Nativity not given.....	82
	<u>1,653</u>

It is exceedingly difficult to gain reliable information as to the antecedents of foreign born criminals, paupers or insane. It is seldom there are any other sources of information than their own voluntary statements, and the knowledge here sought is something they are not generally disposed to communicate.

We learn that two of those in state prison were convicts in the countries from which they came, and that two of the inmates of the hospital for the insane were inmates of a similar institution prior to their coming to this country.

Of the inmates of the poor houses, but one is known to have been a pauper before coming to this country, while five of the number were supported at public expense in other states of the union, before coming to Wisconsin.

#### IV.—MRS. LYNDE'S REPORT OF VISIT TO THE CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Board, understanding that Mrs. Lynde intended to visit the city of New Haven, Connecticut, requested her, while in the vicinity, to visit the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, located at Middletown in that State.

The following is her report of that visit:

##### *To the State Board of Charities and Reform:*

GENTLEMEN: In September last, during a stay of a few days in New Haven, with the approval of the Board I visited the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, located at Middletown.

It occupies the central portion of a small farm, pleasantly situated on a height of ground some four or five miles from the city of Middletown.

The institution is upon the "detached home" or "cottage plan," and has now two homes, a school building, containing also a chapel, and shop for the manufacture of paper boxes, and a small cottage for the superintendent's residence.

This property is in part the gift of humane individuals, and each home bears the name of its liberal donor, and partly the gift of the state of Connecticut, for the reformation, and protection of its unprotected and unfortunate erring young girls.

The plan of the school in its government and general conduct is, in many respects similar to the Industrial School at Waukesha in our own state, but in some points differs essentially from any reformatory I have ever visited. The superintendent terms his system a "free one," or one of liberty. "No girl is put under a lock and key unless she forfeits the right to liberty," says the superintendent in his report for the year 1871-2. "Out of ninety-four girls not one eloper is reported." To me he said: "we have no bars or keys to keep our inmates in the house, only for the purpose of keeping *outsiders* from getting in, as you do in private homes."

The work of the institution is performed by the girls, with the superintendence in each house of a matron and assistant matron who is also a teacher and a housekeeper. Each home at the time of my visit numbered (40) forty inmates. The report before alluded to, says: "Of the amount of work accomplished by the girls, we need only ask where else are girls between eight and sixteen years who do all their room work, their own washing, ironing and cooking, make and mend their own clothing and bedding, and attend school three hours a day. Besides doing this, the girls have made over 40,000 paper boxes, and several of them have learned the trade so as to be able always to get good wages, and hence have no excuse for a vicious life when they leave the institution.

They have also a flower garden, and a small place is assigned to each as her own, in which she can exercise her own taste.

The institution impressed me as one of the most interesting I had ever visited, as meeting a want and doing a work greatly needed in all large and populous states. The superintendent seemed a man fitted for the work, and intelligently and earnestly pursuing it, with most encouraging promise of large results for good to the individuals under his care, to the State of Connecticut, and still larger to the world.

MRS. WM. P. LYNDE.

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## V.—APPROPRIATIONS TO THE MILWAUKEE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Board held a special meeting to consider the question of recommending appropriations to these institutions, when, after considerable discussion, the following proceedings were had:

Mr. Merrill moved that the Board recommend that no appropriations be made to any of the Milwaukee charitable institutions by the legislature. On the question being taken the motion was lost, all voting in the negative except Mr. Merrill.

Mr. Elmore moved that the Board recommend that appropriations be made by the legislature as follows:

To the Milwaukee Hospital \$3,000, to pay indebtedness;

To the Home for the Friendless \$1,500, to provide additional accommodations;

To St. Mary's Hospital \$1,000, to pay indebtedness on labor and steam fixtures;

And that we recommend no appropriations to other institutions, in consequence of the condition of the state finances.

Judge Allen moved to amend, by making the amount to each \$1,000. On the question being taken the amendment was lost.

The question recurring on the motion of Mr. Elmore, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Elmore then offered the following resolution:

*"Resolved*, That we recommend to the Legislature to appropriate to the Milwaukee Hospital for the payment of indebtedness, \$3,000; to the St. Mary's Hospital, \$1,000, to pay indebtedness for labor and steam fixtures, and to the Home for the Friendless, to provide further accommodations, \$1,500."

Judge Allen moved to amend, so as to recommend appropriations as follows:

To Milwaukee Hospital.....	\$1,500
Home for the Friendless.....	1,500
St. Mary's Hospital.....	1,000
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.....	1,000
Milwaukee Orphan Asylum.....	1,000
St. Amelianus' Orphan Asylum.....	1,000
St. Rosa's Orphan Asylum.....	<u>1,000</u>

After some discussion the amendment of Judge Allen was withdrawn.

The question on Mr. Elmore's resolution was then taken by ayes and nays, and adopted by the following vote:

*Ayes*—Messrs. Giles, Allen, Elmore and Mrs. Lynde.

*Nays*—Mr. Merrill.

On motion of Mr. Merrill, it was

*"Voted*, That the record of the proceedings of the board, in reference to recommending appropriations to the Milwaukee charitable institutions, be published in the annual report of the board."

Mr. Merrill gave notice that he should prepare his objections

to the action of the board in relation to recommending appropriations to the Milwaukee charitable institutions, and asked to have the same published in the annual report.

The following paper has been prepared and adopted by

THE MAJORITY OF THE BOARD,

As explanatory of their reasons for the action they have taken in relation to recommending appropriations by the legislature to some of the Milwaukee charitable institutions:

It may be safely considered that

THE STATE HAS NO ESTABLISHED POLICY

In regard to rendering aid to so-called private institutions, because the Legislatures of different years have so varied in their opinion, and appropriations have been made or omitted as the prevailing influence has been for or against appropriations to them, and no policy has been really affirmed.

This Board do not feel ready to express any opinion as to what is the policy best adapted to meet the necessities of the situation. While they are fully conscious of many and great defects in the laws and provisions made for the support of the dependent and pauper classes of the population, they do not deem their own observation and experience in dealing with these classes, sufficient to enable them to form a competent judgment, or even to suggest changes or recommend a policy.

There has been upon nearly every question brought to the consideration of the board,

A REMARKABLE DEGREE OF ACCORD,

And we have been able to always unite in our conclusions and recommendations, with the single exception of this one important subject.

We intend during the coming year to give increased attention to the condition of the poor and dependant, and the operations of the laws and regulations governing their maintenance and control, and apprehend from what we have already ascer-

tained, that future developments will show that large numbers exist who have no legal claim or residence where they are supported.

Shall the state assume the support of such? Or shall the accident of their becoming a charge upon a particular town, city or county, fix their status?

To render the burden of taxation

#### AS UNIFORM AS POSSIBLE

Should be the aim of legislation; yet how to lessen pauperism and crime by encouraging private benevolence, is a problem, the right solution of which will tell in the years to come. We believe the state should work in harmony with and supervise all its private as well as public charities, and adopt some system that will equally and justly distribute both the benefits and burdens to be derived and borne.

The Board have given much attention to the Milwaukee institutions.

#### THE VERY FULL EXHIBIT

Of their history, finances and general condition is published for the information of the Legislature and the people.

The nativity and residence of the beneficiaries of these institutions is given, so far as obtained. We think a distinction should be made between such as are mainly Milwaukee institutions, or for the benefit of that locality, and such as receive inmates from the State at large, and from all classes of the unfortunate who apply, whether residents of this State or elsewhere. In this connection we call attention to the statistics given in our report upon these institutions. We have hesitated to pronounce upon the propriety of recommending appropriations to them all, not from any doubt as to their real worth or usefulness, but from a doubt as to the real policy of the State in giving aid to institutions not under its control, and at the same time not for the benefit of the entire people of the State. The hospitals in Milwaukee and the Home for the friendless seem to us to be really State institutions, and quite as much for people outside of

Milwaukee and for strangers, if not even more necessary for such, than for residents of that city.

It is for these reasons that we have recommended appropriations to these three institutions according to our estimate of their necessities.

The St. Mary's Hospital has already received from the state \$15,350, and now owes \$1,000 for steam fixtures and labor, and we recommend that amount be appropriated.

The Milwaukee Hospital has received \$7,500; the real estate of this institution has never been fully paid for, a debt of \$3,000 yet remains past due, and we recommend an appropriation of that sum for their relief.

The Home for the Friendless is essentially a refuge for needy and destitute strangers from all parts of the state and from abroad, and its usefulness is greatly impeded by its want of means for enlargement, and we recommend an appropriation of \$1,500 to enable them to furnish increased accommodations.

The following paper contains the

#### OBJECTIONS OF THE HON. WILLARD MERRILL

To the action of the majority of the Board in recommending appropriations to some of the Milwaukee charitable institutions:

A majority of the Board having voted to recommend appropriations from the state treasury to some of the private charitable institutions of the city of Milwaukee, and differing as I do from the Board on this subject, I have concluded to submit my views in writing. I believe such appropriations are unwise and unjust, being a misappropriation of the public funds, and exercising a hurtful influence on the institutions that receive them. *No private charity should be sustained in whole or in part by forced contributions.* I believe the great mass of the tax-payers of the state are opposed to such appropriations of their money, and in so far as they are opposed, the appropriations are in substance forced contributions for the support of charitable organizations private in their form, and mainly local in their operations.

The legislature of 1872 appropriated \$1,000 to each of eight of these institutions, and by the terms of the law, provided that the money should be used only for the payment of current expenses. These appropriations being each \$1,000, would seem to imply that these institutions were exactly equal in the magnitude or character of their work, or in the amount of their current expenses, or in the number of their inmates, or in the proportion of the inmates who were non-residents of Milwaukee, or that for some other reason they had equal claims upon the state treasury, or else they show that there was no discrimination whatever and that the legislature acted blindly and without reference to the facts in the case or the principle involved. Some of these institutions paid indebtedness during the year, and although they undoubtedly used these appropriations strictly in payment of current expenses in accordance with the provisions of the law, they were thereby enabled to use in payment of indebtedness a portion of the ordinary receipts that otherwise would have been used in the payment of current expenses. This Board has resolved to

#### RECOMMEND APPROPRIATIONS TO THREE

Only of these, as follows: to the Milwaukee Hospital (Passavant), \$3,000, to St. Mary's, \$1,000, and to the Home for the Friendless, \$1,500. The members of the Board who favor these appropriations differ somewhat when they give their reasons for supporting the resolution. If I correctly understand the views of the Board, one reason is, that these institutions have many inmates who really belong outside of Milwaukee, but the resolution expressly states that the object in view is to enable Passavant and St. Mary's to pay their indebtedness and to enable the Home for the Friendless to erect an addition to their building. Some may inquire upon what principle the legislature of 1872 restricted the use of the money appropriated to current expenses, and others will ask upon what principle this Board have an entirely different object in view in their recommendation.

If there is a principle underlying these appropriations, what is it? I know it is claimed by some that the pauper system of the state is all wrong and ought to be changed. Conceding this, for the sake of argument, it by no means follows that this concession justifies these appropriations. If the policy of the state in the care of its paupers is to be changed, any proposed change, in order to be sanctioned, must not only modify the policy, but must apply equally to all parts of the state. A change that falls short of this is unjust, either to that part of the state that is, or to that part that is not, directly effected by it. But while some who favor these appropriations seek to sustain their position by attacking the pauper system of the state, it is evident that they leave the system unchanged.

#### THE TOWN OR COUNTY SYSTEM

Goes on without modification and these appropriations aid the localities receiving them in the care of the paupers permanently or temporarily on their hands, while the funds appropriated are raised by taxation from the people of the whole state. It is the settled policy of the state to let the counties or towns provide for their own poor. If it is best to change this and have the state assume a portion of the burden,

#### LET THE RULE BE FIXED

Upon some well defined principle, that shall be applicable to the entire state and relieve in due proportion every locality. However defective our pauper system is, it is evident that these appropriations do not change or even tend to change it. They are really

#### RELIEF MEASURES.

And the localities asking them, put themselves in the position of asking the rest of the state to aid them in the care of their paupers.

It is not in point to say in reply to this that the state provides for its blind, and deaf and dumb, and other defectives. It is the settled policy of the state to provide for these classes,

not in certain localities merely, but throughout the entire state and hence the cases are not parallel. But again it is claimed that

#### THE STATE OUGHT TO ASSIST MILWAUKEE

Because she is compelled to take care of many paupers who never had a residence in Milwaukee. This idea is sustained by many, but the statistics gathered by this Board show that there is not as much foundation for it as has been supposed. The most of the Milwaukee institutions show but a small per centage of inmates who were not residents of Milwaukee. The most noticeable exception to this rule is the Home for the friendless. St. Mary's report for 1872, shows that of 72 charity patients, 53 were residents of Milwaukee, the residence of six could not be ascertained; 5 were from Wisconsin, outside of Milwaukee, and 8 were from out of the state. On the ground of residence, surely St. Mary does not have a very strong claim for aid from the rest of the state. Our statistics from Passavant do not show the residence of the inmates. About one-half of the beneficiaries of the Home for the friendless were non-residents of Milwaukee.

So far, then, as our statistics disclose the facts in regard to the three institutions to which appropriations are favored by this board, the main work done for non-residents of the city has been done by the Home for the Friendless. For the year ending October 1, 1872, the total current expenses of the Home for the Friendless were \$1,970.85, one-half of this is \$985.42½. In other parts of the state, paupers, whether permanent or transient, are cared for by the local public authorities, and an examination of the statistics will show that quite a percentage of the inmates of the poor-houses of the state are non-residents of the counties or towns that provide for them. If this state of things is to be remedied by appropriations from the state treasury, it might be well to establish

#### A BOARD OF EQUALIZATION,

In order that other localities as well as Milwaukee may be re-

lieved from outside burdens, and equal and exact justice may be done to all. Or rather, as the evil seems to exist in all parts of the state, in a greater or less degree, and so in a manner to remedy itself, would it not be well to let each locality take care of itself and its paupers under the present or some other general system established by law?

#### MILWAUKEE IS THE COMMERCIAL METROPOLIS

Of the state. She has a large lake commerce, and she has planned and built a magnificent system of railways, which has made tributary to her prosperity not only the largest part of Wisconsin, but the broad fields and flourishing cities of Iowa and Minnesota. I rejoice in her prosperity. I am proud of her rapidly increasing wealth, population and importance. I believe in the enterprise and talent of her business men, and hence I do not believe that this flourishing city of nearly 100,000 inhabitants needs, or desires, the aid of the state to enable her to sustain the Home for the Friendless, whose entire current expenses are less than \$2,000 per annum. I speak of the Home for the Friendless, because this has the strongest claims of any, on the ground of extending aid to non-residents of Milwaukee. If the travel and traffic of the northwest largely pass to and through Milwaukee,

#### BUILDING UP THE CITY

And enriching her people, she must expect what always accompanies travel and traffic, and what always stops temporarily or permanently at the business centers of the country, some of the paupers whose former residence was outside of the city. A prosperous and growing city will draw not only life, energy and wealth from the country, but also some of her poverty. Rejoicing in the advantages of her position, should she seek to throw upon the less favored portions of the state a part of the burden of her disadvantages? If she welcomes the great advantages of her position, should she not patiently bear the slight accompanying disadvantages? I believe she ought, and in this belief some of the best citizens of Milwaukee fully agree with me.

If we examine the receipts and current expenses of the three institutions before named, we shall not find a state of things that calls very loudly for help from the state treasury:

The receipts of St. Mary's for the year ending December 1, 1872, (besides \$1,000 from the state), were.....	\$6,866 14
Current expenses for the same time were.....	6,505 38
Excess of receipts over current expenses were.....	<u>\$360 76</u>

The entire private donations to St. Mary's for the year, were \$167. The current expenses were \$6,505 38, while the receipts from pay patients alone, were \$6,699 14, being an excess of \$193 76 over the entire current expenses. Why the state should appropriate money to St. Mary's any more than to any other well conducted boarding house in Milwaukee, whose boarders pay more than enough to the proprietors to pay all current expenses, I am unable to see. The only claim St. Mary's has to be called a charitable institution, consists in the fact that the profits, made from the pay patients, are used in providing for the charity patients, and the further fact that the Sisters who devote their lives to the holy work of charity, do so without any compensation whatever. But this gives the institution no claim to state aid, because, the Sisters do their self-denying work without pecuniary compensation, when the treasury is full, the same as when empty. If then the receipts from pay patients have more than paid all current expenses, what more does St. Mary's need?

We have no statement of the receipts of Passavant for the year ending January 1, 1873, but for the year ending January 1, 1872, they were as follows:

Donations from churches and individuals .....	\$2,868 90
Boarding and nursing pay patients.....	1 597 80
Total receipts.....	<u>\$4,466 70</u>
Total expenses were.....	3,495 27
Excess of receipts over expenses.....	<u>\$971 43</u>

If we deduct from these expenses the sum of \$257,50 which was interest that was paid on balance due on property which is not strictly a part of current expenses, (and I am not sure but

some other items might properly be deducted) we shall have a balance of receipts over current expenses proper, amounting to \$1,228 93. At this rate it will not require much time for Passavant to pay off her debts without aid from the state.

The receipts of the Home for the friendless for the year ending Oct. 1, 1872, besides the state aid.....	\$2,470 16
Current expenses were.....	1,970 85
Excess of receipts over current expenses were.....	<u>\$499 31</u>

The foregoing figures abundantly show that the good and charitable people of Milwaukee make liberal provisions for the wants of these institutions and that there is nothing in the condition of the institutions themselves that demands aid from the state treasury.

Those who favor these appropriations often

#### REFER TO THE EXAMPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS,

And claim that it is safe to follow wherever she leads. It is true that Massachusetts grants some state aid for the support of paupers, and makes appropriations to a few institutions not directly under state control. But it does not necessarily follow that we ought to do the same or that Massachusetts would not gladly be rid of her system. In the seventh annual report of the Massachusetts Board of State Charities I find the following language:

“The commonwealth did not deliberately adopt the policy of raising money by taxation for the administration of state charities and beneficence—she was forced by real or apparent necessity to assume the entire charge of certain classes, and has been induced to extend aid to certain other classes. It is important to keep this distinction in mind. In the early colonial days each municipality provided for its own poor. But it came to pass that whole villages were utterly desolated by savages, and the people who escaped alive were without means of support. They had to be supported for a time by somebody, and the colonial government assumed the charge, distributed them among the towns and paid for their support. In the latter days the great

waves of emigration have thrown a multitude of human wrecks upon our shores. They had no more claim for support upon one town than upon another, and the state had to assume it. Our system of supporting certain classes by the state was therefore born of necessity."

From this it is evident that if Massachusetts were now establishing a pauper system, it is at least doubtful whether she would extend state aid at all. But before Massachusetts can properly be appealed to as a pattern for Wisconsin, it must be made to appear that the reasons that induced the establishment of their system now exist in our state. And when we attempt to follow her example, we must do so not by granting state aid to the support of non-resident paupers in one locality, but we must adopt a policy that will aid from the state treasury certain well defined classes wherever found throughout the state.

In regard to the

#### PRIVATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Receiving State aid, the same able report, among other things, says:

"Grants of State aid have been made from time to time to voluntary societies and corporations, and there has been a tendency to increase the number of such beneficiaries. They have often not been granted upon any well-defined principle, and are sometimes the result of individual pressure or an appeal to sympathy. A new application is urged on the ground that it is as deserving as another already granted." \* \* \* \* \*

"As the State did not adopt the policy of raising money by taxation to be administered in charity as a matter of choice, but of necessity, the Board assumed that the field of labor should be contracted rather than enlarged. It seems more conformable to the spirit of our people to leave the work of charity to the municipalities, to organized societies, and to individual citizens, whenever it can surely be done."

To these views I heartily subscribe, but in them I find nothing in favor of the principle of state appropriations to private charitable institutions.

If we are to be governed by precedent and example,

#### THE CASE OF NEW YORK

Is very much stronger than Massachusetts. It has for some time past been the custom in New York to make large appropriations to private charitable institutions. The legitimate fruits of this practice can be found in New York in more abundance than anywhere else, and if I correctly understand the facts, the wholesome spirit of reform that has seized upon the public mind in New York has directed attention to these appropriations as among the greatest abuses and burdens that have been thrust upon the people. I have not at hand the statistics in regard to the amount of appropriations made by the city of New York, but Governor Dix, in his message to the legislature, has communicated some facts in regard to the state appropriations, together with his opinion of them. The following is the brief and very

#### FORCIBLE LANGUAGE OF GOVERNOR DIX.

“During the years 1869, 1870 and 1871, more than \$2,000,000 were bestowed upon private charities, for the most part, of a local and sectarian character. I consider these appropriations inconsistent with our obligations to the great body of tax payers, on whom the burden ultimately falls. The institutions for the support of which they are made are, for the most part, purely local. They belong to localities in which there are large accumulations of wealth, and where private contributions may be readily procured to sustain such as are deserving of support. They are most invariably under the exclusive control of particular religious societies, with some of which, a feeling of jealousy and a sense of injustice are naturally excited by any unequal distribution of the public bounty among them. Moreover, it appears to me to be a violation of every principle of equal justice to tax

the people of St. Lawrence and Alleghany, or any other remote interior county or district, for the support of private or sectarian charities in New York or other wealthy and populous cities. The last legislature refused to make appropriations of public money for these objects, and I hope you may consider their example worthy of imitation."

To these views also I heartily subscribe, and I believe the statement of facts made by the distinguished governor of New York are full of warning to the people of Wisconsin.

I might say much more if I deemed it important to go into a full argument with an array of statistics against the propriety of the proposed appropriations. I am aware that I have not mentioned some things that, with many, have more influence than anything I have alluded to. I am confident that in my opposition I am not actuated by any feeling of unfriendliness to the institutions. It is not necessary to institute any comparisons between them, but I have seen enough to entirely satisfy me that they are doing a noble work among the poor and dependent, that is an honor to the christian charity of Milwaukee.

The records of the working ●

#### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

Of the state will show that the money expended by them has been used almost exclusively for the relief of the poor. No inconsiderable part of the charity disbursed by them is to a transient and non-resident class of people.

Besides these, various organizations are in existence in different parts of the state for the relief of the poor and dependent. Some aim to reach whole communities and some small portions, while few, if any of them, are incorporated or own buildings. Of necessity, therefore, their work of charity is less regular, systematic and thorough. All over the state kind-hearted people are associated in various ways to relieve the needy in their immediate neighborhood or community.

## WHO SHALL SAY

Where the burden falls most heavily, in the small community on the few, or in the large city, where by virtue of the machinery of an incorporation, the expense per capita of paupers is much reduced? Has it ever occurred to any one, that it would be well to make appropriations from the state treasury to the Young Men's Christian Associations of the state, or to the other organizations mentioned, so as to assist them in their work of charity? If such a proposition should be made to this Board would we endorse it, or if made to the legislature would it be entertained for a moment? Who shall say, whether in either place the greatest blessing is enjoyed by those who bestow or by those who receive charity? The divine precept is that "it is more blessed to give than to receive," and this truth is of pre-eminent application in the holy work of charity.

I doubt not that in common with the good people of other portions of the State, the citizens of Milwaukee liberally sustain churches, mission-schools, Young Men's Christian Associations, and various other institutions, corporate or otherwise, that are ministering to the physical wants as well as to the moral and intellectual necessities of the poor and dependent. I would not knowingly say a word that would belittle or discourage their works of beneficence, but I believe I labor in the true interests of the private charitable institutions of Milwaukee when I seek to prevent appropriations to them from the Treasury of the State.

## A SO-CALLED CHARITY,

Bestowed without the accompanying application of a warm heart, utterly fails to accomplish the highest mission of charity. True, it supplies for the moment the physical wants of the recipient, but it does not even tend to raise him above the need of future help, because it has failed to reach his better nature. The tangible gift of charity, must be accompanied with the intangible spirit of charity, in order to work out the highest results

of beneficence. Thus we find in our state institutions, those who have been blessed by the noble charities of the state, until with a dictatorial spirit they have come to demand as their rights what they ought to receive with the most profound gratitude.

Deeply regretting that I differ from all the other members of the board on this important subject, and believing that we all earnestly desire to do only what is right and best in the premises, I trust that the investigations of the year to come, will throw such light upon this vexed question that we shall have no difficulty in agreeing to such recommendations as will meet with the hearty approval of the Legislature and of the people of the state.

WILLARD MERRILL.

## VI.—COMPARATIVE TABLES.

The following table will give the number of persons subsisted, the total cost of subsistence, including the value of articles produced. with the yearly and weekly cost *per capita* in the state institutions, some of the Milwaukee institutions, and some of the county poor-houses, for the year 1872:

Name of Institution.	Av'ge No. subsisted.	Cost of subsistence for the year.	Yearly cost per capita.	W'kly cost per capita.
Wisconsin Hospit'l for Insane	448	<sup>1</sup> \$28,241 93	63 04	1 21 +
State Prison.....	201	<sup>2</sup> 14,672 65	73 00 —	1 40 +
Institution for Blind .....	<sup>3</sup> 67	<sup>4</sup> 4,543 03	67 80 +	1 30 +
Ins't'tion for Deaf and Dumb	<sup>3</sup> 140	<sup>5</sup> 7,617 14	54 40	1 05
Industrial School for Boys...	286	<sup>4</sup> 10,364 18	36 24	70 —
Soldiers' Orphans' Home....	<sup>3</sup> 195	10,549 10	54 10	1 04
St. Mary's Hospital, Mil ....	48	<sup>5</sup> 3,181 07	66 27	1 27
St. Rosa's and St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Mil. ....	137	<sup>5</sup> 4,613 05	33 67	64 +
Milwaukee Orphan Asylum.	59	2,384 39	40 41	78 —
St. Amelias' Orphan Asyl'm	78	<sup>5</sup> 2,936 89	37 65	72
Columbia county Poor House	39	<sup>6</sup> 1,730 69	44 37	85
Dane county Poor House ...	66	<sup>7</sup> 3,200 00	48 48	93

<sup>1</sup> To the amount given in the annual report of the institution is added \$3,500, the estimated value of the products of the farm, including milk and pork, consumed.

<sup>2</sup> To the amount given in the annual report of the institution is added the value of the products of the garden, including pork raised and consumed, \$1,138 51.

<sup>3</sup> The average here given is on a basis of a year of 12 months.

<sup>4</sup> To the amount given in the report is added \$1,604 50, the value of the products of the farm and garden, including milk and pork consumed.

<sup>5</sup> To place these institutions on the same basis with the others in the comparison, the value of the products of their gardens should be added to these amounts, including value of milk, eggs, etc., produced.

<sup>6</sup> These figures are for the year 1871.

<sup>7</sup> This amount includes the products of the farm used.

TABLE Showing the Quantity of Beef, and Price, the Quantity of Pork and other Meats, of Poultry and Fish, used in the State Institutions during the Year ending September 30, 1872, and the aggregate of all the Articles named.

	Beef.	Per lb.	Pork	Other Meats.	Poultry.	Fish.	Total.
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.....	86,165	7 $\frac{9}{10}$ +	<div> <div>13,608</div> <div>Fresh, 13,437</div> <div>Salt, 3,200</div> <div>16,637</div> </div>	4,169	4,284	<div> <div>Fresh, 4,964</div> <div>Cod, 402</div> <div>Salt, 4,600</div> <div>9,966</div> </div>	118,192
Wisconsin State Prison.....	98,960	6 $\frac{8}{10}$ -	<div> <div>182</div> <div>Fresh, 182</div> <div>Ham, 505</div> <div>687</div> </div>	329	193	<div> <div>Fresh, 55</div> <div>Cod, 600</div> <div>655</div> </div>	115,790
Institution for Education of the Blind .....	14,282	7 $\frac{1}{8}$ +	<div> <div>748</div> <div>Salt, 748</div> <div>Fresh, 409</div> <div>Ham, 471</div> <div>1,628</div> </div>	898	665	<div> <div>Fresh, 617</div> <div>Salt, 230</div> <div>847</div> </div>	17,187
Institution for Education of Deaf and Dumb.....	20,063	8 $\frac{3}{10}$	<div> <div>7,618</div> <div>Fresh, 7,618</div> <div>65</div> <div>Ham, 437</div> <div>Salt, 2,146</div> <div>2,648</div> </div>	722	1,203	<div> <div>847</div> </div>	24,463
Industrial School for Boys, <sup>2</sup> .....	11,468	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	<div> <div>65</div> <div>Fresh, 65</div> <div>Ham, 437</div> <div>Salt, 2,146</div> <div>2,648</div> </div>	650	100	<div> <div>Salt, 1,361</div> </div>	21,197
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	14,704	9 $\frac{3}{10}$	<div> <div>2,648</div> </div>	2,931	626	<div> <div>Fresh, 410</div> <div>Salt, 831</div> <div>1,241</div> </div>	22,150

<sup>1</sup> This beef is the live weight reduced one-half.

<sup>2</sup> The report from this institution is incomplete for want of full statistics.

TABLE showing the number of pounds per capita for the year, the aggregate quantity used per week and per day, and the amount per capita per day of meat, including poultry and fish; also the amount of butter used in each institution, the cost per pound, and the quantity used daily per capita, and the amount of flour and breadstuffs used, the average cost, and the amount used daily per capita.

	Pounds per capita.	Aggregate per week.	Aggregate per day 365 days per year.	Amount per capita per day.	Butter con- sumed per year.	Cost per lb.	Consumed per capita each day. No. of ounces.	Flour con- sumed per year.	Cost per 100 w.	Consumed per day per cap- ita.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz.	lbs.	cts.	oz.	lbs.	cts.	oz.
Wisconsin State Hospital for the In- sane.....	263+13	2,272-15	323=13	11½	25,550	15 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	2½	122,320	2.99	11 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
Wisconsin State Prison.....	576-1	2,236-14	318-2+	25	5,050	18 <sup>17</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	114,602	2.68	25
Institution for the Education of the Blind .....	256-8	330-8	47-1+	11½	2,883	19	1½	8,325	2.74	5 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb .....	174-12	470-7	67-½	7½	5,356	19 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	1½	35,785	3.17	11½
Industrial School for Boys .....	74-2	407-10	58-1	3½	4,048	21½	5	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	113-9	425-15	60-11	5	3,351	16	¾	491,845	3.38	20½

<sup>1</sup> The report of this institution is incomplete for want of full statistics.

<sup>2</sup> 2,809 pounds crackers included.

<sup>3</sup> 77,638 lbs bread and 1,286 lbs crackers and cake included.

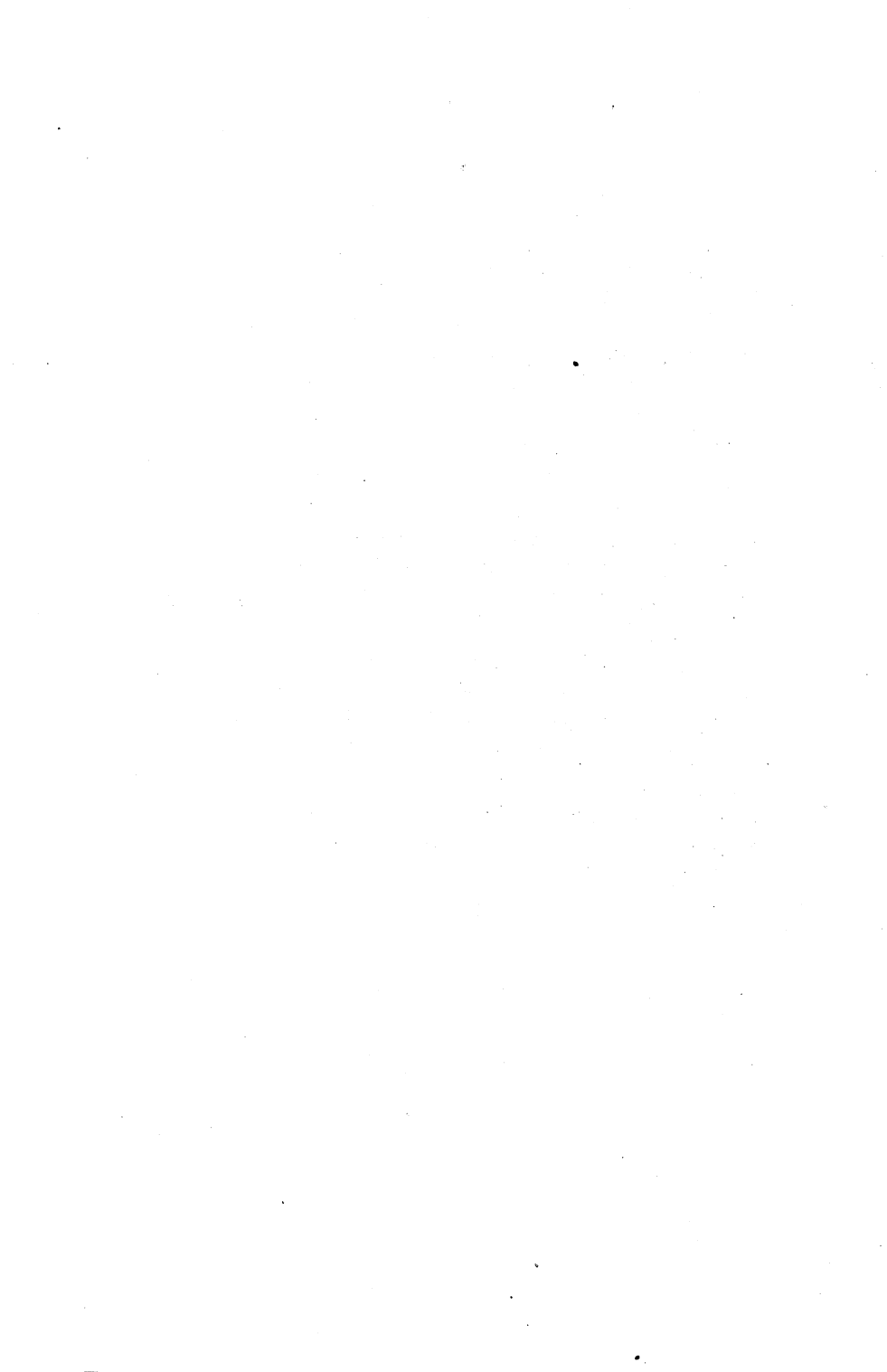
## VII.—CONCLUSION.

We regret the delay in the delivery of this report to the legislature. The law requires this Board to give, in their report, a "statement of the condition of each of the charitable and correctional institutions supported by the state, or receiving aid from the state treasury, together with their opinion of the appropriations proper to be made for each for the following year," and this is something that cannot be intelligently done until we have the opportunity of examining the annual reports of the different institutions.

The reports were not received from the printers this year until in the month of December, one of them not until the last week in the month, and another not until the second week in January.

Our report was placed in the hands of the printers immediately after we obtained possession of the reports of the state institutions, but at the time of its reception by the printers, they were so crowded by other work that some eight or ten days elapsed before they could commence working on it. Since the work was commenced it has progressed as rapidly as possible.

It will be the effort of the Board to prevent any such delay in the printing of future reports.



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## ERRATA.

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- Page 63. 12th line from top, for "St. Amelianas" read St. Amelianus'.
66. 4th line from top of the page, for "quality," read quantity.
68. Statistics of Milwaukee charitable institutions:  
In the column showing the "Debt" of the institutions the following changes should be made:  
St. Amelianus' Orphan Asylum should show a debt of \$2,100.  
Home for the Friendless, the debt of \$3,000 should not be there.  
There should also be the following additional statement:  
Milwaukee Hospital, located in the western part of the city, owns 10 or 12 acres of land, value of \$17,000—debt \$3,000.  
The column headed "quantity of land," 4th line from top, for  $\frac{444}{1000}$  read  $\frac{444}{1000}$ .
70. 5th line from the bottom,—Milwaukee Orphan Asylum, cost of subsistence, in place of "\$38.04" read \$40.41, and in place of "73 cts," read 78 cents.
92. The footings of miscellaneous expenditures should be \$3,495.27.
128. In the column of figures, 4th line from top, for "62" read 32
135. 1st line from top, for "Councilers" read Councilors.
141. 8th line from top, read cost per capita \$40.41 per year, or 78 cents per week.
160. 16th line from top, for "EPPENDITURES" read EXPENDITURES.
- 13th line from top, for "80 boys and 57 girls," read 82 boys and 62 girls.
172. 2d line from top, for "270" read 290.
173. 5th line in table of subsistence, for "meat" read fruit.
196. The footing of miscellaneous expenditures should be \$1,140.49.
216. The total footing of subsistence, should be \$13,556.87.
265. In the footings of the table, 6th column, read 1,929 instead of "1,999," and in the 8th column, read 1,938 instead of "938,"  
In footings of cost in poor houses, 12th column, instead of "\$43,421.56," read \$44,571.43; and in the next, 13th column, "cost out of poor houses," instead of "\$100,311.89," read \$99,162.02.

## SPECIAL NOTE.

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After the report was through the press, except the last form, the reports from the Milwaukee county poor-house for the years 1871 and 1872, came to hand. The delay in sending in the reports was one of the results of the unsettled state of things that have existed in that establishment during the past few months.

The main items of the report for 1871 are as follows:

Whole number of paupers in the poor-houses during the year .....	155
Males .....	90
Females .....	65
	<u>155</u>
Average number .....	140
Whole number of insane .....	39
Males .....	10
Females .....	29
	<u>39</u>
Expense of the poor-house for the year .....	<u>\$15,718 10</u>

The main items of the report of the year 1872, are as follows:

Whole number in the poor-house during the year .....	185
Average number .....	150
Expense for the year .....	<u>\$14,755 62</u>

The statistics of the poor-house on the 31st day of December, 1872, was as follows:

Whole number in the house .....	185
Males .....	106
Females .....	79
	<u>185</u>

Native born .....	10	...
Foreign born .....	175	...
	<u>185</u>	
Children under 20 years of age .....	27	
	<u>27</u>	
Males .....	16	...
Females .....	11	...
	<u>27</u>	
Number of insane .....	53	
	<u>53</u>	
Males .....	20	...
Females .....	33	...
	<u>53</u>	
Number that ought to be in a hospital for the insane .....	6	
	<u>6</u>	
Number of idiots .....	6	
	<u>6</u>	
Males .....	1	...
Females .....	5	...
	<u>6</u>	
Under 20 years of age .....	5	
	<u>5</u>	
Number of blind .....	1	
	<u>1</u>	
Deaf and dumb, 1; male, 25 years of age; should be in the institute at Delavan.		
Number of epipleptics .....	10	
	<u>10</u>	
Males .....	3	...
Females .....	7	...
	<u>10</u>	







SECOND ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
Commissioner of Immigration  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
*For the year 1872.*

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*To His Excellency,* GOVERNOR WASHBURN:

In accordance with the requirements of law, I hereby have the honor of submitting my second annual report as Commissioner of Immigration.

I have appointed the following county committees to collect and forward to me information as to the resources of their respective counties:

## COUNTY COMMITTEES.

NAME.	County.	P. O. Address.
C. A. Capron.....	Adams.....	Friendship.
J. Williams .....		
A. O. Holm.....		
John W. Bell.....	Ashland.....	La Pointe.
John Morrison.....		
Joseph Riel.....		
W. J. Smith.....	Barron .....	Barron.
Orville Brayton.....		
Oliver Demars .....		
J. D. Cruttenden .....	Bayfield.....	Bayfield.
Nelson Dronillard. ....		
N. La Bante .....		
G. W. Watson.....	Brown .....	Green Bay.
John V. Suydam .....		
Dominic Hunt .....		
N. Phillippi .....	Buffalo.....	Alma.
John Bensch.....		
John W. De Graff .....		
Arthur Connolly .....	Calumet.....	Chilton.
Theo. Kerston.....		
Herman Geyso.....		
Wm. Richardson .....	Chippewa.....	Chippewa Falls.
D. W. Campbell.....		
L. C. Stanly.....		
R. Dewhurst.....	Clark .....	{ Neillsville. Loyal. Humbird.
T. B. Philpott.....		
G. W. King .....		
Thomas Yule .....	Columbia .....	Portage City.
O. A. Southmaid .....		
Nicholas Smith .....	Crawford.....	Prairie du Chien.
J. R. Hurlbut .....		
Wm. Oestrich.....	Dodge .....	Juneau.
Henry Bertram.....		
James Higgins.....		
Peter Zenner.....	Door .....	Sturgeon Bay.
J. P. Simon.....		
C. A. Masse.....		

*County Committees—continued.*

NAME.	County.	P. O. Address.
D. G. Morrison..... } Richard Relf..... } Thomas Clark..... }	Douglas.....	Superior City.
Mr. Finch ..... } S. B. French..... } C. M. Bonnell ..... }	Dunn .....	Menominie.
S. C. Putnam..... } Martin Daniels..... } H. C. Putnam..... }	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.
J. DeNeveu .....	Fond du Lac ..	Fond du Lac.
J. H. Evans ..... } John Cover ..... } Geo. McFall .....	Grant .....	{ Plattville. Lancaster. Lancaster.
Samuel Louis ..... } T. Jacob Tschudy..... } A. L. Cleveland .....	Green.....	Monroe.
M. H. Powers .....	Green Lake. ....	Dartford.
Richard Dunstan..... } Orville Strong .....	Iowa .....	Dodgeville.
Henry Madden..... }		
S. W. Bowman..... } W. S. Darrow..... } G. M. Adams .....	Jackson.....	Black River Falls.
Henry Colonins..... } P. C. Kelley..... } K. P. Clark .....	Jefferson .....	Jefferson.
T. J. Hinton ..... } G. R. Nichols..... } A. O. Wright..... }	Juneau .....	{ Mauston. Mauston. New Lisbon.
F. Newell..... } Jason Lathrop..... }	Kenosha ....	{ Paris. Kenosha.
Edw. Bach ..... } Wm. N. Perry .....	Kewaunee .....	{ Carlton. Ahnapee. Ahnapee.
Henry Bergmann..... }		
L. Wachenheimer..... } J. S. Simanton .....	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.
P. S. Elwell..... }		
T. C. Mackay ..... } Lars E. Johnson .....	La Fayette .....	Darlington.
Wm. M. Newcomb..... }		

*County Committees—continued.*

NAME.	County.	P. O. Address.
G. W. Burnett..... } Fred'k Schultz.... } Nels I. Gilbert..... }	Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.
W. C. Silverthorn..... } B. Ringle..... } N. B. Thayer..... }	Marathon .....	Wausau.
S. A. Pease .....	Marquette.....	Montello.
J. W. Tarr..... } L. Johnson..... } L. E. Amidon..... }	Monroe .....	Sparta.
Huff Jones..... } A. B. Wheelock..... } R. L. Hall..... }	Oconto.....	Oconto.
A. Branillard..... } A. B. Everts..... } W. H. Lamphear..... }	Outagamie .....	Appleton.
Gustav Goetz..... } Peter Bucholtz..... } Joseph Albrecht..... }	Ozaukee.....	Port Washington.
S. A. Foster..... } S. P. Crosby..... } L. D. Baker..... }	Pepin .....	Durand.
C. W. Bramer..... } E. Burnett..... } H. B. Warner..... }	Pierce.....	Ellsworth.
August Beyl..... } M. C. Pedersen..... } C. E. Mears..... } H. D. Barron..... }	Polk ....	{ Farmington Cent'r. Luck. Osceola Mills. St. Croix Falls.
J. Philips..... } A. M. Nelson..... }	Portage .....	{ Stevens Point. Amherst.
John Bamen..... } J. F. Johnson..... } James Tinker..... }	Racine.....	Racine.
J. Wadsworth..... } L. A. Hatch..... } J. H. Waggoner..... }	Richland.....	Richland Center.
H. V. Dearborn..... } Jas. Bintliff..... } I. M. Bennett..... }	Rock.....	{ Beloit. Janesville. Evansville.

## County Committees—continued.

NAME.	County.	P. O. Address.
Geo. R. Hughes .....	St. Croix.....	{ Hudson. Hudson. Hudson. Cylon.
J. C. Spooner .....		
H. S. Clapp .....		
Wellington Gregory.....		
Peter Byrne.....	Sauk .....	{ Reedsburg. Baraboo. Baraboo.
B. G. Paddock.....		
A. Fisher.....		
Chas. Simnicht.....	Shawano.....	{ Shawano. Shawano. Shawano. Shawano. Pulcifer.
D. H. Pulcifer .....		
F. A. Delaglies .....		
Marion Wescott.....		
W. G. Donaldson.....		
J. H. Denison.....	Sheboygan .....	Sheboygan Falls.
Henry L. Bunn.....	Trempealeau ....	Galesville.
D. W. Wade .....		
A. K. Wyman.....		
William Nelson.....	Vernon .....	Viroqua.
Nathan Coe.....		
J. R. Carson .....		
David Williams .....	Walworth .....	{ Darien. Elkhorn. Whitewater.
Frank Leland .....		
E. D. Coe.....		
Francis A. Wall.....	Washington.....	West Bend.
Geo. L. Arndt.....		
Geo. Ott.....		
John E. Sebold .....	Waukesha.....	Waukesha.
John Graham.....		
John C. Schmidt .....		
J. Wakefield.....	Waupaca .....	Fremont.
R. P. Colt.....	Waushara .....	Poysippi.
R. J. Judd .....	Winnebago ....	Oshkosh.
Luther Buxton .....		
E. Heath .....		
Samuel Krunmer.....	Wood .....	Grand Rapids.
H. H. Crampton. ....		
L. P. Powers.....		
Canute Anderson.....	Burnett .....	{ Anderson. Grantsburg. Grantsburg.
T. Reymert .....		
Wm. H. Bech .....		

I sent the following

CIRCULAR,

Properly filled out, to each member of such committees:

“OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
“MILWAUKEE, Wis., —, 187 .

“ — —, *Wisconsin*:

“DEAR SIR: I herewith send you appointment as a member of the — county committee on immigration, under the provisions of chapter 155, general laws of 1871, as follows:

“‘SECTION 9. The commissioner shall have authority to appoint in each county a committee, consisting of three members, to assist him in the performance of his duties, and may remove any of the members of such committee and appoint others in their stead.

“‘SECTION 10. It shall be the duty of the county committee to make duplicate lists of the names and post office address of such friends and relatives of the inhabitants of their respective localities as are living in the eastern states and in Europe, and to retain one list and send the other list to the commissioner.

“‘SECTION 11. The commissioner shall forward to the county committees a sufficient amount of pamphlets to supply all the persons named in the foregoing lists, with postage sufficient to carry them to their final destination, and the county committee shall forward the pamphlets by mail to the persons named in their list, or use other means to distribute said pamphlets, if deemed best.

“‘SECTION 12. The county committee shall act under the instruction of the commissioner, and shall report to him such information in regard to their respective counties as he may desire, to enable him to perform his duties under this act.

“‘SECTION 13. Each county committee shall have the right, when so ordered by the board of supervisors of their county, to cause to be printed, information setting forth the advantages of their county and localities therein, and to have such printed

information attached to and forwarded by mail with the pamphlets sent to their county, the expense of which shall be chargeable against said county.

“SECTION 14. The county committees shall be entitled to receive no compensation from the state for their service, but their expenses for postage shall be allowed by the commissioner and included in his account therefor.”

“I hope that you will earnestly co-operate with me, that the objects of the law may be faithfully carried out. It is essential that we gather into a compact form accurate information concerning the resources of the state. I have printed on the enclosed blanks some questions, which I trust you will answer and return to me at your earliest convenience. Should there be too small space for answering some of them, you can write on a separate sheet, merely noting the number of the question. Please also add any information you may have touching matters of importance not mentioned in the questions.

“It is important that full and accurate information of your county should be obtained, and should you be unable to give this subject the time and attention it deserves, you will do a favor by immediately notifying me of that fact, and at the same time suggest some person whom you think will be able and willing to serve. The fact that your county may be well settled, and can, as a consequence, hold out no special inducements to immigrants, is no reason why this report should not be made. It is of interest to the state, and will contribute to its welfare to have the statistics from the old counties as well as the new given, and just as completely and fully. It is the earnest desire of the commissioner that this office shall bring good results to the state, and with the hearty co-operation of all the county committees, and of all others who have information to impart, this can be done.

“I have caused to be printed pamphlets in England, Germany Norway, Sweden and Belgium, setting forth the advantages of this state; and if the committee or other responsible parties will furnish me names and post office address of parties in either of

those countries whom they desire should have these pamphlets, I will have them sent without delay.

"If convenient for you, I would very much prefer to have the information furnished set forth in a connected communication, as I can sometimes have that published in newspapers, which very much enhances the value of the information. Then again, one who is well acquainted with everything and place in the county can write about it much better than one who is not, even though he have facts and figures before him. In this case, the questions sent enclosed will serve as a reminder as to what is wanted. If you cannot furnish the communication as desired, then answer every question as fully and completely as possible.

"The other members of the committee are — —, of —, and — —, of —, with whom you will please confer.

"Hoping that you will give the subject of this circular your immediate attention, I am

"Yours respectfully,

"O. C. JOHNSON,

*"Commissioner of Immigration for the state of Wisconsin."*

The following are the printed questions referred to in the above circular, a copy of which, with proper space intervening for answers, was also sent to each member of the committees:

"STATEMENT OF RESOURCES, ETC., of — County, State of Wisconsin, furnished by — —, of —.

"1. General topography of the country, flat, rolling, hilly or swampy.

"2. General quality of the soil.

"3. How much land in the county, and how much of it under cultivation?

"4. How much of the balance capable of cultivation?

"5. How much of the land is owned by actual settlers, and the average price of such land?

"6. How much of the land is owned by the state, and what is the price and quality, and in what part of the county located?

"7. How much is owned by the general government, subject to entry under the homestead law; what is the quality, and what part of county located?

"8. How much is owned by railroad, canal or other companies; the price and quality; in what part of the county located; and by what companies owned?

"9. What are the facilities for water power; where located; to what extent improved, and capability of being further improved?

"10. Minerals. What kinds of ore, if any, and to what extent do they prevail? To what extent are mines worked, and by whom owned? How much mineral was taken out this last year?

"11. What kind of timber prevail?

"12. Any slate beds; any marble or valuable stone quarries; any brick yards or valuable clay? If so, note particulars.

"13. What streams traverse the county, navigable and otherwise?

"14. What lakes in the county, and how large?

"15. To what extent do fish and game abound, and of what kinds?

"16. What are railroad facilities, present and prospective?

"17. What are the principal sources of industry? (If agriculture, state the principal crops raised, and how much of each the past year, the number of acres, and amount per acre; if lumbering, state the amount the past year; and if manufacturing, then state the number, kind, and the product of each factory, as near as can be ascertained.)

"18. Sources of industry yet undeveloped, and capable of development? (Be particular in mentioning places, and if manufacturing, then state the kind, and about the amount of capital required.)

"19. State in regard to climate, water and general healthfulness.

"20. General remarks. (Under this head give all information not called for in any of the previous questions. Give names and post office address of reliable parties who are willing to look

up and locate lands for parties wishing to settle, and of whom further information can be obtained as to particular localities.)”

Most of these questions, as will be perceived, are intended to draw out information about the newer and less settled portion of our state. It is my intention in the future to add such questions as properly answered shall give information also about the older and more settled counties of the state, their progress in wealth and population, the condition of society, of churches and schools, and in fact of everything that can give a correct idea, not only of the natural resources of the country, but also the condition of the people in every respect.

The facilities for getting such information are at present very imperfect, however. True, the commissioner appoints his committee for each county, but it is left with the committee whether they pay any attention to the request or not, and a good many of those who do, do it in such a poor manner that there is but little help in it.

I think that it could be made the duty of certain of the county officers, say the county clerk, surveyor and register of deeds to make a report to the commissioner on or before a certain date every year, embracing such information as he shall require, upon blanks furnished by him. In this way he could get a fund of statistical information that would be of great value, and which, published yearly, would exhibit the advantages of the state in a more complete manner than can now be done. I would respectfully call the attention of the legislature to the desirability of amending the law so as to conform with these suggestions.

I also issued the following circular to the press of the state, and sent one properly filled out, and a copy of the circular, to committees, and printed questions to very nearly every newspaper in the state. Very many have responded to my request, for which they are hereby tendered my heartfelt thanks:

*“To the Newspaper Press of Wisconsin:*

“In order to obtain reliable information about the resources of this state, I have caused enclosed questions and circular to

be sent to all the members of county committees, to the mayors of cities, and the presidents of the principal towns in the state. In this way I am collecting much valuable information. But it has occurred to me that there is yet another medium, perhaps more valuable than all the others, and through which still more may be learned, viz: the Press. There is scarcely a county in the state that has not one or more newspapers within its boundaries, and the proprietors of these are, perhaps, more interested in the rapid growth and development of their section than any other class of people, for the advancement and prosperity of their business is dependent directly upon the settlement and development of the country. As a natural consequence, the newspapers frequently contain articles—editorial or communicated—upon their immediate locality, and setting forth its advantages. What I desire is, that editors or publishers of papers will send me copies of such as contain valuable information concerning the resources of all kinds, developed and undeveloped, of their locality.

“I can use such information for my reports and pamphlets, and some of it for republication in the newspapers of the Old World, thus giving it a wider circulation than the local press possibly can.

“The county committee for — county, consists of the following persons:

“If you will please call attention to this fact in your columns, and also state that information coming from all reliable parties is at all times acceptable, you will greatly oblige,

“Yours respectfully,

“O. C. JOHNSON,

“*Commissioner of Immigration for the State of Wisconsin.*

“OFFICE: 132 FOURTH STREET, MILWAUKEE,”

No one agency tends so much toward the rapid building up of the state as the building of railroads. The northern portion of this state has been sadly neglected heretofore in this respect, but the last two or three years has witnessed great changes. The completion of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, which

is now being rapidly pushed forward, will open large tracts to settlement which have been heretofore almost unknown, or have been so far removed from any facilities for transportation that for all practical purposes they have been useless. Vast deposits of minerals, too, will be opened on the completion of this road, which will add very largely to our wealth and prosperity.

The completion of the Milwaukee and Northern Railroad to Shawano, and thence to lake Superior, will also open a very large and rich country to settlement. It has long been a well known fact that there are in Shawano and Oconto counties many hundred thousands of acres of good farming lands that will now be very speedily taken up by actual settlers.

The building of the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railroad, too, will hasten the settlement of a country along its route, and raise the values of all kinds of property.

It is very much to be hoped that the railroads contemplated from the Mississippi to Lake Superior, in the northwestern part of the state, may be speedily built, and thus open up a country there which otherwise must remain a wilderness for many years to come.

#### IMMIGRANTS.

The following is the number of immigrants that arrived at Milwaukee, from April 1, to December 1:

NATIONALITY.	For Wisconsin.	Other States.	Total.
Norwegians .....	4,096	5,193	9,289
Germans .....	1,665	752	2,417
Swedes .....	73	362	435
Danes .....	372	178	550
English .....	97	29	126
Irish .....	12	14	26
French (Belgians) .....	33	.....	83
Russians .....	.....	8	8
Total .....	6,098	6,536	12,934

The following is the report for Chicago, from May 1, to September 1:

NATIONALITY.	For Wisconsin.	Other States.	Total.
Norwegians .....	1,057	3,124	4,181
Germans .....	3,525	9,127	12,652
Swedes .....	477	2,126	2,603
Danes .....	285	769	1,054
English .....	54	493	547
Irish .....	6	114	120
Italians .....	.....	46	46
Total .....	5,404	15,799	21,203

Taking Milwaukee and Chicago together, the report is as follows:

NATIONALITY.	For Wisconsin.	Other States.	Total.
Norwegians .....	5,153	8,317	13,470
Germans .....	5,190	9,879	15,069
Swedes .....	550	2,488	3,038
Danes .....	657	947	1,604
English .....	151	522	673
Irish .....	18	128	146
French (Belgians) .....	33	.....	83
Russians .....	.....	8	8
Italians .....	.....	46	46
Total .....	11,802	22,335	34,137

In order to show the increase of immigration this season, over last, I append the aggregate report for last year, as follows:

NATIONALITY.	For Wis-consin.	Other States.	Total.
Norwegians.....	3,553	8,579	12,132
Germans.....	2,717	2,775	5,492
Swedes.....	514	1,825	2,339
Danes.....	417	141	558
English.....	155	449	604
Irish.....	59	12	71
Welsh.....	18	.....	18
French (Belgians).....	435	.....	435
Russians.....	7	.....	7
Finlanders.....	14	32	46
Hollanders.....	106	.....	106
Bohemians.....	116	.....	116
Bernese.....	10	.....	10
Total.....	8,121	13,813	21,934

By a comparison of these reports it will be seen that the immigration to Milwaukee and Chicago has been considerably larger this year than last, and that the number of those who have settled in this state also considerably exceeds that of last year. As the arrivals are not reported for the whole season, and as immigrants also arrive at other ports, to some extent, than Milwaukee and Chicago, I estimated that 10,000 were destined to this state last year. According to the same estimate there would be about 14,000 of this class of arrivals this year.

Many of the immigrants, especially from Norway, have heretofore came by sail vessel to Quebec. The advantage in this has been the much lower rates at which the sail vessels carry immigrants; but there are a great many disadvantages, among which is the much longer time consumed upon the ocean, and the greater deprivations to which the immigrant is subject. Latterly, the steamship fares have been very much reduced, and in consequence thereof the numbers who come by sail vessels are constantly growing less and will soon cease altogether. By steamship the immigrant saves about a month in time, which

here is very valuable, and is also very much less liable to diseases resulting from an overcrowded and uncleanly state of the vessel.

I appointed Mr. P. Langland as agent for the state in Chicago, and he served as such from May 1 to September 1, at a salary of \$75 per month. The duties of immigrant agent in Chicago are peculiarly unpleasant and trying. The immigrants arrive by many different routes from the east, and immediately on their arrival are beset by runners and boarding house keepers, the most of whom are a very unscrupulous set of men, and swindle their victims without mercy. Without any adequate aid from the city or police authorities, it is in fact very little that the agent is able to do. Mr. Langland has, however, done as well as it was possible to do under the circumstances, and is entitled to thanks for his unwearied efforts in behalf of the immigrants coming to Chicago. It would seem that the city authorities should take some steps toward the protection of the immigrants who come to and pass through that city. Self interest alone, it would seem, should dictate such a course, even if all questions of humanity and justice are left out of consideration, for the treatment received there will be reported back to the old countries, and every person taught to shun such a place.

In Milwaukee there has been very little, if any swindling of immigrants during the past season. There is no doubt but there are some who would be glad to profit by them, but by constant vigilance and repeated warnings they have been kept at bay. The police authorities here are entitled to thanks for the aid which they are ready to extend the commissioner at all times.

Mr. Wm. Abell has been my assistant and has rendered valuable service. I have also employed another man to assist a part of the time. Both of these without expense to the state.

Mr. A. Fermann has acted as agent for the state in Quebec, during the summer, and has rendered valuable aid there, and I take pleasure in thanking him for it, in behalf of the state.

The following are the expenses incurred by me on account of the Immigration Fund for the fiscal year ending September 30:

Printing 10,000 English pamphlets, including maps, in England .....	\$608 45
Translating and printing 4,000 Welsh pamphlets .....	350 00
Advertising .....	71 00
Printing .....	66 83
Peter Langland, as agent in Chicago (4 months) .....	300 00
Maps .....	26 00
Translating pamphlet into the Norwegian language .....	50 00
Translating pamphlet into the German language .....	50 00
For composing and publishing articles in Welsh newspapers, according to contract entered into by the old Board of Immigration .....	50 00
Postage, freight and express charges on pamphlets distributed, .....	315 37
Total .....	<u>\$1,887 65</u>

I make the following extract from my last report:

“I have come to the conclusion that efforts to obtain settlers for this state should be directed to the European countries rather than to the Eastern states of our own country. Our state is heavily timbered, and not so easily brought under cultivation as the prairies of our neighboring states, and it needs the industrious, hard-working yeomanry of the old world, men who are able and willing to fell the huge trees and perform other hard labor necessary in clearing the land. Though the land requires more labor at first, the timbered regions hold forth other advantages that a prairie country cannot offer, to more than counterbalance this drawback, chief among which is constant employment for the laborer at high wages, which is never wanting, and this is a very important item to the immigrant without means.

“Having come to the conclusion above mentioned, my efforts have been directed principally toward the dissemination of correct information concerning our state in Europe. The Board of Immigration had already had under consideration the plan of getting the pamphlets in the foreign languages printed in Europe, and I have decided to follow out that plan. Its advantages are various and important. In the first place is its saving of expense; for printing can be obtained there for about one-third the price that has been paid here. Then there is perhaps

a still greater advantage in distributing the pamphlets. It is quite impossible to distribute from here through the mails in foreign countries, for it is not practicable to obtain the names of parties to whom to send, nor could such be obtained as it would be proper or profitable to send to. To print here and ship there in bulk, would also give the additional charge of freights, which is no inconsiderable item. Better arrangements for distributing can also be made by getting the printing done there, for the publisher then becomes to a considerable extent an interested party."

Experience has strengthened the views expressed above, consequently the pamphlets that have been published the last year have been printed in Europe. An exception to this rule has been made in the Welsh pamphlets—4,000 of which have been printed here, and distributed in the eastern and southern states. This was done in accordance with the recommendation of prominent Welshmen, who think that is the best course in respect to the pamphlets in their language. There is very little emigration from Wales at the present time, whilst there are many Welshmen in the eastern states, and especially in the coal and iron mines of Pennsylvania, who are anxious for information about the west.

I had 10,000 pamphlets, including maps, printed in the English language, under the supervision of Messrs. Reed & Keim, of London. These have all been distributed, and there has been a call for more.

The same number have been printed in Norway, under the supervision of A. Jurgens, Esq., and will be distributed during the winter in that country and Denmark.

I mentioned in my last report that 10,000 pamphlets had been ordered printed in Germany, and that they were being distributed under the supervision of Hon. J. A. Becher, who was then sojourning in that country. Accompanying this will be found his report. Mr. Becher is entitled to credit for the thorough manner in which he has done this work.

I again quote from last year's report:

"The broad prairies of Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska are open and known to everybody, easily traveled over and explored, whilst many portions of our own state are yet a sealed book. The density of the timber in certain portions, and consequent difficulty of making roads, makes unsettled portions difficult of access, hence their advantages are not as easily learned and made known. There are in certain portions of the state large sandy, pine barrens, almost worthless. People in traveling over these, are apt to imagine that all the country is like them, and give that impression to their friends or perhaps to the public. To overcome or refute such statements, we must be able to state just where the poor land is and just where the good may be found, the quantities in which it exists, and what special advantages it affords. It is an easy matter to see that this is a task of no small magnitude. Then there are our mining and manufacturing interests, both of which are destined to play an important part in the development of the state, must be properly made known, and a few thousand dollars spent yearly by the state in making known its resources, will prove a good investment."

And the following:

"The commissioner should be empowered to issue rules and regulations for the government of all 'runners,' or expressmen who have anything to do with immigrants, and he or any agent appointed by him should be given the authority of a policeman to enforce the same. This would place those unprincipled men under control, and with proper vigilance on the part of the commissioner, the impositions practiced upon immigrants would be put an end to, as far as this state is concerned."

I have received many inquiries concerning the state, both from this country and Europe, all of which have been answered promptly and to the best of my ability.

I append to this report a valuable and interesting communication from Prof. Murrish, commissioner for the survey of the lead mines, whereby it will be seen that important discoveries have been made in that department.

I have appended the reports of the county committees as far as received, and where no reports have been received, I have gathered such information as I have been able from the sources at my disposal. I have also appended valuable information concerning the crops of the state, stock, manufactures, prices of different products and of labor, etc., and some statistics on immigration.

I can not refrain from a favorable mention of the humane and liberal treatment that immigrants receive at the hands of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company. Much credit is due Mr. Carpenter, general passenger agent, and Mr. Christie, chief baggage master, and the officers and employes of the road generally.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

O. C. JOHNSON,  
*Commissioner of Immigration.*

## APPENDIX.

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### REPORT OF HON. J. A. BECHER.

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Hon. O. C. JOHNSON,

*Commissioner of Immigration :*

At the last meeting of the Board of Immigration, which was held in January, 1872, the undersigned, a member of said board, was authorized by resolution to have 10,000 copies of a pamphlet, setting forth the advantages our state offers to immigrants, printed, in Germany, and to have the same distributed to such persons as desired information about the United States.

The contract was let to the publishing house of B. F. Voigt, at Weimar, Germany.

The entire cost for printing and binding the pamphlets and freight amounted to four hundred dollars, which is a very low price considering that the pamphlet contains 48 pages, and that the work is in every respect well executed.

As it was very important in order to accomplish the object for which the pamphlets were printed, to place them in the hands of reliable firms for distribution, I wrote to our consuls at Berlin, Lipzie, Munich, Frankfort on the Maine, Stuttgart, and Hannover; who in every instance furnished the required information. I also wrote to the North German-Lloyd, Bremen, Hamburg Amerikanischen Packetfahrt Actien Gesellschaft, Baltic Lloyd, Stettin and the Emigration Protective Society, Hamburg, requesting them to distribute some of these pamphlets, their answer was also favorable.

At Vienna, Munich and Lipzic, I personally called, while I was sojourning in these places, on the firms hereinafter mentioned, who also willingly agreed to distribute any number I might choose to send them.

The following firms and consuls received pamphlets for distribution, and the number set opposite their respective names, they agreed to distribute free of charge:

Johanning & Behmer, Berlin .....	1,500
Consul Kreisman, Berlin .....	500
Johanning & Behmer, Frankfort-on-the-Maine .....	500
North German Lloyd, Bremer .....	1,500
Hamburg Steamer line, Hamburg .....	1,500
Emigrant Protective Society .....	500
Baltic Lloyd, Stettin .....	1,500
H. C. A. Gross, Vienna .....	1,000
J. J. Ferlin, Munich .....	400
Wm. Flossman, Munich .....	200
Consul Horstman, Munich .....	50
C. O. R. Viehway, Leipzic .....	700
Consul Klauprecht, Stuttgart .....	100
Kaestner, Weimar .....	50
Consul Simon, Hannover .....	100
Distributed by the undersigned .....	250
<b>Total .....</b>	<b><u>13,000</u></b>

In closing this report, permit me to say, that there is no doubt that the state has already derived a great benefit from the distribution of these pamphlets. Notwithstanding the great number of Americans traveling abroad, and the information acquired from them, I found during my stay in Europe, that even to a certain extent educated men had no correct understanding about our affairs. Many who read the pamphlet, gave me the assurance that they received a great deal of information from it, and that they were astonished at the resources of our state and the rapid development of the same.

Yours truly,

J. A. BECHER.

# COMMUNICATION FROM PROF. MURRISH

ON THE

## Mineral Resources of the State.

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HON. O. C. JOHNSON,

*State Commissioner of Immigration :*

DEAR SIR: In the paper furnished for your report of last year, I suggested, you will remember, that there were strong evidences that the lead district in the southern part of the state was found on and related to a north and south belt, or slight elevation of land, that would in all probability continue through the state, or at all events to the base of the Laurentian hills in the northern part. I suggested, also, that in case this should be true, we should find, in all probability, other and perhaps more important ore districts along this belt, in the unexplored region to the north of the lead district.

Very fortunately for this work, the legislature last winter so amended the law as to remove the restrictions confining the survey to the lead district, and gave authority, under the directions of the Governor, to extend the work into any and every part of the state.

My work this season has been confined mostly to this belt extending north from the lead district, with the following results:

To the north of the Wisconsin river, and directly north of the belt of ore referred to in my last paper, on the north side of the elevation running from Blue Mounds to Prairie du Chien, I notice evidences, not only of the continuation of this north and south belt, but of its metal producing characters.

Although beyond the limits of what is known as the mineral district of the southern part of the state, and in a geological formation altogether below that in which the ore deposits are found there, I find the same geological arrangement so far as the grouping of north and south and east and west belts are concerned. That is to say, although the geological formations in which the ore is found in the lead district crop out and are wanting here, yet the same system of grouping or arrangement of mineralized belts are distinctly preserved.

In town 9 there is a belt of country very much stained with metallic oxides, and presenting on the surface every indication of being good mineral ground. At Orion, in Richland county, some attempts at mining have been made, and some good prospects for lead have been discovered. To the west of Orion, iron seems to predominate, although mixed too much with foreign material to be a good ore. Still further west on the same belt, in Crawford county, copper in different places has been found, and several thousand pounds taken out and sold. The rock in which these ores are found here, is what is known as the lower magnesian lime stone. The country, here however, is very much broken and otherwise unfavorable for very extensive deposits of ore of any kind.

Extending north from this place, we find the streams—all of which are coming from the north—heading up into a well defined belt or elevation of land, a belt strongly marked with the evidences of physical disturbance, or changes in the character and composition of the rock. As we approach this east and west elevation through Richland county along the center of this north and south belt, the evidences of a mineralized belt continue to increase as we get nearer to the point of intersection. To the east, and for several miles beyond where it intersects this north and south belt, it presents physical characters peculiar to such belts of rock. These characters are beautifully exposed in the region of Baraboo and Devil's lake, and can be studied there.

At the point of intersection, however, it presents strong indications of *iron ore*, and that too, in extensive deposits. These

indications commence a little to the west of Baraboo, continue through the western part of Sauk county, the upper portion of Richland, and into the eastern part of Vernon; and are as follows: In some places the clay resting on the rock is highly colored with oxide of iron, and in many places contains good specimens of the ore. In other places the sand-rock is very much impregnated with iron, some times in the form of a red powder, at others in that of a lean sandy ore, while in other places—in fact more or less over the whole district—specimens of good iron ore may be found on the surface, or washed out by the rains along the sides of the hills. In a great many places a man can gather up a ton of good ore in a day; and if he goes to work and dig out what is exposed in the soil, and surface accumulations, he may get twice the amount.

This region, over which these indications are found, is, in all probability, a *new mineral district*. It resembles very much in its external characters, and surface indications, the lead district before mining commenced there, with this difference: the “float” iron ore in this district is vastly more abundant than the “float” lead ore was there. The large deposits of lead ore in the lead district were not exposed at first to the gaze of the explorer, but were hidden beneath a covering of rock, or surface accumulations. Their “float,” however, was often scattered away down the hill-sides, and sometimes away down the valleys for hundreds of feet, and it was by carefully following up the “float” that the original deposit was found. And I have no doubt, that before one-half of the amount of money and time is spent here, in tracing up this “float” iron ore, and other indications, that was spent there in tracing up the “float” lead ore, that many extensive deposits of iron will be found.

At Ironton, in the western part of Sauk county, and on what we should call the eastern part of this new iron district, we have one of those deposits indicated by “float” ore, traced out and opened up. A blast furnace is erected near the deposit, and a good article of pig iron is now being made.

This deposit, as it now stands, is 300 feet wide, and still extending south; in depth or thickness, it is in the center about

35 feet, and will average for the whole width 20 or 25 feet, with ore still extending down below their deepest works. There was taken from this deposit last year, and smelted in this little furnace, 3,500 tons of ore. And there has been dug out of this deposit since it was first discovered, according to figures furnished me by the proprietor, John F. Smith, Esq., 27,000 tons of ore. The extent of this deposit we have no means of knowing at present. The prospects, however, for continuance, are as good to-day as at any other period since it has been opened.

This deposit of ore is in the upper portion of the Potsdam sandstone, which rests immediately on the Azoic formations. It is a brown hematite ore, or what may be called hydrated sesqui-oxide of iron. It is not difficult to reduce, and yields about 50 or 55 per cent. of iron in the furnace.

Nature has been lavish of her gifts here. This is also a timbered district; mostly a dense forest of hard wood. Charcoal is furnished at Ironton for six cents per bushel. And when the timber is cut off for fuel, the land for agricultural purposes is among the best in the state.

I will add here, that this work at Ironton, is about the only work done in this district to prove these prospects for iron, or to develop this region. And I may add further, that with this very favorable geological position, the vast amount of surface ore, and this deposit at Ironton as a type of what we may expect to find, the prospects of a rich and extensive district of iron ore are indeed flattering.

To the north of this, apparently, new iron district, along the same north and south belt, the sandstone is altogether the surface rock, and continues to thin out as we extend north. It is so friable, and yields so readily to disintegration, that the surface of the country is mostly covered with sand, and we find nothing of interest until we reach town 21. Here we find rising gently from beneath the sand and sandstone, the ancient Azoic and Plutonic rocks, which extend back no doubt under the sandstone and limestone of the southern part of the state. This formation rises simultaneously on the black river, Yellow river and the Wisconsin river, through towns 21 and 22, consequently has

an east and west bearing, and from the fact that it pitches beneath the sandstone to the west of Black river, and also to the east of the Wisconsin, we may infer that it is conforming to this north and south belt, or elevation. After exploring across it for several miles, I found a gentle dip setting into the north, and a little beyond this, the sandstone on its northern as well as on its southern side. This belt of ancient rocks, belong no doubt, to some ancient system of elevation, since the sandstone rests horizontally and undisturbed on its flanks.

The natural products of this belt, are interesting and important. In connection with the granitic rocks, which seem to occupy mostly the center of this belt, we find good specimens of Kaolin, with indications of extensive beds. This is true not only to the east and west of Yellow river, but at Grand Rapids on the Wisconsin, where, by the sinking of wells and cisterns, a number of beds have been discovered, varying from one to five feet thick. This Kaolin is in places a very superior article, well adapted for most kinds of pottery, especially the best China ware; and is equal to anything we find in nature for fire-clay, or fire-brick.

The metalliferous character of this belt is well exposed along the Black river near the falls. The prevailing ore seems to be iron. This is on the extreme south side of the belt, and the rocks are exposed only along the streams. Near Black River Falls, and on the west side of the river, is a deposit of ore exposed by the opening of a railroad cut at its base. The ore here is a mixture of magnetite, and hematite, considerably mixed with quartz. On each side of the ore as exposed in this cut, there is a soft, and somewhat ironry slate rock, in fact it looks as though this iron deposit was mantled around with slate, the slate becoming softer as it passes away from the ore.

On the east of this, or a little to the south of east, and on the east bank of the river, is another deposit, or mound of ore, of a similar character and size. Where exposed along the river, it appears to be mantled around also with slate, a micaceous slate, changing often into other varieties, and in places colored with the oxide of iron. This mound remains in its natural state; no

excavations made; covered mostly with brush, and other vegetation, with large and small pieces of ore scattered over the surface, and protruding through the soil. It is mostly a dark, fine grained magnetite, and like the other, in places considerably mixed with quartz.

A few rods farther to the north, and perhaps an off-shoot from this mound, is a small knoll, or what looks like the upper part of a ledge of iron ore. This deposit was partially opened several years ago, leaving the ledge exposed for one hundred feet wide and several feet high. The ore here is mostly magnetic, and like what is exposed on the mounds, mixed with quartz.

A few rods still farther to the north, is another exposure of ore opened up by the same party, and is exposed several feet wide. The ore here is mostly the red hematite.

Where so little has been done to develop these deposits, it is impossible to form an estimate of the amount of ore. But that there is sufficient to justify the erection of extensive works, there can be, I think, no reasonable doubt. I have just been informed that a company is already formed, and work is to commence at once on the erection of a furnace here.

About four miles to the north of these deposits, and a short distance to the east of Black River, and near where Morrison's creek enters it, there is another mound, similar in form, size, and in the quality of its ore to those already described. And still a little farther to the north, on the river and on the streams running into it, are exposures of ledges of quartz and hematite.

About six or seven miles to the east of those deposits at Black River Falls, I found another mound of ore, similar to those described, only a little larger. This mound is, I should judge not much, if anything, short of a mile in length, and from one-half to three-fourths of a mile wide at its base, and over 100 feet high. Like the others it is covered with small trees, and brush, with pieces of ore, large and small scattered over the surface and partly buried in the soil, with no chance to see the ore in place.

From the description given, it will be seen that these deposits are near enough to each other, and resemble each other enough

in the character of their ores, to be called one district. And although the ores are comparatively lean on account of the silica mixed with them in the shape of quartz, yet the time cannot be far distant when these ores will be manufactured to such an extent as will make this Black River Falls district one of the great iron producing districts of the state.

But little less in importance, if any, is another iron district on the Wisconsin river, and east from Black River Falls, on the same belt. The ore, however, is of a different character. It is bog ore, of a superior quality, and found in beds but a few inches below the surface, and from one to three or four feet in thickness. It is found at Grand Rapids, on both sides of the river. Also about four miles to the north, and eight miles to the south of the same place, and also in the town of Grant, about five miles to the east of the river, on the same belt.

The extent of country over which it is known to exist, and the thickness of the beds where exposed, would lead one to suppose that the supply of this kind of ore is almost inexhaustible here.

From this hasty glance at the undeveloped natural products that lie scattered over what has been my field of observation during the present season, you will notice that we have good reason to suppose that other and important mineral districts will soon be opened up along this belt to the north of the lead district. And if you could stand with me on those elevations of granitic rocks beyond Wausau in Marathon county, the northern limit of my explorations, and gaze upon their associated metamorphic rocks of the azoic age, (the acknowledged mineral strata of the world), as they extend away east and west through the state, and north to Lake Superior, you would be persuaded, as I am, that we are but just entering on the threshold of the mineral strata of the state.

Yours truly,

JOHN MURRISH,

*Com. of the Survey of the Min. Regions of the State.*

## COMMUNICATION FROM CAPTAIN O. R. DAHL.

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CHAPPEWA FALLS, July 30, 1872.

Colonel O. C. JOHNSON,

*Commissioner of Immigration.*

DEAR SIR: After another year's traveling and experience through the west-half of our state as agent for protection of state land, I feel it my duty to inform you of some facts and observations which I have since last year. Before the office of Commissioner of Immigration was established the immigrant was found in numbers on every railroad station suffering and enquiring for chances where to go to work or locate. Now they know exactly where to go and where they can do well. It is a fixed fact that the north western part of our state—Chippewa, Clark Barron and Polk counties—is the most attractive and desirable part for immigrants, as there is plenty of land for homesteads, and other lands that can be purchased at low figures. But the county of Chippewa is in all respects to be preferred, as it is the centre and plane of operation for the manufacture of lumber in this part of the state. There is a large amount of government and state land in this county, and about 60,000 acres of Northwestern railroad land will come in market this fall. I have been examining and appraising said land for the county, and the average price for good farming land is \$2.50 per acre, and I understand that the county is willing to sell it on credit, after a small part payment, to actual settlers, and I should consider this land preferable at such reasonable price, in a good location, where churches, schools, and roads are already established, than to go far back from a settlement upon homestead land. If a farmer in this county has any produce to sell, he has a home market. Notwithstanding there are already large

settlements and large amount of farming produce raised, Chipewewa county will for many years to come have to import provisions on account of the large increase in the lumber business. Labor is always in demand, and wages range from \$28 to \$40 per month and board the whole year round.

The natural advantages of this county cannot be explained in a few words, and I will not attempt to do so, but only give a few facts. Encouraged by deceiving reports, and cunningly devised statements about the wonderful resources of northern Minnesota and tracts of land along the Northern Pacific Railroad, several farmers from this county started out there one year ago to see for themselves, but they all came back and commenced improving their farms here, and are cured for life from their dissatisfaction with this place, and are now doing well.

Last spring a party of farmers on Bloomer Prairie sold their farms for low figures to Norwegians, and started with their families and teams for Nebraska and Idaho. A month ago they came back, tried to re-purchase their farms, but could not, and are now settling on wild lands near their former homes. They have explored Nebraska, and say that the land there was more productive, but the old settlers begged them to buy their farms at their own figures, so they could get money enough to leave with. And for oats for their teams they paid 10 and 15 cents per bushel, best kind of beef cost 4 and 5 cents, and butter 6 and 8 cents per pound; and they thought farming would not pay there, and besides live in a hole in the ground for want of material to build with.

Every winter a large number of farmers from Minnesota, come here with their teams and work in the pinery, and they all say that if they could sell their farms there they would come here and settle for good. Some have already done so.

The unlucky quarrel concerning the Dells' Improvement is now considered settled. Parties from Eau Claire are now examining the river above here, with a view to making such permanent improvements as will benefit themselves and the country at large.

Yours truly,

O. R. DAHL.

## REPORTS OF COUNTY COMMITTEES.

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### ADAMS COUNTY.

BY C. A. CAPRON AND A. O. HOLM.

Adams county is bounded on the north by Wood and Portage counties, on the east by Waushara and Marquette, on the south by Columbia, and on the west by Juneau. The southern part of the county is rolling and the central flat, and gradually rises from south to north. The soil is of a sandy loam, well adapted to the raising of rye, oats, barley, corn, etc. There is some worthless land in the county, but also much that is very good, and with proper cultivation it can be made to bear excellent crops.

There are about 139,000 acres of land in the county, and 46,000 of these are under cultivation,  $8\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. of which has been put under cultivation this past year, thus showing that the lands in the county are being rapidly improved. About 87 per cent. of that now unimproved is capable of cultivation. About 50 per cent. of the land is owned by actual settlers, at a price of from \$1.25 to \$26 per acre; 49,500 acres by the state at fifty cents per acre; and 40,000 to 50,000 acres is yet owned by the general government, which can be entered as homesteads, and the most of this will, if taken up by actual settlers and properly cultivated, make good and profitable farms. About 4,500 acres are yet owned by the Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad Company, and a large portion of this is still occupied by actual settlers. These lands are generally of a good quality.

The county is well watered by beautiful running streams, and many water powers exist that are yet unimproved, especially in

the central part of the county, north and south on White creek, and the Big and Little Rochechris.

The prevailing timber is oak, ash and maple along the streams, and oak, ash and pine on the uplands.

There are many valuable stone quarries in the county, and one or two good brick yards. Clay for the making of the very best brick is readily found almost anywhere in the county.

The Wisconsin river runs along the western border of the county, and Big Rochechris, Little Rochechris and White creek are beautiful streams running into the Wisconsin river. Lake Jordan is situated in the southeastern part of the county, is about four miles long and two and one-half wide, and is a very picturesque body of water. The county poor-house is very beautifully located upon the banks of this lake. Fish abound in this lake in great abundance, as well as in the streams, and game is very plentiful in the northern part of the county, consisting of deer, prairie chickens, grouse, quails, ducks of all kinds, wild geese and other small game.

This county has suffered very much for want of proper railroad communication, but this want is now to be relieved, as we verily believe, as the Chicago and Duluth Railroad is now about to be built through the county, and other lines are also talked of.

The principal source of industry in this county is agriculture, the crops raised being wheat, rye, corn, barley, and all kinds of garden vegetables. All kinds of roots are very prolific. Some attention is also paid to the production of lumber in the northern and northwestern part of the county. Cranberries are cultivated to some extent, and are soon destined to play an important part in the industry of the county. A large portion of the county is well adapted to the cultivation of fruit, and 25,000 acres have been purchased by parties for that purpose alone. Hops are also raised to some extent, and some attention has been paid to the raising of the sugar beet, and there is a prospect that a factory for the manufacture of sugar from that cereal will be erected soon. The county is proverbially healthy, the water good, and the climate about the same as in the other central portions of the state.

There will soon be a foundry in operation at Big Spring, and there is now a machine shop, iron lathe and planing mill at that place. There is also in the county, eight good flouring mills, numerous small saw mills, and one of the largest steam saw mills in the state, situated at Barnum.

Property has increased in value about ten per cent. during the past year, and with our railroad prospects, together with the doing away with false impressions concerning the soil, etc., of this county, truly we have cause to be proud of our progress, and very hopeful for the future.

We have received our proportion of the last season's immigration into this section of the state, and we have plenty of lands and good will for more.

C. A. Capron and A. O. Holm, both of Friendship, will give their attention promptly to all letters of inquiry concerning lands; will also assist parties in securing claims.

O. E. Meyer, of 147 West Water street, Milwaukee, will also give information to parties desiring it concerning Adams county.

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## ASHLAND COUNTY.

BY S. S. FIFIELD.

Ashland county is the center county of the northern border of the state, on Lake Superior. It contains an area of about 1,200,000 acres, of which upwards of 150,000 acres belong to the state, while a large majority of the territory embraced within its limits still belongs to the general government; large tracts being valuable ore and pine lands. Ashland bay extends southwest into the interior of the county some twenty miles, affording a most perfect harbor for commerce, and the largest white-fish fishery on the lake. Upon this magnificent sheet of water is situated the new town of Ashland, the present terminus of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, now being rapidly built north and south from both its lake terminus and Stevens Point. Thi

great commercial artery will be completed within eighteen months, when we shall be connected with the state's metropolis, Milwaukee, and with Chicago, by the Wisconsin system of railroads.

The Penokee iron range lies east of Ashland about twenty-three miles, and is pierced by the Wisconsin Central, which taps the country that will be developed, affording excellent facilities for shipping ores and manufactured iron. The work of prospecting these vast mineral deposits is now being pushed ahead, and the parties engaged receive the most flattering encouragement. Iron ore, at a depth of eight feet, has already been taken out that is judged by competent men will yield 60 per cent. If the iron companies are successful in opening their mines, they will in a very short time give employment to a vast army of miners and other laborers at good wages.

The country in the iron regions is rough and uneven, but the range of hills is covered with a heavy growth of maple and other hard wood. The soil is good for grain and other products, but the seasons are too short to raise corn, with the exception of the small Yankee variety. All varieties of vegetables can be grown successfully and yield largely. The country is a natural one for tame grass, which, where tried, does splendidly.

The whole county is heavily timbered with pine and hemlock forests, interspersed with belts of hard wood. A number of large streams, together with numerous branches and springs, affording abundant water powers, water the whole northern slope. Several good sized inland lakes, full of fine fish are to be found in different portions of the county. Fruit does well, far better than in the more central portions of the state. Apples, pears, tame and wild plums, thrive and grow thrifty. Of course there are no orchards as yet, but the experimental gardens prove to a certainty, that fruit can be successfully raised. There are several apple trees now in Ashland, where nice apples can be seen growing. Small fruits can be raised here as well as anywhere.

The whole country is a dense wilderness, but is now receiving that attention it has so long deserved, and with the coming of railroads, will also come the sturdy emigrant, the skilled

mechanic, the adventurous American, and the genuine inquisitive Yankee, who, with his inventive genius, will soon help to make the wooded hills resound with the hum of industry. It is the beginning of a new era in the history of our noble state—one laden with great enterprises, and wonderful developments. The great inland sea of North America, can no longer be a mere outline on the maps, to be talked about by school children, but the live and busy centre of commerce, bearing burdens from eastern climes and the fertile Northwest, to the East-Atlantic cities and commercial depots.

Ashland county is but a small portion of our noble state, but contains as much undeveloped wealth as any given number of square miles within the commonwealth. Other counties join it on the lake, which will receive our attention in another issue.

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## BAYFIELD COUNTY.

BY S. S. FEIFIELD AND J. D. CRUTTENDEN.

Bayfield county joins Ashland\* on the north and west. It has an area of about 800,000 acres, of which a large portion belong to the state and are known as school, university and swamp lands. These lands, although denominated "swamp lands," are in many instances far from being so, as in a majority of cases only a fraction of the sub-division is wet and marshy, the balance being high and dry. The lands contain vast belts of valuable pine and other timber, and are being entered very fast by pine-land speculators, as also are the government lands, a large portion of the county still belonging to the United States.

The country is somewhat broken in its character, and is drained by numerous ravines, and running streams, which empty their waters into lake Superior. The dividing ridge that changes the slope of the country north towards the lake, extends east and west from twenty to thirty miles from the coast. The country here is high and broken into high bluffs or mounds of sandy soil, around which are large and extensive swamps and numer-

ous lakes, from which flow many of the tributaries of the St. Croix and Chippewa rivers, which flow south and feed the mighty Mississippi. The soil is similar to that of Ashland county, in fact the heavy clay soil predominates along the whole northern slope from the north shore to the peninsular of Michigan. It is a natural soil for tame grass and grain of all kinds which grows heavy and yields a handsome crop wherever tried. Bayfield county has more sandy soil than Ashland, and on the whole the timber is not as dense as that of either Douglas on the west, or Ashland.

The village of Bayfield is the county seat. It contains a population of about 700 souls. It is a well built place, contains two saw mills, nine stores, and is the headquarters of one of the largest fishing houses on the lake, viz.: the Boutlin Brothers. This firm ship annually 10,000 packages of white fish and trout. They go to Chicago and Buffalo markets principally. Others do an extensive business in this line, and the catch can be safely set down at 15,000 packages annually.

The United States land office, for the northern district of Wisconsin, is located at Bayfield, and during the present year business has been quite brisk in the office.

The harbor of Bayfield is undoubtedly the best on lake Superior, and is accessible from three points of the compass for shipping. As a harbor refuge it is visited during the season by almost every vessel that plies the lake.

During the summer season Bayfield is crowded with pleasure seekers from all parts of the Union. It is fast becoming a noted watering place, and in a few years will excel all places of resort in the north. It has already two good and well-kept hotels, the Bayfield House, by William Herbert, and Smith's Hotel, kept by Captain P. W. Smith.

The county is in good condition financially, and prosperous. The building of the Central Railroad to Ashland helps rather than retards the growth of Bayfield county.

Houghton Point is another beautiful place in Bayfield county, and bids fair to rival Bayfield as a place of resort. A fine hotel

is soon to be built there, by F. Prentice, Esq., proprietor of the site.

The scenery about Ashland, and the group of islands known as the "Apostles," is probably the finest on lake Superior in many respects, and annually attracts the tourist and traveler to view the ever beautiful landscapes.

Bayfield county has many sources of wealth, and will ere long contain a thrifty and prosperous population.

In fact the whole country bordering Ashland bay should be seen to be appreciated. Come and see it.

No mines are yet worked, though iron and copper is known to exist, with indications of large quantities. The prevailing timber is Norway or white pine, oak, maple, birch, spruce, tamarack, poplar and cedar. Valuable slate and brown stone quarries, and clay of the finest quality, suitable for brick, are found, which must of necessity enrich the resources of the county, making it both attractive to the capitalist and laborer. Nine streams traverse the county, none, however, of sufficient size to be navigable. Fish and game of most every kind are found in the streams and forests. Railroads are prospective only, but it is safe to predict that the Wisconsin Central will extend its line through the county before the next succeeding year, by the way of Menasha and Portage to Milwaukee and Chicago. The exportation of fish, and manufacturing of lumber are the principal sources of industry. Climate excellent for health. The county has an extensive lake front, locked, so to speak, by the Apostle Island, making it one of the best harbors in the world, capable of sheltering and affording protection to the naval and merchant ships of the country. Fine opportunity is offered for the settlement of colonies.

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## BARRON COUNTY.

BY ORVILLE BRAYTON BARRON.

Barron county contains twenty-five townships, from township 32 to 36 north inclusive, and from range 10 to range 14 west

inclusive. The surface is gently rolling, although the northern part is hilly and swampy, the southern and central portion of the county has a soil of dark clay loam, while the northeast part, which is prairie, is lighter and mostly sand. There are about 516,000 acres in the county, 15,000 of which is under cultivation, and about nine-tenths of the balance is capable of being worked; of the whole amount, nearly 20,000 acres owned by actual settlers, are held at an average price of seven dollars per acre. In the neighborhood of 11,000 acres are state lands, located throughout the county, and for sale at from seventy-five cents to one dollar and a half per acre. Subject to entry under the homestead law, and owned by the general government are 192,000 acres, mostly covered by heavy timber. The large proportion of this land is not yet in market.

The facilities for water powers are excellent. Streams traverse the county that are capable of indefinite improvement. White pine, white and red oak, maple, ash, lind, balsam and aspen are the principal timber.

Large portions of these forests are comparatively free from underbrush; and their surface, throughout all seasons, in winter as well as in summer, is clothed with the verdure of an abundant growth of grass. This natural pasturage possesses nutritious qualities of the highest order. Sheep, horses and cattle will soon fatten upon it, and keep in excellent condition at all seasons, except when the deep winter snows cover the ground. And during even this period it seems to be renewed rather than destroyed; for as soon as the snows are gone it reappears fresh and green, and becomes succulent and superb grazing after a few of the first warm days of early spring. Thus, the abundant growth of "buffalo grass" renders the whole range of forest exceedingly valuable for pasturage, and forever obviates the necessity of any special cultivation for this purpose.

The natural meadows constitute a very attractive feature of this region. Some are quite extensive, but they generally range from five to ten acres, and are scattered along river bottoms and creeks throughout the entire county. Their present available area can be doubled by a little labor in clearing the

margins of brush and burning the ground. The principal varieties of grass are the flat-leaved, red-top and blue-joint. All are of good quality and luxuriant growth, particularly the blue-joint, which often attains the height of four or five feet, producing a marvelous yield of coarse but very sweet and excellent hay. Being indigenous, they exhibit but little tendency to run out. Some of these meadows have been mowed by lumbermen for twenty years without any perceptible diminution of crop.

The facilities which here exist for water power are practically inexhaustible. Taking into account only such as can be cheaply utilized, they are more than sufficient to turn the wheels of all the manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts. And considered in connection with the fertility of the soil, the great quantity of timber adapted to mechanical purposes, and certain other conditions, real and possible, that render this region favorable for the development of large manufacturing interests, this vast water power assumes a peculiar importance. With the rich iron mines of Superior lying in close neighborhood on the north, and the prairies and bottom lands of the Mississippi valley bordering on the south, only a few miles of railroad are necessary for the profitable employment of labor and capital in foundries, woolen mills, wagon factories, and all the wood and iron-working shops for the manufacture of farming implements and domestic furniture, demanded by the greatest agricultural region in the world. As yet but little has been done for the improvement of these extraordinary advantages. Influenced, however, by their attractions, and believing in the promising future of Barron county, a few enterprising capitalists and business men have erected several fine mills for providing the settlers with lumber for building purposes, and converting their grain into flour and feed. At Rice lake, nearly in the center of the county, a saw, shingle, lath, planing and grist mill, all occupying the same site, have recently been completed. The building contains a rotary saw, having a capacity of 15,000 feet in twelve hours; the shingle mill will cut from 15,000 to 20,000, and the lath about 15,000 in the same time. The planing and grist mills are of the ordi-

nary capacity and kind. At Prairie Farm, on Hay river, in the southern portion of the county, an establishment containing mills of substantially the same character throughout, is also nearly constructed. Besides these there are several smaller mills, mostly for the manufacture of lumber to supply the home demand, in process of construction in various eligible localities.

Another great material interest, more peculiar to this region than any other, consists in extensive beds of catlinite, or Indian pipe stone—a sort of red clay formation, found in stratified deposits of various thicknesses convenient for quarrying, in the eastern portion of the county. According to the analysis of Dr. Jackson, of Boston, as reported in Silliman's journal, it is composed of, in 100 grains:

Water!	8.4 grain s.
Silicia.....	48.2 "
Alumna.....	28.2 "
Magnesia.....	6.0 "
Perox. Iron ..	5.0 "
Ox. Manganese.....	0.5 "
Carb. Lime.....	2.6 "
Loss.....	1.0 "

The practical importance of this singular compound cannot easily be overrated. It is of a brownish crimson or mahogany color, exceedingly fine grained, susceptible of a high polish, and when first taken from the quarry is so chalky and soft as to be easily cut with a knife or dressed with a plane, yet after a few days exposure to the air and light, assumes a flint-like tenacity and hardness which resists the action of moisture, heat and cold. For centre-tables, counters, chimney pieces, tessellated pavements, facings of buildings, columns, monuments and busts—for everything in which it is necessary to unite the beauty of marble with the strength of granite, it possess an adaptation of qualities which need only to be known to create a demand that even the exhaustion of these beds may not supply. Its exquisite richness and beauty, the great ease which it can be wrought, together with the fact of its scarcity—geologists having reported its existence at but one other point on the whole continent—will render it a source of wealth to this county, in generations to come, which might not be surpassed by mines of silver and

gold. Only about thirty miles of a long contemplated railway need be constructed for the shipment of this material; and whenever this is accomplished, these quarries will afford profitable employment for hundreds of men.

Owing to the large number of men and teams employed by the lumbering establishments, and the limited quantity of land under cultivation, no surplus of farm products has ever found its way out of the country; and when we consider the immense territories of pine that spread out, westward, northward and eastward, into regions not adapted to agricultural purposes, it is evident that for generations to come, farmers will here have a home market for all they can produce. The distance from the south line of the county to the nearest railroad points being only eighteen and twenty miles, it would not be unusually expensive to market a crop in that direction; but since the local demand necessitates the importation of enormous quantities of supplies every year, prices rule higher here than elsewhere, and in this respect renders remoteness from railroads an advantage to the farmer, rather than a loss.

The county has numerous lakes from two to 10 miles in length, and from one to one and a half in width. Game and fish abound extensively.

Water and climate are, in all respects, like those of the most favored and well-known portions of Wisconsin.

Immigrants, in examining lands, should avail themselves of the assistance of a reliable guide. Many such are to be found among the settlers already here. Unable to name all, it is with pleasure that the writer refers to one in whose company he has explored the whole region hereinbefore described—the most true-hearted and accomplished woodman he ever knew, Baptiste Quarder, of Rice Lake, deputy Surveyor of Barron county, who has corrected plats free for the inspection of all, and will show lands and give descriptions to persons seeking homesteads, at moderate charges.

## BROWN COUNTY.

BY HON. J. S. CURTIS, GREEN BAY.

The existence of the country about Green Bay was first made known by Frenchmen, and that fact is still apparent in the names of many of its important localities. As early as the middle of the seventeenth century, while English colonists were crouching along a narrow belt of the Atlantic coast, the zeal of Jesuit missionaries and the enterprising genius of French gentlemen, was stretching the line of discovery and civilization along the great lakes, across the wilds of Wisconsin and down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. Before the year 1670, a regular Catholic mission was in full operation near what is now the county seat of Brown county. By the treaty of 1763, at the close of the "Old French War," all the vast possessions of the French monarchy east of the Mississippi, came into the hands of the English, and by the treaty of 1782, at the close of our Revolution, were by them transferred to the United States of America. Still this region was never really brought within the bounds of civil government until the year 1787, when the whole vast delta between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers was erected into an organized province, by Congress, under the name of the "Northwest Territory."

The county has an area of about 450 square miles, located at the head of Green Bay, a mighty arm of Lake Michigan, nearly a hundred miles in length and with an average breadth of fifteen miles. The mean latitude is about 44° North, being a little higher than the southern coast of France. The climate is much colder than is experienced in Europe at the same parallel, but such is the dryness of the atmosphere and steadiness of the temperature, that the winters are in some respects the most pleasant as they are serially the most healthful portions of the year. A solid bed of dry snow for nearly three months affords highways of unequaled facility for passage and transportation. It is a gratifying sight on a fine winter's day to witness the processions of Belgian and other farmers, with their sleds loaded with shingles

made by their own hands from wood grown on their own soil, and wending towards the city of Green Bay, sure of being way-laid by some eager shingle buyer "cash in hand." The only unpleasant portion of the year is the two months in the Spring, beginning about the 10th of March, during which period the weather is usually wet, windy and variable, but with the middle of May commences a season of sunshine and warmth and ripening power which urges on every kind of vegetation with a rapidity hardly equalled at any other spot of the earth's surface. The Autumn, however, commencing about Sept. 28, is the peculiar boast of the climate in this part of the Northwest. The cool, but comfortable weather, the sunny days and clear frosty nights have made the "Indian Summer" of this region, famous and attractive throughout America.

A great point of attraction is the peculiar healthfulness of this district. Its position in this respect is peculiar, being near enough to large bodies of water to enjoy the equalizing effect which they always exert upon the atmosphere, and yet sufficiently remote to escape fogs and sweeping winds. Nothing can exceed the purity and salubrity of the air, as is shown by the fact that notwithstanding the high latitude and consequent severity of temperature, as compared with most parts of the Union, yet Green Bay and its vicinity have long been noted as especially favorable to persons with disordered lungs. Instances of the relief which has been afforded to victims of such complaints by simply living and breathing in this dry and bracing air, have been very remarkable. The agues and liver complaints and bilious fevers which have been and are such a scourage to the pioneer settlers of the fertile prairie lands to the southward, are almost unknown here. We know of no disease whatever that *flourishes* in Brown county, while most of the illnesses peculiar to other regions are obliged to give way when brought within its borders.

As before remarked, the whole surface of the county was originally covered by a thick growth of timber. Besides quantities of pine, the favorite wood for building material in this country, there are large tracts on which stand the harder varieties, such

as oak, maple, beech, walnut, etc. Experienced naval architects have pronounced the oak grown in this county to be unequalled for ship timber by any other in the United States.

There is hardly an acre of barren land in the county. The prevailing character of the soil may be called a sandy loam, easily worked and susceptible of the highest degree of cultivation. Other descriptions of soil of course exist, varying with the changes of surface, the proximity of water, etc., but whatever the peculiarity of particular spots of ground, the one characteristic of *fertility* may be relied upon as existing almost everywhere, with slight exception.

The noble Fox river, navigable for the largest vessels, finds its outlet within the limits of the county, and furnishes the best harbor on the great lakes; while its several tributaries, and other streams which flow into the bay, make this district peculiarly well watered. As might be expected in such a land of woods and streams, there is no difficulty anywhere in obtaining wells supplied with abundant spring water, by digging a moderate distance below the surface.

We have spoken of the French origin of this county, and we may add that the French is still spoken here, perhaps more extensively than any other tongue. The Belgians form the most numerous portion of the French-speaking race, and with the patient industry characteristic of their nation, are transforming a wilderness into fruitful fields. Germans from every part of the "father-land" are here working their way upwards with an intelligence, independence and energy which always commands success. The Scandinavian races, especially Norwegians and Danes, are among us in considerable numbers and bring with them some sterling traits of character which ensure them a welcome from all classes of our people. One of our most thriving towns is almost entirely occupied by emigrants of this class. The indefatigable Dutchman is here also, and has bestowed the name of "Holland" upon one of our most prosperous and growing agricultural towns. The omnipresent Irishman is here too, as everywhere, toiling successfully to gain a comfortable home for himself, and with his sturdy arm and brave spirit help-

ing to build up the fortunes of the community in which he dwells. Some of the best farms and farming lands in the county are held by Irishmen. The native American element of the population may be counted of the best class, being mostly composed of original emigrants from New York, Pennsylvania, and the different states of New England or of the descendants of such.

The amount of our improved land is 51,192 acres, from which were produced in 1870, 156,783 bushels of wheat; 16,819 bushels of rye; 14,967 bushels of corn; 155,101 bushels of oats; 68,479 bushels of potatoes; 12,341 pounds of wool; 328,622 pounds of butter. The total value of the products of our soil for the year was \$830,692; while that of our manufactures footed up \$2,159,392. This indicates plainly the direction given to our industry. With the best of commercial facilities, an unlimited amount of water power, and an abundance of material for manufacturing purposes, the attention of our citizens was early directed to manufactures; and the same influences will serve to make this the leading interest of our county for years to come.

The leading towns of the county are Green Bay, with a population of 4,666, the seat of a large manufacturing and commercial business; Depere and Fort Howard, both large manufacturing towns, with a population of 1,382 and 2,461 respectively.

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## BUFFALO COUNTY.

BY JOHN DE GRAFF AND NICHOLAS PHILLIPPS, OF ALMA.

Buffalo county is embraced between the Trempealeau and Chippewa rivers, extending north an average of thirty miles from the Mississippi river to Pepin and Eau Claire counties. The general topography of the county is hilly, with rich valleys between. The soil is remarkably varied, especially in the north-east part. It is for the most part a light dark loam, common to black oak openings, but it changes to the richest black soil, then

to worthless sand, and again to clay. The perceptible causes are worthy careful observation. There are about 460,000 acres in the county, and 220,300 acres entered—estimated 100,000 improved; of the remainder, 200,000 could be cultivated. Nearly 200,000 acres are owned by actual settlers, and are worth on an average eight dollars per acre.

The land owned by government, amounting to 200,000 acres, is not very good in quality, being too bluffy to till. The few sections owned by railroad corporations will doubtless in a few years be returned to the general government.

Water power is good, though but little improved, and offers encouraging opportunities for the manufacturer, especially in the erection of woolen mills. Timber of all kinds prevail. Beds of clay for the manufacture of brick are found in many parts of the county, and several parties are successfully engaged in making brick. Lime stone for lime and building purposes are of the choicest. Chippewa river is the only navigable stream in the county. Trout are abundant in the large streams. A railroad from Eau Claire through the county is among the glowing anticipations of the people. The raising of all the principal cereals and stock are the most extensive products. Our undeveloped condition calls for capital to turn our water power into untold wealth.

Two fine grist mills have been erected in the county the past year.

The following persons will furnish further information on application: S. Kessinger, Alma; J. Beusch, Fountain City; Harvey Brown, Mondoni; Robert Aitkins, Maxville; Ed. Lees, Fountain City; Geo. Carvie, Glencoe; Robt. Henry, Anchorage.

### BURNETT COUNTY.

Burnett is located upon the St. Croix river and tributaries; is timbered with pine and hard wood; has an area of about 1,000,000 acres, of which 73,000 acres are state lands and a large proportion government lands, which are rapidly being taken up for the valuable timber upon them. There are grants of land by the United States government to aid in building several lines

of railroads that pass through this county, which when completed will, with the St. Croix and its tributaries, give its settlers ample facilities for getting their lumber and agricultural products to market. It is settled mostly by Norwegians, and by their known industry, they will make it one of the best agricultural counties in the state.

Homesteads are still quite plenty. The proposed St. Croix and Superior Railroad is located through the center of the county, and will, when built, open up a large and valuable tract of agricultural, mineral and timbered lands.

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## CALUMET COUNTY.

BY THEO. KERSTAN, OF CHILTON.

Calumet county contains nine townships, with an area of about 200,000 acres, and is one of the smallest counties in the state. The population of the county, according to the census of 1870, is 12,334. There are 66,000 acres of improved land, the average price of which is about twenty-five dollars per acre; the unimproved land, consisting of 140,000 acres, ranges from three to twelve dollars per acre. Nearly the whole lands are capable of cultivation. The south half of the county is gently rolling, the north being more level, and in places swampy. The swamp lands are generally owned by commissioners, and have no appreciable value. We believe the general government does not own an acre of land. The Fox River Improvement Company owns a small tract of land in the western part of the county.

The facilities for water power are about average; timber is principally of hard wood. Marble is found in the southeast part of the county, in town twenty, range twenty; also, valuable stone quarries and brick yards in number on the west side. Several small streams run through the county, the largest being the Manitowoc; none navigable. Nevertheless, lake Winnebago, lying on the west, gives ample facilities for shipping and market privileges.

Calumet county contains the finest oak timber in Wisconsin,

and, with our newly acquired railroad facilities, this is going to prove of great value to the county. Here are great inducements to men of capital, who would desire to go into the manufacture of wagon or carriage material, or other thing for which hard wood is used. Bass wood is also quite abundant. Our railroad facilities are now excellent. The Manitowoc, Appleton and New London Railroad enters the county on the east, and runs in a northwesterly direction, about ten miles, through the county. The Milwaukee and Northern Railroad enters the county on the southeast corner, going north to Green Bay; leaving the county on the northeast corner of section 6, township 20, range 20, crossing the Manitowoc, Appleton and New London Railroad on section 7. A branch is built from this road in a northwesterly direction to Menasha, and connects with the Wisconsin Central. The climate is very healthy, and the best water in the state. Theodore Kerstan, of Chilton, will cheerfully give further information about the county, and assist all in search of lands or other property.

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## CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

BY D. L. STANLEY, WM. RICHARDSON, AND D. W. CAMPBELL,  
CHIPPEWA FALLS.

Twenty years ago, when the pioneers of this county came here for the sole purpose of lumbering, they supposed that pine lands would only produce pine trees, and consequently they brought their flour, pork, corn, beans, potatoes, and in fact all the necessities of life, up the Mississippi in keel boats from Prairie du Chien. Times are changed; now we produce both winter and spring wheat, 20 bushels per acre, which sells in Milwaukee for No. 1. Our oats are No. 1; average crop 40 bushels to the acre. Barley and rye grow equally as well. Hay grows wild in great abundance, and yields two tons to the acre. We also raise first quality of timothy hay, two tons to the acre. As for potatoes, the world cannot surpass us in quantity or quality; the average crop is 200 bushels per acre. We have

almost all kinds of wild fruits in abundance. Quite a large number of apple trees and fruits have been set out the past season, and as apples do well fifteen miles south, we hope soon to raise fruit in abundance.

The stock of the county is of a good average quality, but is mostly brought from Southern Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa. The pineries make a great demand for horses and working cattle. Wild land can be bought for from three to ten dollars per acre. Twenty miles from the county seat, or from the West Wisconsin Railroad, good land can be bought at government price. Improved lands are held at \$10 to \$20 per acre. The soil of the heavy, hard-wood timber land is what is termed clay soil; that of the prairies is a rich, black, sandy loam. The people settled in this county are from every nation, and the door stands open to all.

In the northern part of the county, copper, silver and lead ores have been found, but not in paying quantities. We have plenty of sandstone and granite for building purposes.

Lumbering is the specialty of the county in the way of manufactures. According to the lumber inspector's report, 43,316,419 feet of lumber, 20,000,000 feet of lath and 18,000,000 shingles were manufactured in 1870. There are 1,580,480 acres of pine lands in the county, which at the present rate of consumption, 200,000,000 feet per year, will last fifty years. A large portion of our pine lands have oak, maple and ash timber scattered through it. Chippewa Falls, situated at the head of steamboat navigation on the Chippewa river, is the base of operations in the lumber region. It has the best water power in the world, and one of the largest saw mills in the United States run by water; capacity 35,000,000 feet per season. For twenty miles up the river saw mills, of a capacity of from one to fifteen million feet occur frequently. Over 200,000,000 feet of saw logs are cut and put into the river each season. This requires 2,000 men, and horses and cattle in proportion. To supply this force furnishes our farmers a good market for all they can raise. Above Chippewa Falls is a reservoir large enough to stop and hold all the logs that are cut in the winter season. The logs are

held secure until the ice melts, then they are assorted and turned out as fast as required. Each owner, having his own mark, can get his own logs. The logs are run over the falls and into the several booms along the river, and as far as the mouth of the Chippewa, where they are rafted and sold down the Mississippi.

When the lumber is sawed at our mills it is rafted in cribs 16 by 32 feet, coupled up to make rafts containing 100,000 feet. It is then run down the river by skilled pilots and hardy raftsmen to Read's Landing on the Mississippi river, there coupled up in rafts from 300,000 feet to 2,700,000 feet; it is then sold to go down the river, at an average price of fourteen dollars per thousand, by the raft; a clear gain to mill-men of four dollars per thousand feet. The process is repeated every year and the result has been that most of the lumbermen have accumulated large wealth.

For a new county our roads and public buildings are good. We have plenty of good school houses, and the schools are well attended. What Chippewa county needs most is capital, and skill to develop her great resources; and all are cordially invited to come and help in this great and profitable work.

The county consists of 114 townships, and probably not over one-tenth is owned and occupied by private parties. The state owns from 50,000 to 70,000 acres, that ranges from 75 cents to \$1.50 per acre. Much of this is very good farming and timber lands. About one-third of the county yet belongs to the General Government, and subject to homestead entry. Much of the land is indifferent, but there is also much that is good, covered with hard wood timber. This land will soon become valuable to settlers, as we shall have railroad facilities. The home markets are also very excellent on account of the pineries, and the farmer can sell his products of all kinds at much higher prices than those products will bring in Milwaukee or Chicago.

The West Wisconsin, Wisconsin Central and St. Croix and Superior Railroad companies own large tracts of land in this county, which they offer to actual settlers at reasonable prices.

The water power in this county is enormous, and is only improved in and around Chippewa Falls.

The Chippewa river is navigable to Chippewa Falls, and there are almost countless smaller streams and lakes where fish of all kinds abound. Game is also plenty, such as deer, bear, wolf, and many smaller fur bearing animals.

The railroad facilities for the eastern portion of the county will be good as soon as the Wisconsin Central is completed, which will run along almost the entire eastern border of the county. Other routes are also projected through the county and it is hoped will soon be built.

This county, possessing an abundance of the very best hard wood timber, affords excellent facilities for the manufacture of any thing into which these materials enter, such as wagon and carriage materials, barrels, farming tools, etc., etc. The debris of the saw mills would supply stock for tub and pail factories in unlimited quantities without cost. The numerous mills would also support foundries and machine shops of various kinds, instead of bringing everything they need from the east as they now do.

Sheep raising is carried on to some extent and is fast increasing and will soon create a demand for woollen factories, carding machines, etc.

Manual labor of almost all kinds is in constant demand, summer and winter, and able bodied men and women are always sure to command high wages.

With the clear, bracing climate, the pure water, the cheap and good lands, the facilities for manufactures of nearly all kinds, the high wages paid to laborers, and other advantages too numerous to mention, Chippewa county cannot be excelled in the advantages it presents to the immigrant, whether it be the man of capital, or the man or woman of toil.

Parties desiring further information are referred to either of the following gentlemen who will, gladly answer all questions and give all the information in their power. L. H. Coe, Edson; J. W. Smith, Bloomer; O. K. Dahl, Chippewa Falls; Burt E. Kingsly, Chippewa Falls; Robert Manmies, Chippewa Falls.

## CLARK COUNTY.

BY HON. G. W. KING, HUMBIRD.

Clark is one of the largest counties in the state, being thirty miles wide from east to west, and fifty-four miles long from north to south. It is well watered by the Black and Eau Claire rivers and their tributaries, and by some of the tributaries of the Chipewewa river. Lumbering has been the principal business of the people of this county until within the last five years; now quite a large number are engaged in farming. There is a large amount of excellent farming land in the southern and eastern portions of the county, mostly heavily timbered with sugar maple, basswood, black and white oak, elm, black and white ash, butternut, birch and iron wood. The surface of the country in the hard timber is generally rolling, with a soil of rich, clay loam; there are very few swamps. The land is admirably adapted for the raising of winter wheat, oats, grass and vegetables. It is the best grass land I ever saw, and will in a few years be one of the best dairy counties in the state. The county is but thinly settled, but is rapidly filling up with an industrious class of men, who are not afraid of the hard work that is inevitable, where farms are cleared up in a heavily timbered country. The greater portion of the settlers are from the eastern and middle states, with a few Germans, English, Scotch and Canadians. The population of the county in 1860 was 789; at the present time it is about 4,000, the greater portion of whom have settled here in the last four or five years. There is a vast amount of good land in this county still unsettled; part of it government land, and some belongs to the state; some is owned by the Fox River Improvement Company, and some by non-residents, all of which can be bought on reasonable terms, most of it on time.

Very few counties in the west offer greater inducements to settlers than this; the climate is healthy, bilious diseases are comparatively unknown; the water is good and abundant; and the soil is unsurpassed for the production of all kinds of grain, especially winter wheat; for sixteen years I have not known a

failure in the crop of winter wheat where the crop was put in in anything like good order. We generally have good crops of corn, oats, rye and most kinds of vegetables. For a time it was thought that apple trees would not thrive here, but within the last three years many young trees have come into bearing, and thousands more have been set out and are doing well.

The lumbermen consume all the produce of this and the adjoining counties, which makes a good home market for all we have to sell. They also give employment to every man who is able and willing to work, which is a great help to settlers who have but a small amount of capital to begin with, as it gives them plenty of work for themselves and teams in the winter, at good wages. On an average, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty million feet of logs a year have been put into the different streams in this county, for a number of years past, and there still remains a large amount of pine to cut. There are quite a number of saw and grist mills located in the different parts of the county that are doing a prosperous business. Lumber is very cheap, and it costs comparatively but little to build here, to what it does in most of the other counties.

Many improvements have been made within the past five years. Roads have been opened in every direction, school-houses have been built, villages laid out and settled. A railroad has been built, running through the southwestern part of the county, with a station at Humbird, sixteen miles from Neilsville, the county seat. Other roads and improvements are in contemplation, which promise to add much to our prosperity.

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## COLUMBIA COUNTY.

BY THOMAS YULE, P. POOL AND O. A. SOUTHMAYD.

Columbia county is one of the inland counties of the state. The general surface of the county is level, yet not flat, but sufficiently rolling to afford ample drainage. The general quality

of the soil is good. The county contains 492,500 acres of land, about two-thirds under cultivation, including improved swamp lands. Nearly one-third of the balance is capable of being worked. In the possession of actual settlers is 485,580 acres, average price as assessed, \$12.83. About 2,400 acres are owned by the state, mostly marsh, in the northern part of the county. The government holds subject to entry under the homestead law, about 600 acres—this, too, is nearly all marsh. Owned by the Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Company is 3,920 acres, located in the northern part of the county. The facilities for water power are good but only partially improved. Lead is supposed to exist; two or three companies are sinking shafts for the purpose of mining; a fair sized vein has been discovered. The principal timber is oak, maple, basswood and elm. Stone quarries, lime and sand stone are found, but only worked for local use. A cream brick is manufactured at Portage, which commands the highest price of any put into market. Wisconsin and Fox rivers are the only navigable streams running through the county. This county has several lakes, of which lake George and Wisahicon are the largest except Swamp lake which covers about 700 acres. Fish are found in these lakes in considerable quantity. There is not an abundance of game, prairie chicken and duck are about all that now remains.

Our railroad communications are good, no point in the county more than twelve miles from a line of road, and more roads are in prospect. Agriculture is the active pursuit, and the growing interest taken by farmers leads us to believe that it is in a prosperous condition.

Manufacturing is not carried on to that extent that it might be, with the unsurpassed facilities of water power it should rank among the first in manufactured goods in the state.

Leather is manufactured to some extent at Portage and some other points in the county. There are a few wagon shops, where all kinds of wagons and carriages are made. At Cambria there is a woolen factory, where, on a small scale, excellent woolen cloths and shawls are made.

Running through the southeasterly part of the county is a

high ridge, or great swell of land, which seems to be of a different geological formation from that of the surrounding country, and to have been forced up through the supervening strata by some great convulsion of nature. Along this ridge specimens of several kinds of ores have been found, but not in paying quantities. Drift metal, of copper and lead, has often been found, all over the county. Specimens of pure, native copper, often of many pounds weight, have been ploughed up in fields on the prairies and elsewhere.

The great geographical feature of the county, that which will be eventually of more benefit than anything else, is the peculiar position of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers to each other, that makes possible a ship canal, to unite the waters of Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river. At "The Portage," a name given by the early French voyagers, where now stands the city of Portage, they approach so near together that, in high water, the waters of the Wisconsin are wont to flow across the intervening flats into the Fox. Boats of considerable draft had floated across from time to time before any canal was dug. Several years ago a canal about two miles long was dug, with a lock at the Wisconsin river, and another at the Fox, which at that point is some six feet lower than the Wisconsin, and the channel of the Fox dredged in places, and somewhat straightened, and a successful navigation from Green Bay was commenced. A considerable amount of business has for years been done through this channel. But of late the rapid development of the northwest, and the want of facilities for cheaper transportation of their surplus produce to market, has turned the attention of the people of several states to the route, and Congress has taken the initiatory steps to open through here a ship canal.

In the internal improvements of our county are seen abundant indications of the enterprise, good taste and prosperity of our citizens. The roads in all parts of the county are good; a large number of first-class farm houses and private residences are seen everywhere; our schools are good, school-houses neat and attractive; our church edifices are numerous and are respect-

able in size and appearance; the county buildings are large, convenient and well adapted to the purposes for which they are designed. At Wyocena the county has erected, as an adjunct to the poor-house, an asylum for those insane persons for whom the state has not made sufficient provision. The building is of brick, cost six thousand dollars, and will accommodate thirty patients; it is well patronized, and is one of the most beneficent institutions of the county.

Our agricultural society is in an active, prosperous condition; there seems to be a growing interest on the part of our farmers in the society, so that now it has come to be considered the institution of the county, and is working a very perceptible good.

The population of the county is about 30,000, and is made up of settlers from all parts of the Union and the old world. Those from New England and New York predominate. To sum up, we regard Columbia county as one of the model counties of the state, both considering its geographical position, its physical features, its agricultural, social and financial advantages, and the intelligence and enterprise of its inhabitants.

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## CRAWFORD COUNTY.

BY WALDO BROWN, PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.

This county, which originally embraced a large portion of western Wisconsin, is now composed of about five hundred and sixty square miles, near the southwest corner of the state, and north of the junction of the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers, the former being the southern, and the latter the western boundary. The population of the county by the census of 1870, was 13,177.

Among the striking features of its topography, are the towering bluffs, which often rise to the height of from four to six hundred feet, and which present their bold, rocky fronts on the whole line of river boundary, as well as along either bank of the

principal streams. The bottom lands lying at the foot of these bluffs are very fertile, and the soil, which is a light, sandy loam, is of great value for the production of garden vegetables of every description, which come to maturity much sooner than on the high lands in the same localities.

Through this county, near its center, runs a divide, which separates the valley of the Mississippi from those of the Wisconsin and Kickapoo rivers, and from this, at right angles with it, are alternations of ridge and valley, the former generally wooded, while in the vales are fertile lands, valuable forests, prairie meadows, and good water-powers on never-failing streams.

This peculiar formation gives the county the appearance of being rough and broken; and so it is, yet its soil, not only on the bottom lands but on the ridges, is rich and productive to such an extent that the husbandman reaps here as rich rewards for his labor as do those who have sought homes on distant prairies.

The soil of the high lands is a light sandy clay, easy of tillage, and is celebrated for producing the finest qualities of wheat, while the yield is about the same as on the prairies. It is equally well adapted to corn, oats, grass, barley and buckwheat, while for potatoes and other root crops it is of superior quality. These natural advantages were overlooked by immigrants for many years, but the fact that during the last decade our farming population has almost doubled, proves that our lands and agricultural facilities are appreciated, and that in the future they will be sought more and more, not only by our own countrymen, but by immigrants from foreign lands.

There is no county in the state better adapted to fruit-growing than is this, the soil seeming to possess the requisite elements in the right proportions for healthy growth and prolific fruitage. Fruit is rarely killed by frosts, and trees and shrubbery are less affected by disease, climatic changes and vermin than in other less favored localities.

The practicability of apple culture is fully demonstrated, careful and observant nurserymen having discovered, after years of experiment, the varieties best suited to this soil and climate.

Thousands of acres of the hills of this county should at once be planted with apple orchards and vineyards, whose products in a few years would far exceed those of all its grain fields. Besides the apple, there is an abundance of wild fruits, and currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, grapes, etc., have a rapid growth, and rarely fail to produce well.

Lead and copper ores have been discovered, and there are indications of the existence of heavy bodies of these minerals, but none have yet been found that would pay for working. Extensive quarries of excellent building stone are found in every town in the county, and from the bluffs on the Wisconsin river large quantities are taken each year and shipped to the east. The best stone in the beautiful capitol building at Madison are from this quarry.

Agriculture and trade have hitherto been the pursuits of the people to the almost entire neglect of manufactures, the census of 1870 showing an aggregate of farm production of \$823,000, while the products of our manufactures was but \$240,000. But during the past year the people have awakened to the importance of manufactures, to all other branches of industry, and henceforth the hammer, loom and anvil are to have their devotees as well as the plow. In the line of public improvement, are excellent roads and good school houses, so numerous that every child enjoys the privilege of a good common school education.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway extends along the southern line of the county for a distance of twenty miles. Bridgeport is one of the principal shipping points on the road for grain and live stock, while at Prairie du Chien the company have one of the largest freight depots in the state, a grain elevator with a capacity of 250,000 bushels, and from which 275 cars have been loaded with wheat in a single day. The company have here large car works, a good passenger depot, and near this, one of the finest hotels in the west. The business of the company has increased so rapidly under its excellent management, that it has been compelled to erect a temporary bridge over the Mississippi for the transfer of trains during the winter, while in the

season of navigation, in 1870, three steamers were constantly engaged in the transfer of cars from one shore to the other.

Second to no other enterprise affecting the welfare of this county, is the scheme for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, over which Marquette and his little company sailed nearly two hundred years ago on a voyage in search of the "Father of Rivers," and whose success was a prophecy of this future Erie canal of the west. Cheaper transportation for western produce to the seaboard has become a necessity, and while the completion of the work will add millions to the wealth of the west, it will make within the limits of this county a city which shall bear to another upon the lakes, the same relations that Buffalo does to New York. That city will be Prairie du Chien. With the dawning of that day will come to Crawford county an increase in wealth, population and the value of its lands of which her people have hardly dreamed as yet.

The commerce of the county at this time, has an extent and importance which few would imagine who have not examined the figures which show it; and this is not conducted by rail alone, but three organized lines of elegant steamers touch at our river town, and do not only a large freight, but passenger business also.

We submit a few items of the shipments by rail from Prairie du Chien during 1869, not as indicating the production of the county, but rather its commercial transactions:

Wheat, bushels .....	4, 851, 875
Barley, bushels .....	75, 429
Oats, bushels .....	88, 175
Flour, barrels .....	478, 432
Dressed hogs, number .....	40, 630
Live cattle, number .....	2, 836
Live hogs, number .....	16, 268
Wool, pounds .....	276, 540
Butter, pounds .....	1, 145, 710
Hides, pounds .....	<u>2, 027, 430</u>

And the aggregate of shipments in pounds for that year amounted to 416,687,720 pounds. Heavy shipments of grain were also made from other stations and from river towns.

The county is remarkably healthy, is well watered, has heavy

forest in every town; in her markets, lumber and all descriptions of building material are plenty and cheap. Improved lands may be purchased at from fifteen to thirty dollars per acre, and unimproved from five to ten dollars.

The public schools are under the charge of good teachers and an efficient county superintendent, and are accessible to nearly every child. In Prairie du Chien is a large German school, with an accomplished native teacher, while the Catholics have a large "Sisters'" school, and will soon open another of a higher grade in a large and beautiful building, which was erected at a cost of \$50,000.

The people of Crawford county are intelligent, industrious, wide awake to their interests, and hence are good patrons of schools, churches and their press, and taken all in all, the county possesses the natural and other advantages which in future will permit her to take a front rank among those which make up the noble commonwealth of Wisconsin.

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## DANE COUNTY.

Dane county is situated midway between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river; its southern boundary being twenty-four miles north of the south line of the state. It is bounded on the north by Columbia and Sauk counties, on the east by Dodge and Jefferson, on the south by Rock and Green, and on the west and northwest by Iowa and the Wisconsin river. Its extent is forty-two miles from east to west and thirty-five miles from north to south, containing thirty-five townships, or one thousand two hundred and thirty-five miles, or 790,400 acres of land.

Madison city, the county seat and the capital of the state, has one of the most beautiful locations in the world, in the midst of charming lakes. Here is the new capitol building, which, surrounded by a commodious and elegant park, presents an impressive appearance of taste and beauty; and among the other substantial buildings are the United States postoffice, city hall and

the court house. The state university buildings and university farm occupy an elevated and pleasant site about one mile west of the capitol. There are thirty-five towns and fourteen villages in the county. Six of the towns are largely settled with Norwegians, and six by Germans, and the American and European nationalities are more or less represented in all of the towns.

The county throughout is well watered by lakes and streams, and the soil is generally fertile; in some parts extensive prairies prevailing, and in others undulating and hilly land. Timber is plentifully interspersed throughout the county.

The public land in the county is all taken up, and the wild land remaining can only be got from speculators and others.

It has a larger area of cultivated land (395,703 acres) than any other county, and produces the largest crop (2,730,130 bushels in 1869) of Wisconsin's staple wheat, as well as large crops of other kinds.

Stock raising receives much attention, and pure-blooded animals are being introduced.

Fruits of nearly every sort grown in this latitude are produced in abundance.

Manufactures have increased in number and variety since 1860.

There are numerous churches of all denominations throughout the county, also private and public schools.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Chicago and Northwestern, and Madison and Portage railroads have brought it into direct connection with all parts of the state and country.

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## DODGE COUNTY.

WM. OESTRICH, HENRY BERTRAM, E. B. BOLENS, JUNEAU; JAMES HIGGINS, HUBBELLTON, JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The county is located in the southeast part of the state, being the third county from lake Michigan, as also from the south line of the state. It embraces twenty-five congressional townships,

from which three pretty large lakes must be deducted, to give the area of arable land. The eastern part of the county, east of Rock river, which runs through range 17, is heavily timbered, and is somewhat hilly, the northern part west of Rock river is prairie interspersed with burr oak openings and gently undulating. In the south, the quality of the land is not so good, being what is called ridge land and marsh. The soil of the openings is of rich black loam, with a clay subsoil; as a whole, excellent for agricultural purposes. According to official survey, the county contains 576,000 acres of land, of which 380,000 acres are under cultivation, and about 100,000 acres capable of improvement. All lands are owned by actual settlers, except the marsh lands, and are held at an average price of \$40 per acre. Of the marsh land of which we have just spoken, there is 6,300 acres, held at 75 cents per acre. Several roads own the right of way through the county in the interests of their respective companies. The Sheboygan and Fond du Lac railroad company being the only land owners, and they to a very limited amount. There are three lakes of considerable size in the county, the largest being lake Horicon; the next largest is Beaver lake. These lakes furnish an abundance of fresh fish of the first quality, and affording refuge for millions of wild game, such as ducks and geese. The principal streams are the Rock river and Beaver Dam river. The former could be made navigable, and its utility for mill privileges could be greatly improved.

The only mineral prevailing is iron, and its mines are inexhaustible. They lie on the east side of Rock river, and are owned and worked by the Milwaukee Iron Company, the North Rolling Mill Company, and the Wyandotte Rolling Mill Company. At Waupun is located one of the best limestone quarries in the state. There is also a valuable quarry of the same at Juneau, the county seat, and one at Lowell. There are four brick yards in the county, making excellent brick. The Chicago and Northwestern railway passes through the center of the county from north to south. The La Crosse division of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railway passes through the southwest part of the county. The northern division passes through the

county from east to west, crossing the Chicago and Northwestern road. Another branch of the same road starts from Horicon and passes through the towns of Burnett and Chester. The fifth road is soon to be finished, starts from Iron Ridge, where it connects with the Milwaukee and St. Paul road, and connects at Fond du Lac with two other roads. The inhabitants are industrious, intelligent and frugal, following, principally, agriculture and mining. The climate is exceedingly healthy; doctors are at a discount. The water is called hard, as in all counties where the substratum is lime rock.

The wealth of Dodge county is equal to any in the state except those embracing the large cities. Mineralogically, it is distinguished by its extensive and valuable deposits of iron. Iron Ridge mine has been known and worked for years, still the capital of the company owning it was so limited that its real extent and value has never been fully realized, until the present owners took it. It was formerly owned by the Sweed's Iron Company, who, in the fall of 1869, conveyed its interests to the Milwaukee Iron Co. of Wisconsin, the North Chicago Rolling Mills Co. of Illinois, and the Wyandotte Rolling Mills Co. of Michigan. The property conveyed comprises nearly 600 acres of land in sections one, twelve, thirteen and sixteen of township eleven, range sixteen, and section twenty-six in township twelve, range sixteen, and comprises the southern point of the ridge. Besides the land, the purchase included the railway from the mine to the Milwaukee and St. Paul road, furnaces, etc., for the whole of which \$500,000 were paid.

The extent of ore is immense. So little has been said about it that the people of the West do not know what its importance really is. The ridge, or rather two ridges, rise perpendicularly about fifty feet, at the south end, and runs almost due north about thirty miles, or nearly to the city of Fond du Lac. The south end, however, is the only part positively known to contain ore, but it is now supposed that the whole ridge is enriched with it, the ore dipping very fast, probably, as you go north.

The schools in every town, village and city in the county, are well organized, liberally provided for, as to pay, school houses,

libraries, etc. The churches are numerous. Milling privileges are good. In short, Dodge county is one of the best for settlers in the older parts of Wisconsin, especially for agricultural pursuits. Land is for sale at from \$5 to \$50 per acre in all parts of the county.

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## DOOR COUNTY.

BY C. A. MASSE, PETER ZEIMMERS AND J. A. SIMMONS.

Door county is situated in the northeast part of the state of Wisconsin, and between Lake Michigan and Green Bay, is seventy miles in length, with an average width of about ten miles. The general topography of the county is undulating. The soil is generally of a clay loam, interspersed occasionally with soils more or less mixed with sand. In nearly every portion of the county is bottom lands of alluvial deposits, with an average depth of six feet of the richest black loam. On the uplands a clay soil predominates, at an average depth of twelve feet. The county contains about 300,000 acres of land, of which 90,000 is under cultivation ; of the balance, 200,000 is only capable and adapted to agricultural pursuits. Owned by actual settlers is 230,000 acres, held at an average price of \$15 per acre ; 38,000 acres is owned by the state, located in all parts of the county, at an average price of eight shillings per acre; owned by the United States there are about 2,000 acres of fair quality, that can be entered under the homestead law, which gives to any man for ten dollars, 160 acres of land, providing he will agree to live on and improve it ; canal companies own about 1,200 acres, average price \$3.50 per acre, located throughout the county; the principal owners being the Green Bay and Mississippi canal company. The state holds nearly 2,000 acres for the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan canal company. Water power good, and susceptible of improvement. The land in the county is timbered with oak, maple, beach, elm, ironwood, birch, basswood, pine, hemlock, tamarack, cedar, spruce, balsam and other varieties of

timber, common to this part of North America. Very valuable marble and stone quarries exist and are found in very large quantities. Sturgeon Bay extends far into the county, and several streams traverse it, all well stocked with fish. All kinds of game are abundant.

Should government push the canal to completion, a railroad will undoubtedly be constructed from Green Bay to Milwaukee. Farming, lumbering, the manufacture of shingles, stavebolts, cedar posts, railroad ties and many other lucrative sources of industry are the pursuits followed. Excellent opportunity is offered for the investment of capital. Blast furnaces might be run to great advantage, every thing necessary being near at hand except the ore. Climate temperate and pleasant, water pure and excellent, no epidemics, no contagious diseases, in fact, for healthfulness, it cannot be surpassed. The prospects for the building of a ship canal are flattering; with such a highway for commerce all kinds of produce must prove remunerative. Nearly all kinds of fruit raising are attended with the best results.

The land in the county [is timbered with maple, beech, elm, oak, iron-wood, birch, basswood, pine, hemlock, tamarack, cedar, spruce, balsam and other varieties of timber common to this part of North America. The soil is generally a clay loam, interspersed occasionally with soils more or less mixed with sand. Scattered through the country is a large portion of rich bottom lands, of alluvial deposits, with an average depth of six feet, of the richest black soil. On the uplands the average depth of the soil is ten feet, resting on a foundation of limestone rock. The land is well watered throughout the county by numerous small creeks, and springs of pure living water are abundant. The surface of the county is gently rolling and well adapted to farming purposes.

In the county are 58,000 acres of wild lands, owned by the state, which will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, at an average rate of one dollar per acre. These lands embrace some of the richest in the county, and when cleared of the timber, will make some of the finest farming lands in the country. Of

land owned by the United States, there are about 3,000 acres that can be entered under the homestead law, which gives to every man, for \$10, 160 acres of land on condition that he will live on and improve it.

Wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, corn and other grains, and potatoes, turnips, beets, and all the root crops and hay are grown in the county, and yield rich returns to the farmers. Some of the best wheat land in the state is located in this county. All of the grains mentioned are a sure crop. Fruit, such as apples, pears, plums, crab-apples, grapes, currants, blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries and other varieties grow in profusion, and, when properly cultivated, yield large crops. The position of this county, between two large bodies of water, is peculiarly favorable to fruit, and many thriving orchards in the county bear witness to its facilities for fruit growing.

There are ample school facilities in this county, each settlement having a school house in close proximity, and there are Protestant and Roman Catholic churches. The roads in the county, and the facilities for getting them are good.

A large number of the inhabitants of the county are engaged in cutting their timber into cord-wood, saw logs, railroad ties, telegraph poles, fence posts, etc., for which a ready sale is found. Many farmers devote their winters to this work, clearing up their farms and selling the timber thus cut down.

The large bodies of water on each side of the peninsula abound with fish, and furnish employment to a large number of men in catching them. Trout and whitefish are caught in large quantities, salted and sold at remunerative prices.

The population of the county is between 5,000 and 6,000, and embraces almost all European nationalities. Belgian, German, Norwegian, French, Irish, Dane, Dutch, Swede, English, and people of other nationalities, have come here and cleared up fine farms in the woods for themselves. After making themselves comfortable homes, they have sent back across the ocean for their relatives and friends to come and share with them the prosperity offered to every willing heart and strong hand here.

At the present time there are upwards of 18,000 acres of land

improved and under cultivation in the county, giving forth yearly their bounteous harvests, filling the granaries and barns to overflowing with the various articles of farm produce that flourish so luxuriantly in the fertile soil. Substantial houses, comfortable barns and stables, churches, school houses, stores, saw mills, shops and roads give evidence of the prosperity of the people and of the success which has attended them in their efforts to carve out a home and a competence in the virgin forests of Door county.

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## DOUGLAS COUNTY.

BY D. G. MORRISON, SUPERIOR.

Douglas county is situated in the northwest part of the state, at the head of lake Superior. The general surface is rolling, and contains within its limits every variety of soil, with a marly subsoil of clay. The county is 40 miles square and has 1,200 acres under cultivation; of the balance nearly seven-eighths is capable of improvement and cultivation; one-eighth is owned by actual freeholders, held for disposal at fair prices. The state owns about 75,000 acres at a price of \$1.25 per acre; the general government 340,000 acres. No railroad lands yet in market. The county is traversed with four streams, with ample facilities for water power.

Among others may be mentioned the south side of the St. Louis river Dalles, where the power is available for one quarter of a mile; Black river one fall of 75 feet and one of 20 feet. Aminican two of 20 feet, besides several others. All have a rock base, and are available at ordinary cost, and easy of access.

Specimens of copper have been found, of the richest quality; also large deposits of iron, though unavailable at present, owing to the want of railroad facilities. Both granite and red sandstone, and a good quality of brick have been manufactured from the clay. The Northern Pacific and St. Paul Road is now in

operation from the western border of the county, and is completed 400 miles west. Lumbering, and fishing are the principal sources of industry. Water good. The average days without frost from one hundred to one hundred and twenty. Potatoes, oats, barley, wheat, and all kinds of cereals and grain, except corn, yield abundantly.

The fine forests, mills, and logging streams offer good inducements to capital and labor. Labor is always in demand at great wages, and the cheap lands offer inducements to those who wish to engage in farming. The home markets are excellent, and from our lake ports is as near to eastern markets as Kenosha, the extreme south-eastern county in this state. The climate compares favorably with that of Michigan and with the St. Lawrence river counties of the state of New York. The climate is healthy, as is shown by the fact that out of a population of 1,200, only 4 adults and 8 children have died during the past year.

The western extension of the Northern Pacific Rail Road, and the eastward extension of the Wisconsin Central, one or both of which must be accomplished at a very early day, will open this county to settlement, as these roads will pass through the centre of the county. Timber and farming lands are now much in request and extensive entries are being made.

For further information address Thomas Clarke, county surveyor, or R. Relf, county clerk, Superior.

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## DUNN COUNTY.

BY R. J. FLINT, S. B. FRENCH, C. M. BONNELL, MENOMINIE.

Dunn county is situated in Northwestern Wisconsin. To the immigrant in search of occupation and a home it offers superior inducements. Its favorable location, its accessibility, its varied fields of labor, its rapid settlement, place it in the front rank of those counties which are now attracting the attention

of the pioneer. The county contains twenty-four townships, with a total area of 552,960 acres. The eastern portion is mostly prairie and light openings, with some marsh suitable for meadow land. It is generally level, and has a fertile and productive soil. The western portion is more rolling, and covered with extensive forests. The soil is excellent, producing splendid crops. Winter wheat is largely grown, and yields from twenty to forty bushels per acre. Oats, rye, corn, potatoes, etc., bring forth a rich harvest. In short, the general quality of the soil throughout the county, and its productiveness, will average as high as any county in the state to which the attention of the immigrant can now be directed. When the forest has been subdued, and the wilderness made to "blossom as the rose," by the labor of the industrious settler, no section of our state will surpass Dunn county in the extent and variety of her productions.

There are at present about 75,000 acres under cultivation, not including many thousand acres enclosed for pasturage. All of the unimproved lands are fit for cultivation or pasturage. About 200,000 acres are owned by actual settlers, in farms ranging from 80 to 320 acres. The average price of such land is about \$8.00 per acre. In the northern part of the county there is yet a number of sections subject to entry under the homestead law; some of them very desirable locations. There are no less than 160,000 acres owned by corporations. The West Wisconsin Railway Company own about 125,000 acres, and the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company about 35,000 acres, which they are selling in lots to suit purchasers at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$10.00 per acre for farming lands. The railroad company gives easy terms to settlers, requiring one-fourth at the time of sale, the balance payable in three annual installments, with interest at 10 per cent. The Improvement Company are also disposing of their lands at reasonable figures to actual settlers. For further information concerning these improvement lands address S. B. French, Menomonie, Wis., who is the resident agent of the company for Dunn county. The railroad lands have been in market only a few months, and during the coming year many of the best tracts will no doubt be sold; and the

landless should bear in mind that the motto of the railroad company, like that of the government, is "first come first served." Full information concerning these lands, with description, prices and terms of sale, may be obtained by addressing H. H. Weakley, Hudson, Wis., the land agent of the company.

The county is watered by the Chippewa river in the south-east; the Eau Galla in the south-west, and the Red Cedar, which runs through the county from north to south. The Chippewa is navigable for rafts and small steamboats; the Eau Galla and Red Cedar for rafts and logs only. These streams with their numerous tributaries furnish a large number of fine water powers, many of which are unimproved. Sawmills and flouring mills, however, are springing up in all parts of the county, opening new fields for labor and capital and furnishing a substantial home market for the products of the forest, the farm, and the garden.

Lumbering is the leading manufacturing interest. There is annually manufactured in the county about 75,000,000 feet. Hundreds of men find steady employment in the pineries, at the mills, or on the river; and no man, able and willing to work, need remain idle a single day. This is especially favorable to the immigrant, who by the constant demand for labor, is certain of a place to work at good wages, the moment he reaches his destination. One firm alone, Knapp, Stout & Co., at Menominee employs about 1,500 men. Carson & Rand, of Eau Galla, and S. A. Jewett, of Cedar Falls, have, in the aggregate, several hundred men in their employ.

But the attention of the mechanic and manufacturer can turn with profit to other industries, the development of which cannot fail to prove remunerative to the persons engaged therein. The vast forests of hard wood which cover the western half of the county, are a mine or wealth almost untouched. Oak, maple, ash, elm, basswood, butternut and pine, of the best quality, grow in great profusion, and invite the industrious and enterprising manufacturer, with promise of rich rewards. Stave mills, hub and spoke factories, establishments for the manufacture of furniture, agricultural implements, wagons, sleighs, etc., will here

find abundant water power and a never failing supply of excellent timber. A woolen factory is much needed. No less than 20,000 lbs. of wool were shipped from Dunn county during the past season, which amount might soon be increased ten fold with proper encouragement.

Banks of clay suitable for brick are numerous, but little used. Quarries of limestone have been opened and successfully worked. Quarries of beautiful sandstone abound, similar in geological formation to the celebrated Potsdam sandstone, which furnish a fine and serviceable building material. These natural deposits, together with the immense quantities of lumber, furnish an unlimited supply of cheap and accessible building material.

The railroad facilities are good, and promise to be better in the not distant future. The West Wisconsin Railway which is an important link of the air-line railroad from St. Paul to Chicago, passes through the county from east to west. By this road Menominee, the county seat of Dunn county, is only a thirteen hours ride from Chicago. The business of the road is large and constantly increasing. The Chippewa Valley and Red Cedar Railroad is projected, and the route surveyed. Its course is from the mouth of the Chippewa river to the confluence of the Red Cedar, thence along that stream through Dunn county, northward to Barron county, thence to Lake Superior. This road will open up a fine country north of Dunn county and will attract a large immigration. With these roads in full operation, the business of the manufacturer, merchant, and farmer will receive a new impetus on the road to permanent wealth and prosperity.

Fish and game abound in great variety, pike, pickerel, bass and speckled trout are easily caught by the not over-skillful angler. Bear, deer, squirrel, pheasant, prairie chickens, grouse, wild geese, ducks etc., are here to tempt the hunter and sportsman. Beaver, mink, otter, muskrat, of the fur-bearing animals, fall a prey to the vigilant trapper.

All things considered. there is not a county in the northwest that offers a more diversified industry—a wider or better field for labor—or a surer prospect of reaping its just reward. No more healthful climate can be found. Clear springs, and swift

running streams afford the coolest and purest of water. The atmosphere is clear and dry, and the general healthfulness of the people is remarkable. In Dunn county the enterprising and industrious settler will find no difficulty in securing a home for himself and family. Farmers, mechanics, tradesmen in fact, men of every honest and honorable calling, can find room here and a cordial welcome. The only one class do we refuse recognition—the *drones*. They can find a more congenial clime than Dunn county. Their room is regarded as decidedly better than their company.

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## EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

BY MARTIN DANIELS.

Compiled from reliable sources, we have the following statistics in relation to the general topography and resources of the county. The county is generally undulating, and contains within its boundaries all qualities of soil, from a rich clay loam to a mixture of worthless sand. It contains eighteen townships, one-eighth of which are under cultivation; of the balance, probably one-third is capable of improvement. In the possession of actual settlers there are about 50,000 acres, worth from ten to twelve dollars per acre. Owned by the state are nearly 6,600 acres, of a poor quality, and held at a very low figure. Held by the general government, and subject to entry under the homestead law, 5,000 acres, mostly in the east and south part of the county, and principally good land, 75,000 or 80,000 acres are owned by the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, and over 7,000 acres belong to the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company, held at a price from five to ten dollars per acre for the best quality of land. The West Wisconsin Railroad Company owns about 100,000 acres, at a price from two dollars and a half to seven dollars. The best facilities for water power are at Eau Claire, and will be improved as soon as the state legislature passes a bill for that purpose, which the public interests

demand, and in consequence of such legislation the whole north-west must receive an impetus which will greatly enhance its growth and wealth.

Pine is the principal timber, and is the great staple manufacture of the county. The vast pineries of Chippewa and Eau Claire yield annually, for manufacturing purposes, in this county alone, from seventy-five to eighty-five million feet, and when it is remembered that at least one-sixth of the pine in the United States is embraced in the two pineries named, the importance of this product can be readily seen. The manufacture of brick is now being worked on a small scale. Eau Claire river runs almost the entire length of the county, from east to west. The Chippewa river runs through one corner. Both are navigable for boats and rafts. The West Wisconsin Railroad passes through the county, from the southeast to the northwest. A charter is now granted for the Chippewa Valley Railroad, to cross the Western Wisconsin at Eau Claire. The climate is pleasant for this latitude; much of the winter is without storm. All kinds of cereals command higher prices than in Chicago or Milwaukee. But wheat is raised here more than sufficient to supply the home market. A woolen mill and a tub and pail factory are very much wanted at Eau Claire. The manufacture of lumber can be carried to any extent that the markets will warrant. Over \$1,500,000 have been manufactured yearly in the county.

S. C. Putnam, H. C. Putnam, S. Hassted, James F. Moore, Eau Claire; Harris Searl, D. C. Richardson, Augusta, will give further information and assist those desiring to settle.

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## FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

BY G. DE NEVEU, FOND DU LAC.

The general topographical character of the county of Fond du Lac is gently rolling; flat surfaces being rare; and confined to a few marshes, which are almost all drained and make valuable

meadows for the cutting of red-top, blue-joint, and timothy hay, or for pasture. There are very few steep ascents in the county; these are all situated along the limestone ledge, which traverses the county diagonally in the eastern and southern portions. The prairies are mostly alluvial soil; the oak openings loamy; the timbered portions mostly loamy. All these varieties are strongly impregnated with lime and are eminently fertile and productive. The census returns show that this county is equal to any section of the state in proportionate as well as in absolute productiveness. About 80,000 tons of hay are yearly made, of which five or six thousand tons are baled and exported by rail to the lumbering camps or to the iron and copper mines of the Lake Superior region. The average price received by the farmer is \$10 per ton for timothy, and \$7 for good marsh hay, delivered where made, or about \$2 higher when delivered in Fond du Lac. The average yield is from one and a half to two tons per acre. Since the introduction of mowing machines and horse rakes, the cost of making and securing hay in barn, or stack, does not exceed \$1.75 to \$2.00 per ton.

The county contains nearly half a million acres of land, of which twenty-five thousand are taken up by the southern end of lake Winnebago and a few other lakes. The land in the county is nearly all cut up into farms and fenced. The proportion of land which is not fit for cultivation is insignificant, probably not more than one or two per cent., excepting the lakes. It is nearly all owned by actual settlers or farmers, who have come here from all parts of the northern states and from Europe, including Americans, Germans, Irish, Canadians, English, Scotch, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, and a few from almost every other country of Europe. Nearly all can understand and speak the English language. The population of the county is about 50,000.

The public lands have long since been bought, and the soil is, as before remarked, all owned by individuals. Good improved farms, at ten to fifteen miles from the city of Fond du Lac, can be bought for about \$40 per acre. The county offers inducements alike to the man of means who can purchase a farm yielding a good income, with all the facilities of good roads,

markets, schools, and a ready sale for everything, and is likewise inviting to the poor laborer, or the skilled mechanic, or professional man, who can all find immediate employment at remunerative prices. Indeed the great want of the country is a greater supply of farm laborers and families, the girls finding ready employment at house work; the want of the city is more artisans and skilled mechanics for its manufactures, which are already very large and rapidly increasing, but would increase still faster if the labor could be had. Machine men, engineers, blacksmiths, wagon makers, paper mill hands, carpenters, joiners, masons, cabinet makers, indeed nearly all the trades need more hands.

There are in the county four lines of railroads, which traverse it in different directions, owning no more than the land required for their tracks and stations; the total length of these railways within the limits of the county being about 120 miles; Green Bay, Sheboygan, Milwaukee, and Chicago being all accessible by rail, in from two to six hours, with the exception of Chicago, which now requires eight and one-half hours, but will be reached in five hours when the air line is finished, about the first of February, 1873. No city in Wisconsin, except Milwaukee, is now a greater railroad center than Fond du Lac, and certainly none is more favorably located for the successful prosecution of manufacturing, being within easy supply of pine logs, hard wood of nearly every description, charcoal, iron ore, wool, and all raw materials, and also of an abundant supply of cheap food, being located in the very center of a rich and productive agricultural region. These united elements make Fond du Lac a highly desirable place for the capitalist and manufacturer. It is not every one, certainly not every man of sense, that wishes to go to the woods to hear the wolf howl. Many would rather settle in the midst of an intelligent and thrifty community. To such we say: Come and settle in Fond du Lac, and if you wish to embark in manufactures, whether woollens, iron-works, boiler-works, glass-works, turning lathes, wagon factories, sash, door and blinds, lumber manufacturing or almost any other manufactures, you can hardly fail. The writer of this article cannot

bring to mind the case of a single man of sober and industrious habits who has failed to prosper in any sort of manufacturing enterprise here. Our lumbermen and foundrymen especially, have all grown rich. This is a fact which is well known to all who reside in this section.

The motive power used in the city is mostly steam. Fond du Lac is situated at the southern extremity of Lake Winnebago, which is about thirty miles long by seven or eight wide. The city is located on a piece of land nearly level, and affords no water power. But lumber mills consume their own sawdust and supply other powers with slabs at cheap rates. Peat also exists in large quantities within five miles of the city. Wood, hard or soft can be bought for \$3 to \$5 or \$6 per cord, according to quality. Nearly all the engines used in the manufacturing establishments have been made here. The county of Fond du Lac has not any large amount of water power, although the country is admirably watered by small streams. The head waters of the Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Rock and Milwaukee rivers are in this county, but they are all small streams within our limits. About one-half, perhaps more, of the available water power in the county, is improved, turning the machinery of grist, flouring and feed mills and woolen factories; also a few saw mills and turning lathes. All these establishments are driving a prosperous business. No mines of iron, lead, copper, or any other metal, are known to exist in the county in paying quantities. The ores of Lake Superior can be brought here by rail or water at cheap rates. Timbered land is now worth as much as cultivated land. The prevailing timber is oak, maple, basswood, elm, poplar, and nearly all the kinds growing in this latitude. The pine logs are floated down the Wolf river and towed up Lake Winnebago to the city. We have no pines within our county.

We have inexhaustible amounts of the finest limestone, also excellent sand, and a few brick yards; but the best brick are brought by rail from Milwaukee and Sheboygan.

Our lakes have pickerel, pike, bass, etc.; our prairies have hens, and Horicon marsh has myriads of ducks and geese; but our people sensibly rely on the farms for their chickens, and for their

Thanksgiving and Christmas turkeys. Meat of all kinds is abundant and cheap. Intermittent fevers are unknown; typhoid fevers prevail to some extent; but it may be asserted that no section in the West surpasses this in general healthfulness.

I do not know what more is necessary to be said, and therefore will bring this statement to a close.

## GRANT COUNTY.

BY J. H. EVANS, PLATTEVILLE.

Grant county is one of the largest of the settled counties of the state, embracing thirty-six townships and fractions of townships. It is situated in the southwestern corner of the state, and is bounded on the north by the Wisconsin river, on the east by Iowa and La Fayette counties, on the south by the state of Illinois, and on the west by the Mississippi river.

The surface rock throughout almost the entire county is the Trenton limestone. Along the Wisconsin river, however, there is a narrow strip along which appear lines of upper sandstone, magnesian limestone and Potsdam sandstone. The surface is undulating; in some portions hilly. Although usually regarded as a prairie and "opening" county, there are considerable bodies of hardwood forest timber in the southern and north-western portions. Grant is well watered by numerous small streams, emptying into the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers, and has a fertile soil, well adapted to the various crops common to this latitude.

Although its development has been much retarded by the want of railroad improvements, it has steadily grown in wealth and population, as will appear by the following figures:

	1860.	1870.
Population .....	31,207	37,975
Acres of land in farms .....	163,473	288,691
Estimated value of farm products (census 1870)....		\$3,515,049
Value of manufactures .....		<u>1,039,841</u>

The farm cultivation compares favorably with that of other

counties. Stock-growing, though slower in making that progress which has distinguished other portions of the state, is now advancing at a commendable rate. While favorable to stock-raising generally, it is especially adapted to sheep-husbandry, which must accordingly receive more and more attention. Fruit-growing has also received considerable attention, and has been quite successful.

The most important products of manufacturing industry are flour, pig lead and woollen goods; the total value of which, in 1870, as per United States census of that year, were respectively as follows:

	Value.
Flour .....	\$397,393
Lead .....	270,447
Woolens.....	<u>65,487</u>

The business of mining, which, in the early history of the county, was the leading interest, has, of late years, somewhat declined in activity here, as elsewhere, in the lead district. Nevertheless, there are immense deposits of both lead and zinc, still undeveloped. The mines hitherto most productive, are found in the regions about Hazel Green, Platteville, Potosi and Beeton. About 1,000 tons of lead and 8,000 tons of zinc were produced in the county in 1871.

The chief towns are Lancaster, the county seat, and Platteville, now distinguished as being the seat of the first State Normal School, and also as being the only town, excepting Boscobel and Muscoda, on the Wisconsin river and the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, which have railroad connection with the rest of the world. It is worthy of remark, however, that measures are now on foot which promise to secure the early extension of the southern branch of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad from Monroe to Calamine, and of the Calamine and Platteville road directly across the county to the Mississippi river.

Valuable stone quarries—buff and blue limestone—are to be found in the bluffs along all the streams; brick clay can be had anywhere, and good potters clay in the vicinity of Platteville.

Paper mills and cheese factories could be made profitable in this county.

There are yet splendid opportunities for thousands to find homes and profitable employment in this county, as the extensive mines are not yet half developed. The county has no bonded debt, hence the taxes are light.

The population is composed largely of foreigners, principally Cornish and Forthshire miners; also Welsh and Germans, and some Norwegians, and they compare favorably with the best in any portion of the state for industry and intelligence, and the county is accordingly characterized by all those educational and other like improvements which indicate the social progress of a people.

Refer to Hon. W. W. Field, Boscobel; Judge J. T. Mills, Lancaster; O. B. McCartney, Cassville; ex-Gov. N. Dewey, Cassville; Thos. Laird, Wingville; H. D. York, Hazel Green.

## GREEN COUNTY.

BY J. J. TSCHUDY.

Green county, is one of the southern tier of counties in the state, lying midway between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. It contains a square of sixteen townships and a population of 23,609.

### PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

While there are a considerable number of acres of level lands in the eastern and southern portions of the county, the surface for the most part is gently rolling—rising, however, in the northern and western sections of the county into high and bluff hills. In the southern and eastern sections of the county the soil is of a rich, black loam, with a large admixture of vegetable mould; however, on the extreme eastern border a narrow belt of land is found where the soil is a light, sandy loam. The soil of the timbered lands in the west is of a deep clay loam, and produces abundantly, when cultivated, all varieties of crops. The county contains 367,723 acres of land, with at least one-third under cultivation. There is but little land at pres

ent in the hands of speculators, the greater part is owned by bona fide settlers, divided into large and small farms; average price per acre, according to assessment, fifteen dollars. Only a small amount is held by the state, being school lands. Facilities for water-power are almost unlimited. Two rivers traverse the county, besides untold numbers of creeks and small streams, most of which furnish valuable hydraulic power, utilized for grist-mills, saw-mills, carding-mills, etc. Lead is found in several parts of the county. The Sugar river diggings, in the north part, were once quite celebrated, and yielded a rich return for the capital and labor invested, but are now deserted on account of no water. One of the great advantages of Green county is the extent and remarkable distribution of timber, timber and prairie, prairie and timber everywhere. The largest tracts are in the southern part, where is to be found maple, hickory, walnut, basswood, ash and many varieties of oak. Fish are found in nearly all streams.

Railroad facilities are good, and it has several prospective roads surveyed. Agriculture is, and will probably remain, the leading industrial interest of the county; yet its manufacturing interests are neither few nor unimportant. The climate is excellent, as the former statements will indicate; the land being rolling, the whole county almost without marshes; when cool and fresh springs and brooks abound throughout the county, it would be safe to predict the general healthfulness of the county. In the matter of school buildings, there is a marked advance on many sections and counties of the state.

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## GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

BY M. H. POWERS, DARTFORD.

Green Lake county is one of the smallest counties of Wisconsin, being four townships in length by three in breadth in the southern part, and two in the northern; ten townships in all.

It is situated near the geographical center of the state. The

Fox river traverses it from near the southwest corner of the northeast, passing through, or forming a portion of the borders of five of the towns, and affording transportation facilities, in a greater or less degree, for the entire county.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad passes near its eastern boundary and enters the county in the town of Berlin. Several projected lines of railroad are before the public, some of which, if they are consummated, cannot fail to pass through its territory either in its northern or central portions, or both; and surveys of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad have been made, looking to an extension towards Stevens Point, Lake Superior, and a connection with the Northern Pacific.

The Fox and Wisconsin rivers ship canal has many warm advocates in this county. Its early completion, it is believed, would greatly promote every material interest, not only of this county, but the adjoining counties, as well as of the whole northwest.

By the census of 1860, the population of the county was 12,663; in 1870 it is 13,287. Berlin, Princeton and Markesan are the incorporated towns in the county, of which Berlin is the most important, having a population in 1870, of 2,778. It is situated on the Fox river, at a point where the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad connects with it, giving it the advantage of both railroad and water communication. It is the seat of a very extensive trade, especially with the country north and west of it. Several branches of manufactures are established here, which are growing in very respectable proportions. Among which may be specified mills for the manufacture of lumber, from one to three of which have been running since the settlement of the town, and have added not a little to its development and wealth. Some three or four wagon and carriage shops have given employment to a large number of hands, while the usual complement of workers in wood and iron in the finer, as well as coarser, varieties of the arts are not wanting. There are also three steam flouring mills, and one steam woolen mill of some half dozen looms, that furnish employment for a number of hands, and convert the produce of the country into marketable commodities.

Princeton also is situated on the Fox river, a few miles above Berlin. It has an extensive trade and is a thriving village. It has an iron foundry, a flouring mill, wagon and other shops. Marquette is a river town of considerable trade, especially in lumber and grain. Markesan is an inland village surrounded by a very rich and fertile country; has a good water power, a prosperous trade with the surrounding country, and only needs railroad facilities to make it one of the finest points in this part of the state. Dartford, the county seat, is situated on the outlet of the lake from which the county derives its name. It has a beautiful location, overlooking the lake, and, besides the court house jail and county offices, has two flouring mills and the usual variety of mechanics shops. Kingston and Manchester are inland villages, with each a flouring mill, and they are, each of them, the center of some trade.

The lake from which the county takes its name, is considered one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the country. It is twelve miles in length and from two to three in width. The waters are very deep and pure, and of a very beautiful light green color—so clear that the bottom can often be seen at a depth of twenty or thirty feet. The shores nearly always high and dry—though not as wild as those of Lake George, or as tame as those about most western lakes—are strikingly beautiful.

There are within the county 96,994 acres of improved lands, producing in 1870, 536,185 bushels of wheat, 15,057 bushels of rye, 252,916 bushels of corn, 297,611 bushels of oats, 16,731 bushels of barley, 89,659 bushels of potatoes, 119,423 pounds of wool, besides butter, cheese, hay, hops, etc., amounting to an estimated value of .....		\$1,481,132
Value of manufactured articles.....		723,265
Total.....		<u>\$2,204,397</u>

The surface of the county is undulating, no part of it can be called hilly, neither is but a small portion of it level. Brooks and creeks, and small lakes abound in every portion, and, except along the Fox river, water powers are found in nearly every town.

Should the county progress in the future as it has in the past, though it may not rise to the position of first in the state, yet it

will be one of which its citizens need not be ashamed, and one which will bring no discredit to the state of Wisconsin.

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## IOWA COUNTY.

BY E. J. COOPER, MINERAL POINT.

Iowa county is located in the southwestern portion of the state, in what is commonly known as the lead region. The Wisconsin river forms its northern boundary, Grant county lies on the west, La Fayette on the south, and Dane on the east. In common with the neighboring counties, where lead is found, the development of its agricultural resources, and a system of general industry, was retarded by the almost exclusive attention paid by the early settlers to mining; but within the past few years, great advancement has been made in this respect, and now the county ranks as the thirteenth county in the state for the aggregate value of its agricultural productions. There are 170,147 acres of land under cultivation; from these were raised, according to the census of 1870, of wheat, 767,875 bushels; oats, 829,470; corn, 689,211; butter made, 555,181 pounds; with the usual variety of other crops in proportion. The population of the county is 24,555. There are neither state or government lands unsold in the county.

The railroad facilities are good. There is a road running to Chicago from Mineral Point, and the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, running the whole length of the county on the north. There are quite a number of lead ore furnaces in the county, and one zinc ore furnace, making as good a quality of zinc as can be found in the world. It is made from *black jack and dry bone*, two kinds of ores that were useless rubbish until the above named furnace was built. A large amount of zinc ore is shipped to La Salle, Illinois, St. Louis and other places. 10,000 tons of zinc ore, and 3,000 tons of lead ore were taken out the past year. The central and western portions of the county contain agricultural lands of the very best quality; and where the land is broken and hilly, the Welsh and Norwegians, interspersed with Americans and other nationalities, in their search for good water and pasturage, have made it a very garden.

There is an abundance of good brick clay in the county and sand and lime stone of superior quality, but the quarries have not yet been worked to any extent, though several buildings have been erected from this stone.

There is a woolen factory at Mifflin, a carriage and plow factory at Dodgeville, a sash, door and blind factory at Mineral Point, and six flouring mills in different parts of the county.

A manufactory for making paint from lead and zinc ore could do a good business, as could also woolen mills and brick yards. I refer to Wm. Bainbridge, Mifflin; Wm. Carter, Dodgeville; Wm. Hopper, Linden; Joshua Hanscom, Mineral Point.

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## JACKSON COUNTY.

BY S. W. BOWMAN.

The population of the county, as given by the last census, is 7,712. The surface of the county is generally good; in the western and northern portions it is high, rolling land, with oak timber on the ridges. Some swamp lands are to be found in the eastern part of the county. The east half is a sandy loam, while the west half is of a black loam. The county contains 640,000 acres of land, 80,000 of which is under cultivation. Of the balance, 200,000 is capable of cultivation. About 160,000 acres are owned by actual settlers at an average price of \$5 per acre. Owned by the United States, and subject to entry under the homestead law are 120,000 acres, and located in the west part of the county; 150,000 acres are owned by the West Wisconsin Railroad Company, worth from two dollars and twenty-five cents to eight dollars per acre. Black river runs through the county from the northeast to the southwest, also numerous small streams tributary thereto, also the Trempealeau river in the west side. The water-power is somewhat improved, but capable of ten fold more improvement. Above Black River Falls is an extensive deposit of iron of an excellent quality, and in quantity sufficient to supply the north half of North America. There is a great abundance of the ore, which must ultimately be a great source of profit to this section of our state. There are some fine stone

quarries and brick yards carried on quite extensively. Black and Trempealeau rivers traverse the county, but are not navigable. Game and fish of all kinds abound. The West Wisconsin railway runs southeast and northwest through the county. Lake Pepin railroad is under construction, and will also pass through the county. Lumbering and farming are the principal vocations of industry. Climate temperate; water not so hard as in many parts of the State.

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## JEFFERSON COUNTY.

BY HENRY COLONIUS.

Jefferson county is an interior county in the state, not exactly central as regards territory, but nearly so as to population. Its surface is gently rolling or undulating, interspersed with woodlands, prairies and openings, with no deep valleys or barren hills, but abundantly watered with lakes, rivers, creeks and springs, and thickly covered with heavy forests, containing a choice variety of timber fully sufficient not only for fuel but for manufacturing purposes. Soil rich and well adapted for wheat, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, fruit, etc. There are 368,640 acres of land in the county; about two-thirds of all lands are under cultivation, about three-fourths of the balance is capable of cultivation. Nearly all lands are owned by actual settlers, and held at an average price of thirty dollars per acre. Owned by the state are 4,360 acres, located in the central part of the county. Jefferson county is one of the best counties in the state so far as respects facilities for water power. Brick are manufactured from clay beds of excellent quality and color, comparing favorably with the cream brick of Milwaukee. Several streams and rivers run through the county, none, however, navigable. But little game is to be found. Railroad facilities are good, and future prospects encouraging. Various kinds of manufactures diversify the pursuits of the different classes of society, giving remunerative employment to capital and labor. We may add that there are several mineral springs, possessing medical qualities, located at Waterloo and Watertown.

TABLE OF STATISTICS, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

TOWNS.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Per- sonal Prop'ty.	Population.	No. OF VOTES, 1872.		No. Bushels of Wheat.	No. Bushels of Corn.	No. Bushels of Oats.
				Smith.	Hazleton.			
Sumner .....	\$361,087	\$49,090	468	36	48	13,164	25,660	13,640
Koshkonong .....	847,330	443,406	1,193	268	403	31,820	70,454	39,560
Cold Spring .....	480,690	90,714	742	31	101	12,244	18,395	19,511
Palmyra, village {	655,500	130,983	703	48	253	21,857	13,670	18,022
Palmyra... {			925					
Sullivan .....	698,740	117,420	1,557	153	157	35,688	30,539	19,850
Hebron .....	551,670	294,956	1,373	117	133	15,507	22,657	16,068
Jefferson, village {	1,133,513	443,406	2,177	569	195	47,815	89,840	47,398
Jefferson .....			2,234					
Oakland .....	736,578	108,780	1,972	74	125	41,191	59,430	45,205
Lake Mills, village {	631,470	151,272	590	93	231	50,633	23,269	31,890
Lake Mills .....			919					
Aztalan .....	456,267	293,762	1,252	133	90	31,248	30,970	25,213
Farmington .....	619,200	106,504	2,417	276	131	61,679	31,093	37,594
Ixonia .....	676,590	121,898	1,779	205	87	71,347	16,940	36,082
Concord .....	676,530	115,742	1,627	189	104	44,075	26,083	24,677
Watertown .....	829,783	118,305	2,222	292	43	90,975	24,982	41,364
Milford .....	707,602	114,901	1,609	214	101	49,923	25,826	26,528
Waterloo .....	609,000	95,406	1,991	142	43	60,747	34,730	30,356
City of Watertown .....	549,322	549,322	5,365	657	278	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo, village .....	77,620	75,369	727	98	56	.....	.....	.....

## JUNEAU COUNTY.

BY C. F. CUTLER, T. J. HINTON AND GEORGE R. NICHOLS.

Owing to the fact that the central and northern sections of the county are for the most part engaged in the manufacture of lumber and other productions of the forest, its agricultural resources have been but partially developed. Still the population is increasing and settlements and villages are dotting the entire county. Its general surface is undulating, and its quality of soil varies from a rich loam to sand. The county contains 550,000 acres, and has 25,000 under cultivation. Bona fide holders own about 15,000 acres, worth ten dollars per acre. The state owns 125,000 acres of land, worth from fifty cents to one dollar per acre, consisting of low meadow lands and cranberry marshes. Several parties are at present engaged in preparing the ground for the cultivation of this fruit. Certainly no county in the state presents equal advantages in the carrying on of this branch of industry. The general government owns, subject to entry under the homestead laws, about 125,000 acres, including railroad lands. Water power is but little improved, but there are great facilities for extensive improvements. The forests are timbered with pine and hard wood timber. Stone quarries are worked with success in many parts of the county. Several small streams traverse the county, the Wisconsin being the only navigable one. Fish and game are found in large quantities. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad runs through the county from east to west, and the Chicago and Northwestern up the Baraboo valley. From Mineral Point are lines projected, and some of them will pass through the county, without doubt. The lumber interests occupy a very prominent place in the resources of the county. Iron and copper mines are known to exist, but are not worked. The climate is healthy, the water soft, and withal it bids fair to keep pace with its sister counties in population, wealth and intelligence.

## KENOSHA COUNTY.

BY F. NEWALL, PARIS.

Kenosha county is strictly an agricultural county. There is little machinery driven by water power, and but five places deserving the name of villages. Kenosha is the only place of trade of any note. Small places, perhaps the germ of future villages, may be noticed at the different depots along the line of the Western railroad. In fact, at several of these depots, a large amount of trade has already sprung up, in cattle, sheep and swine and the various productions of the farm. Warehouses for the storage of grain, superseding the huge buildings on the lake shore, have been built at several stations, and most of the marketing of grain is done at these places, so that little or no grain is shipped at the lake port.

At one of these stations a planing mill, a sash and door factory, a grist mill and a cheese factory are now in operation. Yet at the present time, the principal manufactures, aside from cheese making, are found at Kenosha. The productions of the different departments of labor during the past year, in Kenosha alone, at establishments which may properly be called factories, were valued at \$881,105.

The manufacture of lumber wagons may be considered the leading industrial pursuit. The productions of these establishments at Kenosha, are valued at \$348,855. At Wilmot, 150 wagons are yearly made, valued at \$12,000, one shop employing 150 men.

The two foundries at Kenosha produce \$200,000 worth of thimble skeins, boilers and repairs. At the tanneries \$163,550 worth of leather and skins was the product of 1870. The malt houses give \$138,000 as their yearly products. Breweries \$28,000. The fishing interest at Kenosha, or adjacent thereto are valued at \$12,476 yearly. Match factory about \$30,000.

Pressed hay, to the amount of 1,750 tons, valued at \$26,250, is yearly put up. The lumber interest amounts to 8,000,000 feet of pine, and 1,000,000 feet of hard lumber. Two thousand

cords of wood and three million shingles. One factory exports yearly 2,000 bales of flax, valued at \$12,000. The several establishments for the manufacture of boots and shoes for home and foreign trade is very considerable. The business at the different shops where harnesses and saddles are manufactured, is quite satisfactory to the manufacturers, and furnishes quite an item of trade in Kenosha.

The valley of the Fox-river and the Des Plaines, together with the numerous small lakes and streams, furnish abundant water for grazing purposes; accordingly Kenosha county largely excels in the dairying business. Some twenty different establishments on the factory principle, are engaged in the manufacturing of cheese. Although some are in their infancy, yet about 687,000 lbs. were manufactured last year, valued at \$85,800. Other factories are soon to be started, and the dairy business will lead the agricultural interest of the county. In the above statement we do not include the farm dairying of the county. On very many farms, where several cows are kept, a sufficient supply of cheese is made for home consumption. The amount of butter annually sold exceeds in value that of wheat.

The number of acres under the plow falls but little short of former years. But there are less acres devoted to wheat. The raising of corn is largely on the increase, not for export but to be fed on the premises. The beef, pork and sheep sent to Chicago last year by railroad, amounted to 150 car loads; in value, \$100,000. In addition to the above, a large number of cattle, sheep and swine were driven to Milwaukee and elsewhere. Stock raising is beginning to attract the attention of the best farmers in the county. The thoroughbred "short horns" are believed to be the best to cross with our native stock. The low price of wool has materially diminished the demand for sheep, and the number of fine wooled sheep has very much lessened within two or three years past. Yet, the value of the wool crop in Kenosha county amounted to nearly \$60,000 for 1870. It is believed, however, that the demand for wool will be sufficient to induce farmers to continue raising this important staple of our country.

The fruit of Kenosha county begins to attract considerable attention. Apples are yearly becoming more abundant, and as the soil becomes more drained and better tilled, the apple crop will be most certainly ample for the wants of the community. At one mill there were fifty barrels of cider made last year, and 300 barrels in the whole county; a quantity sufficient to give every man, woman and child a bowl of "old orchard," relished perhaps, by many, next to "old rye."

Numerous attempts have been made to manufacture sorghum, but that branch of labor is nearly abandoned. Every year new branches of trade and manufacture arise, adding another demand for labor, and opening new channels for investment; among these may be found the manufacturing of cheese boxes.

It would exceed the time and space we designed to fill to particularize the trade in fanning mills and pumps, which furnish labor for a number of men, and articles for the surrounding country. Suffice it to say, the genius of the American people will never fail to find new sources of employment, when old ones become overworked or non-productive.

Several mineral springs have lately been discovered in the county, said to contain medicinal qualities equal to any this side of the Rocky Mountains. Their virtues are now being tested.

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## KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

BY EDWARD BACH AND W. V. PERRY, AHNAPÉE.

Kewaunee county is situated on the shore of lake Michigan, one hundred and ten miles from Milwaukee. The general topography of the county is rolling. The quality of its farming lands is excellent, though some swampy, yet when drained, is susceptible of producing equal to the uplands. In the eastern part of the county the soil is of a clay loam, but as you approach the west line of the county it is mixed with gravel and sand. There is hardly an acre of land in the county but what is capable of cultivation. Actual settlers are in possession of about 150,000

acres of land; the balance is held mostly by speculators. The county is heavily timbered; the varieties are principally oak, beach, maple, basswood, elm, cedar, pine, hemlock and tamarack. Owing to the facilities for water transportation, lumber and timber find a ready market. Railroad facilities are as yet prospective, but the Green Bay and Lake Pepin railroad must eventually have a terminus on the lake, and Ahnapee will be the most direct point.

The principal source of industry is agriculture. Winter wheat has been grown in this county aggregating 42 bushels to the acre, and weighing 62 lbs. to the measured bushel. Next in importance is the dairy business. Manufacturers will in the future find eligible localities here, as timber, and especially hard wood varieties, is so plentiful.

Kewaunee village manufactures lumber to a large extent, and the supply of timber will last for many years to come.

There are now in the county 7 grist mills, 4 tanneries, 3 furniture manufactories, 8 wagon shops, 15 blacksmith shops, 12 saw mills, 4 breweries and 3 brick yards.

To show that our spiritual and mental wants are also cared for, I will state that we have 15 churches and 24 school houses.

Our climate can not be excelled. The purity of the atmosphere guarantees us against all fevers and ague, which are unknown here. There are several pure springs of water that never dry up, and do not freeze in winter.

The government is now building the most extensive harbor at the mouth of the Ahnapee river that there is on this side of the lake.

The land from which the timber is cleared will soon be put upon the market, and makes the finest soil in the western country. It is mostly under control of Peter Scheiper, Esq., of Ahnapee, who is well acquainted with the whole county, and will gladly give information on all subjects concerning this county.

## LA CROSSE COUNTY.

BY P. S. ELWELL, WAUHINCIMEZ; H. N. SOLBERG AND CHARLES SEYMOUR.

The state of Wisconsin, which probably has a larger diversity of interests and embraces a greater variety of elements of wealth than can be found in any other state of the Union, or in any country or province in the world of similar dimensions, is appropriately represented by the county of La Crosse. About one-third of the county is prairie, and has a very fertile black soil, nearly one-third is bluff, which is remarkably adapted for stock raising, the balance is timber, sand, swamp and poor bluffs; county contains about 300,000 acres of land, 250,000 assessed and 150,000 under cultivation. Nearly seven-eighths is in possession of actual settlers, held at an average price of fifteen dollars per acre; state owns 5,000 acres of land, mostly located on the Mississippi river bottoms; owned by general government, and subject to entry under homestead law, is about 40,000 acres, quality being generally poor, bluff, swamp and sandy land, and located in all parts of the county. We believe no lands are owned by any railroad corporation. Facilities for water powers are good; many of which are improved, and have been made to serve as a valuable item in the commercial interests of the county. The prevailing timber of the forests is black and white oak. Valuable stone quarries are worked, and of good quality. Black and La Crosse rivers traverse the county, though navigable only for logs and rafts. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad runs through the county from east to west; also, Winona "cut off" on western border. Several roads are in contemplation, with encouraging prospects.

The dairy, as a branch of agriculture, has received considerable attention, and has been satisfactory and profitable to all concerned. The county has little prairie land. The choice farms in all directions are in valleys of exceeding richness; and from the bold bluffs, which are perpetually washed by rain in spring, summer and autumn, and by snow in winter, to enrich the valley lands, living springs send out generous streams of

the purest water. The tiers of Wisconsin and Minnesota counties on the Mississippi river, although rough, are remarkably adapted to stock raising and dairy purposes. While these valley farms are perpetually replenished by the wash from the bluff slopes, the latter are kept in deep verdure by the moisture caused by great and sudden disparity in the temperatures of water, land and air, and by the invigorating ammonia produced by the late autumn and early spring fires. These bluffs are thus self-constituted fertilizing agents to strengthen the valley farms for the heavier task of yielding generous crops. Vegetation in La Crosse county, on the first day of June, is usually as far advanced as it is in northern Illinois and northern Indiana two or three weeks later.

In reference to home markets, it is gratifying to notice in and at the city of La Crosse, with a population of about ten thousand, which is one half of the entire county, increased attention to manufactures, which give employment to large numbers of skilled artisans, who become valuable consumers of farm products; and thus between the demands for home consumption, and for southern and eastern markets by water and rail transportation, the farmers have a choice of markets. This serves to illustrate the substantial benefits derived by farmers from proximity to manufacturing establishments, and demonstrates the existence of a permanent bond of sympathy and a mutual interest between these two higher branches of industry. The lumbering interests of the Black river have their seat, center and market of purchase, sale and supply at La Crosse; and from this source alone, manifold benefits accrue to the agricultural producers of this and contiguous counties. The largest, safest and best shipyard between the mouth of the Ohio river and the Falls of St. Anthony, is located in the well-protected harbor between La Crosse and the mouth of Black river. It is the headquarters of the larger fleet of steamers and barges employed in the navigation of the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries. It is a valuable item in the commercial elements of this vicinity, as the products of the soil and forest, and the skill and labor of mechanics are in large request during the winter season, when naviga-

tion is suspended, and when, in other localities, there is, comparatively a depression in business. Thus, it will be seen, that La Crosse city and county are favorably located, constituted and occupied, with reference to agricultural and other industrial interests; and that with railroads reaching east and west, and river navigation north and south, "everything is lovely."

Education is not neglected, but receives vigorous attention. The character of our inhabitants, the majority of whom are accustomed to, and fully appreciate the value of popular education, would insure due regard to this most important feature of a well ordered community. As to the press of La Crosse, it is safe to say that liberally patronized and enterprising newspapers, published in the English, German and Scandinavian languages, have long been in successful operation.

With so many elements of strength and influence actively employed, no one need be surprised at the steady and rapid progress of the city and county of La Crosse. Without boasting, it may be truthfully said, La Crosse is one of the live, progressive, enterprising, prosperous points in the west; and the solidity beauty and magnificence of its private residences, public edifices and business establishments, would be interpreted by any intelligent observer as palpable evidences of wealth and refinement. The recent discovery of a considerable quantity of bituminous coal of a superior quality, at a depth of about forty-five feet from the surface of the ground, where three German farmers were digging a well on the side and near the base of one of the bluffs, about four miles east of La Crosse, establishes beyond all controversy, the fact that Wisconsin has coal of a good quality, and it is to be hoped that measures will soon be adopted to develop this important resource.

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## LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

BY LARS. E. JOHNSON.

This is one of the first settled counties in the state but its life and prosperity received but little impetus until within the last

decade; nearly all of the principal agricultural resources have been developed within this period. The general topography of the country is undulating. The soil is an admixture of black loam and clay. County contains 397,366 acres of land, three-fourths of which is under cultivation. Nearly all, however, is capable of the highest cultivation. All the lands are in possession of bona fide holders, except a few small tracts, which are owned by the state, located in town ten, range four east, in section sixteen. Water facilities are excellent, but only used in the running of flour mills, no other kinds of machinery of any account being used. Agriculture is the leading industry of our county, yet a large number are engaged in lead mining, which is carried on with perfect system. Lead is found in all positions, and in every town of the county, the largest mine being in Shullsburg. Lead is principally found in crevices in rocks, mixed with clay and sand. Copper has been worked with but little success. The carbonate of zinc is found in most of our lead shafts, but has never been put to any use. The prevailing timber is oak, walnut, maple, hickory and ash. Picatonia, Galena and other branches traverse the county, and are stocked with black bass and pickerel. The Illinois Central railroad runs through the county north and south, nearly in its center. There is a very favorable prospect that the Monroe branch of the Milwaukee and St Paul railroad will be extended to the Mississippi, running through the county east and west. Farming and mining are the principal sources of industry.

Much attention has been paid to the root crops. The potato, owing to a good market south, has commanded a good price, and consequently has been largely cultivated. Many new varieties have been experimented with; the rage has quite equaled the hop fever. This county claims to understand the potato culture, and regards it as having yielded the best results of anything put into the ground. The English farmers cling with tenacity to the turnip, which is by them regarded as essential to good husbandry; while the American farmer cultivates the carrot, as more nutritious and less bulky.

We have been more successful in the cultivation of fruit than

most of the counties of the state. A great variety of apples are exhibited at our annual fairs. The apple crop of the county supplies most of the demand for home consumption. From 1855 to '60 many things combined to injure fruit and fruit trees, but since that time there has been a marked improvement in the general health of the orchards, as well as an increase in the yield. The bark louse has entirely disappeared in a large number of the old orchards, thereby indicating an improved condition in the health of the tree.

Our experience on location is in favor of dry soil, and shelter from the wind. Upon north and south exposure we have the experience of two farmers, who, thirty years ago, planted each two orchards, facing north and south. To-day there is no difference in the four orchards; about half of each are dead, of the remaining trees twenty-five per cent. give signs of speedy decay, the remainder look healthy. Prospects are very flattering that our farmers will soon enjoy all the fruit from the apple tree that their wants demand.

Some varieties of plums succeed. Pears have been grown of a very fine flavor; the cherry promises but little; the peach has several times been brought to the highest perfection in fruit, but immediate death followed the first fruiting; grapes are grown in great abundance, their culture on a small scale is quite general.

The county offers but few inducements to immigrants with small means.

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## MANITOWOC COUNTY.

BY N. J. GILBERT, F. SCHULTZ AND G. W. BURNETT, MANITOWOC.

This county is situated on the shore of Lake Michigan, and is bounded on the north by Brown and Kewaunee counties, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by Sheboygan county, and on the west by Calumet county.

The surface of the county is principally rolling, and covered with hard wood timber, consisting of oak, beech, maple, cedar

and hemlock. The last is principally valuable for its bark, which is very largely used for tanning purposes. There are about ten sections of what is denominated swamp lands in the county, but these with a little improvement, will make excellent grass lands. Pine is found along the lake shore where the soil is sandy, but in the interior of the county the soil is a clay loam, and is good.

There are about 367,761 acres in the county, with about three-fifths under cultivation. About two-thirds of the balance can be cultivated with profit.

About seven-eighths of all the land in the county is owned by actual settlers, and the price will average about \$22 per acre. There are a few thousand acres of land owned by the state, in the towns of Eaton, Maple Grove, and Rockland, in the western part of the county. The price of these lands is about \$1.50 per acre.

The water power of the county is excellent. There are seven good powers on the Manitowoc river, and four on Five Rivers, all partially improved; there being invested about \$160,000, but all of these are capable of a much farther improvement.

Floating copper ore has been found in the towns of Cato and Cooperstown. Two lumps, weighing upwards of 260 pounds, were found in the latter town last year, and it is supposed that both copper and iron ore exists in the county in paying quantities, though no effort at development has yet been made.

The very best of clay for brick is found all along the lake shore, and there a large number of brick yards, and large quantities of brick have been shipped the last two years. Marble and valuable stone quarries are also found along the Manitowoc river, and extending into other portions of the county, but these have not as yet been developed to any great extent.

The Manitowoc river passes through the center of the county, and is navigable for three miles. The Two Rivers forms a junction at the village of the same name. Fish abound in both of these streams, and in other smaller ones to a considerable extent.

The lack of railroad facilities of this region have heretofore been a great drawback; but all that is now about to be changed.

The railroad from Manitowoc to Appleton is completed. It will connect with the Wisconsin Central at Menasha, thus giving direct communication with the Northern Pacific Railroad. The Lake Shore Road from Milwaukee, will also be completed in the spring, and then no part of the state will have better railroad communications than this county.

Agriculture is the principal industry of the county. In 1872 there were raised about 600,000 bushels of wheat, 400,000 bushels oats, 100,000 bushels peas, 100,000 bushels rye and 500,000 bushels potatoes.

The city of Manitowoc is a lively, thriving place, and ship-building is there carried on to a considerable extent. Four large tanneries are here in full operation, with a capital of about \$90,000. About 70,000 barrels of flour were shipped from the city the past year.

At two Rivers there is a large tub, pail and chair factory, and tannery, with a capital of \$30,000. There is also manufactured about 50,000,000 feet of lumber annually.

With the excellent water powers in the county, and the ease with which all kinds of hard wood can be obtained, it is readily seen that Manitowoc county offers extraordinary inducements for many branches of manufacturing, where hardwood enters as the principal material. Shipping facilities to the interior of the state will soon be excellent, and we see no reason why manufacturing shall not largely increase.

The climate of the county is good, the inhabitants intelligent and thrifty; in short, Manitowoc county is a good place for capital or labor to come to.

Either the following gentlemen will gladly give further information about this county, to all who may desire it: S. B. Sherwood, John Franz, W. A. Place, Manitowoc; Michael Kellmer, Kellmerville; John Bruss, Rosencrans; E. Rapbery, Centerville; John Voss, Kiel.

## MARATHON COUNTY.

BY W. C. SILVERTHORN AND B. RINGLE, WAUSAU.

Marathon county is the largest county in the state; it is one hundred and twenty miles in length and fifty-four in width, contains ninety-seven townships and about 4,000,000 acres of land. The soil is very rich and well adapted to agricultural purposes. It is generally of a black loam, resting on clay and covered with vegetable mould. There are not over 50,000 acres under cultivation. Owned by the state are upwards of 50,000 acres, being mostly school and university lands, and can be purchased for from fifty cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. There is probably half a million of acres still belonging to the general government, subject to entry either by purchase at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, or to be entered under the homestead law, principally in the northern part of the county.

Water power is abundant, but comparatively few improvements have been made.

Bulls Junior, Little Bulls, Big Bulls, Johnny Bulls and Grand Father Bulls Falls are somewhat improved with saw mills, but there is room for many more, and hundreds of others on the west side of Wisconsin river, Spirit river, Big Eau Claire, Little Eau Claire, and many other streams, too numerous to mention. In fact water powers are scattered everywhere in greater abundance than they can possibly be used for years and years to come.

Small capital could be invested with remunerative returns. Iron, copper and lead are known to exist, but not developed. The principal varieties of timber are pine, oak, maple, ash, elm, hemlock, etc. Large quantities of granite quartz rock are found but not worked to any great extent. The Wisconsin river runs through the center of the county from north to south, and with its numerous tributaries affords abundant and reliable water power. The county contains within its boundaries innumerable small lakes, filled with all kinds of fish. The principal articles of manufacture are lumber and shingles, which also constitute

our chief exports. There can be no doubt that this county offers inducement to settlers equal, if not superior, to any in the west. The rush of immigration west of the Mississippi has caused this county to be overlooked to a great extent, but it is rapidly being settled. Choice lands can be bought at from two to three dollars per acre. The pineries afford a good market for all farm products. The climate is remarkably healthy; atmosphere is pure and dry; the water soft, pure and abundant.

The Wisconsin Central railroad passes along the entire western border of the county, and will be finished through to Ashland during the coming summer. This will afford excellent means of communication for the entire western part of the county. There are along this line of road large tracts of good farming lands that can now be bought cheap, and many that can be entered as homesteads, and there is no doubt that this, in a few years, will be a very rich country. The pineries and the extensive iron mines that will soon be worked in the Penoka range, on the line of this road, will afford a home market for all the productions of the farmer.

Hardwood timber of all kinds is very plenty, and that the manufacture of this can be made profitable, there is no doubt.

Labor of all kinds is in demand the year round and at good wages, and, taken all in all, we know of no place where the man of capital can invest his means with a greater certainty of profit, or where the poor man who seeks a home, or the laborer can go with a greater certainty of gaining a comfortable livelihood, and laying up enough for a comfortable old age.

For further information about Marathon county, address B. Ringle & Son, Wausau, who are well posted as to its resources, and will willingly impart their knowledge to such as are anxious for information.

## MARQUETTE COUNTY.

BY HON. S. A. PEASE, MONTELLO.

The whole country is openings and timber; the soil is diversified clay and loam, with considerable sand, and extensive marshes furnishing abundance of natural meadows and pasture. The county is well watered with springs, small creeks and large mill streams. There are ten flouring mills, four woolen factories, two sawmills and one iron foundry in the county. Fox river runs through the county from east to west, with two thriving villages upon its banks—having four warehouses for grain and other shipping purposes. There are nine villages in the county, all of them well supplied with business houses, and well patronized.

Montello is the county seat, with a large and commodious court house, built of stone and brick, two churches, stores and machanics' shops, two flouring mills and a woolen factory. Montello is situated upon Fox river, where we have a regular line of steamboats from Berlin down the river.

It has more water power than any other town this side of Neenah, and only about one-fourth improved and used. A foundry, tannery, sash and blind factory, and many other kinds of factories could do a good and paying business here and are much wanted.

The Montello river, a large mill stream, empties into the Fox at this place, and furnishes power for one-half mile of machinery, which is not one-fourth part improved. The inhabitants are made up of one-third Americans, one-third Germans, and one-third Irish. A large majority of the settlers came in poor, and are now in good circumstances, some of them getting rich. Land is worth from five to fifteen dollars an acre, and there can yet be found good chances for several hundred families to make good homes, with a very little money. In less than three years, we expect to have from one to three railroads running into or through Marquette county, which, with the ship canal along the channel of the Fox river, will give Marquette county transporta-

tion and market facilities not excelled by any county in the state.

The climate of the county is good, the water excellent and the people are healthy and happy, and others; who come amongst us to live, will be made to enjoy all the blessings we have enumerated.

John Barry, register of deeds at Montello, and the writer of this, will give further information and assist parties in locating lands, or looking up property of any kind.

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## MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

This county contains about 152,000 acres of land, of which about 9,000 acres lie within the corporate limits of the city of Milwaukee. Four-fifths of the entire amount of farming lands are under improvement, and together with the unimproved lands, which are mostly timber, and often more valuable than the improved, have an average value of \$75 per acre.

The present population of Milwaukee county (1870) is 89,936, of which the city of Milwaukee contains 71,461. The city has maintained a steady growth in population as well as prosperity since that time, and the population now considerably exceeds this number.

As there are no public lands in Milwaukee county, its statistics will be chiefly interesting to immigrants, as they set forth the opportunities for procuring a livelihood in the different mechanic arts and the occupations attendant thereon.

To the skilled artisan who intends to emigrate and follow his calling or occupation, the city of Milwaukee affords employment to large numbers in its foundries, machine shops, its furnaces and rolling mills, railway repair shops, in the manufacture of furniture, of barrels and all descriptions of cooperage, of boots and shoes, of clothing, and the numerous other, no less useful but minor handicraft.

For the common laborer, employments are to be found on the

docks, in the lumber yards, breweries, freight warehouses, grain elevators, on its railways, in the stores of the wholesale merchant, and the various labors incident to the building up of a young and flourishing city.

The annual report of the Chamber of Commerce for 1871 shows the assessed value of real estate in the city of Milwaukee to be \$35,288,391. In extent of marine commerce, it ranks as the fourth city in the United States. The number of entries at the custom house during the year were 4,878, with a total tonnage of 1,947,119 tons, and of clearances 4,877, representing an aggregate tonnage of 1,938,414 tons.

The receipts of grain for the year 1871 were 19,300,284 bushels, of which 15,686,611 bushels were wheat.

The shipments of flour were 1,211,427 barrels, and the amount manufactured in the city 567,893 barrels. The shipments of wheat to eastern and Canadian markets during the year, amounted to 13,407,467 bushels, and of flour to 1,211,427 barrels.

The total number of hogs packed in the city during the season just closed was 320,232.

The total receipts of foreign merchandize, exclusive of railroad iron, pig iron, salt, plaster and coal, received at Milwaukee during the past year, were 127,257 tons.

Of railroad iron, there were received 10,777 tons; 25,691 tons additional were manufactured there, making a grand total of 37,468 tons; 36,083 tons of pig iron were received during the year, and 103,936 tons of iron ore.

Thus will be seen, very succinctly stated, the business annually transacted in the commercial emporium of Wisconsin, and which is annually increasing with that marvelous rapidity incident to the rapid settlement of the western world.

Milwaukee contains between fifty and sixty churches, belonging to various denominations; has nine large and elegant public school buildings, where the children of the poor and the rich are alike educated free of expense. For salubrity of climate, it is unsurpassed in location, and the annual death rate per thousand is less than that of either of its neighbors, Chicago or St. Louis.

Situated as it is, with its great facilities for lake commerce, and the thousands of miles of railways radiating throughout the great northwest, it cannot fail to continue to be, what it now is, the commercial emporium of Wisconsin, and one of the three great business centers of the northwestern United States.

The following is taken from the excellent report of Wm. J. Langson, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, for the year 1871.

“ADVANTAGES OF MILWAUKEE FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

“It is to be regretted that there is no means of accurately ascertaining from year to year the actual extent of manufacturing business carried on here. The last U. S. census placed the value of the products of our manufacturing establishments for the year ending June 1st, 1870, at \$18,838,783. The number of establishments and the facilities of most of those in operation at that time have since been largely increased, and it would be a moderate estimate to place the value of the products of our local manufacturing establishments for 1871 at twenty-five millions of dollars. And still there is a home market for more than four times the quantity of articles manufactured here, with the possible exception of one or two commodities. The following article from the “Milwaukee Journal of Commerce” upon the inducements this city now offers to enterprising manufacturers is well worthy of reprinting, and all who take pains to investigate the subject will acknowledge that the picture is not over-drawn:

That Milwaukee did not long ago assume a position among the leading manufacturing centres of the country has been a cause of reasonable surprise to every one at all acquainted with its geographical position and other extraordinary natural advantages. Within the last five years, it is true, a great change has been inaugurated. One has only to walk on the portion of Ninth Street over-looking the city, and see the smoke of the foundries, tanneries and other manufactories which are springing up along our splended water-front, and observe the throngs of laborers going to and from their various daily industries, to

comprehend the destiny that is awaiting this favored place and to feel that the onward strides are already begun.

“ We bear in mind that there are already in our midst a considerable variety of prosperous manufactures, including some of no mean magnitude—that we have a rolling mill which compares with the largest in the country, and which within the period of three or four years has built up a village about itself—that we have a foundry which supplies Japan with agricultural machinery, and sash and blind manufactories that make a market of several great states—that the products of Milwaukee tanneries command a premium over those of eastern manufacture—that our furniture factories are called in requisition to supply Chicago as well as cities further east and south; and that there are several carriage factories here which compete, if not in the extent of their operations, at least in the durability and excellence and finish of their work, with the most famous establishments of New Haven and New York. Yet it is with especial reference to the future, that we propose to consider the manufacturing importance of this point; and it is for the purpose of showing capitalists at a distance that Milwaukee offers to-day a greater combination of inducements for the investment of money in almost any sort of manufactures than any other city in the United States.

“ We invite attention to the following points:

“*1st. The advantage of location.*—Milwaukee is situated on the finest bay of the entire chain of lakes, with a harbor open to steam navigation through twelve months in the year, and large enough to hold all the shipping of the western lakes.

“ It is probably by nature the best drained and best watered city in the world. It could not otherwise have waited until it was substantially out of debt before incurring the expense of public water-works for the accommodation of its ninety thousand inhabitants.

“ Its atmosphere, in point of dryness, rates second among American cities, and it is for that, among other reasons, one of the healthiest.

“ As a distributing point it has no rival, for these reasons: it

is the furthest point west by water from the Atlantic coast, and the nearest by railroad to the Pacific. It is at the same time one day nearer by water to Buffalo and Erie, as well as the great northern sources of lumber supplies, ores and coal, than Chicago. It possesses, by means of the Milwaukee river, the Menomonee and Kinnickinick, over fifteen miles of splendid dockage, centrally situated and connected with railroads. It has, by means of the Kilbourn canal in the city, and the river above, a very considerable water-power, which may be vastly improved by a little effort.

"2d. *Railroad facilities.*—The present and prospective railroad facilities of Milwaukee are only exceeded by its pre-eminent facilities of water transportation. The latter stands first in the order of importance to manufactures. Yet it is worth while to observe, in this connection, that the day is almost come when Milwaukee shall share equally with Chicago the immense advantages of its thorough railroad system.

"There is no question but that Milwaukee is henceforth to divide with Chicago the prestige and advantages of its railroad system, and to enjoy, besides, the benefits of a superior position with reference to the new and more direct lines of travel and traffic between the Atlantic and the Pacific which are now being drawn.

"3d. *Cheapness of room.*—We now come to a consideration of the points more particularly, or at least more exclusively, interesting to persons interested in manufactures. A large element in the cost of any large manufacturing establishment is the cost of room—the cost of land and of water front, of rents, of buildings and of building material. In these respects, we have no hesitation in saying that Milwaukee just now presents more inducements than any other point that can be named. The city has miles on miles of unoccupied water front, which is offered at almost a nominal sum for the purpose of attracting manufacturers and the improvements which they bring. Real estate is at the lowest notch, and the cost of material and of labor in building is proportionally low. It is a moderate and safe statement

that the first cost of any large establishment in Milwaukee, would be about one-third or one-quarter that of a similar establishment in Chicago or New York. Moreover, while the industries of those cities are taxed on debts of Tammany and scalawag rings, amounting to from twenty to forty millions, Milwaukee is now substantially out of debt, and is wholesomely disposed to keep so.

"In illustration of the cheapness of land here, it is possible to cite at least one large manufacturing concern, which has already realized the expenses of its original outlay for land by sales of a portion to its own employes, and has cleared on the speculation the large and very valuable estate which it now holds.

"4th. *The cheapness of its labor.*—Labor, common and skilled, is fifteen per cent. cheaper in Milwaukee than it is in Chicago. The ruling price for ordinary labor there is eleven dollars a week; here, it is nine. A large proportion of the population of Milwaukee is composed of thrifty, frugal, industrious, productive Germans, each of whom owns a little land about his house, and sports a pig or two, and sends his troop of children to school, and lays up money on nine dollars a week. Here is the basis of manufacturing enterprises. Here are thousands of men waiting for some productive employment, with an exhaustless and perennial supply where these came from. Here is the muscle and the material. All that is needed is capital, pluck and brains.

"We do not profess to have exhausted this topic. We have merely furnished a few hints which may make it seem worth the while of men with money to use, and possessing the brains to use it, to make investigations for themselves. We might detail the successes which have attended manufacturing enterprises now in existence here. We might enumerate the brass and iron works, the bellows manufactory, the galvanized iron works which, although recently established, are employing over fifty men, and doing probably as much as any other like establishment towards the rebuilding of Chicago. Still we are disposed to consider the manufactories at Milwaukee as at present in their infancy compared with what they are to be. Instead of a single rolling mill there is a call for half a dozen. We want the establishment

of Bessemer iron works and of mills to turn out merchant and bar iron as well as iron rails. With these will come the countless manufactures of iron goods which are now brought from long distances for distribution—of nuts, bolts, springs, edge tools, safes, and all manner of light and heavy hardware. At present, we are sending our hard lumber east to get it back as furniture and agricultural implements; we ship ores to St. Louis and New York to pay the cost of bringing it back in shot, type, pipe, sheet lead, white lead, paint, etc.; we ship away our wool crop and import clothes, carpets, blankets and other fabrics; we give rags for paper, and hides for boots and harness, and iron ore for stoves—and our consumers all the while are paying the double costs of this unnecessary transportation.

“There is no manufacture of patent leather and leather for buggy-tops in Milwaukee, and none we believe anywhere in the west. Yet these products require western hides, which have to be transported to the eastern manufactories and then brought back again to supply the western market.

“Moreover, we at present have to send food long distances to support the artisans and laborers who might be more profitably doing their work right here in the heart of the market for the products, and the source of agricultural supplies. Here are the items of profit for enterprising manufacturers. Here are calls for capital no matter to what extent. The saving of freights alone on many of the articles, if produced here, would be a handsome profit to manufacturers.

“Milwaukee is in the market to-day, bidding for capital, enterprise and business ability, and the more this subject is studied, the more apparent will be the inducements which this city offers for the exercise of these attributes.”

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## MONROE COUNTY.

BY O. R. DAHL.

Monroe county was organized as a county in 1854. The last census (1870) shows that there are now twenty-one organized towns in the county, containing a population of 16,552.

The general surface of the country is bluffy in the south and central portions; the eastern and northern portions are covered mostly with pine lands, and the western central portion is a beautiful prairie commencing at the head of the La Crosse river, and running southwesterly to the Mississippi river.

The county contains 575,000 acres of land, the appraised value of which, on the assessment roll, is \$1,783,524. About 50,000 acres of land is under cultivation. Actual settlers own about two-thirds of the land, held at an average price of seven dollars per acre.

The state owns 6,299 acres of school lands, and 18,158 acres of swamp land. The swamp lands are, for the most part, located in the northeast portion of the county. Part of the swamp land consists of excellent hay and cranberry marshes. The general government owns about 4,000 acres, subject to entry under the homestead law; quality of the land not being very good, and located in the northern and southern parts of the county. The soil is varied, a large portion being of a sandy character, and the balance loam and clay. The half west of the dividing ridge is composed of ranges of bluffs and valleys, the valleys being exceedingly rich and productive, producing the best spring and winter wheat in the state. The valleys are well supplied with streams, which are filled with speckled trout and other small fish.

The facilities for water are good, and sufficient for the manufacture of all raw material.

The prevailing timber is white or Norway pine, tamarack and spruce, oak, basswood and maple.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul and the West Wisconsin are the two railroads running through the county.

There are two artesian wells at Sparta, the county seat, one of which has strong medical and the other magnetic properties.

The climate is healthy, atmosphere invigorating, and the water pure and soft.

## OCONTO COUNTY.

Oconto county comprises that portion of northeastern Wisconsin most valuable for its timber and farming lands, its immense and unrivalled water power, its mineral deposits and fisheries.

It is bounded on the east by the waters of Green Bay and the Menomonee river, the first navigable for sail vessels and steamers of the largest size, having a shore of about forty-five miles in Oconto county, and receiving in and from the same county, three large rivers and several smaller rivers and streams.

Oconto county embraces an area of over five thousand square miles. It is estimated that the unsettled portion of the county, about one-third of the area, is covered with pine and hemlock, one-third with sugar maple and other hard woods, and the remainder with cedar, ash, elm, tamarack, and such timber as is usually found on alluvial soils. Almost the whole surface of the county is traversed and drained by numerous streams. The southeastern portion of the county is rolling, and, near the shore of Green Bay, level; the northwestern portion more broken and rocky.

About twenty years ago the country was almost an unbroken wilderness. A single saw mill on each stream, no road traversing the county, and no farmers. Now the county is traversed by three principal roads from south to north, and numerous roads intersecting the towns in every direction, and making accessible the pine and farming lands of the county. The single saw mills have grown to a family of giants, fashioning into boards and timber the huge pines as fast as three thousand men and a thousand teams can bring them, and a hundred ships carry the lumber away.

The population of the county is 8,322, a majority of whom are foreigners. The largest portion of the county is still owned by government, as the investment of capital has been almost wholly confined to pine lands. The government sells its land at from seventy-five cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents

per acre. The actual settler has the right of pre-emption to one hundred and sixty acres for one year before he is obliged to pay for his land. But to the homestead act this region owes much of its late rapid growth and prosperity. Lands in and about the settlements are for sale at from two to five dollars per acre. The climate is healthy, and the winter has advantages which fully compensate for its length.

The northern portion of the county is rich in mineral deposits, which are destined to become a most important element of prosperity. A very considerable branch of industry must soon grow up by the establishment of blast furnaces. The rivers and streams traversing the county are used at present mainly as highways over which float the logs and timber for the different mills. They afford also unlimited water power, the value of which is just beginning to be appreciated. For the manufacture of almost every article in wood, for saw mills, grist mills, tanneries and factories, we have almost at our doors, an abundance of cheap motive power.

As a grain growing county its reputation is established. A more certain harvest, a good and even yield, plump berries with more and better flour, are had here than in more southern latitudes. The grass crop is one of the most profitable. Worth from eighteen to twenty-five dollars per ton, at present, hay must in the future command nearly or quite as good a price as now. It is estimated that over one thousand tons are annually imported into this county. A large portion of the present supply is taken from the natural meadows and of course is of an inferior quality. A much smaller quantity of the wild grasses would be used, and no hay would be imported if the home supply was sufficient. We have cheap and excellent hay lands, but not hands enough to seed them down and get the grass crop started.

The consumption of slaughtered cattle is very great, and it is a very noticeable fact that our own beef dealers are securing land and feeding their own stock. At a low estimate, we import one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of grain per annum for working horses and cattle alone, which could be more profitably raised here. Of grain or grass, it may be truthfully said,

that either for home consumption or export, it can be raised with profit in Oconto county. The root crops are unexcelled anywhere, and with deep and careful culture, yield enormously. Apples, cherries, plums and grapes do well. The smaller fruits mature finely and yield abundantly.

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## OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

Agriculture is the prominent interest in this county, for which the configuration of its surface, the fertility of its soil, and its accessibility to market are especially adapted; yet it has equal facilities for manufactures, which will be fully developed at no distant day. The water-power furnished by the lower Fox, which passes through its southeastern corner, and by the Wolf river and its many tributaries, are unexcelled, either in extent or availability. It has also an abundance of material for manufacturing purposes in the heavy timber with which a large portion of the county is covered.

The county has an area of sixteen townships, of which 75,935 acres are improved. The soil is principally a black loam, with a subsoil of stiff clay. There is considerable low, or swamp land in the county, but a large portion of it is susceptible of drainage, and will eventually become the most fertile and productive land of the state. Wheat is largely cultivated; the census returns of 1870 give a total of 353,187 bushels. Next in importance are oats and corn; of oats, 200,000 bushels were raised; of corn, 56,331 bushels; potatoes, 66,725 bushels; wool, 34,799 pounds was grown; butter, 282,704 pounds were made. The sum total of our agricultural productions foot up \$1,788,224. The population of the county is given as 18,400.

Appleton is the leading city of the county, and is the seat of a large manufacturing business. It has a population of about 5,000

The Fox river in its present condition furnishes a good outlet for the productions of a large portion of the county; but when

toe proposed ship canal is completed and the railroad connections are made as contemplated, we shall have as good and direct market facilities as any portion of the state. The county presents rare inducements to all who are in search of cheap but fertile farms, for pleasant, comfortable homes; or for opportunities for the investment of capital in manufacturing enterprise

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## OZAUKEE COUNTY.

BY GUSTAV GOETZE, PORT WASHINGTON.

The county of Ozaukee contains seven townships, with some over 15,000 inhabitants, of which number nearly three-fourths are of foreign birth, and most of them Germans. The general topography of the county is of an even surface, though in portions somewhat rolling, and a small part is swampy.

The soil consists of red clay, which proves to be the best for the purpose of raising wheat; but also is the gray clay and the black sandy soil, too, as found in some portions of the county, of a good and fertile quality,

The county contains about 180,000 acres of land, of which more than half is under cultivation, and more than seven-eighths of it is owned by actual settlers. Neither the general government nor the state of Wisconsin own any lands in Ozaukee county. The average value of the land is from \$20 to \$30 per acre.

Our stone quarries consist of white sandstone, and also limestone, and several of them are in successful operation. The Milwaukee and Northern Railroad runs from south to north through the county, furnishing excellent facilities for successfully operating, not only some of such stone quarries, but also mills and manufactories which are established on many of our good water powers on the Milwaukee river, flowing from north to south through the whole county, and on Cedar creek emptying into said river; and there is no doubt that still more

water powers will hereafter be improved. The Lake Shore Railroad passes also from north to south through the county, and will, when completed, add a good deal more to those facilities.

The principal timber is white and red oak, maple, tamarack and cedar.

Agriculture is the main source of industry, but there is also a great deal of commerce, trade and manufacturing done. Nine flouring and grist mills, six sawmills, seven factories and foundries, two brick yards and two lumber yards are in full and good operation, besides three stone quarries.

Our climate is considered very healthy and entirely free from malarious diseases.

Port Washington, the county seat, has a beautiful location on lake Michigan, about half way between Milwaukee and Sheboygan, and, besides the court house and the county offices, has a flouring mill, two foundries, several mechanics' shops, two brick yards, two lumber yards and one first-rate stone quarry; also, one malt house and two breweries. It is a lively place and a great deal of trade and commerce is done there, the more so as, besides a good pier, the Port Washington harbor has now been so far completed as to allow any ordinary size of vessels to run in.

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## PEPIN COUNTY.

BY L. D. BAKER AND S. P. CROSBY.

Pepin lies in the northwestern part of the state, its western border being on the Mississippi river, at Lake Pepin. The surface is somewhat rolling. The soil is mostly of a sandy loam, though in some sections mixed with clay. County contains in the vicinity of twenty-five thousand acres of land, about one-third under cultivation; of the balance, nearly all is capable of cultivation. Actual settlers are in possession of nearly twelve thousand acres, worth from three to five dollars per acre. The state owns only a few hundred acres in the town of Waterville. Subject to entry under the homestead law,

are nearly eight thousand acres, located in the towns of Lima, Albany and Waterville. A few sections of land are owned by the West Wisconsin Railroad Company, for sale at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Good water privileges are to be found in every town in the county. The forests are heavily timbered with all kinds of hard wood. The Chippewa, Eau Claire and Menominee rivers traverse the county, and are to some extent navigable. The larger kinds of fish are found in the Chippewa, and abundance of trout in the smaller streams. Agriculture is the principal source of industry.

There are six post offices; twenty-six school houses; four church buildings; four flouring mills; six saw mills; one woolen factory; two foundry and machine shops, and two other manufacturing establishments. Population of county, 4,659. There are two thriving villages: Durand, with a population of over 700, and Pepin, with about 500 inhabitants.

Its agricultural productions are of the usual variety, and excellent in quality. According to the census of 1870, the amount of wheat raised was 97,905 bushels; rye, 4,774 bushels; corn, 109,485 bushels; oats, 80,118 bushels; barley, 7,409 bushels; wool, 7,950 pounds; potatoes, 26,917 bushels; butter, 127,535 pounds. The total value of its agricultural productions is estimated at \$273,354.

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## PIERCE COUNTY.

BY H. B. WARNER.

Pierce is the most western county in the state, lying principally in the southern portion of the St. Croix valley. It is bounded on the north by St. Croix county, east by Dunn, south by Dunn, lake Pepin and the Mississippi river, and west by the Mississippi and lake St. Croix. The general surface of the country is undulating, though somewhat bluff, along some of the streams. On prairies the soil is of a sandy loam; on timbered lands it is generally of a clay loam. County contains 367,000

acres of land. The estimated number of acres of land in county, owned by actual settlers, is about 200,000 acres. The state owns 40,000 acres of land, located in every part of the county. Quality of land good; worth about \$1.25 to \$4 per acre. But a small portion of government land is left for entry under the homestead law. The West Wisconsin Railway Company holds about 25,000 acres under land grant; lands not in market. The county is well watered, and divided by seven rapid flowing rivers, running the whole length of the county. All of the rivers have good mill sites at short intervals their whole length. There also are numerous creeks and small streams, which discharge into the rivers, some of which have sufficient fall for mill sites. The varieties of timber are oak, ash, maple, basswood and elm. No railroads are constructed within our county. On our western and southern boundary are the St. Croix lake and Mississippi river, and lake Pepin, which give us a water front of fifty-seven miles, thus giving us fair facilities for shipping all our surplus products. Lead has been found in limited quantities.

There are several very valuable stone quarries in the county, and two large brick yards. A brick clay, said to be of a very superior quality, is found in the central portion of the county.

A woolen factory I think could do a good business at River Falls, where there is an excellent water power, and a machine shop is needed also at the same place. Wagon shops are needed at Esdail, Ellsworth, El Paso, Martell and Maiden Rock.

Ellsworth is the county seat, and is surrounded by a rich agricultural district. A new brick court house has lately been erected at an expense of \$20,000. The fourth state normal school has been located at River Falls, which is a very thriving village. There are about ninety school houses and fifteen churches in the county. We have no county debt, and no bonds outstanding. The climate is good, and the water of the very best.

## POLK COUNTY.

BY J. W. DEAN AND CHAS. E. MEARS.

Polk county is one of the northern agricultural counties of the state. The soil is principally clay, though in some parts of a sandy loam. County contains 700,000 acres of land, a part of which is rich prairie, and upwards of 100,000 acres is owned by actual settlers. Nearly all lands are owned by government and subject to entry under the homestead law. The northern and eastern townships of the county contain vast quantities of valuable pine timber, and the lumber business is one of the principal features. The principal water power is on the St. Croix river at St. Croix Falls; at present it is unimproved. The county is well watered, several small streams traversing the county, filled with brook trout and other fine fish. County abounds in lakes, the largest containing an area of from three to six miles.

Railroads are needed to develop the resources of the county; the future prospects however, are full of encouragement; no section in the state offers better inducements for the investment of capital. Emigrants are fast seeking and settling homes, giving indication that the county is well adapted to agricultural pursuits. Lumbering is carried on to considerable extent, one of the special advantages offered by Polk county is the natural meadows which are found along on all the streams and many of the lakes, from which hundreds of tons of hay are cut annually.

For further information apply to Wm. J. Vincent, St. Croix Falls; Daniel Mears, Osceola; Chas. Ayers, Farmington; V. M. Babcock, Alden, and John H. Brown, Lincoln.

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PORTAGE COUNTY.

BY J. PHILLIPS, OF STEVENS POINT.

This is the most central county of the state, and although its resources are far from being fully developed, it already holds the first rank on the upper Wisconsin in regard to position, soil,

climate and commercial advantages. It is thirty miles in length north and south, and about thirty in width. The southern and eastern portions of the county contain a majority of the inhabitants, the northwestern part being composed mostly of heavy timbered lands. The number of townships in the county is twenty-two.

Our agricultural resources, while they cannot, for obvious reasons, compare favorably with those of the older and more thickly settled portions of the state, are nevertheless far in advance of the estimate formerly placed upon them. There is very little waste land in the county—the few swamps and marshes which it contains being susceptible of drainage, whereby they may be made equal or superior to the best farming land in this vicinity. The soil in some portions of the county is a light sandy loam, yet it is quite productive in favorable seasons, and under judicious management will doubtless be susceptible of great improvement. In the eastern portion of the county, the soil is probably as good for farming purposes as in the northern portion of the state.

The number of acres at present under cultivation in the county is 61,079. Amount of wheat raised during the year ending June 1, 1870, 210,139 bushels; rye, 59,309 bushels; corn, 64,022 bushels; oats, 152,143 bushels; barley, 6,137 bushels; potatoes, 113,976 bushels. Amount of wool produced during the same year, 25,987 pounds; butter, 199,517 pounds; cheese, 7,936 pounds; hay, 9,652 tons; hops, 70,074 pounds.

The total estimated value of all farm productions for the same year, is \$643,757; the value of manufactures (chiefly lumber) produced, \$522,742.

Owing to an idea which has prevailed very extensively, that our sandy soil and long winters would prove an insuperable obstacle to the raising of fruit, very little progress has been made until quite recently in that direction. It has now, however, been proved beyond a doubt, that many of the hardier varieties of fruit can be as successfully raised here as in any portion of the state. At the last county fair, fifteen varieties of apples, all excellent and of fair size, were exhibited, from the farm of

Hon. Geo. W. Cate, in the town of Amherst. The flourishing orchard and nurseries of Mr. Frank Felch, in the town of Stockton, also afford abundant evidence of the possibility of fruit-raising in Portage county. A large number of trees have been set out by our citizens, and a few years will doubtless witness a vast increase in the amount of fruit raised in this vicinity.

We have a sufficiency of good stone for building purposes. The white and grey sandstone, of which the court house now nearly completed at Stevens Point, is composed, affords a fine illustration of our resources in the way of building material.

The manufactures of the county are thus far confined to the single article of lumber, of which a great amount is annually produced. The number of saw mills in the county is about twenty-five, many of which are steam mills of large capacity, employing a great number of workmen.

The internal improvements of the county are creditable in their character; a fine bridge has been built across the Wisconsin at Stevens Point, at a cost of over twenty-two thousand dollars. We have from 15 to 20 church buildings in the county, and capacious and convenient school edifices in nearly all our towns. The court house at Stevens Point is a fine stone building, now nearly completed, at an expense of thirty thousand dollars; its elegant architecture and proportions would not do discredit to any of our large cities. The Wisconsin Central Railroad traverses the county, and there are two or three others in process of construction, whose advent is confidently expected within a year or two at farthest.

With additional railroad facilities at our command, a new era of prosperity will doubtless dawn upon our county, and a few years to come will see her holding a prominent rank among the foremost counties of the state.

## RACINE COUNTY.

BY HON. W. C. ALLEN, RACINE.

Racine county is bounded on the east by lake Michigan, on the south by Kenosha county, on the west by Walworth and on the north by Milwaukee county. The climate may be considered as good as in any county in this country, in the same latitude, and in some respects superior. The waters of lake Michigan exert a salubrious and healthy influence on the atmosphere in dissipating all poisonous vapors that might be in the air, inducing fevers and other sickness. In the summer season there is always a sea breeze from the lake during the night, and a land breeze during the day, thereby changing the atmosphere almost continually.

The topography of the county is that of an undulating character, rising to two hundred and sixty feet or more above the waters of lake Michigan. The county has only one considerable river, —the Fox— which runs through the whole breadth of the county from north to south, affording excellent water power in the flourishing villages of Waterford, Rochester and Burlington. Root river, which empties into the harbor at Racine, affords considerable water power. The soil of Racine county is generally of an argillaceous loam, rich and deep. The county is abundantly supplied with stock water. The subsoil of the county is marl clay, generally free from gravel or sand. All kinds of timber grow in abundance in the county, common to the state, except the coniferous class. The soil of the county is well adapted to the raising of wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, potatoes, turnips and carrots; but, in our judgment, there is no county in the state better adapted to the raising of grass, and stock-breeding. From the peculiar character of the soil, and the moist atmosphere prevailing during the spring, summer and autumn months, induced by the constant vapors from lake Michigan, an abundant, sweet and nutritious grass is produced. Experienced stock-growers have discovered this fact, and availed themselves of its advantage, and started herds of superior blood. Among the

most prominent of stock-breeders, are George Murray, Esq., Richard Richards and Henry S. Durand.

The fauna of the country does not materially differ from other counties of the state. The assessed valuation of the county of Racine is 6,178 horses, valued at \$352,298; 15,401 head of neat cattle, valued at \$213,033; 61 mules and asses, valued at \$4,380; 36,008 sheep, valued at \$55,883; 6,112 swine, valued at \$24,268; 3,211 carriages, wagons and sleighs, valued at \$90,588; 288 pianos and melodeons, valued at \$32,140; \$200,000 bank stock, valued at \$240,000; merchants and manufacturers' stock, \$760,891; personal property, \$632,682; 207,410 acres of land assessed, valued at \$4,698,133; city and village lots assessed, \$2,560,411. Population 26,742. Has 83,163 acres of improved land; 166,676 bushels of wheat; 3,570 bushels of rye; 145,816 bushels of corn; 232,749 bushels of oats; 17,426 bushels of barley; 81,566 pounds of wool; 94,868 bushels of potatoes; 358,878 pounds butter; 625 pounds cheese; 26,383 tons hay; 9,300 pounds hops. Estimated value of farm products, \$1,000,000. Estimated manufactured products, \$3,174,825. Public debt, \$300,000. Paupers, 25, supported at a cost of \$5,000.

The stone and lime business is largely on the increase at the city of Racine. A little outside of the city limits are inexhaustible stone quarries, out of which is burned the very best quality of lime. The limestone belongs to the Niagara group, and is of excellent quality for cellar walls, and for the basements of all kinds of buildings. The stone and lime find a ready market, and the demand is largely on the increase.

The city of Racine is situated on Lake Michigan; has a large and commodious harbor, and one of the finest elevators in the state. The city stands about 40 feet above the lake, and contains a population of 12,000, and is justly called the "Belle City;" has fine railroad, steamboat and sail vessel connections with all parts of the country; stands out in the lake about four miles, on a promontory; winds from the northeast and west blow over it, making the city one of the most delightful places to live in in the west, and no finer summer resort can be found.

The soil about and near the city is well adapted, as well as the climate, to the growing of apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes and all small fruits.

It has fine public school houses, erected at a cost of over \$75,000; a college with over 200 pupils and eight professors, and buildings and grounds valued at \$287,000; twenty-two churches, some of which cost large sums of money; and an orphan asylum built by the munificence of Isaac Taylor, deceased, at an expense of \$75,000. The city prides herself on her large and valuable manufactures. Among the most prominent of which we mention J. I. Case & Co., who employed 280 hands and manufactured 1,300 threshing machines in 1870; the Geiser Threshing Machine Co. employed 100 hands and turned out 300 machines; Mitchell & Co., who manufactured 4,000 lumber wagons in 1870, and employ 165 hands; Fish Brothers, in the same line, employ 125 hands, also made 4,000 wagons in 1870; L. S. Blake & Co.'s woolen factory, engaged largely in the manufacture of shawls, flannels and lady's cloth; A. P. Dickey & Co., manufacturers of fanning mills and other agricultural implements, employ 50 men; Elliot & Wetherell, manufacturers of baskets, employ 180 hands, making \$100,000 worth of baskets per year. Besides those mentioned above, there are a large number of factories doing a large business, and adding much to the prosperity of the city, but space will not permit to mention them in detail.

The city is twenty-five miles south of Milwaukee, sixty-two miles north of Chicago, and commands a large local trade from the surrounding country. Her industrial pursuits are all on a solid foundation. Not a single failure has occurred among her business men the past year, and at this time may be regarded one of the most prosperous cities in the west in proportion to her population. Her public debt arranged and being funded in new bonds at a sum of less than \$300,000, running ten and twenty years, she anticipates for herself a brilliant future. Large wealth has already been acquired by many of her citizens, and is increasing year by year. Her harbor admits with ease and safety the largest vessels which float on the lakes, and

commands as favorable position for trade and commerce as any on the lake.

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## RICHLAND COUNTY.

BY J. H. WAGGONER.

Richland county embraces about 370,000 acres (sixteen townships) of land, valued by the local authorities at \$1,780,000—an average of little more than \$5 an acre. Personal and village property swell the estimated value of the county to \$2,580,000.

Population in 1860, 9,732; in 1870, 15,731; present, about 17,500.

The first settlements were made more than twenty years ago, when hunting was the occupation, not simply the pastime—the forests of that day abounding in bear, deer and smaller game. Permanent improvements for agricultural and domestic purposes were begun a few years later. One-sixth to one-fifth of the territory is now under cultivation; one-half to two-thirds of the remainder may be easily tilled, while very little would be lost to the economical and intelligent farmer.

The soil near the Wisconsin river, which marks the southern boundary, and from which the county is commonly approached, may seem light; but it is not unproductive, as that which has been cultivated has repeatedly demonstrated. The soil of the northern two-thirds of the county is, in the main, a heavy black loam, adapted to almost everything known to agricultural economy. The northern half is heavily timbered, and there is no dearth of fencing and firewood anywhere. Oaks, elms, walnuts, basswood, etc., are the prevailing timbers.

No section of the state is better adapted to stock-raising—the hills and valleys and crystal brooks affording convenient range, protection and water.

Much land is owned by non-residents, a little by the original Fox and Wisconsin Rivers Improvement Company, about three

sections by the state, and none by the general government. Perhaps the choicest selections are owned by residents of the many little villages which contribute to our commercial importance. Any of the unoccupied land may be bought of the owners or local agents at fair prices and on easy terms, for improvement.

Richland Center, the county seat; Lone Rock, the railroad outlet, on the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien division of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway; Cazenovia, a few miles from the Chicago and Northwestern Road; Viola, on the Kickapoo River, and Excelsior, on Knapp's Creek, are the most thriving and important villages. They possess excellent water powers, only partially improved.

Pine River, Mill Creek, Knapp's Creek, Willow Creek, Bear Creek, and other streams entirely within the county, afford such volume and momentum of water as to challenge any other section of the country to show better advantages for milling and manufacturing of any degree. And these are supplemented by the Kickapoo, the Little Baraboo, and others, which do not course much of our territory, but are close to our boundaries. Grain is easily produced; wool grown at little risk or expense; and the giant oaks and other timbers only await the coming of man to convert them into the thousand things of daily use.

We do not have much encouragement to offer concerning minerals. Lead has been discovered, and prospecting is continued with hope of ultimate reward. Iron crops out from the surface, and is thought to exist in paying quantities; research has not yet been made. In the town of Orion, a bed of marble is thought to exist. Experts have pronounced some specimens of it very fair.

Taken all together, the inducements held out by Richland county to immigrants may be considered superior. Possessed of the natural advantages briefly hinted at, and with a rigorous atmosphere which has proved a bulwark against disease, it is assumed that those seeking new homes will here find as many desirable and as few objectionable features as exist anywhere. The population of to-day is comparatively enterprising and intelligent. Public schools are liberally encouraged, though other

enterprises suffer somewhat from mistaken notions of economy. Agriculture and manufacturing engage the general attention. The improvement of Pine river of which it is susceptible will render it an invaluable carrier of the traffic of the county, and a desirable feeder to the Wisconsin, the improvement of which is being prosecuted with vigor. And a railroad to complete the most direct route from Chicago to the Northwest must inevitably seek its way up the Pine river valley.

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## ROCK COUNTY.

BY HON. ALEX. GRAHAM, JANESVILLE, AND H. F. HOBART, BELOIT.

This is one of the oldest counties in the state, the first settlement being made in 1835, and in 1839 the county was organized, the seat of justice being established at Janesville. It now contains a population of about forty thousand.

It comprises one of the best agricultural districts in the northwest. Its soil, climate and commercial situation are equal to any other in the west, and there is scarcely an acre of land within its limits which cannot be used for agricultural purposes. In the brief space of thirty-five years, the entire county has been opened up to cultivation, and over its entire surface may be found homes of comfort and beauty.

The farms in this county range in value from ten to one hundred dollars per acre, and are sought for, not so much by emigrants seeking cheap lands, as by those desiring beautiful homes, where they may at once enjoy all the comforts and conveniences to be found in the older and more wealthy portions of the country.

Rock county is better adapted to the growing of grain than of grass, and every year marks a decided progress in the mode of tillage and the consequent increased quantity of production. The wicked and ruinous practice of many farmers of burning the straw and manures, instead of returning them to the soil in

compensation for its rich harvests, has been abandoned. Wheat is the great staple of production, it being estimated that in a single crop, the production of the county was not less than three millions of bushels.

Corn, barley, oats and all the coarser grains grow in rich abundance, amply rewarding the husbandman for his toil.

Notwithstanding Rock county is better adapted to grain growing than stock raising, our farmers are giving considerable attention to the breeding of stock, and acting upon the correct idea that it costs no more to raise a blooded animal than a "dung-hill," are constantly introducing the best varieties, and at the county fairs may be seen horses, cattle, sheep and swine, animals as noble as almost any other section of the country can exhibit.

The surface of Rock county is undulating, and is drained by the Rock and Sugar rivers, with their tributaries, nearly all of which are of sufficient size to furnish water power for manufacturing purposes, and are more or less improved. Rock, one of most beautiful rivers, as well as one of the very best mill streams in the west, is already used largely for manufacturing purposes, and every year is attracting more and more the attention of men of enterprise and capital; when fully improved its power for the propulsion of machinery is almost exhaustless. The facilities for manufacturing in Rock county by water power are but partially improved, and yet she ranks among the first in the west, her annual manufactured product being worth not less than three millions of dollars, consisting principally of flour, agricultural implements, paper, woolen fabrics, cabinet ware, lager beer, etc.

During the last decade, the general business of the county has greatly increased, and everywhere may be seen tokens of prosperity and growth, based upon the production of diversified labor in agriculture and manufactures. During the same period, the public buildings erected in the infancy of the county have given way to permanent and beautiful structures, and the county now boasts of a splendid court house, costing over one hundred thousand dollars, and churches of all denominations, equal in size, style and convenience to those of almost any county in the

eastern or middle states; and the citizens of Janesville and Beloit each support a new and creditable opera house.

Rock county is pierced east and west, north and south, by the Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Northwestern railways.

The educational interests of the county have not been neglected. Under our system of free graded schools, upon the New England plan, valuable results have been attained, and it is gratifying to observe a steadily increasing interest in the schools, and a proper appreciation of them by the people generally. The cities of Janesville and Beloit have each expended large sums in the erection of school buildings, and the sum invested for school purposes cannot be less than two hundred thousand dollars. Superadd to this, Beloit College, under the patronage of the Congregationalists, one of the best managed and most flourishing institutions of learning in the west; Milton College, under the management of Seven Day Baptists, and the Evansville Seminary, under the control of the Freewill Baptists, and you place within the reach of every child in the county the means of a liberal education.

The Young Men's Literary Association of the city of Janesville, have collected within the last four years a very creditable library of about four thousand volumes of well selected works, which form a nucleus for ultimately placing within the reach of the reading public a valuable means of culture.

Rock county contains two of the finest cities in the state of Wisconsin—Janesville and Beloit; the former containing a population of about ten thousand, the latter five thousand; besides numerous villages.

Beloit is one of the most stirring manufacturing cities in the state. The celebrated "building paper" which has come into such universal use of late years, was invented and is manufactured to a very large extent here. The Rock River Paper Company, owning two mills in Beloit, have manufactured 8,000 tons of various kinds of paper the past season, about 2,250 of which was building paper.

The Beloit Straw Board Company is also doing an extensive business.

O. E. Merrill & Co. do a very large business in the manufacture of the celebrated Hanston water wheel, and paper mill machinery, 175 of the former being manufactured in 1871, and the company having contracted to furnish the machinery for seven paper mills the present season. The business for this year is estimated at \$200,000.

Parker & Stone's reaper works are also a very large establishment, and constantly increasing. Last season they manufactured 500 reapers, and are making arrangements to make a good many the coming season.

J. Thompson & Co., manufacturers of the celebrated "Norwegian" plow, are doing a large business. They manufactured 1,500 plows last season, besides a large number of wagons, carriages, etc. They have greatly enlarged their shops, and will at least double the amount of manufactures the coming year.

O. B. Olmsted & Co. manufacture "Wheeler's Eclipse Wind Engine," and do a variety of other work, aggregating a large business. There are smaller factories and shops almost without number, and the amount of men employed is very large.

There is also a water power, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles below the city, which is entirely unimproved. Steps have been taken of late to improve it, and, if this is done, the manufacturing facilities of the city will be doubled.

In matters pertaining to horticulture, the inhabitants of this county are not behind those of the other counties of this state. Considerable progress has been made in the past few years in these pursuits, and an improved taste is being manifested by the people generally in beautifying and adorning their homesteads by the liberal planting of fruit and ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Time and experience have demonstrated that with care and attention, certain varieties of apples as well as pears and plums can be successfully and profitably grown. The time has arrived when many of our "country seats" take pride and pleasure in fine grounds, and tasteful gardens; and in the cities nearly every house has its garden spot, tastefully arranged with choice flowers, vines and evergreens, and kept in the neatest order. In addition to the flower garden, many have conservato-

ries stocked with choice winter flowering plants; while others with less conveniences keep them in the parlor, and the effect is a wide diffusion of a taste for flowers and a corresponding taste and order throughout the whole household, making home more pleasant and attractive.

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## ST. CROIX COUNTY.

BY DR. OTIS HOYT AND A. A. KELLY, HUDSON.

St. Croix county contains 466,007 acres of land, about one-fourth under cultivation. The general topography of the county is rolling, though in many places swampy and hilly. The soil is of a clay loam, very fertile, producing all kinds of cereals. Actual settlers are in possession of about 165,000 acres; worth \$15 per acres. Land owned by the state is nearly all located in the eastern part of the county. Owned by general government and subject to entry under homestead law, is about 46,000 acres, located in different parts of the county. Water facilities are excellent; the Willow river is a splendid stream of water, capable of running heavy machinery at numerous points, and other streams traverse the county, on which are many good mill sites. Oak, ash, elm, birch and basswood are the principal varieties of timber. Several brick yards are in successful operation. Limestone and stone quarries of good quality are found in many parts of the county. The West Wisconsin Railway, now completed to St. Paul, runs across the county nearly in an east and west line, near the center of the county. This is one of the northern tiers of counties, and offers special advantages to emigrants, and all in search of homes.

For the year 1870, there was produced, 903,572 bushels of wheat; 68,700 bushels of barley; 414,000 bushels of oats; 59,000 bushels of corn; 62,000 bushels of potatoes; 1,000 head of beef cattle; 1,300 fat hogs; 7,253 tons of cultivated hay; 9,400 pounds of hops; which we flatter ourselves is doing quite satisfactorily with a population of less than 12,000 people.

In fruit culture we are doing something, and are succeeding very well with some kinds of the apple, such as Duchess of Oldenburg, and what is called the Russian crab—which is the New England Early Harvest apple, with another outlandish name—and some of the hardy winter apples. Currants, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, and other small fruits, are a sure crop. In the culture of grapes little has been attempted; but we find the more hardy varieties do well with judicious care. The Concord, Hartford Prolific, Clinton, Ives, Seedling and Delaware do finely.

In breeding of cattle, some of our farmers are fast improving their herds by crossing the natives, or what we call scrubs, with the Durhams and Devons. In horses, we are doing something with the Black Hawk, Morgans and Brignolias. Sheep husbandry has not proved remunerative, probably because we started with the small Merinos. The Southdowns, Leicestershires and Cotswolds do finely. Pork production is steadily on the increase. A cross of the White Chester and Suffolk makes excellent hogs.

Manufactures are confined principally to lumber, flour, farming implements, tin and sheet iron ware, wagons, etc. We have eight mills propelled by steam and four propelled by water for manufacturing lumber, producing eighteen million feet, valued at the mills at \$216,000; and eight flouring mills propelled by water, producing 30,000 barrels of flour annually. Two plow factories, producing \$20,000 value of plows annually; three wagon factories, one furniture factory and one iron foundry. The iron and steel used in manufacturing agricultural implements and wagons, is procured mostly from Pittsburg, Pa., the wood from our own locality. There is annually cut within the county limits, about 20,000,000 feet of pine logs, valued when cut at five dollars per thousand, or \$100,000: most of which is worked up into lumber here.

There are ten church edifices in the county, valued at \$57,500 a court house and jail worth \$35,000; fifty-one school houses, built at a cost of \$47,000. For roads and bridges, we expend about \$16,000 a year.

The amount of general merchandise sold in the county per annum is about \$755,000; of agricultural implements, \$50,000 worth.

During the year 1870, there were 540 steamboat arrivals and departures, on which were shipped 714,000 bushels of wheat, 68,700 of barley, 5,000 of oats, 24,740 barrels of flour and 9,400 pounds of hops.

The West Wisconsin Railway runs across the county nearly in an east and west line, near the centre of the county, which gives us direct connection with Madison, Milwaukee, Chicago and the east, saving a distance of nearly ninety miles over the Minnesota railways, making us an excellent outlet for our products.

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## SAUK COUNTY.

BY W. H. CANFIELD, BARABOO.

Sauk county lies between latitude  $33^{\circ} 10'$  and  $33^{\circ} 35'$  and longitude  $89^{\circ} 37'$  and  $90^{\circ} 19'$ , or between the middle of town 8 north of the base line and the north side of town 13, and from range 2 to range 7 inclusive, east of the fourth principal meridian. It has for its northeast and southeast boundary, the Wisconsin river, that is navigable for steamboats, which is now being improved by the United States as a ship canal and national thoroughfare and military highway from the Mississippi river at its mouth to lake Michigan at Green Bay, via. old Fort Winnebago, now Portage City, the Fox river and lake Winnebago. It has the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad running through the southern portion; the Milwaukee and La Crosse or St. Paul Railroad running through the northern portion, and the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, which is the main trunk or most direct route from Chicago to the Northern Pacific Railroad, running through its central portion. Hence notwithstanding its interior position as regards the great lakes and the great Mississippi river, its commerce has wholesome checks for extravagant rates of transportation by the nearness of the three

railroad lines to each other—the middle representing Chicago interests, while the outside ones represent Milwaukee interests. There is another wholesome check that might otherwise be demanded for high rates of transportation, which is the natural competition that exists between water and rail transportation, which a large portion of the people of Sauk county enjoy. Steamboat navigation can, with a trifling expense, be brought into the centre of the county via the Baraboo river, which is a sluggish and deep stream as far up as the rapids at the village of Baraboo, where the stream falls 46 feet within  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles as now improved with four dams. It can be again dammed, making over fifty feet within three and one-half miles. This is one of the best water powers in the state. There is not one-fourth of this Baraboo water power yet used. At the present time about \$500,000 value of goods and grains are manufactured here. Here yet is opened a field for the employment of capital. There can be readily thirty water powers enumerated within Sauk county.

The western limit of glacial drift makes its line through the northeastern part of Sauk county, taking a strip of the county ten or twelve miles wide in its widest place. The land upon this strip is chopped up into drift hills—in places is sandy and poor; in other places alluvial and rich, with marshes, ponds and lakelets. The glacial forces are here more strongly marked than upon the country farther east.

In the driftless portion of our county, where the valleys and ravines are truly and systematically washed out, the land is all a strong clay loam and most of it rich and well watered. Sauk county is all well watered. In the western and northern portions the small streams are filled with speckled trout; at one place they are cultivated as a farm product. Farmers are latterly turning their attention to dairying.

An interesting topographical feature of our county is an upheaved portion of country, ten miles wide by twenty long, of paleozoic quartzite rock. In the disturbance of the crust of the earth, many miniature canyons and wild, rocky ledges, needle-pointed, were formed, making the most romantic scenery be-

tween the great lakes and the Rocky mountains. Central to this region and more than 200 feet above the Wisconsin river, distant seven miles from it and two and a half miles from Baraboo, lies a lakelet, one and a quarter miles long by three-quarters of a mile broad, surrounded by the most wild and romantic scenery, with overhanging rock 400 feet above its placid surface. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad passes through this gorge. A hotel is erected upon its shore. Thousands of persons make a trip here annually to visit "Devil's Lake." Near the western end of this upheaved country is the highest land in the state of Wisconsin, as ascertained by Dr. I. A. Lapham, of Milwaukee.

There is but a small portion of this quartzite region but that is too rocky to cultivate. It is, however, heavily timbered, which places a value upon "its broad acres."

There is one iron mine and one blast furnace in the county that has run sixteen years, and has probably made 200,000 tons of iron. At this time there are several other points in the county that are now being "prospected," and it is believed that there may be quite an extensive region of banks of iron ore opened this winter or next spring.

There is a quarry of stalactitic marble in town 9 north, range 3 east, owned by a marble company at Madison. It is too far from a railroad, being ten miles distant, and too shelly to make it valuable. It crops out at several points in this neighborhood.

Speaking in a general way, we can say that Sauk county has an excellent soil, is well watered and abundantly timbered, with abundance of water-power, and large mineral resources, and navigable streams. Certainly we have all the advantages a people need ask for, and they are being rapidly taken advantage of.

## SHAWANO COUNTY.

BY CHAS. SUMNIGHT, D. C. PULCIFER AND F. A. DELEGLIES, OF SHAWANO,  
AND W. G. DONALDSON, OF PULCIFER.

Shawano county is situated in the northeastern portion of the state. The general topography of the county is rolling. Quality of soil along the banks of streams is a sandy loam, while on the up-lands it is a black loam, with a clay subsoil. County contains six hundred and fifty thousand acres of land with forty thousand under cultivation; of the balance, five hundred and seventy-five thousand acres are capable of cultivation. One hundred and sixty thousand acres are in possession of actual settlers. Located in different townships and owned by the state are about ninety-four thousand acres for sale at from \$1.25 to \$2.25 per acre. Owned by general government and subject to entry under the homestead law are two hundred thousand acres, located in the western and northwestern part of the county. Speculators are in possession of considerable quantities of land, while a large tract is owned by the Green Bay Improvement Company.

The county is fertile, yielding good crops of all kinds. Good mill privileges are found on nearly all streams; good clay for brick and other purposes is abundant, and brick are manufactured at reasonable prices. The prevailing timber of the forests, are oak, ash, pine, maple, beach, hickory, basswood and hemlock. Of the streams that traverse the county, the Wolf is the largest, being navigable up as far as Shawano village. The rivers and lakes are filled with fish of all kinds.

## HEALTHY CLIMATE.

As good physical health is the first advantage to be secured in any country, so does the climate of this constitute its principal charm. The atmosphere is dry and pure, and the weather remarkably uniform. No devastating epidemic ever visited our county. There is no ague and fever, and bilious and pulmonary diseases are very rare. Our summers are as delightful as can be wished for, and the winters, though cold, are not so severe that

one accustomed to any climate in the temperate zones, is compelled to abandon out-door avocations. The atmosphere being dry, the same degree of cold is not felt so keenly as in damp climates. Cattle, sheep and horses are less subject to disease, and winter more easily than in the chilly damps found further south. During the winter we have uniform and pleasant weather, and good sleighing, while the farmer can work every day, hauling produce to the lumber camps, getting fencing or wood (which only costs the labor of getting it out), hauling out manure or preparing for the spring's work, which can be commenced as soon as the frost is out of the ground, which gives a decided advantage over those sections where the farmer is compelled to wait three or four weeks for the low, wet, heavy soil to dry, before he is able to commence operations.

#### RAILROADS.

A railway is already in progress from Green Bay to Shawano village, and will be finished next spring, and will pass through the county, running westerly to the Mississippi river, thus affording our citizens as good facilities for market as any county in the state, as it will enable us to ship our agricultural products to the lakes or Mississippi, and opening a good market for our timber and lumber, not merely for pine; but maple, beech, elm, basswood, oak, ash, etc., will then be marketable and a source of revenue to the settler. There is also a prospect in the future of a railway along the Wolf river valley, passing through the county north and south, as it is by far the best, and in fact the only feasible route to the rich copper regions in the Ontonagon districts, by far the most valuable in the United States.

#### ROADS.

Roads have been opened into every settlement, and the public roads leading to market are well worked and liberal appropriations made to keep them in repair. The United States' military road, leading from Green Bay to lake Superior, passes through the county nearly east and west. Another road passes through the county north and south opening up communication

with Oshkosh. There are seven main roads leading from the village of Shawano to all parts of the county, thus affording the emigrant excellent facilities to locate at any point and at the same time be able to get his crops to market.

#### WATER POWER.

In water powers, Shawano county has more than almost any other county in this section of the state, and what adds to their value, is the fact that they are so equally distributed through almost the entire county, and can be made available in nearly every town. The Embarrass river affords valuable sites for mills in the towns of Bell Plain, Pella and Grant, several of which are already in use. The stream is unvarying and the water abundant. Red river has power enough to run a hundred first-class mills and manufactories. Wolf river can easily and without any heavy outlay, be made available for a dozen or more mills and machine shops. Mill Creek, in townships twenty-six and twenty-seven of range fourteen, has several good sites for mills. Shawano lake and its outlet give a good power at a little expense. The outlet between Lake Shawano and White Clay lake will furnish a good power for a grist or saw-mill. These sites can now be purchased at reasonable prices; in fact some of the best of them can be purchased of the state at \$1.25 per acre. There is also a splendid water power on Oconto River, near Pulcifer, which is now being improved, and which will afford power for a great deal of machinery.

#### PRODUCTIONS.

Shawano County is well adapted to the raising of winter wheat; the winters are uniform and the snow covers the ground and protects the grain, the result being a yield of from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels per acre of very plump, bright wheat, that produces the very best brand of flour. Oats, barley and rye grow well and produce heavy crops. Corn is raised in considerable quantities, but the ground is more profitable for winter wheat. The soil is well adapted to hops. Broom corn yields a good crop and furnishes work for the winter—the farmer manu-

facturing it into brooms. Potatoes yield bountifully, and are of a most excellent quality. Onions, beets, carrots, parsnips and all other root crops are grown with success. Grass lands yield from one to three tons of hay per acre, which finds a ready market among the lumbermen.

In the vicinity of Pulcifer, which is on the Oconto river, there is much land that is good for farming purposes, and that can be obtained cheap. The same may also be said of the western portion of the county, where thousands upon thousands of acres of land exist, some owned by the state, some by the general government, and some by speculators, that will soon be taken up by actual settlers. The great drawback to Shawano county has been a lack of railroads, but now that these are assured, a course of prosperity must certainly be hers. She has the same advantage as all the other counties in the lumber regions, with good home markets; and labor of all kinds, male and female, is in constant demand, at good wages.

For further information in regard to this really excellent county, parties can apply to either of the gentlemen named at the head of this article, who will take pleasure in giving all possible information.

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## SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

BY J. H. DENNISON, SHEBOYGAN.

Twenty-five years ago, this county was a vast wilderness with its forests of pine and hard wood, broken only by the lumberman who was employed in manufacturing lumber and exporting it to a distant market, and the pioneer farmer was occupied in cutting down the timber and burning it on the ground, to make room for a farm. To-day more than half its surface is a cleared field, and its remaining timber is valuable, and all needed within its own limits.

At that time, and for years after, the pioneer suffered all the inconveniences of settling in the woods. Now, he enjoys the benefits of living in a timber region. Then, with his own hand

he scattered the seed among the roots in the spring, and could be seen swinging his cradle among the stumps in harvest. Now, the seeder sows his seed upon the smooth field, and the most improved reaper cuts and gathers into bundles the ripened grain.

Then, his wheat was often rusted in his contracted clearing, the frost cut his corn and destroyed his garden, while it seemed doubtful whether a fruit tree would ever pay for the planting. The bleached clay of the surface gave little intimation of the wealth beneath, and some years had passed before it was generally known that it was especially adapted to grass. Few counties have been harder to subdue, and few will pay better for subduing. Progress, at first slow, accelerated as the years passed on.

Fruit, though not as easily raised as in some countries is found to repay judicious culture, and from 25,000 to 75,000 bushels of apples is the yearly product. It is agreed among the pioneers, that the climate is somewhat modified as far as agriculture is concerned since the first settlement of the county, as but little difficulty is now experienced in maturing corn and vegetables, and some varieties of grapes. This is in part due to enlarging the clearings, by which the air circulates more freely; in part to ploughing and cultivating the soil by which the heat of the sun by day is retained in the earth to temper the cold air of night. Perhaps opening up and cultivating adjoining regions of the west may have its influence. It is also evident that the products of the field, the orchard and the garden, have become not only adapted to the length of the season but to the temperature of the climate, for it is believed that the degree of cold that would kill corn and vegetables in northern Illinois would not disturb them here. In this way our seasons are somewhat lengthened, and a damaging frost is often delayed until the 10th or 15th of October. These considerations should be taken into account in estimating the value of a timbered region in this latitude, and will apply with more or less force to all northern Wisconsin.

There are no means of obtaining exact statements of the amount of grain raised in the county the present season (1872),

but it is estimated that the crop of wheat is rather above that of 1867, which was 570,600 bushels; there is also an advance in the amount of corn, oats, barley, peas, etc. Hay has become an important crop, and is shipped in large quantities to the Lake Superior region and other points. The amount of clover seed raised in the state of Wisconsin in 1869 was 2,706 bushels; in this county the crop of last year, according to the books of the clover mill owners, was 1,605 bushels, which is thought to be less than the true sum.

The produce of the dairy, especially cheese, is continually advancing; the late census places the amount of this article at 1,494,145 pounds as the product of the state. The dairymen of this county have made, the present year, 770,000 pounds from the milk of 2,200 cows, at an average of 350 pounds each. There are eighteen places in the county where cheese is made upon the factory principle, and where may be found all the improved appliances known to the most progressive dairymen of the eastern states.

A large portion of the first settlers are of foreign birth, who having passed nearly half their lives in Europe, were able to land upon these shores with little more than the value of an eighty-acre lot at government prices, yet have succeeded in placing themselves in circumstances of independence, and often of wealth, being possessed of valuable farms with commodious buildings and all the improved and approved machinery so highly prized by the American farmer. Their success may be owing in part to habits of industry and economy transported from the old country, and the stimulus afforded by free institutions, yet much to the capacity of the soil for returning a reward for labor, together with a near and ready market for the products. Labor saving machines of all kinds become more numerous every year. The present season there has been sold to the farmers of the county nearly 300 reapers and mowers alone, and innumerable implements of less value.

The manufactures of the county about equal the products of the farm, and have advanced considerably since the late census, particularly brick, of which about 5,000,000 are annually made,

chiefly at the city of Sheboygan, finding a market at home and at various points on Lake Michigan. Leather, of which large quantities of unfinished are yearly sent to the Boston market. Chairs, which find a market in the cities of the west, and steel, which is a new enterprise, carried on at Sheboygan, while other articles, such as flour, lumber, wagons, steam engines, farm implements, cloth, pottery, etc., are manufactured with enterprise and success. Steam, as a motive power, is considerably used, yet there are a number of unemployed water powers that can be obtained for from one to five thousand dollars each, sometimes with a saw mill thrown in.

The facilities for commerce have greatly increased, and the business of the port of Sheboygan has nearly doubled in the last three years. Six years ago no railroad extended beyond the limits of the county. Now the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac railroad extends to the Fox river, and the Milwaukee and Northern to Menasha, crossing each other at Plymouth near the center of the county. The Lake Shore road extends from Milwaukee to Sheboygan, and will soon reach Manitowoc and Green Bay. These, together with a good harbor and lake commerce, ought to serve all the requirements of business and travel needed for the full development of the industrial interests of this county.

A court house has recently been built here, at a cost of \$65,000, also several churches and numerous brick blocks, which, together with the manufactories erected here recently, improve the aspect as well as the business of the place. When it is remembered that manufactories in the county are still in their infancy, that many of the numerous water powers on the streams are still unimproved or unoccupied by saw mills that must, for want of timber, soon give place to other machinery; that many articles, now imported from the east, may be made more cheaply here, both on account of a more ready access to the raw material, and on account of living and building more cheaply, it is certain that manufactures and commerce will eventually continue to advance.

## TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

The area of this county is about twenty townships. Of these only about 66,674 acres are improved. The soil is quite varied in its character; in some places, along the river bottom lands, there are patches where sand predominates, but much the greater portion of these lands are susceptible of cultivation and yield good crops. With this exception the soil is a rich, vegetable loam, underlaid with a clay subsoil. All the vegetables and cereals common to our state are easily raised here. Wheat, both winter and spring, is largely grown, and does well. The amount of our agricultural productions, as taken in the late census, is given as follows: Of wheat, 516,664 bushels; of oats, 246,196 bushels; of corn, 147,550 bushels; of rye, 10,130 bushels; of potatoes, 47,653 bushels; of butter, 341,068 pounds; of wool, 38,523 pounds.

The surface of the county is somewhat broken; along the courses of the rivers is generally a strip of level bottom land, varying in width; these usually terminate in sharp ridges or bluffs, with an undulating or rolling surface at the summit. These bluffs are composed of potsdam sandstone at the base, capped with magnesian limestone and vegetable loam. The sandstone is usually from 200 to 450 feet thick, while the limestone is from 20 to 50 feet.

The county is well watered. The Mississippi forms part of its southern boundary, and the Black, Buffalo and Trempealeau rivers, with their tributaries, pass through different sections of the county. Besides these we have the Beaver and Tamarack creeks, with trout brooks and innumerable springs of soft water.

Most of the streams are lined with belts of hard wood timber, consisting mainly of oak, maple, ash and basswood. On some of the small creeks there are belts of tamarack. The balance of the timber is principally white and burr oak. In the northern portion of the county the timber is not abundant; in the southern and western part there is a good supply. The climate is dry and healthy. The temperature of our winters is cold, yet

even, with less snow than in some other portions of the state; it seldom thaws so as to be muddy, and is really warmer than in mote southern latitudes. Much of this county is thinly settled, but as the land is cheap and of excellent quality, and the demand for farm products is great, we hope at no distant day to be able to compete with any of the older settled counties of the state.

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## VERNON COUNTY.

BY G. W. NUZUM AND JOHN R. CASSON, VIROQUA.

Vernon county is situated in the western part of the state, between 43d and 44th degree of latitude, its western border for twenty-two miles being watered by the Mississippi river. The soil is good, and covered with a heavy growth of hard wood timber, such as is usually found in timbered countries. The product of small grain is equal, per acre, to any part of the state, and in vegetables it excels the prairie. The surface of the county is rolling, and in some places hilly, but all valuable for timber on such portions as cannot be cultivated. It is well watered by springs and brooks, and well adapted for grazing purposes, for which it will soon become noted. Like all timbered land, it is natural for grass and having abundance of water, it will soon become the dairying portion of the state. With an abundance of water power furnished by the Baraboo and Kickapoo rivers, and a superior quality of timber that could be used for the manufacture of furniture and agricultural implements, this part of Vernon county offers inducements equal to any part of the state.

The county contains 534,040 acres of land, one-third under cultivation; of the balance, about one half is capable of being worked. In possession of *bona fide* holders, there are over 100,000 acres of land, worth in the neighborhood of ten dollars per acre. Neither the state or United States hold any lands of any consequence; and none are in the hands of any railroad.

corporation. The two principal places of business in this portion of the county are Hillsborough, in the valley of the Baraboo, and Ontario, in the Kickapoo valley. Each of these places are supplied with mills and machine shops of all kinds to supply the wants of the country, stores, with a supply of goods sufficient in quantity and quality for the market.

The raising of stock in this portion of the county has become a prominent feature with the husbandman, producing the best quality of grass-fed stock that finds its way to the Milwaukee or Chicago markets.

The first attempt to raise fruit was attended with little success; many were disheartened and gave up, others persevered and have met with success. We have a few "iron-clad" varieties that do well. The first is the Haas; next, Tetofsky and Duchess of Oldenburg. Some others have proved valuable. Of grapes the Concord and Delaware have done nobly.

The population of the county, in 1870, was 18,673; in 1860, 11,007.

The principal kinds of timber are maple, oak, basswood and elm. Plenty of game and fish are found in the forests and streams.

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## WALWORTH COUNTY.

BY DANIEL WILLIAMS, DARIEN; FRANK LELAND, ELKHORN; E. D. COE, WHITEWATER.

The soil of this county consists of a clay and black loam, most of it of an excellent quality. The prairie soil of this county is equal in fertility to any in the northwest. The county contains 144,640 acres of land, all owned by actual settlers, and about three-fourths of it under cultivation. The land varies in price from \$20 to \$100 per acre, or about an average of \$50 per acre.

Of the varieties of crops raised in the county, there has been but little change in the past ten years. Wheat, corn and oats continue to be the leading crops. Broom corn is raised to a far

greater extent than formerly; not less than five hundred tons of brush was raised in 1870. Hops have been raised to a considerable extent during the past three years, and have proved a losing crop. Sorghum, a quite popular crop from 1862 to 1866, has entirely disappeared from our fields. No new varieties of grain have come into popular favor in the past ten years, though a considerable effort has been made by interested parties to introduce the Norway or Ramsdale oat, at fabulous prices; but the only profit secured so far, has been bagged by the parties selling the seed.

In the manufacturing industries, there has been a marked improvement within the past decade. Ten years ago, the manufactures of the county were limited to a few agricultural implements and flour, with a small amount of lumber sawn from the trees of our native forests. In 1870, our manufactories turned out articles of considerable over a million dollars in value, exclusive of flour and feed. The past decade has witnessed a very great improvement in farm buildings, and farm improvements generally. The old log houses have nearly all disappeared, and with them have gone the unsightly straw covered stables and graneries.

A marked improvement is noticeable in fruit raising. Our orchards have not only greatly increased in number and extent, but have improved in thrift and general appearance. The small fruits are also raised in vastly greater quantities. All hardy varieties of berries prove productive and profitable. Grapes are also raised to a considerable extent. In public buildings there has been a decided improvement during the past decade, especially in school buildings.

Hog raising and pork making have increased in a marked degree, and for the past ten years have given our farmers the fairest sum of net profit of any branch of industries. In this branch of industry, there is the most radical and noticeable change. Up to 1860, a very large per cent. of pork raised in the county was slaughtered on the farm, now but a very small per cent. is, being mostly sold on foot and taken to the cities for slaughter.

The advent of cheese factories is having a noticeable effect on the stock of the county, or in producing a condition of things that will soon produce a marked effect on our stock of cattle. As with those farmers who produce milk for the factories, the character of their cows is of very little consequence, so they produce a large quantity of milk, their interest is so little affected by the quality, other than milk producing, that they have lost, or will soon lose, all desire of improving the quality of the stock of cattle. And it is believed that not as much interest is felt in improving the neat stock of the county as was manifest three years ago. Another reason is found in the fact, that, some of our improved stock-breeders seek perfection in form and beef producing qualities, and in not a few stocks of blooded cattle the milking qualities are bred out. And until our high bred stock-raisers shall have succeeded in producing a strain of stock with as good a reputation for milk as for beef producing qualities, there is but small hope that our farmers will be re-awakened to their former efforts to improve their stock of cattle.

In horses there is a noticeable improvement. The slender-shanked, nervous and vicious tempered descendant of some remotely connected thorough-bred English race horse is not as popular as in days (it is to be hoped forever) gone by; and the heavy, strong-limbed and kind-tempered draught horse is by far more popular, and is more highly prized than formerly. We have a few farmers who do not think it either desirable or profitable to raise a class of horses so poorly qualified for farm labor as these slender, wee things are, merely to be able to drive to town at a two-forty gait.

A marked improvement is noticeable in the more diversified husbandry of the county. Few farmers are now exclusive grain-growers. On more than nine-tenths of the farms of the county, more or less stock will be found growing. From 1862 to 1866, sheep were the favorite stock, and took precedence in value and importance of any, or all other stock. The past three years have greatly changed this condition, and, to-day, sheep are unpopular with our farmers, and have been sacrificed to a very great extent, and now the flocks of the county will not number

one-half what they did in 1865; but other stocks have increased in numbers very considerably, especially horses and milch cows. The working oxen have nearly disappeared from the fields of our farmers, and it is doubtful if there are as many young cattle as there were four years ago.

Geneva lake, ten miles long and three wide, Delavan lake, Lauderdale lake, Silver lake, and others in the county, are beautiful bodies of water, and together with the numerous creeks and streams afford an abundance of delicious fish. Whitewater is the largest village in the county, and has many large manufacturing establishments, among which may be mentioned Esterly's reaper and seeder shops, and Winchester's wagon shops, both of which do a very large business, and add very much to the prosperity of the village.

At Delavan is located the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of the state. Elkhorn is the county seat of the county, and both of these are beautiful and thriving villages.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad runs through the northern part of the county, the Western Union through the central, and the Chicago & Lake Superior Air Line is now building, and other lines are in prospect.

The schools throughout the county are in excellent condition, the climate salubrious and healthy, and the people generally intelligent and thrifty.

About three miles south of Whitewater is found what is known as "the bluffs." These consist of a range of rocky hills, extending from the line of Rock county on the west, to Waukesha county on the east. They are about half a mile wide and about 30 miles long. The soil is of a much poorer quality than the country through which they run, nevertheless they are thickly settled by a thrifty population, mostly of foreign birth. South of the bluffs is one of the richest prairie countries in the west.

North of the bluffs several wells have been dug of late years that flow over the top, and it is a well considered opinion, that by boring through the underlying rock, valuable artesian wells can be obtained.

The country in this section is particularly well adapted to dairying.

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## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

BY F.A. NOLL, GEO. OTT AND G. L. ARNET, WEST BEND.

Washington county contains twelve townships and is twenty four miles long from north to south, and eighteen miles wide. The general topography of the county is rolling. The soil is clay mixed with a sand loam. There are 276,480 acres of land in the county, about five-eighths of this amount is under cultivation. All lands of the county are in possession of actual settlers and worth on an average \$28 per acre.

Our facilities for water powers are average. The Milwaukee river and the Cedar, and Rubicon creek, with their tributaries, furnish abundant water for general purposes.

There are several water powers at West Bend, Barton and Cedar Creek yet undeveloped which will afford excellent sites for factories and mills.

Iron ore has been discovered in Hartford, but undeveloped. It is of the same quality as that at Iron Ridge, which will eventually be of great benefit to the industrial interests of our county and state. The prevailing timber is oak, maple, basswood, beech, elm, etc. Brickyards are carried on, but the brick are not of the first quality. In the southeast part of the county there is a quarry of fine building stone. Several streams traverse the county. The Milwaukee and La Crosse railroad passes through the county. Future railroad facilities are only prospective. The county is strictly agricultural. More than nine-tenths of the inhabitants follow agricultural pursuits.

The schools of the county are well sustained, the climate and water are excellent, and taken all in all, it is a good county to live in.

## WAUKESHA COUNTY.

BY JOHN E. SEABOLD, OF WAUKESHA.

There are sixteen townships in the county, each of which is a square. County is situated directly west of Milwaukee, and its average distance is less than twenty-five miles from the city, its nearest being eight miles. The surface of the county is rolling. The soil is various, but mostly loam and clay. County contains 368,640 acres of land, more than one-half being under cultivation. Of the balance, three-fourths are capable of improvement. Neither government or state now hold any land in the county. There are several good water powers in the county, mostly improved. No mineral deposits have been discovered, but quarries of stone abound of the finest quality. Lime enters largely as commerce of several towns, especially Waukesha, Pewaukee and Menomonee. The county is well watered with springs, creeks and rivers; none navigable. A mineral spring has recently been discovered at Waukesha, named Bethesda. It is said to have cured several chronic cases, and is becoming somewhat celebrated for its curative properties. Milwaukee and St. Paul and Milwaukee and Mississippi railroads run through the county. The educational interests of the county are generally sustained, and its common schools are well conducted.

The prevailing timber is white and red oak, maple, basswood, ash, elm, and some cherry and black walnut.

There is some brick clay discovered in the county, but not yet much used. Potter's clay in considerable quantities is found in the towns of Merton, Menomonie, and Lisbon, and in the latter place used by potters.

The county has no navigable streams, but is well watered by rivers, creeks and lakes, the largest of the former being the Fox and Menomonie rivers, and of the latter Pewaukee lake, it being 5 to 6 miles long, and 1 to 1½ wide. Around Oconomowoc are several smaller lakes, beautifully located; and this place has become quite noted as a summer resort for citizens of Milwaukee, Chicago, and other large cities, who find in its beautiful lo-

cation, its handsome small lakes, and its pure and fresh air, that rest and recreation which they seek.

The principal source of industry of the county is farming, but of late stock raising has also been extensively entered into. Sheep are found in great abundance, and wool commands a good price in Waukesha village, which is quite a prominent wool market, and has a large woolen factory in constant operation. This factory employs a large number of hands of both sexes, and its manufactures, especially its shawls, have become quite celebrated. Large additions have lately been made to buildings and machinery, and facilities for business increased.

The climate is good and the water excellent, though very much impregnated with lime.

The following persons will furnish further information about this county to any who may desire it: E. Enos, Waukesha; Thompson Richmond, Merton; E. Beaumont, Hartland; S. Warren, Hartland; Charles Brown, Brookfield Center; Thomas Sugden, Genessee; A. Alden, Delafield.

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## WAUPACA COUNTY.

BY J. WAKEFIELD, FREMONT.

Waupaca county contains twenty-one townships, and is bounded on the north by Shawano county, on the east by Shawano and Outagamie, on the south by Winnebago, and on the west by Waushara.

In the northwest part of the county are many bluffs and hills. The soil there is in many places rather stony, hard of cultivation, and not as fertile as in the valleys.

In the rest of the county the surface is generally level, or gently undulating, capable of being easily cultivated, and producing all kinds of crops and fruits adapted to a northern latitude.

The eastern and northeastern part is heavily timbered, con-

sisting of oak, maple, birch, ash, cherry, hickory, butternut, elm, basswood, ironwood, poplar, tamarack, pine, and in a few places hemlock. In the northern part is much valuable pine, which finds a way down the Wolf river to a steady market. During the season when the logs are "driven," the river is often completely blocked with logs, forming "jams," in many instances for miles, thus completely stopping the passing of steamboats for days, and sometimes for weeks.

The land where the pine predominates is much of it owned by non-residents, bought by them on account of the timber. When this is removed the land is generally sold very cheap to settlers. As the pine grows mostly on the ridges and in clumps, there is scarcely a "sub division" to be found that does not contain much excellent soil, well suited for agriculture.

The soil on the pine ridges is generally light and sandy, although with care, capable of producing fair crops. Between the ridges it is darker, more tenacious, yielding heavier crops, and not so quickly exhausted.

The whole number of acres of improved land in our county is 58,139; unimproved, 130,106. Probably at least half of the unimproved land is capable of being easily improved, and much of the balance will be reclaimed when prices shall warrant the outlay.

But little land of value is owned by the general government, but the state owns quite an amount in different parts of the county, which is offered to settlers cheap. Much of it by proper cultivation will make excellent farming land. None owned by railroads or other corporations.

The principal crops raised are wheat—winter and spring wheat are both raised, and do well—corn, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, peas and beans, potatoes, etc.

By the census of 1870, we find the wheat crop of our county was 196,573 bushels, corn 103,300, oats 111,357, rye 24,312, buckwheat 10,123, Irish potatoes 96,489.

The native grasses thrive, and make excellent pasturage for our stock, besides furnishing an abundance of good fodder for their subsistence during the winter. The tame grasses do well,

and are being much cultivated as the farms become improved. Red clover never or seldom kills out, and is much raised, not only for fodder, but as an excellent renovator of the soil.

Some kinds of fruit do well. Pears and apples are getting to be quite extensively raised, and will prove a paying crop. Plums and cherries are cultivated, but are not a certain crop. Grapes do well, especially along the margins of our streams and lakes. Some choice kinds are successfully raised.

Strawberries, huckleberries, blackberries and raspberries grow in profusion; but the great berry of Wisconsin — the cranberry — is found wild in all parts of the county, and is *the* berry with us. Thousands of bushels are being cultivated, and prove a quite sure and very remunerative crop.

The raising of stock pays well, and much that is excellent is being introduced. Many parts of the county appear to be peculiarly adapted to the raising of sheep, and some good blood is being imported. In 1870, the wool crop of our county was 33,301 pounds. The long wool or "mutton varieties" appear to be the most popular. Sheep are remarkably healthy here, and generally fat.

Our county has no lack of excellent water powers. In the north and northeast part of the county are the Little Wolf, Embarrass and Pigeon rivers, and in the south and west are the Waupaca, Pearl and Little rivers, all excellent, and capable of much improvement.

The Waupaca Woolen Mills are located on the Waupaca river, at Waupaca, the county seat, and turn out much excellent cloth. In a letter just received from the proprietor, Mr. J. W. Evans, he says: "we employ \$25,000 capital. We purchase about \$12,000 worth of wool annually, and manufacture about \$20,000 worth of cloth and flannels, and 1,000 pounds of stocking yarn. Our goods are all sold at and about home. None are sent to market. Probably two-thirds of our goods would come under the head of 'fine,' and one-third 'coarse' goods. We dress about 1,800 yards of custom cloth, and card about 12,000 pounds of rolls yearly. The wool in this section is generally of a good quality and in good condition, and is more desirable than that

raised in the southern part of the state. There has been but little 'combing wool' raised about here, hardly enough to make it an object for any one to deal in it. But now our farmers are turning their attention to that kind of wool."

Several brick-yards have been started at Waupaca, Weyauwega, Fremont and, perhaps, one or two other places, where excellent brick are being manufactured.

A pottery has been running for some time at Weyauwega, where excellent light colored crockery ware is being made.

A bed of the same kind of clay has been found at Fremont and only awaits "skill and enterprise to bring it out."

The Wolf river traverses the eastern part of the county, and is navigable for steamboats during all stages of the water. A large and profitable amount of boating has been done for many years.

Small lakes abound in different parts of the county, whose clear, pure waters are well stocked with fish. The pike, pickerel, black and white or silver bass, perch, catfish, sturgeon, etc., etc., abound in our lakes and streams, and are caught by our wily anglers in great profusion.

The large kinds of game in our forests are becoming scarce, having fled before their cruel, unrelenting enemy—man. But the squirrels the partridge and the timid rabbit still remain, to furnish amusement for juvenile nimrods and sportsmen of bigger growth!

Farewell, the exciting days when the hunting of the deer, the bear and the savage wolf were but common pastimes! We welcome civilization, but after all, cannot quite forget the past joys and excitements of "pioneer life" in Wisconsin!

Our railroad facilities are good. The Central Wisconsin enters the county near the southeast corner, and passes through in a northwesterly direction towards Lake Superior. The Green Bay and Lake Pepin road passes through the north part of the county, crossing the Wolf river at New London. Another road will soon be built from Weyauwega, through the south part of the county to Berlin, in Green Lake county. When all are completed, as they must be soon, Waupaca county will possess

“railroad facilities” equaled by not many counties in the state, and excelled by few.

Our winters are rather cold, but not more so than in the same latitude farther east, if as cold. But our snows are much less, none too much for good sleighing, and very often not quite enough for that. We seldom get much snow until after New Years. The cold comes on gradually during the month of December, and continues without much change until about March.

Our summers are often very warm, readily maturing dent corn, which cannot be raised in the same latitude in the eastern states.

Our climate is very healthy. No miasmatic diseases, and but few pulmonary complaints. The air is pure, bracing and invigorating. The water is good. As a general thing good water can be obtained by digging from ten to twenty-five feet. In many parts of our county, artesian or flowing wells are readily obtained by boring from seventy to one hundred feet.

Some towns in our county are settled mainly by emigrants from the middle and eastern states. A few have a large proportion from Germany, Denmark, Norway and other parts of Europe. Sober, intelligent, industrious and enterprising as the majority of them are, it is no wonder that our county is so fast improving in wealth and real prosperity, and already ranks among the leading counties of Northern Wisconsin.

Free schools are found in every neighbourhood, where the children of the poor enjoy all the advantages of a liberal education with the sons and daughters of the wealthy. Our school code is one of the best in the world.

Taxes, although perhaps higher than in some of the older and richer states, are not more so than might be expected in a new county—not more than in the majority of the western states.

The emigrant from Europe or the eastern states, in search of a permanent home, would do well to take a look at some of our Wisconsin counties before roaming farther west. Here he will find a climate healthy and invigorating. Not so in many other western states. He will find a good soil here, pure water,

plenty of wood, cheap lands and a ready market. Farther west, he may not be so fortunate.

Our state is fast becoming settled. In a few years, the man of small means will be *obliged* to "go further west." Our farms will increase in value materially, manufactories will be needed, mechanics will prosper, and the man who this year or the next invests his small fortune in Wisconsin property, in a few years may be ranked among the wealthy men of the great, and rapidly growing northwest.

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## WAUSHARA COUNTY.

R. P. COLT, POYSIPPI.

Waushara county comprises eighteen towns and territory, and is in the shape of a parallelogram, being eighteen miles wide and thirty-six miles long. General topography of the county is level; some bluffs in the northern and central towns; swampy at mouth of Pine river and Willow creek. The three eastern towns are heavily timbered, with the exception of some quite large tracks of marsh. These marshes are valuable for the cultivation of cranberries. The soil in the timber portions of the county, is of a clay loam. On the prairie, black loam, and in the openings, sandy. County contains 207,360 acres of land, one-tenth being under cultivation. Three-fourths of the balance is capable of cultivation. Actual settlers hold about 12,000 acres. The state owns quite a large large tract in the eastern and northern portions. But little land is owned by the general government, it having been turned over to the state, and the Fox River Improvement Company. The county is well watered by Pine river and Willow creek, both good mill streams, on which are several saw and grist mills. In addition to these streams, almost every farmer has what he calls a fountain or flowing well, the water never freezing in the coldest weather in winter, and always sufficient to supply any amount of stock. The forests of the county contains all varieties of timber, such as are found

North America. We have large beds of clay, that make cream colored brick, and with the facilities for manufacturing, would be equal to any manufactured in the state. Also potter's clay of excellent quality, which makes superior stone ware.

Of the principal rivers and streams, Fox river on the south, Wolf river and lake Poygan on the east, are navigable; Pine river, Willow creek and Mecau river are larger streams, and stocked with fish. Small game is abundant. Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, at Berlin, is one-half mile from the south line of the county, and will be extended through it. The Wisconsin Central passes four miles north, and a road from Princeton to Stevens Point will be built through the three western towns. A road will also be built from Berlin to Weyuawega, through the three eastern towns, connecting the Milwaukee and St. Paul with the Wisconsin Central Railway.

The principal industry of the town is agricultural, wheat, rye, corn, oats, and potatoes being raised to perfection. A large amount of hay is also raised. There are seven custom flouring mills, ten or more saw mills, and three carding machines in the county. All these would be well sustained.

A woolen factory, a cheese factory, a brick yard and a flouring mill are needed in Poysippi; a cheese factory in Aurora and Brushville and two or three wagon and blacksmith shops in the county.

The climate is unexceptionally healthy, and the water pure, coming mostly from springs and fountains. The streams are rapid, and the entire county well drained.

For further information apply to R. P. Colt, Hans Rasmusen, Poysippi; A. Strang, Aurora; A. M. Kimball, Pine River; V. W. Mullescin, Saxeville; E. Lillicrapp, Bloomfield, who all speak English, and most of them Danish or German.

There is a large German settlement in Bloomfield, and a large Danish one in Pyosippi and Pine river.

## WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

BY J. H. HARRIS, OSHKOSH.

Dear Sir:—In response to your request in the circular sent to Capt. James Jenkins, Mayor of Oshkosh, and by him handed to me, I have given as full a report of the affairs of Winnebago county as my ability and time for collecting data would permit.

The topography of the county is rolling, not hilly, with no swamp land to speak of. There is some marsh land on the borders of lake Butte des Morts and the Fox River, probably not exceeding 500 acres in the whole county, and that is considered worth about one-third as much as up land, for the excellent quality of hay it produces.

The quality of the soil is a gravelly loam with a deep surface of black soil. The substratum is white gravelly marl or clay and red clay, all excellent wheat land, producing the finest quality of wheat. There may be a hundred or two acres of dark sandy loam which is the best land for corn, oats, potatoes, barley, hops, etc.

There are in this county, 268,522 acres of land, of which three-fourths are under cultivation; the exception being in wood lots, pasture grounds and the marsh above spoken of.

The whole of this land is capable of cultivation when wanted, except the marsh.

The land of the county is mostly all owned by actual settlers. The value of improved land is from thirty-five to fifty dollars per acre.

I know of no land in this county owned by the state and none owned by the general government.

I know of no land owned by canal or railroad except right of way.

The lower Fox river at Neenah and Menasha, at the outlet of lake Winnebago affords the best of water power, and is capable of being improved to a large extent.

There are no minerals in the county, except a small tract of pure silicon or white glass sand, which is capable of extensive

operations in the manufacture of glass, but not yet improved.

The timber of the county is mostly red, white and black oak, with small tracts of land in all parts of the county, on which basswood, hickory, ash and elm prevail.

There are no slate beds, but many valuable stone quarries. The county is not noted for its clay beds or brick yards, although brick are made to some extent. The large dealers and manufacturers of lime brick, sand and lime stone here, make their brick in, and bring their sand and limestone from Calumet county, across lake Winnebago, and the trade is a large one, employing from fifteen to twenty lake craft, mostly sail vessels.

The upper Fox river traverses a part of the county diagonally, emptying into Lake Winnebago at this place. The Wolf river, a much larger stream, empties into the Fox six miles northwest of this city, and is but a small part of it in the county. It is the great source of wealth to this and other places in the county, in bringing down from the vast pine regions of the northwest the pine lumber cut up here, as well as hard timber, largely used here and at Neenah and Menasha and Fond du Lac in the varied manufactures of that material.

Both of these rivers are navigable, the Upper Fox bringing down large quantities of grain from the interior of the state, and taking back lumber and other freight, with a daily line of passenger boats as far as Green Lake county, and other boats running to the Wisconsin river at Portage, and the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien, while the Wolf river floats a line of fine boats daily to New London, seventy-five miles northwest of here, with numerous freight and tug boats, many of which run through to Green Bay.

Lake Winnebago bounds this county on the east, for about twenty-two miles, and is deep enough for any boats that can pass the Green Bay and Mississippi canal. It is thirty miles long and twelve broad. Lake Butte des Mortes is four miles long and and to two broad, and is but a widening of the united Fox and Wolf rivers just after their confluence, the outlet being at the northwesterly limits of the city.

Fish and game abound here, and consist of the usual kinds about and in the inland waters of the State.

The railroad facilities of the county are the Chicago and Northwestern, the Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Oshkosh and Mississippi, and through a small part of the county, on the north, is the Wisconsin Central, with a northern extension connecting at this place, in prospect.

The sources of industry are, agriculture, manufacturing and lumbering. The principal crops raised are wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. The wheat crop of the county in 1871, was a little short of a million bushels. The land sown to wheat was 5,550 acres—average crop about seventeen bushels to the acre. Of corn, oats and potatoes I have no data at hand. Amount of lumbering I have not accurate figures, but the amount is large, reaching to many millions feet.

The whole amount of manufacturing in this city for the season of 1870, and about the same in 1871, including lumber and shingles was \$2,646,000. In the articles of lumber and shingles, the amount was, the same year, \$1,166,107. Other manufactures, same year, in this city, \$984,894. Neenah and Menasha, Omro and Winneconne are also considerably manufacturing towns—the first mentioned, largely so. I have no means of determining the exact figures at hand. At Neenah and Menasha, there are eight flouring mills, foundries and machine shops, wooden ware and others of smaller pretensions. Omro has several mills and manufacuring establishments, and Winneconne the same, with considerable boat building.

Winnebago county is 22 by 24 miles; area 528 square miles. It has sixteen townships and a population of 37,279, consisting of 25,209 native born and 12,070 foreign. It has 268,522 acres of land, valued at \$5,659,380, assessment of 1871. The perfection to which grapes may be cultivated is worthy of special mention. Apples and small fruit may be and are, successfully cultivated.

The real and personal property of the county of Winnebago in 1871, was 14,425,837 dollars, and in the city of Oshkosh, same year, 5,976,420 dollars.

In the town of Menasha, same year.....	\$695,739
Neenah, .....do.....	960,304
Omro, .....do.....	1,077,396
Winneconne, do.....	617,721

The sources of industry yet undeveloped and capable of development, are immense. In this city, the lumbering interest is probably at its maximum, on account of the rapid consumption of the pine that has heretofore supplied this great lumber mart, and the consequent moving up of our mills nearer the timber. In other things, the extent to which it may increased is without limit, as we have but just begun, and the same may be said of other parts of the county.

Our climate is salubrious. In that we yield the palm to no other county in the state. Our winters are cold but healthful, the air being dry and pure. Water in this county is good almost universally. It holds some lime in solution, except the numerous running fountains of pure soft water, that are never-failing.

Although we have no state or government lands in our county, there are lands up the river, northwest, fifteen to one hundred miles from here, that are good farming lands when cleared—heavy timbered, well watered, and can be bought for five to ten dollars per acre. These lands are being sought after, settled upon, and improved rapidly, mostly by Germans, Norwegians and Danes.

In Menasha, there is a state land office. In other places in the county, several persons are in the business of locating lands, including the above mentioned, who will always be ready to lend aid to strangers in pursuit of homes in our county.

I have answered your interrogations to the fullest extent of my ability, and the opportunity I have for obtaining statistics, and hope they will be satisfactory to you.

## WOOD COUNTY.

BY L. P. POWERS, GRAND RAPIDS.

Wood county is situated nearly in the geographical center of the state. About two-thirds of the area of the county is rolling, the remaining one-third is flat and swampy.

The soil of the central and northern portion is a rich loam, containing a mixture of clay, sand and vegetable mould. The soil of the southern and eastern sections is lighter, containing more sand. In the southwestern portion are extensive marshes and meadows, peculiarly adapted to the culture of cranberries and stock raising. The county contains 530,000 acres of land of which only about 30,000 acres are under cultivation; two-thirds of the balance are capable of being improved. The state owns 100,000 acres of land, which can be bought at from 50 cents to \$1.25 per acre. But little land is owned by the general government, subject to entry under the homestead law. Most of the government land on the odd numbers of sections is withdrawn from market for the benefit of the Wisconsin Central Railroad.

Large deposits of iron are known to exist, but their extent and value have not been tested.

Copper is found in large quantities; also "kaolin" or porcelain clay, pronounced by experts to be the best on the continent, is found in unlimited quantities.

About two-thirds of the surface of the county is a vast, heavily timbered forest of white pine, white and red oak, white and black ash, maple, hemlock and butternut.

Good clay for the manufacture of brick is found in all localities of the county.

Good building stone of a sand-stone variety is abundant.

The Wisconsin and Yellow rivers, Mill creek and Hemlock creek run through the county.

The Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railroad, now in course of construction, will probably cross the county from east to west within two years. Both branches of the Wisconsin Central

Railroad are expected to pass through the county at no distant day. Other contemplated roads, it is thought, will intersect the county within a few years. When railroads reach the county, so that means of transportation are at hand, many new sources of industry will be opened.

Climate, mild; climatic and miasmatic diseases are almost unknown.

Wood county, in its soil, timber, minerals and water power, possesses advantages equal to any portion of the West. Lands are extremely cheap. Labor is always in demand, with remunerative return. There is ample home market for all agricultural products, and as a whole it presents an inviting field to the immigrant, the laborer, the business man and the capitalist.

The water powers on the Wisconsin river in the eastern portion of the county at Grand Rapids, Centralia, Port Edwards and Point Basse are deemed equal to any in the country, not excepting the Falls of St. Anthony, or the rapids of the lower Fox. They consist of a series of rapids about twelve miles in extent, falling in the aggregate nearly one hundred feet, and furnishing a continuous chain of water powers on both sides of the river, of almost unlimited capacity.

The river can be improved at a trifling expense, in fact, it is already fitted by the hand of nature for extensive use, it being divided by islands into several channels, as it were natural canals, upon which mills can be erected and operated at very little cost for dams or other improvements.

At present there are situated upon these water-powers five saw-mills, having a capacity for cutting fifty million feet of lumber per annum, one flouring mill, one foundry and machine shop, one planing mill and several shingle mills, and these without the digging of canals, cutting of channels or other expensive improvements.

It is the opinion of experts that with a proper system of improvements, such as would readily suggest itself to a competent engineer, one hundred large mills could be run by the water power upon this river within the limits of the county, allowing

ample room for each, and having an abundance of water at all seasons of the year.

There are also many smaller water powers in the county, situated upon Mil creek, Hemlock creek and Yellow river.

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

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The following information is gathered from a variety of sources, but I am chiefly indebted to the report of the Agricultural Society of this state for 1870, the annual report of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee for 1871, the report of the Commissioner of statistics at Washington, the report of the Commissioners of Emigration of New York, and other reliable sources.

### POPULATION.

The first census in which Wisconsin figured was that of 1840, when, as a territory, it had a population of 30,945.

In 1850, two years after its admission into the Union, it had 305,391 inhabitants; having made a gain of 886.88 per cent. It then ranked the twenty-fifth state in point of population.

In 1860, it numbered 775,881 inhabitants, and took rank as the fifteenth state; the ratio of increase between 1850 and 1860 having been 154.06 per cent.

In 1870, it had reached a population of 1,055,559, the ratio of increase having been 36.06 per cent. Its present rank among the states is that of fourteenth.

The distribution of the population by counties, and the increase made by each, are presented in the following table:

TABLE showing the *Population of Wisconsin in the years 1850, 1860 and 1870, by counties.*

COUNTIES.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Adams .....	187	6,492	6,713
*Ashland.....		515	221
Barron .....		13	538
*Bayfield.....		353	344
Brown .....	6,215	11,795	25,180
Buffalo .....		3,864	11,123
Burnett.....		12	706
Calumet .....	1,743	7,895	12,334
Chippewa.....	615	1,895	5,635
Clark .....		789	3,446
Columbia .....	9,565	24,441	28,769
Crawford.....	2,498	8,068	13,117
Dane .....	16,639	43,922	53,109
Dodge.....	19,138	42,818	47,140
Door .....		2,948	4,869
Douglas .....		812	1,132
Dunn .....		2,104	9,491
Eau Claire .....		3,162	10,782
Fond du Lac .....	14,510	34,154	46,292
Grant.....	16,169	31,189	37,975
Green .....	8,566	19,808	23,000
Green Lake .....		12,663	13,287
Iowa.....	9,525	18,967	24,555
Jackson.....		4,170	7,712
Jefferson. ‡.....	15,317	30,438	34,050
Juneau.....		8,770	12,396
Kenosha .....	10,734	13,900	13,177
Kewaunee.....		5,530	19,281
La Crosse .....		12,186	20,295
La Fayette.....	11,531	18,134	22,667
Manitowoc.....	3,702	22,416	33,369
Marathon.....	508	2,892	5,885
Marquette.....	8,641	8,223	8,057
Milwaukee .....	31,077	62,518	89,936
Monroe.....		8,410	16,552
Oconto .....		3,592	8,322
Outagamie.....		9,587	18,440
Ozaukee .....		15,682	15,579
Pepin .....		2,392	4,659
Pierce .....		4,672	10,003
Polk .....		1,400	3,422
Portage .....	1,250	7,507	10,640
Racine .....	14,973	21,360	26,742
Richland.....	903	9,732	15,736
Rock .....	20,750	36,690	39,039

\*Ashland and Bayfield, together known in 1850 as La Pointe, then had a population of 489, which number is included in the total of that year.

TABLE showing *Population of Wisconsin*—continued.

COUNTIES.	1850.	1860.	1870.
St. Croix.....	624	5,892	11,039
Sauk.....	4,371	18,963	23,868
Shawano.....		829	3,165
Sheboygan.....	8,379	26,875	31,773
Trempealeau.....		2,560	10,728
Vernon.....		11,007	18,073
Walworth.....	17,862	26,496	25,992
Washington.....	19,485	23,622	23,905
Waukesha.....	19,258	26,831	28,258
Waupaca.....		8,851	15,533
Waushara.....		8,770	11,879
Winnebago.....	10,165	23,770	37,325
Wood.....		2,425	3,911
Total.....	305,391	775,831	1,052,875

The total valuations of taxable property in the state, including lands and all improvements, in 1860 and 1870, as assessed and equalized, were:

	1860.	1870.
Valuation as assessed.....	\$152,537,700	\$326,765,238
Valuation as equalized by state board....	168,620,233	455,900,800

TABLE showing the Population, at different periods, of several leading Cities and Villages of Wisconsin.

PLACE.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Appleton .....		2,345	4,521
Beloit .....	2,732	4,098	4,398
Beaver Dam .....	1,499	2,765	3,264
Boscobel .....		665	1,509
Berlin .....	1,061	1,449	2,778
Chippewa Falls .....		753	2,510
Columbus .....	672	1,188	1,888
Delavan .....		1,549	1,688
Dodgeville .....	2,117	2,181	1,407
Eau Claire .....		1,264	5,062
Fort Howard .....		694	2,461
Fond du Lac .....	2,014	5,450	12,765
Fox Lake .....		1,461	1,086
Green Bay .....	1,923	2,275	4,666
Hudson .....		1,560	1,748
Janesville .....	3,335	7,703	8,789
Jefferson .....	550	1,466	2,177
Kenosha .....	3,455	3,990	4,308
La Crosse .....		3,860	9,280
Madison .....	1,525	6,611	9,173
Monroe .....	1,146	2,170	3,404
Mineral Point .....	2,584	2,289	3,278
Milwaukee .....	20,361	45,246	71,461
Oshkosh .....	702	6,086	12,673
Prescott .....		1,031	1,145
Portage .....	1,175	2,879	3,985
Prairie du Chien .....		2,398	3,661
Platteville .....	2,171	2,865	2,537
Ripon .....	356	2,035	2,977
Racine .....	5,107	7,822	9,881
Stevens Point .....		1,533	1,810
Sheboygan .....		4,262	5,310
Watertown .....	1,451	5,302	7,555
Waupun .....		865	1,936
Wausau .....		543	1,349

RATIO of Increase in the Population of certain Cities and Villages of Wisconsin, between 1860 and 1870.

	Per cent.
Milwaukee .....	58
Green Bay, over .....	100
Oshkosh, over .....	100
Fond du Lac .....	134
Wausau .....	148
Chippewa Falls .....	233
Eau Claire .....	308

## TAXABLE PROPERTY.

STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property of the several counties of the state of Wisconsin, in 1860 and 1870.

COUNTIES.	VALUATION.			
	As Assessed in 1860.	As Assessed in 1870.	As Equalized in 1860.	As Equalized in 1870.
Adams .....	\$1,079,041	\$933,035	\$1,023,872	\$1,143,278
Ashland.....	90,798	.....	106,492	131,520
Barron.....	.....	325,761	.....	545,422
Dallas.....	104,880	.....	117,594	.....
Bayfield.....	.....	351,109	.....	233,971
La Pointe.....	283,779	.....	134,197	.....
Brown.....	1,657,326	4,066,254	2,045,586	7,868,577
Buffalo.....	457,871	1,171,815	603,829	2,431,999
Burnett.....	.....	166,695	.....	425,888
Calumet.....	724,967	1,382,341	1,343,814	3,566,945
Chippewa.....	753,193	3,102,626	673,952	6,820,547
Clark.....	932,571	1,737,245	649,950	3,979,951
Columbia.....	5,086,243	9,934,812	5,530,887	12,455,565
Crawford.....	1,087,038	2,095,927	1,469,995	3,415,839
Dane.....	11,677,888	20,568,006	13,670,275	27,742,424
Dodge.....	8,325,348	16,750,322	9,033,018	19,860,450
Door.....	481,586	717,857	542,413	1,216,508
Douglas.....	706,984	658,230	724,570	1,009,615
Dunn.....	800,440	2,421,530	637,579	3,437,947
Eau Claire.....	890,556	2,367,748	842,568	4,021,636
Fond du Lac...	7,244,200	13,327,833	8,546,274	18,981,067
Grant.....	6,738,364	11,306,146	7,672,989	19,435,644
Green.....	4,101,377	8,999,490	5,404,976	13,005,420
Green Lake.....	2,427,163	.....	2,443,526	7,000,000
Iowa.....	3,118,796	6,458,695	4,742,739	11,078,393
Jackson.....	835,301	1,441,706	860,260	2,187,565
Jefferson.....	5,147,247	10,647,202	5,607,137	13,745,878
Juneau.....	1,546,125	2,212,580	1,427,035	2,676,137
Kenosha.....	3,973,150	5,825,331	4,105,604	9,299,133
Kewaunee.....	347,795	559,890	721,013	1,724,912
La Crosse.....	3,114,590	4,970,348	3,584,239	7,568,542
La Fayette.....	3,314,940	6,613,075	4,012,237	10,213,230
Manitowoc.....	1,152,209	3,257,388	2,642,020	7,977,585
Marathon.....	2,017,163	1,407,245	1,662,940	2,502,974
Marquette.....	751,804	1,032,866	761,519	1,002,710
Milwaukee.....	19,020,990	51,275,012	18,893,961	57,457,062
Monroe.....	1,298,031	3,635,143	1,589,715	3,910,090
Oconto.....	1,220,332	1,619,909	1,379,222	7,802,398
Outagamie....	1,884,852	3,212,945	2,078,021	5,511,294
Ozaukee.....	2,542,538	3,279,109	2,306,272	4,015,138

## STATEMENT of the Valuation of Taxable Property—con.

COUNTIES.	VALUATION.			
	As Assessed in 1860.	As Assessed in 1870.	As Equalized in 1860.	As Equalized in 1870.
Pepin.....	\$511,166	\$819,880	\$438,849	\$876,348
Pierce .....	1,170,664	2,666,925	1,151,943	4,085,681
Polk.....	550,661	931,835	559,907	1,361,314
Portage .....	1,613,584	1,734,788	1,380,400	2,790,359
Racine.....	5,783,477	9,543,231	5,719,090	12,409,430
Richland.....	1,436,709	2,114,099	1,532,458	4,000,000
Rock .....	13,963,573	31,393,939	13,016,802	25,000,000
St. Croix .....	1,512,705	3,550,815	1,521,798	5,164,751
Sauk.....	4,213,240	5,451,706	4,200,801	9,000,000
Shawano .....	514,227	348,329	695,902	2,537,695
Sheboygan .....	4,176,134	7,908,365	4,857,895	9,912,431
Trempealeau ...	691,226	1,866,355	690,453	2,589,219
Vernon.....	.....	3,161,558	.....	5,692,403
Bad Axe .....	1,524,861	.....	1,585,214	.....
Walworth .....	8,061,503	14,873,235	8,004,503	18,000,000
Washington...	3,908,278	6,210,164	4,125,111	7,528,640
Waukesha .....	7,496,931	14,798,202	6,939,299	16,000,000
Waupaca .....	1,295,039	2,499,570	1,363,533	2,100,295
Waushara .....	1,160,539	1,621,869	1,157,540	2,480,582
Winnebago .....	4,043,305	14,439,279	4,979,180	15,012,500
Wood.....	705,171	902,768	529,542	905,893
Totals .....	\$170,270,545	\$326,765,238	\$184,062,536	\$455,900,800

## AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES.

TABLE showing the *Agricultural and Manufacturing Productions of the State by Counties, during the Year ending June 1, 1870, compiled from the United States Census for 1870.*

COUNTIES.	IMPROVED LANDS.	WHEAT.	RYE.	CORN.	OATS.
	No. Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Adams.....	42,913	121,010	52,932	129,469	80,276
Ashland.....	175				350
Barron.....	384	1,655	600	965	10,130
Bayfield.....	5				
Brown.....	51,192	156,783	16,819	14,967	155,301
Buffalo.....	58,016	565,625	11,544	194,292	307,183
Burnett.....	1,164	2,493		545	1,349
Calumet.....	62,058	332,107	2,102	41,232	167,786
Chippewa.....	16,423	81,092	1,792	9,930	126,693
Clark.....	8,143	8,159	559	11,007	33,019
Columbia.....	251,260	1,529,562	42,176	530,767	693,465
Crawford.....	55,684	182,420	1,004	265,045	161,268
Dane.....	395,703	2,730,130	18,398	931,264	1,465,759
Dodge.....	318,255	2,267,718	25,082	620,375	911,492
Door.....	12,420	34,608	4,886	1,792	22,377
Douglas.....	238	10			690
Dunn.....	41,434	208,679	9,971	72,883	262,033
Eau Claire.....	34,973	208,241	4,228	67,277	286,534
Fond du Lac....	287,707	1,610,362	13,742	284,535	976,669
Grant.....	288,691	897,635	5,833	1,822,486	1,509,025
Green.....	257,304	525,190	25,568	937,696	731,180
Green Lake....	96,994	586,185	15,057	252,916	297,611
Iowa.....	170,147	767,875	4,336	689,211	829,470
Jackson.....	35,217	218,922	8,427	74,866	259,009
Jefferson.....	232,284	676,825	32,254	571,530	473,161
Juneau.....	51,593	194,048	15,373	120,890	196,263
Kenosha.....	141,730	205,746	13,325	372,919	332,198
Kewaunee.....	31,607	122,149	21,151	839	75,146
La Crosse.....	77,288	573,826	22,279	197,423	290,668
La Fayette.....	204,683	523,985	45,617	1,317,510	1,318,116
Manitowoc....	128,649	519,931	93,742	4,903	378,840
Marathon.....	11,706	36,027	1,478	100	76,609
Marquette.....	60,885	143,559	77,436	116,787	78,510
Milwaukee....	89,127	238,630	41,125	172,190	311,839
Monroe.....	74,734	469,531	14,746	183,666	292,682
Oconto.....	10,649	23,992	2,826	2,780	27,241
Ooutagamie....	75,935	353,187	2,978	56,331	199,956
Ozaukee.....	84,311	311,903	70,229	28,006	247,117

*Agricultural and Manufacturing Productions—continued.*

COUNTIES.	IMPROVED LANDS.	WHEAT.	RYE.	CORN.	OATS.
	No. Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Pepin .....	20,923	97,905	4,774	109,485	80,118
Pierce .....	44,858	325,978	2,560	81,638	175,198
Polk .....	9,715	40,778	378	11,117	50,631
Portage .....	61,079	210,139	59,309	64,022	152,143
*Racine .....	83,163	166,246	3,570	145,816	134,749
Richland .....	70,974	188,676	8,204	342,717	182,190
Rock .....	318,261	882,851	120,741	1,121,529	1,150,246
St. Croix .....	101,369	769,908	1,634	59,344	414,085
Sauk .....	137,082	487,001	24,374	419,752	499,576
Shawano .....	7,877	27,012	3,252	8,006	27,746
Sheboygan .....	158,914	570,665	90,824	126,651	425,374
Trempealeau .....	66,674	516,664	10,130	147,550	246,196
Vernon .....	94,967	526,098	2,759	272,424	436,136
Walworth .....	212,975	611,809	40,703	785,700	702,145
Washington .....	147,549	714,094	76,192	208,761	398,507
Waukesha .....	220,172	646,244	72,716	521,529	501,095
Waupaca .....	58,753	192,745	24,393	102,915	111,775
Waushara .....	59,099	142,673	61,480	143,247	72,268
Winnebago .....	152,937	791,808	8,190	189,845	407,212
Wood .....	6,516	6,518	7,448	14,526	15,390
Totals .....	5,795,538	25,323,647	1,856,736	14,875,968	19,878,794

\* No returns from the towns of Dover, Burlington, Norway, Rochester and Waterford.

*Agricultural and Manufacturing Productions, etc.—con.*

COUNTIES.	BARLEY.	WOOL.	POTATOES	BUTTER.	CHEESE.
	Bushels.	Pounds.	Bushels.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Adams.....	2,479	28,193	62,960	268,150	8,749
Ashland.....	.....	.....	530	295	.....
Barron.....	100	160	1,980	4,975	.....
Bayfield.....	.....	.....	550	50	.....
Brown.....	4,753	12,341	68,479	328,622	.....
Buffalo.....	45,711	28,264	65,600	263,435	19,320
Burnett.....	86	273	1,928	5,995	.....
Calumet.....	12,557	31,415	40,038	297,513	2,600
Chippewa.....	8,872	3,357	26,654	28,754	.....
Clark.....	880	1,664	15,403	65,051	.....
Columbia.....	49,504	230,771	204,426	702,985	30,532
Crawford.....	7,193	23,892	80,333	239,939	.....
Dane.....	148,003	251,947	345,852	1,229,226	37,938
Dodge.....	102,399	324,836	354,298	1,181,564	15,643
Door.....	1,647	589	43,013	56,292	.....
Douglas.....	140	.....	1,601	.....	.....
Dunn.....	25,935	8,562	55,098	204,155	730
Eau Claire.....	22,185	5,015	28,779	124,285	100
Fond du Lac...	59,493	270,590	251,425	1,118,361	60,793
Grant.....	51,933	76,326	290,013	955,947	4,870
Green.....	17,102	141,309	280,393	907,295	330,135
Green Lake....	16,731	119,423	89,659	351,456	83,560
Iowa.....	37,216	48,668	143,732	555,181	3,892
Jackson.....	16,738	6,736	38,753	140,724	350
Jefferson.....	50,193	199,915	296,498	914,693	74,502
Juneau.....	4,586	27,025	105,264	220,200	3,420
Kenosha.....	46,870	243,852	135,356	456,407	290,280
Kewaunee.....	5,920	5,193	56,215	120,644	270
La Crosse.....	18,291	27,193	68,690	240,637	18,165
La Fayette.....	61,712	66,254	192,358	681,591	22,260
Manitowoc.....	30,155	51,963	109,018	578,106	4,412
Marathon.....	3,273	4,328	22,096	.....	53
Marquette.....	233	49,974	68,217	227,458	1,290
Milwaukee.....	54,433	13,261	214,558	622,573	13,006
Monroe.....	10,451	38,753	103,449	391,518	8,920
Oconto.....	177	605	35,625	43,620	.....
Outagamie.....	3,006	34,799	66,725	282,704	17,610
Ozaukee.....	37,533	15,892	83,486	395,379	17,019
Pepin.....	7,409	7,950	26,917	127,535	1,400
Pierce.....	25,201	10,078	46,879	120,160	800
Polk.....	1,217	1,926	16,138	70,059	.....
Portage.....	6,197	25,987	115,976	199,517	7,692
*Racine.....	17,426	81,566	94,868	368,878	625
Richland.....	2,631	67,476	108,505	322,140	17,244
Rock.....	206,204	261,705	450,442	1,039,592	65,975
St. Croix.....	26,971	3,331	62,220	663,712	900
Sauk.....	22,443	59,994	209,699	506,171	14,299

\*No returns from the towns of Dover, Burlington, Norway, Rochester and Waterford.

*Agricultural and Manufacturing Productions, etc.—con.*

COUNTIES.	BARLEY.	WOOL.	POTATOES	BUTTER.	CHEESE.
	Bushels.	Pounds.	Bushels.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Shawano .....		1,943	20,556	21,345	100
Sheboygan ....	56,427	134,240	139,075	710,088	85,565
Trempealeau ..	16,957	38,523	47,653	341,068	7,613
Vernon .....	23,532	61,600	74,504	482,428	1,835
Walworth ....	114,590	419,873	278,750	599,505	81,325
Washington ...	64,549	57,165	186,692	638,304	3,980
Waukesha .....	57,417	297,269	407,638	859,827	63,035
Waupaca .....	3,770	35,702	97,458	276,101	5,043
Waushara .....	733	45,532	90,213	319,297	8,814
Winnebago ....	11,442	170,059	91,510	749,187	57,811
Wood .....	493	875	28,418	47,243	.....
Totals .....	1,627,569	4,086,638	6,642,845	22,257,117	1,494,145

*Agricultural and Manufacturing Productions, etc.*—continued.

COUNTIES.	HAY.	HOPS.	Estimated Value of all Farm Productions.	Value of Manu- factures Pro- duced.
	Tons.	Pounds.		
Adams.....	10,160	204,020	\$607,058	\$158,149
Ashland....	37	.....	2,150	.....
Barron.....	401	.....	22,715	.....
Bayfield....	15	.....	725	21,000
Brown.....	19,283	2,420	830,692	2,159,392
Buffalo.....	16,409	130	1,374,010	466,025
Burnett.....	1,671	.....	22,125	.....
Calumet.....	12,367	14,700	734,703	130,684
Chippewa....	6,936	200	164,966	1,345,113
Clark.....	3,435	4	207,042	109,048
Columbia....	44,129	229,215	3,637,692	586,026
Crawford....	11,961	13,982	823,551	240,548
Dane.....	74,369	51,915	5,483,047	1,121,563
Dodge.....	71,001	68,644	5,650,389	2,064,848
Door.....	1,910	.....	183,092	428,969
Douglas.....	77	.....	510	118,373
Dunn.....	11,921	7,910	667,255	1,027,593
Eau Claire ..	5,721	4,600	446,620	1,439,365
Fond du Lac ..	76,637	50,131	3,572,433	3,359,876
Grant.....	39,379	41,265	3,515,049	1,039,841
Green.....	42,850	11,150	2,557,799	1,081,300
Green Lake....	30,392	22,780	1,481,132	723,265
Iowa.....	37,485	72,541	2,294,373	1,069,629
Jackson.....	6,957	3,950	461,465	365,650
Jefferson....	48,848	298,027	2,793,724	2,298,027
Juneau.....	15,271	535,281	684,610	818,828
Kenosha.....	43,956	6,640	1,460,336	1,266,443
Kewaunee....	5,065	165	433,302	361,057
La Crosse....	15,388	180,622	2,855,261	1,149,501
La Fayette....	40,433	6,340	2,758,935	677,513
Manitowoc....	26,744	1,200	1,450,271	1,561,579
Marathon....	2,791	.....	149,581	672,960
Marquette....	20,213	24,390	697,162	185,878
Milwaukee....	24,737	12,115	1,654,863	18,838,783
Monroe.....	20,627	442,938	1,258,992	867,270
Oconto.....	3,547	.....	225,854	2,085,961
Outagamie....	18,962	4,800	1,788,224	2,529,222
Ozaukee.....	14,357	8,400	963,900	765,933
Pepin.....	6,549	7,410	273,354	185,515
Pierce.....	7,257	.....	583,631	209,375
Polk.....	3,218	.....	173,072	54,890
Portage.....	9,612	70,074	643,757	522,942
*Racine.....	26,333	9,300	908,668	3,174,825
Richland....	17,327	341,467	1,092,166	310,566
Rock.....	51,878	12,335	4,124,637	3,395,781
St. Croix....	7,253	9,400	1,003,132	796,518
Sauk.....	29,784	1,274,563	1,274,553	779,025
Shawano.....	1,673	1,100	152,953	290,785
Sheboygan....	39,424	39,039	2,086,651	1,748,339
Trempealeau..	18,823	24,250	832,178	170,748

\* No returns from the towns of Dover, Burlington, Norway, Rochester and Waterford.

*Agricultural and Manufacturing Productions, etc.*—continued

COUNTIES.	HAY.	HOPS.	Estimated Value of all Farm Productions.	Value of Mann- ufactures Pro- duced.
	Tons.	Pounds.		
Vernon.....	19,879	97,200	\$1,405,562	\$470,765
Walworth.....	50,488	125,555	2,677,356	1,074,278
Washington.....	22,492	10,633	1,916,503	1,061,824
Waukesha .....	58,840	74,209	2,785,538	774,142
Waupaca .....	14,814	104,674	734,049	464,929
Waushara.....	13,646	40,247	787,101	260,897
Winnebago .....	51,794	175,180	2,377,234	6,312,754
Wood.....	3,798	1,100	147,734	370,890
Totals.....	1,280,432	4,738,222	\$77,507,261	\$85,604,960

TABLE illustrating the Agriculture of Wisconsin in 1860-1870.

	1860.	1870.
Improved lands or farms, acres.....	3,746,167	5,899,343
Unimproved land or farms, acres.....	4,147,470	5,815,978
Cash value of farms.....	\$31,117,164	\$300,415,954
Value of farming implements and machinery.....	5,758,847	11,000,000
Amount of wages paid, including board.....		8,186,110
Number of horses.....	116,180	
Mules and asses.....	1,030	252,019
Milch cows.....	203,001	308,377
Working oxen.....	93,652	52,615
Other cattle.....	225,207	331,301
Sheep.....	332,954	1,069,280
Swine.....	334,055	512,778
Value of all live stock.....	\$17,807,375	45,310,882
Value of animals for slaughter.....	3,365,261	11,914,643
Wheat, bushels.....	15,657,458	25,605,344
Rye, bushels.....	888,544	1,325,294
Indian corn, bushels.....	7,517,300	15,033,998
Oats, bushels.....	11,059,260	20,180,016
Barley, bushels.....	707,307	1,065,019
Buckwheat, bushels.....	38,987	418,897
Peas and beans, bushels.....	99,487	388,425
Potatoes, Irish, bushels.....	3,818,309	
Potatoes, sweet.....	2,396	2,220
Tobacco, pounds.....	87,340	960,813
Grass seed, bushels.....	26,512	13,016
Clover seed, bushels.....	3,852	2,906
Hay, tons.....	855,037	1,287,651
Hops, pounds.....	135,587	497,398
Flax, pounds.....	21,644	497,398
Flax seed, bushels.....	4,256	114,019
Maple molasses, gallons.....	83,118	31,218
Sorghum molasses, gallons.....	19,854	74,478
Value of orchard products.....	\$78,690	\$819,268
Value of market-garden products.....	208,730	226,665
Wine produced, gallons.....	6,278	3,357
Butter, pounds.....	13,611,328	22,473,036
Cheese, pounds.....	1,104,300	1,592,798
Milk sold, gallons.....		2,059,105
Honey, pounds.....	207,294	299,347
Beeswax, pounds.....	8,008	9,945
Estimated value of farm productions of the year.....	\$36,836,498	\$78,027,032

# SOCIAL STATISTICS—CENSUS OF 1870.

COUNTIES.	Public Debt.	Total Taxes Levied in each Co'y.	PAUPERS.		Crimin'ls convicted.	LIBRARIES.	
			Wh'le No. sup'd during year.	Cost of Support.		Number.	Volumes.
Adams .....		\$23,948	2	\$500		4	171
Ashland .....		1,437					
Barron .....		417					
Bayfield .....		5,501	1	30	2		
Brown .....	\$67,600	58,515	50	11,232	6	77	23,825
Buffalo .....		37,968				17	1,266
Burnett .....		2,616	2	108		1	35
Calumet .....	7,300	56,451	11	689	2		
Chippewa .....	30,000	28,519	36	6,200		22	3,300
Clark .....	25,000	30,157	3	1,500	1	8	1,095
Columbia .....	53,000	135,649	80	2,737	84	118	14,207
Crawford .....	25,000	51,428	20	2,000	4	30	3,875
Dane .....	175,000	287,072	101	6,000	20	222	106,700
Dodge .....		156,531	89	6,000	9	126	35,142
Door .....	6,000	26,826	3	157		9	532
Douglas .....	2,000	28,970	15	1,200	12	18	5,012
Dunn .....		40,573	6	1,200	2	21	3,200
Eau Claire .....	20,300	77,592	5	1,900	23	56	7,175
Fond du Lac .....	240,423	96,998	63	3,800	24	132	33,688
Grant .....		105,802	31	2,800	15	219	47,825
Green .....		49,216	52	2,900		98	28,529
Green Lake .....	21,000	65,695	3	1,200		46	8,665
Iowa .....	170,000	109,351	33	3,000	2	63	32,940
Jackson .....	35,000	35,346	1	200		18	3,522
Jefferson .....	467,000	163,295	64	5,491	51	90	17,543
Juneau .....	2,000	29,336	9	1,300	2	19	8,338
Kenosha .....	404,000	58,967	8	499		53	14,316

13 - L.M.	Kewaunee .....	33,079	1	700	.....	11	1,483	
	La Crosse .....	34,500	15	1,500	6	42	18,469	
	La Fayette .....	29,000	63	5,500	2	55	10,285	
	Manitowoc .....	1,000	46	4,000	3	39	5,058	
	Marathon .....	41,500	4	600	.....	23	2,667	
	Marquette .....	3,800	1	140	.....	19	4,010	
	Milwaukee .....	618,000	200	27,000	415	366	240,579	
	Monroe .....	26,000	11	2,216	4	22	4,896	
	Oconto .....	15,500	43	4,000	2	2	490	
	Outagamie .....	3,000	10	1,000	1	18	2,975	
	Ozaukee .....	16,000	16	1,600	.....	36	4,667	
	Pepin .....	6,478	1	224	1	8	800	
	Pierce .....	69,114	7	2,000	2	37	5,350	
(Doc. 15)	Polk .....	31,831	6	156	.....	3	400	
	Portage .....	25,451	.....	.....	.....	21	2,365	
	Racine .....	450,000	25	5,000	6	80	17,850	
	Richland .....	*122,489	.....	.....	2	29	5,200	
	Rock .....	150,000	92	7,000	24	108	35,200	
	St. Croix .....	12,600	20	2,500	.....	5	1,328	
	Sauk .....	20,703	13	1,486	1	60	8,623	
	Shawano .....	9,000	.....	.....	14	14	1,250	
	Sheboygan .....	282,250	.....	.....	.....	47	10,302	
	Trempealeau .....	26,456	5	600	.....	17	7,498	
	Vernon .....	36,129	15	800	1	21	3,150	
	Walworth .....	160,000	41	5,000	11	45	23,129	
	Washington .....	54,932	35	3,500	18	48	6,627	
	Waukesha .....	1,000	58	3,240	5	106	33,700	
Waupaca .....	46,188	13	750	2	13	2,650		
Waushara .....	27,370	6	1,200	.....	31	5,235		
Winnebago .....	125,716	76	2,324	56	59	12,272		
Wood .....	18,000	22	1,200	1	5	1,100		
Totals .....		\$3,738,965	\$4,753,815	1,588	\$147,879	836	2,857	880,508

\*Probably it should be "total taxes levied in County."

*Social Statistics—continued.*

COUNTIES.	CHURCHES.				NEWSPAPERS.	
	No. of Organ- izations.	No. of edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Prop- erty.	Number.	Circulation.
Adams .....	30	4	1,900	\$2,800	1	600
Ashland .....						
Barron .....						
Bayfield .....	3	3	430	5,335		
Brown .....	46	41	12,433	98,700	2	2,600
Buffalo .....	18	10	17,000	26,500	2	1,450
Burnett .....	3					
Calumet .....	27	18	19,300	24,900	3	1,180
Chippewa .....	14	11	3,300	23,900	2	1,950
Clark .....	2	2	350	1,100	2	1,450
Columbia .....	56	44	9,200	111,000	4	3,400
Crawford .....	27	15	4,750	34,000	3	1,800
Dane .....	75	61	22,250	165,200	7	19,170
Dodge .....	30	24	6,950	49,800	5	4,050
Door .....	9	9	1,575	19,900	1	700
Douglas .....	4	3	570	7,000	2	1,076
Dunn .....	18	11	3,175	28,400	4	1,700
Eau Claire .....	20	12	4,200	34,000	3	1,600
Fond du Lac .....	71	55	19,250	203,258	8	7,228
Grant .....	72	58	14,650	152,650	3	3,423
Green .....	51	29	12,450	188,000	3	2,200
Green Lake .....	43	37	11,450	79,700	2	1,600
Iowa .....	77	60	16,650	180,850	3	3,292
Jackson .....	18	10	3,300	23,100	1	1,000
Jefferson .....	43	39	14,170	171,100	7	5,850
Juneau .....	24	12	4,700	27,300	2	1,632
Kenosha .....	30	28	8,885	115,600	2	1,700

Kewaunee .....	3	3	550	2,250	1	600
La Crosse .....	25	24	7,400	177,750	8	16,000
La Fayette .....	52	43	10,480	140,000	2	1,600
Manitowoc .....	50	38	12,550	134,170	4	2,400
Marathon .....	5	4	800	1,650	2	1,800
Marquette .....	34	25	4,125	32,100	1	500
Milwaukee .....	85	79	44,860	684,925	15	134,635
Monroe .....	25	20	3,640	43,050	3	2,400
Oconto .....	9	9	1,950	20,500	1	600
Outagamie .....	34	26	8,895	52,300	5	4,100
Ozaukee .....	27	24	6,950	111,900	1	500
Pepin .....	5	5	1,050	13,700	1	600
Pierce .....	36	15	3,350	43,000	2	1,320
Polk .....	6	2	500	2,300	2	600
Portage .....	16	13	4,150	37,500	3	1,600
Racine .....	55	51	14,900	207,500	5	3,600
Richland .....	50	24	3,850	14,900	2	1,500
Rock .....	58	51	21,650	796,700	12	6,700
St. Croix .....	13	12	3,825	38,000	3	2,100
Sauk .....	51	28	6,085	54,940	3	2,884
Shawano .....	13	8	1,100	8,200	1	400
Sheboygan .....	47	43	10,315	64,555	4	3,000
Trempealeau .....	10	7	1,270	19,250	2	2,200
Vernon .....	18	14	4,200	20,400	1	800
Walworth .....	47	44	12,700	84,000	5	4,200
Washington .....	60	58	12,350	156,900	2	1,300
Waukesha .....	53	49	16,080	135,900	4	3,800
Waupaca .....	18	9	2,400	20,800	2	1,600
Waushara .....	10	10	3,125	9,100	1	600
Winnebago .....	60	58	18,250	237,700	5	5,850
Wood .....	4	3	900	9,500	1	725
Totals .....	1,792	1,396	455,038	\$749,883	173	281,685

## MANUFACTURES.

Manufacturing, which perhaps adds more to the growth and prosperity of our state than any other one branch of industry, is steadily on the increase.

The manufactures of agricultural implements in the state in 1860, were valued at \$735,198, and in 1870, at \$2,890,537. From 1868 to 1870, there was a lull in this kind of manufactures, owing to an excess of supply over the demand having been manufactured, but since 1870, this interest has again revived, and the amount of these manufactures will probably not now fall far, if any, short of \$4,000,000.

## LEATHER MANUFACTURE

Has made rapid growth within the recent year. In 1860, the total product had a valuation of less than half a million of dollars. To-day, it is not less than \$3,000,000. In this branch, Milwaukee, whose annual production has always been proportionally large, has made great advancement.

## WAGONS AND CARRIAGES

Are also manufactured on a scale that entitles them to special attention. Racine and Kenosha still hold the supremacy. In these two counties, the amount of capital invested, the cost of material used and the value of the wagons and carriages manufactured in 1870, were as follows:

	Racine.	Kenosha.
Capital invested .....	\$247, 100	\$121, 100
Cost of materials .....	174, 321	145, 607
Value of manufactures .....	830, 000	340, 740

The amount of capital invested in the business in all parts of the state is reported at \$1,144,215; expenditures for material, \$862,493; value of product, \$2,720,463.

## WOOLEN FACTORIES

Have increased in number since 1860, from eleven to forty-eight; in amount of work done, in about the same rates.

	1860.	1870.
Capital employed in woolen mills.....	\$100,600	\$1,235,089
Value of wool used.....	85,743	557,820
Number of hands employed.....	105	577
No. pounds of yarn reported.....		56,000
No. pairs blankets reported.....		7,750
No. yards of cloth reported.....		1,009,949
Total value of products.....	172,720	1,094,858

## THE WOODEN AND WILLOW-WARE BUSINESS,

Though less in magnitude, may be properly mentioned in this connection. The manufacture of wooden-ware, such as baled boxes, bowls, pails, etc., is most of it done at Neenah and Menasha, Depere and Green Bay; the total value of the product of Winnebago and Brown counties being:

Winnebago county.....	\$192,550
Brown county.....	51,840

Stated more in detail, the factories at three places named are reported as follows:

	Menasha.	Depere.	Green Bay.
Capital invested.....	\$125,000	\$20,000	\$140,000
Expenditures for material, 1870....	97,835	8,450	.....
Hands employed.....	200	40	.....
Paid for labor.....	82,500	14,400	.....
Value of product.....	192,550	37,840	14,000

The articles manufactured at Menasha in 1870, were:

Pails.....	240,000
Wash tubs.....	60,000
Wash boards.....	12,000
Measures.....	6,000
Churns.....	14,000
Covers.....	18,000
Fish kits.....	95,000
Butter tubs.....	50,000
Keelers.....	10,000
Bannakins.....	50,000
Broom handles.....	80,000
Clothes pins.....	6,000,000

The manufactures at Depere were: butter tubs, 31,707; fish kits, 74,950; oak pails, 9,004.

*TABULAR statement of the capital invested, expenditures made and proceeds realized in general leading branches of Wisconsin Manufactures:*

Articles Manufactured.	Capital Invested.	Paid for Materials.	Value of Product.
Flour .....	\$6,458,042	\$13,959,584	\$17,580,648
Lumber .....	11,659,765	7,263,204	14,550,653
Leather manufactures.....	1,423,868	1,409,083	2,956,585
Machinery, castings, etc.....	1,682,124	1,045,261	2,639,175
Agricultural implements ....	1,822,925	902,232	2,890,487
Wagons and carriages.....	1,144,215	862,493	2,720,463
Beer .....	2,283,400	991,560	2,329,572
Leather .....	914,700	1,301,821	1,923,898
Lead .....	758,650	536,522	1,019,962
Woolens.....	1,235,089	557,820	1,094,858

But even the above really magnificent totals for a state so young as Wisconsin, do not represent more than about half the amount of manufacturing actually done by us. The exact amount could not be reported were it certain that the figures actually returned were entirely accurate, for the reason that the census excludes all little shops, whose produce falls short of \$500 per annum. Nevertheless the footings of the census are such as to awaken a feeling of pride in the breast of every citizen who has an interest in the general welfare.

The total value of our manufactures in 1860, was \$27,849,467. In 1868, we surprised not a few of even our most sanguine citizens by the estimate, in the report of that year that they had reached a total value of \$40,000,000. And yet but two years later, we have the authority of the census bureau for the announcement of \$85,624,966, as the present actual total.

Assuming that it will be interesting to know the relative progress of the several counties of the state in this department of industry, we present herewith:

#### IRON MANUFACTURES

Are at present outrunning all others. The total value of products of this kind in 1860 were \$372,960. In 1869, as shown by the census of 1870, it had reached \$2,639,175. A very large proportion of this increase may be placed to the credit of the new Iron Company's establishment in Milwaukee.

## MILWAUKEE IRON COMPANY.

This enterprising corporation has done a grand work for Milwaukee and Wisconsin in building up a manufacturing establishment in this city that has given employment to nine hundred men during the past year, and added 129,000 tons to the marine commerce of the port, as well as helping to develop one of the prolific sources of wealth that lies beneath the soil of our state. The company have greatly increased their facilities both for making pig iron and manufacturing railroad iron. Their second blast furnace went into operation May 1st. It is similar in every respect to the first furnace built by the company. The two furnaces can produce 32,000 tons of pig iron per annum.

The company also completed a second puddle mill on the first of March, which has a capacity of making 1,300 tons of puddled iron per month, and to that extent increased the capacity of the establishment for making rails, as the blast furnaces and the puddle mills are but the feeders of the rolling mill, in reducing the ore and preparing the metal for the final process of manufacturing it into rails. The following figures showing the annual production of rails, since the mills went into operation will illustrate the progress of this great enterprise in the brief period of four years:

*Railroad Iron Manufactured.*

In 1868, by Milwaukee Iron Company, tons.....	7,011
In 1869, .....do.....	7,750
In 1870, .....do.....	14,507
In 1871, .....do.....	25,691

The value of the last year's product of rails was \$1,926,000, in the production of which the greater part of the following materials received by lake were employed:

*Materials for one Year's Work.*

Bituminous coal for rolling mills, tons .....	56,420
Anthracite coal for blast furnaces, tons.....	26,012
Lake Superior iron ore, tons .....	28,094
Limestone for flux, tons .....	17,574
<hr/> Total by lake, tons .....	<hr/> 129,400
Iron ridge ore by rail, tons .....	37,783
Coke by rail, tons .....	11,000
<hr/> Total material received, tons.....	<hr/> 178,183

The company's pay roll varied from \$48,000 to \$55,000 monthly, or in round figures \$600,000 for labor during the year, without including a very large proportion of the cost of the materials used, which also represents labor.

*TABLE showing the number of establishments, the number of hands employed, and the value of the products of the manufacturing in each of the counties, in 1860 and 1870.*

COUNTIES.	Number Establishments producing over \$500 worth.		Number of Hands.		Value of Products.	
	1860.	1870.	1860.	1870.	1860.	1870.
Adams.....	17	17	51	90	\$96,490	\$158,949
Ashland.....		4		33		
Barron.....	15		51		42,512	
Bayfield.....		4		85		21,000
Brown.....	13	197	58	1,928	66,800	2,159,392
Buffalo.....	13	103	45	194	88,200	466,045
Burnet.....						
Calumett.....	21	72	68	169	50,000	130,684
Chippewa.....	8	89	338	1,000	297,500	1,345,113
Clark.....	8	31	38	118	37,100	109,048
Columbia.....	69	108	213	343	512,735	586,026
Crawford.....	14	74	83	143	107,857	240,548
Dane.....	108	144	494	414	1,010,944	1,121,563
Dodge.....	166	333	638	1,286	1,155,580	2,064,848
Door.....	41	75	137	593	81,175	428,969
Douglas.....	1	21	1	73	1,000	118,370
Dunn.....	6	72	344	170	199,175	1,027,593
Eau Claire.....	17	116	206	1,188	160,450	1,439,365
Fond du Lac..	147	289	623	2,117	1,130,701	3,359,876
Grant.....	94	181	261	471	797,585	1,039,841
Green.....	115	200	261	544	855,950	1,081,300
Green Lake...	28	141	138	405	105,250	723,265
Iowa.....	21	217	105	693	497,585	1,069,629
Jackson.....	15	24	166	280	133,030	365,650
Jefferson.....	112	267	377	1,284	765,966	2,298,057
Juneau.....	33	63	207	626	212,398	818,828
Kenosha.....	50	50	236	568	312,350	1,266,443
Kewaunee.....	10	33	182	379	547,100	361,057
La Crosse.....	68	84	340	851	435,450	1,149,501
La Fayette....	22	122	77	382	245,832	677,513
Manitowoc....	52	159	488	1,199	630,720	1,561,579
Marathon.....	20	42	276	420	269,040	672,960
Marquette....	13	47	27	71	145,306	155,878
Milwaukee....	558	882	3,406	6,946	6,659,070	18,838,783
Monroe.....	28	112	100	403	322,210	867,279
Oconto.....	25	62	838	1,521	491,676	2,085,901
Outagamie....	25	85	153	795	486,483	2,529,222
Ozaukee.....	64	97	166	270	463,517	765,923
Pepin.....	15	32	124	137	135,741	185,515
Pierce.....	27	62	91	172	166,400	299,375
Polk.....		9		29		54,890
Portage.....	20	92	106	408	113,540	522,942
Racine.....	132	133	803	1,478	1,312,763	3,174,825

*Number of establishments, hands employed, etc.—continued.*

COUNTIES.	Number Establishments producing over \$500 worth.		Number of Hands.		Value of Products.	
	1860.	1870.	1860.	1870.	1860.	1870.
Richland .....	39	69	84	164	155,909	310,566
Rock .....	101	300	596	1,384	1,968,761	3,395,781
St. Croix .....	3	119	4	226	21,000	796,518
Sauk .....	32	122	135	408	239,021	779,025
Shawano .....	1	11	2	92	2,500	290,785
Sheboygan .....	182	412	466	1,390	638,143	1,748,339
Trempealeau ..	2	60	7	92	51,400	170,748
Vernon .....	43	84	94	184	173,076	470,765
Walworth .....	99	167	384	523	798,856	1,074,278
Washington ..	60	192	169	457	626,940	1,061,824
Waukesha .....	95	261	271	432	544,400	774,142
Waupaca .....	41	113	116	347	188,310	464,929
Waushara .....	24	55	55	95	149,487	260,897
Winnebago .....	91	237	511	2,634	966,818	6,312,754
Wood .....	31	45	299	623	172,000	370,890
Total .....	3,064	7,136	15,414	39,055	\$27,849,467	\$85,624,966

# CHEESE FACTORY STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1871.

COUNTY.	Firm.	Location.	Number of Cows.	Length of Season.	Pounds of Milk.	Pounds of Cheese.	Rate.	Aver'g. Price.
Columbia .....	L. S. Stewart .....	Columbus .....	205	<i>Mos.</i>				<i>Cts.</i>
Dodge .....	D. Boynton .....	Chester .....	300	5½	490,000	50,000	9.8	.....
Dodge .....	M. S. Barrett .....	Burnett .....	200	5		60,000		.....
Dodge .....	J. B. Cochrane .....	Trenton .....	450	6	999,000	40,000		.....
Dodge .....	C. C. M. Hodge .....	Leroy .....	123	4½		100,000	9.99	12½
Dodge .....	Quick & Nieser .....	Juneau .....	160	5½		34,252		12½
Fond du Lac .....	M. F. B. Ellsworth .....	Rosendale .....	150	5½	369,599	37,170	9.8	12
Fond du Lac .....	Chester Hazen .....	Ladoga .....	625	6½	2,390,428	239,892	9.96	.....
Fond du Lac .....	Chester Hazen .....	Brandon .....	200	5	614,715	51,043	10.9	.....
Fond du Lac .....	E. S. Jenkins .....	Rosendale .....	450	5	845,492	84,307	10.02	10¾
Fond du Lac .....	D. D. Treleven .....	Fond du Lac .....	92		262,229	26,741	9.9	.....
Fond du Lac .....	J. S. Spafford .....	Fond du Lac .....	90					.....
Fond du Lac .....	G. H. Downey .....	Waupun .....	140		275,775	27,744	9.94	.....
Fond du Lac .....	*G. D. Curtis .....	Rosendale .....	28		95,000	10,000	9.5	11½
Green .....	*Joel Smith .....	Brooklyn .....	20		49,580	44,950	10.	11
Green Lake .....	L. Harrington .....	Berlin .....				29,198		.....
Jefferson .....	Cold Spring Company .....	Cold Spring .....	475	8	1,604,085	167,616	9.57	.....
Jefferson .....	Olin, Gates & Co. ....	Oakland .....	250	6½	705,286	71,480	9.25	.....
Jefferson .....	D. Holmes .....	Ft. Atkinson .....	75	4½	256,637	24,632	10.01	10
Jefferson .....	A. D. Coburn .....	Palmyra .....	225			60,000		.....
Jefferson .....	E. P. Ingols .....	Milford .....	160		609,150	61,780	9.86	10¾
Jefferson .....	*H. C. Drake .....	Lake Mills .....	36		125,164	13,375	9.36	12½
Jefferson .....	W. G. Fox .....	Jefferson .....						.....
Jefferson .....	S. Faville .....	Lake Mills .....			750,000	75,000	10.	.....
Jefferson .....	Faville & Burnham .....	Waterloo .....			150,000	15,600	9.61	12½
Kenosha .....	*John Tuttle .....	Salem .....	11		21,972			.....

Richland .....	H. L. Eaton .....	Lone Rock .....	170	6½	580,905	59,347	9.78	11¾
Richland .....	A. D. W. Beckwith .....	Lone Rock .....	140	7	463,324	47,278	9.80	.....
Richland .....	*G. J. Carswell .....	Lone Rock .....	28	.....	130,000	13,000	10.00	11½
Rock .....	J. Bingley .....	Milton Junction .....	110	5½	380,000	38,000	10.00	.....
Rock .....	E. Devereaux .....	Union .....	.....	.....	172,500	18,750	9.2	12
Rock .....	— Emery .....	Union .....	.....	.....	.....	24,000	.....	.....
Rock .....	C. H. Wilder .....	Evansville .....	.....	.....	.....	77,834	.....	.....
Sauk .....	N. W. Morley .....	Baraboo .....	75	4½	191,146	20,011	9.55	.....
Sauk .....	*J. Van Ingan .....	Baraboo .....	.....	.....	58,798	5,793	10.15	14½
Sheboygan .....	*A. D. DeLand .....	.....	70	.....	229,000	24,000	9.5	11
Sheboygan .....	A. C. Stoddard .....	Greenbush .....	67	4¾	222,780	17,776	10.25	13½
Sheboygan .....	D. Verity .....	Sheboygan Falls .....	90	5½	200,000	24,000	.....	.....
Sheboygan .....	Hiram Smith .....	.....	250	}	.....	480,000	.....	.....
Sheboygan .....	H. Conover .....	.....	156					
Sheboygan .....	J. Holden .....	.....	100					
Sheboogan .....	A. G. Dye .....	.....	200					
Sheboygan .....	J. N. Strong .....	.....	80	}	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trempealeau .....	M. D. Comstock .....	.....	63					
Walworth .....	P. M. Coles .....	Darien .....	.....	3½	85,000	8,415	10.1	12½
Walworth .....	A. P. Davis .....	Darien .....	.....	.....	416,000	49,000	10.4	9
Walworth .....	F. H. Coburn & Son .....	Whitewater .....	230	7½	331,803	32,325	10.33	12
Walworth .....	D. J. Bert & Son .....	Sharon .....	450	.....	770,453	79,662	9.67	.....
Waukesha .....	Hinkley & Co. ....	Summit .....	200	.....	968,000	100,000	9.68	11½
Waukesha .....	Mann & Douseman .....	Waterville .....	170	.....	.....	78,000	.....	.....
Winnebago .....	E. D. Knapp .....	Oshkosh .....	225	4¾	.....	67,000	.....	.....
Winnebago .....	E. F. Dunham .....	Oshkosh .....	64	.....	349,212	38,375	9.1	13
					96,530	9,653	10.00	12

\*Private Dairy.

† 620 pounds of Butter.

‡ 600 pounds Butter.

## LIST OF WOOLEN MILLS IN WISCONSIN.

Hutchinson, Fay & Bullard.....	Appletan.
James Crampton.....	Attica.
J. Kneelely & Co.....	Bangor.
Bacon, Humphrey & Co.....	Baraboo.
Island Woolen Mills.....	Baraboo.
Chandler, Congdon & Co.....	Beaver Dam.
McFetridge, Burchard & Co.....	Beaver Dam.
Beloit Woolen Mills.....	Beloit.
Berlin Woolen Mills.....	Berlin.
E. H. Sackett.....	Black Earth.
Perkins Bros. & Co.....	Burlington.
D. Roberts.....	Cambria.
Geo. Dow & Sons.....	Cambridge.
Hilgen & Wittenberg.....	Cedarburg.
A. Patzer.....	Cedar Creek.
J. M. Lambert.....	Easton.
Fulton Woolen Mills.....	Fulton.
Geo. W. Carpenter & Sons.....	Fond du Lac.
James Proctor.....	Genessee.
Geneva Woolen Mills.....	Geneva.
Fuller, Clark & Fuller.....	Harrisville.
Payne, Hastings & Co.....	Janesville.
F. A. Wheeler & Sons.....	Janesville.
Jefferson Woolen Mills.....	Jefferson.
F. Blascheck.....	La Crosse.
Lancaster Woolen Mills.....	Lancaster.
Whitney & Stinson.....	Lawrence.
Henry Hungerford.....	Lemonweir.
Madison Woolen Mills.....	Madison.
G. Rudolph.....	Manitowoc.
McCune & Co.....	Mayville.
Chapman & Hewett.....	Menasha.
Oldham & Jones.....	Mifflin.
Esch Bros.....	Milwaukee.
Monticello Woolen Mills.....	Monticello.
L. A. Perkins.....	Montello.
Wells & Scobie.....	Neshkora.
N. W. Bass.....	Platteville.
Nye & Bass.....	Platteville.
D. J. Pettijohn.....	Platteville.
— Jones.....	Plymouth.
Blake & Co.....	Racine.
Hills & Clark.....	Sheboygan Falls.
Bricknee & Heald.....	Sheboygan Falls.
T. B. Tyler & Co.....	Sparta.
I. Younglow.....	Spring Lake.
C. Lawton & Son.....	Towerville.
D. Jones & Co.....	Watertown.
Paris & Ellsworth.....	Waukau.
Dayton, Dewey & Co.....	Waupaca.
Waukesha County Manufacturing Co.....	Waukesha.
Number of mills in the state.....	54
Number of sets manufacturing cards.....	63
Number of sets custom or roll cards.....	43

Number of pounds of wool manufactured into cloth, yarn, etc.	1,500,000
Number of pounds made into rolls for custom work.....	120,000
Total number of pounds used.....	1,620,000
Total number of pounds—clip for 1871—estimated at.....	<u>4,620,000</u>

## COMMERCE.

Milwaukee is the commercial metropolis of the state, and the only city from which any statistics could be obtained. What follows on this point is from Mr. Langson's report to the Chamber of Commerce.

As will be seen from the full statistical tables following, the total receipts of grain at Milwaukee during the year 1871, amounted to nineteen millions, three hundred thousand (19,300,000) bushels, against 20,734,817 bushels the previous year, and in 1872, to 19,782,472 bushels, viz:

### RECEIPTS OF GRAIN AT MILWAUKEE.

	1872.	1871.	1870.
Wheat, bushels.....	13,275,726	15,686,611	18,883,837
Corn.....do.....	2,041,196	1,151,382	436,318
Oats.....do.....	1,608,048	1,121,950	638,098
Barley.....do.....	1,447,569	874,070	585,971
Rye.....do.....	409,933	466,341	190,593
Total.....	19,782,472	19,300,354	20,734,817

It will be observed that the decrease is confined to wheat alone in 1871. In 1872, the rye crop falls a very little short of the crop of 1871. This was in consequence of a deficiency in the crop. This deficiency made itself apparent in the receipts at Chicago as well as Milwaukee, as may be seen by the following comparison of the total deliveries at these two points for 1870 and 1871:

	1871.	1870.
Receipts of wheat at Milwaukee .....	15,686,611	18,883,837
....do.... do.... Chicago .....	14,439,656	17,394,409
Total at both markets .....	30,126,267	36,278,246

In wheat alone, Milwaukee holds the lead of all the primary markets, but in other grains is still greatly behind Chicago, St. Louis and Toledo. It will be interesting to note the comparison, taking 1871 as a starting point in the corn trade at Milwaukee. The official records of the total grain receipts at the points named for that year are as follows:

RECEIPTS OF GRAIN IN 1871.

At	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Chicago ..	14,439,656	41,853,138	14,789,414	4,069,410	2,011,788
St. Louis.	7,311,910	6,030,734	4,358,099	876,217	374,336
Milw'kee.	15,686,611	1,151,382	1,121,950	874,070	466,341
Toledo...	6,998,255	6,877,157	3,199,267	82,692	37,070
Detroit ..	4,059,685	1,152,885	1,617,276	364,839	.....
Duluth...	1,420,142	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cincin'ti.	759,502	2,284,259	1,130,820	1,083,182	318,239
Louisville	603,850	657,520	320,913	116,762	91,444

The receipts of flour in 1871 were 796,782 barrels, and the amount manufactured in the city, 567,893 barrels—a decrease in receipts of 28,017 barrels, and an increase in the amount manufactured of 37,844 barrels. The shipments amounted to 1,211,427 barrels, of which 362,606 barrels were shipped by the Detroit and Milwaukee R. R. Line, 127,722 barrels by the Chicago and N. W. Railway, and 721,099 barrels by Lake. The receipts for 1872 were 814,202 barrels, and the shipments, 1,233,109 barrels, and the amount manufactured in the city, 530,206 barrels. The amount manufactured falls short of that for '71 about 7,000 barrels, owing principally to the unexampled low stage of water. The shipments of flour from the three leading western markets for the years 1870 and 1871 compare thus:

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR.

	1871.	1870.
From Chicago, barrels.....	1,287,574	1,705,977
St. Louis....do.....	2,676,525	2,690,739
Milwaukee...do.....	1,211,427	1,235,941

St. Louis, it will observed, takes a decided lead in the flour trade, while there is but a trifling difference between the shipments from Chicago and Milwaukee for the year 1871.

The manufacture of flour at the same points for the years 1870 and 1871, has been as follows:

## FLOUR MANUFACTURED.

	1871.	1870.
At St. Louis, barrels.....	1,507,915	1,351,773
Milwaukee ..do.....	567,893	530,049
Chicago.....do.....	327,739	443,976

In addition to flour and grain, the receipts of other articles of produce here, as reported by railroad and lake in 1871, compare with the receipts in 1870, as below:

## RECEIPTS OF OTHER COMMODITIES BY RAIL AND WATER.

	1872.	1871.	1870.
Beans, bushels.....		22,771	12,242
Peas, bushels.....		40,629	14,636
Potatoes, bushels.....		76,559	105,874
Malt, bushels.....		63,992	(not rep'd)
Cranberries, barrels.....		19,594	11,508
Grass seed, pounds.....		1,524,877	320,690
Hops, bales.....		21,871	14,758
Hides, number.....		152,015	125,547
Pelts, number.....		81,250	61,331
Rags, pounds.....		1,639,468	(not rep'd)
Beef cattle, number.....	13,859	9,220	13,101
Sheep, number.....		6,343	6,311
Live hogs, number.....	131,847	126,164	66,810
Dressed hogs, number.....	161,026	148,935	98,276
Butter, pounds....	4,182,884	4,217,544	3,768,192
Eggs, packages.....		16,877	11,841
Wool, pounds.....	1,894,348	1,894,348	1,959,912
Tallow, pounds.....		330,481	247,859
Lumber, feet.....	91,303,000	85,892,000	79,491,000
Shingles, number.....	28,524,000	31,318,000	15,143,000
Lath, feet....	4,299,000	6,625,000	3,747,000
Iron ore, tons.....		110,057	95,587

The total shipments of produce for the year 1871 amount to about six hundred and sixty-five thousand tons, of which three-fourths were forwarded by lake and one-fourth by railroad.

#### PORK-PACKING.

In this department of the great business of "feeding the world," Milwaukee has reached a more conspicuous position during the season just closed, than she ever before occupied, and now ranks as the fourth pork-packing point in the United States. The total packing at this city for the season amounts in round figures to 313,000 hogs, an increase of 73,000 hogs over the packing of the season of 1870-71. Hitherto, Milwaukee has stood fifth in the list of the pork-packing cities of the country recognized by the trade as the five principal pork markets of the interior. Hereafter, Louisville takes this position, and Milwaukee goes one ahead, taking rank next to St. Louis. The number of hogs packed at each of the five packing points alluded to, compares as below for the two last seasons:

#### NUMBER OF HOGS PACKED.

	1871-72.	1870-71.
At Chicago .....	1,175,000	918,087
At Cincinnati .....	661,551	500,066
At St Louis .....	400,000	305,600
At Milwaukee .....	313,000	240,344
At Louisville .....	309,512	242,135

Full details of the packing and provision business at this city will be found in the succeeding pages.

#### IRON ORE.

This has become an important article in the commerce of Milwaukee, as is shown by the fact that the large amount of 103,936 tons of Wisconsin and Lake Superior ore was received here during the year, and the success that has attended the development of the iron mines of our own state proves that the resources

of Wisconsin are not confined to the products of the soil. Of the iron ore received here during the year, 75,842 tons were the product of the ore beds at Iron Ridge, 45 miles by rail from Milwaukee. These inexhaustible ore beds are principally owned by the

#### WISCONSIN IRON COMPANY.

This company, though composed in part of the same capitalists is a separate organization from the Milwaukee Iron Co. The former company own 140 cars employed exclusively in transporting ore from their mines at Iron Ridge to this city, and extensive docks near the old harbor entrance with facilities for the rapid transfer of ore from the cars to barges and vessels for shipment to other points by lake. The total product of the mines of this company during the year was 82,284 tons of ore, of which 6,442 tons were converted into pig iron at the Iron Ridge furnace, and the balance shipped to this city. Of the latter amount 37,783 tons were sold to the Milwaukee Iron Company, 29,285 tons shipped to Chicago, and 5,430 tons to other points. The company had orders for large additional amounts which the early closing of navigation prevented their filling. This ore, being what is termed cold short, is extensively used as a neutralizer for red short ores, and is also especially adapted for fixing of puddling furnaces. The pig iron made from it with a mixture of Lake Superior iron makes the best quality of iron rails in use. The Wisconsin Iron Company also made, in 1871, 3,600 tons of charcoal pig iron at their furnace at Iron Ridge, which they shipped to this city.

#### THE LUMBER TRADE.

The receipts for the past three years compare as below:

	1872.	1871.	1870.
Lumber, feet.....	91,303,000	85,892,000	79,491,000
Shingles, number.....	28,524,000	31,318,000	15,143,000
Lath, feet.....	4,299,000	6,625,000	3,747,000

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The receipts of general eastern and foreign merchandise show a steady increase from year to year, notwithstanding the fact that many articles formerly brought from distant parts are now supplied by home manufacture. According to the books of the various transportation lines, the receipts for three years have been as stated below, the figures not including salt, pig iron, plaster, railroad iron, or other coarse freight. The totals of a few leading commodities are also given for comparison, although not regarded as strictly correct, as most of the figures were obtained from the custom house books, where omissions are of very common occurrence:

## RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

	1871.	1870.	1869.
General eastern merchandise, tons.....	127,257	118,834	111,256
Coffee, sacks.....	34,669	23,167	24,749
Sugar, barrels.....	88,274	78,273	71,691
Sugar, hhds.....	4,740	4,400	3,359
Tea, chests.....	23,506	13,883	13,335
Oil, barrels.....	40,180	30,924	28,123
Nails, kegs.....	115,365	97,497	121,396
Salt, barrels.....	217,789	182,333	179,673
Coal, tons.....	175,526	122,865	87,960

## FINANCIAL.

The total amount of checks paid during the year 1871 in Milwaukee, was \$348,395,576.69, and the amount of bank deposits was \$350,651,513.36.

# FLOUR AND GRAIN.

STATEMENT showing the total movement of *Flour and Grain at Milwaukee in 1871.*

SOURCES OF SUPPLY.	Flour, Brls.	Wheat, Bush.	Corn, Bush.	Oats, Bush.	Barley, Bush.	Rye, Bush.
RECEIPTS.						
P. du C. Div. Mil. and St. Paul Railway	268,655	6,303,310	42,712	348,373	262,236	104,379
La Crosse Div. ....do.....	305,633	5,384,341	1,373	10,013	146,959	56,670
North Div. ....do.....	136,233	1,660,934	.....	7,285	75,813	66,406
Western Union Railroad .....	17,548	1,287,380	1,046,611	702,540	346,496	228,466
Mil. Div. Chicago and N. W. Railway..	2,967	62,804	48,286	1,630	16,686	10,000
Milwaukee and Northern Railroad.....	30,985	13,959	12,400	46,300	396	.....
Lake .....	5,662	283,395	.....	5,809	25,484	420
Wagons .....	29,099	690,488	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts.....	796,782	15,686,611	1,151,382	1,121,950	874,070	466,341
In store beginning of year.....	24,575	1,788,379	12,516	32,883	23,353	20,149
Flour manufactured in city.....	567,393	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total supply.....	1,389,250	17,474,990	1,163,898	1,154,833	897,423	486,490
SHIPMENTS.						
Total shipments .....	1,211,427	13,409,467	419,133	772,929	576,453	208,896
In store close of year.....	28,056	1,226,058	107,260	107,845	45,990	65,450
Local trade and milling*.....	149,777	2,839,465	637,505	274,059	274,980	211,044
	1,389,250	17,474,990	1,163,898	1,154,833	897,423	486,490

\*Including corn and barley used by local distillers and brewers, and shipments of flour not included in usual daily reports.

## SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN.

TABLE exhibiting the yearly shipments of Flour and Grain from this point since 1845:

YEARS.	Flour. Bbbs.	Wheat, Bus.	Oats, Bus.	Corn, Bus.	Barley, Bus.	Rye. Bus.
1845.....	7,550	95,510	.....	.....	.....	.....
1846.....	15,756	213,448	.....	.....	.....	.....
1847.....	34,840	598,411	.....	.....	.....	.....
1848.....	92,732	602,474	.....	.....	.....	.....
1849.....	136,657	1,136,023	4,000	2,500	15,000	.....
1850.....	100,017	297,578	2,100	5,000	15,270	.....
1851.....	51,889	317,285	7,892	13,828	103,840	.....
1852.....	92,995	564,404	362,841	2,220	322,261	54,692
1853.....	104,055	956,703	131,716	270	291,890	80,365
1854.....	145,082	1,809,452	404,999	164,908	339,338	118,443
1855.....	181,568	2,641,746	13,833	112,132	63,379	20,030
1856.....	188,455	2,761,976	5,433	218	10,398	.....
1857.....	228,442	2,581,311	2,775	472	800	.....
1858.....	298,688	3,994,213	562,067	43,958	63,178	5,378
1859.....	282,956	4,732,957	299,002	41,364	53,216	11,577
1860.....	457,343	7,568,608	64,682	37,204	28,056	9,735
1861.....	674,474	13,300,495	1,200	1,485	5,220	29,810
1862.....	711,405	14,915,680	79,094	9,489	44,800	126,301
1863.....	603,525	12,837,620	831,600	88,989	133,449	84,047
1864.....	414,833	8,992,479	811,634	140,786	23,479	18,210
1865.....	567,576	10,479,777	326,472	71,203	29,597	51,444
1866.....	720,365	11,634,749	1,636,695	480,408	18,988	255,329
1867.....	921,663	9,598,452	622,469	266,249	30,922	106,795
1868.....	1,017,598	9,867,029	536,539	342,717	95,036	91,443
1869.....	1,220,058	14,272,799	351,768	93,806	120,662	78,035
1870.....	1,225,941	16,127,838	210,187	103,173	469,325	62,494
1871.....	1,211,427	13,409,467	772,929	419,133	576,453	208,896
1872.....	1,233,109	11,468,276	1,335,369	1,537,953	931,307	209,210

TABLE *exhibiting the yearly receipts and shipments of flour at this point during the past fourteen years.*

YEARS.	Receipts, barrels.	Shipments, barrels.
1872 .....	814,202	1,233,109
1871 .....	796,782	1,211,427
1870 .....	824,799	1,225,941
1869 .....	807,763	1,220,058
1868 .....	567,358	1,017,598
1867 .....	502,252	921,663
1866 .....	495,901	720,365
1865 .....	389,771	467,576
1864 .....	295,225	414,833
1863 .....	453,424	603,526
1862 .....	529,600	711,405
1861 .....	518,300	674,474
1860 .....	305,208	457,343
1859 .....	239,952	282,956

TABLE *showing the yearly receipts and shipments of wheat at this point during the past fourteen years.*

YEARS.	Receipts, bushels.	Shipments, bushels.
1858 .....	4,876,171	3,994,213
1859 .....	5,580,681	4,732,957
1860 .....	9,108,458	7,568,608
1861 .....	15,930,706	13,300,495
1862 .....	15,630,995	14,915,680
1863 .....	13,485,419	12,837,620
1864 .....	9,147,274	8,992,479
1865 .....	12,043,659	10,479,777
1866 .....	12,777,557	11,684,749
1867 .....	12,523,464	9,598,452
1868 .....	12,750,578	9,878,090
1869 .....	17,745,238	14,272,799
1870 .....	18,883,837	16,127,838
1871 .....	15,686,611	13,409,467
1872 .....	13,275,726	11,468,276

TABLE showing the prices of the leading grades of winter and spring wheat Flour in this market once a week during the year 1872.

	Winter Extras.	Spring Extras.	Spring Superfine.
Jan. 6	\$6 00 to 7 00	\$5 65 to 6 50	\$4 25 to 5 00
Jan. 13	6 00 to 7 00	5 65 to 6 50	4 25 to 5 15
Jan. 20	6 00 to 7 00	5 60 to 6 50	4 25 to 5 15
Jan. 27	6 00 to 7 00	5 50 to 6 50	4 25 to 5 00
Feb. 3	6 00 to 7 50	5 50 to 6 50	4 25 to 5 00
Feb. 10	6 50 to 7 50	5 50 to 6 50	4 25 to 5 00
Feb. 17	6 00 to 7 50	5 60 to 6 50	4 25 to 5 25
Feb. 24	6 00 to 7 50	5 60 to 6 50	4 00 to 5 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar. 2	6 00 to 7 50	5 60 to 6 50	4 00 to 5 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar. 9	6 00 to 7 50	5 60 to 6 50	4 00 to 5 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar. 16	6 00 to 7 50	5 60 to 6 50	4 00 to 5 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar. 23	6 00 to 7 50	5 60 to 6 50	4 00 to 5 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar. 30	6 00 to 7 50	5 70 to 6 50	4 25 to 5 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Apr. 6	7 00 to 8 00	5 80 to 6 50	4 25 to 5 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Apr. 13	7 00 to 8 25	5 90 to 6 75	4 25 to 5 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Apr. 20	7 50 to 8 75	6 10 to 6 75	4 50 to 5 50
Apr. 27	7 50 to 8 75	6 40 to 7 75	4 75 to 5 50
May 4	9 75 to 9 00	6 50 to 7 35	4 75 to 6 00
May 11	8 50 to 9 75	7 00 to 8 00	5 00 to 6 25
May 18	8 50 to 9 75	6 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 00	5 00 to 6 25
May 25	8 50 to 9 75	6 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 00	5 00 to 6 25
June 1	7 50 to 9 50	6 50 to 7 50	4 75 to 5 75
June 8	7 50 to 9 50	6 50 to 7 50	4 75 to 5 75
June 15	7 50 to 9 50	6 60 to 7 50	4 75 to 5 75
June 22	7 50 to 9 00	6 25 to 6 75	4 50 to 5 50
June 29	7 00 to 8 50	5 75 to 6 75	3 75 to 4 75
July 6	7 00 to 8 50	5 75 to 6 75	3 75 to 4 75
July 13	7 00 to 8 50	5 75 to 6 50	3 75 to 4 75
July 20	7 00 to 8 50	5 75 to 6 50	3 75 to 4 75
July 27	6 50 to 8 50	5 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 00	3 75 to 4 75
Aug. 3	7 00 to 8 50	6 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 25	4 00 to 5 50
Aug. 10	7 00 to 8 75	6 25 to 7 25	4 00 to 5 50
Aug. 17	7 00 to 8 75	6 25 to 7 25	4 00 to 5 50
Aug. 24	6 50 to 8 00	5 90 to 7 00	3 50 to 5 00
Aug. 31	6 50 to 7 50	5 75 to 6 75	3 50 to 5 00
Sept. 7	6 50 to 7 50	5 90 to 6 75	3 50 to 5 00
Sept. 14	6 50 to 7 50	6 00 to 7 00	3 50 to 5 00
Sept. 21	6 50 to 7 50	6 00 to 7 00	3 50 to 5 00
Sept. 28	6 50 to 7 50	6 00 to 6 75	3 50 to 5 00
Oct. 5	6 50 to 7 50	6 00 to 7 00	3 50 to 5 00
Oct. 12	6 50 to 7 50	5 90 to 6 77	3 50 to 5 00
Oct. 19	6 50 to 7 50	5 80 to 6 75	3 50 to 5 00
Oct. 26	6 50 to 7 50	5 65 to 6 50	3 50 to 5 00
Nov. 2	6 50 to 7 50	5 50 to 6 50	3 50 to 5 00
Nov. 9	6 50 to 7 50	5 50 to 6 50	3 50 to 5 00
Nov. 16	6 50 to 7 50	5 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 25	3 50 to 5 00
Nov. 23	6 50 to 7 50	5 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 50	3 50 to 5 00
Nov. 30	6 50 to 7 50	5 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 50	3 50 to 5 00
Dec. 7	6 50 to 7 50	5 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 50	3 50 to 5 00
Dec. 14	6 50 to 7 00	5 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 50	3 50 to 5 00
Dec. 21	6 75 to 8 00	5 75 to 6 75	3 50 to 5 00
Dec. 28	6 75 to 8 00	5 75 to 6 75	3 50 to 5 00

TABLE exhibiting the aggregate of the several kinds of grain raised in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, for the year 1872.

## WISCONSIN.

Corn, bushels.....	21,180,000
Wheat.. do.....	22,307,000
Rye.....do.....	1,093,000
Oats'....do.....	16,546,000
Barley ..do .....	1,546,000
Potatoes.do.....	
Hay, tons.....	<u>1,398,000</u>

## MINNESOTA.

Corn, bushels.....	7,987,000
Wheat.. do.....	15,380,000
Rye.....do.....	75,000
Oats.... do.....	8,513,000
Barley.. do... ..	979,000
Potatoes.do.....	2,214,000
Hay, tons.....	<u>80,300</u>

## IOWA.

Corn, bushels.....	101,189,000
Wheat ..do.....	20,680,000
Rye.....do.....	533,000
Oats.... do.....	19,934,000
Barley ..do.....	2,194,000
Potatoes.do.....	6,631,000
Hay, tons.....	<u>1,664,000</u>

*TOTAL MOVEMENT of Wheat at Milwaukee in 1871.*

	Bushels.	Total.
<b>THE SUPPLY.</b>		
Total receipts .....	15,686,611	.....
In store beginning of year.....	1,788,379	.....
Total supply.....		17,474,990
<b>DISPOSED OF AS FOLLOWS:</b>		
Shipped eastward .....	13,409,467	.....
Ground by mills in this city .....	2,839,465	.....
In store close of the year.....	1,226,058	.....
Total shipped, ground and on hand Dec. 31		17,474,990

*COMPARATIVE average yield per acre of the last three wheat crops in the Northwest.*

	Crop of 1869.	Crop of 1870.	Crop of 1871.
Wisconsin .....	15.3	13.4	12.2
Iowa.....	14.7	12.5	10.8
Minnesota.....	16.3	15.2	11.0

*Receipts of Wheat at Milwaukee from Thirteen Crops.*

Receipts Wheat from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31.		Receipts from January 1 to August 31.		Total Receipts for Year ending August 31.	
Years.	Bushels.	Years.	Bushels.	Years.	Bushels.
1858	1,621,801	1859	1,185,867	1859	2,807,668
1859	3,794,810	1860	2,443,010	1860	6,242,825
1860	5,851,702	1861	6,894,111	1861	12,735,813
1861	7,816,351	1862	8,471,114	1862	16,287,465
1862	6,192,845	1863	6,109,877	1863	12,303,822
1863	7,061,880	1864	7,036,810	1864	14,098,694
1864	2,049,048	1865	4,434,277	1865	6,473,785
1865	6,927,520	1866	6,253,946	1866	13,181,466
1866	6,240,054	1867	2,836,765	1867	9,086,819
1867	8,780,435	1768	4,380,718	1868	13,161,153
1868	7,629,714	1869	8,398,582	1869	16,028,296
1869	8,811,561	1870	10,268,876	1870	19,080,437
1870	8,216,622	1871	7,740,439	1871	15,957,061
1871	7,255,684	.....	.....	.....	.....

It is thus seen that there was a deficiency in the total receipts at this city from the crop of 1870, or the year ending August 31, 1871, of 3,123,376 bushels, exclusive of deliveries by wagons which would slightly increase this amount.

The deficiency in receipts at Chicago, from same crop amounted to about one million bushels, showing that a short crop in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, does not so perceptibly affect the receipts at that point as at Milwaukee. Illinois, Indiana, Southern Iowa and Missouri, are the sources from which Chicago draws the greater part of her wheat trade.

The receipts of wheat for 1872, were 13,275,726 bushels and the shipments 11,468,276 bushels, showing a considerable falling off in both receipts and shipments from 1871.

RANGE OF PRICES of *Spring Wheat* in this Market during each Month of 1871, Compared with Thirteen preceding Years.

MONTHS.	1871—No. 2.		1871—No. 1.		1870—No. 2.		1869—No. 2.		1867—No. 1.		1866—No. 1.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
January .....	1.32	1.08 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.33 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	84 $\frac{3}{4}$	75 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.18 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.10	2.21	2.05	1.32	1.21 $\frac{3}{4}$
February.....	1.27	1.19 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.28 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.22	84	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.16	1.11 $\frac{1}{8}$	2.21	2.06	1.25	1.16
March .....	1.28 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.32	1.26	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.12 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.05	2.45	2.17	1.38 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.22 $\frac{1}{2}$
April .....	1.32	1.21 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.35	1.24	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	1.10	1.02 $\frac{3}{4}$	2.85	2.45	1.66 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.26
May .....	1.31	1.23 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.33 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.26 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.17	1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.96	2.40	1.96	1.59
June .....	1.32	1.25 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.33	1.27	1.25	97	1.29	1.09 $\frac{3}{4}$	2.40	1.88	2.09	1.73
July .....	1.24 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.26 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.35	1.06 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.40	1.24	2.40	2.05	2.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.57 $\frac{3}{4}$
August.....	1.21	1.01	1.22	1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.27	99	1.48 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.25	2.15	1.62	2.25	1.59
September.....	1.23 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.06	1.25	1.10	1.13 $\frac{3}{4}$	89	1.32	1.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.94 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.73	2.13	1.82
October .....	1.27	1.17	1.29	1.18	1.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.07	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.00	1.85	2.29	1.98
November.....	1.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.18	1.25	1.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	92	83	1.90	1.79	2.19	2.02
December .....	1.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.03	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.97	1.84	2.15	2.01

*Range of Prices of Spring Wheat—continued.*

MONTHS.	1865—No. 1.		1864—No. 1.		1863—No. 1.		1862—No. 1.		1861—No. 1.		1860—No. 1.		1859—No. 1.		1858—No. 1.	
	High'st	Low'st.	High'st	Low'st.	High'st	Low'st.	High'st	Lo'st	Hi'st	Lo's	High'st	Low'st	High'st	Low'st.	Low'st.	Lo'st
January .....	1.77	1.42	1.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.31	1.00	75	70	82	75	1.02	99	1.12	77	60	55
February.....	1.50 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.40 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.15	1.35	1.15	81	76	82	77	1.00 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	1.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.00	62	56
March .....	1.42	1.05	1.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.14	1.26	1.08	81	79	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	79	1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.00 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.06	65	60
April .....	1.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	1.24	1.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.22	1.15	86	77	84	83	1.15	98	1.13	1.00	66	60
May .....	1.30	1.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.29 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.14	1.20	1.17	87	77	93	90	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.03	1.43	1.15	66	61
June .....	1.25	1.02	2.25	1.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	88	70	1.14	1.02	1.20	90	73	66
July .....	1.31 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.01	2.26	2.02	1.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.00	97	81	83	74	1.12	90	95	59	75	66
August .....	1.45	1.14 $\frac{3}{4}$	2.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.95	1.03	88	1.01	90	86	70	94	78	75	55	1.10	70
September.....	1.45	1.29 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.10	1.52	1.09	90	95	85	81	71	1.01	85	80	71	95	87
October .....	1.48 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.86 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.37	1.18	1.02	1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	81	73	94	85	85	72	88	65
November.....	1.53 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.27	2.06	1.63	1.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.06	93	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	71	90	72	93	82	77	79
December .....	1.33 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.19	1.77 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.62	1.20	1.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.00	91	76	68	84	65	97	90	76	70

## CORN.

For the first time in many years, Milwaukee had a considerable surplus of corn for export in 1871. The total receipts for the year amounted to 1,151,382 bushels, and the shipments to 419,133 bushels, an increase in the former of 715,064 bushels and in the latter of 315,960 bushels compared with the movement of the previous year.

The corn crop in 1871 in the northwest appears to have exceeded in yield the large crop of 1870. The following figures will show the estimated yield per acre of both crops in four of the northwestern states:

*Average yield of Corn crop.*

	1871	1870
Illinois, bushels per acre.....	38.3	35.2
Iowa.....do....do.....	42.5	32.0
Wisconsin..do....do.....	37.7	38.0
Minnesota..do....do.....	37.3	33.0

TABLE showing the yearly receipts and shipments of Corn at this point during the past fifteen years.

YEARS.	Receipts, Bus.	Shipments, Bus.
1872 .....	2,041,196	1,557,953
1871 .....	1,151,382	419,133
1870 .....	436,318	103,173
1869 .....	487,564	93,806
1868 .....	620,728	342,717
1867 .....	693,684	266,249
1866 .....	780,080	480,408
1865 .....	270,754	71,203
1864 .....	460,575	164,786
1863 .....	358,450	88,989
1862 .....	258,954	9,489
1861 .....	114,931	1,485
1860 .....	126,404	37,203
1859 .....	156,341	41,364
1858 .....	107,984	43,958

TABLE showing the Prices of the leading grades of Wheat sold in this market at the close of each week during the year 1872.

	No. 1 Spring.	No. 2 Spring.	No. 3 Spring.
Jan. 6	1 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 25	1 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 23	.....
Jan. 13	1 24	1 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 22	.....
Jan. 20	1 23	1 21 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....
Jan. 27	1 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 22 $\frac{5}{8}$ to 1 22 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....
Feb. 3	1 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 24 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 23	1 18
Feb. 10	1 25 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 19
Feb. 17	1 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 28	1 25	1 19
Feb. 24	1 28	1 25 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 20
Mar. 2	1 28	1 24 to 1 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 19
Mar. 9	1 30	1 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 24 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 19 to 1 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar. 16	1 27	1 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 19 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....
Mar. 23	1 29	1 24	.....
Mar. 30	1 30	1 22	1 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Apr. 6	1 30	1 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
Apr. 13	1 32	1 23	1 21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Apr. 20	1 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 36	1 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Apr. 27	1 43	1 35	.....
May 4	.....	.....	.....
May 11	1 60 to 1 60 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 56	1 48
May 18	1 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 56	1 49 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 44
May 25	1 54 to 1 55	1 49 to 1 49 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....
June 1	1 46 to 1 46 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 44 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 37
June 8	1 48	1 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 46	.....
June 15	1 46 to 1 46 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 44	.....
June 22	1 33	1 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 32	.....
June 29	1 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 23 to 1 24	.....
July 6	1 25 to 1 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 21 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 12
July 13	1 32	1 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 25 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 17
July 20	1 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 22	.....
July 27	1 30	1 25 to 1 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 12
Aug. 3	1 38	1 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
Aug. 10	1 43	1 41 to 1 42	.....
Aug. 17	1 43 to 1 43 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 43 to 1 43 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 25
Aug. 24	1 22	1 17	1 05
Aug. 31	1 25 to 1 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 21	1 09 to 1 10
Sep. 7	1 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 27	1 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 19	1 13 to 1 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sep. 14	.....	.....	.....
Sep. 21	1 25 to 1 25 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 17 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 11
Sep. 28	1 26	1 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 19 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 10
Oct. 5	1 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 22	1 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 13
Oct. 12	1 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 24	1 16	1 08 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oct. 19	1 21 to 1 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oct. 26	1 14 to 1 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 07 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 08	1 00
Nov. 2	1 17 to 1 17 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 09 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 10	1 00
Nov. 9	1 15 to 1 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 06 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 06 $\frac{3}{4}$	97 to 97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nov. 16	1 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 06 to 1 07	95
Nov. 23	1 16	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 12	1 00
Nov. 30	1 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 18	1 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 18	1 00
Dec. 7	1 17 to 1 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 11	1 02 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dec. 14	1 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 21	1 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 14	1 04 to 1 04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec. 21	1 21 to 1 21 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 17 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....
Dec. 28	1 26 to 1 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 20 to 1 21	1 09 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Table exhibiting the prices of Coarse Grains in this market at the close of each week in 1872:*

	Oats, No. 2.	Corn, No. 2.	Rye, No. 1.	Barley, No. 2.
Jan. 6	33	41 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 42	67	63
Jan. 13	33	41	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	61
Jan. 20	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	40	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	60
Jan. 27	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	41	67 $\frac{1}{4}$	67
Feb. 3	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	60
Feb. 10	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 to 72	58 to 58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feb. 17	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	60
Feb. 24	32	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 to 74	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar. 2	31 $\frac{3}{4}$	39	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar. 9	31	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	56
Mar. 16	31 to 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar. 23	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar. 30	32	38 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 39	69	58
Apr. 6	32	38 to 40	69 to 70	58
Apr. 13	31 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 32	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	60
Apr. 20	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	41	70	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Apr. 27	35	43 $\frac{1}{4}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	61
May 4	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	75	65
May 11	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 38	48	88	70
May 18	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 41	48	83	63 to 64
May 25	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	46 $\frac{3}{8}$	82	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jun. 1	37	43 $\frac{7}{8}$ to 44	72	60
Jun. 8	35	45	72 to 72 $\frac{1}{4}$	59
Jun. 15	33 to 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	70	58
Jun. 22	28	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	62	52
Jun. 29	28	42	58	54
July 6	26 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 27	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	55
July 13	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 to 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	57
July 20	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 27	39 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 40	55	55 to 56
July 27	27	42 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 44 $\frac{3}{4}$	69	57
Aug. 3	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	58	58
Aug. 10	27 to 29 $\frac{1}{4}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	58
Aug. 17	27 to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	60
Aug. 24	27	38	54	64 to 64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aug. 31	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 27	39 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 49 $\frac{1}{4}$	58	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 66
Sept. 7	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 25	36 to 36 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 to 56	65
Sept. 14	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	67
Sept. 21	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 to 70
Sept. 28	24 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 57	71
Oct. 5	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 24	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	55 to 55 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 67
Oct. 12	24 to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	54	66 to 66
Oct. 19	24	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 32	54	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oct. 26	23	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	65 to 65
Nov. 2	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{8}$	53	66 $\frac{1}{4}$
Nov. 9	23	32	53	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nov. 16	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 33	55	68
Nov. 23	26	38	59 to 59 $\frac{1}{2}$	72
Nov. 30	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	56
Dec. 7	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 to 37 $\frac{1}{3}$	62	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec. 14	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	37	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	66
Dec. 21	26	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 35	68 to 68 $\frac{1}{2}$	72
Dec. 28	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	70	72 $\frac{1}{2}$

## OATS.

The receipts of oats at this market in 1871 amounted to 1,121,950 bushels against a total of 638,098 in 1870. The shipments show an increase of 562,742 bushels. Prices were maintained at a range of 48@56 during the greater part of the first half of the year, but as soon as the new crop commenced coming forward, they declined to 30@31, and in October, sold as low as 28½. The average yield per acre in the northwestern states of the last two crops is estimated as follows by the agricultural department:

*Average yield of Oats.*

	Crop of 1871.	Crop of 1870.
Wisconsin, bushels per acre .....	38.6	27.9
Illinois, do .....	33.1	26.0
Iowa, do .....	41.1	29.7
Minnesota, do .....	33.8	32.9

TABLE showing the yearly receipts and shipments of Oats at this point during the past fifteen years:

YEARS.	Receipts, Bus.	Shipments, Bus.
1872 .....	1,608,048	1,335,369
1871 .....	1,121,950	772,929
1870 .....	638,098	210,187
1869 .....	722,949	351,768
1868 .....	994,784	536,539
1867 .....	1,156,319	622,469
1866 .....	1,817,230	1,636,695
1865 .....	667,492	326,422
1864 .....	1,055,844	801,494
1863 .....	948,429	831,600
1862 .....	282,756	79,094
1861 .....	151,346	1,200
1860 .....	178,963	64,682
1859 .....	360,912	299,002
1858 .....	682,470	562,067

## RYE.

The receipts of rye at this city for 1871 show an increase of upwards of a hundred per cent., compared with 1870, and were much larger than in any former year. The receipts for 1872 fall slightly short of those for 1871.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS *of rye at this point during the past fifteen years, were as follows:*

YEARS.	Receipts, Bushels.	Shipments. Bushels.
1872 .....	409,933	209,210
1871 .....	466,341	208,896
1870 .....	190,593	62,494
1869 .....	203,804	120,662
1868 .....	210,923	95,036
1867 .....	237,303	106,795
1866 .....	283,030	255,329
1865 .....	134,360	51,444
1864 .....	88,541	.....
1863 .....	158,882	84,047
1862 .....	154,476	126,301
1861 .....	73,448	29,810
1860 .....	32,382	9,735
1859 .....	32,733	11,577
1858 .....	21,656	5,376

## BARLEY.

In common with other coarse grains, the receipts of barley for 1871 show a large increase, compared with the previous year, the deliveries during the former amounting to 874,070 bushels against 585,971 bushels in 1870, a gain of nearly 50 per cent.

The receipts for 1872 were 1,447,569 bushels, and the shipment 931,307 bushels, showing still a very large increase over 1871.

The barley crop of 1871 throughout the Northwest was larger than that of 1870, which was considered a very large crop. The quality was also better than the previous crop. The returns to the Commissioner of Agriculture from the northwestern states indicate the average yield of the last two crops to have been as stated below.

*Average yield of Barley in the Northwest.*

	Crop of 1871.	Crop of 1870.
Wisconsin, bushels per acre.....	29.9	26.5
Illinois.....do. ....	25.5	20.0
Iowa.....do. ....	29.6	26.0
Minnesota.....do. ....	25.4	24.5

*Receipts and Shipments of Barley at this point during the  
past fifteen years were as follow e:*

YEARS.	Receipts, Bus.	Shipments, Bus.
1872.....	1,447,569	931,307
1871.....	874,070	576,453
1870.....	585,971	469,325
1869.....	247,499	78,035
1868.....	244,932	91,443
1867.....	192,007	30,822
1866.....	152,696	18,988
1865.....	149,443	29,597
1864.....	198,325	23,479
1863.....	199,469	133,447
1862.....	149,997	44,900
1861.....	66,991	5,220
1860.....	159,795	28,056
1859.....	123,984	53,216
1858.....	159,573	63,178

## AVERAGE YIELD AND PRICES OF GRAIN.

TABLE showing the average yield per acre of the Grain Crops of the United States for 1870 and 1871, and the average Price of Wheat on the first day of January, 1871 and 1872, compiled from Reports of the Agricultural Department.

STATES.	WHEAT.				CORN.	
	1870	1871	Janu- ary 1, 1871.	Janu- ary 1, 1872.	1870	1871
	Av. yield per acre in bush.	Av. yield per acre in bush.	Average price	Average price	Av. yield per acre in bush.	Av. yield per acre in bush.
Maine .....	14.8	13.0	1.78	1.80	33.0	27.2
New Hampshire .....	14.8	15.2	1.59	1.72	35.5	35.7
Vermont .....	16.8	16.6	1.63	1.62	39.6	35.6
Massachusetts .....	17.6	18.2	1.75	1.68	33.0	34.3
Rhode Island .....					26.0	27.3
Connecticut .....	17.8	17.0	1.52	1.55	26.4	31.4
New York .....	13.8	17.2	1.41	1.51	34.0	33.0
New Jersey .....	12.8	18.0	1.43	1.54	33.0	36.0
Pennsylvania .....	12.0	16.2	1.27	1.45	35.8	35.5
Delaware .....	10.0	11.5	1.25	1.52	25.0	22.0
Maryland .....	9.7	12.0	1.28	1.52	22.5	23.6
Virginia .....	9.6	8.0	1.23	1.39	20.0	22.6
North Carolina .....	8.6	6.0	1.21	1.42	14.6	14.0
South Carolina .....	7.0	5.0	1.89	2.03	8.9	10.0
Georgia .....	8.0	5.0	1.47	1.66	13.5	10.3
Florida .....					10.8	10.7
Alabama .....	8.4	6.3	1.28	1.56	17.5	14.5
Mississippi .....	9.7	10.0	1.52	1.59	16.5	14.0
Louisiana .....					22.5	14.4
Texas .....	11.7	11.5	1.73	1.97	26.5	10.0
Arkansas .....	10.8	8.4	1.30	1.55	31.8	26.7
Tennessee .....	8.8	5.0	.97	1.28	25.8	23.0
West Virginia .....	11.4	10.0	1.22	1.31	30.4	27.6
Kentucky .....	10.0	6.1	1.00	1.29	32.1	27.3
Missouri .....	13.0	13.4	.91	1.16	31.4	38.0
Illinois .....	12.0	12.3	.94	1.18	35.2	38.3
Indiana .....	11.0	12.0	1.00	1.26	39.5	35.7
Ohio .....	13.8	13.9	1.09	1.26	39.0	38.5
Michigan .....	14.0	14.0	1.08	1.32	37.0	32.4
Wisconsin .....	13.4	12.2	.90	1.11	38.0	37.7
Minnesota .....	15.2	11.0	.83	1.00	33.0	37.3
Iowa .....	12.5	10.8	.78	.96	32.0	42.5
Kansas .....	15.0	15.9	.86	1.13	28.0	40.0
Nebraska .....	14.4	10.3	.64	.90	29.9	41.5
California .....	19.0	17.5	1.10	1.41	35.6	38.0
Oregon .....	19.5	19.2	.95	1.04	25.7	26.6

TABLE showing average yield per acre—continued.

STATES.	RYE.		BARLEY.		OATS.	
	1870	1871	1870	1871	1870	1871
	Av. yield per acre in bush.	Av. yield per acre in bush.	Av. yield per acre in bush.	Av. yield per acre in bush.	Av. yield per acre in bush.	Av. yield per acre in bush.
Maine.....	17.6	17.2	19.5	21.5	27.4	25.0
New Hampshire.....	16.0	18.5	21.5	29.4	29.7	37.0
Vermont.....	15.8	16.0	23.3	23.8	33.7	35.5
Massachusetts.....	15.4	18.0	20.7	24.2	26.4	31.4
Rhode Island.....	18.0	19.6	24.0	23.0	32.7	33.3
Connecticut.....	14.4	14.2	26.5	.....	32.4	31.6
New York.....	13.0	16.6	21.2	25.9	32.4	39.1
New Jersey.....	13.4	15.0	.....	.....	31.0	33.3
Pennsylvania.....	12.0	14.6	23.9	18.6	32.0	31.0
Delaware.....	.....	5.0	.....	.....	20.0	20.0
Maryland.....	10.5	11.5	.....	.....	24.0	17.7
Virginia.....	9.6	13.6	.....	.....	19.5	16.4
North Carolina.....	8.3	6.6	22.0	.....	16.2	10.6
South Carolina.....	5.8	7.1	15.0	.....	9.7	8.9
Georgia.....	8.1	7.3	15.0	14.6	14.6	10.7
Florida.....	.....	11.5	.....	.....	12.5	13.0
Alabama.....	9.7	9.2	.....	.....	15.6	13.4
Mississippi.....	10.0	9.2	.....	.....	14.5	13.8
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.0	20.0
Texas.....	19.1	12.1	30.0	.....	21.6	25.1
Arkansas.....	18.2	12.0	.....	.....	23.6	25.0
Tennessee.....	11.3	8.4	22.5	17.8	19.3	15.2
West Virginia.....	14.1	13.0	20.0	11.0	27.2	25.1
Kentucky.....	12.1	9.4	19.0	22.0	23.2	24.3
Missouri.....	15.6	17.1	26.4	27.5	25.0	28.3
Illinois.....	16.4	17.8	20.0	25.5	26.0	33.1
Indiana.....	13.7	13.9	24.1	27.4	28.1	28.8
Ohio.....	13.8	14.5	23.5	26.1	31.1	34.7
Michigan.....	18.2	14.4	25.0	23.2	35.3	34.2
Wisconsin.....	13.6	16.1	26.5	29.9	27.9	38.6
Minnesota.....	17.7	16.8	24.5	25.4	32.9	33.8
Iowa.....	17.6	19.9	26.0	29.6	29.7	41.1
Kansas.....	20.8	19.0	24.0	21.8	31.5	31.8
Nebraska.....	23.7	18.0	29.0	29.6	33.7	31.8
California.....	38.0	27.0	26.9	28.4	35.5	40.0
Oregon.....	25.0	25.0	32.3	29.0	36.0	29.7

## RACINE AND GREEN BAY.

The total shipments of grain by lake from Racine and Green Bay combined during the year 1871 were as follows:

Wheat, bushels.....	155,450
Oats, do .....	305,351
Corn, do .....	81,808
Barley, do .....	18,895

The shipments of grain from other Wisconsin ports, Kenosha Port Washington, Sheboygan and Manitowoc are principally included in the receipts by lake at Milwaukee and Chicago, and the amounts would be duplicated by adding them to the shipments of the last named ports. The shipments from Racine and Green Bay, as above reported, went eastward without transshipment either at this port or Chicago.

## GRASS SEED.

The receipts of grass seed as reported at this market in 1871 amounted to 12,210 bushels timothy, and 16,053 bushels clover seed.

TABLE showing monthly range of Prices of Seeds in this market in 1871.

MONTHS.	Timothy Seed, per bushel.	Clover Seed, per bushel.	Flax Seed, per bushel.
January.....	4 50 to 5 50	5 50 to 6 50	1 60 to 1 75
February.....	5 00 to 5 75	5 50 to 6 20	1 60 to 1 75
March.....	4 00 to 6 40	4 75 to 6 50	1 60 to 2 20
April.....	3 50 to 5 50	4 50 to 5 75	1 90 to 2 00
May.....	2 50 to 4 00	5 00 to 5 75	1 90 to 2 00
June.....	2 50 to 4 00	5 00 to 5 75	1 90 to 2 00
July.....	2 50 to 4 00	5 00 to 5 75	1 50 to 2 00
August.....	2 25 to 4 00	5 00 to 6 00	1 50 to 1 75
September.....	2 25 to 2 75	5 00 to 6 50	1 50 to 1 75
October.....	2 25 to 2 75	5 00 to 5 75	1 40 to 1 60
November.....	2 25 to 3 00	5 00 to 6 40	1 40 to 1 50
December.....	2 25 to 3 00	6 00 to 6 50	1 40 to 1 50

## CRANBERRIES.

The receipts of cranberries at this city, during the year, amounted to 19,594 barrels, all but 377 barrels of which were received during the fall from the last crop. The proportion of cultivated berries was larger than ever before. The range of prices in this market during the fall months was as follows:

	Wild.	Cultivated.
September, per barrel.....	\$8 00 to 10 00	\$11 00 to 12 00
October .....do.....	8 00 to 10 75	11 00 to 13 50
November....do.....	7 00 to 11 00	12 00 to 13 00
December ....do.....	8 00 to 9 50	.....12 50

## HOPS.

TABLE showing receipts, shipments and prices of hops in 1871.

MONTHS.	BALES.		PRICES PER POUND.	
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Old.	New.
January.....	1,858	1,632	3 to 4	4 to 5
February.....	555	307	3 to 5	5 to 10
March.....	1,215	1,100	3 to 5	5 to 10
April.....	2,572	2,735	3 to 5	5 to 10
May.....	1,922	2,010	3 to 5	5 to 10
June.....	1,959	2,375	3 to 5	5 to 10
July.....	2,120	2,040	3 to 7	10 to 15
August.....	1,867	1,350	5 to 10	25 to 28
September.....	3,228	2,159	10 to 15	30 to 50
October.....	3,034	2,730	10 to 15	30 to 55
November.....	945	1,038	12 to 20	30 to 55
December.....	596	1,031	15 to 25	32 to 55
Totals.....	21,871	20,507	.....	.....
In 1870.....	14,819	14,229	.....	.....
In 1869.....	41,025	41,794	.....	.....
In 1868.....	38,627	37,385	.....	.....
In 1867.....	26,262	23,700	.....	.....
In 1866.....	5,801	.....	.....	.....
In 1865.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....

## BUTTER.

The receipts of butter at this city in 1871, as reported daily to the Chamber of Commerce, amounted to 4,217,544 pounds, of which 883,247 pounds were brought in by the American Express Co., and 891,896 by the United States Express Co., according to the estimates of the Express Clerk at the Union Depot. The receipts during each month were as below:

TABLE, *showing Receipts and Shipments of Butter for Fourteen Years.*

Years.	Receipts.	Shipments.
1871 .....	4,217,544	2,910,488
1870 .....	3,779,114	3,075,713
1869 .....	2,554,454	1,928,971
1868 .....	1,408,153	623,882
1867 .....	623,589	371,717
1866 .....	1,711,217	1,318,318
1865 .....	1,200,381	1,263,740
1864 .....	1,386,317	1,749,755
1863 .....	852,596	986,826
1862 .....	1,068,966	1,283,406
1861 .....	484,358	637,700
1860 .....	889,025	814,316
1859 .....	545,658	504,574
1858 .....	349,929	131,859

TABLE Comparing prices of butter in this market for ten years.

MONTHS.	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862
January .....	10 to 23	18 to 26	25 to 35	15 to 28	10 to 23	20 to 25	25 to 38	17 to 22	12 to 14	6 to 8
February .....	12 to 20	15 to 26	24 to 34	10 to 23	10 to 22	20 to 24	23 to 32	18 to 23	12 to 15	7 to 8
March .....	10 to 20	15 to 30	25 to 38	20 to 40	10 to 23	21 to 35	17 to 26	20 to 30	15 to 20	8 to 9
April .....	10 to 19	17 to 33	24 to 38	25 to 45	10 to 24	20 to 35	12 to 24	18 to 40	12 to 20	8 to 9
May .....	10 to 20	15 to 25	19 to 29	15 to 38	10 to 23	20 to 27	12 to 30	18 to 23	10 to 15	7 to 9
June .....	12 to 17	13 to 22	18 to 25	15 to 24	10 to 16	20 to 25	10 to 20	18 to 28	11 to 14	7 to 8
July .....	9 to 17	12½ to 22	18 to 26	18 to 26	10 to 18	18 to 25	10 to 21	25 to 33	10 to 15	8 to 9
August .....	9 to 18	15 to 23	20 to 28	20 to 30	10 to 20	18 to 25	15 to 23	32 to 41	12 to 15	7 to 10
September .....	12½ to 20	15 to 25	20 to 28	25 to 39	12 to 25	20 to 25	18 to 33	30 to 40	12 to 20	8 to 11
October .....	10 to 20	16 to 28	20 to 32	27 to 40	15 to 35	18 to 26	23 to 38	25 to 35	15 to 22	9 to 15
November .....	12 to 22	15 to 26	19 to 30	25 to 35	15 to 32	18 to 28	24 to 37	32 to 37	18 to 22	12 to 16
December .....	11 to 22	11 to 25	18 to 25	22 to 35	15 to 32	12½ to 25	20 to 28	32 to 40	16 to 20	12 to 15

## EGGS.

The receipts of eggs by railroad and lake at this market during the year 1871 amounted to 16,877 packages, and the shipments to 8,571 barrels. In March, April, May and June, the receipts were upwards of 2,000 packages per month, and were to a large extent repacked here for shipment eastward.

YEARS.	Receipts. Packages.	Shipments. Barrels.
1871 .....	16,877	8,571
1870 .....	11,841	8,183
1869 .....	9,014	3,620
1868 .....	9,400	2,701

## WOOL.

*STATEMENT of the amount of Wool shipped from Milwaukee annually for Twelve Years.*

YEARS.	Pounds.
1871 .....	2,514,072
1870 .....	2,843,321
1869 .....	2,501,666
1868 .....	3,732,595
1867 .....	2,085,006
1866 .....	1,597,487
1865 .....	2,277,850
1864 .....	1,993,372
1863 .....	1,355,379
1862 .....	1,314,210
1861 .....	1,000,225
1860 .....	669,375

*Quotations of Wool in this market during the Season of 1871.*

DATES.	Tub Washed.	Coarse and Fine Fleeced.	Extra and Super Pulled.
June 3 .....	44 to 48	40 to 43	39 to 42
June 10 .....	44 to 50	38 to 45	39 to 42
June 17 .....	50 to 60	42 to 50	39 to 42
June 24 .....	50 to 60	42 to 50	39 to 42
July 1 .....	55 to 60	52 to 56	42 to 45
July 8 .....	55 to 60	50 to 56	42 to 45
July 15 .....	55 to 60	50 to 56	42 to 45
July 22 .....	55 to 60	50 to 56	42 to 45
July 29 .....	60 to 65	54 to 57	45 to 47
Aug. 5 .....	60 to 70	55 to 58	45 to 52
Aug. 15 .....	60 to 70	55 to 58	47 to 54
Aug. 19 .....	60 to 70	55 to 58	47 to 54
Aug. 26 .....	59 to 68	50 to 63	28 to 67
Sep. 2 .....	59 to 68	50 to 63	28 to 67
Sep. 9 .....	59 to 68	50 to 63	28 to 67
Sep. 16 .....	59 to 68	50 to 63	28 to 67
Sep. 23 .....	58 to 64	50 to 60	30 to 54
Sep. 30 .....	58 to 64	50 to 60	30 to 54
Oct. 7 .....	59 to 66	52 to 62	30 to 55½
Oct. 14 .....	59 to 66	52 to 62	30 to 55½
Oct. 21 .....	59 to 66	52 to 62	30 to 55½
Oct. 28 .....	59 to 66	52 to 62	30 to 55½

LIVE HOGS AND BEEF CATTLE.

*Receipts of Live Hogs and Beef Cattle for nine years.*

Years.	Live Hogs.	Beef Cattle.
1871 .....	126,164	9,220
1870 .....	66,138	12,972
1869 .....	52,296	12,521
1868 .....	48,717	13,200
1867 .....	76,758	15,527
1866 .....	31,881	12,955
1865 .....	7,546	14,230
1864 .....	42,250	18,345
1863 .....	56,826	14,655

Shipments in 1871 were confined to 4,239 hogs and 6,433 head of beef cattle. The number of beef cattle slaughtered in the city was about 12,000, which added to the number shipped, will

show that the total receipts must have been at least 16,433 head, of which 7,213 reached the market from other sources than by railroad.

#### PORK PACKING.

The total number of hogs packed in Milwaukee during the season of 1871-2, was 313,118, an increase of 72,774 hogs over the previous season, and of 130,655 hogs over the largest cutting of any season prior to 1870-71. The total receipts during the packing season at this city amounted to 320,232 hogs, of which it is seen only 7,114, live and dressed, were shipped to other markets. A larger proportion of the hogs packed here the last season were received alive than usual. In this respect the packing for several seasons compares as below:

#### *Number of Hogs packed at Milwaukee.*

SEASON OF	Live Hogs.	Dressed Hogs.	Total.
1871-72.....	124,556	188,562	313,118
1870-71.....	73,827	166,517	240,344
1869-70.....	56,487	116,139	172,626
1868-69.....	52,009	76,985	129,094
1867-68.....	85,295	74,168	159,463

The average weight of the hogs cut by the packers of this city the past season was about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  pounds less than the previous season, so that the increase in total weight of pork packed was relatively less than the increase in the number of hogs cut. The actual increase in net weight was about twenty-eight and a half per cent.

Receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, at this point by rail, are as follows:

Receipts of dressed alone, by rail, compare as follows:

The following are the statistics of hog packing to date, at the principal points, as compared with the same time last season:

	1872.	1871.
Chicago .....	623,783	693,676
Cincinnati .....	360,000	542,735
St. Louis.....	350,000	275,000
Louisville .....	250,000	309,000
Milwaukee .....	119,732	137,040
Indianapolis .....	95,000	96,000
Peoria.....	30,000	72,000

PORK-PACKING IN THE WEST.

STATEMENT of the number and average net weight of Hogs packed in the West during the past three seasons.

STATES.	1871-72.		1870-71.		1869-70.	
	Number.	Average Weight.	Number.	Average Weight.	Number.	Aver. Weight.
Ohio.....	900,484	324 $\frac{1}{10}$	764,119	240 $\frac{3}{4}$	490,801	225 $\frac{1}{2}$
Illinois.....	1,630,725	231 $\frac{3}{16}$	1,234,528	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	858,611	203 $\frac{1}{2}$
Indiana.....	566,134	229 $\frac{7}{8}$	425,454	239 $\frac{1}{2}$	268,710	202 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kentucky.....	342,562	213 $\frac{1}{8}$	288,970	235	195,459	213 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wisconsin.....	343,410	228 $\frac{3}{4}$	251,400	228 $\frac{1}{2}$	172,626	200
Tennessee.....	42,680	209	41,270	216	8,330	.....
Iowa.....	238,580	230 $\frac{1}{16}$	183,014	239 $\frac{1}{16}$	139,487	192
Minnesota.....	21,000	216 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,000	242	.....	.....
Missouri.....	693,949	216 $\frac{1}{8}$	459,155	226 $\frac{1}{4}$	412,225	190 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kansas... ..	34,034	224 $\frac{1}{2}$	30,641	.....	19,390	.....
Nebraska.....	4,890	256	2,700	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	4,868,448	227 $\frac{7}{8}$	3,695,251	230 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,565,639	205 $\frac{3}{4}$
Net weight of hogs.....	.....	1,108,180,476	.....	846,464,962	.....	542,215,444

TABLE showing the yearly receipts of live hogs and cattle at this point since 1863.

YEARS.	No. Live Hogs.	No. Cattle.
1872 .....	131,847	13,859
1871 .....	126,164	9,220
1870 .....	66,188	12,972
1869 .....	52,296	12,521
1868 .....	48,717	13,200
1867 .....	76,758	15,527
1866 .....	31,881	12,955
1865 .....	7,546	14,230
1864 .....	42,250	18,345
1863 .....	56,826	14,655

TABLE giving a summary of the number of men employed, improvements and amount of manufactures in our shops during the past year.

BUSINESS.	No. Employees.	Improvements, 1872.	Manufactures, or Sales.
Rolling mill.....	1,000	\$160,000	\$3,000,000
Iron foundries, etc.....	782	212,500	950,000
Breweries.....	350	70,000	2,251,500
Tanneries.....	385	11,400	2,560,000
Clothing.....	1,280	45,000	2,025,000
Boots and Shoes.....	451	.....	885,000
Furniture.....	391	21,500	379,000
Straw Goods.....	370	9,000	355,500
Coffee and Spices.....	93	50,000	775,000
Hats, Caps and Furs.....	105	.....	290,000
Boat and Ship Building.....	233	10,000	250,700
Sash, Doors and Blinds.....	280	6,500	400,000
Packing Boxes.....	101	10,000	262,000
Marble and Stone Cutting.....	100	16,000	105,000
Wagons and Carriages.....	71	14,000	102,000
Brooms.....	20	12,600	25,600
Bellows.....	11	.....	5,000
Drain and Sewer Pipe.....	28	1,000	84,000
Soap.....	33	4,500	245,000
Matches.....	110	.....	120,000
Organs.....	30	15,000	50,000
Willow Ware.....	300	2,000	125,000
Brass Foundries.....	75	10,000	280,000
Tobacco and Cigars.....	600	.....	2,562,000
Miscellaneous.....	137	2,800	330,800
Totals.....	7,386	\$683,800	\$18,417,600

TABLE *exhibiting the prices of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep at the close of each week in 1872.*

WEEK ENDING	L. Hogs, 100 lbs.	Cattle, 100 lbs.	Sheep, 100 lbs.
Jan. 6	4 20 to 4 50	1 75 to 4 50	3 75 to 5 00
Jan. 13	4 20 to 4 30	1 75 to 4 50	3 75 to 5 00
Jan. 20	4 00 to 4 25	2 00 to 4 50	3 75 to 5 00
Jan. 27	4 00 to 4 40	2 00 to 4 50	3 50 to 5 00
Feb. 3	4 25 to 4 45	2 50 to 5 50	3 50 to 6 50
Feb. 10	4 20 to 4 30	2 50 to 5 50	3 50 to 6 50
Feb. 17	4 10 to 4 55	2 25 to 5 50	3 50 to 6 50
Feb. 24	4 10 to 4 35	2 25 to 5 50	3 50 to 6 50
Mar. 2	4 10 to 4 30	2 50 to 5 50	3 50 to 6 50
Mar. 9	4 10 to 4 30	2 50 to 5 50	3 50 to 6 50
Mar. 16	4 00 to 4 25	3 50 to 6 25	5 00 to 7 25
Mar. 23	4 00 to 4 25	3 50 to 6 25	5 00 to 7 25
Mar. 30	4 00 to 4 25	3 50 to 6 00	5 00 to 8 00
Apr. 6	4 00 to 4 25	3 50 to 6 00	5 00 to 8 00
Apr. 13	4 00 to 4 25	3 50 to 6 00	5 00 to 8 00
Apr. 20	4 00 to 4 25	3 50 to 5 50	4 50 to 7 50
Apr. 27	4 00 to 4 25	3 50 to 5 50	4 50 to 7 50
May 4	4 00 to 4 25	3 50 to 5 50	5 50 to 8 00
May 11	4 00 to 4 25	4 00 to 6 00	6 00 to 8 00
May 18	4 00 to 4 50	4 00 to 6 00	6 00 to 8 00
May 25	4 00 to 4 50	4 00 to 6 00	6 00 to 8 00
June 1	4 00 to 4 50	4 00 to 6 00	6 00 to 8 00
June 8	3 62½ to 4 00	4 00 to 6 00	4 50 to 5 00
June 15	3 62½ to 4 00	4 00 to 6 00	4 50 to 5 00
June 22	3 62½ to 4 00	4 00 to 6 00	4 00 to 5 00
June 29	3 75 to 4 00	4 00 to 6 00	4 00 to 4 75
July 6	3 75 to 4 00	4 00 to 6 00	4 00 to 4 75
July 13	3 80 to 4 25	3 50 to 5 50	3 75 to 4 75
July 20	4 00 to 4 50	3 00 to 5 50	3 00 to 4 25
July 27	4 00 to 4 50	3 00 to 5 25	3 00 to 4 25
Aug. 3	4 25 to 4 75	3 00 to 5 25	3 00 to 4 00
Aug. 10	4 25 to 4 75	3 00 to 5 25	3 00 to 4 00
Aug. 17	4 25 to 4 75	3 00 to 5 00	3 00 to 4 00
Aug. 24	4 25 to 4 75	3 00 to 5 00	3 75 to 5 00
Aug. 31	4 40 to 5 00	3 00 to 5 50	4 00 to 5 00
Sep. 7	4 50 to 5 00	2 75 to 5 50	4 00 to 5 00
Sep. 14	4 40 to 5 00	3 00 to 5 00	3 50 to 5 00
Sep. 21	4 40 to 4 75	3 00 to 5 00	3 50 to 5 00
Sep. 28	4 40 to 4 75	3 00 to 5 00	3 50 to 5 00
Oct. 5	4 25 to 4 80	3 00 to 5 00	3 50 to 5 00
Oct. 12	4 25 to 4 50	3 00 to 5 00	3 50 to 5 00
Oct. 19	4 25 to 4 75	3 00 to 5 00	3 50 to 5 00
Oct. 26	4 00 to 4 25	2 50 to 4 50	3 50 to 5 00
Nov. 2	4 00 to 4 50	2 00 to 4 75	3 50 to 4 50
Nov. 9	4 00 to 4 50	2 00 to 4 75	3 50 to 4 50
Nov. 16	4 00 to 4 15	2 00 to 4 50	3 50 to 4 50
Nov. 23	4 20 to 4 40	2 50 to 4 50	3 50 to 4 00
Nov. 30	4 00 to 4 15	2 50 to 4 50	3 00 to 4 00
Dec. 7	3 65 to 3 85	2 50 to 4 50	3 00 to 4 00
Dec. 14	3 75 to 3 85	2 50 to 4 50	3 00 to 4 25
Dec. 21	3 55 to 3 70	2 50 to 4 50	3 00 to 4 25
Dec. 28	3 65 to 3 75	2 50 to 5 50	3 00 to 4 50

TABLE exhibiting the prices of leading articles in this market, at the close of the year 1872, as compared with the same period in 1871:

ARTICLES.	Dec. 31, 1872.	Dec. 30, 1871.
Gold .....	1 12 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 09
Flour, winter .....	6 75 to 8 00	6 00 to 7 00
spring .....	5 75 to 6 75	5 50 to 6 50
rye .....	4 25 to 4 50	3 70 to 4 00
buckwheat .....	7 00 to 7 25	7 25 to 7 50
Bran .....	10 50 to 11 00	15 00
Middlings, coarse .....	11 50 to 12 00	17 00
fine .....	13 00 to 14 00	21 00 to 23 00
Corn meal, coarse .....	15 00	20 00
fine .....	17 00	22 00
Wheat, No. 1 spring .....	1 30	1 22 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 do .....	1 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 20 to 1 20 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oats, No. 2 .....	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	32
Corn, No. 2 .....	34 to 34 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{5}{8}$
Rye, No. 1 .....	70	64
Barley, No. 2 .....	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3 .....	54	53
Mess Beef .....	10 00	8 50 to 9 00
Mess Pork .....	11 50 to 11 75	13 00 to 13 25
Prime Mess .....	11 50	12 00
Extra Prime .....	10 00	10 00
Sweet pickled Hams .....	8 to 9	8 to 9
Dry salted Shoulders .....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Prime Lard .....	7 to 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	9
Prime Tallow .....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Live Hogs .....	3 65 to 3 75	4 20 to 4 35
Dressed Hogs .....	4 30	5 10 to 5 15
Cattle .....	2 50 to 5 50	1 75 to 4 50
Sheep .....	3 00 to 4 50	3 00 to 5 00
Butter .....	10 to 22	10 to 20
Beans .....	1 50 to 2 25	1 00 to 2 00
Brick .....	12 00 to 13 00	7 00 to 10 00
Coal, Lehigh .....	13 00 to 14 00	12 00
Barrels, pork .....	1 25	1 90 to 2 00
flour .....	40 to 45	40 to 45
Tierces, lard .....	1 65 to 1 75	2 40 to 2 50
Cheese .....	13 to 14	12 to 14
Cider .....	7 50 to 8 00	6 50 to 7 00
Eggs .....	22 to 24	24 to 25
Whitefish, No. 1 .....	5 25 to 5 50	4 75 to 5 00
Trout, No. 1 .....	4 75 to 5 00	4 25 to 4 50
Green Apples .....	4 00 to 4 50	4 00 to 4 50
Dried Apples .....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 to 12
Peaches, pared .....	20 to 24	22 to 25
unpared .....	6 to 8	9 to 11
Raisins, new .....	2 65 to 2 70	3 95 to 4 00
Sugar, N Y coffee .....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{5}{8}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{5}{8}$
New York Syrup .....	45 to 90	45 to 1 00
Tea, green .....	55 to 1 45	65 to 1 55
black .....	45 to 1 10	75 to 1 50

## Comparative Prices—continued.

Articles.	December 31, 1872.	December 30, 1871.
Coffee, O. G. Java .....	27 @ 29	31 @ 32
Rio .....	20 @ 23½	22 @ 25
Rice, Carolina .....	9 @ 10	9½ @ 10½
Highwines .....	89	90
Hides, green .....	8½ @ 9	8½ @ 9
Hops, new .....	30 @ 44	40 @ 55
Bar Iron .....	5	4
Lumber, com. boards .....	16 00	18 00
Lath, per m packages .....	3 75	3 75
Shingles, A. ....	3 50	4 00
Leather, No. 1 sole .....	34 @ 37	32 @ 34
Nails .....	5 75	4 37½ @ 4 50
Oil, carbon .....	27 @ 28	26 @ 28
linseed .....	90 @ 95	83 @ 88
lard .....	80 @ 85	90 @ 95
Pig iron, Scotch .....	60 00 @ 64 00	46 00 @ 48 00
Lake Superior .....	58 00 @ 59 00	41 00 @ 43 00
Potatoes .....	55 @ 70	80 @ 1 00
Peas, green .....	1 25 @ 1 45	90 @ 1 50
white .....	60 @ 1 25	1 00 @ 1 20
Dressed Turkeys .....	9 @ 12½	12 @ 13
Geese .....	8 @ 10	8 @ 9
Chickens .....	7 @ 8	7 @ 9
Salt, fine .....	2 35 @ 2 40	2 35 @ 2 40
coarse .....	2 15 @ 2 40	2 35 @ 2 40
Clover seed .....	4 75 @ 5 00	5 75 @ 6 00
Timothy do .....	2 25 @ 2 75	2 50 @ 3 00
Tin Plate, I. C. ....	14 00	11 00
Vinegar .....	14 @ 15	15
Wood .....	11 00 @ 12 00	10 00
Wool, fleece .....	50 @ 54	57 @ 60
Bags, Stark A. ....	36 00	36 50
Brown sheeting, Atl. A. ....	14	13½
Bleached do N. Y. M. ....	20	21
Prints, Merri'c D. ....	11½	11½

## IRON ORE.

RECEIPTS of Iron Ore at Milwaukee for the past Four Years.

YEARS.	From Iron Ridge.	From Lake Supe'r	Total.
1871, tons.....	75,842	28,094	103,936
1870..do. ....	78,587	17,060	95,587
1869..do. ....	4,695	2,329	7,024
1868..do. ....	2,590	.....	2,590

## LAKE FISH.

TABLE showing the amount of Lake Fish inspected at Milwaukee during the Year 1871.

Whitefish .....	half bbls.....	9,809
Trout .....	do.....	2,778
Whitefish and trout, mixed.....	do.....	94
Lake herring .....	do.....	238
Pickarel.....	do.....	41
Siskowitts .....	do.....	81
Perch.....	do.....	1
Total half barrels.....		<u>13,042</u>

*Quantities inspected in former years.*

1863, half brls.....	10,840
1864....do.....	13,479
1865....do.....	12,395
1866....do.....	8,301
1867 ...do.....	10,050
1868....do.....	12,037
1869 ...do.....	10,573
1870....do.....	<u>10,687</u>

## FREIGHTS.

TABLE Showing the current Rates of Freight on Flour and Wheat from Milwaukee to the Points named, once a Week, during the Year 1871.

DATES.	On Flour per Barrel, as Noted.				On Wheat, by Lake.	
	To New York	To Boston.	To Philadel- phia.	To Portland.	To Buffalo.	To Oswego.
<i>All Rail.</i>						
Jan. 7 .....	1.20	1.30	1.10	1.30	.....	.....
Jan. 14 .....	1.20	1.30	1.10	1.30	.....	.....
Jan. 21 .....	1.20	1.30	1.10	1.30	.....	.....
Jan. 28 .....	1.20	1.30	1.10	1.30	.....	.....
Feb. 4 .....	1.20	1.30	1.10	1.30	.....	.....
Feb. 11 .....	1.20	1.30	1.10	1.30	.....	.....
Feb. 18 .....	1.20	1.30	1.10	1.30	.....	.....
Feb. 25 .....	1.20	1.30	1.10	1.30	.....	.....
Mar. 4 .....	1.00	1.25	90	1.25	.....	.....
Mar. 11 .....	1.00	1.10	90	1.10	.....	.....
Mar. 18 .....	90	1.00	80	1.00	.....	.....
Mar. 25 .....	90	1.00	80	1.00	.....	.....
Apr. 1 .....	90	1.00	80	1.00	7	.....
Apr. 8 .....	90	1.00	80	1.00	6½	10½
Apr. 15 .....	90	1.00	80	85	6	10½
Apr. 22 .....	90	1.00	80	85	5¼	10½
Apr. 29 .....	90	1.00	80	85	4½	8½
<i>Lake and Rail.</i>						
May 6 .....	75	85	65	85	4	8
May 13 .....	70	80	60	80	5	9 a9½
May 20 .....	70	80	60	80	6	10
May 27 .....	70	80	60	80	6½	10½
Jun. 3 .....	70	80	60	80	5½	9½
Jun. 10 .....	70	80	60	80	5	9
Jun. 17 .....	70	80	60	80	6	10
Jun. 24 .....	70	80	60	80	5½	9
July 1 .....	70	80	60	80	5	9
July 8 .....	70	80	60	80	5	9
July 15 .....	70	80	60	80	5	8½
July 22 .....	80	90	70	80	4½	8½
July 29 .....	80	90	70	80	5½	10
Aug. 5 .....	80	90	70	90	7	12½
Aug. 12 .....	80	90	70	90	5½	11
Aug. 19 .....	90	1.00	80	1.00	6	10½
Aug. 26 .....	90	1.00	80	1.00	5	10
Sept. 2 .....	90	1.00	80	1.00	7	12
Sept. 9 .....	90	1.00	80	1.00	8½	12½
Sept. 16 .....	90	1.00	80	1.00	9½	15

*Current Rates of Freight, etc.—continued.*

DATES.	On Flour per Barrel, as Noted.				On Wheat, by Lake.	
	To New York	To Boston.	To Philadel- phia.	To Portland.	To Buffalo.	To Oswega.
<i>Lake and Rail—con.</i>						
Sept. 23 .....	90	1.00	80	1.00	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept. 30 .....	1.00	1.10	90	1.20	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
Oct. 7 .....	1.10	1.20	1.00	1.20	15	20
Oct. 14 .....	1.10	1.20	1.00	1.20	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
Oct. 21 .....	1.10	1.20	1.00	1.20	10	17
Oct. 28 .....	1.20	1.30	1.10	1.30	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Nov. 4 .....	1.20	1.30	1.10	1.30	8	13
Nov. 11 .....	1.20	1.30	1.10	1.30	7	12
Nov. 18 .....	1.20	1.30	1.30	1.10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a11	15
<i>All Rail.</i>						
Nov. 25 .....	1.30	1.40	1.20	1.30	.....	.....
Dec. 2 .....	1.30	1.40	1.20	1.30	.....	.....
Dec. 9 .....	1.30	1.40	1.20	1.30	.....	.....
Dec. 16 .....	1.30	1.40	1.20	1.30	.....	.....
Dec. 23 .....	1.30	1.40	1.20	1.30	.....	.....
Dec. 30 .....	1.30	1.40	1.20	1.30	.....	.....

# POPULATION.

TABLE showing the foreign-born and the native population of the several States and Territories on the 1st day of June in the respective years, 1870 and 1860.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1870.			1860.		
	Total population.	Native born.	Foreign born.	Total population.	Native born.	Foreign born.
Total United States .....	38,555,983	32,989,437	5,566,546	31,443,321	27,304,624	4,138,697
Total States.....	38,113,253	32,640,907	5,472,346	31,183,744	27,084,592	4,099,152
Alabama .....	996,992	987,030	9,962	964,201	951,849	12,352
Arkansas .....	484,741	479,445	5,026	435,450	431,850	3,600
California .....	460,247	350,416	209,831	379,994	233,466	146,528
Connecticut .....	537,454	423,815	113,639	460,147	379,451	80,696
Delaware.....	125,015	115,879	9,136	112,216	103,051	9,165
Florida.....	187,748	182,781	4,967	140,424	137,115	3,309
Georgia .....	1,184,109	1,172,932	11,127	1,057,286	1,045,615	11,671
Illinois.....	2,539,891	2,024,693	515,198	1,711,951	1,387,308	324,643
Indiana.....	1,680,637	1,539,163	141,474	1,350,428	1,232,144	118,284
Iowa .....	1,191,792	987,735	204,057	674,913	568,836	106,077
Kansas.....	364,399	316,007	48,392	107,206	94,515	12,691
Kentucky .....	1,321,011	1,257,613	63,398	1,155,684	1,095,885	59,799
Louisiana .....	726,915	665,088	61,827	708,002	627,027	80,975
Maine.....	626,915	578,034	48,881	628,279	590,826	37,453
Maryland .....	780,894	697,432	83,412	687,049	609,520	77,529
Massachusetts .....	1,457,351	1,104,032	353,319	1,231,066	970,960	260,106
Michigan .....	1,184,059	916,049	268,910	649,113	600,020	149,093
Minnesota.....	439,703	279,009	160,697	172,023	113,295	58,728

Mississippi .....	827,922	816,731	11,191	791,305	782,747	8,558
Missouri .....	1,721,295	1,499,028	222,267	1,182,012	1,021,471	160,541
Nebraska .....	122,993	92,245	30,748	28,841	22,490	6,351
Nevada .....	42,991	23,690	18,801	6,857	4,793	2,064
New Hampshire .....	318,300	288,689	29,611	326,073	305,135	20,938
New Jersey .....	906,096	717,153	188,943	672,035	549,245	122,790
New York .....	4,332,759	3,244,406	1,138,353	3,880,735	2,879,455	1,001,280
North Carolina .....	1,071,361	1,068,332	3,029	992,622	989,324	8,298
Ohio .....	2,665,260	2,292,767	372,493	2,329,511	2,611,262	328,249
Oregon .....	90,923	79,323	11,600	52,465	47,342	5,123
Pennsylvania .....	3,521,791	2,976,530	545,261	2,906,215	2,475,710	430,505
Rhode Island .....	217,353	161,957	55,396	174,620	137,226	37,394
South Carolina .....	705,606	697,532	8,074	703,708	693,722	9,986
Tennessee .....	1,258,520	1,239,204	19,316	1,109,801	1,088,575	21,226
Texas .....	818,579	756,168	62,411	604,215	560,793	43,422
Vermont .....	330,551	283,396	47,155	315,098	282,355	32,743
Virginia .....	1,225,163	1,211,409	13,754	1,219,630	1,201,117	18,513
West Virginia .....	442,014	424,923	17,091	376,688	360,143	16,545
Wisconsin .....	1,054,670	690,171	364,499	775,881	498,954	276,927
Total Territories .....	442,730	348,530	94,200	259,577	220,032	39,545
Arizona .....	9,658	3,849	5,809	.....	.....	.....
Colorado .....	39,864	33,265	6,599	34,277	31,611	2,666
Dakota .....	14,181	9,366	4,815	4,837	3,063	1,774
District of Columbia .....	131,700	115,446	16,254	75,080	62,596	12,484
Idaho .....	14,999	7,114	7,885	.....	.....	.....
Montana .....	20,595	12,616	7,979	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico .....	91,874	86,254	5,620	93,516	86,793	6,723
Utah .....	86,786	56,084	30,702	40,273	27,519	12,754
Washington .....	23,955	18,931	5,024	11,594	8,450	3,144
Wyoming .....	9,118	5,605	3,513	.....	.....	.....

TABLE showing the Names of Steamers arrived at the Port of New York, Number of Trips made and of Passengers landed, and the Births and Deaths during the voyage.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.	Number of Steamers.	Number of Trips.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Passengers	Total.	Births.	Deaths.
Ruger Brothers' Line from Antwerp.....	2	2	5	53	58	.....	.....
North German Lloyd Line from Bremen.....	14	69	6,397	33,593	39,990	22	24
Morgan & Sons' Line from Bristol.....	1	3	18	273	291	.....	.....
Wellington, Kedar & Co.'s Line from Bristol.....	1	1	11	65	76	.....	.....
Funch & Eyde's Line from Bergen.....	1	2	14	480	494	1	1
F. W. J. Hurst's Line from Copenhagen.....	1	1	26	1,050	1,076	2	.....
Anchor Line from Glasgow.....	15	75	1,381	22,578	23,959	11	16
Hamburg American Packet, Co.'s Line.....	10	50	4,200	24,476	28,676	13	18
General Transatlantic Company from Havre.....	5	22	2,680	.....	2,680	.....	.....
Howland & Aspinwall's Line from London <i>via</i> Havre.....	2	3	42	189	231	.....	.....
F. W. J. Hurst's Line from London <i>via</i> Havre.....	5	9	266	2,306	2,572	1	.....
Howland & Aspinwall's Line from London.....	2	3	31	198	229	.....	.....
Masters' Line from London.....	2	2	18	23	41	.....	.....
Cunard Line from Liverpool.....	13	80	7,839	20,651	28,490	5	13
Inman Line from Liverpool.....	14	91	3,664	48,992	52,656	12	36
Williams & Guion Line from Liverpool.....	8	62	1,425	25,100	26,525	3	17
National Line from Liverpool.....	12	56	2,173	27,252	29,425	7	24
White Star from Liverpool.....	3	14	1,005	3,228	4,233	.....	.....
Mediterranean Lines from Gibraltar, Genoa, Marseilles, Messina Palermo and Leghorn.....	20	24	88	767	855	.....	.....
Wendt & Rammelsberg's Line from Stettin.....	2	5	109	2,424	2,533	3	45
Total.....	133	574	31,392	213,698	245,090	80	194

TABLE showing the *Relative Mortality on Steamships and Sailing Vessels from various ports during the year 1871.*

## STEAMSHIPS.

From Bremen among 33,593 Steerage Pass.	24 deaths or about $\frac{1}{14}$ per cent.
Glasgow..do.. 22,578.....do .....	16.....do ..... $\frac{1}{14}$ per cent.
Hamburg..do.. 24,476.....do .....	18.....do ..... $\frac{1}{13}$ per cent.
Liverpool..do.. 125,233.....do .....	90.....do ..... $\frac{1}{14}$ per cent.
Stettin....do.. 2,424.....do .....	45.....do ..... $1\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.

## SAILING VESSELS.

From Bremen among 5,906 Steerage Pass.	38 deaths or about $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.
Hamburg..do.. 2,713.....do .....	29.....do ..... $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
Liverpool..do.. 4,762.....do .....	16.....do ..... $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

TABLE showing the *Relative Mortality of Adults and Children on the Voyage, each Month, during the year 1871.*

MONTH.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
January.....	1	4	5
February.....	1	1	1
March.....	2	4	6
April.....	11	14	25
May.....	13	24	37
June.....	11	22	33
July.....	7	14	21
August.....	6	11	17
September.....	6	14	20
October.....	6	13	19
November.....	26	40	66
December.....	13	16	29
Total.....	102	177	279

STATEMENT showing the numbers and nativities of alien immigrants who arrived at the port of New York during the ten years ending December 31, 1870.

NATIONALITY.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870
Ireland.....	25,784	32,217	91,157	89,399	70,462	68,047	65,134	47,571	66,204	64,168
Germany .....	27,139	27,740	35,002	57,446	83,451	106,717	117,591	101,989	99,605	72,368
England .....	5,632	7,975	18,757	23,710	27,286	36,186	33,712	29,695	41,090	38,340
Scotland .....	659	692	1,937	1,126	3,962	4,979	6,315	7,390	10,643	19,731
France .....	1,200	1,187	1,303	1,804	2,059	3,246	3,204	2,811	2,795	2,210
Switzerland.....	1,398	1,254	1,194	1,652	2,513	3,685	3,985	3,302	2,999	537
Holland .....	331	456	407	615	729	1,506	2,156	1,265	1,247	525
Wales .....	697	1,062	1,143	659	505	540	142	699	1,111	545
Norway .....	93	22	238	88	153	583	209	1,008	3,465	2,678
Sweden .....	382	663	1,370	1,516	2,337	3,907	4,843	13,529	23,543	11,549
Italy.....	750	487	444	475	591	918	1,032	993	1,548	2,081
Belgium .....	165	195	456	186	97	157	1,623	149	146	83
Spain .....	190	124	202	196	224	315	203	210	210	156
West Indies.....	165	156	256	236	283	246	214	171	378	140
Denmark .....	612	1,689	1,580	565	727	1,526	1,372	1,087	2,600	2,441
Poland .....	43	50	137	198	423	231	268	268	598	577
Sardinia .....	67	39						1		
South America.....	88	92	60	124	109	154	97	134	102	34
Portugal .....	14	13	3	34	42	96	79	13	60	5
Nova Scotia.....	11	67	77	40	77	40	22	52	119	23
Russia .....	36	46	47	37	93	154	185	145	376	433
Canada.....	19	33	17	35	43	28	42	33	27	34
Mexico.....	45	13	38	92	70	56	28	34	90	37
Sicily .....	1	9	1	3	3	1		3		
China .....	10	15	5	41	36	26	17	49	15	20
East Indies .....	2	1	3	1	7	15	4	2	25	13
Greece .....	1	6	2	13	5	5	8	10	7	14

Turkey .....	5	3	2	5	5	8	6	22	5	1
Africa .....	.....	.....	6	.....	37	15	2	10	17	11
Japan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	12	87	3	4	1
Australia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	26	12	9
Central America .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	21	38	24
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Annual total ...	65,539	76,306	156,844	182,296	196,352	233,418	242,731	213,686	258,989	211,190

TABLE showing the Number of Passengers brought by Sailing and Steam Vessels, to New York and the Comparative Mortality and Births on the voyage, for the year 1871.

PORT OF SAILING.	STEAMSHIPS.					SAILING VESSELS.					TOTAL.				
	No. of Vessels.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Pass.	Births.	Deaths.	No. of Vessels.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Pass.	Births.	Deaths.	No. of Vessels.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Pass.	Births.	Deaths.
Antwerp .....	2	5	53								2	5	53		
Bremen .....	69	6,397	33,593	22	24	47	57	5,906	18	38	116	6,454	39,499	40	62
Bordeaux .....						1	1				1	1			
Bristol .....	4	29	338								4	29	338		
Bergen .....	2	14	480	1	1						2	14	480	1	1
Gibraltar .....	7	19	106								7	19	106		
Genoa .....	6	36	275								6	36	275		
Copenhagen .....	1	26	1,050	2							1	26	1,050	2	
Glasgow .....	75	1,381	22,578	11	16						75	1,381	22,578	11	16
Havre .....	22	2,680									22	2,680			
Hamburg .....	50	4,200	24,476	13	18	14	9	2,713	14	29	64	4,209	27,189	27	47
London via Havre .....	12	308	2,495	1							12	308	2,495	1	
London .....	5	49	221			31	28	1,298		1	36	77	1,519		1
Leghorn .....	1	2	6			1		4			2	2	10		
Londonderry .....						2	2	286		1	2	2	286		1
Liverpool .....	303	16,106	125,223	27	90	26	11	4,762	10	16	329	16,117	129,985	37	106
Marseilles .....	3	10	93								3	10	93		
Messina .....	2	8	6								2	8	6		
Palermo .....	5	13	281								5	13	281		
Stettin .....	5	109	2,424	3	45						5	109	2,424	3	45
Total .....	574	31,392	213,698	80	194	122	108	14,969	42	85	696	31,500	228,667	122	279

TABLE showing the Number of Passengers brought by Sailing and Steam Vessels, to New York, and the Comparative Mortality and Births on the voyage, for the year 1871.

RECAPITULATION.

MONTHS.	STEAMSHIPS.					SAILING VESSELS.					TOTAL.				
	No. of Vessels.	Cabin passengers.	Steerage passengers.	Births.	Deaths.	No. of Vessels.	Cabin passengers.	Steerage passengers.	Births.	Deaths.	No. of Vessels.	Cabin passengers.	Steerage passengers.	Births.	Deaths.
January.....	38	720	2,827	1	1	7	2	564	1	4	45	722	3,391	2	5
February.....	33	743	3,418	.....	1	4	3	73	.....	.....	37	746	3,491	.....	1
March.....	45	1,084	8,342	5	6	4	3	122	.....	.....	49	1,087	8,465	5	6
April.....	44	1,619	22,744	10	18	7	6	504	3	7	51	1,625	23,248	13	25
May.....	55	3,040	39,643	14	27	14	12	2,131	3	10	69	4,052	41,774	17	37
June.....	53	2,269	29,740	8	17	15	22	3,059	5	16	68	2,291	32,799	13	33
July.....	54	2,649	21,730	9	14	12	12	1,989	6	7	66	2,661	23,719	15	21
August.....	52	4,148	17,951	5	14	11	12	1,217	2	3	63	4,160	19,168	7	17
September.....	62	6,307	22,691	6	18	13	5	1,095	1	2	75	6,312	23,786	7	20
October.....	48	4,137	18,618	8	16	15	22	1,364	1	3	63	4,159	19,982	9	19
November.....	54	3,154	18,590	11	50	9	8	1,289	9	16	63	3,162	19,879	20	66
December.....	56	1,522	7,403	3	12	11	1	1,562	11	17	47	1,523	8,965	14	29
-Total.....	574	31,392	213,698	80	194	122	108	14,969	42	85	696	31,500	228,667	122	279
During year 1870	484	28,262	194,088	105	155	156	268	18,562	47	110	640	28,530	212,912	152	265
Increase in 1871.	90	3,130	19,610	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	2,970	15,755	.....	14
Decrease in 1871	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	34	160	3,855	5	25	.....	.....	.....	30	.....

*STATEMENT, by Occupations, of the number of Passengers arrived in the United States for the fifty-one years ending December 31, 1870.*

[The dates are inclusive.]

OCCUPATIONS.	Prior to 1820.	1820 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1850.	1851 to 1860.	1861 to 1870.	Aggregate.
Laborers .....		10,280	53,169	281,229	527,639	526,199	1,398,516
Farmers.....		15,005	88,240	256,880	404,712	211,742	976,579
Mechanics, not specified..		6,805	56,582	164,411	179,726	163,994	571,518
Merchants.....		19,434	41,881	46,388	124,149	94,200	326,052
Servants.....		1,327	2,571	24,538	21,058	91,204	140,598
Miners .....		341	368	1,735	37,523	52,214	92,181
Mariners .....		4,995	8,004	6,398	10,087	18,788	48,272
Clerks .....		882	1,143	1,065	792	16,128	20,010
Weavers and spinners....		2,937	6,600	1,303	717	3,233	14,790
Physicians .....		805	1,959	2,116	2,229	3,244	10,353
Seamstresses, dressmakers and milliners.....		413	1,672	2,096	1,065	3,405	8,651
Clergymen .....		415	932	1,559	1,420	3,117	7,443
Bakers .....		583	569	28	92	6,766	8,038
Artists .....		139	513	1,233	615	3,669	6,159
Butchers .....		329	432	76	108	5,651	6,596
Tailors .....		983	2,252	65	334	4,786	8,420
Shoemakers .....		1,109	1,966	63	336	4,563	7,037
Manufacturers.....		175	107	1,833	1,005	1,400	4,520
Lawyers.....		244	461	831	1,140	1,545	4,221
Masons .....		793	1,435	24	58	4,682	6,992
Engineers .....		226	311	654	825	1,738	3,754
Teachers .....		275	267	832	154	2,109	3,637
Millers.....		199	189	33	210	648	1,279

Painters.....		232	369	8	38	1,484	2,131
Printers.....		179	472	14	40	512	1,217
Musicians.....		140	165	236	188	612	1,341
Actors.....		183	87	233	85	268	856
Hatters.....		137	114	1	4	103	358
Other occupations.....		5,466	4,004	2,892	13,844	7,972	34,178
Occupations not stated, and without occupation.	*250,000	101,442	363,252	969,411	1,544,494	1,572,938	4,801,537
Total.....	250,000	176,473	640,086	1,768,175	2,884,687	2,808,913	8,518,344
Deduct citizens of the Uni- ted States.....		24,649	40,961	54,924	276,473	317,462	724,469
Aliens.....	250,000	151,824	599,125	1,713,251	2,598,214	2,491,451	7,803,865

\* Estimated.

STATEMENT, by Countries, of the Occupations of Immigrants arrived in the United States during the quarter ending June 30, 1872.

COUNTRIES.	Agents.			Artists.			Bakers.		Barbers.		Black-smiths.		Brewers.		Butchers.		Cabinet-makers.		Carpenters and Joiners.		Cigar-makers.		Clergy-men.		Clerks.			Coopers.		Dyers.		Engineers.	
	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	
Great Britain .....	9	7	1	69	6	196	4	77	28	774	4	25	232	...	12	19	219																
Ireland.....	1	...	...	27	...	87	5	16	1	300	1	6	72	1	67	4	24																
Germany and Austria .....	11	2	...	305	56	471	145	236	6	1,057	80	16	187	1	75	23	51																
Sweden, Norway and Denmark.	1	...	...	16	...	73	2	8	2	217	1	4	19	...	9	4	10																
France.....	...	5	1	13	3	10	...	4	1	29	...	6	75	...	1	2	10																
Switzerland .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	15	...	...	2	...	...	2	1																
Spain and Portugal .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	9	...	...	...	2																
Italy .....	...	2	...	4	3	3	...	2	...	11	...	14	2	...	...	...	5																
Holland .....	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	2	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Belgium.....	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Russia and Poland.....	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1																
Other countries of Europe .....	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	...																
China and Japan .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Africa.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
British North American Prov...	2	...	...	15	1	155	14	3	1	266	...	2	51	...	27	...	15																
Mexico.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	4	...	5	20	...	...	...	...																
South America .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...																
West Indies .....	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	78	1	17	...	1	...	4																
All other countries, and not stated	...	3	...	4	3	13	4	3	1	23	...	...	19	...	3	...	7																
Totals .....	24	20	2	458	82	1,030	174	360	44	2,719	166	82	716	2	195	54	359																

STATEMENT, by Countries, of the Occupation of Immigrants arrived in the United States, etc.—continued.

COUNTRIES.	Emigra- ters.	Farmers.		Fisher- men.	Garden- ers.	Jewelers.		Laborers.		Lawyers.	Lock- smiths.	Machin- ists.	Mariners.	Masons.	Mechan- ics.	Mer- chants.	
	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.
Great Britain .....	11	1,211	..	3	79	36	...	7,443	1	45	3	89	72	889	495	574	..
Ireland .....	2	1,218	36	...	23	8	...	14,617	9	3	2	3	26	269	60	119	..
Germany and Austria .....	5	8,474	6	6	146	59	1	11,202	2	2	120	23	94	459	317	848	..
Sweden, Norway and Den'k.	1	2,206	..	1	4	6	...	4,005	1	1	1	78	81	56	28	29	..
France .....	2	86	...	...	3	24	...	826	...	...	1	...	13	8	10	91	4
Switzerland .....	1	211	...	...	1	6	...	400	...	...	1	...	...	5	12	19	..
Spain and Portugal .....	...	105	4	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	1	8	...	1	27	..
Italy .....	...	122	...	...	3	2	...	1,054	...	...	...	...	4	10	1	30	..
Holland .....	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	254	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	4	..
Belgium .....	...	270	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
Russia and Poland .....	...	42	...	...	...	3	...	299	...	...	1	1	...	1	18	32	..
Other countries of Europe .....	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	7	..
China and Japan .....	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	3,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	1	..
Africa .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
British North American Prov	1	1,229	..	117	2	1	...	706	7	...	1	42	159	48	26	43	..
Mexico .....	...	23	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	24	..
South America .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	..
West Indies .....	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	21	1	...	18	..
All other countries, and not stated .....	...	34	..	2	7	9	...	168	1	6	.....	9	125	22	4	17	..
Total .....	23	15,330	46	129	268	156	1	45,087	21	57	130	246	604	1,772	1,022	1,892	4

STATEMENT, by Countries, of the Occupations of Immigrants arrived in the United States, etc.—continued.

COUNTRIES.	Millers.	Miners.	Musicians		Painters.	Physic's.	Printers.	Saddlers.	Seamst's	Servants.		Shipw'ts.	Shoem'r's	Stonect's	Tailors.		Teachers	
	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Great Britain.....	32	1,643	15	....	124	20	64	18	54	112	670	7	131	76	153	...	10	35
Ireland .....	12	273	1	....	25	2	9	12	37	53	3,132	3	54	31	63	...	5	...
Germany and Austria...	178	340	98	1	128	10	15	64	13	65	547	3	584	39	498	...	32	1
Sweden, Norway and Denmark.....	7	504	3	....	12	....	4	1	2	10	242	2	38	3	56	...	3	...
France .....	1	28	24	40	15	6	1	5	10	34	112	....	17	3	55	...	6	1
Switzerland .....	3	170	1	....	1	1	....	2	1	4	17	....	7	1	10	...	5	...
Spain and Portugal .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	3	14	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Italy .....	4	2	30	1	1	....	....	....	1	2	17	....	7	....	12	....	....	....
Holland.....	3	5	1	....	1	....	....	2	....	1	8	....	1	....	4	....	....	1
Belgium.....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	36	....	....	....	....
Russia and Poland.....	....	9	4	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	6	....	5	....	20	....	1	....
Other countr's of Europe.....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....
China and Japan.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Africa.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
British N. Amer. Prov ..	1	74	....	....	36	8	1	6	40	8	236	152	63	15	5	2	14	61
Mexico .....	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South America .....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
West Indies .....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	12	3	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
All other countries, and not stated .....	13	26	....	....	16	1	11	1	5	....	18	....	21	24	7	....	....	....
Total.....	254	3,097	178	42	359	55	108	122	178	302	5,031	167	931	229	884	3	76	99

STATEMENT, by Countries, of the Occupations of Immigrants arrived in the United States, etc.—continued.

COUNTRIES.	Weavers		Wheelers	All other occupations.		Occupations not stated.*		Without occupation.*		Total Immigrants.		
	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Great Britain.....	141	56	52	735	51	18	54	4,541	11,881	20,523	12,803	33,326
Ireland.....	41	2	2	216	98	14	38	2,889	14,381	20,666	17,734	38,400
Germany and Austria.....	157	....	100	532	24	203	369	12,780	27,452	40,302	28,417	68,719
Sweden, Norway and Denmark.....	11	....	5	118	2	3	6	2,375	5,014	10,018	5,267	15,285
France.....	2	....	1	55	28	19	51	445	1,062	1,940	1,309	3,249
Switzerland.....	....	....	2	10	5	2	7	302	697	1,202	727	1,929
Spain and Portugal.....	....	....	....	18	1	19	32	34	60	309	112	421
Italy.....	....	....	....	39	4	39	105	35	370	1,443	498	1,941
Holland.....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	204	406	580	415	995
Belgium.....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	82	216	415	220	635
Russia and Poland.....	....	....	....	13	....	2	5	238	307	713	319	1,032
Other countries of Europe.....	....	....	....	14	....	2	1	26	25	109	26	135
China and Japan.....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	27	....	4,093	....	4,093
Africa.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	6	10	12	10	22
British North Amer. Provinces.....	1	....	8	47	9	139	276	1,162	3,548	4,667	4,179	8,846
Mexico.....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	8	18	131	23	154
South America.....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	3	12	19	14	33
West Indies.....	....	....	1	9	19	5	7	56	112	238	155	393
All other countries, and not stated.....	....	....	....	26	....	2	51	70	96	706	171	877
Total.....	354	58	171	1,847	243	470	1,002	25,283	65,667	108,086	72,399	180,485

\*Chiefly women and children.

STATEMENT, in detail, of the occupations of immigrants arrived  
in the United States during the year ending June 30, 1872.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Female.	Total.
Actors .....	37	19	56
Architects .....	41	.....	41
Artists, (not otherwise specified) .....	69	10	79
Authors .....	2	.....	2
Chemists .....	33	.....	33
Clergymen .....	287	.....	287
Dentists .....	14	.....	14
Editors .....	19	.....	19
Electrotypers .....	1	.....	1
Engineers .....	822	.....	822
Engravers .....	80	.....	80
Gold-refiners .....	2	.....	2
Horse-trainers .....	3	.....	3
Interpreters .....	3	4	7
Inventors .....	1	.....	1
Lawyers .....	120	.....	120
Lithographers .....	16	.....	16
Map-maker .....	1	.....	1
Metallurgists .....	1	.....	1
Musicians .....	389	46	435
Naturalists .....	4	.....	4
Philologists .....	3	.....	3
Photographers .....	37	.....	37
Physicians .....	208	.....	208
Pisciculturists .....	1	.....	1
Priests .....	29	.....	29
Professors, (not otherwise specified)....	13	.....	13
Reporters .....	6	.....	6
Sculptors .....	27	.....	27
Teachers .....	165	138	303
Technologists .....	1	.....	1
Veterinary surgeon .....	1	.....	1
Writers .....	6	.....	6
Total professional occupations ....	2,442	217	2,659
Auctioneers .....	2	.....	2
Bakers .....	1,088	.....	1,088
Barbers .....	200	.....	200
Basket makers .....	20	.....	20
Bill posters .....	1	.....	1
Bird fanciers .....	16	.....	16
Blacksmiths .....	2,229	.....	2,229
Bleachers .....	22	.....	22
Block makers .....	14	.....	14
Boiler makers .....	50	.....	50
Book binders .....	107	2	109
Braziers .....	39	.....	39
Brewers .....	481	.....	481

*Occupations of Immigrants—continued.*

OCCUPATION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brick makers.....	75		75
Brush makers.....	13		13
Butchers.....	967		967
Cabinet makers.....	101		101
Calkers.....	4		4
Carders.....	6		6
Carpenters.....	3,055		3,055
Chandlers.....	11		11
Cigar makers.....	419		419
Clerks.....	2,154	5	2,159
Confectioners.....	67		67
Coopers.....	510		510
Coppersmiths.....	11		11
Cork cutters.....	3		3
Curriers.....	29		29
Cutlers.....	44		44
Dairymen.....	3		3
Decorators.....	14		14
Designers.....	11		11
Diamond setters.....		1	1
Dressers.....	1		1
Druggists.....	75		75
Dyers.....	110		110
Finishers.....	16		16
Firemen.....	52		52
Flax dressers.....	28		28
Foresters.....	5		5
Founders.....	13		13
Furriers.....	33		33
Gardeners.....	619		619
Gilders.....	24		24
Glaziers.....	92		92
Grinders.....	2		2
Gunsmiths.....	15		15
Hatters.....	75		75
Iron workers.....	76		76
Japanners.....	3		3
Jewelers.....	392	2	394
Joiners.....	3,115		3,115
Knitter.....		1	1
Lapidaries.....	2		2
Locksmiths.....	305		305
Machinists.....	472		472
Maltsters.....	2		2
Manufacturers.....	318		318
Mariners.....	1,403		1,403
Masons.....	3,264		3,264
Mechanics (not otherwise specified).....	4,143		4,143
Millers.....	622		622
Milliners.....		246	246
Millwrights.....	15		15
Miners.....	6,689		6,689
Molders.....	269		26

*Occupations of Immigrants—continued.*

Occupations.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Nurses .....	1	41	42
Oil-refiners .....	1		1
Operatives.....	62	154	216
Packers .....	7		7
Painters .....	963		963
Paper-hangers .....	6		6
Plumbers.....	183		183
Potters .....	52		52
Printers .....	269		269
Publishers.....	11		11
Puddlers.....	51		51
Rigger .....	1		1
Rope-makers .....	26		26
Saddlers.....	314		314
Sail makers .....	17		17
Sawyers .....	60		60
Seamstresses .....		427	427
Shearer .....	1		1
Shipwrights .....	518		518
Shoemakers.....	2,140		2,140
Silk-inspector .....	1		1
Silk-maker .....		1	1
Slaters .....	100		100
Smelters .....	7		7
Spinners .....	160	15	175
Stamper .....	1		1
Stoker .....	1		1
Stone-cutters .....	389		389
Tailors.....	2,141	45	2,186
Tanners.....	134		134
Telegraph operators.....	7	3	10
Thatchers .....	3		3
Tinkers .....	46		46
Tinners .....	193		193
Toy makers .....	4	2	6
Turners.....	82		82
Undertakers .....	3		3
Vine-growers .....	37		37
Weavers.....	806	146	952
Wheelwrights .....	333		333
Wool-sorters.....	17		17
Total skilled occupations.....	43,164	1,091	44,255
Agents.....	92		92
Athletes .....	2		2
Brokers .....	58		58
Capitalists.....	5		5
Caterer.....	1		1
Conjurer.....	1		1
Contractors.....	7		7
Cooks .....	96	43	139

*Occupations of Immigrants—continued.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Equestrian.....	1	.....	1
Excavator.....	1	.....	1
Farmers.....	38,090	69	38,159
Fishermen.....	200	.....	200
Game-keepers.....	3	.....	3
Hotel-keepers.....	124	4	128
Hunters.....	23	.....	23
Knights.....	2	.....	2
Laborers.....	85,741	193	85,934
Laundresses.....	.....	41	41
Lumbermen.....	10	.....	10
Merchants.....	6,898	26	6,924
Monks.....	3	.....	3
Nuns.....	.....	58	58
Officers, (not further defined).....	233	8	241
Peddlers.....	164	.....	164
Proprietors.....	20	.....	20
Servants.....	708	10,400	11,108
Shepherds.....	109	.....	109
Ship-owners.....	2	.....	2
Showman.....	1	.....	1
Soldiers.....	81	.....	81
Students.....	248	2	250
Sweepers.....	5	.....	5
Teamsters.....	14	.....	14
Travelers.....	143	.....	143
Underwriters.....	2	.....	2
Ventriloquist.....	1	.....	1
Total miscellaneous occupations.....	133,089	10,844	143,933

## RECAPITULATION.

Professional occupations.....	2,442	217	2,659
Skilled occupations.....	43,164	1,091	44,255
Miscellaneous occupations.....	133,089	10,844	143,933
*Occupations not stated.....	2,919	7,126	10,045
*Without occupation.....	58,556	145,358	203,914
Total.....	240,170	164,636	404,806

\* Chiefly women and children

*Statement, in detail, of the Nationalities of Immigrants Arrived in the United States during the year ending June 30, 1872.*

COUNTRIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
England .....	42,496	27,268	69,764
Ireland .....	36,548	32,184	68,732
Scotland .....	7,940	5,976	13,916
Wales.....	685	529	1,214
Total British islands .....	87,669	65,957	153,626
Germany.....	53,418	57,691	141,109
Austria .....	2,295	1,887	4,182
Sweden .....	8,510	4,954	13,464
*Norway .....	6,840	4,581	11,421
Denmark.....	2,534	1,156	3,690
Holland.....	1,185	724	1,909
Belgium .....	481	257	738
Switzerland .....	2,312	1,338	3,650
France.....	6,061	3,256	9,317
Spain .....	435	160	595
Portugal .....	321	95	416
Italy.....	3,139	1,005	4,144
Greece .....	11	1	12
Turkey .....	16	4	20
Hungary .....	170	58	228
Russia .....	632	362	994
Poland.....	1,158	489	1,647
Finland .....	16	8	24
Gibraltar .....	4	3	7
Heligoland .....	2	1	3
Isle of Man .....	8	3	11
Jersey Islands .....	2	2	4
Sicily .....	30	14	44
Sardinia.....	2	.....	2
Malta .....	7	1	8
China.....	7,605	183	7,788
Japan.....	17	.....	17
India .....	7	5	12
Burmah.....	4	2	6
Syria .....	1	.....	1
Arabia .....	1	.....	1
Morocco.....	1	.....	1
Algeria .....	4	.....	4
Egypt.....	2	1	3
Liberia .....	7	14	21
South Africa .....	2	.....	2
Africa (part not specified) .....	5	2	7
Canada.....	12,379	12,446	24,825
Nova Scotia.....	4,538	3,761	8,299

\* The actual number of immigrants from Norway is much larger than this, as by far the greater number come over to Quebec and through Canada into the United States.

O. C. J.

*Nationality of Immigrants—continued.*

COUNTRIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New Brunswick .....	2,441	2,009	4,450
Prince Edward Island .....	1,102	778	1,880
New Foundland .....	72	133	205
Vancouver's Island .....	412	101	513
Brit. N.A. Provinces, (Prov. not specified) .....	2	2	4
Mexico .....	487	82	569
Central America .....	7	1	8
United States of Columbia .....	4	.....	4
Venezuela .....	10	1	11
Guiana .....	9	17	26
Brazil .....	17	4	21
Argentine Republic .....	6	5	11
Chili .....	5	.....	5
Peru .....	19	.....	19
Ecuador .....	1	.....	1
South America, (part not specified) .....	3	.....	3
Cuba .....	504	281	785
Porto Rico .....	30	15	45
Hayti .....	11	3	14
Jamaica .....	9	5	14
Bahamas .....	226	155	381
Barbadoes .....	25	12	37
St. Croix .....	18	7	25
St. Thomas .....	4	3	7
St. Kitts .....	1	.....	1
Guadeloupe .....	2	1	3
Martinique .....	2	1	3
Grenada .....	1	.....	1
Trinidad .....	2	1	3
West Indies, (island not specified) .....	3	1	4
Azores .....	635	255	890
Cape de Verdes .....	3	.....	3
Madeiras .....	1	1	2
Bermudas .....	19	9	28
St. Helena .....	8	14	22
Sandwich Islands .....	165	38	203
Tahiti .....	27	3	30
Australia .....	1,957	219	2,176
New Zealand .....	4	.....	4
Van Dieman's Land .....	1	1	2
Phillippine Islands .....	1	.....	1
Born at sea .....	72	49	121
Country not stated .....	11	8	19
Total .....	240,170	164,636	404,806

*A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Immigration for the ten calender years from 1861 to 1870 inclusive.*

YEARS ENDING—	Total number of passengers arrived in the United States.	Passengers not immigrants.			Net immigration.	Total aliens.
		Citizens of U. States.	Foreigners not intending to remain in U. States.	Total.		
December 31, 1861.....	112,605	20,782	2,103	22,885	89,720	91,823
December 31, 1862.....	114,301	22,476	2,820	25,296	89,005	91,825
December 31, 1863.....	199,744	23,529	1,692	25,221	174,523	176,215
December 31, 1864.....	221,531	28,119	221	28,340	193,191	193,412
December 31, 1865.....	287,390	38,338	658	38,996	248,394	249,052
December 31, 1866.....	359,940	41,449	3,651	45,100	314,840	318,491
December 31, 1867.....	339,627	41,269	4,757	46,026	293,601	298,358
December 31, 1868.....	326,232	29,017	8,070	37,087	289,145	297,215
December 31, 1869.....	429,203	33,281	10,635	43,916	385,297	395,922
December 31, 1870.....	419,998	41,202	22,493	63,695	356,303	378,796
Total.....	2,810,571	319,462	57,100	376,562	2,434,009	2,491,109

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
ADJUTANT GENERAL  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

*For the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1872.*

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ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
MADISON, Sept. 30. 1872.

*To His Excellency, C. C. WASHBURN,  
Governor of the State of Wisconsin:*

GOVERNOR:—I have the honor herewith to submit the annual report required by law to be made by the Adjutant General.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT MONTEITH,  
*Adjutant General.*

# ROSTER OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF.

Title.	Names.	Residence.	Office.	When Commissioned.
Governor.....	C. C. Washburn.....	La Crosse .....	Commander-in-Chief.....	.....
Brigadier-General...	Robert Monteith ..	Madison .....	Adjutant-General .....	Jan. 2, 1872
Brigadier-General...	B. F. Cram .....	Madison .....	Quartermaster-General .....	Jan. 2, 1872
Brigadier-General...	E. B. Wolcott.....	Milwaukee .....	Surgeon-General.....	Jan. 2, 1872
Colonel .....	Charles J. Martin .....	Madison .....	Aid-de-Camp and Military Sec..	Jan. 2, 1872
Colonel .....	Edward Ferguson.....	Milwaukee .....	Aid-de-Camp .....	Jan. 2, 1872
Colonel .....	Charles L. Dering.....	Columbus .....	Aid-de-Camp .....	Jan. 2, 1872
Colonel .....	W. W. Likens .....	Mineral Point .....	Aid-de-Camp .....	Jan. 2, 1872
Colonel .....	Conrad Krez.....	Sheboygan .....	Aid-de-Camp .....	Jan. 2, 1872
Colonel .....	R. W. Hubbell.....	Oconto .....	Aid-de-Camp .....	Jan. 2, 1872
Colonel .....	Benj. F. Bryant.....	La Crosse .....	Aid-de-Camp .....	Jan. 2, 1872

# ROSTER OF FIELD AND STAFF OF THE FIRST REGIMENT, WISCONSIN STATE MILITIA.

Title.	Names.	Residences.	Office.	When Commissioned.
Colonel .....	Fred. C. Winkler. ....	Milwaukee .....	Colonel .....	Oct. 19,1870
Colonel .....	George H. Walther.....	Milwaukee .....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	Oct. 19,1870
Major .....	P. H. McCauley.....	Milwaukee .....	Major .....	Oct. 19,1870
Lieutenant .....	Robert J. Trumble.....	Milwaukee .....	Adjutant .....	Oct. 19,1870

## REPORT

SHOWING *the names of the Companies and Batteries of Wisconsin Volunteer Militia, Roster of Officers, Strength of Companies and changes by resignation and promotion during the year.*

Names of Organization and Officers.	Rank of Officers.	Date of Organiz'n	Str'gth of Co.	Remarks.
<b>CREAM CITY GUARDS—</b>				
Milwaukee, Milwaukee county .....		July 26, 1867	73	
Florian Ries .....	Captain .....			Vice Zetteler, resigned. Vice Obenberger, promoted.
Albert Obenberger .....	1st Lieutenant .....			
Joseph Hartman .....	2d Lieutenant .....			
<b>GREEN COUNTY NATIONAL GUARDS—</b>				
Monroe, Green county .....		Oct. 6, 1866	54	
John Hattery .....	Captain .....			
Benjamin R. Case .....	1st Lieutenant .....			
Ed. Miner .....	2d Lieutenant .....			
<b>MILWAUKEE ZOUAVES—</b>				
Milwaukee, Milwaukee county .....		July 11, 1868	61	
Fred. T. Zetteler .....	Captain .....			
Fred. Boelker .....	1st Lieutenant .....			
Chas. E. Zetteler .....	2d Lieutenant .....			
<b>ALMA RIFLE COMPANY—</b>				
Alma, Buffalo county .....		July 17, 1868	65	
John Beely .....	Captain .....			
Richard Kempter .....	1st Lieutenant .....			
Matthias Fetzer .....	2d Lieutenant .....			

**MANITOWOC V. M. COMPANY—**

Manitowoc, Manitowoc county .....	.....	July 18, 1867	78
F. Becker .....	Captain .....	.....	.....
Wm. H. Henschmeyer .....	1st Lieutenant .....	.....	.....
Henry Switzer .....	2d Lieutenant .....	.....	.....

**BEAVER DAM CITY LIGHT GUARDS—**

Beaver Dam, Dodge county .....	.....	Jan. 7, 1869	83
Samuel D. Burchard .....	Captain .....	.....	.....
George C. Stoltz .....	1st Lieutenant .....	.....	.....
Shalon W. Ellis .....	2d Lieutenant .....	.....	.....

**TROJAN VOLUNTEER BATTERY—**

East Troy, Walworth county .....	.....	Dec. 29, 1868	65
A. O. Babcock .....	Captain .....	.....	.....
Theodore Haller .....	1st Lieutenant .....	.....	.....
J. B. La Grange .....	2d Lieutenant .....	.....	.....

**SHERIDAN GUARDS—**

Milwaukee, Milwaukee county .....	.....	June 23, 1869	73
Richard Rooney .....	Captain .....	.....	.....
Patrick Connolly .....	1st Lieutenant .....	.....	.....
A. J. McCormick .....	2d Lieutenant .....	.....	.....

**DELAVAN VOLUNTEERS—**

Delavan, Walworth county .....	.....	Aug. 24, 1869	85
R. M. Williams .....	Captain .....	.....	.....
D. B. Barnes .....	2d Lieutenant .....	.....	.....

**MONROE LIGHT ARTILLERY—**

Monroe, Green county .....	.....	July 17, 1869	65
John Forby .....	Captain .....	.....	.....
William H. Ball .....	1st Lieutenant .....	.....	.....
Samuel J. Lewis .....	2d Lieutenant .....	.....	.....

*Report showing names of the Companies and Batteries of Wisconsin Volunteer Militia, etc.—continued.*

Name of Organization and Officers.	Rank of Officers.	Date of Organ'g.	St'gth of Co.	Remarks.
<b>MILWAUKEE LIGHT GUARD—</b>				
Milwaukee, Milwaukee county .....		Dec. 10, 1868	56	
George R. Wright .....	Captain .....			
F. W. Cutler .....	1st Lieutenant..			
J. P. Rundle .....	2d Lieutenant..			
<b>PLATTEVILLE LIGHT ARTILLERY—</b>				
Platteville, Grant county.....		Sept. 20, 1868	65	
John Grinnell.....	Captain .....			
Hudson Thomas.....	1st Lieutenant..			
August T. Putnam.....	2d Lieutenant..			
<b>RICHLAND CENT. LIGHT ARTILLERY—</b>				
Richland Center, Richland county.....		Aug. 5, 1867	65	
John Fitzgerald .....	Captain .....			
Joseph McMurtey .....	Senior 1st Lieut.			
David G. James .....	Junior 1st Lieut.			
Fred. H. Tuttle .....	2d Lieutenant..			
<b>OCONOMOWOC ZOUAVES—</b>				
Oconomowoc, Waukesha county.....		Mar. 29, 1870	66	
James Ferguson.....	Captain .....			
James Jones .....	1st Lieutenant..			
William Collins .....	2d Lieutenant..			
<b>MILWAUKEE BATTERY, (Light Artillery)—</b>				
Milwaukee, Milwaukee county .....		Apr. 23, 1870	66	Vice Osthelder, resigned.
Chas. May.....	Captain .....			
Sebastian Leopold.....	1st Lieutenant..			

# **VERNON CO. VOL. CAVALRY COMPANY—**

Vernon county.

J. Henry Yate .....	Captain .....	Aug. 1, 1868	82
E. M. Rogers .....	1st Lieutenant .....		
L. Morley .....	2d Lieutenant .....		

# **SAUK COUNTY LIGHT GUARDS—**

Baraboo, Sauk County .....

Mair Pointon .....	Captain .....	July 30, 1869	75
Amos B. Johnson .....	1st Lieutenant .....		
Chas. H. Davis .....	2d Lieutenant .....		

# **MAUSTON LIGHT GUARDS—**

Mauston, Juneau county .....

John Turner .....	Captain .....	Aug. 31, 1869	80
W. N. Remington .....	1st Lieutenant .....		
B. F. Parker .....	2d Lieutenant .....		

# **BLACK YAGERS—**

Milwaukee, Milwaukee county .....

John P. Strack .....	Captain .....	Oct. 13, 1870	65
Herman G. Lecher .....	1st Lieutenant .....		
Philip Heinkel .....	2d Lieutenant .....		

Vice Conrad Batzin, resigned.  
Vice Lecher, promoted.

# **WASHINGTON GUARDS—**

Milwaukee, Milwaukee county .....

Peter Weber .....	Captain .....	May 5, 1871	67
Jacob Krause .....	1st Lieutenant .....		
Henry Poppert .....	2d Lieutenant .....		

# **BELLE CITY GUARDS—**

Racine, Racine County .....

Robert Bell .....	Captain .....	Apr. 21, 1871	57
John Roberts .....	1st Lieutenant .....		
Geo. Keyser .....	2d Lieutenant .....		

*Report showing names of the Companies and Batteries of Wisconsin Volunteer Militia, etc.—continued.*

Names of Organization and Officers.	Rank of Officers.	Date of Organz'n.	Strg'th of Co.	Remarks.
<b>PRAIRIE CITY BATTERY—</b>				
Ripon, Fond du Lac county.....	.....	June 14, 1871	70	
O. C. Stickle.....	Captain .....			
Thos. Lambert.....	1st Lieutenant .....			
C. R. Foster.....	2d Lieutenant .....			
<b>FOND DU LAC RIFLE COMPANY—</b>				
Fond du Lac county .....	.....	Nov. 6, 1871	66	
Joseph Arnold.....	Captain .....			
Michael Reichert .....	1st Lieutenant .....			
German Sherzinger.....	2d Lieutenant .....			Vice Chas. Vied Voss, resigned.

8

**RECAPITULATION.**

Governor's Staff .....	10
Field and Staff, First Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Militia .....	4
Company Officers .....	65
Non-commissioned Officers and Enlisted Men—Infantry .....	1,077
—Cavalry.....	79
—Artillery.....	296
Total strength .....	<u>1,531</u>

# ROLL OF HONOR.—A PORTION OF WISCONSIN'S DEAD.

GIVING NAMES and Burial Places of Deceased Wisconsin Soldiers, compiled from Rolls of Honor, published since last Report by the Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	Where buried.	Date of death.
Austin, A. ....	.....	.....	3d Infantry .....	Beaufort, N. C. ....	.....
Austin, John. ....	Private. ....	G	36th ... do. ....	do .....	Oct. 29, 1864
Amundson, Amund .....	do .....	E	12th ... do. ....	do .....	Feb. 1, 1865
Allen, R. ....	do .....	B	1st Artillery .....	do .....	.....
Boyer, W. H. ....	do .....	K	17th Infantry .....	do .....	Mar. 29, 1864
Betwa, Wm. ....	do .....	I	17th ... do. ....	do .....	June 24, 1865
Buss, Ferdinand .....	do .....	E	17th ... do. ....	do .....	Mar. 15, 1865
Beebe, Charles A. ....	do .....	A	12th ... do. ....	Natches, Miss. ....	Oct. 1, 1863
Brown, D. ....	do .....	H	12th ... do. ....	do .....	Oct. 24, 1863
Blanchard, W. W. ....	do .....	K	12th ... do. ....	do .....	Sep. 26, 1863
B—, S. ....	do .....	.....	12th ... do. ....	do .....	.....
Boughton, Edgar. ....	do .....	A	12th ... do. ....	do .....	Jan. 24, 1864
Bringat, John. ....	do .....	A	35th ... do. ....	do .....	.....
Church, J. W. ....	Sergeant. ....	A	25th ... do. ....	Beaufort, N. C. ....	Mar. 7, 1865
Cook, John W. ....	Private. ....	H	21st ... do. ....	do .....	Feb. 22, 1865
Corbett, James. ....	do .....	A	17th ... do. ....	do .....	Jan. 11, 1865
Cavillion, Frank. ....	do .....	G	17th ... do. ....	do .....	Feb. 9, 1865
Colchartbere, Wm. ....	do .....	C	7th ... do. ....	do .....	Oct. 16, 1864
Chappel, Carter. ....	do .....	C	32d ... do. ....	Natches, Miss. ....	Sep. 17, 1863
Coates, John. ....	do .....	H	12th ... do. ....	do .....	Jan. 24, 1864

*Roll of Honor—A portion of Wisconsin's Dead—continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	Where buried.	Date of Death.
Dan, W. H.....	Private.....	B	16th Infantry .....	Beaufort, North Carolina....	
Dewitt, Elepparly.....	do .....	I	12th Infantry .....	Beaufort, North Carolina....	Jan. 3, 1865
Dutcher, W.....	do .....	D	12th Infantry .....	Natchez, Mississippi.....	Sept. 27, 1863
Duheime, Tizeder .....	do .....	F	12th Infantry .....	Natchez, Mississippi.....	Sept. 10, 1863
Enis, J. W.....	Corporal .....	K	16th Infantry .....	Beaufort, North Carolina....	
Ewing, James .....	Private.....	K	12th Infantry .....	Beaufort, North Carolina....	
Edmonds, J. C. ....	do .....	E	12th Infantry .....	Natchez, Mississippi.....	Aug. 31, 1863
Frost, W. H.....	do .....	A	32d Infantry .....	Natchez, Mississippi .....	Aug. 31, 1863
Frost, Filiber .....	do .....	I	16th Infantry .....	Natchez, Mississippi.....	Aug. 31, 1863
Franklin, H.....	do .....	I	16th Infantry .....	Natchez, Mississippi.....	Jan. 19, 1865
Ferguson, J.....	do .....		15th Infantry .....	Natchez, Mississippi.....	
Foral, G. W.....	do .....	C	32d Infantry.....	Natchez, Mississippi.....	Feb. 3, 1864
Flint, J. A.....	do .....		32d Infantry .....	Natchez, Mississippi .....	Oct. 8, 1863
Gusotte, Benjamin .....	do .....	H	3d Infantry .....	Natchez, Mississippi.....	Jan. 21, 1865
Hernting, John .....	do .....	F	21st Infantry.....	Natchez, Mississippi.....	
Hoyt, John.....	do .....	B	7th Infantry.....	Natchez, Mississippi.....	
Hill, G. B.....	do .....	A	3d Infantry .....	Natchez, Mississippi.....	
Hasley, John .....	do .....	H	16th Infantry .....	Natchez, Mississippi.....	
Hoyt, O. B.....	do .....	H	16th Infantry .....	Natchez, Mississippi.....	
Heath, Wm.....	do .....	E	17th Infantry .....	Natchez, Mississippi.....	
Hagaman, J. D.....	do .....	B	12th Infantry .....	Natchez, Mississippi.....	

Keggar, Hiram .....	Private.....	B	16th Infantry.....	Beaufort, N. C.....	Sept. 31, 1863
Knapp, N.....	do .....	B	12th...do .....	do .....	
King, D .....	Corporal .....	A	33d ...do .....	Natchez, Miss .....	
Little, Wm .....	Private.....	D	17th...do .....	do .....	May 31, 1865
Learett, Nathan.....	do .....	I	12th...do .....	do .....	
McKenna, Richard.....	do .....	H	3d ...do .....	Beaufort, N. C.....	
Marsh, Arshaw .....	do .....	H	3d ...do .....	do .....	Jan. 25, 1865
Morris, Wm.....	do .....	K	21st...do .....	do .....	
Murry, John.....	do .....	C	10th Battery .....	do .....	
Mathew, J. P.....	do .....	D	31st Infantry .....	do .....	Oct. 12, 1863
Mathew, M. R.....	do .....	C	16th...do .....	do .....	
Morey, Wm .....	do .....	F	25th...do .....	do .....	
McClain, O .....	do .....	A	32d ...do .....	do .....	Aug. 25, 1863
McGeorge, J.....	Corporal .....	A	12th...do .....	Natchez, Miss .....	
McIntyre, D.....	Private.....	A	12th...do .....	do .....	
Notton, Richard .....	do .....	F	3d ...do .....	Beaufort, N. C.....	Oct. 2, 1863
Neilson, Ole.....	do .....	G	12th...do .....	Natchez, Miss .....	
Nagle, John.....	do .....		33d ...do .....	do .....	
Otis, Andrew A.....	do .....	D	16th...do .....	Beaufort, N. C.....	Aug. 27, 1863
Osgood, Nelson.....	do .....	I	14th...do .....	Natchez, Miss .....	
Payne, Jonathan.....	do .....	A	17th...do .....	do .....	
Potts, J .....	do .....	D	16th...do .....	do .....	
Riley, Patrick .....	do .....	K	17th...do .....	do .....	
R——, W. H.....	do .....	B	29th...do .....	do .....	
Sheldon B. F.....	do .....	B	37th...do .....	Beaufort, N. C.....	
Smith, L. A .....	do .....		7th Battery .....	do .....	
Sparks, Geo. W.....	do .....	D	16th Infantry .....	do .....	

*Roll of Honor—A Portion of Wisconsin's Dead—continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	Where buried.	Date of Death.
Stoddard, Henry	Private	C	32d Infantry	Beaufort, N. C.	
Smith, Albert	do	B	32d do	do	
Siverson, Knud	do		12th do	do	
Sales, Wm.	do	H	3d do	do	
Sullivan, Thos.	do	G	12th do	do	
Shaupoo, Jos.	do		16th do	do	
Sidale, Harvey	do	H	3d do	do	
Staley, John	do	F	25th do	do	
Smith, Thos.	do	G	6th do	do	
Sargent, J. W.	do	D	33d do	Natchez, Miss.	Sept. 7, 1863
Sutherland, John G.	do	K	12th do	do	Aug. 20, 1863
Town, C. W.	do	F	21st do	Beaufort, N. C.	
Thompson, A.	do	F	6th do	do	
Taylor, E. M.	do	G	12th do	Natchez, Miss.	Oct. 17, 1863
Vaughn, Thos.	do	E	32d do	Beaufort, N. C.	
V—, W.	do	I	12th do	Natchez, Miss.	
Walcott, John	do		3d do	Beaufort, N. C.	
Walker, Geo.	do	K	25th do	do	
Wildermuth, Henry	do	G	16th do	do	
Wait, Lewis	do	D	3d do	do	
Wright, Zachariah	do	K	31st do	do	
Wabnemaker, Peter	do	A	17th do	do	
W—, A. J.	do	B	29th do	Natchez, Miss.	
Wind, Chas.	do	H	35th do	do	

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL  
OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

*For the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1872.*

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To His Excellency, C. C. WASHBURN,

*Governor of the State of Wisconsin :*

GOVERNOR :—I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of this Department for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Very respectfully,

B. F. CRAM,  
*Quartermaster General.*

## REPORT.

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HEAD QUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,

*Office of Quartermaster General,*

MADISON, October 1, 1872.

*Governor:—*

The transactions of this department for the year ending September 30, 1872, have consisted merely of the issue of arms and accoutrements necessary for the equipment of the several militia companies organized during the year; and also the sale of a quantity of useless military property.

The number of arms and accoutrements, ordnance and ordnance stores on hand, the number received and issued, from what source received and to whom issued, and the amount received from the sales of unserviceable arms is shown in an appendix hereto annexed, and marked from "A." to "G."

In accordance with Joint Resolution No. 13, general laws of 1867, authorizing the sale of useless military property, there has been sold a large quantity of unserviceable arms, one worthless cannon, a quantity of useless ammunition, the proceeds of which have been placed in the State Treasury.

I am, Governor, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

B. F. CRAM,

*Quartermaster General.*

## APPENDIX.

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### APPENDIX "A."

*Showing the number of Arms on hand September 30, 1872.*

Springfield Muskets .....	198
Springfield B. L. R. ....	154
Enfield Muskets.....	40
Cavalry Carbines.....	44
Arrillery Carbines.....	47
Total.....	<u>483</u>

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### APPENDIX "B."

*Showing receipts for Arms from different Military Companies  
in the State, during 1872.*

Middleton Guard, Dane county—

65 Springfield Rifle Muskets, with accoutrements.

City Guards of Waupun, Dodge county—

67 Belgian Muskets, with accoutrements.

Watertown Guards—

75 Belgian Muskets, with accoutrements.

Evergreen City Cadets, of Sheboygan—

45 English Cav. Carbines, with accoutrements.

## APPENDIX "C."

*Showing Arms, Accoutrements, etc., issued by the Governor to the following Companies :*

January 19, 1872.—Issued to Captain Jos. Arnold, commanding Fond du Lac Rifle Company—

70 Belgian Rifled muskets with accoutrements, complete.

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## APPENDIX "D."

*Showing amount of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, issued during 1872.*

May 20, 1872.—Issued to Captain Chas. Osthelder, Milwaukee Light Artillery—

1 set of Artillery Harness, complete.

June 3, 1872.—Issued to Captain Anton Germiner, Germania Guards—

1 box of Ammunition, (Cal. 58.)

June 15, 1872.—Issued to Captain Chas. May, Milwaukee Light Artillery—

1 Cassion and Spare Wheel, complete.